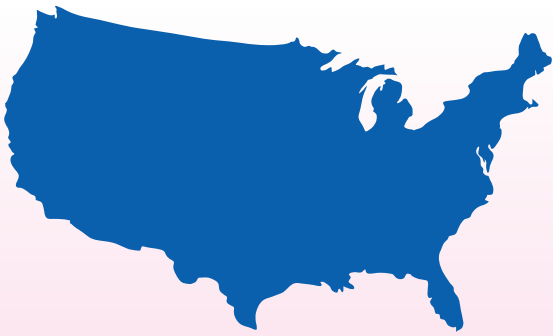




Breast Cancer Facts & Figures 2024–2025



Breast cancer mortality has declined. Incidence is rising.



Over the past three decades, **the breast cancer death rate has dropped by 44%** because of advances in treatment and early detection.

However, **breast cancer incidence is still increasing each year**, impacting certain groups of women more than others.



Breast cancer rates continue to rise among women younger than 50 years.

Breast cancer incidence increased overall by 1% per year between 2012-2021. There is a steeper increase in women younger than 50 years (1.4% per year) than in those aged 50 years or older (0.7% per year).

The [American Cancer Society has screening guidelines](#) for women at average risk for breast cancer and for those at high risk of breast cancer. Screening can begin as early as age 30 years for those at high risk.

Several risk assessment tools can help health professionals estimate a woman's breast cancer risk. The use of any risk assessment tool and its results should be discussed with the patient.

Scan QR code to read the [Breast Cancer Facts and Figures 2024-2025](#) report.

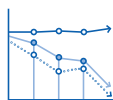


Some people experience greater disparities.

Racial and ethnic disparities in the cancer burden largely reflect long-standing inequities in socioeconomic status and access to high-quality health care. These inequities can be attributed to historical and persistent structural racism in the United States experienced by all people of color.



Black women have 5% lower breast cancer incidence than White women, but **38% higher mortality**.



American Indian and Alaskan Native women are the only racial/ethnic groups with **no reduction in breast cancer mortality over the past three decades**.



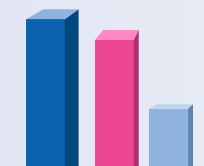
Asian American/Pacific Islander women experienced a **50% increase in early-onset breast cancer** between 2012-2021, surpassing the rate in Hispanic, Native American, and Black women.

Breast cancer screening saves lives.

Early detection of breast cancer by mammography reduces the risk of breast cancer mortality.



Mammography screening has been shown to decrease the risk of breast cancer death by 40% in data from European and Canadian screening programs.



The 5-year relative survival rate is over 99% for breast cancer diagnosed at a localized stage, when treatment is typically more effective and less extensive, but drops to 87% for regional-stage and 32% for distant-stage disease.

Take steps to improve breast cancer screening rates.

1 **Implement a reminder system.**

Establish reminders, such as electronic health record notifications, that can help inform the health care team when a patient is due or overdue for recommended cancer screening.

2 **Reduce structural barriers.**

Work with your health system to design and implement interventions that can help facilitate broader access to breast cancer screening services (i.e., modified hours of service, scheduling assistance, translation services).

3 **Educate patients on breast cancer risk.**

Provide information to individuals about risk factors for breast cancer and the signs and symptoms. Encourage patients to know how their breasts normally look at feel and report any changes.