

## Breast Cancer registration and death information for 2011

### Registrations

- Breast cancer was the most common form of cancer to affect women, with more than 2,800 women diagnosed in 2011. Provisional data for 2013 shows more than 3000 diagnosed with breast cancer.
- Breast cancer accounted for more than 28 per cent of all new female cancers.
- Registration rates for breast cancer in females remained relatively stable between 2001 and 2011, but mortality rates trended downwards over this time, falling by 19.6 percent.
- 332 women aged 25 to 44 years were registered as having breast cancer in 2011, this is a little more than 11 per cent of all women diagnosed with breast cancer.
- In 2011, 27 men were registered as having breast cancer, just less than one per cent of all breast cancer registrations.

### Deaths

- Breast cancer was the second most common cause of death from cancer for women in 2011, with 636 women dying of the disease and 5 men.
- Breast cancer accounted for 15 per cent of female cancer deaths.
- Rates of death from breast cancer have trended downwards in the decade since 2001. In 2011, 18.3 per 100,000<sup>1</sup> succumbed to the disease. This is a drop in the death rate from breast cancer of 19.6 percent.

### Maori

- The 2011 figures show that Māori women were more likely to get breast cancer than non-Māori females, with the registration rate for Maori being 1.4 times higher than the non-Māori rate (122.9 per 100,000<sup>1</sup> versus 88.9 per 100,000<sup>2</sup>).
- Between 2001 and 2011 the age-standardised breast cancer registration rate for Māori women largely showed an upward trend, increasing by 18.6 percent. In contrast, the non-Māori rate fluctuated but decreased overall by 4.2 percent. The disparity between the two ethnic groups is increasing.
- In 2011, 72 Māori women died from breast cancer. This is a breast cancer mortality rate 1.6 times higher than the non-Māori rate (27.3 per 100,000 versus 17.4 per 100,000<sup>3</sup>).

- In the decade 2001 to 2011 the age-standardised mortality rates for Māori and non-Māori women were variable, but overall both showed a downward trend. Between 2001 and 2011 the rate decreased by 21 percent for Māori women and 18.6 percent non-Māori women.

1 These figures are age-standardised.

2 These figures are age-standardised.

3 These figures are age-standardised.

Source: Ministry of Health. 2014. *Cancer: New registrations and deaths 2011*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.