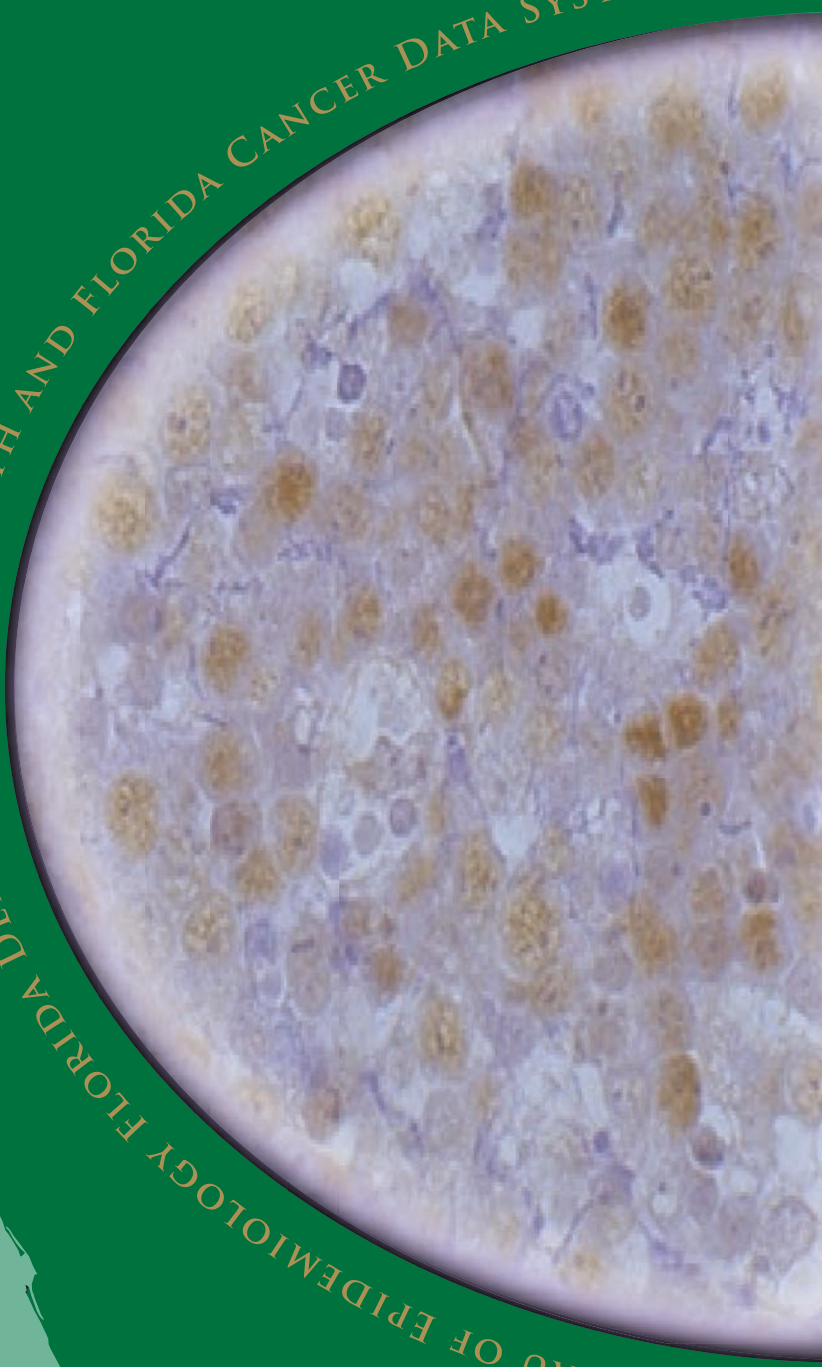
Florida Annual Cancer Report:

2003 Incidence and Mortality

Department of Health and Florida Cancer Data System

Bureau of Epidemiology Florida



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Florida Annual Cancer Report:
2003 Incidence and Mortality

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FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2003 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2003, physicians diagnosed 94,910 primary cancers among Floridians, an average of 260 cases per day; compared to 96,058 cancers in 2002, a decrease of 1,148 cancers. A total of 38,623 Floridians died of cancer in 2003, an average of 106 deaths per day; compared to 38,369 deaths in 2002.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the most frequently reported cancer, with 15,768 cases diagnosed in 2003. Prostate cancer ranked second with 12,817 cases, followed by female breast cancer with 11,933 cases. The fourth and fifth most common cancers were colorectal cancer and bladder cancer, with 10,620 and 4,836 cases, respectively. Compared to 2002, the number of cases in 2003 decreased for all major cancers, except for cancers of the lung and bronchus, and head and neck, which increases by 64 and 118 cases, respectively.

Sixty-two percent of the newly diagnosed cancers and 72 percent of cancer deaths occurred in persons age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 17.9 percent of Florida's population.

The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined among both females (378 cases per 100,000 population) and males (503 cases per 100,000 population) in Florida were lower than the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) 17 registries rates, which reported 398 cases per 100,000 population for females and 532 cases per 100,000 population for males in 2003. The SEER Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) is an authoritative source of information on cancer incidence and survival in the United States.

Compared with 2002, Florida's age-adjusted incidence rates decreased in 2003 for all cancers combined for both sexes. For males, the incidence rate decreased from 528 cases per 100,000 in 2002 to 503 cases per 100,000 in 2003. For females, the incidence rate decreased from 397 cases per 100,000 in 2002 to 378 cases per 100,000 in 2003.

White males had a lower age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (500 cases per 100,000 population) than Black males (526 cases per 100,000 population). White females had a higher rate for all cancers combined (382 cases per 100,000 population) than Black females (342 cases per 100,000 population).

Cancer, with 38,623 deaths, was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2003, surpassed only by heart disease with 48,129 deaths. Stroke was the third leading cause with 9,873 deaths. Cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost with 277,488 potential years of life lost by age 75, cancer surpassed heart disease (187,976 years lost) and unintentional injuries (216,442 years lost).

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of cancer death with 11,745 deaths. Colorectal cancer was the second with 3,641 deaths, followed by female breast cancer with 2,570 deaths, and prostate cancer with 2,091 deaths.

Florida mortality rates for all cancers combined for males decreased slightly from 213 per 100,000 in 2002 to 206 per 100,000 in 2003. Female mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased from 145 per 100,000 in 2002 to 140 per 100,000 in 2003.

Black males had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among the four sex-race groups. Prostate cancer mortality rates accounted for much of this difference. Black males had a mortality rate of 57 per 100,000 from prostate cancer, three times higher than the rate for White males at 19 per 100,000.

Executive Summary

Compared to national statistics reported in the *United States Cancer Statistics: 2003 Incidence and Mortality,* Florida's 2003 age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined for all race groups stratified by sex were lower than the national mortality rates in 2003.

Compared to the 2003 national mortality statistics from SEER, Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined were lower than national mortality rates for both sexes and races, and all sex-race groups. The Florida rates were between 11 percent lower for White males and 18 percent lower for Black males than national mortality rates.

Florida hospitals reported 86,006 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals a total of 609,516 days in 2003. Total charges for inpatient cancer hospitalizations were $2.82 billion. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis more than doubles the total hospital charges for cancer to $5.9 billion.

INTRODUCTION

Background and History

The Florida Department of Health publishes the Florida Annual Cancer Report every year to provide the most recent information about cancer incidence and mortality in Florida. The Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Epidemiology, in collaboration with the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), publishes this epidemiological series.

Cancer incidence data are collected, verified, and maintained by the FCDS, Florida's statewide cancer registry. The FCDS is administered by the Florida Department of Health and operated by the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami Leonard M. Miller School of Medicine.

The FCDS began operation with a pilot project for cancer registration in 1980 and commenced statewide collection of cancer incidence data from all Florida hospitals in 1981. The FCDS now collects incidence data from hospitals, freestanding ambulatory surgical centers, radiation therapy facilities, pathology laboratories, and dermatopathologists' offices.

More information about cancer incidence and mortality in Florida can be found on the Department of Health's Bureau of Epidemiology web site at www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm, or the FCDS web site at www.fcds.med.miami.edu.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of cancer in Florida for researchers, policymakers, health professionals, and the public. This publication is intended as a tool for health care planning and for the design of cancer prevention programs. The information in this report should stimulate cancer research and advance the state's cancer control and surveillance activities, resulting in improved treatment for cancer patients and a better understanding of cancer prevention in the population at risk for developing cancer. The Florida Department of Health and the FCDS welcome suggestions for enhancing the utility of this report to its readers.

Introduction to Contents

The format of this report remains similar to the last report, *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2002 Incidence and Mortality*. Cancer incidence and mortality data are presented in separate sections, with counts and rates provided by sex, race, age group, and county. County incidence and mortality data are provided for the total population of each county for the nine reported cancers, with both sexes and all races combined. To quantify changes in cancer incidence and mortality rates over time, the average annual percent change (AAPC) in age-adjusted rates from 1994 to 2003 is included in both sections.

Stage at diagnosis is a key factor in the prognosis of cancer. This report presents data on cancer stage from 1981 through 2003. Additional figures show the percentage of advanced stage cases by sex, race, and age group for individual cancers. These data may help to identify areas where further targeted screening, prevention, and educational efforts may be most effective.

The mortality section includes data on years of potential life lost (YPLL) to cancer and other causes of premature death, and deaths-to-cases ratios. The years of potential life lost measures the years of life lost from death before age 75, and illustrates the cost of productive

years lost to premature death (before age 75) and the need to reduce those costs. Deaths-to-cases ratios are indicators of the prognosis for various cancers.

The cancer screening section presents data from the Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Data on the prevalence of screening for breast, cervical, colorectal, and prostate cancers provide a means of assessing the effectiveness of efforts to promote cancer screening for early detection.

The section on tobacco-related cancers is presented to track the progress in eradicating a well-known preventable risk behavior. This section contains figures showing prevalence of current smoking, and incidence and mortality rates for the cancers associated with tobacco smoking. A table showing smoking-attributable cancer deaths and smoking-attributable potential life lost by county has been added to this section.

Data on the number of hospitalizations, length of hospital stay, and hospital charges for inpatients with cancer are included in an effort to describe one component of the burden of cancer in Florida. The data are derived from Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) discharge records and tabulated only when cancer is coded as the principal diagnosis. Although hospitalizations only account for a fraction of the overall burden of cancer, these data provide a measurement of one substantial component of that burden, the burden of cancer on hospitals.

Adjustments Since the Last Cancer Report

The cancer screening section has been expanded to include trend data on the prevalence of cancer screening tests for breast, cervical, colorectal, and prostate cancers.

In previous reports, the term “Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC)” was used to quantify changes in cancer incidence and mortality rates over time. In this report, the term “Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)” will be used rather than the EAPC to be consistent with that in the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER). The SEER Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) is an authoritative source of information on cancer incidence and survival in the United States.

Non-melanoma skin cancers, ICD-O-3 codes C44._ are included in the Florida total incidence counts and rates for the first time in this report. The majority of these cancers are basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the non-genital skin, which are common, curable, and not reportable to the FCDS based on federal and state statutes. However, basal and squamous cell carcinomas occurring on the genital skin are reportable to the FCDS, as are other non-melanoma skin cancers such as Merkel cell carcinoma, mycosis fungoides, and sebaceous and sweat gland carcinomas. The inclusion of these cancers adds 281 cases to the total new cases for 2003, and increases the age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida by 1.3 cases per 100,000 population. This addition allows Florida rates to be in accordance with rates published by other states and the SEER. For mortality, the non-melanoma skin cancers are not included in analyses due to the unavailability of morphology codes to distinguish between non-genital skin and genital skin cancers. Cancer mortality data are obtained from the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics in which ICD-9 code 173 and ICD-10 codes C44._ include basal and squamous cell carcinomas of genital and non-genital origins.

New to the section on tobacco-related cancers are figures of prevalence of current smoking from 1986 to 2005 and a table of smoking attributable cancer deaths and years of potential life lost in 2003 for measuring the burden of cigarette smoking at county the level.

METHODS

Sources of Data

Incidence

The FCDS provided data on cancer incidence and stage at diagnosis for this report. Hospitals, pathology laboratories, ambulatory surgical centers, radiation therapy facilities, and physicians' offices report new cancer cases to the FCDS.

The incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2003. The data do not include cancers diagnosed before a person became a Florida resident. The majority of cancer cases among Florida residents diagnosed in other states are captured in the FCDS database through sharing of cancer incidence data among states, according to the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) Procedure Guidelines (page 2, Series I, Data Exchange). Cases are tallied according to the year of initial diagnosis. Persons with multiple primary cancers contribute multiple records to the database.

The FCDS has implemented various case-finding strategies to ensure the completeness of the database. New procedures are introduced to adapt to changes in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in outpatient settings.

A procedure referred to as "mortality follow-back" has been implemented to identify possible unreported cancer cases from death data. Death certificates are checked annually to identify cancer-related deaths and possible missed reportable cases. If a cancer-related death is found without a matching incidence record, it is investigated to obtain a cancer incidence abstract. An incidence record is created based on information from the death certificate only when information regarding a cancer-related death is not available from the hospital or physician. Death-certificate-only cases are included in the FCDS database for all years since 1991.

A similar process implemented by the FCDS in 1995 uses hospital discharge data from the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to identify missed cases. All hospital discharge records for patients in Florida with a diagnosis of cancer are compared to the FCDS database. Cancer cases that are identified in the AHCA data, and that are missing in the FCDS cancer database, are "followed back" to the hospital to obtain complete reports. The "follow-back" procedure has also been employed to ascertain new cancer cases from ambulatory surgical centers since 1997.

The NAACCR has established guidelines to evaluate data from its member registries. Six criteria measure data quality, timeliness, and completeness. The FCDS has achieved the highest standard defined by NAACCR and received "Gold Certification" for quality, completeness, and timeliness for the data collected each year from 2000 through 2003.

Hospital Discharge

The AHCA provided hospital inpatient discharge data that include length of hospital stay and charges for inpatient cancer treatment. All acute care hospitals and short-term psychiatric hospitals licensed under Chapter 395, *Florida Statutes* are required to report inpatient discharge data to the AHCA. Cancer discharges are defined as those for which the principal diagnosis is cancer. These data are presented by patients' county of residence at diagnosis as well as by sex and race.

Mortality

The Office of Vital Statistics of the Florida Department of Health provided information on cancer deaths in Florida from death certificates. Cancer deaths are defined as those for which the underlying cause of death on the death certificate is cancer. The underlying cause of death is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10). All deaths with an underlying cause in the ICD-10 code range from C00 through C97.

Population

The Florida Consensus Estimating Conference provided population estimates for 2003 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2002. Population figures for 2003 are presented in Appendix A.1 for the state and for each sex, race, and age group, and in Appendix A.2 for Florida counties. Appendix B shows population by race and sex from 1981 to 2003.

The 2000 United States standard million population was first used for the *1998 Florida Annual Cancer Report* to calculate age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, following national reporting guidelines. Incidence and mortality rates standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard million population cannot be compared to rates standardized to another population; for example, the 1970 U.S. standard population. Therefore, the age-adjusted rates reported here cannot be meaningfully compared to those displayed in Florida Annual Cancer Reports prior to 1998. For trend analyses, all rates in this report have been age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. For more information about the differences in rates due to age-adjustment with these standard populations, see “Age-adjusting to the Year 2000 Standard” under the heading “Education and Training, Training Modules Online” at the NAACCR web site at www.naaccr.org.

Cancer Screening and Current Smoking Prevalence

Since 1986, the Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey has collected data on the prevalence of cancer screening among Floridians. The Florida BRFSS is an anonymous telephone survey of adults age 18 years and older in households with telephones. It is part of a larger, ongoing surveillance sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to survey and monitor major behavioral risks for premature morbidity and mortality among adults. Respondents are randomly selected to insure that survey data are representative of all adults. More information about the Florida BRFSS can be found on the DOH website at: www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/brfss/index.htm.

Survey respondents were asked if they ever had certain cancer screening tests, and when their last screening examinations occurred. For breast cancer, females age 40 and older were asked if they received a mammogram test or a clinical breast examination. Females age 18 and older were surveyed regarding PAP smear testing for cervical cancer. For colorectal cancer, residents age 50 and older were asked about sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy examination, and fecal occult blood tests (FOBT). For prostate cancer, males age 40 and older were asked about PSA (prostate-specific antigen) testing and digital rectal examination.

The prevalence of current smoking was estimated based on the BRFSS survey. Adults who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life and were smoking on some days or all days in the past 30 days when the surveys were conducted were considered current smokers.

DEFINITIONS

Age-adjusted Rates

Age is an important factor in cancer incidence and mortality. Since cancer occurs more often in the elderly, populations with a high proportion of older people will have more cancer cases and deaths than populations with a high proportion of younger people. Because age distributions differ greatly among Florida counties and races, the impact of age is normalized in order to make valid comparisons of incidence and mortality. Age adjustment is a process to correct for the differences in cancer cases and death counts caused by differing age composition among different populations and counties. The direct method of age adjustment is used to calculate age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates in this report. The standard population used in this report is the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with the 1998 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The age-adjusted rate (Λ) is defined as:

$$\Lambda=\Sigma(\lambda_i w_i)$$

where **i** is the age group, λ_i is the age-specific rate for an age group, and $\mathbf{w}_i$ is the proportion of individuals in the 2000 U.S. standard population in that age group.

Age-specific Rates

The age-specific rate is the number of new cancer cases or deaths occurring in persons in a given age group divided by the population in that age group in a given period expressed per 100,000 persons. For the rate calculations in this report, age groups are defined by each five-year interval of age: 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc. The age specific rate (λ_i) is calculated as:

$$\lambda_i=n_i/p_i \times 100{,}000$$

where **i** is the age group, $\mathbf{n}_i$ is the number of new cancer cases (or deaths) in the age group in a given period, and $\mathbf{p}_i$ is the population at risk in the age group in the same period.

Average Annual Percent Change

The Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) is the average change in incidence or mortality rates over a period. The assumption of the AAPC calculation is that the change in rates over time is either increasing or decreasing with only small variations. The AAPC values are calculated for each site using regression procedures to fit a linear weighted least squares model to the log of the age-adjusted rates in the period. The AAPC is calculated as:

$$AAPC=100*e^{b}-1$$

where **b** is the slope of the model ln(rate)= a+b*(year)+e, **a** is a constant, and **e** is the error term.

The data in the most recent 10-year period are analyzed to give a reliable and current estimate for the AAPC. The statistical significance of the AAPC is tested at a 5 percent level.

Childhood Cancers

Childhood cancers are defined as those that occur in children from birth to age 14. Some childhood cancers, such as Wilms tumors, can be identified for incidence, but not for mortality. This report includes only the broader categories of childhood cancers permitted by the ICD-10 classification. Incidence and mortality rates for childhood cancer are computed per 1,000,000 children age 14 or younger.

Comparison of Rates

Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates are compared for differences between subpopulations. In this report, the difference between two rates is considered to be statistically significant when the 95 percent confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap.

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals provide a measure of accuracy of a calculated rate or prevalence. In this report, 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated for cancer incidence and mortality rates, and for prevalence of cancer screening and cigarette smoking. A 95 percent confidence interval is the range within which the true rate will be found 95 percent of the time. A narrower confidence interval indicates greater accuracy of the rate. Calculation of the 95-percent confidence interval follows the methods published in *Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of United States: Mortality, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.*

County of Residence

In this report, the geographical area of analysis was the county of residence at the time each cancer was diagnosed. For the purpose of brevity and clarity in section and table titles, the county of residence at diagnosis is referred to as “County” throughout this report.

Crude Rates

The crude rate is the total number of new cancer cases diagnosed, or cancer deaths, in Florida residents in a given period divided by the total population at risk in that period. Crude rates are expressed per 100,000 persons per year. The calculation of the crude rate (**m**) can be written as:

$$m=N/P \times 100{,}000$$

where **N** is the total number of new cases or deaths in a period, and **P** is the population at risk in the same period.

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

The deaths-to-cases ratios in the mortality section of this report are calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given year by the number of new cancers diagnosed in the same year. The deaths-to-cases ratio provides a simplified indication of the prognosis for patients with different types of cancer. A lower ratio indicates fewer deaths relative to the number of cases and suggests a better prognosis. A ratio approaching 1.0 indicates a poor prognosis. Ratios greater than 1.0 are possible when deaths due to cancers diagnosed in previous years cause the number of deaths to exceed the number of new cancers diagnosed in a particular year.

Incidence

Incidence is defined as the number of new cancers diagnosed in the population at risk in 2003. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2003. Specifying other population characteristics, such as sex, race, age, or county of residence further subdivides the population at risk of developing cancer.

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk in 2003. A cancer death is defined as a death for which cancer is listed as the underlying cause of death on the death certificate. The population considered at risk in this report is the average entire resident population of Florida in 2003. Mortality is further examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence

In this report, cancer screening and current cigarette use prevalence data were analyzed from the Florida BRFSS. Prevalence is defined as the proportion of people who have received cancer screening or who currently smoke cigarettes in Florida's population at the time of survey. The prevalence data were weighted to represent the entire adult population of the state. Data weighting is a statistical procedure that incorporates factors such as: (1) the probability of the interviewee being selected for the survey; and (2) the sex, race, and age distribution of the population. Since the Florida BRFSS survey is a random survey, sampling errors are inherent and a 95-percent confidence interval (CI) was calculated for each prevalence estimate.

Race

The FCDS collects information on the racial and ethnic background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two race groups, Black and White. Both Black and White races include persons of various ethnic origins. The remaining race groups account for 2.5 percent of the population and less than 1 percent of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2003. Cancers in persons of “Other” races are included in Florida total rates and counts, as well as in the totals by sex.

Smoking–Attributable Cancer Deaths

Smoking-attributable deaths were calculated using the methodology developed by the CDC. The methods involve calculation of smoking attributable fractions (SAFs) of deaths for smoking-related cancers using sex-specific smoking prevalence and relative risk (RR) of death data for current and former smokers aged 35 and older. SAFs for each disease and sex are derived from the following formula:

$$SAF = [(p_0 + p_1(RR_1) + p_2(RR_2)) - 1] / [p_0 + p_1(RR_1) + p_2(RR_2)]$$

Where $\mathbf{p_0}$ is the percentage of adult never smokers, $\mathbf{p_1}$ is the percentage of adult current smokers, $\mathbf{p_2}$ is the percentage of adult former smokers, $\mathbf{RR_1}$ is the relative risk of death for adult current smokers relative to adult never smokers, and $\mathbf{RR_2}$ is the relative risk of death for adult former smokers relative to adult never smokers.

The smoking attributable deaths (SAD) are then calculated by multiplying the age- and sex-specific SAFs and the number of deaths for each smoking-related cancer:

SAD = Number of deaths X SAF

Summing across age categories provides the sex-specific estimate of SAD for each disease. Total SAD is the sum of the sex-specific SAD estimates.

The SAD estimates for each age category, stratified by sex and grouped by underlying disease category, are multiplied by the remaining life expectancy of people at the midpoint of each age range. The resulting numbers for all age categories are summed to obtain years of potential life lost attributable to smoking (YPLL). The total YPLL is the sum of the male and female YPLL within each disease category.

The details of the methodology, including the relative risks by sex and age group, can be found at CDC web site: http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/methodology.asp

Stage of Cancer

Advanced-stage cancer is defined in this report as regional stage cancer and distant stage cancer. Regional stage cancer is cancer that has grown beyond the primary (original) site to nearby lymph nodes, organs, or tissues. Distant stage cancer refers to cancer that has spread from the primary (original) site to distant organs or distant lymph nodes. Hematopoetic diseases, such as leukemia and multiple myeloma, are considered distant stage.

In situ cancers are tumors that fulfill all the microscopic criteria for malignancy except invasion through the basement membrane. *In situ* cancers are considered early cancers that have not spread to neighboring tissue. Classification of these tumors is not uniform across pathologists (Schottenfeld and Fraumeni, 1996, page 159), yielding less reliable reporting of *in situ* cancers than of later-stage cancers. Therefore, cancer incidence figures reported here exclude *in situ* cancers except for bladder cancer. For all other cancer sites, local, regional, distant, and cancers of unknown stage are included in the counts and the incidence rates.

Suppression Of Data

In this report, cells in the tables with fewer than 10 cases or deaths, and rates calculated from fewer than 10 cases or deaths, are suppressed. When the number of cases or deaths is very small, the rates calculated are not stable. In addition, suppressing small numbers prevents possible identification of individuals, ensuring patient confidentiality.

Years of Potential Life Lost

Counts or rates of incidence and mortality represent part of the burden of cancer. There are indirect costs to society due to cancer, such as diminished quality of life and years of potential life lost (YPLL). The YPLL is a measurement of life lost due to premature death from cancer. Department of Health publications such as *Vital Statistics and Data Analysis* use age 75 as the average life expectancy in the YPLL calculations. For consistency, the same standard is used in this report. For a Florida resident who died at age 74 or younger, the YPLL is calculated by subtracting age at death from 75. The individual YPLL numbers are then summed to generate the total YPLL.

Classification

The cancer sites for which incidence data are presented are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*, *Third Edition* (ICD-O-3). The *International*

Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), is used to code cancer deaths, and *the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) is used for classification of diagnoses in hospitals.

Rules for coding multiple tumors in one individual as a single cancer or as multiple primary cancers are specified in the *Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program Code Manual,* National Institutes of Health, 1998. The site of origin, diagnosis dates, histology, and laterality are the major factors employed to determine if a group of tumors should be coded as single or multiple. Special rules are used to define multiple primaries of the lymphatic and hematopoetic systems.

Reported Cancer Sites

Major Sites

In this report, analysis is limited to the eight cancer sites and groups with the highest number of incident cases, plus cervical cancer. The top eight sites – lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 70 percent of the incident cancers in Florida in 2003. Cervical cancer is included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and the potential to reduce late stage occurrences and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average years of potential life lost of the nine cancers reported in 2003.

Cancer of the pancreas is one of the top eight cancers in terms of mortality, but not incidence. To maintain consistency, pancreatic cancer is not presented individually in this report, except in Figures 1-2 and 15-16, where a comprehensive set of 22 cancers is displayed by percentage of new cases and deaths.

Data on melanoma among Blacks are included only in Figures 1-2 and 15-16, and as part of total counts and rates for Florida. There are only 25 new cases and 10 deaths from melanoma reported among Blacks; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 235 new cases and 26 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of total counts and rates.

Other Sites

The “All Other” cancer site category used in Figures 1-2 and 15-16 includes the following types of cancer: small intestine, anus, intrahepatic bile duct, gallbladder, other biliary, retroperitoneum, peritoneum, omentum, mesentery, other digestive organs, bones and joints, soft tissue and heart, nasal cavity, accessory sinuses, pleura, trachea, mediastinum and other respiratory organs, uterus NOS, vagina, vulva, other female genital organs, testis, penis, and other male genital organs, ureter and other urinary organs, eye and orbit, thymus and other endocrine glands, Hodgkin disease, mesothelioma, Kaposi sarcoma, and ill-defined and unspecified sites. The ICD-O-3 codes and ICD-10 codes for these and other sites used in the report are shown in Appendix D.

Tobacco-Related Cancers

The 2004 Surgeon General Report, *Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General* (http://www.cdc.gov/Tobacco/sgr/sgr_2004/index.htm), presents strong scientific evidence that many cancers are associated with tobacco use. These cancers are acute myeloid leukemia, and cancers of lip, oral cavity and pharynx, pancreas, trachea, lung and bronchus, larynx, esophagus, cervix, bladder, kidney, and stomach.

CANCER INCIDENCE

New Cases

- In 2003, a total of 94,910 new primary cancers were diagnosed in Florida residents Compared to 2002, the number of new cases decreased by 1,148 cases, or 1.2 percent. This is the second consecutive year that total new cancer cases have declined in Florida.

Sex and Race

- Of the new cancer cases in 2003, 8.6 percent were diagnosed in Blacks, and 90 percent in Whites. The remaining 1.4 percent were diagnosed in persons of other races or reported without race information.

- Fifty-three percent of new cancers were diagnosed in males and 47 percent diagnosed in females. There were 39 cases with unknown sex.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin (1)	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (2)	**94,910**	**15,768**	**12,817**	**11,933**	**10,620**	**4,836**	**3,667**	**3,590**	**3,181**	**840**
Female	44,440	7,079		11,933	5,178	1,233	1,009	1,639	1,217	840
Male	50,431	8,678	12,817		5,438	3,601	2,657	1,949	1,963	
Black	8,171	1,120	1,550	1,077	936	157	316	260		131
White	85,045	14,479	11,063	10,607	9,480	4,607	3,283	3,254	3,115	686
Black Female	3,854	395		1,077	503	57	73	127		131
White Female	39,737	6,612		10,607	4,578	1,152	914	1,478	1,188	686
Black Male	4,315	725	1,550		432	100	242	133		
White Male	45,276	7,858	11,063		4,899	3,453	2,369	1,775	1,926	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System
(1) Non-Hodgkin refers to Non-Hodgkin lymphoma throughout this report.
(2) Florida totals throughout this report include 710 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 984 cases with unknown race, 39 cases with unknown sex, and 3 cases with unknown age. Totals by sex include unknown age, race and Other races; totals by race include unknown sex and age.

- The four most common cancers in Floridians were lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, and colorectal cancers, which accounted for 57 percent of all new cases in Blacks, and 54 percent in Whites.

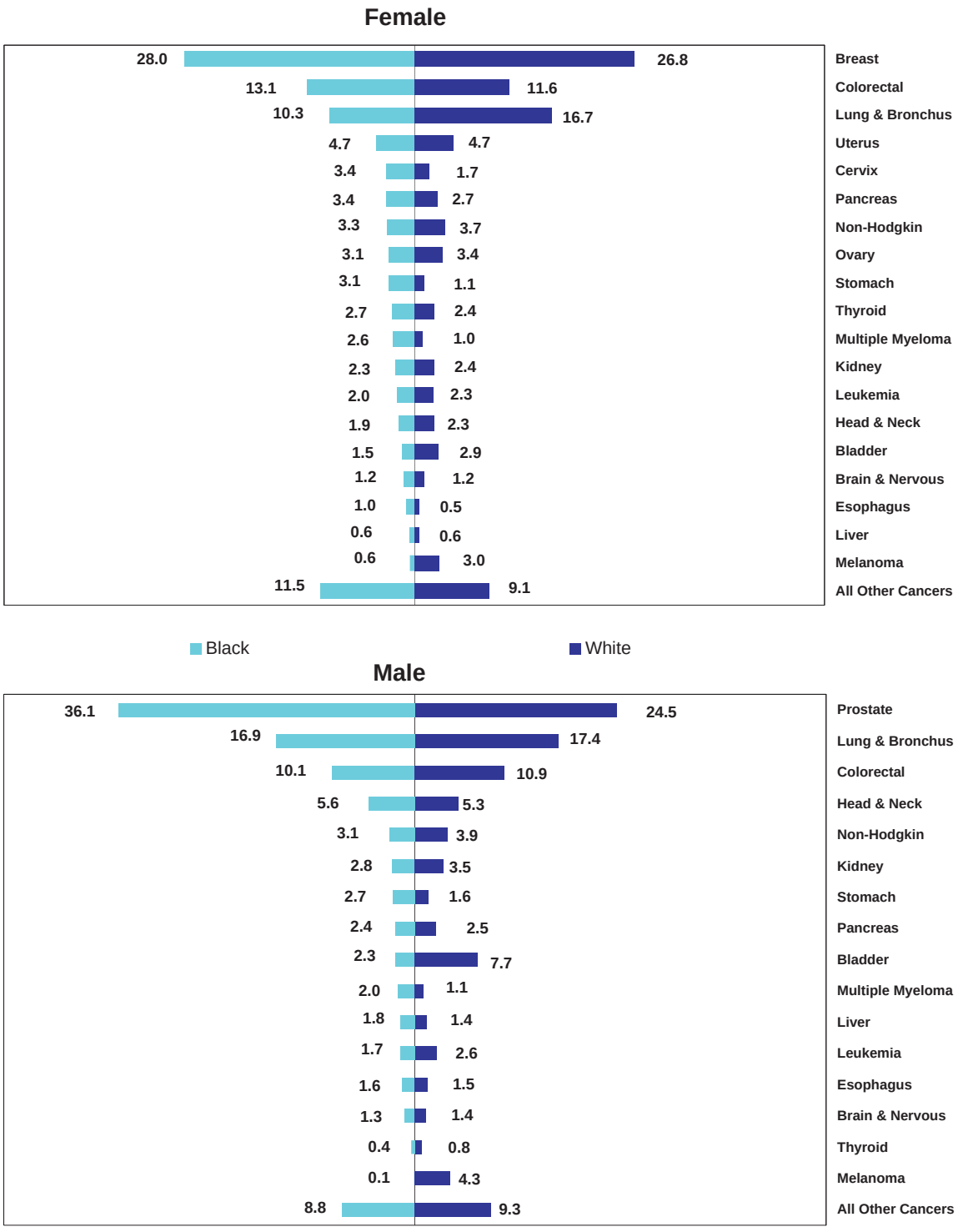
- Breast, colorectal, lung and bronchus and uterine cancers were the most common cancers among Black females, accounting for 56 percent of total cancer cases.

- The most common cancers among White females were the same cancer sites for Black females, but in a different sequential order of cancer occurrence: breast cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, and uterine cancer. These cancers accounted for 60 percent of total cancer cases among White females.

- Prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and head and neck cancers were the most common cancers among Black males. These cancers accounted for 68 percent of total cancer cases in Black males.

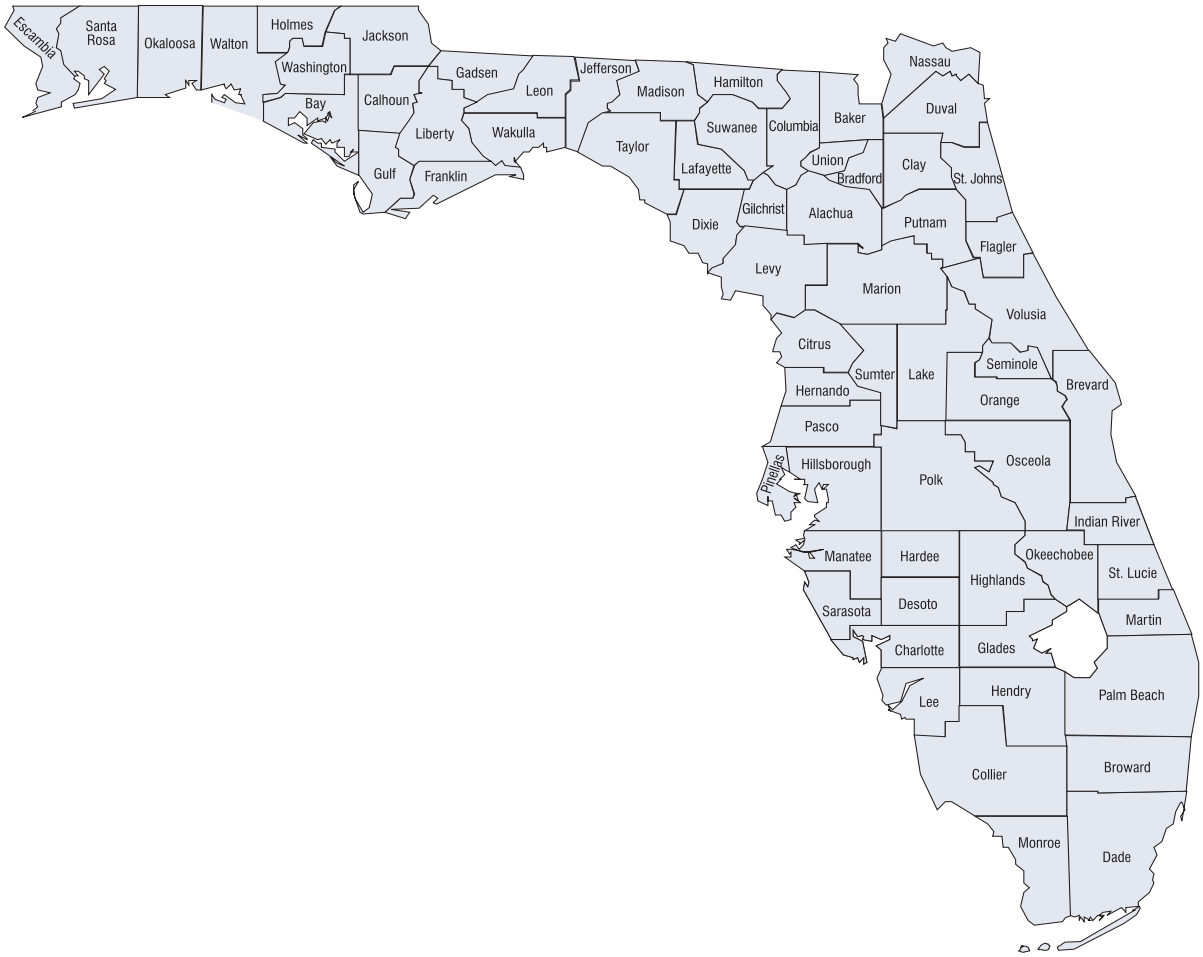
- The four most common cancers among White males were prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, head and neck and bladder cancers. These cancers accounted for 60 percent of total cancer cases among White males.

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

MAP OF FLORIDA, 2003



Note: County populations are listed in Appendix A.2

County

- The number of new cancer cases in Florida's five most populous counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, Pinellas and Palm Beach) which had 43 percent of Florida's population accounted for 40 percent of the new cancer cases in Florida in 2003.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**94,910**	**15,768**	**12,817**	**11,933**	**10,620**	**4,836**	**3,667**	**3,590**	**3,181**	**840**
Alachua	897	160	109	133	102	24	33	32	26	^
Baker	93	19	13	12	11	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	729	144	94	100	86	39	33	25	24	^
Bradford	99	17	10	15	15	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,301	570	449	415	335	219	109	112	122	25
Broward	8,635	1,391	950	1,110	1,031	454	293	356	264	76
Calhoun	51	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,219	217	191	138	128	72	59	47	20	^
Citrus	1,044	225	170	131	110	38	41	33	27	^
Clay	689	139	84	92	90	24	26	17	28	^
Collier	1,918	269	355	203	175	117	68	79	91	15
Columbia	295	66	23	35	38	12	11	^	13	^
Miami-Dade	10,419	1,184	1,627	1,334	1,313	421	396	429	237	154
DeSoto	155	25	23	20	26	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	97	26	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,562	602	502	457	381	159	148	121	93	38
Escambia	1,513	265	216	234	133	64	70	62	42	11
Flagler	529	81	95	83	55	26	19	18	11	^
Franklin	52	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	226	40	34	33	18	11	14	^	^	^
Gilchrist	69	17	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	79	12	^	10	12	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	128	21	21	18	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	148	34	14	^	14	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,230	257	181	123	145	78	41	42	36	11
Highlands	793	153	111	88	86	41	39	26	20	^
Hillsborough	4,913	758	655	638	548	216	174	180	183	55
Holmes	68	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	896	167	117	74	125	47	31	28	39	^
Jackson	156	28	20	10	22	^	^	^	10	^
Jefferson	75	^	11	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	31	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,066	342	292	250	218	123	86	89	80	12
Lee	3,199	559	459	392	301	170	135	127	151	22
Leon	807	119	109	119	85	25	31	34	24	^
Levy	231	48	29	18	30	^	16	^	^	^
Liberty	33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	82	17	11	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,816	331	241	203	231	102	69	76	33	12
Marion	2,016	408	269	255	251	99	65	68	56	^
Martin	1,112	202	180	144	120	61	41	30	55	^
Monroe	422	85	30	49	53	13	28	13	22	^
Nassau	316	58	45	33	34	10	13	13	11	^
Okaloosa	883	157	116	112	99	59	30	34	31	^
Okeechobee	242	51	33	24	19	12	13	10	^	^
Orange	4,035	600	588	554	423	167	168	146	126	51
Osceola	848	140	102	123	88	32	27	34	31	11
Palm Beach	8,122	1,204	970	1,025	823	548	317	351	389	56
Pasco	2,924	525	431	311	332	173	113	96	86	21
Pinellas	6,208	1,145	751	786	734	364	267	194	198	53
Polk	3,266	554	419	442	352	156	105	130	136	30
Putnam	458	110	53	55	49	17	22	19	12	^
Saint Johns	724	133	93	108	76	36	32	31	31	^
Saint Lucie	1,267	250	185	132	147	57	48	47	42	12
Santa Rosa	659	118	96	102	71	35	46	15	22	^
Sarasota	2,881	525	384	371	334	180	109	116	98	13
Seminole	1,573	223	249	225	151	84	47	63	60	18
Sumter	475	110	49	47	57	25	15	21	11	^
Suwannee	206	43	27	31	20	11	^	14	^	^
Taylor	103	25	13	12	12	^	^	^	^	^
Union	147	36	16	^	^	^	14	^	^	^
Volusia	3,253	617	419	373	386	135	124	118	99	25
Wakulla	103	15	10	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	187	38	18	23	18	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	76	19	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^

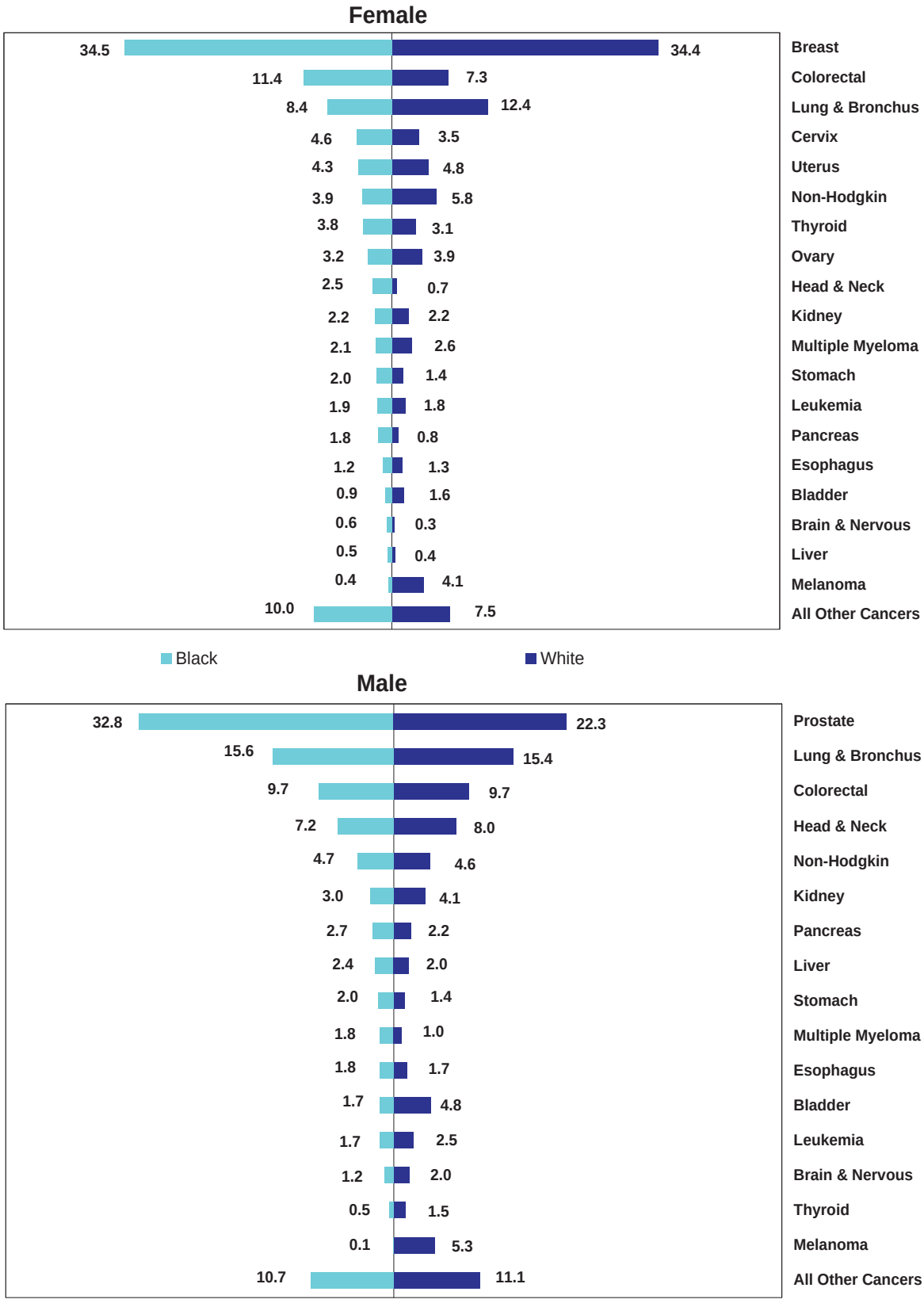
^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Age

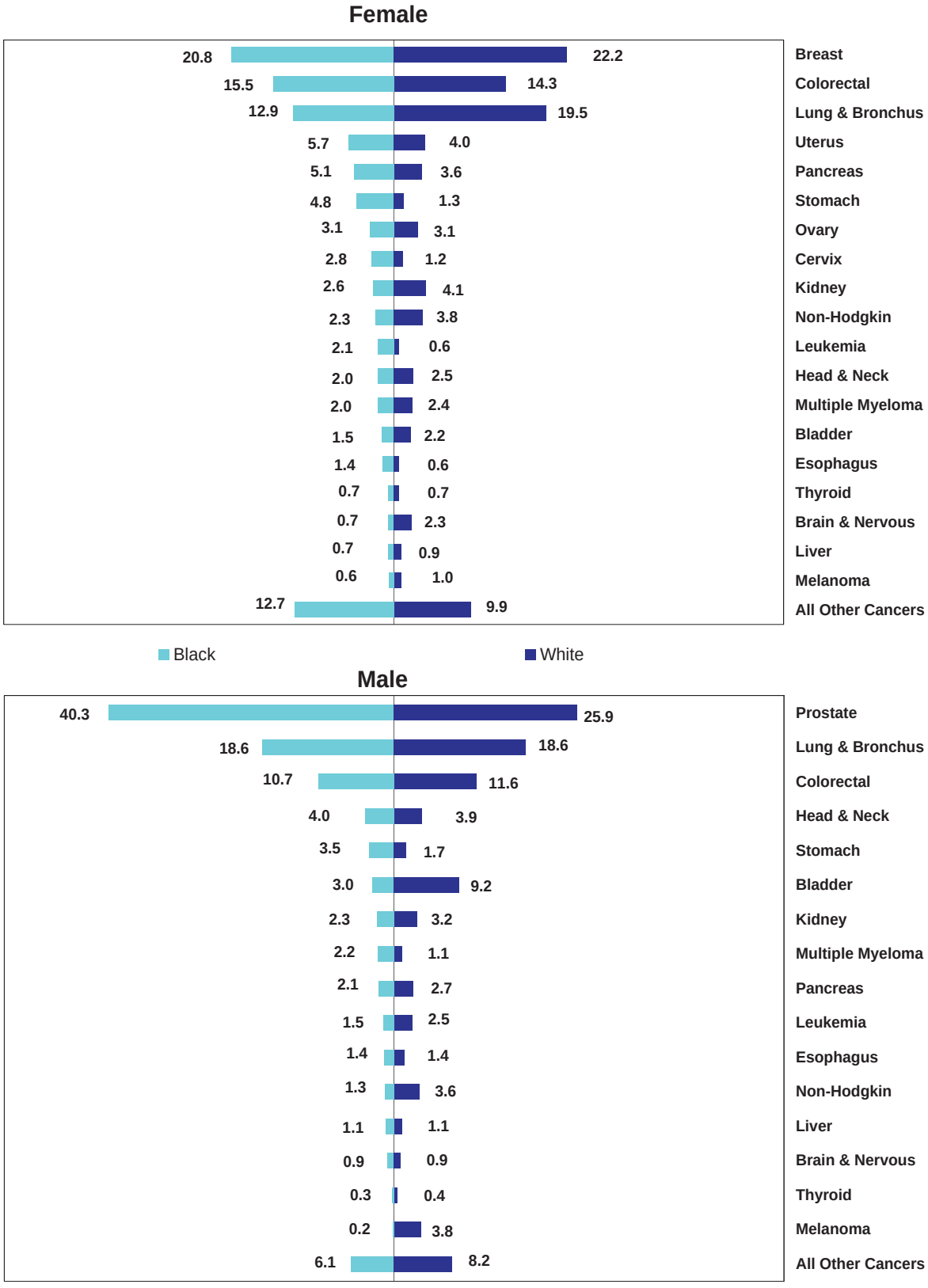
- Cancer occurs predominantly among older people. Sixty-two percent of new cancer cases in 2003 were diagnosed in persons age 65 and older. This group accounts for 18 percent of Florida's population.
- Among Blacks, the 45 to 64 age group had more cancers diagnosed than any other age group; for Whites, the 75 and older age group had the highest number of new cases.
- Cervical cancer in both races occurred more frequently in females age 20 to 64 than in older age groups.
- Breast cancer in both races occurred more frequently in females age 45 to 64 than in older age groups.
- Melanoma in White females was more frequently diagnosed in 45 to 64 year olds than in older age groups.

