This report represents Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, Inc., National Office's responses to Charting Impact, a joint project of BBB Wise Giving Alliance, GuideStar USA Inc, and Independent Sector. Charting Impact uses five simple yet powerful questions to encourage strategic thinking and help organizations share concise information about their plans and progress toward impact.

**Mission:**
Nancy G. Brinker promised her sister that she would do everything in her power to end breast cancer forever. That promise is now Susan G. Komen for the Cure®, the global leader of the breast cancer movement, having invested more than $2.2 billion since inception in 1982. As the world’s largest grassroots network of breast cancer survivors and activists, we’re working together to save lives, empower people, ensure quality care for all and energize science to find the cures. Thanks to events like the Susan G. Komen Race for the Cure® and the Susan G. Komen 3-Day for the Cure®, and generous contributions from our partners, sponsors and fellow supporters, we have become the largest source of nonprofit funds dedicated to the fight against breast cancer in the world.
1. What are we aiming to accomplish?
Since 1982, Komen has played a critical role in every major advance in the fight against breast cancer – transforming how the world talks about and treats this disease and helping to turn millions of breast cancer patients into breast cancer survivors. Susan G. Komen is the boldest community fueling the best science and making the biggest impact in the fight against breast cancer. We have invested over $2 billion to fulfill our promise, working to end breast cancer in the U.S. and throughout the world through ground-breaking research, community health outreach, advocacy and programs in more than 50 countries.

2. What are our strategies for making this happen?
Research Fast Facts: Common Chemotherapeutics, BRCA Gene Mutations, Clinical Trials, Complementary Medicine, Early Detection, HER2 Breast Cancer, Metastasis, Prevention, Triple Negative Breast Cancer, Vaccines

3. What are our organization's capabilities for doing this?
Research: Common Chemotherapeutics, BRCA Gene Mutations, Clinical Trials, Complementary Medicine, Early Detection, HER2 Breast Cancer, Metastasis, Prevention, Triple Negative Breast Cancer, Vaccines; Education; Screening funding; Treatment funding

4. How will we know if we're making progress?

5. What have and haven't we accomplished so far?
More early detection and effective treatment – Currently, about 70 percent of women 40 and older receive regular mammograms, the single most effective screening tool to find breast cancer early. Since 1990, early detection and effective treatment have resulted in a 33 percent decline in breast cancer mortality in the U.S. More hope – In 1980, the 5-year relative survival rate for women diagnosed with early stage breast cancer (cancer confined to the breast) was about 74 percent. Today, that number is 98 percent. More research – The federal government now devotes more than $850 million each year to breast cancer research, treatment and prevention (compared to $30 million in 1982). More survivors – Currently, there are about 3 million breast cancer survivors, the largest group of cancer survivors in the U.S.