Breast Cancer Facts & Figures

The National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) is a grassroots organization dedicated to ending breast cancer through action and advocacy. Following are a few statistics that speak to the need to end this deadly disease.

In 2015, it is estimated that 231,840 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed among US women... And approximately 2,350 new cases among US men.

In addition to invasive cancers, 60,290 new cases of in situ breast cancer will be diagnosed among women in the US in 2015, approximately 50,041 of which will be ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) (ACS, 2015)

Mortality from breast cancer has declined faster for women under the age of 50 (by 3.0% annually from 2006-2010), regardless of race/ethnicity. (ACS, 2013-2014)

Between 1990 and 2011, the cancer mortality rate for women ages 50 and over declined by 1.9% annually. (SEER, 2014)

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Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States, after lung cancer. Approximately 40,290 women and 440 men will die from the disease in 2015. (ACS, 2015)

From 2007-2011, breast cancer incidence rates remained stable in white women and increased by 0.3% per year in black women. Incidence of in situ breast cancer remained stable for all women during this same time period. (SEER, 2014)

Racial Disparities

Combining all age groups, white (non-Hispanic) women are more likely to develop breast cancer than black women.

However, black women are more likely to die of breast cancer than white women. (ACS, 2013-2014)

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(GloboCan, 2012) This year, we will lose more than 522,000 women worldwide to breast cancer. That’s more than

1,400

women each day.

Incidence

Excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in the US. (ACS, 2015)

Breast 29%

All Other Cancers 20%

Leukemia 3%

Kidney & Renal Pelvis 3%

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma 4%

Melanoma 4%

Thyroid 6%

Uterine 7%

Colorectum 8%

Lung & Bronchus 13%

2011

Women: 2,899,726

Men: 2,899,726

On January 1, 2011, in the United States there were approximately 2,899,726 women alive who had a history of breast cancer. (SEER, 2014)

Estimated chance that a woman in the US develops invasive breast cancer during her lifetime, according to the National Cancer Institute (SEIGEL, 2013):

12.5% (in 2013)

9.09% (in 1975)

1

1,400

1

1,400

1
New Cases of Invasive Breast Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>New Cases</th>
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Breast Cancer Rate (per 100,000 females)

- 1992: 25
- 2000: 22.0
- 2005: 25.5
- 2011: 21.3

The current methods of treatment in use in the US are:
- Hormonal Therapy
- Targeted Therapy
- Radiation
- Chemotherapy
- Surgery
- (Mastectomy & Lumpectomy)
- Hormonal Therapy
- Targeted Therapy

Factors that increase a woman’s risk of breast cancer include (ACS, 2015):
- Family History of Breast or Ovarian Cancer
- Age
- Radiation
- Genetic Factors
- Long Menstrual History
- Alcohol Consumption
- Postmenopausal Obesity
- Nulliparity (Having No Children)

Factors that decrease a woman’s risk of breast cancer include (ACS, 2015):
- Breast-Feeding
- Physical Activity (Exercise)
- Breastfeeding

Mammography screening does not prevent or cure breast cancer. It may detect the disease before symptoms occur. It has not led to a significant decline in the incidence of late stage disease. It may also lead to over diagnosis and over treatment. (Bleyer and Welch, 2012)

Overdiagnosis of breast cancer from mammography screening means many women become breast cancer patients and survivors and yet there has been a relatively small impact on the number of women dying from breast cancer. (HG Welch, JNCI 2010)

All women are at risk for breast cancer. Only 5-10% of those with breast cancer have inherited a mutation in the known breast cancer genes (BRCA1 and BRCA2) and 90-95% of breast cancer cases do not involve these inherited mutations. (ACS, 2015)

The diagnosis of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) was relatively rare before the early 1980s and the widespread use of mammography. Today, approximately one woman is diagnosed with DCIS for every four women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer. (Allegra et al, 2010) Mammography screening has led to a dramatic increase in the incidence DCIS, which has increased 800% from before widespread mammography started (early 70s) to three decades later whereas the incidence of distant disease (metastatic) changed 0%. (Bleyer and Welch, 2012)