Figure 2.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-64, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 2.2 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**94,910**	**15,768**	**12,817**	**11,933**	**10,620**	**4,836**	**3,667**	**3,590**	**3,181**	**840**
0-19	718	^	^	^	^	^	16	55	26	^
20-44	6,320	328	69	1,212	402	101	235	361	486	335
45-64	29,169	4,476	4,122	4,890	2,708	945	1,604	1,011	961	317
65-74	26,577	5,094	5,202	2,784	2,883	1,405	942	907	741	107
75+	32,123	5,868	3,421	3,046	4,625	2,384	869	1,256	967	81
Female										
0-19	348	^		^	^	^	^	21	14	^
20-44	3,863	160		1,212	188	36	74	124	270	335
45-64	13,869	1,924		4,890	1,202	234	366	439	372	317
65-74	10,927	2,226		2,784	1,314	318	269	427	244	107
75+	15,433	2,767		3,046	2,474	644	291	628	317	81
Male										
0-19	370	^	^		^	^	^	34	12	
20-44	2,455	168	69		214	65	161	237	216	
45-64	15,290	2,547	4,122		1,505	711	1,238	572	589	
65-74	15,633	2,863	5,202		1,568	1,086	672	478	497	
75+	16,680	3,100	3,421		2,149	1,739	578	628	649	
Black										
0-19	124	^	^	^	^	^	^	10		^
20-44	886	56	24	193	72	^	30	75		48
45-64	3,399	461	699	528	381	51	168	104		48
65-74	2,179	364	568	208	252	50	76	43		26
75+	1,583	238	259	147	231	51	34	28		^
White										
0-19	575	^	^	^	^	^	^	43	26	^
20-44	5,228	267	44	984	320	92	200	276	473	279
45-64	25,143	3,956	3,337	4,253	2,258	877	1,399	883	941	257
65-74	23,921	4,673	4,552	2,518	2,562	1,332	849	843	720	78
75+	30,176	5,582	3,127	2,852	4,338	2,305	827	1,209	955	72
Black Female										
0-19	62	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	543	26		193	37	^	11	28		48
45-64	1,542	148		528	202	16	32	49		48
65-74	889	129		208	122	21	16	28		26
75+	818	91		147	142	18	10	17		^
White Female										
0-19	277	^		^	^	^	^	16	14	^
20-44	3,189	131		984	149	32	63	93	264	279
45-64	12,015	1,754		4,253	966	211	323	377	360	257
65-74	9,829	2,073		2,518	1,164	292	248	389	238	78
75+	14,427	2,653		2,852	2,299	616	275	603	312	72
Black Male										
0-19	62	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	343	30	24		35	^	19	47		
45-64	1,856	313	699		178	35	136	55		
65-74	1,289	235	568		130	29	59	15		
75+	765	147	259		89	33	24	11		
White Male										
0-19	298	^	^		^	^	^	27	12	
20-44	2,037	136	44		171	60	137	183	209	
45-64	13,120	2,197	3,337		1,292	666	1,076	506	581	
65-74	14,079	2,597	4,552		1,397	1,039	601	453	482	
75+	15,740	2,928	3,127		2,037	1,688	552	606	642	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

Age-adjusted Incidence Rates

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida decreased 5 percent, from 453.1 per 100,000 in 2002 to 431.6 per 100,000 in 2003.

- The Florida incidence rates were lower than the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) rates, which reported 412 per 100,000 for females and 558 per 100,000 for males in 2000-2003.

Sex and Race

- Males had a higher age-adjusted incidence rate (503.4 per 100,000) than females (377.6 per 100,000) for all cancers combined, and for the major cancer sites in this report except the female-specific sites.

- Whites had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than Blacks for all cancers combined, cancers of the lung and bronchus, breast, and bladder, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

- Age-adjusted incidence rates in Whites were 18 percent higher than in Blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus, and 140 percent higher for bladder cancer. Compared to 2002, the racial disparity in the incidence rate decreased by 6 percent for cancer of the lung and bronchus and by 14 percent for bladder cancer.

- Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher in White females than in Black females for all cancers combined, cancers of lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, head and neck, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Black females had a higher age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rate than did White females.

- The age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rate was 64 percent higher in Black males than in Whites.

- Age-adjusted incidence rates for bladder cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were higher among White males than among Black males.

Cancer Sites

- Prostate, breast, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers had the highest age-adjusted incidence rates among the major cancer sites in 2003.

- Among males, the major cancers with the highest age-adjusted incidence rates were prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and bladder cancers.

- Among females, the major cancers with the highest age-adjusted incidence rate were breast, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**431.6**	428.8	434.4	**69.1**	68.0	70.2	**124.4**	122.2	126.6	**105.8**	103.9	107.8	**46.6**	45.7	47.5
Female	**377.6**	374.0	381.2	**56.3**	55.0	57.7				**105.8**	103.9	107.8	**40.5**	39.4	41.7
Male	**503.4**	499.0	507.9	**85.1**	83.3	86.9	**124.4**	122.2	126.6				**54.1**	52.7	55.6
Black	**418.0**	408.7	427.5	**59.3**	55.8	63.0	**193.1**	183.1	203.6	**91.7**	86.2	97.5	**49.8**	46.5	53.2
White	**432.4**	429.4	435.4	**70.1**	68.9	71.2	**117.8**	115.6	120.0	**107.3**	105.2	109.4	**45.8**	44.8	46.7
Black Female	**342.1**	331.2	353.3	**36.4**	32.8	40.3				**91.7**	86.2	97.5	**46.4**	42.4	50.8
White Female	**381.9**	378.0	385.9	**58.5**	57.0	59.9				**107.3**	105.2	109.4	**39.5**	38.3	40.7
Black Male	**525.7**	509.1	542.8	**91.6**	84.6	99.1	**193.1**	183.1	203.6				**54.4**	49.0	60.3
White Male	**499.8**	495.2	504.5	**84.5**	82.7	86.5	**117.8**	115.6	120.0				**53.6**	52.1	55.1

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**20.6**	20.0	21.2	**17.2**	16.6	17.8	**16.7**	16.1	17.2	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**9.0**	8.3	9.6
Female	**9.4**	8.9	10.0	**8.7**	8.2	9.3	**13.7**	13.0	14.4	**13.2**	12.4	13.9	**9.0**	8.3	9.6
Male	**35.3**	34.2	36.5	**27.1**	26.1	28.2	**20.1**	19.2	21.0	**22.3**	21.3	23.3			
Black	**9.0**	7.6	10.5	**15.1**	13.4	16.9	**11.9**	10.4	13.5				**10.7**	8.9	12.8
White	**21.6**	21.0	22.2	**17.4**	16.8	18.0	**16.9**	16.3	17.5	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**8.9**	8.2	9.6
Black Female	**5.5**	4.1	7.2	**6.2**	4.9	7.9	**10.7**	8.9	12.9				**10.7**	8.9	12.8
White Female	**9.7**	9.1	10.3	**8.9**	8.3	9.6	**13.8**	13.1	14.6	**13.2**	12.4	14.0	**8.9**	8.2	9.6
Black Male	**14.2**	11.4	17.6	**26.5**	23.1	30.4	**13.2**	10.9	16.0						
White Male	**36.9**	35.6	38.1	**27.1**	26.1	28.3	**20.4**	19.4	21.4	**22.3**	21.3	23.3			

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System
(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year, adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
(2) Florida total rates throughout this report include 710 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 984 cases with unknown race, 39 cases with unknown sex, and 3 cases with unknown age. Total rates by sex include unknown age, race and Other races; rates by race include unknown sex and age.

County

- The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in 14 counties (Union, Lake, Polk, Santa Rosa, Duval, Hernando, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Brevard, Volusia, Escambia, Pasco, Orange, and Alachua) were greater than the overall Florida rate (431.6 per 100,000). Union County had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate, 1098 per 100,000.

- Sixteen counties (Glades, Jackson, Walton, Washington, Hamilton, Holmes, Manatee, Bradford, Lee, Desoto, Collier, Charlotte, St. Lucie, Dade, Osceola, and Seminole) had rates below the Florida average. Glades County had the lowest rate for all cancers combined.

- For cancer of the lung and bronchus, 19 counties had age-adjusted incidence rates higher than the state rate. Union, Calhoun, and Dixie counties had the highest incidence rates.

- Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Collier counties had age-adjusted incidence rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus lower than the Florida rate.

- The age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rates in eight counties (Walton, Monroe, Sumter, Broward, Columbia, Lee, Manatee, and Osceola) were below the Florida rate. Walton and Monroe counties had the lowest rates. Seven counties had rates above the Florida rate. These counties were Miami-Dade, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Martin, Orange, and Union.

- Five counties had age-adjusted female breast cancer rates lower than the Florida rate. These were Collier, Miami-Dade, Indian River, Jackson, and Manatee counties. Escambia, Flagler, Martin, Polk, and Santa Rosa counties had breast cancer incidence rates above the state rate.

- Clay and Miami-Dade counties had age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rates greater than the state rate. Collier, Lee, and Palm Beach counties had colorectal cancer rates below the Florida rate.

Table 5. Age-adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**431.6**	428.8	434.4	**69.1**	68.0	70.2	**124.4**	122.2	126.6	**105.8**	103.9	107.8	**46.6**	45.7	47.5
Alachua	**466.6**	436.3	498.5	**84.6**	71.9	98.9	**132.2**	108.2	160.4	**126.8**	106.1	150.7	**54.4**	44.3	66.1
Baker	**443.9**	356.3	549.1	**86.6**	51.5	140.5	**119.3**	62.4	240.9	**113.5**	58.4	202.0	**59.8**	29.3	111.0
Bay	**422.3**	392.0	454.5	**82.8**	69.7	97.8	**117.4**	94.3	145.7	**109.4**	88.9	133.8	**50.8**	40.6	63.1
Bradford	**334.7**	271.9	409.4	**56.9**	33.1	93.6	**76.9**	35.6	151.3	**107.3**	58.6	186.8	**49.0**	27.4	83.5
Brevard	**461.3**	445.3	477.8	**75.8**	69.6	82.5	**129.3**	117.5	142.2	**116.8**	105.4	129.3	**45.3**	40.5	50.7
Broward	**422.6**	413.6	431.7	**66.6**	63.1	70.3	**106.3**	99.6	113.3	**102.5**	96.4	108.9	**48.3**	45.3	51.4
Calhoun	**333.4**	248.0	443.3	**130.3**	79.5	206.8	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Charlotte	**388.5**	364.2	415.2	**65.2**	56.0	76.9	**118.4**	101.2	140.6	**92.5**	75.4	115.1	**37.4**	30.5	46.8
Citrus	**414.6**	386.4	445.7	**83.1**	71.7	97.6	**124.5**	105.7	149.1	**116.5**	94.0	145.6	**38.1**	30.9	48.3
Clay	**456.0**	422.1	492.2	**92.5**	77.5	109.6	**121.6**	96.2	153.0	**109.3**	87.9	134.7	**62.7**	50.2	77.4
Collier	**395.2**	376.6	414.7	**51.2**	45.0	58.4	**141.9**	127.1	158.6	**87.6**	75.0	102.4	**33.5**	28.6	39.5
Columbia	**453.3**	402.8	508.9	**97.9**	75.6	125.3	**75.9**	47.5	118.3	**107.3**	74.5	151.3	**58.1**	41.0	80.5
Miami-Dade	**412.4**	404.5	420.4	**46.4**	43.8	49.2	**145.4**	138.4	152.7	**97.4**	92.3	102.9	**51.6**	48.8	54.5
DeSoto	**349.0**	294.1	412.8	**55.2**	35.0	85.1	**93.5**	58.9	146.2	**98.0**	57.9	162.2	**59.2**	37.9	90.0
Dixie	**517.0**	416.2	639.2	**116.4**	75.8	178.4	**^**	^	^	**166.9**	87.5	302.1	**^**	^	^
Duval	**467.7**	452.4	483.5	**80.7**	74.3	87.5	**156.9**	143.2	171.7	**105.3**	95.8	115.5	**50.7**	45.7	56.1
Escambia	**466.1**	442.8	490.3	**80.7**	71.3	91.2	**149.7**	130.3	171.6	**133.3**	116.6	151.9	**41.0**	34.3	48.7
Flagler	**454.8**	412.7	502.7	**61.5**	48.3	81.0	**148.2**	119.0	189.7	**153.0**	117.8	201.4	**45.2**	33.4	63.4
Franklin	**328.3**	242.3	446.1	**91.5**	48.3	171.1	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Gadsden	**470.7**	411.1	536.9	**83.4**	59.5	114.2	**162.8**	112.1	230.6	**122.1**	83.8	173.2	**37.9**	22.4	60.5
Gilchrist	**393.5**	305.5	503.7	**93.5**	54.2	156.6	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**56.6**	27.0	111.2
Glades	**200.9**	131.0	304.7	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Gulf	**414.2**	327.4	523.0	**62.3**	32.1	117.9	**^**	^	^	**119.0**	55.1	239.4	**64.0**	32.9	120.7
Hamilton	**255.4**	175.0	361.8	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Hardee	**441.8**	367.9	527.5	**72.3**	44.5	112.6	**146.9**	90.5	231.1	**127.9**	74.9	209.9	**^**	^	^
Hendry	**459.1**	387.7	540.8	**104.0**	71.9	146.8	**91.4**	48.5	163.7	**^**	^	^	**44.2**	24.1	75.6
Hernando	**477.7**	448.0	509.8	**92.3**	80.4	106.6	**133.9**	114.2	158.4	**96.5**	78.1	120.1	**51.5**	42.7	62.8
Highlands	**440.6**	405.5	479.4	**81.4**	67.4	99.3	**114.0**	92.9	142.4	**107.0**	81.4	141.4	**42.2**	33.0	55.2
Hillsborough	**442.7**	430.4	455.3	**68.4**	63.7	73.5	**131.7**	121.8	142.4	**106.8**	98.7	115.5	**49.4**	45.3	53.7
Holmes	**296.1**	229.4	380.1	**44.6**	21.3	87.7	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Indian River	**406.2**	377.5	437.4	**68.9**	58.3	82.0	**104.2**	85.8	127.5	**71.6**	54.7	94.2	**52.0**	42.5	64.0
Jackson	**284.6**	241.4	334.3	**51.2**	34.0	75.3	**84.6**	51.3	133.0	**36.8**	17.5	71.3	**40.2**	25.1	62.2
Jefferson	**459.9**	361.1	581.8	**^**	^	^	**146.9**	71.5	277.1	**155.3**	77.6	288.1	**^**	^	^
Lafayette	**409.1**	277.2	588.4	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Lake	**494.0**	471.3	518.0	**76.8**	68.4	86.4	**139.0**	123.0	157.4	**123.0**	106.9	141.9	**46.8**	40.5	54.4
Lee	**396.2**	381.6	411.3	**63.1**	57.8	69.0	**107.8**	98.0	118.7	**104.2**	93.4	116.4	**34.5**	30.5	39.0
Leon	**403.8**	375.9	433.4	**63.4**	52.4	76.2	**129.4**	105.4	158.2	**105.1**	86.9	126.4	**44.3**	35.3	55.1
Levy	**438.5**	382.6	502.5	**87.0**	63.9	118.7	**105.8**	70.3	159.9	**68.7**	39.8	116.6	**55.6**	37.1	83.2
Liberty	**484.1**	329.5	703.3	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Madison	**397.4**	315.6	495.5	**78.6**	45.7	128.4	**116.0**	57.6	212.8	**^**	^	^	**48.8**	23.3	92.1
Manatee	**384.9**	366.3	404.4	**68.1**	60.6	76.5	**105.9**	92.7	121.0	**87.4**	74.9	102.0	**46.8**	40.6	54.0
Marion	**433.3**	413.4	454.2	**82.0**	73.9	91.1	**116.1**	102.3	132.1	**109.7**	95.6	126.0	**52.3**	45.7	59.9
Martin	**459.5**	430.7	490.7	**76.3**	65.7	89.2	**148.8**	127.2	174.9	**136.5**	112.6	166.0	**45.6**	37.4	56.1
Monroe	**425.7**	385.3	470.3	**84.4**	67.2	106.1	**60.9**	40.1	91.1	**98.0**	72.3	133.0	**53.6**	39.9	71.9
Nassau	**447.8**	398.9	501.7	**78.9**	59.6	103.4	**132.2**	95.0	185.0	**90.5**	62.0	129.4	**47.2**	32.6	67.3
Okaloosa	**478.6**	447.3	511.7	**84.9**	72.0	99.6	**133.7**	109.9	162.7	**112.5**	92.5	135.7	**53.3**	43.3	65.3
Okeechobee	**511.0**	447.2	582.5	**102.1**	75.6	136.5	**130.4**	89.4	187.3	**109.2**	68.5	170.3	**38.0**	22.7	61.8
Orange	**453.6**	439.6	467.9	**69.8**	64.3	75.7	**150.2**	138.1	163.2	**112.4**	103.2	122.2	**49.1**	44.5	54.1
Osceola	**394.1**	367.9	421.7	**65.0**	54.7	76.8	**99.7**	81.1	122.1	**106.4**	88.4	127.2	**41.9**	33.6	51.8
Palm Beach	**436.0**	426.1	446.1	**60.8**	57.3	64.5	**115.5**	108.3	123.3	**110.5**	103.4	118.1	**41.8**	38.8	44.9
Pasco	**460.0**	442.0	478.8	**79.1**	72.1	87.0	**135.8**	123.0	150.3	**99.6**	87.7	113.1	**46.7**	41.5	52.7
Pinellas	**435.4**	424.2	446.9	**77.2**	72.7	82.0	**115.5**	107.3	124.3	**109.2**	101.3	117.7	**47.2**	43.7	50.9
Polk	**476.4**	459.8	493.5	**76.2**	69.9	83.0	**125.5**	113.7	138.5	**123.6**	112.0	136.4	**50.3**	45.0	56.0
Putnam	**459.4**	417.1	505.7	**104.6**	85.7	127.7	**108.7**	80.9	145.5	**112.7**	83.9	150.6	**48.3**	35.5	65.6
Saint Johns	**398.9**	370.1	429.8	**71.3**	59.7	85.1	**109.6**	88.2	135.7	**114.1**	93.3	139.5	**41.6**	32.7	52.7
Saint Lucie	**396.3**	373.9	420.1	**73.7**	64.6	84.1	**116.1**	99.7	135.3	**87.6**	72.5	105.6	**42.5**	35.7	50.6
Santa Rosa	**495.2**	457.5	535.7	**87.1**	71.9	105.1	**153.3**	123.1	191.5	**141.0**	114.8	172.0	**55.1**	42.8	70.5
Sarasota	**428.6**	411.1	447.0	**71.7**	65.2	79.0	**116.3**	104.5	129.9	**113.0**	100.1	128.0	**45.4**	40.2	51.6
Seminole	**407.7**	387.6	428.7	**60.6**	52.8	69.2	**144.1**	126.2	164.2	**102.2**	89.2	116.8	**39.8**	33.6	46.8
Sumter	**388.9**	351.6	431.4	**84.7**	68.6	106.2	**76.9**	55.4	110.1	**83.1**	58.3	120.9	**44.5**	33.0	61.8
Suwannee	**418.7**	362.5	483.0	**84.5**	60.9	116.6	**113.8**	74.7	170.8	**118.2**	79.6	174.7	**39.0**	23.8	63.4
Taylor	**441.5**	359.8	538.0	**101.7**	65.7	153.0	**106.7**	56.6	198.6	**97.5**	49.8	182.5	**49.5**	25.5	89.6
Union	**1098.3**	920.8	1309.2	**275.4**	190.7	395.9	**231.6**	127.1	446.3	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Volusia	**460.4**	444.1	477.3	**82.8**	76.2	90.0	**123.3**	111.7	136.2	**102.5**	91.8	114.5	**52.1**	46.9	58.0
Wakulla	**419.6**	340.7	513.9	**57.0**	31.6	98.8	**76.5**	35.6	161.9	**121.5**	69.1	203.0	**^**	^	^
Walton	**292.0**	250.9	339.6	**57.7**	40.7	81.7	**53.5**	31.6	89.7	**70.6**	44.3	111.9	**27.6**	16.3	46.1
Washington	**274.9**	216.0	348.2	**65.7**	39.5	107.2	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**44.6**	22.8	82.7

(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year, adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 5. Age-adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2003

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**20.6**	20.0	21.2	**17.2**	16.6	17.8	**16.7**	16.1	17.2	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**9.0**	8.3	9.6
Alachua	**12.6**	8.1	18.9	**16.8**	11.5	23.8	**16.3**	11.1	23.1	**14.9**	9.7	22.4	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**22.4**	15.9	31.0	**18.8**	12.9	26.7	**14.3**	9.3	21.5	**15.3**	9.7	23.2	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**28.6**	24.9	32.9	**15.9**	13.0	19.4	**15.7**	12.9	19.2	**20.5**	16.9	24.9	**8.0**	5.1	12.4
Broward	**20.5**	18.6	22.6	**14.6**	13.0	16.4	**17.6**	15.8	19.6	**15.7**	13.8	17.9	**7.9**	6.2	10.0
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**20.1**	15.3	27.7	**21.6**	15.8	30.2	**16.4**	11.4	24.3	**7.0**	4.0	13.7	^	^	^
Citrus	**15.4**	10.3	24.0	**18.5**	12.5	28.0	**15.2**	9.8	24.3	**12.3**	7.4	21.2	^	^	^
Clay	**17.4**	11.1	26.1	**16.0**	10.4	23.8	**11.5**	6.6	18.7	**18.9**	12.5	27.7	^	^	^
Collier	**21.9**	18.0	26.9	**14.8**	11.3	19.3	**16.6**	12.9	21.4	**20.6**	16.2	26.1	**10.3**	5.6	17.9
Columbia	**18.3**	9.4	32.9	**17.4**	8.7	32.0	^	^	^	**22.7**	12.0	40.1	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**16.4**	14.9	18.0	**15.6**	14.1	17.3	**17.2**	15.6	18.9	**11.3**	9.9	12.9	**12.0**	10.1	14.0
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**21.3**	18.1	24.9	**19.1**	16.1	22.4	**15.9**	13.2	19.0	**15.4**	12.4	18.9	**9.0**	6.3	12.3
Escambia	**19.5**	15.0	25.0	**21.5**	16.8	27.3	**19.3**	14.8	24.8	**16.1**	11.6	22.0	**7.3**	3.6	13.3
Flagler	**19.8**	12.6	34.1	**17.3**	9.6	32.7	**19.3**	10.3	36.3	**14.3**	5.8	32.7	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**22.8**	11.4	41.5	**29.3**	16.0	49.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**27.3**	21.1	36.1	**21.6**	14.8	31.3	**15.0**	10.5	22.3	**16.2**	10.6	25.1	**18.8**	8.8	36.3
Highlands	**16.6**	11.9	25.6	**24.0**	16.1	36.5	**14.7**	8.9	25.1	**11.9**	6.4	23.1	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**19.7**	17.1	22.5	**15.5**	13.3	18.0	**16.4**	14.1	19.0	**18.8**	16.2	21.8	**9.5**	7.2	12.4
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**18.0**	13.0	25.6	**15.4**	10.0	23.7	**16.4**	10.4	25.5	**22.0**	14.7	32.8	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**22.0**	10.5	43.6	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**26.4**	21.7	32.4	**22.7**	17.9	29.0	**22.3**	17.5	28.5	**21.3**	16.4	27.7	**10.1**	4.9	18.9
Lee	**18.9**	16.0	22.3	**18.1**	15.0	21.8	**16.7**	13.7	20.3	**21.3**	17.6	25.6	**9.6**	5.9	15.0
Leon	**12.5**	8.0	18.7	**14.8**	9.9	21.3	**16.6**	11.3	23.6	**13.8**	8.7	21.1	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	**33.5**	18.8	58.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**19.1**	15.4	23.8	**15.1**	11.6	19.8	**16.1**	12.4	20.8	**7.7**	5.1	11.6	**7.8**	3.8	14.8
Marion	**19.8**	15.9	24.7	**16.3**	12.4	21.5	**15.1**	11.5	20.0	**13.8**	10.1	18.9	^	^	^
Martin	**21.0**	15.9	28.6	**20.1**	13.9	29.0	**12.3**	8.1	19.2	**26.0**	18.7	36.4	^	^	^
Monroe	**14.2**	7.5	26.2	**25.0**	16.5	38.0	**14.7**	7.7	26.8	**21.4**	13.3	34.7	^	^	^
Nassau	**14.5**	6.9	28.1	**18.6**	9.8	33.1	**17.6**	9.2	31.7	**17.3**	8.4	32.7	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**33.3**	25.2	43.2	**15.7**	10.6	22.8	**19.6**	13.6	27.7	**17.7**	12.0	25.4	^	^	^
Okeechobee	**23.6**	11.9	44.1	**25.4**	13.4	46.2	**24.0**	11.3	46.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**19.7**	16.8	23.0	**18.6**	15.9	21.7	**16.2**	13.7	19.1	**16.2**	13.5	19.4	**10.1**	7.5	13.3
Osceola	**15.4**	10.5	21.8	**12.5**	8.2	18.3	**16.0**	11.1	22.4	**14.9**	10.1	21.3	**10.0**	4.9	18.1
Palm Beach	**25.6**	23.4	27.9	**18.5**	16.4	20.8	**19.2**	17.1	21.5	**24.0**	21.5	26.8	**8.3**	6.2	11.1
Pasco	**23.4**	19.9	27.7	**19.2**	15.6	23.8	**14.9**	11.8	18.9	**16.9**	13.1	21.7	**8.7**	5.1	14.4
Pinellas	**22.7**	20.3	25.3	**20.3**	17.8	23.0	**13.6**	11.6	15.8	**16.2**	13.9	18.9	**9.6**	7.1	12.9
Polk	**21.4**	18.1	25.2	**15.6**	12.7	19.1	**19.0**	15.8	22.7	**24.0**	20.0	28.8	**11.9**	7.9	17.3
Putnam	**16.2**	9.4	27.8	**21.5**	13.4	34.3	**17.8**	10.6	29.6	**17.3**	8.4	32.8	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**19.6**	13.7	27.9	**17.6**	12.0	25.6	**17.4**	11.8	25.5	**18.3**	12.3	26.9	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**17.0**	12.8	22.8	**15.4**	11.2	21.1	**16.1**	11.5	22.2	**17.2**	12.1	24.4	**9.8**	4.8	18.3
Santa Rosa	**28.0**	19.5	39.7	**33.6**	24.5	45.6	**11.3**	6.2	19.5	**17.0**	10.5	26.6	^	^	^
Sarasota	**23.2**	19.7	27.6	**18.4**	14.7	23.2	**18.8**	15.0	23.7	**18.6**	14.5	24.1	**4.7**	2.3	9.9
Seminole	**22.8**	18.2	28.4	**11.5**	8.4	15.5	**17.0**	13.1	21.9	**16.7**	12.7	21.6	**8.2**	4.8	13.2
Sumter	**18.1**	11.3	31.5	**13.0**	6.9	26.2	**19.4**	11.2	34.5	**13.3**	5.4	30.4	^	^	^
Suwannee	**22.6**	11.0	44.0	^	^	^	**30.4**	16.3	54.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	**92.1**	49.5	172.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**17.2**	14.4	20.7	**18.7**	15.5	22.7	**17.4**	14.3	21.2	**15.9**	12.7	20.0	**9.6**	6.0	14.8
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year, adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

- Age-specific cancer incidence rates normally increase with age. The 75 and older age group had the highest age-specific rate for most cancers. However, there were several exceptions. The cervical cancer age-specific rate was the highest in females age 45 to 64. The incidence of prostate, breast, and head and neck cancer rates was the highest in the 65 to 74 age group.

- Males had higher age-specific rates than females in most age groups and for all the major cancer sites except in the 20 to 44 age group for all cancers combined, and in the groups under age 45 for melanoma.

- Among females, Whites had higher age-specific rates than Blacks for all cancers combined, cancers of the lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, and head and neck in all age groups. However, some of these differences were not statistically significant. Blacks had a higher age-specific cervical cancer incidence rate than Whites in the 65 to 74 age group.

- Among males, Blacks had higher age-specific rates than Whites for all cancer combined in the 65 to 74 age group, and for prostate cancer in all age groups. Blacks, however, had lower age-specific incidence rates than Whites for all cancer combined in the 20 to 44 age group, for bladder cancer among people age 45 and older, and for non-Hodgkin lymphoma among people age 65 and older.

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**431.6**	428.8	434.4	**69.1**	68.0	70.2	**124.4**	122.2	126.6	**105.8**	103.9	107.8	**46.6**	45.7	47.5	**20.6**	20.0	21.2	**17.2**	16.6	17.8	**16.7**	16.1	17.2	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**9.0**	8.3	9.6
0-19	**17.2**	15.9	18.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.4**	0.2	0.6	**1.3**	1.0	1.7	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	^	^	^
20-44	**112.6**	109.8	115.4	**5.8**	5.2	6.5	**2.4**	1.9	3.1	**43.6**	41.2	46.1	**7.2**	6.5	7.9	**1.8**	1.5	2.2	**4.2**	3.7	4.8	**6.4**	5.8	7.1	**10.6**	9.7	11.6	**12.0**	10.8	13.4
45-64	**684.3**	676.5	692.2	**105.0**	102.0	108.1	**201.0**	194.9	207.2	**221.1**	215.0	227.4	**63.5**	61.2	66.0	**22.2**	20.8	23.6	**37.6**	35.8	39.5	**23.7**	22.3	25.2	**25.9**	24.3	27.6	**14.3**	12.8	16.0
65-74	**1,730.5**	1,709.8	1,751.4	**331.7**	322.6	340.9	**737.1**	717.2	757.4	**335.4**	323.1	348.1	**187.7**	180.9	194.7	**91.5**	86.8	96.4	**61.3**	57.5	65.4	**59.1**	55.3	63.0	**52.3**	48.6	56.2	**12.9**	10.6	15.6
75+	**2,086.0**	2,063.3	2,109.0	**381.1**	371.4	390.9	**550.0**	531.8	568.8	**331.8**	320.1	343.8	**300.3**	291.7	309.1	**154.8**	148.7	161.2	**56.4**	52.7	60.3	**81.6**	77.1	86.2	**66.3**	62.2	70.6	**8.8**	7.0	11.0
Female																														
0-19	**17.1**	15.3	18.9	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.6	**0.9**	0.5	1.5	^	^	^
20-44	**138.9**	134.5	143.3	**5.8**	4.9	6.7				**43.6**	41.2	46.1	**6.8**	5.8	7.8	**1.3**	0.9	1.8	**2.7**	2.1	3.3	**4.5**	3.7	5.3	**12.0**	10.6	13.5	**12.0**	10.8	13.4
45-64	**627.1**	616.7	637.6	**87.0**	83.2	91.0				**221.1**	215.0	227.4	**54.4**	51.3	57.5	**10.6**	9.3	12.0	**16.5**	14.9	18.3	**19.9**	18.0	21.8	**19.4**	17.5	21.5	**14.3**	12.8	16.0
65-74	**1,316.4**	1,291.9	1,341.3	**268.2**	257.1	279.6				**335.4**	323.1	348.1	**158.3**	149.9	167.1	**38.3**	34.2	42.8	**32.4**	28.7	36.5	**51.4**	46.7	56.6	**32.0**	28.1	36.3	**12.9**	10.6	15.6
75+	**1,681.2**	1,654.8	1,708.0	**301.4**	290.3	312.9				**331.8**	320.1	343.8	**269.5**	259.0	280.3	**70.2**	64.8	75.8	**31.7**	28.2	35.6	**68.4**	63.2	74.0	**36.6**	32.7	40.9	**8.8**	7.0	11.0
Male																														
0-19	**17.3**	15.6	19.1	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.6**	1.1	2.2	**0.7**	0.4	1.3			
20-44	**86.6**	83.2	90.1	**5.9**	5.1	6.9	**2.4**	1.9	3.1				**7.6**	6.6	8.6	**2.3**	1.8	2.9	**5.7**	4.8	6.6	**8.4**	7.3	9.5	**9.2**	8.1	10.6			
45-64	**745.5**	733.8	757.4	**124.2**	119.4	129.1	**201.0**	194.9	207.2				**73.4**	69.7	77.2	**34.7**	32.2	37.3	**60.4**	57.0	63.8	**27.9**	25.7	30.3	**32.7**	30.1	35.5			
65-74	**2,215.1**	2,180.6	2,250.1	**405.7**	391.0	420.8	**737.1**	717.2	757.4				**222.2**	211.3	233.5	**153.9**	144.9	163.3	**95.2**	88.2	102.7	**67.7**	61.8	74.1	**76.0**	69.5	83.0			
75+	**2,681.9**	2,641.3	2,722.9	**498.4**	481.0	516.3	**550.0**	531.8	568.8				**345.5**	331.1	360.4	**279.6**	266.6	293.1	**92.9**	85.5	100.8	**101.0**	93.2	109.2	**109.5**	101.2	118.2			
Black																														
0-19	**13.5**	11.2	16.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.1**	0.5	2.0				^	^	^
20-44	**86.4**	80.8	92.3	**5.5**	4.1	7.1	**4.8**	3.1	7.2	**36.6**	31.6	42.1	**7.0**	5.5	8.8	^	^	^	**2.9**	2.0	4.2	**7.3**	5.8	9.2				**9.1**	6.7	12.1
45-64	**621.8**	601.1	643.1	**84.3**	76.8	92.4	**278.0**	257.8	299.4	**178.8**	163.9	194.8	**69.7**	62.9	77.1	**9.3**	6.9	12.3	**30.7**	26.3	35.7	**19.0**	15.5	23.1				**16.3**	12.0	21.6
65-74	**1,819.4**	1,743.8	1,897.4	**303.9**	273.5	336.8	**1,097.7**	1,009.3	1,191.8	**305.8**	265.6	350.3	**210.4**	185.2	238.1	**41.7**	31.0	55.0	**63.5**	50.0	79.4	**35.9**	26.0	48.4				**38.2**	25.0	56.0
75+	**1,931.2**	1,837.3	2,028.8	**290.4**	254.6	329.7	**887.4**	782.6	1,002.4	**278.5**	235.3	327.3	**281.8**	246.6	320.6	**62.2**	46.3	81.8	**41.5**	28.7	58.0	**34.2**	22.7	49.4				^	^	^
White																														
0-19	**18.4**	17.0	20.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.4**	1.0	1.9	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	^	^	^
20-44	**118.1**	114.9	121.4	**6.0**	5.3	6.8	**1.9**	1.4	2.6	**45.4**	42.6	48.3	**7.2**	6.5	8.1	**2.1**	1.7	2.5	**4.5**	3.9	5.2	**6.2**	5.5	7.0	**10.7**	9.7	11.7	**12.9**	11.4	14.5
45-64	**693.2**	684.6	701.8	**109.1**	105.7	112.5	**189.7**	183.3	196.3	**227.6**	220.8	234.6	**62.2**	59.7	64.9	**24.2**	22.6	25.8	**38.6**	36.6	40.6	**24.3**	22.8	26.0	**25.9**	24.3	27.7	**13.8**	12.1	15.5
65-74	**1,712.8**	1,691.2	1,734.7	**334.6**	325.1	344.3	**705.1**	684.7	725.9	**335.3**	322.3	348.6	**183.4**	176.4	190.7	**95.4**	90.3	100.6	**60.8**	56.8	65.0	**60.4**	56.4	64.6	**51.6**	47.9	55.5	**10.4**	8.2	13.0
75+	**2,088.5**	2,065.0	2,112.2	**386.3**	376.3	396.6	**531.8**	513.3	550.7	**332.9**	320.8	345.3	**300.2**	291.4	309.3	**159.5**	153.1	166.2	**57.2**	53.4	61.3	**83.7**	79.0	88.5	**66.1**	62.0	70.4	**8.4**	6.6	10.6
Black Female																														
0-19	**13.7**	10.5	17.6	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**102.9**	94.4	111.9	**4.9**	3.2	7.2				**36.6**	31.6	42.1	**7.0**	4.9	9.7	^	^	^	**2.1**	1.0	3.7	**5.3**	3.5	7.7				**9.1**	6.7	12.1
45-64	**522.3**	496.5	549.0	**50.1**	42.4	58.9				**178.8**	163.9	194.8	**68.4**	59.3	78.5	**5.4**	3.1	8.8	**10.8**	7.4	15.3	**16.6**	12.3	21.9				**16.3**	12.0	21.6
65-74	**1,306.9**	1,222.4	1,395.8	**189.6**	158.3	225.3				**305.8**	265.6	350.3	**179.4**	148.9	214.2	**30.9**	19.1	47.2	**23.5**	13.4	38.2	**41.2**	27.4	59.5				**38.2**	25.0	56.0
75+	**1,549.7**	1,445.3	1,659.7	**172.4**	138.8	211.7				**278.5**	235.3	327.3	**269.0**	226.6	317.1	**34.1**	20.2	53.9	**18.9**	9.1	34.8	**32.2**	18.8	51.6				^	^	^
White Female																														
0-19	**18.3**	16.2	20.5	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.1**	0.6	1.7	**0.9**	0.5	1.5	^	^	^
20-44	**147.0**	142.0	152.2	**6.0**	5.0	7.2				**45.4**	42.6	48.3	**6.9**	5.8	8.1	**1.5**	1.0	2.1	**2.9**	2.2	3.7	**4.3**	3.5	5.3	**12.2**	10.7	13.7	**12.9**	11.4	14.5
45-64	**643.1**	631.6	654.7	**93.9**	89.5	98.4				**227.6**	220.8	234.6	**51.7**	48.5	55.1	**11.3**	9.8	12.9	**17.3**	15.5	19.3	**20.2**	18.2	22.3	**19.3**	17.3	21.4	**13.8**	12.1	15.5
65-74	**1,308.8**	1,283.1	1,334.9	**276.0**	264.3	288.2				**335.3**	322.3	348.6	**155.0**	146.2	164.2	**38.9**	34.5	43.6	**33.0**	29.0	37.4	**51.8**	46.8	57.2	**31.7**	27.8	36.0	**10.4**	8.2	13.0
75+	**1,683.8**	1,656.5	1,711.5	**309.6**	298.0	321.7				**332.9**	320.8	345.3	**268.3**	257.5	279.5	**71.9**	66.3	77.8	**32.1**	28.4	36.1	**70.4**	64.9	76.2	**36.4**	32.5	40.7	**8.4**	6.6	10.6
Black Male																														
0-19	**13.3**	10.2	17.1	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
20-44	**68.9**	61.8	76.6	**6.0**	4.1	8.6	**4.8**	3.1	7.2				**7.0**	4.9	9.8	^	^	^	**3.8**	2.3	6.0	**9.4**	6.9	12.6						
45-64	**738.3**	705.0	772.6	**124.5**	111.1	139.1	**278.0**	257.8	299.4				**70.8**	60.8	82.0	**13.9**	9.7	19.4	**54.1**	45.4	64.0	**21.9**	16.5	28.5						
65-74	**2,491.1**	2,356.9	2,630.9	**454.2**	397.9	516.1	**1,097.7**	1,009.3	1,191.8				**251.2**	209.9	298.3	**56.0**	37.5	80.5	**114.0**	86.8	147.1	**29.0**	16.2	47.8						
75+	**2,621.2**	2,438.7	2,813.7	**503.7**	425.6	592.0	**887.4**	782.6	1,002.4				**305.0**	244.9	375.3	**113.1**	77.8	158.8	**82.2**	52.7	122.4	**37.7**	18.8	67.4						
White Male																														
0-19	**18.6**	16.6	20.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.7**	1.1	2.5	**0.7**	0.4	1.3			
20-44	**90.3**	86.4	94.3	**6.0**	5.1	7.1	**1.9**	1.4	2.6				**7.6**	6.5	8.8	**2.7**	2.0	3.4	**6.1**	5.1	7.2	**8.1**	7.0	9.4	**9.3**	8.0	10.6			
45-64	**745.9**	733.2	758.8	**124.9**	119.7	130.2	**189.7**	183.3	196.3				**73.5**	69.5	77.6	**37.9**	35.0	40.9	**61.2**	57.6	64.9	**28.8**	26.3	31.4	**33.0**	30.4	35.8			
65-74	**2,180.7**	2,144.9	2,217.1	**402.3**	386.9	418.0	**705.1**	684.7	725.9				**216.4**	205.2	228.0	**160.9**	151.3	171.0	**93.1**	85.8	100.8	**70.2**	63.9	76.9	**74.7**	68.1	81.6			
75+	**2,676.6**	2,635.0	2,718.8	**497.9**	480.0	516.3	**531.8**	513.3	550.7				**346.4**	331.5	361.8	**287.0**	273.5	301.1	**93.9**	86.2	102.0	**103.1**	95.0	111.6	**109.2**	100.9	118.0			

(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

Childhood Cancer Incidence

From 1999 to 2003, the number of new cancer cases among children ages 0 to 14 totaled 2,414. The age-specific cancer incidence rate among children during this period was 157.5 per million. Childhood cancer rates are expressed in cases per million children at risk. Childhood cancer sites are grouped to correspond more closely to the International Classification of Childhood Cancers (ICCC) and are not the same groups used elsewhere in this report.

- On average, 483 new cases were diagnosed among Florida children each year during the last five years.

- The top three childhood cancers were acute lymphocytic leukemia, brain and nervous system cancers, and Hodgkin lymphoma. These cancers accounted for 52 percent of all childhood cancers.

Table 7. Number of New Cancer Cases and Age-Specific Incidence Rates for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1999-2003

Site	Number of Cases	Percent	Rate (per million)	CI	
All Cancers	2,414	--	**157.5**	151.2	163.9
Leukemia	692	28.7	**45.1**	41.8	48.6
Acute Lymphocytic	543	22.5	**35.4**	32.5	38.5
Other Leukemia	149	6.2	**9.7**	8.2	11.4
Brain & Nervous	531	22.0	**34.6**	31.8	37.7
Lymphoma	255	10.6	**16.6**	14.7	18.8
Non-Hodgkin	80	3.3	**5.2**	4.1	6.5
Hodgkin	175	7.2	**11.4**	9.8	13.2
Kidney	150	6.2	**9.8**	8.3	11.5
Soft Tissue	138	5.7	**9.0**	7.6	10.6
Bones and Joints	118	4.9	**7.7**	6.4	9.2
Endocrine	153	6.3	**10.0**	8.5	11.7
Eye	98	4.1	**6.4**	5.2	7.8
All Other Cancers	279	11.6	**18.2**	16.1	20.5

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

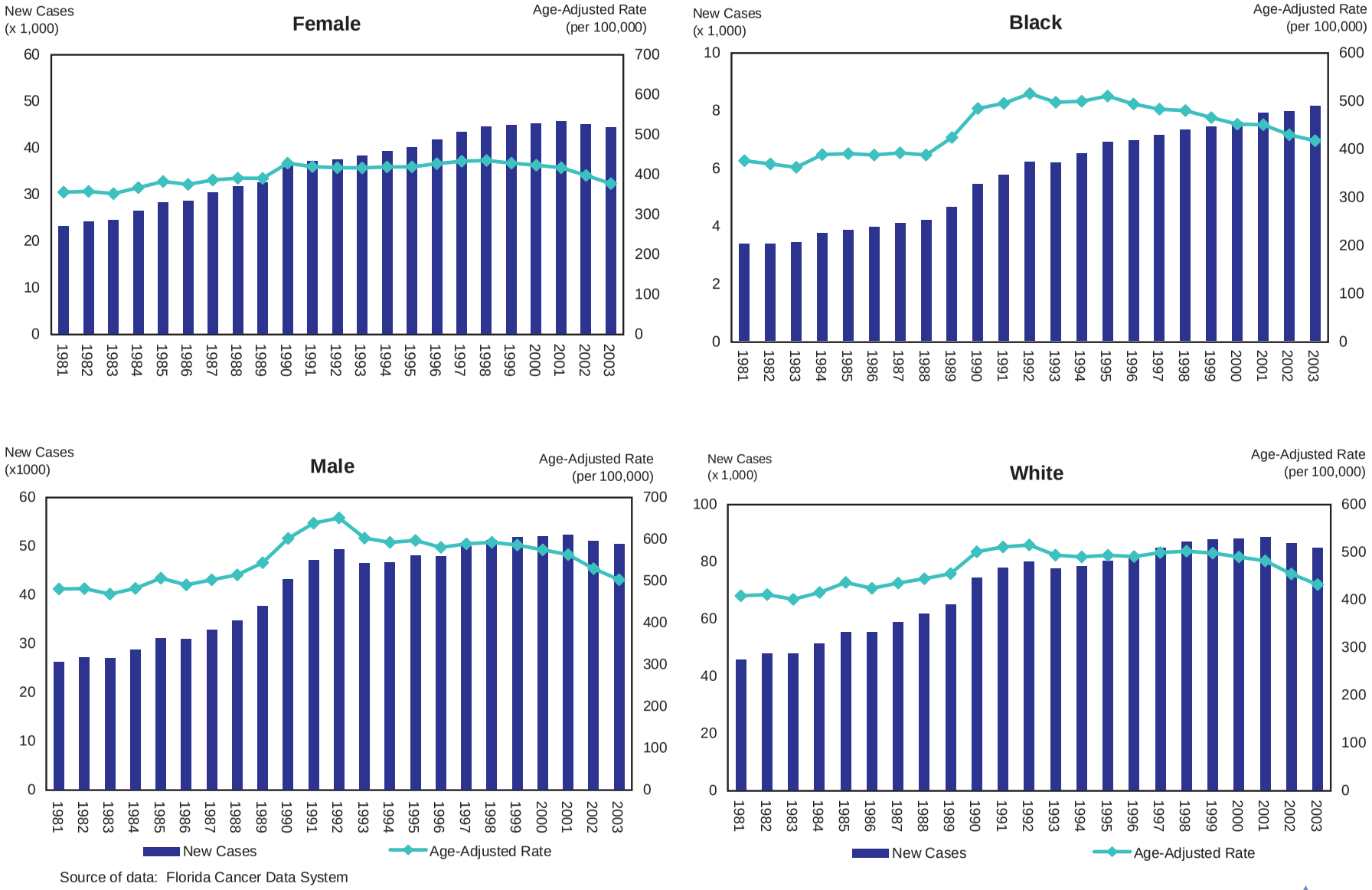
Trends for New Cases and Incidence Rates

The number of new cancer cases diagnosed in Florida residents has increased 91 percent in the past 23 years, from 49,664 in 1981 to 94,910 in 2003. Over this period, Florida's population has increased 68 percent. The increase in the age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined was 6 percent since 1981, from 406.5 per 100,000 in 1981 to 431.6 per 100,000 in 2003.

