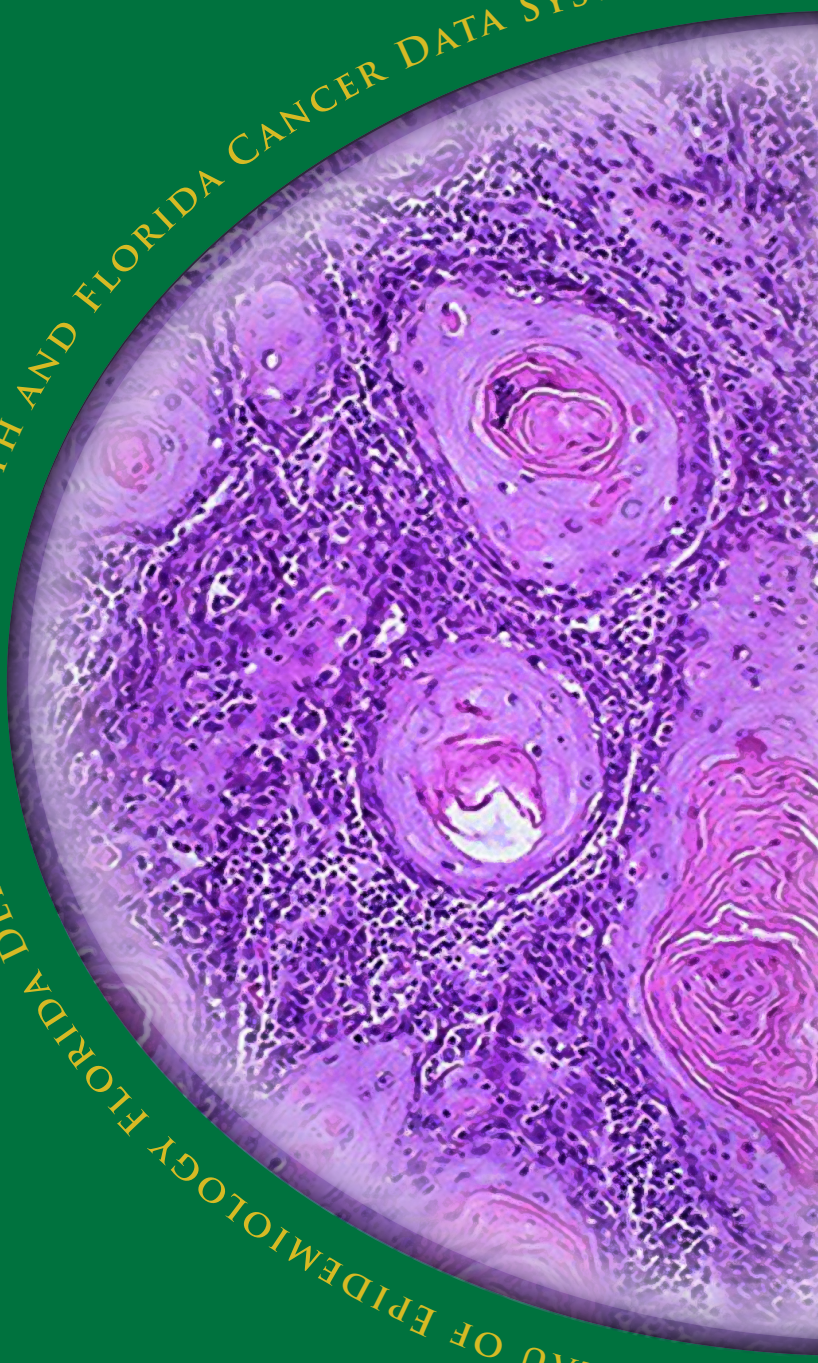
Florida Annual Cancer Report:

2001 Incidence and Mortality



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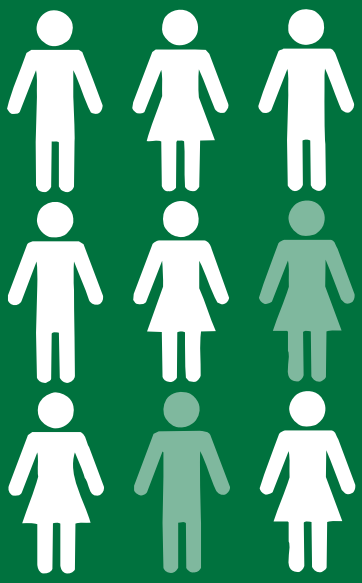

Florida Annual Cancer Report

2001 Incidence and Mortality

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FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2001 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2001, cancer was diagnosed in 97,969 Floridians, or an average of 268 people per day. The total number of new cases in 2001 increased by 3,339 from 2000. A total of 38,321 Floridians died of cancer in 2001, 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 2001. Prostate cancer ranked second with 14,813 cases, followed by female breast cancer, with 12,958 cases. The fourth and fifth most common cancers were colorectal cancer and bladder cancer, with 11,320 and 4,877 cases, respectively. Compared to 2000, the number of cases in 2001 increased for cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate cancer, and breast cancer, but decreased for colorectal cancer and bladder cancer.

Sixty-four percent of the newly diagnosed cancers and 74 percent of cancer deaths occurred in persons age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 17.5 percent of Florida's population.

The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined among both females (416 cases per 100,000 population per year) and males (562 cases per 100,000 population per year) in Florida were similar to the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) rates, which reported 414 cases per 100,000 population per year for females and 560 cases per 100,000 population per year for males.

Compared with 2000, Florida's age-adjusted incidence rates in 2001 increased for all cancers combined, and for prostate cancer, breast cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. For males, the 2001 incidence rate increased for prostate cancer, but decreased for cancer of the lung and bronchus, colorectal cancer, and bladder cancer. For females, the rate increased for breast cancer and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, but decreased for bladder cancer.

White males had a lower age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (558 cases per 100,000 population per year) than Black males (591 cases per 100,000 population per year). White females had a higher rate for all cancers combined (423 cases per 100,000 population per year) than Black females (354 cases per 100,000 population per year).

Florida hospitals reported 86,782 hospital discharges with a total of 603,746 days of hospital stay for cancer treatment in 2001. The total hospital charges for inpatient cancer treatment were more than $2.6 billion.

Cancer was responsible for 38,321 deaths, and was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2001, surpassed only by heart disease with 51,124. Stroke was the third leading cause with 10,512 deaths. Cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost. With 259,801 potential years of life lost by age 75, cancer surpassed heart disease at 184,779 years lost, and accidents at 162,667 years lost.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of death due to cancer with 11,639 deaths. Colorectal cancer was the second with 3,795 deaths, followed by female breast cancer with 2,537 deaths, and prostate cancer with 2,171 deaths.

Compared to national statistics reported in the *United States Cancer Statistics: 2001 Incidence and Mortality*, Florida's 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 229 deaths per 100,000 in 2000 to 223 per 100,000 in 2001. Female mortality rates decreased from 154 per 100,000 in 2000 to 150 deaths per 100,000 in 2001.

Black males had a higher age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for all cancers combined than either Black females or Whites of either sex. Prostate cancer mortality rates accounted for much of this difference. Black males had a rate of 65 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

The Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2001 Incidence and Mortality 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 through 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's 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 detailed data regarding cancer incidence and mortality in Florida can be found on the Department of Health's Bureau of Epidemiology web site at www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm, or the FCDS web site at www.fcds.med.miami.edu.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of cancer in Florida for researchers, policymakers, health professionals, and the public. This report includes detailed incidence and mortality data for 2001. Detailed tables show new case and death counts, and incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined and specifically 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. Population-based prevalence of cancer screening is also 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 and the FCDS welcome suggestions for enhancing the utility of this report to its readers.

Introduction to Contents

The format of this report remains similar to the 2003 Report. Cancer incidence and mortality data are presented in separate sections, with counts and rates of both cancer incidence and

mortality given 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, an estimated annual percent change (EAPC) in age-adjusted rates from 1992 to 2001 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 2001 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 are needed.

In addition to counts and rates, the mortality section includes data on years of potential life lost to age 75 (YPLL) to cancer and other causes of premature death, and deaths-to-cases ratios. YPLL measures the comparative cost of lives lost to cancer and illustrates the need to reduce these 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 known risk factors for cancer and efforts in cancer screening for early detection.

A final 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.

Adjustments since the 2003 Report

This report categorizes race groups as Black and White. In the *2003 Florida Annual Cancer Report: Incidence and Mortality for 2000*, races were distinguished as non-White and White. In 2001, Florida population data were available for Black, White, and Other races. The Other race group in Florida is composed of Native Americans, Asians, and Pacific Islanders. Cancer incidence and mortality in the "Other" race group are very different from incidence and mortality in Black Floridians. Dividing the non-White race group into Black and Other races allows for the more accurate assessment of cancer rates among Blacks. Because of this modification of race categories, the rates displayed for Blacks in this report are not comparable to the rates shown for non-Whites in the 2003 Annual Report. Persons of "Other" races have lower incidence and mortality rates than Blacks, so removing data for "Other" races to obtain data for Blacks, yields higher rates for Blacks than for the combined non-White category.

Cancer cases diagnosed beginning January 1, 2001 are staged with Summary Stage 2000 (SS2000); for cases diagnosed in years prior to 2001, stage is coded by Summary Stage 1977. These two stage variables are maintained separately in the FCDS database, because no translation is possible between the old and the new coding. In this report, we use data from both coding methods. This combination may cause inconsistency in the stage data between 2000 and 2001.

The cancer incidence and mortality rates provided in the 2001 tables include lower and upper 95-percent confidence intervals. The confidence interval specifies the range within which the "true" rate will be found 95 percent of the time. The confidence interval provides an indication of the stability or accuracy of a calculated rate. In general, the smaller the sample size, the wider the confidence interval. For more information, see the National Cancer Institute SEER Web site at www.seer.cancer.gov/ci.

As part of the effort to describe the burden of cancer, data on the number of hospitalizations, the length of hospital stay and the hospital charges for treatment of cancer are included in this report. Only hospital discharges with cancer as the Principal Diagnosis were included in the analyses. Although hospitalizations only account for a fraction of the overall burden of cancer, these data indicate the burden of cancer on hospital systems.

In the section on tobacco-related cancers, data from the Florida BRFSS on the prevalence of current cigarette use are provided since the inception of that study in 1986. This new data, along with screening data provided for the first time in the 2003 Report, will assist state and county officials in planning, targeting, and evaluating cancer prevention programs.

