



# FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT

## 2002 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

Jeb Bush  
Governor

M. Rony François, M.D., M.S.P.H., Ph.D.  
Secretary, Department of Health

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY**

**Youjie Huang, M.D., M.P.H., Dr.PH.**

**Tara Hylton, M.P.H.**

**Zhaohui Fan, M.P.H.**

**David R. Johnson, M.D., M.S.**

**FLORIDA CANCER DATA SYSTEM**

**Jaclyn Button, M.S.**

**Brad Wohler, M.S.**

**Jill MacKinnon, C.T.R., Ph.D.**

**Lora E. Fleming, M.D., Ph.D.**

**Edward J. Trapido, Sc.D.**

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# **FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2002 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY**

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

Florida Department of Health  
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-12  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1720

Telephone: (850) 245-4401; FAX: (850) 922-9299  
Florida Department of Health web site: [www.doh.state.fl.us](http://www.doh.state.fl.us)  
Florida Cancer Data System web site: [www.fcds.med.miami.edu](http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu)



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2002, healthcare practitioners diagnosed 96,058 cancers among Floridians, an average of 263 new cancers per day. The total number of new cases in 2002 decreased by 1,911 from 2001. A total of 38,369 Floridians died of cancer in 2002, an average of 105 deaths per day.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the most frequently reported cancer, with 15,704 cases diagnosed in 2002. Prostate cancer ranked second with 14,295 cases, followed by female breast cancer with 12,893 cases. The fourth and fifth most common cancers were colorectal cancer and bladder cancer, with 10,780 and 4,863 cases, respectively. Compared to 2001, the number of cases in 2002 decreased for all major cancers, except cancer of the lung and bronchus and melanoma.

Sixty-three percent of the newly diagnosed cancers and 73 percent of cancer deaths occurred in persons age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 17.7 percent of Florida's population.

The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined among both females (397 cases per 100,000 population) and males (528 cases per 100,000 population) in Florida were lower than the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) rates, which reported 415 cases per 100,000 population for females and 553 cases per 100,000 population for males.

Compared with 2001, Florida's age-adjusted incidence rates in 2002 decreased for all cancers combined, and for all major cancer sites for both males and females. For males, the decrease in rate ranged from 2 percent for non-Hodgkin lymphoma to 7 percent for colorectal and head and neck cancers. For females, the decrease in rate ranged from 1 percent for bladder cancer to 10 percent for colorectal cancer.

White males had a lower age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (524 cases per 100,000 population) than Black males (544 cases per 100,000 population). White females had a higher rate for all cancers combined (401 cases per 100,000 population) than Black females (349 cases per 100,000 population).

Florida hospitals reported 86,163 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals for a total of 606,001 days for cancer treatment in 2002. The total hospital charges for inpatient cancer treatment were more than \$2.98 billion.

Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2002, surpassed only by heart disease with 49,062 deaths. Stroke was the third leading cause with 10,243 deaths. Cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost. With 266,656 potential years of life lost by age 75, cancer surpassed heart disease at 186,088 years lost, and accidents at 201,241 years lost.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of death due to cancer with 11,719 deaths. Colorectal cancer was the second with 3,842 deaths, followed by female breast cancer with 2,645 deaths, and prostate cancer with 2,198 deaths.

Compared to national statistics reported in the *United States Cancer Statistics: 2002 Incidence and Mortality*, Florida's 2002 age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined for all race groups stratified by sex are lower than the national average.

Mortality rates for males decreased slightly from 223 deaths per 100,000 in 2001 to 213 deaths per 100,000 in 2002. Female mortality rates decreased from 150 deaths per 100,000 in 2001 to 145 deaths per 100,000 in 2002.

Black males had the highest age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancers combined among race-sex groups. Prostate cancer mortality rates accounted for much of this difference. Black males had a rate of 62 deaths per 100,000 from prostate cancer, three times higher than the rate for White males at 21 deaths per 100,000.

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

This Florida Annual Cancer Report is the latest in a series of publications initiated in 1995 to provide updates regarding cancer incidence and mortality in Florida. The Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Epidemiology, in collaboration with the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), publishes this epidemiological series.

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

The FCDS began operation with a pilot project for cancer registration in 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 data about cancer incidence and mortality in Florida can be found on the Department of Health's Bureau of Epidemiology web site at [www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm), or the FCDS web site at [www.fcds.med.miami.edu](http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu).

## PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of cancer in Florida for researchers, policymakers, health professionals, and the public. This report includes detailed incidence and mortality data for 2002. The tables and figures show new case and death counts, and incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined and for nine of the most prevalent cancers. Trends in cancer incidence and mortality 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 cancer screening in Florida is included to assist in planning and assessing cancer prevention programs. Hospital discharge data are presented to illustrate the burden of cancer. Brief descriptions of some of Florida programs for cancer control, prevention, and research are also included in this report.

This publication is intended as a tool for healthcare planning and for the design of cancer prevention programs. The information it contains should stimulate cancer research and advance the state's cancer control and surveillance activities, resulting in better prevention for the population at risk for developing cancer and improved treatment for cancer patients. The Florida Department of Health (DOH) and the FCDS welcome suggestions for enhancing the utility of this report to its readers.

## INTRODUCTION TO CONTENTS

The format of this report remains similar to *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2001 Incidence and Mortality*. Cancer incidence and mortality data are presented in separate sections, with counts and rates provided by sex, race, age group, and county. County incidence and mortality data are provided for the total population of each county for the nine reported cancers, with both

sexes and all races combined. To quantify changes in cancer incidence and mortality rates over time, the estimated annual percent change (EAPC) in age-adjusted rates from 1993 to 2002 is included in both the incidence and mortality sections.

The stage of cancer at diagnosis is a key factor in the prognosis of cancer. Data on the stage of cancer at diagnosis from 1981 through 2002 are presented in the report. Additional figures and tables show the percentage of advanced stage cases by sex, race, and age group for individual cancers. These data may help to identify areas where further educational efforts would be most effective.

In addition to counts and rates, 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 to cancer to age 75, and illustrates the cost of productive years lost to premature death and the need to reduce those costs. Deaths-to-cases ratios are indicators of the prognosis for various cancers.

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

The section on tobacco-related cancers contains figures showing incidence and mortality for cancers associated with tobacco smoking. This section is presented to track the progress in eradicating a well-known destructive behavior. A discussion of the prevalence of current cigarette smoking behavior has been added to this section.

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

## **ADJUSTMENTS SINCE THE CANCER REPORT: 2001 INCIDENCE & MORTALITY**

The cancer screening section has been expanded this year to include the prevalence of clinical examinations for breast and prostate cancer, in addition to mammography and PSA testing. Clinical exams are an important component of all cancer prevention efforts.

Tables of risk factor behavior prevalence by county have been omitted this year, since the BRFSS data were not broken down to that level of detail for 2002. Instead, tables of prevalence by sex, race, age group, education, household income, and health insurance coverage are provided.

## METHODS

### METHODS

### SOURCES OF DATA

#### INCIDENCE

The FCDS provided data 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.

The incidence rates in this report are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2002. The data do not include cancers diagnosed before a person became a Florida resident. The majority of cancer cases among Florida residents diagnosed in other states are captured in the FCDS database through sharing of cancer incidence data among states, according to the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) Procedure Guidelines (page 2, Series I, Data Exchange). Cases are tallied according to the year of initial diagnosis. Persons with multiple primary cancers contribute multiple records to the database. Cases that are reported by multiple facilities are un-duplicated to ensure that incidence figures are not inflated by multiple reports for the same cancer.

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

A procedure referred to as "mortality follow-back" has been implemented to identify possible unreported cancer cases from death data. Death certificates are checked annually to identify cancer-related deaths and possible missed reportable cases. If a cancer death is found having no matching incidence record, it is investigated to obtain a cancer incidence abstract. An incidence record is created based on the information in the death certificate only if data regarding a cancer death is not available elsewhere. Death-certificate-only cases are included in the FCDS database for all years since 1991.

A similar process implemented by the FCDS in 1995 uses hospital discharge data from the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) to identify missed cases. All hospital discharge records for patients in Florida with a diagnosis of cancer are compared to the FCDS database. The AHCA cancer records that are missing in the FCDS cancer database are "followed-back" to the hospital to obtain complete reports. The follow-back procedure has also been employed to ascertain new cancer cases from ambulatory 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 achieved the highest standard defined by NAACCR and received gold certification for quality, completeness, and timeliness each year from 2002 to 2005.

#### HOSPITAL DISCHARGE

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



## MORTALITY

The Office of Vital Statistics of the Florida Department of Health provided information on cancer deaths in Florida from death certificates. Cancer deaths are defined as those for which the underlying cause of death on the death certificate is cancer. In this report, underlying cause of death is coded with the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10).

## POPULATION

The Florida Consensus Estimating Conference provided population estimates for 2002, as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2001. Population figures for 2002 are presented in Appendix A.1 for the state as a whole and for each sex, race, and age group, and in Appendix A.2 for Florida counties. Appendix B shows population by race and sex from 1981 to 2002.

The 2000 United States (U.S.) standard 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. population cannot be compared to rates standardized to another population, for example, the 1970 U.S. standard population. Therefore, the age-adjusted rates reported here cannot be meaningfully compared to those displayed in Florida Annual Cancer Reports prior to 1998. For trend analyses, all rates in this report have been age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. For more information about the differences in rates due to age-adjustment with these standard populations, see “Age-adjusting to the Year 2000 Standard” under the heading “Education and Training, Training Modules Online” at the NAACCR web site at [www.naacr.org](http://www.naacr.org).

## CANCER SCREENING

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

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

## DEFINITIONS

### RACE

The FCDS collects information on the racial and ethnic background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two race groups, Black and White. Both Black and White races include persons of various ethnic origins. The remaining race groups account for 2.5 percent of the population and less than 1 percent of the cancers diagnosed in Florida in 2002. Cancers in persons of “Other” races are included in Florida total rates and counts, as well as in totals by sex.

### INCIDENCE

Incidence is defined as the number of new occurrences of cancer in the population at risk. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2002. Specifying other population characteristics, such as sex, race, age, or geographic area further defines the population at risk of developing cancer.

### MORTALITY

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk. The population considered at risk in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2002. Mortality is further examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

### PREVALENCE OF CANCER SCREENING AND CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The prevalence of cancer screening is defined as the proportion of people who have received cancer screening in a population at the time of survey. A similar definition applies to the prevalence of current cigarette use. Data are obtained from the Florida BRFSS survey and weighted to represent the entire adult population. Data weighting is a statistical procedure that includes the consideration of factors such as: (1) the probability of the interviewee being selected for the survey; and (2) the sex, race, and age distribution of the population.

The prevalence derived from the Florida BRFSS survey is an estimate of the true population prevalence. Because the Florida BRFSS survey is a random survey, sampling errors are inherent and a 95-percent confidence interval (CI) was calculated for each prevalence estimate. A 95-percent confidence interval is the range in which the true population prevalence will be found 95 percent of the time. A narrower confidence interval indicates greater accuracy in the estimated prevalence.

### CRUDE RATES

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

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

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

### AGE-SPECIFIC RATES

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

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

where **i** is the age group, **n<sub>i</sub>** is the number of new cancer cases (or deaths) in the age group in a given period, and **p<sub>i</sub>** 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 should be normalized in order to make valid comparisons of incidence and mortality. Age-adjustment is a process to correct for the difference in cancer cases and death counts caused by differing age compositions among different populations and areas. The direct method of age-adjustment is used to calculate age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates. 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 ( $\Lambda$ ) is defined as:

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

where **i** is the age group,  **$\lambda_i$**  is the age-specific rate for an age group, and **w<sub>i</sub>** is the proportion of individuals in the standard population in that age group.

### CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

The 95-percent confidence interval provides a measure of the stability of a calculated rate or prevalence. Calculation of the 95-percent confidence interval follows the methods published in *Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of United States: Mortality, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995*.

### COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES

Rates, age-adjusted incidence and mortality, were compared to the state rate to identify differences between sub-populations. In this report, rates that were statistically different from the state rate were included in the narrative text. The difference between two rates was considered statistically different at the p value of 0.05 if the 95 percent confidence intervals of the two rates did not overlap. No further statistical test was performed to analyze differences between overlapping rate confidence intervals

### DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

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

### ESTIMATED ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE

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

$$\text{EAPC} = 100 * e^b - 1$$

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

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

### 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. Department of Health publications such as *Vital Statistics and Data Analysis* use age 75 as the average life expectancy in YPLL calculations. For consistency, the same standard is used in this report. For a Florida resident who died at age 74 or younger, the YPLL is calculated by subtracting age at death from 75. The individual YPLL numbers are then summed to generate the total YPLL.

### CHILDHOOD CANCERS

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

### STAGE OF CANCER

Advanced-stage cancer is defined in this report as regional stage cancer and distant stage cancer. Regional stage cancer is cancer that has grown beyond the primary (original) tumor to nearby lymph nodes, organs, or tissues. Distant stage cancer refers to cancer that has spread from the original tumor to distant organs or distant lymph nodes.

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

## SUPPRESSION OF DATA

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

## 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 for classification of cancer deaths, and the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9CM)* is used for classification of diagnoses in hospital.

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

Data on non-melanoma skin cancers, ICD-O-3 codes C44.\_ and ICD-9 code 173 or ICD-10 code C44.\_, are not included in this report since the majority of these cancers are not reportable to the FCDS and are not included in the FCDS incidence database.

## REPORTED CANCER SITES

### MAJOR SITES

In this report, we display and analyze data for the eight cancer sites and groups with the highest number of incident cases, plus cervical cancer. The top eight sites – lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 72 percent of the incident cancers in Florida in 2002. Cervical cancer is included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and the potential to reduce late stage occurrences and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average years of potential life lost of the nine cancers reported in 2002.

Cancer of the pancreas is one of the top eight cancers in terms of mortality. To maintain consistency, pancreatic cancer is not presented individually in this report, except in Figures 1-2 and 11-12, where a comprehensive set of 22 cancers is displayed by percentage of new cases and deaths.

Data on melanoma among Blacks are included only in Figures 1-2 and 11-12, and are omitted in other analyses. There were only 30 new cases and six deaths from melanoma reported among Blacks; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 103 new cases and 14 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of total counts and rates.

#### **OTHER SITES**

The “All Other” cancer site category used in Figures 1-2 and 11-12 includes the following types of cancer: small intestine, anus, intrahepatic bile duct, gallbladder, other biliary, retroperitoneum, peritoneum, omentum, mesentery, other digestive organs, bones and joints, soft tissue and heart, nasal cavity, accessory sinuses, pleura, trachea, mediastinum and other respiratory organs, uterus NOS, vagina, vulva, other female genital organs, testis, penis, and other male genital organs, ureter and other urinary organs, eye and orbit, thymus and other endocrine glands, Hodgkin disease, mesothelioma, Kaposi sarcoma, and ill-defined and unspecified sites. The ICD-O-3 codes and ICD-10 codes for these and other sites used in the report are shown in Appendix D.

#### **TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS**

Cancers associated with tobacco use include acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the trachea, lung and bronchus, oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, bladder, liver, kidney, and stomach. In 2002, approximately 65.4 percent of deaths due to these cancers are attributable to tobacco use

# CANCER INCIDENCE

## NEW CASES

- In 2002, a total of 96,058 new primary cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida residents. Compared to 2001, the number of new cases decreased by 1,911 cases, or 2 percent.

## SEX AND RACE

- Among the new cases diagnosed in 2002, 8 percent were diagnosed in Blacks, and 90 percent in Whites. The remaining 2 percent of new cancer cases were diagnosed in persons of other races or reported without race information.
- Fifty-three percent of all new cancers were diagnosed among males and 47 percent diagnosed among females. There were 39 cases with unknown sex.

**Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin (1)	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>96,058</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>12,893</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>918</b>
Female	45,006	6,981		12,893	5,231	1,210	1,023	1,722	1,303	918
Male	51,013	8,716	14,295		5,547	3,651	2,524	1,959	1,944	
Black	7,968	1,036	1,657	1,103	872	159	306	281		159
White	86,219	14,508	12,375	11,472	9,705	4,614	3,178	3,320	3,089	725
Black Female	3,741	377		1,103	462	55	97	125		159
White Female	40,321	6,517		11,472	4,677	1,138	904	1,564	1,248	725
Black Male	4,224	659	1,657		410	104	208	156		
White Male	45,865	7,986	12,375		5,027	3,474	2,273	1,752	1,840	

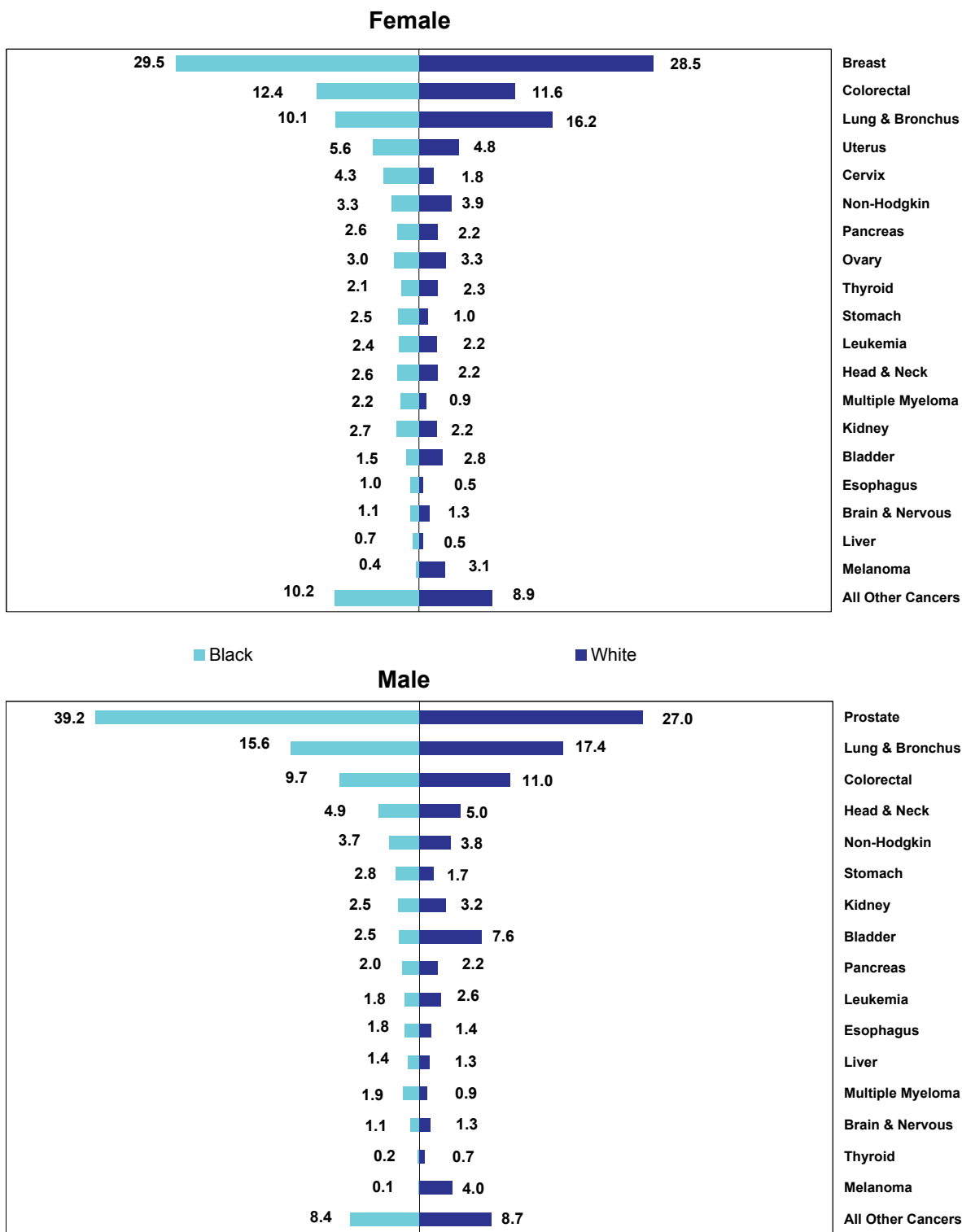
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida total counts throughout this report include 876 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 995 cases with unknown race, and 39 cases with unknown sex. Totals by sex include unknown and Other races; totals by race include cases with unknown sex.

- The four most common cancers were lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, and colorectal cancers, which accounted for 59 percent of all new cases among Blacks, and 56 percent among Whites.
- The most common cancers among White females were breast cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, uterus cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and ovarian cancer. These cancers accounted for 68 percent of total cancer cases among White females.
- Breast cancer, colorectal cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, uterus cancer, cervical cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were the most common cancers among Black females, and accounted for 65 percent of total cancer cases among Black females.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and head and neck cancers were the most common among Blacks males. These cancers accounted for 69 percent of the total cancer cases among Black males. Prostate, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers were also the most common for White males, followed by bladder cancer. These cancers accounted for 63 percent of total cancer cases for this group.

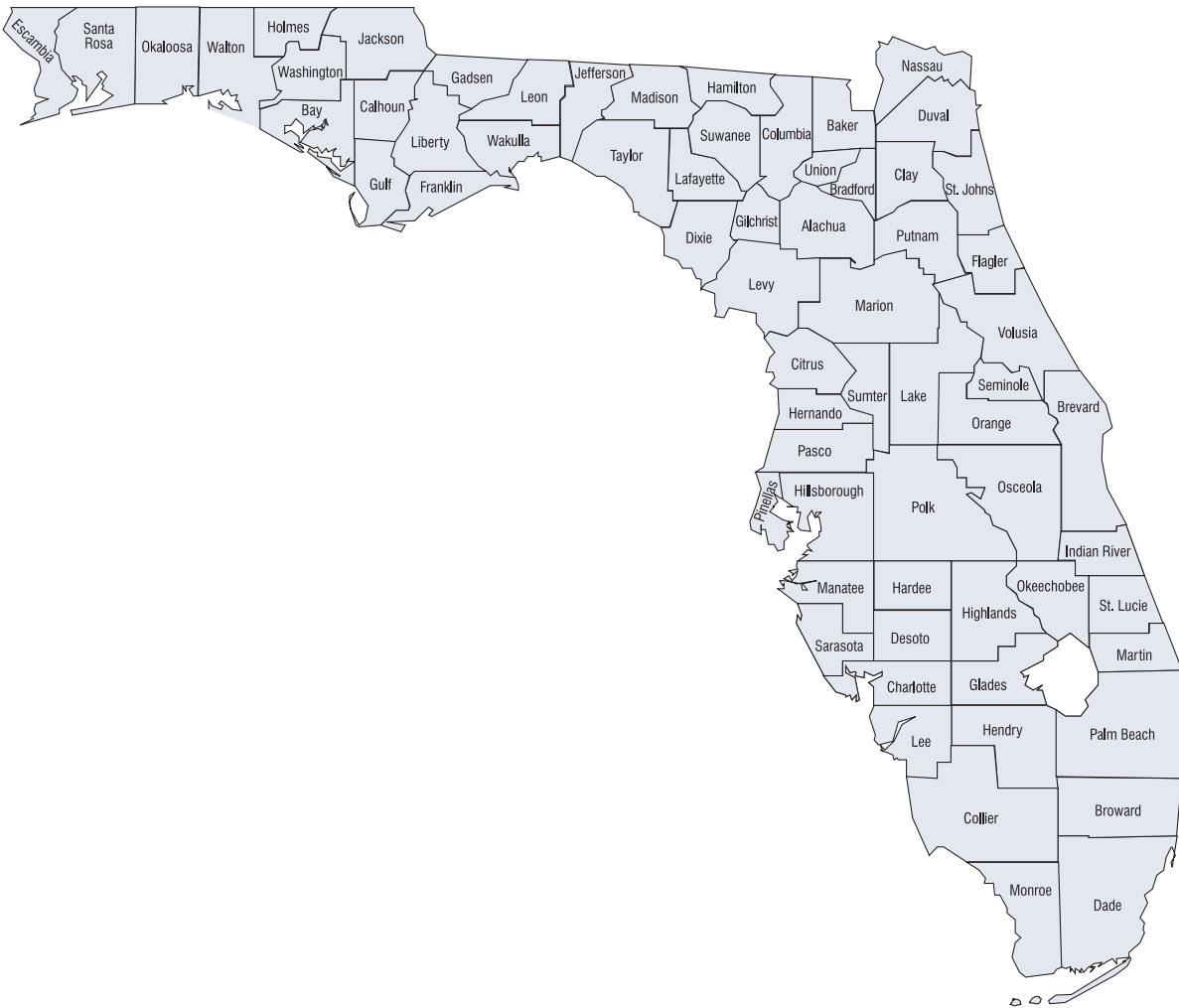
**Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System



# MAP OF FLORIDA, 2002



**Note: County populations are listed in Appendix A.2**

## COUNTY

- The number of new cases in Florida's five most populous counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, and Pinellas) accounted for 41 percent of new cancer cases in Florida in 2002.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>96,058</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>12,893</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>918</b>
Alachua	900	138	137	171	104	32	33	29	32	^
Baker	101	19	^	24	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	825	161	96	114	88	49	27	23	40	14
Bradford	84	14	13	11	11	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,300	610	494	454	318	188	133	125	113	32
Broward	9,226	1,366	1,188	1,225	1,056	509	365	389	358	99
Calhoun	56	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,327	234	224	152	160	78	39	39	42	10
Citrus	1,044	192	197	122	117	56	28	48	28	^
Clay	693	134	98	99	59	22	29	31	28	^
Collier	1,871	278	361	216	176	128	48	78	77	^
Columbia	273	53	41	33	22	15	^	^	16	^
Miami-Dade	10,850	1,203	1,829	1,537	1,353	422	384	456	251	172
DeSoto	173	32	30	16	16	11	^	^	^	^
Dixie	84	17	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,608	590	522	576	366	146	135	122	105	35
Escambia	1,485	310	242	198	130	63	47	57	34	14
Flagler	489	75	84	58	58	24	19	11	20	^
Franklin	53	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	222	37	32	36	21	^	10	^	^	^
Gilchrist	74	19	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	69	12	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	54	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	105	18	^	^	14	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	133	24	29	10	13	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,281	250	204	145	144	63	35	60	40	^
Highlands	756	164	128	77	75	30	22	19	13	^
Hillsborough	4,784	753	681	679	540	199	173	196	152	54
Holmes	59	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	900	155	135	105	91	56	40	29	42	^
Jackson	140	19	15	20	14	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	80	16	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,115	373	357	229	242	107	82	74	106	14
Lee	3,489	610	622	480	372	168	123	119	127	16
Leon	916	125	138	171	99	14	38	39	44	13
Levy	211	41	28	27	22	11	^	^	^	^
Liberty	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	99	15	14	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,947	336	317	237	231	103	82	65	55	14
Marion	2,104	395	313	263	241	118	52	74	70	15
Martin	1,111	194	192	146	111	49	42	39	54	^
Monroe	463	80	37	55	57	25	29	13	27	^
Nassau	351	59	58	42	38	19	13	11	13	^
Okaloosa	906	167	125	130	94	50	35	32	24	^
Okeechobee	260	48	30	25	26	15	^	^	12	^
Orange	3,867	583	614	604	409	148	138	146	120	54
Osceola	807	137	123	125	71	48	31	32	21	^
Palm Beach	8,214	1,203	1,150	1,076	847	578	261	383	408	50
Pasco	2,812	554	395	335	347	180	92	104	82	25
Pinellas	6,281	1,149	729	870	828	344	260	224	167	53
Polk	3,214	568	435	387	393	165	135	115	115	43
Putnam	446	100	63	57	49	26	24	^	^	^
Saint Johns	768	128	111	122	71	34	30	33	35	^
Saint Lucie	1,233	195	177	170	140	73	55	42	35	12
Santa Rosa	577	123	105	65	53	26	22	23	17	^
Sarasota	2,835	477	433	357	330	143	113	105	92	14
Seminole	1,454	211	242	222	162	63	50	48	50	10
Sumter	324	64	38	43	36	13	14	12	14	^
Suwannee	192	48	28	20	19	^	11	^	^	^
Taylor	116	25	12	20	11	^	^	^	^	^
Union	144	33	18	^	12	^	14	^	^	^
Volusia	3,252	610	473	409	408	165	128	125	74	21
Wakulla	116	30	18	13	14	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	204	39	27	30	25	10	13	^	^	^
Washington	63	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

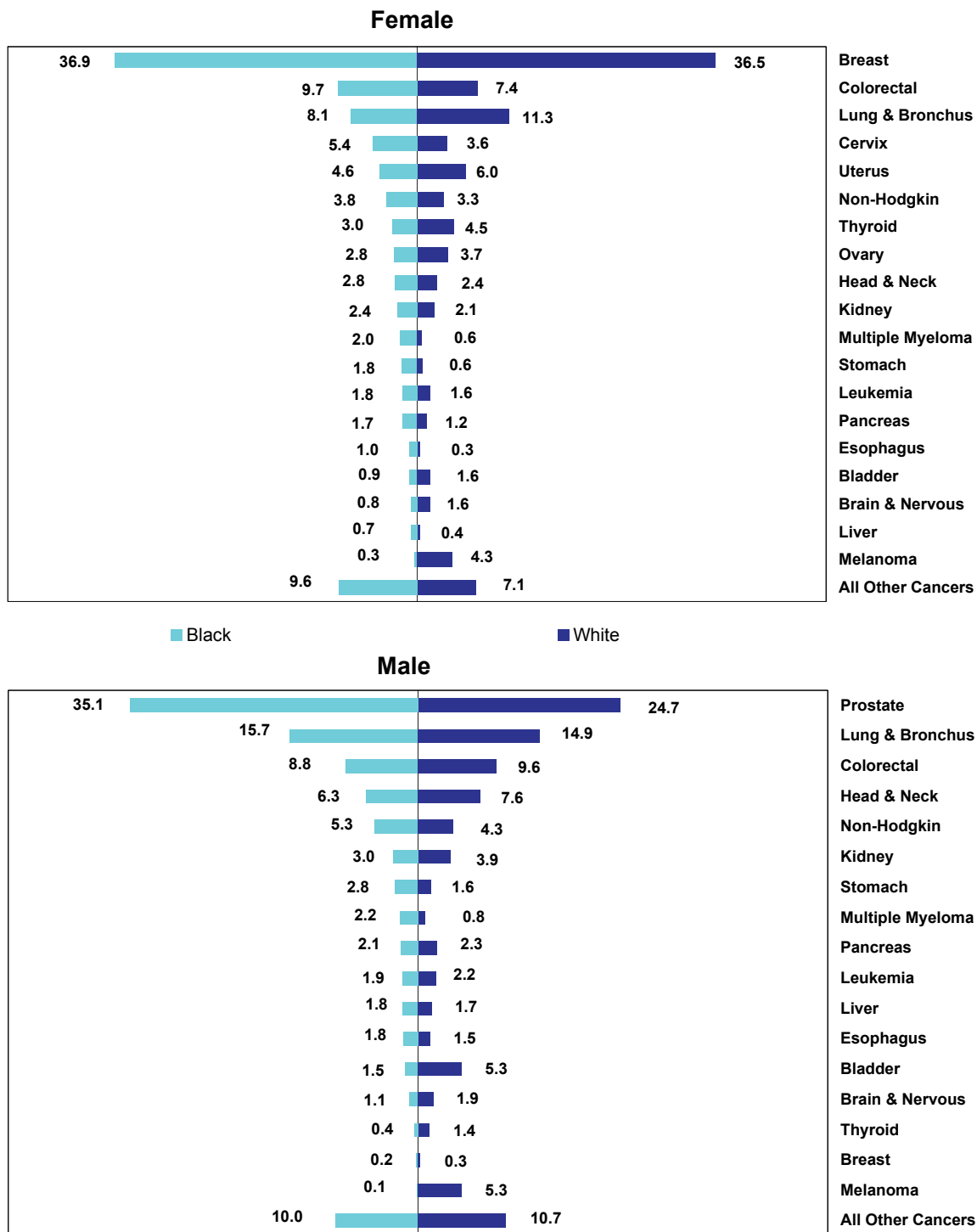
^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**AGE**

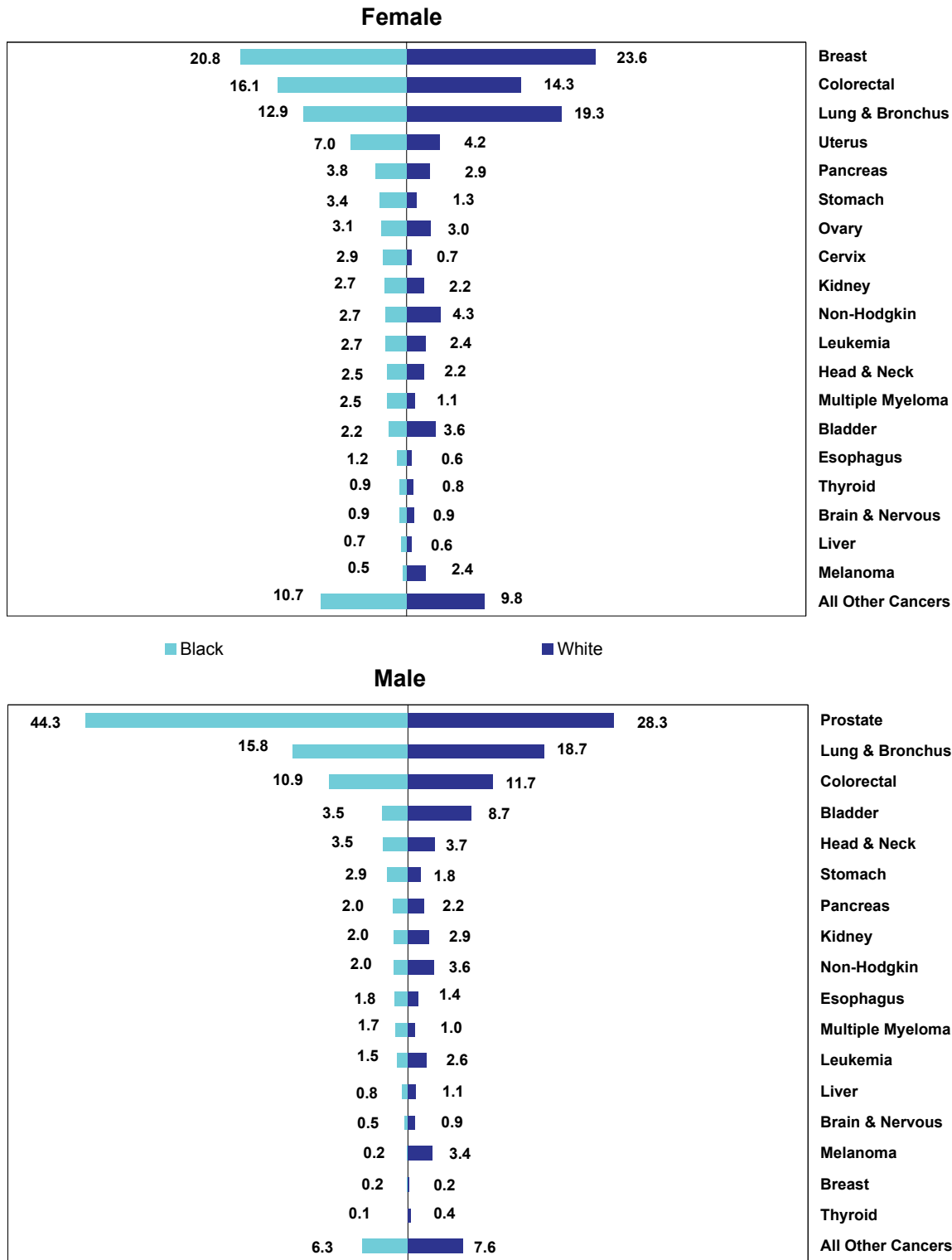
- Cancer occurs predominantly among older people. Sixty-three percent of new cancer cases in 2002 were diagnosed in people age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 18 percent of Florida's population.
- There were few cases of cancer diagnosed among persons age 19 and younger, except for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and melanoma.
- A significant amount of head and neck cancer was diagnosed among Black males age 45 to 64 compared to the other age groups.
- For all cancers, Blacks had more cancers diagnosed in the 45 to 64 age group than any other age group, while more cancer was diagnosed in the 75 and older age group for Whites.

**Figure 2.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-64, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 2.2 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>96,058</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>12,893</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>3,248</b>	<b>918</b>
0-19	701	^	^	^	^	^	^	65	27	^
20-44	6,312	303	61	1,359	377	106	259	412	520	342
45-64	28,933	4,214	4,455	5,241	2,675	1,012	1,466	938	985	354
65-74	27,917	5,353	6,012	3,028	2,999	1,447	941	904	751	119
75+	32,195	5,832	3,767	3,265	4,728	2,295	874	1,366	965	101
<b>Female</b>										
0-19	339	^	^	^	^	^	^	25	11	^
20-44	3,926	171	1,359	190	25	84	158	276	342	
45-64	14,017	1,775	5,241	1,194	248	352	427	406	354	
65-74	11,285	2,333	3,028	1,312	325	278	431	261	119	
75+	15,439	2,701	3,265	2,534	610	303	681	349	101	
<b>Male</b>										
0-19	362	^	^	^	^	^	^	40	16	
20-44	2,383	131	61	187	81	175	254	244		
45-64	14,899	2,435	4,455	1,481	764	1,113	509	578		
65-74	16,620	3,018	6,012	1,687	1,121	662	473	490		
75+	16,749	3,131	3,767	2,192	1,684	571	683	616		
<b>Black</b>										
0-19	115	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	904	45	12	231	66	10	35	102	51	
45-64	3,314	462	753	534	326	42	160	88	61	
65-74	2,091	318	636	185	234	39	74	42	26	
75+	1,544	210	256	153	246	68	36	41	21	
<b>White</b>										
0-19	568	^	^	^	^	^	^	55	25	^
20-44	5,191	252	47	1,077	290	94	218	299	495	281
45-64	24,914	3,702	3,602	4,570	2,276	940	1,277	821	934	278
65-74	25,316	4,977	5,279	2,762	2,710	1,376	850	837	716	85
75+	30,230	5,576	3,447	3,063	4,428	2,201	826	1,308	919	79
<b>Black Female</b>										
0-19	66	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	596	20	231	44	^	14	36	51		
45-64	1,456	146	534	157	15	42	40	61		
65-74	801	124	185	109	10	24	18	26		
75+	822	86	153	152	26	16	25	21		
<b>White Female</b>										
0-19	262	^	^	^	^	^	^	18	^	^
20-44	3,203	149	1,077	140	20	69	122	264	281	
45-64	12,182	1,597	4,570	1,004	225	299	376	386	278	
65-74	10,247	2,177	2,762	1,174	311	250	400	253	85	
75+	14,427	2,594	3,063	2,358	580	282	648	336	79	
<b>Black Male</b>										
0-19	49	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	308	25	12	22	^	21	66	51		
45-64	1,855	316	753	169	27	117	48	61		
65-74	1,290	194	636	125	29	50	24	26		
75+	722	124	256	94	42	20	16	21		
<b>White Male</b>										
0-19	306	^	^	^	^	^	^	37	16	
20-44	1,985	102	47	150	74	149	177	231		
45-64	12,719	2,102	3,602	1,272	715	978	443	547		
65-74	15,058	2,799	5,279	1,536	1,064	599	437	463		
75+	15,797	2,982	3,447	2,069	1,620	544	658	583		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

The populations of Blacks and Whites in Florida differ substantially in size and age distribution (Appendix A.1). Age-adjusted rates are used to make valid comparisons between racial groups.

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in all Floridians decreased 5 percent, from 478.7 per 100,000 in 2001 to 453.1 per 100,000 in 2002.

### SEX AND RACE

- Males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than females for all cancers combined (528.0 per 100,000 versus 397.2 per 100,000) and for all cancer sites discussed in this report except breast and the sex-specific sites.
- Whites had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than Blacks for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Whites had age-adjusted incidence rates 26 percent higher than Blacks did for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 126 percent higher than Blacks did for bladder cancer.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher among White females than among Black females for all cancers combined, cancer of lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Black females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates for cervical and colorectal cancer than White females.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates for prostate cancer were higher among Black males than among White males. The rate of prostate cancer among Blacks (217.5 per 100,000) was 1.6 times the rate among Whites (136.3 per 100,000).
- Age-adjusted incidence rates for bladder and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were higher among White males than among Black males.

