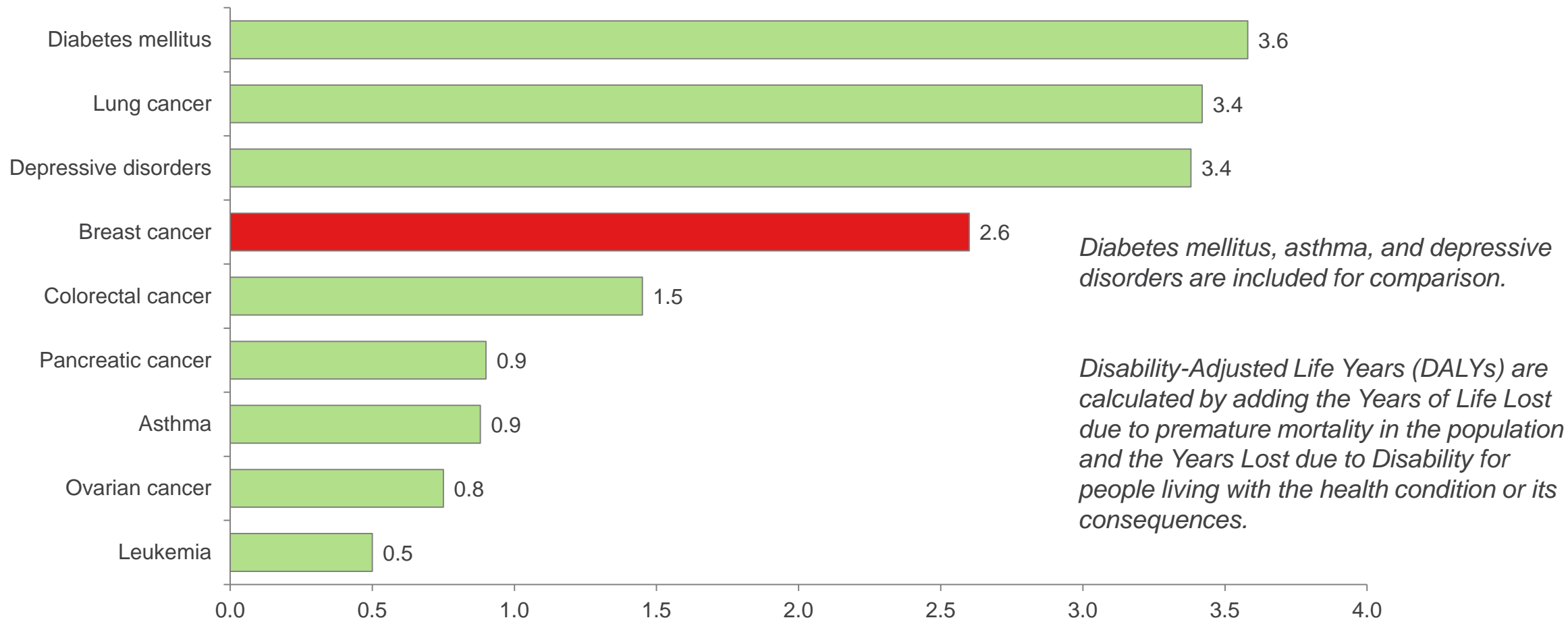# Bronx Community Health Dashboard:
Breast Cancer

Last Updated: 9/24/2019

See last slide for more information about this project.

While breast cancer can occur among men, it is very rare.
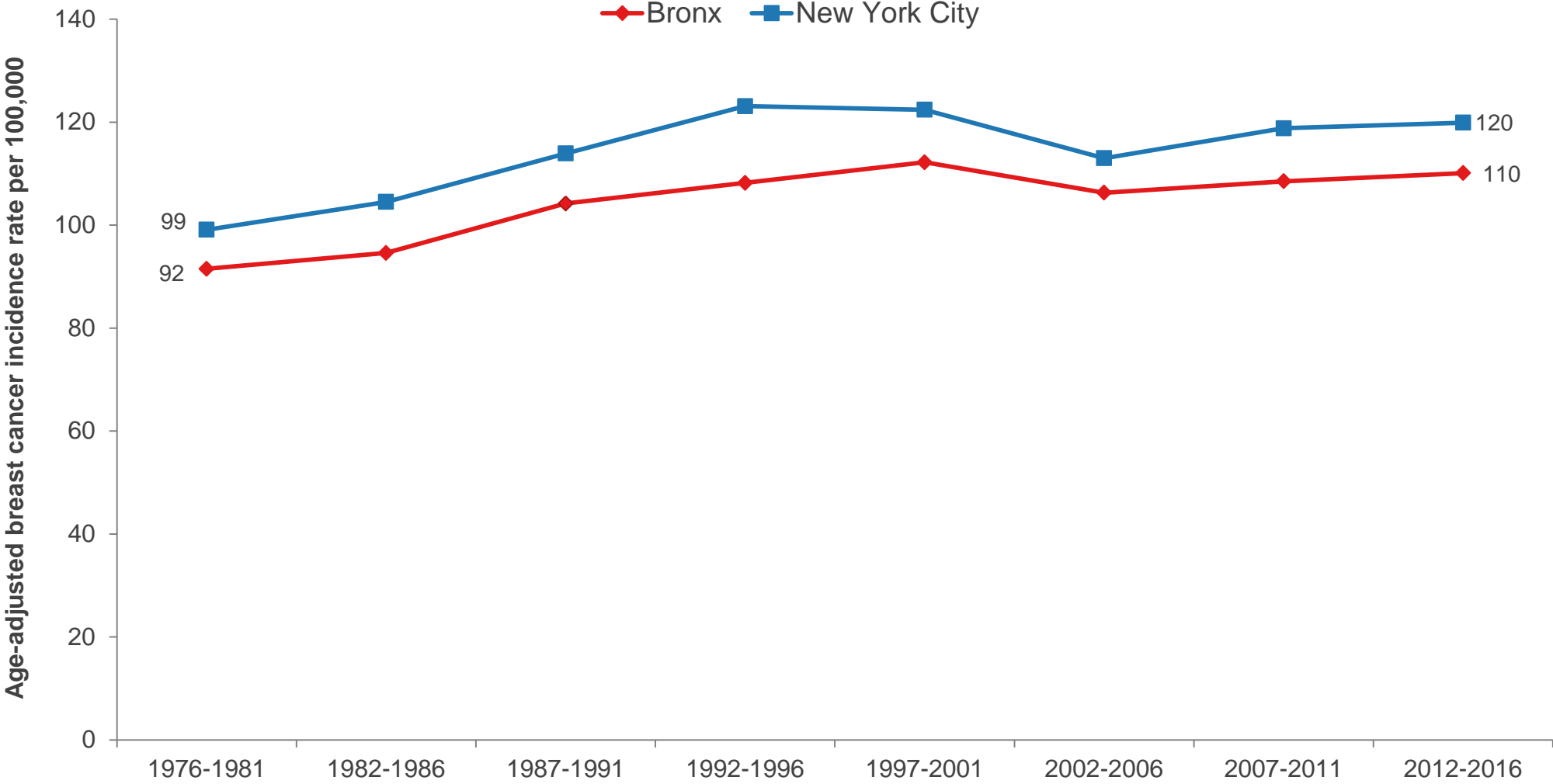This dashboard focuses on breast cancer among women.

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Among women, breast cancer is the 2nd leading cause of disability among cancers in the US

Percent of Total DALYs among women

Diabetes mellitus, asthma, and depressive disorders are included for comparison.

Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) are calculated by adding the Years of Life Lost due to premature mortality in the population and the Years Lost due to Disability for people living with the health condition or its consequences.

