

Female Breast Cancer in Texas



225,082

Texas women are breast cancer survivors. These are women diagnosed with breast cancer between 1995-2020 who were alive as of January 1, 2021.



21,083

Texas women are expected to be diagnosed with breast cancer in 2024.



3,535

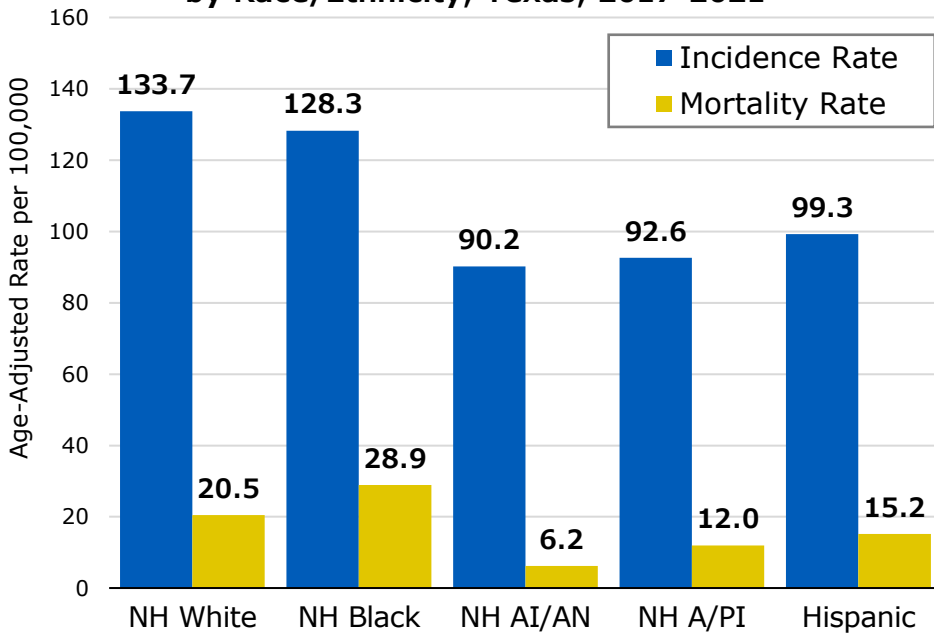
Texas women are estimated to die from breast cancer in 2024.

Breast Cancer Key Facts

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in Texas.
- From 2017-2021, breast cancer accounted for nearly 31% of all newly diagnosed invasive cancers among Texas women.
- Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women in Texas.

Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality

Female Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2017-2021*



*Malignant cases only.

- The overall female breast cancer incidence rate was **121** cases per 100,000.
- Incidence rates among NH White and NH Black women were 35% and 29% higher, respectively, than rates among Hispanic women.
- There were **20** deaths per 100,000 women during 2017-2021.
- Despite lower incidence rates, the mortality rate for NH Black women was 41% higher than for NH White women.

NH = Non-Hispanic; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native.



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to a decline in new cases for most cancer sites in 2020. Because 2020 was a temporary, anomalous year caused by the pandemic, it can bias estimates such as cancer incidence trends that are of substantive interest. Trends are not included in this report. See the TCR website for more information as it becomes available.



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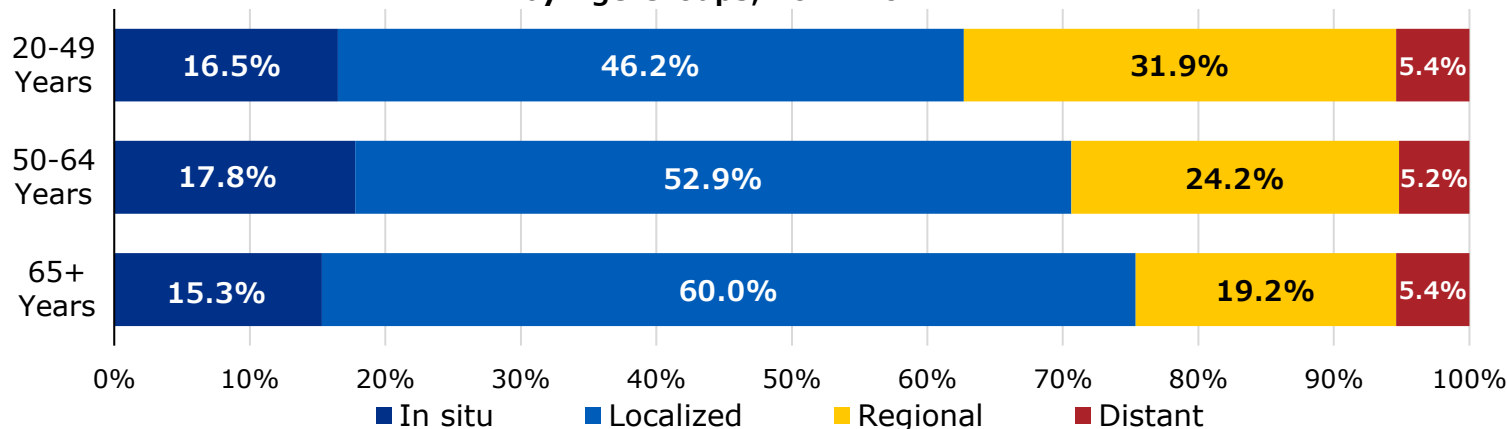
Texas Department of State
Health Services