### CANCER SITES

- Prostate, breast, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers had the highest incidence rates in Florida.
- Among males, the cancers with the highest incidence rate were prostate cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, and bladder cancer.
- Among females, the cancers with the highest incidence rate were breast cancer, cancer of the lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancer.

**Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>453.1</b>	450.2	456.1	<b>71.3</b>	70.2	72.5	<b>143.7</b>	141.4	146.1	<b>118.9</b>	116.8	121.0	<b>49.1</b>	48.2	50.0
Female	<b>397.2</b>	393.4	401.0	<b>57.6</b>	56.2	59.0				<b>118.9</b>	116.8	121.0	<b>42.5</b>	41.3	43.7
Male	<b>528.0</b>	523.4	532.7	<b>88.7</b>	86.9	90.6	<b>143.7</b>	141.4	146.1				<b>57.4</b>	55.9	58.9
Black	<b>429.4</b>	419.7	439.3	<b>57.5</b>	53.9	61.2	<b>217.5</b>	206.6	228.9	<b>98.0</b>	92.2	104.1	<b>50.2</b>	46.9	53.8
White	<b>453.4</b>	450.4	456.6	<b>72.5</b>	71.3	73.8	<b>136.3</b>	133.9	138.8	<b>120.1</b>	117.8	122.4	<b>48.6</b>	47.6	49.6
Black Female	<b>349.0</b>	337.7	360.6	<b>37.0</b>	33.3	41.0				<b>98.0</b>	92.2	104.1	<b>45.7</b>	41.6	50.2
White Female	<b>401.1</b>	397.0	405.2	<b>59.7</b>	58.2	61.2				<b>120.1</b>	117.8	122.4	<b>41.9</b>	40.7	43.2
Black Male	<b>543.8</b>	526.5	561.7	<b>86.6</b>	79.7	94.1	<b>217.5</b>	206.6	228.9				<b>56.3</b>	50.6	62.5
White Male	<b>523.8</b>	518.9	528.6	<b>88.8</b>	86.9	90.8	<b>136.3</b>	133.9	138.8				<b>56.9</b>	55.4	58.6

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>21.7</b>	21.1	22.3	<b>17.2</b>	16.7	17.8	<b>17.7</b>	17.1	18.3	<b>18.1</b>	17.5	18.8	<b>9.9</b>	9.2	10.6
Female	<b>9.7</b>	9.1	10.2	<b>9.1</b>	8.5	9.7	<b>14.9</b>	14.2	15.7	<b>14.3</b>	13.5	15.2	<b>9.9</b>	9.2	10.6
Male	<b>37.3</b>	36.1	38.6	<b>26.8</b>	25.7	27.9	<b>21.1</b>	20.2	22.1	<b>23.0</b>	22.0	24.1			
Black	<b>10.0</b>	8.5	11.7	<b>15.7</b>	13.9	17.6	<b>13.6</b>	12.0	15.4				<b>13.9</b>	11.8	16.3
White	<b>22.6</b>	22.0	23.3	<b>17.4</b>	16.8	18.0	<b>17.7</b>	17.1	18.4	<b>17.6</b>	16.9	18.2	<b>9.5</b>	8.8	10.2
Black Female	<b>5.8</b>	4.3	7.5	<b>8.9</b>	7.2	11.0	<b>11.1</b>	9.2	13.3				<b>13.9</b>	11.8	16.3
White Female	<b>10.0</b>	9.4	10.6	<b>9.0</b>	8.4	9.7	<b>15.1</b>	14.3	15.9	<b>14.0</b>	13.2	14.9	<b>9.5</b>	8.8	10.2
Black Male	<b>16.9</b>	13.6	20.8	<b>24.2</b>	20.9	28.1	<b>16.6</b>	13.9	19.8						
White Male	<b>38.7</b>	37.4	40.0	<b>27.0</b>	25.9	28.2	<b>20.9</b>	20.0	22.0	<b>22.2</b>	21.2	23.2			

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida total rates throughout this report include 876 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 995 cases with unknown race, and 39 cases with unknown sex. Totals by sex include unknown and Other races; totals by race include cases with unknown sex.

**COUNTY**

- The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in 13 counties were greater than the state rate (453.1 per 100,000 per year, CI=450.2, 456.1). Union County had the highest rate.
- Sixteen counties had rates that were lower than the state rate. Glades County had the lowest rate for all cancers combined.
- For cancer of the lung and bronchus, 20 counties had age-adjusted incidence rates greater than the state rate. Union, Wakulla, Taylor, Putnam, Okeechobee, and Suwannee counties had the highest incidence rates.
- Miami-Dade, Jackson, Collier, Palm Beach, and Seminole counties had age-adjusted incidence rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus that were lower than the state rate.
- The age-adjusted prostate cancer incidence rates in Jackson, Monroe, Saint Lucie, Sumter, Pinellas, and Walton counties were lower than the state rate. Six counties had rates that were greater than the state rate: Miami-Dade, Duval, Escambia, Lake, Orange, and Union.



- No county had an age-adjusted breast cancer incidence rate that was lower than the state rate, taking into account the confidence intervals of both rates. Alachua, Baker, Duval, and Leon counties had incidence rates above the state rate for female breast cancer.
- Miami-Dade, Pinellas, Polk, and Volusia counties had age-adjusted colorectal cancer incidence rates greater than the state rate. Collier, Jackson, and Osceola counties had colorectal cancer incidence rates below the state rate.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	453.1	450.2	456.1	71.3	70.2	72.5	143.7	141.4	146.1	118.9	116.8	121.0	49.1	48.2	50.0
Alachua	481.0	449.9	513.7	75.8	63.7	89.7	167.9	140.6	199.6	164.6	140.7	191.5	56.3	45.9	68.3
Baker	488.9	396.4	599.7	95.9	57.0	154.8	^	^	^	222.7	142.4	335.9	^	^	^
Bay	497.1	463.5	532.6	95.5	81.2	111.8	127.5	102.7	157.9	130.3	107.3	157.1	54.5	43.6	67.5
Bradford	292.5	233.1	364.0	48.4	26.4	83.6	95.1	50.3	172.9	71.5	35.6	136.8	37.1	18.5	69.1
Brevard	478.4	461.9	495.5	84.3	77.6	91.5	146.5	133.7	160.5	133.2	120.8	146.7	44.6	39.8	50.1
Broward	466.8	457.2	476.6	67.1	63.6	70.8	139.7	131.8	147.9	118.5	111.8	125.5	51.4	48.3	54.7
Calhoun	376.6	284.1	493.6	108.3	61.8	181.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	411.7	387.0	438.6	64.8	56.4	75.5	138.7	119.9	162.2	104.8	86.0	129.0	45.8	38.2	55.8
Citrus	417.2	389.2	448.0	69.8	59.8	82.7	150.7	129.4	177.8	104.7	84.3	131.6	40.4	33.2	50.5
Clay	485.8	449.7	524.2	96.5	80.7	114.8	151.3	121.7	187.5	121.8	98.8	148.9	43.6	33.0	56.6
Collier	408.2	388.8	428.7	55.1	48.6	62.6	148.2	132.8	165.4	101.5	87.4	118.0	35.5	30.3	41.7
Columbia	420.9	372.2	474.7	79.7	59.6	104.9	129.7	92.5	180.6	105.0	72.0	149.6	34.8	21.8	53.4
Miami-Dade	443.5	435.2	451.9	48.9	46.1	51.7	168.6	160.9	176.6	115.8	110.0	121.8	54.9	52.0	57.9
DeSoto	404.3	343.9	473.9	70.3	47.6	102.7	132.6	88.7	194.6	71.3	39.6	127.5	35.6	20.1	61.3
Dixie	422.6	334.6	531.4	81.1	46.6	138.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	50.3	23.7	100.9
Duval	490.2	474.3	506.6	81.8	75.3	88.7	169.4	154.9	185.2	138.8	127.7	150.7	51.0	45.9	56.5
Escambia	469.3	445.7	493.9	97.2	86.7	108.7	173.1	151.8	197.1	118.0	102.0	136.0	41.0	34.2	48.8
Flagler	485.1	437.2	539.3	67.0	51.6	89.1	145.3	114.9	188.8	124.0	90.3	172.1	46.1	34.4	64.5
Franklin	405.2	298.2	546.3	87.6	45.8	165.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	479.0	417.8	546.9	81.1	57.0	112.2	151.0	102.9	216.8	138.1	96.7	192.4	46.6	28.8	71.7
Gilchrist	457.2	357.9	578.5	110.4	66.1	177.5	172.1	85.2	325.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	174.4	110.7	269.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	385.5	299.0	495.0	64.1	32.9	120.8	120.5	58.2	236.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	415.1	310.8	545.0	78.2	37.2	147.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	367.9	300.2	447.6	63.1	37.2	101.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	46.5	25.2	80.4
Hendry	427.0	357.0	508.0	77.3	49.4	116.7	184.9	122.6	275.8	63.7	30.5	119.7	44.7	23.7	78.0
Hernando	503.2	472.7	536.1	87.8	76.6	101.3	154.0	132.5	180.2	124.0	102.0	151.1	53.4	44.3	64.9
Highlands	425.9	391.2	464.2	83.3	69.8	100.6	155.4	126.6	191.9	87.5	65.6	118.0	43.3	32.4	58.3
Hillsborough	450.9	438.2	463.8	71.4	66.4	76.7	142.8	132.2	154.2	117.9	109.2	127.2	51.2	46.9	55.7
Holmes	282.3	214.3	367.9	83.6	49.2	136.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	425.2	395.2	457.7	68.2	57.3	81.7	122.5	102.0	147.9	107.2	85.1	135.3	38.1	30.2	48.5
Jackson	262.4	220.6	310.8	34.6	20.8	55.5	60.1	33.4	102.1	74.2	45.1	117.5	25.2	13.8	43.8
Jefferson	508.9	403.1	638.0	102.0	58.2	171.1	133.4	63.7	259.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	223.1	127.3	368.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	524.8	500.9	549.9	86.6	77.6	96.9	171.7	153.8	192.0	116.7	100.7	135.5	57.5	50.0	66.3
Lee	443.2	427.6	459.3	72.1	66.3	78.5	151.0	139.1	164.0	126.8	114.9	140.1	44.3	39.7	49.5
Leon	477.5	446.5	510.2	67.5	56.1	80.8	166.8	139.2	199.6	153.5	131.2	178.9	54.9	44.5	67.1
Levy	416.0	360.4	479.7	78.6	56.1	109.8	113.0	73.9	171.1	110.3	71.6	166.9	39.6	24.7	63.5
Liberty	459.8	298.7	689.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	468.8	380.5	573.1	71.2	39.7	119.7	141.9	77.4	244.6	114.5	57.5	211.1	^	^	^
Manatee	433.8	413.6	455.0	70.7	63.0	79.4	145.4	129.5	163.2	103.2	89.5	119.1	50.6	43.9	58.3
Marion	479.9	458.3	502.5	83.7	75.3	93.1	139.6	124.1	157.3	122.1	106.6	139.8	53.0	46.1	60.9
Martin	469.3	440.0	501.0	77.6	66.5	91.1	156.8	135.0	183.1	133.0	110.5	161.1	42.8	34.8	53.2
Monroe	469.6	426.8	516.5	78.2	61.7	99.0	76.7	53.0	110.0	111.8	84.0	148.8	56.4	42.6	74.7
Nassau	517.2	463.4	576.4	87.5	66.2	114.5	170.3	127.7	229.7	115.4	82.8	158.4	57.3	40.2	80.3
Okaloosa	510.2	477.1	545.2	94.0	80.1	109.9	144.5	119.7	175.0	136.6	114.1	162.5	55.4	44.5	68.3
Okeechobee	583.1	512.9	661.2	102.8	75.4	138.4	126.2	84.4	185.6	117.6	75.2	180.1	55.9	36.2	84.0
Orange	458.8	444.4	473.6	71.6	65.8	77.7	165.0	152.0	179.1	128.4	118.3	139.1	50.4	45.6	55.6
Osceola	414.7	386.5	444.6	70.8	59.4	83.9	133.3	110.6	160.3	118.0	98.2	140.7	37.7	29.4	47.7
Palm Beach	459.8	449.4	470.4	62.3	58.7	66.1	140.9	132.7	149.5	124.0	116.3	132.2	44.9	41.8	48.2
Pasco	460.6	442.3	479.6	83.7	76.5	91.8	132.0	118.9	146.7	113.0	100.0	127.6	51.8	46.1	58.2
Pinellas	448.4	437.0	460.2	78.7	74.1	83.6	114.8	106.6	123.7	122.3	113.8	131.4	54.6	50.8	58.7
Polk	488.1	471.0	505.8	81.6	74.9	88.8	135.7	123.1	149.4	116.8	105.0	129.6	57.8	52.1	64.0
Putnam	466.1	422.9	513.5	103.4	83.8	127.3	129.9	99.3	169.2	114.6	86.1	152.0	52.5	38.5	71.0
Saint Johns	448.8	417.4	482.3	73.1	61.0	87.5	136.7	112.2	166.0	133.0	110.3	160.2	41.7	32.5	53.2
Saint Lucie	410.7	387.2	435.7	61.7	53.1	71.8	113.5	97.1	132.6	113.9	96.6	134.3	43.0	35.9	51.4
Santa Rosa	454.8	417.7	494.8	97.2	80.5	117.1	178.5	144.4	221.7	95.2	73.3	122.1	41.5	30.9	55.2
Sarasota	422.6	405.6	440.5	66.2	59.9	73.3	134.1	121.3	148.8	110.4	98.0	124.9	44.8	39.7	50.7
Seminole	394.4	374.2	415.5	59.0	51.2	67.6	145.5	127.3	166.1	107.1	93.4	122.4	45.0	38.3	52.7
Sumter	313.2	276.0	355.9	51.8	39.0	70.4	70.3	47.6	105.2	89.7	60.9	132.2	32.4	21.8	49.4
Suwannee	410.2	353.4	475.4	100.4	73.8	135.7	126.3	83.4	187.6	82.8	49.6	134.9	39.7	23.8	64.9
Taylor	513.5	423.7	618.2	113.4	73.2	169.6	125.0	62.2	234.9	173.6	104.9	277.4	49.9	24.8	91.7
Union	1145.1	957.4	1368.9	271.2	183.3	398.6	298.0	172.3	541.9	^	^	^	98.2	48.6	191.0
Volusia	474.0	457.3	491.3	84.4	77.6	91.7	142.9	130.2	156.9	117.9	106.1	130.9	56.5	51.0	62.6
Wakulla	487.8	401.4	590.3	128.9	86.1	188.9	140.4	81.7	241.8	101.0	53.6	178.3	63.4	34.2	110.8
Walton	338.2	292.7	390.2	60.6	42.9	85.0	90.1	58.7	136.9	96.9	64.7	143.8	40.0	25.7	61.4
Washington	233.6	179.2	302.0	57.4	32.8	96.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>21.7</b>	21.1	22.3	<b>17.2</b>	16.7	17.8	<b>17.7</b>	17.1	18.3	<b>18.1</b>	17.5	18.8	<b>9.9</b>	9.2	10.6
Alachua	17.7	12.1	25.0	17.4	11.9	24.6	15.0	10.0	21.8	19.8	13.5	28.4	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	28.4	21.0	37.9	16.1	10.5	23.7	13.9	8.8	21.1	26.6	19.0	36.6	17.0	9.3	29.1
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	25.9	22.3	30.1	19.5	16.3	23.3	18.6	15.4	22.4	19.5	16.0	23.8	10.6	7.2	15.5
Broward	24.0	21.9	26.3	19.1	17.1	21.2	19.3	17.4	21.3	21.9	19.6	24.4	10.5	8.5	12.9
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	21.1	16.5	28.4	14.6	9.9	22.3	12.5	8.4	19.5	15.1	10.3	23.0	12.1	4.7	27.1
Citrus	21.8	16.1	30.8	15.0	9.2	24.6	20.2	14.0	29.8	12.5	7.9	20.9	^	^	^
Clay	16.8	10.4	25.7	19.7	13.1	28.8	22.1	15.0	31.8	20.4	13.5	29.8	^	^	^
Collier	25.6	21.2	31.0	11.1	8.0	15.4	17.2	13.4	22.1	20.8	16.0	27.0	^	^	^
Columbia	23.4	13.0	39.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	27.2	15.4	45.5	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	17.2	15.6	18.9	15.7	14.1	17.3	18.8	17.1	20.6	12.4	10.9	14.0	13.7	11.7	15.9
DeSoto	21.3	10.6	42.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	20.3	17.1	23.9	17.9	15.0	21.3	16.4	13.6	19.6	18.1	14.8	21.9	8.2	5.7	11.4
Escambia	19.5	15.0	25.1	15.1	11.1	20.2	18.2	13.8	23.6	12.9	8.9	18.3	8.9	4.8	15.2
Flagler	20.3	12.4	35.8	19.0	10.7	35.2	16.2	7.0	34.4	24.7	13.1	45.7	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	20.3	9.7	38.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	22.5	17.0	30.6	13.9	9.3	21.4	22.2	16.5	30.5	16.7	11.1	25.4	^	^	^
Highlands	16.3	10.2	26.9	13.8	7.8	24.6	11.3	6.1	21.4	11.6	5.1	24.3	^	^	^
Hillsborough	18.9	16.4	21.7	16.2	13.8	18.8	18.5	16.0	21.3	16.2	13.8	19.1	9.6	7.2	12.6
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	24.0	17.8	32.8	21.6	15.0	31.2	13.9	8.9	21.9	22.0	15.3	32.1	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	23.0	18.8	28.6	21.2	16.6	27.2	19.9	15.3	26.0	30.5	24.2	38.4	11.0	5.6	20.0
Lee	19.7	16.7	23.3	17.7	14.6	21.6	16.1	13.1	19.7	19.3	15.8	23.5	6.4	3.5	11.0
Leon	8.2	4.5	13.9	21.8	15.4	30.1	20.1	14.2	27.9	25.6	18.4	34.9	12.7	6.7	22.0
Levy	20.1	10.0	39.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	21.2	17.1	26.3	20.9	16.4	26.6	13.8	10.5	18.2	14.5	10.6	19.9	9.3	4.9	16.6
Marion	24.2	19.9	29.7	12.3	9.0	16.8	17.4	13.4	22.6	20.0	15.2	26.4	10.4	5.6	18.2
Martin	18.5	13.5	26.2	18.5	13.1	26.7	13.9	9.8	20.7	28.4	20.4	39.7	^	^	^
Monroe	26.0	16.6	40.1	28.2	18.8	42.1	14.1	7.4	26.0	28.9	18.8	44.1	^	^	^
Nassau	27.5	16.4	44.7	19.0	10.0	34.2	17.1	8.5	32.2	23.3	12.1	41.6	^	^	^
Okaloosa	28.2	20.9	37.7	20.2	14.0	28.5	19.6	13.3	28.1	14.1	9.0	21.4	^	^	^
Okeechobee	31.8	17.6	54.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	27.6	14.1	51.0	^	^	^
Orange	18.4	15.5	21.6	16.0	13.4	19.0	17.2	14.5	20.3	16.3	13.5	19.6	11.3	8.5	14.8
Osceola	25.4	18.7	33.8	15.5	10.5	22.2	16.9	11.5	24.0	11.4	7.1	17.6	^	^	^
Palm Beach	28.1	25.8	30.6	15.7	13.7	17.8	21.6	19.4	24.1	27.1	24.3	30.2	7.8	5.7	10.4
Pasco	26.0	22.2	30.7	16.9	13.4	21.3	17.1	13.7	21.5	16.5	12.7	21.2	11.9	7.4	18.7
Pinellas	22.8	20.4	25.5	19.4	17.0	22.1	16.9	14.6	19.5	13.7	11.5	16.2	9.1	6.7	12.3
Polk	23.3	19.8	27.3	21.6	18.1	25.8	18.2	14.9	22.0	20.9	17.1	25.4	16.2	11.6	22.1
Putnam	24.9	16.2	38.0	28.2	17.9	43.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	19.6	13.6	28.0	17.5	11.8	25.6	19.6	13.5	28.2	21.9	15.2	31.2	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	23.2	18.0	29.9	19.7	14.7	26.4	15.5	11.0	21.5	14.6	10.0	21.3	11.9	6.0	21.6
Santa Rosa	21.9	14.1	33.2	16.3	10.1	25.8	18.1	11.4	28.2	14.0	8.1	23.5	^	^	^
Sarasota	19.6	16.3	23.9	17.8	14.3	22.3	16.3	12.9	20.8	15.2	11.9	19.7	6.8	3.5	12.8
Seminole	18.0	13.8	23.1	13.6	10.1	18.1	12.9	9.5	17.2	13.9	10.3	18.5	5.1	2.4	9.5
Sumter	10.3	5.2	22.5	13.9	6.9	28.1	13.7	6.5	28.1	16.1	7.8	33.2	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	23.5	11.6	45.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	99.4	52.8	187.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	22.9	19.5	27.0	19.8	16.4	23.9	18.7	15.4	22.7	13.1	10.1	16.9	7.5	4.5	12.1
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	17.4	8.3	34.3	21.6	11.3	39.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

- Males Males Age-specific cancer incidence rates normally increase with age. The 75 and older age group had the highest age-specific rates for most cancers. For cervical cancer, the rate was highest in the female 45 to 64 age group, and for prostate cancer, the rate was the highest in the male 65 to 74 age group.
- Males had higher age-specific rates than females in most age groups and for all major cancer sites except in the groups under age 45 for all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, and melanoma.
- Among females, Whites had higher age-specific rates than Blacks did for all cancers combined and for cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in some age groups. Blacks had high age-specific incidence for cervical cancer than Whites did among groups age 65 and older. There were no differences in age-specific incidence for colorectal cancer and head and neck cancer between Whites and Blacks.
- Among males, Blacks had higher age-specific rates for prostate cancer than Whites did in age group 45 and older. Compared to Whites, the age-specific incidence of non-Hodgkin lymphoma among Blacks was higher in the 20 to 44 age group, but lower in the 75 and older age group. The age-specific rate for all cancer combined among groups age under 45 was higher among Whites than among Blacks. Whites also had higher age-specific incidence of bladder cancer than Blacks did in all age groups.



## CHILDHOOD CANCER INCIDENCE

From 1998 to 2002, the number of new cancer cases among children ages 0 to 14 totaled 2,318. The age-specific incidence rate for cancer among children ages 0 to 14 during this time period was 152.8 per million. The rates are expressed in cases per million children at risk. For childhood cancers, the cancer sites are grouped to correspond more closely to the International Classification of Childhood Cancers (ICCC) and are not the same groups used elsewhere in this report.

- On average, 464 new cases were diagnosed among Florida children age 0 to 14 each year during the last five years.
- The top three childhood cancers were acute lymphocytic leukemia, brain and nervous system cancers, and Hodgkin lymphoma. These accounted for 53 percent of childhood cancers.

**Table 7. Number of New Cancer Cases and Age-Specific Incidence Rates for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1998-2002**

Site	Number of New Cases	Percent	Rate (per million)	CI	
All Cancers	2,318	--	<b>152.8</b>	146.6	159.1
Leukemia	693	29.9	<b>45.7</b>	42.3	49.2
Acute Lymphocytic	529	22.8	<b>34.9</b>	32.0	38.0
Other Leukemia	164	7.1	<b>10.8</b>	9.2	12.6
Brain & Nervous	517	22.3	<b>34.1</b>	31.2	37.1
Lymphoma	255	11.0	<b>16.8</b>	14.8	19.0
Non-Hodgkin	77	3.3	<b>5.1</b>	4.0	6.3
Hodgkin	178	7.7	<b>11.7</b>	10.1	13.6
Kidney	133	5.7	<b>8.8</b>	7.3	10.4
Soft Tissue	131	5.7	<b>8.6</b>	7.2	10.2
Bones and Joints	116	5.0	<b>7.6</b>	6.3	9.2
Endocrine	154	6.6	<b>10.2</b>	8.6	11.9
Eye	82	3.5	<b>5.4</b>	4.3	6.7
All Other Cancers	237	10.2	<b>15.6</b>	13.7	17.7

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

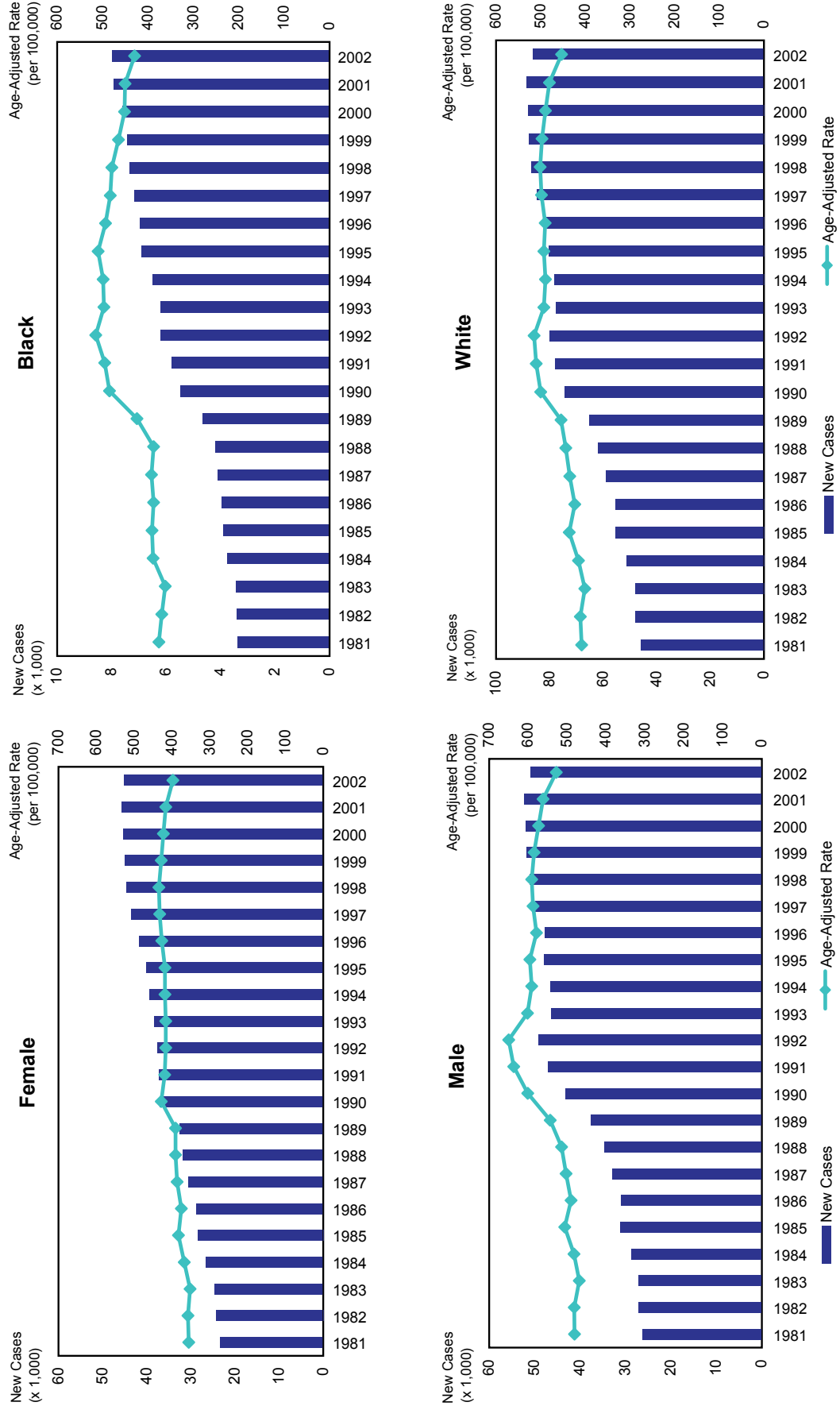
## TIME TRENDS FOR NEW CASES AND INCIDENCE

The number of new cancer cases diagnosed among Florida residents has increased 94 percent in the past 22 years, from 49,594 in 1981 to 96,058 in 2002. Over this period, Florida's population has increased 65 percent. The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined has increased 12 percent since 1981.

### SEX AND RACE

- The total number of new cancer cases increased by 93 percent for females and 94 percent for males between 1981 and 2002.
- From 1986 until 2002, the number of new cancer cases in males has increased every year, with the exception of declines in 1993, 1996, and 2002. From 1988 to 1992, new prostate cancer cases detected through increased use of the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test increased the total number of new cancer cases in males. The declines in the mid 1990s represent the subsequent normalization of new cases detected after the routine application of the PSA test in many populations.
- The number of cases in females increased every year until 2001, and decreased in 2002.

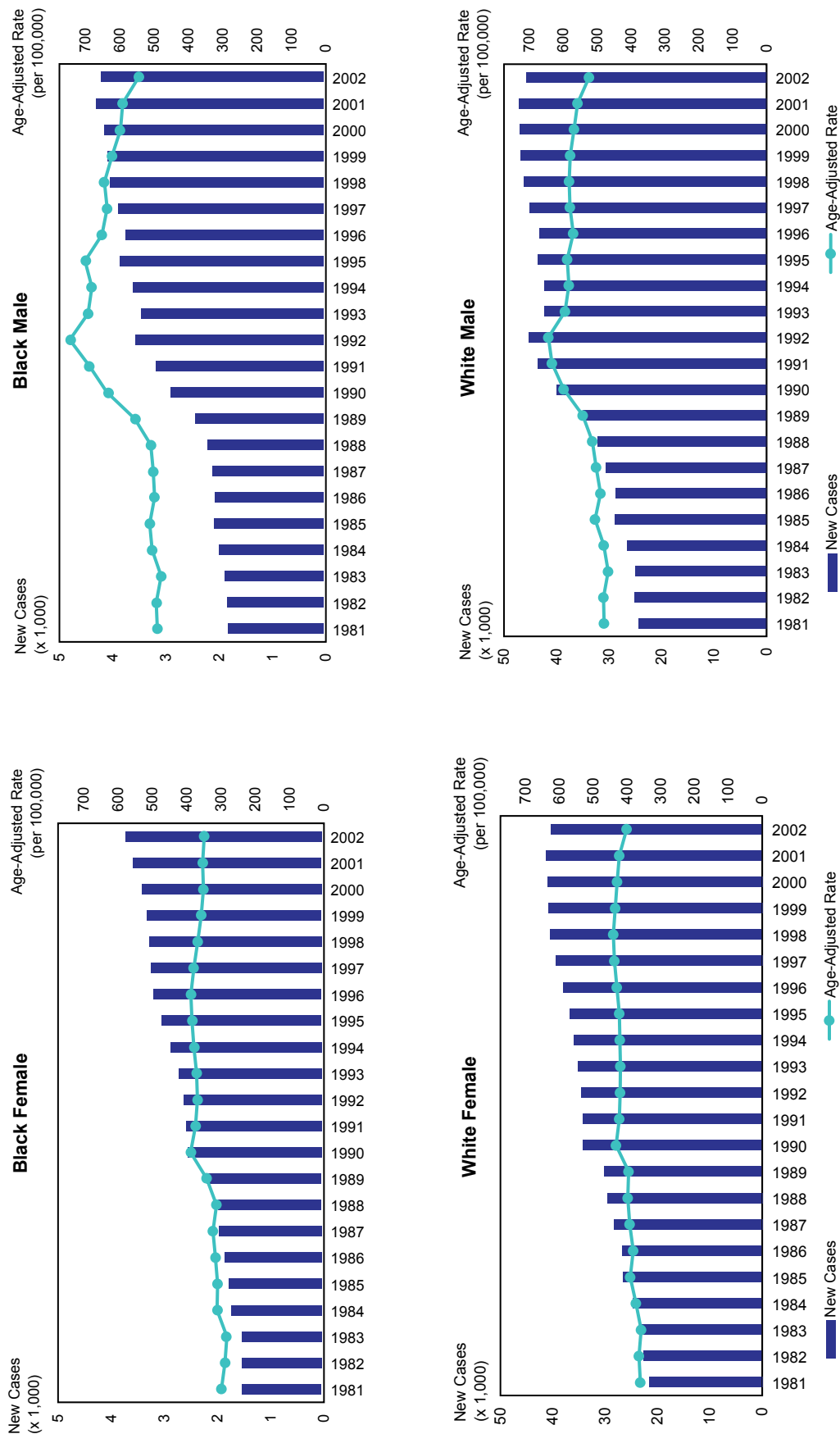
**Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System



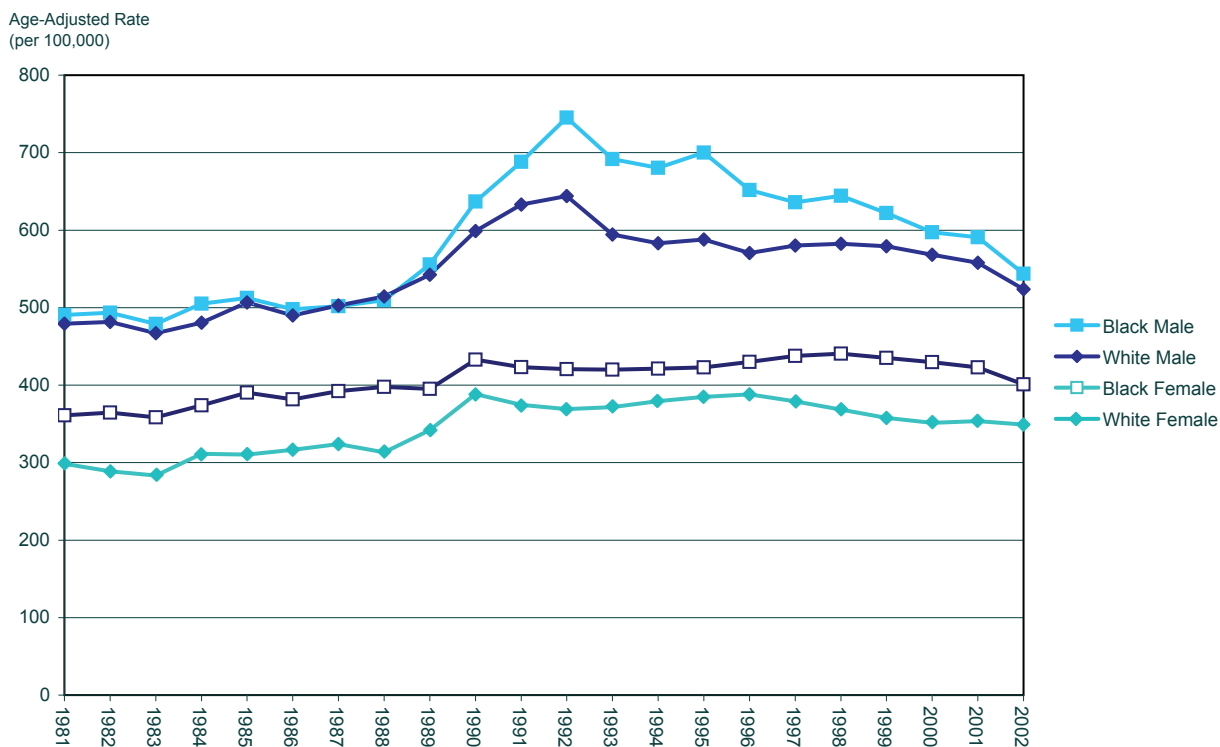
**Figure 4. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

- Both Black and White females had age-adjusted rates lower than their male counterparts in all 22 years for all cancers combined. Black females had lower age-adjusted rates than White females, while Black males had slightly higher age-adjusted rates than White males in all years, except in 1987 and 1988. The sex and racial differences in age-adjusted rates have remained almost unchanged for the past 22 years.

**Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**CANCER SITES**

***Lung and Bronchus***

- Black males had higher incidence rates than White males until 2001. The racial disparity reversed from a 19 percent higher incidence among Blacks in 1981 to a 2 percent higher incidence among Whites in 2002, due to a 27 percent decrease in rates among Blacks between 1981 and 2002.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates in females increased by 49 percent among Blacks and by 59 percent among Whites between 1981 and 2002.
- The incidence rates among Black females were between 25 and 45 percent lower than White female rates during the 22-year period.

### **Colorectal**

- White males had the highest age-adjusted rates until 1994. The rate for Black males has increased since 1981, and has remained within 10 percent of the White male rate since 1995.
- The age-adjusted rate among Black females increased 52 percent from 1981 to 1990 when Black females had the lowest incidence for most of the years. Black female rates continued rising from 1991 to 1996, and since then have decreased. In 2002, the rate for Black females was eight percent higher than the rate for White females.
- The disparity between male and female incidence rates decreased from 35 percent to 23 percent among Blacks, but remained relatively unchanged among Whites, from 38 percent in 1981 to 36 percent in 2002, with male rates higher than female rates.

### **Bladder**

- Incidence rates decreased by 13 percent, 7 percent, and 14 percent among Black females, White females, and White males, respectively, during the 22-year period, while rates for Black males increased 22 percent.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for White males remained between 2.0 and 3.3 times higher than the rate among Black males since 1981. Among females, the rate in Blacks was between 14 and 54 percent lower than the rate in Whites.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher among males than among females for both races since 1987. White males had a rate between 3.6 and 4.6 times the rate among White females; Black males had an incidence rate between 1.7 and 3.3 times the rate among Black females.

### **Prostate**

- Age-adjusted incidence rates rose by 57 percent for Black males and 50 percent for White males during the 22-year period. Both had peak incidence rates in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined by 27 percent for Blacks and 34 percent for Whites since then.
- In 1981, Blacks had an age-adjusted incidence rate 52 percent higher than Whites did. In 2002, the rate for Blacks was 60 percent higher than in Whites.

### **Breast**

- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased 24 percent among Black females and 14 percent among White females between 1981 and 2002. These increases may be due to improved sensitivity of mammography and to higher screening rates (Schottenfeld and Fraumeni, 1996, page 1023).
- Age-adjusted incidence rates have declined 7 percent since a peak in 1995 for Black females, and 10 percent among Whites since 1998.

### **Cervix**

- Black females had higher incidence rates than White females in all years, but the disparity has decreased. In 1981, the Black rate for cervical cancer was 2.4 times the White rate. By 2002, it was 1.5 times the White rate.

- Since 1981, age-adjusted incidence rates declined 55 percent for Black females and 26 percent among Whites.

### ***Head and Neck***

- Males of both races had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than females in all years since 1981. The rates for Black males ranged from 2.7 times to 5.9 times the rates among Black females. White male rates ranged from 2.6 to 3.1 times the rates for White females between 1981 and 2002.
- The rates for all four sex-race groups have decreased since 1981. Rates for Black females have declined 29 percent and rates for White females have decreased 25 percent. Rates for Black males have decreased 35 percent since 1981. Among White males, rates decreased 19 percent over the 22-year period.