Sex and Race

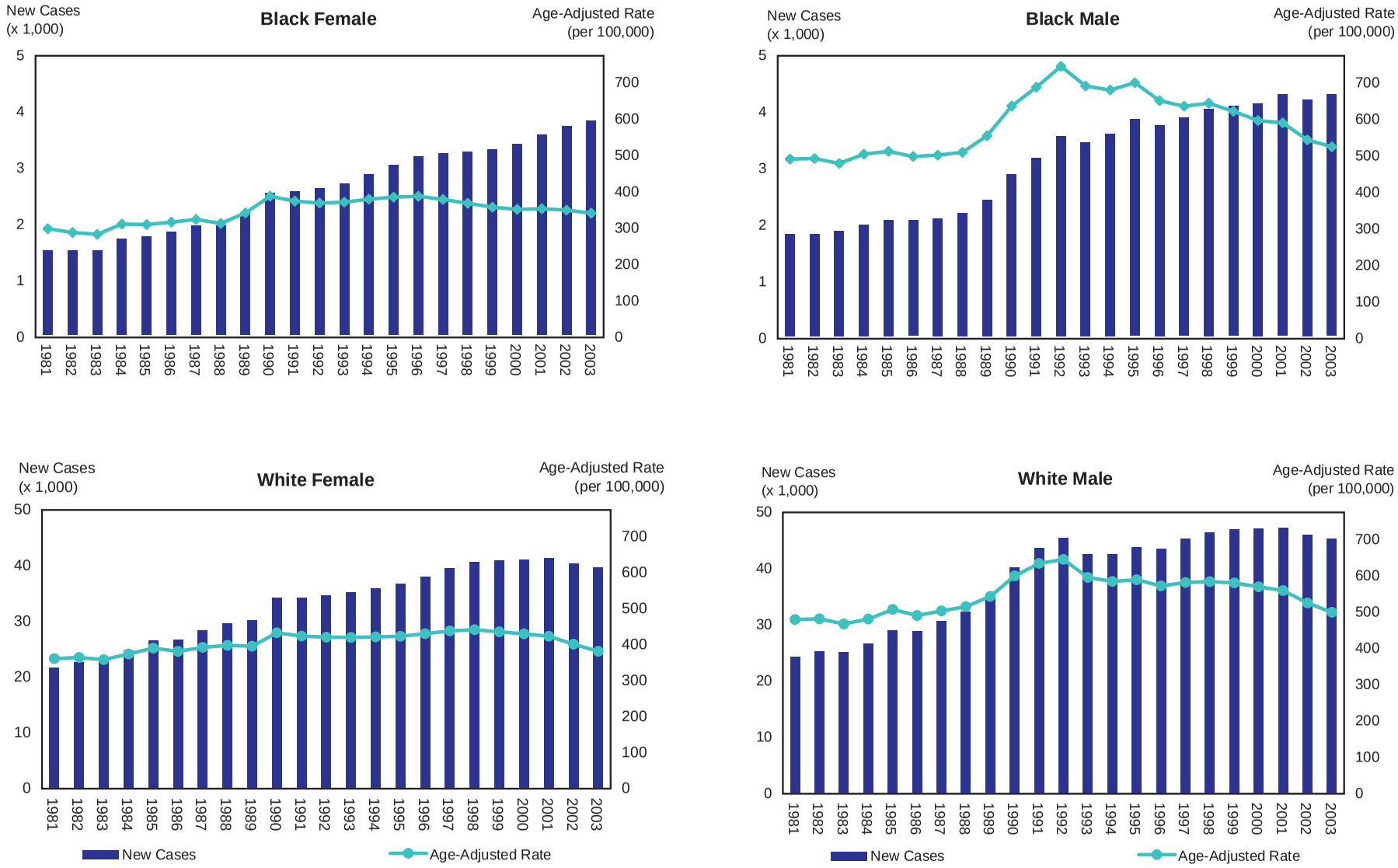
- The total number of new cancer cases increased 91 percent for both males and females between 1981 and 2003. Age-adjusted incidence rates increased 4.6 percent in males and 6 percent in females since 1981. The rates increased 11 percent among Blacks and 6 percent among Whites.

Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 4. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

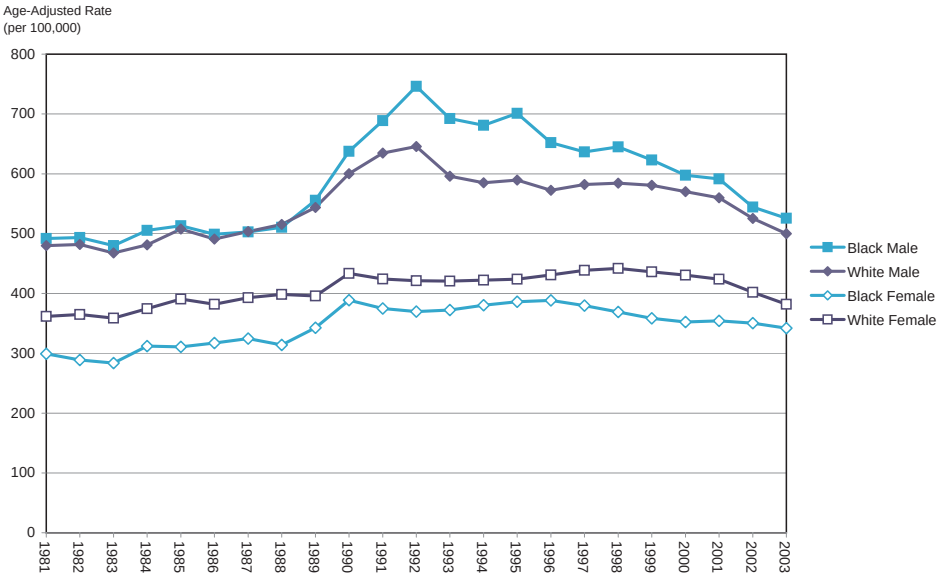
- The age-adjusted incidence rates increased from 4 percent among White males to 14 percent among Black females between 1981 and 2003. The rates reached a peak in the 1990s and then started to decrease. The incidence among males has dropped by more than 22 percent since 1992. The dramatic decrease in the incidence among males might be the result of the increased use of the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test and the detection of a greater number of new cases until 1992, followed by a normalization in new cases and a greater number of *in situ* stage cancers that were detected after the general acceptance and application of the test.

- Males had a higher incidence than females in all 23 years. Among Blacks, the incidence among males was between 54 percent and 100 percent higher than that among females. Among Whites, the incidence among males was between 30 percent and 53 percent higher than that among females.

- White females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than Black females in all years. The racial disparity varied between 10 percent and 27 percent.

- Black males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than White males in all years, except in 1987 and 1988. The racial disparity increased from 1989 until 1995, and has declined from 19 percent to 5 percent since 1995.

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Age-adjusted incidence rates have decreased by 23 percent among Black males and 15 percent in White males.

- Black males had higher incidence rates than White males until 2001. The racial disparity decreased from 19 percent higher incidence rate in 1981 to 8 percent higher in 2003 among Blacks than among Whites.

- In females, age-adjusted incidence rates increased by 47 percent in Blacks and by 56 percent in Whites between 1981 and 2003.

- The incidence rates in Black females were between 25 and 45 percent lower than in White females during the 23-year period. In 2003, the rate among Black females was 38 percent lower than the rate among White females.

Colorectal

- White males had the highest age-adjusted rates until 1995, when the rate for Black males surpassed the rate in White males. The rate in Black males increased overall from 1981 until 1999, when it began to decline. The rate in Black males has remained within 10 percent of the rate in White males since 1995.

- Black females had a low incidence rate until 1991. The incidence among Black females began to increase in 1987 and surpassed the rates among White females. On the other hand, the incidence among White females has declined since 1991. In the 23-year period, the incidence increased 32.6 percent among Black females, and decreased 24.5 percent among White females. In 2003, the incidence in Black females was 17 percent higher than the rate in White females.

- The incidence was higher among males than among females. The disparity between male and female incidence rates decreased from 35 percent to 17 percent among Blacks, and varied between 51 percent and 34 percent in Whites.

Bladder

- Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 18 percent among Black females and White males, and 10 percent among White females during the 23-year period. The incidence in Black males increased by 3 percent during 1981 to 2003.

- Whites had higher incidence rates than did Blacks. The incidence in White males was more than 2 times the rate among Black males in all years. Among females, the rate in Whites was between 1.2 and 2.3 times the rate in Blacks.

- Males had a higher incidence than did females. Since 1981, the incidence rates in White males were between 3.6 and 4.6 times the rates in White females. Black males had incidence rates between 1.7 and 3.3 times the rates in Black females.

Prostate

- Age-adjusted incidence rates rose 39 percent in Black males and 29 percent in White males during the 23-year period. A peak in rates occurred for both races in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined 35 percent for Blacks and 43 percent for Whites since that time.

- In 1981, Blacks had an age-adjusted incidence rate 52 percent higher than Whites. In 2003, the rate among Blacks was 64 percent higher than that among Whites.

Breast

- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased 16 percent among Black females and 2 percent among White females between 1981 and 2003.

- The age-adjusted incidence rates have declined 13 percent since their peak in 1995 among Black females, and 20 percent among Whites since 1998.

Cervix

- Black females had higher incidence rates than White females in all years. The rates declined by 65 percent in Black women. The rate for White females decreased 30 percent over the 23 years. Therefore, the disparity has decreased steadily since 1990. In 1981, the rate among Blacks was 2.4 times the rate among Whites. By 2003, it was 1.2 times the rate among Whites.

Head and Neck

- Males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than did females in all years. The rates among Black males ranged from 2.7 times to 5.9 times the rates among Black females. Rates among White males ranged from 2.6 times to 3.1 times the rates among White females between 1981 and 2003.

- The incidence in all four sex-race groups has decreased since 1981. The incidence has declined by 51 percent among Black females, and decreased 26 percent among White females. The incidence among Black males has decreased 29 percent, while the decrease in White males was 18 percent.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups over the 23-year period. The greatest increase was 138 percent among Black females. The rate increased by 55 percent among Black males, 35 percent among White females, and 50 percent among White males.

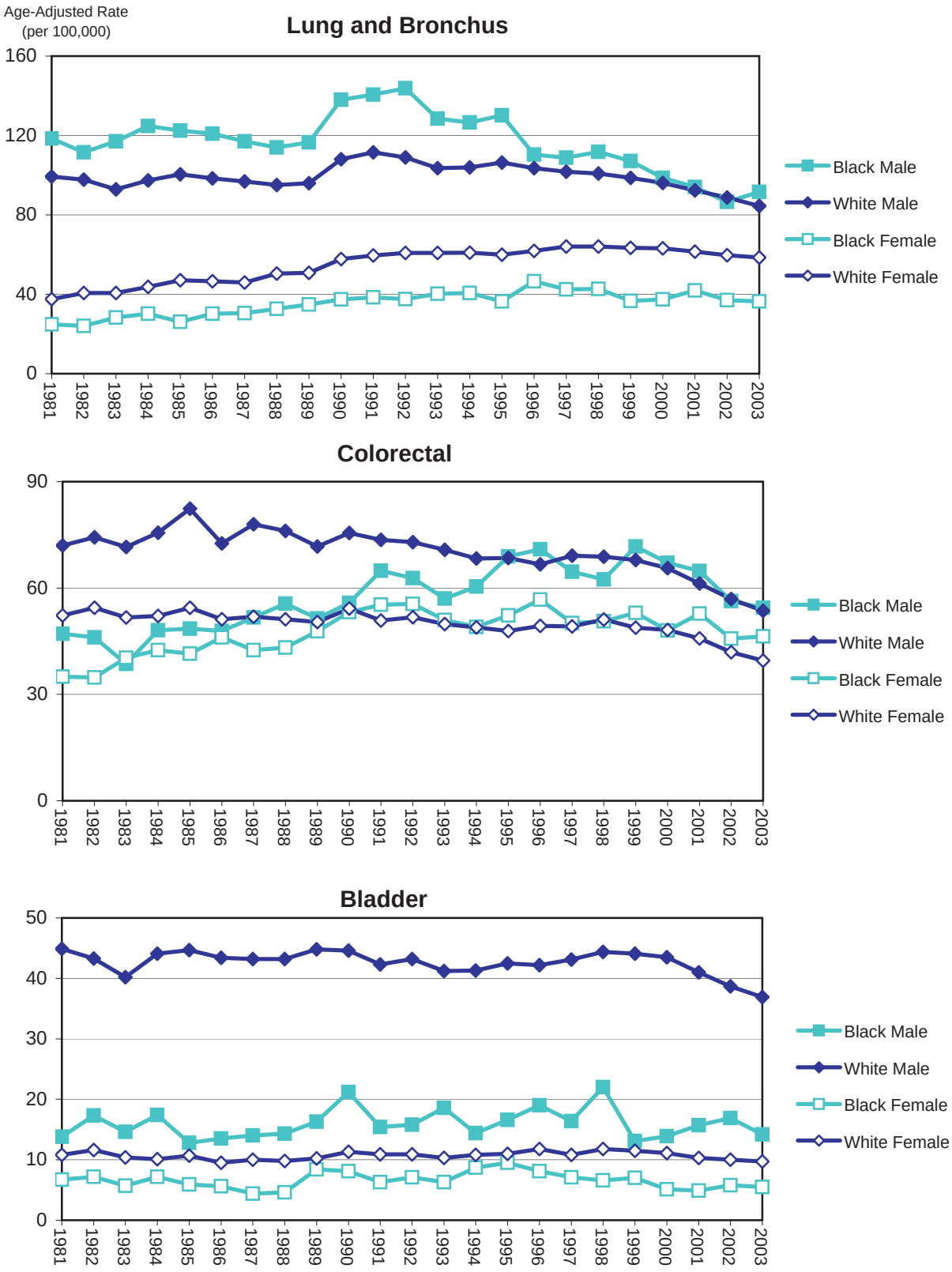
- The incidence rates were higher among males than among females. In 2003, White males had an incidence 48 percent higher than that among White females. The rate among Black males was 23 percent higher than among Black females.

Melanoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates have increased by 64 percent among White males and by 22 percent among White females since 1981.

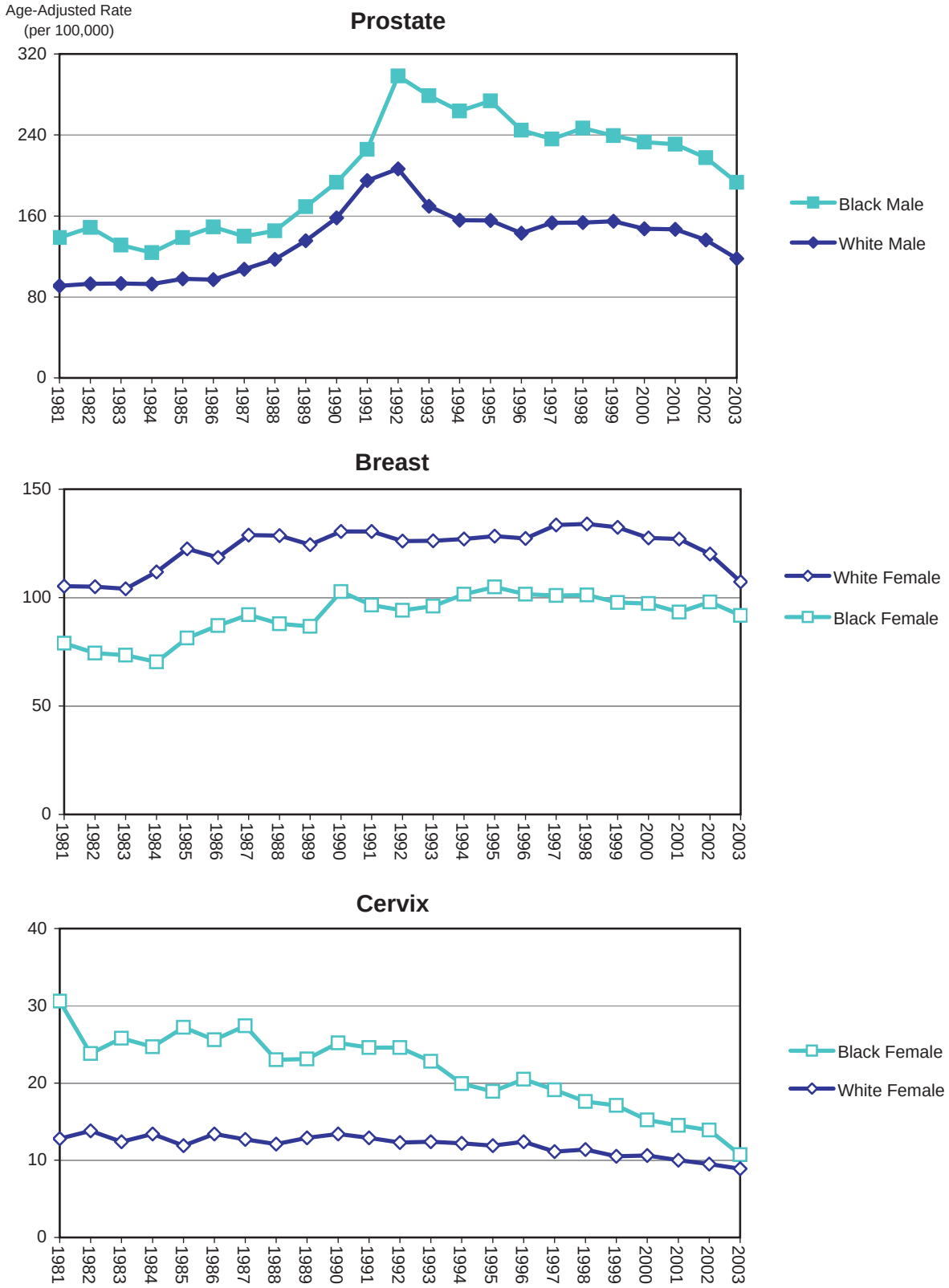
- The incidence was higher among White males than among White females. The disparity between males and females increased from 25 percent in 1981 to 68 percent in 2003.

Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



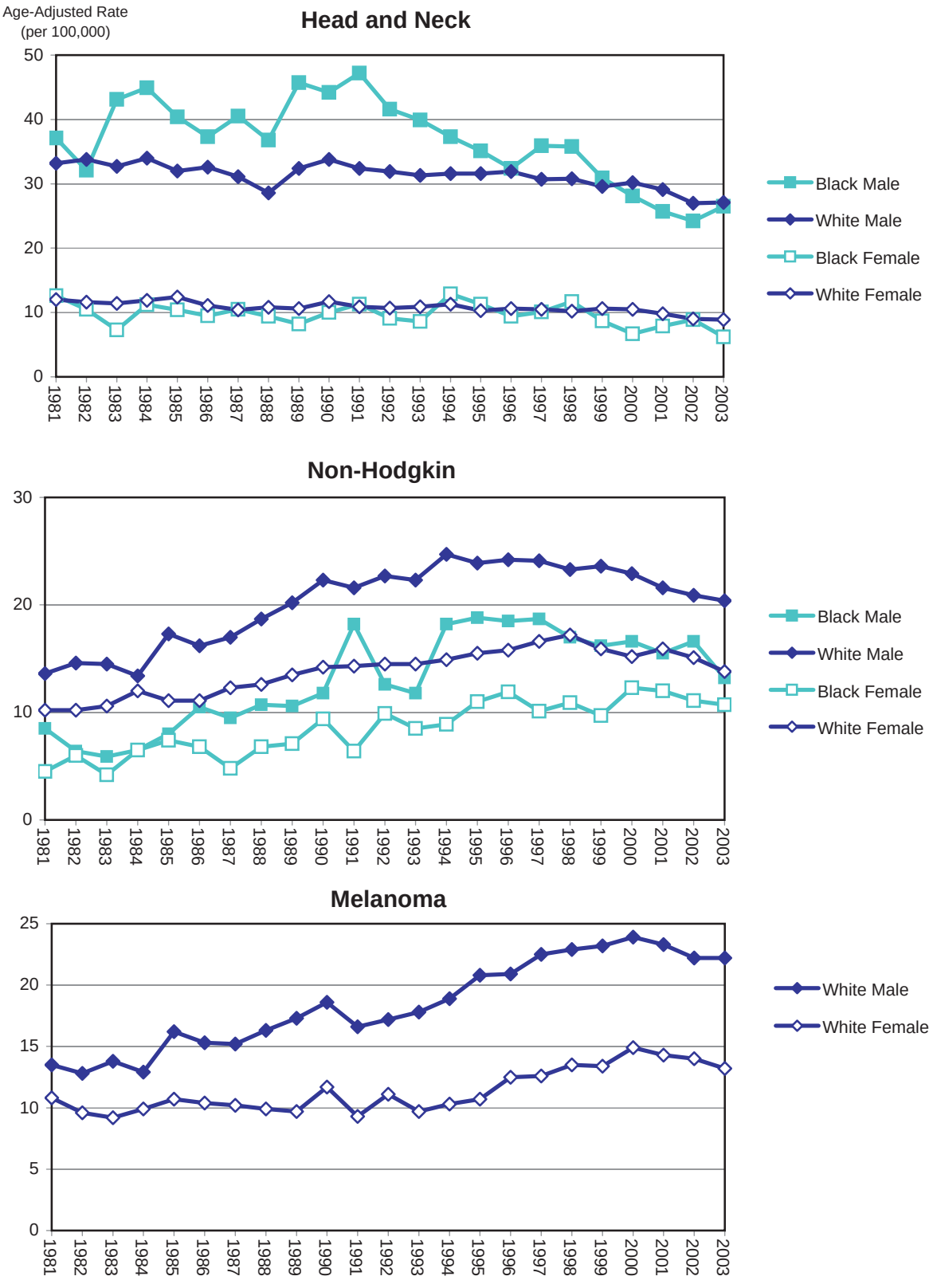
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

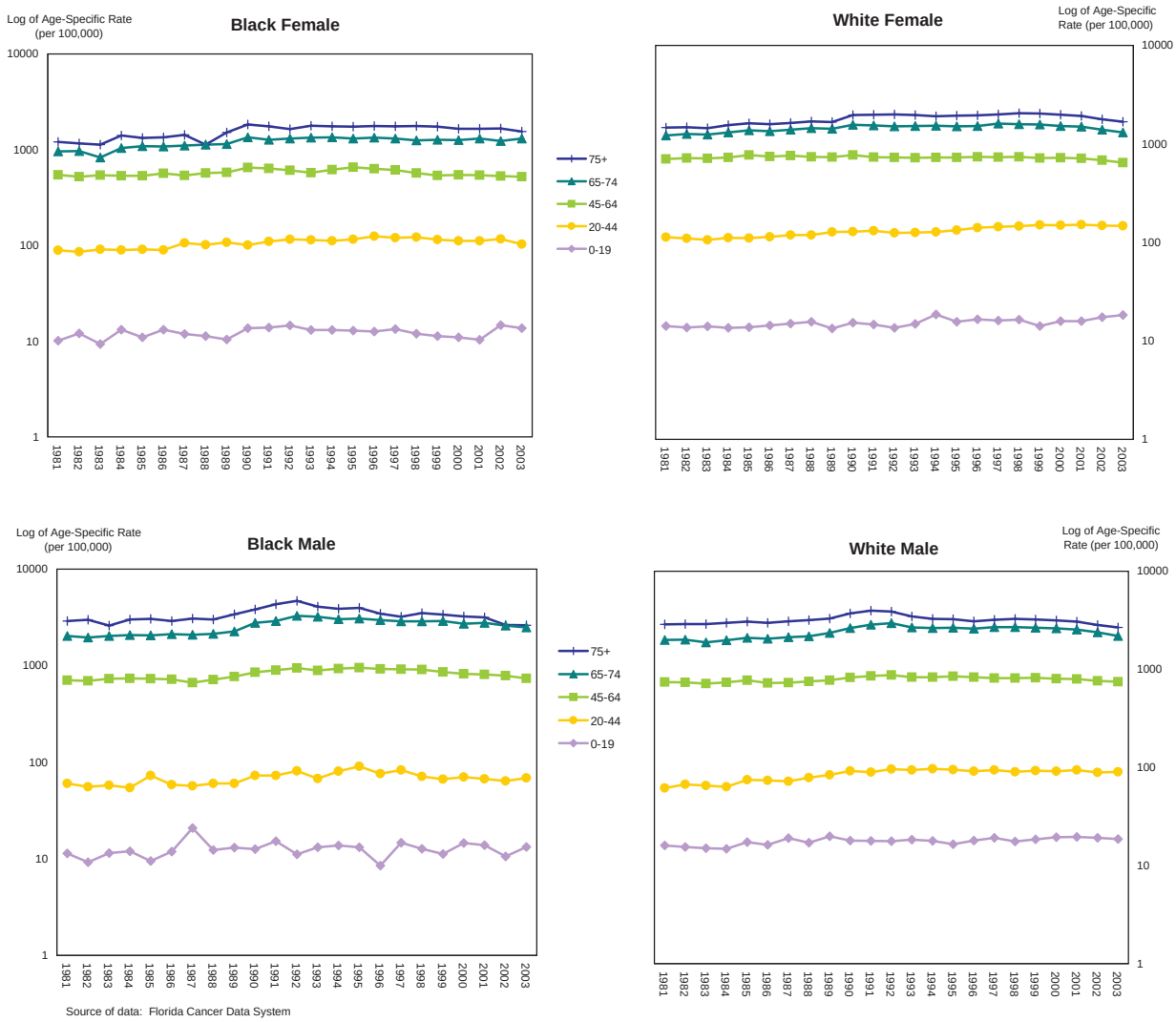
Age-specific Incidence Rates

- Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined have decreased only in females age 45 to 64 and males age 75 and older since 1981. Age-specific incidence rates for all other groups have increased. The largest increase was 47 percent in White males age 20 to 44.

- Age-specific incidence rates were lower among Black females than among White females in most years. Among males, the rates were lower among Blacks than among Whites in groups under age 45 years.

- From 2002 to 2003, the rates decreased among Black females except in the 65 to 74 age group, and in every age group among White females, except under age 20. The rates in Black males decreased in groups age 45 and older, while rates for White males decreased in all groups except the 20 to 44 age group.

Figure 7. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Average Annual Percent Change

Age-adjusted incidence rates for most cancers fluctuate over time. Average annual percent change (AAPC) is calculated to quantify the trends in rate. The choice of a baseline year and the number of years included in the calculation influence the magnitude and direction of the AAPC. For this report, the beginning year for the AAPC calculation was 1994, the ending year was 2003.

The AAPC calculation is based on the assumption that rates change in a constant manner, either increasing or decreasing over time with only small variations. The AAPC may not be an appropriate measure of change if this assumption is violated. Therefore, caution should be exercised in interpreting the AAPC. A negative value of the AAPC indicates that rates are decreasing, while a positive value of the AAPC means that rates are increasing. In the tables presented, statistically significant findings are denoted with an asterisk (*) to the right of the AAPC value. A detailed description of this calculation appears in the "Methods" section of this report.

Sex and Race

- The AAPC showed significant decreases for all cancers combined, and for all sex and race groups except White females. The only significant increases in AAPC were for melanoma in both White males and females.

Females

- The only increase in AAPC among the major sites was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Black females. This increase was not statistically significant.

- Black females had a decreased AAPC for breast, bladder, head and neck, and cervical cancers. Among White females, decreases in AAPC occurred for colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers.

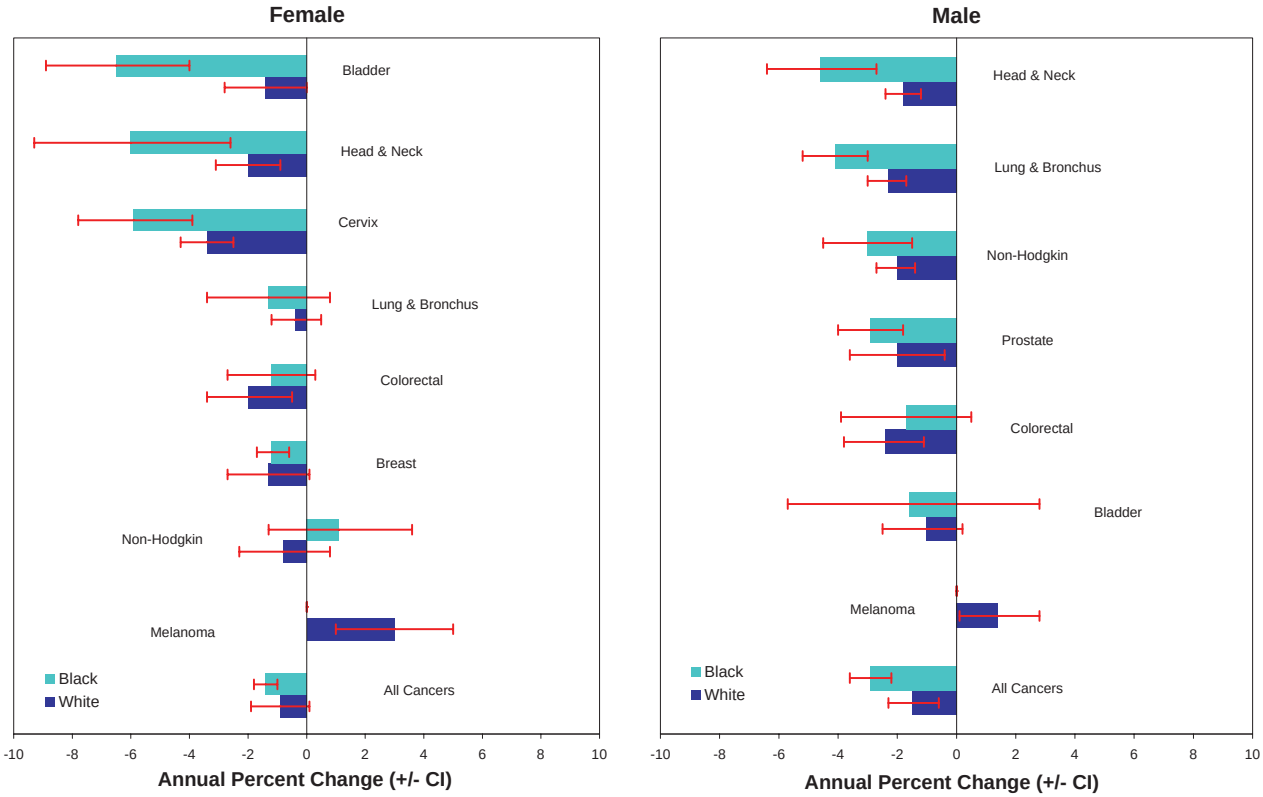
Males

- The AAPC decreased significantly for all cancers combined, and for all major sites except bladder cancer in both Black and White males. The AAPC of melanoma increased significantly in White males.

- All major sites for Black males showed significant decreases except colorectal and bladder cancers, for which the decreases were not statistically significant.

- In White males, the AAPC decreased significantly for all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, head and neck cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The AAPC for melanoma increased significantly by 1.6 percent per year between 1994 and 2003.

Figure 8. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1994-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 8. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1994-2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (1)	**-1.2 ***	**-1.6 ***	**-2.0 ***	**-1.3 ***	**-2.1 ***	**-1.3**	**-2.2 ***	**-1.4 ***	**2.2 ***	**-3.6 ***
Female (2)	-1.0 *	-0.5		-1.3 *	-1.9 *	-1.7 *	-2.4 *	-0.6	3.1 *	-3.6 *
Male	-1.6 *	-2.5 *	-2.0 *		-2.4 *	-1.2	-2.2 *	-2.0 *	1.6 *	
Black (3)	-2.1 *	-3.0 *	-2.9 *	-1.2 *	-1.4	-3.4 *	-5.1 *	-1.1		-5.9 *
White	-1.2 *	-1.4 *	-2.0 *	-1.3	-2.2 *	-1.1	-1.8 *	-1.5 *	2.2 *	-3.4 *
Black Female	-1.4 *	-1.3		-1.2 *	-1.2	-6.5 *	-6.0 *	1.1		-5.9 *
White Female	-0.9	-0.4		-1.3	-2.0 *	-1.4	-2.0 *	-0.8	3.1 *	-3.4 *
Black Male	-2.9 *	-4.1 *	-2.9 *		-1.7	-1.6	-4.6 *	-3.0 *		
White Male	-1.5 *	-2.3 *	-2.0 *		-2.4 *	-1.2	-1.8 *	-2.0 *	1.6 *	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System
(1) Florida Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) includes cases with unknown sex and race, and cases with "Other" race.
(2) Total AAPC by sex include cases with unknown and "Other" race.
(3) Total AAPC by race includes cases with unknown sex.
* AAPC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).

County

- For all cancers combined, 19 counties had significant decreases in AAPC. Jefferson and Union counties had significant increases in AAPC for all cancers combined.
- The AAPC for cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased significantly in 18 counties. No county had a significant increase in AAPC over this time.
- Seventeen counties had significant decreases in AAPC for prostate cancer, with no county showing a significant increase.
- The AAPC for breast cancer decreased significantly in six counties, with no county showing a significant increase.
- The AAPC for colorectal cancer decreased significantly in 12 counties. No county had a significant increase in the AAPC.
- Six counties had significant decreases in AAPC for bladder cancer. Okaloosa County was the only county with a significant increase at 6.8 percent per year.
- Nine counties had significant decreases in AAPC for head and neck cancer. No county had significant increases in the AAPC.
- The AAPC for non-Hodgkin lymphoma decreased significantly in four counties. No county had a significant increase in the AAPC.
- The AAPC for melanoma increased significantly in six counties. Okaloosa County had the greatest increase at 7.1 percent per year. No county had a significant decrease.
- The AAPC for cervical cancer decreased significantly in seven counties. The largest decrease was 7.3 percent per year in Volusia County. There were no counties with a significant increase.

Table 9. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by County, Florida, 1994-2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**-1.2 ***	**-1.6 ***	**-2.0 ***	**-1.3 ***	**-2.1 ***	**-1.3**	**-2.2 ***	**-1.4 ***	**2.2 ***	**-3.6 ***
Alachua	-1.9 *	-1.9	-4.7 *	0.1	-0.5	-5.2 *	-5.4 *	1.8	0.8	^
Baker	-0.6	-0.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-1.2	-1.9 *	-3.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	-3.6	-0.3	2.8	^
Bradford	-4.8 *	-4.9	-10.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-0.8 *	-1.1	-2.7 *	0.2	-2.4 *	0.0	-2.5	-0.9	1.7	-2.3
Broward	-1.1	-2.0 *	-0.6	-1.3	-1.6	-1.3	-2.2 *	-1.4	0.9	-3.6
Calhoun	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-0.9	-1.7	1.0	-1.3	-1.2	-2.6	-1.6	0.1	-2.9	^
Citrus	-0.6	-1.0	3.2	0.8	-4.1	-3.0	-0.9	-1.4	-3.2	^
Clay	-0.4	-0.5	-2.0	-1.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	7.4	^
Collier	-1.2	-2.1 *	1.1	-2.4 *	-4.2 *	-1.4	-6.9 *	-3.1 *	2.1	^
Columbia	-0.6	1.7	-4.4 *	-1.2	0.7	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-1.4 *	-2.8 *	-2.0 *	-1.2 *	-1.2	-1.6 *	-3.6 *	-2.2 *	2.4 *	-2.5 *
DeSoto	-1.5	-1.8	0.1	1.6	-4.0	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	-0.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-1.5 *	-2.2 *	-2.6 *	-1.3	-2.2 *	-0.1	-2.5 *	-1.4	3.2	-2.9
Escambia	-0.9	-1.7	-1.8	0.4	-2.7	-0.4	-1.2	1.1	-0.5	-4.7 *
Flagler	-1.7 *	-2.9 *	-2.2 *	0.3	-5.1	-0.1	-5.7 *	-1.7	^	^
Franklin	-2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	1.2	2.9	0.2	0.6	-1.0	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-2.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-6.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-2.0	-6.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-4.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-0.6	-2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	-0.2	-2.3	3.4	^	-0.2	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-0.9	-0.1	-1.7	-2.7	-0.9	-1.7	0.8	-0.5	-2.4	^
Highlands	-1.0	1.3	-0.5	-1.5	-3.0	-5.0	-4.2	-0.6	-2.2	^
Hillsborough	-1.5 *	-2.5 *	-1.9	-2.1 *	-2.3 *	-1.7	-4.1 *	-1.3	2.4	-4.8 *
Holmes	-1.0	-5.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-2.4 *	-3.4 *	-3.8 *	-2.8	-2.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	3.6 *	^
Jackson	-2.5	-5.6	-2.5	-3.8	-2.3	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	2.8 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	3.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-0.3	-0.6	-2.4	-0.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	1.5	4.1	^
Lee	-1.7 *	-2.1 *	-0.9	-0.9	-4.1 *	-4.4 *	-2.1	-1.9	1.6	-4.0
Leon	0.5	2.6	-3.0 *	0.2	1.1	-4.5	0.7	1.9	6.8	^
Levy	-2.1 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	-0.2	-2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-1.7 *	-1.0	-2.6 *	-2.0	-3.0 *	-2.9 *	-2.8	-3.1	-2.2	^
Marion	-1.4	-1.7 *	-1.7	-2.0	-1.0	-3.1	-4.4 *	-1.1	3.0	^
Martin	-1.0 *	-1.8	0.4	-0.8	-3.0 *	-3.9	-2.8	-4.1	6.2 *	^
Monroe	-1.3 *	-0.6	-4.4	-1.0	-0.2	-1.9	-1.5	-6.5 *	4.3	^
Nassau	-0.5	-2.3	2.5	-1.6	-0.8	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.8	-2.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	6.8 *	-1.9	1.9	7.1 *	^
Okeechobee	-1.2	-4.4 *	2.4	-0.7	-5.0	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-1.9 *	-2.5 *	-4.0 *	-2.0 *	-3.0 *	0.3	-2.2 *	-1.0	0.8	-4.5 *
Osceola	-2.0 *	-2.0	-6.7 *	-0.6	-2.4	-3.5	-1.6	-2.4	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.7 *	-1.7 *	-4.3 *	-2.3 *	-2.8 *	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0 *	5.4 *	-5.5 *
Pasco	-1.0	-1.3 *	-1.1	-1.3	-3.4 *	-0.4	-1.1	-2.2	3.1	-3.4
Pinellas	-1.3 *	-0.6	-3.6 *	-1.1	-1.7	-1.2	-0.8	-2.6	-0.8	-2.5 *
Polk	0.1	-1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-2.3	-2.4	1.0	5.3 *	-3.8
Putnam	-0.3	0.9	-1.8	0.5	-1.9	1.1	1.5	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-2.4 *	-2.8 *	-4.0 *	-1.5	-5.0 *	-1.4	0.4	-0.8	1.8	^
Saint Lucie	-1.6	-2.8 *	-0.9	-1.8	-3.8	-2.9 *	-1.9	-2.1	1.0	^
Santa Rosa	0.2	-1.0	1.3	-0.8	0.1	4.4	0.9	-0.1	^	^
Sarasota	-1.1	-1.1	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3	-0.8	-0.5	0.4	-0.5	3.2
Seminole	-0.9	-1.8 *	-1.5	-1.3	-2.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.2	^
Sumter	-3.4	-3.2	-6.8 *	-1.4	-3.3	-9.5 *	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.5	3.1	-5.9 *	-2.7	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-1.1	1.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	3.7 *	3.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	-2.3 *	-2.5 *	1.1	-1.1	-1.2	0.6	-7.3 *
Wakulla	-0.5	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-1.5	-4.1 *	-2.1	^	-0.9	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-4.0	-4.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

* AAPC is significantly different from zero, p<0.05.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 cases.

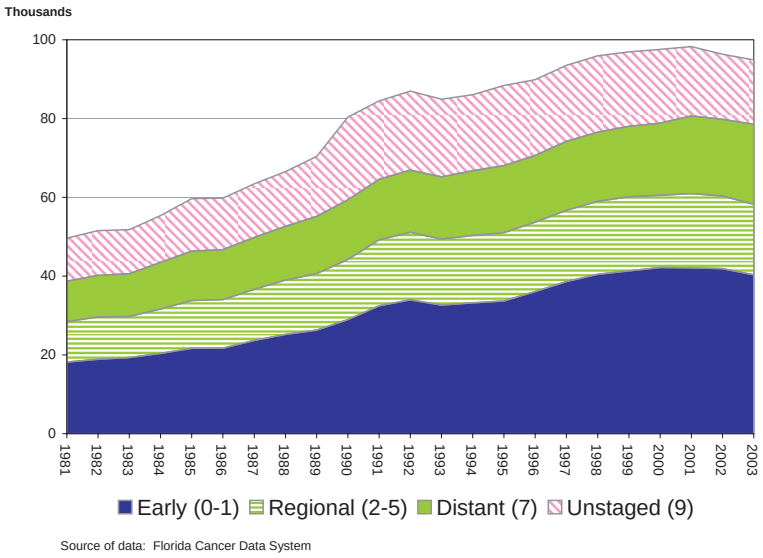
Stage of Cancer at Diagnosis

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage, with the addition of *in situ* cancers of the bladder. Advanced stage includes cancer diagnosed at regional and distant stages.

- The percentage of cancer that was not staged decreased from 22 percent in 1981 to 17 percent in 2003.

- The percentage of cancer cases diagnosed at early stage increased from 37 percent in 1981 to 43 percent in 2003, while the percentage of cases presenting at advanced stage decreased from 41 percent to 40 percent.

Figure 9. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Sex and Race

- For all cancers combined, females had more cancers diagnosed at advanced stage (44 percent) than males (38 percent) in 2003. Females also had a higher percent of advanced stage bladder cancer.

- Blacks had a higher percent of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage for all cancers combined (46 percent) than did Whites (40 percent). Blacks also had a higher percent of cancer diagnosed in advanced stage for all major cancer sites.

- The largest racial disparity was in bladder cancer, for which the percent of bladder cancer diagnosed in advanced stages among Blacks was 2.4 times the percent among Whites. The percent of prostate cancer and breast cancer diagnosed in advanced stages among Blacks was 80 percent and 43 percent, respectively, higher than that among Whites.

County

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at advanced stage varied by county, from 56 percent in Union County to 34 percent in Jackson County.

Table 10. Percentage of Advanced Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**40.3**	**62.8**	**8.2**	**31.5**	**52.5**	**8.2**	**47.5**	**53.2**	**14.0**	**41.9**
Female	43.5	61.1		31.5	52.6	9.0	44.8	52.1	11.3	41.9
Male	37.5	64.2	8.2		52.4	7.9	48.5	54.1	15.6	
Black	45.8	68.3	13.5	43.3	61.8	18.5	57.3	63.5		51.1
White	39.8	62.4	7.5	30.3	51.6	7.8	46.6	52.5	14.1	40.2
Black Female	50.5	68.4		43.3	59.2	19.3	56.2	58.3		51.1
White Female	42.9	60.7		30.3	51.8	8.4	44.1	52.0	11.6	40.2
Black Male	41.6	68.3	13.5		64.8	18.0	57.4	68.4		
White Male	37.1	63.8	7.5		51.5	7.6	47.6	53.0	15.7	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

(1) Advanced stage includes all regional and distant disease.

- Of the cancers for which screening methods are available, the highest percentages of advanced stage cancer at diagnosis were 16 percent for prostate cancer in Indian River County, 83 percent for breast cancer in Taylor County, 79 percent for colorectal cancer in Hendry County, and 56 percent for cervical cancer in Seminole County.

- The lowest percentages of advanced stage cancer at diagnosis for cancers for which screening is available were 5 percent for prostate cancer in Collier County, 22 percent for breast cancer in Okaloosa County, 38 percent for colorectal cancer in Nassau County, and 36 percent for cervical cancer in Palm Beach County.

Age

- Fifty-six percent of all cancers occurring in Floridians less than age 20 were diagnosed at advanced stage. Persons between 20 and 44 were more often diagnosed at advanced stage than people in other age groups for cancers of the lung and bronchus, breast and colorectal, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

- Females had lower percentages of advanced stage melanoma than males in the groups less than age 65, and higher percentages in the 65 and older age groups. Females had lower percentages of advanced stage cancer of the lung and bronchus than males in all age groups.

- Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than Whites in most age groups for most cancer sites. The exceptions were all cancers combined in the 0 to 19 age group.

- For the cancers that have screening methods available, Blacks had higher percentages of advanced stage than did Whites in all age groups.