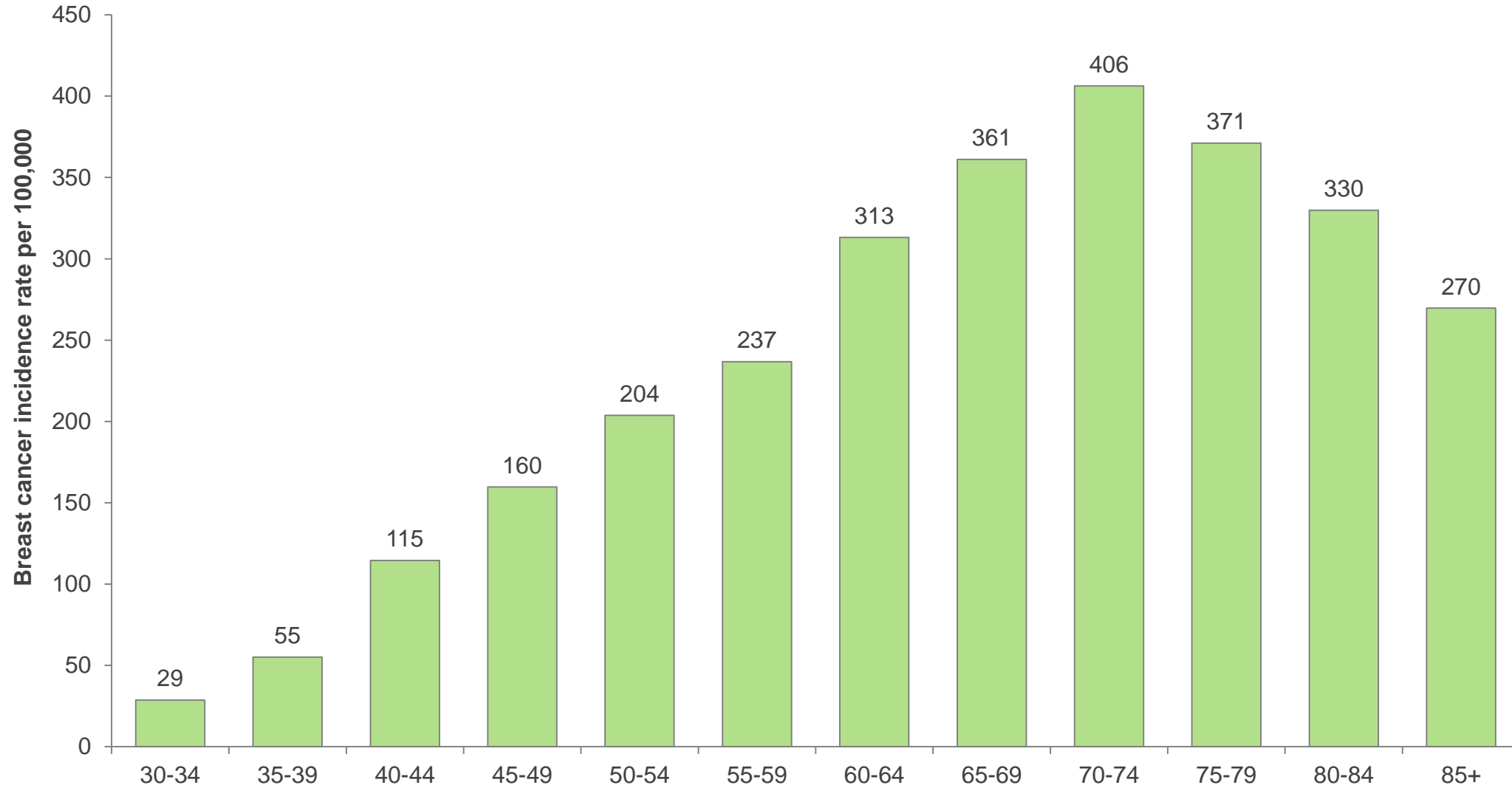Data source: Global Burden of Disease Project, 2017.

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Breast cancer incidence

Breast cancer rates have increased in the Bronx and New York City overall

Age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000

Legend: Bronx — New York City

Year	Bronx	New York City
1976-1981	92	99
1982-1986		
1987-1991		
1992-1996		
1997-2001		
2002-2006		
2007-2011		
2012-2016	110	120

Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 1976-2016.

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In the Bronx, the breast cancer incidence rate is highest among 70-74 year olds

Breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000

Age group	Rate
30-34	29
35-39	55
40-44	115
45-49	160
50-54	204
55-59	237
60-64	313
65-69	361
70-74	406
75-79	371
80-84	330
85+	270

Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 2012-2016.

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In the Bronx, the rate of new breast cancer diagnoses is highest among non-Hispanic white women

Age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic black	Non-Hispanic white
93	124	144

Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 2012-2016.

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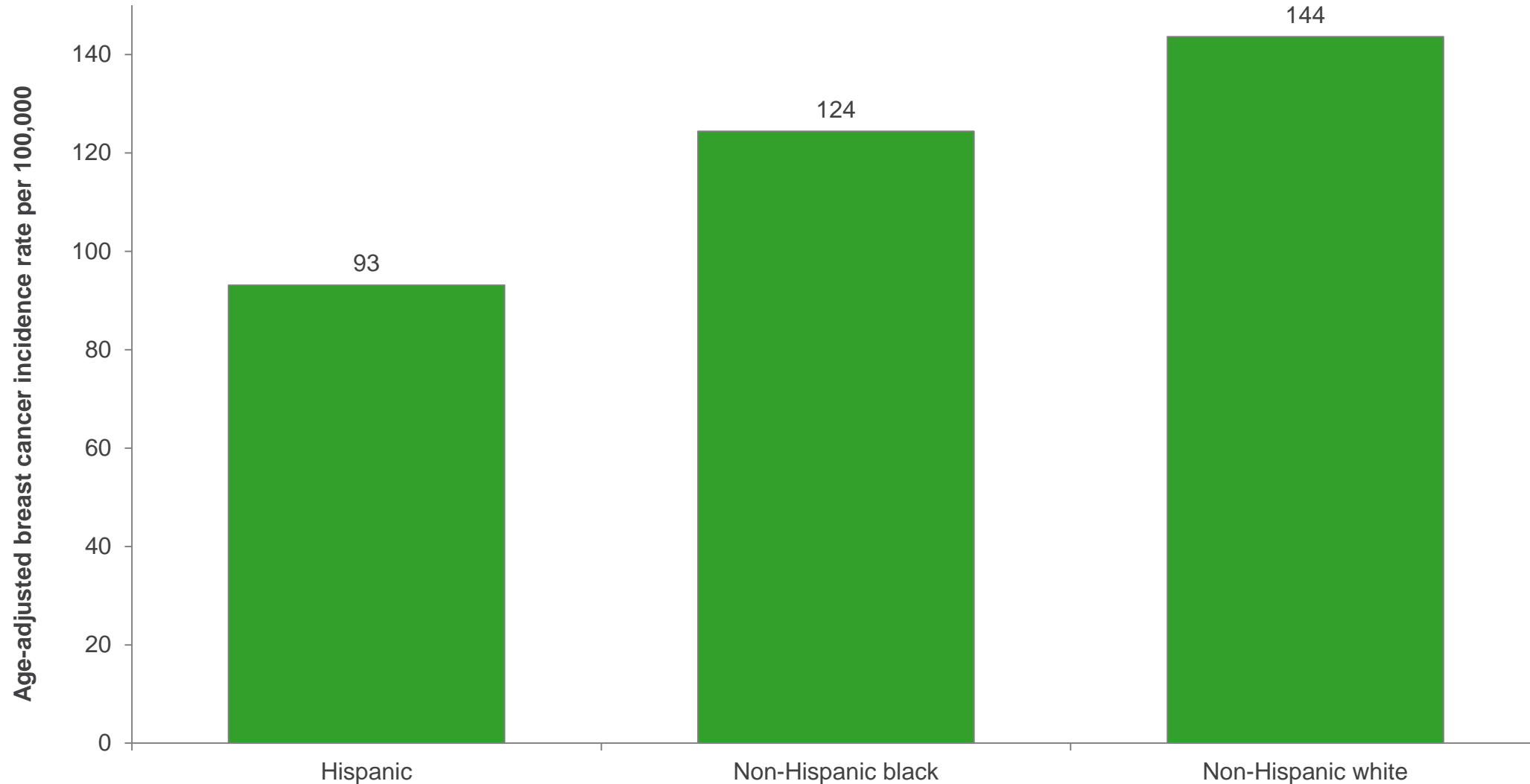
In the Bronx, breast cancer rates remain highest among non-Hispanic white women
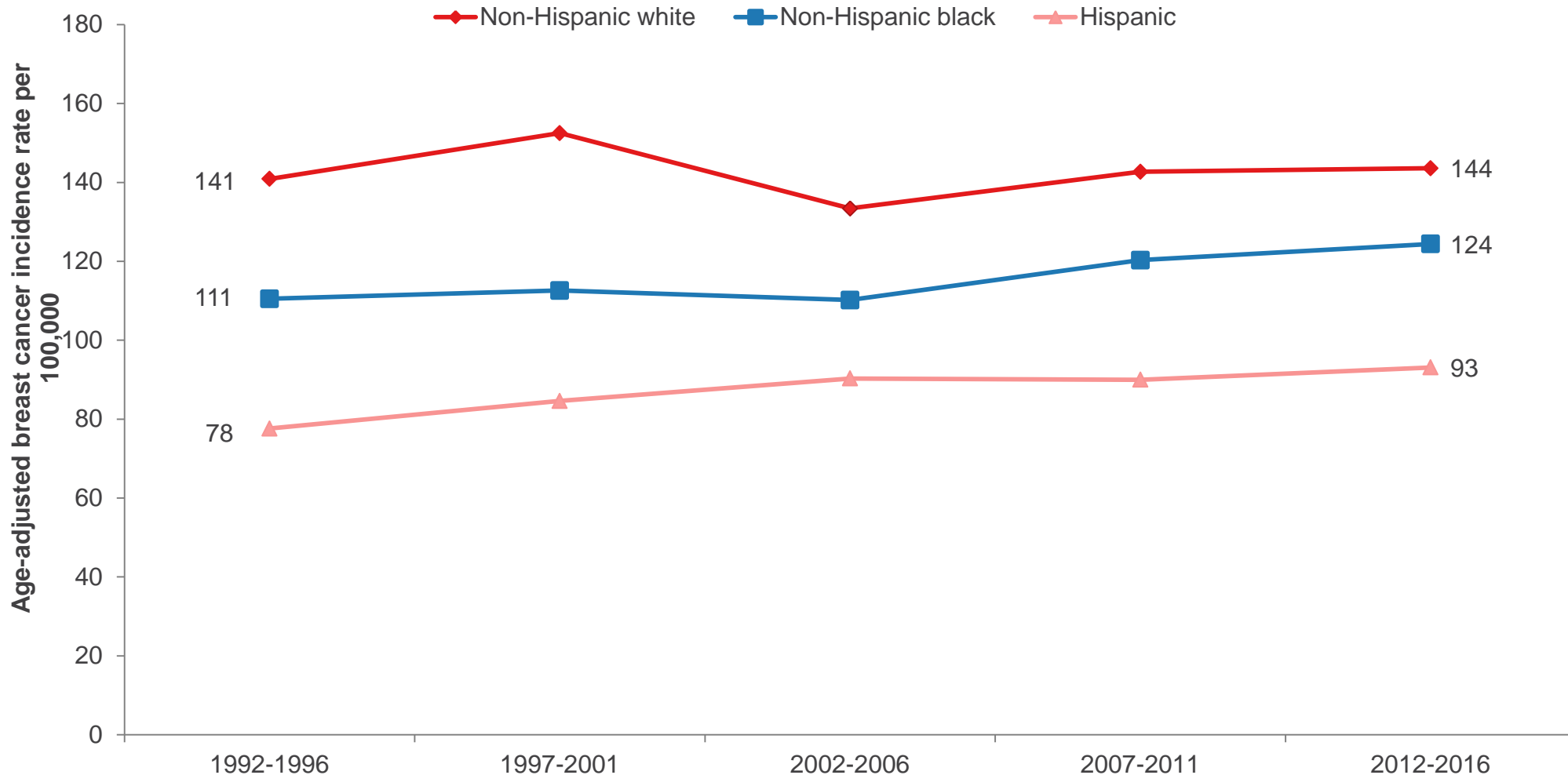
Age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate per 100,000

