Well-being among women who have survived breast cancer is gaining increased attention as the number of these women continues to grow. The five-year survival rate for all stages of breast cancer is 86%, a significant increase from 75% in 1976 (Jemal, Thomas, Murray, & Thun, 2002). Well-being, which is defined as the subjective perception of quality of life, is believed to be influenced profoundly by the thoughts and feelings individuals persistently maintain related to the experience of surviving cancer (Schmale et al., 1983). In most published studies examining well-being, the overwhelming majority of survivors of breast cancer were self-identified as Caucasian, Anglo, or white. Thus, researchers have yet to adequately address the influence of ethnicity on survivors’ well-being specifically, how ethnicity may affect the variables that research suggests are important to well-being in white women who have survived breast cancer. King et al. (1997), in their comprehensive review of current knowledge about quality of life and the cancer experience, explicitly addressed the dearth of knowledge related to the impact of ethnicity on quality-of-life outcomes. The lack of theoretical frameworks that have been evaluated for applicability with different ethnic groups also is a concern.

The purpose of this study was to further test a conceptual model of well-being among survivors of breast cancer by comparing the responses of Hispanic and non-Hispanic white women about variables known to significantly influence well-being. A comparison of empirical models derived from the data in these two groups of women was expected to provide a clearer understanding of how ethnicity influences well-being in women who have survived breast cancer.

This study had three goals. The first was to examine the relationship between demographic and cancer-related variables and well-being in Hispanic and non-Hispanic white survivors...