

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](#)
- [Comparing Breast Cancer Screening Rates](#)
- [Breast Cancer Disparities](#)
- [Race and Ethnicity](#)
- [Komen Educational Materials in Spanish](#)
- [Breast Cancer Education Toolkits – Hispanic/Latino Communities](#)

Note: The majority of this information came from the Cancer Facts and Figures for Hispanics/Latinos, 2015 and a new version is due sometime in 2018.

Incidence

- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Hispanic women in the U.S. ^{1p6}
- An estimated 19,800 cases of breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. in 2015. ^{1p8}
- From 2003 to 2012, breast cancer incidence rates were stable in both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women. ^{1p8}
- In the U.S., the breast cancer incidence rate in Hispanic women is 28 percent lower than in non-Hispanic white women. ^{1p8}
- About 1 in 10 Hispanic/Latina women in the U.S. will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. ^{1p2}

Mortality

- An estimated 2,800 deaths from breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. during 2015. ^{1p8}
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among Hispanic women in the U.S. ^{1p6}

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. ^{1p8}
- 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. ^{1p8}
- 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. ^{1p8}
- Slightly lower rates of mammography utilization and delayed follow-up of abnormal screening results among Hispanic women likely contribute to this difference. ^{1p8}

- Five-year cause-specific survival rates for local, regional and distant-stage breast cancer diagnosed in Hispanic women are 96 percent, 86 percent and 38 percent.^{2p11}

Risk Factors

- The prevalence of obesity (a known risk factor for breast cancer) among Hispanics in 2011-2012 was 45 percent in women and 41 percent in men, compared to 33 percent among both non-Hispanic white women and men.^{1p20}

Screening Habits

- In 2015, among women 40 years of age and older, 61 percent of Hispanics and 65 percent of non-Hispanic whites reported having a mammogram in the past two years.^{2p21}
- Among Hispanic subgroups, Cuban women were the least likely to have had a mammogram in the past two years.^{1p24}

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

² [BreastCancerFactsandFigures 2017-2018](#), ACS