Table 11. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**40.3**	**62.8**	**8.2**	**31.5**	**52.5**	**8.2**	**47.5**	**53.2**	**14.0**	**41.9**
Alachua	46.0	65.6	10.1	35.3	56.9	^	60.6	68.8	^	^
Baker	49.5	78.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	41.4	69.4	^	36.0	48.8	^	54.5	44.0	^	^
Bradford	43.4	76.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	42.0	68.2	8.0	35.4	50.7	5.9	47.7	59.8	24.6	44.0
Broward	38.7	61.6	7.5	30.1	48.4	4.8	45.1	53.1	10.2	40.8
Calhoun	41.2	60.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	34.5	47.0	5.8	31.2	56.3	^	32.2	38.3	^	^
Citrus	37.6	61.3	10.0	30.5	55.5	^	36.6	36.4	^	^
Clay	46.0	69.8	11.9	39.1	58.9	^	61.5	^	^	^
Collier	38.2	64.7	5.4	27.1	56.6	^	38.2	57.0	^	^
Columbia	39.0	60.6	^	34.3	44.7	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	39.1	58.4	6.8	34.5	55.8	10.0	48.2	52.2	9.7	46.1
DeSoto	36.8	56.0	^	^	53.8	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	44.3	53.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	45.3	68.3	10.2	36.1	59.1	10.7	57.4	61.2	19.4	50.0
Escambia	44.5	73.2	12.0	33.3	52.6	17.2	48.6	61.3	^	^
Flagler	35.7	65.4	^	24.1	52.7	^	^	55.6	^	^
Franklin	34.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	47.3	75.0	^	54.5	^	^	78.6	^	^	^
Gilchrist	43.5	76.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	42.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	43.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	39.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	44.5	52.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	48.0	64.7	^	^	78.6	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	40.3	69.3	8.3	26.0	49.7	^	43.9	57.1	^	^
Highlands	45.9	73.2	11.7	23.9	54.7	24.4	53.8	61.5	^	^
Hillsborough	39.7	60.8	7.9	32.9	47.8	9.7	53.4	52.2	18.6	43.6
Holmes	39.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	45.1	67.7	16.2	28.4	53.6	^	51.6	60.7	^	^
Jackson	34.0	35.7	^	^	45.5	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	40.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	48.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	42.4	70.5	8.6	28.4	55.0	8.9	47.7	62.9	^	^
Lee	38.9	57.8	11.3	30.9	56.8	8.8	43.7	49.6	9.9	^
Leon	43.7	72.3	15.6	32.8	60.0	^	54.8	55.9	^	^
Levy	54.5	62.5	^	^	66.7	^	81.3	^	^	^
Liberty	42.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	36.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	43.0	69.5	7.5	27.6	55.4	^	40.6	60.5	^	^
Marion	42.2	65.7	9.7	23.9	52.6	^	41.5	63.2	^	^
Martin	40.6	70.8	9.4	27.1	49.2	^	53.7	50.0	18.2	^
Monroe	40.3	55.3	^	42.9	52.8	^	42.9	^	^	^
Nassau	41.1	60.3	^	36.4	38.2	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	34.8	52.9	^	22.3	50.5	^	36.7	58.8	^	^
Okeechobee	42.6	56.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.2	70.5	7.8	33.8	59.8	13.8	56.5	57.5	10.3	37.3
Osceola	41.7	65.0	^	35.8	56.8	^	37.0	47.1	^	^
Palm Beach	38.1	62.5	6.0	30.0	51.4	5.3	51.4	51.3	10.5	35.7
Pasco	35.4	54.9	5.8	26.7	47.6	7.5	38.1	31.3	22.1	^
Pinellas	39.3	57.6	9.1	30.8	49.7	6.0	41.6	51.5	14.6	41.5
Polk	41.3	62.6	10.3	24.2	51.4	10.9	37.1	61.5	15.4	40.0
Putnam	42.6	61.8	^	47.3	53.1	^	45.5	63.2	^	^
Saint Johns	37.7	53.4	^	30.6	56.6	^	62.5	35.5	^	^
Saint Lucie	39.7	60.4	11.9	34.8	50.3	19.3	31.3	55.3	^	^
Santa Rosa	41.1	61.9	^	36.3	52.1	^	58.7	^	^	^
Sarasota	39.6	62.1	7.0	28.6	50.3	5.6	46.8	50.0	17.3	^
Seminole	41.6	70.4	8.0	36.4	64.9	^	51.1	49.2	18.3	55.6
Sumter	47.2	66.4	^	31.9	59.6	^	^	66.7	^	^
Suwannee	38.8	55.8	^	^	50.0	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	47.6	64.0	^	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	55.8	77.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	39.7	62.1	7.2	31.4	44.6	10.4	48.4	45.8	16.2	^
Wakulla	40.8	73.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	42.2	57.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	36.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

(1) Advanced stage includes all regional and distant disease.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 advanced stage cases.

Table 12. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**40.3**	**62.8**	**8.2**	**31.5**	**52.5**	**8.2**	**47.5**	**53.2**	**14.0**	**41.9**
0-19	55.8	^	^	^	^	^	75.0	67.3	^	^
20-44	42.6	75.0	21.7	44.5	64.9	^	55.7	57.6	13.4	34.0
45-64	42.1	70.0	10.7	35.3	56.3	10.7	53.4	53.6	15.4	46.4
65-74	38.3	63.0	6.5	27.0	53.9	8.0	44.1	54.0	12.6	44.9
75+	39.5	56.4	7.5	24.4	48.3	7.4	37.5	50.3	14.0	53.1
Female										
0-19	54.6	^		^	^	^	^	57.1	^	^
20-44	41.4	73.1		44.5	68.1	^	52.7	52.4	10.4	34.0
45-64	44.5	69.6		35.3	57.0	12.0	48.6	54.4	10.5	46.4
65-74	44.3	61.6		27.0	55.4	8.5	42.8	52.2	12.7	44.9
75+	42.3	54.1		24.4	47.8	8.1	39.5	50.2	12.3	53.1
Male										
0-19	57.0	^	^		^	^	^	73.5	^	
20-44	44.3	76.8	21.7		62.1	^	57.1	60.3	17.1	
45-64	40.0	70.3	10.7		55.7	10.3	54.8	53.0	18.5	
65-74	34.1	64.2	6.5		52.7	7.8	44.5	55.6	12.5	
75+	36.9	58.5	7.5		48.9	7.1	36.5	50.5	14.8	
Black										
0-19	50.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	51.9	78.6	^	52.3	68.1	^	70.0	66.7		35.4
45-64	47.2	72.5	14.9	45.5	61.9	29.4	61.3	59.6		56.3
65-74	43.1	67.9	9.3	33.2	63.9	^	55.3	67.4		57.7
75+	42.6	58.4	17.0	37.4	57.1	^	^	60.7		^
White										
0-19	57.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	65.1	^	^
20-44	41.1	74.2	^	43.3	64.1	^	53.5	55.4	13.5	34.4
45-64	41.4	69.7	9.9	34.0	55.3	9.5	52.5	53.0	15.6	44.7
65-74	38.0	62.8	6.2	26.3	53.4	7.7	43.2	53.5	12.6	38.5
75+	39.3	56.3	6.6	23.8	47.8	7.2	38.2	50.3	14.0	48.6
Black Female										
0-19	48.4	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	50.5	80.8		52.3	73.0	^	^	60.7		35.4
45-64	52.3	73.6		45.5	56.9	^	65.6	59.2		56.3
65-74	51.3	68.2		33.2	60.7	^	^	60.7		57.7
75+	46.5	56.0		37.4	57.7	^	^	^		^
White Female										
0-19	56.0	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	40.4	71.8		43.3	66.4	^	50.8	50.5	10.6	34.4
45-64	43.5	69.4		34.0	56.6	10.4	47.1	54.6	10.8	44.7
65-74	43.7	61.2		26.3	55.1	7.2	42.7	52.2	13.0	38.5
75+	42.1	54.0		23.8	47.2	8.1	40.4	50.2	12.5	48.6
Black Male										
0-19	53.2	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	54.2	76.7	^		62.9	^	73.7	70.2		
45-64	43.0	71.9	14.9		68.0	28.6	60.3	60.0		
65-74	37.5	67.7	9.3		66.9	^	55.9	80.0		
75+	38.4	59.9	17.0		56.2	^	^	^		
White Male										
0-19	58.4	^	^		^	^	^	70.4	^	
20-44	42.3	76.5	^		62.0	^	54.7	57.9	17.2	
45-64	39.5	70.0	9.9		54.3	9.2	54.2	51.8	18.6	
65-74	34.0	64.1	6.2		52.0	7.8	43.4	54.7	12.4	
75+	36.8	58.4	6.6		48.5	6.9	37.1	50.3	14.8	

(1) Advanced stage includes all regional and distant disease. Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 advanced stage cases.

Trends

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage has increased since 1981 for all sex-race groups except Black females. The percentages increased by 9 percent among White females, 11 percent among Black males, and 12 percent among White males. For Black females, the percentage declined by 1 percent.

- The percentages of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage showed no appreciable change in all sex-race groups since 1981 except a decrease in Black females from 66 percent in 1981 to 59 percent in 2003.

- Bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased in all sex-race groups, with the largest decreases in Blacks: from 31 percent to 19 percent in Black females and from 30 percent to 18 percent in Black males. Declines in Whites were smaller, from 12 to 8 percent for White females, and 10 to 8 percent for White males.

- Prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stages reduced significantly in the 23 years. The percentage decreased by 64 percent in Black males and by 68 percent in White males.

- The percentages of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined by 24 percent in Black females and by 14 percent in White females.

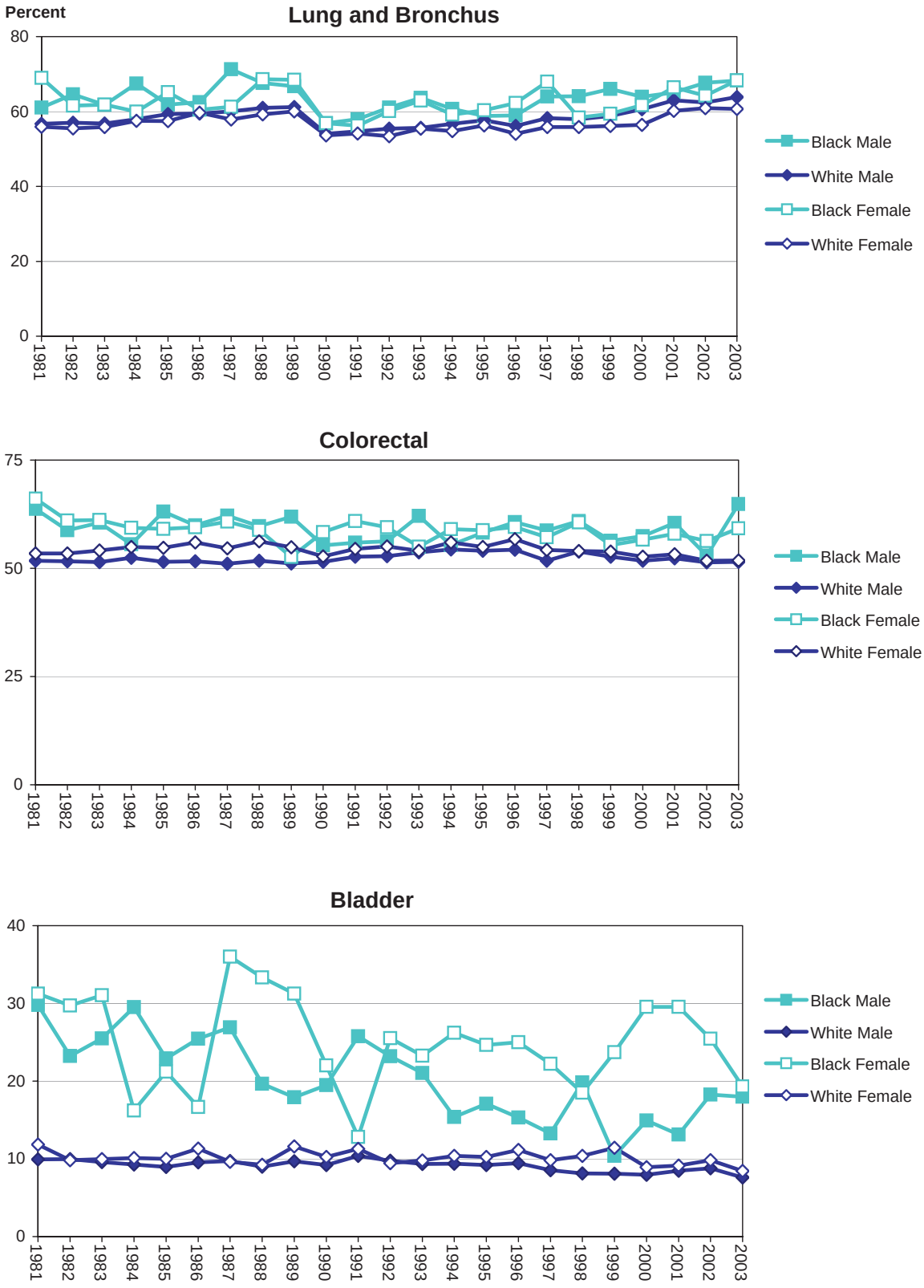
- Cervical cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased significantly during 1981 to 2003. The percentages increased by 24 percent from 41 percent in 1981 to 51 percent in 2003 among Black females and by 57 percent from 26 percent in 1981 to 40 percent in 2003 among White females.

- The percentages of head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased in all sex-race groups, with greater increases for Whites (by 19 percent among White females, and 33 percent among White males) than for Blacks (by 3 percent among Black females and 9 percent among Black males).

- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosed at advanced stage declined from 77 percent to 58 percent in Black females, but increased slightly for all other sex-race groups: from 49 percent to 52 percent in White females, from 48 percent to 53 percent in White males, and from 66 percent to 68 percent in Black males.

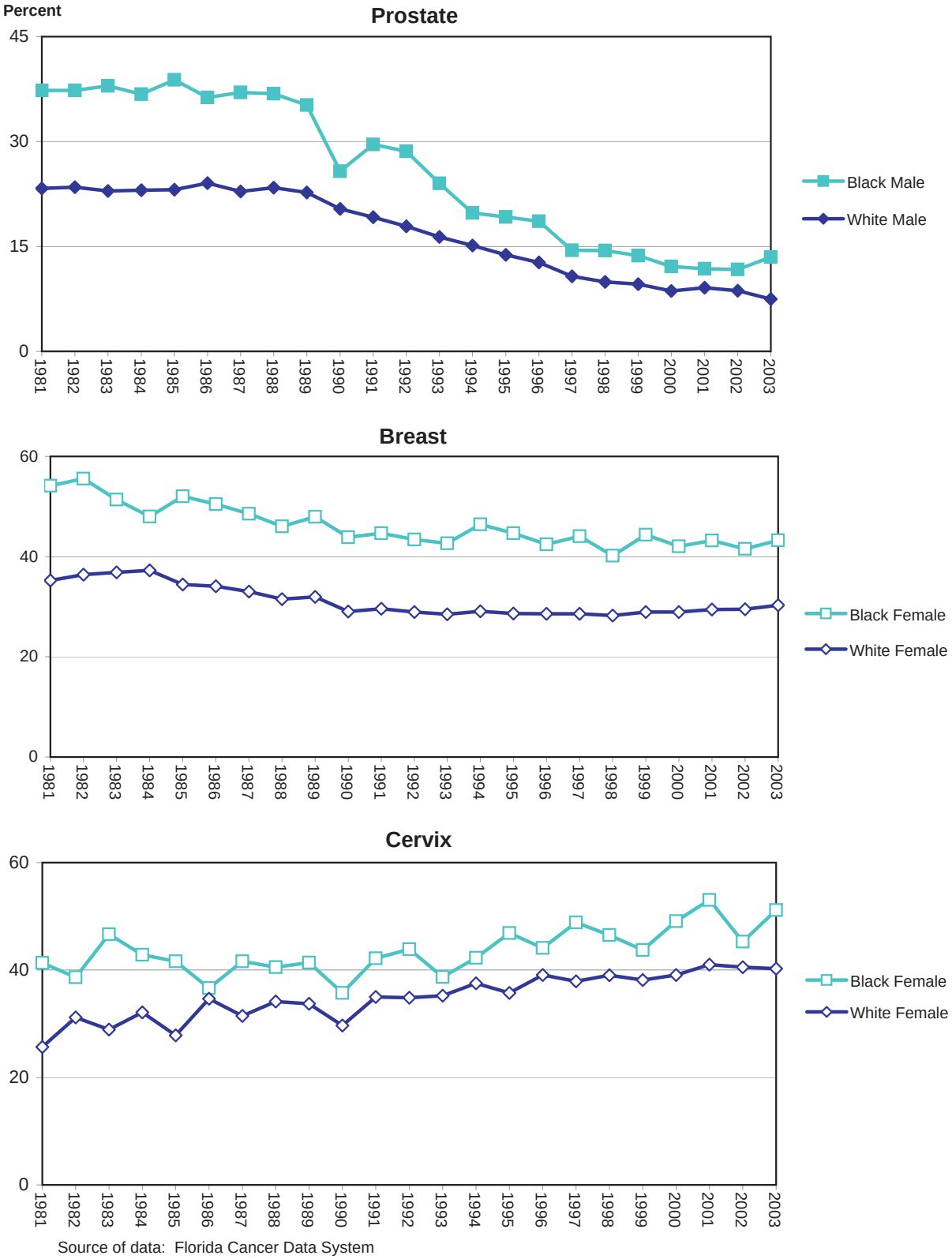
- Melanoma diagnosed at advanced stage increased from 10 percent to 12 percent in White females and decreased from 19 percent to 16 percent in White males.

Figure 10.1 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



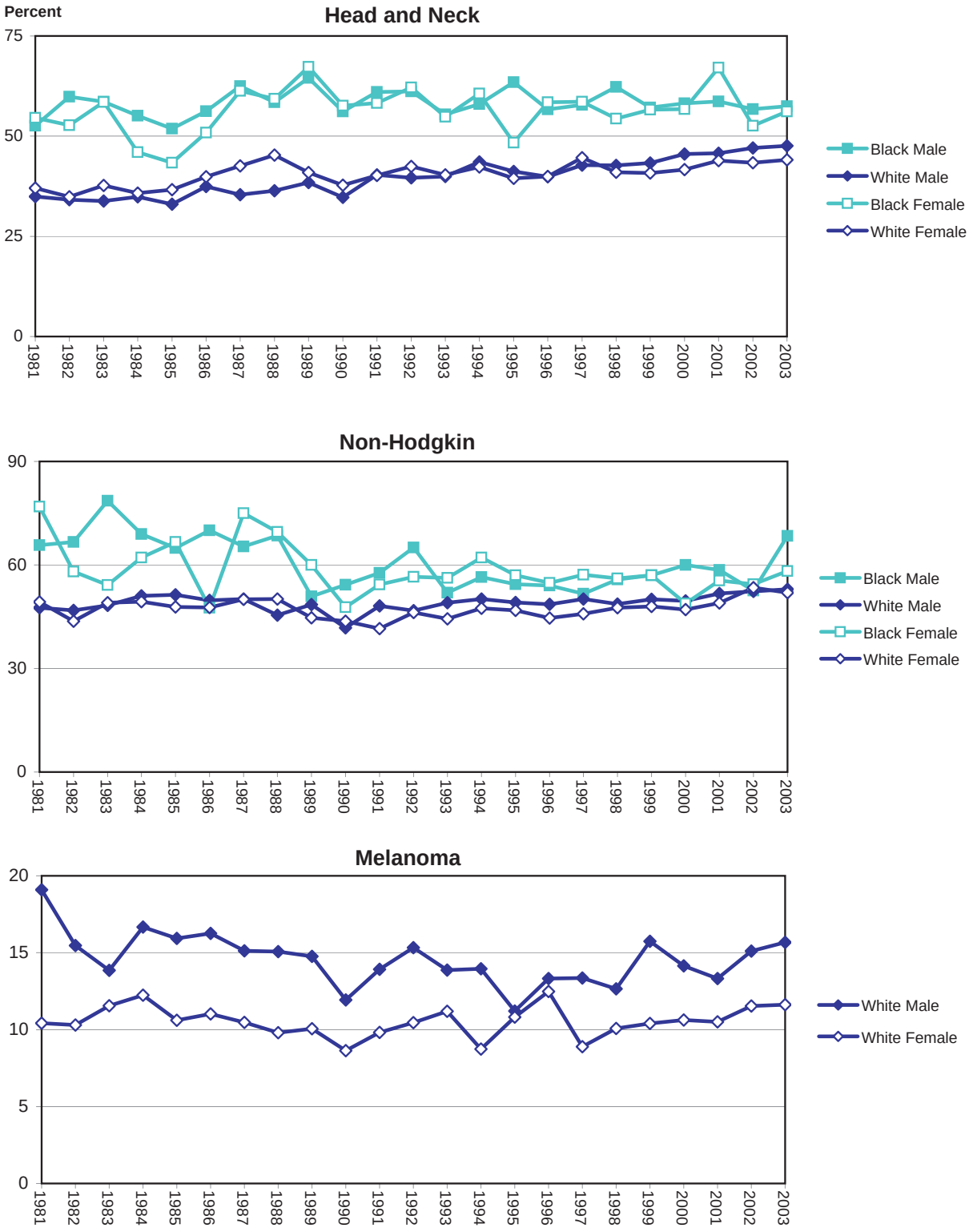
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 10.2 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 10.3 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SCREENING

The Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an anonymous telephone survey of a sample of adults age 18 and older in households with telephones. Survey respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data will be representative of all adults in Florida. The Florida BRFSS survey follows a protocol developed by the CDC to ensure the quality of the survey and comparability of the data among states. For this report, cancer screening data for breast, cervical, and prostate cancers from the 2004 Florida BRFSS and colorectal cancer from the 2005 BRFSS were analyzed for current screening utilization patterns. In addition, cancer screening trends were analyzed utilizing available data from the 1987 BRFSS to the 2005 BRFSS.

More detailed data from the Florida BRFSS surveys can be found on the Florida Department of Health web site at www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/brfss/index.htm. BRFSS results by state since 1990 are available at apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/TrendData.asp.

Breast Cancer

Mammogram

- Among females age 40 and older, 77 percent has had a mammogram within the past two years. The national average was 74.7 percent.
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram within two years among Black females was similar to that among White females.
- Eighty-two percent of females age 65 and older and 79 percent of females age 45 to 64 were screened for breast cancer by mammogram compared to 55 percent of females age 40 to 44. The current FCDS data show that the highest percentage of advanced stage breast cancer occurs among females age 20 to 44.
- Approximately 78 percent of females with a high school education or more has had a mammogram within the past two years compared to 63 percent of females with less than a high school education.
- Nearly twice as many females with health insurance had mammograms as females without health insurance (81 percent versus 44 percent).
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram among both White and Black females increased by 115 percent and 57 percent, respectively, from 1987 to 2004.

Clinical Breast Exam

- Seventy-nine percent of Florida females had a clinical breast exam within the past two years.
- There was no difference in the prevalence of a clinical breast exam between Black females (81 percent) and White females (79 percent).

- Clinical breast exams were more prevalent than mammograms among females age 40 to 44 (74 percent versus 55 percent). Females age 45 to 64 had the greatest prevalence of clinical breast examination (84 percent).

- The prevalence of clinical breast exams increased with the attainment of higher education. Among females who had more than a high school education, 83 percent had a clinical breast exam within the past two years compared to 65 percent of females who did not complete high school.

- The higher the annual household income, the higher the prevalence of clinical breast exams. Nearly 93 percent of females with an annual household income greater than $75,000 had a clinical breast exam compared to 68 percent of females with an annual household income less than $25,000.

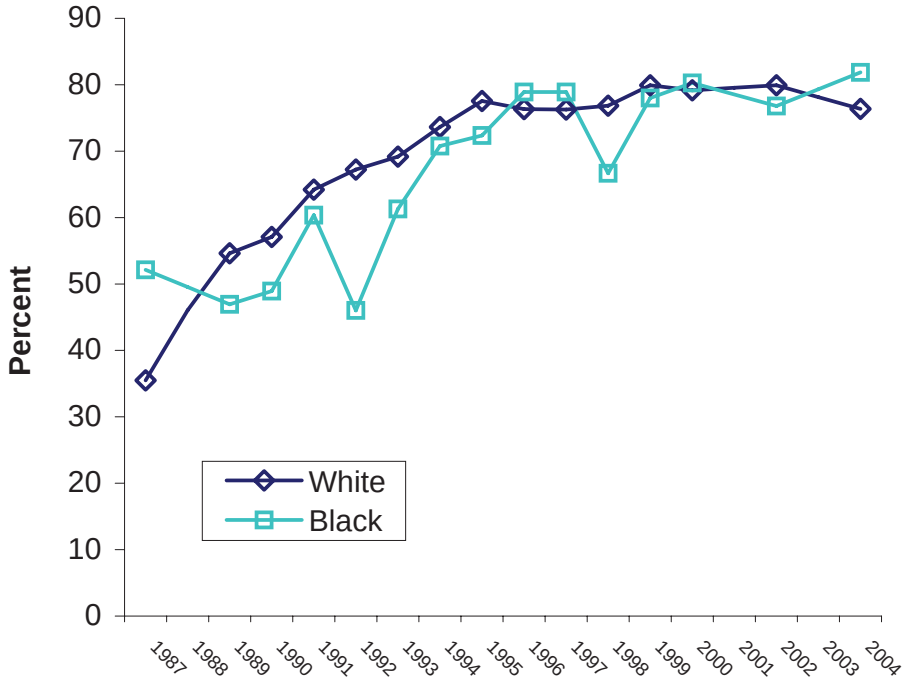
- More than 8 out of 10 females with health insurance had a clinical breast exam compared to 1 out of 2 females with no health insurance coverage.

Table 13. Prevalence of Females Age 40 and Older Who Received Breast Screening in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

	Mammogram				Clinical Breast Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	3221	76.5	74.4	78.6	3180	78.7	76.6	80.8
Black	311	81.7	76.2	87.2	313	81.0	75.1	86.8
White	2732	76.2	73.9	78.5	2690	78.7	76.5	81.0
Age								
40-44	382	54.6	47.7	61.4	381	73.7	67.2	80.2
45-64	1522	79.4	76.6	82.2	1515	83.5	80.9	86.2
65+	1317	82.4	79.7	85.1	1284	74.5	71.2	77.8
Education								
< High School	373	63.3	55.7	70.9	367	64.9	57.3	72.5
HS Graduate/GED	1100	76.8	73.4	80.3	1079	75.0	71.3	78.7
> High School	1738	78.8	76.0	81.5	1724	83.3	80.8	85.9
Household Income								
<$25,000	1020	69.5	65.2	73.9	1000	67.7	63.2	72.1
$25,000-$49,999	818	78.3	74.4	82.2	806	83.1	79.6	86.5
$50,000-$74,999	355	77.1	70.8	83.3	354	85.7	80.5	91.0
$75,000+	425	85.5	81.2	89.9	426	92.6	89.0	96.2
Health Insurance								
Yes	2838	81.1	79.2	83.1	2801	82.9	81.0	84.8
No	373	43.8	36.6	51.0	369	49.6	42.1	57.2

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 11: Prevalence of Receiving a Mammogram in Two years among Females 40 Years and Older, Florida, 1987-2004



Cervical Cancer

Pap Smear

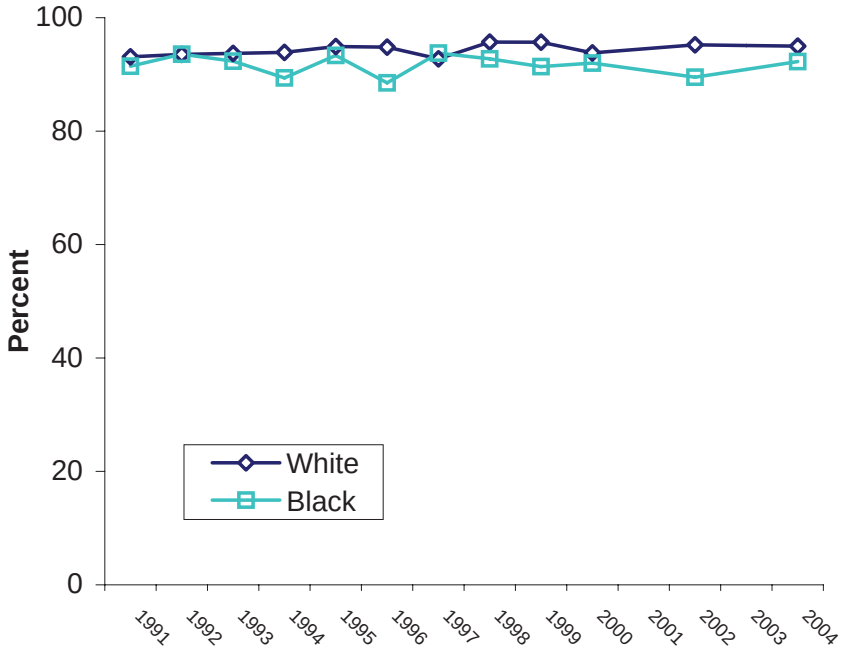
- In 2004, 79 percent of females age 18 and older in Florida had a Papanicolau (Pap) smear test within the past two years.
- There was no difference in the prevalence of Pap smear testing between Black females (81 percent) and White females (79 percent).
- Females age 65 and older had a lower prevalence (68 percent) of Pap smear testing than did females under age 65.
- Females who have continued their education beyond high school had the greatest prevalence of Pap smear testing (83 percent), and females with less than a high school education had the lowest prevalence (65 percent).
- The prevalence of Pap smear testing increased as household income increased. For females with the highest annual household incomes, the prevalence of Pap smear testing was 93 percent. The prevalence went down to 68 percent among females with an annual household income less than $25,000.
- Pap smear testing among females with health insurance (83 percent) was more prevalent than among females with no health insurance coverage (63 percent).
- The prevalence of having ever had a Pap smear test among women was stable between 1991 and 2004. The prevalence was 94 percent or higher among White females, and 89 percent or higher among Black females in the past 14 years.

Table 14. Prevalence of Receiving Cervical Screening among Females (1) in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

	Pap Smear Test			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	3032	78.8	76.7	80.9
Black	365	81.3	75.9	86.8
White	2411	79.2	76.7	81.6
Age				
18-44	1386	80.5	77.4	83.6
45-64	953	82.6	79.0	86.2
65+	656	67.5	62.7	72.3
Education				
< High School	306	65.0	56.7	73.3
HS Graduate/GED	907	76.1	72.3	80.0
> High School	1813	82.5	79.9	85.1
Household Income				
<$25,000	877	67.7	62.7	72.7
$25,000-$49,999	792	79.5	75.6	83.4
$50,000-$74,999	416	87.2	83.0	91.4
$75,000+	478	92.8	89.6	96.0
Health Insurance				
Yes	2502	83.0	80.9	85.1
No	521	62.7	56.6	68.8

Source of data: Florida BRFSS
(1) Women age 18 and older, except those who had hysterectomies;

Figure 12. Prevalence of Ever Having a Pap Smear among Females 18 Years and Older Florida, 1991-2004



PROSTATE CANCER

Prostate-Specific Antigen Test

- Fifty-six percent of males age 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test in the past two years. The Florida prevalence was higher than the national average (52.1 percent). Among males 65 and older, 80 percent had a PSA test within the past two years.

- The prevalence of PSA screening was higher among males with more than a high school education (59 percent) and among those with health insurance (60 percent) than among males without a high school education (41 percent) or who had no medical insurance (29 percent).

- During 2000 to 2004, the prevalence of PSA screening among White males was 60 percent or higher, except in 2004 when the prevalence of ever having a PSA test was 56.9 percent. The prevalence among Black males fluctuated between 38 percent and 66 percent during the time period 2000 to 2004.

Digital Rectal Exam

- Overall, 58 percent of males age 40 and older had a digital rectal exam in the past two years.

- The prevalence of digital rectal exams was higher among males age 65 and older with more than a high school education, with annual incomes greater than $75,000, and among insured males, than among males under 65 years of age with less than a high school education, with annual household incomes less than $25,000, and the uninsured.

- Over the period from 2000 to 2004, the prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased among both White and Black males. White males had a higher prevalence than did Black males in all five years.

Table 15. Prevalence of Males Age 40 and Older Who Received Prostate Screening in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test				Digital Rectal Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	1769	55.7	52.3	59.0	1826	57.9	54.5	61.2
Black	118	60.9	48.5	73.2	120	52.9	40.4	65.3
White	1543	56.9	53.3	60.4	1594	60.4	57.0	63.9
Age								
40-44	229	24.1	16.3	31.9	233	34.0	25.4	42.5
45-64	882	52.1	47.4	56.9	908	56.0	51.3	60.8
65+	658	80.2	75.9	84.5	685	74.8	70.3	79.2
Education								
< High School	212	41.1	29.4	52.8	218	43.9	32.9	55.0
HS Graduate/GEI	498	53.2	46.8	59.5	514	51.8	45.1	58.5
> High School	1052	59.0	54.9	63.2	1087	62.5	58.5	66.5
Household Income								
<$25,000	448	51.1	43.6	58.6	469	49.3	42.1	56.5
$25,000-$49,999	501	51.6	45.4	57.7	521	54.9	48.5	61.4
$50,000-$74,999	259	62.7	54.4	71.0	266	56.7	48.4	65.0
$75,000+	360	54.3	47.5	61.1	364	65.1	58.5	71.6
Health Insurance								
Yes	1535	59.7	56.1	63.2	1582	61.8	58.2	65.3
No	229	29.3	20.3	38.4	238	30.9	22.8	38.9

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 13.1: Prevalence of Having a PSA Test in Two Years among Males 40 Years and Older, Florida 2000-2004

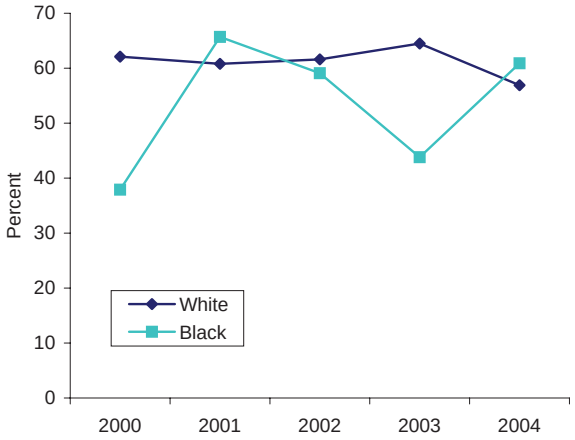
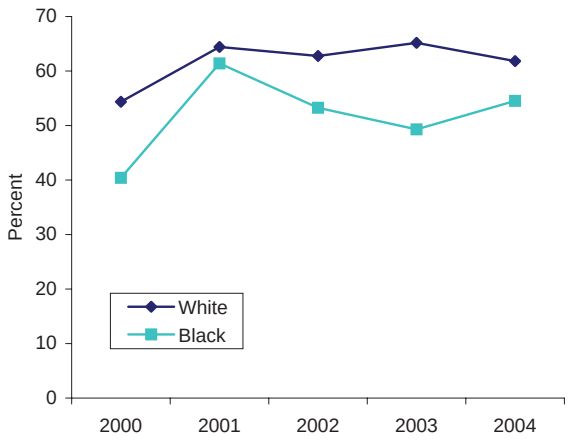


Figure 13.2: Prevalence of Having a Digital Rectal Exam in Two Years among Males 40 Years and Older, Florida, 2000-2004



COLORECTAL CANCER

Blood Stool Test

- Nearly one-third of Floridians age 50 and older (31 percent) had a blood stool test in the past two years.
- Only 1 out of 4 adults age 50 to 64 had a blood stool test. Among adults age 65 and older, 37 percent had a blood stool test.
- Thirty-two percent of adults with education beyond high school had a blood stool test compared to 24 percent of adults with less than a high school education.
- Among adults with health insurance, 32 percent had a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 18 percent of adults without health insurance.
- The prevalence increased among all race-sex groups except White females from 1999 to 2005.

Sigmoidoscopy

- More than half (59 percent) of adults age 50 and older, have had a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years.
- The prevalence was higher among people age 65 and older (66 percent) than people age 50 to 64 (51 percent).
- The prevalence of sigmoidoscopy exam was higher among persons with more than a high school degree, annual incomes $75,000 or more, or with health coverage than among persons who did not attain a high school diploma, had an annual income below $25,000, or who were uninsured.
- The prevalence increased in all race-sex groups from 1999 to 2005. The increase was more than 40 percent among Whites, and less than 30 percent among Blacks (27 percent for Black females and 14 percent for Black males).

Table 16. Prevalence of Adults Age 50 and Older Who Received Colorectal Screening, Florida, 2005

	A Blood Stool Test in 2 Years				A Sigmoidoscopy Exam in 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	4437	30.6	28.8	32.4	4432	58.5	56.5	60.5
Female	2773	31.8	29.5	34.1	2777	57.1	54.6	59.6
Male	1664	29.2	26.2	32.1	1655	60.2	57.0	63.4
Black	289	31.2	23.9	38.5	285	49.7	41.6	57.8
White	3849	32.2	30.1	34.2	3842	59.6	57.5	61.7
Black Female	207	29.6	21.1	38.1	204	50.0	40.0	60.0
White Female	2405	33.6	31.1	36.1	2405	58.1	55.5	60.8
Black Male	82	34.0	20.4	47.6	81	49.3	35.2	63.4
White Male	1444	30.4	27.2	33.6	1437	61.5	58.1	64.8
Age								
50-64	2200	24.0	21.6	26.4	2197	51.2	48.3	54.1
65+	2237	37.3	34.6	40.0	2235	65.8	63.2	68.4
Education								
< High School	534	23.5	18.1	28.9	534	51.8	45.5	58.1
HS Graduate/GED	1416	30.6	27.2	34.0	1413	54.5	50.9	58.2
> High School	2473	32.0	29.6	34.4	2472	61.7	59.1	64.2
Household Income								
<$25,000	1368	28.5	25.1	31.8	1367	53.9	50.1	57.7
$25,000-$49,999	1155	31.6	28.0	35.2	1151	57.8	53.9	61.8
$50,000-$74,999	524	33.6	28.4	38.8	522	62.7	57.3	68.1
$75,000+	640	29.3	24.7	33.9	637	62.3	57.4	67.2
Health Insurance								
Yes	4038	32.0	30.0	33.9	4033	61.5	59.5	63.6
No	385	17.9	12.3	23.5	385	30.7	24.2	37.3

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 14.1: Prevalence of Having a Blood Stool Test in Two Years among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2005

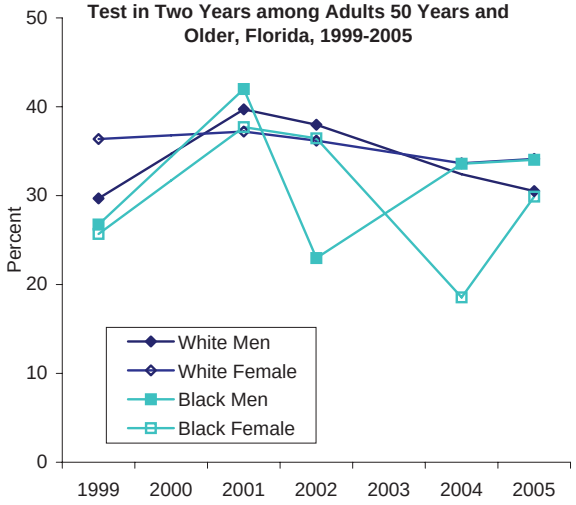
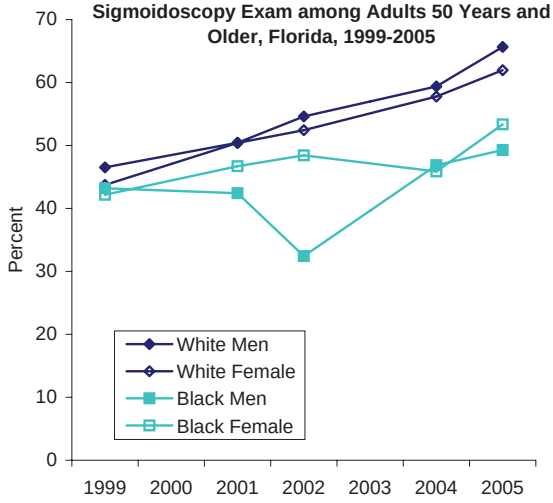


Figure 14.2: Prevalence of Having Had a Sigmoidoscopy Exam among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2005



CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

- In 2003, there were 38,623 deaths due to cancer in Florida, an increase of 254 from the previous year. Of the cancer deaths in 2003, 54 percent were males and 90 percent were Whites.

- Among the major cancer sites, the number of deaths from prostate cancer and colorectal cancer decreased since 2001.

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 30 percent of all cancer deaths, followed by colorectal cancer (9 percent), breast cancer (7 percent), and prostate cancer (5 percent).

Sex

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus was responsible for 28 percent of the cancer deaths among females and 32 percent among males.

- Deaths from prostate, colorectal, head and neck, and bladder cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma constituted 30 percent of all male cancer deaths.

- Deaths from breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma accounted for 29 percent of all cancer deaths among females.

Race

- Cancer of lung and bronchus was the number one cause of cancer death for both Whites and Blacks. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 31 percent of all cancer deaths among Whites, 37 percent greater than among Blacks (23 percent).

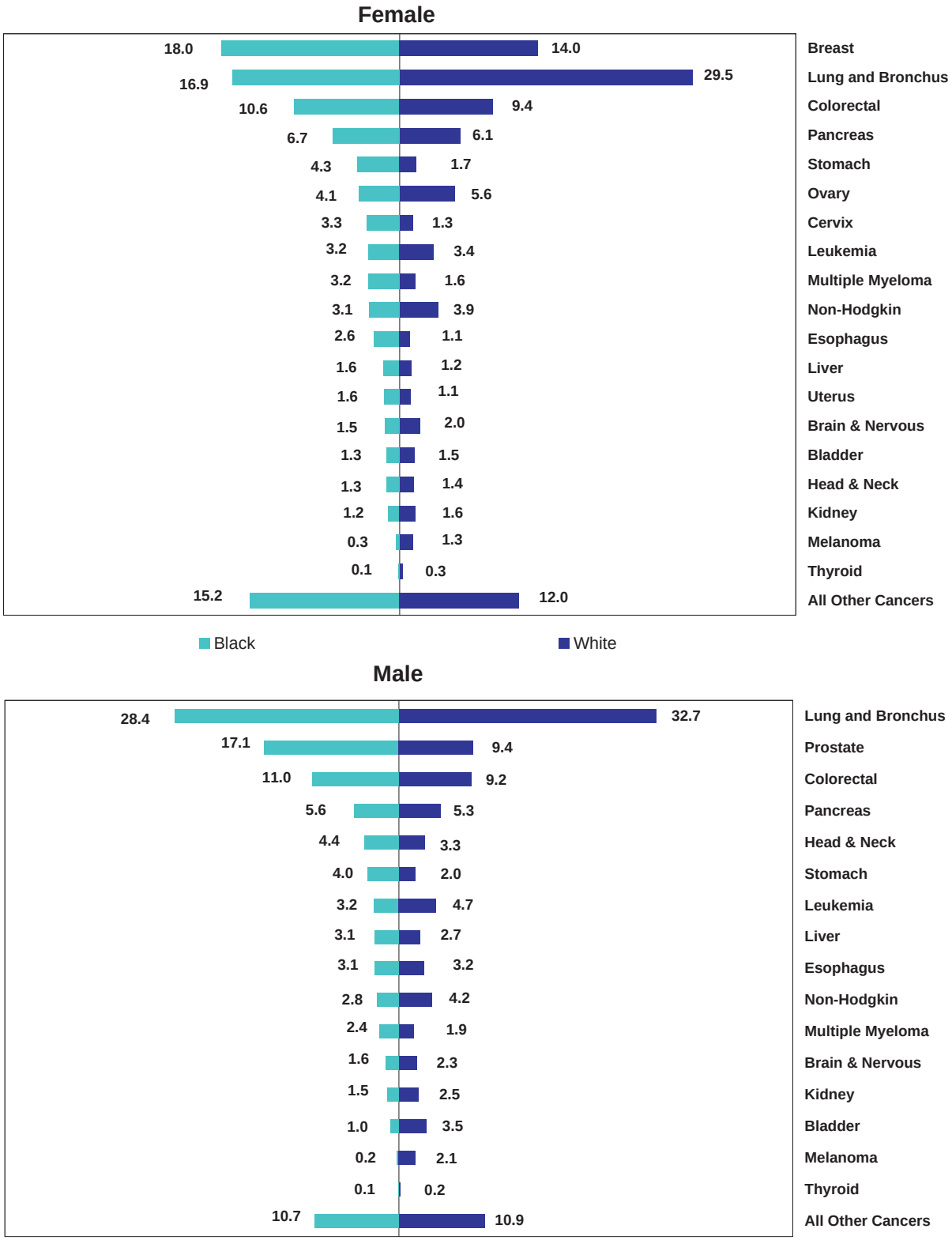
- Deaths from colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers, sites for which screenings are available, accounted for 30 percent of all cancer deaths among Blacks, greater than that among Whites (21 percent).

Sex and Race

- The percentage of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus among all cancer deaths was the lowest for Black females (17 percent) and highest in White males (33 percent) among the four race-sex groups.

- Deaths from prostate cancer accounted for 17 percent of total cancer deaths among Black males, 81 percent greater than that among White males (9 percent).

Figure 15. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 17. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (1)	**38,623**	**11,745**	**2,091**	**2,570**	**3,641**	**939**	**954**	**1,517**	**612**	**274**
Female	17,898	5,054		2,570	1,708	265	249	678	215	274
Male	20,723	6,690	2,091		1,933	674	705	839	397	
Black	3,604	823	318	313	389	42	105	106		58
White	34,798	10,866	1,771	2,241	3,229	895	845	1,403	612	212
Black Female	1,742	294		313	185	23	23	54		58
White Female	16,042	4,739		2,241	1,512	242	225	620	215	212
Black Male	1,862	529	318		204	19	82	52		
White Male	18,754	6,126	1,771		1,717	653	620	783	397	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 223 deaths of persons of "Other" and unknown race, and 2 deaths with unknown sex. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex.

County

- Almost two-thirds of cancer deaths occurred in the 13 most populous counties in Florida. Those counties contain 70 percent of Florida's residents. Lafayette and Liberty counties, smallest populated Florida counties, had fewer than 20 deaths.

Age

- Deaths from cancer occurred primarily among older people. In 2003, 27,936 (72 percent) cancer deaths in Florida occurred among people age 65 and older. However, cervical cancer deaths occurring in the group under age 65 accounted for 72 percent of all cervical cancer deaths.

- Many Blacks died from cancer at younger ages than Whites. The percentage of deaths in persons under age 65 was greater among Blacks (42 percent) than among Whites (26 percent). Among Blacks, the 45 to 64 age group had the most cancer deaths for lung and bronchus, breast, head and neck, and cervical cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

- For the 45 to 64 age group, breast cancer accounted for 46 percent and 31 percent of total breast cancer deaths among Black and White females, respectively. For the groups age 65 and over, breast cancer deaths accounted for 40 percent of all breast cancer deaths among Black females and 63 percent among White females.

- Deaths from breast cancer accounted for 25 percent and 20 percent of total cancer deaths among Black females and White females age 15 to 64, respectively. Among females age 65 years and older, deaths from breast cancer accounted for 18 percent of total cancer deaths among Blacks and 30 percent among Whites.

- The percentage of cancer deaths due to prostate cancer increased dramatically by age. Deaths from prostate cancer accounted for 5 percent of total cancer deaths in Black males under age 65 and 26 percent among Black males age 65 and older. For White males, the percentages of prostate cancer deaths in both age groups were much lower, 2 percent for under age 65 and 12 percent for age 65 and older.

