

Federal Investment in Cancer Prevention & Early Detection

CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

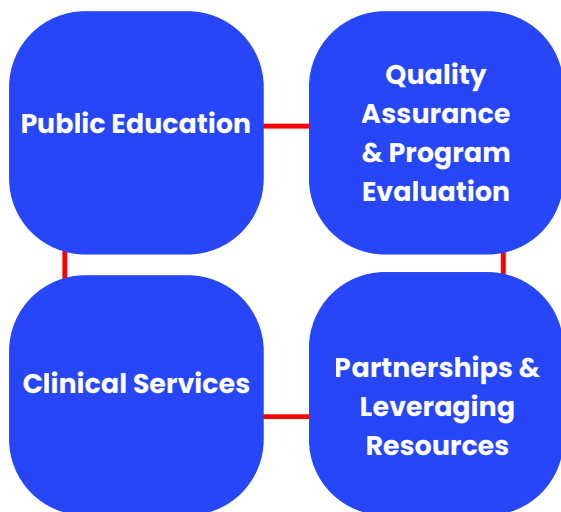


The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) calls on Congress to fund the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP) at \$265 million in FY 2027 and to pass the Screening for Communities to Receive Early and Equitable Needed Services (SCREENS) for Cancer Act (H.R. 2381/S. 1866).

The National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program saves lives by preventing cancer altogether or detecting cancer sooner when it is easier and less expensive to treat.

Since its inception, NBCCEDP has provided cost-effective breast and cervical cancer screening, diagnostic testing, and treatment referral services to thousands of women who have limited incomes, are underinsured and otherwise underserved, many of whom would not be screened without the program.¹

NBCCEDP's Successful Delivery Model



The program's effectiveness is driven by a proven delivery model led by states, tribal entities, and territories and supported through federal partnerships, which builds strong collaborations, leverages financial and in-kind resources, and employs innovative outreach to reach underserved communities. NBCCEDP also provides comprehensive, navigation-focused clinical services and maintains robust evaluation and quality assurance systems to ensure high-quality care and accountability.

Since 1991, NBCCEDP has served almost 6.7 million women, provided more than 17 million breast and cervical cancer screenings, and diagnosed 82,827 invasive breast cancers and 5,422 invasive cervical cancers.¹

Breast Cancer in the US²

- In 2026, an estimated 321,910 women in the U.S. will be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, and 42,670 will die from the disease.
- Invasive female breast cancer incidence has been rising since the mid-2000s, with faster growth among women under 50 than those 50 and older.
- Breast cancer death rates have dropped 44% since peaking in 1989, driven by earlier detection and better treatment, resulting in approximately 546,000 fewer deaths.
- However, breast cancer deaths have not declined among American Indian and Alaska Native women and remains 37% higher in Black women than in White women, despite lower incidence.

Cervical Cancer in the US²

- In 2026, an estimated 13,400 people will be diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer, and 4,200 will die from the disease.
- Cervical cancer incidence among women ages 20–24 has declined by 11% per year since 2012, likely reflecting the first population-level cancer prevention benefits of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine.
- Cervical cancer mortality has declined by more than half since the mid-1970s, largely due to prevention and early detection through screening. However, stark disparities persist, with death rates 55% higher among Black women and 80% higher among American Indian and Alaska Native women compared with White women.