Legend: Non-Hispanic white, Non-Hispanic black, Hispanic

Non-Hispanic white: 141 (1992-1996), 144 (2012-2016)
Non-Hispanic black: 111 (1992-1996), 124 (2012-2016)
Hispanic: 78 (1992-1996), 93 (2012-2016)

X-axis: 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006, 2007-2011, 2012-2016
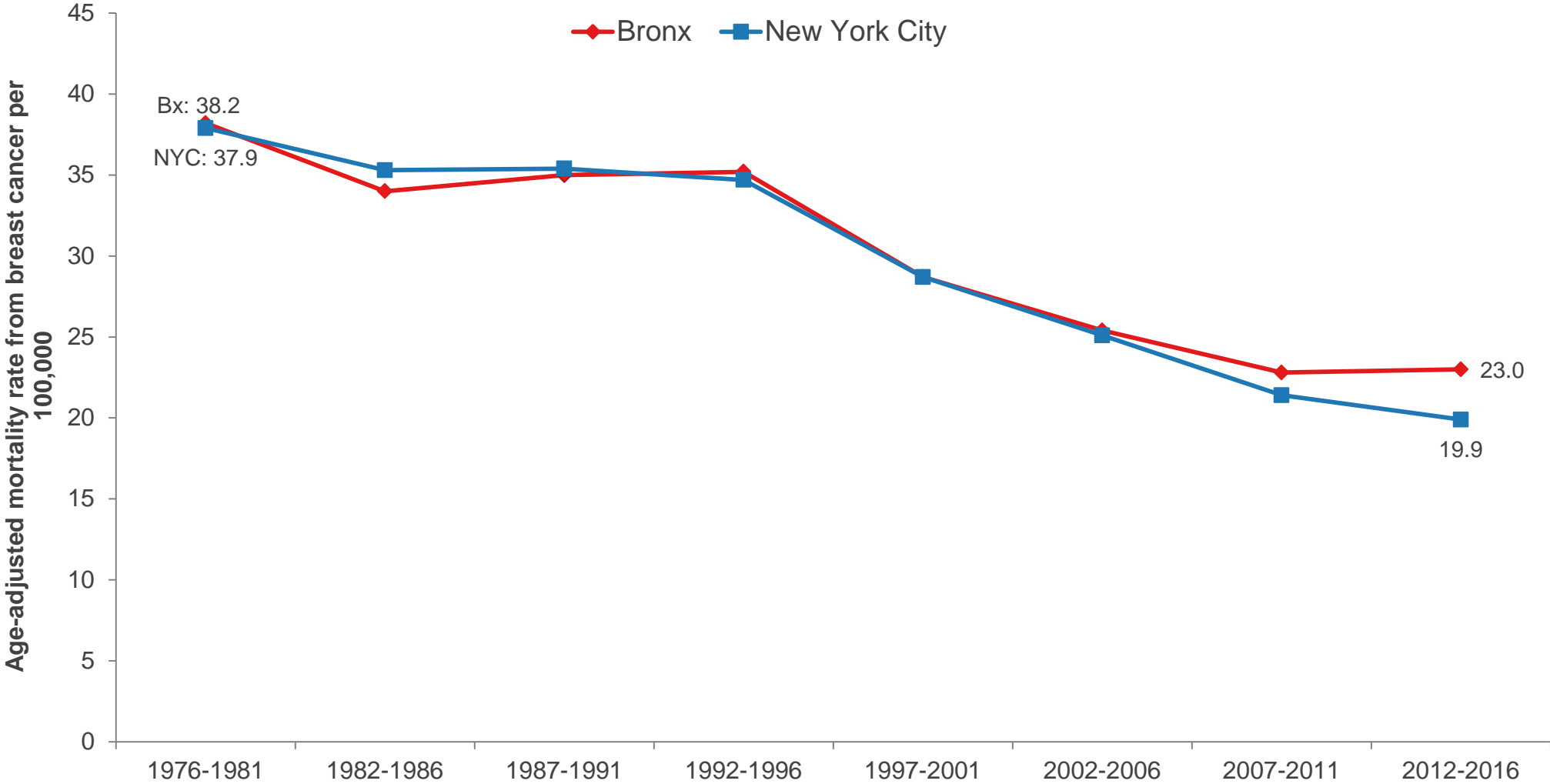
Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 1992-2016.
Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std million (19 age groups) standard.

