

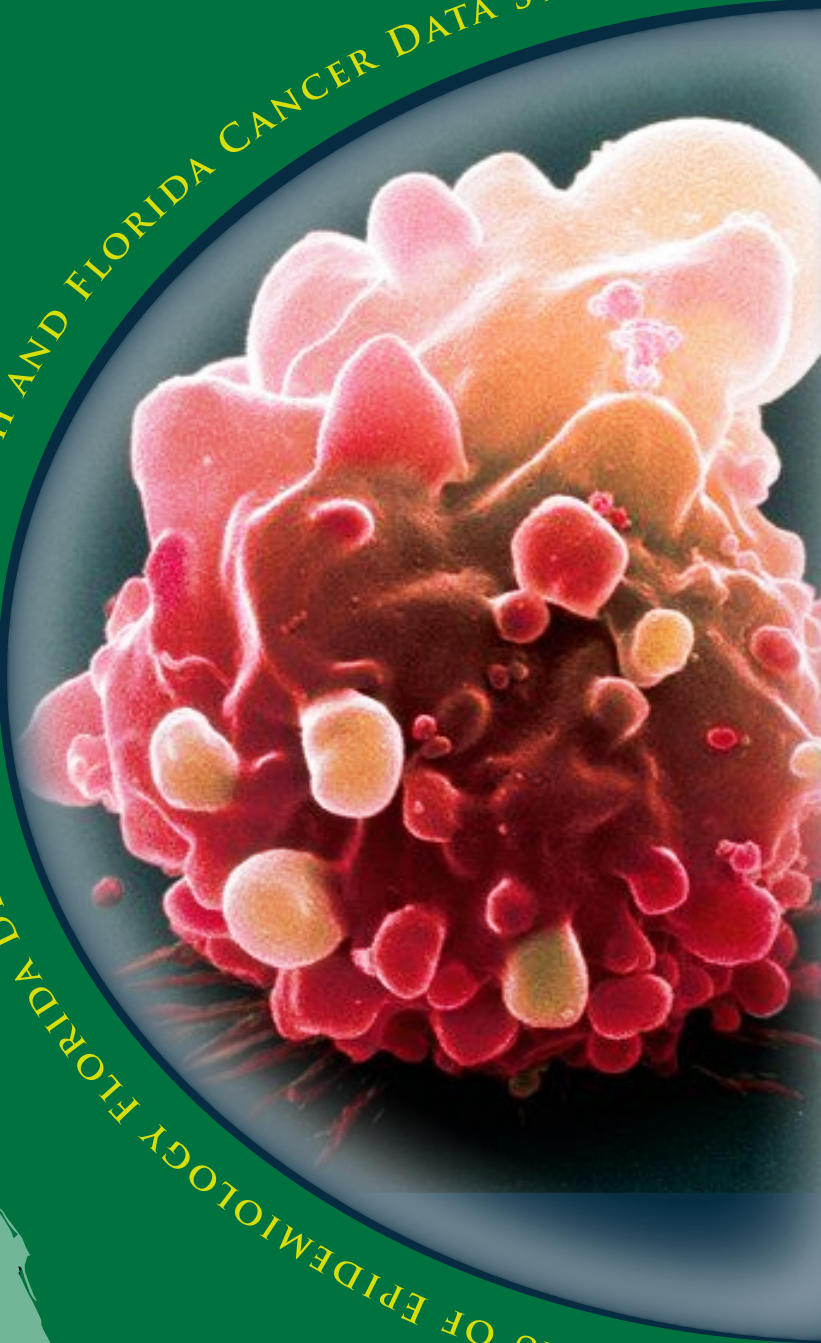
FLORIDA ANNUAL

CANCER REPORT:

● 2007 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY



BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FLORIDA CANCER DATA SYSTEM



FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2007 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY



FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2007 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

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FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2007 Incidence and Mortality

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2007, physicians diagnosed 103,075 primary cancers in Floridians, compared to 100,303 cases in 2006. A total of 39,782 Floridians died of cancer in 2007, compared to 39,938 in 2006. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2007, surpassed only by heart disease. Of the leading causes of death, cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 278,901 YPLL to age 75, surpassing heart disease and stroke combined (209,658 YPLL) and unintentional injuries (242,792 YPLL).

Cancers of the lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colon and rectum, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma in whites accounted for 70% of the incident cancer cases in Florida in 2007.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2007 was 441.2 (CI 438.5-444.0) per 100,000 population, which was significantly lower (4%) than the SEER-9 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program) registries rate of 461.1 (CI 458.6-463.6) per 100,000 population.

Compared to whites, blacks in Florida had higher incidence rates of prostate and cervical cancers, and higher mortality rates for prostate, breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers in 2007.

In the past 27 years, the racial disparity in incidence rates decreased for cancer of the lung and bronchus and head and neck cancer in males; for breast cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and cervical cancer in females; and colorectal cancer in both sexes. The racial disparity in incidence rates increased for prostate cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in males. The racial disparity in mortality rates decreased for cancer of the lung and bronchus and head and neck cancer in males, and increased for colorectal cancer in both sexes, and ovarian cancer.

Compared to the 2007 national mortality statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 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 7% lower for white males and 11% lower for black males than national mortality rates reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). NCHS reported 226 deaths per 100,000 population among males and 155 deaths per 100,000 population among females compared to 201 per 100,000 population in males and 134 per 100,000 population in females in Florida, respectively.

In 2007, cancer accounted for 278,901 years of potential life lost (YPLL), 21% of the YPLL for all causes of death. The cancers contributing the most to YPLL were cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The average YPLL per death from breast cancer (9.9 years) was more than four times the average YPLL from prostate cancer (2.3 years). Cervical cancer had the highest YPLL, 20.2 years for black females, and 18.5 years for white females. The largest racial disparities in YPLL were for non-Hodgkin lymphoma (19 years for blacks, 6 years for whites) and breast cancer (15 years for black females, 9 years for white females). For all cancers combined, the average YPLL for blacks was 11 years; for whites, 6.5 years. For males, cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer account for 38% of total YPLL.

The distribution of the types of cancer varies by age. Among children less than age 15, leukemia and cancer of the brain and nervous system had the highest age-specific incidence rates. In the group age 15 to 39, breast and thyroid cancers had the highest incidence rates in females; prostate and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were highest in males. For the group age 40 to 64, the rates for breast cancer in females and prostate cancer in males were the highest, and in the group age 65 and older, the incidence rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus is highest in both sexes, followed by breast cancer in females and prostate cancer in males.

Tobacco use is a key risk factor for cancer-related morbidity and mortality. In 2007, 18,770 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed among those age 35 and older. Approximately 12,015 deaths in 2007 were attributable to tobacco use.

Florida hospitals reported 85,255 hospital discharges with cancer as the principal diagnosis in 2007. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals for a total of 584,537 days in 2007. Total hospital charges for hospitalizations with cancer as the principal diagnosis were \$4.1 billion in 2007. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis increases the total hospital charges for cancer to \$8.8 billion.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The Florida Department of Health (DOH) Bureau of Epidemiology, in collaboration with the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), publishes the Annual Cancer Report to provide information about cancer incidence, stage, mortality, screening, and hospitalization in Florida.

Cancer incidence data are collected, verified, and maintained by the FCDS, the Florida statewide cancer registry. FCDS is administered by the DOH and operated by the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine.

The FCDS began operation with a pilot project for cancer registration in 1979 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 FCDS web site at: www.fcds.med.miami.edu and on the DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology web site at: www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

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 record of the current status of cancer in Florida and a tool for healthcare planning.

Trends in cancer incidence and mortality rates are included to provide a perspective from which to assess the effectiveness of cancer prevention and education initiatives, new screening procedures, and treatment modalities. The estimated prevalence of screening for several types of cancer in Florida is included to assist in planning and evaluating cancer prevention programs. Hospital discharge data present some components of the burden of cancer in the state.

This report provides cancer-related data to stimulate cancer research, to advance the state's cancer control and surveillance activities, and to help improve treatment for cancer patients and the efficacy of cancer prevention in Florida. The DOH and the FCDS welcome suggestions for enhancing the usefulness of this report to its readers.

INTRODUCTION TO CONTENTS

The format of the current report remains similar to the previous report, Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2006 Incidence and Mortality. The tables and figures show new case and death counts, and incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined, eight of the most frequently diagnosed cancers, and two other cancers of interest.

Cancer incidence and mortality data are presented in separate sections with counts and rates provided by sex, race, age group, and county. County tables show data for all the residents of each county, combining both sexes and all races. Maps of incidence and mortality rates for selected cancers by county are presented in Appendix E.

Stage at diagnosis is a factor in the prognosis of many cancers. This report presents data on cancer stage for the current year and stage trends since 1981. Additional figures show the percentage of advanced-stage cancer by sex, race, and age group for all cancer and for individual cancers. These data may help to identify areas where further educational efforts should 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. YPLL measures the years of life lost from death before age 75. This measure illustrates the cost of productive years eliminated by premature death and the importance of reducing 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 provide a means of assessing the effectiveness of efforts to promote early detection.

The section on tobacco-related cancers is presented to track the progress in eradicating a well-known destructive behavior. This section contains figures showing the prevalence of current cigarette use and the incidence and mortality rates for the cancers associated with tobacco use.

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 aspect of the burden of cancer in Florida. The data are derived from Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) hospital discharge records for which cancer is coded as the principal diagnosis. Although hospitalizations account for only a fraction of the overall burden of cancer, these data are indicators of several other substantial components of that burden: the psychosocial burden of extended hospitalizations on patients and their families; the economic burden on patients and insurance providers; and the burden of providing care and expensive technology on hospital systems.

ADJUSTMENTS SINCE THE LAST CANCER REPORT

In the section on hospitalizations for cancer, the median replaces the average as the measure of central tendency for length of hospital stay and charges per hospitalization because the distributions of both variables are skewed.

The BRFSS survey collected county level data in 2007; therefore, the section on cancer screening includes data tables providing county-specific cancer screening prevalence for all 67 counties.

METHODS

SOURCES OF DATA

Incidence

The FCDS provided data for this report on cancer incidence and stage at diagnosis. Hospitals, pathology laboratories, ambulatory surgical centers, radiation therapy facilities, and physicians' offices report new cancer cases to the FCDS per section 385.202, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2007. The data do not include cancers diagnosed before a person became a Florida resident. The majority of cancer cases in 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 two, Series I, Data Exchange). Cases are tallied according to the year of initial diagnosis. People 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" ascertains unreported cancer cases from death data. Death certificates are checked annually to identify cancer-related deaths. 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 Florida 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 in the AHCA data that are missing in the FCDS database are "followed back" to the hospital to obtain complete reports. The follow-back procedure has also been employed to obtain 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, receiving "Gold Certification" for quality, completeness, and timeliness for data collected each year from 2000 to 2007.

Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Current Cigarette Use

Since 1986, Florida has used the BRFSS survey to collect data on the prevalence of cancer screening in Floridians. The Florida BRFSS is an anonymous telephone survey of adults age 18 years and older in households with telephones. The Florida survey is part of a larger, ongoing study sponsored by the CDC to survey and monitor major behavioral risks

for premature morbidity and mortality among adults. Respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data are representative of all adults.

Survey respondents were asked if they had ever received 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 within the past two years. Females age 18 and older were asked if they received a Pap smear testing for cervical cancer within the past two years. For colorectal cancer, residents age 50 and older were asked if they received a sigmoidoscopy examination within the past five years and fecal occult blood tests (FOBT) within the past two years. For prostate cancer, males age 40 and older were asked if they received a prostate specific antigen (PSA) test and digital rectal examination within the past two years.

The prevalence of current smoking was estimated based on the BRFSS survey data. Current smokers were defined as adults who had smoked at least 100 cigarettes during their life and were smokers on some or all of the past 30 days when the survey was conducted. More information about the Florida BRFSS can be found on the DOH website: www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctl/epi/brfss/index.htm. BRFSS results by state since 1995 are available online at: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/index.asp>.

Mortality

The Florida DOH Office of Vital Statistics provides 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 are tabulated of Florida residents with an underlying cause of ICD-10 codes B21._, C00 through C97, and D45._ to D47._ that have been confirmed as cancer-related deaths through follow-back.

Hospital Discharge

AHCA provides hospital inpatient discharge data that include length of hospital stay and charges for inpatients with a principal diagnosis of cancer. All acute care hospitals and short-term psychiatric hospitals licensed under Chapter 395, F.S., are required to report inpatient discharge data to AHCA. The conditions leading to hospitalization are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). Cancer discharges are defined as those for which the principal diagnosis is cancer (ICD-9-CM code range from 140 through 239). These data are presented by patients' county of residence, as well as by sex and race.

Population

The Florida Consensus Estimating Conference provided population estimates for 2007 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2007. Population figures for 2007 are presented in Appendix A.1 for the state and for each sex, race, and age group. Appendix A.2 lists population figures for Florida counties. Appendix B shows population by race and sex from 1981 to 2007.

The 2000 United States (U.S.) 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, such as the 1970 U.S. standard million population. Therefore, the age-adjusted rates in this report cannot be meaningfully compared to those 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: <http://www.naacccr.org>.

DEFINITIONS

County of Residence

In this report, the geographical variable is the county of residence at diagnosis. For the purpose of brevity and clarity in section, figure and table titles, the county of residence at diagnosis is referred to as “county” throughout.

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

The deaths-to-cases ratios in the mortality section are calculated by dividing the number of deaths with a particular cancer as the underlying cause in a given year by the number of new cancers of that type 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.

Diagnosis

Principal diagnosis is the condition chiefly responsible for the admission of the patient to the hospital for care.

Secondary diagnosis is the condition that affects patient management and/or consumes hospital resources.

Incidence

Incidence is defined as the number of new cancers diagnosed in the population at risk in 2007. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2007. Specifying other population characteristics such as sex, race, age, or county of residence further subdivides the population at risk of developing cancer.

Median

The median is the middle value of an ordered set of numbers: half the values are greater than the median and half are less than the median. The median is less sensitive to extreme values than the mean, and a better measure of central tendency for data with skewed distributions.

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk in 2007. A cancer death is defined as a death for which cancer is determined to be the underlying cause of death based on the death certificate. The population considered at risk in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2007. Mortality is examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence

Current cigarette use and cancer screening prevalence data from the Florida BRFSS are presented in this report. Prevalence is defined as the percentage of people who have received cancer screening or who currently smoke cigarettes in Florida's population at the time of survey. The prevalence data are weighted to represent the entire adult population of the state. Data weighting is a statistical procedure that incorporates factors such as the probability of the interviewee being selected for the survey, and 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% confidence interval is calculated for each prevalence estimate.

Race

The FCDS collects information on the racial background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two racial groups, black and white. Both black and white races include people of various ethnic origins. The remaining racial groups account for 2.5% of the population and 1.4% of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2007. Cancers in people of "Other" races are included in Florida total rates and counts, as well as in the totals by sex.

Rates

Crude Rates

The crude rate is the total number of new cancer cases diagnosed, or cancer deaths, in a given period divided by the total population at risk in that period. Crude rates are expressed per 100,000 population 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.

Age-Specific Rates

The age-specific rate is the number of new cancer cases or deaths occurring in people in a given age group divided by the population in that age group in a given period expressed per 100,000 population. 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, 85+. The age-specific rate (**λ_i**) is calculated as:

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

where **i** is the age group, **n_i** is the number of new cancer cases or deaths in the age group in a given period, and **p_i** is the population at risk in the age group in the same period.

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 standardized in this report 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:

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

where i is the age group, λ_i is the age-specific rate for an age group, and w_i is the proportion of individuals in the 2000 U.S. standard population in that age group.

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals (CIs) provide a measure of the stability of a calculated incidence rate, mortality rate, or prevalence. The report uses a 95% CI for all rates and prevalence calculations. A 95% confidence interval is the range within which the true rate or prevalence will be found 95% of the time. A narrower CI indicates greater accuracy of the rate. Calculation of the 95% CI follows the methods published in Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of United States: Mortality, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995.

Comparison of Rates

Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates are compared for differences between sub-populations. In this report, one rate is significantly higher or lower than another when the 95% CI of the two rates do not overlap. This comparison is not a statistical test. See <http://www.amstat.org/chapters/sacramento/Smithpresentation.pdf> for the consequences of “significance” derived by the CI method.

Union County Rates

In the county tables shown in this report Union County often has “the highest” age-adjusted incidence or mortality rate for all cancers combined or for many specific cancers. The Florida Department of Corrections (DOC) maintains a hospital at the correctional facility Reception and Medical Center (RMC) in Union County. That hospital provides inpatient medical care for the inmates of DOC facilities in the 51 counties comprising three of the four state prison systems. Inmates diagnosed with cancer at this hospital have an address in Union County and are counted as cases of Union County. However, the total inmate population of the DOC facilities in those 51 counties is not included in the current Union County population. Therefore, both incidence and mortality in Union County are inflated.

Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths

Smoking-attributable cancer 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 age 35 and older. SAFs for each disease and sex are derived from the following formula:

$$\text{SAF} = [(p_0 + p_1(\text{RR}_1) + p_2(\text{RR}_2)) - 1] / [p_0 + p_1(\text{RR}_1) + p_2(\text{RR}_2)]$$

where p_0 is the percentage of adults who never smoked, p_1 is the percentage of adult current smokers, p_2 is the percentage of adult former smokers, RR_1 is the relative risk of death for adult current smokers relative to adults who never smoked, and RR_2 is the relative risk of death for adult former smokers relative to adults who never smoked.

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:

$$\text{SAD} = \text{Number of deaths} \times \text{SAF}$$

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 YPLL attributable to smoking. 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 the CDC web site: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/methodology.asp>

Stage of Cancer

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

In situ cancers are tumors that fulfill all the microscopic criteria for malignancy except invasion through the basement membrane. *In situ* cancers are 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 the tables and maps, counts in cells with fewer than ten cases or deaths, and rates calculated from fewer than ten 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.

Trend Interpretation (Incidence)

To maintain consistency between this and the previous annual report, the incidence data used to prepare the 2007 report does not include the new cases for any diagnosis year preceding 2007 that were received after November 21, 2008. Since that date, 3,400 new unduplicated cancer incidence cases diagnosed in 2006, 1,200 diagnosed in 2005, and hundreds diagnosed in preceding years, back to 1995 have been submitted to the FCDS. The effect of excluding the cases diagnosed in 2006 and reported after November 21, 2008 may be to suppress a 12.4 per 100,000 population increase (2.8%) in the incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida residents. This increase may alter the slope and possibly the direction of the trends. Therefore, all incidence trends should be carefully examined and the conclusions of any analyses critically evaluated from this perspective.

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). YPLL is a measurement of life lost due to premature death from cancer. DOH publications, such as Vital Statistics and Data Analysis, use age 75 as the average life expectancy in the YPLL calculations. That standard is used in this report. For each Florida resident who died at age 74 or younger, 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 Multiple Primary and Histology Coding Rules, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program, National Institutes of Health, 2007. 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 tumors. Special rules are used to define multiple primaries of the lymphatic and hematopoietic systems.

REPORTED CANCER SITES

Selected Sites

In this report, analysis is limited to the eight cancer sites with the highest number of incident cases, as well as cervical and ovarian cancer. The eight highest ranked sites – lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 69% of the incident cancers in Florida in 2007. Cervical cancer was included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and the potential to reduce advanced-stage occurrence and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average years of potential life lost of the ten reported cancers. Ovarian cancer is one of the cancers addressed statewide by the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program.

Cancer of the uterus is one of the highest ranked cancers in females age 40 and older. However, it is not among the sites with the highest overall incidence and has been excluded from the selected cancer sites on that basis. Uterine cancer data appear in Tables 28 and 29, and in Figures 1, 13, 23, 24, and 25, in which comprehensive sets of cancers are displayed by age group as percentage of new cases and deaths.

Cancer of the pancreas is one of eight highest ranked cancers in terms of mortality, but not incidence. To maintain the consistency of the tables and figures, pancreatic cancer data is not presented individually in this report, except in Figures 1 and 13.

Data on melanoma in blacks are included only in Figures 1, 13, 23, 24, and 25, and as part of total counts and rates for Florida. There were 23 new cases and 7 deaths from melanoma reported among blacks in 2007; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 189 new cases and 38 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of the Florida total counts and rates.

Other Sites

The “All Other” cancer site category used in Figures 1 and 13 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 Not Otherwise Specified (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’s 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’s Report, *Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General* at: 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, cancers of the lip, pancreas, trachea, lung and bronchus, larynx, esophagus, cervix, bladder, kidney, stomach, oral cavity, and pharynx.

CANCER INCIDENCE

NEW CASES

- There were 103,075 new primary cancers diagnosed in Florida residents in 2007, an increase of 2,772 from 2006.
- Among females, there were 1,327 more new cases than in 2006, and 1,420 more among males.
- In 2007, 47% of new cancer cases were diagnosed in females, and 53% were diagnosed in males.
- In 2007, 9% of new cases were diagnosed in blacks and 88% in whites. The remaining 3% (3,199 cases) were diagnosed in other races or reported without race information.
- The eight cancers with the highest number of newly diagnosed cases in descending order were lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, colorectal, bladder, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, head and neck, and melanoma. These cancers accounted for 69% of all new cancer cases in the state.
- Fifty-nine percent of new cancer cases in 2007 were diagnosed in people age 65 and older; this age group represents 17% of Florida's population.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin(1)	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (2)	103,075	15,854	15,151	13,277	10,001	4,820	4,031	3,975	3,964	1,416	880
Female	48,114	7,306		13,277	4,838	1,180	1,100	1,799	1,533	1,416	880
Male	54,862	8,523	15,151		5,147	3,634	2,928	2,172	2,430		
Black	9,511	1,189	1,939	1,384	934	163	333	315		110	156
White	90,365	14,376	12,682	11,414	8,771	4,520	3,581	3,536	3,964	1,264	690
Black Female	4,162	405		1,226	530	57	92	147		117	159
White Female	41,236	6,769		11,203	4,270	1,041	968	1,635	1,342	1,315	719
Black Male	5,016	738	1,939		456	107	252	154			
White Male	48,164	7,635	12,682		4,529	3,422	2,593	1,948	2,430		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

(1) Non-Hodgkin refers to Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma throughout this report.

(2) Florida incidence totals throughout this report include 1,502 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 1,697 cases with unknown race,

99 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Totals by sex include cases with unknown or Other race. Totals by race include cases with unknown sex

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	103,075	15,854	15,151	13,277	10,001	4,820	4,031	3,975	3,964	1,416	880
Alachua	1,063	155	171	136	110	41	60	31	36	12	12
Baker	124	30	14	14	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	932	166	140	126	79	35	49	32	36	12	16
Bradford	126	22	20	10	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,868	645	542	439	364	217	167	134	154	62	15
Broward	8,942	1,260	1,140	1,264	840	386	323	368	360	136	109
Calhoun	76	16	^	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,453	253	274	155	102	91	51	46	65	^	^
Citrus	1,295	232	229	151	122	71	40	48	60	19	14
Clay	846	146	128	125	81	35	34	21	30	17	^
Collier	2,150	323	429	240	169	129	81	92	114	32	14
Columbia	329	61	38	37	44	10	22	12	13	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,037	1,285	1,729	1,530	1,209	397	441	453	188	175	137
Desoto	176	24	35	26	19	10	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	94	23	10	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4,180	672	589	609	401	181	169	159	137	54	40
Escambia	1,568	274	241	202	138	63	62	56	51	18	15
Flagler	612	106	74	80	58	25	19	34	17	^	^
Franklin	50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	226	32	30	42	24	^	^	14	^	^	^
Gilchrist	98	17	^	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	58	12	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	83	15	11	11	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	74	13	10	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	85	12	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	139	24	22	18	11	^	^	^	11	^	^
Hernando	1,309	256	190	143	119	71	63	48	50	13	^
Highlands	790	130	125	72	85	32	42	23	49	^	^
Hillsborough	5,463	766	738	730	569	214	246	225	206	78	50
Holmes	102	24	14	11	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	1,031	181	123	133	112	50	35	40	58	14	^
Jackson	283	55	49	35	33	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	75	16	10	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,375	359	446	268	230	125	78	80	112	33	18
Lee	3,639	562	674	383	331	212	153	146	169	38	24
Leon	906	133	156	139	78	19	34	27	39	24	^
Levy	240	53	44	25	29	13	14	^	^	^	^
Liberty	31	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	104	21	18	11	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,952	310	310	249	203	110	82	71	73	24	14
Marion	2,475	439	427	306	247	111	93	92	84	39	13
Martin	1,106	183	177	134	79	73	52	28	47	15	^
Monroe	386	66	48	56	35	11	20	13	17	^	^
Nassau	391	62	65	62	34	17	23	11	13	^	^
Okaloosa	988	151	133	138	97	55	34	39	44	10	10
Okeechobee	227	53	24	29	26	10	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,289	574	573	617	419	163	166	196	152	63	52
Osceola	1,014	144	144	127	103	36	29	41	34	21	14
Palm Beach	8,260	1,176	1,042	1,026	732	437	283	367	408	111	59
Pasco	3,014	523	448	354	293	171	131	114	120	40	20
Pinellas	6,122	1,018	814	865	575	336	234	219	246	81	33
Polk	3,626	595	495	371	407	137	109	145	183	56	25
Putnam	500	107	73	53	45	24	27	20	18	10	^
Saint Johns	943	150	127	149	73	40	31	38	41	10	12
Saint Lucie	1,461	248	197	155	149	71	34	46	70	12	16
Santa Rosa	725	125	95	103	62	44	32	22	36	11	^
Sarasota	2,940	455	553	375	270	154	87	104	126	35	13
Seminole	1,731	209	261	251	169	75	65	77	85	19	12
Sumter	740	113	159	90	59	53	23	29	20	^	^
Suwannee	243	42	26	25	32	14	18	12	^	^	^
Taylor	105	24	18	10	10	^	10	^	^	^	^
Union	208	38	17	12	16	^	25	11	^	^	^
Volusia	3,107	562	340	414	325	166	132	109	100	46	26
Wakulla	125	24	22	17	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	235	48	20	37	24	^	^	^	11	^	^
Washington	105	23	18	10	13	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

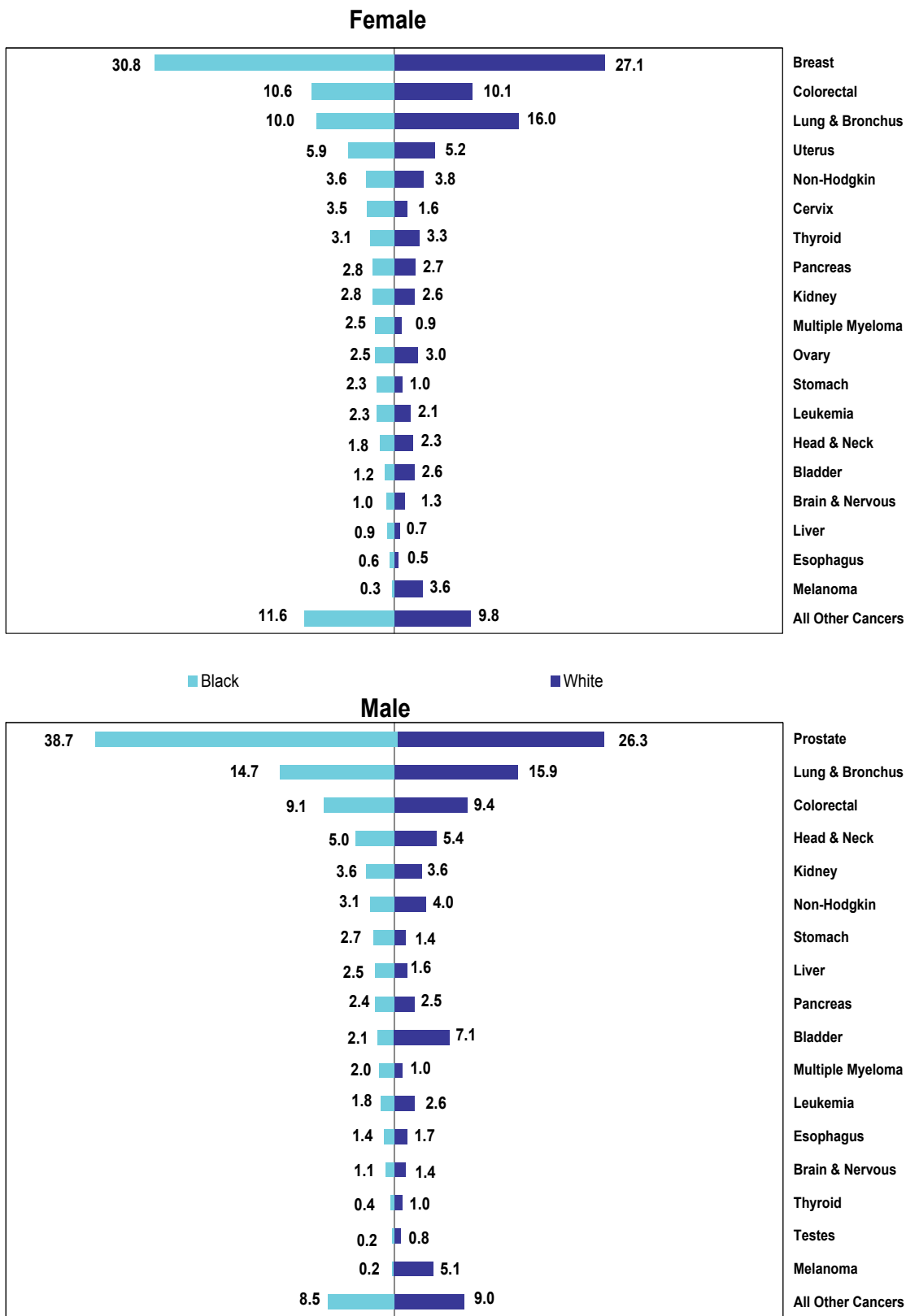
Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	103,075	15,854	15,151	13,277	10,001	4,820	4,031	3,975	3,964	1,416	880
0-14	520	^	^	^	^	^	^	23	12	10	^
15-39	3,958	71	^	577	198	36	81	252	347	80	184
40-64	37,344	4,705	5,587	6,372	3,229	997	1,994	1,351	1,489	593	501
65+	61,250	11,076	9,557	6,328	6,572	3,786	1,951	2,349	2,116	733	194
Female	48,114	7,306		13,277	4,838	1,180	1,100	1,799	1,533	1,416	880
0-14	238	^		^	^	^	^	10	^	10	^
15-39	2,304	39		577	99	13	25	94	198	80	184
40-64	18,322	2,136		6,372	1,478	266	486	579	623	593	501
65+	27,248	5,130		6,328	3,259	901	585	1,116	707	733	194
Male	54,862	8,523	15,151		5,147	3,634	2,928	2,172	2,430		
0-14	282	^	^		^	^	^	13	^		
15-39	1,650	32	^		99	23	56	158	148		
40-64	18,988	2,559	5,587		1,745	730	1,507	770	866		
65+	33,941	5,931	9,557		3,303	2,880	1,364	1,231	1,409		
Black	9,511	1,189	1,939	1,384	934	163	333	315		110	156
0-14	72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	600	19	^	122	41	^	^	48		13	30
40-64	4,667	510	992	827	443	51	200	166		56	86
65+	4,172	660	944	435	450	110	121	99		37	40
White	90,365	14,376	12,682	11,414	8,771	4,520	3,581	3,536	3,964	1,264	690
0-14	418	^	^	^	^	^	^	20	12	^	^
15-39	3,155	48	^	407	147	33	69	192	347	60	145
40-64	31,357	4,097	4,358	5,303	2,658	917	1,736	1,136	1,489	521	398
65+	55,432	10,229	8,321	5,704	5,964	3,569	1,774	2,188	2,116	679	146
Black Female	4,488	449		1,384	477	55	81	161		110	156
0-14	42	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	385	12		122	22	^	^	23		13	30
40-64	2,202	197		827	222	16	45	82		56	86
65+	1,859	240		435	233	39	30	56		37	40
White Female	42,126	6,719		11,414	4,232	1,094	985	1,585	1,533	1,264	690
0-14	185	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	1,791	24		407	71	13	21	65	198	60	145
40-64	15,459	1,891		5,303	1,205	242	421	475	623	521	398
65+	24,689	4,803		5,704	2,954	839	541	1,036	707	679	146
Black Male	5,016	738	1,939		456	107	252	154			
0-14	30	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	214	^	^		19	^	^	25			
40-64	2,463	312	992		220	35	155	84			
65+	2,309	419	944		217	70	91	43			
White Male	48,164	7,635	12,682		4,529	3,422	2,593	1,948	2,430		
0-14	233	^	^		^	^	^	11	^		
15-39	1,362	24	^		76	20	48	127	148		
40-64	15,870	2,197	4,358		1,450	674	1,314	659	866		
65+	30,698	5,413	8,321		3,003	2,727	1,231	1,151	1,409		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Site
Florida, 2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in 2007 was 441.2 (CI: 438.5 - 444.0) per 100,000 population, significantly higher than the rate in 2006, 433.1 (CI: 430.4 - 435.9) per 100,000 population.
- The Florida rate was 4% lower than the SEER-9 registries rate in 2007 (461.1 per 100,000 population) from www.seer.cancer.gov/canques/incidence.html.
- The incidence rate among Florida blacks (426.7 per 100,000 population) was 12% lower than the SEER-9 rate for blacks (482.0 per 100,000 population).
- White females (387.4 per 100,000 population) and white males (501.7 per 100,000 population) in Florida also had lower incidence rates than in the SEER-9 registries (white females: 418.3 per 100,000 population; white males: 539.5 per 100,000 population).
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among females in 2007 (387.4 per 100,000 population) was 24.3% lower than the rate among males (512.0 per 100,000 population).
- In 2007, the age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among blacks, 426.7 (CI: 417.8 - 435.7) per 100,000 population, was not significantly different from the rate among whites, 436.7 (CI: 433.7 - 439.6) per 100,000 population.
- Among the four sex-race groups, black males had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (535.4 per 100,000 population); black females had the lowest (350.7 per 100,000 population).
- The rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus among all Floridians was significantly lower in 2007, 64.8 (CI: 63.8 - 65.8) per 100,000 population, compared to the rate in 2006, 67.0 (CI: 66.0 - 68.1) per 100,000 population. In males, the rate decreased from 81.3 (CI: 79.7 - 83.1) per 100,000 population in 2006 to 78.0 (CI: 76.4 - 79.7) per 100,000 population in 2007.
- In 2007, the rate of prostate cancer increased significantly from 128.8 (CI: 126.7 - 131.0) per 100,000 males in 2006 to 136.2 (CI: 134.0 - 138.4) per 100,000 males in 2007.
- The rate of melanoma in whites increased significantly from 17.6 (CI: 17.0 - 18.3) per 100,000 population in 2006 to 20.5 (CI: 19.8 - 21.1) per 100,000 population in 2007.
- The rate of breast cancer in black females increased significantly from 90.6 (CI: 85.5 - 95.9) per 100,000 in 2006 to 103.7 (CI: 98.2 - 109.5) per 100,000 in 2007.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	441.2	438.5	444.0	64.8	63.8	65.8	136.2	134.0	138.4	110.8	108.8	112.7	41.8	40.9	42.6	19.5	18.9	20.0
Female	387.4	383.8	391.0	54.3	53.0	55.6				110.8	108.8	112.7	36.5	35.4	37.6	8.5	8.0	9.0
Male	512.0	507.6	516.3	78.0	76.4	79.7	136.2	134.0	138.4				48.2	46.9	49.6	33.7	32.6	34.8
Black	426.7	417.8	435.7	56.4	53.1	59.9	206.0	196.4	216.1	103.7	98.2	109.5	43.3	40.4	46.3	8.6	7.3	10.1
White	436.7	433.7	439.6	65.3	64.2	66.4	126.3	124.1	128.5	109.5	107.4	111.6	40.8	40.0	41.7	20.2	19.6	20.8
Black Female	350.7	340.3	361.4	36.7	33.3	40.3				103.7	98.2	109.5	38.4	35.0	42.2	4.8	3.6	6.3
White Female	387.4	383.5	391.3	55.9	54.5	57.3				109.5	107.4	111.6	35.7	34.5	36.8	8.8	8.3	9.4
Black Male	535.4	519.6	551.6	84.4	78.1	91.3	206.0	196.4	216.1				50.1	45.3	55.4	14.6	11.7	17.9
White Male	501.7	497.2	506.3	77.0	75.3	78.8	126.3	124.1	128.5				47.1	45.7	48.5	34.6	33.5	35.8

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	17.4	16.8	17.9	17.4	16.8	17.9	20.5	19.8	21.1	11.7	11.0	12.3	8.9	8.3	9.5
Female	8.8	8.2	9.3	14.3	13.6	15.0	16.0	15.1	16.8	11.7	11.0	12.3	8.9	8.3	9.5
Male	27.3	26.3	28.3	21.0	20.1	21.9	26.4	25.3	27.5						
Black	14.1	12.6	15.8	13.3	11.8	14.9				8.3	6.8	10.1	11.4	9.7	13.4
White	17.6	17.0	18.2	17.4	16.8	18.0	20.5	19.8	21.1	11.9	11.2	12.6	8.6	7.9	9.3
Black Female	6.1	4.8	7.7	12.5	10.6	14.6				8.3	6.8	10.1	11.4	9.7	13.4
White Female	8.9	8.4	9.5	14.1	13.4	14.9	16.0	15.1	16.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	8.6	7.9	9.3
Black Male	24.9	21.7	28.6	14.1	11.8	16.8									
White Male	27.4	26.3	28.5	21.2	20.3	22.2	26.4	25.3	27.5						

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 incidence rates throughout this report include 1,502 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 1,697 cases with unknown race and 90 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Rates calculated by sex include cases with unknown or

County Incidence Rates

Fifty of Florida's 67 counties had incidence rates significantly above or below Florida rates for all cancer combined or for one or more of the 10 selected cancer sites. Of the 17 counties whose rates showed no significant differences from the state rate, 13 had populations below the median county population of 96,522.

- Brevard County had seven of 11 rates higher than Florida rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, and ovary.
- Duval County had six of 11 rates higher than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, colorectal, and bladder.
- Alachua County had five of 11 rates higher than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, and head and neck.
- Broward County had six of 11 rates lower than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, bladder, and head and neck.
- Collier County had four of 11 rates lower than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, breast, and colorectal.

Table 5.1. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	441.2	438.5	444.0	64.8	63.8	65.8	136.2	134.0	138.4	110.8	108.8	112.7
Alachua	519.3	488.2	552.0	79.4	67.3	93.1	184.6	157.5	215.6	119.8	100.3	142.4
Baker	552.2	457.8	662.6	129.2	86.7	188.3	132.3	70.7	253.4	126.8	68.9	216.4
Bay	511.6	478.9	546.2	89.3	76.1	104.4	163.2	136.6	194.5	127.3	105.8	152.7
Bradford	405.3	337.3	485.0	69.9	43.7	108.7	128.8	78.4	204.9	65.5	29.8	135.5
Brevard	525.3	508.5	542.7	82.2	75.9	89.0	151.5	139.0	165.2	116.1	105.1	128.2
Broward	403.5	395.1	412.1	55.6	52.6	58.8	112.0	105.6	118.8	109.0	102.9	115.3
Calhoun	462.9	364.2	585.9	95.9	54.8	163.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	447.7	421.5	476.0	70.3	61.2	81.4	157.2	138.7	179.7	103.1	84.4	126.7
Citrus	484.5	454.2	517.6	78.1	67.6	91.4	162.2	140.9	189.1	117.5	96.0	145.2
Clay	508.3	474.0	544.7	89.9	75.7	106.3	165.7	137.4	198.9	132.8	110.2	159.2
Collier	399.8	381.7	418.7	54.6	48.6	61.6	153.4	138.9	169.6	93.1	80.5	107.7
Columbia	440.6	393.7	492.2	80.3	61.2	104.2	103.4	72.9	144.7	90.3	63.3	128.0
Miami-Dade	414.8	407.0	422.6	47.7	45.1	50.4	143.6	136.9	150.6	107.0	101.6	112.5
Desoto	370.5	315.9	433.4	50.4	31.7	78.1	139.3	96.6	198.7	123.2	77.4	193.1
Dixie	402.2	322.1	501.3	91.6	57.8	145.4	76.7	36.4	159.3	156.1	80.9	287.3
Duval	520.1	504.3	536.4	85.7	79.2	92.5	167.0	153.5	181.6	136.7	125.9	148.2
Escambia	468.3	445.3	492.3	81.9	72.4	92.3	157.4	138.0	179.1	110.3	95.4	127.2
Flagler	481.2	438.7	529.2	76.7	61.7	97.7	115.2	89.2	153.6	125.0	94.9	167.9
Franklin	305.0	223.2	420.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	456.5	398.3	521.4	65.1	44.4	93.0	133.6	89.4	194.0	153.6	110.1	209.9
Gilchrist	502.3	406.2	618.8	87.2	50.5	146.4	^	^	^	155.1	87.7	266.6
Glades	339.0	254.6	452.6	65.9	33.5	131.8	141.4	73.9	274.4	^	^	^
Gulf	443.0	352.1	556.3	79.9	44.6	140.4	109.3	54.3	214.2	113.5	56.1	228.0
Hamilton	511.0	399.8	646.9	87.5	46.1	155.4	144.0	67.7	290.9	^	^	^
Hardee	264.5	210.7	329.6	37.1	19.1	67.5	121.4	72.9	192.6	^	^	^
Hendry	384.5	322.8	455.1	68.3	43.7	102.4	122.7	76.2	192.2	96.8	57.1	156.1
Hernando	489.4	459.4	521.7	83.2	72.8	96.0	129.2	111.1	152.0	114.0	93.1	140.2
Highlands	420.4	385.6	459.3	61.5	50.1	77.0	119.8	99.2	148.5	80.1	58.3	111.6
Hillsborough	454.2	442.2	466.6	63.7	59.3	68.5	131.0	121.6	141.0	114.7	106.4	123.5
Holmes	423.5	344.6	518.2	104.3	66.6	159.3	118.8	64.3	208.6	89.1	44.2	173.4
Indian River	450.9	421.3	482.9	72.0	61.3	85.2	107.1	88.7	130.6	122.5	100.1	150.4
Jackson	505.9	448.2	570.1	98.2	73.8	129.5	188.7	139.0	252.5	113.9	78.8	162.9
Jefferson	434.6	340.6	552.3	93.3	52.9	159.8	127.0	60.1	251.0	162.6	89.7	289.4
Lafayette	309.4	199.4	465.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	518.6	495.9	542.5	71.2	63.7	80.0	186.9	169.5	206.7	119.8	104.3	137.9
Lee	426.6	411.9	441.8	60.6	55.5	66.2	154.7	143.1	167.5	93.5	83.6	104.7
Leon	428.8	400.5	458.7	66.5	55.4	79.3	161.1	135.6	191.2	113.9	95.4	135.3
Levy	385.1	336.1	442.0	84.4	62.9	114.6	134.8	97.7	190.3	74.9	47.0	121.0
Liberty	454.7	306.0	660.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	480.7	392.1	585.6	96.8	59.8	151.0	187.5	110.8	300.6	92.5	44.3	181.3
Manatee	406.8	387.8	426.8	60.2	53.4	68.0	130.9	116.6	147.3	104.9	91.2	120.8
Marion	491.1	470.6	512.7	80.4	72.8	89.0	170.8	154.7	189.1	121.6	107.0	138.3
Martin	436.6	409.3	466.0	65.3	55.9	77.0	142.6	122.1	167.6	107.3	88.1	131.5
Monroe	372.0	334.5	413.6	58.1	44.6	75.9	87.3	63.2	120.6	102.9	77.2	137.6
Nassau	493.2	444.7	546.3	77.9	59.4	101.2	163.9	125.7	214.2	147.4	112.7	191.5
Okaloosa	508.8	477.4	541.9	78.3	66.3	92.1	142.4	119.0	170.2	133.7	112.2	158.6
Okeechobee	455.9	396.6	523.4	99.5	74.0	133.3	92.0	58.6	141.2	118.4	77.3	181.2
Orange	436.7	423.5	450.2	60.6	55.7	65.9	127.3	116.8	138.6	113.3	104.4	122.7
Osceola	426.1	400.0	453.7	60.1	50.6	71.1	125.9	105.9	149.2	97.9	81.4	117.2
Palm Beach	418.5	409.1	428.1	55.2	52.1	58.6	115.1	108.2	122.5	104.0	97.3	111.2
Pasco	468.1	449.7	487.2	71.9	65.5	79.0	134.9	122.4	149.1	118.3	104.7	133.7
Pinellas	421.6	410.6	432.8	65.8	61.7	70.2	118.6	110.5	127.2	116.4	108.3	125.2
Polk	497.2	480.6	514.4	75.1	69.2	81.7	138.2	126.2	151.4	101.7	91.1	113.5
Putnam	482.0	439.4	528.7	99.9	81.5	122.9	138.9	108.6	178.1	105.0	77.2	142.4
Saint Johns	463.8	433.9	495.8	70.1	59.3	83.1	125.2	104.2	150.6	142.8	119.8	170.1
Saint Lucie	446.5	422.7	471.6	70.3	61.6	80.4	119.4	103.1	138.5	95.5	80.0	114.0
Santa Rosa	472.9	438.4	509.7	80.7	66.9	96.9	121.3	97.4	151.4	125.0	101.7	152.9
Sarasota	420.2	403.0	438.2	59.2	53.5	65.9	156.7	143.6	171.6	110.8	98.3	125.4
Seminole	406.9	387.6	427.0	50.9	44.1	58.5	131.0	114.9	149.0	104.4	91.7	118.5
Sumter	490.9	453.0	533.2	77.2	62.5	96.8	203.4	172.2	243.4	131.9	101.0	174.8
Suwannee	450.6	394.4	514.9	78.7	56.3	110.1	98.1	63.8	150.9	88.6	56.6	139.6
Taylor	418.9	341.7	510.5	91.5	58.4	139.6	146.2	86.1	246.8	72.2	34.6	149.9
Union	1298.3	1122.9	1499.3	255.9	179.5	360.5	200.2	113.3	371.1	211.0	108.2	378.9
Volusia	429.0	413.4	445.2	71.3	65.5	77.8	95.2	85.3	106.4	113.0	101.7	125.6
Wakulla	418.6	347.0	502.9	81.3	51.8	124.7	147.4	89.7	242.4	113.4	65.5	189.3
Walton	319.1	278.2	365.9	63.0	46.0	86.3	52.1	31.3	85.6	105.3	72.4	152.2
Washington	362.2	295.1	443.2	74.9	47.3	117.2	129.8	76.8	211.4	59.1	27.9	129.2

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

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

Table 5.2. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2007

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	41.8	40.9	42.6	19.5	18.9	20.0	17.4	16.8	17.9	17.4	16.8	17.9
Alachua	54.5	44.7	65.9	20.8	14.9	28.4	28.6	21.8	37.1	15.3	10.4	22.0
Baker	71.5	39.5	121.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	43.4	34.2	54.5	19.9	13.8	28.1	26.0	19.1	34.8	18.6	12.7	26.6
Bradford	32.1	15.4	62.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	49.0	43.9	54.6	28.1	24.5	32.4	23.5	20.0	27.6	18.2	15.2	21.8
Broward	36.8	34.3	39.4	16.5	14.9	18.3	14.6	13.1	16.4	16.8	15.1	18.6
Calhoun	90.0	50.1	156.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	28.0	22.4	35.8	24.6	19.5	32.1	17.8	12.6	25.7	12.8	9.0	19.1
Citrus	42.7	34.7	53.8	20.7	16.2	28.5	16.0	10.9	24.5	18.1	12.7	26.9
Clay	49.3	39.0	61.7	22.3	15.4	31.4	19.6	13.5	27.9	12.5	7.7	19.5
Collier	30.6	25.9	36.2	20.4	17.0	24.7	15.6	12.2	20.1	18.8	14.8	23.9
Columbia	56.7	41.1	77.2	12.8	6.1	24.9	30.7	19.0	47.6	16.7	8.5	30.3
Miami-Dade	45.1	42.6	47.8	14.8	13.4	16.3	16.3	14.8	17.9	17.1	15.6	18.8
Desoto	40.5	23.9	66.2	21.4	9.9	42.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	50.4	45.5	55.6	23.4	20.1	27.1	20.4	17.4	23.8	19.4	16.5	22.7
Escambia	41.4	34.7	49.1	18.5	14.2	23.8	18.6	14.3	24.1	16.7	12.6	21.9
Flagler	43.1	31.9	60.8	15.6	10.0	28.4	15.2	8.7	29.1	28.1	18.1	45.2
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	46.2	29.5	69.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	28.6	15.5	49.1
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	53.5	25.5	107.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	96.1	52.0	167.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	30.8	15.3	56.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	43.3	35.0	54.2	23.3	17.9	31.3	23.6	17.6	32.3	19.3	13.3	28.1
Highlands	47.1	35.8	63.0	14.4	9.5	24.3	22.8	15.5	34.9	16.3	9.2	28.8
Hillsborough	47.6	43.7	51.7	17.6	15.3	20.2	19.9	17.5	22.6	18.8	16.4	21.5
Holmes	44.0	21.9	84.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	49.1	39.8	61.0	17.9	13.2	25.3	17.6	11.7	26.6	15.6	10.8	23.3
Jackson	59.9	41.1	85.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	50.1	43.2	58.3	23.9	19.8	29.4	19.0	14.7	24.7	18.8	14.4	24.6
Lee	37.5	33.3	42.2	22.6	19.6	26.2	18.4	15.5	22.0	17.2	14.3	20.7
Leon	38.9	30.5	49.1	9.7	5.8	15.5	16.3	11.2	23.3	12.4	8.0	18.5
Levy	53.6	34.5	82.6	19.7	10.5	38.9	22.6	12.2	42.9	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	45.5	21.7	87.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	40.6	34.9	47.4	20.1	16.4	24.9	17.4	13.6	22.3	14.6	11.1	19.1
Marion	47.9	41.7	55.1	19.0	15.6	23.5	20.3	16.1	25.7	17.6	14.0	22.4
Martin	31.7	24.6	41.2	23.9	18.7	31.5	23.5	17.3	32.3	11.4	7.3	18.1
Monroe	35.9	24.7	51.8	10.9	5.3	21.7	18.1	10.9	30.1	12.5	6.4	23.8
Nassau	42.8	29.4	61.2	21.8	12.6	36.2	27.8	17.5	43.2	14.1	6.9	26.8
Okalosa	50.4	40.8	61.8	28.8	21.7	37.8	17.5	12.1	24.7	20.4	14.4	28.1
Okeechobee	56.4	35.9	86.3	18.8	9.0	38.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.4	39.3	47.9	17.8	15.1	20.8	16.3	13.9	19.1	20.4	17.6	23.5
Osceola	43.0	35.0	52.4	16.4	11.5	22.9	12.4	8.2	18.1	17.6	12.5	24.1
Palm Beach	34.9	32.4	37.8	20.0	18.1	22.1	14.9	13.2	16.9	19.1	17.1	21.3
Pasco	43.1	37.9	49.2	22.8	19.3	27.1	21.6	17.8	26.5	18.2	14.5	22.8
Pinellas	36.4	33.3	39.7	20.9	18.7	23.5	16.7	14.6	19.2	15.3	13.2	17.7
Polk	55.2	49.8	61.2	17.2	14.4	20.6	15.5	12.6	18.9	19.8	16.6	23.6
Putnam	42.6	30.9	59.0	21.2	13.5	33.7	28.2	18.3	43.2	20.9	12.6	34.4
Saint Johns	33.5	26.3	43.0	19.3	13.7	27.2	15.0	10.1	22.3	21.3	14.8	30.2
Saint Lucie	43.6	36.7	52.0	20.5	15.8	26.6	10.8	7.3	15.9	14.6	10.5	20.3
Santa Rosa	42.8	32.6	55.5	29.0	20.9	39.6	19.5	13.2	28.2	13.7	8.5	21.5
Sarasota	37.8	32.8	43.7	18.3	15.4	22.2	13.8	10.8	17.9	16.1	12.7	20.6
Seminole	40.4	34.4	47.2	19.4	15.2	24.5	15.3	11.7	19.7	18.3	14.4	23.0
Sumter	36.4	27.3	50.7	32.8	24.2	46.7	17.1	10.3	29.9	17.4	11.3	29.2
Suwannee	57.7	39.1	85.5	24.7	13.5	45.7	32.7	19.3	55.7	22.6	11.3	44.0
Taylor	44.4	20.9	84.7	^	^	^	41.5	19.6	79.7	^	^	^
Union	113.6	63.8	193.9	^	^	^	141.9	91.2	220.1	67.3	32.1	133.5
Volusia	44.4	39.5	49.9	20.8	17.7	24.5	18.0	15.0	21.7	15.5	12.6	19.1
Wakulla	42.7	21.7	78.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	33.7	21.1	53.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	41.1	21.9	75.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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.

