NATIONAL BREAST CANCER COALITION

Breast Cancer Facts and Figures

The National Breast Cancer Coalition (NBCC) is a grassroots organization dedicated to ending breast cancer through action and advocacy. These statistics illustrate the need to stop this deadly disease.

INCIDENCE

Excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in the U.S. In 2020, there will be an estimated **276,480** new cases of invasive breast cancer diagnosed in women; **2,620** cases diagnosed in men and an additional **48,530** cases of ductal carcinoma in situ DCIS diagnosis in women. (ACS, 2020)

Lifetime Risk

In the United States, a woman's lifetime risk of being diagnosed with invasive breast cancer has increased since 1975. (ACS, 2020; DeSantis et al., 2019)

2020 | 1 in 8 | 12.8%

1975 | 1 in 11 | 9.09%

Incidence By Age

Older women are much more likely to get invasive breast cancer than younger women. From 2012-2016, the median age of a breast cancer diagnosis was 62 years of age. (NCI, 2019)

MORTALITY

In 2018 there were **626,679** deaths from breast cancer globally. (WHO, 2019)

Breast cancer is **the 2nd leading cause of cancer death for women** in the United States, after lung cancer.

In 2020, it is estimated that **42,170 women** and **520 men** will die of breast cancer. (ACS, 2020)

Progress in breast cancer mortality reduction has slowed in recent years. The mortality rate was decreasing by about 1.9% annually between 1998 and 2011. Annual declines have dropped to about 1.3% between 2011 and 2017. (ACS, 2020; DeSantis et al., 2019)

While the breast cancer mortality rate has declined, the number of women and men who die each year is rising and will continue to rise as the aging population grows.

Mortality By Age

From 2012-2016, the median age at death from breast cancer was 68 years of age. (NCI, 2019)

RACIAL DISPARITIES

Despite a similar incidence, mortality from breast cancer among black women is **40% higher** compared with white women. (ACS, 2020)

Every 13 minutes, a woman dies from breast cancer.

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1010 Vermont Avenue, NW | Suite 900 | Washington, DC 20005 | **P** 202.296.7477 | **www.StopBreastCancer.org**

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RECURRENCE

An estimated **20%** to **30%** of women diagnosed, treated, and declared free of disease for local or regional invasive breast cancer will have a recurrence. (Saphner et al.,1996; Harris et al., 2000; Colleoni et al., 2016)

PREVALENCE

As of 2019, there were an estimated **3.8 million** individuals living with a history of breast cancer in the United States. (DeSantis et al., 2019)

The number of women living with metastatic breast cancer in the United States:

In 2017–155,000
By 2020–168,292

(Mariotto et al., 2017)

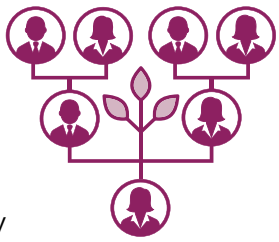
RISK FACTORS

All women are at risk for breast cancer. Only 5-10% of women (5-20% of males) with breast cancer have inherited **a mutation in a known breast cancer gene** (e.g., BRCA1 and BRCA2). The majority of breast cancer cases do not involve these inherited mutations. (ACS, 2017-2018)

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

- Getting older
- Genetic mutations
- Long menstrual history
- Having dense breasts
- Personal history of breast cancer or certain non-cancerous breast diseases

- Family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Previous treatment using radiation therapy
- Never having children
- Being over 30 years at first full-term pregnancy
- Recent use of hormonal contraceptives or high natural levels of sex hormones



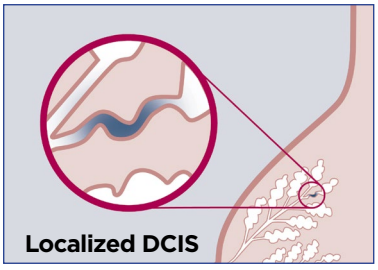
- Use of combined post-menopausal hormone replacement therapy
- Being overweight or obese after menopause
- Not being physically active
- Drinking alcohol

(ACS, 2020, CDC, 2019)

DCIS AND SCREENING

The diagnosis of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) was rare before 1980. Widespread adoption of screening mammography has led to an **800% increase** in the incidence of DCIS. However, screening has not resulted in a decrease in the rate of lethal disease (i.e., stage IV, metastatic disease) at diagnosis.

Overdiagnosis of breast cancer (i.e., cancer that would never become a problem) is estimated to occur in 22-31% of all screen-detected breast cancers. (Bleyer and Welch, 2012)



TREATMENT

The current methods of treatment in use in the U.S. are:

Surgery (Mastectomy)

Chemotherapy

Radiation

Hormonal Therapy

Targeted

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