- Among Blacks, deaths from prostate cancer in males age 45 to 64 accounted for 13 percent of total prostate cancer deaths. For Whites, the prostate cancer deaths among males age 45 to 64 only accounted for 5 percent of total prostate cancer deaths.

Table 18. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**38,623**	**11,745**	**2,091**	**2,570**	**3,641**	**939**	**954**	**1,517**	**612**	**274**
Alachua	358	107	17	27	30	^	^	21	^	^
Baker	45	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	274	94	11	21	24	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	49	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,345	415	73	77	120	34	26	54	24	10
Broward	3,400	988	168	262	312	90	74	156	54	26
Calhoun	42	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	508	162	28	34	47	18	^	20	^	^
Citrus	522	188	33	23	51	14	^	23	^	^
Clay	288	117	15	10	25	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	641	190	36	31	50	15	16	24	18	^
Columbia	149	55	^	^	18	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,885	841	253	318	457	89	89	176	48	44
DeSoto	70	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	45	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,878	565	112	126	160	30	44	54	23	14
Escambia	637	222	28	39	54	12	13	29	^	^
Flagler	197	60	14	10	16	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	28	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	112	27	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	37	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	35	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	43	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	52	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	553	196	24	29	55	11	17	21	^	^
Highlands	346	126	13	21	33	^	14	^	^	^
Hillsborough	1,882	554	104	124	200	39	53	82	25	14
Holmes	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	393	141	20	21	28	^	^	15	^	^
Jackson	91	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	37	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	787	247	33	47	84	21	25	28	14	^
Lee	1,292	404	62	88	104	38	38	53	26	^
Leon	376	92	18	36	31	^	14	12	^	^
Levy	94	41	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	41	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	762	237	35	38	72	14	18	26	16	^
Marion	927	314	62	71	97	28	25	23	14	^
Martin	431	149	30	24	27	12	10	16	^	^
Monroe	182	50	^	10	24	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	145	39	^	12	11	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	334	116	13	23	27	^	10	11	^	^
Okeechobee	91	35	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,445	420	69	134	129	33	42	54	22	16
Osceola	352	110	14	23	35	^	^	14	^	^
Palm Beach	3,076	854	172	175	284	86	61	157	52	20
Pasco	1,240	425	67	70	132	37	27	40	18	11
Pinellas	2,611	871	136	182	235	73	76	102	43	12
Polk	1,262	413	63	80	128	35	35	47	20	^
Putnam	217	83	^	11	17	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	275	81	17	18	23	^	^	^	12	^
Saint Lucie	625	201	39	30	57	13	18	17	13	^
Santa Rosa	246	86	12	14	21	11	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,144	327	51	83	102	29	31	55	19	^
Seminole	616	194	29	44	55	17	13	26	13	^
Sumter	203	70	15	11	22	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	100	43	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	46	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	56	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,362	437	88	77	125	32	36	42	19	^
Wakulla	60	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	103	31	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	56	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

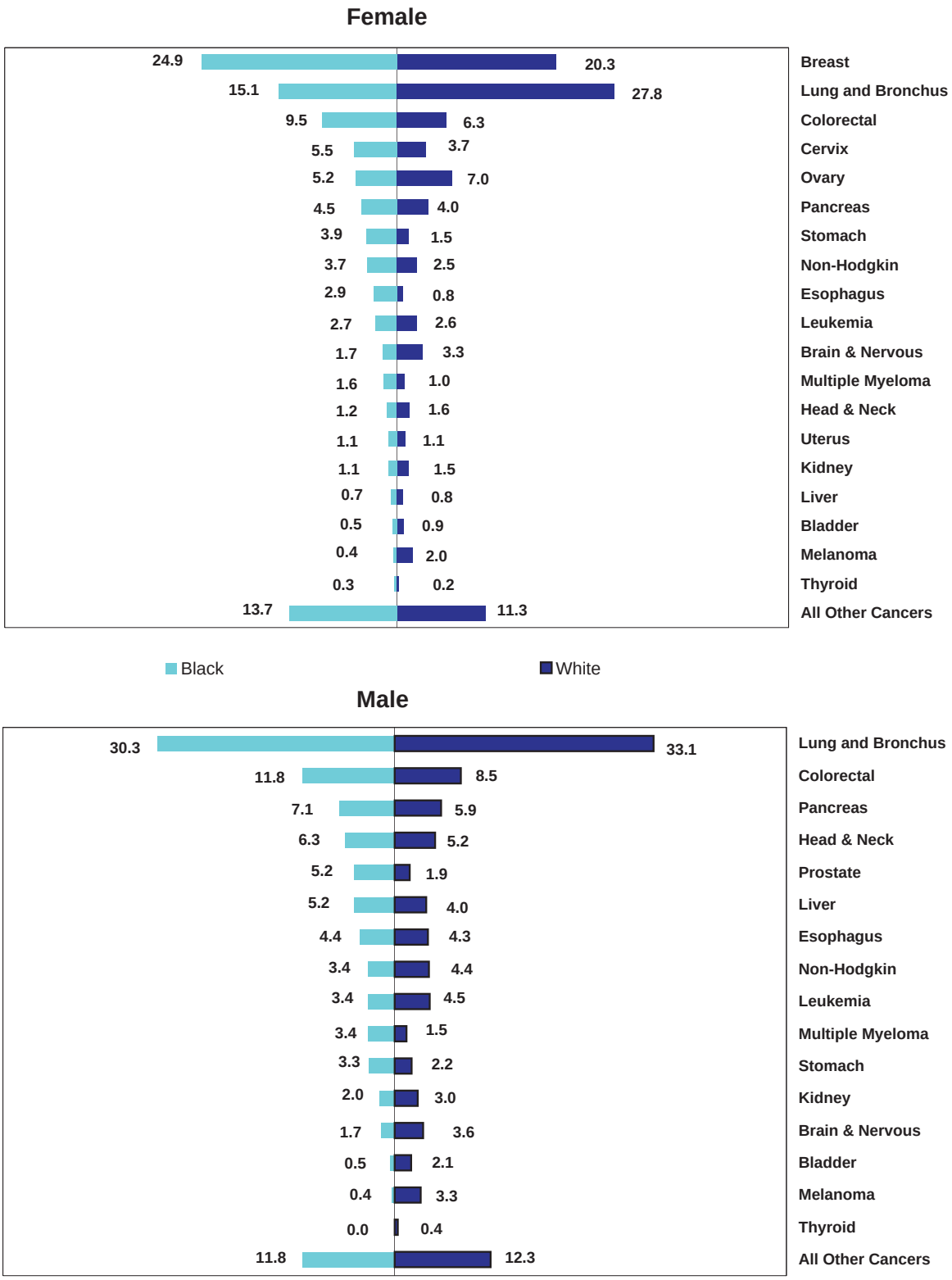
Table 19. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**38,623**	**11,745**	**2,091**	**2,570**	**3,641**	**939**	**954**	**1,517**	**612**	**274**
0-19	121	^	^	^	^	^	^	10	^	^
20-44	1,186	166	^	177	81	^	38	70	50	62
45-64	9,380	2,954	133	855	766	140	337	299	195	134
65-74	9,993	3,643	413	515	825	216	252	343	119	33
75+	17,943	4,981	1,544	1,023	1,969	576	325	795	248	45
Female										
0-19	54	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	631	78		177	33	^	^	24	20	62
45-64	4,254	1,181		855	302	39	69	107	62	134
65-74	4,280	1,475		515	334	45	62	140	35	33
75+	8,679	2,320		1,023	1,039	181	112	403	98	45
Male										
0-19	67	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	555	88	^		48	^	33	46	30	
45-64	5,124	1,772	133		464	101	268	192	133	
65-74	5,713	2,168	413		491	171	190	203	84	
75+	9,264	2,661	1,544		930	395	213	392	150	
Black										
0-19	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	224	28	^	43	22	^	^	13		15
45-64	1,286	317	40	144	139	^	54	40		26
65-74	966	285	85	61	86	^	28	26		^
75+	1,107	193	193	65	142	27	20	25		^
White										
0-19	99	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	944	134	^	130	58	^	36	56	50	46
45-64	8,013	2,620	93	704	614	131	282	257	195	107
65-74	8,962	3,336	327	453	734	208	223	313	119	24
75+	16,780	4,775	1,350	954	1,823	549	303	769	248	35
Black Female										
0-19	11	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	139	13		43	14	^	^	^		15
45-64	609	100		144	57	^	^	23		26
65-74	434	108		61	35	^	^	14		^
75+	549	73		65	79	16	^	11		^
White Female										
0-19	42	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	483	64		130	19	^	^	20	20	46
45-64	3,608	1,074		704	240	35	61	83	62	107
65-74	3,816	1,361		453	296	42	57	123	35	24
75+	8,093	2,240		954	957	165	102	392	98	35
Black Male										
0-19	10	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	85	15	^		^	^	^	^		
45-64	677	217	40		82	^	46	17		
65-74	532	177	85		51	^	23	12		
75+	558	120	193		63	11	11	14		
White Male										
0-19	57	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	461	70	^		39	^	32	36	30	
45-64	4,403	1,545	93		374	96	221	174	133	
65-74	5,146	1,975	327		438	166	166	190	84	
75+	8,687	2,535	1,350		866	384	201	377	150	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

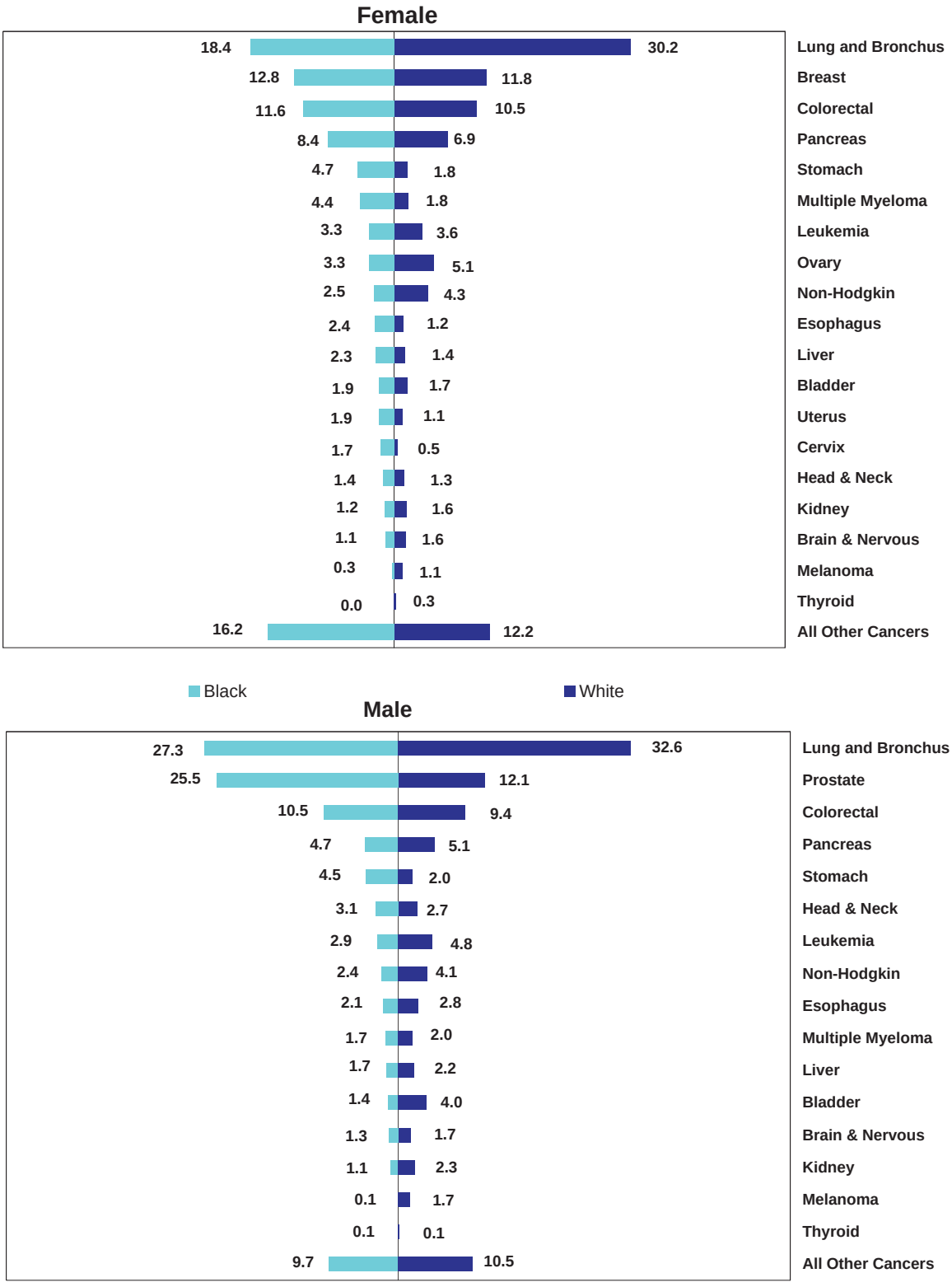
^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Figure 16.1 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-64, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 16.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- Compared to 2002 national mortality statistics (www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/uscs/index.htm), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined are lower than the national average for both sexes and races. The difference was between 13 percent among White males and 21 percent among Black males lower in Floridians than the national average.

Sex

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 48 percent higher among males than among females. Males also had higher mortality rates than females for all major cancer sites.

- The greatest sex differences in mortality rates occurred for bladder cancer and head and neck cancer. The mortality rates for these cancers among males were more than three times the rates among females.

Race

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 19 percent higher among Blacks than among Whites. Blacks also had a higher mortality rate than Whites for the following major cancers: prostate, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervix.

- Whites had a mortality rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus 15 percent higher than that among Blacks.

Sex and Race

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was highest in Black males (256.2 per 100,000) and lowest in White females (138.3 per 100,000) among sex-race groups.

- Among males, Blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined, prostate, and colorectal cancers. The rate for prostate cancer among Blacks was almost three times the rate among Whites.

- Among females, Blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined, and breast, colorectal and cervical cancers.

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest mortality rate in all cancer sites for all sex-race groups except Black females, for whom breast cancer had a similar mortality as that for cancer of the lung and bronchus.

County

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 123.7 per 100,000 in Collier County to 451.8 per 100,000 in Union County. Seventeen counties had mortality rates higher than the Florida rate of 168.0 per 100,000. Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Miami-Dade, Lee, Palm Beach, and Sarasota counties had rates lower than the Florida rate.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus ranged from 32.8 per 100,000 in Miami-Dade County to 174.0 per 100,000 in Union County. Nineteen counties

had rates higher than the Florida rate (50.7 per 100,000). Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Sarasota counties had rates lower than the Florida rate.

- The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate ranged from 11.6 per 100,000 in Highlands County to 42.3 per 100,000 in Duval County. Miami-Dade and Duval counties had a mortality rate statistically greater than the state rate (21.0 per 100,000). Sarasota County had a mortality rate lower than the state rate.

- Collier County had the lowest age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rate at 11.2 per 100,000; Leon County had the highest rate at 31.5 cases per 100,000. The breast cancer mortality rates in Duval, Marion, and Orange counties were statistically higher than the state rate of 21.3 cases per 100,000.

- The age-adjusted colorectal cancer mortality rates in Duval County was statistically higher than the state rate (15.5 per 100,000). The age-adjusted rate in Collier and Lee counties was lower than the state rate.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for melanoma was the highest in Saint Johns County (7.2 per 100,000), which was higher than the state rate (3.2 per 100,000).

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for bladder cancer in Santa Rosa County was higher than the state rate (3.9 per 100,000).

Table 20. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	**168.0**	166.3	169.7	**50.7**	49.8	51.7	**21.0**	20.1	21.9	**21.3**	20.4	22.1	**15.5**	15.0	16.1
Female	**139.7**	137.6	141.8	**39.1**	38.0	40.2				**21.3**	20.4	22.1	**12.6**	12.0	13.2
Male	**206.2**	203.4	209.1	**65.6**	64.0	67.2	**21.0**	20.1	21.9				**19.3**	18.4	20.1
Black	**199.0**	192.3	205.8	**44.7**	41.6	47.9	**56.7**	50.4	63.6	**27.4**	24.4	30.7	**22.1**	19.9	24.5
White	**166.6**	164.8	168.4	**51.6**	50.6	52.6	**19.0**	18.1	19.9	**20.6**	19.8	21.6	**15.0**	14.5	15.5
Black Female	**162.6**	154.9	170.6	**27.9**	24.7	31.3				**27.4**	24.4	30.7	**17.8**	15.3	20.7
White Female	**138.3**	136.1	140.5	**40.5**	39.3	41.7				**20.6**	19.8	21.6	**12.1**	11.5	12.8
Black Male	**256.2**	243.8	269.0	**68.8**	62.7	75.5	**56.7**	50.4	63.6				**28.1**	24.1	32.6
White Male	**204.2**	201.2	207.2	**65.6**	64.0	67.3	**19.0**	18.1	19.9				**18.6**	17.7	19.5

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	**3.9**	3.7	4.2	**4.3**	4.0	4.6	**6.6**	6.3	6.9	**3.2**	2.9	3.4	**2.7**	2.4	3.0
Female	**1.9**	1.6	2.1	**2.0**	1.7	2.2	**5.1**	4.7	5.5	**2.0**	1.8	2.4	**2.7**	2.4	3.0
Male	**6.7**	6.2	7.2	**7.1**	6.6	7.7	**8.5**	7.9	9.1	**4.5**	4.1	5.0			
Black	**2.7**	2.0	3.7	**5.4**	4.4	6.6	**5.5**	4.5	6.7				**4.9**	3.7	6.4
White	**4.1**	3.8	4.3	**4.2**	4.0	4.5	**6.7**	6.3	7.1	**3.2**	2.9	3.4	**2.4**	2.1	2.8
Black Female	**2.4**	1.5	3.6	**2.2**	1.4	3.3	**4.8**	3.6	6.3				**4.9**	3.7	6.4
White Female	**1.9**	1.6	2.1	**2.0**	1.7	2.3	**5.1**	4.7	5.5	**2.0**	1.8	2.4	**2.4**	2.1	2.8
Black Male	**3.2**	1.9	5.2	**9.5**	7.5	12.1	**6.7**	4.9	9.1						
White Male	**7.0**	6.5	7.6	**6.9**	6.4	7.5	**8.7**	8.1	9.3	**4.5**	4.1	5.0			

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total mortality rates include 218 deaths of persons of "Other" races, 5 of unknown race, and 2 deaths with unknown sex. Mortality rates by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; rates by race include deaths with unknown sex.

Table 21. Age-adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**168.0**	166.3	169.7	**50.7**	49.8	51.7	**21.0**	20.1	21.9	**21.3**	20.4	22.1	**15.5**	15.0	16.1
Alachua	**189.2**	170.0	210.0	**57.3**	46.9	69.4	**24.0**	13.9	39.0	**25.7**	16.9	37.9	**15.6**	10.5	22.4
Baker	**220.9**	159.7	300.5	**49.1**	24.1	93.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**162.7**	143.8	183.4	**54.7**	44.1	67.2	**18.7**	9.0	35.1	**22.2**	13.7	34.8	**14.9**	9.5	22.4
Bradford	**165.9**	122.7	221.3	**40.1**	20.7	72.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**181.3**	171.6	191.6	**54.5**	49.4	60.3	**22.8**	17.8	29.1	**20.7**	16.2	26.5	**15.7**	13.0	19.1
Broward	**156.1**	150.8	161.6	**45.8**	43.0	48.9	**17.5**	15.0	20.4	**22.4**	19.7	25.5	**13.5**	12.0	15.2
Calhoun	**269.4**	193.9	369.3	**129.0**	78.8	204.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**144.8**	131.3	160.5	**44.4**	37.4	54.0	**16.4**	10.8	28.2	**21.3**	14.0	34.9	**11.7**	8.6	17.8
Citrus	**189.5**	172.2	209.6	**66.7**	57.0	79.5	**25.8**	17.7	41.1	**19.9**	11.8	35.8	**16.1**	12.0	23.7
Clay	**195.2**	173.0	219.7	**79.4**	65.4	95.6	**30.9**	17.2	52.1	**11.8**	5.6	22.4	**17.3**	11.1	25.8
Collier	**123.7**	113.9	134.5	**35.2**	30.2	41.1	**15.8**	11.0	22.8	**11.2**	7.5	17.2	**9.8**	7.2	13.5
Columbia	**226.8**	191.7	267.0	**82.0**	61.7	107.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	**27.3**	16.1	43.9
Miami-Dade	**151.9**	147.2	156.8	**32.8**	30.7	35.2	**25.3**	22.3	28.7	**22.3**	19.9	24.9	**17.7**	16.1	19.4
DeSoto	**151.5**	117.0	194.9	**47.5**	29.7	74.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	**222.4**	161.1	305.1	**103.4**	64.6	164.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**253.4**	242.0	265.2	**76.7**	70.5	83.3	**42.3**	34.7	51.2	**29.0**	24.1	34.5	**21.6**	18.4	25.3
Escambia	**194.6**	179.7	210.4	**67.8**	59.2	77.5	**22.3**	14.7	32.7	**21.1**	15.0	29.3	**16.5**	12.4	21.7
Flagler	**163.6**	139.6	193.6	**45.7**	34.3	63.7	**25.2**	13.4	52.8	**16.7**	7.6	42.7	**12.6**	6.9	26.1
Franklin	**177.5**	116.9	271.4	**98.7**	55.8	176.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**235.6**	193.8	284.0	**56.5**	37.2	82.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	**22.2**	10.6	41.2
Gilchrist	**205.8**	144.4	289.8	**76.8**	41.8	135.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	**128.1**	76.9	213.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	**215.4**	153.6	300.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	**269.1**	186.6	377.3	**94.1**	48.2	167.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	**147.3**	106.3	200.4	**42.0**	21.6	75.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	**167.0**	124.5	220.3	**49.6**	28.3	82.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**190.7**	173.9	209.7	**67.5**	57.6	79.7	**17.4**	11.1	29.7	**20.7**	13.1	34.2	**16.8**	12.6	23.6
Highlands	**174.1**	154.1	197.8	**62.9**	51.3	78.3	**11.6**	6.2	26.9	**25.4**	13.6	47.4	**14.6**	9.7	23.9
Hillsborough	**169.8**	162.2	177.6	**49.9**	45.8	54.3	**24.4**	19.9	29.7	**20.2**	16.8	24.1	**17.9**	15.5	20.6
Holmes	**171.3**	120.8	239.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**161.2**	144.6	180.2	**56.0**	46.8	67.7	**15.7**	9.5	27.6	**15.8**	9.3	28.6	**11.8**	7.7	18.9
Jackson	**164.6**	132.3	203.4	**48.8**	32.1	72.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	**227.6**	160.0	319.2	**77.9**	41.4	139.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	**155.0**	79.7	279.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**175.5**	162.7	189.4	**53.9**	47.1	62.0	**14.4**	9.9	21.8	**20.7**	14.7	29.5	**18.7**	14.7	24.0
Lee	**147.2**	138.9	156.0	**44.8**	40.4	49.8	**15.3**	11.6	20.1	**20.1**	15.8	25.6	**11.2**	9.1	13.9
Leon	**197.3**	177.6	218.8	**49.0**	39.4	60.5	**30.8**	18.0	49.7	**31.5**	22.0	44.2	**16.8**	11.4	24.1
Levy	**183.3**	147.3	227.8	**74.5**	53.2	104.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	**250.8**	132.3	443.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	**190.9**	136.8	261.3	**83.4**	49.3	134.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**154.9**	143.5	167.2	**47.3**	41.3	54.4	**14.3**	9.9	20.7	**14.5**	9.9	21.5	**14.2**	11.0	18.6
Marion	**186.4**	174.0	199.7	**61.4**	54.6	69.2	**27.3**	20.8	36.1	**29.5**	22.5	38.8	**19.7**	15.8	24.6
Martin	**157.2**	142.0	174.6	**53.9**	45.3	64.8	**23.6**	15.8	36.7	**17.9**	10.7	31.4	**9.8**	6.3	16.0
Monroe	**185.1**	158.8	215.8	**49.4**	36.5	66.8	^	^	^	**20.1**	9.6	41.6	**25.1**	15.9	39.2
Nassau	**213.8**	179.7	253.2	**55.8**	39.4	77.6	^	^	^	**30.4**	15.5	56.0	**16.3**	8.0	30.6
Okaloosa	**185.3**	165.8	206.7	**65.1**	53.7	78.5	**16.0**	8.4	29.7	**23.3**	14.8	35.4	**14.9**	9.7	22.0
Okeechobee	**186.8**	149.9	231.5	**69.1**	47.9	98.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	**19.7**	9.4	38.9
Orange	**168.7**	160.1	177.7	**49.3**	44.7	54.3	**22.3**	17.2	28.4	**27.2**	22.8	32.3	**15.2**	12.7	18.1
Osceola	**165.9**	149.0	184.3	**51.6**	42.3	62.2	**17.1**	9.2	29.5	**20.3**	12.8	30.7	**16.5**	11.5	23.1
Palm Beach	**150.3**	144.8	156.0	**41.7**	38.9	44.8	**17.6**	15.0	20.6	**17.0**	14.4	20.1	**13.5**	11.9	15.4
Pasco	**180.1**	169.4	191.5	**61.4**	55.3	68.2	**19.4**	15.0	25.5	**21.8**	16.5	29.0	**17.3**	14.3	21.1
Pinellas	**170.0**	163.3	177.0	**57.2**	53.4	61.3	**19.0**	15.9	22.7	**23.1**	19.7	27.2	**14.5**	12.7	16.7
Polk	**178.1**	168.2	188.5	**56.4**	51.0	62.3	**19.7**	15.1	25.5	**21.7**	17.0	27.4	**18.2**	15.1	21.8
Putnam	**220.1**	191.1	253.2	**81.6**	64.7	102.8	^	^	^	**22.6**	11.0	44.3	**18.8**	10.6	31.9
Saint Johns	**150.0**	132.8	169.5	**43.4**	34.4	54.6	**24.0**	13.8	39.7	**19.1**	11.3	31.9	**12.4**	7.8	19.3
Saint Lucie	**182.9**	168.4	198.6	**58.4**	50.4	67.8	**24.7**	17.4	35.0	**18.7**	12.4	28.2	**16.1**	12.1	21.6
Santa Rosa	**193.7**	169.7	220.6	**65.1**	51.8	81.2	**29.3**	14.1	55.5	**19.7**	10.7	33.9	**17.1**	10.4	27.0
Sarasota	**152.9**	143.1	163.5	**43.1**	38.3	48.9	**13.9**	10.3	19.8	**22.8**	17.3	30.5	**12.2**	9.8	15.7
Seminole	**168.0**	154.9	182.0	**53.5**	46.2	61.7	**24.2**	16.0	35.1	**20.3**	14.7	27.5	**15.1**	11.3	19.8
Sumter	**169.5**	145.4	199.0	**51.7**	39.8	69.3	**30.7**	16.3	58.8	**18.8**	9.2	43.6	**19.6**	11.9	34.0
Suwannee	**197.5**	160.3	242.8	**85.1**	61.3	117.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	**197.5**	144.2	266.2	**59.0**	32.1	102.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	**451.8**	336.5	602.9	**174.0**	108.5	276.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**179.3**	169.7	189.6	**56.5**	51.3	62.4	**25.2**	20.1	31.5	**20.1**	15.6	26.0	**15.8**	13.1	19.1
Wakulla	**256.1**	194.0	334.2	**76.5**	45.3	124.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**158.9**	129.4	194.9	**46.2**	31.2	68.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**20.0**	10.6	37.0
Washington	**197.1**	148.6	260.1	85.0	54.3	130.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 21. Age-adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2003

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**3.9**	3.7	4.2	**4.3**	4.0	4.6	**6.6**	6.3	6.9	**3.2**	2.9	3.4	**2.7**	2.4	3.0
Alachua	^	^	^	^	^	^	**11.1**	6.9	17.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**4.3**	3.0	6.3	**3.6**	2.4	5.6	**7.3**	5.4	9.7	**4.0**	2.5	6.2	**3.1**	1.4	6.3
Broward	**3.9**	3.1	4.8	**3.7**	2.9	4.7	**6.9**	5.8	8.1	**3.1**	2.3	4.1	**2.6**	1.7	3.9
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**4.8**	2.7	10.2	^	^	^	**5.8**	3.3	11.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	**4.8**	2.5	11.3	^	^	^	**8.2**	5.0	15.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**2.8**	1.5	5.3	**2.9**	1.7	5.4	**4.4**	2.8	7.2	**3.2**	1.9	5.8	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**3.4**	2.8	4.2	**3.5**	2.8	4.3	**7.0**	6.0	8.1	**2.2**	1.7	3.0	**3.4**	2.4	4.5
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**4.0**	2.7	5.8	**5.8**	4.2	7.8	**7.3**	5.5	9.6	**3.9**	2.4	5.9	**3.2**	1.8	5.5
Escambia	**3.6**	1.8	6.4	**4.0**	2.1	7.0	**8.8**	5.9	12.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**4.0**	1.9	9.4	**5.1**	2.9	10.4	**6.7**	4.0	12.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	**8.4**	4.3	17.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**3.5**	2.5	4.8	**4.8**	3.6	6.2	**7.5**	5.9	9.3	**2.6**	1.7	3.8	**2.4**	1.3	4.0
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	^	^	^	^	^	^	**6.3**	3.3	12.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**4.0**	2.5	7.1	**5.9**	3.7	9.7	**6.0**	3.9	9.5	**4.5**	2.2	8.7	^	^	^
Lee	**3.9**	2.7	5.7	**4.3**	3.0	6.3	**5.8**	4.2	7.9	**3.2**	2.1	5.2	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	**7.5**	4.1	12.8	**6.1**	3.1	11.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**2.5**	1.4	4.9	**4.4**	2.5	7.5	**5.5**	3.5	8.7	**4.1**	2.2	7.6	^	^	^
Marion	**5.4**	3.6	8.5	**5.0**	3.2	8.0	**5.0**	3.0	8.2	**3.3**	1.7	6.4	^	^	^
Martin	**3.6**	1.9	8.5	**3.9**	1.8	9.2	**5.7**	3.1	11.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	**5.4**	2.6	10.3	**6.7**	3.3	12.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**4.0**	2.8	5.7	**4.7**	3.4	6.4	**6.4**	4.8	8.4	**3.0**	1.9	4.6	**3.2**	1.8	5.2
Osceola	^	^	^	^	^	^	**7.0**	3.8	11.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	**3.6**	2.9	4.6	**3.3**	2.5	4.4	**7.5**	6.4	9.0	**3.1**	2.3	4.3	**2.5**	1.5	4.2
Pasco	**4.5**	3.2	6.8	**4.4**	2.8	7.0	**6.5**	4.5	9.5	**3.7**	2.0	6.5	**4.9**	2.3	9.7
Pinellas	**4.5**	3.5	5.9	**5.2**	4.1	6.7	**6.6**	5.4	8.3	**3.4**	2.4	4.8	**1.6**	0.8	3.2
Polk	**4.8**	3.3	6.8	**5.1**	3.5	7.3	**6.5**	4.8	8.8	**3.6**	2.2	5.9	^	^	^
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**7.2**	3.7	13.5	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**4.0**	2.1	7.6	**5.7**	3.3	9.6	**5.1**	2.9	8.9	**4.7**	2.4	9.2	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	**9.2**	4.5	17.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	**3.2**	2.1	5.6	**4.6**	3.0	7.4	**6.7**	4.9	9.7	**3.4**	1.8	6.6	^	^	^
Seminole	**4.7**	2.7	7.6	**3.8**	2.0	6.5	**7.3**	4.8	10.8	**3.7**	1.9	6.5	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**4.3**	2.9	6.5	**5.1**	3.5	7.4	**5.5**	3.9	7.7	**2.6**	1.5	4.6	^	^	^
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

- Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age. The rates were the highest in the 75 and older age group for both sexes and for both races, and for all major sites, except for cervical cancer among White females.

- Among people age 45 years old and older, males had higher age-specific mortality rates than females for all cancers combined and for most major sites.

- The Age-specific mortality rates among Blacks were higher than among Whites for all cancers combined, prostate, and colorectal cancer in groups age 45 and older. Blacks also had higher mortality rates for breast cancer and head and neck cancer in the 45 to 64 age group. On the other hand, Whites had higher mortality rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and cancer of the lung and bronchus than Blacks in the 75 years and older age group.

- Among females, age-specific mortality rates were higher among Blacks than among Whites for all cancers combined in the 65 to 74 age group and for breast cancer in 45 to 64 and 65 to 74 age groups. Age-specific lung cancer mortality rates were higher among Whites than among Blacks in the 75 years and older group.

- Black males had higher age-specific mortality rates than Whites for all cancers combined in groups age 65 and older, for colorectal cancer in groups age 45 to 64 and 75 and older. The age-specific mortality rate of prostate cancer among Blacks was more than double the rate among Whites in all age groups.

CHILDHOOD CANCER MORTALITY

Data on cancer deaths in children from 1999 to 2003 were combined, and five-year age-specific mortality rates were calculated for children 14 years of age and younger. Mortality rates are expressed as deaths per million children per year.

- Between 1999 and 2003, a total of 380 cancer deaths occurred among children age 0 to 14, an average of 76 deaths per year.

- The two most common causes of cancer deaths among children during the five-year period were cancer of the brain and nervous system (109 deaths) and leukemia (118 deaths). These two cancers accounted for 60 percent of all childhood cancer deaths during this period.

- Acute lymphocytic leukemia accounted for approximately 40 percent of all leukemia deaths.

- The age-specific mortality rate for all cancers combined in children was 24.8 per million. The age-specific mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system and leukemia were 7.1 per million and 7.7 per million, respectively.

Table 22. Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**225.4**	223.2	227.7	**68.5**	67.3	69.8	**25.0**	24.0	26.1	**29.3**	28.1	30.4	**21.2**	20.6	22.0	**5.5**	5.1	5.8	**5.6**	5.2	5.9	**8.9**	8.4	9.3	**4.4**	4.0	4.7	**3.1**	2.8	3.5
0-19	**2.9**	2.4	3.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.2**	0.1	0.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**21.1**	19.9	22.4	**3.0**	2.5	3.4	^	^	^	**6.4**	5.5	7.4	**1.4**	1.1	1.8	^	^	^	**0.7**	0.5	0.9	**1.2**	1.0	1.6	**1.1**	0.8	1.5	**2.2**	1.7	2.9
45-64	**220.1**	215.6	224.6	**69.3**	66.8	71.8	**6.5**	5.4	7.7	**38.7**	36.1	41.3	**18.0**	16.7	19.3	**3.3**	2.8	3.9	**7.9**	7.1	8.8	**7.0**	6.2	7.9	**5.4**	4.6	6.2	**6.1**	5.1	7.2
65-74	**650.7**	638.0	663.6	**237.2**	229.6	245.0	**58.5**	53.0	64.4	**62.0**	56.8	67.6	**53.7**	50.1	57.5	**14.1**	12.3	16.1	**16.4**	14.4	18.6	**22.3**	20.0	24.8	**8.5**	7.1	10.2	**4.0**	2.7	5.6
75+	**1,165.2**	1,148.2	1,182.4	**323.5**	314.5	332.6	**248.3**	236.0	260.9	**111.4**	104.7	118.5	**127.9**	122.3	133.6	**37.4**	34.4	40.6	**21.1**	18.9	23.5	**51.6**	48.1	55.3	**17.2**	15.1	19.4	**4.9**	3.6	6.6
Female																														
0-19	**2.6**	2.0	3.5	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**22.7**	20.9	24.5	**2.8**	2.2	3.5				**6.4**	5.5	7.4	**1.2**	0.8	1.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.9**	0.6	1.3	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**2.2**	1.7	2.9
45-64	**192.4**	186.6	198.2	**53.4**	50.4	56.5				**38.7**	36.1	41.3	**13.7**	12.2	15.3	**1.8**	1.3	2.4	**3.1**	2.4	3.9	**4.8**	4.0	5.8	**3.3**	2.5	4.3	**6.1**	5.1	7.2
65-74	**515.6**	500.3	531.3	**177.7**	168.7	187.0				**62.0**	56.8	67.6	**40.2**	36.0	44.8	**5.4**	4.0	7.3	**7.5**	5.7	9.6	**16.9**	14.2	19.9	**4.7**	3.2	6.5	**4.0**	2.7	5.6
75+	**945.5**	925.7	965.6	**252.7**	242.6	263.2				**111.4**	104.7	118.5	**113.2**	106.4	120.3	**19.7**	16.9	22.8	**12.2**	10.0	14.7	**43.9**	39.7	48.4	**11.4**	9.3	13.9	**4.9**	3.6	6.6
Male																														
0-19	**3.1**	2.4	4.0	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
20-44	**19.6**	18.0	21.3	**3.1**	2.5	3.8	^	^	^				**1.7**	1.2	2.2	^	^	^	**1.2**	0.8	1.6	**1.6**	1.2	2.2	**1.3**	0.9	1.9			
45-64	**249.8**	243.0	256.8	**86.4**	82.4	90.5	**6.5**	5.4	7.7				**22.6**	20.6	24.8	**4.9**	4.0	6.0	**13.1**	11.5	14.7	**9.4**	8.1	10.8	**7.6**	6.3	9.0			
65-74	**809.5**	788.7	830.8	**307.2**	294.4	320.4	**58.5**	53.0	64.4				**69.6**	63.6	76.0	**24.2**	20.7	28.1	**26.9**	23.2	31.0	**28.8**	24.9	33.0	**13.0**	10.4	16.1			
75+	**1,489.5**	1,459.3	1,520.1	**427.8**	411.7	444.4	**248.3**	236.0	260.9				**149.5**	140.1	159.5	**63.5**	57.4	70.1	**34.2**	29.8	39.2	**63.0**	56.9	69.6	**25.5**	21.6	29.9			
Black																														
0-19	**2.3**	1.4	3.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**21.9**	19.1	24.9	**2.7**	1.8	3.9	^	^	^	**8.1**	5.9	11.0	**2.1**	1.3	3.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.3**	0.7	2.2				**2.8**	1.6	4.7
45-64	**235.3**	222.6	248.5	**58.0**	51.8	64.7	**15.9**	11.4	21.7	**48.8**	41.1	57.4	**25.4**	21.4	30.0	^	^	^	**9.9**	7.4	12.9	**7.3**	5.2	10.0				**8.8**	5.8	12.9
65-74	**806.6**	756.5	859.1	**238.0**	211.1	267.3	**164.3**	131.2	203.1	**89.7**	68.6	115.2	**71.8**	57.4	88.7	^	^	^	**23.4**	15.5	33.8	**21.7**	14.2	31.8				^	^	^
75+	**1,350.5**	1,272.1	1,432.5	**235.5**	203.4	271.1	**661.3**	571.3	761.5	**123.1**	95.0	157.0	**173.2**	145.9	204.2	**32.9**	21.7	47.9	**24.4**	14.9	37.7	**30.5**	19.7	45.0				^	^	^
White																														
0-19	**3.2**	2.6	3.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**21.3**	20.0	22.7	**3.0**	2.5	3.6	^	^	^	**6.0**	5.0	7.1	**1.3**	1.0	1.7	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.6	1.1	**1.3**	1.0	1.6	**1.1**	0.8	1.5	**2.1**	1.6	2.8
45-64	**220.9**	216.1	225.8	**72.2**	69.5	75.0	**5.3**	4.3	6.5	**37.7**	34.9	40.6	**16.9**	15.6	18.3	**3.6**	3.0	4.3	**7.8**	6.9	8.7	**7.1**	6.2	8.0	**5.4**	4.6	6.2	**5.7**	4.7	6.9
65-74	**641.7**	628.5	655.1	**238.9**	230.8	247.1	**50.7**	45.3	56.4	**60.3**	54.9	66.1	**52.6**	48.8	56.5	**14.9**	12.9	17.1	**16.0**	13.9	18.2	**22.4**	20.0	25.0	**8.5**	7.1	10.2	**3.2**	2.0	4.8
75+	**1,161.4**	1,143.9	1,179.1	**330.5**	321.2	340.0	**229.6**	217.5	242.2	**111.3**	104.4	118.6	**126.2**	120.4	132.1	**38.0**	34.9	41.3	**21.0**	18.7	23.5	**53.2**	49.5	57.1	**17.2**	15.1	19.4	**4.1**	2.8	5.7
Black Female																														
0-19	**2.4**	1.2	4.4	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**26.3**	22.1	31.1	**2.5**	1.3	4.2				**8.1**	5.9	11.0	**2.7**	1.5	4.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				**2.8**	1.6	4.7
45-64	**206.3**	190.2	223.3	**33.9**	27.6	41.2				**48.8**	41.1	57.4	**19.3**	14.6	25.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**7.8**	4.9	11.7				**8.8**	5.8	12.9
65-74	**638.0**	579.4	701.0	**158.8**	130.2	191.7				**89.7**	68.6	115.2	**51.5**	35.8	71.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**20.6**	11.3	34.5				^	^	^
75+	**1,040.1**	954.9	1,130.9	**138.3**	108.4	173.9				**123.1**	95.0	157.0	**149.7**	118.5	186.5	**30.3**	17.3	49.2	^	^	^	**20.8**	10.4	37.3				^	^	^
White Female																														
0-19	**2.8**	2.0	3.7	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**22.3**	20.3	24.3	**3.0**	2.3	3.8				**6.0**	5.0	7.1	**0.9**	0.5	1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**2.1**	1.6	2.8
45-64	**193.1**	186.9	199.5	**57.5**	54.1	61.0				**37.7**	34.9	40.6	**12.8**	11.3	14.6	**1.9**	1.3	2.6	**3.3**	2.5	4.2	**4.4**	3.5	5.5	**3.3**	2.5	4.3	**5.7**	4.7	6.9
65-74	**508.1**	492.1	524.5	**181.2**	171.7	191.1				**60.3**	54.9	66.1	**39.4**	35.1	44.2	**5.6**	4.0	7.6	**7.6**	5.7	9.8	**16.4**	13.6	19.5	**4.7**	3.2	6.5	**3.2**	2.0	4.8
75+	**944.6**	924.1	965.4	**261.4**	250.7	272.5				**111.3**	104.4	118.6	**111.7**	104.7	119.0	**19.3**	16.4	22.4	**11.9**	9.7	14.5	**45.8**	41.3	50.5	**11.4**	9.3	13.9	**4.1**	2.8	5.7
Black Male																														
0-19	**2.1**	1.0	3.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
20-44	**17.1**	13.6	21.1	**3.0**	1.7	5.0	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
45-64	**269.3**	249.4	290.4	**86.3**	75.2	98.6	**15.9**	11.4	21.7				**32.6**	25.9	40.5	^	^	^	**18.3**	13.4	24.4	**6.8**	3.9	10.8						
65-74	**1,028.1**	942.6	1,119.3	**342.1**	293.5	396.3	**164.3**	131.2	203.1				**98.6**	73.4	129.6	^	^	^	**44.4**	28.2	66.7	**23.2**	12.0	40.5						
75+	**1,911.9**	1,756.6	2,077.4	**411.2**	340.9	491.7	**661.3**	571.3	761.5				**215.9**	165.9	276.2	**37.7**	18.8	67.4	**37.7**	18.8	67.4	**48.0**	26.2	80.5						
White Male																														
0-19	**3.6**	2.7	4.6	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
20-44	**20.4**	18.6	22.4	**3.1**	2.4	3.9	^	^	^				**1.7**	1.2	2.4	^	^	^	**1.4**	1.0	2.0	**1.6**	1.1	2.2	**1.3**	0.9	1.9			
45-64	**250.3**	243.0	257.8	**87.8**	83.5	92.3	**5.3**	4.3	6.5				**21.3**	19.2	23.5	**5.5**	4.4	6.7	**12.6**	11.0	14.3	**9.9**	8.5	11.5	**7.6**	6.3	9.0			
65-74	**797.1**	775.5	819.2	**305.9**	292.6	319.7	**50.7**	45.3	56.4				**67.8**	61.6	74.5	**25.7**	21.9	29.9	**25.7**	21.9	29.9	**29.4**	25.4	33.9	**13.0**	10.4	16.1			
75+	**1,477.2**	1,446.3	1,508.6	**431.1**	414.5	448.2	**229.6**	217.5	242.2				**147.3**	137.6	157.4	**65.3**	58.9	72.2	**34.2**	29.6	39.2	**64.1**	57.8	70.9	**25.5**	21.6	29.9			

(1) Age-specific mortality rates are expressed as number of deaths per 100,000 population.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Table 23. Number of Cancer Deaths and Age-Specific Mortality Rates for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1999-2003

Site	Number of Deaths	Percent	Rate (per million)	CI	
All Cancers	380	--	24.8	22.4	27.4
Leukemia	118	31.1	7.7	6.4	9.2
Acute Lymphocytic	47	12.4	3.1	2.3	4.1
Other Leukemia	71	18.7	4.6	3.6	5.8
Brain & Nervous	109	28.7	7.1	5.8	8.6
Lymphoma	14	3.7	0.9	0.5	1.5
Non-Hodgkin	13	3.4	0.8	0.5	1.5
Hodgkin	1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Kidney	16	4.2	1.0	0.6	1.7
Soft Tissue	15	3.9	1.0	0.5	1.6
Bones and Joints	27	7.1	1.8	1.2	2.6
Endocrine	42	11.1	2.7	2.0	3.7
Eye	2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
All Other Cancers	37	9.7	2.4	1.7	3.3

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Trends In Deaths and Mortality Rates

Sex and Race

- Over the 23-year period since 1981, the total number of deaths increased 58 percent from 24,298 in 1981 to 38,623 in 2003. Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined over this period decreased by 11 percent and 19 percent for females and males, respectively.

- Despite the greater decline in mortality among males in the past 23 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists: the rate among males was 48 percent greater than among females in 2003.

- The mortality rate for all cancers combined among males has declined steadily since 1990, primarily due to decreasing mortality rates for lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers.

- The number of cancer deaths increased 63 percent and 58 percent among Blacks and Whites over the 23-year period, respectively, due to Florida's increasing and aging population. Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 20 percent among Blacks and 14 percent among Whites between 1981 and 2003.

