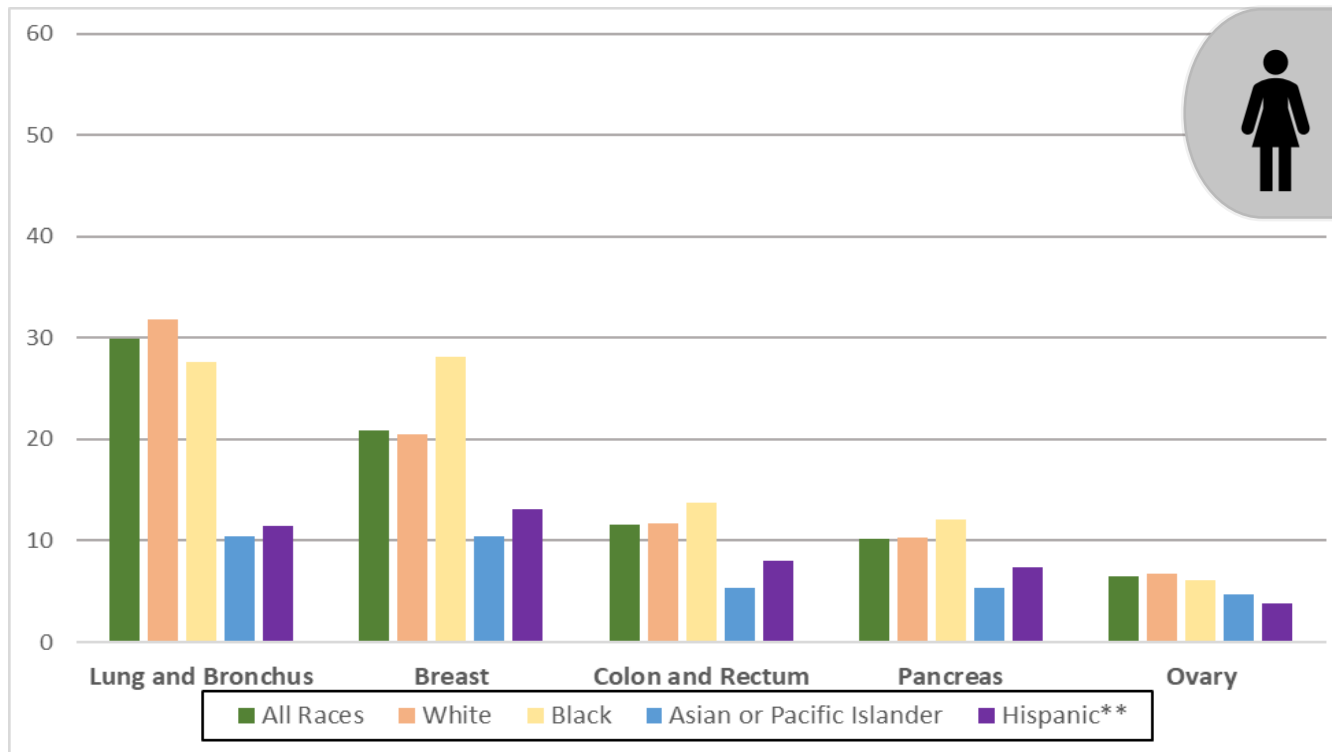
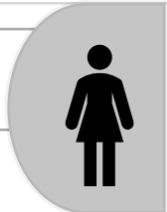


ANNUAL REPORT

Five Leading Sites of New Cancer Deaths: Rates* by Gender, Race and Ethnicity, 2014-2018

