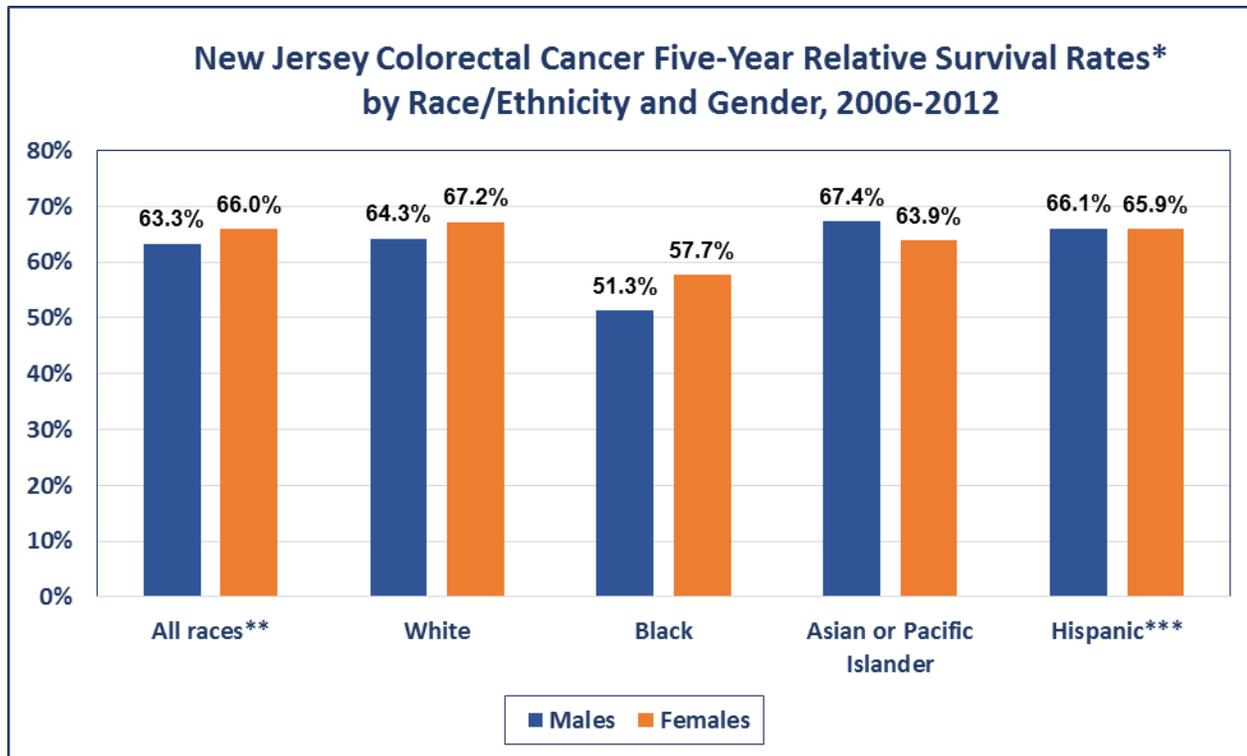


New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief - Colorectal Cancer Five-Year Survival



Data Source: Survival data were derived from the New Jersey State Cancer Registry January 2016 analytic file.

* The relative survival rates presented are age-standardized and refer to the percentage of patients who survived at least five years after diagnosis. The expected survival table used in the rate calculation was for the U.S., 1970-2011, by individual year. We used the U.S. other races expected survival table to calculate relative survival for API and the U.S. all races expected survival table to calculate relative survival for Hispanics.

** Survival rates for persons of other or unknown race are not shown due to small numbers. They are included in the rates for all races.

***Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- In New Jersey, 63% of males and 66% of females diagnosed with colorectal cancer during 2006-2012 have survived at least five years since diagnosis.
- Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer-related death for both male and female New Jerseyans.
- The five-year survival among males was highest for Asians and Pacific Islanders and lowest among blacks.
- Among females, whites had the highest five-year survival rate while blacks had the lowest.
- Increasing access to early colorectal cancer screening, which can prevent or successfully treat the cancer, remains a public health priority in New Jersey.