

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.

INCIDENCE

On January 1, 2011, in the United States there were approximately

2,899,726

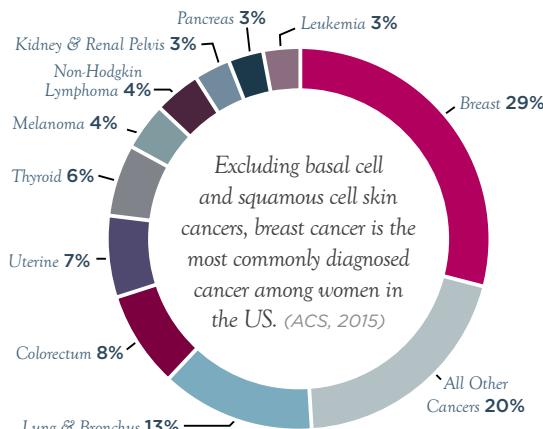
women alive who had a history of breast cancer. (SEER, 2014)

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% > 9.09%

(in 2013)

(in 1975)



= 1,000 women = 1,000 men
 = 100 women = 100 men

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.

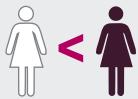


In addition to invasive cancers, **60,290** new cases of in situ breast cancer will be diagnosed among women in the US in 2015, approximately **50,041** of which will be ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) (ACS, 2015)

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)

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)

MORTALITY

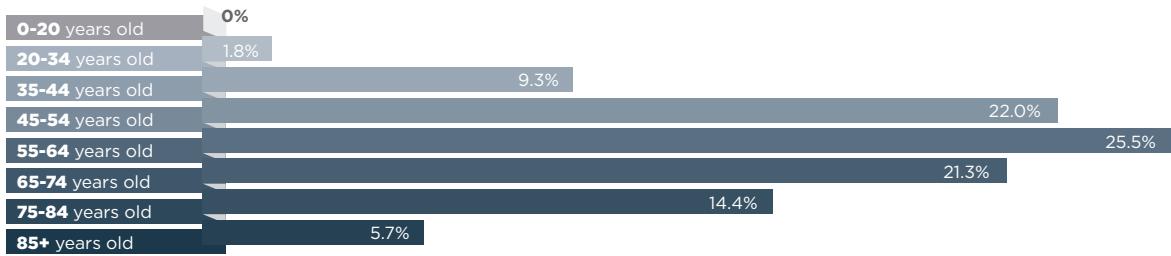
Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States, after lung cancer. Approximately **40,290** women and **440** men will die from the disease in 2015. (ACS, 2015)

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

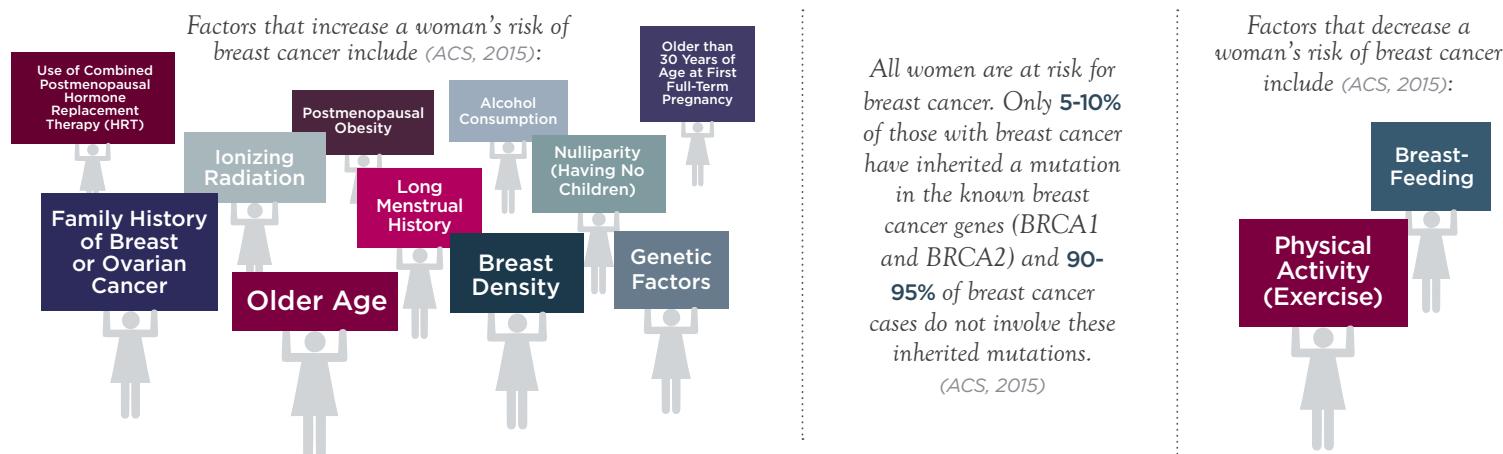
1,400 women each day.

RISK FACTORS

Older women are much more likely to get breast cancer than younger women. From 2007-2011, the median age for a breast cancer diagnosis was 61 years of age. (SEER, 2014)



The impact of some risk factors may vary for different races. According to results of the 4-Corners Breast Cancer Study, Hispanic women with breast cancer were more likely than white women with breast cancer to have characteristics associated with a lower risk of breast cancer, such as younger age at first birth, having more children, less hormone use, and less alcohol consumption. (Hines et al, 2010)



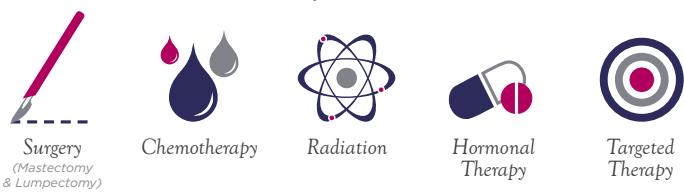
SCREENING & TREATMENT

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.

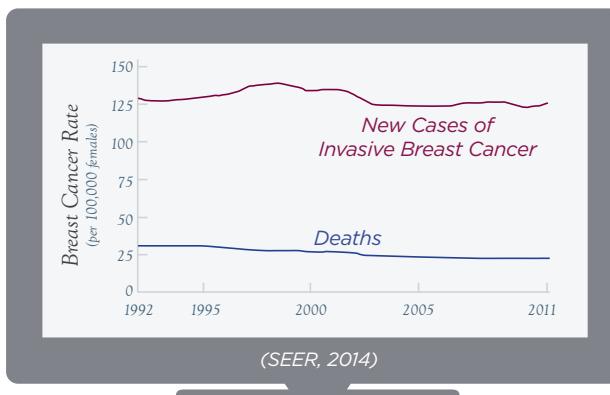
(Bleyer and Welch, 2012)

(ACS, 2015)

The current methods of treatment in use in the US are:



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)



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 of 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)