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The incidence of breast cancer is about as expected in most of the Bronx, with incidence rates less than expected in certain neighborhoods

Breast cancer incidence
- <80% of expected
- 80-119% of expected
- 120-149% of expected
- ≥150% of expected

N

Kingsbridge Heights

University Heights/ Morris Heights

Van Nest/ Morris Park/ Westchester Square

Crotona Park East

West Farms/ Bronx River

East Concourse/ Concourse Village

Soundview/Bruckner

Melrose South/ Mott Haven North

Hunts Point

Data source: NY State Cancer Registry, 2010-2014
Data is presented at the Neighborhood Tabulation Area (NTA)-level and is age-adjusted.
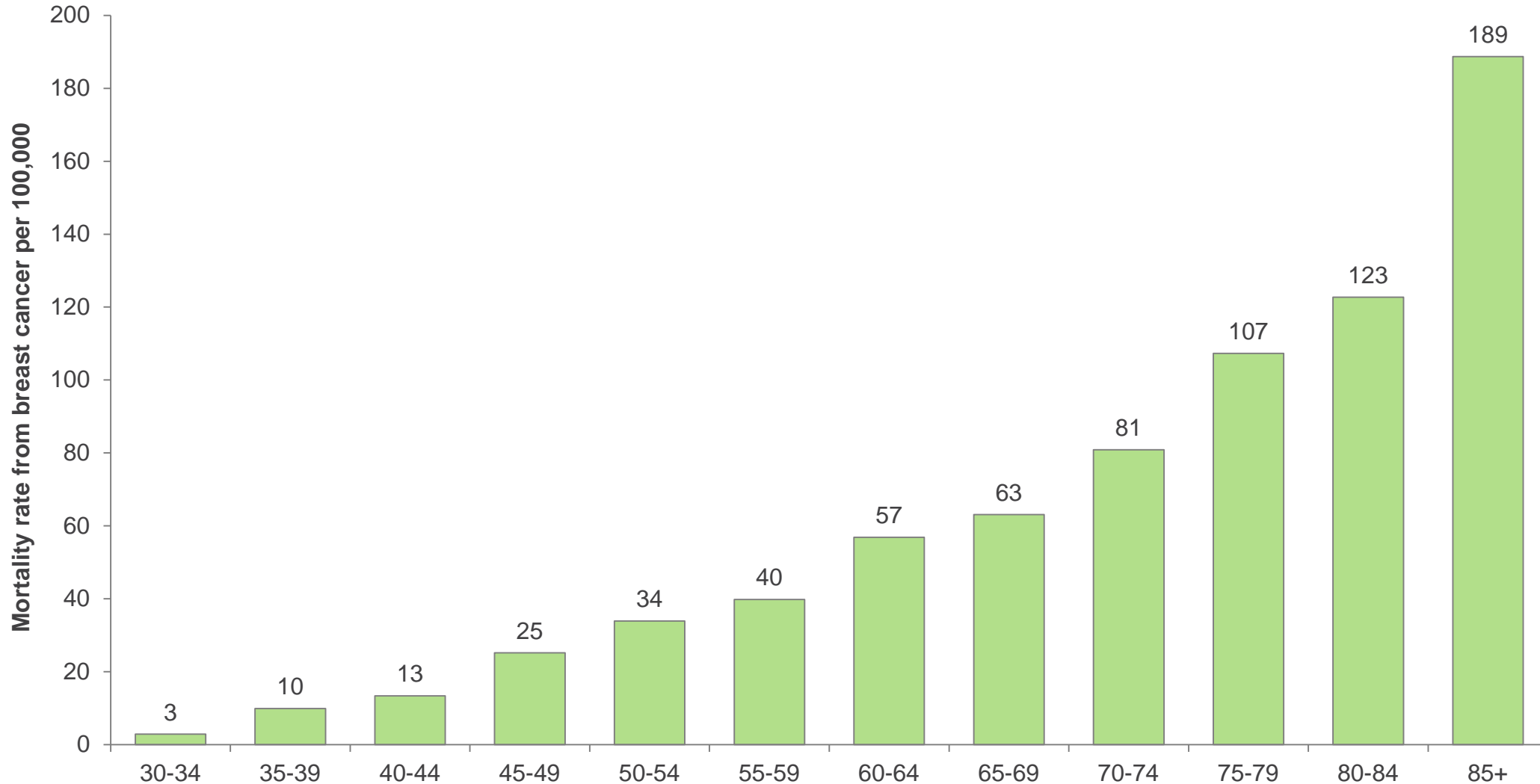
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Mortality from breast cancer

# While the incidence of breast cancer has increased since 1976, breast cancer mortality has declined

Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 1976-2016.

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In the Bronx, the mortality rate from breast cancer is highest among 85+ year olds

Mortality rate from breast cancer per 100,000

Age group	Rate
30-34	3
35-39	10
40-44	13
45-49	25
50-54	34
55-59	40
60-64	57
65-69	63
70-74	81
75-79	107
80-84	123
85+	189

11   Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 2012-2016.

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In the Bronx, the mortality rate from breast cancer is highest among non-Hispanic white and black women

Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 2012-2016.

