**Breast Cancer Statistics - One page summary**

Microsoft Excel was used to preview the U.S. Chronic Disease Indicators datafile, before it was brought into Jupyter notebooks for data exploration and cleaning with the help of the pandas package. To assist with visualization, the matplotlib package was imported which allowed seaborn to be used for enhanced plots.

This allowed the results of the research questions to be plotted, including:

1. Do some states have a higher mammography rate than others?
2. Do some states have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than others?
3. Are mammography rates significantly different among white, black and Hispanic women in the Tri-state area?
4. Are breast cancer mortality rates significantly different among white, black and Hispanic women in the Tri-state area?

This led to the discovery that mammography use is between 74 and 81%, while breast cancer mortality rates sit between 23.3 and 27.3% for each region in the US. Within the Tristate area, mammography use rates are similarly high for Black, White and Hispanic women, but when comparing mortality rates, Hispanic women showed significantly lower rates.

This indicates a high use of preventative care for breast cancer that is approximately equal access across the country, so efforts should be focused on encouraging self-exams, that women can complete between mammogram appointments. Additionally, research should be conducted to determine if the trend of Hispanic women in the Tristate area experiencing lower mortality rates are representative of the demographic’s mortality rates across the country, and if any factors that influence these lower rates can be replicated for other racial groups.

Moving forward, I will be using this dataset to conduct further research on Breast cancer statistics by race, specifically comparing Hispanic, Black and White women outside of the Tristate area to determine if Hispanic women continue to have lower mortality rates than their racial counterparts.

Additional research will also be conducted to compare mortality rates by race, for other types of cancers, to determine if any other racial group experiences lower rates than their counterparts.