dshs.texas.gov/tcr

Breast Cancer Stage at Diagnosis and Survival

- Breast cancer screenings such as a mammogram or MRI help detect cancer at an early stage, which improves chances for survival.
- For most women, screening is recommended starting at age 40. For higher risk women, screening may begin earlier.

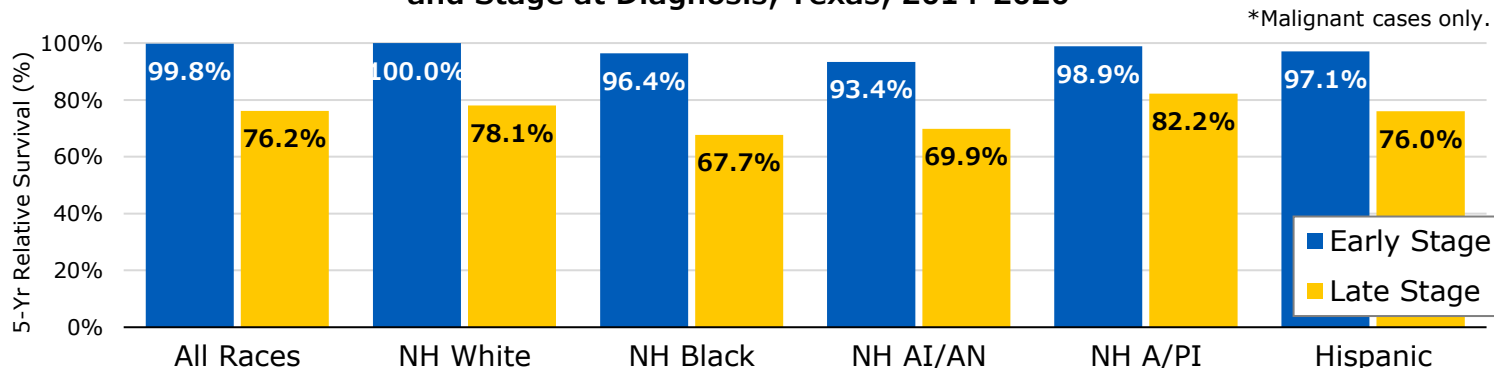
Proportion of Female Breast Cancer Diagnosed at Different Stages, by Age Groups, 2017-2021*



- Younger women, those diagnosed with early-onset cancer from ages 20-49, had a larger proportion of cancers diagnosed at a later stage (regional and distant).
- Only 5% of all breast cancers across age groups were diagnosed in the distant stage.

*Excludes cases where stage at diagnosis is unknown.

Female Breast Cancer 5-Year Relative Survival by Race/Ethnicity and Stage at Diagnosis, Texas, 2014-2020*



*Malignant cases only.

- The five-year relative survival rate for women with early-stage diagnosed breast cancer was nearly 100% and was slightly more than 76% for women diagnosed at a late stage.
- For early-stage diagnosed breast cancer, NH White women had the highest survival rate and NH AI/AN women had the lowest.
- NH A/PI women had the highest survival rate for late-stage diagnoses, while NH Black women had the lowest.

NH = Non-Hispanic; A/PI = Asian/Pacific Islander; AI/AN = American Indian/Alaska Native.

Data Sources: Texas Cancer Registry (dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2021 Incidence, 2023 Submission, cutoff 10/09/2023, created March 2024. Texas Cancer Registry SEER*Stat Database, Provisional 1990-2022 Mortality, created March 2024.

The Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch (CESB), Texas Department of State Health Services prepared this data brief. If you have questions or would like to request additional statistics, please contact us by emailing cancerdata@dshs.texas.gov or calling 1-800-252-8059.

For more information, visit the CESB website, dshs.texas.gov/tcr.