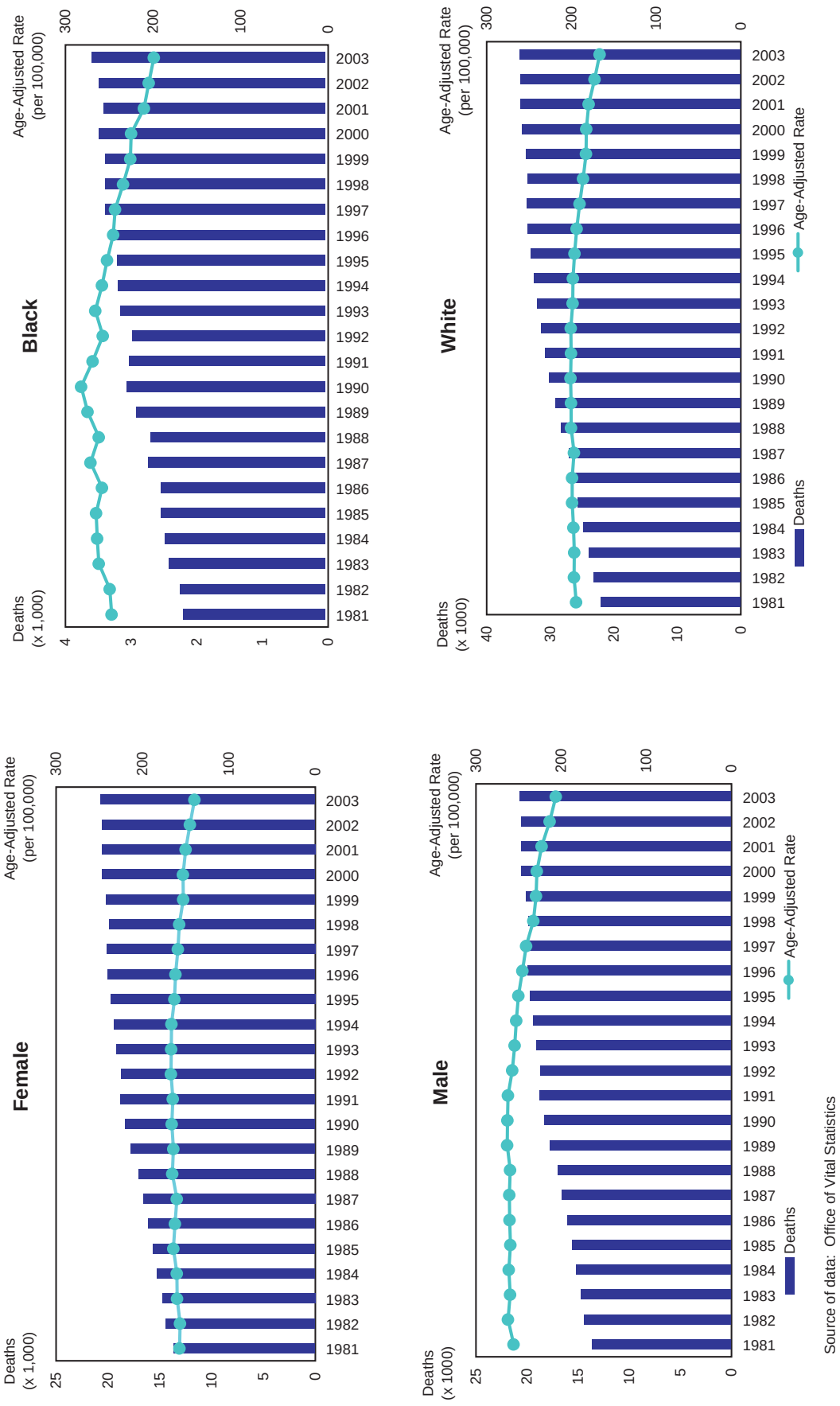
- Total cancer mortality rates declined in all race-sex groups between 1981 and 2003. The rate decreased by 27 percent among Black males, 7 percent among Black females, 18 percent among White males, and 11 percent among White females.

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among Black males was the highest among all race-sex groups in 1981 to 2003, regardless that the rate among Black males has declined by 27 percent since 1981.

- Blacks had a higher morality rate than Whites in both males and females. The racial disparity in age-adjusted mortality decreased by 11 percent among males, but increased by 4 percent among females in the 23-year period.

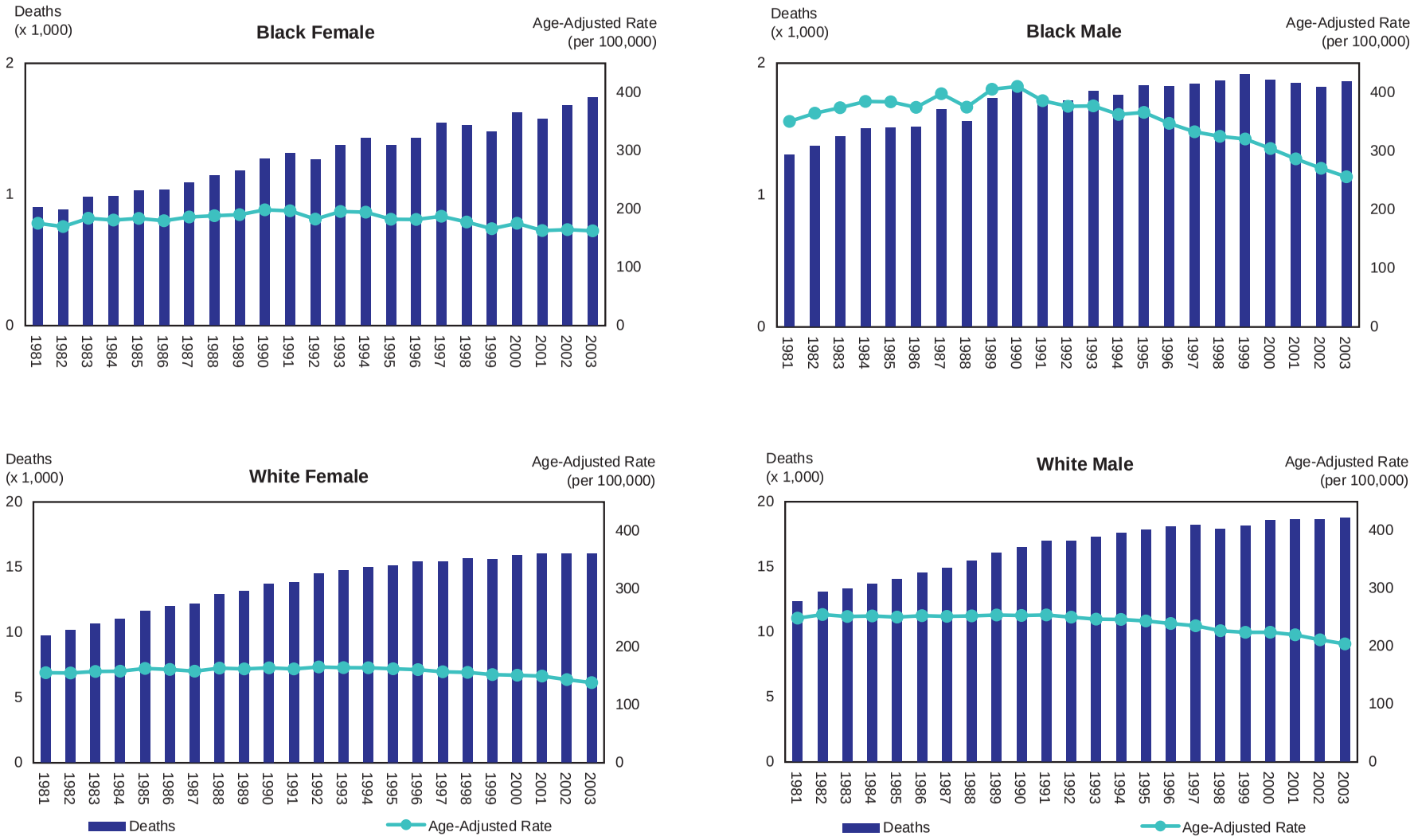
- Males had a higher mortality rate than females in both Blacks and Whites. The gender disparity decreased by 8 percent among Whites and by 21 percent among Blacks in the 23-year period.

Figure 17. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2003



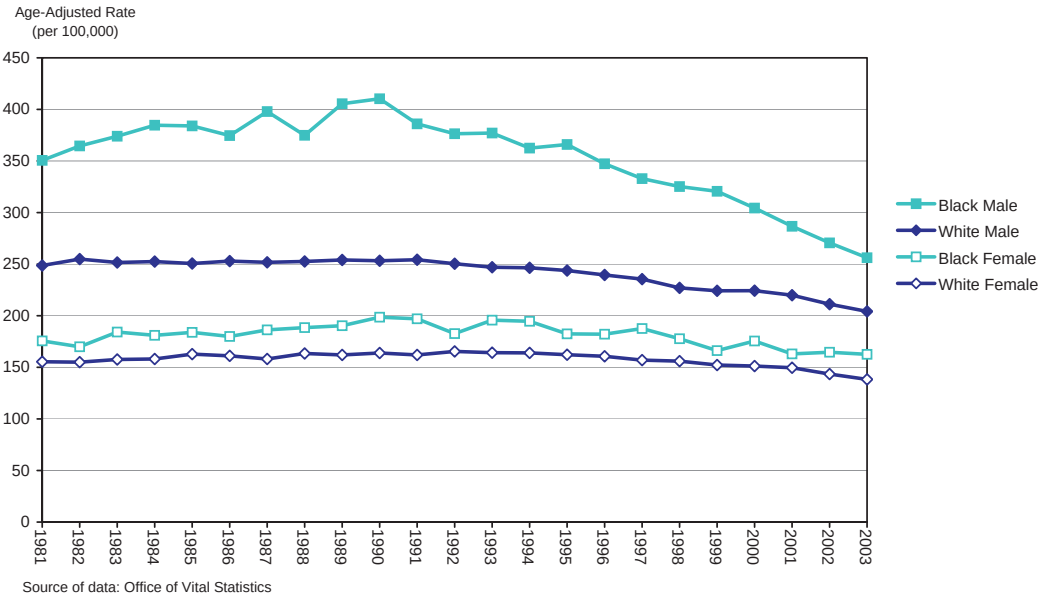
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 19. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Black males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than White males in the 23-year period. The mortality rates among both Black and White males have decreased since 1981, by 35 percent among Black males and by 22 percent in White males. The racial disparity was reduced due to a larger reduction in mortality among Black males than among White males.

- White females have had higher Age-adjusted mortality rates than Black females since 1981. The mortality rates in both Black and White females increased by 29 percent and 45 percent, respectively, from 1981 to 2003. The racial disparity increased in the 23-year period because the mortality increased faster among White females than among Black females.

Colorectal

- Mortality rates decreased among Whites, by 46 percent among females and by 39 percent among males, during the period from 1981 to 2003. The rates also decreased by 9 percent among Black females, but increased by 8 percent among Black males.

- The racial disparity in mortality reversed from 1981 to 2003. Whites had mortality rates approximately 15 percent higher than that among Blacks in 1981. By 2003, the mortality rates among Black females and Black males were 47 percent and 51 percent, respectively, higher than among their White counterparts.

Bladder

- Mortality rates declined in all sex-race groups. Compared to 1981, rates decreased by 29 percent among Black females, 53 percent among Black males, 27 percent among White females, and 26 percent among White males.

- Males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than females. The gender disparity in the mortality rates was unchanged among Whites, but decreased by 33 percent among Blacks between 1981 and 2003.

Prostate

- Mortality rates in both Whites and Blacks decreased. The rate decreased by 24 percent among Black males and 31 percent among White males.

- Blacks had a higher mortality rate than Whites. In 1981, the mortality rate among Black males was 2.7 times the rate among Whites. The racial disparity increased by 11 percent during the 23-year period.

Breast

- Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 29 percent in White females since 1981, but only by 12 percent in Black females.

- Blacks had higher mortality rates than Whites. Because of a steeper decline in the mortality rates among Whites than among Blacks, the racial disparity in breast cancer mortality rates has increased. The rate among Blacks was only 7 percent higher than that among Whites in 1986. In 2003, the rate among Blacks became 33 percent higher than among Whites.

Cervix

- Age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rates decreased by 67 percent among Black females and by 23 percent among White females since 1981.

- The disparity in cervical cancer mortality rates between the races has decreased due to greater decline in the mortality among Blacks. In 1981, the mortality rate among Black females was 4.8 times the rate among White females. In 2003, Black females had a mortality rate only 2 times the rate among their White counterparts.

Head and Neck

- Mortality rates decreased in all sex-race groups. In comparison to 1981, mortality rates in 2003 were lower by 57 percent among Black females, 59 percent among Black males, 43 percent among White females, and 28 percent among White males.

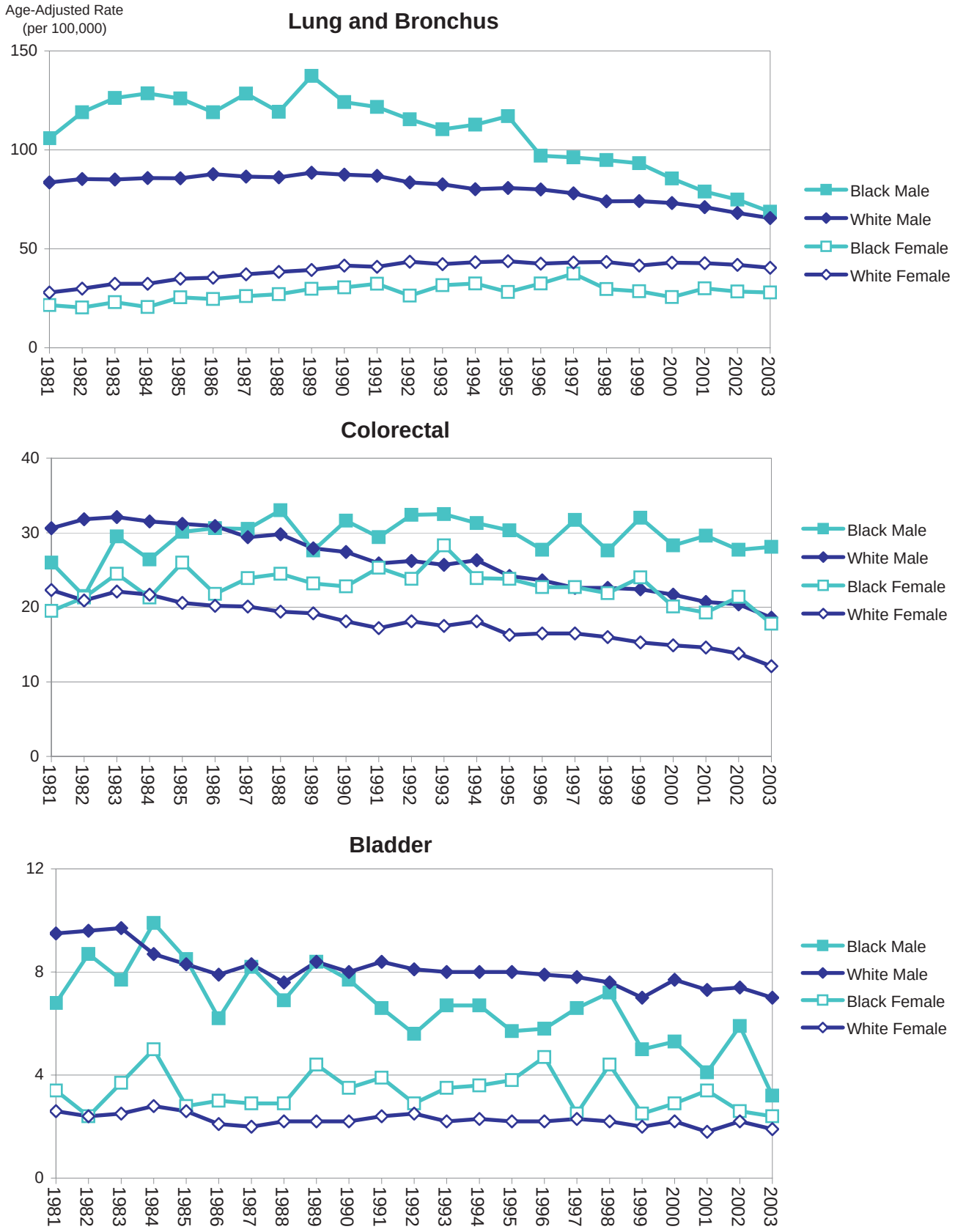
- Males had higher mortality rates than females in all 23 years. The gender disparity in mortality reduced slightly (5 percent) among Blacks, but increased by 26 percent among Whites during 1981 to 2003.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Mortality rates increased by 85 percent among Black females, 14 percent among Black males, and 26 percent among White males during the 23-year period. The mortality rate among White females was unchanged between 1981 and 2003.

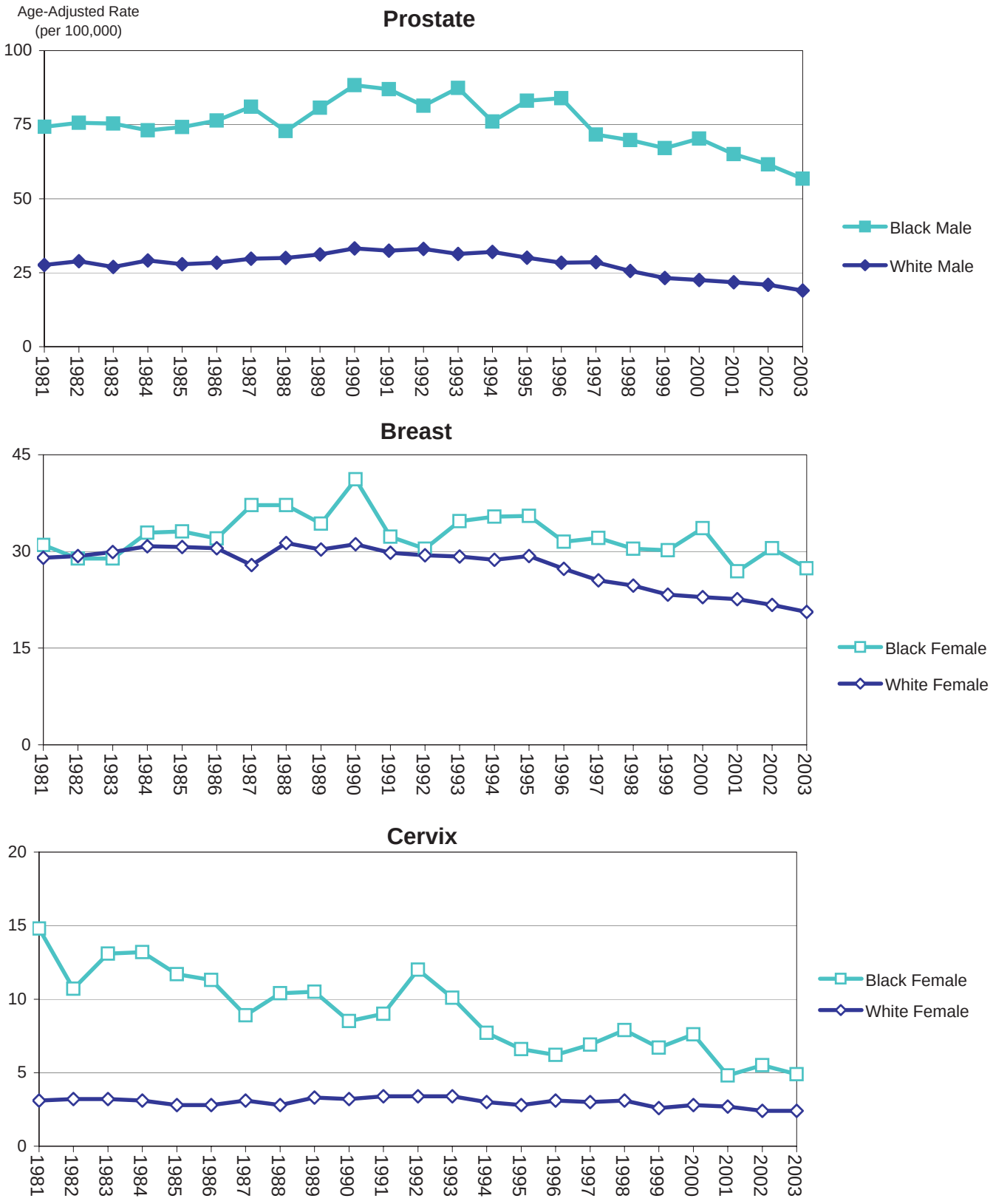
- Whites had higher mortality rates than Blacks in both sexes. The racial disparity in mortality increased by 11 percent among males, but decreased by 46 percent among females, due to greater increases in the mortality rate among Black females and White males.

Figure 20.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



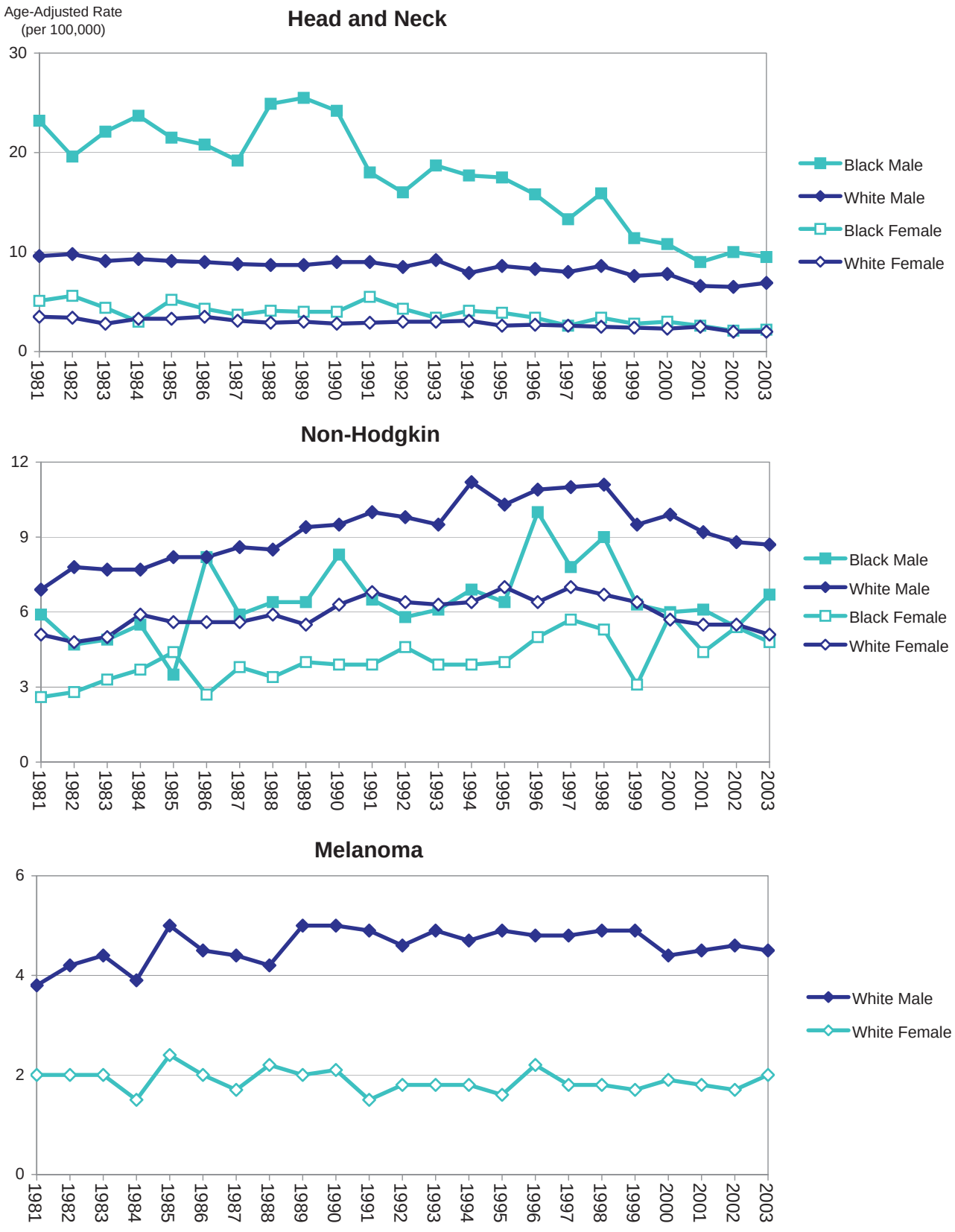
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

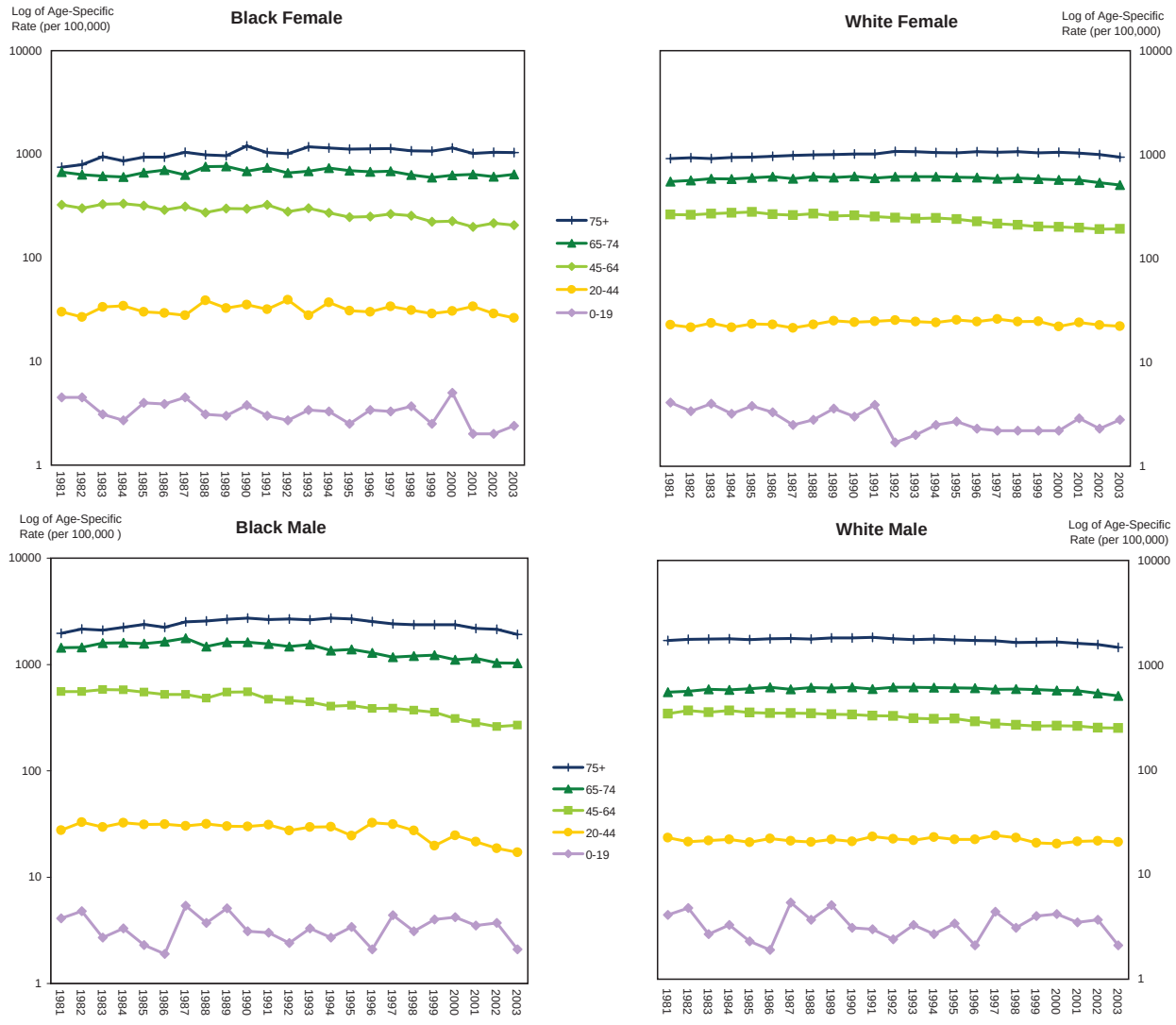
Melanoma

- Mortality rates increased by 18 percent for White males from 1981 to 2003. The rates were unchanged among White females.
- White males had a higher mortality rate than White females in all years. Compared to White females, the rate among White males was 90 percent higher in 1981 and 125 percent higher in 2003.

Age-specific Mortality

- Age-specific mortality decreased in all race-sex groups, except females age 75 years and older.

Figure 21. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

- Among males, Blacks had a higher mortality rate than Whites in all age groups in 1981. The mortality rate has decreased in both Blacks and Whites since 1981. The decrease in the mortality rate among Blacks was greater than that among Whites in all age groups, except the 75 and older group. Due to a greater decline in the mortality rate among Blacks, the racial disparity in the mortality rate reduced or even reversed among males under age 75.

- Among females, the age-specific mortality rates in 1981 were higher among Blacks than among Whites for all age groups, except the 75 and older group. Blacks had greater declines in the mortality rates than Whites in groups under age 64. Among females age 65 and older, Whites had either greater reduction or less increase in the mortality rates than did Blacks.

Average Annual Percent Change

Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) was calculated for the most recent 10-year period, 1994 to 2003.

- For all cancers combined in Florida, the mortality rate decreased by 1.9 percent per year for the past ten years. The mortality rate decreased significantly in both males and females and in Whites and Blacks.

- Over the 10-year period, the mortality rate decreased significantly for all major cancer sites, except melanoma.

Table 24. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1994-2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (1)	**-1.9 ***	**-1.7 ***	**-5.2 ***	**-3.6 ***	**-3.0 ***	-1.5 *	**-3.4 ***	**-2.9 ***	**-0.4**	**-2.7 ***
Female (2)	-1.8 *	-0.7 *		-3.6 *	-3.3 *	-2.0 *	-4.1 *	-2.8 *	0.2	-2.7 *
Male	-2.2 *	-2.5 *	-5.2 *		-2.8 *	-1.5 *	-3.3 *	-3.0 *	-0.8	
Black (3)	-2.9 *	-4.1 *	-3.7 *	-2.3 *	-1.8 *	-4.6 *	-7.3 *	-1.3		-3.8 *
White	-1.8 *	-1.5 *	-5.5 *	-3.8 *	-3.1 *	-1.2 *	-2.8 *	-3.0 *	-0.4	-2.4 *
Black Female	-1.9 *	-1.9		-2.3 *	-2.6 *	-5.0	-6.6 *	1.4		-3.8 *
White Female	-1.7 *	-0.6 *		-3.8 *	-3.4 *	-1.6	-3.8 *	-3.1 *	0.2	-2.4 *
Black Male	-3.9 *	-5.3 *	-3.7 *		-0.9	-4.8	-7.7 *	-3.5		
White Male	-2.0 *	-2.3 *	-5.5 *		-3.0 *	-1.3 *	-2.6 *	-2.9 *	-0.8	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) includes cases with unknown sex and race, and deaths in the Other race group.

(2) Total AAPC by sex include deaths with unknown and Other race.

(3) Total AAPC by race includes deaths with unknown sex.

* AAPC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).

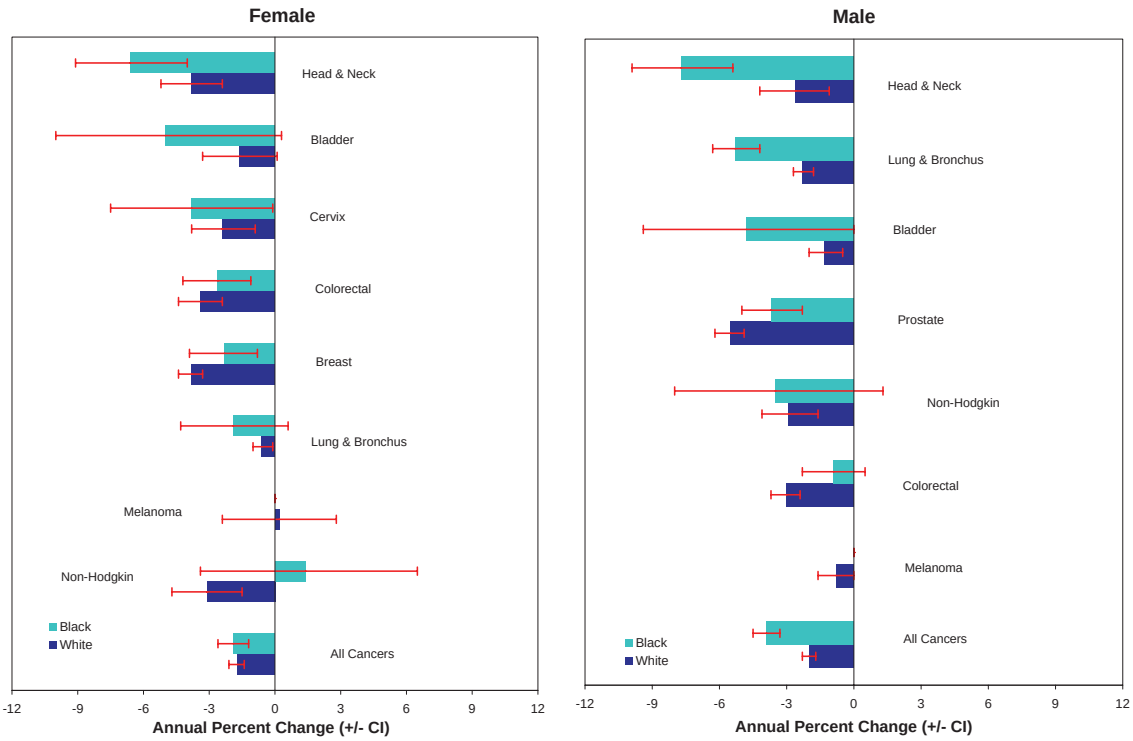
Sex and Race

- Among males, there was a significant decrease in the mortality rate over the 10-year period for all cancers combined, and for all major cancers except colorectal cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and bladder cancer in Blacks, and melanoma in Whites.

- The decrease in mortality rate was greater among Black males than among White males for all cancers combined (3.9 percent versus 2.0 percent), cancer of the lung and bronchus (5.3 percent versus 2.3 percent), and head and neck (7.7 percent versus 2.6 percent).

- Among females, the mortality rate for all cancers combined, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers decreased significantly in both Whites and Blacks.

Figure 22. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1994-2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

County

- Over the 10-year period, mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased in 29 counties. Of those, Gulf, Holmes, DeSoto, and Saint Johns counties had declines of more than 4 percent per year from 1994 through 2003. No county had a significant increase for all cancers combined.

- The mortality rate of lung and bronchus cancer decreased significantly in 18 counties. DeSoto County had the greatest decline of 5.2 percent per year. The mortality rate increased in Suwannee County by 3.9 percent per year.

- Twenty-five counties had significant decreases in prostate cancer mortality rate. The greatest decrease was 9.6 percent per year in Bay County.

- Manatee County had a 7.6 percent per year decrease in breast cancer mortality. This was the largest decrease among 16 counties that experienced a significant decrease in breast cancer mortality.

- Sixteen counties had significant decreases in colorectal cancer mortality over the 10-year period. The magnitude of significant decease ranged from 2.1 percent per year in Miami-Dade County to 6.6 percent per year in Martin County.

- Broward County had the only significant decrease by 2.6 percent per year in the melanoma mortality rate.

- Broward and Hillsborough counties had a decrease in the cervical cancer mortality rate by 4.9 percent per year and 4.7 percent per year, respectively.

- During 1994 to 2003, Collier and Hillsborough counties had a decrease in bladder cancer mortality by 6.7 percent per year and 5.3 percent per year, respectively.
- Five counties had a decrease in head and neck cancers mortality during 1994 to 2003. Miami-Dade County had the largest decrease by 6.3 percent per year.
- The mortality rate of non-Hodgkin lymphoma decreased significantly in five counties among which Indian River County had the greatest decline of 6.8 percent per year.

Table 25. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 1994-2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**-1.9 ***	**-1.7 ***	**-5.2 ***	**-3.6 ***	**-3.0 ***	**-1.5 ***	**-3.4 ***	**-2.9 ***	**-0.4**	**-2.7 ***
Alachua	-1.7 *	-2.3	-6.7 *	1.1	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-3.0 *	-1.9	-9.6 *	-3.4	-6.0 *	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	-3.8	-5.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-1.1 *	-1.5	-3.0 *	-3.8 *	-3.0 *	-2.8	-3.5	-0.4	^	^
Broward	-2.7 *	-2.7 *	-5.5 *	-3.4 *	-3.8 *	-0.9	-4.7 *	-5.0 *	-2.6 *	-4.9 *
Calhoun	-2.4 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-1.7 *	-1.3	-4.9 *	-1.4	-3.9 *	^	^	-3.9	^	^
Citrus	-1.2	0.7	-5.4	-3.6	-5.7 *	^	^	-0.6	^	^
Clay	-0.1	0.2	^	-3.5	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	-3.3 *	-3.1 *	-7.6 *	-5.3 *	-6.1 *	-6.7 *	^	-5.5 *	^	^
Columbia	-0.3	0.9	^	^	-2.1	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-2.4 *	-3.5 *	-4.0 *	-3.7 *	-2.1 *	-1.3	-6.3 *	-3.4 *	-1.9	-2.7
DeSoto	-4.4 *	-5.2 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-0.5	-0.5	-2.2	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7	-3.7 *	-2.7	0.8	^
Escambia	-1.7 *	-1.5 *	-3.5	-3.2	-2.2	^	-2.1	2.0	^	^
Flagler	-1.9	-2.5	^	^	-5.1	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.3	1.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-4.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-4.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-5.5 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-2.0	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.2	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-0.9	0.7	-4.6 *	-2.3	-3.0	^	^	-1.2	^	^
Highlands	-1.8	0.4	-7.6 *	-4.5	-3.7	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	-2.8 *	-2.8 *	-5.9 *	-4.4 *	-3.4 *	-5.3 *	-3.6	-3.5	-1.0	-4.7 *
Holmes	-4.6 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-2.6 *	-0.2	-6.4 *	-2.3	-4.6 *	^	^	-6.8 *	^	^
Jackson	-1.9	-1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	-1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-1.9 *	-2.4 *	-7.9 *	-3.9	-1.4	^	^	-3.4 *	^	^
Lee	-1.5 *	-1.1	-6.7 *	-3.0 *	-2.1	3.9	-2.4	-1.6	-1.1	^
Leon	-0.2	-0.7	-5.8	-0.6	-0.4	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	-2.5 *	-2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-1.8 *	-0.6	-6.5 *	-7.6 *	-5.9 *	-3.5	-0.6	-2.7	^	^
Marion	-1.0	-1.1	-5.8 *	-0.9	0.7	~	-0.2	-2.8	^	^
Martin	-2.8 *	-3.2 *	-8.2 *	-6.8 *	-6.6 *	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	-2.2	-2.1	^	^	0.8	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	-2.0	-4.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	-1.8	-2.4	-7.4 *	-1.8	-0.6	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	-1.8	-4.4 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-2.7 *	-3.4 *	-3.1 *	-4.0 *	-4.0 *	-2.0	-4.0 *	-3.8	-2.1	^
Osceola	-2.0	-2.6 *	^	-3.7 *	-3.8	^	^	-2.7	^	^
Palm Beach	-2.0 *	-1.7 *	-6.3 *	-5.0 *	-3.8 *	-2.2	-3.8 *	-2.2	-0.6	-2.1
Pasco	-1.7 *	-0.5	-4.9 *	-3.7	-3.6 *	-2.3	-1.0	-3.4	^	^
Pinellas	-1.7 *	-0.8	-5.4 *	-4.0 *	-2.3 *	-1.9	-3.0	-2.2	-0.2	-3.9
Polk	-1.3	-0.9	-4.7 *	-4.0 *	-2.1	-0.9	-2.9	-2.2	1.2	^
Putnam	0.1	0.8	^	^	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-4.1 *	-3.4 *	-7.7	-5.7 *	-8.3	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	-1.8 *	-2.9 *	-5.4 *	-1.4	-3.1	^	^	-5.3	^	^
Santa Rosa	-0.2	-1.0	^	^	0.3	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	-1.7 *	-2.5 *	-5.1 *	-2.8	-3.5	-0.8	0.5	-4.1	3.6	^
Seminole	-2.7 *	-2.0 *	-6.0	-4.4 *	-4.2 *	~	-1.8	-4.3	^	^
Sumter	0.0	-3.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.0	3.9 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-2.0	-1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	-0.3	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-1.3 *	-0.4	-4.2 *	-3.8 *	-2.1	-1.3	-2.4	-2.0	2.6	^
Wakulla	-1.9 *	-3.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-2.1	-3.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-2.5	-0.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

* Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) is significantly different from zero, p<0.05.

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths in any year.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

The deaths-to-cases ratio is an approximate indicator of the prognosis of cancer. It is defined as the number of cancer deaths divided by the number of new cancer cases for the year. Ratios closer to 1.0 indicate a poorer overall prognosis than ratios closer to zero. The deaths-to-cases ratio may be greater than 1.0 because of deaths occurring in the current year among persons diagnosed in previous years.

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.41 in 2003. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio, 0.74, and prostate cancer had the lowest, 0.16, of the major cancers.

Sex and Race

- Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma, but a higher ratio for bladder cancer.

- Blacks had higher ratios than Whites for all cancers combined and all major cancer sites except lung and bronchus cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The racial disparities in deaths-to-cases ratios ranged from 8 percent higher ratios among Blacks than among Whites for all cancers combined, to 43 percent higher for cervical cancer.

- Among the four sex-race groups, Black females had the highest deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined and all major cancers except cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, head and neck cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. For colorectal and head and neck cancers, Black males had the highest deaths-to-cases ratios. For cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, White males had the highest death-to case ratios.

Table 26. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.41**	**0.74**	**0.16**	**0.22**	**0.34**	**0.19**	**0.26**	**0.42**	**0.19**	**0.33**
Female	0.40	0.71		0.22	0.33	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.18	0.33
Male	0.41	0.77	0.16		0.36	0.19	0.27	0.43	0.20	
Black	0.44	0.73	0.21	0.29	0.42	0.27	0.33	0.41		0.44
White	0.41	0.75	0.16	0.21	0.34	0.19	0.26	0.43	0.20	0.31
Black Female	0.45	0.74		0.29	0.37	0.40	0.32	0.43		0.44
White Female	0.40	0.72		0.21	0.33	0.21	0.25	0.42	0.18	0.31
Black Male	0.43	0.73	0.21		0.47	0.19	0.34	0.39		
White Male	0.41	0.78	0.16		0.35	0.19	0.26	0.44	0.21	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and Florida Cancer Data System

Table 27. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.41**	**0.74**	**0.16**	**0.22**	**0.34**	**0.19**	**0.26**	**0.42**	**0.19**	**0.33**
Alachua	0.40	0.67	0.16	0.20	0.29	^	^	0.66	^	^
Baker	0.48	0.58	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.38	0.65	0.12	0.21	0.28	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	0.49	0.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.41	0.73	0.16	0.19	0.36	0.16	0.24	0.48	0.20	0.40
Broward	0.39	0.71	0.18	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.44	0.20	0.34
Calhoun	0.82	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.42	0.75	0.15	0.25	0.37	0.25	^	0.43	^	^
Citrus	0.50	0.84	0.19	0.18	0.46	0.37	^	0.70	^	^
Clay	0.42	0.84	0.18	0.11	0.28	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	0.33	0.71	0.10	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.24	0.30	0.20	^
Columbia	0.51	0.83	^	^	0.47	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.37	0.71	0.16	0.24	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.41	0.20	0.29
DeSoto	0.45	0.92	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.46	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.53	0.94	0.22	0.28	0.42	0.19	0.30	0.45	0.25	0.37
Escambia	0.42	0.84	0.13	0.17	0.41	0.19	0.19	0.47	^	^
Flagler	0.37	0.74	0.15	0.12	0.29	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.54	1.14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.50	0.68	^	^	0.56	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.54	0.82	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	1.06	1.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.34	0.57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.35	0.47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.45	0.76	0.13	0.24	0.38	0.14	0.41	0.50	^	^
Highlands	0.44	0.82	0.12	0.24	0.38	^	0.36	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.38	0.73	0.16	0.19	0.36	0.18	0.30	0.46	0.14	0.25
Holmes	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.44	0.84	0.17	0.28	0.22	^	^	0.54	^	^
Jackson	0.58	0.96	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.49	1.44	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.38	0.72	0.11	0.19	0.39	0.17	0.29	0.31	0.18	^
Lee	0.40	0.72	0.14	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.28	0.42	0.17	^
Leon	0.47	0.77	0.17	0.30	0.36	^	0.45	0.35	^	^
Levy	0.41	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.50	1.06	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.42	0.72	0.15	0.19	0.31	0.14	0.26	0.34	0.48	^
Marion	0.46	0.77	0.23	0.28	0.39	0.28	0.38	0.34	0.25	^
Martin	0.39	0.74	0.17	0.17	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.53	^	^
Monroe	0.43	0.59	^	0.20	0.45	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.46	0.67	^	0.36	0.32	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.38	0.74	0.11	0.21	0.27	^	0.33	0.32	^	^
Okeechobee	0.38	0.69	^	^	0.53	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.36	0.70	0.12	0.24	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.31
Osceola	0.42	0.79	0.14	0.19	0.40	^	^	0.41	^	^
Palm Beach	0.38	0.71	0.18	0.17	0.35	0.16	0.19	0.45	0.13	0.36
Pasco	0.42	0.81	0.16	0.23	0.40	0.21	0.24	0.42	0.21	0.52
Pinellas	0.42	0.76	0.18	0.23	0.32	0.20	0.28	0.53	0.22	0.23
Polk	0.39	0.75	0.15	0.18	0.36	0.22	0.33	0.36	0.15	^
Putnam	0.47	0.75	^	0.20	0.35	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.38	0.61	0.18	0.17	0.30	^	^	^	0.39	^
Saint Lucie	0.49	0.80	0.21	0.23	0.39	0.23	0.38	0.36	0.31	^
Santa Rosa	0.37	0.73	0.13	0.14	0.30	0.31	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.40	0.62	0.13	0.22	0.31	0.16	0.28	0.47	0.19	^
Seminole	0.39	0.87	0.12	0.20	0.36	0.20	0.28	0.41	0.22	^
Sumter	0.43	0.64	0.31	0.23	0.39	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.49	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.45	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.38	0.64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.42	0.71	0.21	0.21	0.32	0.24	0.29	0.36	0.19	^
Wakulla	0.58	1.27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.55	0.82	^	^	0.72	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.74	1.26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and Florida Cancer Data System

Table 28. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.41**	**0.74**	**0.16**	**0.22**	**0.34**	**0.19**	**0.26**	**0.42**	**0.19**	**0.33**
0-19	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	0.18	^	^
20-44	0.19	0.51	^	0.15	0.20	^	0.16	0.19	0.10	0.19
45-64	0.32	0.66	0.03	0.17	0.28	0.15	0.21	0.30	0.20	0.42
65-74	0.38	0.72	0.08	0.18	0.29	0.15	0.27	0.38	0.16	0.31
75+	0.56	0.85	0.45	0.34	0.43	0.24	0.37	0.63	0.26	0.56
Female										
0-19	0.16	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.16	0.49		0.15	0.18	^	^	0.19	0.07	0.19
45-64	0.31	0.61		0.17	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.17	0.42
65-74	0.39	0.66		0.18	0.25	0.14	0.23	0.33	0.14	0.31
75+	0.56	0.84		0.34	0.42	0.28	0.38	0.64	0.31	0.56
Male										
0-19	0.18	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	0.23	0.52	^		0.22	^	0.20	0.19	0.14	
45-64	0.34	0.70	0.03		0.31	0.14	0.22	0.34	0.23	
65-74	0.37	0.76	0.08		0.31	0.16	0.28	0.42	0.17	
75+	0.56	0.86	0.45		0.43	0.23	0.37	0.62	0.23	
Black										
0-19	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.25	0.50	^	0.22	0.31	^	^	0.17		0.31
45-64	0.38	0.69	0.06	0.27	0.36	^	0.32	0.38		0.54
65-74	0.44	0.78	0.15	0.29	0.34	^	0.37	0.60		^
75+	0.70	0.81	0.75	0.44	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.89		^
White										
0-19	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.18	0.50	^	0.13	0.18	^	0.18	0.20	0.11	0.16
45-64	0.32	0.66	0.03	0.17	0.27	0.15	0.20	0.29	0.21	0.42
65-74	0.37	0.71	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.16	0.26	0.37	0.17	0.31
75+	0.56	0.86	0.43	0.33	0.42	0.24	0.37	0.64	0.26	0.49
Black Female										
0-19	0.18	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.26	0.50		0.22	0.38	^	^	^		0.31
45-64	0.39	0.68		0.27	0.28	^	^	0.47		0.54
65-74	0.49	0.84		0.29	0.29	^	^	0.50		^
75+	0.67	0.80		0.44	0.56	0.89	^	0.65		^
White Female										
0-19	0.15	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.15	0.49		0.13	0.13	^	^	0.22	0.08	0.16
45-64	0.30	0.61		0.17	0.25	0.17	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.42
65-74	0.39	0.66		0.18	0.25	0.14	0.23	0.32	0.15	0.31
75+	0.56	0.84		0.33	0.42	0.27	0.37	0.65	0.31	0.49
Black Male										
0-19	0.16	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	0.25	0.50	^		^	^	^	^		
45-64	0.36	0.69	0.06		0.46	^	0.34	0.31		
65-74	0.41	0.75	0.15		0.39	^	0.39	0.80		
75+	0.73	0.82	0.75		0.71	0.33	0.46	1.27		
White Male										
0-19	0.19	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	0.23	0.51	^		0.23	^	0.23	0.20	0.14	
45-64	0.34	0.70	0.03		0.29	0.14	0.21	0.34	0.23	
65-74	0.37	0.76	0.07		0.31	0.16	0.28	0.42	0.17	
75+	0.55	0.87	0.43		0.43	0.23	0.36	0.62	0.23	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for cells with fewer than 10 deaths.