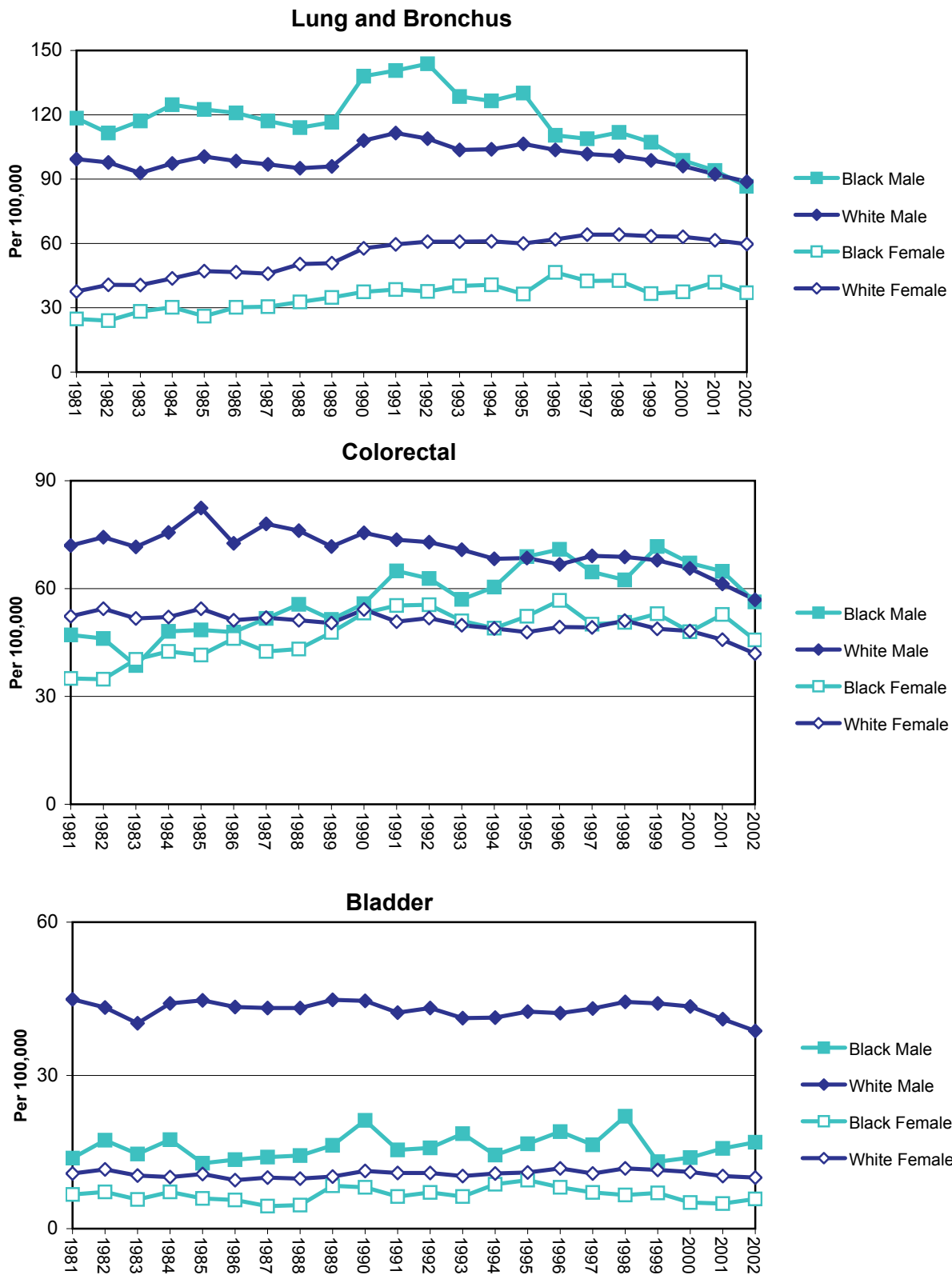
### ***Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma***

- Incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups over the 22-year period. The greatest increase was 147 percent among Black females. The rate increased by 95 percent among Black males, 48 percent among White females, and 54 percent among White males.
- Incidence rates were higher among males than among females. In 2002, White males had a rate 39 percent higher than White females. The rate among Black males was 50 percent higher than among Black females.

### ***Melanoma***

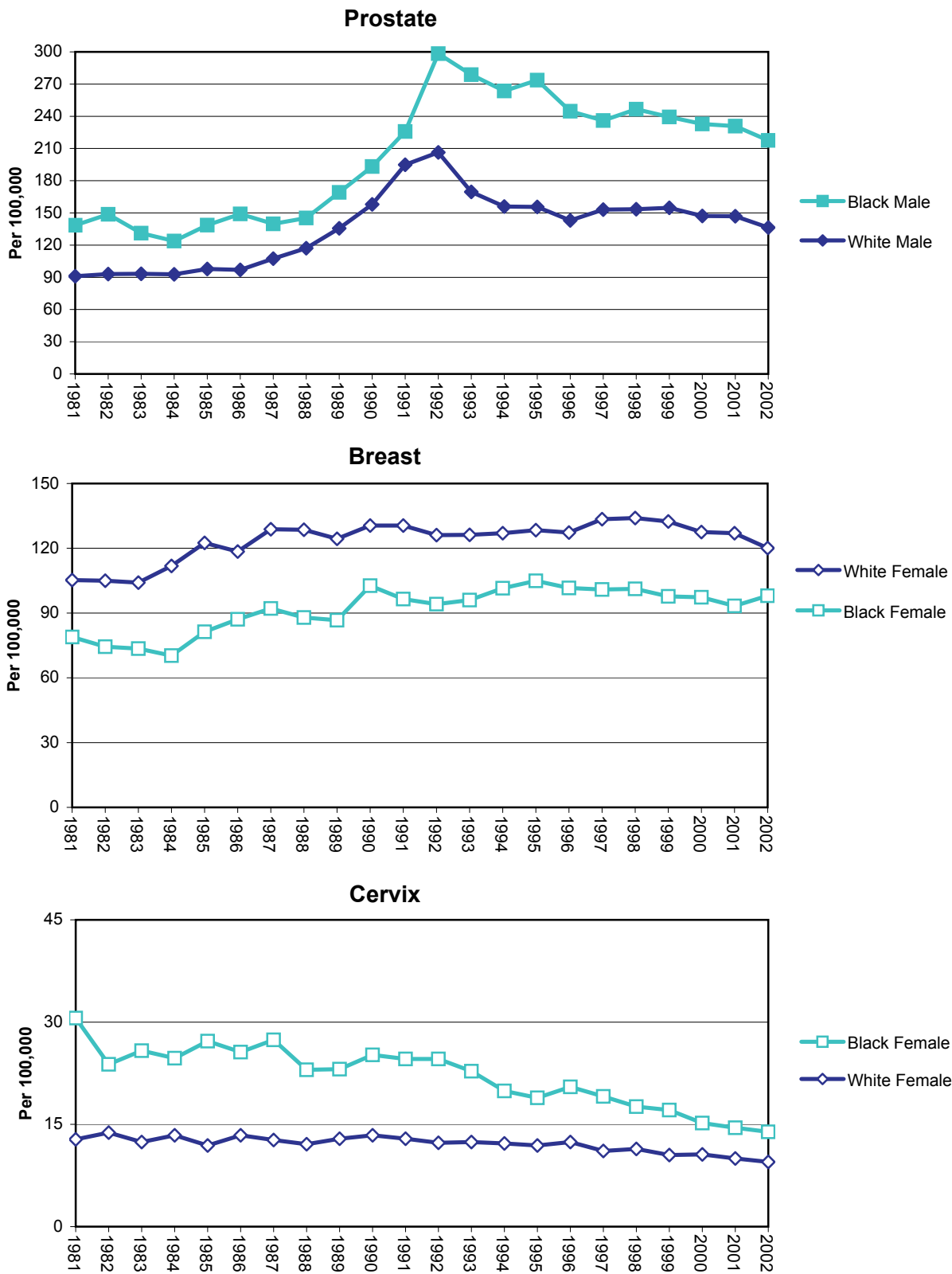
- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased for Whites of both sexes since 1981, a 64 percent increase for White males and 30 percent for White females.

**Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



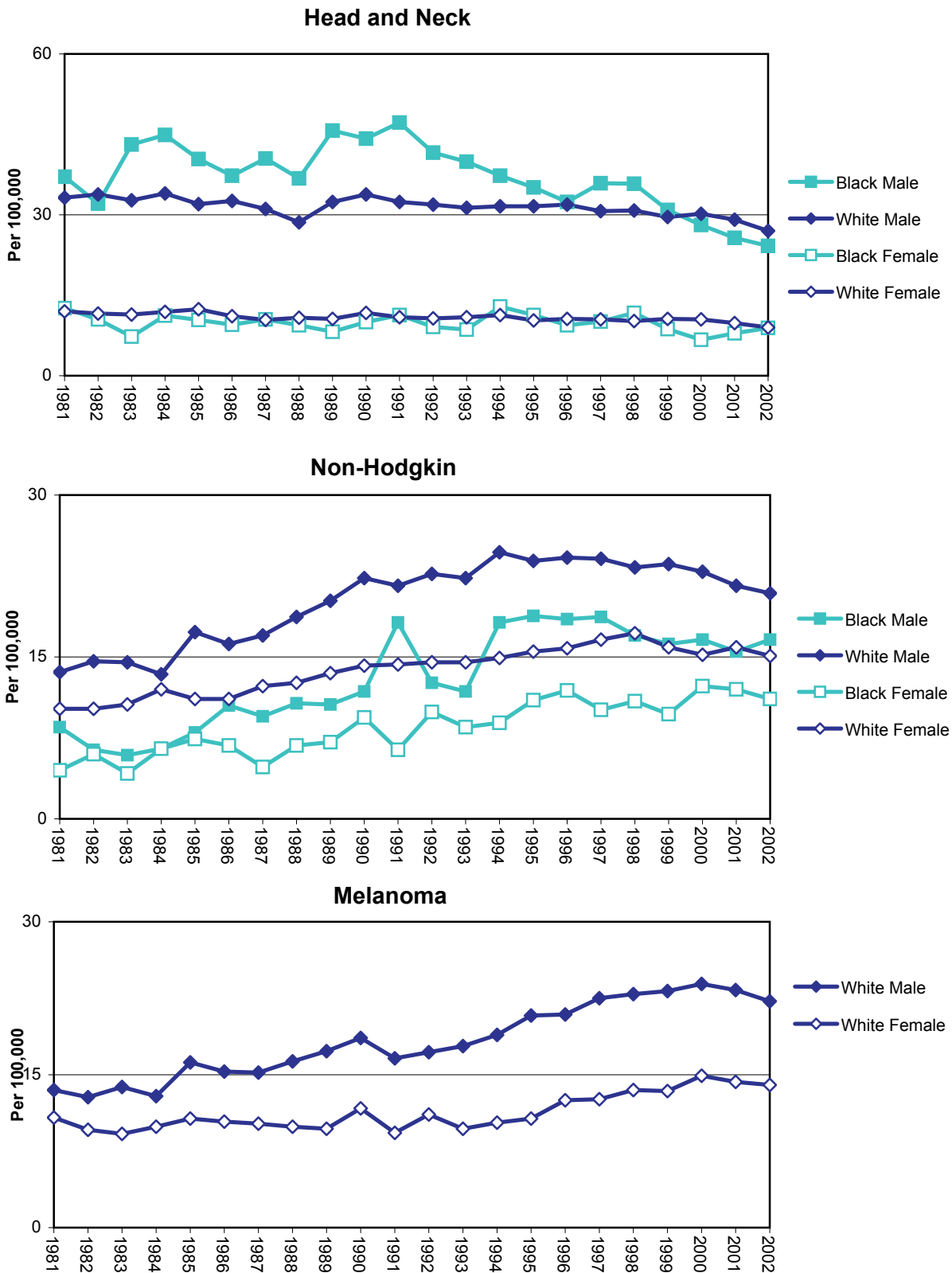
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**

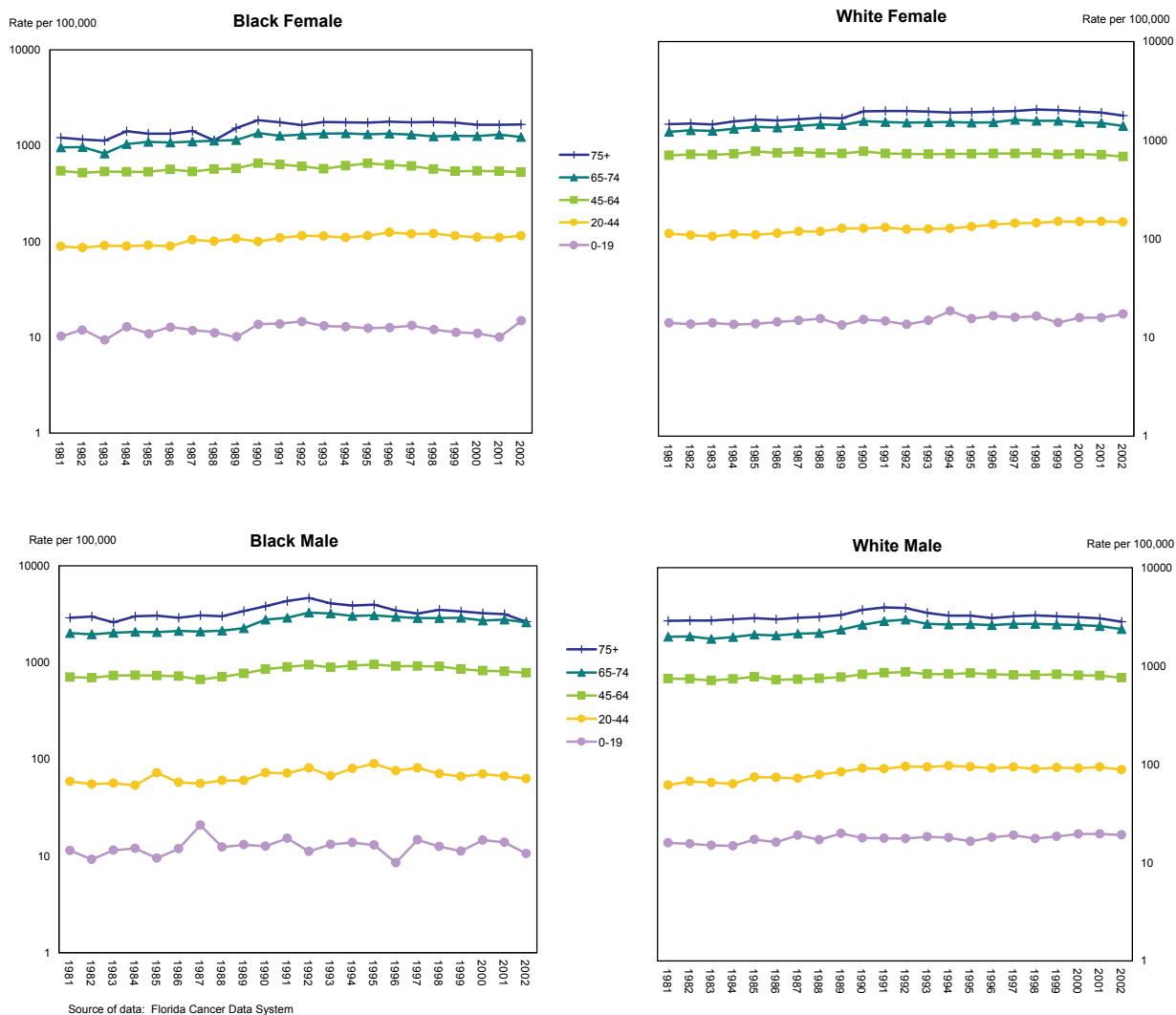


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE**

- Among Blacks of both sexes, age-specific rates increased in most age groups. The exceptions were Black females in the 45 to 64 age group, and Black males under age 20 and age 75 and older. The increases in the age-specific rates was as high as 46 percent for females under age 20, 37 percent for Black females age 75 older, and 29 percent for males in the 65 to 74 age group.
- Among Whites, age-specific incidence rates increased in all age groups between both sexes, except females age 45 to 64 and males age 75 and older. The greatest increase was 44 percent for males age 20 to 44.

**Figure 7. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2002**





## ESTIMATED ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN INCIDENCE RATES

Age-adjusted incidence rates for most cancers fluctuate over time. Estimated annual percent change (EAPC) is calculated to uncover trends by smoothing the fluctuations. The choice of a baseline year and the number of years included in the calculation influence the magnitude and direction of the EAPC.

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

### SEX AND RACE

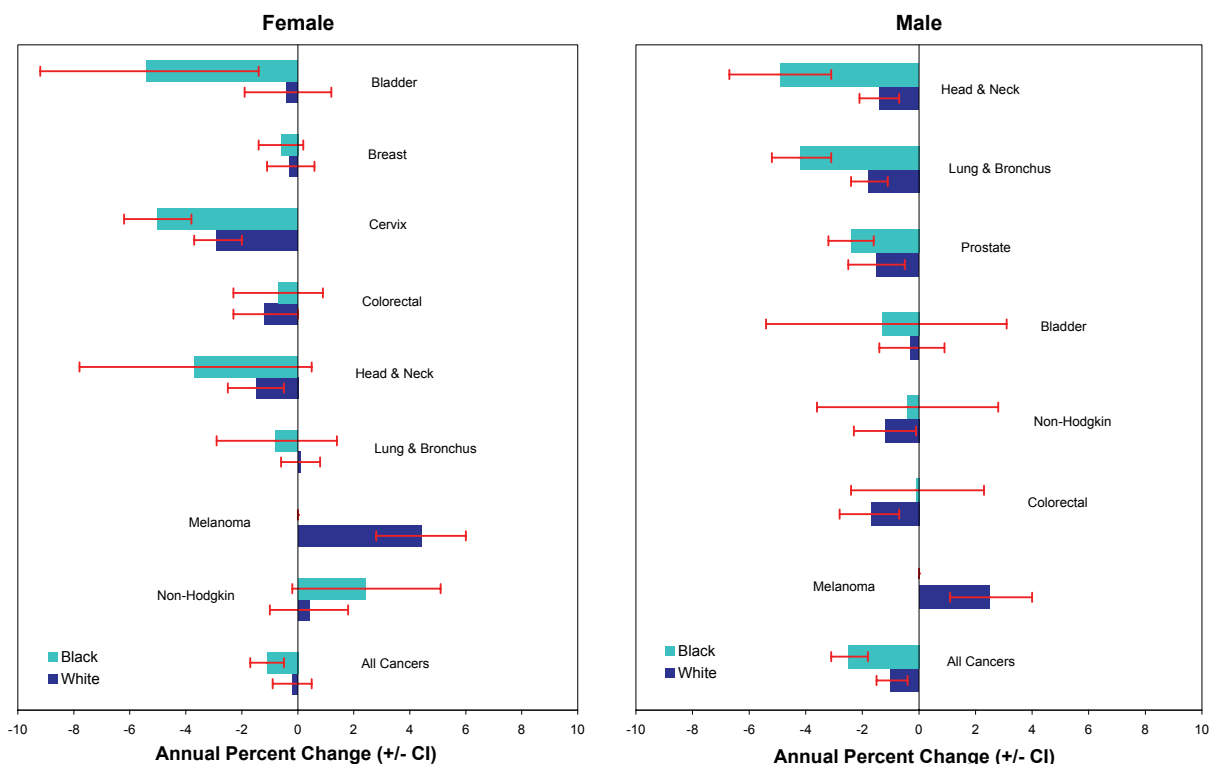
#### *Females*

- For head and neck, and cervical cancers, the EAPC was respectively -1.7 and -3.2, indicating a significant decrease in the incidence rate for each cancer during 1993 to 2002.
- For Black females, the incidence rate for all cancers combined and for bladder and cervical cancers decreased, on average, significantly during 1993 to 2002 as indicated by the respective negative EAPC.
- From 1993 to 2002, the incidence rate for cervical and head and neck cancers decreased significantly, on average, for White females. During this period, the incidence rate for melanoma increased significantly by 4.4 percent per year.

#### *Males*

- On average, the incidence rate for all cancers combined, and for all major sites, except bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma, decreased significantly during 1993 to 2002. During this period, the incidence rate increased significantly only for melanoma.
- In White males, the incidence rate decreased significantly, on average, for all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, head and neck cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma during 1993 to 2002. However, the incidence rate for melanoma increased significantly by 2.5 percent per year during this same period.
- The incidence rates for all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, and head and neck cancers significantly decreased during the 10-year period.

**Figure 8. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1993-2002**



**Table 8. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1993-2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-1.1 *</b>	<b>-1.4 *</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.3 *</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.7 *</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.6 *</b>	<b>-3.2 *</b>
Female (2)	-0.3	0.0		-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.7 *	0.5	4.6 *	-3.2 *
Male	-1.0 *	-2.0 *	-1.4 *		-1.6 *	-0.3	-1.8 *	-1.0	2.8 *	
Black (3)	-1.7 *	-3.0 *	-2.4 *	-0.6	-0.4	-2.5	-4.6 *	0.9		-5.0 *
White	-0.5	-0.9 *	-1.5 *	-0.3	-1.4 *	-0.1	-1.3 *	-0.5	3.3 *	-2.9 *
Black Female	-1.1 *	-0.8		-0.6	-0.7	-5.4 *	-3.7	2.4		-5.0 *
White Female	-0.2	0.1		-0.3	-1.2	-0.4	-1.5 *	0.4	4.4 *	-2.9 *
Black Male	-2.5 *	-4.2 *	-2.4 *		-0.1	-1.3	-4.9 *	-0.4		
White Male	-1.0 *	-1.8 *	-1.5 *		-1.7 *	-0.3	-1.4 *	-1.2 *	2.5 *	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

(1) Florida EAPC includes cases with unknown sex and race, and cases with "Other" race.

(2) Total EAPC by sex include cases with unknown and Other race.

(3) Total EAPC by race includes cases with unknown sex.

\* Estimated annual percent change (EAPC) is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).

**COUNTY**

- For all cancers combined, 15 counties had significant decrease in its incidence rate as indicated by a negative EAPC. In Jefferson, Okaloosa, and Union counties, the incidence rate for all cancers combined increased significantly over the time period from 1993 to 2002.
- The incidence rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus, decreased significantly from 1993 to 2002 in ten counties. No county had a significant increase in their incidence rate over this time.
- Fifteen counties had a significant decrease in their incidence rate for prostate cancer from 1993 to 2002 while Charlotte and Hendry county experienced a significant increase.
- From 1993 to 2002, the incidence rate for breast cancer decreased significantly in Orange, Palm Beach, and Volusia counties, but increased significantly in Okaloosa County.
- Over the 10-year period, the incidence rate for colorectal cancer decreased significantly in ten counties. No county had a significant increase.
- There were no significant increases in the incidence rate for bladder cancer among the counties. Alachua County had the only significant decrease.
- Ten counties had significant decreases in their incidence rate for head and neck cancer during 1993 to 2002. There were no significant increases in the rate of incidence during this time.
- From 1993 to 2002, on average, the incidence rate for non-Hodgkin lymphoma decreased significantly in Collier, Lee, and Monroe counties. There were no significant increases.
- Over the 10-year period, the incidence rate for melanoma increased significantly in 11 counties. Leon County had the greatest increase, 12.5 percent per year. Citrus County had a significant decrease.
- The incidence rate for cervical cancer decreased significantly in Broward, Miami-Dade, Hillsborough, Orange, and Palm Beach counties as indicated by the negative EAPC. The largest decrease was in Palm Beach County, 6.7 percent per year.

**Table 9. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by County of Residence, Florida, 1993-2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	-0.6	-1.1*	-1.4*	-0.3	-1.3*	-0.3	-1.7*	-0.4	3.6*	-3.2*
Alachua	-1.9*	-3.0*	-4.9*	1.2	-0.6	-4.0*	-5.2*	3.9	2.9	^
Baker	-0.8	-3.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.7	-0.3	-2.0	2.6	1.9	0.9	-2.8	2.2	7.5*	^
Bradford	-4.4*	-4.5	-10.4*	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-0.4	-0.5	-3.0*	1.1	-1.6*	0.2	-1.1	0.8	1.7	-0.4
Broward	-0.3	-1.4*	0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	-1.7*	-0.4	2.7*	-4.4*
Calhoun	-0.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.5	-0.4	3.3*	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-4.0*	-0.3	0.7	^
Citrus	-0.5	-1.6	2.9	1.3	-2.7	-0.7	-4.4*	0.9	-4.4*	^
Clay	-0.1	-1.6	-1.2	-0.2	-1.9	-0.8	1.8	4.1	^	^
Collier	-0.6	-1.1	0.4	-1.2	-3.0*	0.1	-6.8*	-2.9*	4.3	^
Columbia	-0.1	1.2	-2.3	-1.6	-0.1	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-0.8*	-2.3*	-1.6*	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-2.8*	-1.5	3.7*	-2.5*
DeSoto	-1.6	-1.5	-3.3	-0.3	-5.4	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	-2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-1.0*	-2.0*	-2.7*	0.8	-1.3	0.2	-2.3*	0.8	4.5*	-3.3
Escambia	-0.3	-0.9	-0.4	0.6	-1.9	0.8	-2.7	1.8	0.1	^
Flagler	-0.8	-0.7	-3.9*	0.0	-3.0	^	^	1.6	^	^
Franklin	-0.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	1.2	3.8	-3.0	2.1	1.4	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-1.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-6.6*	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.6	-2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-0.4	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.9	-2.8	5.9*	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.1	0.6	0.8	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	2.2	2.0	-0.4	^
Highlands	-0.7	1.2	-0.2	-2.4	-2.9	-2.6	-5.7	0.0	6.0	^
Hillsborough	-0.4	-1.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.1	-2.2	-0.6	3.5	-4.4*
Holmes	2.5	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-1.9*	-2.4*	-4.7*	0.5	-3.6*	0.7	1.0	-1.9	3.6	^
Jackson	-0.2	-3.9	-0.6	-0.2	0.5	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	3.2*	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	-0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.0	-0.2	-2.2*	-0.3	0.4	0.0	-2.3	3.2	5.8*	^
Lee	-1.2*	-1.4*	-1.5	0.0	-2.8*	-2.7	-1.6	-3.1*	2.4	-3.8
Leon	0.9	2.2	-3.3*	2.0	2.1	-2.2	1.6	2.5	12.5*	^
Levy	-2.1*	-2.7	-2.6	-4.8	1.5	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	1.3	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-0.8*	-0.3	-2.0*	-0.7	-2.6*	-1.1	-0.1	-2.8	2.2	^
Marion	0.1	-1.0	1.6	-1.1	0.0	-0.9	-2.7	1.9	3.4	-1.1
Martin	-1.1*	-2.6	-1.6	-0.8	-2.9*	-3.0	-3.2	-2.0	7.6*	^
Monroe	-0.5	-1.4	-2.5	-0.1	0.3	1.4	-0.9	-6.3*	5.5*	^
Nassau	0.0	-0.6	2.2	0.9	0.2	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	1.4*	-2.0	1.8	2.8*	2.5	5.3	-0.9	2.2	^	^
Okeechobee	-0.4	-4.0*	-2.2	0.6	-1.0	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-1.5*	-1.7*	-2.9*	-1.5*	-2.1	0.5	-3.1*	-0.6	2.1	-4.2*
Osceola	-1.2*	-1.8	-6.5*	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	0.3	-0.7	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.3*	-1.2	-3.7*	-1.6*	-2.6*	0.9	-1.8*	-0.2	6.5*	-6.7*
Pasco	-0.2	-0.9	0.3	-0.1	-2.4*	0.5	-1.1	-1.2	5.1*	-0.1
Pinellas	-0.6	-0.3	-2.6*	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.9	-1.7
Polk	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	0.7	0.3	-2.4	-1.4	1.9	5.3*	-1.3
Putnam	0.3	1.8	-2.4	1.7	-0.5	3.3	2.2	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-1.6*	-1.9	-3.0	-0.1	-5.8*	0.7	0.9	-1.6	5.2	^
Saint Lucie	-1.1	-2.7*	-1.5	0.5	-3.3	-1.1	-2.4	-1.4	0.5	^
Santa Rosa	-0.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	0.7	-5.1*	1.9	^	^
Sarasota	-0.7	-0.6	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9	0.3	0.1	-0.3	^
Seminole	-0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6	0.1	1.0	-0.2	0.3	^
Sumter	-5.4*	-6.9*	-7.8*	-1.4	-3.7	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.7	0.2	-5.1	-2.1	-0.9	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-1.5	1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	4.5*	2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-1.6*	-2.0*	1.7	-0.2	0.5	2.4	-5.6
Wakulla	-0.8	4.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-0.4	-3.1	-0.1	^	1.4	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-0.8	-3.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

\* EAPC is significantly different from zero, p<0.05.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

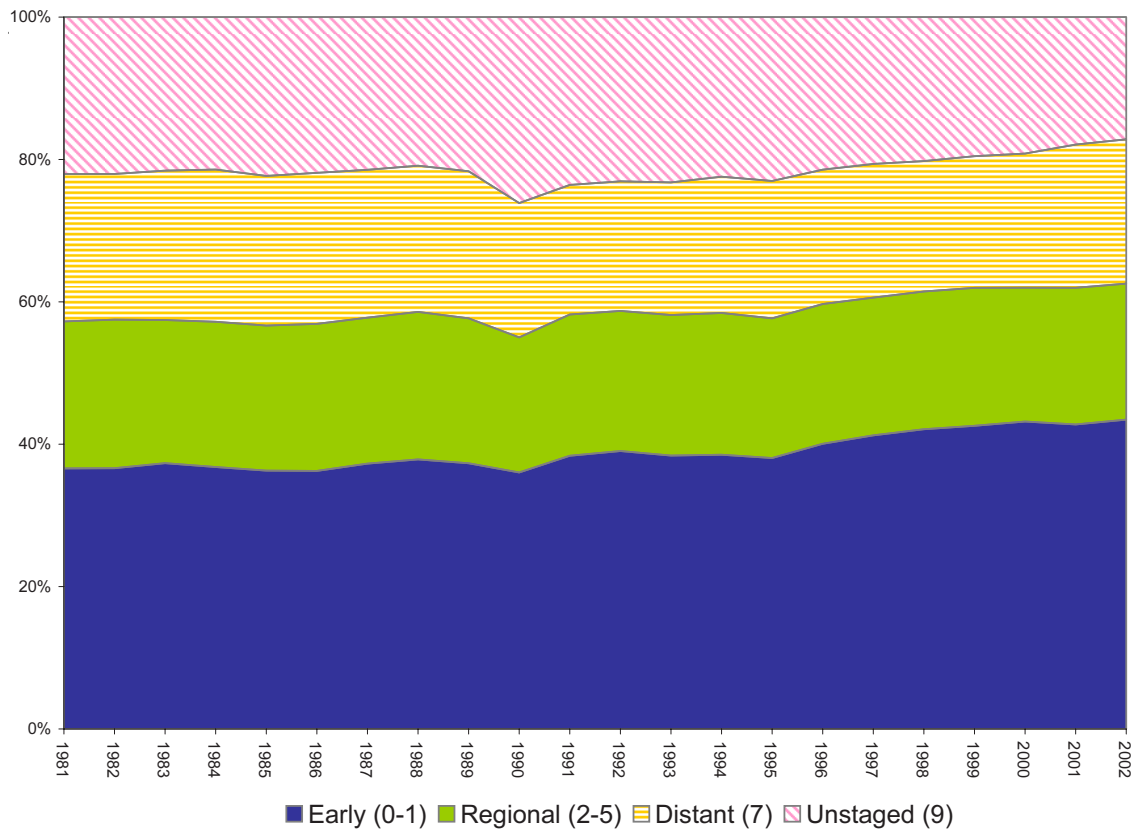
^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

## STAGE OF CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS

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

- The percentage of cancer cases diagnosed at early stage increased from 37 percent in 1981 to 43 percent in 2002, while the percentage of advanced stage decreased from 41 percent to 39 percent.

**Figure 9. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## SEX AND RACE

- For all cancers combined, females had more cancers diagnosed at advanced stage (43 percent) than males (36 percent) in 2002. Females had higher percentages of advanced stage for colorectal and bladder cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Cancer was diagnosed at the advanced stage more often in Blacks (43 percent) than in Whites (39 percent) for all cancers combined and all the major sites.
- The largest racial disparity was in bladder cancer, for which Blacks had 2.3 times more advanced stage diagnoses than Whites had. For prostate cancer, Blacks had 35 percent more advanced stage cancer at diagnosis than Whites. For breast cancer, Blacks were diagnosed with advanced stage cancer 41 percent more often than Whites were.

**Table 10. Percentage of Advanced Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>
Female	42.8	61.1		30.5	52.1	10.5	44.2	53.4	11.1	41.2
Male	36.4	62.9	9.0		51.3	9.0	47.7	52.3	14.6	
Black	43.1	66.4	11.7	41.5	54.7	20.8	55.6	53.4		45.3
White	39.2	61.7	8.7	29.5	51.6	9.0	46.0	52.8	13.7	40.6
Black Female	48.7	64.2		41.5	56.3	25.5	52.6	54.4		45.3
White Female	42.3	60.9		29.5	51.7	9.8	43.4	53.5	11.5	40.6
Black Male	38.1	67.7	11.7		52.9	18.3	56.7	52.6		
White Male	36.4	62.4	8.7		51.4	8.8	47.0	52.3	15.1	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

## COUNTY

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage varied greatly by county, from a high of 49 percent in Franklin County to a low of 27 percent in Bradford County for all cancers combined.
- For cancers in which screening methods are available, the highest percentages of advanced stage cancer at diagnosis were 25 percent for prostate cancer in Leon County, 50 percent for breast cancer in Nassau County, 79 percent for colorectal cancer in Suwannee County, and 53 percent for cervical cancer in Brevard County.
- The lowest percentages of advanced stage cancer at diagnosis for screened cancers were 5 percent for prostate cancer in Pasco County, 19 percent for breast cancer in Indian River County, and 37 percent for cervical cancer in Hillsborough County.

Table 11. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	39.4	62.1	9.0	30.5	51.7	9.3	46.7	52.8	13.1	41.2
Alachua	42.2	65.2	9.5	27.5	59.6	^	54.5	72.4	^	^
Baker	39.6	57.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	38.8	66.5	^	30.7	47.7	^	48.1	43.5	^	^
Bradford	27.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	41.9	70.3	7.7	31.9	56.0	6.9	51.1	73.6	15.9	53.1
Broward	37.2	59.4	7.9	33.1	48.1	7.9	44.1	47.6	11.2	40.4
Calhoun	39.3	62.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	34.1	48.7	10.3	22.4	47.5	^	28.2	30.8	^	^
Citrus	37.1	55.7	7.6	28.7	59.0	^	39.3	45.8	^	^
Clay	40.0	67.2	^	33.3	49.2	^	41.4	^	^	^
Collier	38.9	68.0	5.8	27.3	60.2	7.8	45.8	60.3	^	^
Columbia	38.8	66.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	39.4	64.5	10.5	32.9	52.8	10.4	49.2	54.8	9.6	43.0
DeSoto	31.2	37.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	40.5	58.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	43.1	70.8	8.4	31.8	55.7	11.6	55.6	66.4	15.2	45.7
Escambia	45.3	75.8	11.6	32.3	45.4	^	51.1	57.9	^	^
Flagler	36.0	57.3	^	34.5	43.1	^	63.2	^	^	^
Franklin	49.1	76.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	45.5	81.1	^	33.3	57.1	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	39.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	44.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	34.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	44.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	46.7	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	36.1	62.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	40.1	66.4	7.4	31.7	54.2	^	40.0	43.3	^	^
Highlands	46.7	68.3	11.7	33.8	46.7	^	45.5	78.9	^	^
Hillsborough	40.8	60.7	9.0	30.6	58.9	12.6	49.1	62.2	9.9	37.0
Holmes	33.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	40.0	67.1	14.1	19.0	53.8	^	65.0	41.4	^	^
Jackson	40.7	63.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	48.8	75.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	38.9	63.3	7.8	30.6	56.6	13.1	41.5	51.4	^	^
Lee	40.0	62.8	11.4	22.1	61.0	11.9	40.7	56.3	15.7	^
Leon	43.2	71.2	24.6	29.8	49.5	^	55.3	69.2	^	^
Levy	42.2	65.9	^	^	54.5	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	48.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	38.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	41.9	69.9	8.5	30.0	46.3	^	56.1	56.9	18.2	^
Marion	37.3	55.4	7.3	22.4	52.7	10.2	51.9	48.6	^	^
Martin	42.6	71.6	6.8	38.4	52.3	^	42.9	64.1	^	^
Monroe	34.3	52.5	^	29.1	36.8	^	34.5	^	^	^
Nassau	41.9	59.3	^	50.0	50.0	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	37.6	58.7	^	26.9	43.6	^	48.6	40.6	^	^
Okeechobee	33.5	33.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	41.5	65.4	10.3	36.8	59.9	13.5	46.4	56.2	12.5	46.3
Osceola	38.9	56.9	^	29.6	66.2	^	38.7	46.9	^	^
Palm Beach	36.1	59.6	6.4	29.6	47.8	5.2	44.4	41.0	13.0	48.0
Pasco	32.3	43.3	4.6	22.1	44.1	6.1	44.6	40.4	17.1	^
Pinellas	40.5	59.7	11.2	29.8	47.9	10.5	46.9	50.9	13.2	37.7
Polk	40.6	61.4	6.7	30.0	48.9	9.7	43.7	67.8	18.3	46.5
Putnam	38.1	54.0	^	28.1	53.1	^	41.7	^	^	^
Saint Johns	41.8	67.2	^	31.1	59.2	^	40.0	57.6	^	^
Saint Lucie	38.8	65.1	8.5	30.6	47.1	^	50.9	57.1	^	^
Santa Rosa	43.7	76.4	12.4	30.8	52.8	^	54.5	73.9	^	^
Sarasota	41.0	64.4	12.5	30.3	50.0	11.2	38.1	59.0	14.1	^
Seminole	41.3	63.5	7.4	33.3	55.6	^	54.0	56.3	^	^
Sumter	34.3	50.0	^	30.2	52.8	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	40.1	54.2	^	^	78.9	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	35.3	48.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	46.5	60.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	38.7	58.2	7.6	28.9	48.3	7.3	49.2	48.0	16.2	^
Wakulla	47.4	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	38.7	51.3	^	36.7	40.0	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	39.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

**AGE**

- Fifty-seven percent of all cancer occurring in Florida residents age 19 and younger was diagnosed at advanced stage. This age group also had the highest percentage of non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosed at advanced stage, 59 percent. People in the 20 to 44 age group were diagnosed at advanced stage more often than other age groups with cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, colorectal, and bladder cancer.
- Females had lower percentages of melanoma diagnosed at advanced stage than males in all age groups, and lower percentages of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage than did males, except in the 20 to 44 age group.
- Compared to males, females had a higher percentage of advanced stage colorectal cancer, and a higher percentage of advanced stage bladder cancer, except in the 45 to 64 age group.
- Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than Whites did in most age groups for most cancer sites. The exceptions were all cancers combined in the 0 to 19 and 65 to 74 age groups, cancer of the lung and bronchus in the 20 to 44 age group, colorectal cancer in the 65 to 74 age group, non-Hodgkin lymphoma at ages 45 to 64 and over 75, and cervical cancer in the 65 to 74 age group.
- For the cancers that have screening methods available to allow early detection, Blacks had higher percentages of advanced stage diagnoses than Whites did in most age groups.