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

Table 5.3. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2007

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	20.5	19.8	21.1	11.7	11.0	12.3	8.9	8.3	9.5
Alachua	21.5	14.9	30.4	9.7	5.0	17.7	10.6	5.4	19.1
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	23.3	16.2	32.8	12.5	6.3	23.2	18.9	10.6	31.8
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	24.0	20.2	28.6	17.5	13.2	23.1	5.4	2.9	9.5
Broward	20.2	18.1	22.6	11.7	9.8	13.9	10.5	8.6	12.7
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	24.7	17.8	34.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	28.5	20.2	40.6	12.4	6.8	25.9	24.1	12.2	44.6
Clay	19.7	13.1	28.6	19.1	11.0	31.4	^	^	^
Collier	25.1	20.2	31.1	14.1	9.1	21.6	9.1	4.7	16.4
Columbia	21.4	11.2	38.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	8.8	7.5	10.1	11.9	10.2	13.9	10.1	8.4	12.0
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	23.3	19.5	27.7	12.1	9.1	15.9	9.4	6.7	12.8
Escambia	20.2	15.0	27.0	10.0	5.9	16.5	10.1	5.6	17.2
Flagler	14.5	7.9	29.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	34.9	17.3	63.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	21.3	14.7	31.1	10.1	4.4	22.5	^	^	^
Highlands	26.0	17.9	39.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	21.0	18.2	24.1	12.1	9.5	15.2	8.3	6.2	11.1
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	28.0	20.2	39.3	13.3	6.5	26.8	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	28.2	22.4	35.7	16.4	10.6	25.4	13.1	7.4	22.4
Lee	23.2	19.5	27.7	8.9	6.1	13.0	9.3	5.8	14.5
Leon	23.7	16.7	33.0	19.5	12.3	29.8	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	18.6	14.2	24.3	8.6	5.2	14.4	8.1	4.2	14.7
Marion	19.9	15.4	25.8	15.1	10.3	22.4	8.2	4.1	15.5
Martin	22.7	15.9	32.5	14.5	7.1	28.4	^	^	^
Monroe	19.1	10.9	33.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	18.2	9.5	32.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	24.9	18.0	33.8	9.8	4.7	18.8	10.2	4.9	19.4
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	19.3	16.3	22.7	11.5	8.9	14.9	9.6	7.1	12.7
Osceola	16.2	11.2	23.1	17.1	10.5	26.8	11.7	6.3	20.3
Palm Beach	24.8	22.3	27.7	11.6	9.3	14.3	7.6	5.7	10.1
Pasco	22.5	18.1	28.0	10.5	7.3	15.6	9.4	5.4	15.8
Pinellas	21.1	18.3	24.3	10.3	8.0	13.2	6.0	4.1	8.8
Polk	31.0	26.4	36.3	16.1	11.9	21.6	9.6	6.0	14.6
Putnam	20.0	11.4	34.9	18.2	8.6	38.7	^	^	^
Saint Johns	22.3	15.8	31.4	9.4	4.3	19.9	15.1	7.4	28.5
Saint Lucie	23.6	18.0	31.0	7.9	3.8	15.8	14.4	8.0	24.5
Santa Rosa	26.5	18.4	37.4	13.9	6.8	26.1	^	^	^
Sarasota	21.4	17.0	27.0	9.2	6.0	14.8	5.6	2.7	11.2
Seminole	22.1	17.6	27.5	8.1	4.8	12.9	5.3	2.7	9.5
Sumter	16.6	8.8	31.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	16.3	13.0	20.3	12.8	9.1	17.9	9.1	5.7	14.1
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	16.3	7.8	32.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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.

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

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers		Lung & Bronchus		Prostate		Breast		Colorectal		Bladder		Head & Neck		Non-Hodgkin		Melanoma		Ovary		Cervix		
	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	
Florida																							
0-14	16.0	14.7	17.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	71.5	69.3	73.7	1.3	1.0	1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	610.7	604.6	617.0	76.9	74.8	79.2	187.9	183.0	192.9	52.8	51.0	54.7	16.3	15.3	17.3	32.6	31.2	34.1	22.1	20.9	23.3	29.2	
65+	1,919.1	1,903.9	1,934.4	347.0	340.6	353.6	692.9	679.1	707.0	349.2	340.6	357.9	118.6	114.9	122.5	61.1	58.4	63.9	73.6	70.7	76.6	72.2	
Female																							
0-14	15.0	13.1	17.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	84.8	81.4	88.4	1.4	1.0	2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	583.3	574.9	591.8	68.0	65.2	71.0	187.9	183.0	192.9	47.1	44.7	49.5	8.5	7.5	9.6	15.5	14.1	16.9	18.4	17.0	20.0	24.0	
65+	1,503.4	1,485.6	1,521.4	283.1	275.4	290.9	692.9	679.1	707.0	349.2	340.6	357.9	118.6	114.9	122.5	61.1	58.4	63.9	73.6	70.7	76.6	72.2	
Male																							
0-14	17.0	15.1	19.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	58.5	55.7	61.4	1.1	0.8	1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	638.5	629.5	647.7	86.1	82.8	89.5	187.9	183.0	192.9	58.7	56.0	61.5	24.5	22.8	26.4	50.7	48.2	53.3	25.9	24.1	27.8	34.5	
65+	2,460.8	2,434.7	2,487.2	430.0	419.1	441.1	692.9	679.1	707.0	239.5	231.4	247.8	208.8	201.3	216.6	98.9	93.7	104.3	89.3	84.3	94.4	110.5	
Black																							
0-14	10.1	7.9	12.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	52.7	48.6	57.1	1.7	1.0	2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	540.1	524.7	555.8	59.0	54.0	64.4	249.2	233.9	265.2	51.3	46.6	56.3	5.9	4.4	7.8	23.1	20.0	26.6	19.2	16.4	22.4	22.0	
65+	1,877.8	1,821.2	1,935.6	297.1	274.8	320.6	1,056.4	990.1	1,126.0	202.5	184.3	222.1	49.5	40.7	59.7	54.5	45.2	65.1	44.6	36.2	54.2	30.1	
White																							
0-14	17.3	15.7	19.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	74.9	72.3	77.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	614.1	607.4	621.0	80.2	77.8	82.7	173.7	168.6	176.9	52.1	50.1	54.1	18.0	16.8	19.2	34.0	32.4	35.6	22.2	21.0	23.6	29.2	
65+	1,890.5	1,874.8	1,906.3	348.9	342.1	355.7	652.7	638.7	666.9	344.2	335.3	353.2	121.7	117.8	125.8	60.5	57.7	63.4	74.6	71.5	77.8	72.2	
Black Female																							
0-14	12.0	8.7	16.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	67.5	60.9	74.6	2.1	1.1	3.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	472.5	453.0	492.7	42.3	36.6	48.6	177.5	165.6	190.0	47.6	41.6	54.3	3.4	2.0	5.6	9.7	7.0	12.9	17.6	14.0	21.8	12.0	
65+	1,399.6	1,336.7	1,464.7	180.7	158.6	205.1	327.5	297.5	359.8	175.4	153.6	199.5	29.4	20.9	40.1	22.6	15.2	32.2	42.2	31.8	54.8	27.9	
White Female																							
0-14	15.7	13.5	18.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	87.3	83.3	91.5	1.2	0.7	1.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	595.3	586.0	604.8	72.8	69.6	76.2	204.2	198.8	209.8	46.4	43.8	49.1	9.3	8.2	10.6	16.2	14.7	17.8	18.3	16.7	20.0	24.0	
65+	1,489.7	1,471.2	1,508.4	289.8	281.7	298.1	344.2	335.3	353.2	178.2	171.9	184.8	50.6	47.3	54.2	32.6	29.9	35.5	62.5	58.8	66.4	42.7	
Black Male																							
0-14	8.3	5.6	11.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	37.7	32.8	43.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	618.7	594.6	643.7	78.4	69.9	87.6	249.2	233.9	265.2	55.3	48.2	63.1	8.8	6.1	12.2	38.9	33.0	45.6	21.1	16.8	26.1	16.8	
65+	2,584.0	2,479.7	2,691.6	468.9	425.1	516.0	1,056.4	990.1	1,126.0	242.8	211.6	277.4	78.3	61.1	99.0	101.8	82.0	125.0	48.1	34.8	64.8	30.1	
White Male																							
0-14	18.9	16.5	21.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	63.1	59.8	66.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	632.5	622.7	642.4	87.6	83.9	91.3	173.7	168.6	176.9	57.8	54.9	60.8	26.9	24.9	29.0	52.4	49.6	55.3	26.3	24.3	28.3	34.5	
65+	2,407.9	2,381.1	2,435.0	424.6	413.4	436.1	652.7	638.7	666.9	235.6	227.2	244.1	213.9	205.9	222.1	96.6	91.2	102.1	90.3	85.1	95.7	110.5	

(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year.
 ^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 cases are not displayed.
 Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

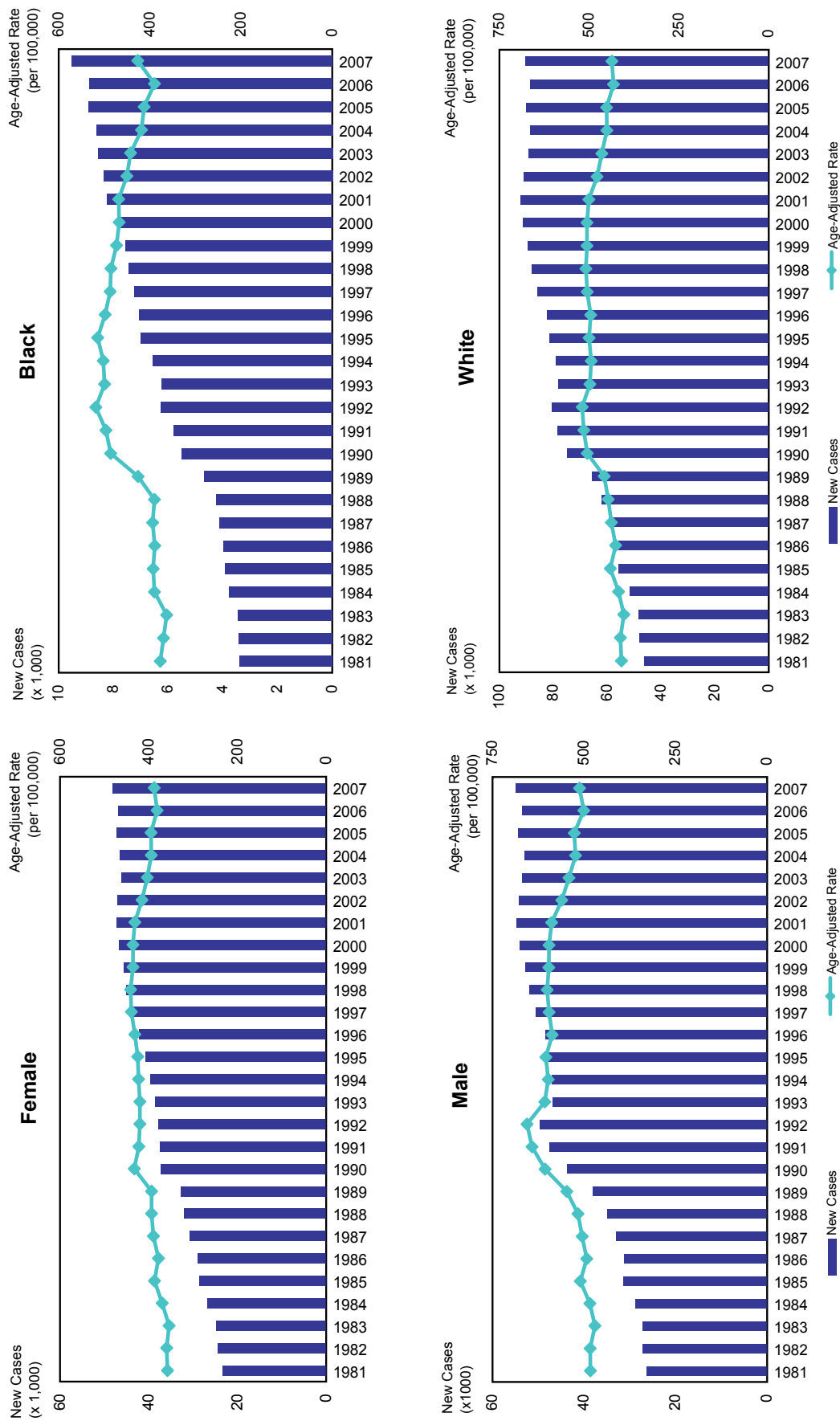
AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

- Cancer incidence rates increased with increasing age for all the selected sites. The exception, cervical cancer among white females had an age-specific incidence rate 74% higher in the 40 to 64 age group than in the 65-and-older age group.
- For all cancers combined, black females had lower age-specific rates than white females. In the group age 65 and older, black females also had lower age-specific rates than males of either race; but in the group age 15 to 39, black females had higher rates than black males.
- The rates for head and neck cancer among both black and white females in all age groups were significantly lower than the rates of their male counterparts.
- White females in the 40 to 64 and 65-and-older age groups had rates lower than their male counterparts for all the selected sites.

TRENDS IN NEW CASES AND AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

- From 1981 to 2007, age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in males were consistently higher than the rates in females.
- The decline in the rate for all cancers combined since 2001 was more pronounced for males than for females.
- The rates for black females for all cancers combined varied between 10% and 27% lower than the rates for white females since 1981.
- Age-adjusted incidence rate in black males was higher than in white males every year except 1987, 1988, and 2006; the largest difference (18%) occurred in 1995.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for black males was relatively flat from 1981 to 1988, increased from 1988 to 1992, decreased from 1992 to 2006, and increased in 2007.
- The rate for black females increased by 17% from 1981 to 2007.
- Rates for white males increased from 1981 to 1992, remained stable from 1993 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2007, ending 4% above the 1981 rate.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for white females increased from 1981 to 1990, remained stable from 1991 to 2001, and decreased from 2001 to 2007, ending 7% above the 1981 rate.

Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007

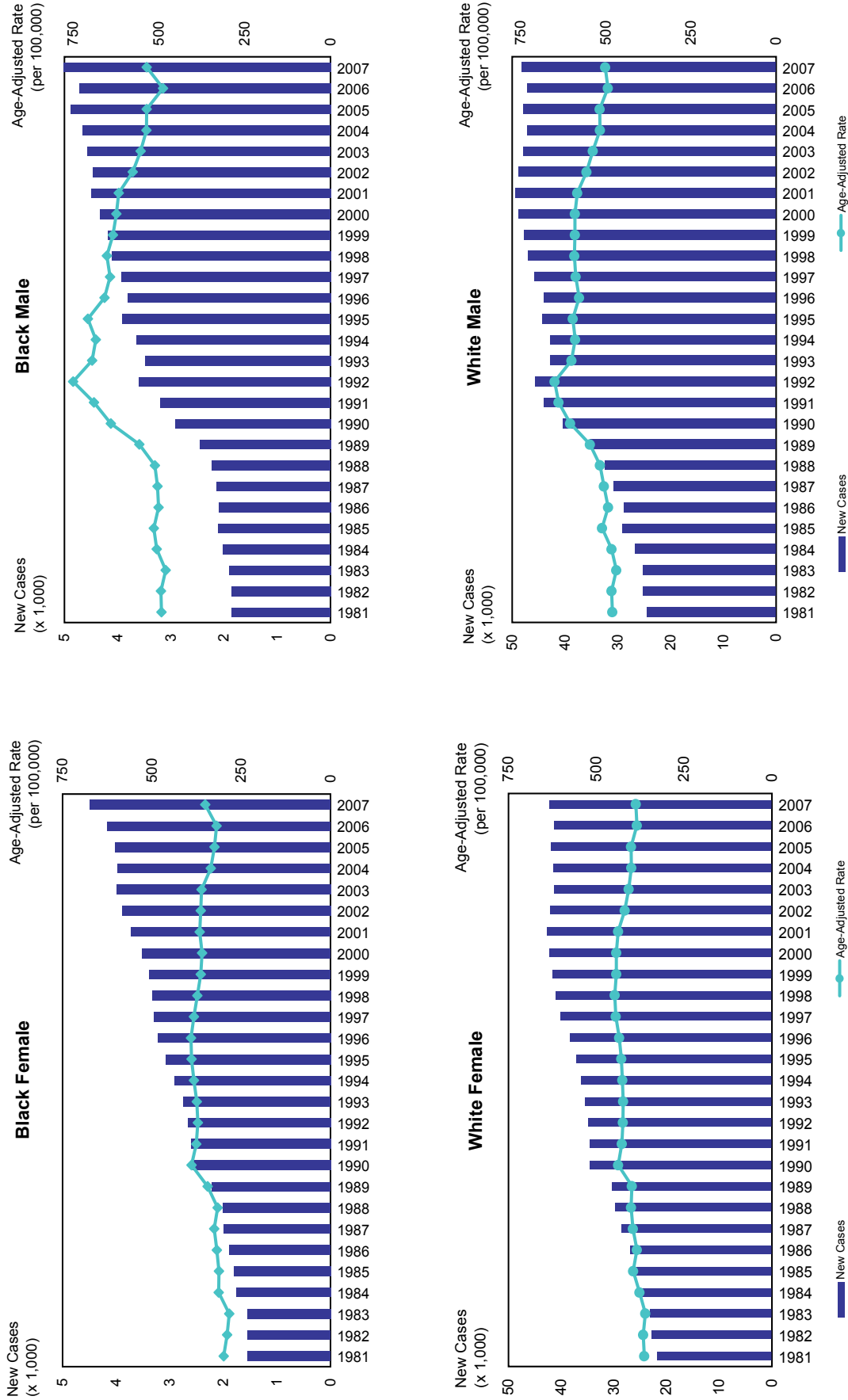
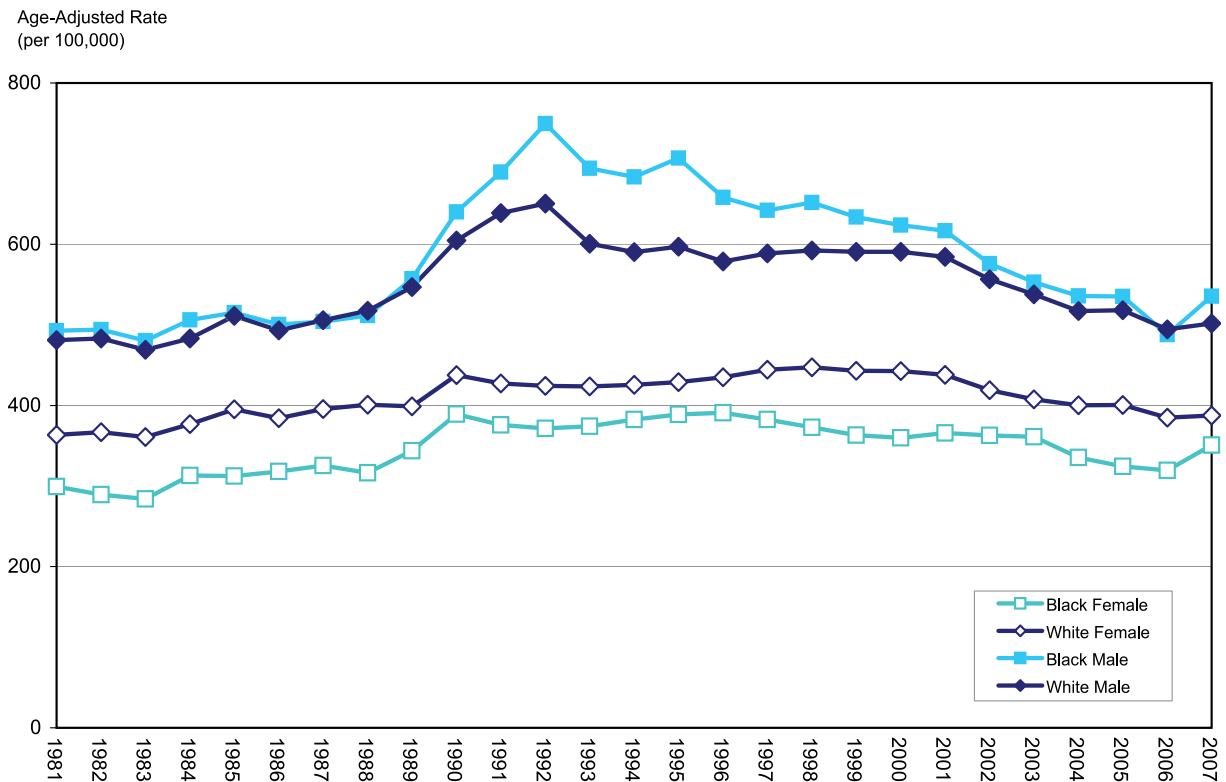


Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007

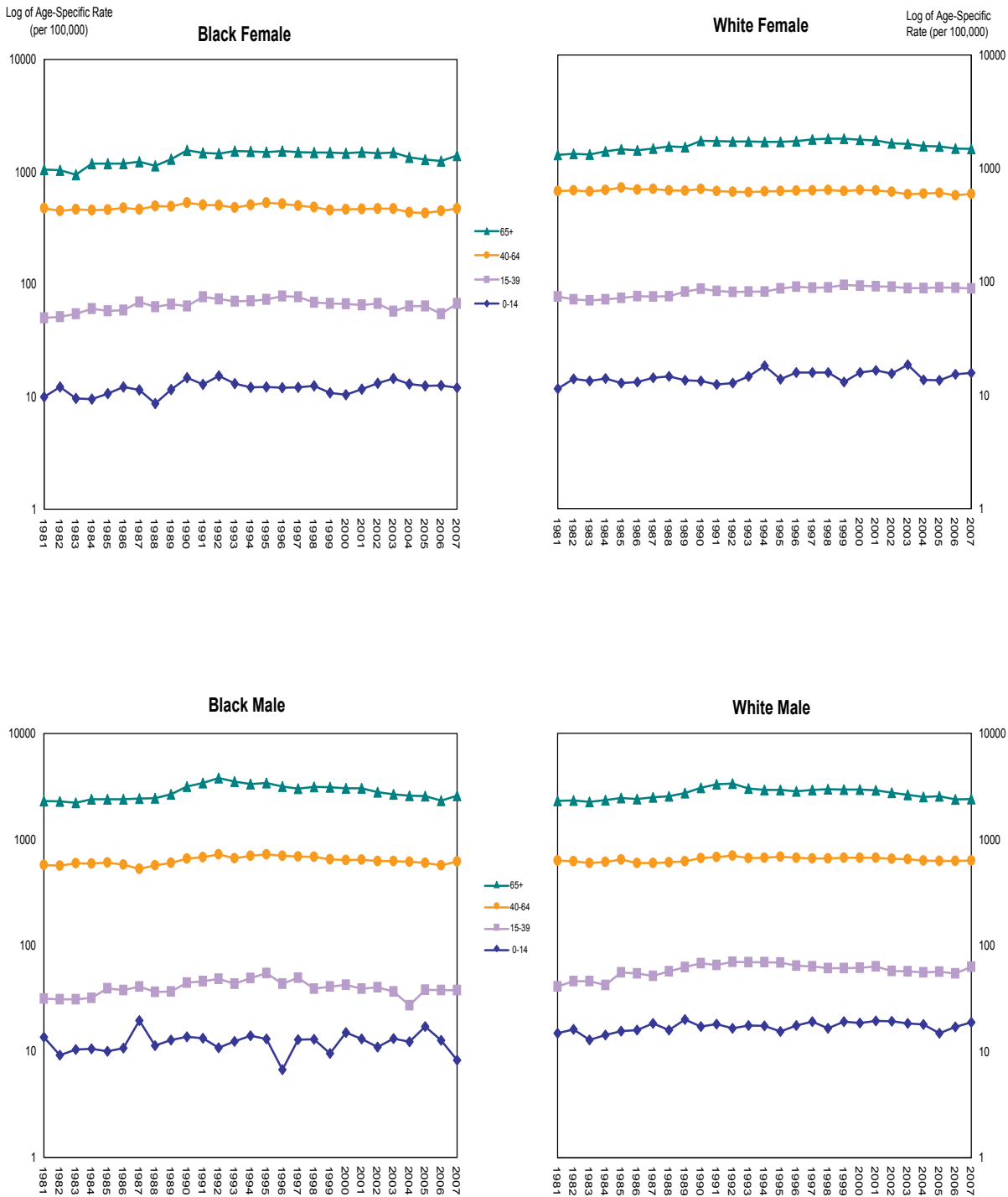


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

- Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined have decreased since 1981 in the 40 to 64 age group for both black and white females, and for black males in the 0 to 14 age group. Rates for all other groups have increased.
- The rate for black males in the 0 to 14 group declined over the 27-year period by 39%; the rates for all other groups age 0 to 14 increased between 1981 and 2007: black females (20%), white females (38%), and white males (27%).
- Rates increased in all other age groups; the largest percentage increases were: black females age 15 to 39 (34%), and age 65 and older (33%); white females age 15 to 39 (38%); black males age 15 to 39 (20%); and white males age 15 to 39 (54%).
- Age-specific incidence rates were lower among black females than among white females in all years for all age groups, except from 1990 to 1992, when the rates for black females in the 0 to 14 age group were higher than for whites.
- In males age 65 and older, whites had higher rates from 1981 until 1989; since 1990, the rates for black males were higher until 2005.

Figure 5. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SITES

INCIDENCE

Lung and Bronchus

- Age-adjusted incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus were higher in males than in females of both races.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates among white females were higher than those among black females.
- Incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased in males of both races between 1981 and 2007, 29% in black males and 23% in white males. The rate for black males was 19% higher than for white males in 1981, and has decreased to 10% higher in 2007.
- The incidence rate for black females increased 88% from 1981 to 1996, then declined 21% from 1996 to 2007, a net increase of 48% in the 27-year period.
- The incidence rate for white females increased 71% from 1981 to 1998 and decreased 13% from 1998 to 2007, a net increase of 49% in the 27-year period.
- Due to the increase in incidence rates among females of both races and the decrease in incidence rates among males of both races, the gap between males and females decreased in both races between 1981 and 2007, by 49% in blacks and by 66% in whites.

Breast

- In 2007, the age-adjusted incidence rate among black females was the highest since 1981. Among white females, the rate has declined 19% since its peak in 1998.
- The incidence rates were higher for white females than for black females, ranging from 17% to 59% between 1981 and 2006; the difference decreased to 6% in 2007.

Prostate

- Black males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than white males in all 27 years.
- Since 1981, the rate increased 49% for blacks and 39% for whites.
- The rates peaked in 1992 for both races as the PSA test came into general use.
- Rates have declined 31% for blacks and 40% for whites since 1992.
- In 1981, the incidence rate was 52% higher for blacks than for whites; by 1997, the rate for blacks was 71% higher. In 2007, the rate was 63% higher for blacks than for whites.

Colorectal

- From 1991 to 2007, the age-adjusted incidence rates of colorectal cancer were higher among both black and white males than among females of either race.
- From 1981 to 1994, the age-adjusted incidence rates for white males were higher than the rates for black males; however, the rates for white males decreased overall during this period, as the rates for black males increased. From 1995 to 2007, the rates for both black and white males declined.
- Among all sex-race groups, age-adjusted incidence rates decreased from the mid-1990s to 2007.

Bladder

- During the 27-year period, the age-adjusted incidence rate for bladder cancer among white males was markedly higher than the rates for all other sex-race groups.
- The rates for white males were stable between 1981 and 2000, but declined by 23% from 2000 to 2007.
- Among white females, age-adjusted incidence rates were stable between 1981 and 1999, and then decreased 25% between 1999 and 2007.

- The age-adjusted incidence rates for bladder cancer among black males, black females, and white females did not change significantly.

Head and Neck

- Males of both races had age-adjusted incidence rates three to six times higher than females in all years.
- The rates were similar and stable for white and black females for the period between 1981 and 2007. However, age-adjusted rates for black males were higher than white males between 1983 and 1995.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups over the 27-year period from 1981 to 2007.
- The rates for white males increased from 1981 to 1994, and then declined until 2007. The rates for white females increased from 1981 to 1998, and then declined until 2007.
- The rate for black females nearly tripled from 1981 to 2007. The rate for black males was 66% higher in 2007 than in 1981.
- Due to decreasing rates for white females since the mid- to late 1990s and the increasing rates for black females, the disparity in rates between black and white females has decreased from 126% higher in whites in 1981 to 13% higher in 2007.
- Due to the increase in rates for black females and the decrease for black males since the late 1990s, the gap in rates between black males and females has narrowed from its peak in 1991.

Melanoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates for melanoma increased from 1981 to 2007, by 47% for females and 96% for males.
- Incidence rates of melanoma were between 30% and 94% higher in males than in females during the 27-year period.

Cervix

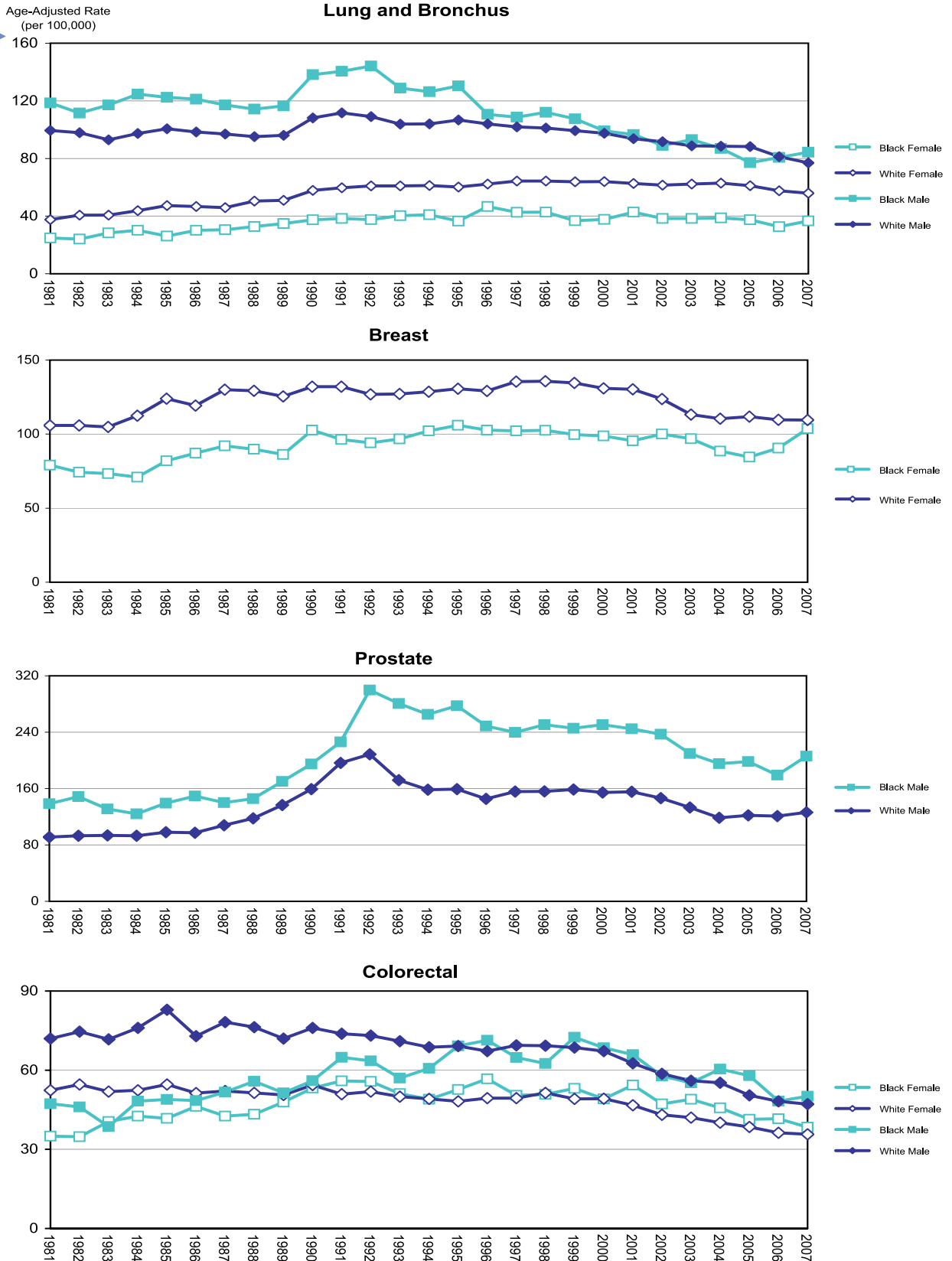
- Black females had higher incidence rates than white females in all 27 years. However, the difference has narrowed in recent years.
- In 2007, the rate among blacks was 33% higher than among whites, but in 1981, it was 135% higher.
- The rate of cervical cancer among females of both races has declined since 1981, faster for black females than white females. The rate among blacks declined by 63% and by 34% among whites between 1981 and 2007.

Ovary

- White females had higher incidence rates than black females in all years. The differences ranged from 127% higher in 1986 to 12% higher in 1995.
- Incidence rates for white females increased by 14% from 1981 to 1996, then decreased 36% from 1996 to 2007.
- Incidence rates for black females increased 45% from 1981 to 1995, then decreased 27% from 1995 to 2007.

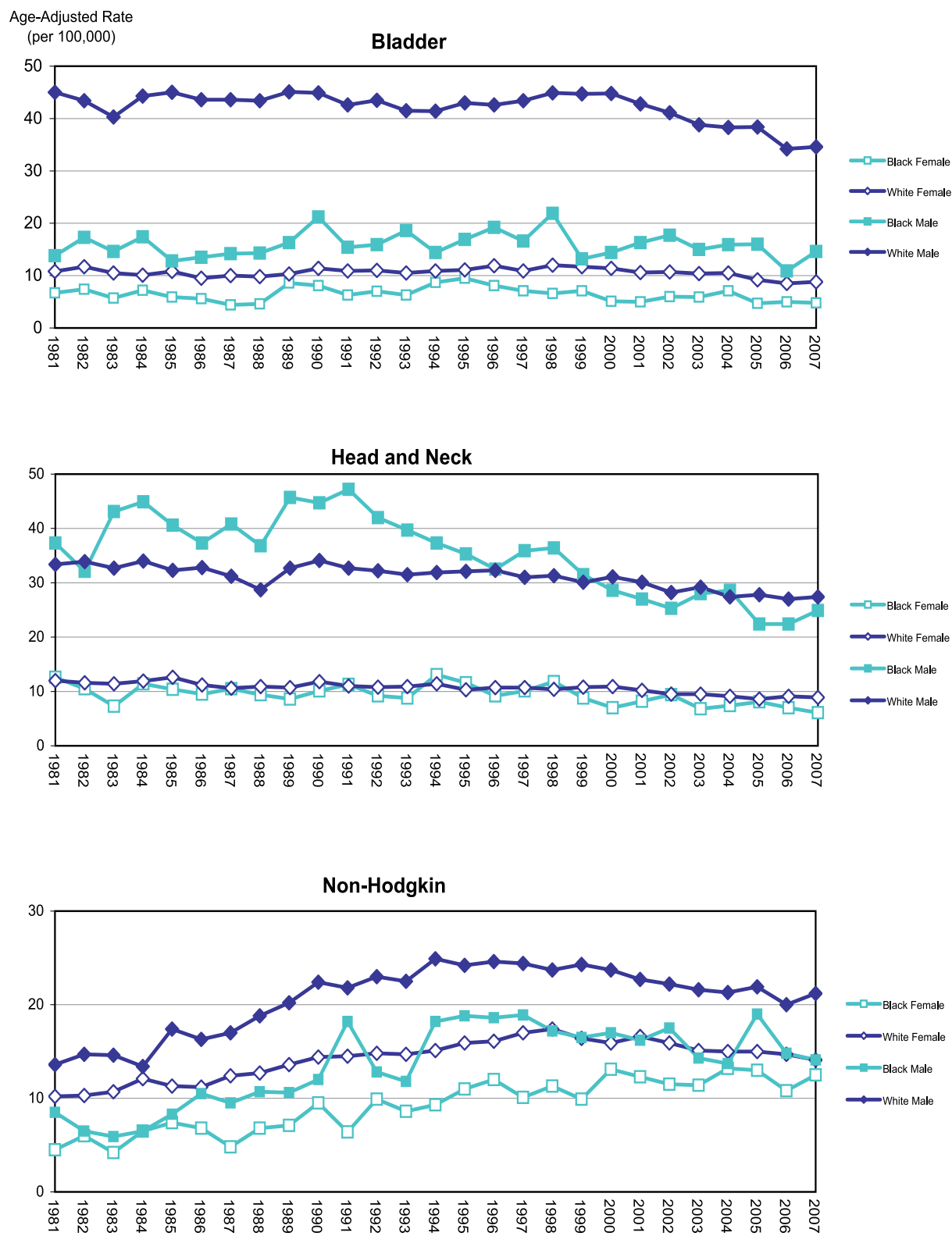
Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007

INCIDENCE



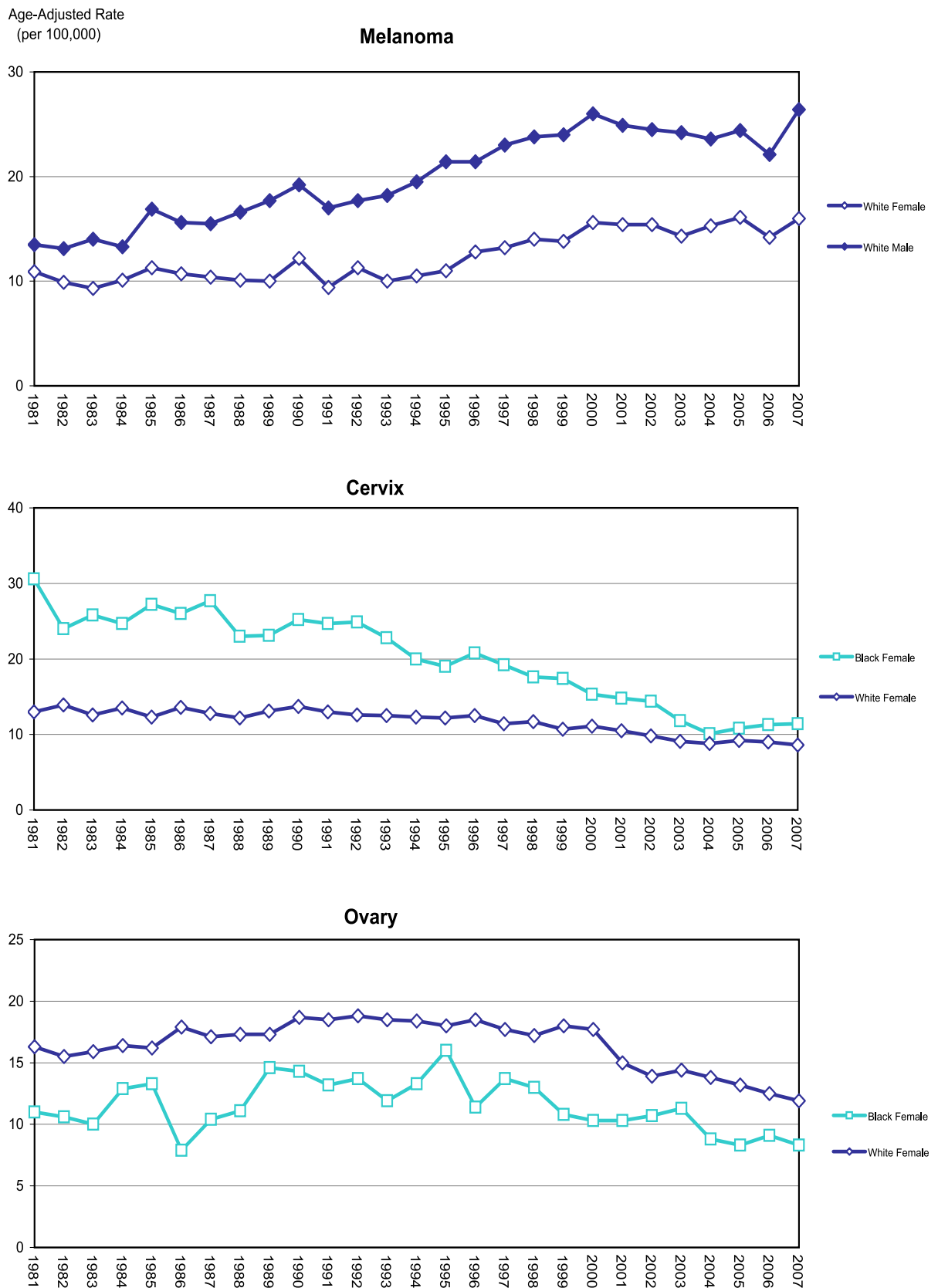
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

STAGE OF CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage and in situ cancers of the bladder. The category of advanced stage includes cancer diagnosed at both regional and distant stages. Figure 7 is the only exception, showing trends in the number of cases by stage at diagnosis not in the categories local and advanced, but as originally abstracted, with regional and distant stages separated.

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage increased from 37% in 1981 to 46% in 2007.
- The percentage of advanced-stage cancer remained the same, and the percentage reported without stage information declined from 22% in 1981 to 13% in 2007.
- Three-quarters of ovarian cancer and two-thirds of lung cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage.
- Only 8% of bladder cancer and 10% of prostate cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage.
- Blacks had higher percentages of advanced-stage cancer than whites for all cancers combined and for all selected sites except ovarian cancer.
- Black females had 13% more cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, and head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than white females.
- For all cancers combined, black females had 9% more cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than whites, 52.8% compared to 43.8%. In black males the percentage of advanced-stage cancer was 1.4% higher than in white males. For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the percentage diagnosed at advanced stage was higher among blacks (72.2%) than whites (64.8%).
- A higher percentage (58.7%) of black females had colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than white females (51%), white males (50.1%) or black males (53.3%).