Suppression Of Small Numbers In Tables

In this report, case or death counts, and rates calculated from less than 10 cases or deaths, are suppressed in tables. When the number of cases or deaths is small, the data may not be stable. In addition, suppressing small numbers prevents identity disclosure and ensures protection of patient confidentiality.

METHODS

Sources of Data

Incidence

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

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

A procedure referred to as "mortality follow-back" has been implemented to identify possible unreported cancer cases from death data. Death certificates are checked annually to identify cancer-related deaths and possible missed reportable cases. If a cancer 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. Unmatched AHCA records 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 for its 2001 data in March 2004.

Hospital Discharge

The Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) provides hospital inpatient-discharge data that include hospital discharges, length of hospital stay, and charges for inpatient cancer treatment. All acute care hospitals and short-term psychiatric hospitals licensed under Chapter 395, Florida Statutes are required to report inpatient discharge data to AHCA. The data are presented in this report by the patient's county of residence as well as by sex and race.

Mortality

Information on cancer mortality and the demographics of the deceased is obtained from death certificates supplied by the Office of Vital Statistics of the Florida Department of Health. 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 2001, as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2000. Population figures for 2001 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 2001.

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.naaccr.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 CDC web site at www.cdc.gov/brfss.

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

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, White and Black. Both White and Black 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 cancer diagnosed in Florida in 2001. 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 2001. Specifying other population characteristics, such as sex, race, age, or geographic area further defines the population at risk of developing cancer. 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.

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths in the population at risk. The population considered at risk in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2001. Mortality is further examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Cigarette Smoking

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, which is conducted anonymously by telephone. The data are weighted to represent the entire adult population. Data weighting is a statistical procedure that includes the consideration of factors such as: (1) the number of residential telephones per household; (2) the number of adults in a household; (3) geographic density stratification; and (4) 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) is 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 smaller 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, and **P** is the population at risk.

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. The age specific rate (λ_i) is calculated as:

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

where **i** is the age group, $\mathbf{n_i}$ is the number of new cancer cases (or deaths) in the age group, and $\mathbf{p_i}$ is the population at risk in the age group. 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.

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 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 case 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 (Λ) is defined as:

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

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

Confidence Interval of Age-Adjusted Rate

The 95-percent confidence interval provides a measure of the stability of the rates. Calculation of the 95-percent confidence interval follows the methods published in “Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of United States: Mortality, 1995” by the National Center for Health Statistics.

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 linear, 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:

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

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

The data in 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 do not represent the entire burden of cancer. There are indirect costs to society due to cancer, such as diminished quality of life and years of potential life lost (YPLL). The YPLL is an indicator of death before reaching average life expectancy. 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.

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 hematopoetic 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's lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 73 percent of the incident cancers in Florida in the year 2001. 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 this report.

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 and 10, 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 and 10, and are omitted in other analyses. There were only 20 new cases and six deaths from melanoma reported among Blacks; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 91 new cases and 29 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 and 10 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's lymphoma, 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 cancers of the lung and bronchus, lip, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, bladder, kidney, and head and neck. In 2001, approximately 68 percent of deaths due to these cancers are attributable to tobacco use.

CANCER INCIDENCE

New Cases

- In 2001, a total of 97,969 new primary cancer cases were diagnosed in Florida residents. Compared to 2000, the number of new cases increased by 3,339 cases, or 3.5 percent.

Sex and Race

- Among the new cases diagnosed in 2001, 8.1 percent were diagnosed in Blacks, and 90.2 percent in Whites. The remaining 1.7 percent of new cancer cases was 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 60 cases with unknown sex.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's (1)	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (2)	**97,969**	**15,704**	**14,813**	**12,958**	**11,320**	**4,877**	**3,691**	**3,702**	**3,173**	**946**
Female	45,659	6,981		12,958	5,574	1,184	1,064	1,751	1,267	946
Male	52,250	8,710	14,813		5,740	3,688	2,625	1,946	1,906	
Black	7,910	1,056	1,649	993	960	143	291	281		164
White	88,422	14,453	12,940	11,717	10,152	4,665	3,333	3,360	3,105	756
Black Female	3,592	408		993	507	44	82	128		164
White Female	41,240	6,496		11,717	4,946	1,127	963	1,592	1,237	756
Black Male	4,312	647	1,649		453	99	208	152		
White Male	47,130	7,945	12,940		5,200	3,533	2,369	1,764	1,868	

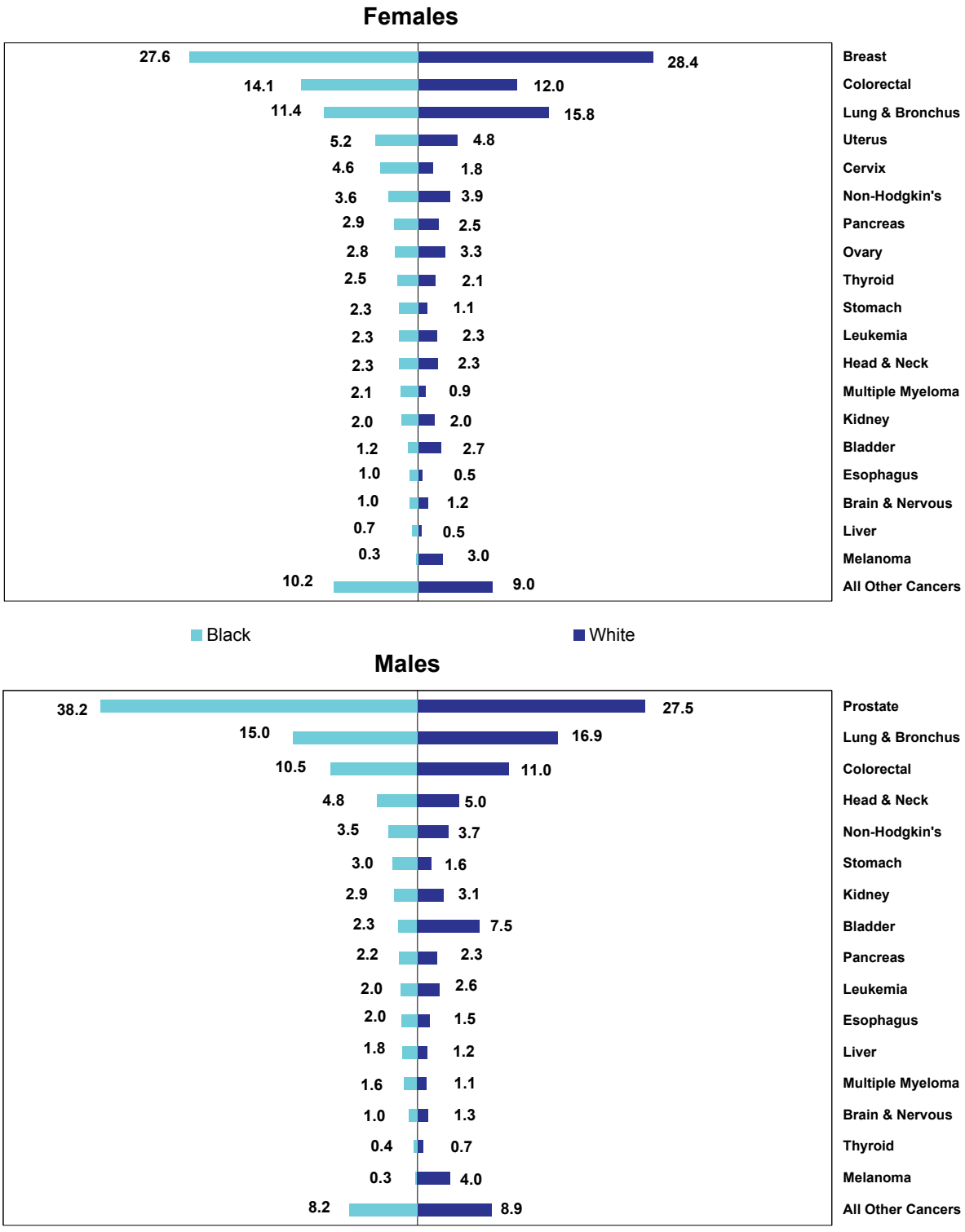
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida total counts throughout this report include 809 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 830 cases with unknown race, and 60 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 for 56 percent among Whites.
- Among females, Whites had higher percentages of cancers of the lung and bronchus and bladder, both are related to smoking. Blacks had higher percentages of colorectal, cervical, uterine, thyroid, and stomach cancers, and multiple myeloma.
- Among males, prostate cancer cases accounted for 28 percent of the total new cancers. Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the second leading cancer and accounted for 17 percent of total cancer cases. Blacks had higher percentages of stomach cancer and prostate cancer, but a lower percentage of bladder cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus than Whites.

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-GROUP

- Cancer occurs predominantly among older people. Sixty-four percent of new cancer cases in 2001 were diagnosed in people age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 17.5 percent of Florida's population.

- Blacks were diagnosed with cancer at younger ages than Whites. Compared to Whites, a higher percentage of Blacks under age 65 were diagnosed with every major cancer except bladder cancer.