Table 12. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>41.2</b>
0-19	57.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	58.5	^	^
20-44	41.9	75.2	^	42.2	62.9	12.3	48.6	51.5	14.6	29.2
45-64	40.9	69.5	11.4	34.9	55.7	9.8	53.3	55.1	13.5	46.6
65-74	37.4	62.4	7.6	25.6	51.2	9.9	43.9	53.2	9.3	54.6
75+	38.9	55.8	8.4	23.1	48.9	8.7	38.1	51.1	14.9	47.5
<b>Female</b>										
0-19	58.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	56.0	^	^
20-44	40.4	76.0	^	42.2	63.7	^	40.5	57.0	11.2	29.2
45-64	43.3	67.9	^	34.9	56.3	9.3	48.6	53.9	10.3	46.6
65-74	43.3	61.5	^	25.6	51.8	11.7	43.5	55.7	7.3	54.6
75+	42.1	55.3	^	23.1	49.4	10.0	40.6	50.8	14.3	47.5
<b>Male</b>										
0-19	56.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	60.0	^	^
20-44	44.3	74.0	^	^	62.0	^	52.6	48.0	18.4	^
45-64	38.7	70.7	11.4	^	55.2	9.9	54.8	56.2	15.7	^
65-74	33.3	63.1	7.6	^	50.7	9.4	44.1	51.0	10.4	^
75+	35.8	56.2	8.4	^	48.3	8.2	36.8	51.5	15.3	^
<b>Black</b>										
0-19	54.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	51.4	64.4	^	52.4	66.7	^	54.3	54.9	^	39.2
45-64	44.8	72.7	14.1	44.0	59.5	28.6	56.9	48.9	^	50.8
65-74	37.3	64.5	7.9	33.5	50.4	^	52.7	59.5	^	50.0
75+	41.5	56.2	14.1	26.1	49.2	25.0	55.6	51.2	^	^
<b>White</b>										
0-19	57.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	56.4	^	^
20-44	40.5	77.4	^	40.3	63.1	13.8	47.7	50.5	14.9	28.5
45-64	40.6	69.2	10.8	34.0	55.2	9.0	53.2	55.5	14.1	46.0
65-74	37.5	62.2	7.6	25.3	51.4	10.1	43.2	52.9	9.8	55.3
75+	38.8	55.7	8.1	22.8	49.0	8.2	37.3	51.5	15.5	49.4
<b>Black Female</b>										
0-19	60.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	49.8	65.0	^	52.4	65.9	^	^	61.1	^	39.2
45-64	50.2	67.1	^	44.0	60.5	^	52.4	47.5	^	50.8
65-74	47.2	60.5	^	33.5	55.0	^	62.5	^	^	50.0
75+	45.9	65.1	^	26.1	50.0	^	^	56.0	^	^
<b>White Female</b>										
0-19	57.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	39.0	77.9	^	40.3	62.1	^	42.0	55.7	11.7	28.5
45-64	42.6	68.3	^	34.0	55.5	8.0	48.8	54.3	10.9	46.0
65-74	43.2	61.6	^	25.3	51.8	11.9	41.6	56.0	7.5	55.3
75+	42.0	54.8	^	22.8	49.5	9.0	39.7	51.1	14.9	49.4
<b>Black Male</b>										
0-19	46.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	54.5	64.0	^	^	68.2	^	66.7	51.5	^	^
45-64	40.6	75.3	14.1	^	58.6	^	58.1	50.0	^	^
65-74	31.1	67.0	7.9	^	46.4	^	48.0	66.7	^	^
75+	36.6	50.0	14.1	^	47.9	^	60.0	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>										
0-19	57.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	59.5	^	^
20-44	42.7	76.5	^	^	64.0	^	50.3	46.9	18.6	^
45-64	38.6	69.9	10.8	^	55.0	9.4	54.6	56.7	16.5	^
65-74	33.6	62.7	7.6	^	51.1	9.6	43.9	50.1	11.0	^
75+	36.0	56.4	8.1	^	48.4	7.9	36.0	52.0	15.8	^

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

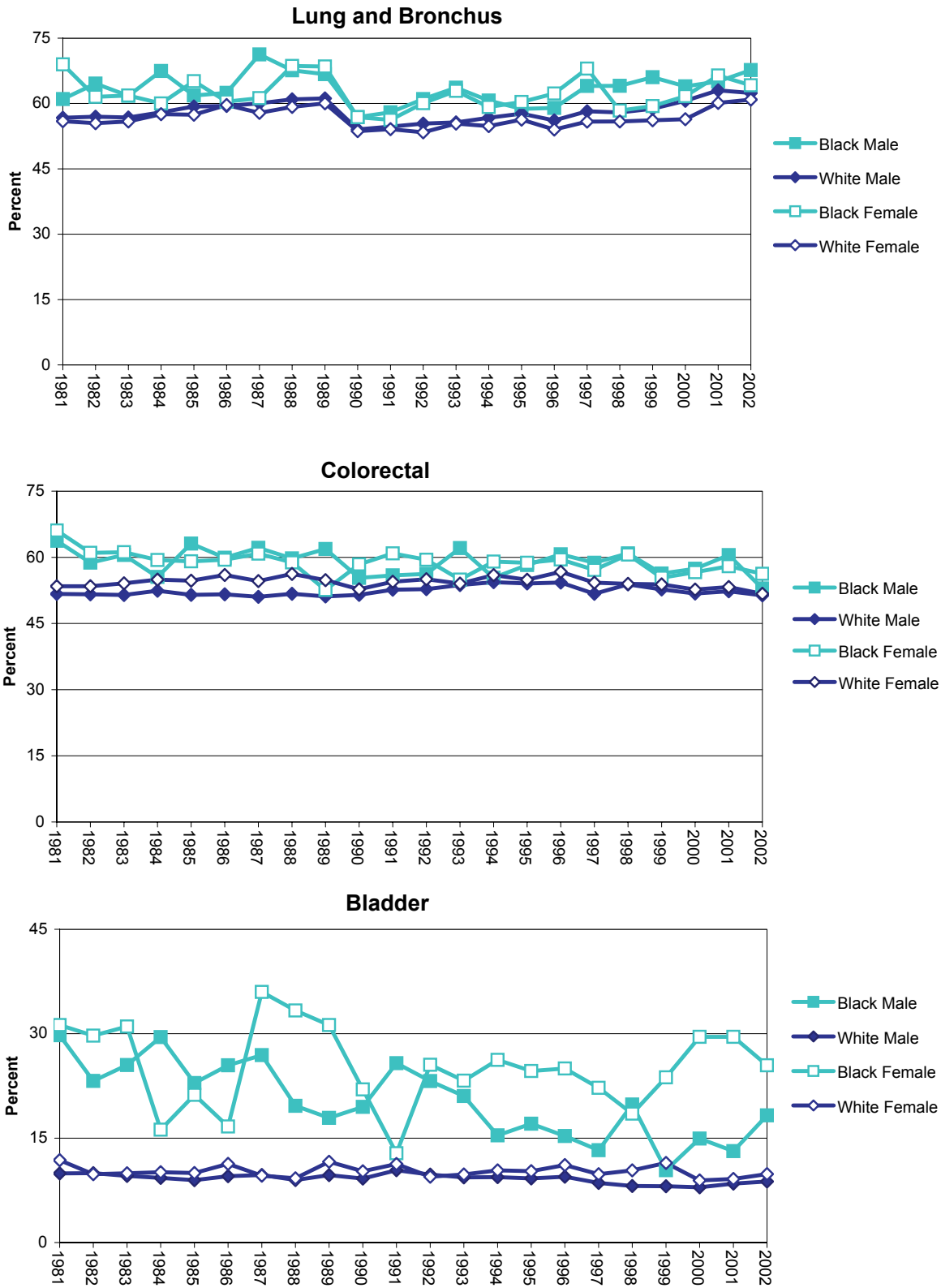
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

**TIME TRENDS**

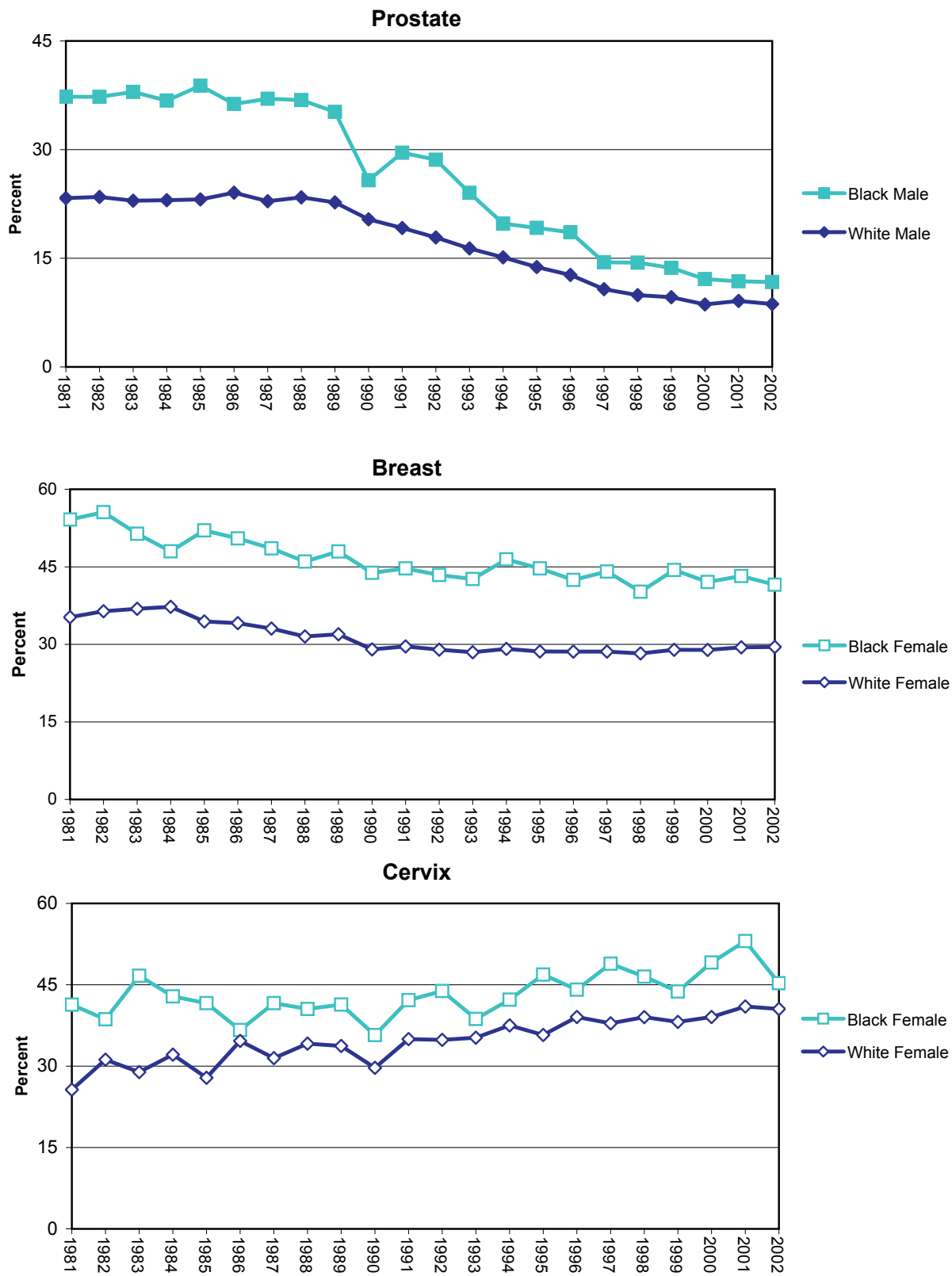
- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage decreased for all sex-race groups until the early 1990s, and has been increasing since then. Advanced stage lung cancer increased from 56 percent in 1991 to 64 percent in 2002 in Black females, from 57 percent in 1990 to 68 percent in 2002 in Black males, from 53 percent in 1992 to 61 percent in 2002 in White females, and from 54 percent in 1990 to 62 percent in 2002 for White males.
- The percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage in Blacks has decreased since 1981 in both Black males (from 64 to 53 percent) and Black females (from 66 to 56 percent). In Whites, declines were small, 1 percent for both females and males.
- Bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased for all sex-race groups, with the largest decreases in Blacks: from 30 percent to 18 percent in Black males and from 31 percent to 25 percent in Black females. Declines for Whites were smaller, from 12 to 10 percent for White females, and 10 to 9 percent for White males.
- Prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased from 37 to 12 percent in Black males and from 23 to 9 percent in White males.
- Breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined from 54 to 42 percent in Black females and from 35 to 29 percent in White females.
- Cervical cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased from 26 to 41 percent in White females and from 41 to 45 percent in Black females.
- Head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 10 percent in White males and 8 percent in females, but decreased in Blacks, 29 percent for Black females and 20 percent for Black males.
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 35 percent in White males, 17 percent in White females, and 8 percent in Black males, but declined 4 percent in Black females.
- Melanoma diagnosed at advanced stage increased 2 percent in White females and decreased 4 percent in White males.

**Figure 10.1 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



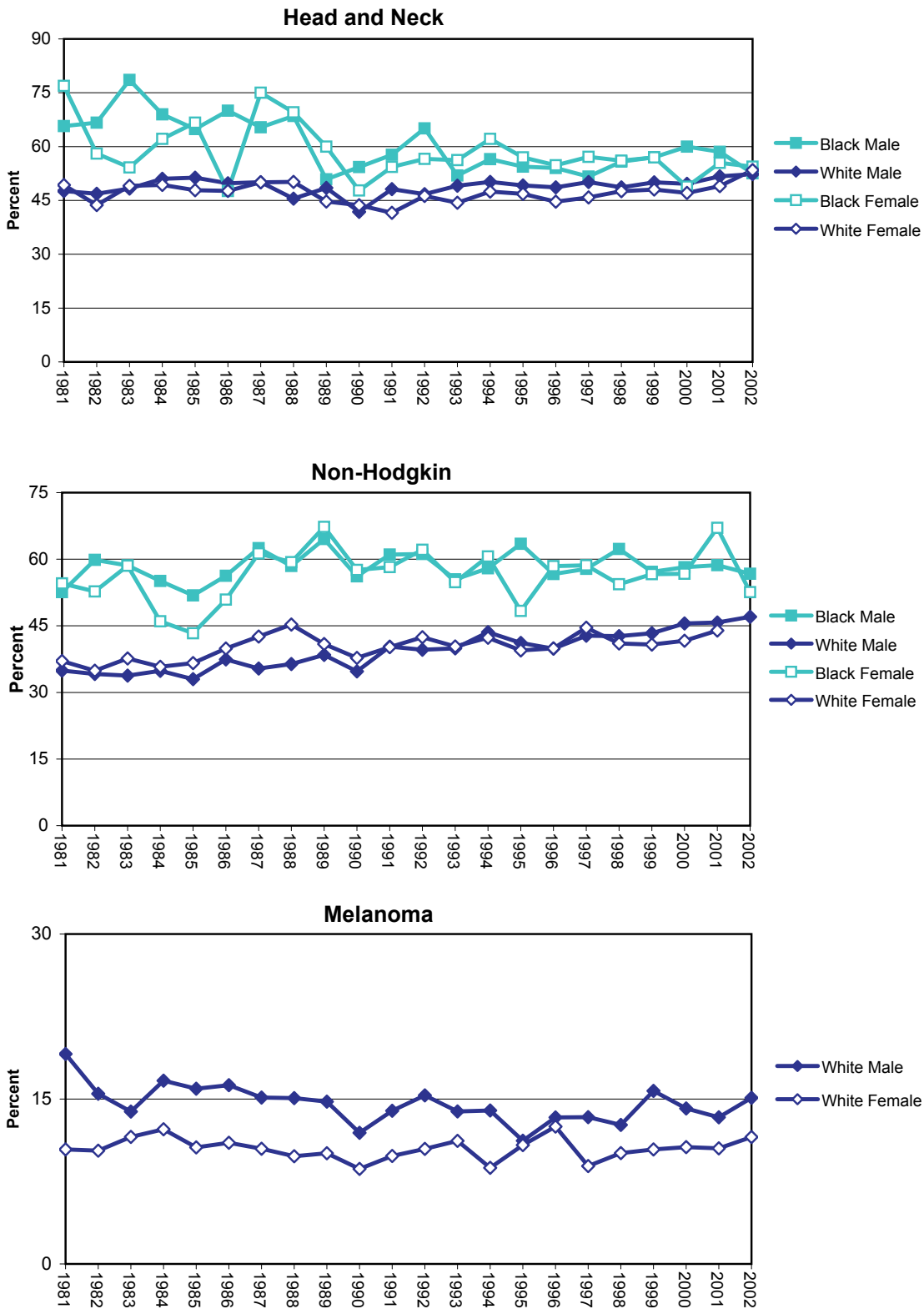
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 10.2 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 10.3 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## CANCER SCREENING

Screening for breast, cervical, colorectal, and prostate cancers was assessed in the 2004 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. The Florida 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 followed a protocol developed by the CDC to ensure the quality of the survey and comparability of the data among states.

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

### BREAST CANCER

#### MAMMOGRAM

- Among females age 40 and older, 77 percent had a mammogram within the past two years.
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram within two years among Black females was similar to that among White females.
- Eighty-two percent of females age 65 and older and 79 percent of females age 45 to 64 were screened for breast cancer by mammogram compared to 55 percent of females age 40 to 44.
- Approximately 78 percent of females with a high school education or more had a mammogram within the past two years compared to 63 percent of females with less than a high school education.
- Nearly twice as many females with health insurance had mammograms as females without health insurance (81 percent versus 44 percent).

#### CLINICAL BREAST EXAM

- Seventy-nine percent of Florida females had a clinical breast exam within the past two years.
- There was no difference in the prevalence of clinical breast exam between Black (81 percent, CI 75-87) and White females (79 percent, CI 76-81).
- Clinical breast exams were more prevalent than mammograms between females age 40 to 44 (74 percent versus 55 percent). Females age 45 to 64 had the greatest prevalence of clinical breast examination (84 percent).
- The prevalence of clinical breast exams increased with the attainment of higher education. Among females who had more than a high school education, 83 percent had a clinical breast exam within the past two years compared to 65 percent of females who did not complete high school.
- The higher the annual household income, the higher the prevalence of clinical breast exams. Nearly 93 percent of females with an annual household income greater than \$75,000 had a clinical breast exam compared to 68 percent of females with an annual household income less than \$25,000.

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

**Table 13. Prevalence of Breast Screening (1), Florida, 2004**

	Mammogram			Clinical Breast Exam		
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI
<b>Florida</b>	3,221	<b>76.5</b>	74.4 78.6	3180	<b>78.7</b>	76.6 80.8
<b>Race</b>						
Black	311	<b>81.7</b>	76.2 87.2	313	<b>81.0</b>	75.1 86.8
White	2,732	<b>76.2</b>	73.9 78.5	2690	<b>78.7</b>	76.5 81.0
<b>Age</b>						
40-44	382	<b>54.6</b>	47.7 61.4	381	<b>73.7</b>	67.2 80.2
45-64	1,522	<b>79.4</b>	76.6 82.2	1515	<b>83.5</b>	80.9 86.2
65+	1,317	<b>82.4</b>	79.7 85.1	1284	<b>74.5</b>	71.2 77.8
<b>Education</b>						
< High School	373	<b>63.3</b>	55.7 70.9	367	<b>64.9</b>	57.3 72.5
HS Graduate/GED	1,100	<b>76.8</b>	73.4 80.3	1079	<b>75.0</b>	71.3 78.7
> High School	1,738	<b>78.8</b>	76.0 81.5	1724	<b>83.3</b>	80.8 85.9
<b>Household Income</b>						
<\$25,000	1,020	<b>69.5</b>	65.2 73.9	1000	<b>67.7</b>	63.2 72.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	818	<b>78.3</b>	74.4 82.2	806	<b>83.1</b>	79.6 86.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	355	<b>77.1</b>	70.8 83.3	354	<b>85.7</b>	80.5 91.0
>\$75,000+	425	<b>85.5</b>	81.2 89.9	426	<b>92.6</b>	89.0 96.2
<b>Health Insurance</b>						
Yes	2,838	<b>81.1</b>	79.2 83.1	2801	<b>82.9</b>	81.0 84.8
No	373	<b>43.8</b>	36.6 51.0	369	<b>49.6</b>	42.1 57.2

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Women age 40 and older screened for breast cancer within the past two years.

## CERVICAL CANCER

### PAP SMEAR

- In 2004, 79 percent of adult females age 18 and older in Florida had a Pap smear test within the past two years.
- There was no difference in the prevalence of Pap smear testing between Black females (81 percent, CI 76-87) and White females (79 percent, CI 77-82).
- Females age 65 and older had a lower prevalence (68 percent) of Pap smear testing than females under age 65.
- There was a direct relationship between the level of education and cervical cancer screening. Females who have continued their education beyond high school have the greatest prevalence of Pap smear testing (83 percent), and females with less than a high school education had the lowest prevalence (65 percent).

- The prevalence of Pap smear testing increased as household income increased. For females with the highest annual household incomes, the prevalence of Pap smear testing was 93 percent. The prevalence went down to 68 percent among females with an annual household income less than \$25,000.
- Pap smear testing among females with health insurance (83 percent) was more prevalent than among females with no health insurance coverage (63 percent).

**Table 14. Prevalence of Cervical Screening (1), Florida, 2004**

	Pap Smear Test		
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI
<b>Florida</b>	3,032	<b>78.8</b>	76.7 - 80.9
<b>Race</b>			
Black	365	<b>81.3</b>	75.9 - 86.8
White	2,411	<b>79.2</b>	76.7 - 81.6
<b>Age</b>			
18-44	1,386	<b>80.5</b>	77.4 - 83.6
45-64	953	<b>82.6</b>	79.0 - 86.2
65+	656	<b>67.5</b>	62.7 - 72.3
<b>Education</b>			
< High School	306	<b>65.0</b>	56.7 - 73.3
HS Graduate/GED	907	<b>76.1</b>	72.3 - 80.0
> High School	1,813	<b>82.5</b>	79.9 - 85.1
<b>Household Income</b>			
<\$25,000	877	<b>67.7</b>	62.7 - 72.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	792	<b>79.5</b>	75.6 - 83.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	416	<b>87.2</b>	83.0 - 91.4
>\$75,000+	478	<b>92.8</b>	89.6 - 96.0
<b>Health Insurance</b>			
Yes	2,502	<b>83.0</b>	80.9 - 85.1
No	521	<b>62.7</b>	56.6 - 68.8

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Women age 18 and older, except those who had hysterectomies, screened within the past two years.

## PROSTATE CANCER

### PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (PSA) TEST

- Fifty-six percent of males age 40 and older had a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. Among males 65 and older, 80 percent had a PSA test within the past two years.
- The prevalence of PSA screening was higher among males with more than a high school education and among those with health insurance than among males without a high school education or who had no medical insurance.
- Males with annual household incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000 had the greatest prevalence of PSA testing (63 percent) compared to other income categories.



## DIGITAL RECTAL EXAM

- Overall, 58 percent of males age 40 and older had a digital rectal exam.
- The prevalence of digital rectal exams was higher among males age 65 and older, with more than a high school education, with annual incomes greater than \$75,000, and among insured males, than among Blacks, males younger than 65 years of age, with annual household incomes less than \$25,000, and the uninsured.

**Table 15. Prevalence of Prostate Screening (1), Florida, 2004**

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test				Digital Rectal Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	1,769	<b>55.7</b>	52.3	59.0	1826	<b>57.9</b>	54.5	61.2
<b>Race</b>								
Black	118	<b>60.9</b>	48.5	73.2	120	<b>52.9</b>	40.4	65.3
White	1,543	<b>56.9</b>	53.3	60.4	1594	<b>60.4</b>	57.0	63.9
<b>Age</b>								
40-44	229	<b>24.1</b>	16.3	31.9	233	<b>34.0</b>	25.4	42.5
45-64	882	<b>52.1</b>	47.4	56.9	908	<b>56.0</b>	51.3	60.8
65+	658	<b>80.2</b>	75.9	84.5	685	<b>74.8</b>	70.3	79.2
<b>Education</b>								
< High School	212	<b>41.1</b>	29.4	52.8	218	<b>43.9</b>	32.9	55.0
HS Graduate/GED	498	<b>53.2</b>	46.8	59.5	514	<b>51.8</b>	45.1	58.5
> High School	1,052	<b>59.0</b>	54.9	63.2	1087	<b>62.5</b>	58.5	66.5
<b>Household Income</b>								
<\$25,000	448	<b>51.1</b>	43.6	58.6	469	<b>49.3</b>	42.1	56.5
\$25,000-\$49,999	501	<b>51.6</b>	45.4	57.7	521	<b>54.9</b>	48.5	61.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	259	<b>62.7</b>	54.4	71.0	266	<b>56.7</b>	48.4	65.0
>\$75,000+	360	<b>54.3</b>	47.5	61.1	364	<b>65.1</b>	58.5	71.6
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
Yes	1,535	<b>59.7</b>	56.1	63.2	1582	<b>61.8</b>	58.2	65.3
No	229	<b>29.3</b>	20.3	38.4	238	<b>30.9</b>	22.8	38.9

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Men age 40 and older who have not been diagnosed with prostate cancer; prostate cancer screening within the past two years.

## COLORECTAL CANCER

### BLOOD STOOL TEST

- Nearly one-third of adults age 50 and older (32 percent) had a blood stool test in the past two years.
- Of the four sex-race groups, White males had a lower prevalence (19 percent) of blood stool testing than White females (34 percent) and Black females (32 percent).
- Only 1 out of 4 adults age 50 to 64 had a blood stool test. Among adults age 65 and older, 39 percent had a blood stool test.

- Thirty-three percent of adults with education beyond high school had a blood stool test compared to 22 percent of adults with less than a high school education.
- Among adults with health insurance, 33 percent had a blood stool test within the past two years compared to 20 percent of adults without health insurance.

**SIGMOIDOSCOPY**

- About half (49 percent) of adults age 50 and older, have had a sigmoidoscopy exam.
- Black females had a higher prevalence of sigmoidoscopy (53 percent) than that among White males (38 percent).
- The prevalence of sigmoidoscopy exam was higher among persons with more than a high school degree, annual income \$75,000 or more, or with health coverage than among persons who did not attain a high school diploma, had an annual income below \$25,000, or who were uninsured.

**Table 16. Prevalence of Colorectal Screening (1), Florida, 2004**

	Blood Stool Test				Sigmoidoscopy			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	3,862	<b>31.6</b>	29.5	33.6	3866	<b>49.3</b>	47.1	51.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	2,398	<b>31.5</b>	28.9	34.0	2415	<b>48.3</b>	45.5	51.0
Male	1,464	<b>31.7</b>	28.4	35.0	1451	<b>50.5</b>	46.9	54.2
<b>Race</b>								
Black	3,404	<b>33.0</b>	30.9	35.2	3414	<b>51.1</b>	48.7	53.4
White	286	<b>25.1</b>	16.4	33.7	284	<b>41.1</b>	32.6	49.5
Black Female	1,306	<b>32.2</b>	28.9	35.6	1293	<b>52.7</b>	48.9	56.4
White Female	2,098	<b>33.7</b>	31.0	36.5	2121	<b>49.7</b>	46.8	52.6
Black Male	89	<b>33.6</b>	16.8	50.4	89	<b>44.7</b>	29.3	60.0
White Male	197	<b>18.5</b>	11.9	25.2	195	<b>38.2</b>	28.8	47.6
<b>Age</b>								
50-64	1,813	<b>24.6</b>	21.8	27.5	1817	<b>39.9</b>	36.7	43.2
65+	2,049	<b>38.5</b>	35.7	41.4	2049	<b>58.7</b>	55.9	61.6
<b>Education</b>								
< High School	473	<b>21.5</b>	14.9	28.1	471	<b>37.2</b>	30.1	44.3
HS Graduate/GED	1,246	<b>32.4</b>	28.8	35.9	1247	<b>46.7</b>	42.8	50.7
> High School	2,128	<b>33.1</b>	30.3	35.8	2133	<b>52.8</b>	49.9	55.8
<b>Household Income</b>								
<\$25,000	1,210	<b>29.7</b>	25.8	33.6	1208	<b>43.8</b>	39.6	48.0
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,011	<b>33.9</b>	29.9	38.0	1010	<b>50.4</b>	46.0	54.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	424	<b>29.6</b>	23.8	35.5	420	<b>53.6</b>	47.3	60.0
>\$75,000+	523	<b>31.6</b>	26.5	36.8	526	<b>55.5</b>	49.7	61.3
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
Yes	3,491	<b>32.8</b>	30.7	35.0	3495	<b>52.1</b>	49.8	54.5
No	358	<b>20.4</b>	13.2	27.6	358	<b>23.8</b>	17.4	30.2

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Age 50 and older; blood stool test within two years; sigmoidoscopy within five yea

## CANCER MORTALITY

### DEATHS

- In 2002, there were 38,369 deaths due to cancer in Florida. Of the cancer deaths in 2002, 54 percent were males and 90 percent were Whites.
- Among the major cancer sites, only the number of deaths from cancer of the head and neck decreased since 2001.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 31 percent of all cancer deaths, followed by colorectal cancer (10 percent), breast cancer (7 percent), and prostate cancer (6 percent).

### SEX

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus was responsible for 28 percent of the cancer deaths among females and 33 percent among males.
- Deaths from prostate, colorectal, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and bladder cancers constituted 31 percent of all male cancer deaths.
- Deaths from breast, colorectal, head and neck cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma accounted for 31 percent of all cancer deaths among females.

### RACE

- Cancer of lung and bronchus was the number one cause of cancer death for both Whites and Blacks. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 31 percent of all cancer deaths among Whites, 33 percent greater than among Blacks (24 percent).
- Deaths from colorectal, breast, cervical and prostate cancers, sites for which screenings are available, accounted for 32 percent among Blacks, greater than that among Whites (23 percent).

### SEX AND RACE

- The percentage of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus among all cancer deaths was the lowest for Black females (17 percent) and highest in White males (33 percent) among the four race-sex groups.
- Deaths from prostate cancer accounted for 18 percent of total cancer deaths among Black males, 79 percent greater than that among White males (10 percent).

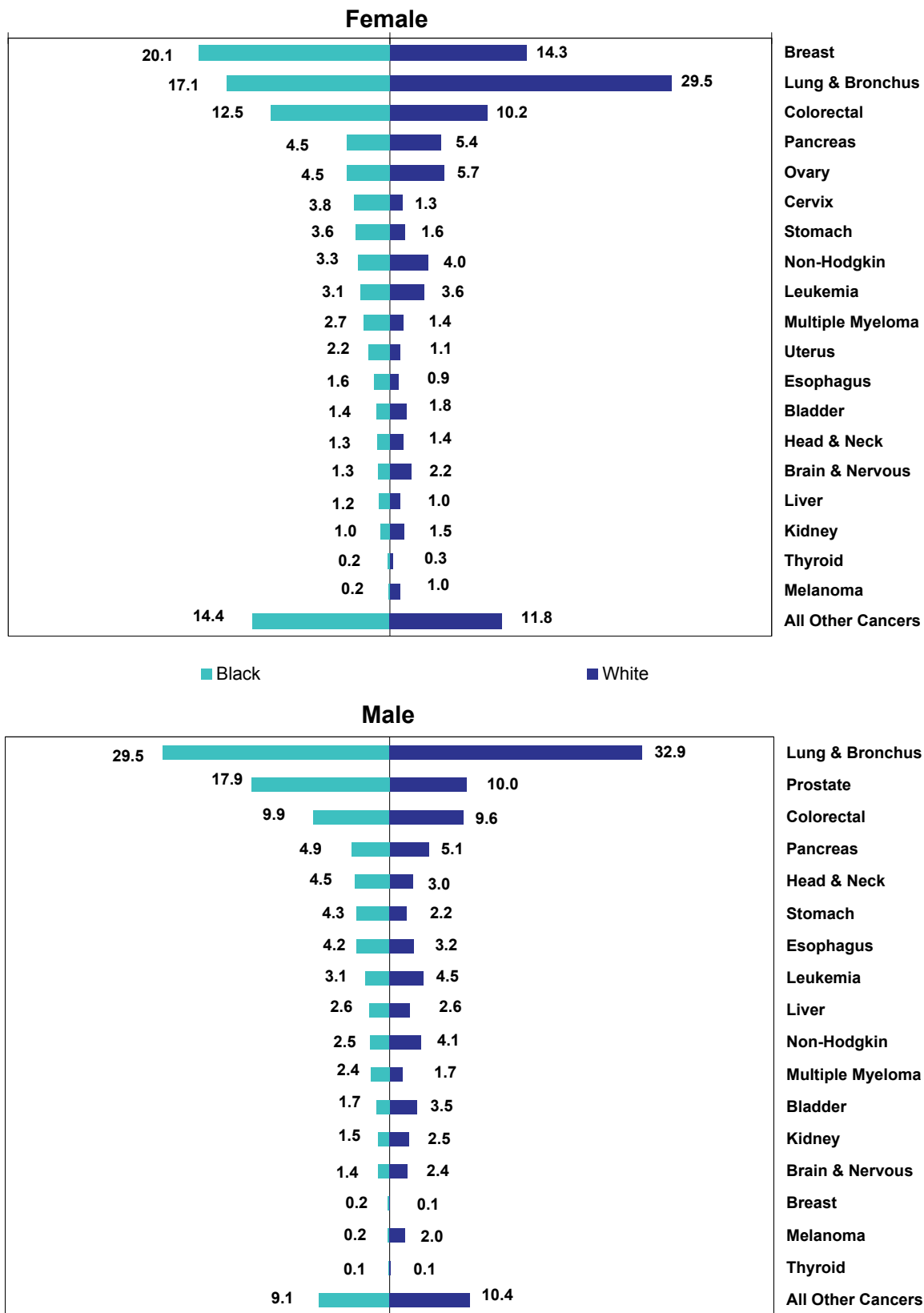
Table 17. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>38,369</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>276</b>
Female	17,812	5,030		2,645	1,854	306	255	701	167	276
Male	20,556	6,689	2,198		1,987	693	652	812	380	
Black	3,497	823	326	336	390	54	104	102		63
White	34,659	10,847	1,863	2,293	3,434	940	793	1,406	547	211
Black Female	1,676	286		336	209	24	22	56		63
White Female	16,023	4,725		2,293	1,638	280	228	642	167	211
Black Male	1,821	537	326		181	30	82	46		
White Male	18,635	6,122	1,863		1,795	660	565	764	380	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 213 deaths of persons of "Other" race. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex.

**Figure 11. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## COUNTY

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

Table 18. Number of Cancer Deaths by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>38,369</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>276</b>
Alachua	346	121	19	26	33	^	^	10	^	^
Baker	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	330	110	17	21	25	^	^	14	^	^
Bradford	53	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,413	463	78	81	122	38	29	57	23	15
Broward	3,519	971	211	270	353	100	81	134	59	31
Calhoun	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	556	189	37	23	53	18	^	22	^	^
Citrus	485	170	23	38	41	14	10	24	^	^
Clay	303	101	^	27	28	^	11	^	^	^
Collier	594	185	40	33	51	17	12	26	^	^
Columbia	133	38	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,788	876	259	307	454	88	90	181	36	37
DeSoto	61	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	43	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,500	450	74	129	172	31	40	57	22	^
Escambia	639	215	34	41	58	21	22	27	^	^
Flagler	181	52	12	11	16	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	107	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	23	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	23	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	25	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	38	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	66	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	533	185	35	26	52	14	^	30	^	^
Highlands	312	117	16	15	21	^	^	15	^	^
Hillsborough	1,957	580	113	153	219	54	48	87	19	16
Holmes	36	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	410	138	26	39	34	11	10	14	10	^
Jackson	97	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	31	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	721	213	41	50	66	25	14	32	10	^
Lee	1,395	463	70	95	134	46	19	58	16	^
Leon	362	107	21	29	35	13	^	18	^	^
Levy	100	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	52	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	785	268	41	42	77	15	21	30	10	^
Marion	914	314	39	53	86	25	19	28	^	^
Martin	423	118	27	21	33	13	17	13	12	^
Monroe	188	57	13	^	16	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	140	51	^	12	13	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	319	106	14	22	31	^	^	17	^	^
Okeechobee	102	35	^	^	^	^	10	^	^	^
Orange	1,499	433	79	102	150	35	39	47	23	^
Osceola	292	91	^	24	23	^	^	15	^	^
Palm Beach	3,178	892	179	208	313	84	59	154	44	20
Pasco	1,237	416	79	73	132	44	32	40	18	10
Pinellas	2,656	833	155	194	275	62	55	103	35	18
Polk	1,210	407	65	82	122	29	43	41	15	10
Putnam	234	79	12	16	23	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	304	101	18	20	32	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	555	174	37	36	56	16	14	14	11	^
Santa Rosa	217	81	^	16	16	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,142	337	67	70	123	35	23	37	33	^
Seminole	578	193	30	48	54	15	11	15	^	^
Sumter	185	60	^	^	21	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	104	36	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	50	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	43	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,449	486	80	95	159	33	33	54	24	10
Wakulla	42	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	112	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	48	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**AGE**

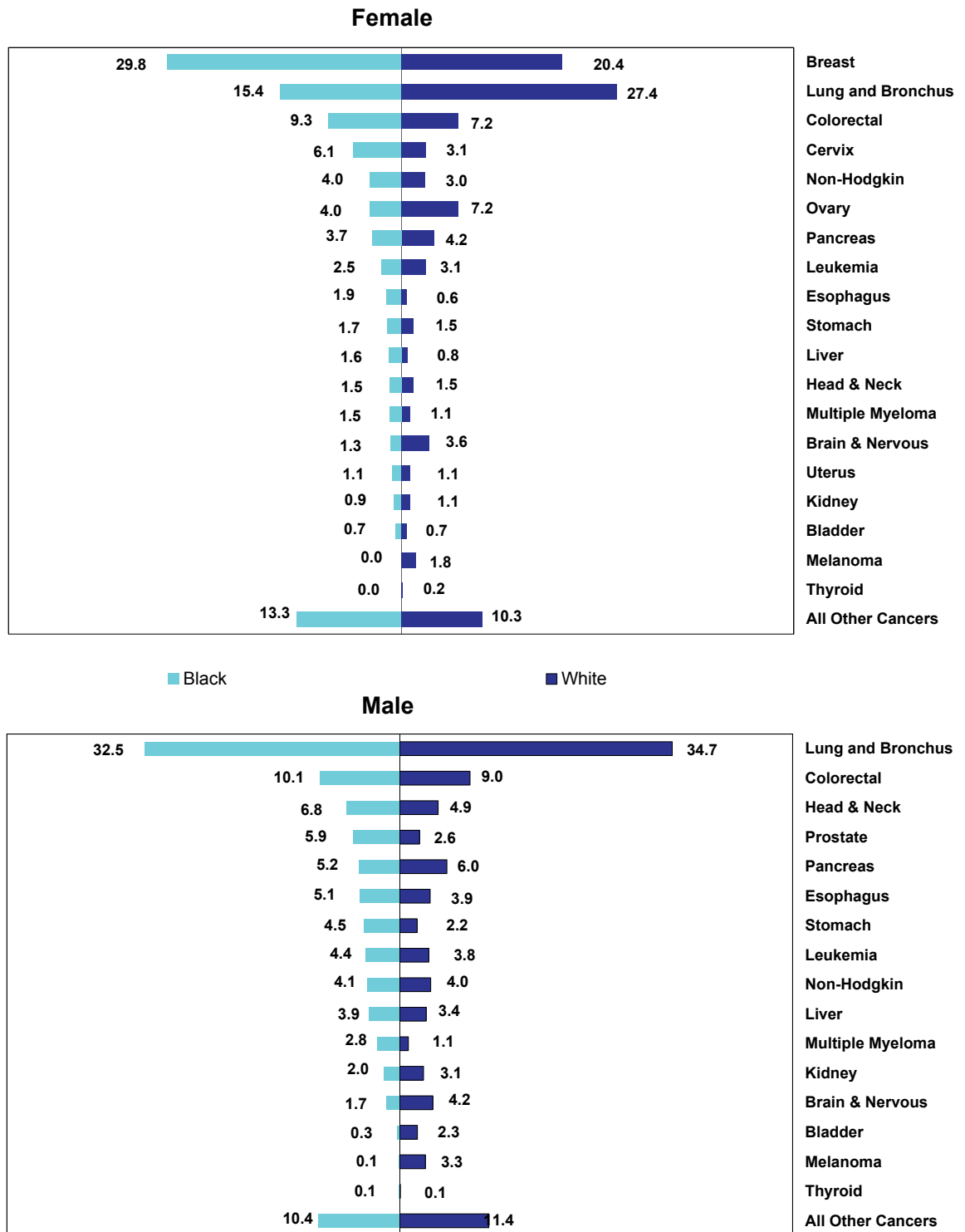
- Deaths from cancer occurred primarily among older people. In 2002, 28,112 (73 percent) of cancer deaths in Florida occurred among people age 65 and older. However, cervical cancer deaths occurring in the group under age 65 accounted for 62 percent of cervical cancer deaths.
- Many Blacks died from cancer at younger ages than Whites did. The percentage of deaths in persons under age 65 was greater among Blacks (42 percent) than among Whites (25 percent). Among Blacks, the 45 to 64 year old group had the most cancer deaths for lung, breast, head and neck, and cervical cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- For the 45 to 64 year old group, breast cancer accounted for 48 percent and 30 percent of total breast cancer deaths among Black and White females, respectively. For the groups age 65 and over, breast cancer deaths accounted for 33 percent of all breast cancer deaths for Black females and 65 percent for White females.
- Among Blacks, deaths from prostate cancer in males age 45 to 64 accounted for 13 percent of total prostate cancer deaths. For Whites, the prostate cancer deaths among males age 45 to 64 only accounted for 6 percent of total prostate cancer deaths.
- For both Black and White females age 15 to 64, breast cancer accounted for 37 percent of all cancer deaths. For the groups age 65 and over, the percentage of breast cancer deaths was 21 percent of all cancer deaths for Black females and 24 percent for White females.
- Deaths from prostate cancer accounted for 35 percent of total cancer deaths in Black males under age 65 and 44 percent for age 65 and older. For White males, the percentages of prostate cancer deaths in both age groups were much lower, 25 percent for under age 65 and 28 percent for age 65 and older.

