

Age at enrollment

35-44	13%
45-54	34%
55-64	35%
65 or older	17%

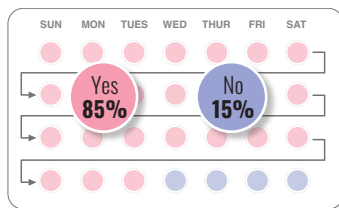
Self-reported race/ethnicity

White (non-Hispanic)	84%
Black/African American (non-Hispanic)	9%
Hispanic/Latina	5%
Other	3%

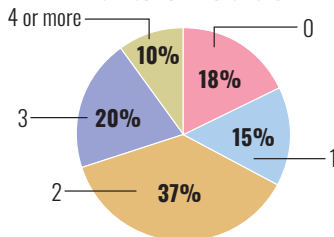
Age at first menstrual period (years)²

11 or younger	20%
12-13	56%
14 or older	23%

Ever used hormonal birth control



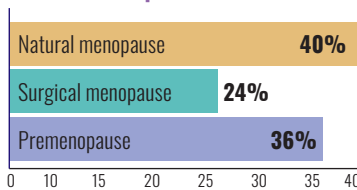
Number of live births



History of breastfeeding

57% Yes
43% Never
 (includes women with no children)

Menopausal status³



Ever used hormone replacement therapy



Who are the "Sisters"?

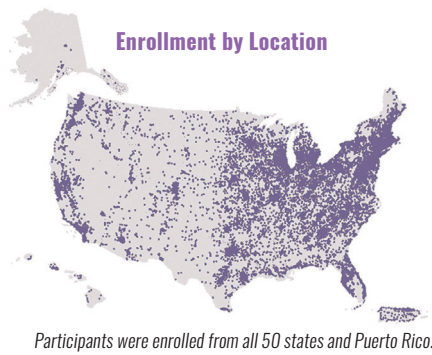


A snapshot of the participants in a 20-year breast cancer study

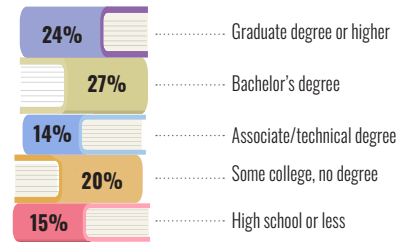
The Sister Study is a long-term study of more than 50,000 women whose sisters have had breast cancer. These women are twice as likely to develop the disease compared to women without affected sisters, according to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. The study examines how breast cancer risk is related to people's environment and biology.

The study enrolled participants from 2003 to 2009, and researchers are still gathering information from them today. Here is a snapshot of who these women were when they enrolled in the study.¹

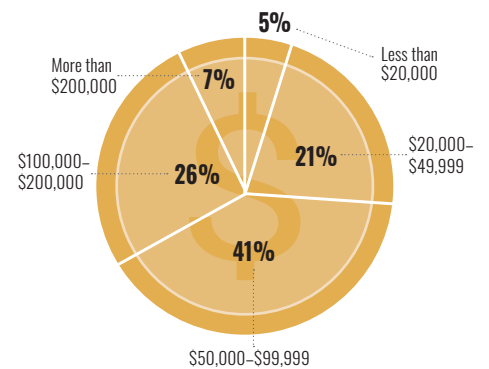
Enrollment by Location



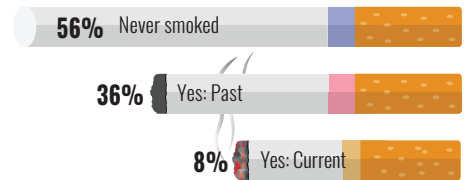
Education



Annual household income



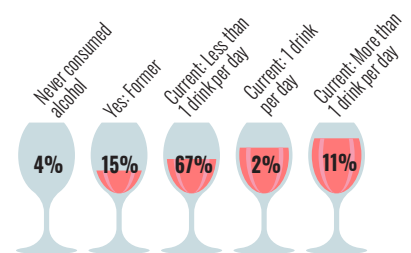
Smoking history⁴



Body Mass Index (BMI)⁴

Underweight (less than 18.5)	1%
Healthy weight (18.5-24.9)	37%
Overweight (25-29.9)	32%
Obese (30 or more)	30%

Alcohol intake⁴



¹ Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding and missing data for some participants.
² Having your first period (called menarche) at a younger age is associated with greater risk of breast cancer.
³ Natural menopause begins when someone doesn't have a menstrual cycle for 12 consecutive months. Menopause can also be triggered by the surgical removal of the ovaries.
⁴ 12 months prior to enrollment.