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 tend 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. \(^\text{1p6}\)

- An estimated 19,800 cases of breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. in 2015. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- From 2003 to 2012, breast cancer incidence rates were stable in both Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- In the U.S., the breast cancer incidence rate in Hispanic women is 28 percent lower than in non-Hispanic white women. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- About 1 in 10 Hispanic/Latina women in the U.S. will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime. \(^\text{1p2}\)

**Mortality**

- An estimated 2,800 deaths from breast cancer were expected to occur among Hispanic women in the U.S. during 2015. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among Hispanic women in the U.S. \(^\text{1p6}\)

**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. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- 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. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- 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. \(^\text{1p8}\)

- Slightly lower rates of mammography utilization and delayed follow-up of abnormal screening results among Hispanic women likely contribute to this difference. \(^\text{1p8}\)
Specific Populations and Breast Cancer Hispanic/Latina

- 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. ³p²⁰

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. ³p²⁴

¹ Cancer Facts and Figures for Hispanics/Latinos 2015-2017, ACS
² BreastCancerFactsandFigures 2017-2018, ACS