Table 19. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>38,369</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>3,842</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>276</b>
0-19	108	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	1,219	173	^	173	94	^	33	70	61	70
45-64	8,929	2,893	160	864	762	138	325	291	166	100
65-74	10,008	3,636	447	552	901	222	240	349	101	47
75+	18,104	5,017	1,588	1,056	2,084	635	309	798	218	59
<b>Female</b>										
0-19	44	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	657	83	^	173	39	^	^	24	20	70
45-64	4,066	1,114	^	864	316	32	68	122	52	100
65-74	4,378	1,522	^	552	365	62	67	146	26	47
75+	8,667	2,311	^	1,056	1,134	211	113	407	69	59
<b>Male</b>										
0-19	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	562	90	^	^	55	^	26	46	41	^
45-64	4,863	1,779	160	^	446	106	257	169	114	^
65-74	5,630	2,114	447	^	536	160	173	203	75	^
75+	9,437	2,706	1,588	^	950	424	196	391	149	^
<b>Black</b>										
0-19	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	239	22	^	64	25	^	^	14	^	20
45-64	1,214	325	41	161	117	^	55	43	^	26
65-74	911	268	88	51	105	12	31	21	^	^
75+	1,107	208	196	60	143	35	14	21	^	10
<b>White</b>										
0-19	82	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	966	149	^	106	67	^	28	56	61	49
45-64	7,629	2,555	118	693	637	130	263	246	166	74
65-74	9,041	3,351	356	499	791	207	208	325	101	39
75+	16,940	4,792	1,387	995	1,938	599	294	777	218	49
<b>Black Female</b>										
0-19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	151	^	^	64	12	^	^	^	^	20
45-64	599	108	^	161	58	^	11	25	^	26
65-74	398	94	^	51	57	^	^	11	^	^
75+	519	76	^	60	82	15	^	15	^	10
<b>White Female</b>										
0-19	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	496	73	^	106	26	^	^	21	20	49
45-64	3,414	1,000	^	693	256	26	54	95	52	74
65-74	3,957	1,421	^	499	306	57	59	134	26	39
75+	8,121	2,231	^	995	1,050	196	109	392	69	49
<b>Black Male</b>										
0-19	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	88	14	^	^	13	^	^	11	^	^
45-64	615	217	41	^	59	^	44	18	^	^
65-74	513	174	88	^	48	^	23	10	^	^
75+	588	132	196	^	61	20	11	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>										
0-19	47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	470	76	^	^	41	^	22	35	41	^
45-64	4,215	1,555	118	^	381	104	209	151	114	^
65-74	5,084	1,930	356	^	485	150	149	191	75	^
75+	8,819	2,561	1,387	^	888	403	185	385	149	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

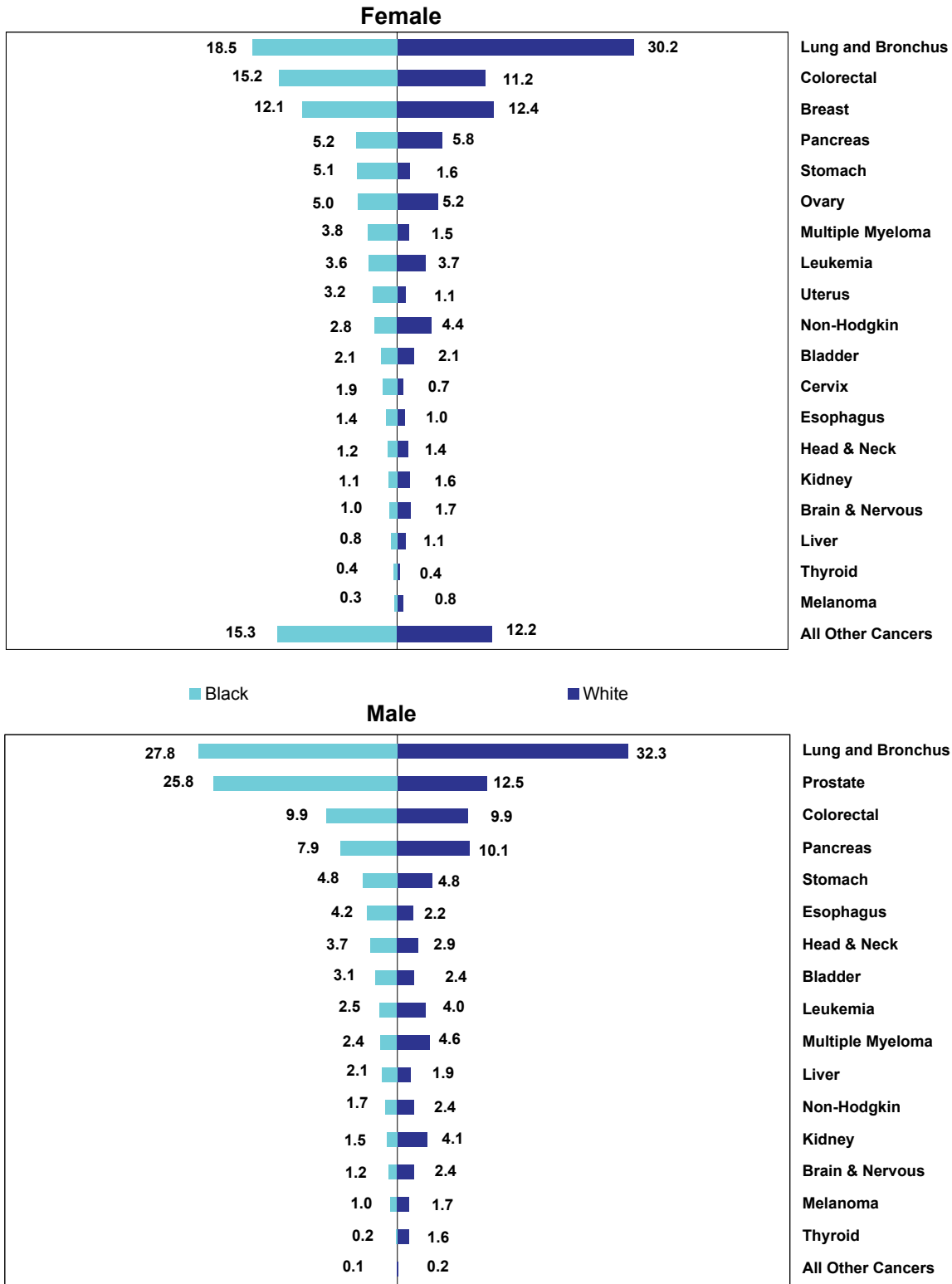
**Figure 12.1 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-64, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics



**Figure 12.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2002**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- Compared to national mortality statistics from the SEER web site at [www.seer.cancer.gov/statistics](http://www.seer.cancer.gov/statistics), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined are lower for both sexes, both races and all four sex-race groups. The biggest difference is for Black Males (Florida, 270.9 per 100,000 population vs. U.S., 322.9 per 100,000 population).

### SEX

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 47 percent higher among males than among females. Males also had higher mortality rates than did females for all major cancer sites.
- The greatest sex differences in mortality rates occurred for bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, and melanoma. The mortality rates for these cancers among males were approximately three times the rates among females.

### RACE

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 19 percent higher among Blacks than among Whites. Blacks also had a higher mortality rate than Whites for the following major cancers: prostate, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervix.
- Whites had a mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus 13 percent higher than that among Blacks.

### SEX AND RACE

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was highest in Black males (270.9 per 100,000) and lowest in White females (143.5 per 100,000) among the four sex-race groups.
- Among males, Blacks had higher mortality rates of prostate, colorectal, and head and neck cancers. The rate for prostate cancer among Blacks was almost three times greater than among Whites.
- Among females, Blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined and breast, colorectal and cervical cancers.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest mortality rate of all cancer sites for all sex-race groups except Black females, for whom breast cancer had a similar mortality as that for cancer of the lung and bronchus.

**Table 20. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>173.9</b>	172.1	175.6	<b>52.7</b>	51.7	53.6	<b>23.0</b>	22.1	24.0	<b>22.8</b>	21.9	23.7	<b>17.2</b>	16.6	17.7
Female	<b>144.9</b>	142.8	147.1	<b>40.4</b>	39.3	41.6				<b>22.8</b>	21.9	23.7	<b>14.4</b>	13.7	15.0
Male	<b>213.4</b>	210.5	216.3	<b>68.2</b>	66.5	69.8	<b>23.0</b>	22.1	24.0				<b>20.8</b>	19.9	21.7
Black	<b>204.9</b>	198.0	212.1	<b>47.2</b>	44.0	50.7	<b>61.6</b>	54.8	69.1	<b>30.5</b>	27.3	34.0	<b>23.7</b>	21.4	26.3
White	<b>172.4</b>	170.6	174.3	<b>53.5</b>	52.5	54.5	<b>20.9</b>	20.0	21.9	<b>21.7</b>	20.8	22.6	<b>16.7</b>	16.2	17.3
Black Female	<b>164.6</b>	156.7	172.9	<b>28.4</b>	25.2	32.0				<b>30.5</b>	27.3	34.0	<b>21.4</b>	18.5	24.6
White Female	<b>143.5</b>	141.2	145.9	<b>41.9</b>	40.7	43.1				<b>21.7</b>	20.8	22.6	<b>13.8</b>	13.1	14.5
Black Male	<b>270.9</b>	257.7	284.7	<b>74.9</b>	68.3	82.1	<b>61.6</b>	54.8	69.1				<b>27.7</b>	23.5	32.5
White Male	<b>211.2</b>	208.2	214.3	<b>68.1</b>	66.4	69.8	<b>20.9</b>	20.0	21.9				<b>20.4</b>	19.5	21.4

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>4.3</b>	4.1	4.6	<b>4.2</b>	4.0	4.5	<b>6.8</b>	6.5	7.2	<b>3.0</b>	2.7	3.2	<b>2.8</b>	2.4	3.1
Female	<b>2.3</b>	2.0	2.5	<b>2.1</b>	1.8	2.4	<b>5.5</b>	5.1	6.0	<b>1.7</b>	1.4	2.0	<b>2.8</b>	2.4	3.1
Male	<b>7.2</b>	6.7	7.8	<b>6.8</b>	6.3	7.3	<b>8.5</b>	8.0	9.2	<b>4.6</b>	4.1	5.1			
Black	<b>3.8</b>	2.8	5.0	<b>5.5</b>	4.5	6.7	<b>5.4</b>	4.4	6.7				<b>5.5</b>	4.2	7.2
White	<b>4.4</b>	4.1	4.7	<b>4.1</b>	3.8	4.4	<b>6.9</b>	6.6	7.3	<b>3.0</b>	2.7	3.2	<b>2.4</b>	2.1	2.8
Black Female	<b>2.6</b>	1.6	3.9	<b>2.1</b>	1.3	3.2	<b>5.4</b>	4.0	7.0				<b>5.5</b>	4.2	7.2
White Female	<b>2.2</b>	2.0	2.5	<b>2.0</b>	1.8	2.4	<b>5.5</b>	5.1	6.0	<b>1.7</b>	1.4	2.0	<b>2.4</b>	2.1	2.8
Black Male	<b>5.9</b>	3.9	8.6	<b>10.0</b>	7.9	12.7	<b>5.4</b>	3.8	7.6						
White Male	<b>7.4</b>	6.8	8.0	<b>6.5</b>	6.0	7.1	<b>8.8</b>	8.1	9.4	<b>4.6</b>	4.1	5.1			

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida mortality rate includes 187 deaths of persons of "Other" race, one death with unknown race, and one death with unknown sex. Rates by sex include unknown and Other race; rates by race include unknown sex.

## COUNTY

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 123.5 per 100,000 in Collier County to 394.6 per 100,000 in Union County. Seventeen counties had mortality rates higher than the Florida rate of 173.9 per 100,000. Collier, Palm Beach, Miami-Dade, and Sarasota counties had rates lower than the Florida rate.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus ranged from 35.4 per 100,000 in Miami-Dade County to 129.0 per 100,000 in Union County. Fourteen counties had rates higher than the Florida rate (52.7 per 100,000), and Miami-Dade, Collier, Palm Beach and Broward counties had rates lower than the Florida rate.
- The age-adjusted prostate cancer mortality rate ranged from 16.2 per 100,000 in Highlands County to 36.9 per 100,000 in Leon County. No county had a rate significantly greater than the state. Palm Beach County had a mortality rate significantly lower than the state rate.
- Highlands County had the lowest age-adjusted breast cancer mortality rate at 12.3 per 100,000; Indian River County had the highest rate at 36.5 cases per 100,000 population. The breast cancer mortality rates in Duval and Indian River counties were statistically higher than the state rate of 22.8 cases per 100,000. The age-adjusted rate in Collier County was lower than the state rate.

- The age-adjusted colorectal cancer mortality rates in Duval, Hillsborough, and Volusia counties were significantly higher than the state rate (17.2 per 100,000). The age-adjusted rate in Collier County was lower than the state rate.

**Table 21. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County of Residence, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>173.9</b>	172.1	175.6	<b>52.7</b>	51.7	53.6	<b>23.0</b>	22.1	24.0	<b>22.8</b>	21.9	23.7	<b>17.2</b>	16.6	17.7
Alachua	190.5	170.9	211.7	66.9	55.5	80.1	28.3	16.9	45.0	24.3	15.8	36.1	18.2	12.5	25.6
Baker	146.9	97.2	216.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	200.3	179.1	223.6	64.9	53.3	78.6	25.3	14.4	42.7	23.4	14.4	36.4	15.8	10.1	23.6
Bradford	186.2	139.4	245.4	81.0	51.3	123.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	196.5	186.3	207.3	63.4	57.7	69.7	25.8	20.2	32.6	22.1	17.4	28.1	16.9	14.0	20.4
Broward	166.8	161.3	172.6	46.6	43.6	49.6	22.9	19.9	26.3	24.0	21.1	27.2	16.3	14.6	18.2
Calhoun	143.1	88.4	223.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	160.2	146.1	176.5	52.5	44.9	62.4	21.8	15.3	34.0	13.8	8.3	25.6	13.9	10.4	20.1
Citrus	188.3	170.2	209.2	65.2	54.9	78.3	17.1	10.8	31.0	31.8	21.3	49.5	14.6	10.4	22.3
Clay	223.6	198.8	250.9	74.2	60.2	90.6	^	^	^	35.5	23.3	52.1	20.8	13.7	30.4
Collier	123.5	113.4	134.6	36.5	31.3	42.7	17.4	12.3	24.6	13.5	9.0	20.4	11.2	8.2	15.4
Columbia	206.1	172.3	245.0	56.6	40.0	78.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	17.4	8.7	32.0
Miami-Dade	153.4	148.6	158.4	35.4	33.1	37.9	27.2	23.9	30.7	22.1	19.7	24.8	18.3	16.7	20.1
DeSoto	134.7	102.3	176.3	43.8	27.0	70.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	235.6	168.3	325.2	81.1	45.5	139.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	209.3	198.8	220.2	63.5	57.7	69.6	30.8	24.0	39.0	30.6	25.6	36.5	24.1	20.6	28.0
Escambia	201.3	186.0	217.6	67.1	58.4	76.8	29.6	20.3	42.1	23.1	16.6	31.8	18.3	13.9	23.7
Flagler	166.2	140.8	197.8	45.8	33.4	65.1	24.6	12.2	53.9	19.3	8.7	47.1	13.5	7.6	27.4
Franklin	144.5	86.0	238.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	234.3	191.9	283.7	69.2	47.2	98.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	145.3	91.4	222.6	71.3	36.6	129.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	150.9	94.3	238.6	78.9	40.1	150.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	158.9	106.1	235.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	200.1	129.0	298.1	77.2	36.8	145.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	132.5	93.4	183.9	38.2	19.0	70.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	217.0	167.4	277.9	87.8	57.2	130.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	195.1	177.5	215.0	63.6	54.3	75.3	25.3	17.4	38.7	23.7	14.7	38.5	17.6	12.9	24.9
Highlands	159.0	139.8	181.8	56.5	46.0	70.7	16.2	9.1	32.4	12.3	6.8	27.9	12.7	6.9	23.4
Hillsborough	185.9	177.8	194.4	55.0	50.6	59.7	28.3	23.3	34.2	25.9	22.0	30.4	20.9	18.2	23.9
Holmes	160.8	112.1	226.9	52.1	26.7	96.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	180.7	162.2	201.7	63.5	52.6	77.1	21.9	14.2	35.1	36.5	24.5	54.7	14.0	9.5	21.4
Jackson	178.5	144.6	218.8	52.6	34.9	77.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	195.3	132.5	282.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	233.7	135.6	380.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	171.6	158.5	185.8	50.2	43.4	58.4	20.0	14.2	28.6	24.5	17.6	34.5	15.6	11.9	20.8
Lee	167.8	158.6	177.5	53.8	48.8	59.3	17.5	13.5	22.6	24.2	19.2	30.6	16.4	13.6	19.9
Leon	199.2	178.9	221.2	59.4	48.5	72.0	36.9	22.5	57.8	26.7	17.8	38.8	19.5	13.5	27.4
Levy	200.6	162.3	247.5	66.7	46.1	96.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	249.0	138.2	429.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	246.1	183.5	324.8	62.4	33.1	109.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	160.9	149.3	173.4	54.2	47.7	61.7	18.4	13.1	25.9	15.5	10.9	22.3	15.2	11.9	19.6
Marion	199.1	185.8	213.4	66.3	58.9	74.7	18.8	13.2	26.8	22.7	16.6	31.1	19.6	15.5	24.8
Martin	171.6	154.5	191.1	44.9	36.9	55.4	20.9	13.7	33.3	18.6	10.9	33.0	12.1	8.3	18.8
Monroe	192.8	165.7	224.2	56.7	42.7	75.0	29.6	15.4	54.4	^	^	^	17.3	9.7	29.9
Nassau	218.0	182.7	259.2	77.2	57.1	103.1	^	^	^	33.1	16.9	60.5	19.6	10.2	35.3
Okaloosa	185.4	165.4	207.5	60.2	49.2	73.3	21.0	11.0	38.4	24.0	15.0	36.6	19.1	12.9	27.6
Okeechobee	224.0	181.9	274.1	74.4	51.5	105.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	184.6	175.3	194.3	53.5	48.5	58.8	27.5	21.6	34.6	21.8	17.7	26.4	19.0	16.0	22.3
Osceola	154.1	136.9	173.0	47.5	38.2	58.4	^	^	^	22.3	14.3	33.3	12.3	7.8	18.6
Palm Beach	161.9	156.1	168.0	45.0	42.0	48.2	18.7	16.1	21.9	21.7	18.7	25.3	15.8	14.0	17.8
Pasco	185.6	174.8	197.3	61.5	55.4	68.4	23.6	18.6	30.3	22.8	17.4	29.9	18.5	15.3	22.5
Pinellas	174.4	167.6	181.5	55.2	51.5	59.3	22.5	19.1	26.6	23.7	20.3	27.8	17.5	15.4	19.9
Polk	178.1	168.0	188.7	58.1	52.5	64.2	21.6	16.6	27.8	23.7	18.7	29.9	17.7	14.6	21.3
Putnam	241.7	211.2	276.3	78.7	62.1	99.5	28.2	14.2	52.5	30.6	17.2	53.5	23.5	14.8	36.8
Saint Johns	178.4	158.8	200.2	58.0	47.2	71.0	28.9	16.8	46.9	20.4	12.4	33.2	19.1	13.0	27.6
Saint Lucie	172.9	158.4	188.8	52.8	45.0	61.9	25.3	17.6	36.1	22.5	15.4	32.8	17.3	13.0	23.1
Santa Rosa	181.8	157.8	208.9	65.5	51.7	82.5	^	^	^	24.8	14.1	41.1	14.5	8.1	24.5
Sarasota	156.6	146.9	167.3	46.5	41.2	52.6	18.9	14.5	25.3	20.1	15.1	27.3	15.7	12.9	19.5
Seminole	163.0	149.9	177.1	54.5	47.0	62.9	24.7	16.4	36.0	23.2	17.0	30.9	15.5	11.6	20.4
Sumter	154.1	131.2	182.2	45.6	34.4	62.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	17.3	10.1	31.3
Suwannee	226.4	184.3	277.2	76.2	53.1	108.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	224.1	165.9	297.7	78.0	46.0	125.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	394.6	279.3	550.6	129.0	67.3	234.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	200.1	189.6	211.1	67.0	61.1	73.6	24.2	19.1	30.6	24.9	19.9	31.3	21.5	18.2	25.4
Wakulla	181.9	129.7	251.1	75.4	44.1	124.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	186.2	152.9	226.2	61.9	43.5	87.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	173.8	127.9	233.6	60.9	35.4	101.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

- The highest age-adjusted mortality rate for head and neck cancer in Okeechobee County (22.2 per 100,000), for non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Hernando County (10.7 per 100,000), and for melanoma in Sarasota County (5.6 per 100,000). No county had a mortality rate for bladder cancer statistically different from the state rate.

**Table 21. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County of Residence, Florida, 2002**

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>4.3</b>	4.1	4.6	<b>4.2</b>	4.0	4.5	<b>6.8</b>	6.5	7.2	<b>3.0</b>	2.7	3.2	<b>2.8</b>	2.4	3.1
Alachua	^	^	^	^	^	^	5.6	2.7	10.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	^	^	^	8.2	4.5	14.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	5.1	3.6	7.3	3.8	2.5	5.7	8.1	6.1	10.7	3.3	2.1	5.3	4.5	2.5	8.0
Broward	4.6	3.7	5.6	4.1	3.3	5.2	6.1	5.1	7.3	3.5	2.6	4.6	3.1	2.1	4.4
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	4.8	2.8	10.0	^	^	^	6.8	4.1	12.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	5.3	2.7	11.9	5.0	2.2	11.9	10.0	5.8	18.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	8.1	4.0	14.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	3.6	2.1	6.3	2.6	1.3	5.1	5.4	3.5	8.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3.5	2.8	4.4	3.6	2.9	4.5	7.4	6.3	8.5	1.8	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.0	4.0
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4.4	3.0	6.3	5.6	4.0	7.7	7.9	5.9	10.2	3.9	2.4	5.9	^	^	^
Escambia	6.6	4.1	10.2	6.9	4.3	10.5	8.4	5.6	12.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	4.8	2.6	10.2	^	^	^	10.7	7.1	17.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	7.5	3.9	15.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	5.2	3.9	6.8	4.6	3.4	6.1	8.3	6.7	10.3	2.0	1.2	3.2	2.8	1.6	4.5
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	4.9	2.4	10.7	4.7	2.1	10.7	4.9	2.7	10.3	3.9	1.8	10.1	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	5.7	3.6	9.3	3.9	2.1	7.5	8.0	5.3	12.2	2.4	1.1	5.8	^	^	^
Lee	5.0	3.6	6.9	2.5	1.4	4.3	7.0	5.2	9.5	2.4	1.3	4.4	^	^	^
Leon	7.6	4.0	13.1	^	^	^	9.4	5.5	15.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	3.0	1.6	5.5	5.1	3.1	8.3	6.1	4.0	9.4	2.2	1.0	5.0	^	^	^
Marion	5.1	3.2	8.1	4.2	2.5	7.1	6.1	4.0	9.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Martin	4.4	2.3	9.7	6.8	3.9	12.9	5.8	2.8	11.9	5.7	2.7	12.5	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	10.7	6.2	17.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	22.2	10.5	43.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4.5	3.1	6.3	4.6	3.2	6.3	5.7	4.2	7.7	3.2	2.0	4.8	^	^	^
Osceola	^	^	^	^	^	^	7.7	4.3	12.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3.8	3.1	4.9	3.2	2.4	4.3	7.6	6.4	9.0	2.7	1.9	3.9	2.4	1.4	4.0
Pasco	6.1	4.4	8.7	5.5	3.7	8.3	5.7	4.0	8.4	3.2	1.8	5.7	4.2	1.9	8.8
Pinellas	3.7	2.8	4.9	3.8	2.8	5.1	6.5	5.3	8.1	2.7	1.8	4.0	2.7	1.5	4.7
Polk	4.1	2.7	6.1	6.7	4.8	9.2	6.1	4.3	8.4	2.5	1.4	4.4	4.0	1.9	7.6
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	4.6	2.6	8.2	5.0	2.7	9.1	4.3	2.3	7.9	4.7	2.2	9.5	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	4.3	2.9	6.8	3.4	2.0	6.1	4.9	3.3	7.6	5.6	3.6	8.9	^	^	^
Seminole	4.5	2.5	7.5	2.9	1.4	5.4	4.0	2.2	6.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	4.2	2.9	6.2	4.8	3.3	7.1	7.5	5.6	10.1	3.6	2.3	5.9	3.1	1.4	6.4
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

- Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age. The rates for all of Florida were highest in the 75 and older group for both sexes and for both races, and for all major sites, except for head and neck cancer among Blacks in the 65 to 74 age group.
- The age-specific mortality rates among males for all cancers combined and for most major sites were greater than among females groups age 45 years and older.
- The age-specific mortality rates among Blacks were higher than among Whites for all cancers combined, prostate, and colorectal cancer in groups age 45 and older. Blacks also had a higher mortality rate for breast cancer in groups under age 65, mortality rate for head and neck cancer among groups age between 45 and 74 years. On the other hand, Whites had a higher mortality for non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the age group 75 years and older than Blacks. Mortality rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus were higher among Whites than among Blacks in groups age 45 and older.
- Age-specific mortality rates were higher among Black females than among Whites females for all cancers combined in the age groups under 75 years, for breast cancer among females between the ages 20 and 64, for cervical cancer among groups age 45 and older, and for colorectal cancer in the 65 to 74 age group. Age-specific lung cancer mortality rates were higher among White females than among Black females.
- Black males had higher age-specific mortality rates than Whites for all cancers combined in age groups 65 and older, for colorectal cancer in 75 and older age group, and for head and neck cancer in the 65 to 74 age group. The age-specific mortality rate of prostate cancer among Blacks was more than double the rate among Whites in every age group.

Table 22. Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers		Lung & Bronchus		Prostate		Breast		Colorectal		Bladder		Head & Neck		Non-Hodgkin		Melanoma		Cervix																									
	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI																								
<b>Florida</b>	228.8	226.5	231.1	69.9	68.6	71.1	26.9	25.8	28.0	30.8	29.6	32.0	22.9	22.2	23.6	6.0	5.6	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.8	9.0	8.6	9.5	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.6														
0-19	2.6	2.1	3.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^														
20-44	21.8	20.6	23.1	3.1	2.7	3.6	^	^	^	6.2	5.4	7.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	^	^	^	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	3.2														
45-64	220.6	216.1	225.2	71.5	68.9	74.1	8.2	7.0	9.6	41.1	38.4	43.9	18.8	17.5	20.2	3.4	2.9	4.0	8.0	7.2	9.0	7.2	6.4	8.1	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	3.9	5.8														
65-74	666.2	653.2	679.4	242.0	234.2	250.0	64.7	58.9	71.0	68.0	62.5	73.9	60.0	56.1	64.0	14.8	12.9	16.9	16.0	14.0	18.1	23.2	20.9	25.8	7.4	6.0	9.0	5.8	4.3	7.7														
75+	1,237.2	1,219.3	1,255.4	342.9	333.4	352.5	268.4	255.3	281.9	121.2	114.0	128.7	142.4	136.4	148.7	43.4	40.1	46.9	21.1	18.8	23.6	54.5	50.8	58.5	15.9	13.8	18.1	6.8	5.2	8.7														
<b>Female</b>	2.2	1.6	2.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^											
0-19	23.7	21.9	25.6	3.0	2.4	3.7	6.2	5.4	7.3	1.4	1.0	1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^								
20-44	193.4	187.5	199.4	53.0	49.9	56.2	8.2	7.0	9.6	41.1	38.4	43.9	18.8	17.5	20.2	3.4	2.9	4.0	8.0	7.2	9.0	7.2	6.4	8.1	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.8	3.9	5.8	^	^	^	^	^	^								
45-64	539.4	523.6	555.7	187.5	178.2	197.2	64.7	58.9	71.0	68.0	62.5	73.9	45.0	40.5	49.8	7.6	5.9	9.8	8.3	6.4	10.5	18.0	15.2	21.2	3.5	2.3	5.2	5.8	4.3	7.7	^	^	^	^	^	^								
75+	994.4	973.6	1,015.6	285.2	254.5	276.2	268.4	255.3	281.9	121.2	114.0	128.7	130.1	122.6	137.9	24.2	21.1	27.7	13.0	10.7	15.6	46.7	42.3	51.5	8.5	6.6	10.7	6.8	5.2	8.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^							
<b>Male</b>	3.0	2.3	3.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^					
0-19	20.0	18.3	21.7	3.2	2.6	3.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	2.0	1.5	2.5	^	^	^	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
20-44	250.0	243.1	257.2	91.5	87.3	95.8	8.2	7.0	9.6	22.9	20.9	25.2	5.5	4.5	6.6	13.2	11.6	14.9	8.7	7.4	10.1	8.7	7.4	10.1	6.8	5.6	8.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^					
45-64	815.1	793.9	836.6	306.0	293.1	319.4	64.7	58.9	71.0	77.6	71.2	84.5	23.2	19.7	27.0	25.0	21.5	29.1	29.4	25.5	33.7	29.4	25.5	33.7	11.8	9.3	14.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				
75+	1,594.9	1,562.9	1,627.4	457.3	440.3	474.9	268.4	255.3	281.9	160.6	150.5	171.1	71.7	65.0	78.8	33.1	28.6	38.1	66.1	59.7	73.0	66.1	59.7	73.0	26.6	22.5	31.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
<b>Black</b>	2.8	1.9	4.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
0-19	2.8	2.0	26.9	2.2	1.4	3.3	^	^	^	12.3	9.5	15.7	2.5	1.6	3.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
20-44	236.7	223.6	250.4	63.4	56.7	70.6	17.3	12.4	23.5	58.2	49.6	68.0	22.8	18.9	27.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
45-64	793.5	742.8	846.7	233.4	206.3	263.1	177.8	142.6	219.0	78.1	58.1	102.7	91.5	74.8	110.7	10.5	5.4	18.3	27.0	18.3	38.3	18.3	11.3	28.0	18.3	11.3	28.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
75+	1,440.2	1,356.6	1,527.7	270.6	235.1	310.0	268.4	255.3	281.9	121.3	92.5	156.1	186.0	156.8	219.2	45.5	31.7	63.3	18.2	10.0	30.6	27.3	16.9	41.8	27.3	16.9	41.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
<b>White</b>	2.6	2.1	3.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		
0-19	21.9	20.5	23.3	3.4	2.9	4.0	^	^	^	4.9	4.0	5.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	^	^	^	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	221.0	216.0	228.0	74.0	71.2	76.9	7.1	5.8	8.5	38.9	36.1	41.9	18.5	17.0	19.9	3.8	3.1	4.5	7.6	6.7	8.6	7.1	6.3	8.1	4.8	4.1	5.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
45-64	660.4	646.8	674.1	244.8	236.5	253.2	56.2	50.5	62.4	67.8	62.0	74.0	57.8	53.8	61.9	15.1	13.1	17.3	15.2	13.2	17.4	23.7	21.2	26.5	7.4	6.0	9.0	5.3	3.8	7.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
75+	1,232.7	1,214.2	1,251.4	348.7	338.9	358.7	247.7	234.8	261.1	122.2	114.7	130.0	141.0	134.8	147.4	43.6	40.2	47.2	21.4	19.0	24.0	56.5	52.6	60.7	15.9	13.8	18.1	6.0	4.5	8.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
<b>Black Female</b>	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
0-19	29.0	24.6	34.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	12.3	9.5	15.7	2.3	1.2	4.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	216.7	199.7	234.8	39.1	32.0	47.2	^	^	^	58.2	49.6	68.0	21.0	15.9	27.1	^	^	^	4.0	2.0	7.1	9.0	5.9	13.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
45-64	609.4	551.0	672.3	143.9	116.3	176.1	78.1	58.1	102.7	78.1	58.1	102.7	87.3	66.1	113.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
75+	1,049.0	960.7	1,143.3	153.6	121.0	192.3	^	^	^	121.3	92.5	156.1	165.7	131.8	205.7	30.3	17.0	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
<b>White Female</b>	2.3	1.6	3.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
0-19	22.9	20.9	25.0	3.4	2.6	4.2	^	^	^	4.9	4.0	5.9	1.2	0.8	1.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	191.6	185.2	198.2	56.1	52.7	59.7	^	^	^	38.9	36.1	41.9	14.4	12.7	16.2	1.5	1.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.0	5.3	4.3	6.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
45-64	537.8	521.2	554.8	193.1	183.2	203.4	56.2	50.5	62.4	67.8	62.0	74.0	41.6																															

## CHILDHOOD CANCER MORTALITY

Data on cancer deaths in children from 1998 to 2002 were combined and five-year age-specific mortality rates were calculated for children 14 years of age and younger. Mortality rates are expressed as deaths per million children per year.

- Between 1998 and 2002, a total of 376 cancer deaths occurred among children age 0 to 14, an average of 75 deaths per year.
- The two most common causes of cancer death among children during the five-year period were cancer of the brain and nervous system (121 deaths) and leukemia (111 deaths). Cancer of the brain and nervous system accounted for one-third of all childhood cancer deaths during this period.
- Acute lymphocytic leukemia accounted for approximately 48 percent of all leukemia deaths.
- The age-specific mortality rate for all cancers combined in children was 24.8 per million. The age-specific mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system and leukemia were 8.0 per million and 7.3 per million, respectively.

**Table 23. Number of Cancer Deaths and Age-Specific Mortality Rates for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1998-2002**

Site	Number		Rate		
	of Deaths	Percent	(per million)	95% CI	
All Cancers	376	--	24.8	22.3	27.4
Leukemia	111	29.5	7.3	6.0	8.8
Acute Lymphocytic	53	14.1	3.5	2.6	4.6
Other Leukemia	58	15.4	3.8	2.9	4.9
Brain & Nervous	121	32.2	8.0	6.6	9.5
Lymphoma	11	2.9	0.7	0.4	1.3
Non-Hodgkin	9	2.4	0.6	0.3	1.1
Hodgkin	2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
Kidney	11	2.9	0.7	0.4	1.3
Soft Tissue	14	3.7	0.9	0.5	1.5
Bones and Joints	28	7.4	1.8	1.2	2.7
Endocrine	39	10.4	2.6	1.8	3.5
Eye	3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6
All Other Cancers	38	10.1	2.5	1.8	3.4

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

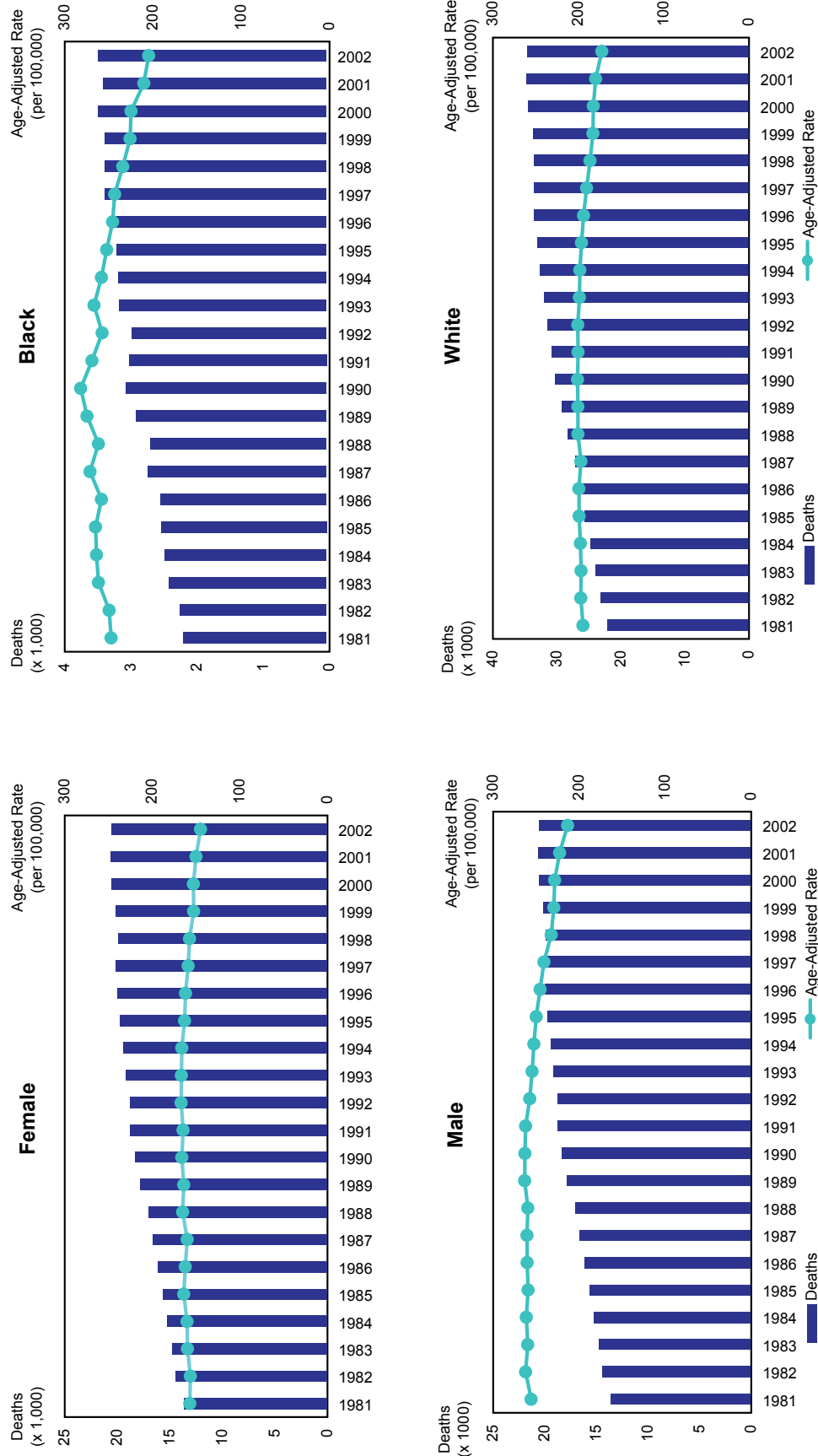


## TIME TRENDS FOR DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES

### SEX AND RACE

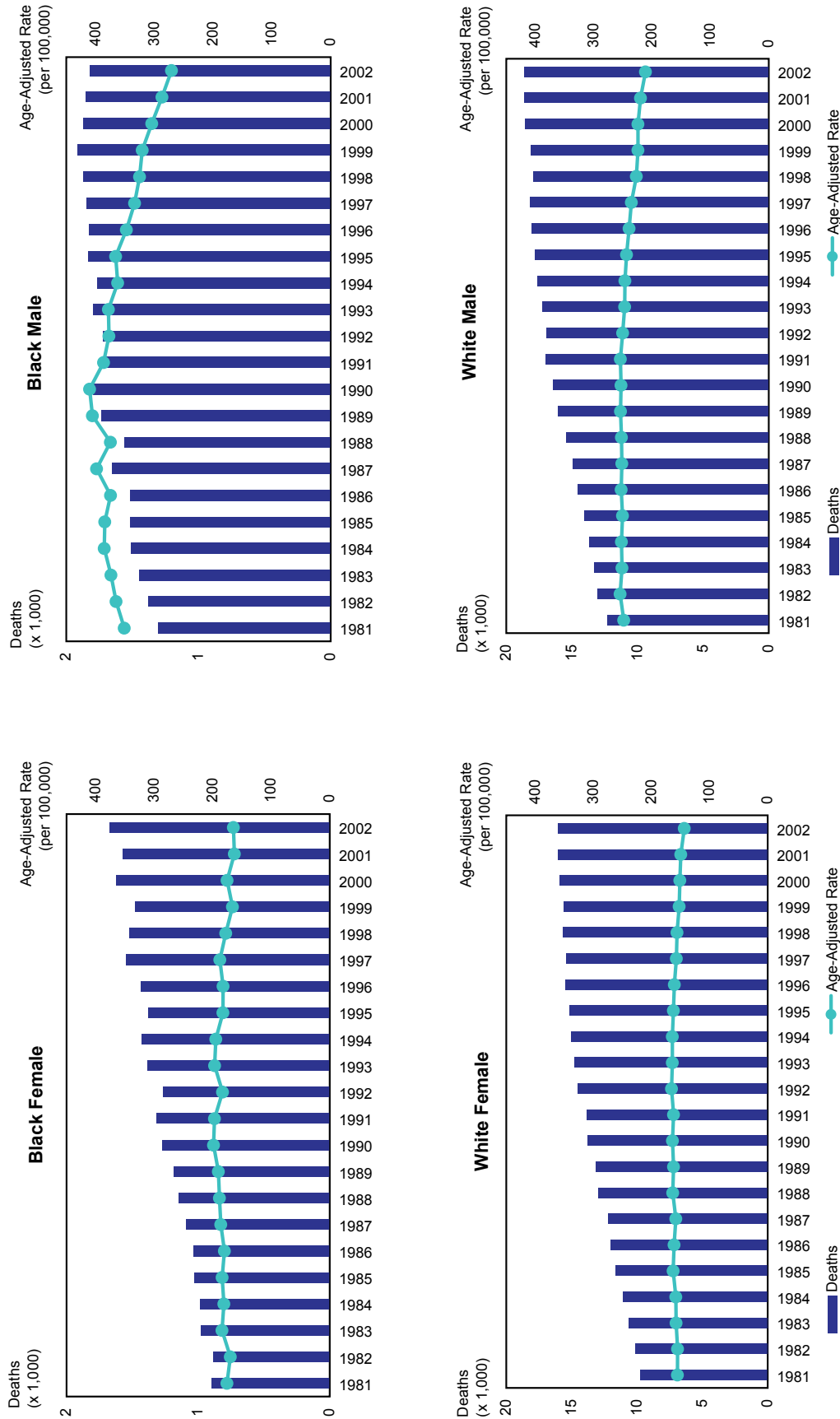
- Over the 22-year period since 1981, the total number of deaths increased 58 percent from 24,298 in 1981 to 38,369 in 2002. Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined over this period decreased by 8 percent and 17 percent for females and males, respectively.
- Despite the greater decline in mortality among males in the past 22 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists: the rate among males was 47 percent greater than among females in 2002.
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined among males has declined steadily since 1990, primarily due to decreasing mortality rates for lung, prostate, and colorectal cancers.
- Although the number of cancer deaths increased about 58 percent over the 22-year period for both Blacks and Whites due to Florida's increasing and aging population, age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 17 percent among Blacks and 11 percent among Whites between 1981 and 2002.
- Although the number of cancer deaths has steadily increased over time, the age-adjusted mortality rates have declined noticeably. For Black males, the age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined has declined 34 percent since 1990, but remains higher than the other sex-race groups.
- Mortality rates for all cancers combined declined by 23 percent among Black males, 6 percent among Black females, 12 percent among White males, and 4 percent among White females between 1981 and 2002. The ranking among the sex-race groups remained unchanged, with the mortality rate greatest among Black males, followed by White males, Black females, and White females.
- Disparities in age-adjusted mortality decreased by 18 percent between Black males and females, by 8 percent between White males and females, and by 9 percent between Black and White males. The disparity between Black and White females increased 1.5 percent over the 22-year period. The difference in rates between the groups with the highest and lowest rates, Black males and White females, has decreased 17 percent since 1981.