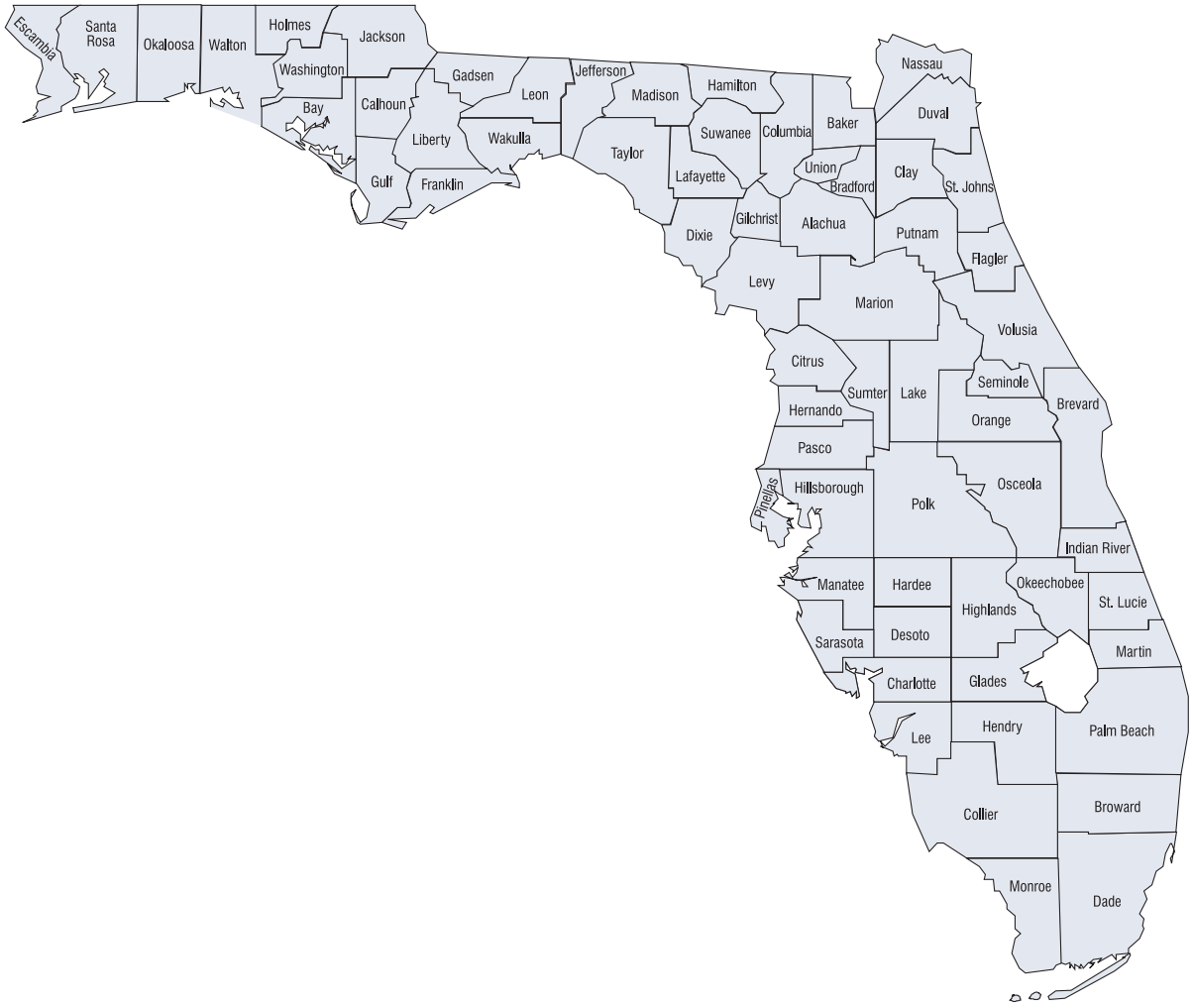
Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**97,969**	**15,704**	**14,813**	**12,958**	**11,320**	**4,877**	**3,691**	**3,702**	**3,173**	**946**
0-19	690	^	^	^	^	^	11	49	15	^
20-44	6,436	330	57	1,377	424	114	236	390	506	362
45-64	28,520	4,273	4,192	5,057	2,734	992	1,497	987	987	354
65-74	29,144	5,370	6,297	3,142	3,206	1,519	1,023	958	754	129
75+	33,179	5,727	4,266	3,382	4,953	2,249	924	1,318	911	101
Female										
0-19	298	^		^	^	^	^	19	^	^
20-44	3,942	164		1,377	188	32	78	150	264	362
45-64	13,810	1,814		5,057	1,251	234	349	474	401	354
65-74	11,785	2,329		3,142	1,423	323	307	432	267	129
75+	15,824	2,673		3,382	2,711	595	328	676	326	101
Male										
0-19	391	^	^		^	^	^	30	^	
20-44	2,491	166	57		236	81	158	240	242	
45-64	14,694	2,455	4,192		1,483	757	1,147	509	586	
65-74	17,346	3,040	6,297		1,780	1,194	716	526	487	
75+	17,328	3,047	4,266		2,239	1,653	595	641	585	
Black										
0-19	110	^	^	^	^	^	^	11		^
20-44	880	43	19	190	80	^	22	96		72
45-64	3,197	430	706	479	365	40	166	103		53
65-74	2,139	335	647	187	250	41	69	44		22
75+	1,584	247	277	137	265	55	32	27		17
White										
0-19	551	^	^	^	^	^	^	38	15	^
20-44	5,362	278	35	1,134	325	104	208	287	486	284
45-64	24,737	3,782	3,411	4,468	2,303	939	1,298	857	971	287
65-74	26,589	4,971	5,567	2,910	2,901	1,456	940	900	742	104
75+	31,183	5,419	3,926	3,205	4,620	2,164	878	1,278	891	81
Black Female										
0-19	45	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	563	23		190	34	^	11	32		72
45-64	1,393	156		479	190	10	40	49		53
65-74	822	140		187	129	12	20	23		22
75+	769	89		137	154	21	11	20		17
White Female										
0-19	239	^		^	^	^	^	15	^	^
20-44	3,255	138		1,134	143	31	65	114	256	284
45-64	12,101	1,632		4,468	1,024	219	300	411	392	287
65-74	10,774	2,160		2,910	1,260	306	282	403	262	104
75+	14,871	2,565		3,205	2,518	571	314	649	318	81
Black Male										
0-19	64	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	317	20	19		46	^	11	64		
45-64	1,801	274	706		175	30	125	53		
65-74	1,316	195	647		121	29	49	21		
75+	814	158	277		111	34	21	^		
White Male										
0-19	312	^	^		^	^	^	23	^	
20-44	2,104	140	35		182	72	143	173	230	
45-64	12,623	2,146	3,411		1,279	719	998	443	579	
65-74	15,803	2,810	5,567		1,638	1,148	658	497	480	
75+	16,288	2,847	3,926		2,099	1,592	563	628	573	

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data Systems

MAP OF FLORIDA, 2001



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 2001.

Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**97,969**	**15,704**	**14,813**	**12,958**	**11,320**	**4,877**	**3,691**	**3,702**	**3,173**	**946**
Alachua	923	139	136	149	103	36	25	37	36	^
Baker	97	13	14	16	12	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	780	141	86	122	99	32	23	24	45	12
Bradford	100	27	14	11	13	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,257	608	489	386	333	196	138	102	118	24
Broward	9,214	1,339	1,236	1,263	1,051	448	314	372	351	110
Calhoun	46	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,359	237	215	159	166	89	41	44	26	^
Citrus	1,222	218	263	160	127	46	42	41	28	^
Clay	617	112	86	80	68	27	32	27	30	^
Collier	1,923	295	398	213	182	101	55	84	87	13
Columbia	285	64	39	29	36	^	17	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	10,647	1,185	1,658	1,415	1,420	420	415	450	227	158
DeSoto	197	34	28	18	23	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	85	28	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,589	616	550	581	389	143	135	138	81	44
Escambia	1,509	250	246	220	161	64	67	56	31	15
Flagler	499	78	86	60	59	27	13	19	23	^
Franklin	69	19	10	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	205	37	35	22	24	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	71	12	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	30	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	84	16	^	15	10	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	59	14	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	133	25	22	13	14	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	145	25	24	15	17	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,394	236	234	147	186	64	66	71	45	^
Highlands	852	166	154	96	114	40	21	34	23	^
Hillsborough	5,109	857	712	677	574	212	197	179	164	54
Holmes	103	18	12	13	15	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	972	167	140	130	127	54	41	33	30	^
Jackson	214	32	21	27	27	^	^	11	^	^
Jefferson	63	10	11	^	12	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,162	372	374	258	252	130	74	79	71	12
Lee	3,475	606	578	442	368	219	133	116	121	32
Leon	898	159	113	162	84	25	45	37	33	^
Levy	211	53	27	17	22	10	14	15	^	^
Liberty	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	91	19	10	^	17	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,915	341	287	216	215	107	65	73	67	13
Marion	2,251	426	441	275	249	113	69	87	46	21
Martin	1,099	167	176	154	113	63	35	40	56	^
Monroe	458	77	46	51	48	29	22	11	22	^
Nassau	344	65	58	44	43	17	14	^	^	^
Okaloosa	914	142	133	133	98	58	35	26	28	^
Okeechobee	244	55	40	17	36	^	12	^	^	^
Orange	3,958	583	641	577	395	171	159	166	124	44
Osceola	760	113	104	103	90	30	35	29	25	12
Palm Beach	8,490	1,198	1,241	1,088	932	560	284	347	428	74
Pasco	2,846	487	420	323	364	168	81	84	109	18
Pinellas	6,741	1,143	890	936	822	353	274	248	196	58
Polk	3,074	534	459	421	328	117	123	112	108	33
Putnam	462	93	65	66	55	21	23	21	10	^
Saint Johns	745	133	87	98	73	45	37	30	35	^
Saint Lucie	1,271	225	183	170	123	68	49	46	29	14
Santa Rosa	582	100	102	95	53	27	27	23	16	^
Sarasota	2,999	526	432	397	395	165	113	124	75	19
Seminole	1,645	219	287	249	200	69	63	55	41	16
Sumter	306	60	47	31	41	12	11	11	^	^
Suwannee	194	52	24	24	23	^	11	^	^	^
Taylor	86	21	^	14	12	^	^	^	^	^
Union	132	22	19	11	11	^	12	^	^	^
Volusia	3,335	606	492	436	396	187	132	107	89	22
Wakulla	102	20	17	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	177	28	20	25	19	10	^	^	^	^
Washington	102	19	23	^	18	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data Systems

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

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

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined increased slightly from 475.1 per 100,000 in 2000 to 478.7 per 100,000 in 2001.