Table 7. Percentage of Advanced Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40.8	65.3	9.8	33.3	51.0	8.6	50.8	55.0	15.5	77.9	48.0
Female	44.5	63.7		33.3	51.7	9.7	46.6	52.8	14.3	77.9	48.0
Male	37.5	66.7	9.8		50.3	8.2	52.4	56.8	16.3		
Black	45.6	72.2	11.4	46.1	56.1	18.4	54.4	64.4		74.5	60.9
White	40.5	64.7	9.5	31.8	50.5	8.3	50.6	54.4	15.5	78.2	44.9
Black Female	52.8	74.4		46.1	58.7	20.0	58.0	59.0		74.5	60.9
White Female	43.8	63.0		31.8	51.0	9.4	46.0	52.4	14.3	78.2	44.9
Black Male	39.0	70.7	11.4		53.3	17.8	53.2	70.1			
White Male	37.6	66.2	9.5		50.1	8.0	52.4	56.0	16.3		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 8. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40.8	65.3	9.8	33.3	51.0	8.6	50.8	55.0	15.5	77.9	48.0
Alachua	45.1	65.2	15.8	36.8	54.5	^	53.3	61.3	^	83.3	^
Baker	53.2	76.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	37.1	64.5	15.0	30.2	36.7	^	32.7	59.4	^	^	^
Bradford	39.7	54.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	42.7	69.1	8.3	36.0	48.9	8.3	49.1	57.5	13.0	82.3	^
Broward	40.2	66.0	10.2	34.8	49.2	6.2	48.6	53.0	12.8	66.2	45.9
Calhoun	40.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	29.9	50.6	5.5	23.2	33.3	^	31.4	30.4	^	^	^
Citrus	40.7	68.5	9.2	30.5	63.9	^	35.0	50.0	^	78.9	^
Clay	39.6	62.3	^	33.6	53.1	^	58.8	57.1	^	82.4	^
Collier	35.1	58.8	6.1	27.5	60.9	^	32.1	62.0	8.8	71.9	^
Columbia	37.4	50.8	^	^	36.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	41.8	64.5	10.6	38.6	51.5	8.6	56.2	55.2	14.4	78.9	49.6
Desoto	32.4	41.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	44.7	56.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	42.0	69.6	8.5	34.5	50.4	10.5	49.1	57.9	20.4	88.9	52.5
Escambia	48.5	74.8	16.6	36.1	61.6	20.6	67.7	60.7	21.6	72.2	^
Flagler	44.9	73.6	^	42.5	51.7	^	57.9	50.0	^	^	^
Franklin	52.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	47.3	68.8	^	35.7	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	54.1	82.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	39.7	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	34.9	73.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	48.6	76.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	40.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	40.3	70.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	40.6	65.6	9.5	34.3	53.8	^	44.4	47.9	24.0	84.6	^
Highlands	40.1	63.8	9.6	37.5	44.7	^	35.7	52.2	^	^	^
Hillsborough	41.8	62.0	7.6	37.0	52.2	11.2	52.0	49.8	15.0	83.3	52.0
Holmes	49.0	70.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	44.6	73.5	17.9	29.3	56.3	^	54.3	62.5	^	85.7	^
Jackson	44.5	67.3	^	34.3	51.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	46.7	81.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	40.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	40.0	66.0	11.7	35.4	47.0	^	50.0	63.8	17.0	81.8	^
Lee	40.4	68.0	10.4	35.0	59.2	7.5	45.1	52.7	11.8	81.6	50.0
Leon	42.2	78.2	11.5	27.3	51.3	^	58.8	63.0	^	58.3	^
Levy	47.1	62.3	^	48.0	79.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	41.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	47.1	76.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	38.5	61.0	6.8	29.7	50.7	^	50.0	46.5	24.7	83.3	^
Marion	39.8	63.6	14.5	27.8	43.3	15.3	49.5	58.7	20.2	69.2	^
Martin	41.9	72.1	11.9	38.8	62.0	^	55.8	^	23.4	73.3	^
Monroe	40.7	65.2	^	26.8	51.4	^	55.0	^	^	^	^
Nassau	38.9	74.2	^	29.0	32.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	38.4	60.9	9.0	23.9	44.3	^	47.1	56.4	^	^	^
Okeechobee	35.7	54.7	^	^	38.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.3	67.9	10.6	36.0	54.4	12.9	59.6	60.2	19.1	77.8	46.2
Osceola	40.3	59.0	10.4	33.1	48.5	^	48.3	53.7	^	81.0	^
Palm Beach	41.1	64.0	9.5	28.8	53.0	5.7	55.5	58.0	15.0	77.5	50.8
Pasco	38.3	61.8	6.5	28.8	49.5	8.2	48.1	48.2	19.2	77.5	^
Pinellas	38.8	65.8	8.7	30.1	53.6	5.4	50.9	47.5	12.2	74.1	^
Polk	44.1	66.7	10.3	31.3	43.0	12.4	54.1	60.7	12.0	83.9	60.0
Putnam	43.4	67.3	^	35.8	53.3	^	55.6	60.0	^	^	^
Saint Johns	42.3	71.3	9.4	28.9	56.2	^	61.3	60.5	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	38.5	60.9	10.2	29.7	56.4	^	58.8	58.7	^	100.0	^
Santa Rosa	42.5	69.6	13.7	29.1	40.3	^	46.9	77.3	27.8	^	^
Sarasota	34.1	56.7	7.6	28.0	47.4	10.4	39.1	51.0	8.7	85.7	^
Seminole	38.8	65.1	9.2	38.6	47.9	^	53.8	54.5	11.8	84.2	^
Sumter	37.6	69.0	13.2	24.4	54.2	^	52.2	58.6	^	^	^
Suwannee	43.6	52.4	^	40.0	59.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	48.6	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	46.2	60.5	^	^	^	^	44.0	^	^	^	^
Volusia	43.8	67.3	11.5	35.5	46.2	12.7	56.8	59.6	25.0	73.9	53.8
Wakulla	48.0	87.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	35.3	47.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	42.9	56.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

County

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at advanced stage ranged from 30% in Charlotte County to 54% in Gilchrist County.
- Desoto County had the lowest percentage of advanced stage cancer of the lung and bronchus (41.7%); Wakulla County had the highest (87.5%).
- One hundred percent of ovarian cancer in Saint Lucie County was diagnosed at advanced stage, compared with 58.3% in Leon County.
- The percentage bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in Escambia County (20.6%) and lowest in Palm Beach County (5.7%).

Age Group

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at advanced stage was highest for whites of both sexes in the 0 to 14 age group; for black females, the highest percentage was 53.8% in the 40 to 64 age group; for black males, 57.5% in the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage was highest for both black females and white males in the 15 to 39 age group. In white females, the percentage of advanced-stage diagnoses in the 15 to 39 age group was the lowest of all age groups.
- The percentage of prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in both races in the 40 to 64 age group.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest among females of both races in the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in the 15 to 39 age group and decreased as age increased for all sex and race groups except black females.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was higher among blacks (18.4%) than among whites (8.3%).
- The percentage of head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in the 15 to 39 age group for whites of both sexes.
- The percentage of non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in the 0 to 14 age group among males and among whites.
- The percentage of melanoma cases diagnosed at advanced stage was highest among females age 65 and older and among males in the 15 to 39 age group.
- Over three-fourths of ovarian cancer was diagnosed at advanced stage; the percentage diagnosed at advanced stage was highest among females age 65 and older.
- The percentage of cervical cancer cases diagnosed at advanced stage was highest for black females age 65 and older and for white females age 40 to 64.

Table 9. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40.8	65.3	9.8	33.3	51.0	8.6	50.8	55.0	15.5	77.9	48.0
0-14	61.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	73.9	^	^	^
15-39	43.3	69.0	^	50.3	60.6	^	58.0	54.8	14.1	48.8	38.6
40-64	42.1	72.4	11.7	36.4	55.3	11.6	57.5	55.8	15.6	77.6	50.7
65+	39.7	62.3	8.8	28.5	48.6	7.7	43.6	54.4	15.5	81.6	49.5
Female	44.5	63.7		33.3	51.7	9.7	46.6	52.8	14.3	77.9	48.0
0-14	59.7	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	42.0	64.1		50.3	58.6	^	44.0	57.4	11.6	48.8	38.6
40-64	44.7	71.1		36.4	57.0	14.7	51.0	52.5	13.5	77.6	50.7
65+	44.4	60.6		28.5	49.0	8.1	43.2	52.5	15.6	81.6	49.5
Male	37.5	66.7	9.8		50.3	8.2	52.4	56.8	16.3		
0-14	63.1	^	^		^	^	^	84.6	^		
15-39	45.2	75.0	^		62.6	^	64.3	53.2	17.6		
40-64	39.6	73.5	11.7		53.8	10.5	59.7	58.3	17.2		
65+	35.8	63.7	8.8		48.1	7.6	43.8	56.1	15.5		
Black	45.6	72.2	11.4	46.1	56.1	18.4	54.4	64.4		74.5	60.9
0-14	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	54.2	84.2	^	57.4	65.9	^	^	68.8		^	46.7
40-64	46.8	77.3	13.0	47.8	61.4	27.5	57.5	66.9		73.2	61.6
65+	42.9	67.9	9.9	39.8	50.0	14.5	51.2	57.6		89.2	70.0
White	40.5	64.7	9.5	31.8	50.5	8.3	50.6	54.4	15.5	78.2	44.9
0-14	63.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	70.0	^	^	^
15-39	41.3	64.6	^	49.1	59.9	^	60.9	52.1	14.1	48.3	35.9
40-64	41.7	71.9	11.3	34.8	54.3	10.9	57.7	54.5	15.6	77.5	47.7
65+	39.6	61.8	8.6	27.7	48.6	7.6	43.2	54.4	15.5	81.4	45.9
Black Female	52.8	74.4		46.1	58.7	20.0	58.0	59.0		74.5	60.9
0-14	50.0	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	52.5	91.7		57.4	59.1	^	^	65.2		^	46.7
40-64	53.8	77.2		47.8	64.4	^	55.6	61.0		73.2	61.6
65+	51.9	71.3		39.8	53.2	^	73.3	53.6		89.2	70.0
White Female	43.8	63.0		31.8	51.0	9.4	46.0	52.4	14.3	78.2	44.9
0-14	63.2	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	39.8	50.0		49.1	59.2	^	52.4	55.4	11.6	48.3	35.9
40-64	43.6	70.8		34.8	56.0	13.6	50.8	52.0	13.5	77.5	47.7
65+	44.0	59.9		27.7	48.8	8.0	42.0	52.4	15.6	81.4	45.9
Black Male	39.0	70.7	11.4		53.3	17.8	53.2	70.1			
0-14	50.0	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	57.5	^	^		73.7	^	^	72.0			
40-64	40.4	77.2	13.0		58.2	^	58.1	72.6			
65+	35.7	65.9	9.9		46.5	14.3	44.0	62.8			
White Male	37.6	66.2	9.5		50.1	8.0	52.4	56.0	16.3		
0-14	63.9	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	43.2	79.2	^		60.5	^	64.6	50.4	17.6		
40-64	39.7	72.9	11.3		53.0	9.9	59.9	56.3	17.2		
65+	36.0	63.4	8.6		48.4	7.5	43.9	56.2	15.5		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

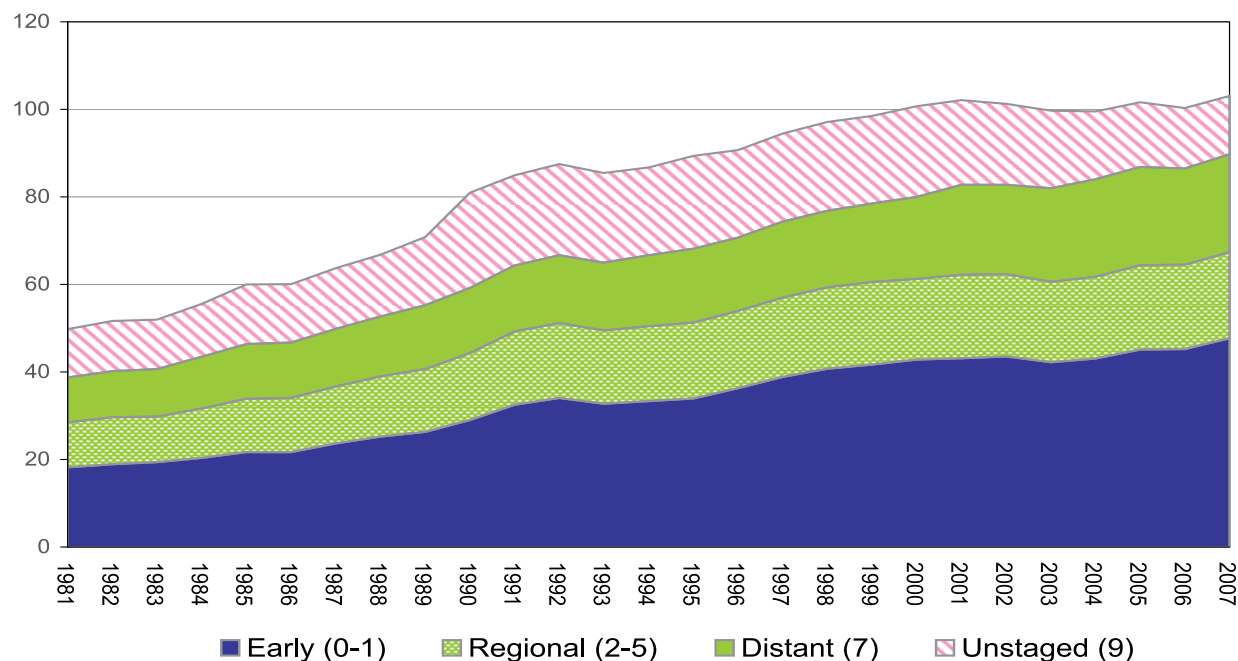
^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 advanced stage cases are not displayed.

Trends in Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis

- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage increased since 1981 among all sex-race groups, more than 16% in males of both races, 8% in black females and 13% in white females.
- For colorectal cancer, the percentage diagnosed at advanced stage declined since 1981 among blacks: 11% in females and 17% in males; in whites the declines were smaller: 4% among females and 3% among males.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined 36% and 39% in black females and males, respectively; in white females and white males, the declines were 21% and 20%, respectively.
- Advanced-stage prostate cancer diagnoses decreased by 69% among black males and 59% among white males.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 15% in black females and by 10% in white females from 1981 to 2007.
- The percentage of advanced-stage cervical cancer increased over the past 27 years by 47% in black females and by 77% in white females.
- The percentage of ovarian cancer diagnosed at advanced stage also increased for both black (12%) and white females (20%).
- The percentage of advanced-stage head and neck cancer increased by 51% among white males, 24% among white females, 6% among black females, and 2% among black males.
- The percentage of advanced-stage melanoma increased 40% for white females and decreased 14% for white males.

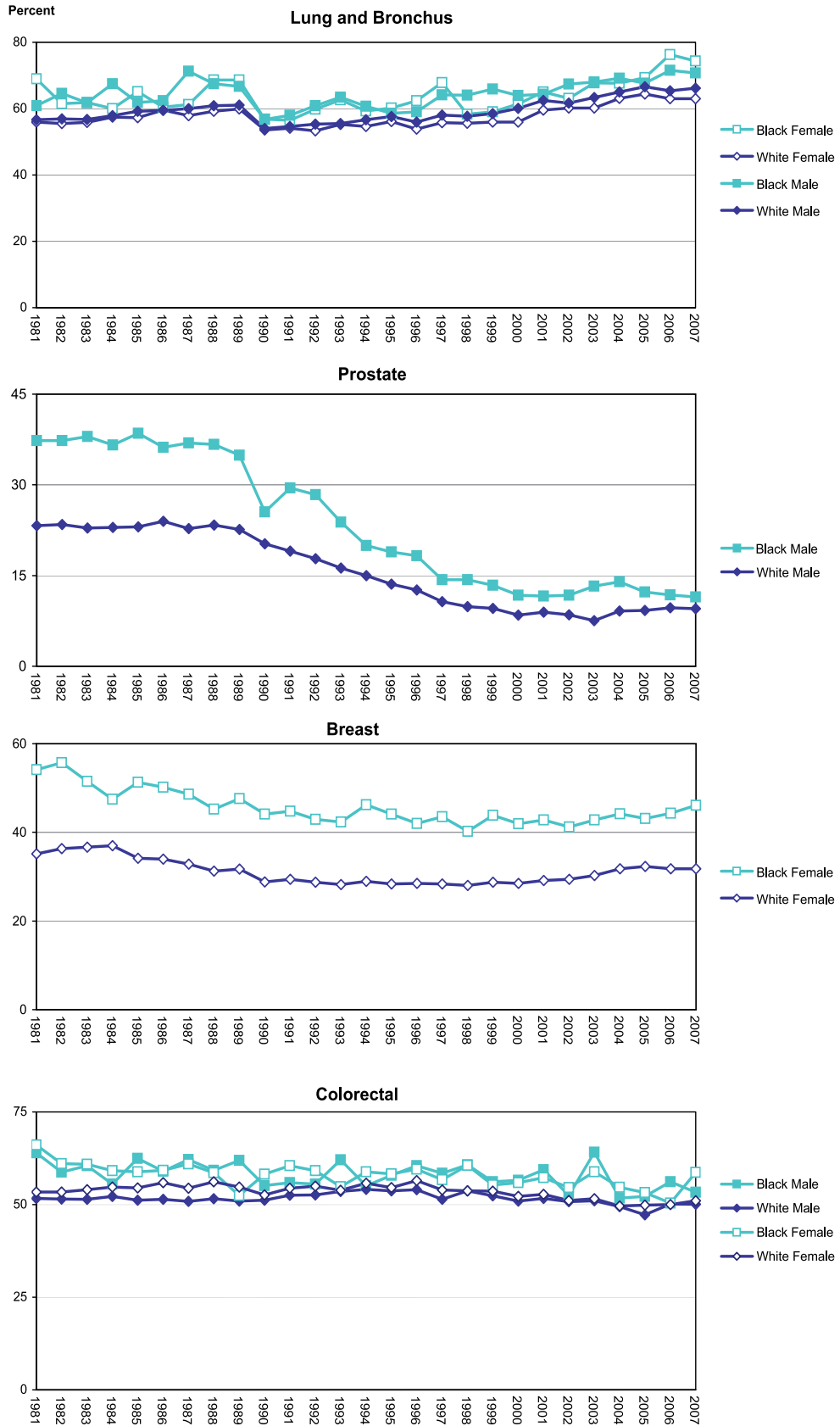
Cases
x 1,000

Figure 7. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2007



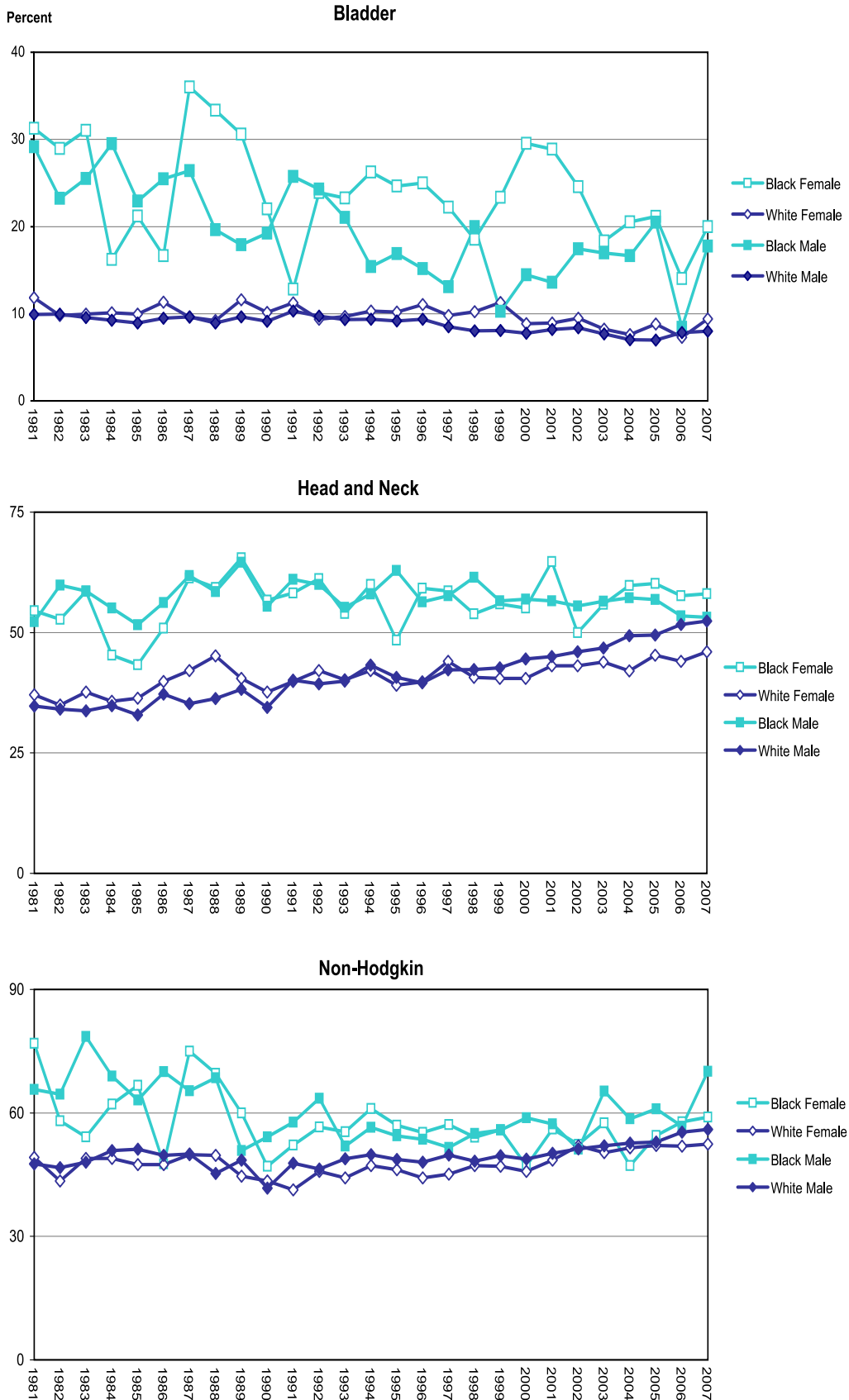
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 8.1 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



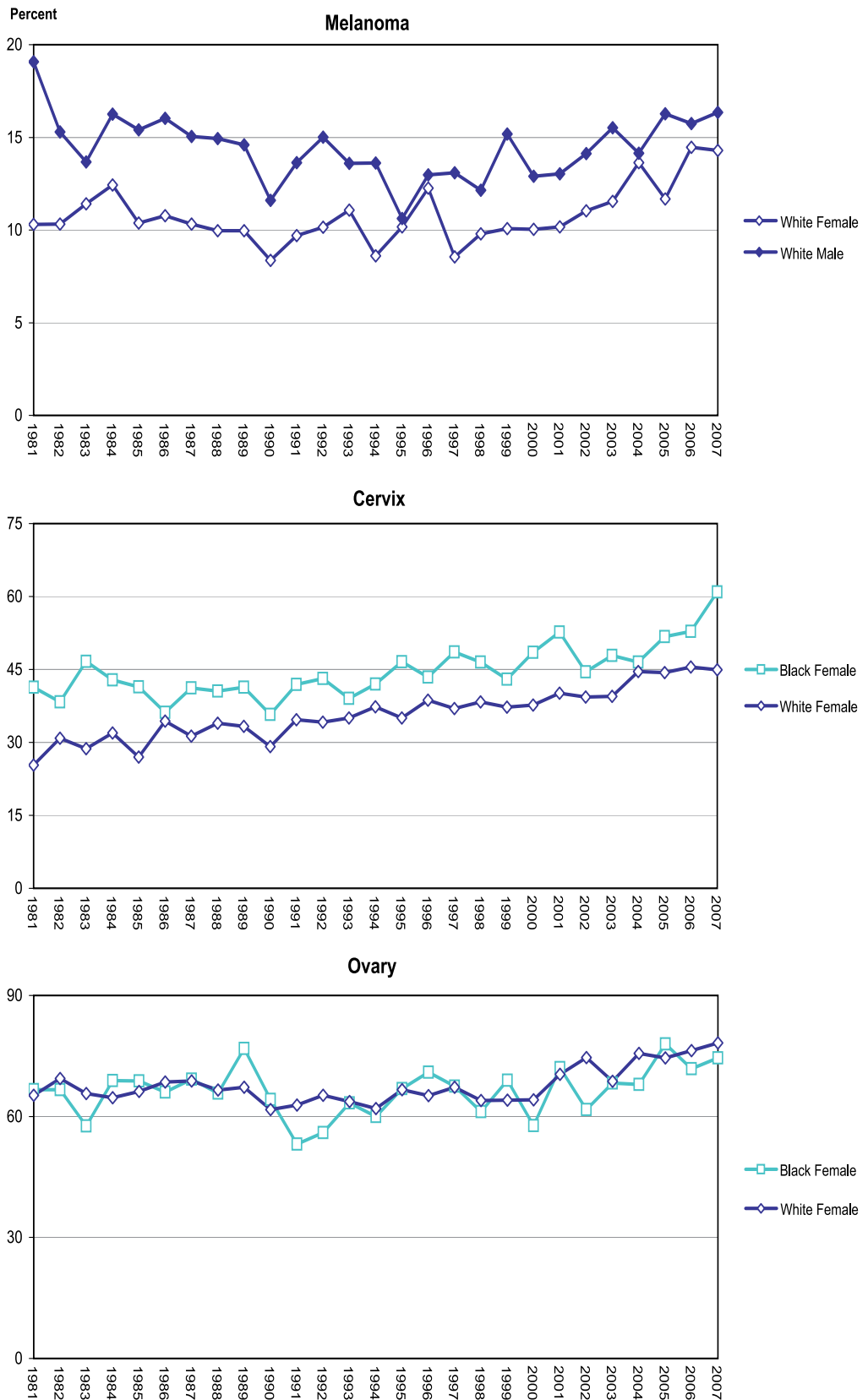
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 8.2 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 8.3 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



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, prostate, and colorectal cancer from the 2007 Florida BRFSS were analyzed for current screening utilization patterns. In addition, cancer screening trends were analyzed utilizing available data from the 1987 to the 2007 BRFSS.

BREAST CANCER

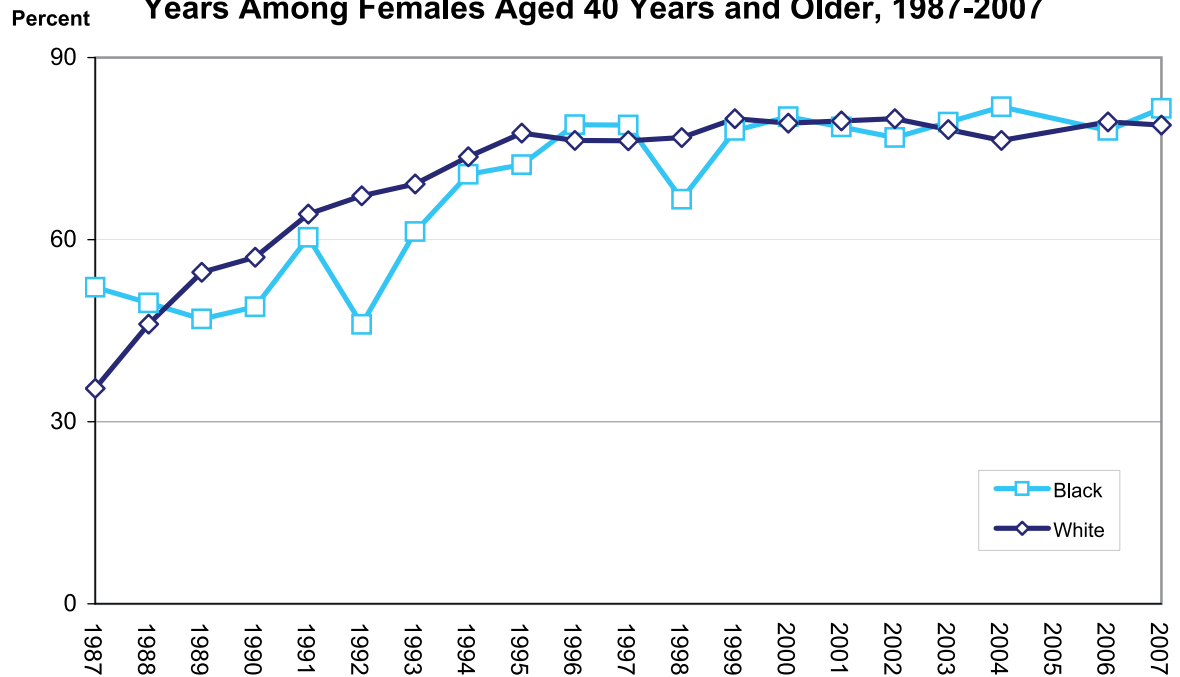
- In 2007 among females age 40 and older, 78% had a mammogram in the past two years.
- The prevalence was lower among females between 40 and 44 years of age, females with household income less than \$25,000, and females without health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram in the past two years among white females doubled from 36% in 1987 to 79% in 2007, and increased from 52% in 1987 among black females to 82% in 2007.
- Seventy-eight percent of females age 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.

Table 10. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening within the Past Two Years among Females Age 40 and Older, Florida, 2007

	Mammogram				Clinical Breast Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	18,405	78.4	77.0	79.8	18,225	77.8	76.4	79.2
Black	1,469	81.6	76.4	86.8	1,459	80.6	75.2	86.0
White	15,757	78.9	77.5	80.4	15,602	78.8	77.3	80.2
Age								
40-44	1,809	65.2	60.4	70.0	1,804	79.1	74.5	83.7
45-64	9,222	79.7	77.8	81.6	9,182	81.3	79.4	83.2
65+	7,374	82.3	80.4	84.2	7,239	72.5	70.2	74.8
Education								
< High School	2,193	75.6	71.2	79.9	2,167	66.4	61.1	71.6
HS Graduate/GED	6,468	76.1	73.5	78.7	6,374	74.0	71.3	76.6
> High School	9,704	80.1	78.3	81.8	9,645	81.5	79.7	83.3
Household Income								
<\$25,000	5,555	71.8	68.8	74.9	5,497	67.5	64.3	70.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	4,845	77.9	75.4	80.5	4,804	75.4	72.6	78.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	2,222	82.7	78.9	86.5	2,215	87.3	84.0	90.7
\$75,000+	2,838	84.2	81.3	87.0	2,834	88.9	86.3	91.6
Health Insurance								
Yes	16,132	81.6	80.2	83.0	15,971	80.1	78.7	81.6
No	2,253	55.0	50.0	60.0	2,235	60.4	55.4	65.4

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 9. Prevalence of Receiving a Mammogram in Past Two Years Among Females Aged 40 Years and Older, 1987-2007



CERVICAL CANCER

- In 2007, 94% of females age 18 and older in Florida ever had a Papanicolau (Pap) smear test.
- The prevalence was lower among females without health insurance.
- From 1991 to 2007, the prevalence of ever having a Pap smear test increased 4% among black females.

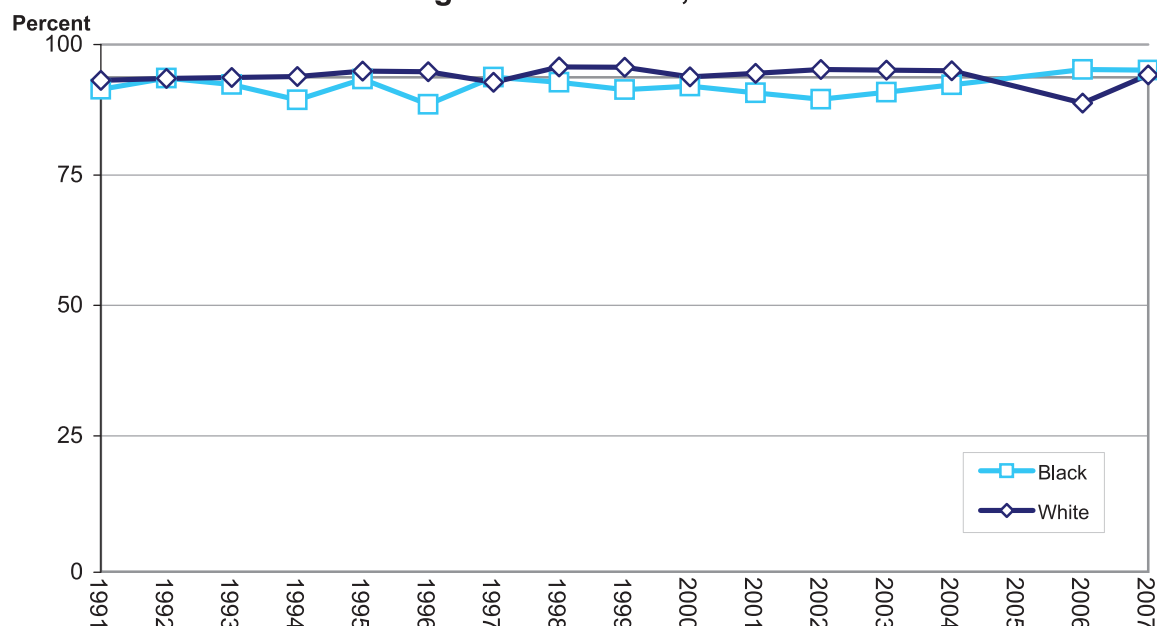
Table 11. Prevalence of Receiving Pap Smear Test within the Past Two Years among Females Age 18 and Older (1), Florida, 2007

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	14,937	93.8	92.7	94.9
Black	1,400	94.2	91.6	96.8
White	12,244	95.1	93.9	96.2
Age				
18-44	5,396	92.8	90.9	94.7
45-64	5,820	96.9	95.9	98.0
65+	3,616	91.0	88.7	93.4
Education				
< High School	1,634	87.9	83.3	92.6
HS Graduate/GED	4,848	91.9	89.5	94.3
> High School	8,427	95.4	94.1	96.6
Household Income				
<\$25,000	4,140	91.1	88.7	93.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	4,022	93.2	90.7	95.8
\$50,000-\$74,999	2,037	98.2	97.0	99.4
\$75,000+	2,657	97.7	96.4	99.1
Health Insurance				
Yes	12,207	94.8	93.7	96.0
No	2,707	89.6	86.3	92.8

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Excluding women who had hysterectomies.

Figure 10. Prevalence of Having Ever Had a Pap Smear Test among Adult Females, 1991-2007



PROSTATE CANCER

- The prevalence of both PSA testing and having a digital rectal exam was lower among males between 40 and 44 years of age and males who had no health insurance than among their counterparts.
- From 2000 to 2007, the prevalence of PSA testing increased from 38% to 58% among black males.
- From 2000 to 2007, the prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased from 54% to 59% among white males and from 40% to 50% among black males.

Table 12. Prevalence of Prostate Screening within the Past Two Years among Males Age 40 and Older, Florida, 2007

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test				Digital Rectal Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	10,385	60.2	58.1	62.3	10,663	56.2	54.1	58.2
Black	628	57.7	48.7	66.6	643	50.3	41.4	59.2
White	9,001	62.0	59.8	64.2	9,244	58.7	56.5	60.8
Age								
40-44	955	29.2	22.6	35.8	989	31.2	25.0	37.4
45-64	5,301	57.3	54.4	60.1	5,446	54.5	51.7	57.4
65+	4,129	81.4	79.0	83.7	4,228	72.3	69.7	74.9
Education								
< High School	1,220	51.8	45.2	58.4	1,275	46.1	39.6	52.5
HS Graduate/GED	3,121	50.8	46.5	55.1	3,200	47.6	43.4	51.8
> High School	6,020	64.8	62.2	67.3	6,163	60.6	58.1	63.2
Household Income								
<\$25,000	2,508	50.9	46.2	55.6	2,592	49.1	44.4	53.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,845	60.5	56.6	64.5	2,923	53.7	49.7	57.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,595	62.0	56.7	67.3	1,621	58.8	53.3	64.3
\$75,000+	2,353	64.2	60.2	68.2	2,406	60.9	56.9	64.8
Health Insurance								
Yes	9,047	65.4	63.2	67.6	9,280	60.9	58.7	63.1
No	1,317	24.2	19.4	29.1	1,360	23.8	19.1	28.4

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 11.1 Prevalence of Having a PSA Test in Two Years Among Males Aged 40 Years and Older, 2000-2007

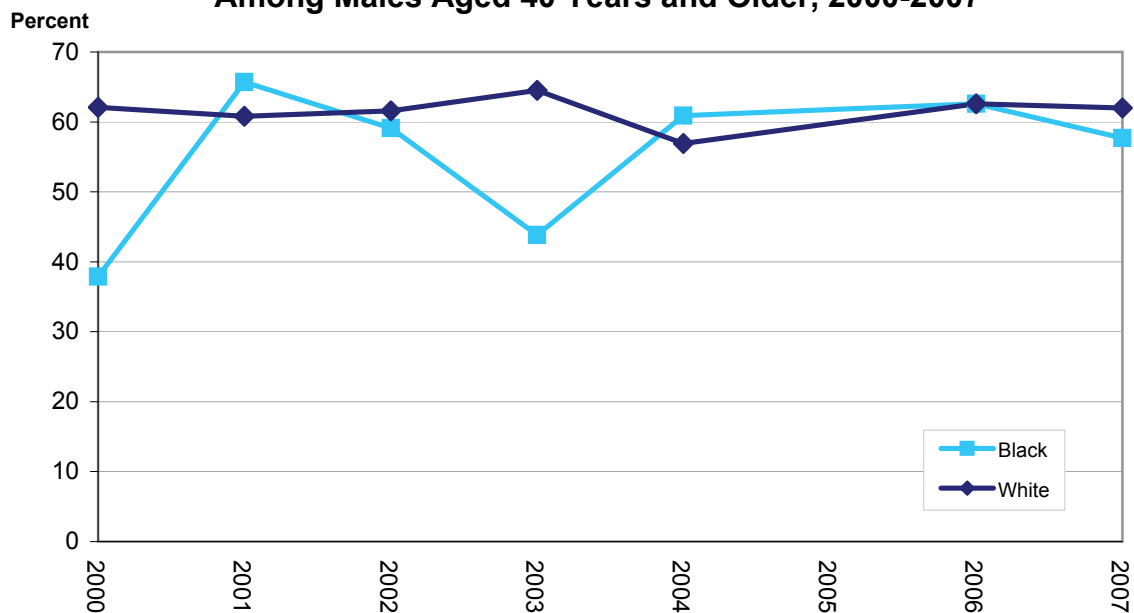
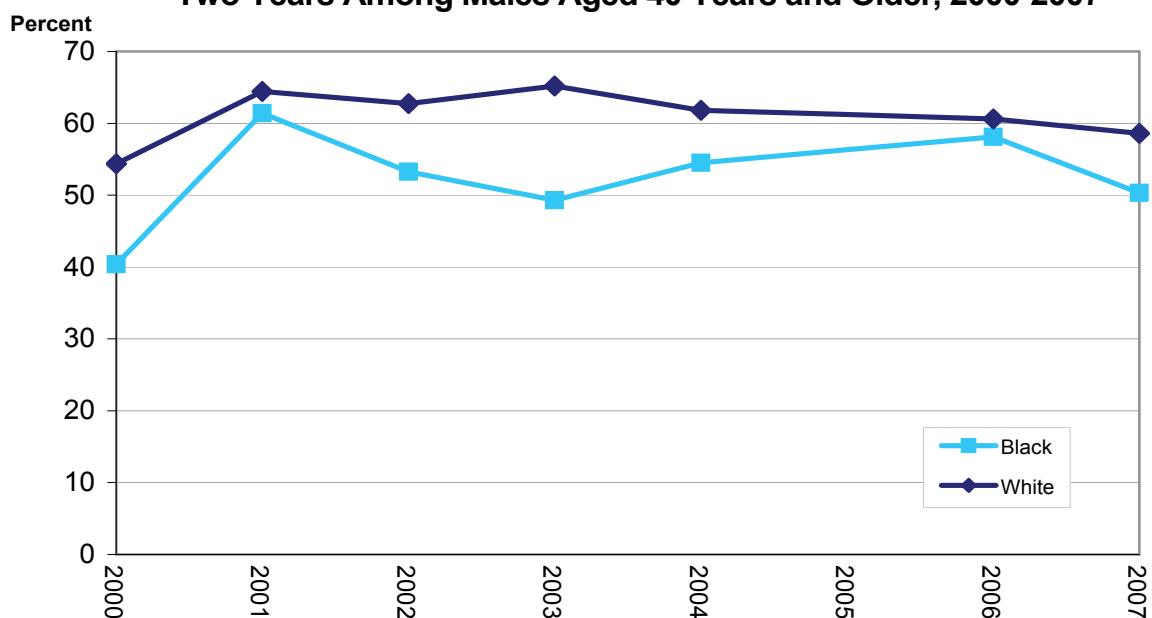


Figure 11.2 Prevalence of Having a Digital Rectal Exam in Two Years Among Males Aged 40 Years and Older, 2000-2007



COLORECTAL CANCER

SCREENING

- In 2007, among Floridians age 50 and older, 30% had a blood stool test within the past two years and 54% had a sigmoidoscopy exam within the past five years.
- The prevalence of both colorectal screening tests was lower among adults between 50 and 64 years of age and adults who did not have health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- From 1999 to 2007, the prevalence of blood stool testing decreased from 36% to 29% among white females.
- From 1999 to 2007, the prevalence of sigmoidoscopy increased 11% among white males and 10% among white females. The prevalence increased by 7% among black males, and by 4% among black females.

