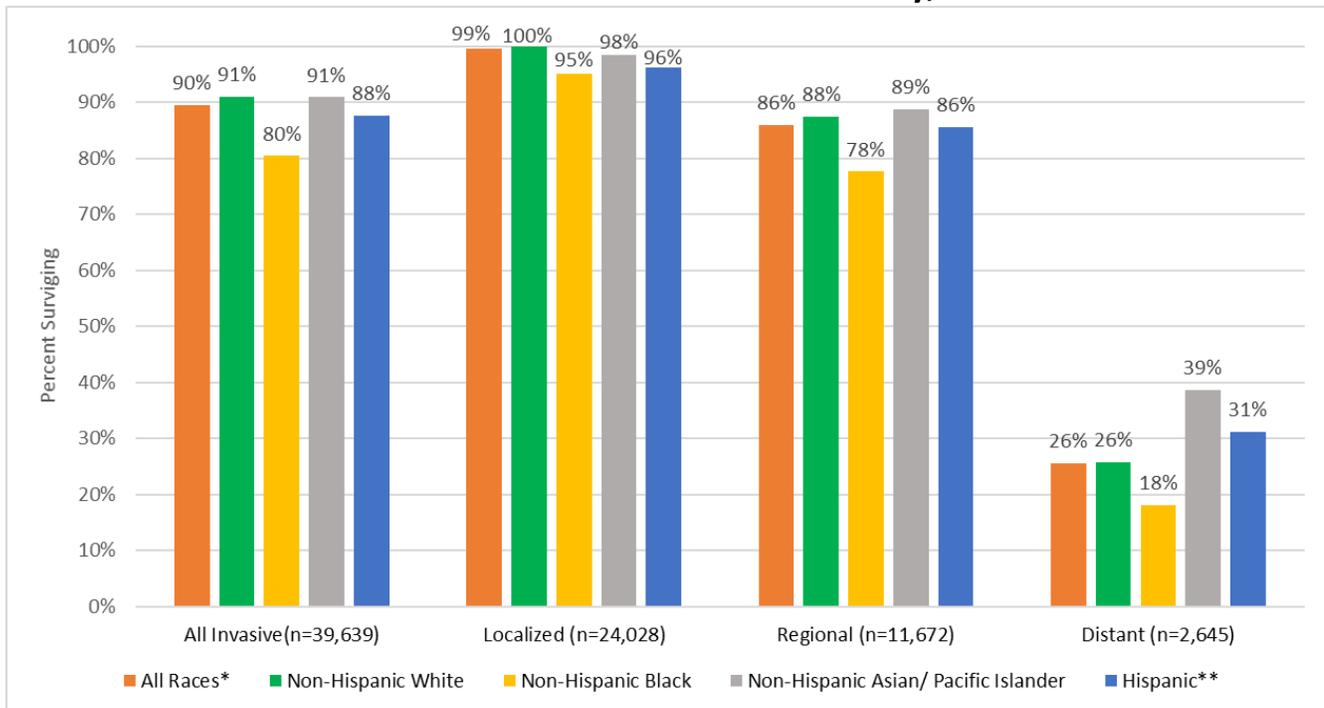




## New Jersey State Cancer Registry Data Brief – Female Breast Cancer Five-Year Relative Survival<sup>^</sup> in New Jersey, 2008-2014



Data Source: SEER\*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18, National Cancer Institute, released April 2018, based on November 2017 submission. *In situ* cancers are not included. \*All races includes persons of other and unknown race. \*\*Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed among women in New Jersey and the second leading cause of cancer death. Each year there are approximately 7,350 cases diagnosed in New Jersey women and 1,320 deaths due to the disease.
- Non-Hispanic white and Asian/Pacific Islander women diagnosed with breast cancer had a 91% chance of surviving at least 5 years, while non-Hispanic black women had significantly lower survival (80%) than the other racial/ethnic groups in New Jersey.
- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized breast cancer was 99%, compared to 26% for those diagnosed with distant breast cancer, highlighting the importance of regular mammograms to detect breast cancer at an early stage.
- Access to breast cancer screening and optimal treatments for all New Jersey women remains an urgent public health issue. Detailed breast cancer screening information is available from the American Cancer Society at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/screening-tests-and-early-detection/american-cancer-society-recommendations-for-the-early-detection-of-breast-cancer.html>

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<sup>^</sup>Relative survival is the ratio of the observed survival of cancer patients to the expected survival of individuals without cancer. The expected survival tables used in these analyses were state- and race/ethnicity-specific life tables for the United States population, available from the National Cancer Institute.