Sex and Race

- Males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than females for all cancers combined (561.6 per 100,000 versus 416.4 per 100,000) and for all cancer sites discussed in this report that apply to both males and females.
- Whites had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than Blacks for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and head and neck cancer.
- Blacks had age-adjusted incidence rates 10 percent higher than Whites for colorectal cancer.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**478.7**	475.7	481.8	**74.2**	73.0	75.3	**154.2**	151.7	156.7	**123.8**	121.6	126.0	**53.6**	52.6	54.6
Female	**416.4**	412.5	420.4	**59.7**	58.3	61.2				**123.8**	121.6	126.0	**47.0**	45.8	48.3
Male	**561.6**	556.8	566.5	**92.4**	90.5	94.4	**154.2**	151.7	156.7				**61.9**	60.2	63.5
Black	**450.7**	440.4	461.1	**63.1**	59.2	67.1	**230.8**	219.2	242.9	**93.3**	87.5	99.5	**57.8**	54.0	61.7
White	**480.7**	477.5	483.9	**75.1**	73.9	76.4	**146.9**	144.4	149.5	**127.0**	124.6	129.4	**52.7**	51.7	53.8
Black Female	**353.5**	341.8	365.5	**41.9**	37.9	46.3				**93.3**	87.5	99.5	**52.8**	48.2	57.7
White Female	**422.8**	418.5	427.1	**61.5**	59.9	63.0				**127.0**	124.6	129.4	**45.8**	44.5	47.1
Black Male	**590.7**	572.0	610.0	**94.0**	86.4	102.2	**230.8**	219.2	242.9				**64.8**	58.5	71.7
White Male	**557.8**	552.8	563.0	**92.3**	90.2	94.3	**146.9**	144.4	149.5				**61.3**	59.6	63.0

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkins			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**22.7**	22.0	23.3	**18.5**	17.9	19.2	**18.4**	17.8	19.0	**18.3**	17.7	19.0	**10.5**	9.9	11.2
Female	**9.8**	9.3	10.4	**9.7**	9.1	10.3	**15.7**	15.0	16.5	**14.4**	13.5	15.2	**10.5**	9.9	11.2
Male	**39.4**	38.1	40.7	**28.8**	27.7	30.0	**21.6**	20.6	22.6	**23.4**	22.3	24.5			
Black	**9.3**	7.8	11.0	**15.6**	13.8	17.5	**13.8**	12.2	15.6				**14.5**	12.3	17.0
White	**23.8**	23.1	24.5	**18.8**	18.1	19.5	**18.5**	17.9	19.2	**18.2**	17.6	18.9	**10.0**	9.3	10.8
Black Female	**4.9**	3.5	6.6	**7.9**	6.2	9.9	**12.0**	9.9	14.3				**14.5**	12.3	17.0
White Female	**10.3**	9.7	11.0	**9.8**	9.2	10.5	**15.9**	15.1	16.8	**14.3**	13.5	15.2	**10.0**	9.3	10.8
Black Male	**15.7**	12.5	19.5	**25.7**	22.1	29.9	**15.5**	13.0	18.6						
White Male	**41.0**	39.7	42.4	**29.1**	27.9	30.3	**21.6**	20.6	22.7	**23.3**	22.2	24.4			

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 rates throughout this report include 809 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 830 new cases with unknown race, and 60 cases with unknown sex. Rates by sex include unknown and "Other" races; rates by race include cases with unknown sex.

- The age-adjusted incidence rates among females were higher among Whites than among Blacks for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, bladder cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Black females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates for cervical cancer and colorectal cancer than White females.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined and prostate cancer were higher among Black males than among White males. The rate for prostate cancer was 1.6 times greater among Blacks (230.8 per 100,000) than among Whites (146.9 per 100,000).
- Age-adjusted incidence rates for bladder cancer and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were higher among White males than among Blacks males.

Cancer Sites

- Prostate, breast, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers had the highest incidence rates in Florida.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and bladder cancers had the highest incidence rates among males.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, colorectal, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were the cancers with the highest incidence rates among females.

County

- The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in eight counties (Duval, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lake, Marion, Nassau, Okaloosa, and Union) were higher than rate for all of Florida (478.7 per 100,000 per year). The rate in Union County was the highest.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in twelve counties (Bradford, Calhoun, Charlotte, Collier, Miami-Dade, Glades, Jackson, Manatee, Osceola, Saint Lucie, Sumter, Walton) were lower than the state average. Glades County had the lowest rate.
- For cancer of the lung and bronchus, 15 counties had age-adjusted incidence rates higher than the state average. Dixie, Franklin, Okeechobee, Suwannee, and Union counties had the highest incidence rate. Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Walton counties had an incidence rate lower than the state average.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates for prostate cancer were lower in Bay, Jackson, Monroe, Pinellas, Saint Johns, Saint Lucie, Sarasota, Sumter, and Walton than the state average. Counties with an incidence rate higher than the state average included Citrus, Duval, Escambia, Lake, Marion, Orange, and Seminole.
- Duval, Leon, and Union counties had a higher age-adjusted incidence rate for female breast cancer than the state average. Collier, Miami-Dade, and Sumter counties had a rate lower than the state average.
- Miami-Dade, Hernando, Lake, and Okeechobee counties had age-adjusted incidence rates for colorectal cancer higher than the state average. Collier and Saint Lucie counties had a rate lower than the state average.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**478.7**	475.7	481.8	**74.2**	73.0	75.3	**154.2**	151.7	156.7	**123.8**	121.6	126.0	**53.6**	52.6	54.6
Alachua	**511.8**	479.1	546.1	**78.5**	66.0	92.8	**182.2**	152.5	216.8	**148.8**	125.8	175.0	**57.8**	47.2	70.2
Baker	**504.2**	406.2	622.0	**74.8**	38.8	133.6	**155.4**	78.1	306.9	**160.7**	91.3	266.1	**63.7**	32.3	117.2
Bay	**481.0**	447.6	516.5	**86.1**	72.4	102.0	**109.3**	87.1	137.4	**142.1**	117.9	170.2	**61.7**	50.1	75.5
Bradford	**361.9**	294.3	441.8	**96.8**	63.7	142.7	**109.6**	58.8	196.2	**80.1**	39.7	150.5	**47.0**	25.0	82.4
Brevard	**486.8**	469.9	504.4	**87.1**	80.2	94.6	**149.1**	136.0	163.4	**118.1**	106.2	131.2	**47.8**	42.8	53.5
Broward	**479.3**	469.5	489.4	**68.2**	64.6	72.0	**150.2**	141.9	158.9	**125.1**	118.1	132.4	**52.3**	49.2	55.7
Calhoun	**318.6**	233.0	429.1	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Charlotte	**438.0**	412.1	466.1	**71.8**	62.3	83.8	**130.7**	113.0	153.0	**115.2**	95.5	140.6	**46.7**	39.5	56.3
Citrus	**495.5**	464.7	529.0	**82.5**	71.1	96.9	**197.8**	173.6	227.7	**138.3**	115.1	167.9	**46.9**	38.7	58.4
Clay	**470.2**	433.2	509.8	**87.0**	71.4	105.3	**141.9**	112.3	179.1	**109.7**	86.8	137.1	**53.4**	41.3	68.3
Collier	**441.6**	420.9	463.3	**62.6**	55.4	70.8	**170.7**	153.8	189.5	**103.9**	89.3	120.9	**39.4**	33.7	46.2
Columbia	**451.6**	400.3	508.2	**99.0**	76.1	127.4	**126.1**	89.0	177.9	**92.3**	61.7	134.7	**55.7**	38.9	78.0
Miami-Dade	**447.9**	439.4	456.5	**49.5**	46.8	52.5	**158.3**	150.7	166.2	**109.8**	104.1	115.7	**59.5**	56.5	62.7
DeSoto	**457.5**	393.8	530.6	**76.0**	52.1	109.7	**127.6**	83.9	190.0	**98.9**	55.9	168.0	**48.6**	30.7	76.4
Dixie	**459.0**	363.4	576.1	**148.2**	96.8	222.2	**131.3**	71.4	254.9	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Duval	**506.5**	490.0	523.4	**88.7**	81.8	96.0	**183.9**	168.6	200.5	**144.6**	133.0	156.9	**55.8**	50.4	61.7
Escambia	**490.3**	465.8	515.8	**80.0**	70.4	90.6	**178.6**	156.8	203.1	**132.5**	115.5	151.6	**52.5**	44.7	61.4
Flagler	**480.8**	435.8	531.9	**76.8**	59.0	101.8	**155.5**	123.4	201.2	**122.2**	90.3	169.0	**53.8**	40.2	74.5
Franklin	**521.6**	402.3	673.7	**149.3**	88.7	245.8	**124.6**	59.0	262.1	**^**	^	^	**95.5**	50.1	177.5
Gadsden	**449.5**	389.9	516.0	**80.3**	56.5	111.2	**182.5**	126.2	258.1	**88.4**	55.3	134.7	**52.1**	33.3	78.2
Gilchrist	**449.3**	350.0	571.0	**71.8**	37.0	130.6	**^**	^	^	**121.6**	60.6	229.9	**^**	^	^
Glades	**211.3**	139.6	313.0	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Gulf	**473.9**	377.1	593.2	**84.7**	48.3	145.7	**^**	^	^	**169.0**	93.2	298.7	**54.2**	25.9	108.4
Hamilton	**456.5**	346.5	592.3	**100.6**	54.8	173.0	**^**	^	^	**165.2**	82.2	305.5	**^**	^	^
Hardee	**482.0**	402.7	573.5	**86.4**	55.7	129.7	**148.7**	93.0	235.6	**104.5**	54.9	184.6	**49.8**	27.0	85.7
Hendry	**483.0**	407.0	570.4	**84.6**	54.6	126.8	**169.7**	106.3	264.8	**104.5**	58.3	174.0	**57.7**	33.4	94.5
Hernando	**544.2**	512.8	578.0	**88.9**	76.9	103.4	**171.3**	149.2	198.1	**121.3**	100.0	147.6	**66.1**	56.2	78.5
Highlands	**485.6**	448.5	526.3	**89.0**	74.5	107.2	**163.7**	137.4	197.0	**127.6**	98.8	165.0	**58.4**	46.9	73.6
Hillsborough	**506.4**	492.6	520.5	**85.4**	79.7	91.3	**159.6**	148.0	172.0	**123.6**	114.5	133.3	**57.5**	52.9	62.4
Holmes	**480.1**	391.1	585.7	**79.2**	46.8	129.0	**117.1**	59.0	217.0	**138.3**	72.4	245.2	**70.3**	39.0	119.6
Indian River	**471.4**	439.5	505.8	**78.5**	66.2	93.4	**130.4**	109.0	156.8	**130.8**	107.0	160.6	**56.0**	46.2	68.5
Jackson	**402.7**	350.4	461.4	**59.4**	40.6	84.9	**89.5**	54.8	140.2	**96.9**	63.2	144.3	**50.1**	33.0	74.0
Jefferson	**418.2**	321.3	539.2	**64.9**	31.1	125.4	**172.9**	85.5	321.4	**^**	^	^	**79.1**	40.8	143.7
Lafayette	**340.7**	217.6	512.7	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Lake	**573.5**	547.9	600.6	**95.0**	85.1	106.3	**196.5**	176.3	219.5	**142.8**	124.2	164.2	**65.1**	56.8	74.8
Lee	**469.3**	452.8	486.3	**77.7**	71.4	84.7	**150.5**	138.1	164.1	**125.1**	112.8	138.7	**48.2**	43.1	53.9
Leon	**487.1**	455.2	520.7	**91.1**	77.4	106.7	**152.0**	124.2	185.3	**154.1**	131.1	180.1	**46.0**	36.5	57.2
Levy	**448.1**	388.1	516.6	**106.2**	79.0	142.2	**111.9**	72.8	170.3	**76.1**	43.5	129.0	**47.2**	29.3	74.6
Liberty	**378.6**	240.5	582.9	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Madison	**438.9**	353.0	540.9	**88.6**	53.3	140.8	**104.4**	49.7	199.4	**^**	^	^	**81.4**	47.3	132.6
Manatee	**441.0**	420.3	462.8	**71.7**	64.0	80.4	**135.6**	120.0	153.3	**106.9**	92.1	124.0	**47.2**	40.8	54.6
Marion	**523.0**	500.4	546.8	**92.5**	83.6	102.5	**198.4**	179.7	219.2	**129.7**	113.8	148.0	**55.3**	48.4	63.3
Martin	**488.4**	457.6	521.6	**67.4**	57.0	80.3	**152.6**	130.2	179.6	**141.4**	117.5	171.0	**43.3**	35.4	53.8
Monroe	**475.2**	431.8	522.6	**80.0**	62.8	101.5	**93.8**	67.3	130.1	**105.9**	78.7	142.3	**51.6**	37.7	70.1
Nassau	**539.4**	482.8	601.9	**100.6**	77.3	130.0	**194.6**	144.6	263.7	**128.3**	93.0	174.5	**66.8**	48.0	92.0
Okaloosa	**532.1**	497.6	568.7	**82.4**	69.2	97.8	**162.0**	134.5	195.9	**144.1**	120.5	171.1	**59.7**	48.3	73.5
Okeechobee	**544.5**	477.1	619.9	**121.9**	91.2	160.9	**174.2**	123.2	244.2	**74.8**	43.0	126.3	**79.2**	55.2	111.7
Orange	**493.8**	478.4	509.5	**75.0**	69.0	81.4	**185.6**	171.2	201.1	**129.4**	119.1	140.5	**50.5**	45.6	55.8
Osceola	**436.9**	406.2	469.4	**65.1**	53.6	78.5	**129.6**	105.5	158.7	**109.3**	89.2	132.7	**52.9**	42.5	65.2
Palm Beach	**489.9**	479.1	501.1	**65.0**	61.3	69.0	**153.4**	144.8	162.5	**126.3**	118.5	134.7	**51.0**	47.6	54.6
Pasco	**484.0**	464.9	503.9	**78.8**	71.5	87.0	**141.8**	128.2	157.2	**114.0**	100.7	129.1	**54.3**	48.6	60.9
Pinellas	**487.4**	475.4	499.7	**79.6**	74.9	84.6	**140.7**	131.5	150.5	**133.6**	124.7	143.1	**54.4**	50.6	58.5
Polk	**485.6**	468.2	503.5	**79.9**	73.2	87.1	**147.7**	134.4	162.3	**131.8**	119.1	145.7	**51.0**	45.5	57.0
Putnam	**497.8**	452.3	547.4	**93.1**	74.9	115.5	**141.1**	107.9	183.6	**145.8**	111.6	189.1	**60.9**	45.5	80.8
Saint Johns	**463.7**	430.8	498.8	**80.2**	67.1	95.5	**114.9**	91.8	143.4	**115.4**	93.6	141.8	**44.1**	34.5	56.0
Saint Lucie	**439.6**	414.6	466.0	**72.5**	63.0	83.4	**122.6**	105.1	143.0	**122.0**	103.4	143.8	**40.0**	33.0	48.5
Santa Rosa	**491.0**	450.9	534.4	**84.7**	68.4	104.3	**180.9**	145.8	226.0	**149.0**	120.3	183.1	**50.2**	37.1	66.9
Sarasota	**467.4**	449.0	486.8	**73.4**	66.8	80.9	**136.5**	123.4	151.4	**127.9**	114.1	143.8	**56.9**	50.9	63.8
Seminole	**461.1**	438.9	484.2	**62.9**	54.7	71.9	**183.6**	162.4	207.3	**124.3**	109.3	140.9	**57.5**	49.8	66.2
Sumter	**305.6**	268.6	348.2	**57.2**	42.8	77.7	**87.9**	62.4	125.5	**73.3**	46.2	115.5	**37.2**	25.8	54.9
Suwannee	**426.3**	367.4	493.6	**112.1**	83.3	149.6	**112.3**	71.2	173.0	**107.4**	67.5	166.0	**48.9**	30.9	75.9
Taylor	**397.3**	317.3	492.9	**94.0**	57.9	146.0	**^**	^	^	**119.7**	64.9	209.5	**59.1**	30.4	104.8
Union	**1074.0**	889.1	1297.8	**174.2**	108.5	282.4	**259.2**	148.9	501.5	**254.9**	126.5	464.8	**102.5**	46.0	209.2
Volusia	**498.3**	480.9	516.2	**87.7**	80.6	95.3	**152.9**	139.5	167.5	**129.6**	117.1	143.4	**55.8**	50.3	61.9
Wakulla	**456.7**	369.9	560.8	**86.3**	51.8	139.2	**153.8**	86.2	267.0	**133.8**	74.1	226.7	**^**	^	^
Walton	**319.5**	273.5	372.3	**46.4**	30.7	69.3	**73.9**	44.3	121.7	**94.3**	60.3	144.2	**37.6**	22.5	60.6
Washington	**390.2**	317.7	476.2	**72.0**	43.2	115.1	**182.3**	115.1	278.2	**^**	^	^	**66.8**	39.6	108.5