New Jersey Women



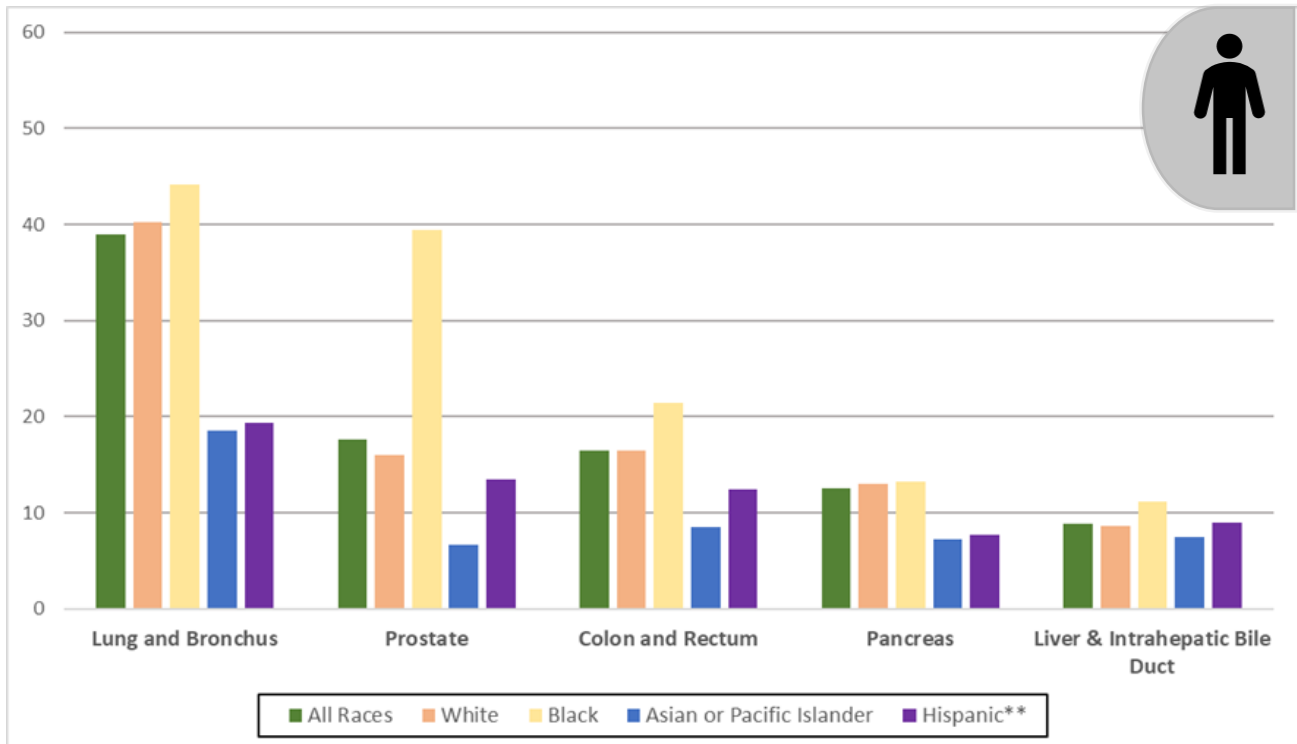
Source: Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs). *Average annual rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races. The categories of race and ethnicity are not mutually exclusive.

- Lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of cancer death in all New Jersey women, and in New Jersey White, and Asian/Pacific Islander (API) women from 2014-2018. Lung and bronchus cancer was the second leading cause of cancer death in Black and Hispanic women.
- White women had the highest lung and bronchus cancer mortality rates during this time period, followed by Black women. Hispanic and API women had lower lung and bronchus cancer mortality rates compared to the other groups.
- Breast cancer was the second leading cause of cancer death in all New Jersey women during this period but the leading cause of death in Black and Hispanic women.
- New Jersey Black women had the highest mortality rates from breast, colon and rectum, and pancreatic cancers, while API women had the lowest mortality rates for the same cancers.
- New Jersey White women had the highest ovarian cancer mortality rates, while Hispanic women had the lowest rates during this period.

ANNUAL REPORT

Five Leading Sites of New Cancer Deaths: Rates* by Gender, Race and Ethnicity, 2014-2018

New Jersey Men



Source: Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs). *Average annual rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races. The categories of race and ethnicity are not mutually exclusive.

- Similar to New Jersey women, lung and bronchus cancer was the leading cause of cancer death in all New Jersey men from 2014-2018, regardless of race and ethnicity.
- Prostate cancer was the second leading cause of cancer death in New Jersey men of All Races combined and in Black and Hispanic men during this period; it was the third leading cause of death in White men. The prostate cancer mortality rates for Black men is notably higher, with a rate more than double that of White men.
- Black men had the highest mortality rates for lung and bronchus, prostate, colon and rectum, pancreatic and liver & intrahepatic bile duct (IBD) cancer during this time period, while API men had the lowest cancer mortality rates for all of the five leading sites of new cancer deaths.
- The five most common types of cancer deaths among NJ men changed slightly for this time period, as compared to 2013-2017, with liver & IBD replacing leukemia.

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>.