County

- The deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined ranged from 0.33 in Collier County to 1.06 in Hamilton County. Thirteen counties had deaths-to cases ratios over 0.50 in 2003.

- Deaths-to-cases ratios also varied greatly among counties for all major cancers. For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the ratios ranged from 0.47 in Hendry County to 1.71 in Hamilton County. For head and neck cancer, the ratios ranged from 0.19 in Escambia and Palm Beach Counties to 0.45 in Leon County.

Age

- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age. The highest ratios were in the 75 and older age group for all cancers combined and for the top cancer sites.

- Blacks had higher deaths-to-cases ratios than Whites for most major cancer sites and almost all age groups. Racial disparity was greater in younger age groups for breast and cervical cancers.

- Among the four sex-race groups, Black males had the highest deaths-to-cases ratios for colorectal cancer in all age groups.

Years of Potential Life Lost

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) quantifies the burden of premature death before age 75. Years of potential life lost was calculated by subtracting each individual's age at death from 75, the approximate average life expectancy, and summing the years of life lost for each cause of death. The data used to calculate YPLL were derived from death certificate information provided by the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

- In 2003, all causes of death yielded about 1.28 million years of potential life lost in Florida. Cancer was responsible for 283,107 years lost, or 22 percent of the YPLL from all causes.

- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2003 and have predominated since 1995 are cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast and colorectal cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Deaths from these four types of cancer accounted for 49 percent of the YPLL from cancer in Florida.

- The total YPLL due to breast cancer was more than 6 times the YPLL due to prostate cancer. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 23 percent more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer and the deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages more often than deaths from prostate cancer. The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was 10.1 years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was 2.0 years.

- Deaths due to cervical, breast, and head and neck cancers, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other major cancers. The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was nine years or more. Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL, 19.3 years lost per death.

- The average YPLL per death from cancer decreased by 11 percent from 8.2 years in 1981 to 7.3 years in 2003.

Sex

- Among females, deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, and breast and colorectal cancers were responsible for 51 percent of total cancer YPLL in 2003. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 1.5 percent of the total cancer deaths in females, YPLL due to cervical cancer contributed 4.1 percent to the total female cancer YPLL.

- Among males, the YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for 38 percent of total cancer YPLL in 2003.

Race

- Cancer deaths occurred at younger ages among Blacks than among Whites. Deaths among Blacks who make up 16 percent of Florida's population accounted for only 11 percent of all cancer deaths, yet were responsible for 15 percent of the total YPLL in Florida in 2003.

- Each cancer death among Blacks resulted in an average of 11.8 YPLL, which was significantly higher than the 6.8 average YPLL among Whites. The average YPLL per death was greater among Blacks than among Whites for all major cancers, especially for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and colorectal cancer.

Sex and Race

- The highest average YPLL per cancer death was among Black females (12.1 years) for all cancers combined. In addition, Black females had the highest average YPLL per death for bladder, breast, and cervical cancer. Black males had the highest average YPLL for lung, colorectal, prostate, head and neck and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

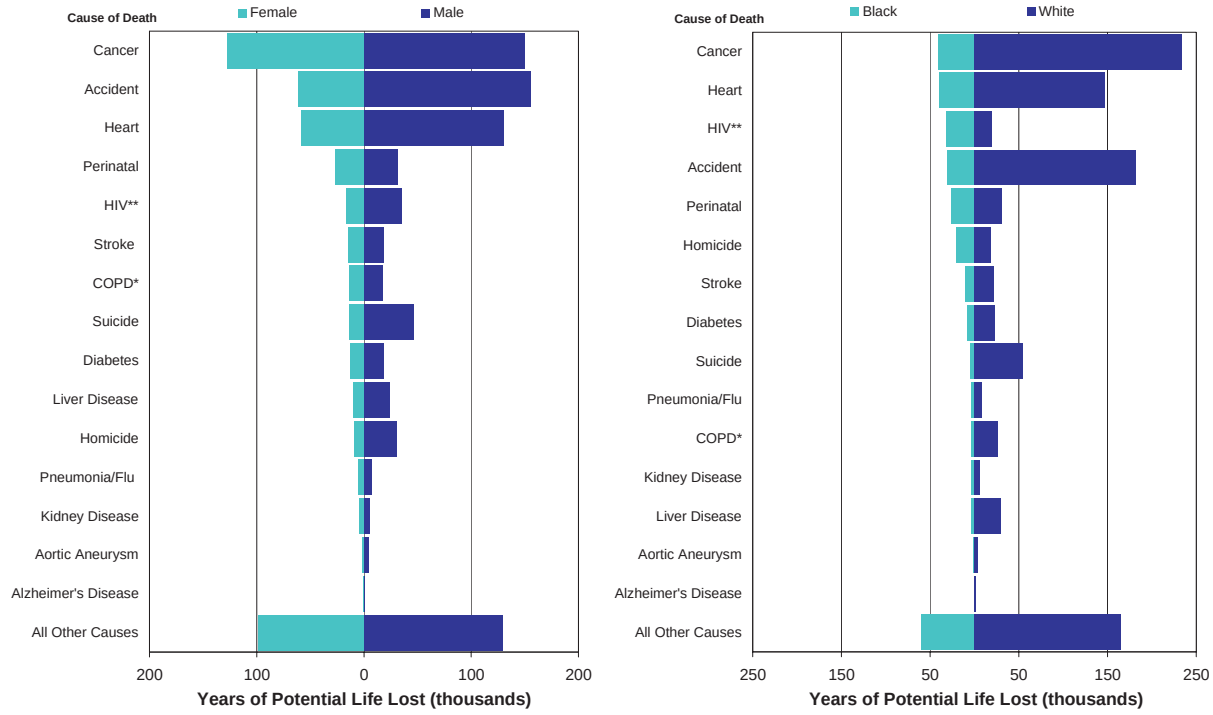
Childhood Cancer

- Although childhood cancers only contribute 2 percent of total YPLL due to cancer, each childhood cancer death contributed an average of 71.5 years of potential life lost.

- Childhood cancers had a greater impact on YPLL among Blacks than among Whites in 2003. Cancer YPLL in Black children contributed 2.2 percent to the total cancer YPLL among Blacks and 20 percent more than among White children (1.9 percent).

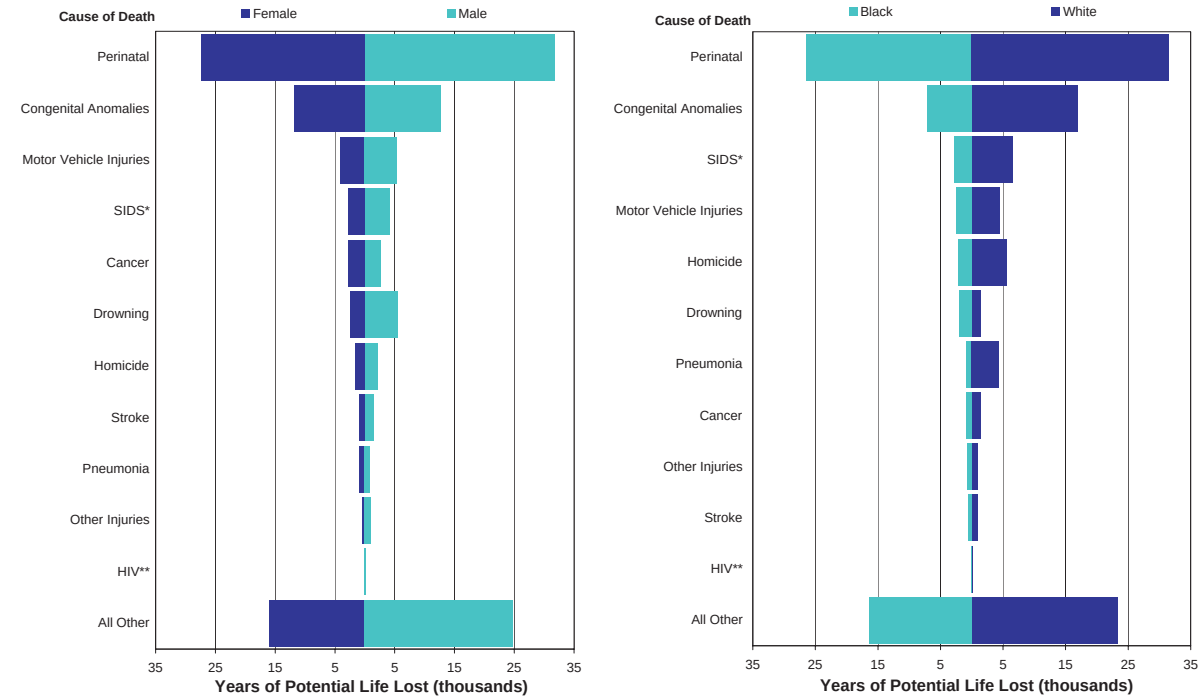
- Childhood cancers had a greater impact on YPLL among males than among females. Cancer YPLL in females under age 15 accounted for 2.1 percent of the total cancer YPLL of males, while males under age 15 accounted for 1.8 percent of the total cancer YPLL of females.

Figure 23. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2003



*COPD=Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
**HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 24. Years of Potential Life Lost in Children Age 0-14 by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2003



*SIDS=Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
**HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 29. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida 2003

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,279,170	--	477,363	--	801,709	--	288,762	--	974,678	--
All Cancers (1)	283,107	100.0	129,676	100.0	153,459	100.0	42,459	100.0	238,224	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	5,431	1.9	2,713	2.1	2,718	1.8	929	2.2	4,436	1.9
Lung & Bronchus	77,345	27.3	31,222	24.1	46,102	30.0	8,716	20.5	68,041	28.6
Prostate	4,094	1.4			4,094	2.7	1,053	2.5	3,031	1.3
Breast	25,968	9.2	25,765	19.9			4,948	11.7	20,724	8.7
Colorectal	21,238	7.5	8,501	6.6	12,737	8.3	3,911	9.2	17,028	7.1
Bladder	3,844	1.4	951	0.7	2,893	1.9	212	0.5	3,597	1.5
Head & Neck	9,249	3.3	1,927	1.5	7,322	4.8	1,362	3.2	7,872	3.3
Non-Hodgkin	12,761	4.5	4,501	3.5	8,260	5.4	2,286	5.4	10,353	4.3
Melanoma	6,586	2.3	2,300	1.8	4,286	2.8			6,427	2.7
Cervix	5,286	1.9	5,286	4.1			1,190	2.8	4,032	1.7
All Other Cancers	116,736	41.2	49,223	38.0	67,513	44.0	18,631	43.9	97,119	40.8

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida and All Cancer totals include years lost in persons of "Other" and unknown races, unknown age and sex, males with breast cancer, and Blacks with melanoma.

(2) Years lost to childhood cancers are included in totals for specific cancer sites.

Table 30. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

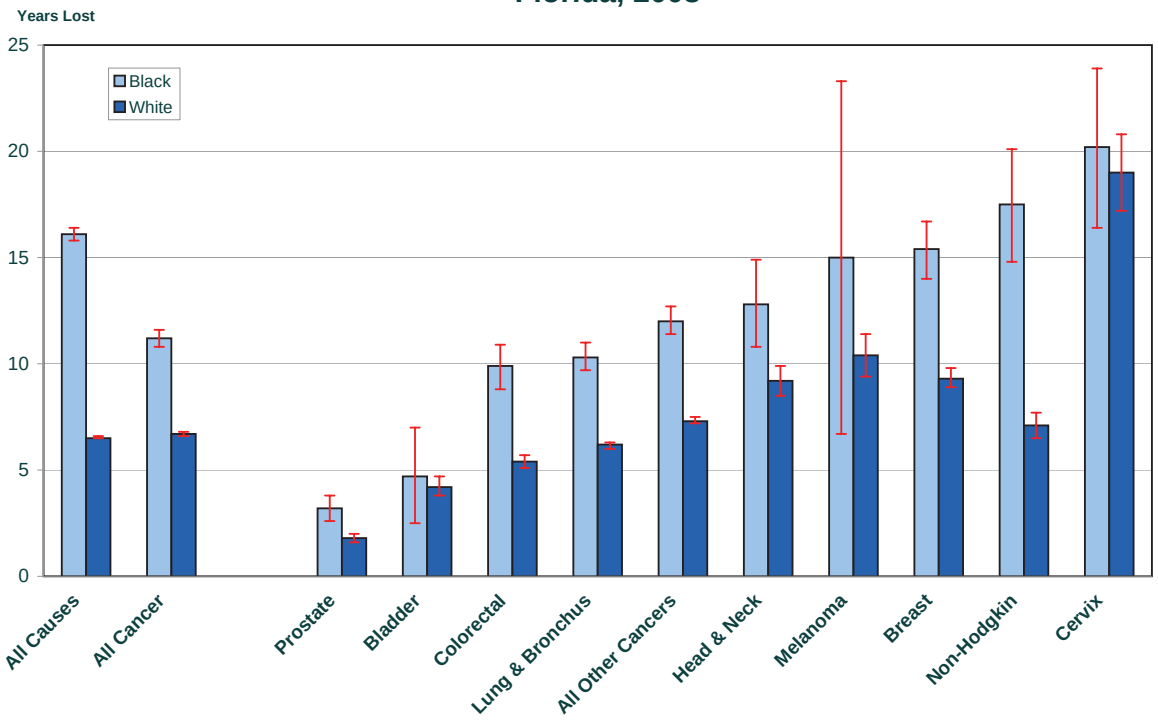
	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	119,680	--	344,214	--	166,343	--	602,100	--
All Cancers (1)	21,131	100.0	107,209	100.0	21,058	100.0	130,977	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	516	2.4	2,131	2.0	413	2.0	2,305	1.8
Lung & Bronchus	2,982	14.1	28,022	26.1	5,734	27.2	39,998	30.5
Prostate					1,053	5.0	3,031	2.3
Breast	4,925	23.3	20,544	19.2				
Colorectal	1,782	8.4	6,589	6.1	2,129	10.1	10,439	8.0
Bladder	121	0.6	830	0.8	91	0.4	2,767	2.1
Head & Neck	214	1.0	1,713	1.6	1,148	5.5	6,159	4.7
Non-Hodgkin	1,165	5.5	3,292	3.1	1,121	5.3	7,061	5.4
Melanoma			2,207	2.1			4,220	3.2
Cervix	1,190	5.6	4,032	3.8				
All Other Cancers	8,668	41.0	39,980	37.3	9,693	46.0	57,139	43.6

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) All Cancers total includes years lost in males with breast cancer and Blacks with melanoma

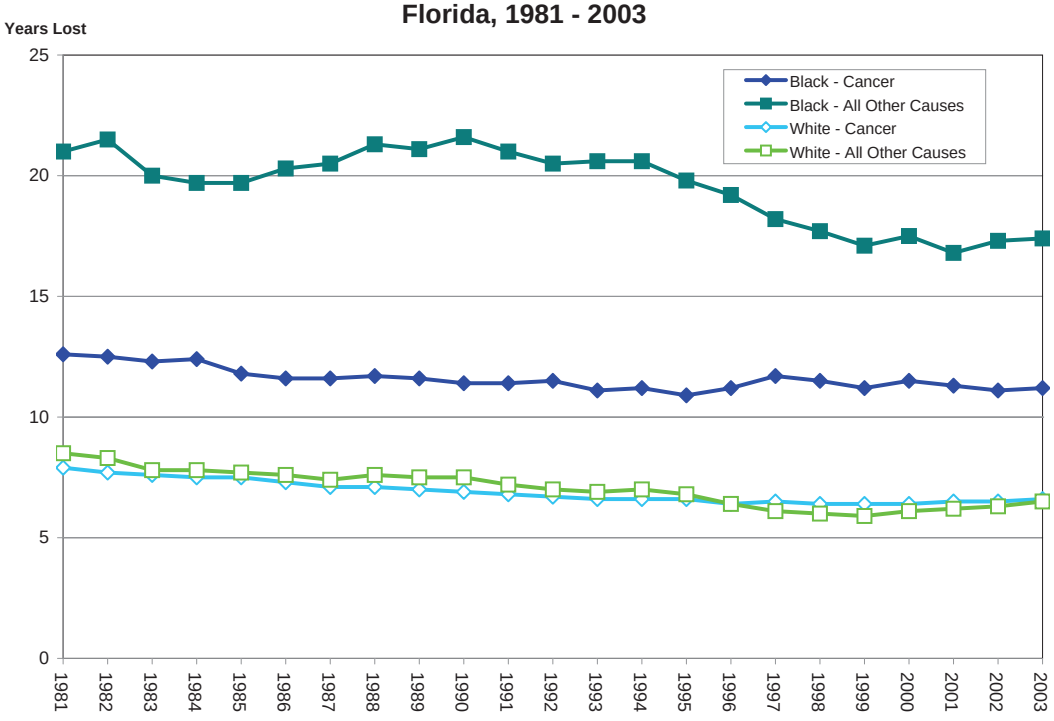
(2) Years lost to childhood cancers are included in totals for specific cancer sites.

Figure 25. Average Years of Potential Life Lost per Death by Race, Florida, 2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 26. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 1981 - 2003



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

Acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the trachea, lung and bronchus, lip, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, urinary bladder, kidney and renal pelvis, and stomach are known to be associated with tobacco use.

The risk of dying from these cancers depends on an individual's smoking status, sex, age, environmental exposure, genetics, and the timing and quality of treatment. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the relative risks of death for current smokers range from 1.13 times higher for acute myeloid leukemia among females, to 23 times higher for cancers of the trachea, lung, and bronchus among males than their counterparts who never smoked. The relative risks reduce significantly among former smokers. Quitting smoking can significantly reduce the risks for these cancers. See the CDC web site at apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/ for more details.

INCIDENCE

In 2003, 34,458 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida. The age-adjusted incidence rates for tobacco-related cancers was lower among Whites than Blacks in 1981. Racial disparities were apparent by 1999, with higher rates among Whites.

- Among males, age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 19 percent in Blacks and decreased by 8 percent in Whites over the 23-year period.

- Among females, the age-adjusted incidence rate decreased by 7 percent among Blacks, but increased by 20 percent in Whites over the 23-year period.

MORTALITY

In 2003, 20,016 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida. Among these cancer deaths, 90.5 percent (18,120) occurred among people age 35 and older, which might be attributable to tobacco use. According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2003 and the relative risk of dying from cancers due to cigarette smoking, approximately 64.3 percent (11,659) of 18,120 deaths were attributable to tobacco use. The number of smoking attributable deaths ranged from five in Glades County to 1,009 in Broward County. The proportion of deaths attributable to tobacco use varied from 44 percent in Holmes County to 86 percent in Lafayette County.

- A total of 196,381 years of life potentially lost in 2003 were due to 11,659 smoking attributable deaths. On average, one smoking attributable death accounted for 16.8 years of life lost.

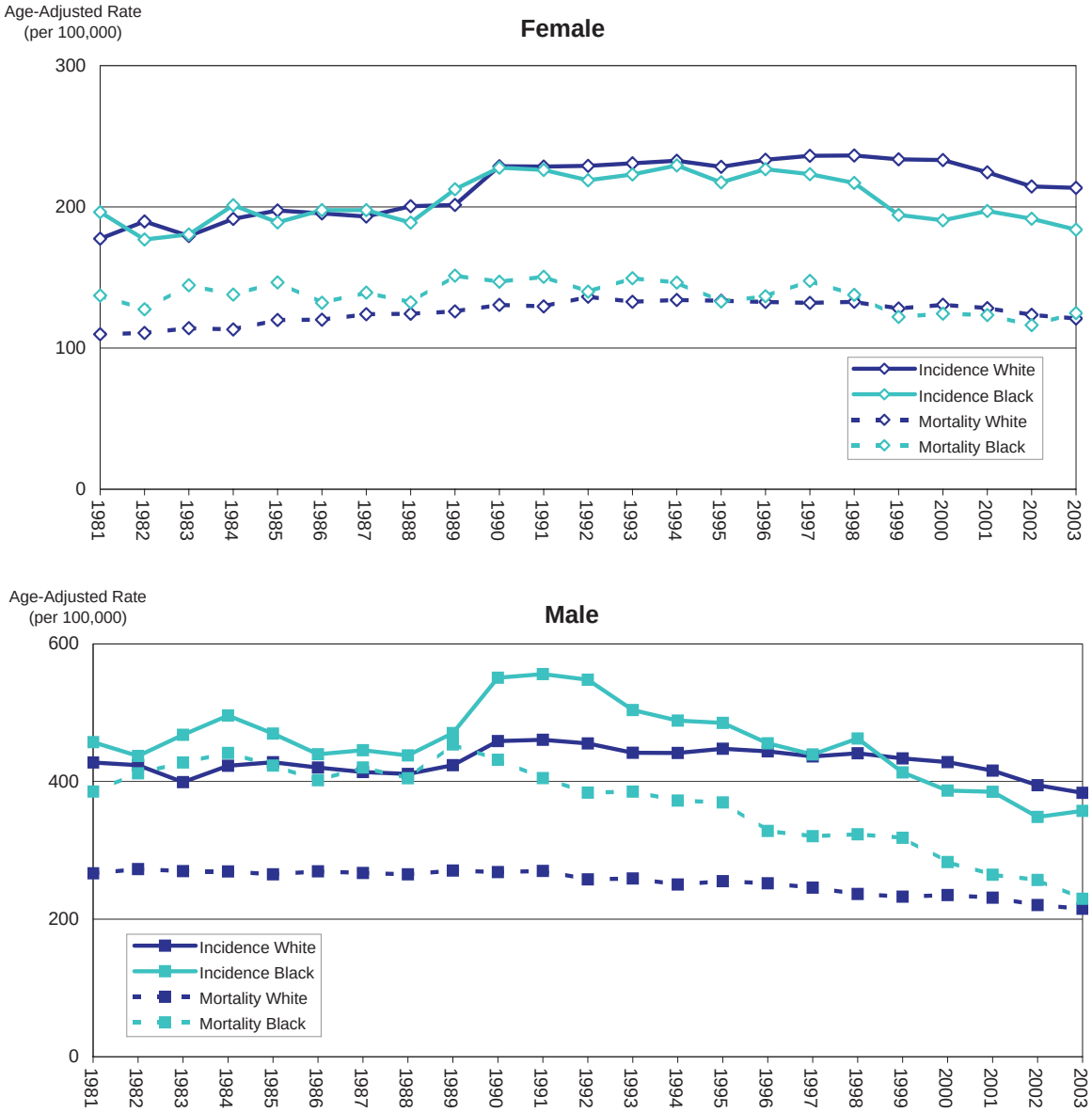
- Over the decade of the 1980s, Blacks had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers than Whites. Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have decreased in both Black males and Black females since the 1990s. The previous disparity in mortality between Blacks and Whites is diminishing.

- The mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers decreased by 7 percent in Black females, and by 40 percent among Black males from 1981 through 2003. During the same period, mortality rates increased by 10 percent among White females and decreased by 17 percent among White males.

- During the 23-year period, racial gaps in mortality narrowed and sometimes reversed. Black females had a mortality rate 24 percent higher than White females in 1981. By 2003, the rate for Black females was 5 percent lower than for White females.

- At its peak in 1981, the mortality rate for Black males was 67 percent higher than the rate for White males. By 2003, the racial gap had decreased to 7 percent.

Figure 27. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race for Age > 34, Florida 1981-2003



(1) Tobacco-related cancers are: lung and bronchus, pancreas, esophagus, stomach, bladder, kidney and renal pelivs, oral cavity, lip, larynx, pharynx, trachea, cervix, and acute myeloid leukemia.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

Table 31. Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost(1), Florida, 2003

County	Deaths from Tobacco-Related Cancers	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL
Florida	**18,120**	**11,659**	**196,381**
Alachua	162	100	1,819
Baker	21	13	270
Bay	145	88	1,593
Bradford	19	11	187
Brevard	634	409	6,792
Broward	1,594	1,009	15,845
Calhoun	25	18	316
Charlotte	266	171	2,540
Citrus	265	177	2,832
Clay	160	105	1,960
Collier	294	194	3,083
Columbia	80	53	1,052
Dade	1,584	901	15,663
Desoto	32	20	353
Dixie	26	18	372
Duval	722	463	8,620
Escambia	329	208	3,938
Flagler	83	55	876
Franklin	21	14	261
Gadsden	51	31	623
Gilchrist	20	16	246
Glades	8	5	99
Gulf	20	12	200
Hamilton	18	11	190
Hardee	21	14	282
Hendry	22	15	274
Hernando	276	190	2,975
Highlands	178	121	1,917
Hillsborough	876	577	10,562
Holmes	16	7	138
Indian River	194	136	2,035
Jackson	47	29	486
Jefferson	17	14	228
Lafayette	7	6	94
Lake	375	243	3,907
Lee	621	409	6,759
Leon	166	97	1,796
Levy	55	39	663
Liberty	7	5	81
Madison	21	15	244
Manatee	373	236	3,942
Marion	471	306	4,889
Martin	222	149	2,232
Monroe	85	55	1,056
Nassau	68	44	773
Okaloosa	166	108	1,852
Okeechobee	55	36	571
Orange	688	432	7,937
Osceola	172	115	2,140
Palm Beach	1,374	872	13,208
Pasco	613	410	6,818
Pinellas	1,291	867	14,522
Polk	617	417	7,271
Putnam	117	77	1,438
Santa Rosa	126	80	1,405
Sarasota	529	340	5,388
Seminole	279	182	3,192
St. Johns	127	78	1,441
St. Lucie	316	213	3,541
Sumter	95	62	1,011
Suwannee	59	43	737
Taylor	20	12	259
Union	32	23	616
Volusia	642	407	6,604
Wakulla	25	20	386
Walton	49	32	565
Washington	31	24	412

(1) In people age 35 and older.

Source of Data: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the Office of Vital Statistics

PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System has collected data on current cigarette smoking since 1986. Current smoker is defined as a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his/her life and smoked on some days or all days in the past 30 days.

- In 2005, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 21.7 percent, higher than the national average (20.5 percent). The prevalence has decreased by 23 percent from 28 percent in 1986.
- The prevalence was higher among younger adults, those with lower educational attainment, and in persons who had no healthcare coverage than among older, better-educated, or insured Floridians.
- The prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups by 34 percent among Black males, 39 percent among Black females, 19 percent among White females, and 13 percent among White males from 1986 to 2005.
- The prevalence decreased in all age groups: by 19 percent among people age between 18 and 39, by 28 percent among people age between 40 and 64, and by 24 percent among people age 65 and older from 1986 to 2005.
- From 1986 to 2005, the prevalence decreased by 29 percent among people with more than high school education, four times the decrease (8 percent) among people with less than high school education.
- From 1991 to 2005, the prevalence of current smoking decreased by 21 percent among people with health care insurance, while it increased by 10 percent among people without a health care insurance.

Table 32. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults Age 18 and Older, Florida, 2005

	Sample Size	Prevalence	95% CI	
Florida	8149	21.7	20.3	23.0
Sex				
Female	5112	18.8	17.3	20.3
Male	3037	24.7	22.4	27.0
Race				
Black	756	18.0	13.8	22.1
White	6562	23.4	21.8	24.9
Race & Sex				
Black Female	533	11.9	8.4	15.5
White Female	4097	21.6	19.7	23.4
Black Male	223	26.4	18.2	34.6
White Male	2465	25.3	22.8	27.9
Health Insurance				
Yes	6822	18.3	16.9	19.6
No	1289	34.5	30.6	38.5
Age				
18-44	1979	25.8	23.0	28.6
45-64	3718	24.7	22.7	26.6
65+	2380	9.4	7.8	11.0
Education				
< High School	950	26.8	22.7	31.0
HS Graduate	2538	25.7	23.1	28.4
> High School	2252	23.3	20.8	25.9
Household Income				
<$25,000	2263	25.4	22.7	28.1
$25,000-$49,999	2214	24.4	21.6	27.2
$50,000-$74,999	1063	20.0	16.6	23.4
$75,000+	1406	17.8	14.9	20.6

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 28: Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults by Sex and Race, Florida, 1986-2005

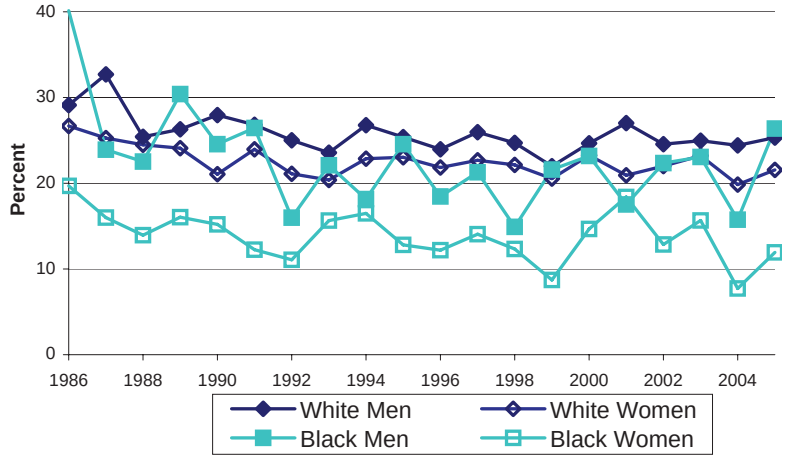


Figure 29: Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults by Age Group, Florida, 1986-2005

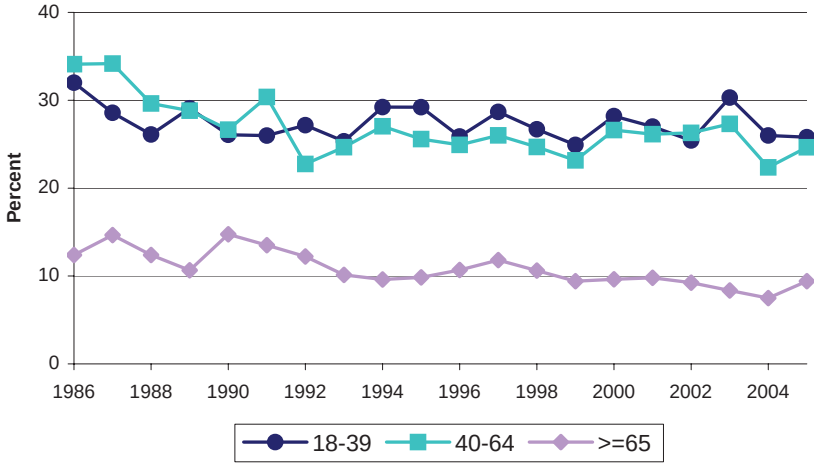
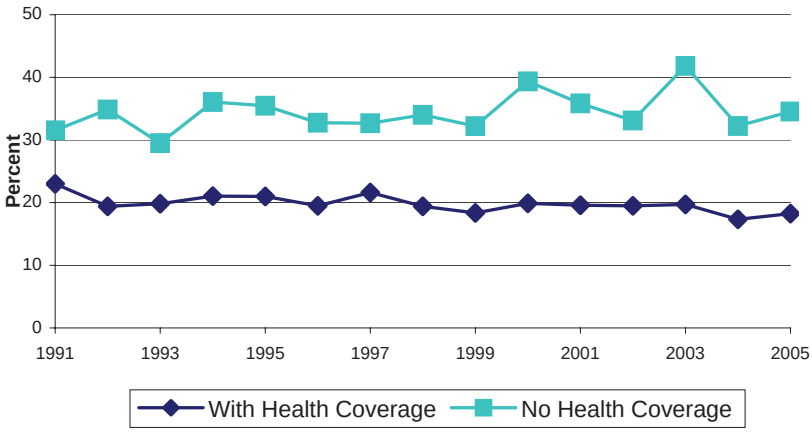


Figure 30: Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults by Health Coverage Florida, 1991-2005



HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

HOSPITALIZATIONS

- A total of 86,006 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported in 2003. The top nine cancers accounted for 48 percent of all cancer hospitalizations.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for nearly a quarter of all cancer hospitalizations in Florida; 10,659 hospitalizations (13 percent) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 9,945 (12 percent) for colorectal cancer.
- Among hospitalizations for cancers, females had more hospitalizations for all cancers combined. However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the major cancer sites discussed in this report.
- Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (13 percent versus 11 percent) and colorectal cancer (12 percent versus 11 percent).
- Among males, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than did Blacks for bladder cancer (6 percent versus 2 percent), but fewer for prostate cancer (12 percent versus 16 percent) and lung and bronchus cancer (12 percent versus 16 percent).
- Among females, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (12 percent versus 8 percent), but fewer for cervical cancer (2 percent versus 4 percent).
- Brevard, Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, and Volusia counties each had more than 2,500 cancer hospitalizations in 2003. The total cancer hospitalizations in these most populous counties in the state accounted for 58 percent of total cancer hospitalizations.

Table 33. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	86,006	10,659	5,189	4,807	9,945	2,845	1,937	3,042	263	943
Female	43,725	4,872		4,807	4,909	673	544	1,388	110	943
Male	42,281	5,787	5,189		5,036	2,172	1,393	1,654	153	
Black	8,967	976	639	582	939	143	219	284		188
White	74,295	9,443	4,391	4,075	8,728	2,648	1,628	2,648	263	755
Black female	4,833	365		582	492	47	50	144		188
White female	37,433	4,410		4,075	4,278	611	473	1,193	110	755
Black male	4,134	611	639		447	96	169	140		
White male	36,862	5,033	4,391		4,450	2,037	1,155	1,455	153	

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 34. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**86,006**	**10,659**	**5,189**	**4,807**	**9,945**	**2,845**	**1,937**	**3,042**	**263**	**943**
Alachua	880	108	69	74	81	24	22	32	^	^
Baker	79	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	674	95	70	39	76	19	13	18	^	^
Bradford	99	16	*	*	13	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2,910	362	146	156	334	116	61	107	^	30
Broward	8,702	1,136	383	470	955	329	185	384	20	84
Calhoun	52	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,078	129	88	66	126	40	20	30	^	^
Citrus	818	129	74	36	120	22	22	26	^	^
Clay	588	95	25	27	86	^	12	12	^	^
Collier	1,325	132	96	45	142	44	32	52	^	18
Columbia	306	41	15	20	34	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,535	1,161	624	753	1,341	349	263	425	33	218
DeSoto	184	28	14	^	27	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	66	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,066	439	172	99	349	73	83	89	*	47
Escambia	1,261	177	77	56	124	35	31	48	*	*
Flagler	483	64	41	49	58	14	^	14	^	*
Franklin	55	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	197	18	20	17	16	^	14	^	^	^
Gilchrist	60	12	^	^	11	^	*	^	^	^
Glades	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	72	12	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	47	^	^	^	*	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	115	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	136	29	^	^	16	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	920	147	54	40	108	41	18	21	^	16
Highlands	613	75	51	51	72	31	13	14	^	11
Hillsborough	4,490	484	209	219	490	129	101	147	11	75
Holmes	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	653	75	46	24	114	17	17	24	^	^
Jackson	115	16	^	^	22	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,859	210	182	113	222	45	59	66	^	13
Lee	2,573	306	246	111	303	72	57	110	^	21
Leon	857	79	72	54	89	14	25	33	^	^
Levy	195	25	13	^	25	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	75	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,757	227	104	129	232	64	39	54	^	^
Marion	1,749	250	157	145	221	44	26	46	^	13
Martin	941	124	53	18	114	25	29	38	^	^
Monroe	412	64	20	25	52	11	14	^	^	^
Nassau	258	46	16	^	33	^	^	13	^	^
Okaloosa	637	86	38	37	91	23	14	16	^	^
Okeechobee	232	29	12	^	16	13	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,018	477	272	262	415	82	98	143	26	81
Osceola	850	118	54	48	76	19	19	23	^	^
Palm Beach	7,295	866	316	421	775	342	147	303	23	48
Pasco	2,243	292	118	115	274	105	39	60	^	33
Pinellas	5,204	682	300	309	685	190	118	168	13	59
Polk	2,745	356	147	115	312	125	59	105	15	32
Putnam	404	73	24	30	45	^	^	14	^	^
Saint Johns	760	92	38	55	83	22	21	18	^	^
Saint Lucie	1,133	151	64	34	134	56	27	55	^	14
Santa Rosa	525	69	34	30	62	18	23	13	^	^
Sarasota	2,268	286	184	129	277	75	34	71	12	^
Seminole	1,578	188	131	93	138	60	26	71	^	25
Sumter	228	36	19	16	28	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	193	27	^	18	23	^	^	12	^	^
Taylor	89	^	12	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Union	142	23	^	^	12	11	13	^	^	^
Volusia	2,657	354	169	129	352	40	65	81	^	15
Wakulla	107	^	^	11	11	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	181	22	14	15	25	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	73	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed

- The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined in 2003 was 501 per 100,000. The hospitalization rate ranged from 211 per 100,000 in Holmes County to 1,030 per 100,000 in Union County.

- The statewide hospitalization rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus was 62 per 100,000. The rate was highest in Union County (167 per 100,000) and lowest in Jefferson County (22 per 100,000).

- The hospitalization rate for prostate cancer was 62 per 100,000 males in Florida, with the lowest rate in Jackson County (23 per 100,000) and the highest in Lake County (155 per 100,000).

- The hospitalization rate for female breast cancer was 55 per 100,000 females in Florida, with the lowest in Jackson County (9 per 100,000) and the highest in Flagler County (150 per 100,000).

- The statewide hospitalization rate for colorectal cancer was 58 per 100,000. The rate was the lowest in Hamilton County (14 per 100,000) and the highest in Liberty County (110 per 100,000).

Length of Hospital Stay

The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consume a large portion of available healthcare resources. In 2003, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 609,516 days.

- The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was 7.1 days. The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients at 9.4 days, and the shortest was for breast cancer patients at 2.6 days.

- The total LOS for colorectal cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus was 176,316 days, approximately 30 percent of the LOS of all cancers combined.

- Patients from Florida's seven most populous counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas), who accounted for 48 percent of new cancer cases, stayed in the hospital a total of 318,707 days, more than 54 percent of LOS in Florida.

Table 35. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**501**	**62**	**62**	**55**	**58**	**17**	**11**	**18**	**2**	**11**
Alachua	379	47	61	62	35	10	9	14	^	^
Baker	337	60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	434	61	91	50	49	12	8	12	^	^
Bradford	366	59	46	^	48	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	570	71	58	60	65	23	12	21	^	12
Broward	510	67	46	53	56	19	11	23	2	10
Calhoun	385	104	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	705	84	120	83	82	26	13	20	^	^
Citrus	647	102	122	55	95	17	17	21	^	^
Clay	374	60	32	34	55	^	8	8	^	^
Collier	448	45	65	30	48	15	11	18	^	12
Columbia	517	69	49	69	57	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	490	49	55	62	57	15	11	18	2	18
DeSoto	543	83	74	^	80	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	447	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	369	53	43	23	42	9	10	11	^	11
Escambia	415	58	51	37	41	12	10	16	^	^
Flagler	773	102	137	150	93	22	^	22	^	^
Franklin	522	104	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	423	39	90	70	34	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	384	77	^	^	70	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	232	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	459	76	^	^	76	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	335	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	419	^	81	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	370	79	^	^	44	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	650	104	80	54	76	29	13	15	^	22
Highlands	675	83	116	109	79	34	14	15	^	24
Hillsborough	414	45	39	40	45	12	9	14	1	14
Holmes	211	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	536	62	78	38	94	14	14	20	^	^
Jackson	234	33	^	^	45	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	477	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	325	^	^	.	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	765	86	155	90	91	19	24	27	^	10
Lee	515	61	101	43	61	14	11	22	^	8
Leon	334	31	59	40	35	5	10	13	^	^
Levy	529	68	73	^	68	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	483	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	391	57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	608	79	75	86	80	22	14	19	^	^
Marion	615	88	115	98	78	15	9	16	^	9
Martin	696	92	80	26	84	18	21	28	^	^
Monroe	512	80	47	66	65	14	17	^	^	^
Nassau	406	72	51	^	52	^	^	20	^	^
Okaloosa	350	47	41	41	50	13	8	9	^	^
Okeechobee	621	78	60	^	43	35	^	^	^	^
Orange	406	48	56	52	42	8	10	14	3	16
Osceola	398	55	51	44	36	9	9	11	^	^
Palm Beach	599	71	54	67	64	28	12	25	2	8
Pasco	593	77	65	58	72	28	10	16	^	17
Pinellas	553	72	67	63	73	20	13	18	2	12
Polk	534	69	58	44	61	24	11	20	3	12
Putnam	560	101	68	82	62	^	^	19	^	^
Saint Johns	538	65	55	76	59	16	15	13	^	^
Saint Lucie	530	71	61	31	63	26	13	26	^	13
Santa Rosa	404	53	52	46	48	14	18	10	^	^
Sarasota	647	82	111	70	79	21	10	20	4	^
Seminole	398	47	67	46	35	15	7	18	^	12
Sumter	359	57	57	53	44	^	^	^	^	3
Suwannee	515	72	^	94	61	^	^	32	^	^
Taylor	428	^	111	^	53	^	^	^	^	^
Union	1,030	167	^	^	87	80	94	^	^	^
Volusia	562	75	74	53	74	8	14	17	^	6
Wakulla	426	^	^	91	44	^	^	12	^	^
Walton	381	46	58	64	53	^	^	8	^	^
Washington	332	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
(1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

^ cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed

Table 36. Total Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay for Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay										
Florida	**609,516**	**85,023**	**16,887**	**12,539**	**91,293**	**16,189**	**13,913**	**28,547**	**1,071**	**4,423**
Female	301,303	38,960		12,539	45,165	4,216	3,851	12,968	550	4,423
Male	308,213	46,063	16,887		46,128	11,973	10,062	15,579	521	
Black	74,206	8,909	2,602	2,169	9,538	1,026	2,101	3,115	.	1,048
White	525,138	74,178	13,756	9,924	79,184	14,938	11,299	24,181	1,071	3,178
Black Female	38,025	3,255		2,169	4,971	325	514	1,557		1,048
White Female	262,569	35,099		9,924	38,966	3,811	3,247	10,802	550	3,178
Black Male	36,181	5,654	2,602		4,567	701	1,587	1,558		
White Male	262,569	39,079	13,756		40,218	11,127	8,052	13,379	521	
Average length of stay per hospitalization										
Florida	**7.1**	**8.0**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**9.2**	**5.7**	**7.2**	**9.4**	**4.1**	**4.7**
Female	6.9	8.0		2.6	9.2	6.3	7.1	9.3	5.0	4.7
Male	7.3	8.0	3.3		9.2	5.5	7.2	9.4	3.4	
Black	8.3	9.1	4.1	3.7	10.2	7.2	9.6	11.0		5.6
White	7.1	7.9	3.1	2.4	9.1	5.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	4.2
Black Female	7.9	8.9		3.7	10.1	6.9	10.3	10.8		5.6
White Female	7.0	8.0		2.4	9.1	6.2	6.9	9.1	5.0	4.2
Black Male	8.8	9.3	4.1		10.2	7.3	9.4	11.1		
White Male	7.1	7.8	3.1		9.0	5.5	7.0	9.2	3.4	

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
(1) Length of stay is number of days.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately $2.8 billion hospital charges for in-patient hospital care in 2003. Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to $5.9 billion.

- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer ($421 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus ($380 million) accounted for 28 percent of hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2003.
- The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were $546 million. Screening tests are available and recommended for early diagnosis and treatment of these cancers, and could reduce the costs.
- The average charge for each cancer hospitalization was $33,425. The average hospital charge was the highest for treatment of colorectal cancer at $43,453, and lowest for treatment for breast cancer at $21,005.
- The hospital charges for all cancers combined varied with county population, from $975,125 in Lafayette County to $423 million in Miami-Dade County.