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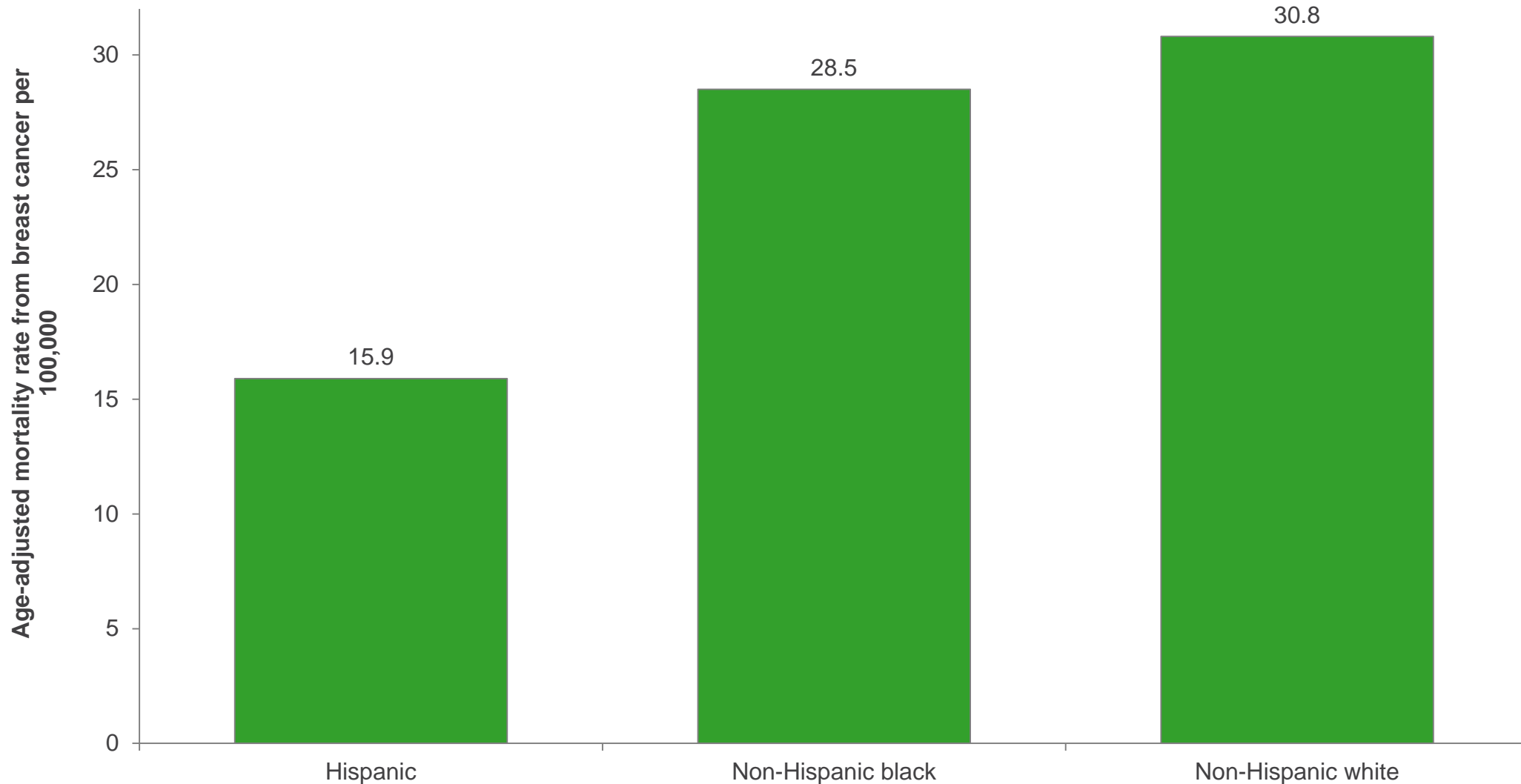
In the Bronx, mortality rates from breast cancer have decreased among all race/ethnicity groups
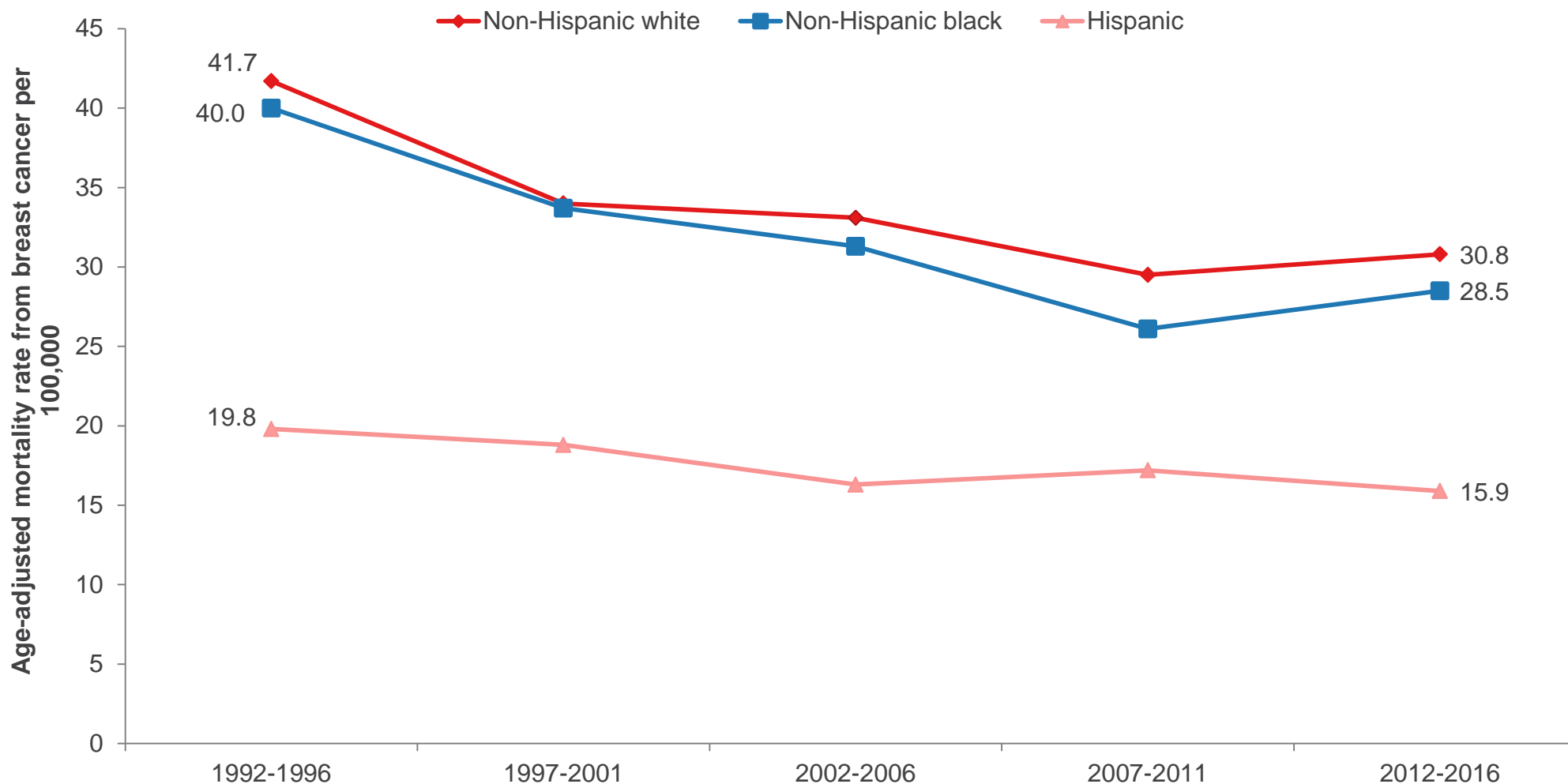
Legend: Non-Hispanic white · Non-Hispanic black · Hispanic

Y-axis: Age-adjusted mortality rate from breast cancer per 100,000

Non-Hispanic white: 41.7 → ... → 30.8
Non-Hispanic black: 40.0 → ... → 28.5
Hispanic: 19.8 → ... → 15.9

X-axis: 1992-1996, 1997-2001, 2002-2006, 2007-2011, 2012-2016

13 Data source: New York State Cancer Registry, 1992-2016.
Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std million (19 age groups) standard.

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Risk factors & protective factors

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Potential risk factors for which there is strong evidence of an association with breast cancer and data available for the Bronx
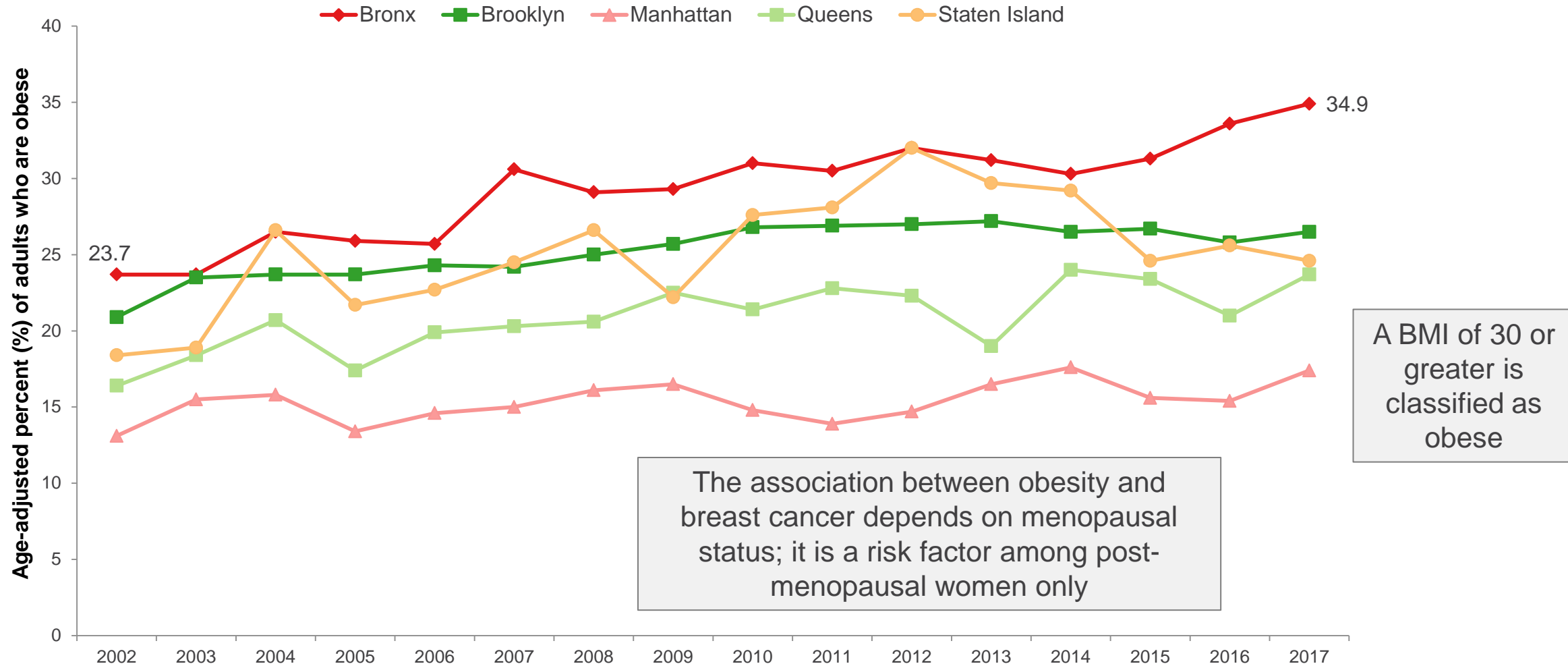
Increases risk

- Obesity or high BMI (among post-menopausal women only)