**Figure 13. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



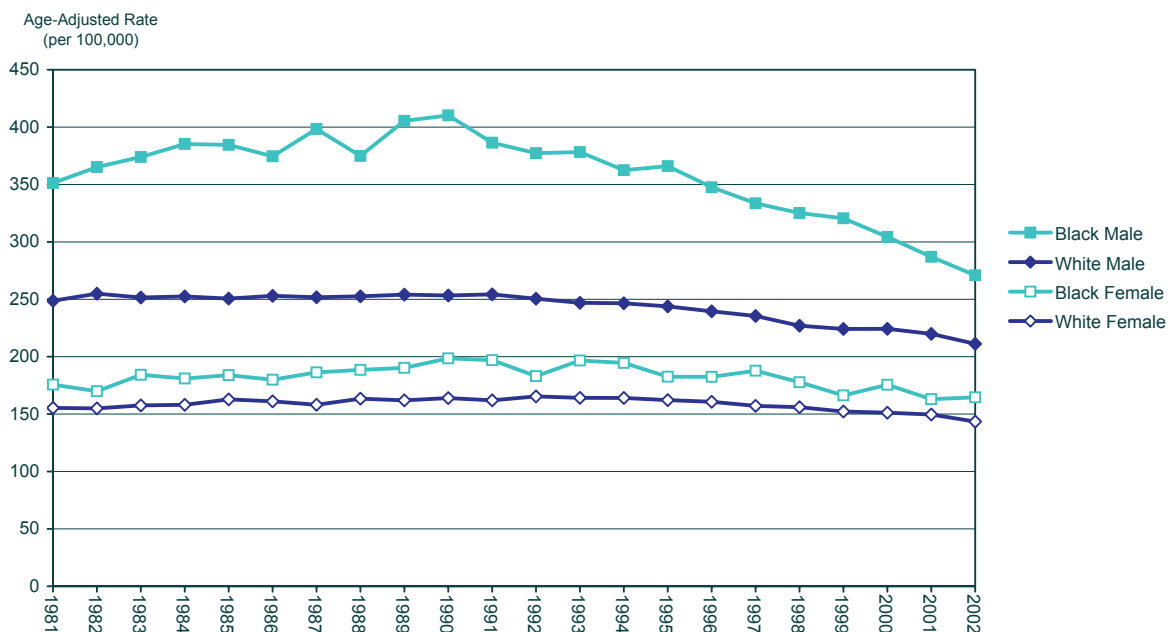
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 14. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



**CANCER SITES**

**Lung and Bronchus**

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for both Black and White males decreased since 1981, by 29 percent for Black males and by 19 percent for White males.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates for both Black and White females increased over the 22-year period, 32 and 50 percent respectively. White females have had higher mortality rates than Black females since 1981.

**Colorectal**

- Mortality rates decreased among Whites, by 38 percent for females and by 33 percent for males, during the period from 1981 to 2002, but increased for Blacks, up by 10 percent among females, and 7 percent among males.

**Bladder**

- Mortality rates declined for all sex-race groups. Compared to 1981, rates decreased by 24 percent for Black females, 13 percent for Black males, 15 percent for White females, and 22 percent for White males.
- The disparity in the ratios of age-adjusted mortality rates between the sexes increased 14 percent for Blacks, but decreased 8 percent for Whites between 1981 and 2002.

**Prostate**

- Mortality rates for both races decreased, 17 percent among Black males and 24 percent among White males; however, the mortality rate among Black males was three times higher than in White males, up from 2.7 times higher in 1981.

### **Breast**

- Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 25 percent in White females since 1981 but only by 2 percent in Black females. The decline in rates for Whites has been consistent since 1990. Rates for Blacks show much greater variability due to a smaller numbers of deaths each year.
- The disparity in mortality rates for breast cancer between Blacks and Whites has increased. Rates were similar until 1986, with Black rates varying from 3 percent lower than for Whites in 1983 to 8 percent higher in 1985. Since 1986, the racial disparity has increased so that in 2002, the mortality rate for Black females was 41 percent higher than for White females.

### **Cervix**

- Mortality rates decreased by 63 percent among Black females and by 23 percent among White females since 1981.
- As a result of this dramatic decline among Blacks, the disparity in cervical mortality rates between the races has decreased. In 1981, the mortality rate among Black females was 4.8 times the rate among White females. In 2002, Black females had a mortality rate only 2.3 times higher than the rate among their White counterparts.

### **Head and Neck**

- Mortality rates decreased for all sex-race groups. In comparison to 1981, mortality rates in 2002 were lower by 59 percent among Black females, 57 percent among Black males, 43 percent among White females, and 32 percent among White males.

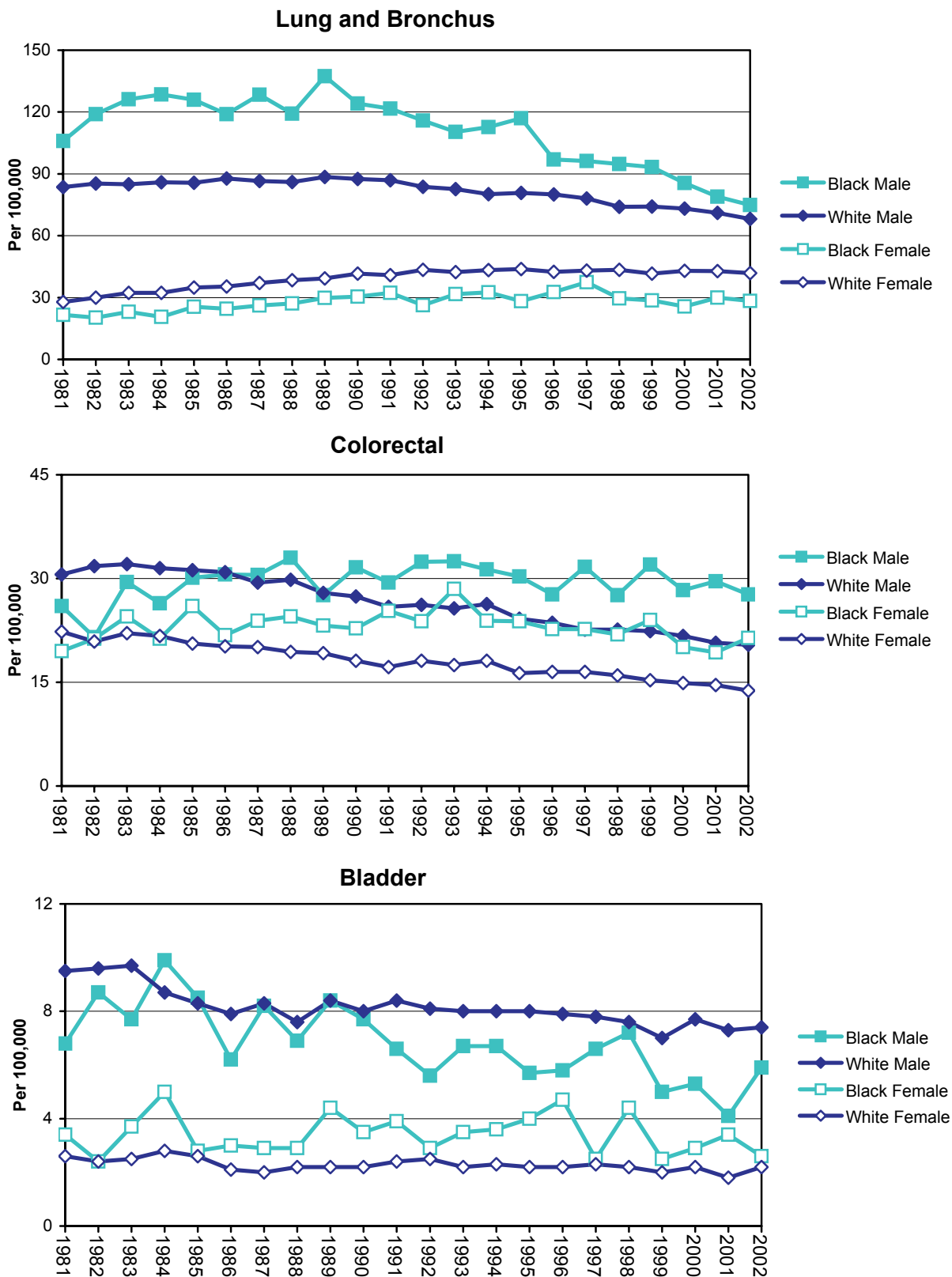
### **Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**

- Mortality rates increased by 108 percent among Black females, 8 percent among White females, and 27 percent among White males during the 22-year period. The mortality rate for Black males decreased 8 percent since 1981.
- The mortality rates among White females and Black males were similar in 1982 and 2002. Both groups showed increases through the late 1990s, with subsequent declines to within 10 percent of 1981 levels.
- Overall, Whites had higher mortality rates than Blacks for both sexes. Racial disparity increased 40 percent between Black males and White males since 1981, but decreased 48 percent between Black females and White females, due to increases in the mortality rates among Black females and White males. Mortality rates for Black females are now the same as for Black males.

### **Melanoma**

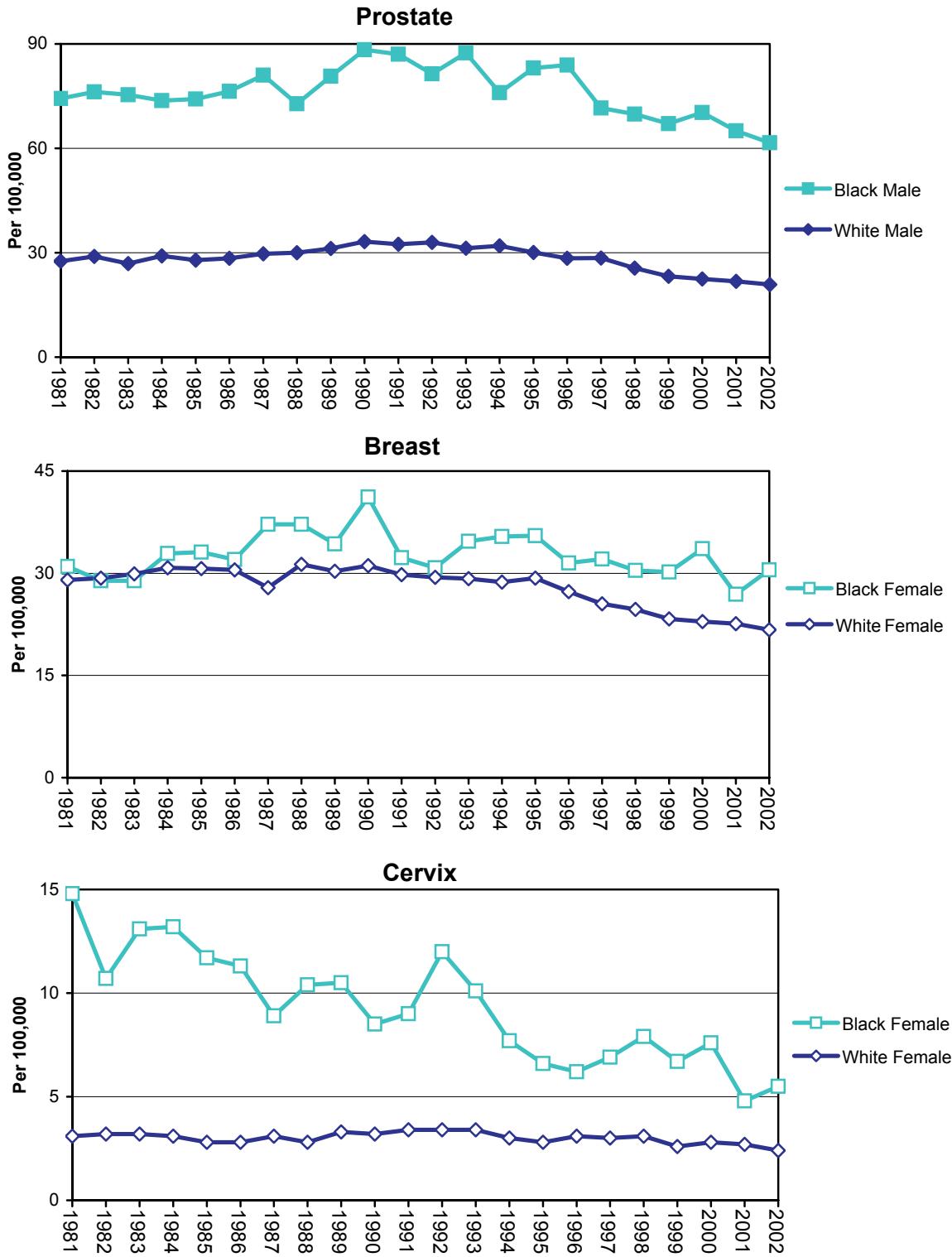
- Mortality rates decreased by 15 percent among White females since 1981, and increased 21 percent for White males.
- White males had a higher mortality rate than White females in all years. Compared to White females, the rate among White males was 90 percent higher in 1981 and 150 percent higher in 2002.

**Figure 16.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



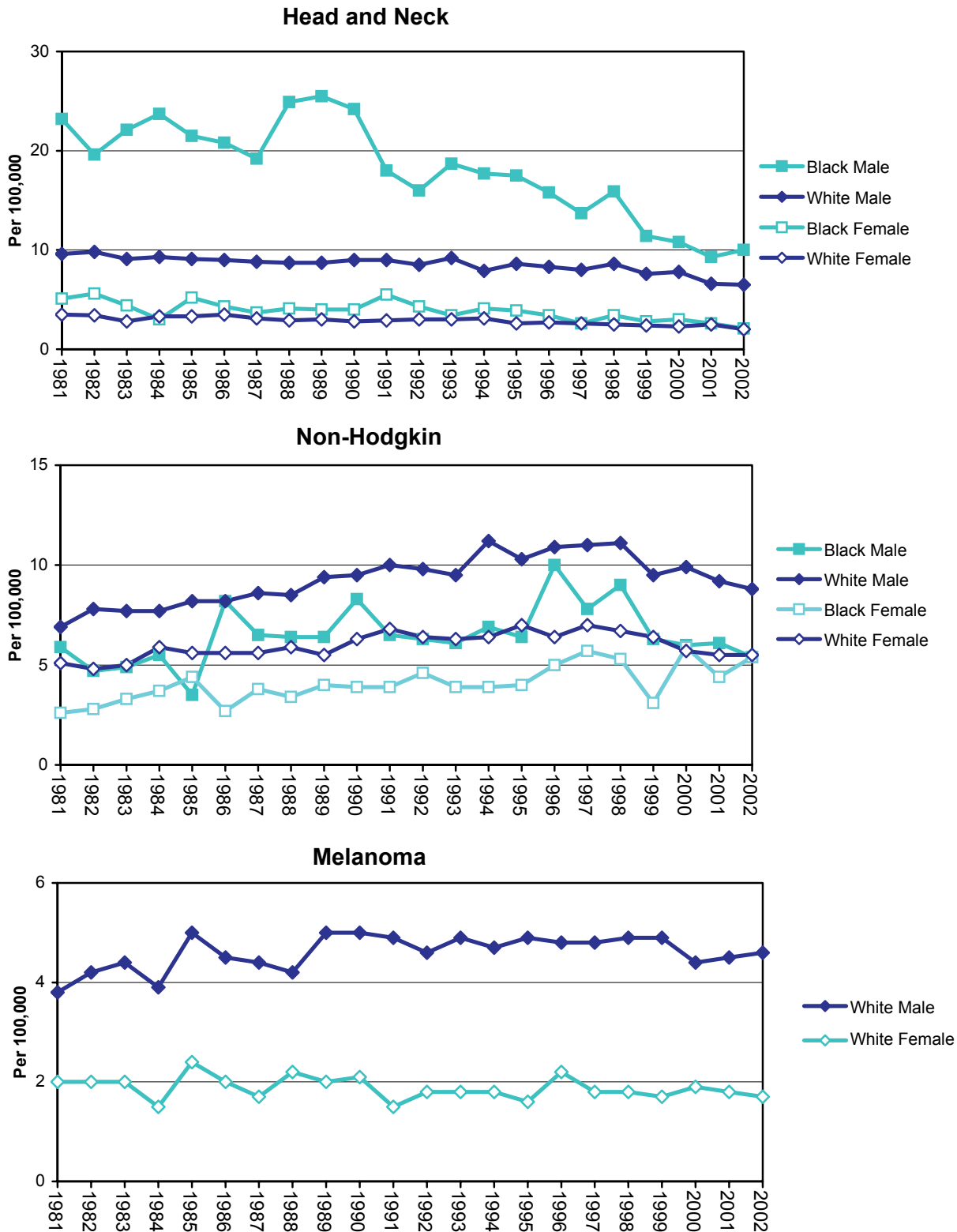
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 16.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 16.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2002**



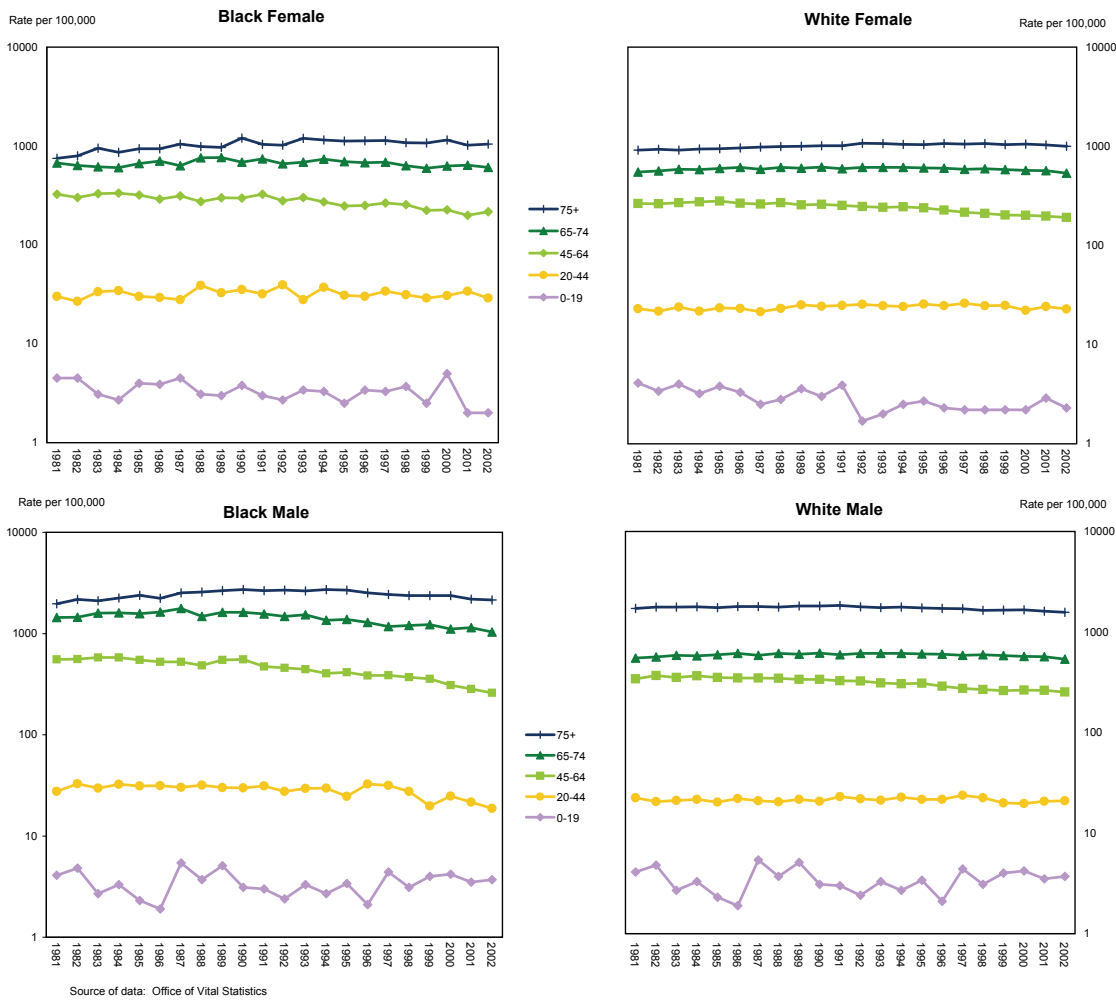
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics



### AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

- Among Black females, age-specific mortality rates decreased for all age groups except age 75 and older, which increased 40 percent. Decreases ranged from 4 percent in the 20 to 44 age group to 56 percent in the 0 to 19 age group.
- For Black males, all age-specific mortality rates decreased with the exception of the 75 and older age group, which increased 9 percent. The largest decline was 53 percent in the 45 to 64 age group.
- Among White females, the age-specific mortality rates increased only for the 75 and older age group over the 22-year period. Mortality rates decreased by 44 percent for the 0 to 19 age group and 27 percent for the 45 to 64 age group. Rates for the 20 to 44 and 65 to 74 age groups remained within 2.5 percent of 1981 mortality rates.
- Among White males, age-specific mortality rates decreased for all age groups over the 22-year period. The decreases varied from 6 percent for the 20 to 44 age group to 28 percent for the 0 to 19 age group.

**Figure 17. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2002**



## ESTIMATED ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN MORTALITY RATES

Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) was calculated for the most recent 10-year period, 1993 to 2002.

- For all cancers combined in Florida, on average, the mortality rate decreased by 1.7 percent per year for the past ten years. The mortality rate decreased significantly in both males and females and in Whites and Blacks.
- Over the 10-year period, the mortality rate decreased significantly for all major cancer sites, except melanoma.

**Table 24. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1993-2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	-1.7 *	-1.4 *	-4.8 *	-3.4 *	-2.5 *	-1.1 *	-3.5 *	-1.9 *	-0.5	-3.0 *
Female	-1.5 *	-0.3		-3.4 *	-2.6 *	-1.2	-3.7 *	-1.8 *	-0.5	-3.0 *
Male	-1.9 *	-2.3 *	-4.8 *		-2.5 *	-1.2 *	-3.6 *	-1.8	-0.8	
Black	-2.8 *	-3.6 *	-3.5 *	-2.0	-2.1 *	-2.8	-7.0 *	-0.3		-4.6 *
White	-1.5 *	-1.2 *	-5.0 *	-3.6 *	-2.6 *	-0.9	-3.0 *	-1.9 *	-0.5	-2.5 *
Black Female	-2.0 *	-1.7		-2.0	-2.9 *	-3.5	-5.4 *	2.6		-4.6 *
White Female	-1.4 *	-0.2		-3.6 *	-2.6 *	-0.9	-3.5 *	-2.1 *	-0.5	-2.5 *
Black Male	-3.5 *	-4.5 *	-3.5 *		-1.1	-2.9	-7.6 *	-2.8		
White Male	-1.7 *	-2.0 *	-5.0 *		-2.6 *	-1.0 *	-3.0 *	-1.8	-0.8	

(1) Florida EAPC includes cases with unknown sex and race, and deaths in the Other race group.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

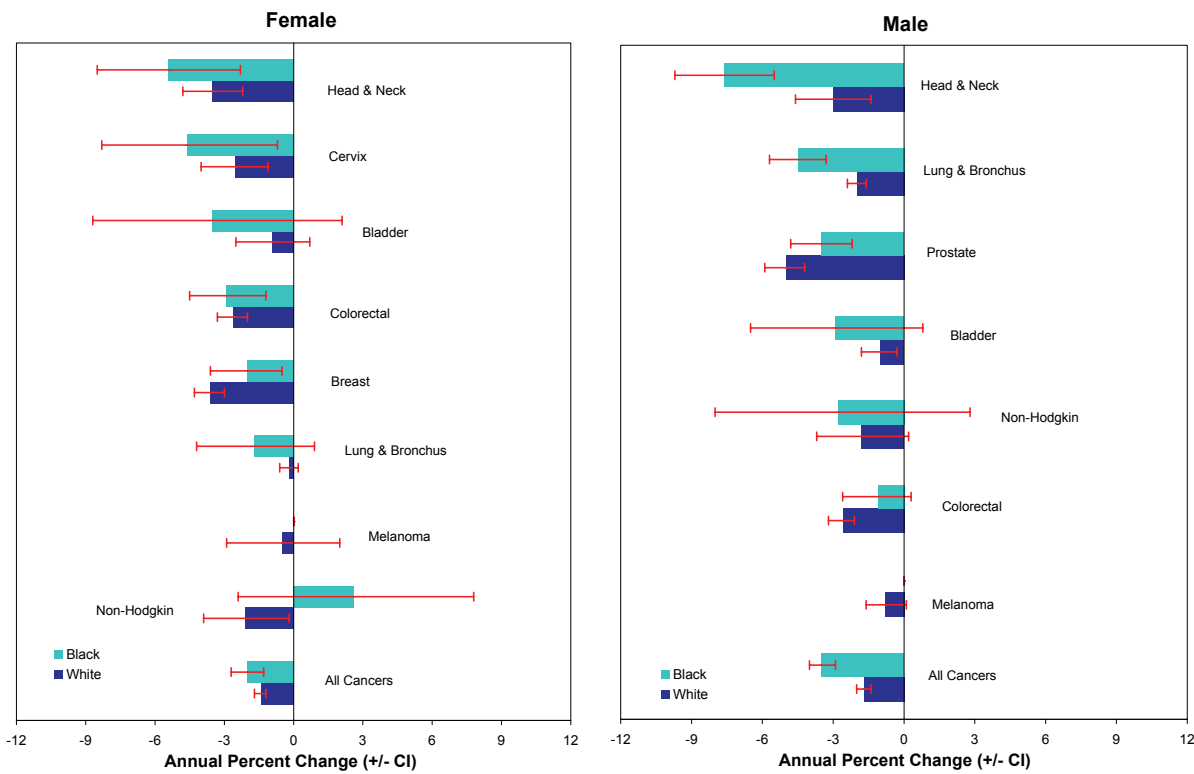
(3) Total EAPC by race includes deaths with unknown sex.

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

### SEX AND RACE

- Among males, there was a significant decrease in the mortality rate over the 10-year period for all cancers combined, and for all major cancers except colorectal and bladder cancer in Black males, non-Hodgkin lymphoma in both races, and melanoma in Whites.
- The change in mortality rate was greater among Black males than among White males for all cancers combined (3.5 percent versus 1.7 percent), cancer of the lung and bronchus (4.5 percent versus 2.0 percent), and head and neck (7.6 percent versus 3.0 percent).
- Among females, the mortality rate for all cancers combined, colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers decreased significantly in both Whites and Blacks.
- The mortality rate for breast cancer in White females showed a significant decrease over the 10-year period.

**Figure 18. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates By Sex and by Race, Florida, 1993-2002**



**COUNTY**

- Over the 10-year period, mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased in 26 counties. Of those, Calhoun, DeSoto, and Wakulla counties had declines of more than 4 percent per year from 1993 through 2002. No county had a significant increase for all cancers combined.
- On average, the mortality rate decreased significantly in 13 counties for cancer of the lung and bronchus. Okeechobee County had the greatest decline, 5.3 percent per year.
- Twenty-two counties had significant decreases in their mortality rate for prostate cancer. The greatest decrease was 10.1 percent per year in Highlands County.
- Manatee County had a 6.9 percent per year decrease in breast cancer mortality. This was the largest decrease among 17 counties that experienced a significant decrease in breast cancer mortality.
- Twelve counties had significant decreases in the mortality rate for colorectal cancer over the 10-year period. The magnitude of significant decrease ranged from 2.0 percent per year in Miami-Dade County to 5.4 percent per year in Martin County.
- Volusia County had the only significant change in the mortality rate, an increase at 6.2 percent per year for melanoma.
- Broward and Hillsborough counties had a decrease in mortality rate for cervical cancer by 4.1 percent per year and 2.8 percent per year, respectively.
- During 1993 to 2002, Lee County had an increase in bladder cancer mortality by 6.1 percent.

**Table 25. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates  
by County of Residence, Florida, 1993-2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>-1.7 *</b>	<b>-1.4 *</b>	<b>-4.8 *</b>	<b>-3.4 *</b>	<b>-2.5 *</b>	<b>-1.1 *</b>	<b>-3.5 *</b>	<b>-3.5 *</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-3.0 *</b>
Alachua	-1.3	-2.0	-3.6	-0.9	-0.3	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	-3.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-1.4	-0.3	-7.3 *	-1.7	-4.4	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	-2.4	-3.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-1.0 *	-1.2	-3.2 *	-4.4 *	-2.5 *	-3.4	-2.3	-2.3	^	^
Broward	-2.4 *	-2.6 *	-4.3 *	-3.4 *	-2.4 *	-0.4	-4.9 *	-4.9 *	-2.2	-4.1 *
Calhoun	-5.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-1.4 *	-0.9	-5.4 *	-2.3	-2.7	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	-1.1	0.0	-5.9	-0.8	-4.4	^	^	^	^	^
Clay	-0.4	-0.9	^	-1.2	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	-2.5 *	-2.4 *	-6.1	-3.4 *	-4.7 *	-5.0	^	^	^	^
Columbia	0.2	0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-2.3 *	-2.9 *	-3.8 *	-3.7 *	-2.0 *	-1.1	-6.2 *	-6.2 *	-2.1	-2.8
DeSoto	-4.7 *	-4.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-1.6 *	-1.5 *	-4.1	-1.0	-1.4	-2.7	-3.7 *	-3.7 *	0.4	^
Escambia	-1.0	-0.8	-1.4	-3.2	-1.5	^	-3.2	-3.2	^	^
Flagler	-0.6	-0.9	^	^	-3.2	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	-1.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.3	0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-3.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-5.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-1.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-1.0	2.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	1.5	1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-0.5	0.3	-2.4	-2.0	-3.1	^	^	^	^	^
Highlands	-2.6 *	-1.0	-10.1 *	-5.9	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	-2.0 *	-1.4	-5.6 *	-3.4 *	-2.7 *	-4.2	-2.3	-2.3	-1.0	-2.8 *
Holmes	-4.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-1.9 *	0.2	-6.4 *	1.3	-4.4 *	^	^	^	^	^
Jackson	-1.7	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	-2.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-2.0 *	-2.1 *	-6.7 *	-2.7	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^
Lee	-1.1 *	-0.3	-5.8 *	-3.5 *	-2.6	6.1 *	-1.9	-1.9	-5.3	^
Leon	-0.1	0.9	-4.3	-1.5	-0.1	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	-1.7 *	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-1.5 *	-0.5	-5.1 *	-6.9 *	-4.7 *	-3.1	-2.9	-2.9	^	^
Marion	-0.7	-1.0	-5.8 *	-1.2	-0.7	^	-4.5	-4.5	^	^
Martin	-2.3 *	-3.8 *	-7.3 *	-5.7 *	-5.4 *	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	-1.3	0.1	^	^	-2.5	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	-1.6	-1.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	-1.1	-1.8	-5.2 *	-1.6	0.7	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	-2.0	-5.3 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-2.1 *	-2.7 *	-2.2 *	-5.7 *	-2.0	-0.4	-3.7 *	-3.7 *	-2.5	^
Osceola	-1.5	-2.7 *	^	-3.6 *	-3.8	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.7 *	-1.1 *	-6.4 *	-3.8 *	-3.7 *	-2.1	-3.8 *	-3.8 *	-1.7	-3.5
Pasco	-1.4 *	-0.5	-5.8 *	-2.6	-3.6 *	-1.2	-0.7	-0.7	^	^
Pinellas	-1.5 *	-1.3 *	-4.7 *	-4.4 *	-2.1 *	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-1.8	-1.2
Polk	-0.8	-0.5	-3.9 *	-3.1 *	-1.8	0.3	-2.2	-2.2	^	^
Putnam	0.3	0.1	^	^	-3.6	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-2.5 *	-1.6	^	-6.3 *	-5.8	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	-1.8 *	-3.2 *	-6.9 *	-3.0	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	0.0	-0.8	^	^	0.1	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	-1.4 *	-1.2	-3.9 *	-5.9 *	-2.4	0.8	-2.1	-2.1	^	^
Seminole	-2.1 *	-1.4	-3.6	-3.6 *	-3.5 *	^	-1.5	-1.5	^	^
Sumter	-0.3	-2.9 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.0	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-2.1	-0.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	-2.0	-2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-1.1 *	0.0	-4.0 *	-2.5 *	-2.4	0.2	-5.1 *	-5.1 *	6.2 *	^
Wakulla	-5.9 *	-3.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-1.7	-2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-2.4	-0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.

## DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

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

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.40 in 2002. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio, 0.75, and prostate cancer had the lowest, 0.15, of the major cancers reported.

### SEX AND RACE

- Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal, head and neck cancer, and melanoma, but a higher ratio for bladder cancer. The ratios were equal for males and females for all cancers combined and for non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Blacks had higher ratios than Whites did for all cancers combined and all major cancer sites except non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The racial disparities in deaths-to-cases ratios ranged from 6 percent higher ratios for Blacks than Whites for cancer of the lung and bronchus to 67 percent higher for bladder cancer.
- Among the four sex-race groups, Black females had the highest deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined and all major cancers except lung and bronchus and head and neck cancers. For those two sites, Black males had the highest deaths-to-cases ratios.

**Table 26. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.30</b>
Female	0.40	0.72		0.21	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.41	0.13	0.30
Male	0.40	0.77	0.15		0.36	0.19	0.26	0.41	0.20	
Black	0.44	0.79	0.20	0.30	0.45	0.34	0.34	0.36		0.40
White	0.40	0.75	0.15	0.20	0.35	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.18	0.29
Black Female	0.45	0.76		0.30	0.45	0.44	0.23	0.45		0.40
White Female	0.40	0.73		0.20	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.41	0.13	0.29
Black Male	0.43	0.81	0.20		0.44	0.29	0.39	0.29		
White Male	0.41	0.77	0.15		0.36	0.19	0.25	0.44	0.21	

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

### COUNTY

- The deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined ranged from 0.29 in Baker County to 1.06 in Lafayette County. Thirteen counties, all with populations less than the median county population in Florida (89,343 in Highlands County) had deaths-to-cases ratios over 0.50 in 2002.
- Deaths-to-cases ratios also varied greatly among counties for all major cancers. For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the ratios ranged from 0.42 in Union County to 1.64 in Bradford County. For head and neck cancer, the ratios ranged from 0.15 in Lee County to 1.67 in Okeechobee County.

Table 27. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.30</b>
Alachua	0.38	0.88	0.14	0.15	0.32	^	^	0.34	^	^
Baker	0.29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.40	0.68	0.18	0.18	0.28	^	^	0.61	^	^
Bradford	0.63	1.64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.43	0.76	0.16	0.18	0.38	0.20	0.22	0.46	0.20	0.47
Broward	0.38	0.71	0.18	0.22	0.33	0.20	0.22	0.34	0.16	0.31
Calhoun	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.42	0.81	0.17	0.15	0.33	0.23	^	0.56	^	^
Citrus	0.46	0.89	0.12	0.31	0.35	0.25	0.36	0.50	^	^
Clay	0.44	0.75	^	0.27	0.47	^	0.38	^	^	^
Collier	0.32	0.67	0.11	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.25	0.33	^	^
Columbia	0.49	0.72	^	^	0.50	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.35	0.73	0.14	0.20	0.34	0.21	0.23	0.40	0.14	0.22
DeSoto	0.35	0.66	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.51	0.94	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.42	0.76	0.14	0.22	0.47	0.21	0.30	0.47	0.21	^
Escambia	0.43	0.69	0.14	0.21	0.45	0.33	0.47	0.47	^	^
Flagler	0.37	0.69	0.14	0.19	0.28	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.48	0.86	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.31	0.63	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.92	1.33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.46	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.36	0.61	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.50	1.08	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.42	0.74	0.17	0.18	0.36	0.22	^	0.50	^	^
Highlands	0.41	0.71	0.13	0.19	0.28	^	^	0.79	^	^
Hillsborough	0.41	0.77	0.17	0.23	0.41	0.27	0.28	0.44	0.13	0.30
Holmes	0.61	0.67	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.46	0.89	0.19	0.37	0.37	0.20	0.25	0.48	0.24	^
Jackson	0.69	1.47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	1.06	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.34	0.57	0.11	0.22	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.43	0.09	^
Lee	0.40	0.76	0.11	0.20	0.36	0.27	0.15	0.49	0.13	^
Leon	0.40	0.86	0.15	0.17	0.35	0.93	^	0.46	^	^
Levy	0.47	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.53	0.87	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.40	0.80	0.13	0.18	0.33	0.15	0.26	0.46	0.18	^
Marion	0.43	0.79	0.12	0.20	0.36	0.21	0.37	0.38	^	^
Martin	0.38	0.61	0.14	0.14	0.30	0.27	0.40	0.33	0.22	^
Monroe	0.41	0.71	0.35	^	0.28	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.40	0.86	^	0.29	0.34	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.35	0.63	0.11	0.17	0.33	^	^	0.53	^	^
Okeechobee	0.39	0.73	^	^	^	^	1.67	^	^	^
Orange	0.39	0.74	0.13	0.17	0.37	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.19	^
Osceola	0.36	0.66	^	0.19	0.32	^	^	0.47	^	^
Palm Beach	0.39	0.74	0.16	0.19	0.37	0.15	0.23	0.40	0.11	0.40
Pasco	0.44	0.75	0.20	0.22	0.38	0.24	0.35	0.38	0.22	0.40
Pinellas	0.42	0.72	0.21	0.22	0.33	0.18	0.21	0.46	0.21	0.34
Polk	0.38	0.72	0.15	0.21	0.31	0.18	0.32	0.36	0.13	0.23
Putnam	0.52	0.79	0.19	0.28	0.47	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.40	0.79	0.16	0.16	0.45	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	0.45	0.89	0.21	0.21	0.40	0.22	0.25	0.33	0.31	^
Santa Rosa	0.38	0.66	^	0.25	0.30	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.40	0.71	0.15	0.20	0.37	0.24	0.20	0.35	0.36	^
Seminole	0.40	0.91	0.12	0.22	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.31	^	^
Sumter	0.57	0.94	^	^	0.58	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.54	0.75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.43	0.72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.30	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.45	0.80	0.17	0.23	0.39	0.20	0.26	0.43	0.32	0.48
Wakulla	0.36	0.60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.55	0.97	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.76	1.06	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.