Table 37. Total Length of Stay for Hospitalization for Cancer by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**609,516**	**85,023**	**16,887**	**12,539**	**91,293**	**16,189**	**13,913**	**28,547**	**1,071**	**4,423**
Alachua	6,291	723	198	188	826	151	170	451	^	13
Baker	503	79	25	^	101	^	17	21	^	^
Bay	3,833	709	166	60	562	123	67	97	^	20
Bradford	759	150	27	18	115	18	^	34	^	^
Brevard	20,387	2,753	506	390	2,999	651	401	963	13	99
Broward	62,955	9,405	1,406	1,537	9,121	1,732	1,461	3,508	103	436
Calhoun	290	86	29	15	53	^	^	12	^	^
Charlotte	7,011	1,098	225	156	1,409	161	124	269	^	14
Citrus	5,284	795	239	63	1,076	133	175	250	14	20
Clay	4,169	716	85	72	813	48	68	63	^	14
Collier	8,299	960	264	84	1,283	237	192	298	^	65
Columbia	2,435	337	42	45	363	54	40	56	^	17
Miami-Dade	89,363	10,188	2,212	2,343	12,618	2,135	2,503	4,426	131	1,101
DeSoto	1,183	205	29	17	203	21	24	^	^	^
Dixie	514	35	11	19	42	40	^	^	^	^
Duval	23,887	3,730	734	253	3,506	591	630	871	17	179
Escambia	9,598	1,509	280	145	1,381	317	179	507	^	59
Flagler	2,618	389	148	74	403	94	40	126	^	22
Franklin	313	79	^	^	35	^	^	17	^	43
Gadsden	1,235	161	55	56	160	42	86	16	^	35
Gilchrist	413	65	^	^	107	16	^	^	^	^
Glades	178	23	^	^	44	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	463	84	14	^	109	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	331	67	^	^	35	10	^	^	^	16
Hardee	703	40	49	11	58	34	^	42	^	11
Hendry	849	151	15	^	127	22	^	21	^	^
Hernando	5,808	1,036	152	179	976	192	142	135	^	42
Highlands	4,099	638	177	110	593	216	81	99	^	32
Hillsborough	35,238	4,530	765	696	4,656	907	833	1,565	62	295
Holmes	251	39	^	27	42	^	^	29	^	.
Indian River	4,357	530	143	39	1,026	91	81	266	^	11
Jackson	887	127	28	^	169	^	^	40	^	^
Jefferson	390	23	13	24	43	13	^	40	^	^
Lafayette	208	^	^	^	67	13	^	.	^	.
Lake	12,738	1,659	551	255	1,881	272	468	659	13	42
Lee	15,804	2,317	664	235	2,400	423	346	913	37	91
Leon	5,561	465	213	140	812	108	236	284	21	11
Levy	1,533	185	48	13	235	49	35	24	^	^
Liberty	226	^	12	^	67	^	^	38	^	^
Madison	433	91	12	^	42	34	11	41	10	^
Manatee	11,197	1,639	295	249	2,040	332	293	419	^	28
Marion	11,740	1,901	454	238	2,001	355	179	450	13	49
Martin	6,219	945	246	44	843	114	181	335	16	29
Monroe	2,999	597	94	52	457	42	78	49	^	15
Nassau	1,744	400	52	21	277	29	30	106	^	^
Okaloosa	4,320	688	101	104	857	137	49	135	12	50
Okeechobee	1,563	207	27	23	149	27	14	80	^	7
Orange	30,636	4,150	859	713	4,201	612	690	1,367	162	444
Osceola	6,467	1,138	149	138	787	124	143	247	^	23
Palm Beach	49,698	6,255	1,073	1,163	6,954	1,522	927	2,661	72	264
Pasco	14,802	2,070	376	285	2,374	520	199	597	21	115
Pinellas	36,093	5,268	978	692	6,438	1,173	712	1,547	40	263
Polk	20,359	2,718	475	230	2,839	507	293	1,345	45	122
Putnam	2,715	547	86	50	374	62	48	123	^	2
Saint Johns	5,071	734	96	114	858	98	153	144	10	10
Saint Lucie	7,728	1,181	248	88	1,243	289	217	271	15	41
Santa Rosa	3,937	657	129	61	484	98	121	119	^	9
Sarasota	13,586	1,858	435	260	2,228	315	181	535	50	47
Seminole	11,451	1,673	371	234	1,281	434	264	756	56	98
Sumter	1,523	226	78	34	236	14	30	^	^	3
Suwannee	1,207	224	15	34	166	33	^	71	^	^
Taylor	527	66	38	17	95	^	15	.	.	^
Union	1,150	225	48	^	100	18	66	94	41	^
Volusia	19,027	3,115	533	303	3,044	344	471	848	19	59
Wakulla	675	60	16	39	74	^	10	23	^	^
Walton	1,207	235	38	39	236	11	^	21	^	^
Washington	478	65	12	^	99	^	88	^	^	21

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Cells containing data of less than 10 days are not displayed.

Table 38. Total Charges (1) for Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**2,819.0**	**379.9**	**126.1**	**97.4**	**421.2**	**83.3**	**70.3**	**120.3**	**7.0**	**23.3**
Male	1,432.9	207.7	17.3		214.3	62.4	51.0	65.7	4.3	
Female	1,386.1	172.2		97.4	206.9	20.9	19.3	54.6	2.7	23.3
White	2,417.3	335.9	108.8	83.9	367.3	77.2	58.3	103.4	7.0	17.6
Black	309.7	35.0	17.3	13.6	41.6	4.8	8.9	12.2		4.8
White male	1,237.4	179.1	108.8		188.0	58.1	41.8	57.5	4.3	
White female	1,179.9	156.8		83.8	179.3	19.1	16.5	46.0	2.7	17.6
Black male	149.8	22.5	17.3		19.9	3.5	6.8	6.2		
Black female	159.9	12.5		13.6	21.7	1.3	2.1	6.0		4.8

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
(1) Charges are shown in millions of dollars.

Table 39. Average Charge(1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**33,425**	**36,270**	**25,120**	**21,005**	**43,453**	**29,660**	**36,960**	**41,267**	**26,536**	**23,742**
Male	34,668	36,560	25,120		43,788	29,097	37,248	41,768	28,290	
Female	32,230	35,626		21,005	43,112	31,485	36,222	40,680	24,412	23,742
White	33,139	36,166	24,783	20,588	43,129	29,528	36,396	40,584	26,536	23,361
Black	35,532	36,851	27,050	23,550	45,912	34,137	42,177	45,793		26,210
White male	34,298	36,211	24,783		43,445	28,875	36,768	41,289	28,290	
White female	32,006	36,115		20,588	42,803	31,711	35,484	39,735	24,412	23,361
Black male	37,364	37,829	27,050		46,266	37,150	41,659	47,600		
Black female	33,970	35,209		23,550	45,591	27,915	43,949	44,079		26,210

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Table 40. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**2,819,013**	**379,927**	**130,295**	**101,034**	**421,193**	**83,316**	**70,335**	**120,292**	**6,985**	**23,269**
Alachua	26,923	2,720	1,897	1,440	3,475	724	582	1,462	21	104
Baker	2,238	320	190	.	525	36	153	98	.	.
Bay	20,869	3,008	1,778	758	2,975	600	419	515	31	137
Bradford	3,138	454	176	92	336	81	54	192	47	.
Brevard	84,107	10,661	3,592	3,002	12,249	3,179	1,961	3,480	105	534
Broward	303,607	43,328	11,154	11,240	43,920	10,039	8,353	16,681	464	2,010
Calhoun	1,322	333	102	182	199	11	13	17	.	.
Charlotte	34,696	5,321	2,228	1,502	6,033	1,001	688	1,135	11	104
Citrus	24,394	3,250	1,949	563	4,981	717	1,031	682	87	44
Clay	23,133	3,687	829	684	4,877	384	493	300	92	115
Collier	38,407	4,562	2,064	941	5,556	968	756	1,508	.	326
Columbia	8,331	1,564	367	370	1,641	163	186	238	20	119
Miami-Dade	423,176	44,451	19,789	19,730	61,137	10,583	12,512	17,311	884	6,153
DeSoto	5,373	879	465	108	938	194	135	19	.	.
Dixie	2,567	197	98	151	208	260	36	.	.	.
Duval	101,278	15,025	4,389	1,927	15,221	2,828	2,959	3,972	176	948
Escambia	36,565	5,963	1,572	972	4,337	880	872	1,918	16	237
Flagler	11,613	1,667	879	627	1,618	398	172	524	.	100
Franklin	1,289	288	.	11	181	.	.	63	9	43
Gadsden	4,903	656	263	294	694	137	442	61	.	54
Gilchrist	1,914	313	89	56	353	81	10	8	.	.
Glades	1,009	176	.	.	175	.	28	84	.	.
Gulf	2,020	340	124	53	333	8	40	19	.	15
Hamilton	1,315	229	46	38	132	34	6	.	.	110
Hardee	3,171	159	308	106	240	164	47	226	44	45
Hendry	4,547	824	123	56	641	99	.	131	24	56
Hernando	35,853	5,996	1,564	1,229	6,634	1,387	868	886	35	380
Highlands	19,009	2,388	1,332	995	3,052	1,299	375	393	34	174
Hillsborough	163,048	20,230	5,894	5,163	22,070	4,605	3,717	6,591	296	1,757
Holmes	1,320	202	55	221	140	34	.	175	.	.
Indian River	19,732	2,264	1,319	480	4,181	585	557	819	41	83
Jackson	3,123	530	172	14	606	34	.	132	16	16
Jefferson	1,584	93	70	116	186	37	19	122	.	8
Lafayette	975	.	71	.	258	54	.	.	.	.
Lake	52,652	6,672	3,693	1,778	8,081	1,228	1,783	2,300	135	212
Lee	73,162	10,068	5,148	2,149	10,719	1,934	1,742	3,816	213	404
Leon	21,504	1,985	1,055	797	3,483	428	920	1,318	69	53
Levy	6,680	585	447	134	1,314	263	284	142	15	21
Liberty	977	19	40	35	303	.	.	100	.	.
Madison	1,899	297	55	28	239	168	53	119	171	.
Manatee	51,548	7,278	2,320	2,018	8,480	1,843	1,564	1,787	82	215
Marion	51,201	7,858	4,405	2,366	7,659	1,102	600	2,017	128	363
Martin	31,799	4,991	1,356	386	4,250	720	834	1,167	208	127
Monroe	14,385	2,535	672	562	2,145	280	445	218	80	120
Nassau	6,759	1,156	394	107	1,358	111	182	417	34	15
Okaloosa	25,831	4,217	1,234	1,090	4,888	866	410	574	141	229
Okeechobee	7,580	1,070	256	198	769	189	79	569	.	18
Orange	135,534	17,886	5,600	5,250	17,739	2,974	3,301	5,973	750	1,892
Osceola	31,673	5,525	1,150	1,155	4,669	467	903	1,089	10	132
Palm Beach	243,428	32,132	8,882	9,467	33,993	8,273	5,481	11,631	498	1,396
Pasco	79,760	11,832	3,086	2,354	13,591	3,308	1,244	2,477	199	691
Pinellas	171,016	23,793	6,613	6,320	28,766	5,851	3,747	6,858	282	1,455
Polk	87,271	11,428	3,605	1,960	13,086	3,084	1,717	5,343	459	594
Putnam	11,143	2,430	567	372	1,772	109	227	595	.	12
Saint Johns	23,519	3,132	799	966	3,955	545	887	497	146	64
Saint Lucie	40,259	5,739	1,786	764	6,459	1,977	1,033	1,646	124	234
Santa Rosa	15,001	2,732	613	497	1,976	382	637	548	23	53
Sarasota	61,702	8,767	3,937	1,993	9,529	1,695	937	2,716	281	230
Seminole	50,722	7,117	2,630	1,951	5,845	2,137	830	2,669	245	561
Sumter	6,290	1,152	395	219	993	83	157	45	.	16
Suwannee	5,894	1,053	173	240	870	140	25	406	21	.
Taylor	2,402	269	300	99	486	103	73	.	.	28
Union	5,699	1,199	374	30	529	176	559	279	92	51
Volusia	74,187	11,249	3,214	2,078	11,120	1,174	2,036	2,923	93	291
Wakulla	3,058	260	95	200	479	11	72	109	.	.
Walton	5,967	1,047	340	328	1,107	91	63	183	35	.
Washington	1,964	375	112	25	438	1	26	.	.	117

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
"." Data based on less than 10 admissions have been excluded.
(1) Charges are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Table 41. Average Charge (1) per Hospitalization for Cancer by County, Florida, 2003

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**33,425**	**36,270**	**25,120**	**21,005**	**43,453**	**29,660**	**36,960**	**41,267**	**26,536**	**23,742**
Alachua	31,342	25,184	27,493	19,462	44,545	31,490	27,735	54,146	10,670	20,744
Baker	28,690	22,877	27,161		52,474	18,250	152,547	24,404		
Bay	31,147	31,668	25,394	19,433	39,672	31,570	32,258	28,626	31,367	17,128
Bradford	32,352	30,262	25,198	13,197	27,960	13,532	26,773	64,028	47,143	
Brevard	29,133	29,532	24,606	19,243	36,783	27,405	32,150	33,461	17,733	17,796
Broward	35,904	39,211	29,122	23,965	47,947	30,890	46,404	45,954	23,117	24,513
Calhoun	25,426	23,812	14,615	25,995	28,433	10,632	13,000	8,453		
Charlotte	32,887	42,912	25,316	22,750	50,274	25,031	34,391	39,134	10,594	17,307
Citrus	29,931	25,191	26,337	15,640	41,511	32,611	46,860	27,280	28,903	22,085
Clay	40,022	39,220	33,148	25,320	58,765	54,878	41,114	24,963	92,092	28,705
Collier	29,476	35,366	21,503	20,900	40,262	22,502	25,211	29,574		18,113
Columbia	28,145	38,139	24,448	18,510	49,723	23,264	31,068	39,731	19,533	16,986
Miami-Dade	37,807	39,582	31,714	26,236	47,466	30,855	48,685	43,713	26,336	28,356
DeSoto	29,521	32,564	33,234	13,453	34,734	32,347	26,924	9,452		
Dixie	39,488	28,147	32,618	21,631	34,730	86,564	35,624			
Duval	33,748	34,862	25,669	19,463	44,899	39,274	36,084	45,656	35,167	20,180
Escambia	29,417	34,077	20,413	17,349	35,844	25,875	28,114	40,799	7,821	23,701
Flagler	24,193	26,054	21,433	12,790	27,891	30,621	42,929	37,404		33,482
Franklin	23,871	26,168		11,411	30,125			20,980	8,707	21,703
Gadsden	25,014	36,422	13,158	17,313	43,398	19,514	31,550	12,251		18,147
Gilchrist	32,994	26,052	22,277	18,602	39,180	20,183	10,257	8,089		
Glades	40,366	58,758			43,770		13,751	42,249		
Gulf	28,456	28,351	24,831	26,316	30,276	7,941	20,033	18,881		15,309
Hamilton	27,985	25,415	22,968	19,199	65,874	11,242	5,804			27,524
Hardee	28,315	17,691	25,669	15,111	40,062	23,430	23,548	75,252	21,889	15,035
Hendry	33,679	28,413	15,356	18,686	40,085	32,842		43,663	24,126	18,817
Hernando	39,705	41,069	28,958	31,508	63,790	33,820	48,197	42,187	17,434	23,721
Highlands	31,734	32,708	26,119	19,510	42,383	41,893	28,823	30,269	34,153	15,855
Hillsborough	37,225	43,042	28,200	23,573	45,789	36,840	38,323	46,745	26,946	23,749
Holmes	32,990	40,448	13,822	36,875	34,945	33,804		58,452		
Indian River	30,451	30,186	28,679	19,991	36,996	34,436	32,759	35,608	18,699	20,655
Jackson	27,391	33,150	28,730	7,075	27,545	33,815		43,990	19,529	15,947
Jefferson	24,376	31,022	14,000	16,527	26,580	18,534	9,733	30,453		8,323
Lafayette	40,630		35,480		51,562	27,217				
Lake	28,756	32,546	20,291	15,737	36,567	27,916	30,744	35,933	22,448	16,276
Lee	28,747	33,560	20,926	19,363	35,377	27,245	30,555	35,012	23,617	19,242
Leon	25,388	25,128	14,658	14,755	39,583	30,536	38,334	39,948	13,825	10,580
Levy	35,160	24,371	34,362	19,111	54,743	43,782	35,449	28,363	14,919	10,587
Liberty	27,912	9,700	19,869	17,454	37,823			33,319		
Madison	25,316	27,021	10,929	14,246	34,204	28,040	26,561	59,524	85,651	
Manatee	29,574	32,205	22,304	15,646	37,032	28,796	40,109	33,721	16,437	26,914
Marion	29,630	31,685	28,057	16,316	35,457	26,232	24,007	43,857	31,798	27,898
Martin	34,010	40,252	26,083	21,444	37,283	28,794	29,771	32,421	34,728	25,423
Monroe	35,783	40,233	33,610	22,478	42,895	25,484	31,781	31,083	39,965	60,131
Nassau	26,610	25,687	24,649	13,365	41,150	22,205	30,333	32,041	33,933	7,267
Okaloosa	41,730	51,425	32,476	29,467	57,508	39,342	29,258	41,031	47,120	32,686
Okeechobee	33,099	36,903	21,366	19,757	48,065	14,553	19,741	63,250		9,172
Orange	34,373	38,137	20,588	20,039	44,236	36,722	34,390	42,972	29,173	23,646
Osceola	37,931	47,629	21,290	24,071	62,258	27,460	47,547	49,507	9,941	18,844
Palm Beach	34,041	37,581	28,107	22,541	45,203	24,262	37,802	41,245	22,796	29,079
Pasco	36,255	41,227	26,154	20,470	50,713	31,809	31,899	42,709	33,146	20,950
Pinellas	33,434	35,459	22,044	20,454	43,388	31,120	32,026	42,071	21,675	25,091
Polk	32,370	32,467	24,523	17,047	42,213	24,671	29,096	51,870	32,740	18,550
Putnam	28,069	33,291	23,625	12,389	41,208	18,124	28,433	42,501		12,197
Saint Johns	31,401	34,795	21,039	17,567	48,825	24,774	42,251	29,242	48,630	16,091
Saint Lucie	36,532	39,044	27,914	22,468	51,262	35,944	39,713	29,933	32,221	16,720
Santa Rosa	29,073	40,173	18,020	16,553	32,393	21,203	27,688	42,189	11,659	13,239
Sarasota	27,533	30,762	21,399	15,452	34,652	22,605	27,550	38,797	23,456	23,012
Seminole	32,787	38,678	20,073	20,975	42,975	35,619	36,095	41,055	27,184	22,440
Sumter	27,834	31,994	20,786	13,668	35,479	27,729	22,481	22,520		16,371
Suwannee	30,537	38,988	24,693	13,351	37,840	28,048	25,453	33,839	21,388	
Taylor	26,991	29,887	25,023	10,995	44,222	51,340	24,404			28,497
Union	41,296	52,113	37,415	14,760	44,114	16,038	43,031	69,676	45,829	25,412
Volusia	28,187	31,866	19,015	16,108	32,139	30,892	31,326	36,995	15,495	19,376
Wakulla	28,581	25,994	18,920	18,184	43,514	11,277	36,015	36,245		
Walton	33,712	49,842	24,255	21,842	46,113	15,178	21,107	45,644	35,206	
Washington	27,655	26,809	22,464	12,355	43,829	1,031	13,071			39,141

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration
(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

CANCER PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

Comprehensive Cancer Control Program

The Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Program, in the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion of the Florida Department of Health, was created in 2001 through a cooperative agreement with the CDC to implement cancer prevention and education programming with a focus on colorectal, lung, ovarian, prostate, and skin cancers.

The CCC Program's mission is to reduce the burden of cancer in Florida on individuals, families, and communities by improving communication, coordination, and collaboration among public and private organizations at local, regional, and state levels. The CCC Program strives to accomplish this mission through on-going cooperative efforts with their partners at the Florida Cancer Data System, American Cancer Society, National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Services, Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council, Florida Dialogue on Cancer, Florida Cancer Council, Florida's cancer centers, cancer survivors, and myriad of cancer stakeholders throughout Florida.

The CCC Program also serves as the convener of the newly established Florida Cancer Plan Council comprised of volunteers throughout Florida, who organized to implement the activities and strategies outlined in the Florida Cancer Plan.

The CCC Program also provides support and technical assistance at the regional level with the four established collaboratives. These collaboratives are comprised of cancer partners who share the similar goal to reduce Florida's cancer burden through fostering partnerships, bridging resources, and improving communication. The University of Miami's Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center offers support to the Southeast Collaborative. The Pinellas County Health Department offers support for the Southwest Collaborative. The Northeast Collaborative is led by the Duval County Health Department. The Northwest Collaborative is supported by a joint effort between the Cancer Information Service Partnership Program and the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital Cancer Center.

Other CCC program activities include collaborating with the CDC on various media projects promoting healthy lifestyles for cancer reduction, and providing the administration and management of funding for providers through the Closing the Gap - Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities projects. Other responsibilities include developing guidelines and policies for county health department activities and maintaining a program-specific web site. The CCC program networks with other Department of Health programs in coordinating activities for overlapping risk factors concerning tobacco use, poor nutrition, and lack of physical activity.

More information about the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program is available at www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer.

BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM

Established in 1994, the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) is a breast and cervical cancer screening program that provides reduced-cost or free mammograms, clinical breast exams, and Pap smears to low-income, underinsured or uninsured women between the ages of 50 and 64 who are at or below 200 percent of poverty. Diagnostic exams are provided as necessary and case management is provided to all clients.

Treatment for eligible women may be paid by Medicaid.

The program is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). All 67 Florida counties may access the BCCEDP through the 16 lead county health department sites that implement the program: Brevard, Broward, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jackson Leon, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, and Volusia.
More information about the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program is available at www.doh.state.fl.us/family/bcc/index.html.

Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council

The Florida Cancer Control and Research Act, section 1004.423, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)* created the Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB) in 1979. The Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council is housed within the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Inc. The Council consists of 35 members appointed by the House, the Senate, and the Governor. The members represent various organizations, agencies, universities, research institutes, legislatures, and the general public.

The council formulates and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Florida Department of Health and the Florida state legislators. These recommendations include, but are not limited to, cancer control initiatives; a plan for the care and treatment of persons suffering from cancer; conduct of cancer units or departments in hospitals and clinics; and the awarding of grants and contracts to qualified profit or nonprofit associations or governmental agencies in order to plan, establish, or conduct programs in cancer control or prevention, cancer education and training, and cancer research.

Committees are formed by the council to review the following areas for action: cancer plan evaluation; cancer prevention; cancer detection; cancer patient management; cancer education; unproven methods of cancer therapy; and investigator-initiated project research.

Florida Cancer Council

The Florida Cancer Council was created within the Department of Health through Senate Bill 2002 during the 2004 legislative session, and is codified in sections 381.92 and 381.921, *Florida Statutes*. It was established for the purpose of making the state a center of excellence for cancer research. The eighteen-member council, whose members are designated by statute or politically appointed, is representative of the state's cancer centers, hospitals, and patient groups. The Chair of the Florida Dialogue on Cancer also serves as the Chair of the Florida Cancer Council. The Department of Health staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research.

Bankhead-Coley Cancer Grant Program

On June 13, 2006, Governor Bush signed House Bill 1027 into law, which provides for a new program to be known as The William B. “Bill” Bankhead, Jr., and David Coley Cancer Research Program. The purpose of the Program is to “advance progress towards cures for cancer through grants awarded through a peer-reviewed, competitive process.” This act also provides for an annual appropriation of $9 million to provide grants to researchers seeking cures for cancer, beginning in fiscal year 2006-2007. The legislative intent of this program is to dramatically reduce

the state's inordinately high cancer burden, reducing both cancer incidence and mortality, while advancing scientific endeavors in this state, making this state a world-class leader in cancer research and treatment.

By statute, the program has been charged with achieving three long-term goals:

- Significantly expand cancer research capacity in the state;
- Improve both research and treatment through greater participation in clinical trials networks;
- Reduce the impact of cancer on disparate groups.

The Florida Department of Health administers this program. The staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research. The program also solicits recommendations and suggestions on policy alternatives from the Biomedical Research Program Advisory Council consistent with Section 381.922, Florida Statutes. The program web site is www.floridabiomed.com.

Florida Tobacco Prevention Program

Florida has a long-standing history in tobacco prevention efforts. In 1998, tobacco prevention activities increased following Florida's lawsuit settlement with the tobacco industry. The Settlement Agreement created the Tobacco Pilot Program, which gave birth to Students Working Against Tobacco (SWAT). SWAT is a youth led anti-tobacco program that focuses on the marketing practices of the tobacco industry. SWAT provides young people with the opportunity to be advocates and get involved at the state, regional, and local levels. SWAT allows youth to gain “real-life” experiences through planning, executing, and evaluating tobacco prevention activities. Many states have emulated Florida’s youth empowerment model for prevention and the American Legacy Foundation adopted its marketing campaign *Truth* for national use.

In August 1998, to reflect the changing landscape of tobacco prevention and control in Florida, the Tobacco Free Florida Coalition was restructured as the *Florida Leadership Council for Tobacco Control.* The council includes ten voting members and guides Florida's tobacco prevention and control initiatives. While advisory in its capacity, the council includes an impressive group of experts in, and advocates for, tobacco prevention and control in Florida.

The Department of Health has enforcement responsibilities for the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA). Smoking became prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces on July 1, 2003, with specific exceptions. The smoking prohibition was the result of the passage of Amendment 6 in November 2002. The amendment was approved by 71 percent of Florida voters. The purpose of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand smoke and to implement Amendment 6, which is the Florida health initiative in section 20, Article X of the State Constitution. The Department of Business and Professional Regulations (DBPR) is the agency responsible for enforcing FCIAA in restaurants, stand-alone bars, bowling centers, billiard halls, and civic/fraternal organizations that hold a beverage license with the DBPR.

To assist residents who are interested in quitting smoking, the Department of Health has a tobacco cessation Quitline. This toll-free telephone-based (1.877.822.6669) service is available to any person living in Florida who wants to quit using tobacco. The Quitline provides counseling, self-help materials, and pharmacotherapy coupons for individuals who call. In addition, the Quitline service is available in all languages and there is TDD for the hearing impaired.

The program conducts two surveys annually. The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey is administered

to public middle and high school students. The Florida Adult Tobacco Survey is a random telephone survey that is administered to adults 18 and older. Both surveys measure smoking prevalence and behaviors. Results from these surveys are posted on the program's web site www.doh.state.fl.us/tobacco.

Florida's Tobacco Prevention Program continues to collaborate with numerous state agencies, councils, and coalitions to develop effective strategies to reduce and prevent tobacco use among Florida's residents.

Office of Minority Health

In July 2000, the Patient Protection Act, also known as Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities: Closing the Gap Act, was signed into law. The act provides funding for community-based projects within Florida counties and Front Porch Florida Communities to eliminate health disparities. The act targets seven priority health areas, including cancer, in which racial and ethnic groups currently experience serious disparities in access to care and health concerns.

The Department of Health's Office of Minority Health administers many grant programs, including three projects for early detection and referral of individuals with cancer to services. The availability of funds appropriated by the Florida Legislature is publicized through a grant announcement and application process. Any person, entity, or organization within a single county may apply for a "Closing the Gap" grant.

Florida Dialogue on Cancer

The Florida Dialogue on Cancer (FDOC), established in 2002, is a statewide, public/private collaboration among the state's major health organizations, universities, patient advocate groups, and state and local government entities. The FDOC supports the goals of the state cancer plan. The purpose is to facilitate systemic efforts to reduce cancer incidence and mortality and minimize the impact of cancer for all Floridians. The web site for FDOC is www.fdoc.net/.

Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service

The Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service offers patients, caregivers, and their health care providers up-to-date information about clinical trials available in the state of Florida. This unique patient resource was created by the Florida Dialogue on Cancer (FDOC) in 2004 to address Florida's growing cancer burden, and the need for increased clinical trial participation. The Clinical Trial Matching Service is administered and maintained by the American Cancer Society.

Individuals are able to access the Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service by telephone and by internet. Information is available in English and Spanish. The process begins by answering a brief series of questions about the patient's diagnosis and treatment. The matching service will then find appropriate clinical trails in Florida, or throughout the United States. Each patient decides whether to contact a medical center and enroll in a specific trial. All information is kept strictly confidential, and the service is provided free of charge.

There are approximately 1,000 sessions accessing the Trial Matching Service each month. Since its inception, approximately 5,000 patients have been referred for clinical trails. Learn

more about the Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service at 1-800-584-9976, or via the internet at www.floridacancertrials.com.

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society (ACS) represents the world's largest voluntary, community-based health agency. Dedicated to eliminating cancer through research, advocacy, education, and service, the American Cancer Society's mission is closely aligned with the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan. The Florida Division of the American Cancer Society has provided help for the development of the regional cancer plans and works with other organizations and agencies to achieve the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan. The ACS Web site is www.cancer.org.

The American College of Surgeons, The Commission on Cancer

The Commission on Cancer (CoC), of the American College of Surgeons, is a consortium of professional organizations dedicated to improving survival and quality of life for cancer patients. The CoC Approvals Program recognizes hospitals and treatment centers that have cancer programs offering high-quality care through various cancer-related programs. These programs are concerned with cancer prevention, early diagnosis, pretreatment evaluation, staging, optimal treatment, rehabilitation, surveillance for recurrent disease, support services, and end-or-life care.

There are 70 cancer programs located throughout the state of Florida that have received Commission on Cancer approval. To meet the standards necessary for CoC approval, each cancer program must undergo a rigorous evaluation and performance review. In order to maintain approval, facilities must undergo an on-site review every three years. Receiving care at a CoC approved cancer program ensures that patients will receive comprehensive care, with state of the art services and equipment, via a multi-specialty team approach, all close to their home.

An important component of each CoC approved program is their Cancer Liaison Physician. Cancer Liaison Physicians are volunteer physicians responsible for providing the leadership and direction to establish, maintain, and support their facility's cancer program. A close collaborative relationship is maintained between each CoC approved cancer program and the American Cancer Society (ACS). Information on the services available at each CoC approved program is shared with the American Cancer Society, and is available to the public on the American Cancer Society Website - CoC Hospital Locator (www.cancer.org). This unique program allows Floridians to locate hospitals close to their home that have received CoC approval. More information on the Commission on Cancer can be obtained at www.facs.org/cancer.

Cancer Information Service

The Coastal Cancer Information Service (CIS) is a program of the National Cancer Institute. The CIS is a national program that helps people, particularly those who are medically underserved, become active participants in their own health care by providing the latest information on cancer in understandable language. Serving Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the main Coastal CIS office is located at the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami. Additional Coastal CIS offices are located in Tallahassee and Tampa, Florida, and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Access to cancer information can be obtained through 1-800-4-CANCER and at www.cancer.gov for instant messaging and email.

Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Programs, Inc.

The Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Program, Inc. (FAPTP) is an integral part of a coordinated network of physicians and other medical personnel who care for children with cancer and blood disorders in the state of Florida. Since 1973, the FAPTP has been established as a Florida not-for-profit, charitable, scientific, and education organization with the mission of ensuring improved care for these children.

In 1981, the Florida Legislature designated the FAPTP to oversee and maintain data for the state of Florida Children's Medical Services (CMS) Pediatric Hematology/Oncology program. Since then, the FAPTP has:

- developed and continues to maintain the only exclusively pediatric cancer registry in the state of Florida;
- provided a framework for a coordinated network of physicians and other medical personnel who care for children with cancer and blood disorders;
- established a quality-control audit mechanism to ensure that state-of-the-art care is available for Florida's children.

In keeping its mission, the FAPTP provides many scientific and educational opportunities. These educational and research programs help to meet the growing demands for accurate, credible information from the member institutions and the state of Florida.

- Educational Opportunities
  This year will be the 29th year of the FAPTP's educational seminar, "Advances in Pediatric Hematology/Oncology" which provides educational opportunities for health care personnel. This is a unique opportunity to further enhance the level of care for children with cancer and blood disorders.
- Reporting System
  The FAPTP reporting system provides the state and the public with data on cancer incidence, clinical trial participation, and survivorship. This information aids investigators in studies conducted on both the state and national level.
- Quality Assurance
  Through a contract between the FAPTP and the Department of Health, the center directors from around the state provide evaluation and consultation to Florida's Children's Medical Services' hematology/oncology programs.

APPENDICES

Appendix A.1 Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2003			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	17,134,945	8,782,021	8,352,924
0-19	4,181,517	2,040,793	2,140,724
20-44	5,615,250	2,781,635	2,833,615
45-64	4,262,479	2.211,581	2,050,898
65-74	1,535,786	830,052	705,734
75+	1,539,913	917,960	621,953
Black	2,690,405	1,394,954	1,295,451
0-19	916,902	451,253	465,649
20-44	1,025,127	527,658	497,469
45-64	546,642	295,239	251,403
65-74	119,766	68,021	51,745
75+	81,968	52,783	29,185
White	14,012,002	7,162,512	6,849,490
0-19	3,117,435	1,517,108	1,600,327
20-44	4,425,786	2,169,244	2,256,542
45-64	3,627,341	1,868,380	1,758,961
65-74	1,396,595	750,991	645,604
75+	1,444,845	856,789	588,056
Other Races	432,538	224,555	207,983
0-19	147,180	72,432	74,748
20-44	164,337	84,733	79,604
45-64	88,496	47,962	40,534
65-74	19,425	11,040	8,385
75+	13,100	8,388	4,712

Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX A.2 POPULATION BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 2003

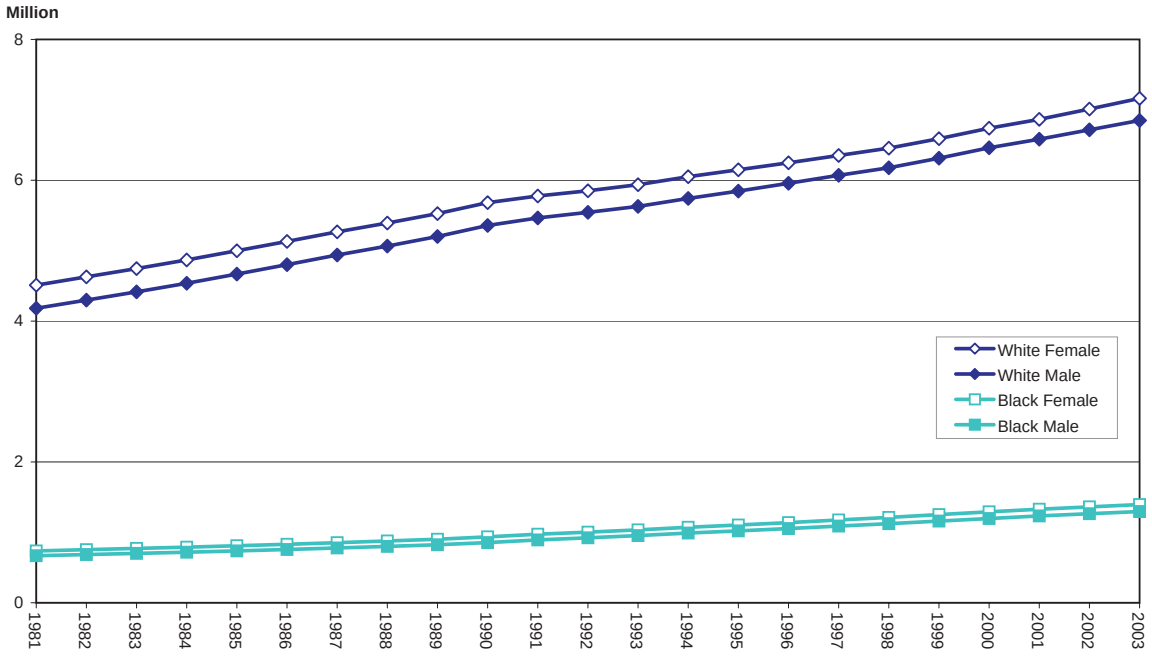
County	Population	County	Population
Florida	17,134,945	Lafayette	7,391
Alachua	231,923	Lake	241,883
Baker	23,457	Lee	500,500
Bay	155,348	Leon	256,856
Bradford	27,060	Levy	36,829
Brevard	510,162	Liberty	7,250
Broward	1,697,283	Madison	19,180
Calhoun	13,483	Manatee	286,817
Charlotte	152,699	Marion	283,080
Citrus	126,308	Martin	135,197
Clay	156,951	Monroe	80,496
Collier	294,664	Nassau	63,425
Columbia	59,170	Okaloosa	181,851
Miami-Dade	2,353,532	Okeechobee	37,366
DeSoto	33,935	Orange	988,079
Dixie	14,764	Osceola	212,556
Duval	829,230	Palm Beach	1,217,287
Escambia	304,043	Pasco	377,478
Flagler	62,308	Pinellas	941,219
Franklin	10,513	Polk	513,575
Gadsden	46,580	Putnam	72,032
Gilchrist	15,632	Saint Johns	140,984
Glades	10,767	Saint Lucie	213,330
Gulf	15,678	Santa Rosa	129,712
Hamilton	14,041	Sarasota	350,235
Hardee	27,430	Seminole	396,670
Hendry	36,730	Sumter	63,380
Hernando	141,412	Suwannee	36,519
Highlands	90,749	Taylor	20,252
Hillsborough	1,083,211	Union	13,776
Holmes	18,998	Volusia	472,728
Indian River	121,736	Wakulla	25,033
Jackson	49,229	Walton	47,357
Jefferson	13,608	Washington	21,988

Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX A.3 2000 UNITED STATES STANDARD MILLION POPULATION BY AGE GROUP			
Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population
0-4	69,135	5-9	72,533
10-14	73,032	15-19	72,169
20-24	66,478	25-29	64,529
30-34	71,044	35-39	80,762
40-44	81,851	45-59	72,118
50-54	62,716	55-59	48,454
60-64	38,793	65-69	34,264
70-74	31,773	75-79	26,999
80-84	17,842	85 and older	15,508

APPENDIX B

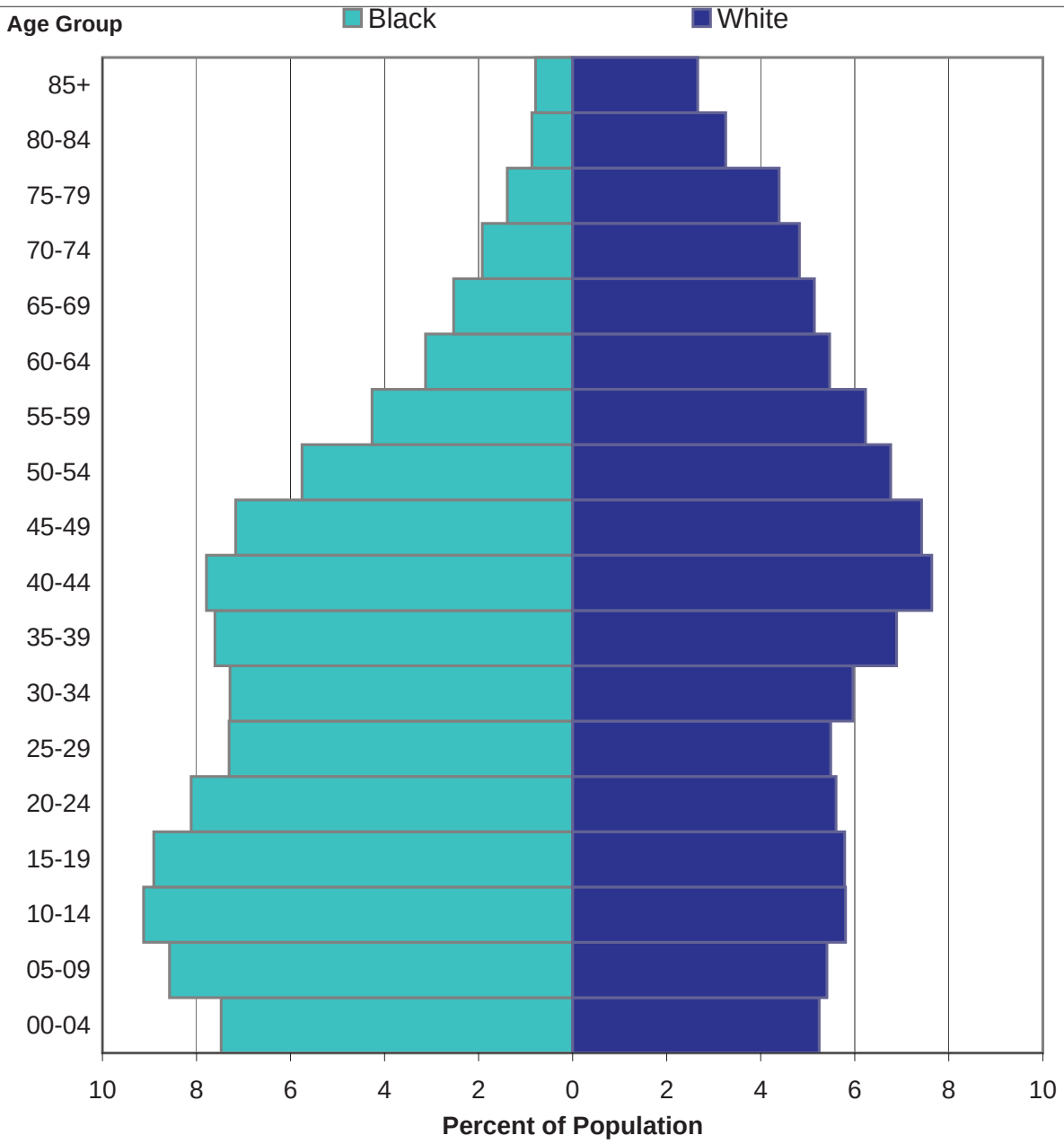
POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE, FLORIDA, 1981-2003



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX C

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY RACES AND AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 2003



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
HEAD AND NECK			
1	Lip	C00.0 - C00.9	C00.0 - C00.9
2	Tongue	C01.9 - C02.9	C01.9 - C02.9
3	Salivary Glands	C07.9 - C08.9	C07.9 - C08.9
4	Floor of Mouth	C04.0 - C04.9	C04.0 - C04.9
5	Gum and Other Mouth	C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9, C06.0 - C06.9	C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9 C06.0 - C06.9, C46.4
6	Nasopharynx	C11.0 - C11.9	C11.0 - C11.9
7	Tonsil	C09.0 - C09.9	C09.0 - C09.9
8	Oropharynx	C10.0 - C10.9	C10.0 - C10.9
9	Hypopharynx	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9
10	Other Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	C14.0, C14.2 - C14.8	C14.0,C14.2, C14.8
34	Nasal Cavities, Middle Ear and Accessory Sinuses	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9
35	Larynx	C32.0 - C32.9	C32.0 - C32.9
COLORECTAL			
14	Cecum	C18.0	C18.0
15	Appendix	C18.1	C18.1
16	Ascending Colon	C18.2	C18.2
17	Hepatic Flexure	C18.3	C18.3
18	Transverse Colon	C18.4	C18.4
19	Splenic Flexure	C18.5	C18.5
20	Descending Colon	C18.6	C18.6
21	Sigmoid Colon	C18.7	C18.7
22	Large Intestine, NOS	C18.8 - C18.9, C26.0	C18.8 - C18.9
23	Rectosigmoid Junction	C19.9	C19.9
24	Rectum	C20.9	C20.9
LUNG AND BRONCHUS			
36	Lung and Bronchus	C34.0 - C34.9	C34.0 - C34.9
MELANOMA			
41	Melanoma of the Skin	C44.0 - C44.9 Histology 8720-8790	C43.0 - C43.9

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES (CONT.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
BREAST			
43	Breast	C50.0 - C50.9	C50.0 - C50.9
CERVIX			
44	Cervix Uteri	C53.0 - C53.9	C53.0 - C53.9
PROSTATE			
51	Prostate Gland	C61.9	C61.9
BLADDER			
55	Urinary Bladder	C67.0 - C67.9	C67.0 - C67.9, D09.0
NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA			
66	NHL Nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C82.0 - C85.9, B21.1, B21.2
NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA			
67	NHL Extra-nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES (CONT.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA (CONT.)			
67	NHL Extra-nodal (cont.)	and Histology 9823, 9827 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C41.1, C42.3, C42.5 - C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	
OTHER SITES			
11	Esophagus	C15.0 - C15.9	C15.0 - C15.9
12	Stomach	C16.0 - C16.9	C16.0 - C16.9
26	Liver	C22.0	C22.0 - C22.9
30	Pancreas	C25.0 - C25.9	C25.0 - C25.9
45	Corpus Uteri	C54.0 - C54.9	C54.0 - C54.9
47	Ovary	C56.9	C56.9
56	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C64.9, C65.9	C64.9, C65.9
62	Thyroid Gland	C73.9	C73.9
68	Multiple Myeloma	Histology 9731-9732, 9734	C90.0, C90.2
BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM			
60	Brain	C71.0 - C71.9 Histology: 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9529, 9540-9589	C71.0 - C71.9
61	Other Nervous Sytem	a) C71.0 - C71.9 Histology 9530-9539	
		b) C70.0- C70.9, C72.0-C72.9	C70.0 - C70.9,
		Histology 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9589	C72.0 - C72.9

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES (CONT.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
LEUKEMIA			
69	Acute Lymphocytic	Histology 9826, 9835-9837	C91.0
70	Chronic Lymphocytic	Histology 9823 For Sites C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C91.1
71	Other Lymphocytic	Histology 9820, 9832-9834, 9940	C91.2, C91.3, C91.5, C91.7,C91.9
72	Acute Myeloid	Histology 9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920	C92.0, C92.5
73	Chronic Myeloid	Histology 9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946	C92.1
74	Other Myeloid/ Monocytic	Histology 9860, 9930	C92.2, C92.4, C92.7, C92.9
75	Acute Monocytic	Histology 9891	C93.0
76	Other Acute	Histology 9801, 9805, 9931	C93.1
77	Aleukemic, Subleukemic and NOS	a) Histology 9733, 9742, 9800, 9831, 9870, 9948, 9963, 9964 b) Histology 9827 For Site C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C93.2, C93.7, C93.9
ALL OTHER CANCERS			
13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	C24.0 - C24.9	C24.0 - C24.9
31	Retroperitoneum	C48.0	C48.0
32	Peritoneum, Omentum and Mesentery	C48.1 - C48.2	C48.1 - C48.2
33	Other Digestive Organs	C26.8 - C26.9, C48.8	C26.0 - C26.9, C48.8
37	Pleura	C38.4	C38.4
38	Trachea, Mediastinum and Other Respiratory Organs	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.8, C39.9	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.9, C45.7, C45.9
39	Bones and Joints	C40.0 - C41.9	C40.0 - C41.9

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES (CONT.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
ALL OTHER CANCERS (CONT.)			
40	Soft Tissue (Including Heart)	C38.0, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9	C38.0, C45.2, C46.1, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9
46	Uterus, NOS	C55.9	C55.9
48	Vagina	C52.9	C52.9
49	Vulva	C51.0 - C51.9	C51.0 - C51.9
50	Other Female Genital Organs	C57.0 - C58.9	C57.0 - C58.9
52	Testes	C62.0 - C62.9	C62.0 - C62.9
53	Penis	C60.0 - C60.9	C60.0 - C60.9
54	Other Male Genital Organs	C63.0 - C63.9	C63.0 - C63.9
57	Ureter	C66.9	C66.9
58	Other Urinary Organs	C68.0 - C68.9	C68.0 - C68.9
59	Eye and Orbit	C69.0 - C69.9	C69.0 - C69.9
63	Other Endocrine (Including Thymus)	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9
64	Hodgkin's Lymphoma Nodal	Histology 9650-9667 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C81.0 - C81.9
65	Hodgkin's Lymphoma Extra-Nodal	Histology 9650-9667 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1, C14.3-C37.8, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available
78	Mesothelioma	Histology 9150-9055	C94.0 , C95.0
79	Kaposi Sarcoma	Histology 9140	C94.1 , C95.1
80	Miscellaneous	All other	All other

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