^ Statisics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases

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.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2001

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin's			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**22.7**	22.0	23.3	**18.5**	17.9	19.2	**18.4**	17.8	19.0	**18.3**	17.7	19.0	**10.5**	9.9	11.2
Alachua	**20.4**	14.3	28.3	**14.3**	9.2	21.1	**20.3**	14.3	28.1	**22.8**	16.0	32.0	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**19.9**	13.6	28.6	**13.5**	8.5	20.7	**15.3**	9.8	23.1	**31.6**	23.0	42.7	**14.8**	7.6	26.4
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**27.4**	23.7	31.8	**21.5**	18.0	25.7	**16.3**	13.2	20.0	**20.2**	16.6	24.5	**9.0**	5.7	13.7
Broward	**21.6**	19.6	23.8	**16.9**	15.1	18.9	**19.2**	17.3	21.3	**21.9**	19.6	24.5	**12.0**	9.8	14.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**26.3**	20.7	34.6	**16.1**	10.8	24.4	**17.0**	11.6	25.5	**11.4**	6.6	20.0	^	^	^
Citrus	**17.1**	12.3	25.5	**17.3**	12.1	26.1	**17.3**	11.5	27.0	**13.3**	8.3	22.4	^	^	^
Clay	**20.8**	13.6	30.8	**22.6**	15.4	32.5	**21.9**	14.3	32.4	**23.7**	15.9	34.4	^	^	^
Collier	**21.8**	17.6	27.1	**13.5**	10.0	18.1	**19.4**	15.2	24.6	**22.6**	17.7	28.8	**9.6**	4.9	17.6
Columbia	^	^	^	**26.4**	15.3	43.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**17.6**	15.9	19.3	**17.5**	15.8	19.3	**19.1**	17.4	21.0	**11.4**	9.9	13.0	**12.8**	10.9	15.0
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**20.8**	17.5	24.5	**18.8**	15.7	22.2	**19.5**	16.4	23.1	**14.2**	11.3	17.7	**10.6**	7.7	14.3
Escambia	**20.8**	16.0	26.6	**21.8**	16.9	27.8	**18.6**	14.0	24.2	**12.4**	8.4	17.9	**9.9**	5.5	16.5
Flagler	**24.4**	15.6	41.1	**15.1**	7.6	31.4	**18.9**	10.8	35.3	**26.3**	15.8	46.0	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**23.7**	17.9	32.1	**25.6**	19.2	34.7	**27.4**	20.7	36.9	**22.8**	15.8	33.1	^	^	^
Highlands	**18.0**	12.7	27.4	**10.7**	6.4	19.4	**23.1**	14.9	35.7	**18.5**	10.2	32.5	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**21.3**	18.5	24.4	**19.4**	16.8	22.3	**17.8**	15.3	20.6	**18.3**	15.6	21.4	**10.0**	7.5	13.1
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**24.7**	18.1	34.1	**22.9**	15.8	33.1	**15.7**	10.4	24.0	**17.2**	10.9	27.2	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	**21.4**	10.7	39.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**29.5**	24.6	35.8	**21.4**	16.4	27.9	**22.3**	17.3	28.9	**20.4**	15.4	27.1	**9.0**	4.4	17.5
Lee	**26.5**	23.0	30.6	**18.0**	14.9	21.8	**16.2**	13.1	19.9	**19.1**	15.6	23.4	**12.9**	8.6	19.0
Leon	**14.3**	9.2	21.3	**22.9**	16.6	30.9	**18.9**	13.1	26.4	**21.1**	14.5	30.0	^	^	^
Levy	**20.7**	9.8	41.6	**26.9**	14.6	48.9	**35.2**	19.3	61.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**22.4**	18.2	27.6	**17.0**	12.9	22.3	**17.5**	13.4	22.7	**18.3**	13.8	24.2	**8.5**	4.3	15.7
Marion	**24.5**	20.0	30.1	**17.4**	13.3	22.8	**22.5**	17.8	28.5	**12.1**	8.6	17.1	**13.8**	8.2	22.3
Martin	**26.4**	19.9	35.7	**14.6**	9.9	22.1	**19.3**	13.4	28.2	**29.9**	21.8	41.1	^	^	^
Monroe	**31.1**	20.6	46.2	**21.3**	13.3	33.9	**11.0**	5.5	21.5	**24.5**	15.3	38.9	^	^	^
Nassau	**26.3**	15.2	44.2	**21.6**	11.7	38.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**34.0**	25.7	44.7	**19.4**	13.5	27.6	**15.0**	9.7	22.6	**17.6**	11.7	26.0	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	**24.6**	12.6	45.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**22.3**	19.1	25.9	**19.4**	16.5	22.7	**20.8**	17.7	24.3	**17.6**	14.7	21.1	**9.3**	6.8	12.5
Osceola	**17.9**	12.1	25.8	**19.7**	13.7	27.6	**16.5**	11.1	24.0	**15.7**	10.1	23.3	**12.6**	6.5	22.1
Palm Beach	**29.5**	27.0	32.2	**17.7**	15.6	20.0	**20.0**	17.9	22.5	**28.9**	26.0	32.1	**10.5**	8.1	13.5
Pasco	**25.0**	21.2	29.6	**14.0**	10.9	18.1	**15.1**	11.8	19.4	**23.5**	18.9	29.2	**10.2**	5.9	16.9
Pinellas	**24.0**	21.5	26.8	**20.4**	18.0	23.2	**18.3**	16.0	21.0	**16.3**	14.0	19.0	**10.8**	8.1	14.2
Polk	**17.2**	14.2	20.8	**19.8**	16.4	23.8	**17.6**	14.4	21.4	**20.5**	16.7	25.0	**13.2**	9.0	18.8
Putnam	**21.3**	13.1	34.1	**26.6**	16.6	41.4	**23.0**	14.0	36.8	**11.3**	5.3	23.4	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**27.6**	20.1	37.6	**22.9**	16.1	32.2	**18.8**	12.7	27.5	**24.6**	17.0	34.9	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**21.2**	16.3	27.5	**17.0**	12.4	23.3	**17.4**	12.5	24.0	**12.0**	7.7	18.4	**13.2**	7.0	23.4
Santa Rosa	**23.6**	15.3	35.7	**22.2**	14.4	33.5	**19.9**	12.4	31.2	**13.5**	7.6	23.1	^	^	^
Sarasota	**21.6**	18.2	26.0	**19.5**	15.7	24.3	**18.0**	14.7	22.4	**15.7**	11.8	20.8	**10.9**	6.2	18.6
Seminole	**20.1**	15.6	25.6	**16.7**	12.8	21.6	**15.7**	11.8	20.5	**11.7**	8.4	16.0	**7.8**	4.5	12.9
Sumter	**9.7**	4.8	21.8	**9.8**	4.5	22.5	**12.1**	5.1	26.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	**25.2**	12.3	48.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	**86.4**	44.3	174.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**26.4**	22.7	30.8	**19.9**	16.6	23.9	**16.9**	13.7	20.8	**15.4**	12.2	19.4	**8.1**	5.0	12.9
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**18.5**	8.8	36.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statisics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases