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

**AGE**

- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with increasing age. The highest ratios were in the 75 and older age group for all cancers combined and for the top cancer sites.
- Blacks had higher deaths-to-cases ratios than Whites for most reported cancer sites and almost all age groups. Racial disparity was greater in younger age groups for breast and cervical cancers.
- Among the four sex-race groups, Black females had the highest deaths-to-cases ratios in all age groups for non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Table 28. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.30</b>
0-19	0.15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.19	0.57	^	0.13	0.25	^	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.20
45-64	0.31	0.69	0.04	0.16	0.28	0.14	0.22	0.31	0.17	0.28
65-74	0.36	0.68	0.07	0.18	0.30	0.15	0.26	0.39	0.13	0.39
75+	0.56	0.86	0.42	0.32	0.44	0.28	0.35	0.58	0.23	0.58
<b>Female</b>										
0-19	0.13	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.17	0.49		0.13	0.21	^	^	0.15	0.07	0.20
45-64	0.29	0.63		0.16	0.26	0.13	0.19	0.29	0.13	0.28
65-74	0.39	0.65		0.18	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.34	0.10	0.39
75+	0.56	0.86		0.32	0.45	0.35	0.37	0.60	0.20	0.58
<b>Male</b>										
0-19	0.18	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.24	0.69	^		0.29	^	0.15	0.18	0.17	
45-64	0.33	0.73	0.04		0.30	0.14	0.23	0.33	0.20	
65-74	0.34	0.70	0.07		0.32	0.14	0.26	0.43	0.15	
75+	0.56	0.86	0.42		0.43	0.25	0.34	0.57	0.24	
<b>Black</b>										
0-19	0.23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.26	0.49	^	0.28	0.38	^	^	0.14		0.39
45-64	0.37	0.70	0.05	0.30	0.36	^	0.34	0.49		0.43
65-74	0.44	0.84	0.14	0.28	0.45	0.31	0.42	0.50		^
75+	0.72	0.99	0.77	0.39	0.58	0.51	0.39	0.51		0.48
<b>White</b>										
0-19	0.14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.19	0.59	^	0.10	0.23	^	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.17
45-64	0.31	0.69	0.03	0.15	0.28	0.14	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.27
65-74	0.36	0.67	0.07	0.18	0.29	0.15	0.24	0.39	0.14	0.46
75+	0.56	0.86	0.40	0.32	0.44	0.27	0.36	0.59	0.24	0.62
<b>Black Female</b>										
0-19	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.25	^		0.28	0.27	^	^	^		0.39
45-64	0.41	0.74		0.30	0.37	^	0.26	0.63		0.43
65-74	0.50	0.76		0.28	0.52	^	^	0.61		^
75+	0.63	0.88		0.39	0.54	0.58	^	0.60		0.48
<b>White Female</b>										
0-19	0.13	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.15	0.49		0.10	0.19	^	^	0.17	0.08	0.17
45-64	0.28	0.63		0.15	0.25	0.12	0.18	0.25	0.13	0.27
65-74	0.39	0.65		0.18	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.34	0.10	0.46
75+	0.56	0.86		0.32	0.45	0.34	0.39	0.60	0.21	0.62
<b>Black Male</b>										
0-19	0.35	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	0.29	0.56	^		0.59	^	^	0.17		
45-64	0.33	0.69	0.05		0.35	^	0.38	0.38		
65-74	0.40	0.90	0.14		0.38	^	0.46	0.42		
75+	0.81	1.06	0.77		0.65	0.48	0.55	^		
<b>White Male</b>										
0-19	0.15	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.24	0.75	^		0.27	^	0.15	0.20	0.18	
45-64	0.33	0.74	0.03		0.30	0.15	0.21	0.34	0.21	
65-74	0.34	0.69	0.07		0.32	0.14	0.25	0.44	0.16	
75+	0.56	0.86	0.40		0.43	0.25	0.34	0.59	0.26	

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.



## YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

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

- In 2002, all causes of death yielded about 1.25 million years of potential life lost in Florida. Cancer was responsible for 266,656 years lost, or 21 percent of the YPLL from all causes.
- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2002 have predominated since 1995: cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast and colorectal cancers, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. More than 50 percent of the YPLL from cancer in Florida resulted from deaths due to these four types of cancer.
- The total YPLL due to breast cancer was more than 5.5 times higher than the YPLL due to prostate cancer. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 25 percent more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer, and the deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages more often than deaths from prostate cancer. The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was 9.8 years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was 2.1 years.
- Deaths due to cervical, breast, and head and neck cancer, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other major cancers. The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was nine years or more. Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL, 17.9 years lost per death.
- The average YPLL per death from cancer decreased 16 percent from 8.2 years per death in 1981 to 6.9 years per death in 2002. The decline in the average YPLL from cancer was less than that for all causes of death (24 percent) during the same period.

### SEX

- Among females, deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, and breast and colorectal cancers were responsible for 53 percent of total cancer YPLL in 2002. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 1.5 percent of the total cancer deaths in females, YPLL due to cervical cancer contributed 4 percent to the total female cancer YPLL.
- Among males, the YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for 41 percent of total cancer YPLL in 2002.

### RACE

- Cancer deaths occurred at younger ages among Blacks than among Whites. Deaths among Blacks, who make up 16 percent of Florida's population, accounted for only 9 percent of all cancer deaths, yet were responsible for 15 percent of the total YPLL in Florida in 2002.
- Each cancer death among Blacks resulted in an average 11.1 YPLL, which was significantly higher than the 6.5 average YPLL among Whites. Except for bladder cancer, the average YPLL per death was greater among Blacks than among Whites for all major cancers, especially for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and breast cancer.

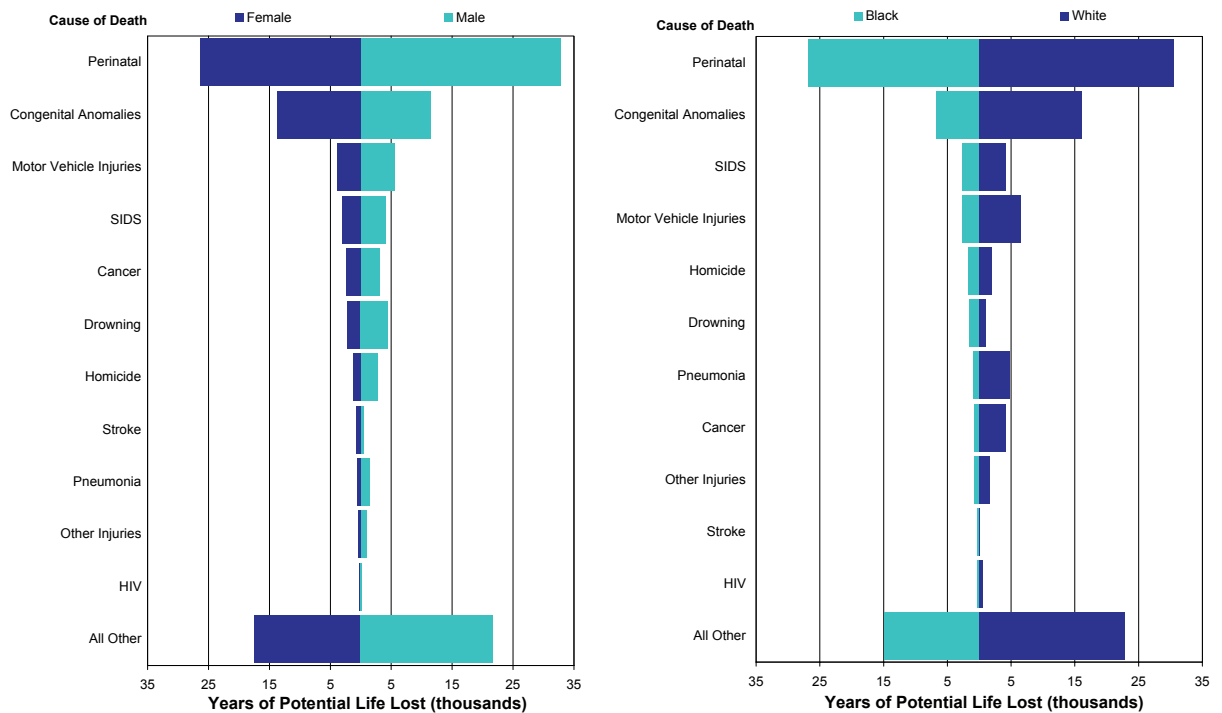
**SEX AND RACE**

- The highest average YPLL per cancer death was among Black females (12.0 years) for all cancers combined. In addition, Black females had the highest average YPLL per death for bladder, breast, and cervical cancer. For the other major cancers, lung, colorectal, head and neck and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Black males had the highest average YPLL among the four sex-race groups.

**CHILDHOOD CANCER**

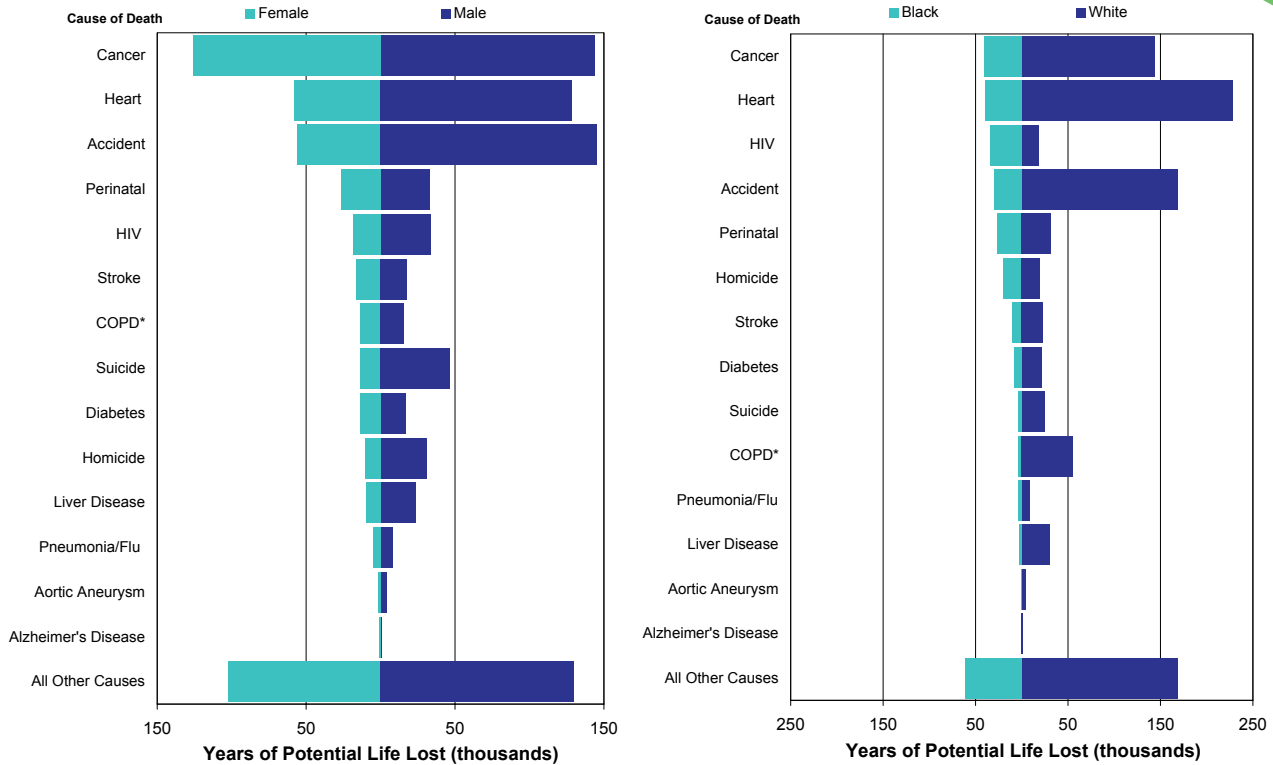
- Although childhood cancers only contribute 2 percent of total YPLL due to cancer, each childhood cancer death contributed an average of 68.3 years of potential life lost.
- Childhood cancers impacted Blacks more than Whites in 2002. Cancer YPLL in Black children contributed 2.3 percent to the total cancer YPLL among Blacks, 20 percent more than among White children (2.0 percent).
- Childhood cancers had a greater impact on YPLL among males than among females. Cancer YPLL in males under age 15 accounted for 2.1 percent of the total cancer YPLL of males, while females under age 15 accounted for 1.8 percent of the total cancer YPLL of females.

**Figure 19. Years of Potential Life Lost, Children Age 0-14, by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2002**



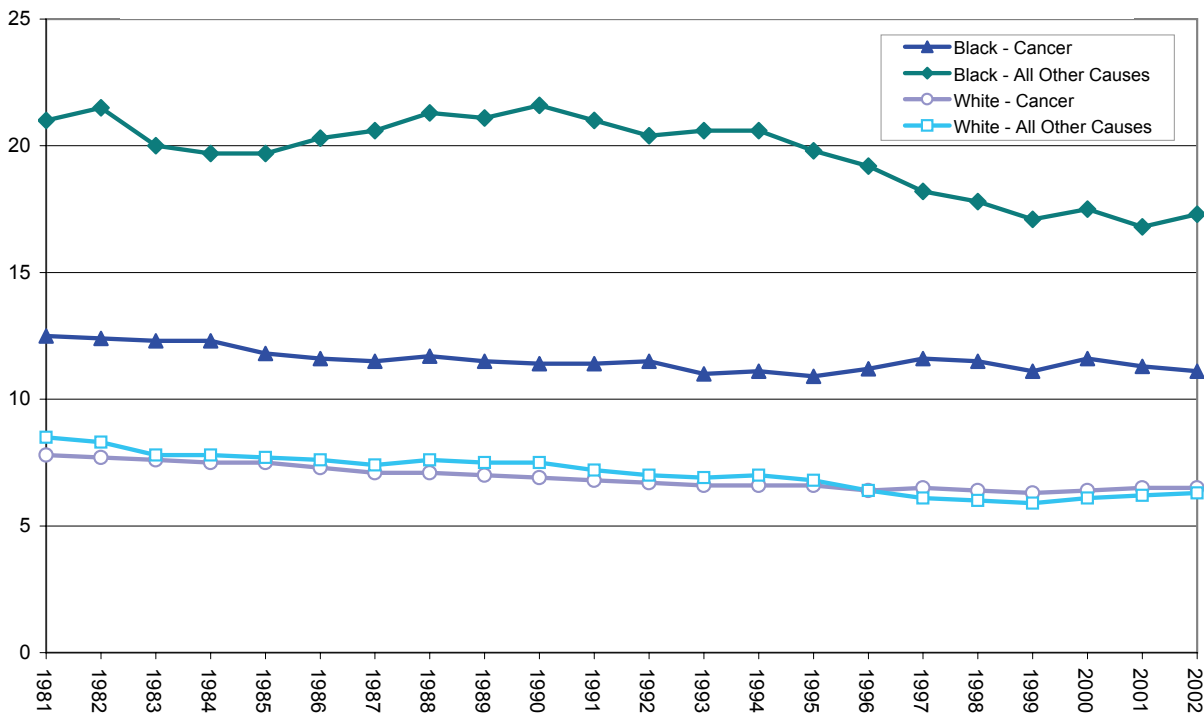
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20. Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 75 by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2002



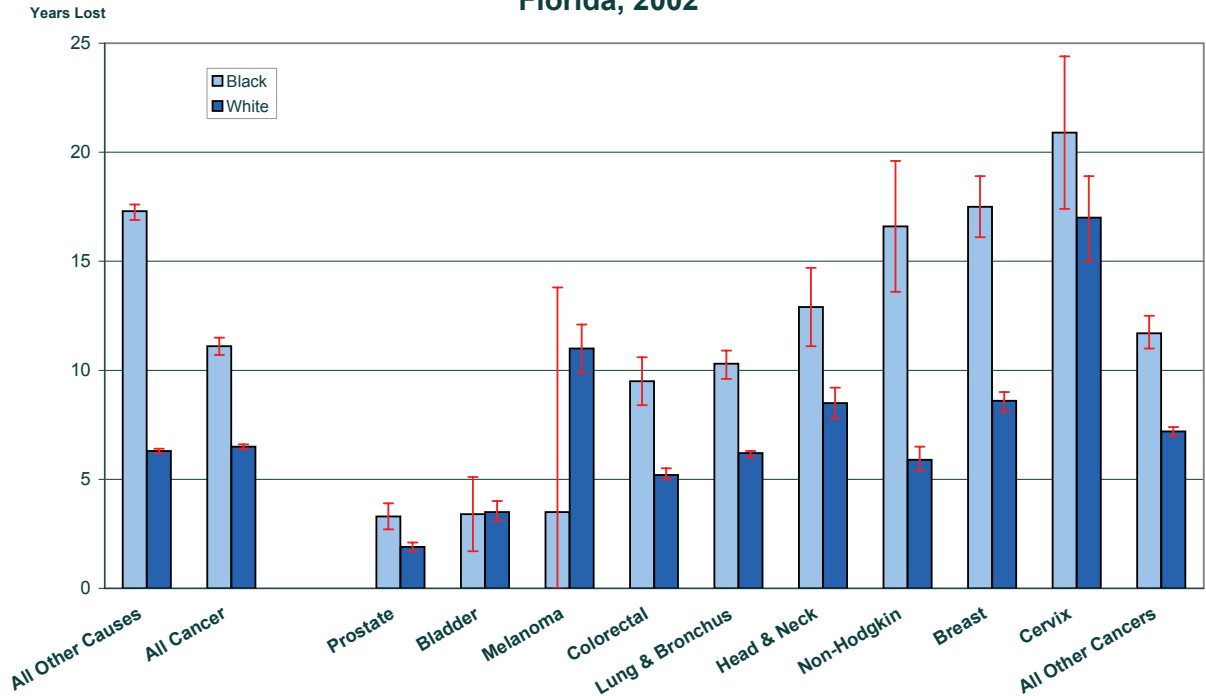
\*COPD=Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 21. Average Years of Potential Life Lost per Death by Race, Florida, 1981 - 2002



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 22. Average Years of Potential Life Lost per Death by Race, Florida, 2002**



**Table 29. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2002**

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,247,484	--	469,899	--	776,886	--	286,064	--	946,572	--
All Cancers	266,656	100.0	124,972	100.0	141,670	100.0	38,849	100.0	225,239	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	5,261	2.0	2,283	1.8	2,978	2.1	880	2.3	4,444	2.0
Lung & Bronchus	75,648	28.4	30,553	24.4	45,095	31.8	8,436	21.7	66,829	29.7
Prostate	4,640	1.7			4,640	3.3	1,078	2.8	3,524	1.6
Breast	25,997	9.7	25,923	20.7			5,933	15.3	19,719	8.8
Colorectal	21,963	8.2	9,183	7.3	12,766	9.0	3,703	9.5	18,008	8.0
Bladder	3,543	1.3	857	0.7	2,686	1.9	185	0.5	3,320	1.5
Head & Neck	8,270	3.1	1,855	1.5	6,415	4.5	1,344	3.5	6,732	3.0
Non-Hodgkin	10,089	3.8	3,962	3.2	6,127	4.3	1,694	4.4	8,332	3.7
Melanoma	6,031	2.3	1,837	1.5	4,194	3.0			6,006	2.7
Cervix	4,942	1.9	4,942	4.0			1,316	3.4	3,578	1.6
All Other Cancers	105,533	39.6	45,860	36.7	59,673	42.1	15,139	39.0	89,191	39.6

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

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

**Table 30. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	119,680	--	344,214	--	166,343	--	602,100	--
All Cancers	20,170	100.0	103,232	100.0	18,679	100.0	122,699	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	273	1.4	2,010	1.9	607	3.2	2,371	1.9
Lung & Bronchus	2,858	14.2	27,475	26.6	5,578	29.9	39,354	32.1
Prostate					1,078	5.8	3,524	2.9
Breast	5,906	29.3	19,672	19.1				
Colorectal	1,933	9.6	7,167	6.9	1,770	9.5	10,827	8.8
Bladder	111	0.6	724	0.7	74	0.4	2,596	2.1
Head & Neck	272	1.3	1,477	1.4	1,072	5.7	5,255	4.3
Non-Hodgkin	803	4.0	3,113	3.0	891	4.8	5,219	4.3
Melanoma			1,837	1.8			4,169	3.4
Cervix	1,316	6.5	3,578	3.5				
All Other Cancers	6,971	34.6	38,189	37.0	8,168	43.7	51,002	41.6

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

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

## TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

Acute myeloid leukemia, cancer of the trachea, lung and bronchus, oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, bladder, kidney, liver, and stomach are known to be associated with tobacco use.

The risk of dying from these cancers depends on an individual's smoking status, sex, age, environmental exposure, genetics, and the timing and quality of treatment. According to the American Heart Association estimates for 2001, the relative risks of death for current smokers are 13 percent higher among females for cancer of the larynx, and 23 times higher for cancers of the trachea, lung, and bronchus among males than among persons who never smoked. See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web site at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec>.

In 2002, 33,726 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed, and 19,642 deaths occurred from these cancers in Florida. According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2002 and the risk of dying from cancers due to cigarette smoking, approximately 65 percent (12,845) of the 19,642 deaths from these cancers may have been attributable to tobacco use. Eliminating tobacco use would have prevented these cancer deaths in Florida in 2002.

### INCIDENCE

The age-adjusted incidence rates for tobacco-related cancers in Whites and Blacks were similar within sexes in 1981. Racial disparities were apparent by 1999, with higher rates among Whites.

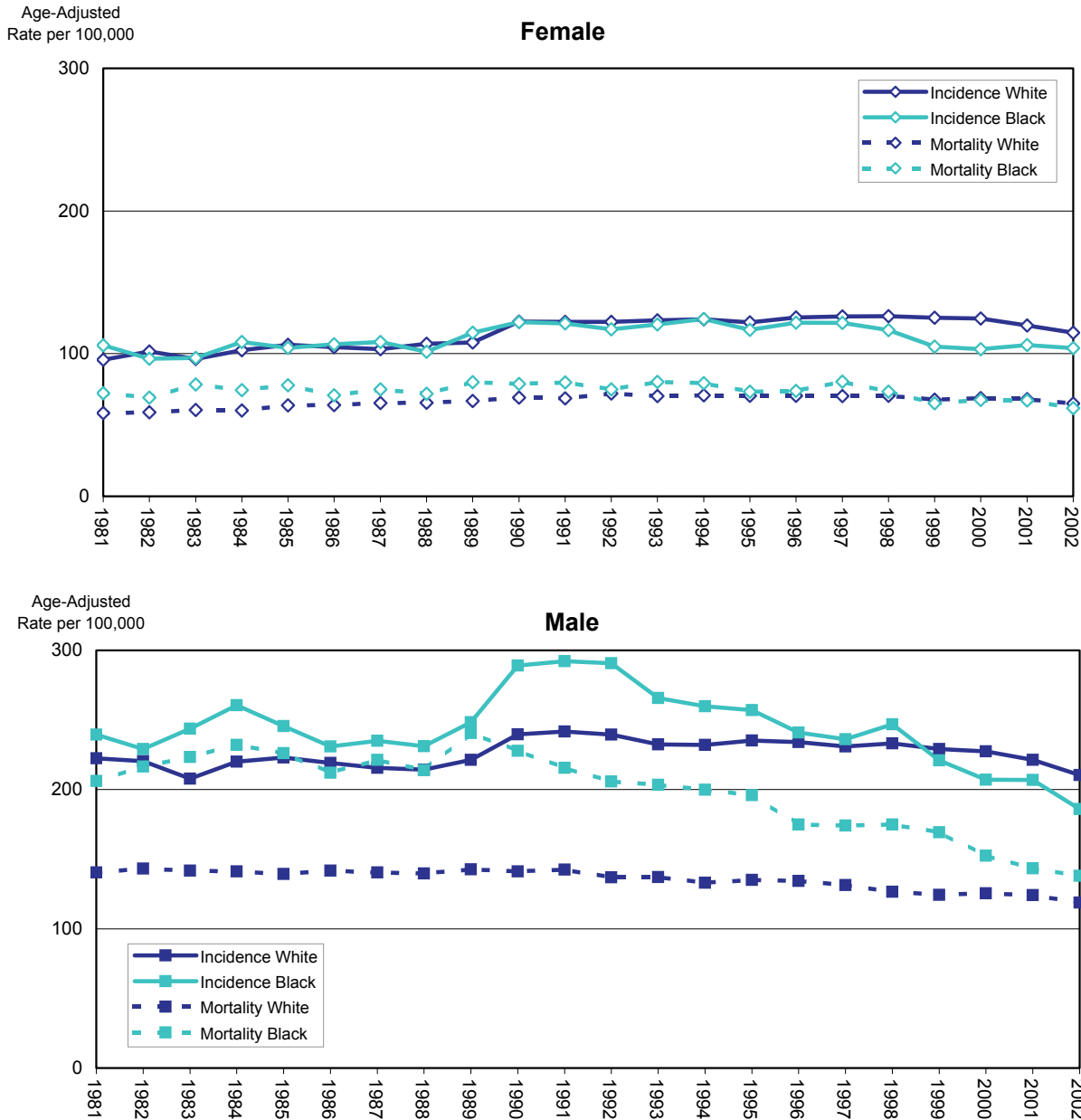
- Among males, age-adjusted incidence rates decreased 22 percent in Blacks over the 22-year period and decreased 5 percent in Whites.
- Among females, the age-adjusted incidence rate decreased 2 percent among Blacks, but increased 20 percent in Whites.

### MORTALITY

Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers are influenced by incidence rates, the stage of cancer at diagnosis, the timing and quality of medical intervention and treatment, and co-morbid conditions. Over the decade of the 1980s, Black males had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers in spite of incidence rates similar to White males. Since a peak in 1989, mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers in Black males have decreased. The previous disparity in mortality between Black males and White males is diminishing.

- The mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers decreased by 14 percent in Black females, and by 33 percent among Black males from 1981 through 2002. During the same period, mortality rates increased by 12 percent among White females and decreased by 15 percent among White males.
- During the 22-year period, racial gaps in mortality narrowed and sometimes reversed. Black females had a mortality rate 29 percent higher than White females in 1983. By 2002, the rate for Black females was 5 percent lower than for White females.
- At its peak in 1989, the mortality rate for Black males was 64 percent higher than the rate for White males. By 2002, the racial gap had decreased to 16 percent.

**Figure 23. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Florida 1981-2002**



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

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

## PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

Since 1986, the Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Florida BRFSS) has collected data on tobacco usage.

- The prevalence of current cigarette use has decreased by 28 percent during the past 19 years, from 28 percent in 1986 to 20 percent in 2004.

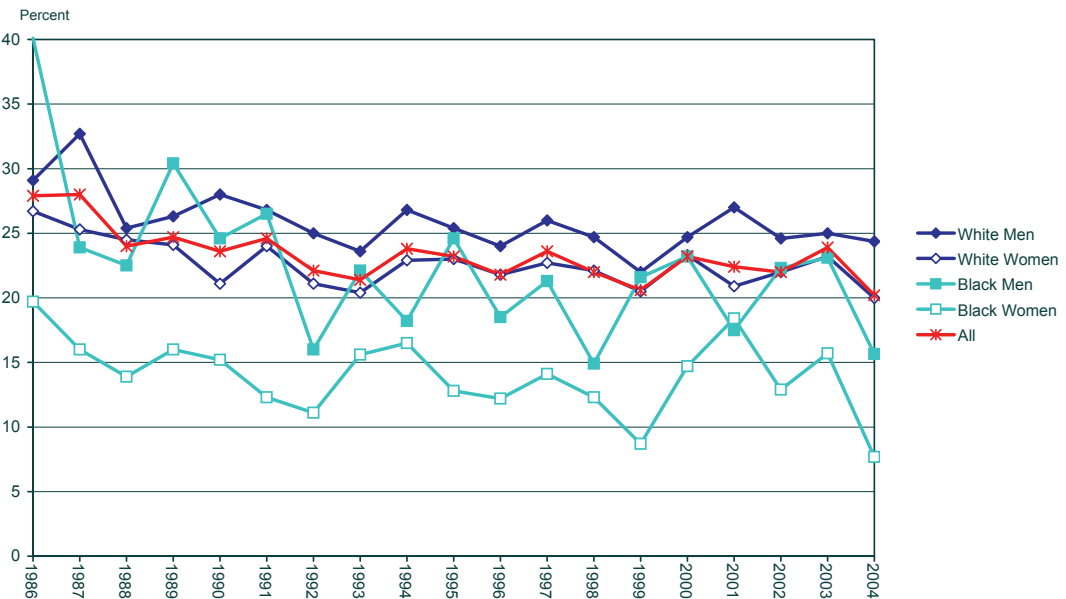
- The prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups: by 61 percent among both Black males and Black females, 25 percent among White females, and 16 percent among White males from 1986 to 2004.
- In 2004, the prevalence of cigarette use was higher among younger adults, those with lower educational attainment, and in persons who had no healthcare coverage than among older, better-educated, or insured Floridians.

**Table 31. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use (1), Florida, 2004**

	Sample Size	Prevalence	95% CI	
<b>Florida</b>	7,157	20.2	18.8	21.7
<b>Sex</b>				
Female	4,461	17.5	15.9	19.1
Male	2,696	23.1	20.7	25.6
<b>Race</b>				
Black	727	11.1	8.3	13.9
White	5,874	22.1	20.4	23.8
<b>Race and sex</b>				
Black Female	509	7.7	4.7	10.6
White Female	3,614	20.0	18.0	21.9
Black Male	218	15.6	10.3	21.0
White Male	2,260	24.4	21.6	27.2
<b>Age</b>				
18-44	2,464	26.2	23.6	28.8
45-64	2,486	20.9	18.6	23.1
65+	2,119	7.5	6.1	8.9
<b>Education</b>				
< High School	820	29.2	23.0	35.3
HS Graduate/GED	2,204	24.9	22.1	27.7
> High School	4,108	16.5	14.8	18.1
<b>Household Income</b>				
<\$25,000	2,074	27.3	24.0	30.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,930	19.5	16.8	22.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	941	20.0	16.4	23.6
>\$75,000	1,113	14.6	11.8	17.3
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Yes	5,973	17.3	15.9	18.8
No	1,157	32.2	28.0	36.5

Source of data: Florida BRFSS  
(1) Adults age 18 and over.

**Figure 24. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults, Florida, 1986-2004**



Source of data: Florida BRFSS



# HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

## HOSPITALIZATIONS

- A total of 86,163 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported in 2002. The top nine cancers accounted for 48 percent of all cancer hospitalizations.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for nearly a quarter of all cancer hospitalizations in the state of Florida, 10,507 hospitalizations (12 percent) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 10,186 (12 percent) for colorectal cancer.
- Males had more hospitalizations than females for the major cancer sites (53 percent versus 43 percent).
- Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks had for cancer of the lung and bronchus (13 percent versus 10 percent) and colorectal cancer (12 percent versus 10 percent).
- Among males, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks had for bladder cancer (6 percent versus 2 percent), but fewer for prostate cancer (13 percent versus 18 percent).
- Among females, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks had for cancer of the lung and bronchus (11 percent versus 7 percent), but fewer for cervical cancer (2 percent versus 5 percent).
- Cancer hospitalizations in Florida’s most populous counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas) with 53 percent of the state’s population, accounted for 52 percent of total cancer hospitalizations in 2002.

**Table 32. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	86,163	10,507	5,759	5,192	10,186	2,959	1,887	3,160	227	1,088
Female	44,303	4,792		5,192	4,985	713	540	1,479	80	1,088
Male	41,859	5,715	5,759		5,201	2,246	1,347	1,681	147	
Black	8,717	890	693	584	902	141	228	313		212
White	74,553	9,379	4,844	4,423	8,945	2,763	1,591	2,739	227	802
Black Female	4,758	354		584	473	60	72	158		212
White Female	37,990	4,322		4,423	4,354	644	450	1,272	80	802
Black Male	3,959	536	693		429	81	156	155		
White Male	36,562	5,057	4,844		4,591	2,119	1,141	1,467	147	

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 33. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>86,163</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>10,186</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>1,088</b>
Alachua	874	83	86	92	101	32	17	31	^	^
Baker	55	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	684	77	49	36	92	30	12	15	^	21
Bradford	94	12	^	^	18	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2,981	412	169	187	311	111	64	117	6	35
Broward	8,893	1,102	394	545	1,027	332	227	295	29	132
Calhoun	47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,130	141	75	61	150	46	16	34	^	10
Citrus	767	104	91	35	120	23	14	30	^	^
Clay	523	89	35	24	54	12	16	17	^	^
Collier	1,228	139	88	52	136	61	33	70	11	14
Columbia	253	30	15	25	17	11	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,816	1,106	733	782	1,363	348	265	523	26	200
DeSoto	151	16	16	^	12	^	^	11	^	^
Dixie	53	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,106	427	190	144	339	84	87	118	^	49
Escambia	1,377	203	85	64	115	34	31	52	^	18
Flagler	417	54	34	33	54	^	^	10	^	^
Franklin	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	233	24	24	24	22	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	76	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	93	12	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	120	15	12	^	17	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	885	122	51	66	133	29	14	27	^	^
Highlands	654	78	60	53	71	13	12	20	^	^
Hillsborough	4,265	485	264	194	486	129	77	171	^	68
Holmes	47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	664	94	47	30	82	17	11	16	^	^
Jackson	103	11	^	12	15	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	52	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,703	225	174	104	240	54	37	60	^	22
Lee	2,643	369	208	144	354	71	56	100	^	18
Leon	815	77	86	92	89	^	17	25	^	11
Levy	168	26	^	^	17	^	^	11	^	^
Liberty	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	59	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,761	250	126	124	231	55	45	61	^	19
Marion	1,870	240	154	138	246	59	25	44	^	11
Martin	986	152	82	34	106	22	28	24	^	^
Monroe	441	40	27	29	50	17	12	^	^	^
Nassau	289	48	17	18	38	^	13	^	^	^
Okaloosa	665	87	35	51	76	27	^	31	^	^
Okeechobee	236	26	20	14	25	16	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,074	475	309	269	412	85	85	156	^	56
Osceola	753	95	72	39	75	33	20	37	^	^
Palm Beach	7,317	853	386	423	781	410	129	338	23	63
Pasco	2,192	320	115	117	283	96	39	67	^	25
Pinellas	5,104	618	319	346	705	188	131	168	10	64
Polk	2,862	337	183	116	376	141	68	90	^	46
Putnam	471	66	38	36	55	13	19	^	^	^
Saint Johns	732	81	52	67	80	12	14	20	^	^
Saint Lucie	1,057	130	71	54	138	45	23	39	^	^
Santa Rosa	504	76	42	20	47	11	12	13	^	^
Sarasota	2,352	289	213	137	307	87	43	86	10	19
Seminole	1,424	173	115	92	168	49	27	33	^	14
Sumter	232	36	20	14	30	^	10	^	^	^
Suwannee	168	23	13	13	20	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	88	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	134	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2,836	383	257	129	366	65	49	113	^	21
Wakulla	103	15	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	205	35	15	19	25	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	56	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Number of hospitalizations less than 10

- The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined for the state of Florida in 2002 was 514 per 100,000 population. The hospitalization rate ranged from 152 per 100,000 in Lafayette County to 972 per 100,000 in Union County.
- The statewide hospitalization rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus was 63 per 100,000 population. The rate was highest in Martin County (115 per 100,000) and lowest in Jackson County (23 per 100,000).
- The hospitalization rate for prostate cancer was 70 per 100,000 males in Florida, with the lowest rate in Holmes County (10 per 100,000) and the highest in Lake County (154 per 100,000).
- The hospitalization rate for female breast cancer was 60 per 100,000 females in Florida, with the lowest in Hardee County (8 per 100,000 ) and the highest in Highlands County (115 per 100,000).
- The statewide hospitalization rate for colorectal cancer was 61 per 100,000 population. The rate was the lowest in Lafayette and Washington counties (14 per 100,000) and the highest in Lake County (103 per 100,000).

**Table 34. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County of Residence, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>
Alachua	381	36	77	78	44	14	7	14	1	8
Baker	238	52	25	46	17	4	4	^	^	^
Bay	448	50	65	47	60	20	8	10	4	27
Bradford	353	45	61	59	68	15	4	8	^	8
Brevard	599	83	69	74	63	22	13	24	1	14
Broward	531	66	49	63	61	20	14	18	2	15
Calhoun	354	45	56	65	38	^	^	15	^	16
Charlotte	756	94	105	78	100	31	11	23	2	13
Citrus	620	84	153	54	97	19	11	24	^	8
Clay	345	59	47	31	36	8	11	11	1	8
Collier	437	49	63	37	48	22	12	25	4	10
Columbia	432	51	50	88	29	19	10	14	6	4
Miami-Dade	509	48	65	65	59	15	11	23	1	17
DeSoto	458	49	87	48	36	15	18	33	^	7
Dixie	365	41	26	74	41	14	21	21	^	44
Duval	382	52	48	34	42	10	11	14	1	12
Escambia	458	68	57	42	38	11	10	17	1	12
Flagler	719	93	123	109	93	16	9	17	2	10
Franklin	507	59	77	20	88	20	10	20	^	99
Gadsden	506	52	110	99	48	9	15	^	10	33
Gilchrist	423	59	38	83	33	^	7	7	^	^
Glades	169	28	17	21	19	9	9	19	^	21
Gulf	497	59	80	31	65	26	7	7	^	61
Hamilton	366	72	50	^	57	14	7	^	12	34
Hardee	339	44	13	8	47	15	11	4	^	56
Hendry	332	41	60	37	47	8	11	11	^	12
Hernando	643	89	78	91	97	21	10	20	4	11
Highlands	732	87	138	115	79	15	13	22	5	15
Hillsborough	402	46	51	36	46	12	7	16	0	13
Holmes	251	48	10	23	27	16	5	11	*	23
Indian River	559	79	82	49	69	14	9	13	1	8
Jackson	215	23	24	53	31	^	10	^	^	4
Jefferson	390	75	^	93	38	8	^	8	^	^
Lafayette	152	55	^	^	14	14	^	14	^	^
Lake	729	96	154	86	103	23	16	26	2	18
Lee	549	77	89	58	74	15	12	21	2	7
Leon	326	31	72	71	36	4	7	10	1	8
Levy	464	72	45	75	47	17	11	30	^	11
Liberty	363	56	47	34	28	14	^	^	^	^
Madison	311	26	51	44	32	^	^	16	^	11
Manatee	630	89	93	86	83	20	16	22	2	13
Marion	683	88	117	97	90	22	9	16	1	8
Martin	748	115	127	51	80	17	21	18	2	12
Monroe	544	49	63	75	62	21	15	11	1	13
Nassau	469	78	56	58	62	13	21	15	^	10
Okaloosa	374	49	39	58	43	15	5	17	1	10
Okeechobee	643	71	102	81	68	44	11	11	3	23
Orange	423	49	65	55	43	9	9	16	1	12
Osceola	380	48	74	39	38	17	10	19	^	7
Palm Beach	615	72	67	69	66	34	11	28	2	10
Pasco	601	88	66	62	78	26	11	18	2	13
Pinellas	546	66	71	71	75	20	14	18	1	13
Polk	567	67	74	45	75	28	13	18	2	18
Putnam	659	92	108	99	77	18	27	10	^	3
Saint Johns	540	60	79	96	59	9	10	15	4	6
Saint Lucie	515	63	71	51	67	22	11	19	4	8
Santa Rosa	400	60	67	32	37	9	10	10	1	6
Sarasota	688	85	132	76	90	25	13	25	3	11
Seminole	366	44	60	46	43	13	7	8	2	7
Sumter	374	58	61	48	48	8	16	11	^	10
Suwannee	469	64	74	71	56	8	11	17	^	5
Taylor	443	45	58	84	35	5	10	10	^	^
Union	972	102	90	41	80	29	65	22	^	124
Volusia	613	83	115	54	79	14	11	24	2	9
Wakulla	423	62	111	77	37	^	4	16	^	^
Walton	445	76	64	84	54	15	17	4	2	9
Washington	258	46	27	29	14	5	5	5	5	19

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

^ Number of Hospitalizations less than 10

## LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consume a large portion of available healthcare resources. In 2002, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals for a total of 606,001 days.