- Heavy alcohol consumption

- First pregnancy over the age of 30
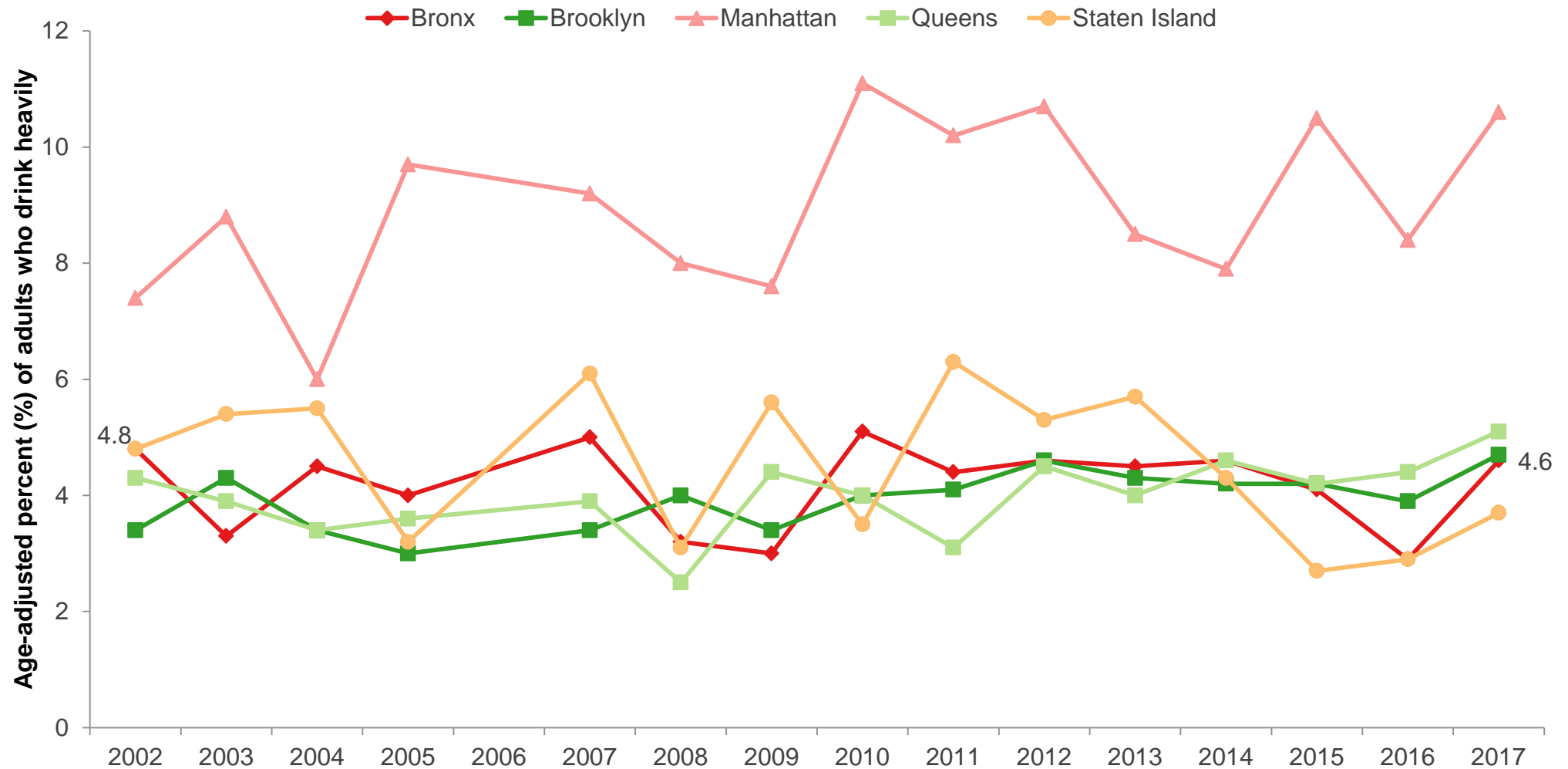
- Greater birth weight

Decreases risk

- Exercising (particularly vigorous exercise)

- Breastfeeding

Data source: World Cancer Research Fund International—Diet, Nutrition, Physical Activity and Breast Cancer 2018.

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The prevalence of obesity among adults is highest in the Bronx and increasing at a higher rate than in other boroughs

**Bronx** — **Brooklyn** — **Manhattan** — **Queens** — **Staten Island**

Y-axis: Age-adjusted percent (%) of adults who are obese

X-axis: 2002–2017

Bronx start: 23.7

Bronx end: 34.9

A BMI of 30 or greater is classified as obese

The association between obesity and breast cancer depends on menopausal status; it is a risk factor among post-menopausal women only

Data source: Community Health Survey, 2002-2017.
Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated based on respondents' self-reported weight and height.

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The percent of adults who drink heavily is relatively stable in the Bronx

Age-adjusted percent (%) of adults who drink heavily

Legend: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island

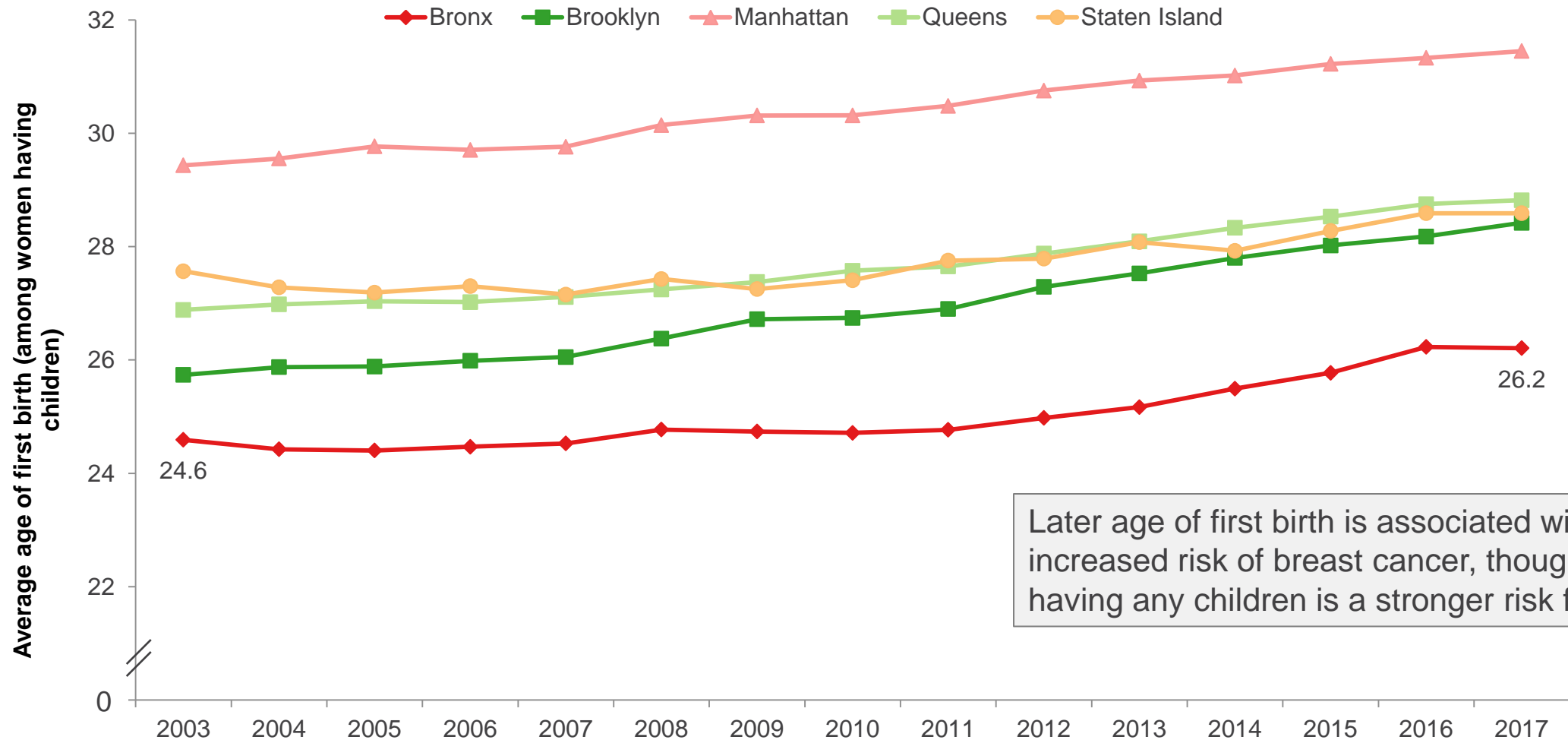Bronx values: 4.8 (2002) ... 4.6 (2017)

Data source: Community Health Survey, 2002-2017.
Heavy drinking is defined as an average of more than 2 drinks per day for men and more than 1 drink per day for women.