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.

Age-Specific incidence Rates

Age-specific incidence rates increase significantly with age. The 75 and older age group had the highest age-specific rates for most cancers. Rates of cervical cancer among females, and prostate and head and neck cancer among males were higher in younger age groups.

- Males had higher age-specific rates than females in most age groups and for all major cancer sites except in the 20 to 44 age group for all cancers combined.
- Among females, Whites had higher age-specific rates than Blacks for all cancers combined and for most of the major cancers, except colorectal cancer and cervical cancer.
- Among males, Blacks had higher age-specific rates than Whites for all cancers combined and prostate cancer among males ages 45 and older. Whites had higher age-specific rates than Blacks for bladder cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among people age 65 and older.

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin's			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida																														
0-19	**16.6**	15.4	17.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.3**	0.1	0.5	**1.2**	0.9	1.6	**0.5**	0.3	0.8	^	^	^
20-44	**116.0**	113.1	118.8	**5.9**	5.3	6.6	**2.0**	1.5	2.6	**50.0**	47.4	52.7	**7.6**	6.9	8.4	**2.1**	1.7	2.5	**4.3**	3.7	4.8	**7.0**	6.3	7.8	**11.1**	10.1	12.1	**13.1**	11.8	14.6
45-64	**742.3**	733.7	751.0	**111.2**	107.9	114.6	**227.4**	220.5	234.4	**253.0**	246.1	260.1	**71.2**	68.5	73.9	**25.8**	24.2	27.5	**39.0**	37.0	41.0	**25.7**	24.1	27.3	**29.4**	27.6	31.2	**17.7**	15.9	19.7
65-74	**1,979.7**	1,957.1	2,002.6	**364.8**	355.1	374.7	**929.9**	907.1	953.1	**395.2**	381.5	409.3	**217.8**	210.3	225.5	**103.2**	98.1	108.5	**69.5**	65.3	73.9	**65.1**	61.0	69.3	**55.4**	51.5	59.5	**16.2**	13.5	19.3
75+	**2,375.4**	2,349.9	2,401.1	**410.0**	399.5	420.8	**754.7**	732.2	777.7	**406.7**	393.1	420.7	**354.6**	344.8	364.6	**161.0**	154.4	167.8	**66.2**	62.0	70.6	**94.4**	89.3	99.6	**68.8**	64.4	73.4	**12.1**	9.9	14.8
Female																														
0-19	**14.7**	13.1	16.5	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.9**	0.6	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**143.1**	138.7	147.7	**6.0**	5.1	6.9				**50.0**	47.4	52.7	**6.8**	5.9	7.9	**1.2**	0.8	1.6	**2.8**	2.2	3.5	**5.4**	4.6	6.4	**11.8**	10.4	13.3	**13.1**	11.8	14.6
45-64	**691.0**	679.6	702.7	**90.8**	86.6	95.0				**253.0**	246.1	260.1	**62.6**	59.2	66.2	**11.7**	10.3	13.3	**17.5**	15.7	19.4	**23.7**	21.6	26.0	**23.0**	20.8	25.4	**17.7**	15.9	19.7
65-74	**1,482.5**	1,455.8	1,509.5	**293.0**	281.2	305.1				**395.2**	381.5	409.3	**179.0**	169.8	188.6	**40.6**	36.3	45.3	**38.6**	34.4	43.2	**54.3**	49.3	59.7	**36.5**	32.2	41.1	**16.2**	13.5	19.3
75+	**1,903.0**	1,873.5	1,932.9	**321.5**	309.4	333.9				**406.7**	393.1	420.7	**326.0**	313.9	338.5	**71.6**	65.9	77.5	**39.4**	35.3	44.0	**81.3**	75.3	87.7	**41.5**	37.1	46.3	**12.1**	9.9	14.8
Male																														
0-19	**18.4**	16.6	20.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.4**	1.0	2.0	^	^	^			
20-44	**89.1**	85.6	92.7	**5.9**	5.1	6.9	**2.0**	1.5	2.6				**8.4**	7.4	9.6	**2.9**	2.3	3.6	**5.7**	4.8	6.6	**8.6**	7.5	9.7	**10.4**	9.2	11.8			
45-64	**797.0**	784.1	810.0	**133.2**	127.9	138.5	**227.4**	220.5	234.4				**80.4**	76.4	84.6	**41.1**	38.2	44.1	**62.2**	58.7	65.9	**27.6**	25.3	30.1	**36.1**	33.3	39.2			
65-74	**2,561.5**	2,523.5	2,599.9	**448.9**	433.1	465.2	**929.9**	907.1	953.1				**262.9**	250.8	275.4	**176.3**	166.5	186.6	**105.7**	98.1	113.8	**77.7**	71.2	84.6	**77.3**	70.6	84.5			
75+	**3,065.5**	3,020.0	3,111.4	**539.0**	520.1	558.5	**754.7**	732.2	777.7				**396.1**	379.9	412.9	**292.4**	278.5	306.9	**105.3**	97.0	114.1	**113.4**	104.8	122.5	**108.4**	99.8	117.6			
Black																														
0-19	**12.1**	9.9	14.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.2**	0.6	2.2				^	^	^
20-44	**89.0**	83.3	95.1	**4.4**	3.1	5.9	**4.0**	2.4	6.2	**37.1**	32.0	42.8	**8.1**	6.4	10.1	^	^	^	**2.2**	1.4	3.4	**9.7**	7.9	11.9				**14.1**	11.0	17.7
45-64	**665.9**	643.0	689.3	**89.6**	81.3	98.4	**318.1**	295.1	342.5	**185.5**	169.3	202.9	**76.0**	68.4	84.2	**8.3**	6.0	11.3	**34.6**	29.5	40.3	**21.5**	17.5	26.0				**20.5**	15.4	26.9
65-74	**1,940.2**	1,858.8	2,024.2	**303.9**	272.2	338.2	**1,363.9**	1,260.9	1,473.2	**297.7**	256.6	343.6	**226.8**	199.5	256.7	**37.2**	26.7	50.5	**62.6**	48.7	79.2	**39.9**	29.0	53.6				**35.0**	21.9	53.0
75+	**2,187.4**	2,081.0	2,297.8	**341.1**	299.9	386.4	**1,074.2**	951.4	1,208.4	**293.8**	246.7	347.3	**365.9**	323.2	412.8	**76.0**	57.2	98.9	**44.2**	30.2	62.4	**37.3**	24.6	54.2				**36.5**	21.2	58.4
White																														
0-19	**17.8**	16.3	19.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.2**	0.9	1.7	**0.5**	0.3	0.8	^	^	^
20-44	**121.7**	118.5	125.0	**6.3**	5.6	7.1	**1.6**	1.1	2.2	**52.5**	49.5	55.6	**7.4**	6.6	8.2	**2.4**	1.9	2.9	**4.7**	4.1	5.4	**6.5**	5.8	7.3	**11.0**	10.1	12.1	**13.1**	11.7	14.8
45-64	**752.9**	743.5	762.3	**115.1**	111.5	118.8	**215.0**	207.8	222.3	**263.0**	255.3	270.8	**70.1**	67.3	73.0	**28.6**	26.8	30.5	**39.5**	37.4	41.7	**26.1**	24.4	27.9	**29.6**	27.7	31.5	**16.9**	15.0	19.0
65-74	**1,977.6**	1,953.9	2,001.5	**369.7**	359.5	380.2	**894.7**	871.3	918.5	**402.9**	388.4	417.8	**215.8**	208.0	223.8	**108.3**	102.8	114.0	**69.9**	65.5	74.5	**66.9**	62.6	71.5	**55.2**	51.3	59.3	**14.4**	11.8	17.4
75+	**2,374.6**	2,348.3	2,401.1	**412.7**	401.7	423.8	**733.2**	710.5	756.5	**412.1**	398.0	426.6	**351.8**	341.7	362.1	**164.8**	157.9	171.9	**66.9**	62.5	71.4	**97.3**	92.1	102.8	**67.9**	63.5	72.5	**10.4**	8.3	12.9
Black Female																														
0-19	**10.0**	7.3	13.4	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**109.9**	101.0	119.4	**4.5**	2.8	6.7				**37.1**	32.0	42.8	**6.6**	4.6	9.3	^	^	^	**2.1**	1.1	3.8	**6.2**	4.3	8.8				**14.1**	11.0	17.7
45-64	**539.5**	511.6	568.6	**60.4**	51.3	70.7				**185.5**	169.3	202.9	**73.6**	63.5	84.8	**3.9**	1.9	7.1	**15.5**	11.1	21.1	**19.0**	14.0	25.1				**20.5**	15.4	26.9
65-74	**1,308.6**	1,220.7	1,401.3	**222.9**	187.5	263.0				**297.7**	256.6	343.6	**205.4**	171.5	244.0	**19.1**	9.9	33.4	**31.8**	19.4	49.2	**36.6**	23.2	54.9				**35.0**	21.9	53.0
75+	**1,649.2**	1,534.7	1,770.0	**190.9**	153.3	234.9				**293.8**	246.7	347.3	**330.3**	280.2	386.8	**45.0**	27.9	68.8	**23.6**	11.8	42.2	**42.9**	26.2	66.2				**36.5**	21.2	58.4
White Female																														
0-19	**15.9**	13.9	18.0	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**150.6**	145.5	155.9	**6.4**	5.4	7.5				**52.5**	49.5	55.6	**6.6**	5.6	7.8	**1.4**	1.0	2.0	**3.0**	2.3	3.8	**5.3**	4.4	6.3	**11.8**	10.4	13.4	**13.1**	11.7	14.8
45-64	**712.2**	699.6	725.0	**96.1**	91.5	100.8				**263.0**	255.3	270.8	**60.3**	56.6	64.1	**12.9**	11.2	14.7	**17.7**	15.7	19.8	**24.2**	21.9	26.6	**23.1**	20.8	25.5	**16.9**	15.0	19.0
65-74	**1,491.8**	1,463.7	1,520.2	**299.1**	286.6	312.0				**402.9**	388.4	417.8	**174.5**	165.0	184.4	**42.4**	37.8	47.4	**39.0**	34.6	43.9	**55.8**	50.5	61.5	**36.3**	32.0	40.9	**14.4**	11.8	17.4
75+	**1,912.1**	1,881.5	1,943.1	**329.8**	317.2	342.8				**412.1**	398.0	426.6	**323.8**	311.2	336.7	**73.4**	67.5	79.7	**40.4**	36.0	45.1	**83.4**	77.2	90.1	**40.9**	36.5	45.6	**10.4**	8.3	12.9
Black Male																														
0-19	**13.9**	10.7	17.7	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
20-44	**66.6**	59.5	74.3	**4.2**	2.6	6.5	**4.0**	2.4	6.2				**9.7**	7.1	12.9	^	^	^	**2.3**	1.2	4.1	**13.4**	10.4	17.2						
45-64	**811.5**	774.4	849.8	**123.5**	109.3	139.0	**318.1**	295.1	342.5				**78.8**	67.6	91.4	**13.5**	9.1	19.3	**56.3**	46.9	67.1	**23.9**	17.9	31.2						
65-74	**2,774.3**	2,626.4	2,928.3	**411.1**	355.4	473.0	**1,363.9**	1,260.9	1,473.2				**255.1**	211.7	304.8	**61.1**	40.9	87.8	**103.3**	76.4	136.6	**44.3**	27.4	67.7						
75+	**3,156.6**	2,943.5	3,381.1	**612.7**	520.9	716.0	**1,074.2**	951.4	1,208.4				**430.4**	354.1	518.4	**131.8**	91.3	184.2	**81.4**	50.4	124.5	^	^	^						
White Male																														
0-19	**19.6**	17.5	21.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.4**	0.9	2.2	^	^	^			
20-44	**93.7**	89.7	97.8	**6.2**	5.2	7.4	**1.6**	1.1	2.2				**8.1**	7.0	9.4	**3.2**	2.5	4.0	**6.4**	5.4	7.5	**7.7**	6.6	8.9	**10.2**	9.0	11.7			
45-64	**795.6**	781.7	809.6	**135.3**	129.6	141.1	**215.0**	207.8	222.3				**80.6**	76.3	85.2	**45.3**	42.1	48.8	**62.9**	59.1	66.9	**27.9**	25.4	30.6	**36.5**	33.6	39.6			
65-74	**2,539.6**	2,500.2	2,579.5	**451.6**	435.0	468.6	**894.7**	871.3	918.5				**263.2**	250.6	276.3	**184.5**	174.0	195.5	**105.7**	97.8	114.1	**79.9**	73.0	87.2	**77.1**	70.4	84.4			
75+	**3,041.9**	2,995.4	3,089.0	**531.7**	512.3	551.6	733.2	710.5	756.5				**392.0**	375.4	409.1	**297.3**	282.9	312.3	**105.1**	96.6	114.2	**117.3**	108.3	126.8	**107.0**	98.4	116.1			