Table 13. Prevalence of Colorectal Screening among Adults Age 50 and Older, Florida, 2007

	Blood Stool Test within 2 Years				Sigmoidoscopy Exam within 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	22,607	29.6	28.3	30.8	22,866	53.7	52.3	55.1
Sex								
Female	14,075	27.8	26.3	29.4	14,253	52.1	50.3	53.9
Male	8,532	31.7	29.7	33.7	8,613	55.7	53.4	57.9
Race								
Black	1,484	32.9	27.0	38.8	1,497	48.2	41.8	54.6
White	19,770	30.6	29.3	31.9	20,013	55.6	54.1	57.0
Black Female	1,019	29.1	22.3	35.9	1,027	46.5	38.8	54.2
White Female	12,253	28.9	27.2	30.5	12,415	53.7	51.9	55.5
Black Male	465	38.6	28.1	49.2	470	50.6	39.8	61.5
White Male	7,517	32.6	30.5	34.7	7,598	57.8	55.5	60.1
Age								
50-64	11,249	23.5	21.8	25.2	11,382	46.6	44.5	48.7
65+	11,358	36.1	34.4	37.9	11,484	61.4	59.6	63.2
Education								
< High School	2,789	25.7	21.5	29.9	2,799	41.7	37.2	46.2
HS Graduate/GED	7,593	27.8	25.7	29.9	7,689	51.3	48.8	53.8
> High School	12,169	31.0	29.4	32.7	12,322	56.7	54.9	58.5
Household Income								
<\$25,000	6,703	27.9	25.5	30.3	6,748	47.2	44.4	50.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	6,084	29.9	27.6	32.3	6,154	50.7	48.0	53.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	2,804	30.5	27.0	33.9	2,852	57.4	53.6	61.2
>\$75,000	3,550	31.1	28.2	34.1	3,604	61.1	57.9	64.3
Health Insurance								
Yes	20,338	31.5	30.2	32.8	20,585	56.9	55.4	58.3
No	2,233	12.2	9.2	15.1	2,247	24.5	20.1	29.0

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 12.1 Prevalence of Blood Stool Test in Two Years Among Adults Aged 50 Years and Older, 1999-2007

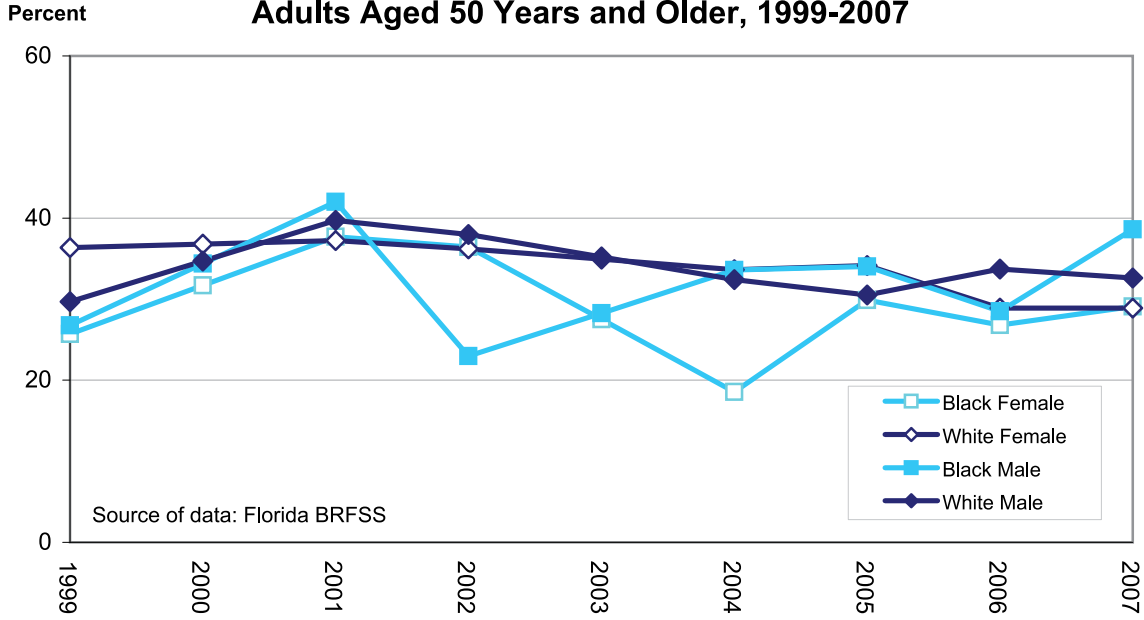


Figure 12.2 Prevalence of Having a Sigmoidoscopy Exam in Five Years Among Adults Aged 50 Years and Older, 1999-2007

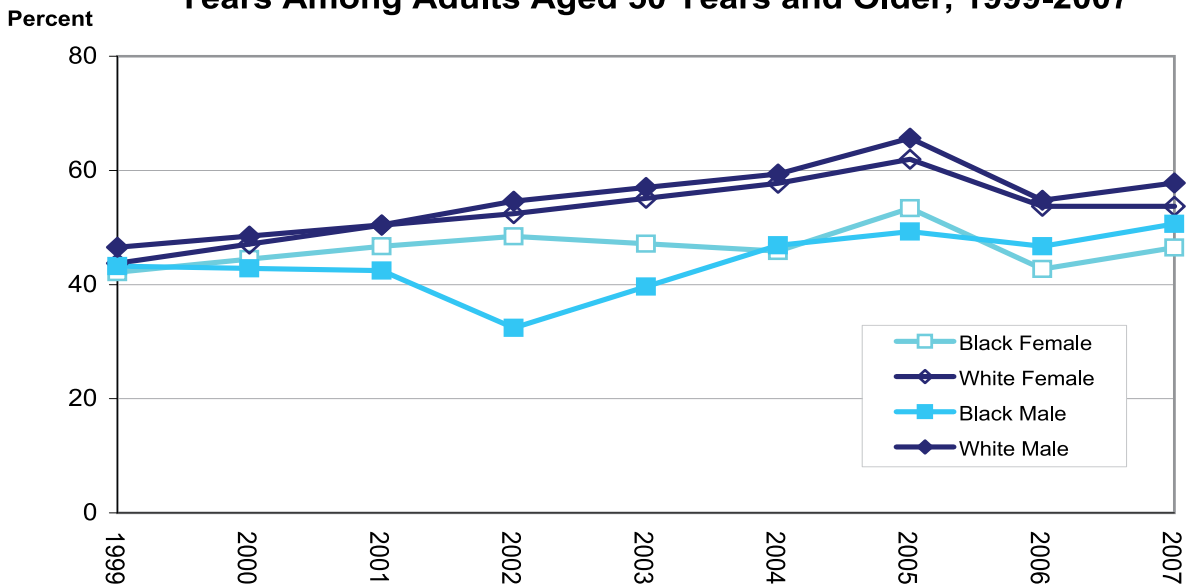


Table 14. Prevalence of Cancer Screenings in Adults by County, Florida, 2007

	Mammogram in 2 years Females 40 and over			Pap Smear Females 18 and over			Blood Stool Test Adults 50 and over			Sigmoidoscopy Adults 50 and over		
	Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI	
Florida	78.4	77.0	79.8	80.1	78.5	81.6	29.6	28.4	30.8	33.3	32.0	34.6
Alachua	80.9	75.5	86.3	84.9	79.3	90.6	33.3	26.9	39.7	30.8	24.9	36.7
Baker	66.5	55.8	77.1	72.6	62.6	82.6	28.9	19.5	38.4	35.6	26.5	44.6
Bay	75.5	68.5	82.6	77.5	69.2	85.8	17.8	12.1	23.5	34.1	27.5	40.7
Bradford	62.5	46.5	78.4	72.2	55.8	88.5	26.1	14.2	38.0	27.4	16.0	38.7
Brevard	80.7	75.4	86.1	81.2	75.2	87.3	34.4	28.3	40.4	40.6	34.3	46.9
Broward	77.8	71.7	83.9	80.7	73.9	87.5	27.7	21.8	33.7	24.0	18.6	29.5
Calhoun	69.4	56.8	82.0	73.3	64.5	82.2	30.5	15.7	45.2	31.5	20.7	42.3
Charlotte	79.0	73.0	85.0	77.7	70.8	84.6	26.6	21.3	31.9	36.9	31.1	42.7
Citrus	77.1	71.8	82.4	70.6	62.7	78.5	27.9	23.0	32.9	31.0	26.1	36.0
Clay	78.2	72.0	84.4	86.1	80.5	91.7	0.9	0.0	2.2	37.8	31.1	44.6
Collier	80.6	75.3	85.9	79.3	72.9	85.8	29.8	24.3	35.3	32.5	27.1	38.0
Columbia	79.4	73.1	85.8	80.7	74.0	87.4	43.3	33.2	53.3	34.9	26.6	43.1
Miami-Dade	72.8	59.8	85.7	68.7	57.0	80.4	34.5	23.3	45.7	27.4	17.4	37.4
Desoto	69.5	61.0	77.9	71.2	57.1	85.2	33.6	24.0	43.1	33.4	23.7	43.1
Dixie	79.4	76.1	82.8	84.4	81.1	87.6	26.1	22.8	29.3	36.1	32.5	39.8
Duval	78.3	72.3	84.3	80.3	73.7	86.9	23.2	17.4	29.1	34.5	28.4	40.7
Escambia	84.1	79.3	88.8	81.7	74.9	88.5	33.7	27.9	39.5	32.9	27.1	38.8
Flagler	68.0	57.8	78.3	81.1	73.8	88.4	25.4	18.7	32.2	26.6	19.5	33.6
Franklin	80.1	73.9	86.3	84.7	77.6	91.7	57.0	49.6	64.5	37.1	29.9	44.4
Gadsden	70.9	56.3	85.4	80.1	70.4	89.7	33.5	20.0	47.0	31.4	19.0	43.8
Gilchrist	73.8	62.2	85.3	81.3	68.7	93.8	28.8	14.3	43.2	35.3	20.2	50.3
Glades	66.4	55.8	76.9	72.1	60.6	83.6	19.1	12.9	25.2	36.9	29.4	44.3
Gulf	69.6	60.1	79.1	78.0	70.5	85.6	27.2	20.6	33.7	32.7	25.5	39.8
Hamilton	61.1	54.8	67.4	78.5	72.7	84.4	24.0	18.5	29.6	22.0	16.7	27.3
Hardee	76.2	69.2	83.3	77.0	70.0	83.9	26.7	17.3	36.1	37.3	25.9	48.8
Hendry	80.2	74.8	85.6	76.5	69.5	83.6	35.1	29.4	40.7	33.7	28.2	39.2
Hernando	76.3	71.4	81.1	78.2	72.4	84.0	25.0	20.6	29.5	31.1	26.3	36.0
Highlands	80.8	74.7	86.8	81.8	73.5	90.0	31.1	24.7	37.5	31.8	25.4	38.2
Hillsborough	66.5	56.1	76.9	78.2	70.9	85.5	20.2	8.5	32.0	22.8	13.3	32.2
Holmes	82.5	77.1	87.9	78.9	72.2	85.7	30.7	24.7	36.6	30.0	24.4	35.7
Indian River	80.5	75.0	86.1	82.8	76.5	89.0	28.6	22.6	34.5	32.9	26.5	39.3
Jackson	75.9	68.7	83.1	79.9	72.2	87.6	44.0	36.5	51.5	37.5	30.2	44.7
Jefferson	59.6	47.3	71.8	72.9	59.8	85.9	34.3	25.5	43.0	30.5	21.1	40.0
Lafayette	78.8	73.1	84.5	78.8	71.2	86.5	35.6	29.7	41.5	37.7	31.5	43.9
Lake	80.5	74.7	86.2	82.4	76.8	88.0	27.7	22.4	33.1	33.8	28.2	39.5
Lee	80.8	73.7	87.9	88.7	84.4	92.9	54.7	48.1	61.4	42.7	36.2	49.3
Leon	65.3	58.0	72.6	70.4	62.5	78.3	31.8	25.7	38.0	27.8	22.3	33.2
Levy	59.2	30.7	87.6	85.5	74.9	96.0	31.9	16.7	47.1	22.3	13.2	31.3
Liberty	75.5	69.3	81.7	78.6	70.9	86.3	28.2	22.5	33.9	29.6	23.2	36.1
Madison	79.3	73.5	85.2	81.2	74.7	87.7	35.1	29.3	40.9	36.1	30.2	41.9
Manatee	81.0	75.6	86.3	75.6	68.2	83.0	33.4	28.1	38.7	32.3	26.9	37.7
Marion	82.8	77.2	88.3	79.4	72.9	85.8	29.0	23.4	34.6	32.1	26.1	38.1
Martin	79.0	72.4	85.5	80.4	74.5	86.4	19.4	14.2	24.7	29.7	23.6	35.8
Monroe	77.1	71.3	82.9	78.2	71.4	85.1	22.3	16.7	27.8	29.2	22.9	35.4
Nassau	80.0	74.0	86.0	79.8	72.7	86.9	21.8	15.8	27.7	39.2	29.5	48.9
Okaloosa	78.0	70.4	85.5	85.0	77.3	92.7	22.5	16.8	28.1	36.3	29.5	43.2
Okeechobee	67.1	61.1	73.1	72.1	65.5	78.7	27.7	20.6	34.7	32.4	25.6	39.2
Orange	75.0	68.2	81.8	82.5	77.0	87.9	27.9	21.2	34.7	33.5	26.3	40.6
Osceola	71.9	66.3	77.4	80.4	75.2	85.5	24.6	18.8	30.3	29.1	23.1	35.2
Palm Beach	83.0	77.1	88.8	80.2	71.8	88.7	34.2	28.4	40.1	37.2	31.1	43.3
Pascoe	79.3	73.4	85.2	79.4	72.7	86.2	37.3	31.6	43.1	31.5	26.1	36.9
Pinellas	75.0	68.7	81.3	76.3	69.2	83.4	37.6	31.8	43.4	34.2	28.6	39.9
Polk	77.7	71.2	84.1	73.0	65.4	80.6	25.9	19.8	32.0	31.5	25.3	37.8
Putnam	73.7	66.7	80.7	74.2	66.6	81.7	25.9	19.9	31.9	25.1	19.3	30.9
Saint Johns	83.8	78.8	88.8	86.2	81.8	90.6	29.7	23.8	35.6	40.1	33.8	46.5
Saint Lucie	82.2	76.7	87.6	82.7	77.1	88.3	33.3	26.6	39.9	34.3	28.1	40.5
Santa Rosa	76.4	70.2	82.6	77.9	70.3	85.4	20.0	14.3	25.7	35.9	29.0	42.7
Sarasota	79.5	74.0	85.1	73.3	65.9	80.6	34.3	28.9	39.8	40.0	34.1	45.8
Seminole	74.7	67.9	81.4	83.9	78.4	89.5	36.5	29.5	43.4	36.4	29.6	43.3
Sumter	81.1	71.4	90.7	81.0	70.5	91.6	39.2	31.7	46.6	34.0	27.1	40.9
Suwannee	69.5	62.4	76.6	70.4	60.9	80.0	35.9	26.7	45.0	41.4	28.6	54.3
Taylor	73.1	66.4	79.9	77.8	71.2	84.4	32.6	25.2	39.9	26.9	21.2	32.6
Union	69.4	60.6	78.2	82.4	75.4	89.5	30.7	23.2	38.2	30.3	21.8	38.8
Volusia	71.5	64.7	78.3	71.4	63.1	79.6	28.8	23.1	34.6	39.5	33.1	45.9
Wakulla	80.4	73.5	87.3	84.9	78.3	91.4	59.1	50.7	67.5	40.0	31.0	49.0
Walton	72.1	64.9	79.3	73.3	65.3	81.2	14.4	10.1	18.7	35.4	27.4	43.4
Washington	72.7	66.8	78.6	76.6	69.5	83.8	15.1	10.8	19.5	32.1	25.6	38.6

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

- In 2007, 39,782 Floridians died from cancer, 156 less than in 2006.
- Males accounted for 54% and females 46% of total cancer deaths.
- Seventy-two percent of the cancer deaths were in the 65-and-older age group.
- More than two-thirds of cervical cancer deaths in white females occurred before age 65.
- Although 89% of cancer deaths were among whites, a greater percentage of blacks died from cancer at younger ages than whites. The percentage of cancer deaths in Floridians under age 65 was 43% among blacks and 26% among whites.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 29% of all cancer deaths in Florida, 28% in females, and 30% in males.
- Deaths from cancers for which screening is available (colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers) accounted for 31% of all cancer deaths in blacks and 21% in whites.

Table 15. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (1)	39,782	11,547	2,133	2,594	3,676	1,105	1,008	1,476	680	977	264
Female	18,333	5,126		2,594	1,756	322	280	669	206	977	264
Male	21,442	6,418	2,133		1,920	783	726	807	474		
Black	3,842	868	349	374	403	68	101	108		65	53
White	35,433	10,557	1,770	2,195	3,207	1,032	889	1,349	680	906	205
Black Female	1,742	299		374	182	32	23	43		65	53
White Female	16,344	4,764		2,195	1,542	288	251	619	206	906	205
Black Male	2,099	568	349		221	36	78	65			
White Male	19,083	5,791	1,770		1,665	744	636	730	474		

Source of data: Florida Department of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 413 deaths of persons of "Other" and 94 with unknown race; seven deaths were recorded with unknown sex and one with unknown age. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races and unknown age; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex and age.

Figure 13. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2007

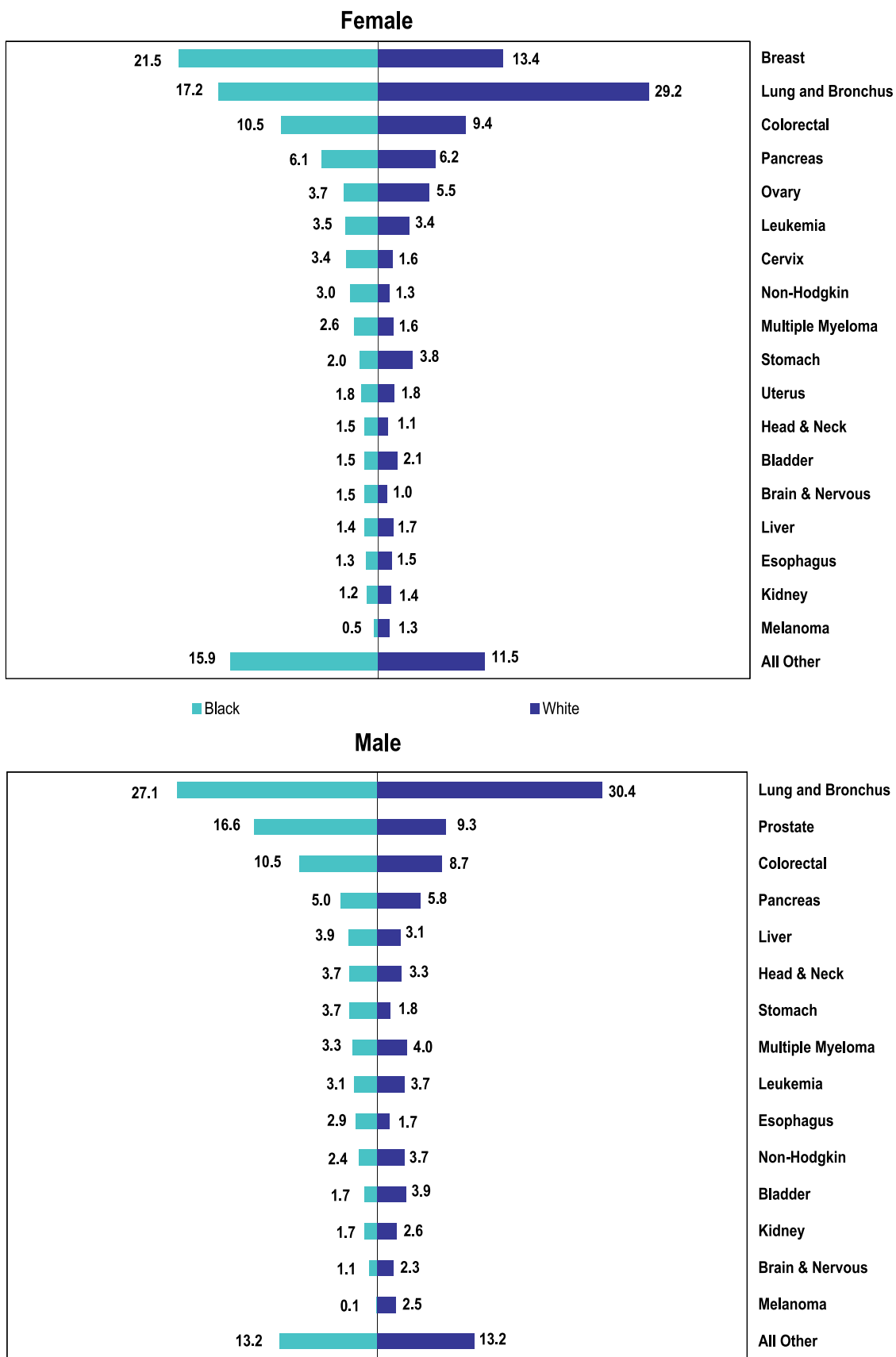


Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	39,782	11,547	2,133	2,594	3,676	1,105	1,008	1,476	680	977	264
Alachua	407	108	25	29	54	^	15	11	14	^	^
Baker	54	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	347	110	14	24	40	11	13	10	^	14	^
Bradford	66	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,433	438	85	79	131	52	29	54	29	35	^
Broward	3,380	842	160	256	326	82	76	152	50	84	31
Calhoun	38	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	540	182	36	36	40	25	15	22	^	12	^
Citrus	581	207	41	30	45	14	^	16	12	13	^
Clay	338	110	17	33	30	^	^	^	10	^	^
Collier	659	178	39	42	56	17	16	31	11	16	^
Columbia	165	54	10	12	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,833	888	243	314	386	96	108	162	39	99	32
Desoto	43	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	51	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,563	467	69	111	150	52	38	62	29	35	14
Escambia	651	188	35	50	55	22	19	17	14	14	^
Flagler	241	69	17	14	27	^	^	13	^	^	^
Franklin	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	117	30	10	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	37	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	42	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	34	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	54	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	574	217	33	31	46	16	18	25	^	10	^
Highlands	335	105	20	23	33	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2,034	584	110	146	211	53	50	81	27	57	18
Holmes	52	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	434	122	32	19	36	16	14	12	11	12	^
Jackson	122	33	^	^	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	33	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	789	255	42	50	73	20	16	31	13	15	^
Lee	1,454	417	64	87	110	41	49	57	26	37	^
Leon	333	93	15	25	30	^	^	12	^	^	^
Levy	120	46	^	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	49	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	827	240	53	49	67	26	18	42	11	18	^
Marion	984	308	49	54	118	23	27	36	13	18	^
Martin	418	119	32	24	34	11	11	11	13	11	^
Monroe	164	52	10	11	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	130	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	348	106	12	22	32	^	13	15	^	10	^
Okeechobee	88	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,564	440	72	101	153	34	55	56	27	31	12
Osceola	363	100	21	25	34	12	^	14	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3,205	837	186	208	279	103	74	121	53	105	19
Pasco	1,332	440	69	68	129	49	41	34	25	30	^
Pinellas	2,460	786	110	141	249	67	53	94	46	75	15
Polk	1,363	473	66	81	112	30	32	43	17	28	18
Putnam	213	74	^	10	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	361	102	18	22	26	10	^	16	13	^	^
Saint Lucie	664	201	46	37	73	23	16	28	14	14	^
Santa Rosa	266	95	^	16	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,139	345	58	81	85	33	20	30	33	23	^
Seminole	758	188	33	50	73	25	19	26	16	18	^
Sumter	254	67	14	17	30	11	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	99	36	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	56	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	61	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,333	392	87	70	103	44	31	48	32	34	^
Wakulla	48	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	110	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	70	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 17. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	39,782	11,547	2,133	2,594	3,676	1,105	1,008	1,476	680	977	264
0-14	72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	559	29	^	69	44	^	^	37	29	10	30
40-64	10,476	3,077	186	958	976	152	390	329	219	274	154
65+	28,674	8,441	1,946	1,567	2,656	951	613	1,106	432	693	80
Female	18,333	5,126		2,594	1,756	322	280	669	206	977	264
0-14	44	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	270	14		69	15	^	^	13	11	10	30
40-64	4,773	1,304		958	400	38	74	106	71	274	154
65+	13,245	3,808		1,567	1,341	284	204	548	124	693	80
Male	21,442	6,418	2,133		1,920	783	726	807	474		
0-14	28	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	289	15	^		29	^	^	24	18		
40-64	5,701	1,772	186		576	114	316	223	148		
65+	15,424	4,631	1,946		1,315	667	407	558	308		
Black	3,842	868	349	374	403	68	101	108		65	53
0-14	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	132	^	^	24	12	^	^	13		^	^
40-64	1,514	340	57	201	167	10	49	60		22	32
65+	2,179	522	291	149	224	56	52	34		40	15
White	35,433	10,557	1,770	2,195	3,207	1,032	889	1,349	680	906	205
0-14	50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	411	23	^	45	29	^	^	23	29	^	24
40-64	8,776	2,689	129	739	788	141	334	264	219	251	118
65+	26,195	7,845	1,641	1,411	2,390	891	550	1,059	432	648	63
Black Female	1,742	299		374	182	32	23	43		65	53
0-14	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	62	^		24	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	719	119		201	72	^	12	20		22	32
65+	952	177		149	107	28	11	17		40	15
White Female	16,344	4,764		2,195	1,542	288	251	619	206	906	205
0-14	32	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	202	11		45	11	^	^	^	11	^	24
40-64	3,962	1,160		739	321	34	60	83	71	251	118
65+	12,147	3,593		1,411	1,210	254	189	527	124	648	63
Black Male	2,099	568	349		221	36	78	65			
0-14	^	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	70	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	795	221	57		95	^	37	40			
65+	1,226	344	291		117	28	41	17			
White Male	19,083	5,791	1,770		1,665	744	636	730	474		
0-14	18	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	209	12	^		18	^	^	15	18		
40-64	4,812	1,528	129		467	107	274	181	148		
65+	14,044	4,251	1,641		1,180	637	359	532	308		

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- In 2007, the age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined in Florida were lower than the national mortality rates provided by SEER (seer.cancer.gov/canques/mortality.html) for all sex-race groups:
 - o black females (144.2 and 182.8 per 100,000 population)
 - o black males (258.0 and 303.5 per 100,000 population)
 - o white females (132.8 and 156.4 per 100,000 population)
 - o white males (196.0 and 224.8 per 100,000 population)
- Mortality rates for all cancers combined and all the selected cancers were lower in females than in males in Florida.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites for all cancers combined and colorectal cancer.
- The mortality rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma among blacks were lower than the rates among whites.
- Compared to white females, black females had higher mortality rates for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers.
- Black males had higher mortality rates than white males for all cancers combined, prostate, and colorectal cancers.
- White females had higher mortality rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.

Table 19.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	162.2	160.6	163.8	46.6	45.8	47.5	20.4	19.5	21.3	19.9	19.2	20.8
Alachua	203.0	183.6	224.1	54.2	44.3	65.6	32.6	20.9	48.7	24.4	16.3	35.7
Baker	256.2	191.1	338.2	78.2	45.0	129.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	192.3	172.4	214.2	59.0	48.4	71.6	20.9	11.1	36.5	24.1	15.4	37.0
Bradford	208.0	160.7	267.2	88.6	58.8	130.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	185.0	175.4	195.1	55.9	50.7	61.6	25.6	20.4	32.1	19.4	15.2	24.9
Broward	145.0	140.1	150.1	36.6	34.1	39.2	16.7	14.2	19.5	20.0	17.6	22.7
Calhoun	231.6	163.5	324.8	72.6	37.4	135.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	152.0	138.1	167.9	47.8	40.8	56.8	20.3	14.1	31.4	20.5	13.2	33.3
Citrus	190.9	174.4	210.0	66.2	57.1	78.0	28.3	20.2	43.1	23.3	13.8	40.2
Clay	205.6	183.8	229.3	68.5	56.1	83.0	24.7	14.1	40.8	35.4	24.2	50.7
Collier	111.5	102.8	121.2	28.9	24.7	34.0	14.5	10.2	20.7	14.9	10.4	21.6
Columbia	219.7	187.1	257.0	71.4	53.5	94.3	33.4	15.8	63.7	29.1	15.0	55.0
Miami-Dade	142.3	137.8	146.9	32.8	30.7	35.1	23.0	20.2	26.2	21.0	18.7	23.6
Desoto	86.8	62.2	120.1	38.6	22.9	63.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	216.9	159.8	293.4	94.7	59.3	150.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	199.0	189.1	209.2	60.2	54.8	66.0	24.4	18.8	31.1	24.4	20.0	29.5
Escambia	192.1	177.6	207.7	55.6	47.9	64.4	25.7	17.9	36.2	26.8	19.8	35.9
Flagler	179.0	155.1	208.6	48.8	37.4	66.5	24.7	14.3	50.4	20.1	10.3	45.7
Franklin	155.2	97.4	249.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	233.9	193.1	281.5	59.1	39.7	85.4	53.3	25.4	99.5	^	^	^
Gilchrist	199.2	139.6	280.5	51.4	24.4	102.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	125.3	77.4	204.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	230.4	165.6	318.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	236.8	161.0	338.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	101.8	70.3	144.8	35.8	18.4	65.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	152.2	114.1	199.5	28.5	13.6	53.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	197.1	179.5	217.0	70.5	60.8	82.4	23.8	16.2	37.1	20.4	13.3	33.3
Highlands	158.1	139.2	180.9	48.4	38.7	62.4	17.7	10.8	35.2	23.3	13.2	44.3
Hillsborough	169.9	162.5	177.5	48.9	45.0	53.1	23.8	19.5	28.9	22.2	18.7	26.3
Holmes	217.9	162.1	290.1	80.1	48.7	128.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	165.6	149.7	183.9	46.5	38.4	57.3	26.9	18.4	41.2	14.1	8.1	26.4
Jackson	222.0	184.1	266.7	62.1	42.6	88.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	203.6	139.8	292.7	61.8	29.3	122.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	184.0	100.2	316.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	160.2	148.4	173.1	51.2	44.8	58.9	18.1	13.0	26.2	20.8	14.9	29.6
Lee	159.9	151.4	168.9	44.7	40.4	49.6	14.7	11.3	19.3	19.1	15.0	24.5
Leon	174.3	155.6	194.7	48.6	39.0	60.0	25.9	14.2	44.0	20.3	13.0	30.7
Levy	197.1	162.6	240.0	72.7	53.0	101.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	223.1	164.7	298.0	63.9	34.9	110.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	156.4	145.3	168.5	43.8	38.3	50.4	21.9	16.4	29.7	17.2	12.5	24.2
Marion	185.5	173.4	198.7	55.0	48.9	62.2	19.0	14.0	26.4	19.7	14.3	27.4
Martin	147.7	133.0	164.4	42.4	34.8	52.3	24.0	16.3	36.7	19.5	11.8	33.0
Monroe	164.0	138.9	193.5	50.7	37.5	68.5	28.2	12.7	55.6	18.3	9.0	38.1
Nassau	178.5	148.5	213.4	52.8	37.5	73.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	184.9	165.8	205.7	56.6	46.3	68.7	17.4	8.8	31.5	21.5	13.4	33.1
Okeechobee	168.9	135.0	211.1	49.1	32.2	74.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	167.1	158.8	175.7	47.2	42.8	51.9	21.6	16.7	27.5	18.9	15.4	23.0
Osceola	155.9	140.1	173.2	42.6	34.6	52.1	22.2	13.7	34.7	19.7	12.7	29.8
Palm Beach	147.3	142.1	152.8	38.6	35.9	41.4	18.5	15.9	21.6	18.7	16.1	21.8
Pasco	184.6	174.1	196.0	60.4	54.6	67.1	19.7	15.3	26.0	18.9	14.2	25.4
Pinellas	153.6	147.4	160.1	49.0	45.6	52.8	15.5	12.8	19.0	16.4	13.6	19.8
Polk	177.4	167.8	187.4	59.0	53.8	64.8	19.4	15.0	25.1	22.5	17.6	28.7
Putnam	200.5	173.9	231.4	67.4	52.7	86.7	^	^	^	15.7	7.5	34.8
Saint Johns	172.0	154.5	191.5	47.6	38.8	58.5	21.3	12.5	35.2	17.3	10.8	28.5
Saint Lucie	189.7	175.1	205.7	57.2	49.4	66.5	29.0	21.1	40.0	19.9	13.8	29.2
Santa Rosa	184.3	162.3	208.7	62.6	50.5	77.3	^	^	^	20.6	11.6	34.7
Sarasota	142.2	133.4	151.9	43.5	38.6	49.2	15.2	11.5	21.0	19.6	15.2	26.1
Seminole	189.6	176.1	204.0	47.2	40.6	54.7	23.3	15.9	33.2	21.5	15.9	28.6
Sumter	158.3	138.1	183.0	41.7	31.8	56.8	17.4	9.3	37.6	17.7	10.3	40.0
Suwannee	176.9	143.4	218.7	64.5	45.0	92.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	239.0	179.7	313.5	80.1	48.7	127.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	432.5	327.1	566.3	189.5	122.3	286.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	169.0	159.8	178.8	49.1	44.3	54.5	24.8	19.9	31.1	16.7	12.8	21.9
Wakulla	164.0	120.0	221.4	57.0	32.7	95.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	142.6	116.7	174.3	43.1	29.9	62.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	225.5	175.4	289.1	73.0	45.5	115.3	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 19.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2007

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	14.9	14.4	15.4	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.4	6.0	5.7	6.4
Alachua	26.6	20.0	35.0	^	^	^	7.2	4.0	12.2	5.5	2.7	10.1
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	22.2	15.8	30.7	6.1	3.0	11.3	7.0	3.7	12.4	6.3	3.0	11.9
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	17.1	14.2	20.5	6.5	4.9	8.8	3.7	2.5	5.6	7.1	5.3	9.5
Broward	13.8	12.3	15.4	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.2	2.5	4.1	6.5	5.5	7.7
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	12.5	8.4	19.2	6.1	3.9	11.0	3.8	2.1	8.5	6.7	3.9	12.2
Citrus	14.0	10.1	21.3	4.0	2.2	10.0	^	^	^	4.8	2.7	10.9
Clay	18.4	12.3	26.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	9.7	7.2	13.2	2.7	1.5	4.9	2.8	1.5	5.2	5.2	3.5	8.0
Columbia	17.1	9.1	30.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	14.2	12.8	15.7	3.5	2.8	4.3	4.0	3.3	4.8	6.0	5.1	7.1
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	19.1	16.2	22.5	6.6	4.9	8.8	4.5	3.2	6.3	8.0	6.1	10.3
Escambia	16.3	12.3	21.4	6.5	4.1	10.1	5.5	3.3	8.8	5.0	2.9	8.3
Flagler	20.6	12.6	35.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	9.3	4.7	22.0
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	23.4	12.0	42.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	14.8	10.6	21.8	4.5	2.6	9.6	6.0	3.4	11.6	8.8	5.3	15.4
Highlands	14.4	9.6	24.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	17.6	15.3	20.2	4.6	3.4	6.0	4.1	3.0	5.5	6.8	5.4	8.5
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	13.3	9.2	20.2	5.2	3.0	10.7	6.1	3.2	12.3	5.1	2.5	11.0
Jackson	28.6	16.3	48.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	15.2	11.7	20.2	3.6	2.2	6.6	3.6	1.9	6.9	5.8	3.9	9.2
Lee	12.0	9.8	14.8	4.2	3.0	6.0	5.6	4.1	7.8	5.9	4.4	8.0
Leon	15.6	10.4	22.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	6.4	3.3	11.5
Levy	23.0	12.4	43.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	12.5	9.5	16.5	4.3	2.8	7.0	3.8	2.1	6.6	8.6	5.9	12.4
Marion	23.8	19.4	29.4	4.1	2.6	6.9	5.5	3.5	8.8	7.2	4.8	10.9
Martin	11.9	8.1	18.3	3.3	1.6	8.0	3.7	1.8	8.6	3.6	1.8	8.5
Monroe	8.6	3.8	18.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	16.6	11.3	23.7	^	^	^	6.3	3.3	11.1	8.6	4.8	14.3
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	16.2	13.7	19.0	3.7	2.5	5.2	6.0	4.5	7.8	6.1	4.6	7.9
Osceola	15.3	10.5	21.6	5.4	2.8	9.7	^	^	^	6.3	3.4	10.8
Palm Beach	12.9	11.4	14.7	4.3	3.5	5.4	3.6	2.8	4.6	5.5	4.5	6.7
Pasco	17.2	14.1	21.1	6.1	4.5	8.7	6.6	4.6	9.6	4.5	3.0	7.0
Pinellas	14.6	12.8	16.7	3.9	3.0	5.1	3.7	2.7	5.0	5.9	4.7	7.4
Polk	15.1	12.4	18.5	3.6	2.5	5.5	4.5	3.0	6.6	5.6	4.0	7.9
Putnam	15.7	8.6	28.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	12.5	8.1	19.3	4.6	2.2	9.7	^	^	^	7.8	4.5	13.7
Saint Lucie	21.4	16.6	27.7	6.2	3.9	10.0	4.5	2.5	8.1	8.1	5.3	12.6
Santa Rosa	11.4	6.3	19.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	10.1	7.9	13.4	3.5	2.4	5.8	2.9	1.7	5.3	3.4	2.3	5.7
Seminole	18.0	14.1	22.8	6.6	4.2	9.9	4.8	2.9	7.6	7.1	4.6	10.5
Sumter	17.4	11.5	28.9	6.6	3.2	16.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	21.3	10.9	41.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	12.6	10.3	15.6	5.2	3.7	7.2	4.0	2.7	6.1	6.3	4.6	8.7
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
 ^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 deaths are not displayed.

Table 19.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2007

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	3.3	3.0	3.5	7.2	6.7	7.7	2.4	2.2	2.8
Alachua	8.5	4.6	14.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	13.8	7.5	24.4	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	4.2	2.8	6.4	8.3	5.7	12.3	^	^	^
Broward	2.6	1.9	3.5	6.5	5.2	8.2	2.9	1.9	4.1
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	^	^	^	6.1	3.0	15.6	^	^	^
Citrus	5.0	2.2	12.4	8.0	4.1	20.2	^	^	^
Clay	6.0	2.9	11.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	1.8	0.9	4.1	5.9	3.2	11.1	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	1.8	1.3	2.5	6.5	5.3	8.0	2.3	1.6	3.3
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4.8	3.2	7.1	7.5	5.2	10.5	3.2	1.7	5.5
Escambia	5.0	2.7	8.8	7.4	4.0	13.3	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	^	^	^	6.0	2.7	16.1	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2.7	1.7	3.9	8.6	6.5	11.2	2.7	1.6	4.4
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	3.7	1.8	9.5	7.4	3.8	17.8	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	3.7	1.7	7.7	5.0	2.7	10.6	^	^	^
Lee	3.2	2.0	5.2	7.3	5.1	10.9	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	2.4	1.1	5.2	6.5	3.6	11.9	^	^	^
Marion	2.3	1.2	5.1	5.5	3.2	10.5	^	^	^
Martin	6.2	2.9	13.1	6.2	3.1	15.7	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	9.4	4.5	18.1	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	3.6	2.3	5.2	5.9	4.0	8.5	2.2	1.2	4.0
Osceola	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	2.7	2.0	3.7	8.8	7.1	10.9	2.1	1.2	3.6
Pasco	4.2	2.6	7.0	7.1	4.7	11.5	^	^	^
Pinellas	3.3	2.4	4.7	8.3	6.5	10.9	2.2	1.2	4.0
Polk	2.7	1.5	4.8	6.5	4.3	10.1	6.2	3.6	10.2
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	6.8	3.5	13.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	4.1	2.2	8.2	7.3	3.8	14.2	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	4.8	3.2	7.7	5.3	3.2	9.8	^	^	^
Seminole	4.1	2.3	6.9	7.9	4.6	12.7	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	4.7	3.2	7.0	8.4	5.6	12.5	^	^	^
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

- Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age. Rates were the highest in the 65-and-older age group for both sexes, both races, and for all sites except cervical cancer among white females.
- Males had higher age-specific mortality rates than females for all cancers combined and all the selected-site cancers in the 40 to 64 and 65-and-older age groups.
- Blacks had lower age-specific mortality rates than whites in the group age 40 to 64 for cancer of the lung and bronchus and bladder cancer. For this age group, black males had a higher mortality rate for prostate cancer than white males, and black females had a higher rate for breast cancer than white females.
- Whites had lower mortality rates than blacks in the 65-and-older age group for all cancers combined and colorectal cancer, but a higher rate for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. In the same age group, black males had a higher mortality rate for prostate cancer; black females had higher rates of breast and cervical cancers.
- The age-specific mortality rates of prostate cancer among blacks were more than double the rates in whites for all age groups.

TRENDS IN DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- The total number of cancer deaths increased 64% from 24,295 in 1981 to 39,782 in 2007; the population of Florida increased 77% in the same time period.
- From 1981 to 2007, age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased by 15% among females and 22% among males.
- Despite the greater decline in mortality rates for males in the past 27 years, the difference between the sexes persists. The rate for males was 50% higher than for females in 2007.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 24% among blacks and 18% among whites between 1981 and 2007.
- The difference in mortality rates between black and white females varied between 1981 and 2007, with the mortality rate for blacks 22% higher in 1991 and 9% higher in 2007.
- The difference in mortality rates between black and white males also varied during the 27-year period. The rate for blacks was 62% higher than for whites in 1990, and 16% higher in 2006. The mortality rate for black males was 32% higher than the rate for white males in 2007.
- The mortality rates for black males were about twice the rates for black females between 1981 and 1995, and then declined. The rate for black males was 79% higher than for black females in 2007.
- The mortality rate for white males was 60% higher than for white females in 1981, and 48% higher in 2007.
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined declined in all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2007: 27% among black males, 18% among black females, 21% among white males, and 15% among white females.
- Both male and female blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined than whites of either sex, and black males had the highest rates of all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2007.

Figure 14. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2007

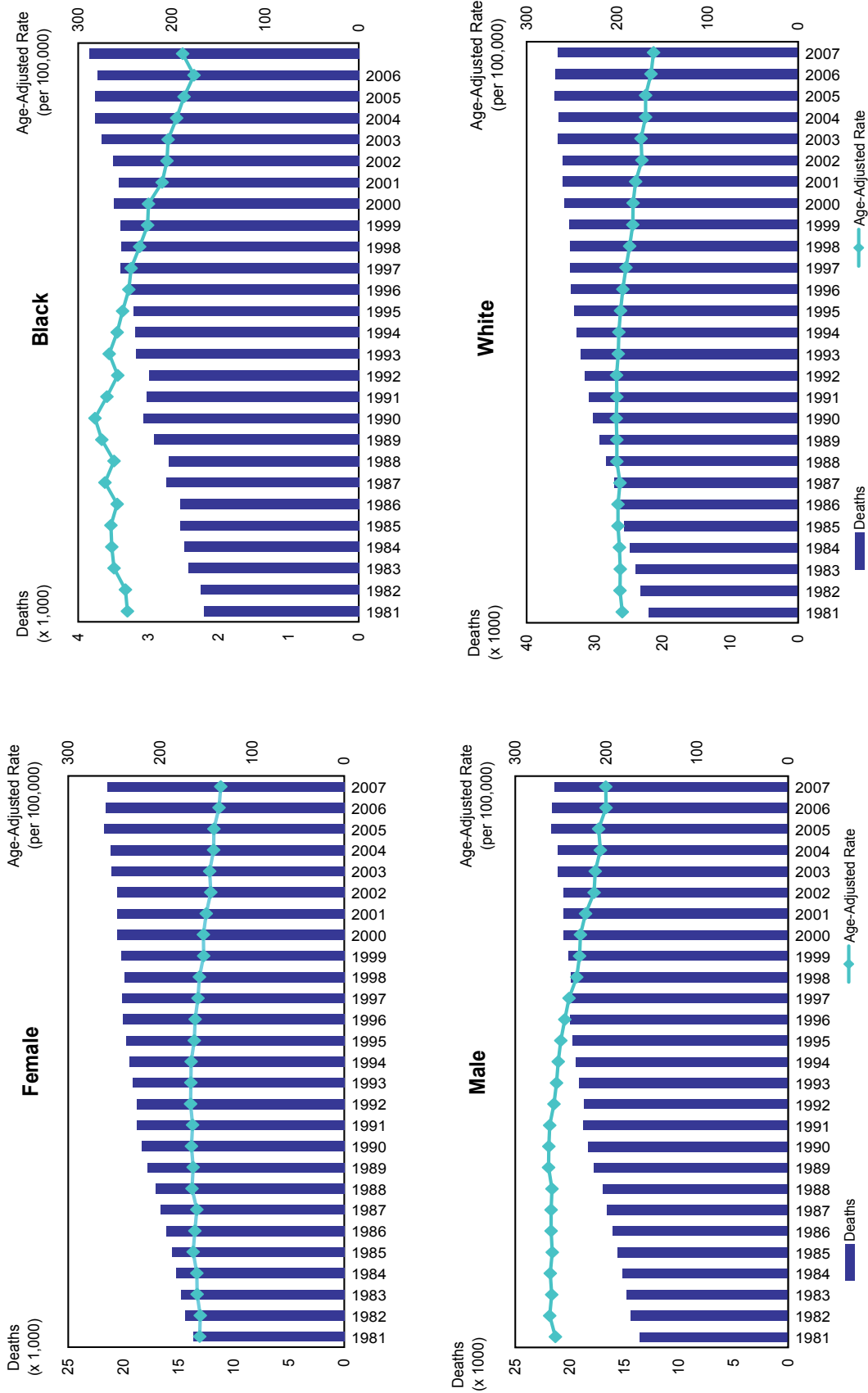


Figure 15. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007

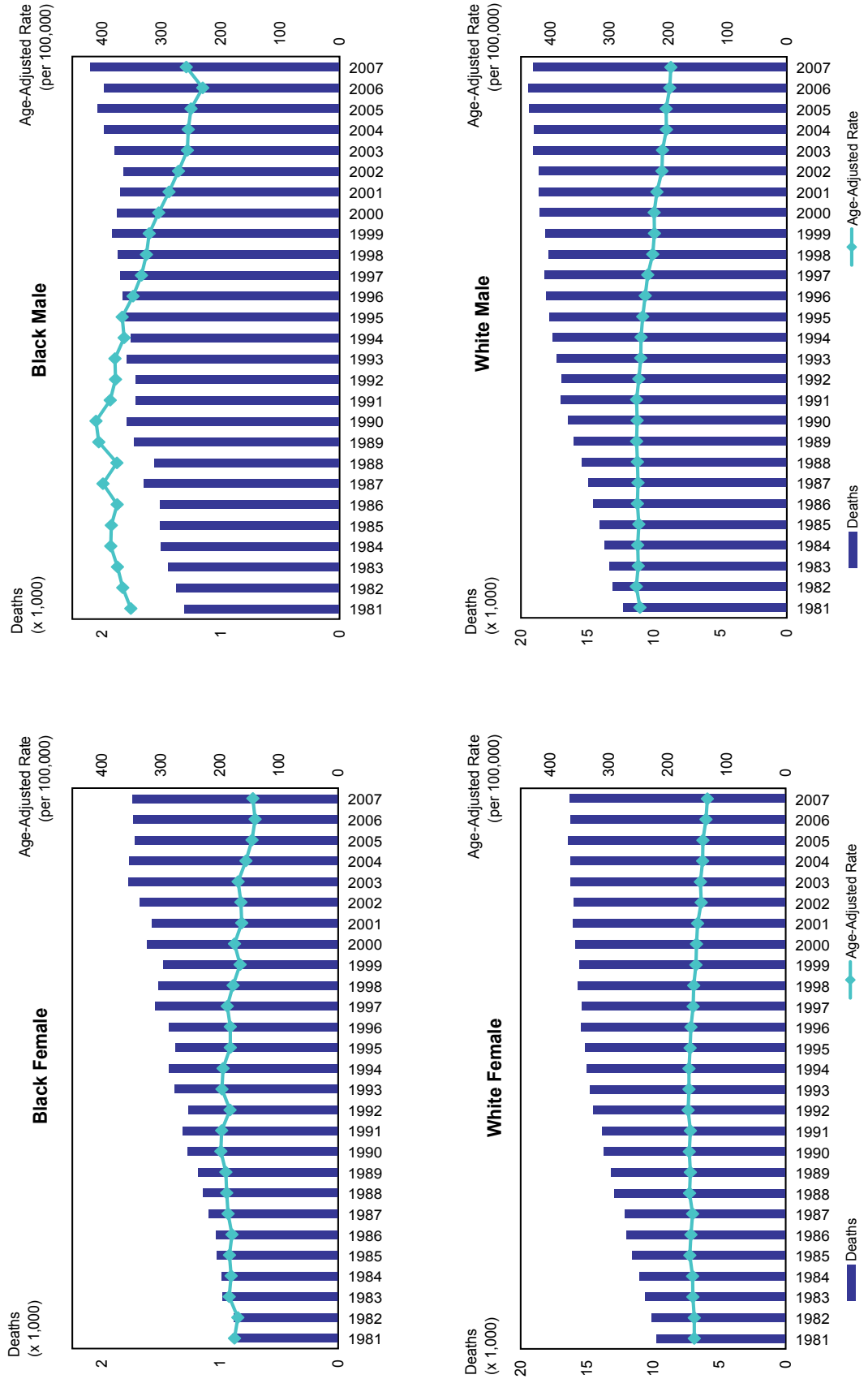
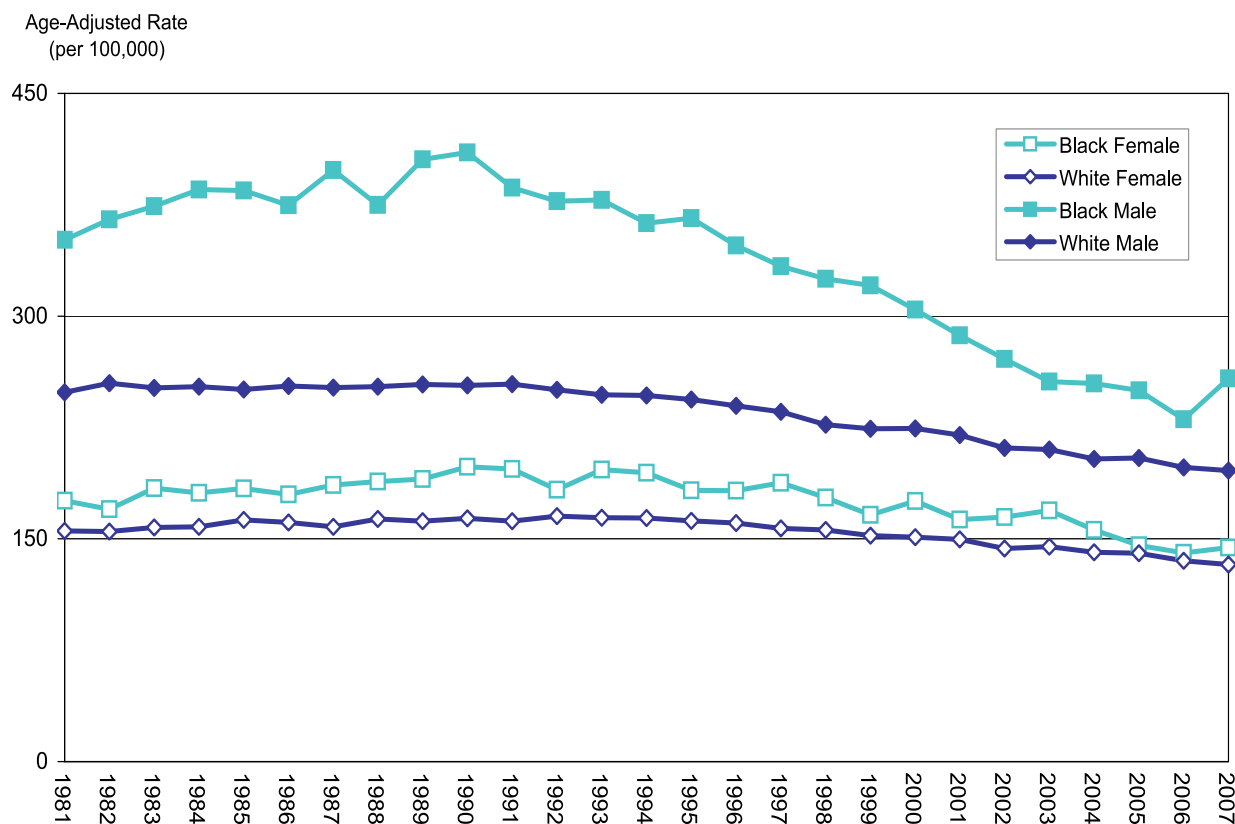


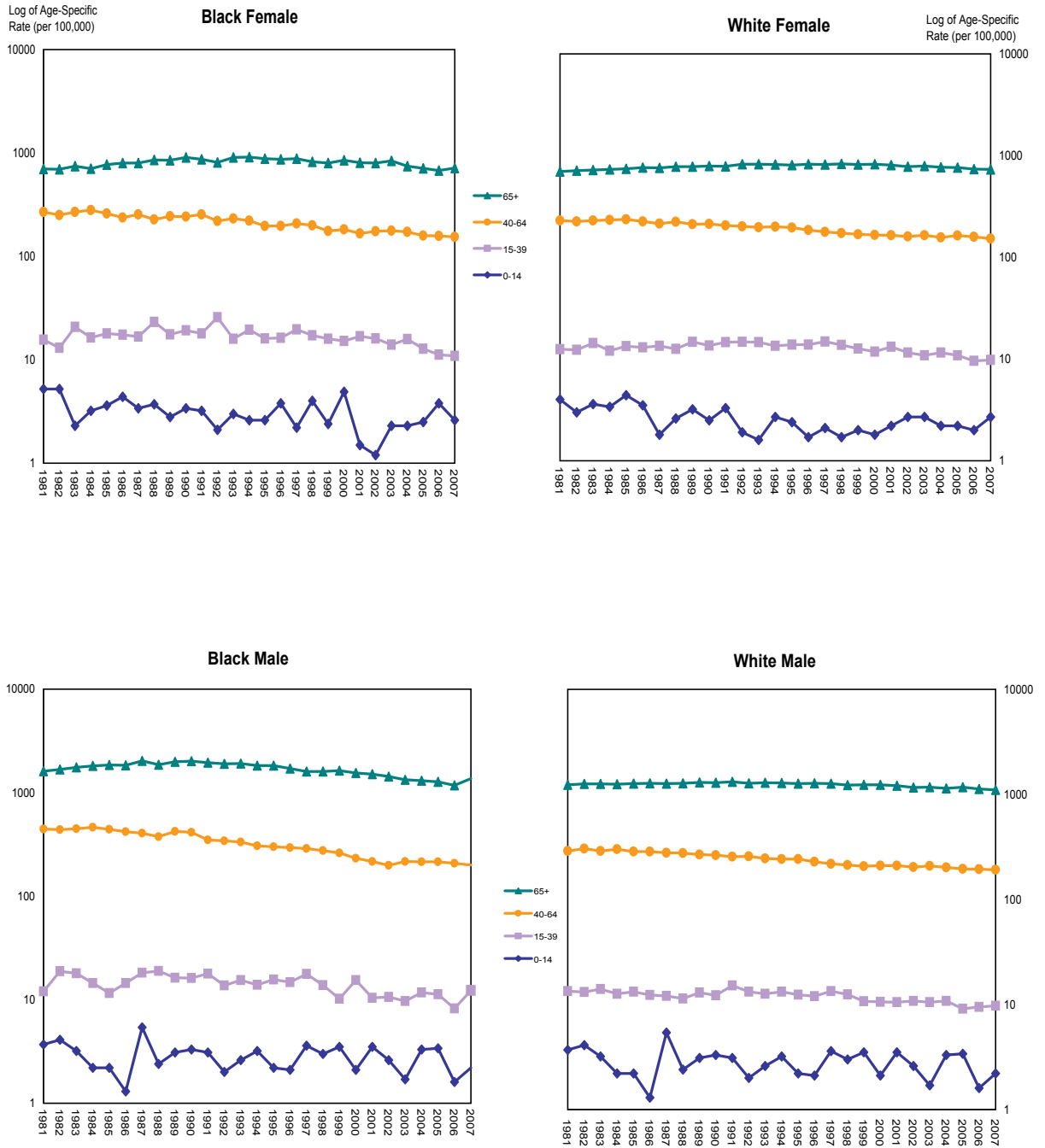
Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

- Age-specific mortality rates decreased since 1981 in all age groups, except in black males age 15 to 39 and among both black and white females age 65 and older.
- Among females, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites in all age groups in most years. From 2004 to 2007, the mortality rates for white females age 65 and older were higher than the rates for black females.
- Among males, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites in the 40 and older age groups in all years, except the 40 to 64 age group in 2002.
- The decreases in mortality rates among blacks were greater than among whites in males age 40 to 64 and age 65 and older, and in females age 15 to 39 and age 40 to 64.
- Among males age 65 and older, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites, with a peak at 60% higher in 1987.