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The percent of adults who exercised in the past 30 days remains lowest in the Bronx, with minimal improvement
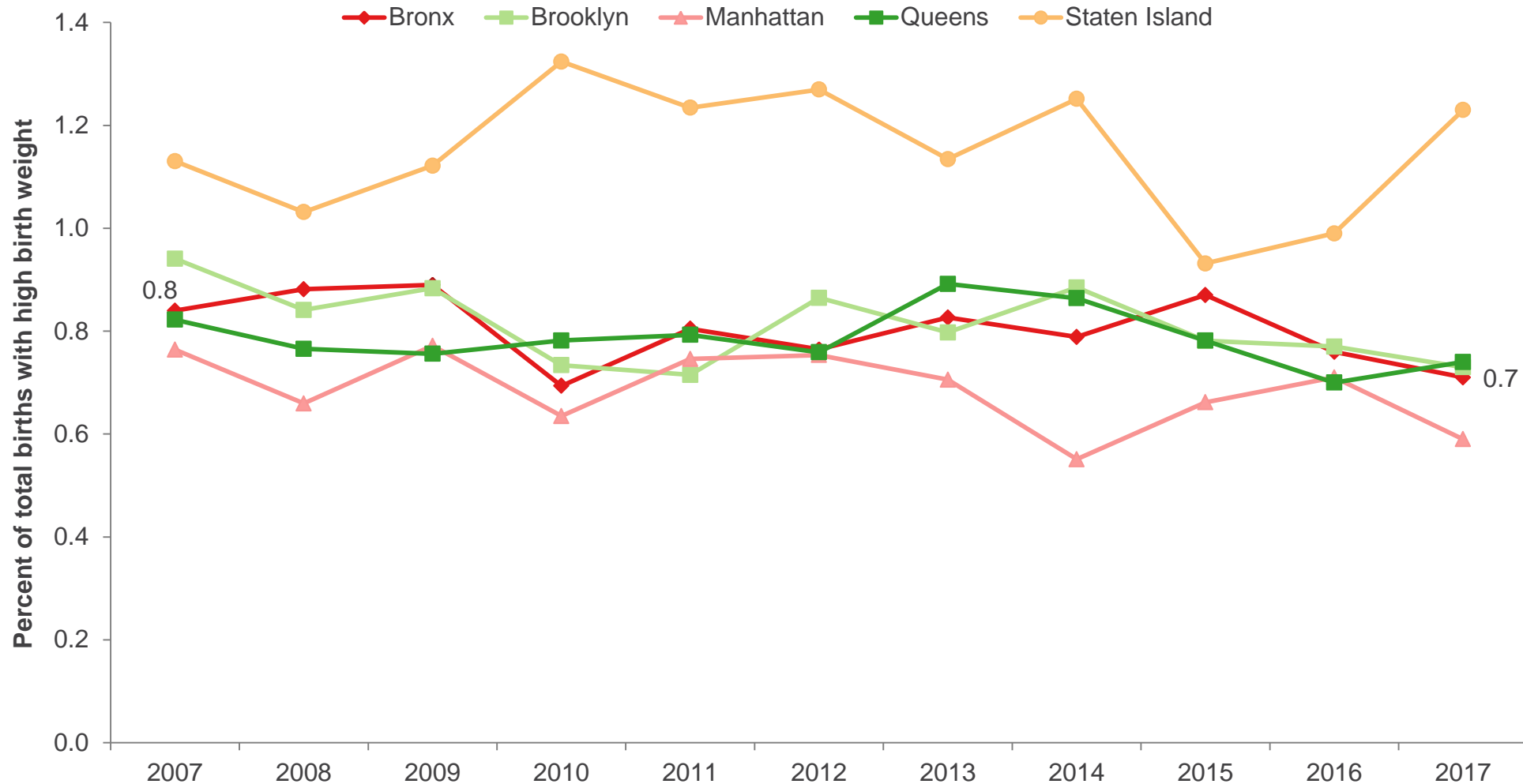

Data source: Community Health Survey, 2002-2017.

18
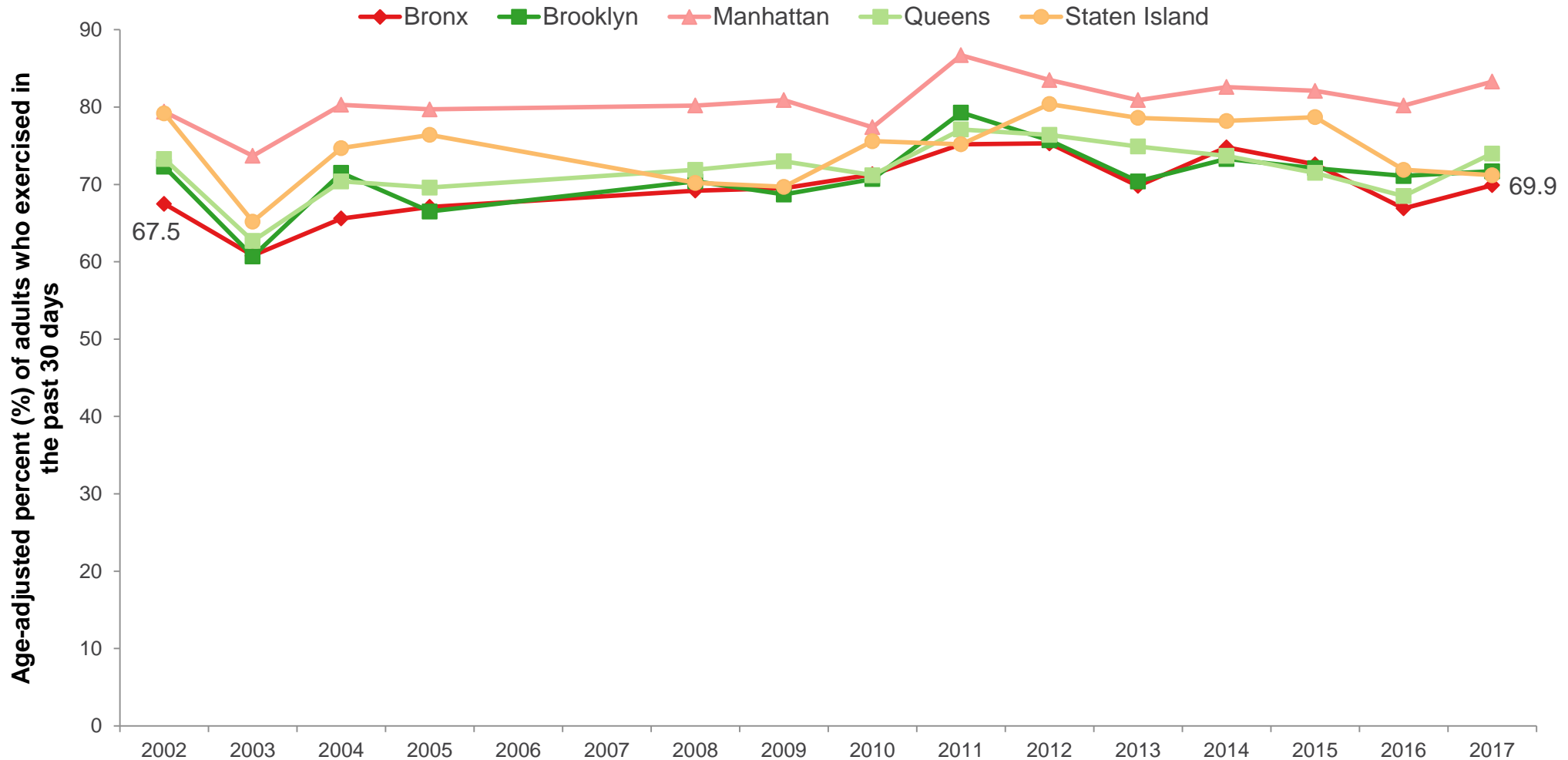
Average age of first birth is substantially lower in the Bronx than the rest of NYC, but it is increasing

Average age of first birth (among women having children)

Legend: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island

24.6

26.2

Later age of first birth is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer, though not having any children is a stronger risk factor.

Data source: CDC Wonder Births Data, 2003-2017.

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The percent of total births with high birth weight is relatively stable in the Bronx

Percent of total births with high birth weight

Legend: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island

0.8 ... 0.7

Data source: CDC Wonder Births Data, 2007-2017.
High birth weight defined as > 4,500 g at any given gestational age.

