

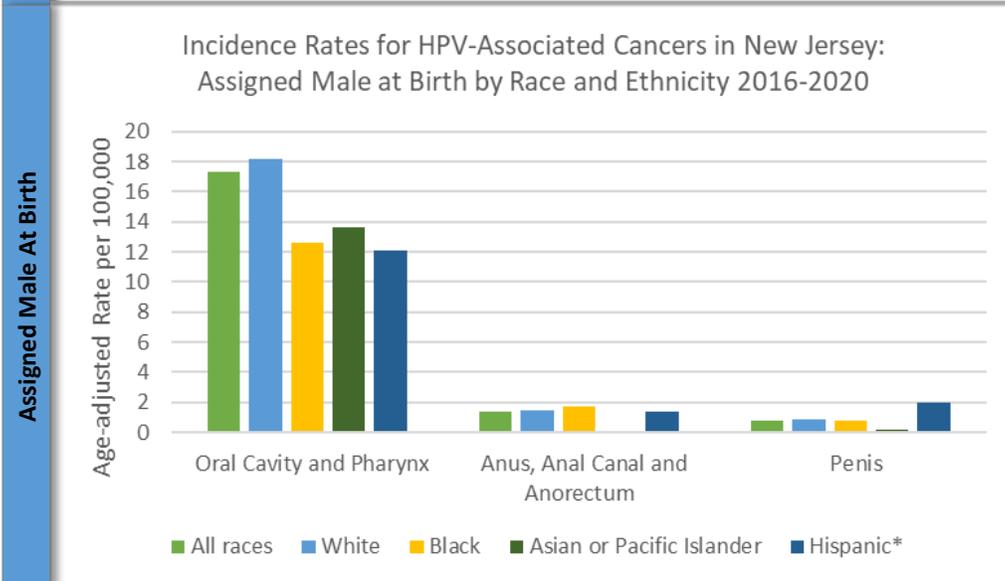
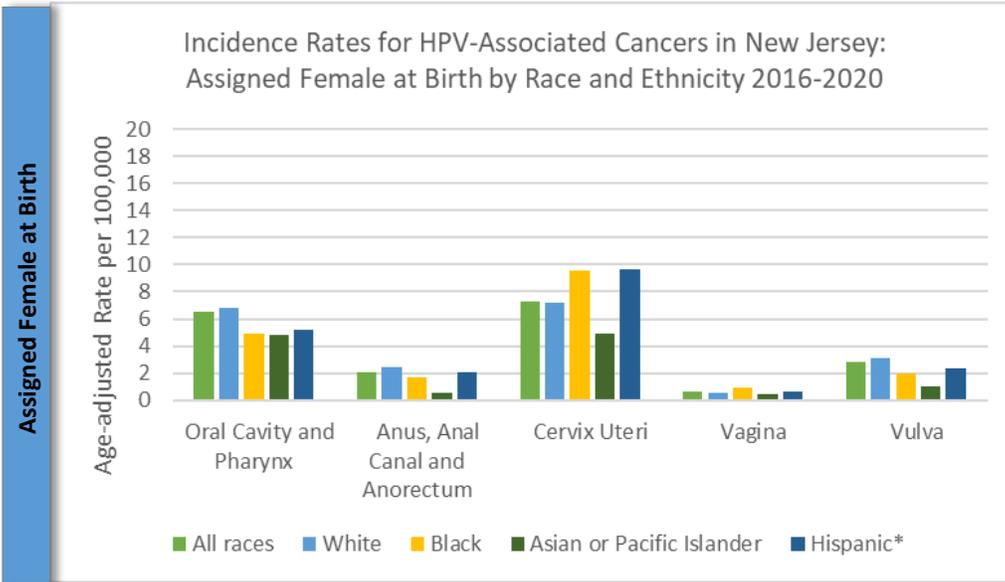


Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Associated Cancers

HPV is a group of more than 200 related viruses. Each HPV virus in this large group is given a number which is called its HPV type. HPV is named for the warts (papillomas) some HPV types can cause. Some other HPV types can lead to cancer. All genders can get cancer of the mouth (oral cavity), throat (pharynx), and anus (including anal canal and anorectum) caused by HPV infections. HPV can also cause penile cancer and cervical, vaginal and vulvar cancer. Fortunately, there are vaccines that can prevent infection with the types of HPV that most commonly cause cancer. The graphs below illustrate distribution of HPV-associated cancer types by race and ethnicity among gender assigned at birth.

Key Findings

- Among individuals assigned female at birth, HPV-associated oral cavity and pharynx cancers show a slightly higher incidence in white individuals, while black and Hispanic individuals show a higher incidence of cervix uteri cancers.
- Individuals assigned male at birth, particularly white individuals, are most likely to get oral cavity and pharynx cancers. However, black individuals have a slightly higher rate of anus, anal canal, and anorectum cancers. Anal and penile cancers were the highest among Black and Hispanic men, respectively.
- The rate of penile cancers is highest among Hispanic individuals and lowest among the Asian or Pacific Islander individuals for those assigned male at birth.
- Between 2016-2019, 6,488 new cases of HPV-associated cancer occurred among New Jersey residents. Disparities by sex assigned at birth, cancer type, and race/ethnic group are evident. The age-adjusted rate was 12 per 100,000 people [cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/dataviz).



Data Source: NJ State Cancer Registry SEER*Stat Database: October 28, 2022 analytic file. Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US Std Population (19 age groups - Census P25-1130) standard. *Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

Interactive New Jersey cancer incidence and mortality data are available through the NJDOH website at nj.gov/health/ces/cancer-researchers/cancer-data/index.shtml.





NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DATA BRIEF ON HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS

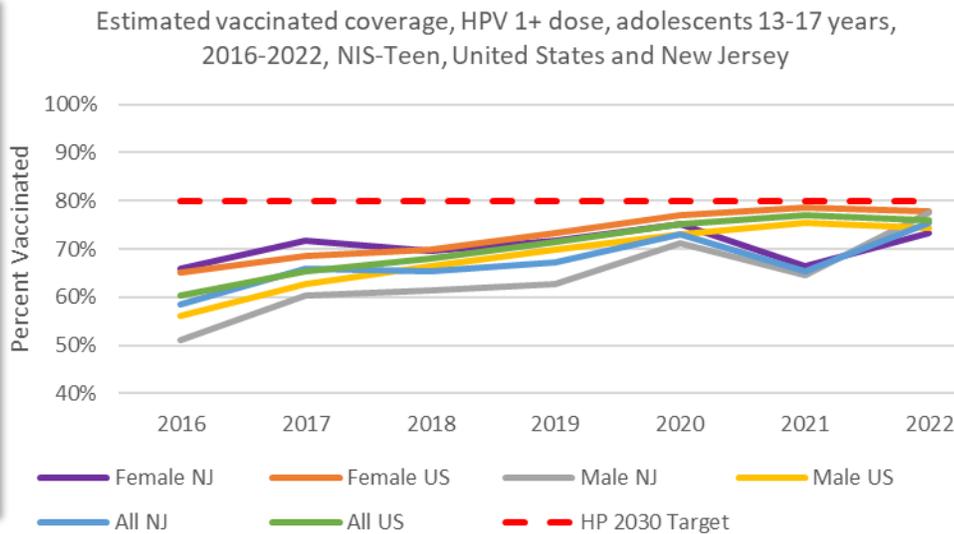
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Immunization Coverage

Over 90% of HPV-associated cancers are preventable through vaccination.¹ All preteens ages 11 or 12 should receive two doses of HPV vaccine six to twelve months apart. The HPV vaccine is advised for preteens at ages 11 or 12, and can be administered as early as age 9. Dosing of the HPV vaccine depends on age and health condition. Catch-up vaccination is advised through age 26. Vaccination may be administered to persons 27 through 45 years of age by shared clinical decision-making. The below graphs from the CDC National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen show trends in HPV vaccination for those ages 13-17 who received 1+ dose and who are up-to-date on vaccination.

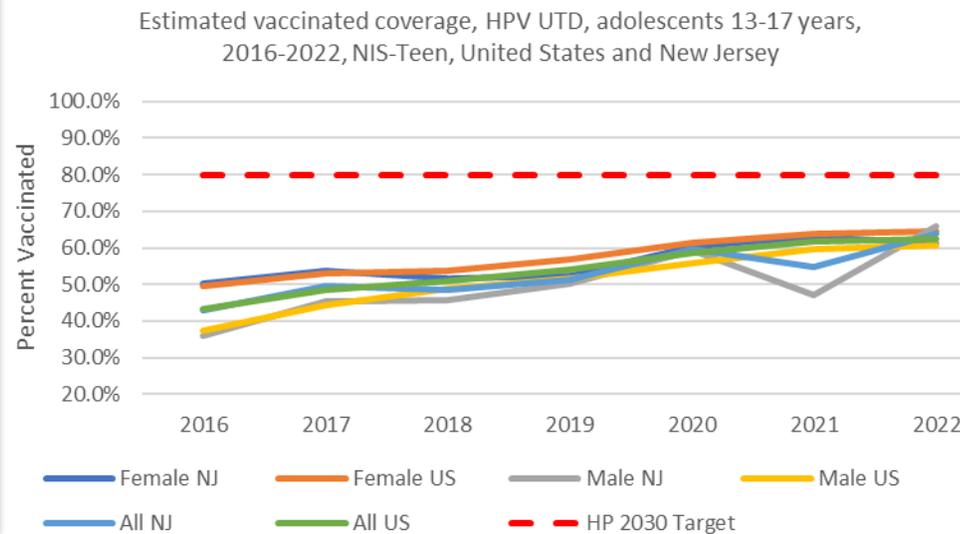
Key Findings

- Since 2011, HPV vaccination rates in New Jersey have shown improvement for adolescents ages 13-17 but have decreased since 2020.
- First dose HPV vaccination coverage for adolescents ages 13-17 in New Jersey has increased for both males (**77.5%** in 2022) and females (**73.4%** in 2022) and remains comparable to the national averages.
- In New Jersey, only an estimated **63.7%** of adolescents ages 13-17 had completed the HPV vaccination series in 2022. *This indicates that one-third of adolescents are not fully protected against HPV in the state.*
- Note: NIS-Teen data was previously reported for ages 13-15 but has expanded to cover ages 13-17 to account for recent catch-up efforts among adolescents.

HPV 1+ Dose, 13-17 Years



HPV UTD Dose, 13-17 Years



Data Source: CDC National Immunization Survey - Teen (NIS-Teen)

*The Healthy People 2030 target for HPV vaccination is to increase the proportion of adolescents who get recommended doses of the HPV vaccine. More information on Healthy People 2030 can be found at: [healthypeople.gov](https://www.healthypeople.gov)

¹[cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/hpv/statistics/cases.htm)