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Childhood Cancer Incidence

From 1997 to 2001, the number of new cancer cases among children ages 0 to 14 totaled 2,314. The age-specific incidence rate for cancer among children ages 0 to 14 during this time period was 154.6 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, 463 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's lymphoma. These accounted for 53 percent of childhood cancers.

Table 7. Number of New Cancer Cases and Age-Specific Incidence Rate Rates for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1997 - 2001

Site	Number of New Cases	Percent	Rate (per million)	CI	
All Cancers	2314	--	**154.6**	148.4	161.1
Leukemia	702	30.3	**46.9**	43.5	50.5
Acute Lymphocytic	551	23.8	**36.8**	33.8	40.0
Other Leukemia	151	6.5	**10.1**	8.5	11.8
Brain & Nervous	509	22.0	**34.0**	31.1	37.1
Lymphoma	255	11.0	**17.0**	15.0	19.3
Non-Hodgkin's	82	3.5	**5.5**	4.4	6.8
Hodgkin's	173	7.5	**11.6**	9.9	13.4
Kidney	137	5.9	**9.2**	7.7	10.8
Soft Tissue	126	5.4	**8.4**	7.0	10.0
Bones and Joints	122	5.3	**8.2**	6.8	9.7
Endocrine	151	6.5	**10.1**	8.5	11.8
Eye	73	3.2	**4.9**	3.8	6.1
All Other Cancers	239	10.3	**16.0**	14.0	18.1

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

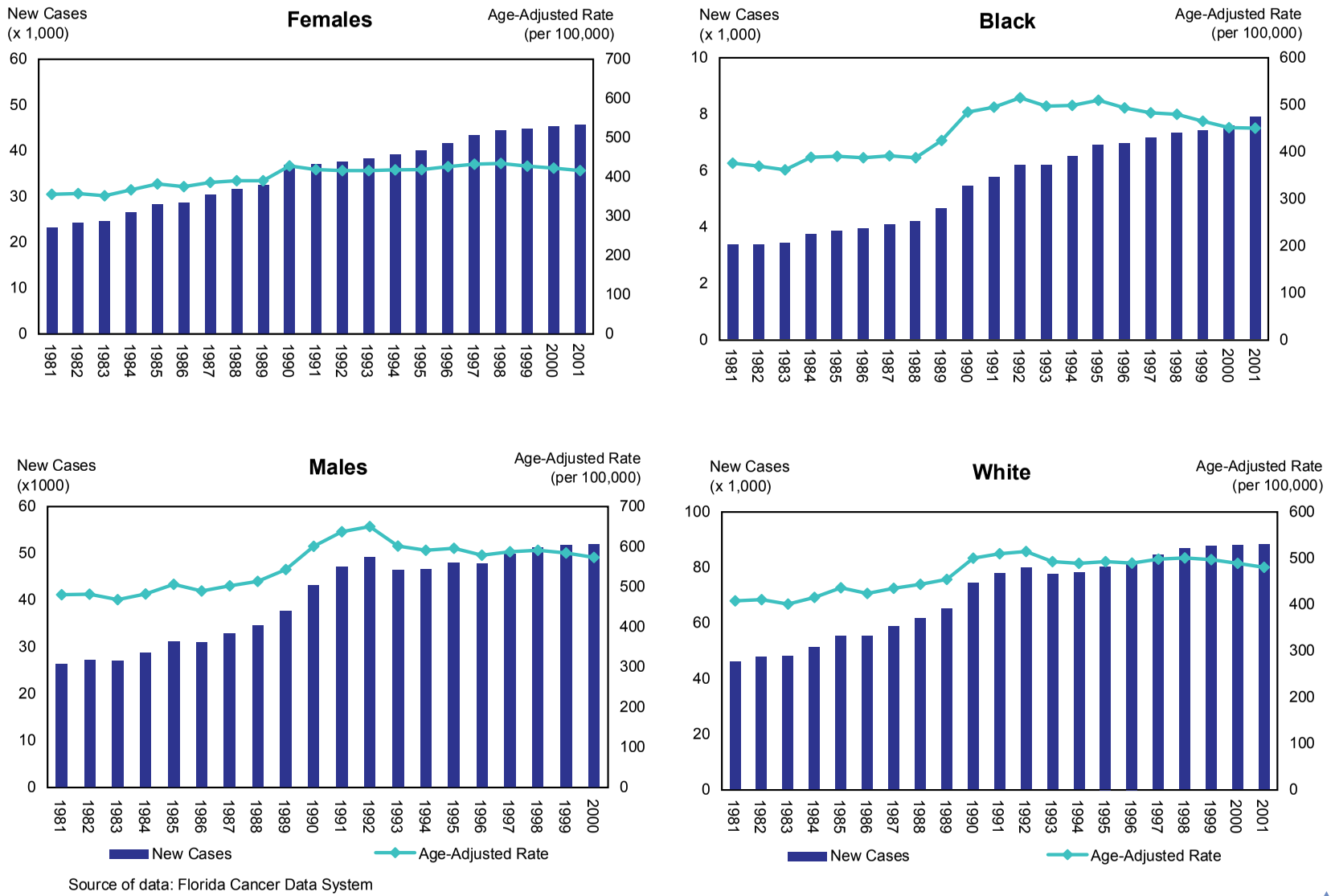
Time Trends for New Cases and Incidence

The number of new cancer cases diagnosed among Florida residents has increased by 97 percent in the past 21 years, from 49,594 in 1981 to 97,969 in 2001. Over this period, Florida's population has increased by 61 percent. Age-adjusted incidence rates have increased by 18 percent from 1981 to 2001.