- The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was seven days. The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients at 9.2 days, and the shortest was for breast cancer patients at 2.5 days.
- The total LOS for colorectal cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus was 176,582 days, approximately 29 percent of the LOS of all cancers combined.
- Patients from Florida's seven most populous counties (Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas) with 49 percent of new cancer cases, stayed in the hospital for a total of 326,400 days, more than 53 percent of LOS in Florida.

**Table 35. Total Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay (1) per Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Total length of hospital stay</b>										
<b>Florida</b>	<b>606,001</b>	<b>83,417</b>	<b>19,994</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>93,165</b>	<b>16,878</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>29,216</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>4,970</b>
Female	302,839	38,010		13,203	46,121	4,746	3,353	13,673	319	4,970
Male	303,160	45,407	19,994		47,044	12,132	9,743	15,543	544	
Black	69,963	7,638	3,119	1,869	8,974	1,151	1,959	3,430		1,160
White	515,372	73,815	16,106	10,857	81,317	15,353	10,683	24,617	863	3,482
Black Female	37,188	3,053		1,869	4,664	544	484	1,687		1,160
White Female	255,382	34,083		10,857	40,100	4,163	2,772	11,521	319	3,482
Black Male	32,775	4,585	3,119		4,310	607	1,475	1,743		
White Male	259,988	39,732	16,106		41,217	11,190	7,911	13,096	544	
<b>Average length of stay per hospitalization</b>										
<b>Florida</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Female	6.8	7.9		2.5	9.3	6.7	6.2	9.2	4.0	4.6
Male	7.2	7.9	3.5		9.0	5.4	7.2	9.2	3.7	
Black	8.0	8.6	4.5	3.2	9.9	8.2	8.6	11.0		5.5
White	6.9	7.9	3.3	2.5	9.1	5.6	6.7	9.0	3.8	4.3
Black Female	7.8	8.6		3.2	9.9	9.1	6.7	10.7		5.5
White Female	6.7	7.9		2.5	9.2	6.5	6.2	9.1	4.0	4.3
Black Male	8.3	8.6	4.5		10.0	7.5	9.5	11.2		
White Male	7.1	7.9	3.3		9.0	5.3	6.9	8.9	3.7	

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

**Table 36. Total Length of Stay (1) for Hospitalizations for Cancer by County of Residence, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>606,001</b>	<b>83,417</b>	<b>19,994</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>93,165</b>	<b>16,878</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>29,216</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>4,970</b>
Alachua	5,929	736	323	222	917	252	92	197	^	26
Baker	351	72	^	12	37	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	4,699	728	162	96	841	111	51	88	^	68
Bradford	670	63	32	23	190	23	^	37	^	^
Brevard	20,582	3,084	606	327	2,716	728	468	1,126	10	163
Broward	64,896	8,824	1,680	1,539	9,346	2,053	1,836	2,936	237	760
Calhoun	317	60	^	^	43	^	^	22	^	^
Charlotte	7,837	1,329	282	121	1,503	275	105	304	6	41
Citrus	4,831	663	326	93	948	194	112	291	^	17
Clay	3,772	666	122	51	484	85	83	173	^	36
Collier	7,303	984	211	104	1,302	238	164	543	28	50
Columbia	1,673	274	52	70	156	47	26	39	^	^
Miami-Dade	91,269	9,364	2,986	2,325	13,104	2,274	2,342	4,837	117	1,039
DeSoto	963	118	43	20	119	14	26	83	^	5
Dixie	376	62	7	9	48	3	9	34	^	11
Duval	23,735	3,433	777	476	3,273	628	519	1,139	22	183
Escambia	10,709	1,695	343	172	987	310	251	557	^	82
Flagler	2,569	375	133	61	399	44	28	78	^	^
Franklin	307	48	10	2	64	15	^	16	^	17
Gadsden	1,460	168	89	65	180	39	31	^	^	25
Gilchrist	469	121	12	14	54	^	^	18	^	^
Glades	104	30	^	^	15	^	^	10	^	^
Gulf	505	90	15	^	70	20	^	^	^	15
Hamilton	395	43	19	^	51	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	635	90	^	^	83	17	68	^	^	54
Hendry	689	116	52	19	115	43	^	42	^	^
Hernando	5,624	939	170	136	1,293	124	57	179	12	20
Highlands	4,093	570	187	103	588	96	75	118	17	31
Hillsborough	32,354	3,983	885	482	4,766	998	733	1,944	^	293
Holmes	301	64	^	^	54	16	^	^	^	^
Indian River	4,282	706	164	57	755	139	58	114	^	27
Jackson	776	111	21	33	243	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	384	79	^	14	60	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	48	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	10,775	1,554	500	183	1,975	329	179	467	^	88
Lee	16,694	2,580	624	308	3,013	344	282	819	29	48
Leon	5,411	556	275	285	915	57	129	261	^	38
Levy	1,319	234	15	64	139	20	10	131	^	^
Liberty	153	12	^	^	25	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	341	44	16	^	51	^	^	23	^	^
Manatee	11,220	1,810	346	278	2,080	212	269	546	^	64
Marion	12,429	1,883	492	261	2,385	281	155	338	^	70
Martin	6,941	1,239	255	91	990	100	165	207	^	37
Monroe	3,017	456	99	63	409	110	92	99	^	27
Nassau	2,012	333	43	45	326	159	74	63	^	25
Okaloosa	4,609	823	95	128	642	143	37	299	^	21
Okeechobee	1,551	170	82	50	200	22	34	53	^	11
Orange	31,271	4,347	965	813	4,016	532	532	1,593	14	267
Osceola	5,127	877	213	91	700	128	198	327	^	20
Palm Beach	49,596	6,363	1,461	1,060	6,977	1,704	908	2,944	81	319
Pasco	14,238	2,402	340	295	2,527	439	195	610	18	98
Pinellas	33,279	4,437	1,025	799	6,231	1,110	853	1,372	21	255
Polk	20,495	2,825	644	268	3,337	598	461	985	14	164
Putnam	2,979	468	118	88	554	77	130	48	^	^
Saint Johns	5,098	725	170	183	728	93	96	287	23	21
Saint Lucie	7,693	1,148	274	146	1,377	284	90	313	26	28
Santa Rosa	3,985	703	152	41	375	92	94	149	^	10
Sarasota	14,161	2,004	563	248	2,442	491	209	669	33	109
Seminole	10,045	1,427	385	302	1,731	306	204	345	27	55
Sumter	1,583	279	74	22	306	13	44	75	^	^
Suwannee	1,023	189	44	31	146	^	33	53	^	^
Taylor	682	76	26	21	74	^	11	19	^	^
Union	1,016	196	38	^	86	^	25	16	^	17
Volusia	20,173	3,161	812	285	3,310	378	343	1,096	31	92
Wakulla	675	103	48	26	74	^	^	27	^	^
Walton	1,172	215	48	42	187	36	32	10	11	56
Washington	331	73	^	^	27	^	11	25	^	^

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Data less than 10 days is not displayed.

## HOSPITAL CHARGES

Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden for Floridians, with approximately \$2.9 billion hospital charges for in-patient hospital care in 2002. Total charges in 2002 increased by 11 percent from \$2.6 billion in 2001 for patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer. Including patients with any secondary diagnosis code of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to \$4.4 billion.

- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer (\$449 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus (\$388 million) accounted for 28 percent of hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2002.
- The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were \$572 million. Screening tests are available and recommended for early diagnosis and treatment of these cancers, and could reduce the costs.
- The average charge for each cancer hospitalization was \$34,590. The average hospital charge was highest for treatment of non-Hodgkin lymphoma at \$45,132, and lowest for treatment for female breast cancer at \$18,903.
- The hospital charges for all cancers combined varied almost directly with county population, from \$177,308 in Lafayette County to \$478 million in Miami-Dade County.

**Table 37. Total Charges (1) for Hospitalizations for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,980.4</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>448.9</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Female	1,454.4	174.4		98.1	216.2	23.3	17.8	64.1	1.9	24.8
Male	1,526.0	213.2	128.8		232.7	64.3	51.5	78.5	3.4	
Black	326.5	33.1	17.2	11.8	45.4	5.1	8.7	17.6		5.3
White	2,548.0	345.1	106.5	82.9	389.2	81.0	57.6	119.4	5.3	17.9
Black female	172.9	13.4		11.8	22.6	2.2	2.2	8.7		5.3
White female	1,230.4	157.0		82.9	186.8	21.0	15.0	53.3	1.9	17.9
Black male	153.6	19.8	17.2		22.8	2.9	6.5	8.9		
White male	1,317.5	188.1	106.5		202.4	60.0	42.7	66.2	3.4	

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

**Table 38. Total Charges (1) for Hospitalizations for Cancer by County of Residence, Florida, 2002**

	Lung &				Head &					Cervix
	All Cancers	Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>2,980,415,155</b>	<b>387,572,206</b>	<b>128,801,541</b>	<b>98,145,284</b>	<b>448,898,254</b>	<b>87,595,842</b>	<b>69,358,329</b>	<b>142,618,475</b>	<b>5,269,228</b>	<b>24,835,833</b>
Alachua	28,357,398	2,899,752	2,449,815	1,524,926	4,395,969	1,385,578	585,358	1,099,186	22,798	148,739
Baker	1,507,678	348,322	75,625	100,716	156,822	31,278	31,396	^	^	^
Bay	25,476,934	3,365,548	1,302,936	706,461	4,296,274	719,541	329,665	409,099	171,164	406,176
Bradford	2,866,180	245,434	218,676	112,774	922,705	116,460	8,347	171,482	^	20,572
Brevard	84,931,765	11,446,626	4,047,500	2,934,796	10,568,280	3,267,290	2,068,672	4,566,076	80,762	632,232
Broward	354,103,416	45,822,918	10,382,017	11,940,253	52,349,292	10,931,058	10,233,204	17,067,540	1,052,417	3,343,810
Calhoun	1,385,708	198,217	85,959	72,086	155,334	^	^	88,881	^	10,088
Charlotte	42,860,361	7,819,735	1,898,454	1,057,141	8,242,516	1,467,872	660,725	1,618,369	67,532	163,416
Citrus	20,674,798	2,467,190	1,784,948	637,904	3,984,042	779,366	635,181	1,489,510	^	65,143
Clay	21,140,824	3,030,021	1,096,373	546,108	2,852,161	533,594	547,198	840,124	33,036	188,197
Collier	34,741,439	4,508,767	1,714,064	857,968	5,461,787	1,300,162	829,685	2,523,709	220,319	269,723
Columbia	7,027,528	976,160	414,899	523,983	573,858	180,294	176,376	195,394	33,772	11,483
Miami-Dade	477,731,338	45,127,283	19,694,877	17,736,616	68,280,146	11,428,422	13,793,286	25,833,828	697,636	5,539,383
DeSoto	5,400,536	641,284	260,198	163,963	553,376	83,127	145,658	349,994	^	25,034
Dixie	2,194,182	383,454	46,365	82,686	327,448	25,048	100,753	265,755	^	28,192
Duval	108,234,395	14,411,256	4,303,718	2,810,204	14,221,539	2,705,259	2,765,931	4,935,789	140,374	1,093,572
Escambia	42,348,453	7,102,724	1,691,628	1,033,429	3,906,891	1,279,348	1,025,847	2,115,045	35,923	282,944
Flagler	11,564,831	1,414,551	636,513	428,649	1,613,833	155,753	139,366	259,743	8,947	46,513
Franklin	1,353,695	205,870	55,002	13,147	243,496	76,857	26,046	46,916	^	122,027
Gadsden	5,634,364	531,453	356,380	349,885	689,472	139,011	128,208	^	19,595	109,170
Gilchrist	2,092,250	474,769	80,220	80,918	208,449	^	22,865	54,691	^	^
Glades	536,784	128,557	23,897	7,973	57,889	7,195	29,066	35,013	^	18,565
Gulf	2,463,025	349,521	138,774	28,782	359,950	140,546	43,769	21,802	^	45,779
Hamilton	1,610,979	98,277	31,912	^	244,596	15,457	19,102	^	18,917	45,073
Hardee	2,903,885	512,902	40,648	6,355	352,386	91,706	311,597	8,846	^	199,827
Hendry	3,665,715	474,780	271,518	111,046	507,870	279,502	84,165	173,438	^	8,735
Hernando	34,748,783	5,273,059	1,222,728	1,320,883	8,289,649	801,786	373,308	1,154,865	122,524	138,016
Highlands	23,444,702	2,373,333	1,474,869	962,813	5,923,758	648,168	322,236	601,690	114,401	183,908
Hillsborough	162,741,098	19,820,568	5,964,418	3,904,710	23,310,595	5,071,462	3,699,508	10,101,784	35,324	1,549,268
Holmes	1,539,080	271,939	28,675	83,061	246,712	51,992	13,045	30,587	^	50,282
Indian River	19,643,070	3,019,801	1,530,391	739,141	2,990,231	614,430	351,173	426,893	34,326	162,534
Jackson	3,391,930	466,206	101,566	95,603	1,012,840	^	54,217	^	^	20,837
Jefferson	1,454,432	271,846	^	64,441	221,452	4,104	^	25,270	^	^
Lafayette	177,308	46,907	^	^	30,833	20,927	^	17,828	^	^
Lake	46,989,993	6,064,618	2,988,542	1,424,690	7,551,071	1,488,789	862,518	1,965,182	38,531	396,325
Lee	75,414,406	11,166,324	4,365,746	2,142,998	12,438,917	1,714,326	1,458,516	3,364,630	175,740	251,586
Leon	23,533,041	2,275,131	1,245,003	1,276,784	3,904,235	241,313	445,145	957,969	12,181	190,711
Levy	6,014,888	1,017,720	129,992	335,358	725,561	153,441	109,838	648,581	^	17,117
Liberty	600,641	33,945	24,931	11,788	92,958	6,412	^	^	^	^
Madison	1,337,896	191,855	60,949	55,261	122,009	^	^	93,951	^	14,062
Manatee	50,702,804	7,833,653	2,603,042	1,791,464	8,690,999	1,213,525	1,253,765	1,931,639	89,811	395,491
Marion	51,935,100	7,178,061	2,883,258	2,032,996	8,932,034	1,232,064	749,638	1,537,026	65,204	302,219
Martin	31,258,214	5,452,241	1,677,702	711,737	4,171,790	473,250	914,751	898,637	24,580	190,915
Monroe	16,417,191	2,458,880	588,270	584,490	2,292,132	766,276	589,443	532,005	46,662	215,355
Nassau	7,775,108	1,222,632	263,438	223,508	1,084,053	672,624	259,070	196,932	^	63,301
Okaloosa	28,511,557	4,442,244	951,672	1,473,673	4,143,251	1,124,437	280,153	1,715,780	19,956	128,467
Okeechobee	7,278,613	808,166	543,491	263,186	909,066	168,254	96,028	148,177	12,699	68,608
Orange	144,766,000	19,574,476	5,524,616	5,081,640	18,448,792	2,677,037	2,419,690	7,548,592	62,064	1,215,559
Osceola	27,584,936	4,645,288	1,533,203	741,031	3,694,343	865,854	966,375	2,000,428	^	135,425
Palm Beach	258,257,929	33,465,300	9,971,589	9,271,707	35,301,817	9,769,369	5,069,871	15,060,800	503,668	1,571,619
Pasco	75,909,561	12,681,107	2,610,012	2,076,531	13,318,847	2,709,219	1,009,475	2,903,814	111,684	478,180
Pinellas	170,194,843	21,335,282	6,546,135	6,214,094	30,789,218	5,922,816	4,752,792	6,612,881	179,668	1,375,216
Polk	89,000,451	11,224,088	4,030,442	1,803,351	13,490,810	2,835,727	2,237,161	4,166,624	107,138	791,380
Putnam	14,018,563	1,946,140	846,812	447,498	2,650,640	403,237	606,049	217,454	^	15,268
Saint Johns	24,803,864	3,202,455	1,138,531	1,187,229	3,525,000	455,087	461,626	1,190,588	219,891	112,827
Saint Lucie	42,814,564	7,411,010	1,814,973	1,119,423	7,510,585	1,712,028	556,654	1,739,134	143,036	182,568
Santa Rosa	17,556,172	3,382,667	776,939	260,457	1,607,276	388,863	392,002	683,341	16,155	47,049
Sarasota	67,188,644	9,180,073	4,146,930	1,848,169	10,594,050	2,577,298	1,126,105	2,866,038	253,415	543,756
Seminole	47,255,868	6,163,328	2,098,930	1,909,731	7,943,454	1,774,877	946,253	1,753,166	118,675	257,150
Sumter	6,503,194	1,073,627	382,585	167,845	1,150,866	61,253	202,599	284,020	^	48,572
Suwannee	4,805,518	742,247	286,379	187,552	697,517	27,789	154,089	397,274	^	18,835
Taylor	2,616,504	350,172	99,142	115,255	238,383	11,205	48,022	51,807	^	^
Union	5,741,240	961,963	270,330	24,688	599,409	46,960	262,393	103,532	^	109,905
Volusia	82,002,863	11,650,454	4,395,533	1,661,924	12,902,371	1,556,528	1,377,800	4,254,102	123,167	421,489
Wakulla	2,854,435	442,501	193,328	122,027	419,884	^	11,242	98,214	^	^
Walton	7,358,750	1,180,275	314,538	507,212	1,181,290	170,597	170,587	70,230	25,837	328,499
Washington	1,462,940	285,253	68,995	30,566	223,175	22,794	13,726	96,780	9,699	19,141

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration  
 ^ Data based on less than 10 hospitalizations has been excluded.  
 (1) Charges are expressed in dollars.



**Table 39. Average Charge (1) per Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2002**

	Lung &		Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
	All Cancers	Bronchus Prostate							
<b>Florida</b>	<b>34,590</b>	<b>36,887 22,365</b>	<b>18,903</b>	<b>44,070</b>	<b>29,603</b>	<b>36,756</b>	<b>45,132</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>22,827</b>
Female	32,829	36,389	18,903	43,362	32,706	32,992	43,339	23,198	22,827
Male	36,455	37,304 22,365		44,748	28,618	38,265	46,710	23,220	
Black	37,458	37,207 24,812	20,184	50,306	36,339	38,314	56,179		24,954
White	34,177	36,794 21,978	18,734	43,511	29,300	36,235	43,596	23,212	22,330
Black Female	36,341	37,716	20,184	47,769	36,467	30,943	54,832		24,954
White Female	32,389	36,324	18,734	42,899	32,595	33,274	41,869	23,198	22,330
Black Male	38,800	36,872 24,812		53,103	36,244	41,715	57,552		
White Male	36,035	37,195 21,978		44,091	28,298	37,403	45,093	23,220	

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Table 40. Average Charge per Hospitalization for Cancer by County of Residence, Florida, 2002

	Lung &					Head &		Non-		
	All Cancers	Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Neck	Hodgkin	Melanoma	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>34,590</b>	<b>36,887</b>	<b>22,365</b>	<b>18,903</b>	<b>44,070</b>	<b>29,603</b>	<b>36,756</b>	<b>45,132</b>	<b>23,212</b>	<b>22,827</b>
Alachua	32,446	34,937	28,486	16,575	43,524	43,299	34,433	35,458	^	^
Baker	27,412	29,027	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	37,247	43,708	26,591	19,624	46,699	23,985	27,472	27,273	^	19,342
Bradford	30,491	20,453	^	^	51,261	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	28,491	27,783	23,950	15,694	33,982	29,435	32,323	39,026	13,460	18,064
Broward	39,818	41,582	26,350	21,909	50,973	32,925	45,080	57,856	36,290	25,332
Calhoun	29,483	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	37,930	55,459	25,313	17,330	54,950	31,910	41,295	47,599	^	16,342
Citrus	26,955	23,723	19,615	18,226	33,200	33,885	45,370	49,650	^	^
Clay	40,422	34,045	31,325	22,755	52,818	44,466	34,200	49,419	^	^
Collier	28,291	32,437	19,478	16,499	40,160	21,314	25,142	36,053	20,029	19,266
Columbia	27,777	32,539	27,660	20,959	33,756	16,390	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	40,431	40,802	26,869	22,681	50,095	32,840	52,050	49,395	26,832	27,697
DeSoto	35,765	40,080	16,262	^	46,115	^	^	31,818	^	^
Dixie	41,400	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	34,847	33,750	22,651	19,515	41,951	32,205	31,792	41,829	^	22,318
Escambia	30,754	34,989	19,902	16,147	33,973	37,628	33,092	40,674	^	15,719
Flagler	27,733	26,195	18,721	12,989	29,886	^	^	25,974	^	^
Franklin	26,033	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	24,182	22,144	14,849	14,579	31,340	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	32,691	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	29,821	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	32,408	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	31,588	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	31,225	42,742	^	^	27,107	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	30,548	31,652	22,627	^	29,875	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	39,264	43,222	23,975	20,013	62,328	27,648	26,665	42,773	^	^
Highlands	35,848	30,427	24,581	18,166	83,433	49,859	26,853	30,085	^	^
Hillsborough	38,157	40,867	22,592	20,127	47,964	39,314	48,046	59,075	^	22,783
Holmes	32,746	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	29,583	32,126	32,562	24,638	36,466	36,143	31,925	26,681	^	^
Jackson	32,931	42,382	^	7,967	67,523	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	27,970	27,185	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	16,119	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	27,592	26,954	17,176	13,699	31,463	27,570	23,311	32,753	^	18,015
Lee	28,534	30,261	20,989	14,882	35,138	24,145	26,045	33,646	^	13,977
Leon	28,875	29,547	14,477	13,878	43,868	^	26,185	38,319	^	17,337
Levy	35,803	39,143	^	^	42,680	^	^	58,962	^	^
Liberty	23,102	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	22,676	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	28,792	31,335	20,659	14,447	37,623	22,064	27,861	31,666	^	20,815
Marion	27,773	29,909	18,722	14,732	36,309	20,882	29,986	34,932	^	27,474
Martin	31,702	35,870	20,460	20,933	39,357	21,511	32,670	37,443	^	^
Monroe	37,227	61,472	21,788	20,155	45,843	45,075	49,120	^	^	^
Nassau	26,903	25,472	15,496	12,417	28,528	^	19,928	^	^	^
Okaloosa	42,875	51,060	27,191	28,896	54,516	41,646	^	55,348	^	^
Okeechobee	30,842	31,083	27,175	18,799	36,363	10,516	^	^	^	^
Orange	35,534	41,209	17,879	18,891	44,779	31,495	28,467	48,388	^	21,706
Osceola	36,633	48,898	21,294	19,001	49,258	26,238	48,319	54,066	^	^
Palm Beach	35,296	39,232	25,833	21,919	45,201	23,828	39,301	44,559	21,899	24,946
Pasco	34,630	39,628	22,696	17,748	47,063	28,221	25,884	43,341	^	19,127
Pinellas	33,345	34,523	20,521	17,960	43,673	31,504	36,281	39,362	17,967	21,488
Polk	31,097	33,306	22,024	15,546	35,880	20,112	32,899	46,296	^	17,204
Putnam	29,763	29,487	22,285	12,431	48,193	31,018	31,897	^	^	^
Saint Johns	33,885	39,536	21,895	17,720	44,063	37,924	32,973	59,529	^	^
Saint Lucie	40,506	57,008	25,563	20,730	54,425	38,045	24,202	44,593	^	^
Santa Rosa	34,834	44,509	18,499	13,023	34,197	35,351	32,667	52,565	^	^
Sarasota	28,567	31,765	19,469	13,490	34,508	29,624	26,188	33,326	25,342	28,619
Seminole	33,185	35,626	18,252	20,758	47,282	36,222	35,046	53,126	^	18,368
Sumter	28,031	29,823	19,129	11,989	38,362	^	20,260	^	^	^
Suwannee	28,604	32,272	22,029	14,427	34,876	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	29,733	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	42,845	68,712	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	28,915	30,419	17,103	12,883	35,252	23,947	28,118	37,647	^	20,071
Wakulla	27,713	29,500	13,809	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	35,896	33,722	20,969	26,695	47,252	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	26,124	28,525	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Data based on less than 10 hospitalizations is not computed.

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

# CANCER PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

## COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

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

The CCC Program's mission is to reduce the burden of cancer in Florida on individuals, families, and communities by improving communication, coordination, and collaboration among public and private organizations at local, regional, and state levels. The CCC Program strives to accomplish this mission through on-going cooperative efforts with their partners at the existing Governor-appointed Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council, National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Services, American Cancer Society, Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Initiative (FCCCI), cancer survivors, and other cancer stakeholders throughout Florida. The CCC Program also serves as the convener of the newly established Florida Cancer Plan Council comprised of volunteers throughout Florida, who organized to implement the activities and strategies outlined in the Florida Cancer Plan 2003-2006.

The Comprehensive Cancer Control Program also provides support or technical assistance at the regional level with the four established collaboratives. These collaboratives were formed based on the American Cancer Society's geographical boundaries and are comprised of cancer partners who share the similar goal to reduce Florida's cancer burden through fostering partnerships, bridging resources, and improving communication. The University of Miami's Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center offers support to the Southeast Regional Collaborative. The H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute offers support for the Southwest Region. The Northeast Region is led by the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center Orlando. The Northwest Region is supported by a joint effort between Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University's College of Pharmacy, Florida State University and the Cancer Information Service Partnership Program.

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

More information about the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program is available at [www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/family/cancer).

## CANCER CONTROL AND RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Florida Cancer Control and Research Act, S 381.3712 of the Florida State Statutes created the Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB) in 1979. C-CRAB is housed within the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Inc. The Council consists of 35 members appointed by the House, the Senate, and the Governor. The members represent various organizations, agencies, universities, research institutes, legislatures, and the general public.

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

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

### **FLORIDA CANCER COUNCIL**

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

### **FLORIDA TOBACCO PREVENTION PROGRAM**

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

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

Effective July 1, 2003, the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA) was enacted, whereby smoking was prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces with specific exceptions through a constitutional amendment approved by 72 percent of Florida voters. The purpose of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand smoke and to implement the Florida health initiative in section 20, Article X of the State Constitution. The Department of Health enforces FCIAA in enclosed indoor workplaces not regulated by the Department of Business and Professional Regulations (DBPR). DBPR is responsible for enforcing FCIAA in restaurants, stand-alone bars, bowling centers, billiard halls, and civic/fraternal organizations.

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

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

### **OFFICE OF MINORITY HEALTH**

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

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

### **FLORIDA DIALOGUE ON CANCER**

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

### **AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY**

The American Cancer Society (ACS) represents the world's largest voluntary, community-based health agency. Dedicated to eliminating cancer through research, advocacy, education, and service, the American Cancer Society's mission is closely aligned with the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan 2003-2006. The Florida Division of the American Cancer Society has provided help for the development of the regional cancer plans and works with other organizations and agencies to achieve the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan 2003-2006. The ACS Web site is [www.cancer.org](http://www.cancer.org).

### **CANCER INFORMATION SERVICE**

The Coastal Cancer Information Service (CIS) is a program of the National Cancer Institute. The CIS helps people, particularly those who are medically underserved, become active participants in their own health care by providing the latest information on cancer in understandable language. Located at the Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center at the

University of Miami, the Coastal CIS serves Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For more than 25 years, the CIS has provided the latest and most accurate cancer information to patients and families, the public, and health professionals, and has worked in the cancer control arena by means of its Partnership Program and Research component. The CIS has several access points for the public including the 1-800-4-CANCER telephone line and the web site at [www.cancer.gov](http://www.cancer.gov).

**FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF PEDIATRIC TUMOR PROGRAMS, INC.**

The Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Program, Inc. (FAPTP) is an integral part of a coordinated network of physicians and other medical personnel who care for children with cancer and blood disorders in the state of Florida. FAPTP was established in 1973 with the mission of ensuring improved care for children with cancer and blood disorders. In 1981, Senate Bill 308 designated FAPTP to oversee and maintain data for the Florida Children's Medical Services (CMS) hematology/oncology program. Since then, FAPTP has developed and maintained the statewide pediatric cancer registry.

The FAPTP provides many scientific and educational opportunities. These educational and research programs meet the growing demands for accurate, credible information from the public member institutions and the state of Florida.

<b>Appendix A.1 Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2002</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>16,772,046</b>	<b>8,590,419</b>	<b>8,181,627</b>
0-19	4,174,281	2,035,877	2,138,404
20-44	5,584,860	2,768,967	2,815,893
45-64	4,047,318	2,102,436	1,944,882
65-74	1,502,313	811,569	690,744
75+	1,463,274	871,570	591,704
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,626,263</b>	<b>1,361,714</b>	<b>1,264,549</b>
0-19	914,462	450,264	464,198
20-44	1,007,261	520,228	487,033
45-64	512,869	276,437	236,432
65-74	114,809	65,310	49,499
75+	76,862	49,475	27,387
<b>White</b>	<b>13,728,022</b>	<b>7,011,886</b>	<b>6,716,136</b>
0-19	3,114,308	1,514,010	1,600,298
20-44	4,417,991	2,166,166	2,251,825
45-64	3,452,397	1,781,630	1,670,767
65-74	1,369,091	735,788	633,303
75+	1,374,235	814,292	559,943
<b>Other Races</b>	<b>417,761</b>	<b>216,819</b>	<b>200,942</b>
0-19	145,511	71,603	73,908
20-44	159,608	82,573	77,035
45-64	82,052	44,369	37,683
65-74	18,413	10,471	7,942
75+	12,177	7,803	4,374

Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

## Appendix A.2 Population by County, Florida, 2002

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	16,772,046	Lafayette	7,245
Alachua	229,524	Lake	233,622
Baker	23,105	Lee	481,014
Bay	152,818	Leon	249,744
Bradford	26,649	Levy	36,197
Brevard	497,429	Liberty	7,165
Broward	1,673,972	Madison	18,974
Calhoun	13,286	Manatee	279,366
Charlotte	149,486	Marion	273,602
Citrus	123,704	Martin	131,854
Clay	151,746	Monroe	81,030
Collier	281,148	Nassau	61,643
Columbia	58,537	Okaloosa	178,036
Miami-Dade	2,320,465	Okeechobee	36,715
DeSoto	32,959	Orange	962,531
Dixie	14,530	Osceola	197,901
Duval	813,817	Palm Beach	1,190,653
Escambia	300,421	Pasco	364,900
Flagler	58,004	Pinellas	935,274
Franklin	10,250	Polk	504,381
Gadsden	46,073	Putnam	71,481
Gilchrist	15,140	Saint Johns	135,467
Glades	10,675	Saint Lucie	205,396
Gulf	15,290	Santa Rosa	125,947
Hamilton	13,952	Sarasota	341,784
Hardee	27,474	Seminole	389,549
Hendry	36,174	Sumter	61,979
Hernando	137,613	Suwannee	35,815
Highlands	89,343	Taylor	19,878
Hillsborough	1,062,140	Union	13,786
Holmes	18,746	Volusia	462,377
Indian River	118,884	Wakulla	24,340
Jackson	47,963	Walton	46,052
Jefferson	13,329	Washington	21,702

Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

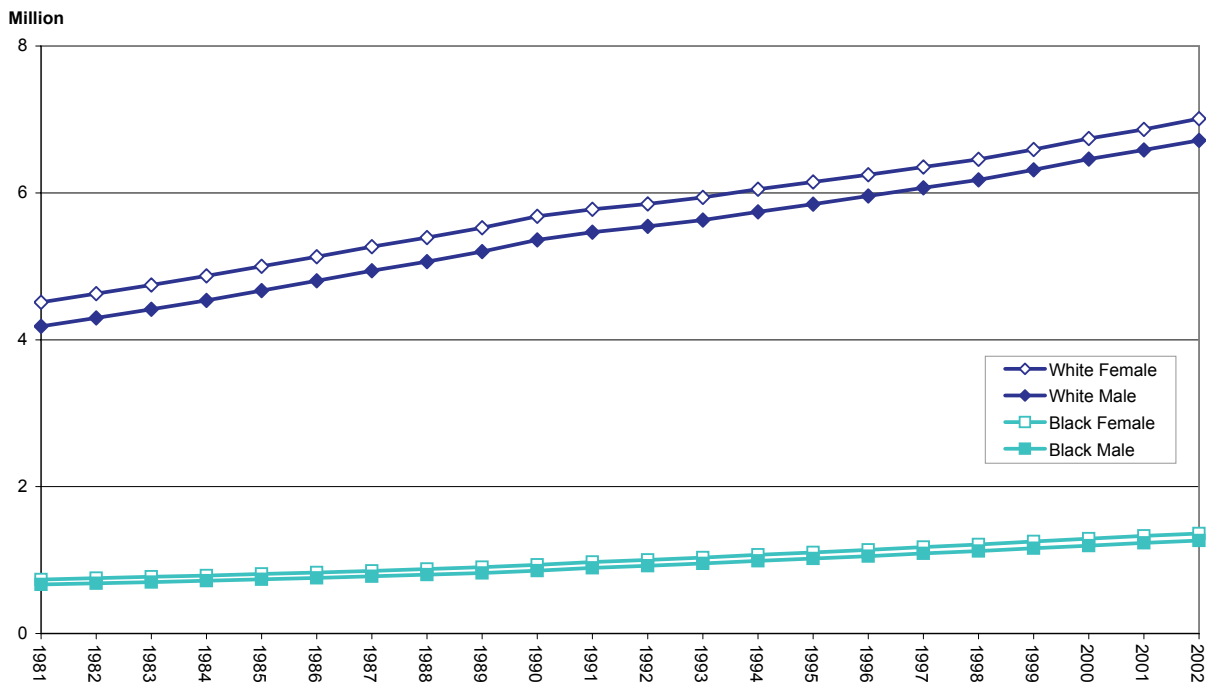


**APPENDIX A.3 2000 UNITED STATES STANDARD MILLION POPULATION BY AGE GROUP**

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

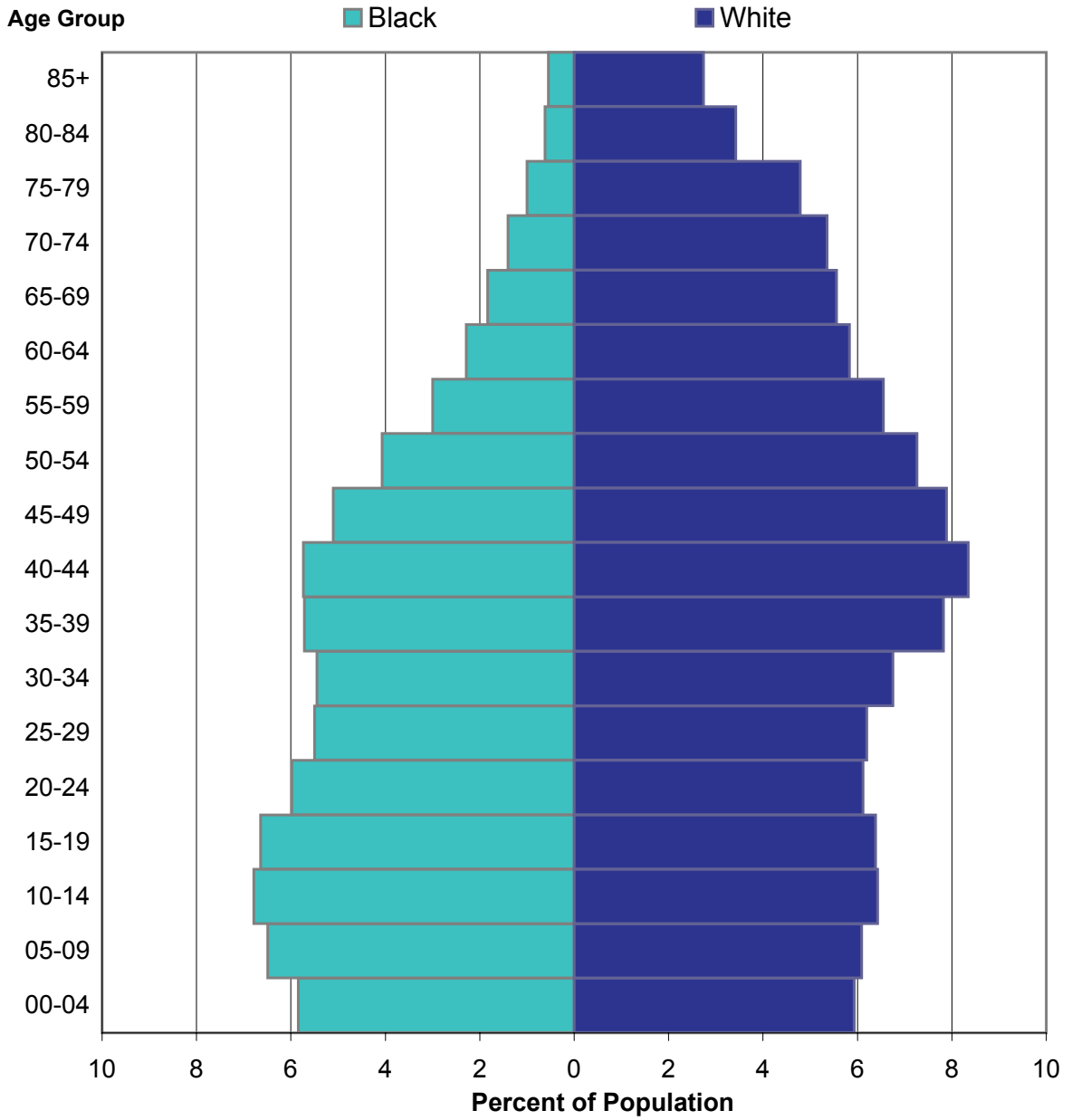
**APPENDIX B**

**POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE, FLORIDA, 1981-2002**



Source of data: Florida Census Estimating Conference

**APPENDIX C**  
**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION BY RACE AND AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 2002**



Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES			
FCDS Site		Incidence	Mortality
Number	Primary Site	ICD-O-3 Codes	ICD-10 Codes
<b>HEAD AND NECK</b>			
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
<b>COLORECTAL</b>			
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
<b>LUNG AND BRONCHUS</b>			
36	Lung and Bronchus	C34.0 - C34.9	C34.0 - C34.9
<b>MELANOMA</b>			
41	Melanoma of the Skin	C44.0 - C44.9 Histology 8720-8790	C43.0 - C43.9

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

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

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

FCDS Site		Incidence	Mortality
Number	Primary Site	ICD-O-3 Codes	ICD-10 Codes
<b>NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA (CONT.)</b>			
67	NHL Extra-nodal (cont.)	and Histology 9823, 9827 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C41.1, C42.3, C42.5- C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	
<b>OTHER SITES</b>			
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
<b>BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>			
60	Brain	C71.0 - C71.9 Histology: 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9529, 9540-9589	C71.0 - C71.9
61	Other Nervous Sytem	a) C71.0 - C71.9 Histology 9530-9539 b) C70.0- C70.9, C72.0-C72.9 Histology 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9589	C70.0 - C70.9, C72.0 - C72.9

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

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

**LEUKEMIA**

69	Acute Lymphocytic	Histology 9826, 9835-9837	C91.0
70	Chronic Lymphocytic	Histology 9823 For Sites C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C91.1
71	Other Lymphocytic	Histology 9820, 9832-9834, 9940	C91.2, C91.3, C91.5, C91.7, C91.9
72	Acute Myeloid	Histology 9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920	C92.0, C92.5
73	Chronic Myeloid	Histology 9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946	C92.1
74	Other Myeloid/Monocytic	Histology 9860, 9930	C92.2, C92.4, C92.7, C92.9
75	Acute Monocytic	Histology 9891	C93.0
76	Other Acute	Histology 9801, 9805, 9931	C93.1
77	Aleukemic, Subleukemic and NOS	a) Histology 9733, 9742, 9800, 9831, 9870, 9948, 9963, 9964 b) Histology 9827 For Site C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C93.2, C93.7, C93.9

**ALL OTHER CANCERS**

13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	C24.0 - C24.9	C24.0 - C24.9
31	Retroperitoneum	C48.0	C48.0
32	Peritoneum, Omentum and Mesentery	C48.1 - C48.2	C48.1 - C48.2
33	Other Digestive Organs	C26.8 - C26.9, C48.8	C26.0 - C26.9, C48.8
37	Pleura	C38.4	C38.4
38	Trachea, Mediastinum and Other Respiratory Organs	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.8, C39.9	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.9, C45.7, C45.9
39	Bones and Joints	C40.0 - C41.9	C40.0 - C41.9

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

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

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