Figure 17. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

CANCER SITES

Lung and Bronchus

- Black males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus than white males during the 27-year period. However, the difference in the rates between black and white males decreased substantially during this period, from 21% higher for black males in 1981 to 14% higher in 2007.
- White females have had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than black females since 1981. The difference in rates has increased, from 29% higher for white females in 1981 to 54% higher in 2007.
- The rates increased by 16% for black females and by 38% for white females from 1981 to 2007.

Prostate

- Black males had higher mortality rates than white males throughout the 27-year period. In 1981, the mortality rate among black males was 2.7 times the rate among whites. By 2007, the mortality rate for blacks was three times the rate for whites.
- Mortality rates decreased by 27% among blacks and by 34% among whites since 1981.

Breast

- Age-adjusted mortality rates of breast cancer decreased by 35% among white females and 6% among black females between 1981 and 2007, increasing racial disparity.
- The rate among blacks was 7% higher than among whites in 1981, and 35% higher in 2007.

Colorectal

- Mortality rates for colorectal cancer decreased during the period from 1981 to 2007 in all sex-race groups except black males.
- Rates decreased steadily for white males and females, by 46% for females, and by 44% for males over the 27-year period.
- Mortality rates increased by 23% for both black females and males between 1981 and 1999. The rate for black females decreased by 35% from 1999 to 2007. The rate for black males decreased by 19% from 1999 to 2006, and then increased by 15% from 2006 to 2007.
- In 1981, rates were highest for white males, followed by black males, white females, and black females. In 1990, the rate among white males dropped below the rate for black males and remained lower through 2007.

Bladder

- Mortality rates for bladder cancer decreased from 1981 to 2007 in all sex-race groups: 12% for black females, 19% for white females and black males, and 21% for white males.
- In the last 27 years, age-adjusted mortality rates were highest among white males except in 1994 and 1995, followed by black males and black females. White females had the lowest rates through the period.

Head and Neck

- Mortality rates of head and neck cancer decreased from 1981 to 2007 in all sex-race groups. Rates declined by 63% for black females, 64% for black males, 43% for white females, and 32% for white males.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females for both races in all 27 years. From 1981 to 2007, the rates for black males were three to six times higher than rates for black females; the rates for white males were about three times higher than for white females.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Since 1981, age-adjusted mortality rates have been lowest among black females and highest among white males.
- Rates for white males and females increased from 1981 until 1998 and decreased from 1998 through 2007. The patterns for black males and females were similar but more variable.
- The mortality rate for black males decreased over the 27-year period. The rates for white males and black females increased slightly, and the rate for white females decreased slightly between 1981 and 2007.

Melanoma

- From 1981 to 2007, mortality rates for melanoma were higher in white males than in white females.
- Rates decreased by 10% among females and increased by 32% among males during the 27-year period.

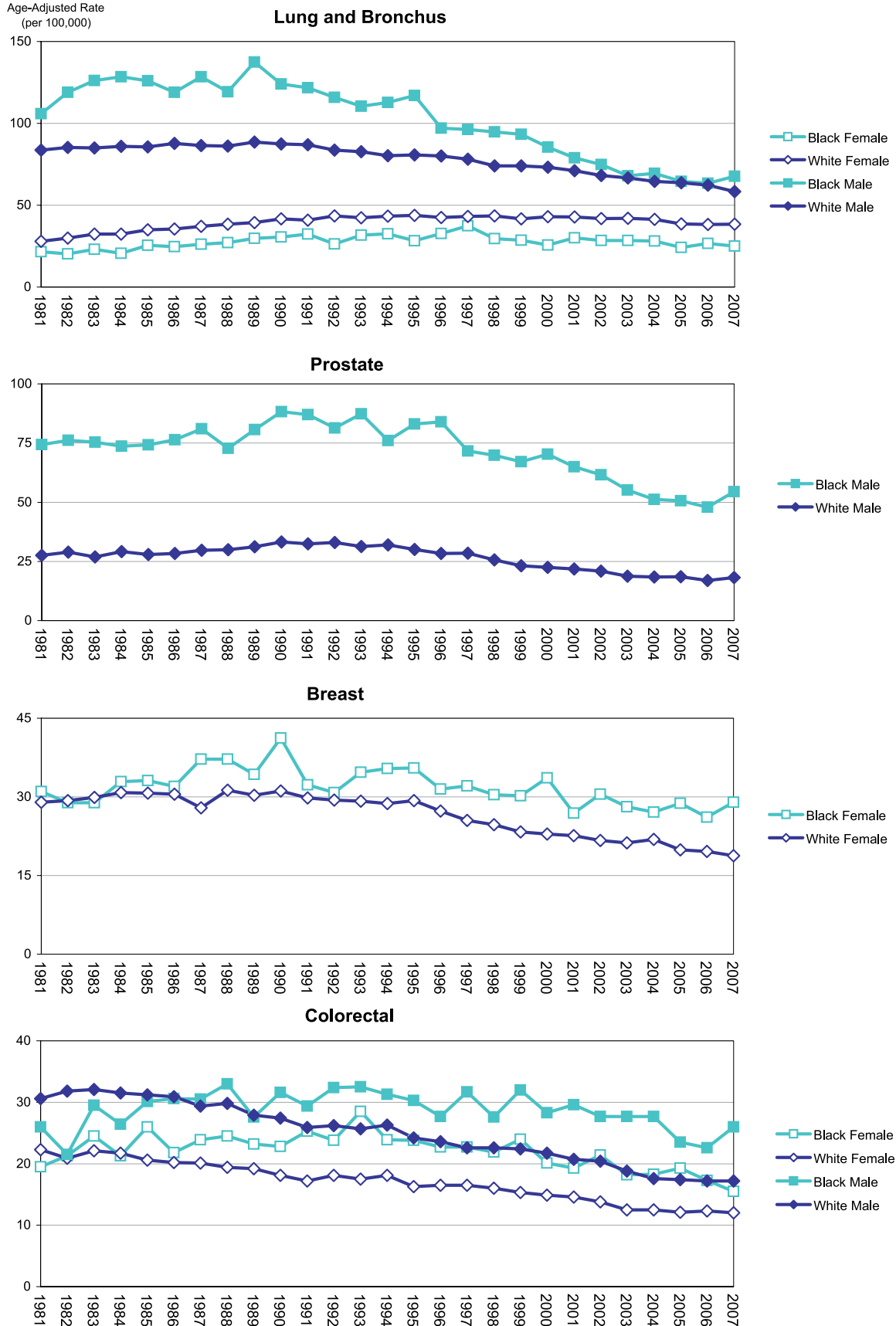
Ovary

- The age-adjusted mortality rates for ovarian cancer decreased by 32% among black females and by 16% among white females in the last 27 years.
- Ovarian cancer mortality rates were higher among white females than among black females except in 1991, 1994, and 1996.

Cervix

- Age-adjusted mortality rates of cervical cancer decreased by 74% among black females and by 26% among white females since 1981.
- The mortality rate among blacks was 4.8 times higher than the rate among whites in 1981, and decreased to 70% higher in 2007 due to a greater decline in mortality among blacks over the 27-year period.

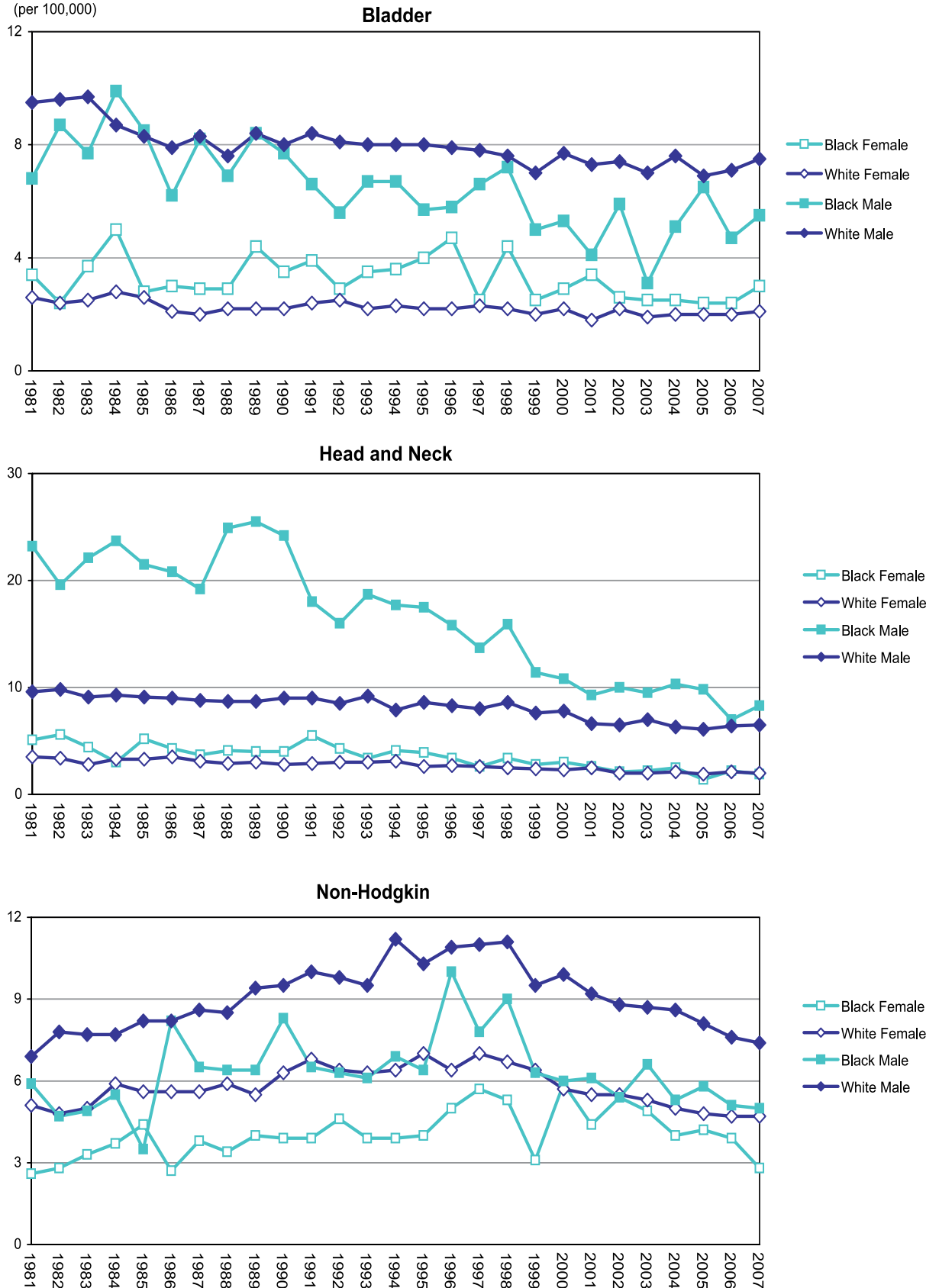
Figure 18.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex, and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

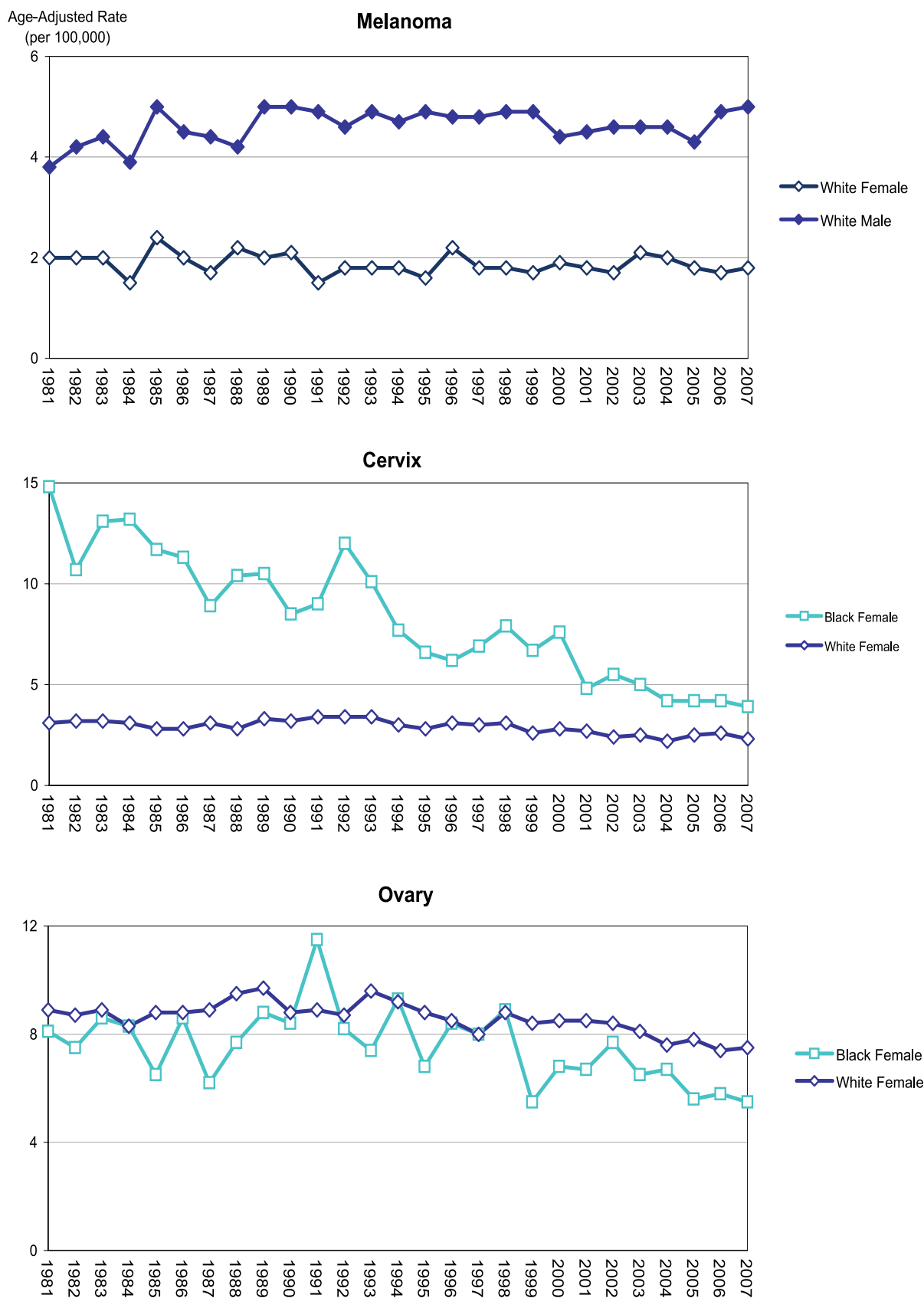
Figure 18.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007

Age-Adjusted Rate
(per 100,000)



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2007



DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

The deaths-to-cases ratio is an approximate indicator of the prognosis of cancer and 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 of people diagnosed in previous years.

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.39 in 2007.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio (0.73) and prostate cancer had the lowest (0.14) of the selected cancers.
- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age with the highest ratios in the 65-and-older age group for all cancers combined and for all cancers shown.
- Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, and melanoma, but a higher ratio for bladder cancer.
- Blacks had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than whites for cancer of the lung and bronchus, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and ovarian cancer.
- The ratios for blacks were higher than for whites in the 40 to 64 age group except for ovarian cancer: 71% higher for breast cancer; 32% higher for head and neck cancer; 57% higher for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. For ovarian cancer, the ratio for whites was 23% higher than for blacks.

Table 21. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.73	0.14	0.20	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.69	0.30
Female	0.38	0.70		0.20	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.37	0.13	0.69	0.30
Male	0.39	0.75	0.14		0.37	0.22	0.25	0.37	0.20		
Black	0.40	0.73	0.18	0.27	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.34		0.59	0.34
White	0.39	0.73	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.38	0.17	0.72	0.30
Black Female	0.39	0.67		0.27	0.38	0.58	0.28	0.27		0.59	0.34
White Female	0.39	0.71		0.19	0.36	0.26	0.25	0.39	0.13	0.72	0.30
Black Male	0.42	0.77	0.18		0.48	0.34	0.31	0.42			
White Male	0.40	0.76	0.14		0.37	0.22	0.25	0.37	0.20		

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

Table 22. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.73	0.14	0.20	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.69	0.30
Alachua	0.38	0.70	0.15	0.21	0.49	^	0.25	0.35	0.39	^	^
Baker	0.44	0.57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.37	0.66	0.10	0.19	0.51	0.31	0.27	0.31	^	1.17	^
Bradford	0.52	1.27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.37	0.68	0.16	0.18	0.36	0.24	0.17	0.40	0.19	0.56	^
Broward	0.38	0.67	0.14	0.20	0.39	0.21	0.24	0.41	0.14	0.62	0.28
Calhoun	0.50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.37	0.72	0.13	0.23	0.39	0.27	0.29	0.48	^	1.71	^
Citrus	0.45	0.89	0.18	0.20	0.37	0.20	^	0.33	0.20	0.68	^
Clay	0.40	0.75	0.13	0.26	0.37	^	^	^	0.33	^	^
Collier	0.31	0.55	0.09	0.18	0.33	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.10	0.50	^
Columbia	0.50	0.89	0.26	0.32	0.30	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.35	0.69	0.14	0.21	0.32	0.24	0.24	0.36	0.21	0.57	0.23
Desoto	0.24	0.79	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.54	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.37	0.69	0.12	0.18	0.37	0.29	0.22	0.39	0.21	0.65	0.35
Escambia	0.42	0.69	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.35	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.78	^
Flagler	0.39	0.65	0.23	0.18	0.47	^	^	0.38	^	^	^
Franklin	0.48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.52	0.94	0.33	^	0.50	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.38	0.59	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.43	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.40	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.39	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.44	0.85	0.17	0.22	0.39	0.23	0.29	0.52	^	0.77	^
Highlands	0.42	0.81	0.16	0.32	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.37	0.76	0.15	0.20	0.37	0.25	0.20	0.36	0.13	0.73	0.36
Holmes	0.51	0.83	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.42	0.67	0.26	0.14	0.32	0.32	0.40	0.30	0.19	0.86	^
Jackson	0.43	0.60	^	^	0.48	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.44	0.63	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.33	0.71	0.09	0.19	0.32	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.12	0.45	^
Lee	0.40	0.74	0.09	0.23	0.33	0.19	0.32	0.39	0.15	0.97	^
Leon	0.37	0.70	0.10	0.18	0.38	^	^	0.44	^	^	^
Levy	0.50	0.87	^	^	0.48	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.42	0.77	0.17	0.20	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.59	0.15	0.75	^
Marion	0.40	0.70	0.11	0.18	0.48	0.21	0.29	0.39	0.15	0.46	^
Martin	0.38	0.65	0.18	0.18	0.43	0.15	0.21	0.39	0.28	0.73	^
Monroe	0.42	0.79	0.21	0.20	0.29	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.33	0.65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.35	0.70	0.09	0.16	0.33	^	0.38	0.38	^	1.00	^
Okeechobee	0.39	0.51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.36	0.77	0.13	0.16	0.37	0.21	0.33	0.29	0.18	0.49	0.23
Osceola	0.36	0.69	0.15	0.20	0.33	0.33	^	0.34	^	^	^
Palm Beach	0.39	0.71	0.18	0.20	0.38	0.24	0.26	0.33	0.13	0.95	0.32
Pasco	0.44	0.84	0.15	0.19	0.44	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.21	0.75	^
Pinellas	0.40	0.77	0.14	0.16	0.43	0.20	0.23	0.43	0.19	0.93	0.45
Polk	0.38	0.79	0.13	0.22	0.28	0.22	0.29	0.30	0.09	0.50	0.72
Putnam	0.43	0.69	^	0.19	0.33	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.38	0.68	0.14	0.15	0.36	0.25	^	0.42	0.32	^	^
Saint Lucie	0.45	0.81	0.23	0.24	0.49	0.32	0.47	0.61	0.20	1.17	^
Santa Rosa	0.37	0.76	^	0.16	0.24	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.39	0.76	0.10	0.22	0.31	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.26	0.66	^
Seminole	0.44	0.90	0.13	0.20	0.43	0.33	0.29	0.34	0.19	0.95	^
Sumter	0.34	0.59	0.09	0.19	0.51	0.21	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.41	0.86	^	^	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.53	0.83	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.29	0.68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.43	0.70	0.26	0.17	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.44	0.32	0.74	^
Wakulla	0.38	0.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.47	0.73	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.67	0.96	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

Table 23. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.73	0.14	0.20	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.69	0.30
0-14	0.14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.14	0.41	^	0.12	0.22	^	^	0.15	0.08	0.13	0.16
40-64	0.28	0.65	0.03	0.15	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.15	0.46	0.31
65+	0.47	0.76	0.20	0.25	0.40	0.25	0.31	0.47	0.20	0.95	0.41
Female	0.38	0.70	^	0.20	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.37	0.13	0.69	0.30
0-14	0.18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.12	0.36	^	0.12	0.15	^	^	0.14	0.06	0.13	0.16
40-64	0.26	0.61	^	0.15	0.27	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.11	0.46	0.31
65+	0.49	0.74	^	0.25	0.41	0.32	0.35	0.49	0.18	0.95	0.41
Male	0.39	0.75	0.14	^	0.37	0.22	0.25	0.37	0.20	^	^
0-14	0.10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.18	0.47	^	^	0.29	^	^	0.15	0.12	^	^
40-64	0.30	0.69	0.03	^	0.33	0.16	0.21	0.29	0.17	^	^
65+	0.45	0.78	0.20	^	0.40	0.23	0.30	0.45	0.22	^	^
Black	0.40	0.73	0.18	0.27	0.43	0.42	0.30	0.34	^	0.59	0.34
0-14	0.24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.22	^	^	0.20	0.29	^	^	0.27	^	^	^
40-64	0.32	0.67	0.06	^	0.38	0.20	0.25	0.36	^	0.39	0.37
65+	0.52	0.79	0.31	0.34	0.50	0.51	0.43	0.34	^	1.08	0.38
White	0.39	0.73	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.25	0.38	0.17	0.72	0.30
0-14	0.12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.13	0.48	^	0.11	0.20	^	^	0.12	0.08	^	0.17
40-64	0.28	0.66	0.03	0.14	0.30	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.15	0.48	0.30
65+	0.47	0.77	0.20	0.25	0.40	0.25	0.31	0.48	0.20	0.95	0.43
Black Female	0.39	0.67	^	0.27	0.38	0.58	0.28	0.27	^	0.59	0.34
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.16	^	^	0.20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	0.33	0.60	^	0.24	0.32	^	0.27	0.24	^	0.39	0.37
65+	0.51	0.74	^	0.34	0.46	0.72	0.37	0.30	^	1.08	0.38
White Female	0.39	0.71	^	0.19	0.36	0.26	0.25	0.39	0.13	0.72	0.30
0-14	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.11	0.46	^	0.11	0.15	^	^	^	0.06	^	0.17
40-64	0.26	0.61	^	0.14	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.17	0.11	0.48	0.30
65+	0.49	0.75	^	0.25	0.41	0.30	0.35	0.51	0.18	0.95	0.43
Black Male	0.42	0.77	0.18	^	0.48	0.34	0.31	0.42	^	^	^
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	0.32	0.71	0.06	^	0.43	^	0.24	0.48	^	^	^
65+	0.53	0.82	0.31	^	0.54	0.40	0.45	0.40	^	^	^
White Male	0.40	0.76	0.14	^	0.37	0.22	0.25	0.37	0.20	^	^
0-14	0.08	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.15	0.50	^	^	0.24	^	^	0.12	0.12	^	^
40-64	0.30	0.70	0.03	^	0.32	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.17	^	^
65+	0.46	0.79	0.20	^	0.39	0.23	0.29	0.46	0.22	^	^

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

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

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST (YPLL)

- In 2007, all causes of death yielded approximately 1.34 million YPLL in Florida. Deaths from cancer were responsible for 278,901 YPLL, or 21% of the YPLL from all causes.
- Since 1981, for whites the average YPLL per cancer death varied less than 8% above or below the YPLL from all other causes of death. For blacks, the YPLL from cancer varied between 31% and 47% less than the YPLL from all other causes of death.
- For blacks, the average YPLL from cancer decreased by 12% from 12.6 years in 1981 to 11.1 years in 2007; for whites, the decrease was 17%, from 7.9 years in 1981 to 6.5 years in 2007.
- The average YPLL per cancer death among blacks was 61% higher than among whites in 1981. In 2007, the YPLL for blacks was 71% higher than for whites.
- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2007 have predominated since 1995 and include cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Deaths from these four types of cancer accounted for 48% of the cancer YPLL in Florida in 2007.
- The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was ten years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was two years. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 22% more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer in 2007, and 40% of the deaths from breast cancer occurred between ages 15 and 64 compared to 9% of the deaths from prostate cancer.
- Deaths due to breast, cervical, and head and neck cancers, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other selected cancers. In 2007, 4,546 people died from these cancers with 46,319 YPLL. The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was 10.2 years.
- Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL at 18.8 per death. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 0.7% of the total cancer deaths among females, these deaths contributed 4% to the total female cancer YPLL.
- The YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer among males accounted for 38% of total cancer YPLL for males in 2007.
- The highest average YPLL per cancer death of the four sex-race groups was 11.6 years among black females; for black males, the average YPLL was 10.7 years.

Table 24. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2007

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,340,306	--	491,152	--	849,015	--	299,374	--	1,007,233	--
All Cancers (1)	278,901	100.0	128,898	100.0	149,955	100.0	42,748	100.0	230,493	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	4,950	1.8	3,092	2.4	1,858	1.2	1,149	2.7	3,442	1.5
Lung & Bronchus	74,692	26.8	31,805	24.7	42,860	28.6	8,522	19.9	65,147	28.3
Prostate	4,976	1.8			4,976	3.3	1,437	3.4	3,515	1.5
Breast	25,694	9.2	25,330	19.7			5,769	13.5	19,493	8.5
Colorectal	24,480	8.8	10,005	7.8	14,475	9.7	4,293	10.0	19,488	8.5
Bladder	3,820	1.4	960	0.7	2,860	1.9	318	0.7	3,479	1.5
Head & Neck	9,111	3.3	1,894	1.5	7,217	4.8	1,216	2.8	7,704	3.3
Non-Hodgkin	9,945	3.6	3,402	2.6	6,543	4.4	2,003	4.7	7,743	3.4
Melanoma	6,547	2.3	2,180	1.7	4,367	2.9			6,458	2.8
Ovary	7,029	2.5	7,029	5.5			701	1.6	6,306	2.7
Cervix	4,967	1.8	4,967	3.9			1,070	2.5	3,788	1.6
All Other Cancers	107,640	38.6	41,326	32.1	66,657	44.5	17,419	40.7	87,372	37.9

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 25. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race Florida, 2007

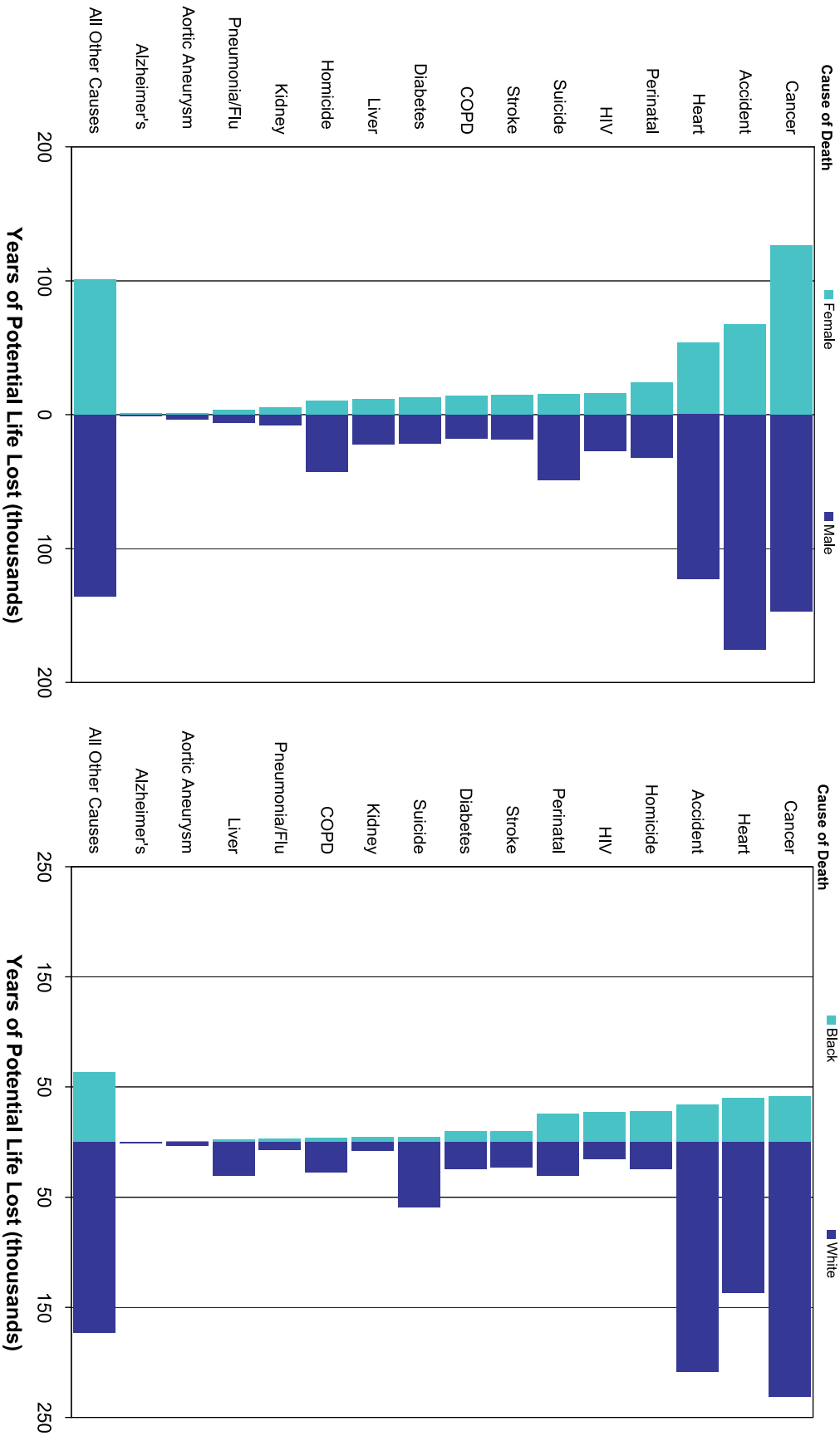
	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	118,784	--	359,980	--	180,507	--	647,198	--
All Cancers (1)	20,284	100.0	105,881	100.0	22,455	100.0	124,573	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	600	3.0	2,280	2.2	549	2.4	1,162	0.9
Lung & Bronchus	2,973	14.7	28,295	26.7	5,540	24.7	36,834	29.6
Prostate					1,437	6.4	3,515	2.8
Breast	5,682	28.0	19,216	18.1				
Colorectal	1,729	8.5	8,038	7.6	2,564	11.4	11,450	9.2
Bladder	104	0.5	848	0.8	214	1.0	2,631	2.1
Head & Neck	310	1.5	1,540	1.5	906	4.0	6,164	4.9
Non-Hodgkin	712	3.5	2,604	2.5	1,291	5.7	5,139	4.1
Melanoma			2,117	2.0			4,341	3.5
Ovary	701	3.5	6,306	6.0				
Cervix	1,070	5.3	3,788	3.6				
All Other Cancers	7,003	34.5	33,129	31.3	10,503	46.8	54,499	43.7

(1) All Cancers total includes years lost in persons of "Other" and unknown races, males with breast cancer, and blacks with melanoma.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Figure 19. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2007



*COPD=Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

**HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race and Cancer Site, 2007

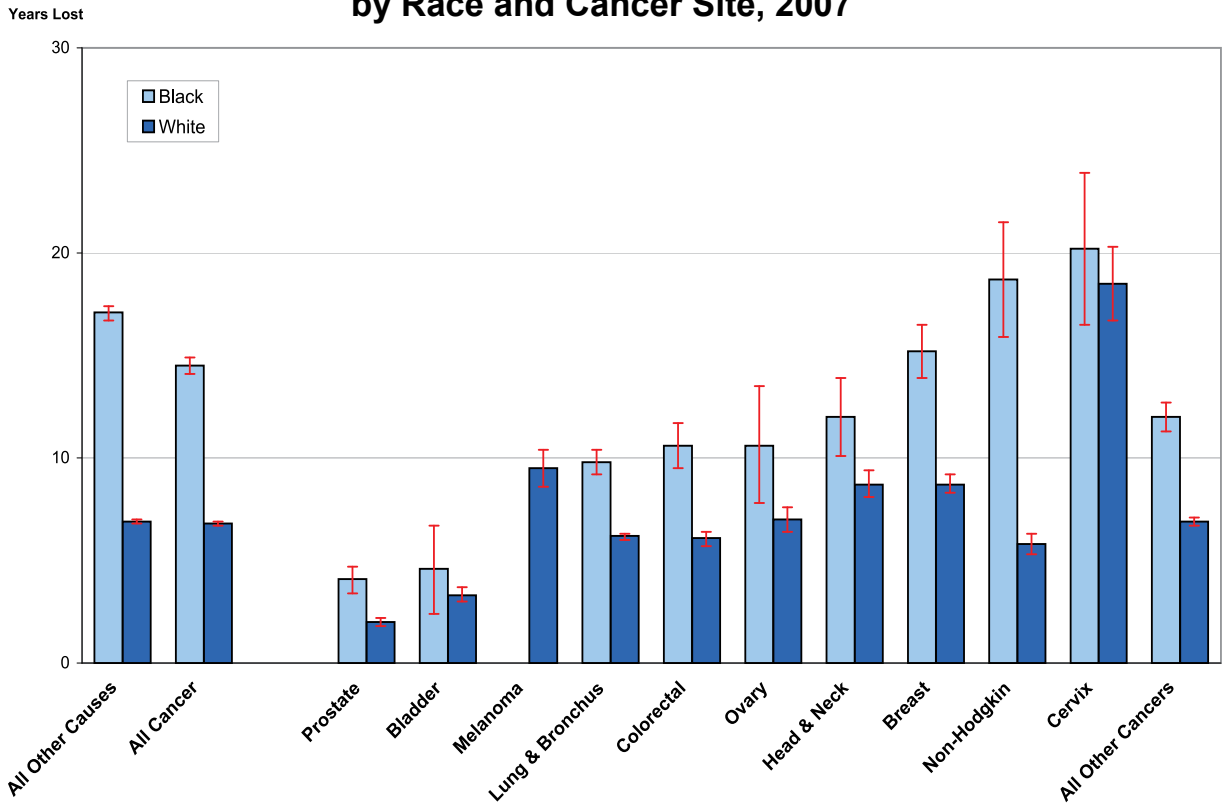
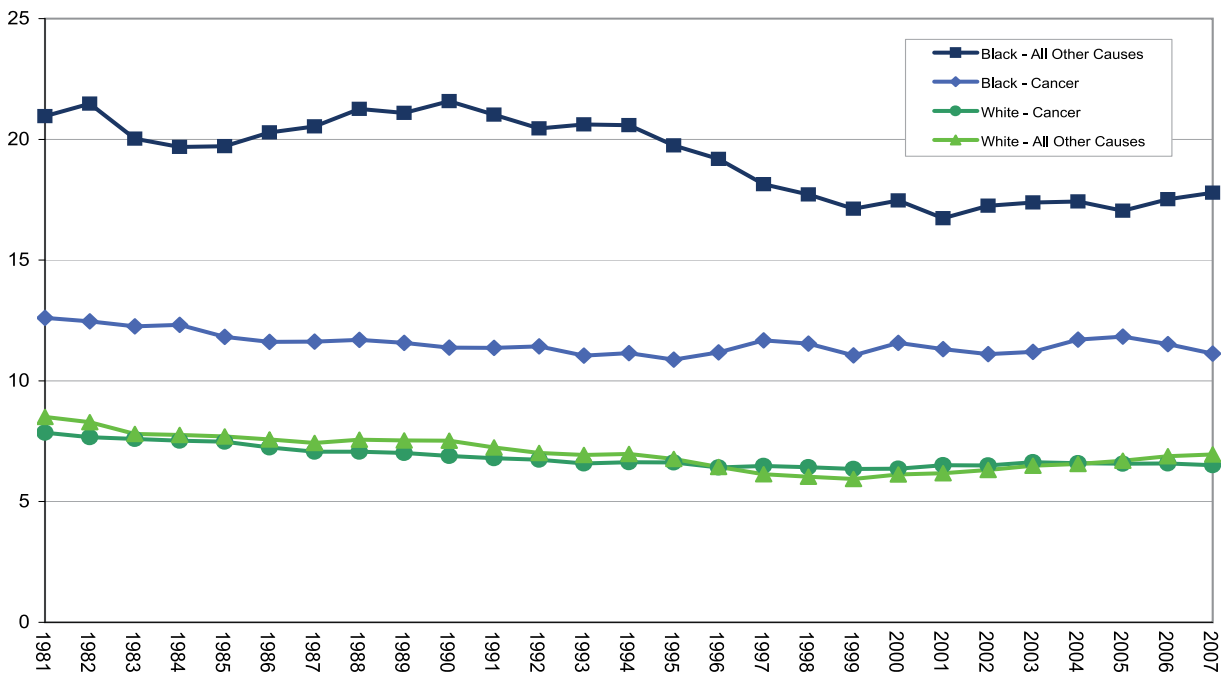


Figure 21. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 2007



CANCER BY AGE GROUP

Cancer occurs at all ages, although the distribution of specific cancers and rates varies by age. Incidence and mortality rates for the cancer sites with the highest age-specific incidence rates for four age groups are presented in this section: childhood (0 to 14 years); young adults (15 to 39 years); adults (40 to 64 years); and elderly (65-years-and-older). Incidence and mortality rates of the five highest-ranked cancers based on age-specific incidence rates for females and for males in each age group are discussed in this section.

CHILDREN (0 TO 14 YEARS)

Cancer in children less than age 15 is a rare occurrence. For this reason, the age-specific rates for this group were computed for a five-year period from 2003 to 2007, and expressed in cases per million population in contrast to all other rates in this report, which were calculated per 100,000 population per year.

Incidence

- Three cancers (leukemia, brain and nervous system, and soft tissue) were among the five highest-ranked in this age group for both females and males.
- Kidney cancer ranked third and endocrine cancer ranked fourth among females; non-Hodgkin lymphoma ranked third and cancer of the bones and joints ranked fifth among males.

Mortality

- The highest mortality rates among both females and males less than age 15 were for leukemia and cancer of the brain and nervous system.

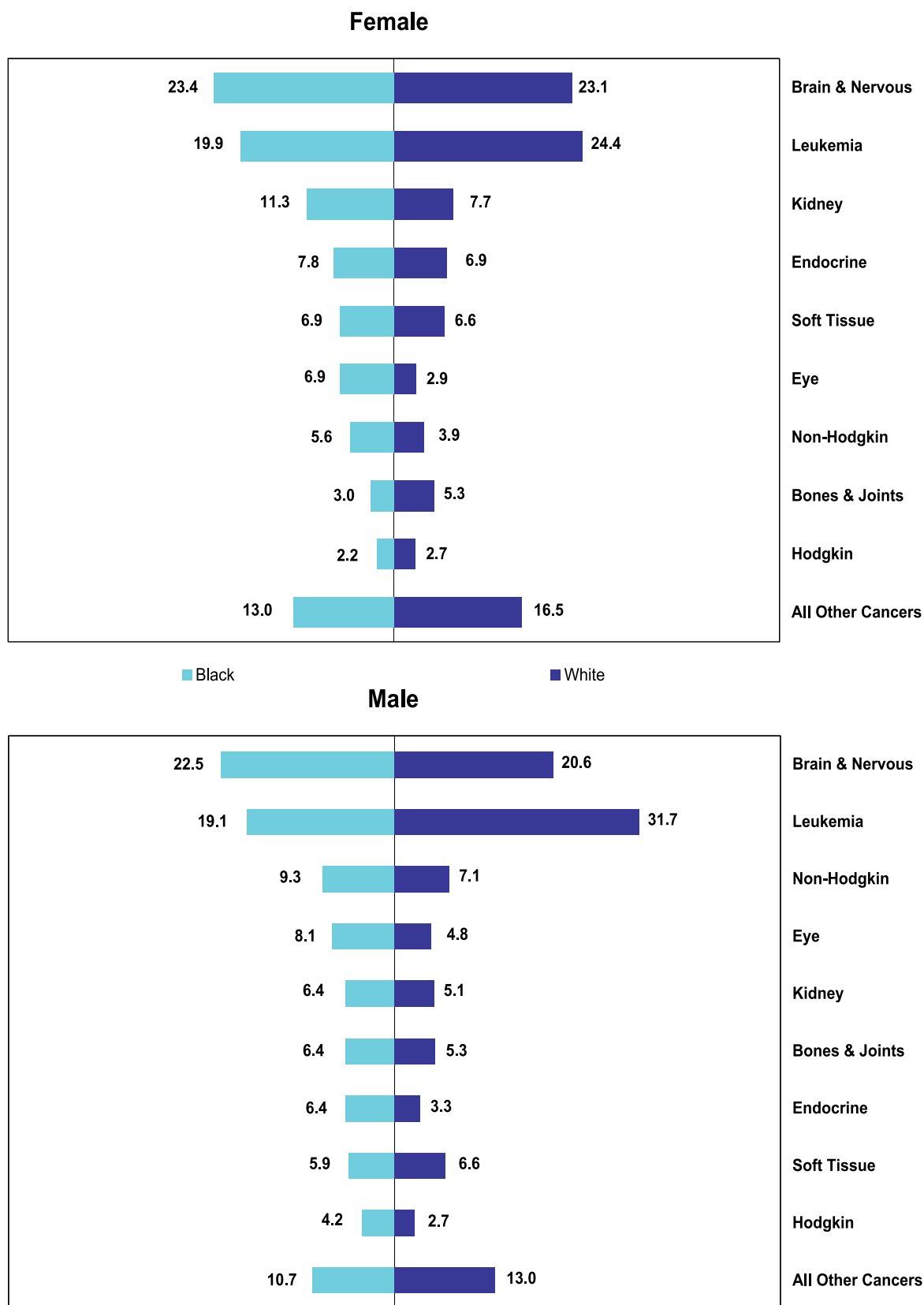
Table 26. Age-Specific Rates (1) of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2003-2007

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	34.8	30.8	39.1	30.2	22.7	39.4	35.3	30.7	40.4
Brain & Nervous	34.5	30.6	38.8	25.7	18.8	34.3	37.3	32.6	42.6
Kidney	12.2	9.9	14.8	14.5	9.5	21.3	11.7	9.1	14.8
Endocrine	10.6	8.4	13.0	10.1	6.0	15.9	10.5	8.1	13.5
Soft Tissue	10.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	5.1	14.5	10.0	7.7	12.9
Mortality									
Leukemia	7.8	6.0	10.0	7.8	4.3	13.1	7.7	5.6	10.3
Brain & Nervous	5.8	4.3	7.8	6.2	3.1	11.0	5.9	4.1	8.1
Kidney	1.4	0.7	2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Endocrine	1.5	0.8	2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Soft Tissue	2.9	1.8	4.3	^	^	^	2.5	1.4	4.1
Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	49.4	44.8	54.4	24.4	17.8	32.6	55.4	49.7	61.5
Brain & Nervous	35.3	31.4	39.5	28.7	21.5	37.5	35.9	31.4	40.9
Non-Hodgkin	12.5	10.2	15.1	11.9	7.5	18.0	12.4	9.8	15.5
Soft Tissue	10.6	8.5	13.0	7.6	4.1	12.7	11.5	9.0	14.5
Bones & Joints	9.0	7.1	11.3	8.1	4.5	13.4	9.3	7.0	12.0
Mortality									
Leukemia	7.0	5.3	9.0	6.0	3.0	10.7	7.0	5.1	9.4
Brain & Nervous	5.5	4.0	7.3	7.0	3.7	12.0	4.9	3.4	7.0
Non-Hodgkin	1.4	0.7	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Soft Tissue	1.4	0.7	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bones & Joints	1.5	0.8	2.6	^	^	^	1.6	0.8	2.9

(1) Rates for children less than age 15 are calculated per million population.

