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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Estimated Chance of Developing Invasive Breast Cancer in U.S. Women</th>
<th>SEER, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in the U.S. (ACS, 2017)

**Incidence Rates**

From 2005-2014, breast cancer incidence rates increased among Hispanic and black women by 0.4% per year and increased by 1.7% per year among Asian/Pacific Islander women. (ACS, 2017-2018)

**New Cases**

In 2018, it is estimated that 266,120 new cases of invasive breast cancer will be diagnosed among U.S. women and approximately 2,550 new cases among U.S. men. In addition to invasive cancers, 63,960 new cases of in situ breast cancer will be diagnosed among women in the U.S. in 2018. (ACS, 2018)

**History**

In 2016, in the United States there were approximately 3,560,570 women alive who have a history of breast cancer. (ACS, 2016-2017)

### Mortality

More than 1,400 Women will die each day from breast cancer.

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States, after lung cancer. Approximately 40,920 women and 480 men will die from the disease in 2018. (ACS, 2018)

This year, we will lose more than 522,000 women worldwide to breast cancer.

(GB Cub, 2012)

Overall mortality from breast cancer has decreased in both younger and older women, although since 2007, mortality has been level among women younger than 50. (ACS, 2015-2016)

Between 1990 and 2013, the cancer mortality has been declining on average by 1.9% annually. (SEER, 2016)

### Racial Disparities

Black women are more likely to die of breast cancer than white women.

Breast cancer mortality is 40% higher among black women compared with white women. (MMWR, 2016)
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, 2015-2016)

**Factors**

Factors that increase a woman’s risk of breast cancer include:

- Older Age
- Family History of Breast or Ovarian Cancer
- Breast Density
- Genetic Factors
- Ionizing Radiation
- Long Menstrual History
- Nulliparity (Having No Children)
- Use of Combined Postmenopausal Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)
- Postmenopausal Obesity
- Alcohol Consumption
- Older than 30 Years of Age at First Full-Term Pregnancy

(ACS, 2016)

**Age**

Older women are much more likely to get breast cancer than younger women. From 2009-2013, the median age for a breast cancer diagnosis was 62 years of age. (SEER, 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>&lt;20</th>
<th>20-24</th>
<th>25-29</th>
<th>30-34</th>
<th>35-39</th>
<th>40-44</th>
<th>45-49</th>
<th>50-54</th>
<th>55-59</th>
<th>60-64</th>
<th>65-69</th>
<th>70-74</th>
<th>75-79</th>
<th>80-84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>28.6%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Factors that decrease a woman’s risk of breast cancer include:

- Breast-Feeding
- Physical Activity / Exercise
- Breast-Feeding

(ACS, 2016)

**Screening**

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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New Cases of Invasive Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.*

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%.**


**Treatment**

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

- Surgery (Mastectomy & Lumpectomy)
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation
- Hormonal Therapy
- Targeted Therapy

(ACS, 2016)