Cancer incidence rates among White, Black, API and Hispanic children have demonstrated statistically significant increasing trends from 1979-2018 for White and Black children and from 1990-2018 for API and Hispanic children. This increase is being driven by Leukemia, Brain and Other Nervous System cancer and Lymphoma, which comprise over 55% of all incident childhood cancers.

White children have the highest incidence rates while Black and API children have the lowest.

Cancer mortality rates have demonstrated statistically significant decreasing trends from 1979-2018 for White and Black children and from 1990-2018 for API and Hispanic children. This increase is being driven by Leukemia, Lymphoma, Brain and Other Nervous System cancer which comprise 55% of all childhood cancers. This decrease is being driven by Leukemia, Brain and Other Nervous System cancer and Lymphoma, which comprise over 55% of all childhood cancer deaths.

Decreasing mortality rates in relation to increasing incidence rates indicate significant improvements in survival of childhood cancers.

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Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. Rates were calculated using 3 year averages to reduce the likelihood of suppression and yield more stable results. API=Asian/Pacific Islanders; Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races. (-) Data not available, (- -) Data suppressed due to low counts. A trend line could not be produced for NJ API mortality because the rate was zero for more than one year. Data sources: Incidence New Jersey State Cancer Registry, November 2020 file, New Jersey Department of Health; Mortality- National Center for Health Statistics.

The New Jersey State Cancer Registry (NJSCR) Data Guidelines containing comprehensive data analysis methods, race and ethnicity classification, population and mortality data sources, and additional information related to NJSCR data can be found at https://www.nj.gov/health/ces/reports.shtml.