

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among Hispanic/Latina women and a leading cause of cancer death among this group in the U.S. While data shows that breast cancer incidence rates tends to be lower for Hispanic/Latina women compared to white women, they are more likely to be diagnosed at a later stage than white women. They are also more likely to be diagnosed with larger and more difficult-to-treat tumors. This is likely due to fewer women getting screened and delays in getting back to the doctor for a follow-up after abnormal screening results. See more here:

- [Breast Cancer Statistics – Hispanic/Latina Women](#)
- [Disparities in Breast Cancer Screening](#)
- [Breast Cancer Disparities](#)
- [Komen Educational Materials in Spanish](#)
- [Breast Cancer Education Toolkits – Hispanic/Latino Communities](#)

Incidence

- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Hispanic women in the U.S. ^{1,p.6}
- An estimated 19,800 cases of breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. in 2015. ^{1 p8}
- From 2003 to 2012, breast cancer incidence rates were stable in both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women. ^{1 p8}
- In the U.S., the breast cancer incidence rate in Hispanic women is 28 percent lower than in non-Hispanic white women. ^{1 p8}

Mortality

- An estimated 2,800 deaths from breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. during 2015. ^{1 p8}
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among Hispanic women in the U.S. ^{1, p.6}

Stage Distribution and Survival

- Breast cancer is less likely to be diagnosed at a local stage in Hispanic women compared to non-Hispanic white women in the U.S. after differences in age, socioeconomic status and method of detection are controlled. ^{1 p8}
- In the U.S., during 2008-2012, 57 percent of breast cancers among Hispanic women were diagnosed at a local stage compared to 65 percent of cases among non-Hispanic white women. ^{1 p8}
- Hispanic women are also more likely to be diagnosed with larger tumors and tumors that are hormone receptor negative, both of which are more difficult to treat. ^{1 p8}
- Slightly lower rates of mammography utilization and delayed follow-up of abnormal screening results among Hispanic women likely contribute to this difference. ^{1 p8}
- Five-year cause-specific survival rates for local, regional and distant-stage breast cancer diagnosed in Hispanic women are 96 percent, 85 percent and 31 percent. ^{1 p8}

Risk Factors

- The prevalence of obesity (a known risk factor for breast cancer) among Hispanics in 2011-2012 was 45 percent in women and 42 percent in men, compared to 33 percent among both non-Hispanic white women and men.^{1 p19}

Screening Habits

- In 2013, among women 45 years of age and older, 64 percent of Hispanics and 69 percent of non-Hispanic whites reported having a mammogram in the past two years.^{2 p19}
- Among Hispanic subgroups, Cuban women were the least likely to have had a recent mammogram in the past two years.^{1 p24}

¹ [Cancer Facts and Figures for Hispanics/Latinos 2015-2017](#), ACS

² [Breast Cancer Facts and Figures 2015-2016](#), ACS