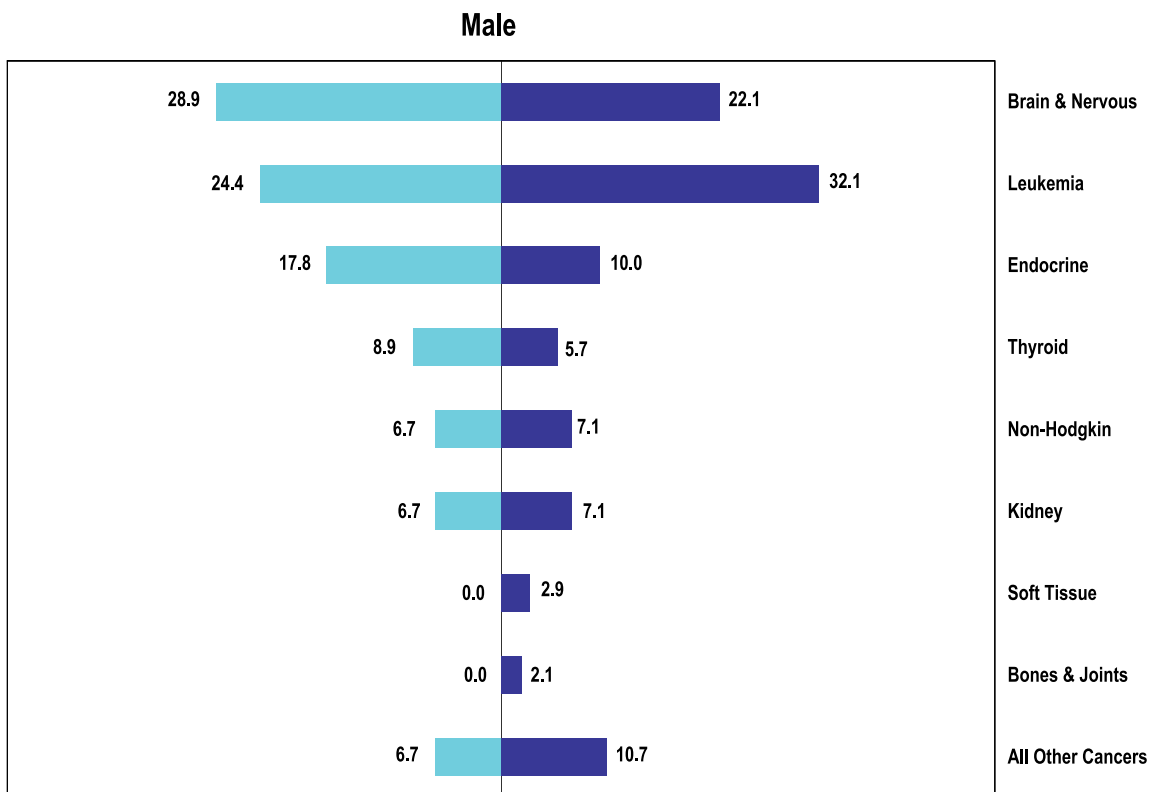
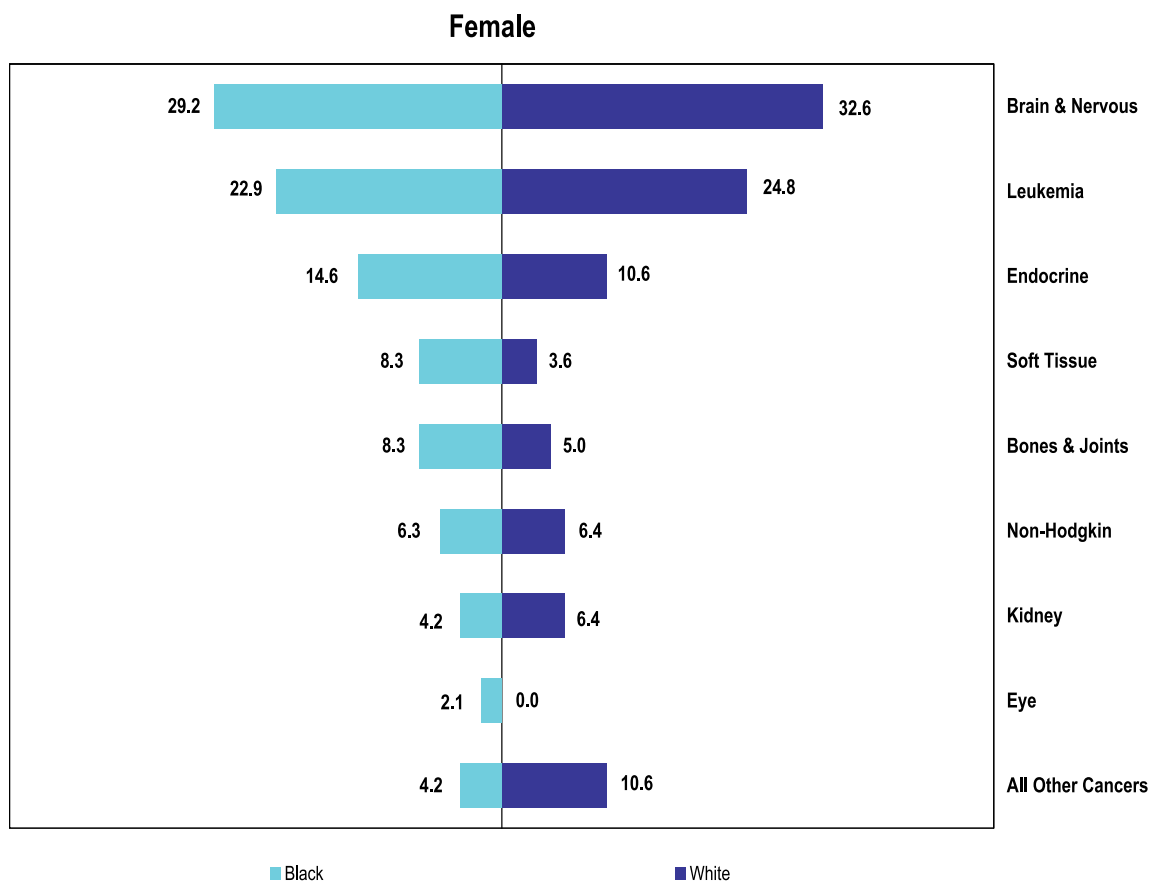
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Figure 22.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2003-2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 22.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2003-2007



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

YOUNG ADULTS (15 TO 39 YEARS)

Incidence

- Breast cancer had the highest incidence rate among females in this age group.
- Thyroid cancer ranked second highest among both black and white females. The age-specific rate of thyroid cancer among whites was more than two times the rate among blacks.
- Testicular cancer was the highest-ranked cancer among males. The age-specific incidence rate of testicular cancer among white males was higher than among black males.
- Melanoma was the third-ranked cancer among both white males and females, and the only cancer common to both sexes in this age group.

Mortality

- Breast cancer had the highest mortality rate among females.
- Leukemia, ranked fifth in age-specific incidence, had the highest mortality rate among males, followed by cancer of the brain and nervous system.

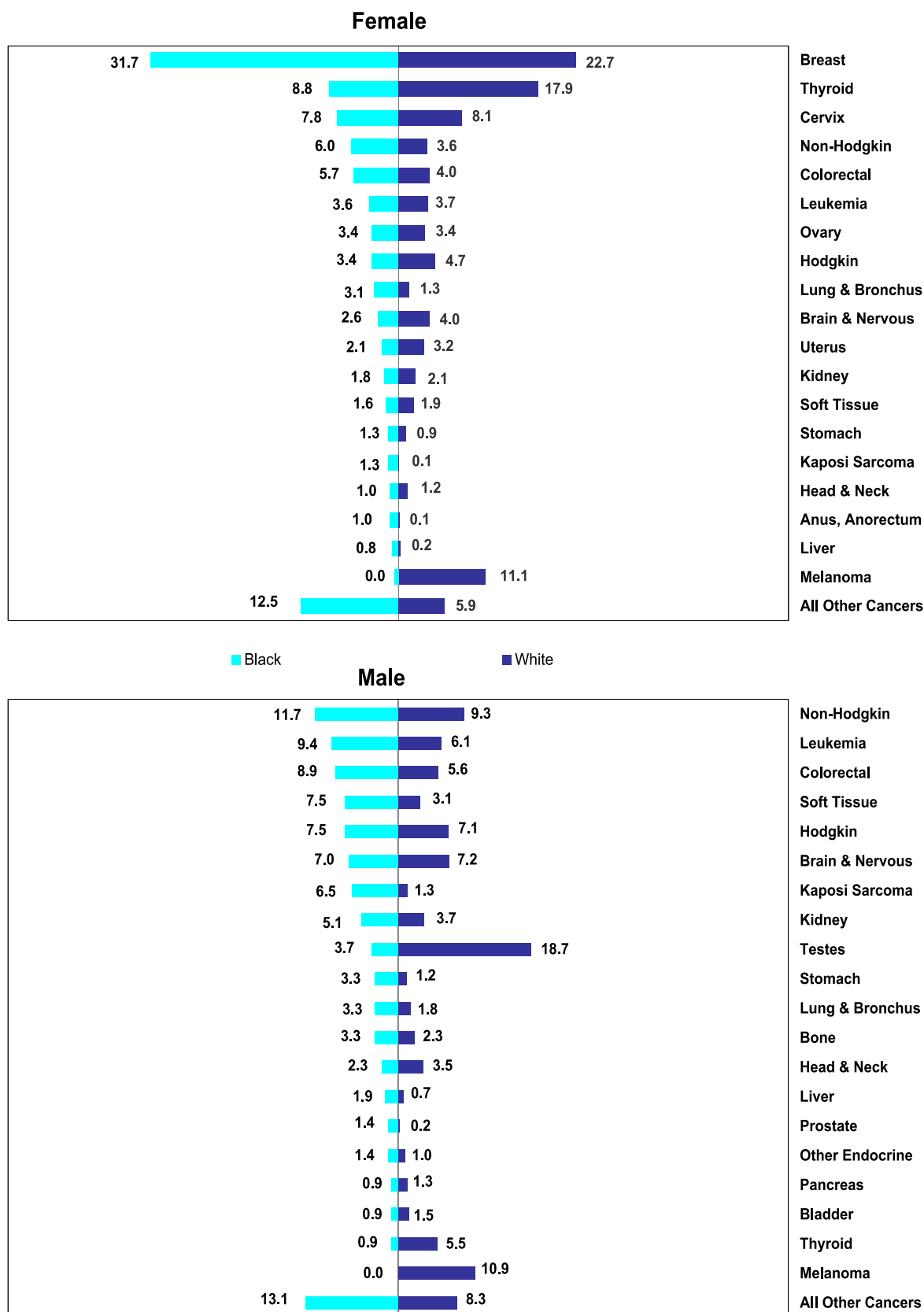
Table 27. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2007

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	21.2	19.5	23.1	21.4	17.8	25.5	19.8	18.0	21.9
Thyroid	13.9	12.5	15.4	6.0	4.1	8.3	15.6	13.9	17.4
Melanoma	7.6	6.6	8.7	0.4	0.0	1.3	9.7	8.4	11.1
Cervix	6.8	5.8	7.8	5.3	3.5	7.5	7.1	6.0	8.3
Colorectal	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.9	2.4	5.8	3.5	2.7	4.4
Mortality									
Breast	2.5	2.0	3.2	4.2	2.7	6.3	2.2	1.6	2.9
Thyroid	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Melanoma	0.4	0.2	0.7	^	^	^	0.5	0.3	1.0
Cervix	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.7
Colorectal	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Testes	9.6	8.5	10.8	1.4	0.6	2.8	11.8	10.4	13.4
Non-Hodgkin	5.6	4.8	6.5	4.4	2.8	6.5	5.9	4.9	7.0
Melanoma	5.4	4.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.9	5.8	8.1
Brain & Nervous	4.3	3.6	5.1	2.6	1.5	4.4	4.5	3.7	5.5
Leukemia	3.9	3.2	4.7	3.5	2.2	5.4	3.8	3.1	4.8
Mortality									
Testes	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Non-Hodgkin	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	2.8	0.7	0.4	1.1
Melanoma	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.3
Brain & Nervous	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.5
Leukemia	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.8

^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

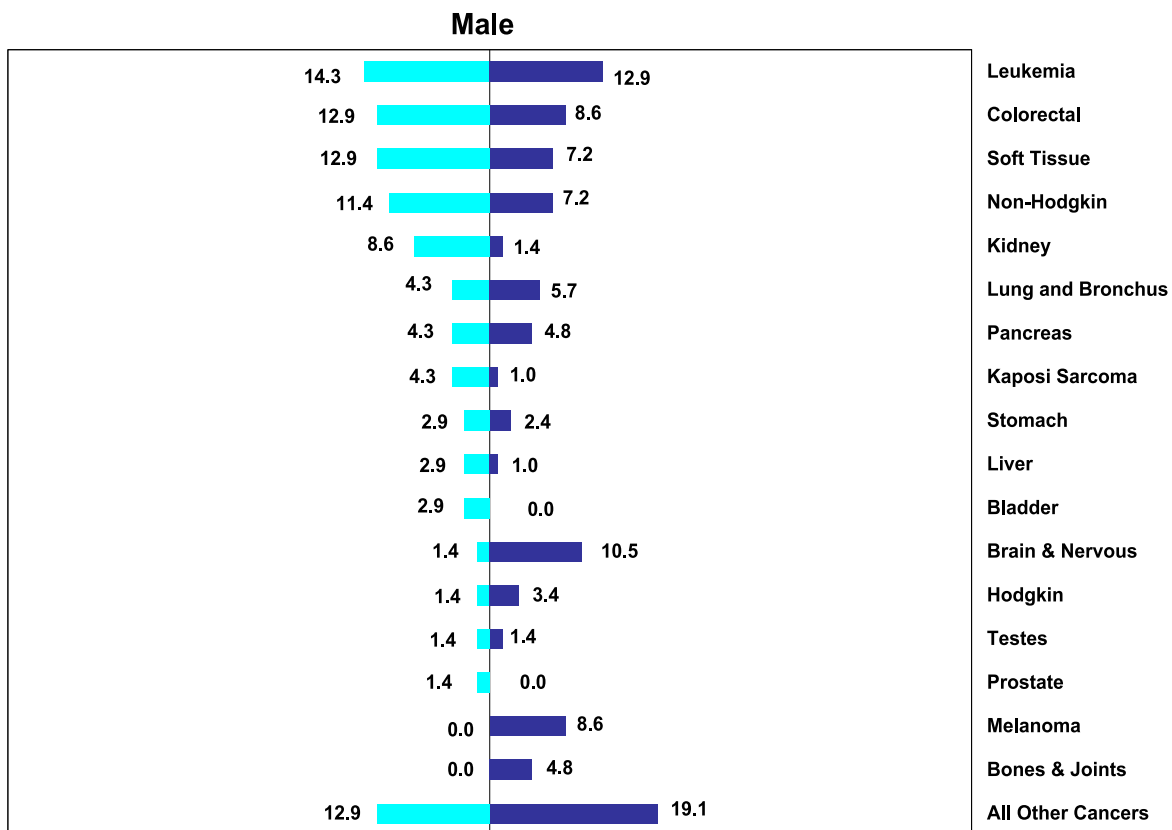
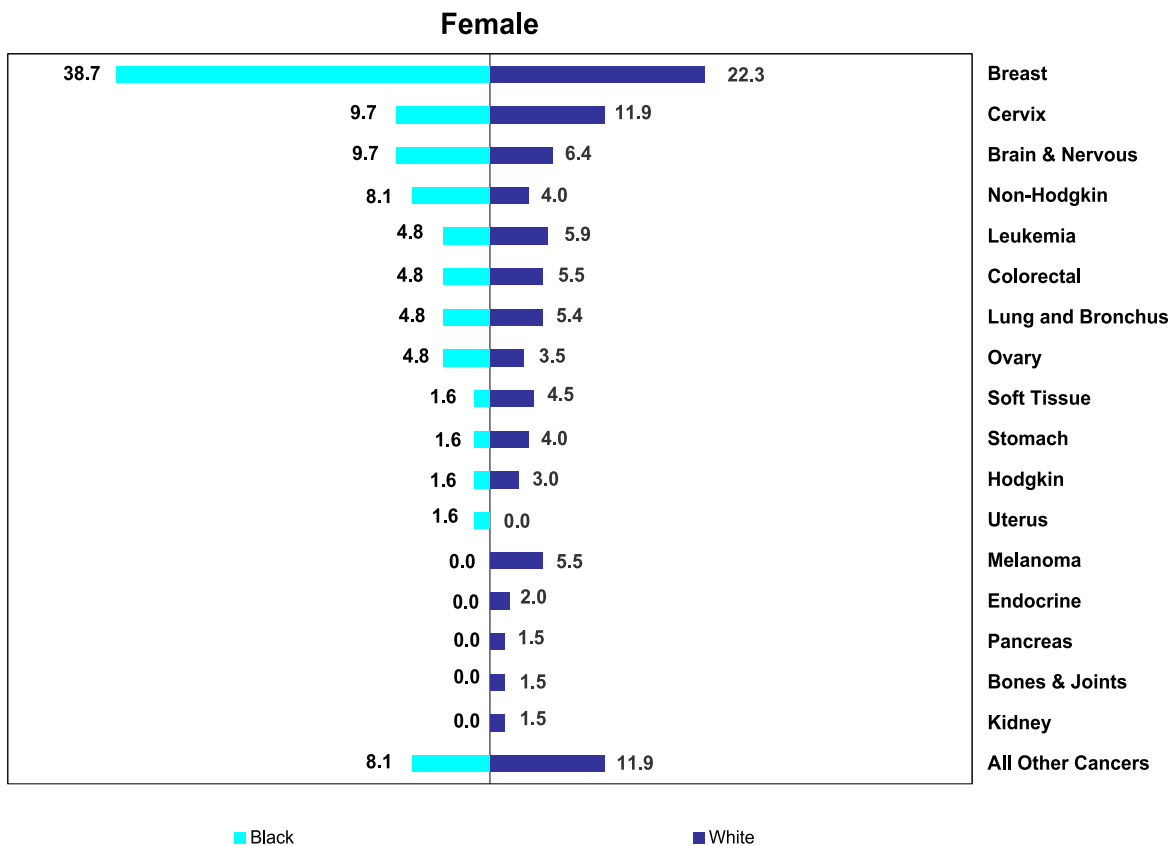
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 23.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2007



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 23.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2007



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

ADULTS (40 TO 64 YEARS)

Incidence

- Breast cancer had the highest age-specific incidence rate in both black and white females in this age group. Cancer of the lung and bronchus ranked second for white females, and third for black females.
- Uterine and thyroid cancers were among the five highest-ranked cancers for females in this age group.
- Both black and white males had higher rates of prostate cancer than any other cancer site.
- Black males had a higher incidence rate of prostate cancer, but a lower incidence of cancer of the head and neck than white males.

Mortality

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the highest-ranked site among males of both races and among white females in this age group. For black females, the mortality rate for breast cancer was highest.
- Black males had a higher mortality rate of prostate cancer than white males, and a lower mortality rate for head and neck cancer.

Table 28. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2007

Incidence	Female								
	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	202.9	197.9	207.9	177.5	165.6	190.0	204.2	198.8	209.8
Lung & Bronchus	68.0	65.2	71.0	42.3	36.6	48.6	72.8	69.6	76.2
Colorectal	47.1	44.7	49.5	47.6	41.6	54.3	46.4	43.8	49.1
Uterus	38.8	36.7	41.1	25.3	21.0	30.3	40.7	38.3	43.3
Thyroid	26.2	24.4	28.1	15.7	12.3	19.7	27.0	25.1	29.1
Mortality									
Breast	30.5	28.6	32.5	43.1	37.4	49.5	28.5	26.4	30.6
Lung & Bronchus	41.5	39.3	43.8	25.5	21.2	30.6	44.7	42.1	47.3
Colorectal	12.7	11.5	14.0	15.5	12.1	19.5	12.4	11.0	13.8
Uterus	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.2	4.2	1.5	1.1	2.1
Thyroid	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Incidence	Male								
	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Prostate	187.9	183.0	192.9	249.2	233.9	265.2	173.7	168.6	178.9
Lung & Bronchus	86.1	82.8	89.5	78.4	69.9	87.6	87.6	83.9	91.3
Colorectal	58.7	56.0	61.5	55.3	48.2	63.1	57.8	54.9	60.8
Head & Neck	50.7	48.2	53.3	38.9	33.0	45.6	52.4	49.6	55.3
Melanoma	30.8	28.8	32.8	1.8	0.7	3.6	34.5	32.3	36.9
Mortality									
Prostate	6.3	5.4	7.2	14.3	10.8	18.6	5.1	4.3	6.1
Lung & Bronchus	59.6	56.8	62.4	55.5	48.4	63.3	60.9	57.9	64.0
Colorectal	19.4	17.8	21.0	23.9	19.3	29.2	18.6	17.0	20.4
Head & Neck	10.6	9.5	11.9	9.3	6.5	12.8	10.9	9.7	12.3
Melanoma	5.0	4.2	5.9	0.3	0.0	1.4	5.9	5.0	6.9

[^] Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

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

ELDERLY (65+ YEARS)

Incidence

- White females had higher age-specific incidence rates of breast cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.
- Prostate cancer had the highest incidence rate among males of both races; black males had higher rates than white males.
- White males had a higher incidence rate of bladder cancer than black males.

Mortality

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest age-specific mortality rate for all four sex-race groups in this age group.
- The mortality rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus among white females was 63% higher than the rate among black females.
- Black females had higher mortality rates for uterine cancers than white females.
- The mortality rate for prostate cancer among black males was more than twice the rate among whites.
- White males had higher mortality rates for bladder cancer than black males.

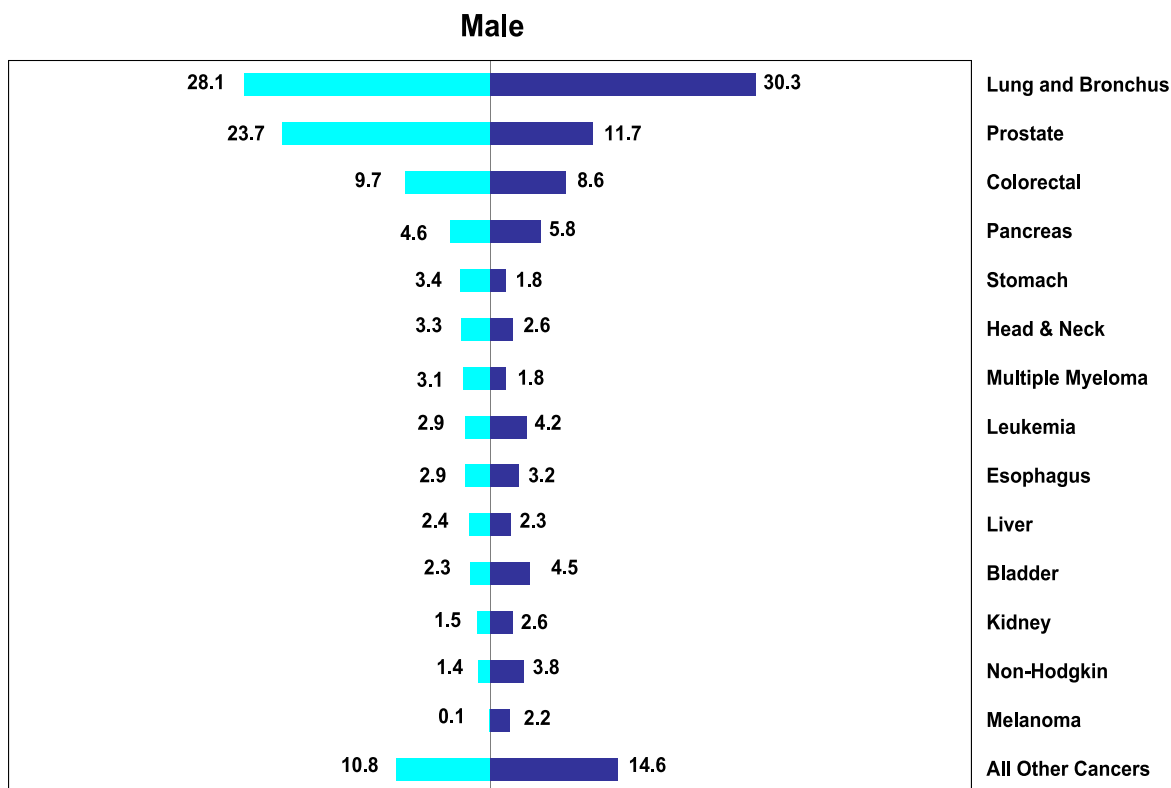
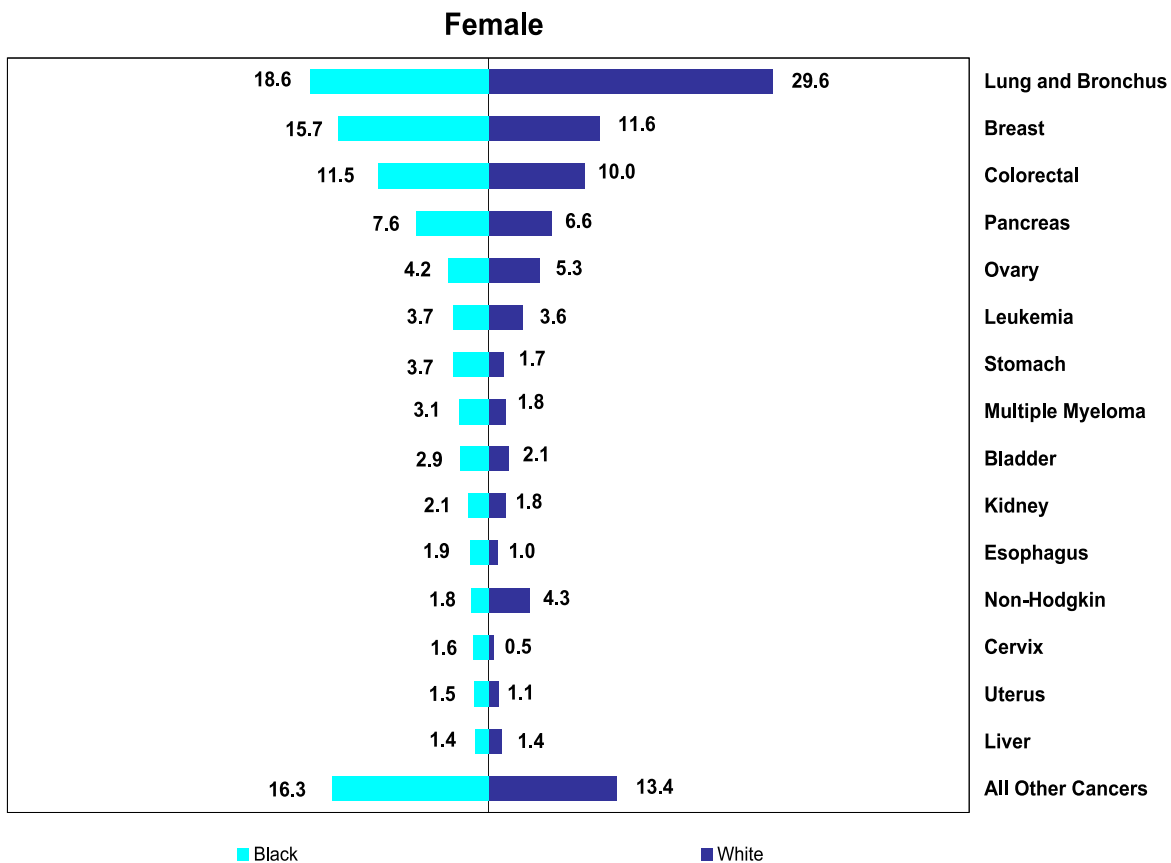
**Table 29. Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites by Sex and Race,
Age 65+, Florida, 2007**

Incidence	Female								
	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	349.2	340.6	357.9	327.5	297.5	359.8	344.2	335.3	353.2
Lung & Bronchus	283.1	275.4	290.9	180.7	158.6	205.1	289.8	281.7	298.1
Colorectal	179.8	173.7	186.1	175.4	153.6	199.5	178.2	171.9	184.8
Uterus	67.8	64.0	71.7	103.9	87.3	122.8	63.8	60	67.7
Non-Hodgkin	61.6	58.0	65.3	42.2	31.8	54.8	62.5	58.8	66.4
Mortality									
Breast	86.5	82.2	90.9	112.2	94.9	131.7	85.1	80.8	89.7
Lung & Bronchus	210.1	203.5	216.9	133.3	114.4	154.4	216.8	209.8	224.0
Colorectal	74.0	70.1	78.1	80.6	66.0	97.3	73.0	69.0	77.2
Uterus	8.1	6.8	9.5	10.5	5.8	17.7	7.9	6.6	9.4
Non-Hodgkin	30.2	27.8	32.9	12.8	7.5	20.5	31.8	29.1	34.6
Incidence	Male								
	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	692.9	679.1	707.0	1056.4	990.1	1126.0	652.7	638.7	666.9
Lung & Bronchus	430.0	419.1	441.1	468.9	425.1	516.0	424.6	413.4	436.1
Colorectal	239.5	231.4	247.8	242.8	211.6	277.4	235.6	227.2	244.1
Uterus	208.8	201.3	216.6	78.3	61.1	99.0	213.9	205.9	222.1
Non-Hodgkin	107.1	101.7	112.7	4.5	1.2	11.5	110.5	104.8	116.4
Mortality									
Breast	141.1	134.9	147.5	325.7	289.3	365.3	128.7	122.6	135.1
Lung & Bronchus	335.8	326.2	345.6	385.0	345.4	427.9	333.4	323.5	343.6
Colorectal	95.3	90.3	100.6	130.9	108.3	156.9	92.6	87.4	98.0
Uterus	48.4	44.8	52.2	31.3	20.8	45.3	50.0	46.2	54.0
Non-Hodgkin	29.5	26.7	32.5	45.9	32.9	62.2	28.2	25.3	31.2

^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

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

Figure 25.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2007



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

The cancers known to be associated with tobacco use are: 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.

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 diagnosis and treatment. A portion of deaths from tobacco-related cancers at age 35 and older can be attributed to tobacco use. According to the CDC, the relative risks of death for current smokers range from 13% higher for acute myeloid leukemia among female smokers, to 22 times higher for cancers of the trachea and lung and bronchus among male smokers than for their counterparts who never smoked. The relative risk decreases significantly for former smokers. Quitting smoking can significantly reduce the risks for these cancers. More information about smoking-attributable cancer is available at the CDC web site: www.apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/.

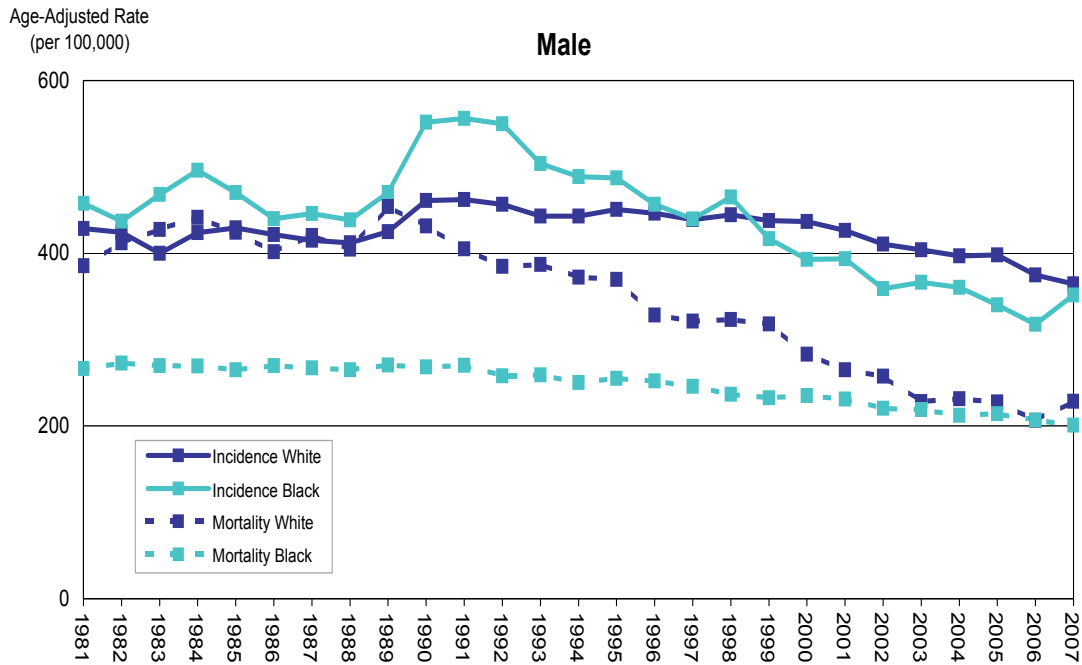
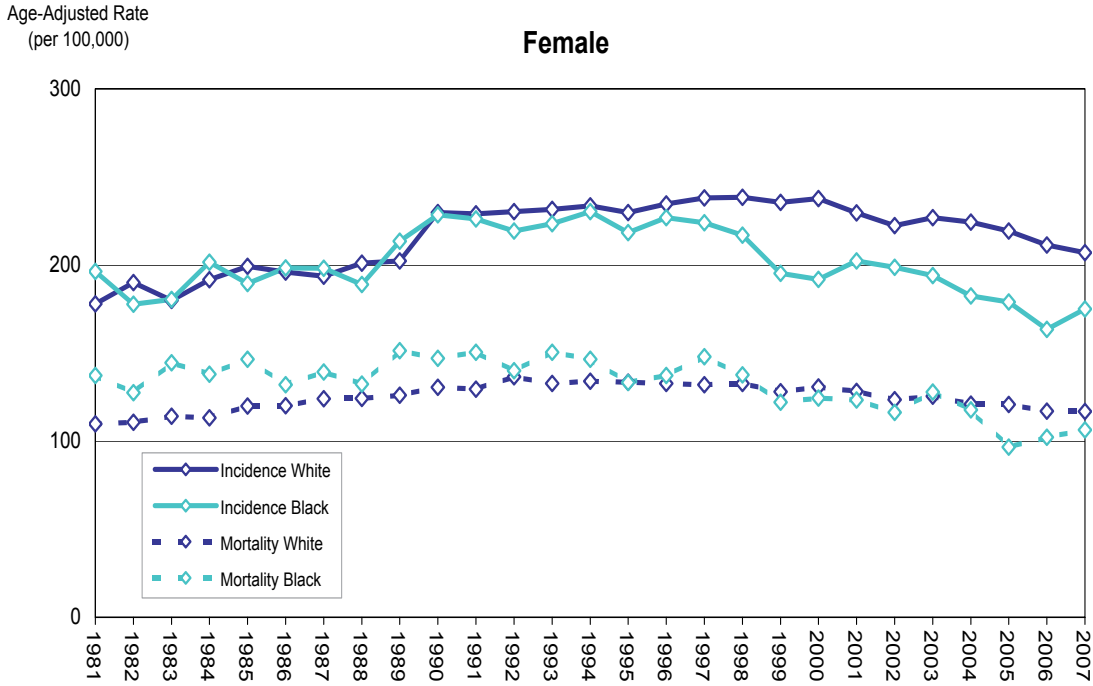
INCIDENCE

- In 2007, 34,517 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida.
- Of these cancers, 34,145 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was higher among males than females over the last 27 years.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was lower among white females than black females from 1981 to 1990; since 1991, the rate for white females has been higher than for blacks.
- Over the 27-year period, the age-adjusted incidence rates of tobacco-related cancer among both black and white females increased from 1981 to 1990; rates for white females continued to increase slightly before decreasing in 2000; rates for black females declined from 1990 to 2006, and increased again in 2007.
- From 1981 to 1998, the age-adjusted incidence rates of tobacco-related cancers were higher among black males than white males, but were lower from 1999 to 2006, due to a sharp decline in rates for black males beginning in 1993 and stable rates for white males from 1990 to 2000. In 2007, age-adjusted rates for blacks increased again.

MORTALITY

- In 2007, 19,437 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida.
- Of these cancer deaths, 18,770 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older.
- Males had higher tobacco-related mortality rates than females.
- According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2007 and the relative risk of dying from cancers that are due to cigarette smoking, 64% (12,015) of those 18,770 deaths might be attributable to tobacco use.
- A total of 198,339 YPLL in 2007 were due to these 12,015 possible smoking-attributable deaths.
- On average, one smoking-attributable death accounted for 16.0 YPLL.
- Over the 27-year period since 1981, black males had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers than whites.
- Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have declined sharply among black males since 1989; rates among whites had smaller declines; therefore, the large gap present in 1981 between the mortality rates for black and white males was smaller in 2007.

Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Florida 1981-2007



(1) Tobacco-related cancers are: lung and bronchus, pancreas, esophagus, stomach, bladder, kidney, oral cavity, larynx, trachea, cervix, and acute myeloid leukemia. Rates are computed for age 35 and older.

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

Table 30. Tobacco-Related and Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) among Those Age 35+, by County, Florida, 2007

	Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL
Florida	18,770	12,015	198,339
Alachua	165	109	1,804
Baker	26	20	384
Bay	173	115	2102
Bradford	41	28	523
Brevard	685	442	7180
Broward	1468	894	14413
Calhoun	19	14	237
Charlotte	280	186	2766
Citrus	297	201	3158
Clay	164	103	1871
Collier	289	183	2686
Columbia	85	58	1046
Dade	1627	977	15533
Desoto	27	21	354
Dixie	33	23	462
Duval	744	491	8792
Escambia	311	201	3316
Flagler	122	70	1224
Franklin	11	8	149
Gadsden	56	37	704
Gilchrist	15	9	159
Glades	12	10	200
Gulf	22	11	206
Hamilton	20	9	194
Hardee	15	11	177
Hendry	21	12	203
Hernando	317	215	3353
Highlands	155	102	1654
Hillsborough	937	601	10750
Holmes	32	20	385
Indian River	196	128	2031
Jackson	51	33	573
Jefferson	14	11	191
Lafayette	5	3	56
Lake	397	251	4259
Lee	678	446	7249
Leon	149	96	1812
Levy	58	42	765
Liberty	4	2	38
Madison	25	15	289
Manatee	390	253	3939
Marion	473	316	4958
Martin	200	129	1870
Monroe	85	55	945
Nassau	60	41	798
Okaloosa	177	117	1911
Okeechobee	40	30	464
Orange	733	458	8241
Osceola	175	109	1834
Palm Beach	1447	888	13465
Pasco	684	457	7739
Pinellas	1226	793	12934
Polk	718	473	7901
Putnam	112	81	1452
Santa Rosa	143	96	1797
Sarasota	551	353	5386
Seminole	327	204	3427
St. Johns	170	105	1795
St. Lucie	317	204	3329
Sumter	118	73	1136
Suwannee	54	37	662
Taylor	30	21	361
Union	33	26	499
Volusia	643	413	6810
Wakulla	25	16	317
Walton	61	36	699
Washington	32	23	421

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and BRFSS

PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The Florida BRFSS has collected data on current cigarette smoking among adults since 1986. A current smoker is defined as a person who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his or her life and who smoked on some days or all days in the past 30 days when the survey was conducted.

- In 2007, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 19.3%, which was similar to the national prevalence (19.8%).
- The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among males and people who had no healthcare coverage than their counterparts.
- The prevalence of cigarette use was inversely related to age, education, and household income, becoming significantly lower in each older age group and with increasing levels of education and household income.
- The overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Florida adults decreased by 31% from 27.9% in 1986 to 19.3% in 2007.
- Between 1986 and 2007, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups: 45% among black males; 27% among black females; 30% among white females; and 26% among white males.
- The prevalence also decreased in all age groups: by 31% in the age group 18 to 39; by 35% in the age group 40 to 64; and by 22% in the age group 65 and older.

**Table 31. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use
Among Adults Age 18 and Older, Florida, 2007**

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	39,357	19.3	18.3	20.3
Female	24,535	17.5	16.4	18.6
Male	14,822	21.2	19.6	22.8
Black	3,419	17.5	14.2	20.8
White	32,568	20.0	18.9	21.1
Black Female	2,349	14.3	10.4	18.2
White Female	20,217	18.7	17.5	19.9
Black Male	1,070	22.1	16.2	28.0
White Male	12,351	21.4	19.6	23.2
Age				
18-44	10,418	22.1	20.3	24.0
45-64	15,902	22.0	20.6	23.4
65+	12,742	9.7	8.6	10.8
Education				
< High School	4,956	28.6	25.0	32.1
HS Graduate/GED	12,950	25.0	22.9	27.0
> High School	21,230	15.3	14.2	16.3
Household Income				
<\$25,000	10,763	25.0	22.7	27.3
\$25,000-\$49,999	10,497	21.3	19.3	23.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	5,242	21.1	18.3	23.9
\$75,000+	7,099	12.4	10.9	13.8
Health Insurance				
Yes	33,060	16.7	15.7	17.7
No	6,211	30.7	27.7	33.6

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 27. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Sex and Race, Florida, 1986-2007

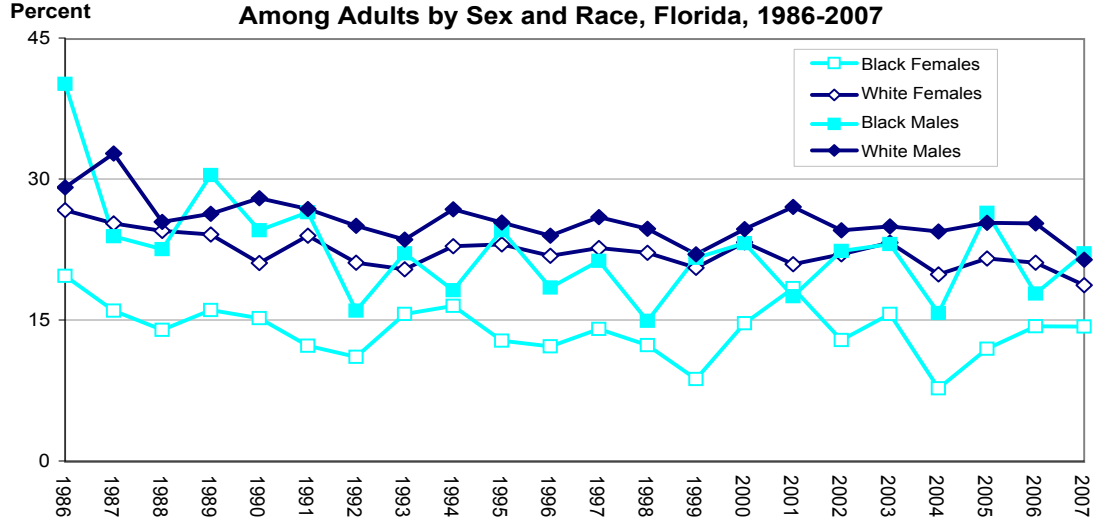


Figure 28. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Age Group, Florida, 1986-2007

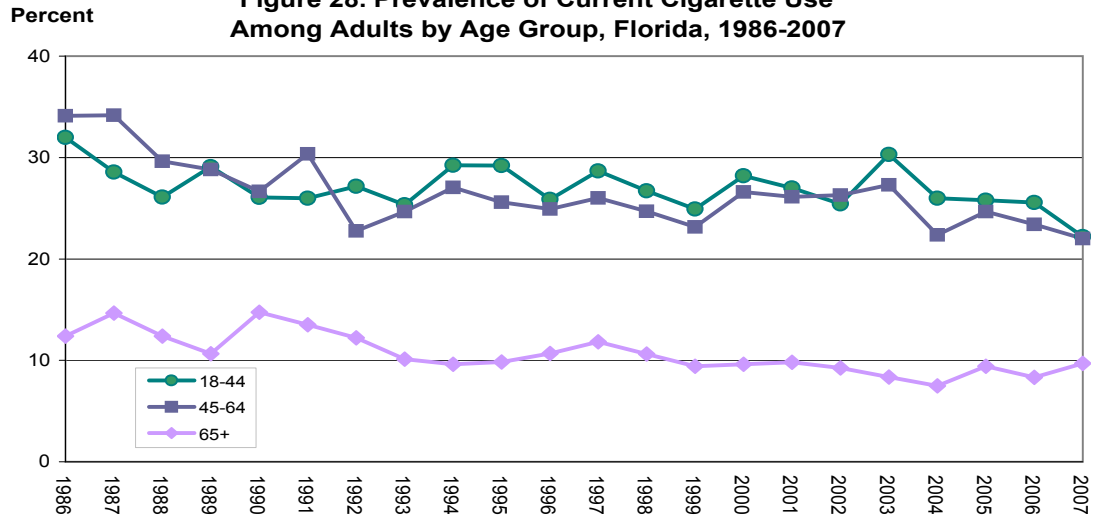
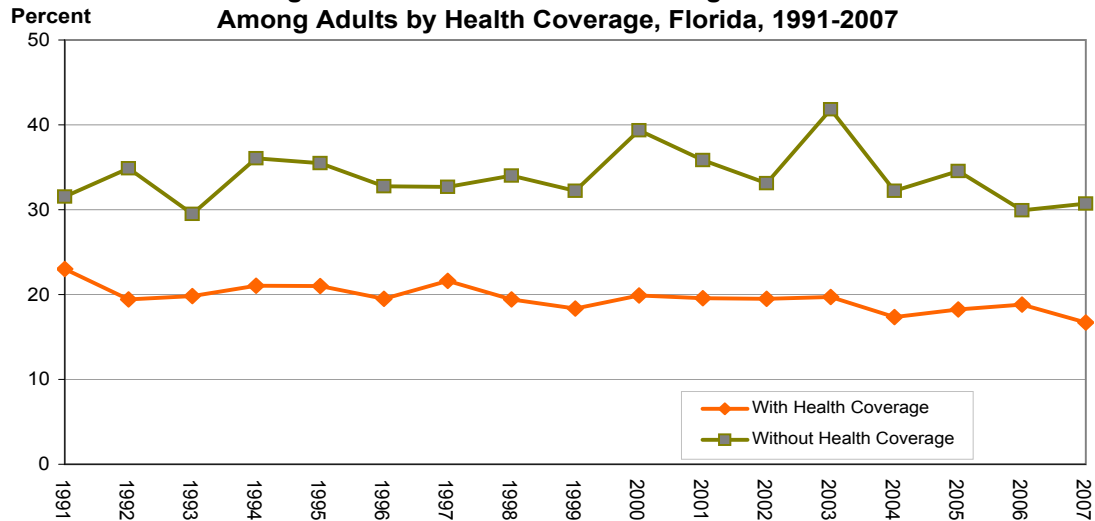


Figure 29. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Health Coverage, Florida, 1991-2007



HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

HOSPITALIZATIONS

- In 2007, a total of 85,255 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported.
- Of these hospitalizations, 11.3% were among blacks and 84.3% among whites.
- The ten cancers discussed in this report accounted for 47% of all cancer hospitalizations .
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer together accounted for nearly a quarter of all cancer hospitalizations in Florida; 12% for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 11% for colorectal cancer.
- Overall, females had more hospitalizations for all cancers combined. However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the selected cancer sites discussed in this report.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 13% of all cancer hospitalizations among whites, more than among blacks (10%). The percentages of hospitalizations for bladder cancer were 3% and 1% among whites and blacks, respectively.
- Among males, bladder cancer accounted for 5% of all cancer hospitalizations among whites, more than among blacks (2%). The percentage of hospitalizations for prostate cancer was lower among whites (12%) than among blacks (16%).
- Among females, cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 12% of all cancer hospitalizations among whites, more than among blacks (7%). Blacks had a higher percentage of hospitalizations for cervical cancer (3.2%) than whites (1.7%).
- The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined was 471 per 100,000.