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The percent of women exclusively breastfeeding is lowest in the Bronx and relatively unchanged
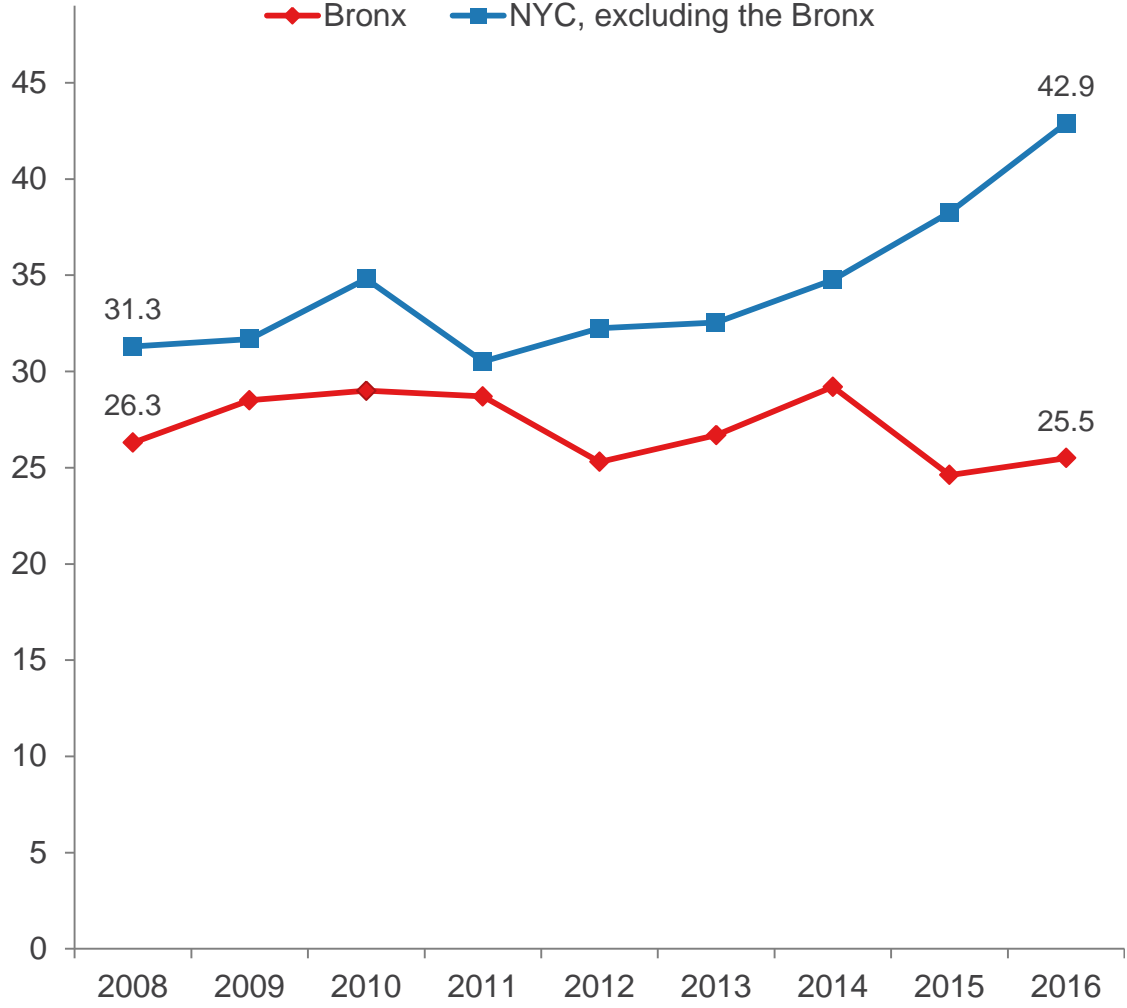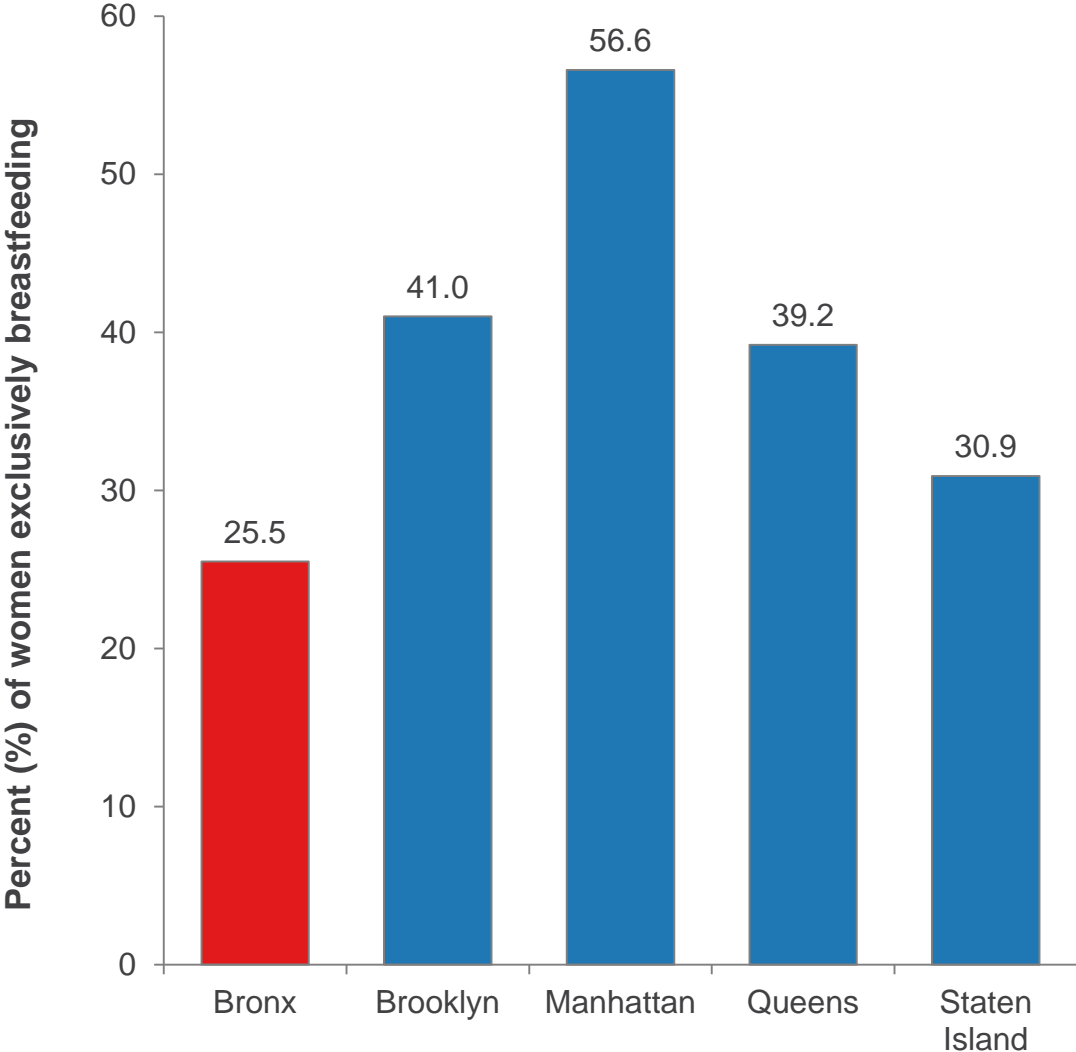
Data source: New York City Vital Statistics Birth Data, 2008-2016.

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Potential risk factors for which there is strong evidence of an association with breast cancer, but no high-quality data is available for the Bronx

Increases risk

- Early menarche (before the age of 12)

- Late natural menopause (after the age of 55)

- Ionizing radiation exposure from medical imaging, particularly during puberty

- Hormone therapy (containing estrogen with or without progesterone)—the risk is greater with combined estrogen plus progesterone preparations

- Oral contraceptives containing both estrogen and progesterone cause a small increased risk in young women, among current and recent users only

Decreases risk

- Bearing children

Data source: World Cancer Research Fund International—Diet, Nutrition, Physical Activity and Breast Cancer 2018.

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About the Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Bronx-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data

- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.

- Produced by Montefiore's Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources

- For more information please contact us at OCPHDept@montefiore.org

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