Table 32. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	85,255	10,426	5,509	4,726	9,391	2,684	1,977	2,912	227	1,542	829
Female	43,067	4,791		4,726	4,568	621	548	1,296	93	1,542	829
Male	42,188	5,635	5,509		4,823	2,063	1,429	1,616	134		
Black	9,670	998	744	611	1,014	131	225	300		119	163
White	71,874	9,127	4,430	3,908	7,991	2,464	1,638	2,489	227	1,347	621
Black Female	5,102	376		611	517	59	59	134		119	163
White Female	36,132	4,270		3,908	3,871	539	457	1,104	93	1,347	621
Black Male	4,568	622	744		497	72	166	166			
White Male	35,742	4,857	4,430		4,120	1,925	1,181	1,385	134		

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 33. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	85,255	10,426	5,509	4,726	9,391	2,684	1,977	2,912	227	1,542	829
Alachua	969	84	76	67	110	28	27	37	^	15	12
Baker	105	12	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	678	88	88	34	71	24	16	23	^	^	16
Bradford	126	16	^	11	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2,968	435	168	125	339	90	69	105	^	67	^
Broward	7,985	875	479	521	829	215	156	259	22	145	98
Calhoun	61	10	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,123	170	73	65	109	54	24	42	^	^	^
Citrus	816	120	68	45	103	31	16	15	^	20	^
Clay	683	107	27	28	76	19	14	17	^	17	^
Collier	1,324	150	124	31	143	36	26	48	^	27	19
Columbia	294	34	^	16	35	^	19	^	^	^	10
Miami-Dade	11,739	1,229	757	667	1,212	381	291	419	29	224	166
Desoto	127	21	19	^	19	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	84	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,327	466	161	116	357	77	81	116	^	58	47
Escambia	1,036	127	65	40	129	26	22	25	^	19	13
Flagler	480	66	20	25	55	10	14	30	^	^	^
Franklin	37	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	235	22	18	21	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	90	13	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	78	^	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	132	18	^	^	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	896	101	64	45	96	36	22	41	^	13	^
Highlands	578	66	42	30	58	22	20	14	^	^	^
Hillsborough	4,754	554	265	319	509	141	115	143	^	103	43
Holmes	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	741	99	44	50	95	19	20	21	^	14	^
Jackson	113	13	^	^	18	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	53	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,834	223	170	113	214	59	32	60	^	36	17
Lee	2,661	346	221	112	303	76	75	100	^	38	26
Leon	810	76	95	77	70	11	18	22	^	24	^
Levy	171	24	19	12	24	12	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	30	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,654	218	92	110	179	71	42	55	^	33	13
Marion	1,885	248	212	88	218	62	50	62	^	36	^
Martin	873	112	73	28	80	43	19	20	^	^	^
Monroe	297	38	27	16	31	14	^	14	^	^	^
Nassau	275	44	14	11	30	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	567	73	29	34	73	14	13	18	^	12	^
Okeechobee	201	20	^	21	24	11	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,151	496	245	236	430	84	97	185	17	71	39
Osceola	904	104	72	49	99	21	12	31	^	27	13
Palm Beach	6,721	776	257	385	724	229	132	228	24	113	48
Pasco	2,375	299	120	130	299	95	56	67	^	41	18
Pinellas	4,932	627	318	326	573	176	132	182	15	95	46
Polk	2,896	406	199	117	333	110	75	94	^	59	21
Putnam	393	65	18	28	42	13	16	17	^	^	^
Saint Johns	659	89	38	49	74	19	14	16	^	10	^
Saint Lucie	1,174	143	82	55	140	36	17	45	^	14	^
Santa Rosa	531	67	41	26	57	18	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	2,089	267	177	99	255	83	36	72	^	48	10
Seminole	1,556	176	106	68	166	46	39	67	^	20	14
Sumter	538	56	86	25	48	23	12	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	226	33	11	16	32	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	79	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	193	24	^	^	14	11	18	12	^	^	^
Volusia	2,345	345	108	129	313	60	42	95	^	38	12
Wakulla	126	22	11	11	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	182	21	^	^	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	50	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 34. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	471.3	57.6	62.4	51.1	51.9	14.8	10.9	16.1	1.5	16.7	9.0
Alachua	394.4	34.2	63.1	53.5	44.8	11.4	11.0	15.1	^	12.0	9.6
Baker	426.3	48.7	^	^	48.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	421.8	54.7	110.1	42.1	44.2	14.9	10.0	14.3	^	^	19.8
Bradford	448.9	57.0	^	88.1	42.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	563.9	82.6	65.3	46.4	64.4	17.1	13.1	19.9	^	24.9	^
Broward	436.8	47.9	54.1	55.2	45.3	11.8	8.5	14.2	1.7	15.4	10.4
Calhoun	438.1	71.8	^	^	86.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	689.9	104.4	93.0	77.1	67.0	33.2	14.7	25.8	^	^	^
Citrus	608.9	89.5	106.0	64.4	76.9	23.1	11.9	11.2	^	28.6	^
Clay	410.3	64.3	32.9	33.2	45.7	11.4	8.4	10.2	^	20.1	^
Collier	406.9	46.1	77.5	18.8	43.9	11.1	8.0	14.8	^	16.3	11.5
Columbia	442.8	51.2	^	50.4	52.7	^	28.6	^	^	^	31.5
Miami-Dade	477.2	50.0	63.4	52.7	49.3	15.5	11.8	17.0	1.6	17.7	13.1
Desoto	345.6	57.1	93.8	^	51.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	509.7	85.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	388.2	54.4	38.6	26.4	41.7	9.0	9.5	13.5	^	13.2	10.7
Escambia	332.5	40.8	42.0	25.5	41.4	8.3	7.1	8.0	^	12.1	8.3
Flagler	712.2	97.9	62.2	70.9	81.6	14.8	20.8	44.5	^	^	^
Franklin	334.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	497.8	46.6	80.2	84.8	46.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	521.3	75.3	^	132.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	247.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	366.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	418.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	264.2	^	^	^	33.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	319.1	43.5	^	^	53.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	600.9	67.7	90.0	57.7	64.4	24.1	14.8	27.5	^	16.7	^
Highlands	598.8	68.4	90.5	59.9	60.1	22.8	20.7	14.5	^	^	^
Hillsborough	416.0	48.5	47.4	54.7	44.5	12.3	10.1	12.5	^	17.7	7.4
Holmes	112.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	574.8	76.8	70.9	74.8	73.7	14.7	15.5	16.3	^	20.9	^
Jackson	227.0	26.1	^	^	36.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	379.2	71.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	251.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	698.4	84.9	134.4	83.0	81.5	22.5	12.2	22.8	^	26.5	12.5
Lee	505.6	65.7	86.4	41.4	57.6	14.4	14.3	19.0	^	14.0	9.6
Leon	305.1	28.6	74.0	56.1	26.4	4.1	6.8	8.3	^	17.5	^
Levy	428.5	60.1	97.5	58.7	60.1	30.1	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	393.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	291.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	548.3	72.3	63.2	70.5	59.3	23.5	13.9	18.2	^	21.1	8.3
Marion	632.3	83.2	147.8	56.9	73.1	20.8	16.8	20.8	^	23.3	^
Martin	611.0	78.4	104.1	38.5	56.0	30.1	5.5	14.0	^	^	^
Monroe	359.0	45.9	63.7	39.7	37.5	16.9	^	16.9	^	^	^
Nassau	404.1	64.7	41.7	31.9	44.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	299.5	38.6	30.6	35.9	38.6	7.4	6.9	9.5	^	12.7	^
Okeechobee	522.5	52.0	^	114.9	62.4	28.6	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	388.4	46.4	46.4	43.6	40.2	7.9	9.1	17.3	2.2	13.1	7.2
Osceola	406.3	46.7	65.8	43.4	44.5	9.4	5.4	13.9	^	23.9	11.5
Palm Beach	514.8	59.4	40.8	57.0	55.5	17.5	10.1	17.5	2.2	16.7	7.1
Pasco	610.1	76.8	64.2	64.2	76.8	24.4	14.4	17.2	^	20.3	8.9
Pinellas	511.2	65.0	68.7	65.0	59.4	18.2	13.7	18.9	1.8	18.9	9.2
Polk	536.6	75.2	75.5	42.4	61.7	20.4	13.9	17.4	^	21.4	7.6
Putnam	534.1	88.3	49.9	74.7	57.1	17.7	21.7	23.1	^	^	^
Saint Johns	427.7	57.8	50.7	62.0	48.0	12.3	9.1	10.4	^	12.6	^
Saint Lucie	530.3	64.6	76.2	48.4	63.2	16.3	7.7	20.3	^	12.3	^
Santa Rosa	377.9	47.7	58.4	37.0	40.6	12.8	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	577.2	73.8	103.1	52.0	70.5	22.9	9.9	19.9	^	25.2	5.3
Seminole	363.7	41.1	50.5	31.2	38.8	10.8	9.1	15.7	^	9.2	6.4
Sumter	727.2	75.7	221.9	71.0	64.9	31.1	16.2	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	580.4	84.7	57.9	80.2	82.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	369.4	60.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	1235.1	153.6	^	^	89.6	70.4	115.2	76.8	^	^	^
Volusia	476.3	70.1	45.2	50.9	63.6	12.2	8.5	19.3	^	15.0	4.7
Wakulla	447.7	78.2	75.0	81.6	39.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	343.3	39.6	^	^	37.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	216.3	43.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics for cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

- The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources.
- In 2007, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 584,537 days.
- The median length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was 5 days.
- The longest median LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and colorectal cancer patients, at both 7 days, and the shortest median LOS was for breast cancer patients at 2 days.

Table 35. Total and Median Length of Stay (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay (days)											
Florida	584,537	78,962	14,778	12,206	82,288	17,133	14,301	27,891	804	10,750	4,058
Female	284,501	36,263		12,206	39,010	4,044	3,916	12,397	350	10,750	4,058
Male	300,036	42,699	14,778		43,278	13,089	10,385	15,494	455		
Black	78,116	8,604	2,647	2,464	9,736	1,041	2,476	2,870		925	918
White	480,049	68,156	11,359	9,249	69,356	15,410	10,915	23,270	804	9,358	2,924
Black Female	39,754	3,207		2,464	4,587	460	772	1,224		925	918
White Female	232,947	32,045		9,249	32,993	3,494	2,991	10,454	350	9,358	2,924
Black Male	38,362	5,397	2,647		5,149	581	1,704	1,646			
White Male	247,102	36,112	11,359		36,363	11,916	7,925	12,816	455		
Median length of stay per hospitalization (days)											
Florida	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Female	4.0	6.0		2.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	3.0
Male	5.0	6.0	2.0		7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0		
Black	5.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	7.0		6.0	4.0
White	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Black Female	5.0	7.0		2.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0		6.0	4.0
White Female	4.0	6.0		2.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	3.0
Black Male	6.0	7.0	2.0		8.0	6.0	7.0	8.0			
White Male	5.0	6.0	2.0		7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0		

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 36. Total Length of Stay (1) per Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	584,537	78,962	14,778	12,206	82,288	17,133	14,301	27,891	804	10,750	4,058
Alachua	7,124	716	255	163	999	190	132	394	^	85	52
Baker	1,008	143	^	^	113	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	4,333	755	185	63	619	127	88	164	^	^	58
Bradford	708	96	^	47	87	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	21,530	3,445	463	269	2,988	528	435	1,020	^	484	^
Broward	54,095	6,574	1,130	1,486	7,363	1,362	1,227	2,543	102	915	516
Calhoun	472	67	^	^	128	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	6,417	1,094	189	120	923	260	152	344	^	^	^
Citrus	4,642	619	133	113	941	155	112	102	^	149	^
Clay	4,297	812	56	44	692	139	80	114	^	137	^
Collier	7,321	883	193	65	1,109	237	122	281	^	126	66
Columbia	1,992	265	^	70	337	^	110	^	^	^	28
Miami-Dade	91,632	10,052	2,631	2,129	11,032	2,724	2,582	4,237	127	1,850	791
Desoto	754	147	81	^	163	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	692	120	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	26,657	3,983	543	384	3,505	552	909	1,254	^	537	198
Escambia	7,259	1,010	193	194	1,043	203	139	254	^	156	110
Flagler	2,786	481	56	43	360	53	60	286	^	^	^
Franklin	247	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	1,666	180	47	54	172	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	545	102	^	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	219	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	317	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	483	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	506	^	^	^	74	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	920	133	^	34	179	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	5,660	726	138	97	814	143	96	366	^	80	^
Highlands	3,631	494	130	62	490	140	89	101	^	^	^
Hillsborough	33,853	4,498	766	752	4,956	1,084	804	1,530	^	630	206
Holmes	88	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	4,684	707	91	99	785	96	126	179	^	101	^
Jackson	787	146	^	^	156	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	344	98	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	106	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	10,911	1,551	421	222	1,519	539	211	494	^	255	48
Lee	16,201	2,463	437	223	2,350	484	556	910	^	187	87
Leon	5,020	496	293	205	593	84	138	180	^	206	^
Levy	1,119	209	43	24	193	74	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	174	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	471	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	9,410	1,374	215	211	1,403	399	321	422	^	178	45
Marion	11,465	1,813	384	178	2,084	402	265	469	^	239	^
Martin	5,205	595	180	69	666	273	113	131	^	^	^
Monroe	2,112	286	72	29	279	78	^	161	^	^	^
Nassau	2,149	326	29	35	296	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	3,817	657	86	75	496	76	108	125	^	60	^
Okeechobee	1,206	125	^	45	168	26	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	30,533	3,927	581	620	3,718	653	573	2,016	63	462	121
Osceola	6,456	1,025	254	120	910	111	82	397	^	221	33
Palm Beach	44,932	5,547	758	1,160	6,561	1,181	926	2,221	84	710	304
Pasco	15,923	2,183	321	289	2,648	612	375	603	^	287	63
Pinellas	31,979	4,392	802	726	5,004	1,255	840	1,738	44	547	182
Polk	21,842	3,203	572	452	3,115	653	616	910	^	488	214
Putnam	2,642	482	43	49	384	95	135	186	^	^	^
Saint Johns	4,347	701	90	91	787	98	70	135	^	100	^
Saint Lucie	7,635	828	201	134	1,401	160	91	361	^	89	^
Santa Rosa	3,452	519	178	58	411	96	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	11,830	1,667	431	207	1,958	394	171	561	^	248	37
Seminole	10,963	1,532	270	177	1,291	357	391	692	^	130	40
Sumter	3,014	410	148	45	399	140	103	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	1,617	231	33	24	369	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	486	76	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	1,430	183	^	^	121	50	105	128	^	^	^
Volusia	16,218	3,147	269	264	2,238	436	280	851	^	287	251
Wakulla	815	161	29	21	87	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	1,106	157	^	^	149	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	300	53	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Cells with less than 10 days are not displayed.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

- Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately \$4.1 billion in hospital charges for inpatient hospital care in 2007 for those with a principal diagnosis of cancer.
- Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to \$8.8 billion.
- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer (\$571 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus (\$521 million) accounted for 27% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2007.
- The total hospital charges for breast, ovarian and cervical cancers were \$256 million, accounting for 6% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2007.
- The total hospital charges for prostate and bladder cancers and non-hodgkin lymphoma were \$497 million, accounting for 12% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2007.
- The median charge for each cancer hospitalization was \$34,935.
- The median hospital charge was highest for patients with colorectal cancer, \$49,337, and lowest for melanoma, \$24,825.

Table 37. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	4,107.6	521.2	190.3	148	571.3	121.6	104.8	184.8	6.8	75.7	32.3
Female	2,003.9	240.1		148	271.1	29.2	28.7	81.9	2.6	75.7	32.3
Male	2,103.7	281.1	190.3		300.2	92.4	76.1	102.9	4.3		
Black	503.7	51.1	27.9	20.7	64.5	6.3	16	19.1		6.4	6.6
White	3,408.7	454.7	150.6	120.9	483.4	110.8	81.9	154.9	6.8	65.7	24
Black Female	255.9	19		20.7	31.2	2.9	5.1	8.7		6.4	6.6
White Female	1,659.3	213.9		120.9	229.7	25.5	22.4	68.4	2.6	65.7	24
Black Male	247.8	32.1	27.9		33.3	3.4	10.9	10.5			
White Male	1,749.4	240.9	150.6		253.7	85.4	59.5	86.5	4.3		

(1) Charges are shown in millions of dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 38. Median Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	34,935	40,166	31,009	25,708	49,337	32,411	36,866	46,025	24,825	37,254	28,754
Female	33,931	40,122		25,708	48,499	35,471	33,754	45,479	26,306	37,254	28,754
Male	36,171	40,185	31,009		49,791	31,754	37,777	46,259	23,060		
Black	36,066	41,021	33,581	26,375	51,338	35,214	39,615	46,738		36,626	32,116
White	34,699	39,907	30,579	25,580	49,006	31,916	36,398	45,459	24,825	37,481	27,902
Black Female	34,491	40,656		26,375	51,282	34,207	41,331	45,770		36,626	32,116
White Female	33,931	39,981		25,580	48,098	35,541	32,863	44,690	26,306	37,481	27,902
Black Male	37,942	41,543	33,581		51,761	35,329	38,320	47,109			
White Male	35,833	39,863	30,579		49,745	31,383	37,248	45,722	23,060		

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 39. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	4,107,582	521,197	190,349	148,033	571,321	121,631	104,801	184,806	6,845	75,748	32,319
Alachua	51,716	4,451	3,506	2,545	6,779	1,831	1,035	2,399	^	706	384
Baker	6,282	962	^	^	650	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	29,189	4,091	2,346	778	4,416	890	684	1,125	^	^	530
Bradford	5,694	512	^	535	517	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	129,506	18,878	5,434	3,429	17,130	3,469	2,827	6,018	^	3,315	^
Broward	408,600	47,461	18,135	18,303	53,622	10,332	9,629	18,354	670	7,445	4,263
Calhoun	2,435	431	^	^	491	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	50,929	7,630	2,949	1,961	7,442	2,163	1,089	2,742	21	219	^
Citrus	32,566	3,540	2,150	1,692	6,004	1,090	853	541	229	1,028	^
Clay	34,849	5,322	1,010	1,100	5,886	1,068	1,070	980	^	996	^
Collier	53,367	5,956	3,637	963	8,086	1,780	913	1,823	^	1,053	425
Columbia	13,285	1,603	^	674	2,450	^	874	^	^	^	282
Miami-Dade	667,310	71,154	30,174	26,341	86,708	17,947	19,439	28,666	1,118	14,813	7,210
Desoto	5,620	873	700	^	1,292	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	4,692	799	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	166,046	22,877	6,322	3,737	22,117	3,257	6,823	7,782	^	2,578	1,619
Escambia	40,034	5,688	1,478	864	5,991	932	842	1,131	^	865	741
Flagler	18,145	2,939	808	712	1,994	298	488	1,782	^	^	^
Franklin	1,461	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	9,633	891	344	386	997	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	4,440	824	^	335	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	1,399	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	2,392	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	2,621	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	3,649	^	^	^	483	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	5,318	843	^	^	1,081	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	50,244	6,342	2,311	1,480	7,498	1,609	1,005	2,477	^	682	^
Highlands	25,403	3,070	1,471	653	3,502	1,108	587	775	^	^	^
Hillsborough	244,712	33,117	9,661	8,838	33,716	8,135	5,270	9,866	^	4,654	1,651
Holmes	640	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	28,660	3,599	1,788	1,281	3,941	654	849	1,035	^	624	^
Jackson	3,975	853	^	^	638	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	2,148	548	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	719	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	74,126	9,570	5,261	2,526	9,999	3,664	1,438	2,948	^	1,511	400
Lee	96,140	13,568	5,376	2,539	14,657	3,042	3,333	5,046	^	920	512
Leon	29,446	2,528	2,201	1,643	3,698	568	722	1,132	^	1,105	^
Levy	8,463	1,349	674	438	1,433	625	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	1,005	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	2,533	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	61,435	8,034	3,297	2,337	8,882	2,592	1,602	2,600	^	1,161	389
Marion	75,778	10,829	5,705	1,969	12,448	2,799	1,964	3,035	^	1,548	^
Martin	40,520	4,787	2,379	1,378	4,858	2,144	1,078	1,034	^	^	^
Monroe	17,288	2,283	1,155	626	2,131	521	^	1,401	^	^	^
Nassau	13,052	1,786	519	371	1,694	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	30,854	4,860	1,023	1,635	4,986	758	861	1,137	^	471	^
Okeechobee	8,692	947	^	663	1,236	283	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	217,427	26,977	8,398	6,662	26,607	4,357	4,202	14,548	520	3,208	1,183
Osceola	48,028	6,907	2,774	1,626	7,222	792	607	2,878	^	1,843	306
Palm Beach	323,140	36,435	8,297	13,918	45,855	10,036	7,420	14,959	790	5,150	2,197
Pasco	126,794	18,131	4,251	3,810	21,167	4,839	2,892	4,747	^	1,867	596
Pinellas	234,292	31,218	10,875	9,660	35,238	8,041	5,771	11,455	429	4,257	1,793
Polk	146,989	22,420	7,213	4,419	20,241	4,590	4,131	5,967	^	3,179	1,127
Putnam	16,418	2,312	697	621	2,113	524	944	1,149	^	^	^
Saint Johns	30,380	4,076	1,511	1,276	5,146	669	599	1,069	^	586	^
Saint Lucie	62,690	6,928	3,105	2,107	11,285	1,463	910	2,390	^	733	^
Santa Rosa	21,270	3,384	1,307	597	2,693	746	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	78,804	10,685	6,267	2,592	11,787	2,835	1,101	3,472	^	1,317	239
Seminole	78,963	10,405	3,699	2,046	9,754	2,375	2,771	5,288	^	1,066	373
Sumter	19,780	2,507	2,323	518	2,156	1,003	645	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	10,650	1,399	457	438	2,156	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	2,873	441	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	11,070	1,247	^	^	1,037	406	1,138	1,124	^	^	^
Volusia	95,408	15,727	3,128	2,592	11,652	2,573	2,191	4,047	^	1,899	1,541
Wakulla	4,762	988	211	173	439	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	8,958	1,126	^	^	1,410	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	1,877	237	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics for cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

Table 40. Median Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by County, Florida, 2007

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	34,935	40,166	31,009	25,708	49,337	32,411	36,866	46,025	24,825	37,254	28,754
Alachua	39,316	44,211	39,583	35,120	53,398	26,621	39,486	50,053	^	39,429	24,976
Baker	38,387	43,588	^	^	47,793	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	31,196	39,060	26,548	14,589	58,915	30,408	27,844	37,133	^	^	22,639
Bradford	36,220	35,861	^	37,524	40,928	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	30,983	35,478	30,596	21,462	39,211	29,777	27,788	36,733	^	32,330	^
Broward	37,429	44,018	34,064	29,000	53,386	33,207	45,748	54,184	27,939	40,656	35,385
Calhoun	28,876	34,258	^	^	35,225	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	33,931	33,574	33,193	28,295	59,853	28,231	31,603	61,224	^	^	^
Citrus	28,585	25,219	24,775	39,668	45,272	31,005	32,374	29,529	^	29,566	^
Clay	39,644	41,901	31,092	35,024	70,159	36,902	73,922	50,716	^	52,790	^
Collier	30,176	36,329	29,413	24,225	47,610	26,307	22,618	32,369	^	30,760	20,774
Columbia	35,831	34,937	^	34,345	53,149	^	54,148	^	^	^	26,666
Miami-Dade	41,421	45,069	35,477	33,882	63,142	33,426	46,191	49,325	35,800	48,407	33,662
Desoto	31,873	30,277	31,665	^	60,301	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	34,368	50,264	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	36,084	39,372	32,750	25,367	47,979	28,440	56,518	48,706	^	42,932	31,676
Escambia	26,366	35,642	20,059	18,984	36,602	33,122	25,591	33,931	^	33,049	19,720
Flagler	27,982	36,266	24,113	20,747	33,519	16,497	22,546	36,218	^	^	^
Franklin	34,070	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	26,571	38,808	18,320	15,767	38,289	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	37,001	56,460	^	30,781	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	31,309	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	29,729	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	33,931	^	^	^	69,976	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	34,266	^	^	^	42,467	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	32,222	38,994	^	^	46,150	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	44,733	49,065	32,388	29,064	73,352	34,187	33,241	50,416	^	46,499	^
Highlands	31,319	31,388	31,573	18,507	53,927	52,388	25,132	29,301	^	^	^
Hillsborough	38,144	49,081	33,974	23,981	52,160	39,779	35,779	47,762	^	38,359	31,842
Holmes	30,312	27,785	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	28,395	29,340	37,877	23,339	39,256	23,078	24,101	45,459	^	41,120	84,163
Jackson	21,872	24,882	^	^	27,726	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	27,829	36,895	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	23,298	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	30,593	37,476	27,748	18,387	39,589	50,671	33,288	31,252	^	32,169	24,666
Lee	27,834	34,979	24,860	18,075	40,731	30,866	29,433	33,231	^	22,568	19,931
Leon	25,642	27,194	19,600	18,539	35,289	49,687	35,019	52,424	^	41,423	^
Levy	36,662	50,125	24,439	36,254	48,845	29,651	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	24,419	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	33,028	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	27,678	30,233	32,458	18,720	38,995	32,446	22,454	33,685	^	21,309	22,971
Marion	29,086	34,531	23,055	18,940	48,371	34,360	27,005	34,074	^	33,879	^
Martin	36,857	42,810	31,497	46,411	49,127	27,921	43,288	50,233	^	^	^
Monroe	44,726	59,363	37,582	33,088	58,929	27,193	^	70,066	^	^	^
Nassau	33,931	33,207	32,009	18,253	39,392	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	42,492	54,867	29,803	48,525	68,986	52,137	54,973	47,336	^	29,867	^
Okeechobee	34,471	35,435	^	31,265	40,607	14,038	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	37,018	46,355	34,784	23,094	52,046	35,665	37,379	55,998	26,306	36,993	26,837
Osceola	38,361	62,918	34,097	28,918	68,448	29,239	51,950	86,389	^	35,003	23,049
Palm Beach	36,318	40,782	31,653	31,539	50,641	30,771	38,453	47,207	33,260	34,430	36,524
Pasco	40,005	53,545	28,304	25,786	62,221	37,495	38,744	50,734	^	33,931	28,410
Pinellas	34,998	43,033	31,212	24,480	47,079	35,035	37,473	46,644	23,829	38,163	28,498
Polk	35,342	43,444	34,851	27,052	47,333	22,117	38,976	46,152	^	37,240	31,180
Putnam	29,204	29,737	35,979	15,491	43,275	42,274	40,006	40,652	^	^	^
Saint Johns	35,590	42,973	35,938	16,810	53,940	25,248	30,491	60,922	^	47,248	^
Saint Lucie	39,110	46,226	36,151	33,057	64,192	30,004	44,890	36,891	^	40,756	^
Santa Rosa	27,697	40,062	20,926	21,882	32,293	33,293	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	27,870	32,852	32,959	21,356	36,172	24,524	25,232	34,944	^	23,195	18,695
Seminole	36,607	47,904	33,619	23,854	46,364	29,461	44,965	70,316	^	48,440	26,821
Sumter	27,660	37,579	22,412	16,853	39,565	31,913	34,213	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	33,931	28,763	44,944	26,887	64,873	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	23,951	22,840	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	44,030	35,473	^	^	70,129	21,216	48,100	101,280	^	^	^
Volusia	30,344	36,914	29,483	16,163	31,292	34,718	32,466	29,563	^	33,407	22,921
Wakulla	25,280	28,194	19,585	15,019	27,798	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	39,226	50,512	^	^	57,934	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	29,101	22,490	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics for cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

In 2001, the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Program, housed in the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, was created through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The main objective of the cooperative agreement is to reduce the cancer burden through a collaborative effort with public and private partners. The CDC started the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program (NCCCP) to help states, tribes, and territories form coalitions, also called programs, to fight cancer. These coalitions collect data to determine the greatest cancer-related needs in their area, and develop and implement cancer plans to meet those needs.

Statewide support and leadership in Florida is provided by the Governor-appointed Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB [sic]), established in Florida Statutes in 1979 as well as the Florida Cancer Plan Council (FCPC), which was established in 2004. These two councils are currently merging to better coordinate statewide planning and leadership. Local leadership and cancer control efforts are conducted through a network of regional partnerships, comprised of volunteer cancer stakeholders, called regional cancer control collaboratives who participate through representatives on the councils.

The CCC Program, in collaboration with the C-CRAB, FCPC, and regional cancer collaboratives facilitate cancer activities and initiatives throughout Florida based in part on the Council's prioritized goals and strategies of the Florida Cancer Plan 2010. Additionally, the CCC Program has created the Florida Cancer Plan Guide: Building Blocks to Reduce the Burden and Enhance Cancer Collaboratives as an accompanying document that provides a planning framework for cancer partners. The documents are available online at:

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/ccc/plan/Florida_Cancer_Report.pdf and http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/ccc/plan/Florida_Cancer_Plan_Guide_2010.pdf, respectively.

In addition, the CCC Program networks with other Department of Health programs in coordinating activities for overlapping risk factors including tobacco use, poor nutrition, lack of physical activity, and sun exposure. Other CCC Program activities include collaborating with the CDC on various media projects, promoting healthy lifestyles, disseminating educational materials for cancer prevention and reduction, and maintaining a program-specific website. Furthermore, the CCC Program provides the administration and management of contractual funds for several providers who are supported through "Closing the Gap - Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities" program implements a sun safety program providing shade shelters and programming annually to school systems and provides funding for ovarian cancer initiatives annually.

For more information about CCC visit <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer/index.html>.

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, under insured, or

uninsured females between the ages of 50 and 64 who are at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Diagnostic exams are provided as needed and case management is provided to all clients. Treatment for eligible females may be paid by Medicaid with initial facilitation by case managers.

The program is funded by the CDC. All 67 Florida counties may access the BCCEDP through the 16 lead CHD sites that implement the program: Brevard, Broward, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jackson, Leon, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, and Volusia. Data are collected and utilized to assess the program's effectiveness and quality of services.

Outreach, public education, and professional education are provided at both the state and local level. There is a 24-hour hotline that provides callers with information to determine where the nearest clinic is to them. There are strong linkages between other CDC-funded cancer-related programs, e.g. Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program and the National Program of Cancer Registries, as well as with many programs within the DOH. These programs and other community agencies and organizations collaborate to enhance shared objectives and the success of the program.

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 1004.435, F.S., created the C-CRAB in 1979. The C-CRAB is housed within the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Inc. The council consists of 35 members, with 33 members appointed by the Governor and one each by the House and the Senate. The members represent various cancer-focused organizations, agencies, universities, research institutes, legislators, and the general public.

The council formulates and makes recommendations to the State Surgeon General, the Board of Governors, and the Florida state legislators with regard to cancer policy and research for the state. These recommendations include, but are not limited to, approval of the state cancer plan, cancer control initiatives, and the awarding of grants and contracts, as funds are available, to establish, or conduct programs in cancer control or prevention, cancer education and training, and cancer research.

Technical Advisory Groups are formed by the council to review such areas as the state cancer plan evaluation, tobacco use prevention, cancer disparities, cancer-related data, and legislative initiatives. The council represents all cancer stakeholders in the state with a focused priority to reduce the burden of cancer for all citizens.

BANKHEAD-COLEY CANCER GRANT PROGRAM

The William B. "Bill" Bankhead, Jr., and David Coley Cancer Research Program, section 381.922, F.S., began in fiscal year 2006-07 and was re-enacted following a legislative review during the 2010 regular session. For FY 2009-10 funding was increased "up to" \$25 million dependent on revenue generated by a \$1.00 per pack user fee assessed on cigarette sales. In FY 2010-11, this was decreased to a fixed appropriation of \$20 million. The purpose of the program is to advance progress toward cures for cancer through grants awarded through a peer-reviewed, competitive

process. The legislative intent of this program is to reduce dramatically the state's inordinately high cancer burden, both incidence and mortality, while advancing scientific endeavors in this state, making Florida 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.

Since its inception in 2006, according to the 2010 Bankhead-Coley Cancer Research Program Annual Report, 177 awards valued at \$61.4 million have gone to researchers at 15 different institutions in Florida. This investment has resulted in \$109 million in follow-on funding directly attributable to research findings resulting from initial program funding. Nearly 300 articles of research findings have appeared in peer-reviewed journals.

The Florida DOH administers this program. The program web site is www.floridabiomed.com.

JAMES AND ESTHER KING BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The James and Esther King Biomedical Research Program (section 215.5602, F.S.) was established in 1999 as a result of the historic tobacco lawsuit settlement agreement. Its mission is to provide funding for research on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure of diseases related to tobacco use, including cancers. Medical evidence connecting tobacco usage with a wide range of serious illness, not the least of which is cancer, led the Florida Supreme Court to rule in July 2006 “that smoking cigarettes causes aortic aneurysm, bladder cancer, cerebrovascular disease, cervical cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, esophageal cancer, kidney cancer, laryngeal cancer, lung cancer (specifically, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma), complications of pregnancy, oral cavity/tongue cancer, pancreatic cancer, peripheral vascular disease, pharyngeal cancer, and stomach cancer” and “that nicotine in cigarettes is addictive.” According to the 2010 James and Esther King Biomedical Research Annual Report, 31% of all projects are cancer related.

The program was re-enacted following a legislative review during the 2010 regular session. For FY 2009-10 funding was increased to “up to” \$25 million dependent on revenue generated by a \$1.00 per pack user fee assessed on cigarette sales. In FY 2010-11 this was decreased to a fixed appropriation of \$20 million. The program also receives interest earned from a biomedical research set-aside within the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund, ranging from \$1.5 – 6.0 million, depending on investment performance.

The Florida DOH administers this program and is advised by the 11-member Biomedical Research Advisory Council. The program web site is www.floridabiomed.com.

FLORIDA TOBACCO PREVENTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Florida's involvement in tobacco prevention efforts dates back to 1989 when the DOH began receiving federal funding to implement tobacco prevention and control activities. By 1997, Florida successfully settled with the tobacco industry for \$11.3 billion to recoup Medicaid costs incurred by smokers. As part of the settlement agreement, Florida launched the Tobacco Pilot

Program targeting tobacco use among underage youth. Five years later, the funding for the tobacco program was cut to \$1 million, at which time the program discontinued several key components of its youth tobacco program, such as school-based tobacco education, youth development, and counter-marketing efforts, otherwise known as the “Truth” campaign.

As a result of a 2006 ballot initiative organized by Floridians for Youth Tobacco Education, Florida voters passed a constitutional amendment requiring the Florida Legislature to fund a comprehensive, statewide tobacco education and prevention program. Annual funding would be 15% of the 2006 tobacco settlement payments to Florida, adjusted annually for inflation, with one-third of the total annual funding being used for educational and counter-marketing mass media. The constitutional amendment requires that the tobacco program conform to the 1999 CDC Best Practices to target youth and other at-risk Floridians.

The Florida DOH's Tobacco Prevention and Control Program currently operates with a total of \$57.7 million in funding allocated from two sources: state funds (\$57 million) and the CDC (\$705,000). Approximately \$10 million of the \$57 million has been allocated to the Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) Network to expand smoking cessation initiatives to every county in the state.

The DOH has enforcement responsibilities for the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA). Smoking became prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces on July 1, 2004, with specific exceptions. The smoking prohibition was a result of the passage of Amendment 6 in November 2002. Amendment 6 was approved by 71% of Florida voters. The purpose of the FCIAA is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand tobacco 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 Regulation (DBPR) is the agency responsible for enforcing the FCIAA in restaurants, stand-alone bars, bowling centers, billiard halls, and any civic/fraternal organization that holds a beverage license with DBPR.

To assist residents who are interested in quitting smoking, the DOH supports the tobacco cessation Quitline. This toll-free telephone-based (1-877-822-6669) service is available to any Florida resident 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 as well as 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 of the surveys are posted on the program's website at: www.doh.state.fl.us/tobacco.

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 healthcare and health concerns.

The DOH 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. The Office of Minority Health is currently reviewing the “Closing the Gap” program to ensure efficiency and 21st century strategies designed to close the gaps in health disparities. Any person, entity, or organization within a single county may apply for a “Closing the Gap” grant.

FLORIDA CANCER CLINICAL TRIAL MATCHING SERVICE

The Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service offers patients, caregivers, and their healthcare providers up-to-date information about clinical trials available in the state of Florida. This unique patient resource was created by the 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 ACS represents the world’s largest voluntary, community-based health agency. Dedicated to eliminating cancer through research, advocacy, education, and service, the ACS’s mission is closely aligned with the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan. The Florida Division of the ACS 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-of-life care.

There are 70 cancer programs located throughout Florida that have received CoC 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, close to their home.

An important component of each CoC-approved program is its 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 ACS. Information on the services available at each CoC-approved program is shared with the ACS, and is available to the public on the ACS website - CoC Hospital Locator at: www.cancer.org. This unique program allows Floridians to locate hospitals close to their home that have received CoC approval. More information on the CoC can be obtained at: www.facs.org/cancer.

THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE'S 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 healthcare by providing the latest information on cancer in understandable language. Serving Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the main coastal office is located at the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the University of Miami. Additional Coastal CIS offices are in Tallahassee and Tampa, Florida, and San Juan, PR. Access to cancer information can be obtained through 1-800-4-CANCER and at: www.cancer.gov for instant messaging and email.

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL SERVICES PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY/ONCOLOGY CENTERS PROGRAM

Children's Medical Services (CMS), the state's Title V program for children under the age of 21 with special healthcare needs, provides a family-centered, comprehensive, and coordinated statewide managed system of care. The CMS Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers Program is a regionalized program that was initiated in 1988 and is authorized by section 385.206, F.S. Children with blood disorders or with cancer enrolled in the CMS Network are eligible to participate in the CMS Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers Program. To be enrolled in the CMS Network, a child must meet the clinical and financial eligibility criteria mandated by section 391.029, F.S.

CMS contracts with pediatric hematology/oncology centers throughout the state. The centers meet standards developed by CMS and are members of the Children's Oncology Group (COG), a National Cancer Institute-supported clinical trials cooperative group devoted exclusively to childhood and adolescent cancer research. To be a member of COG, institutions must fulfill stringent competence, commitment, and compliance criteria. There are currently ten CMS designated centers providing comprehensive, multidisciplinary childhood cancer treatment services.

The centers provide medical evaluation and diagnosis, long-term medical management and treatment, and other healthcare services. Pediatric hematology/oncology physicians and other healthcare staff from the Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers conduct clinics at some of the CMS area offices. CMS nurses and social workers provide care coordination for families and assist them in obtaining services that are needed for their child's care.

For more information about Children's Medical Services, visit www.cms-kids.com or www.doh.state.fl.us/cms.

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 Florida. Since 1973, FAPTP has been established as a Florida not-for-profit, charitable, scientific, and educational organization with the mission of ensuring improved care for these children.

In 1981, the Florida Legislature designated FAPTP to oversee and maintain data for Florida CMS Pediatric Hematology/Oncology program. Since then, FAPTP has:

- Developed and continues to maintain the only exclusively pediatric cancer registry in 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 with its mission, FAPTP provides many scientific and educational opportunities. These educational and research programs help to meet the growing demands for accurate, and credible information from the member institutions and Florida.

- Educational Opportunities: This year will be the 29th year of FAPTP's educational seminar, "Advances in Pediatric Hematology/Oncology," which provides educational opportunities for healthcare 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 FAPTP and the DOH, the center directors from around the state provide evaluation and consultation to Florida's CMS hematology/ oncology programs.

For more information about The Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Program, Inc., visit <http://faptp.epi.usf.edu/>

APPENDICES

Appendix A.1. Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2007			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	18,087,829	9,256,984	8,830,845
0-14	3,244,841	1,587,694	1,657,147
15-39	5,536,773	2,716,040	2,820,733
40-64	6,114,601	3,140,878	2,973,723
65+	3,191,614	1,812,372	1,379,242
Black	2,935,850	1,519,023	1,416,827
0-14	711,472	349,746	361,726
15-39	1,138,127	570,445	567,682
40-64	864,074	466,012	398,062
65+	222,177	132,820	89,357
White	14,662,549	7,484,319	7,178,230
0-14	2,414,529	1,179,557	1,234,972
15-39	4,210,057	2,050,813	2,159,244
40-64	5,105,770	2,596,630	2,509,140
65+	2,932,193	1,657,319	1,274,874
Other Races	489,430	253,642	235,788
0-14	118,840	58,391	60,449
15-39	188,589	94,782	93,807
40-64	144,757	78,236	66,521
65+	37,244	22,233	15,011

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

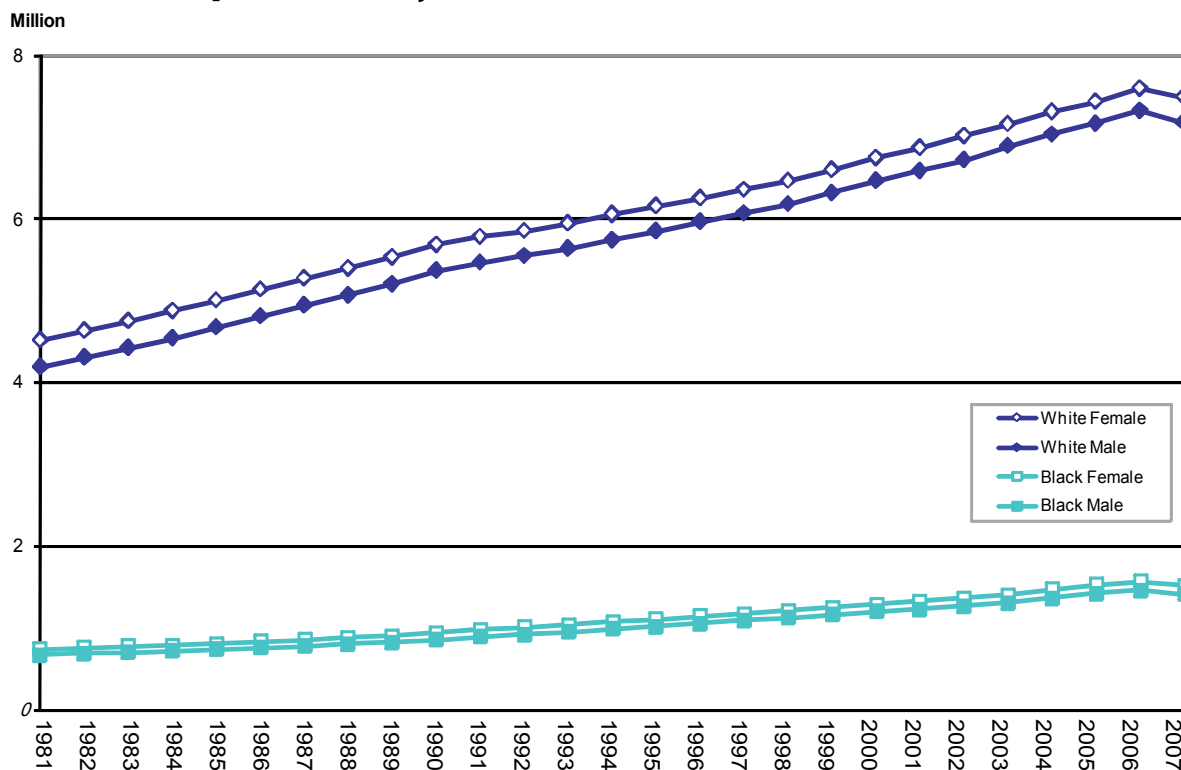
Appendix A.2. Population by County, Florida, 2007

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	18,087,829	Lafayette	7,961
Alachua	245,659	Lake	262,604
Baker	24,629	Lee	526,313
Bay	160,733	Leon	265,457
Bradford	28,071	Levy	39,911
Brevard	526,318	Liberty	7,623
Broward	1,828,063	Madison	19,533
Calhoun	13,924	Manatee	301,685
Charlotte	162,785	Marion	298,119
Citrus	134,014	Martin	142,876
Clay	166,454	Monroe	82,720
Collier	325,386	Nassau	68,049
Columbia	66,400	Okaloosa	189,304
Miami-Dade	2,460,150	Okeechobee	38,471
Desoto	36,749	Orange	1,068,819
Dixie	16,480	Osceola	222,474
Duval	857,101	Palm Beach	1,305,510
Escambia	311,540	Pasco	389,273
Flagler	67,393	Pinellas	964,840
Franklin	11,072	Polk	539,695
Gadsden	47,210	Putnam	73,578
Gilchrist	17,266	Saint Johns	154,093
Glades	11,722	Saint Lucie	221,387
Gulf	15,562	Santa Rosa	140,512
Hamilton	14,352	Sarasota	361,917
Hardee	29,526	Seminole	427,864
Hendry	41,368	Sumter	73,979
Hernando	149,109	Suwannee	38,939
Highlands	96,522	Taylor	21,387
Hillsborough	1,142,913	Union	15,626
Holmes	19,524	Volusia	492,359
Indian River	128,913	Wakulla	28,146
Jackson	49,779	Walton	53,021
Jefferson	13,976	Washington	23,121

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

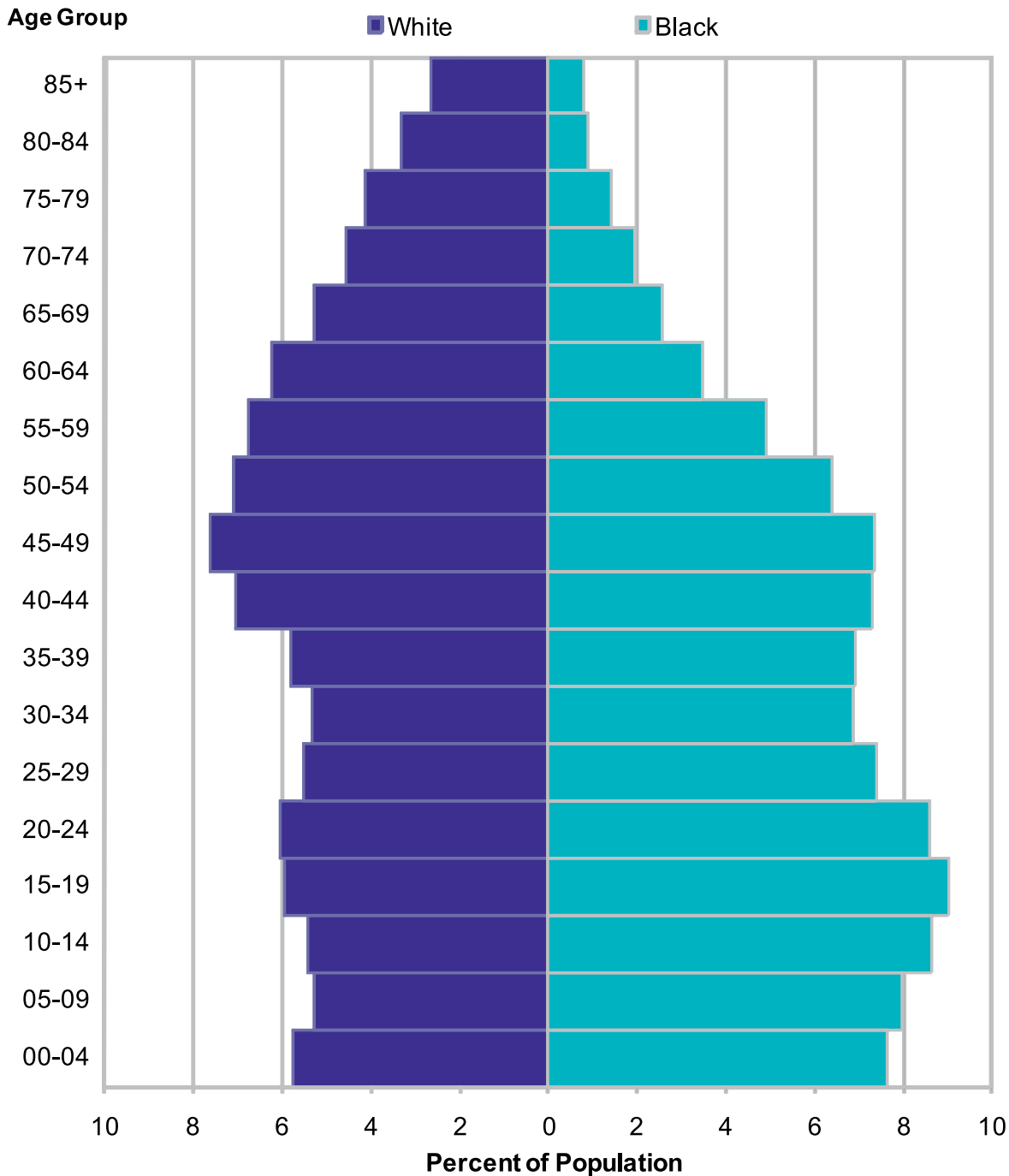
Appendix A.3. 2000 United States Standard Million Population by Age Group

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, 1981-2007**

APPENDIX C.

Percent of Total Population By Race and Age Group, Florida, 2007



Source of data: Florida Consensus 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
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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
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MELANOMA

41	Melanoma of the Skin	C44.0 - C44.9 Histology 8720-8790	C43.0 - C43.9
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BREAST

43	Breast	C50.0 - C50.9	C50.0 - C50.9
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CERVIX

44	Cervix Uteri	C53.0 - C53.9	C53.0 - C53.9
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PROSTATE

51	Prostate Gland	C61.9	C61.9
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Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites (cont.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
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BLADDER

55	Urinary Bladder	C67.0 - C67.9	C67.0 - C67.9, D09.0
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NON-HODGKIN 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
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 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 C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available

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
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Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites (cont.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
61	Other Nervous System	a) C71.0 - C71.9 Histology 9530-9539 b) C70.0- C70.9, C72.0-C72.9 Histology 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9589	C70.0 - C70.9, C72.0 - C72.9

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,
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

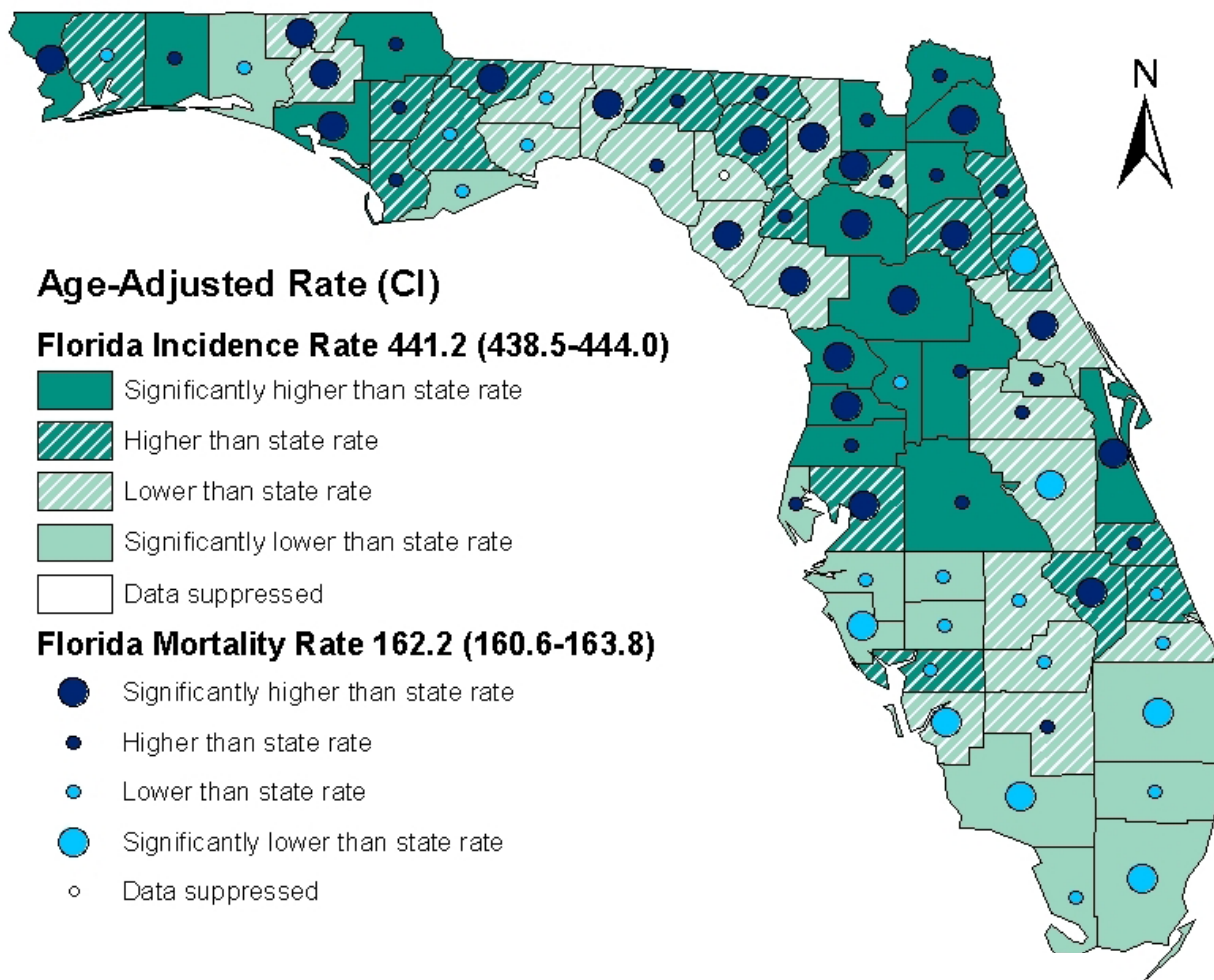
13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	C24.0 - C24.9	C24.0 - C24.9
31	Retroperitoneum	C48.0	C48.0
32	Peritoneum, Omentum, and Mesentery	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
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

Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites (cont.)

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
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 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 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

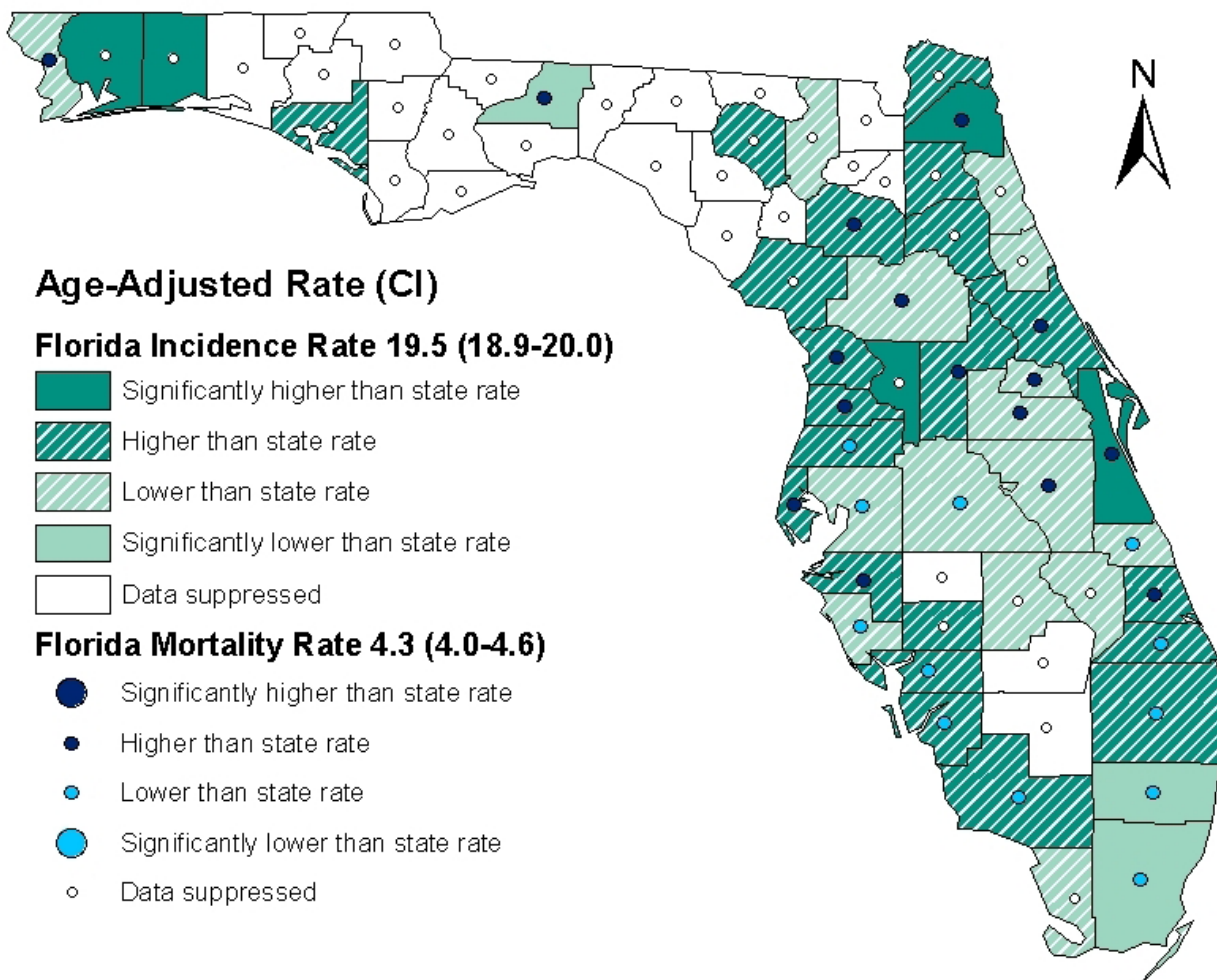
APPENDIX E. MAPS OF AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY

E. 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of All Cancer Sites by County, Florida, 2007



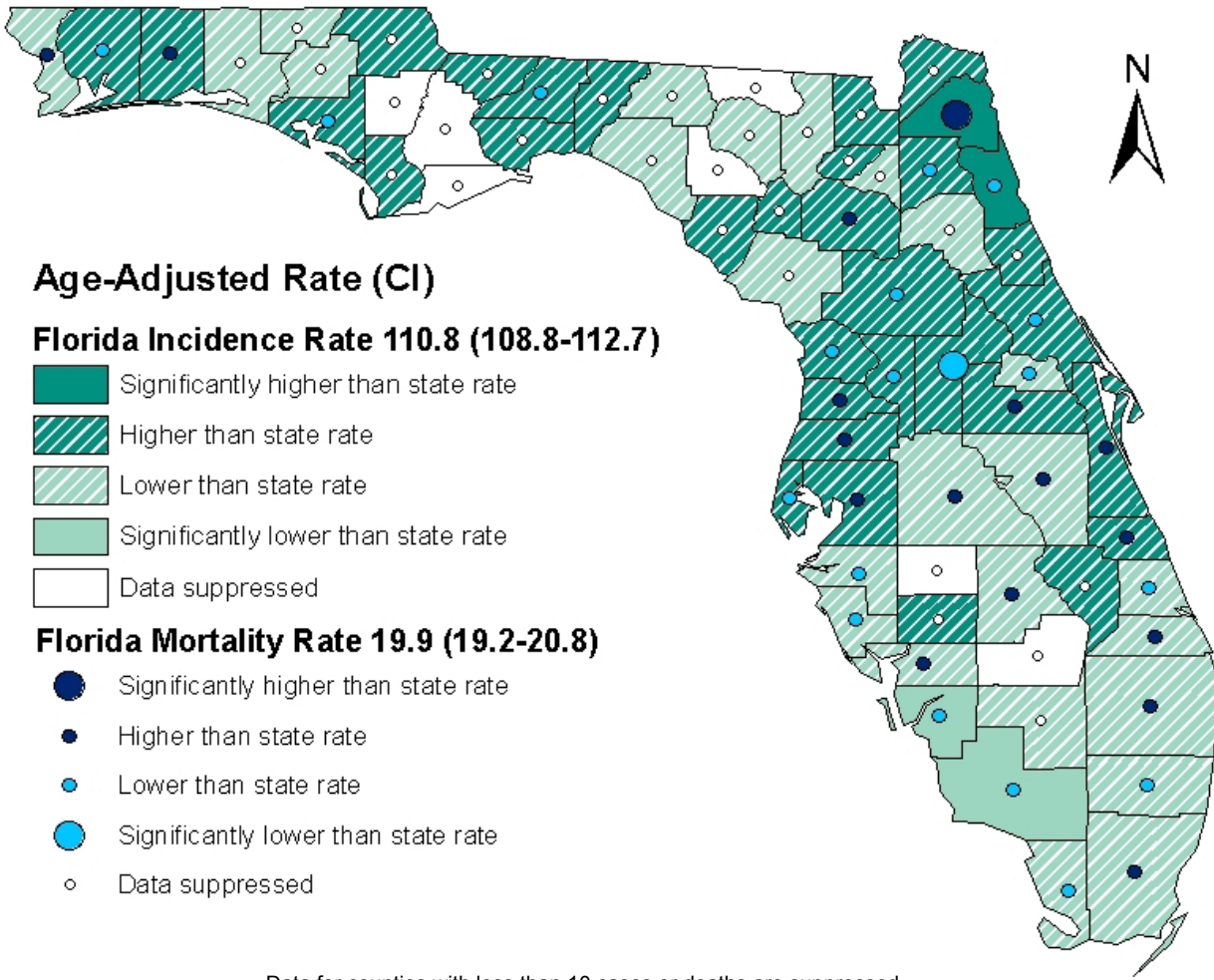
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 2. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Bladder Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



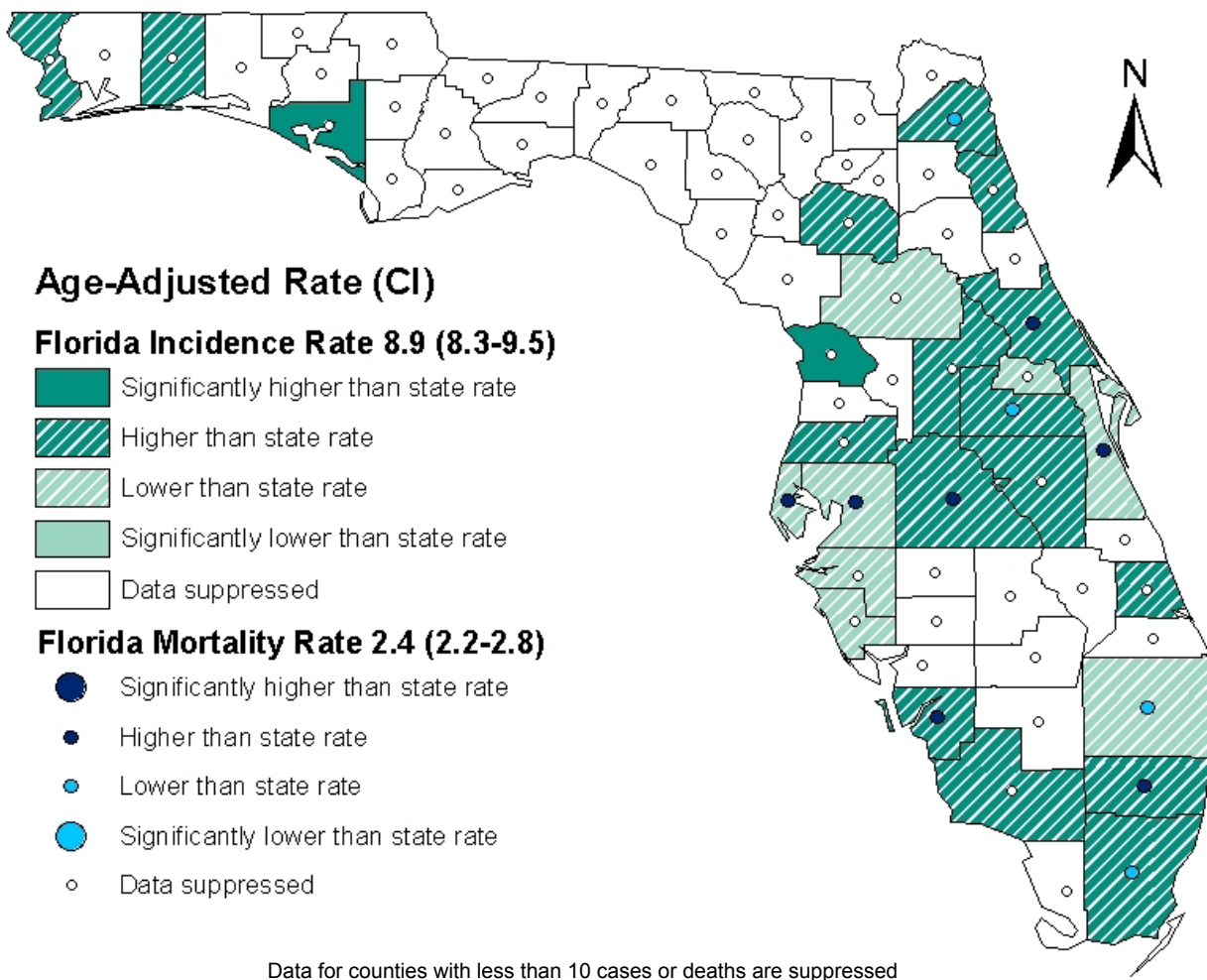
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 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 3. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



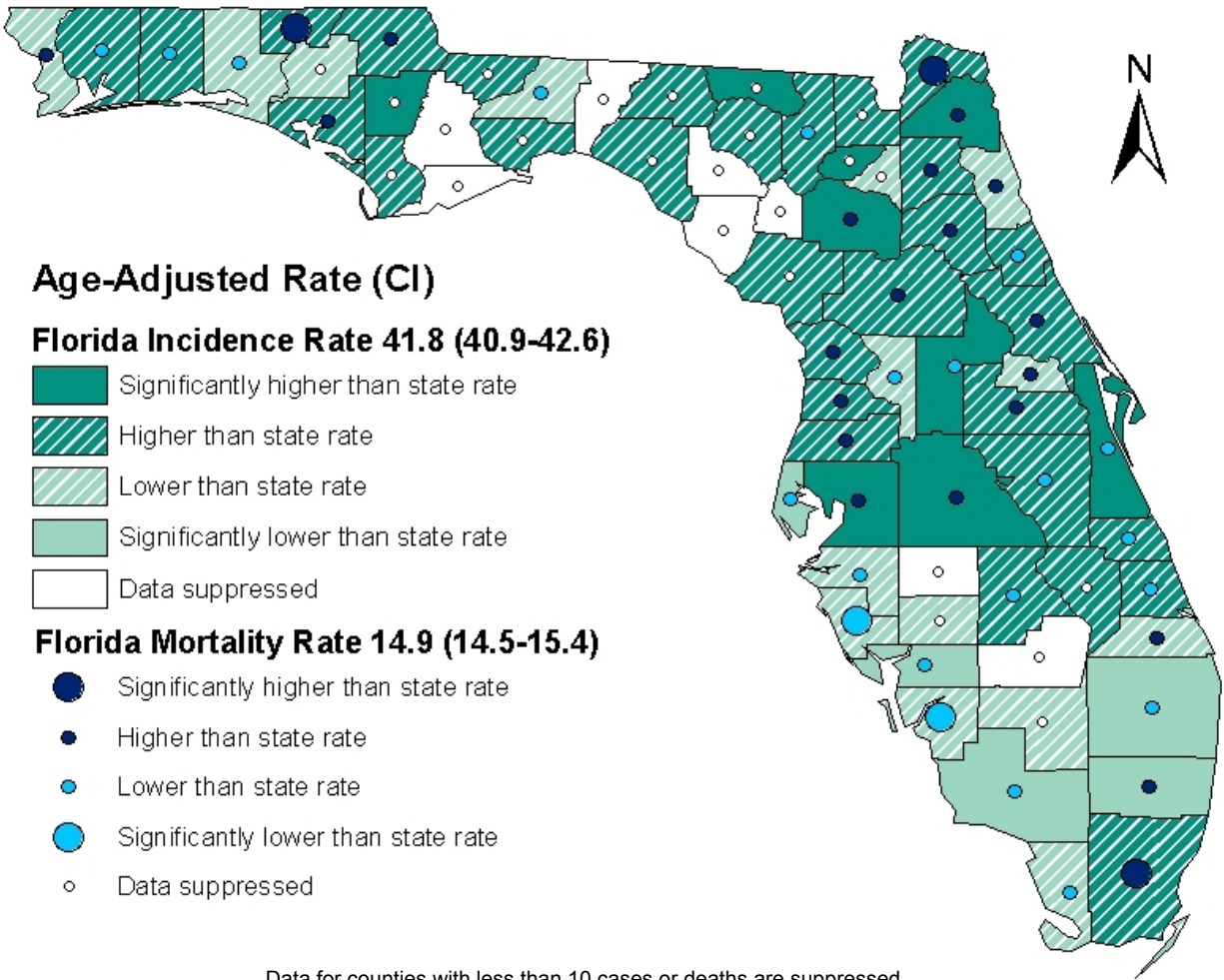
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



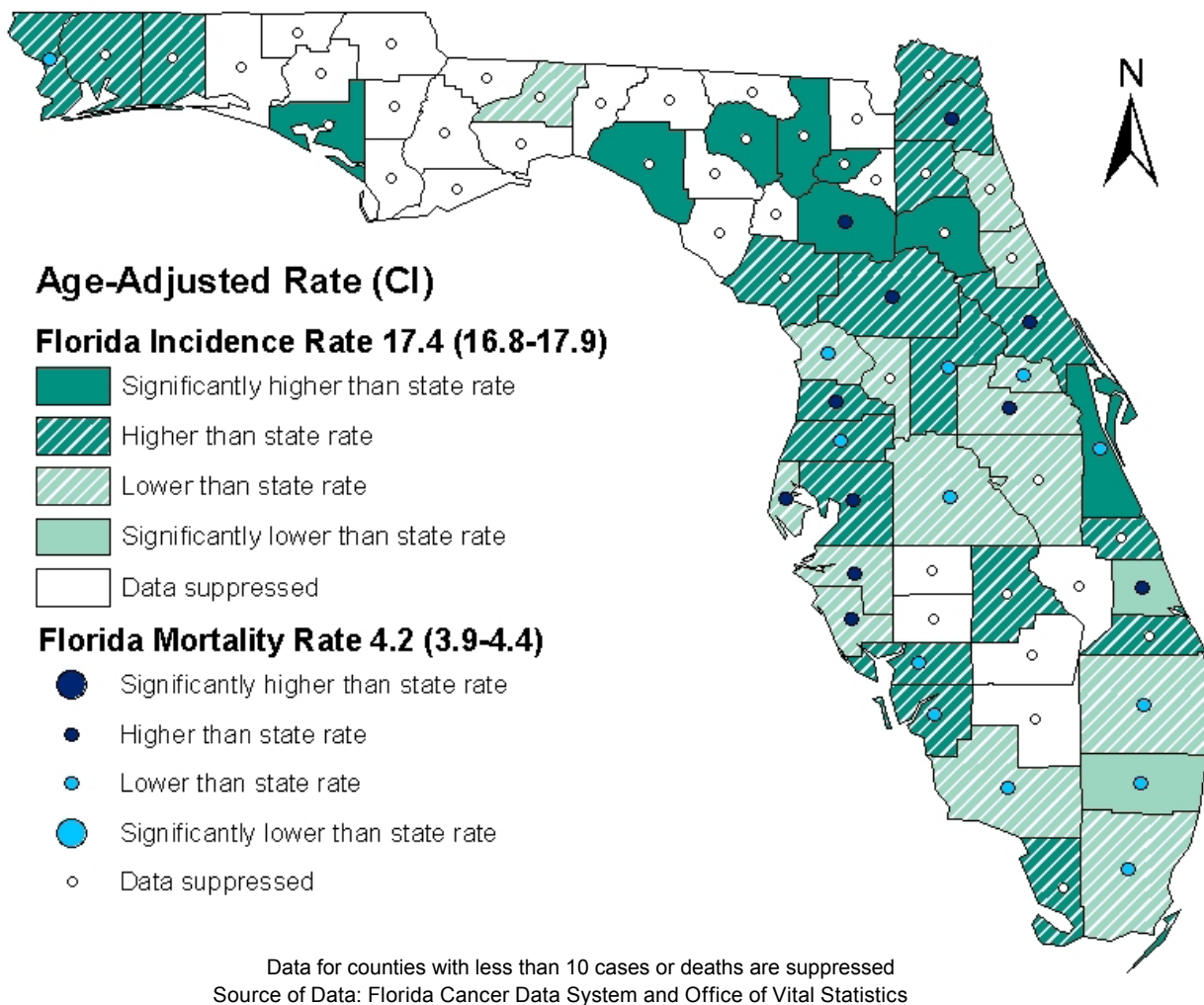
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2007

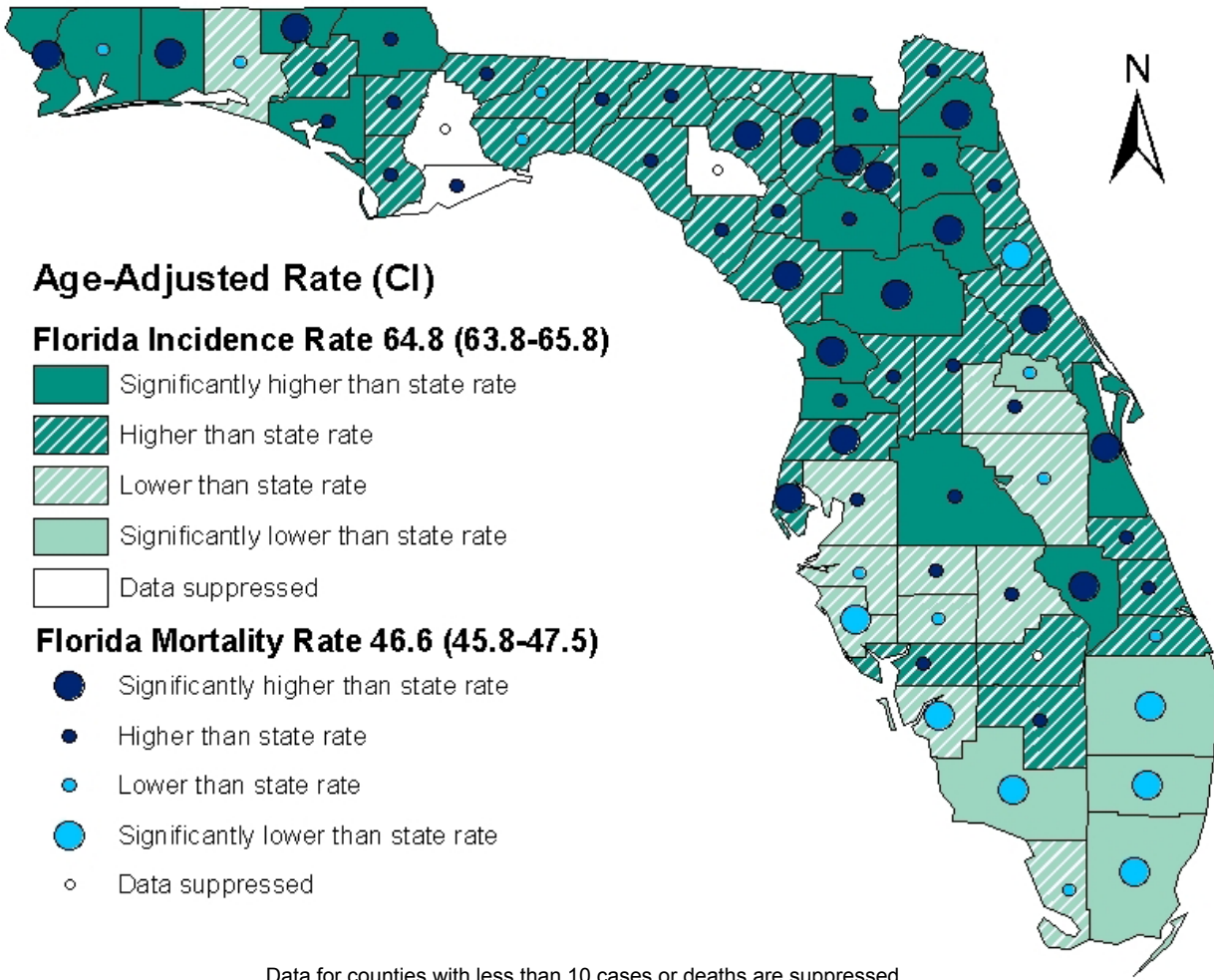


Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 6. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Head and Neck Cancer by County, Florida, 2007

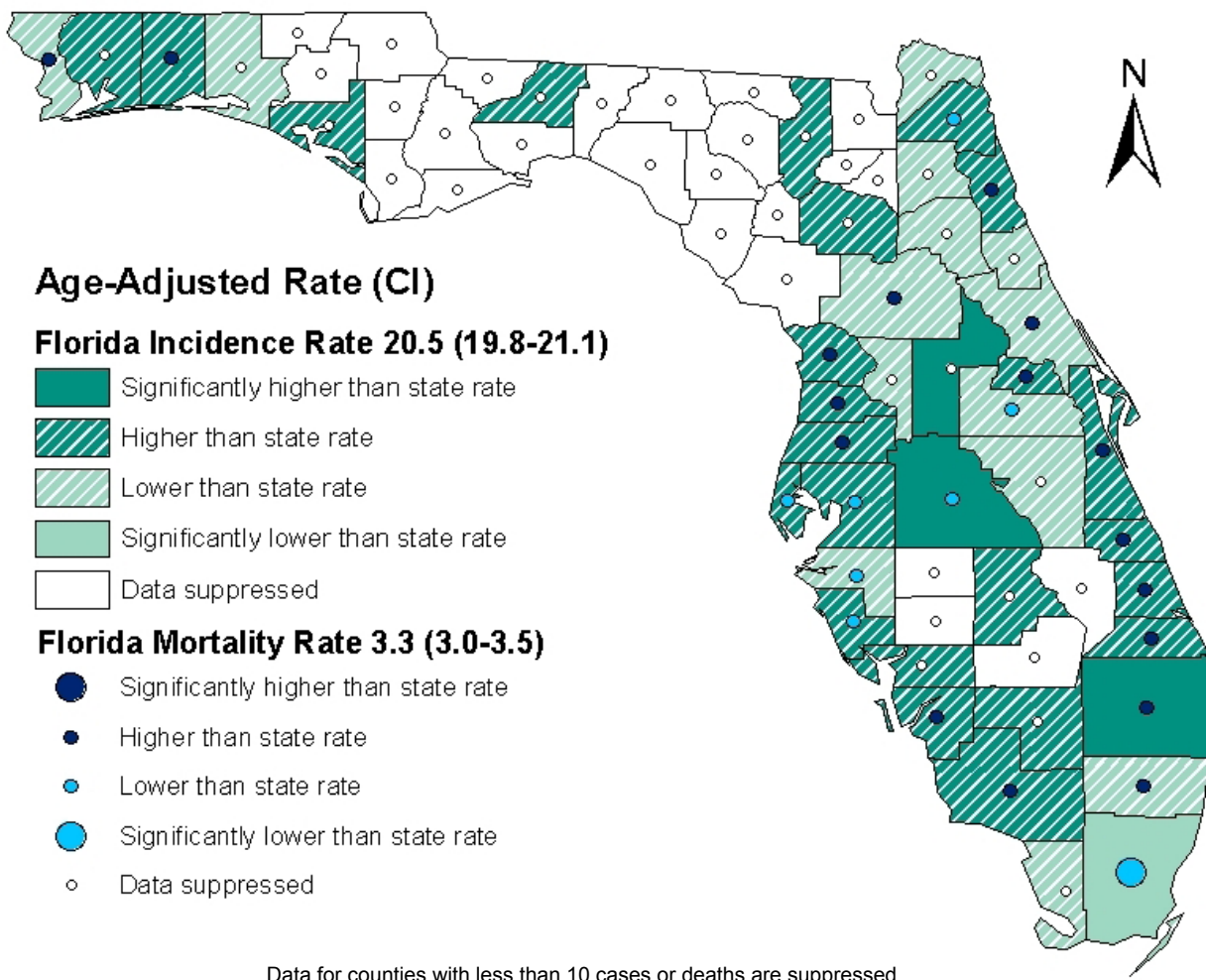


E. 7. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



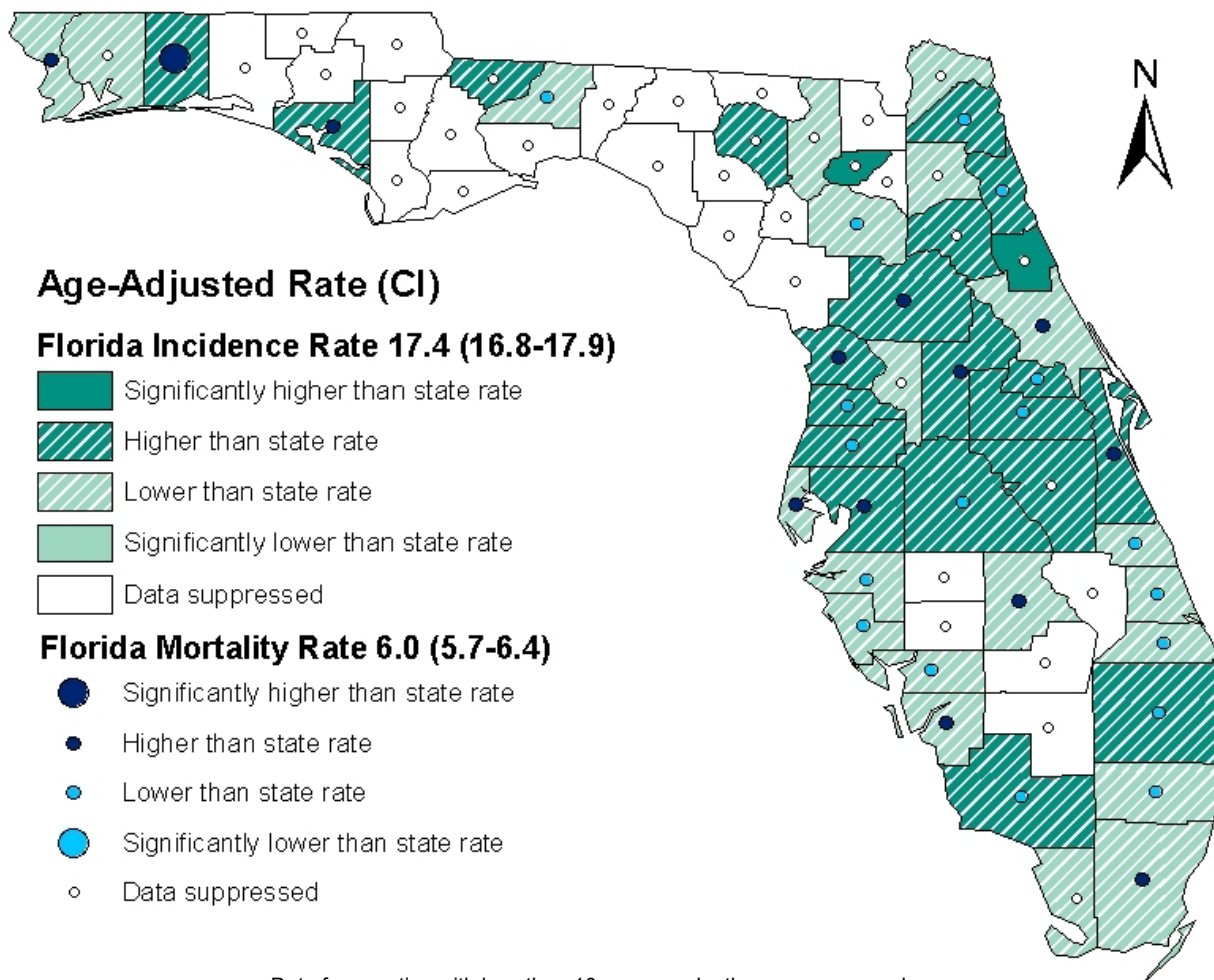
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 8. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Melanoma by County, Florida, 2007



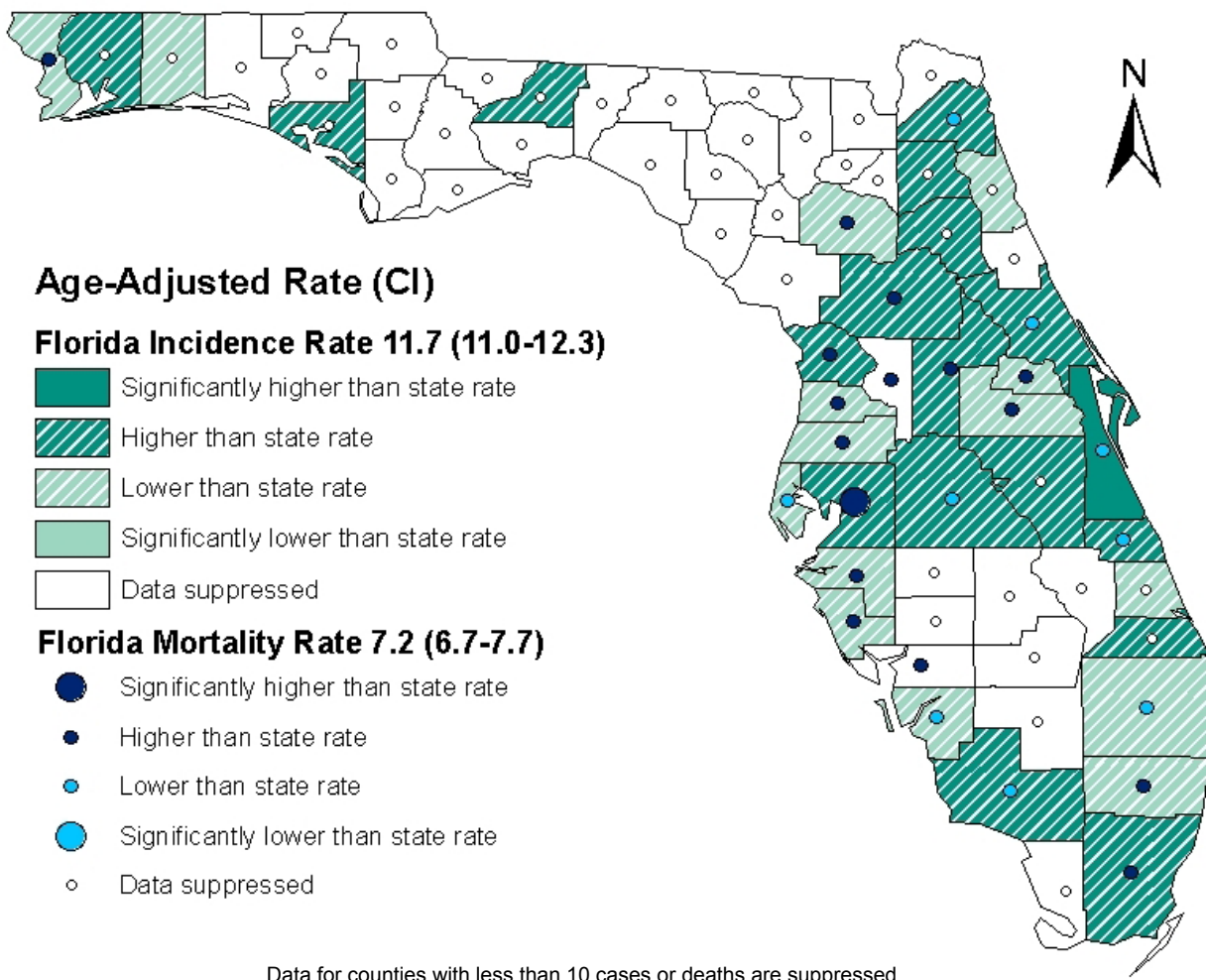
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 9. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by County, Florida, 2007



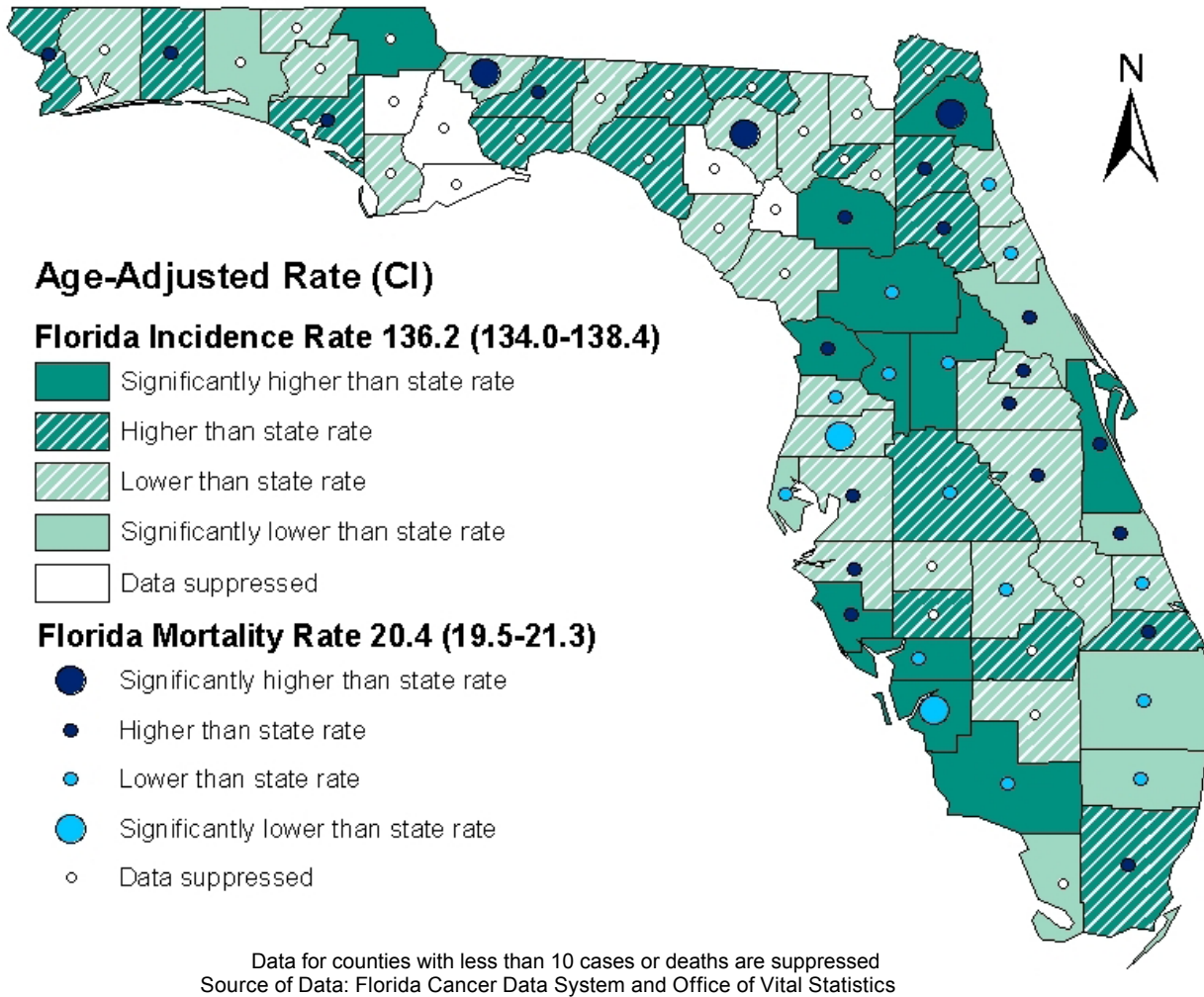
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 10. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Ovarian Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 11. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer by County, Florida, 2007



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