Sex and Race

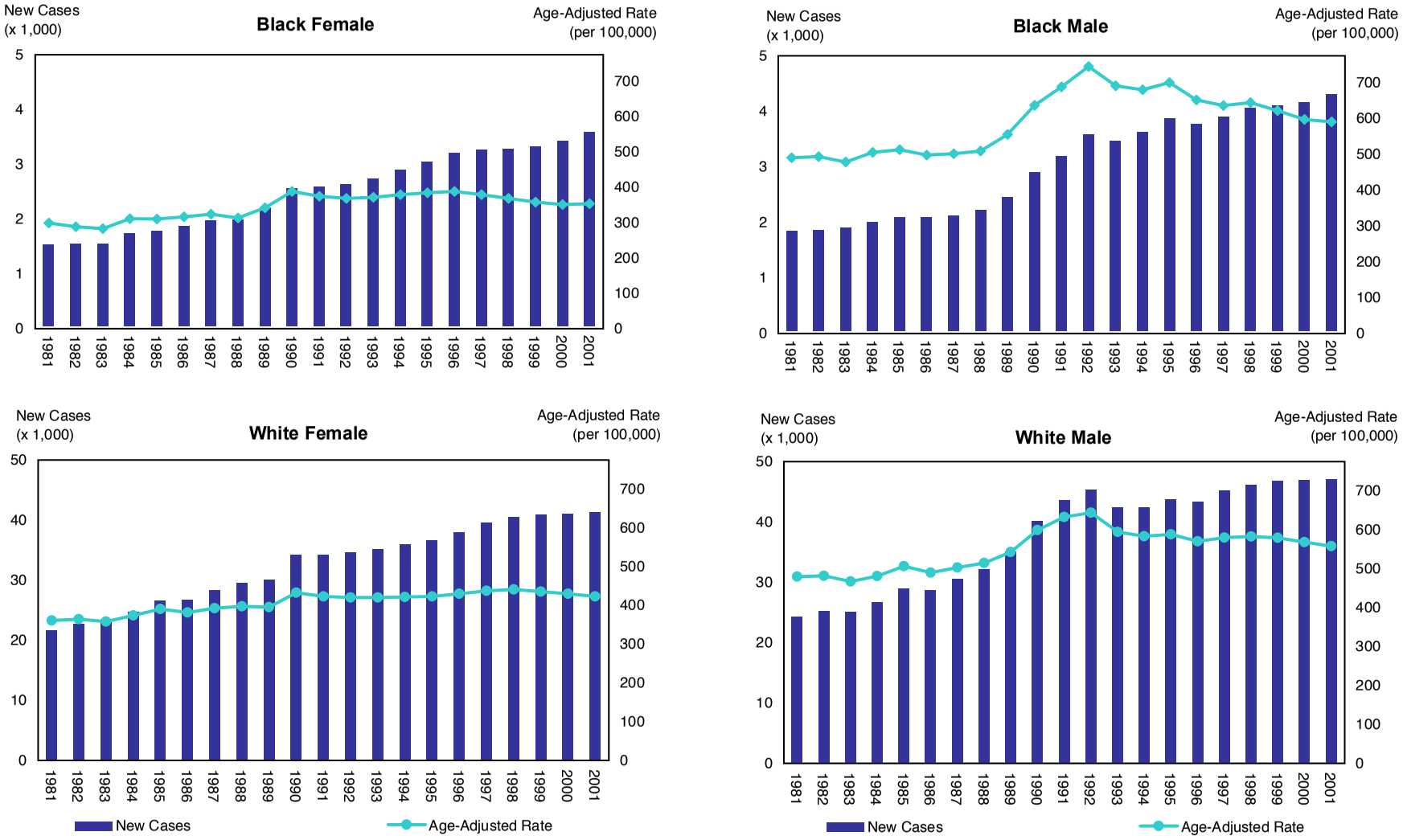
- The total number of new cancer cases has increased by 96 percent for females and by 99 percent for males from 1981 to 2001.
- Among males, the number of cases has increased every year with the exception of a decline among males starting in 1993. From 1988 to 1992, new prostate cancer cases detected through increased use of the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test caused a marked increase in the number of cancer cases in males. The decline since 1993 represents the subsequent normalization of new cases detected after the routine application of the PSA test.
- Among females, the number of cases of all cancers combined has increased every year. Compared to 1981, the total number of new cases increased by 96 percent in 2001.
- Both Black and White females had age-adjusted rates lower than their male counterparts in all 21 years. Black females had lower age-adjusted rates than White females, while Black males had slightly higher age-adjusted rates than White males in most years. The sex and racial differences in age-adjusted rates have remained almost unchanged for the past 21 years.

Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2001



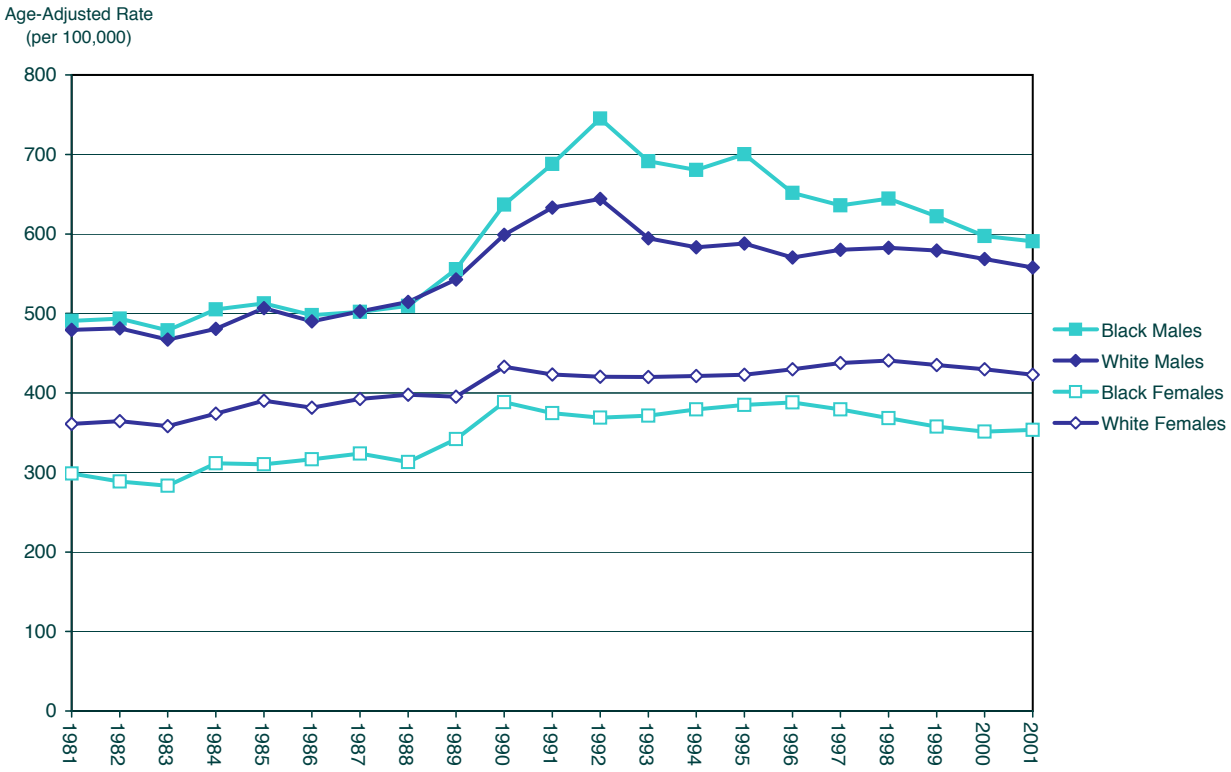
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Among males, Blacks had higher incidence rates than Whites. The racial disparity diminished from 19 percent in 1981 to 2 percent in 2001, due to a significant decrease in rates among Blacks (118.4 cases per 100,000 in 1981 to 94.0 cases per 100,000 in 2001).
- Among females, the age-adjusted incidence rates increased by 69 percent among Blacks and by 64 percent among Whites from 1981 to 2001.
- The incidence rates among Black females were between 33 percent and 80 percent lower than among White females during the 21-year period.

Colorectal

- White males had the highest age-adjusted rate until 1994; the rate for Black males has increased since 1981, and has remained within 10 percent of the rate in White males since 1995.
- Black females had the lowest age-adjusted rate from 1981 to 1990, increasing 52 percent over that time. Since 1991, rates for Black females have been higher than for Whites.
- The sex disparity decreased from 35 percent to 23 percent among Blacks, but remained relatively unchanged among Whites from 1981 to 2001.

Bladder

- The incidence rates decreased by 27 percent, 5 percent and 9 percent among Black females, White females and White males, respectively, during the 21-year period, while among Black males, the rate increased by 14 percent.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate has been higher among Whites than among Blacks since 1981. Among males, the rate among Whites remained between two and three times as high as rates among Blacks. Among females, the rate among Whites was more than 60 percent higher than the rate among Blacks.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was higher among males than among females. White males had an incidence rate 4 times the rate among White females, and Black males had an incidence rate between two and three time the rate among Black females.

Prostate

- The incidence rates rose by more than 60 percent among both Black and White males during the 21-year period. Both had peak incidence rates in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined by 23 percent for Blacks and 29 percent for Whites since then.
- In 1981, Blacks had an age-adjusted incidence rate 52 percent higher than Whites. In 2001, the rate for Blacks was 57 percent higher than in Whites.

Breast

- The age-adjusted incidence rates increased by approximately 20 percent among both Black and White females between 1981 and 2001. These increases may be due to improved sensitivity of mammography and to higher screening rates (Schottenfeld and Fraumeni, 1996, page 1023).
- The incidence rates have declined from peaks among Black females since 1995, and among White since 1998.

Cervix

- Black females had higher incidence rates than White females in all years.
- In 1981, the rate for Black females was 140 percent higher than for White females. The racial gap has narrowed significantly since then, as the rates declined by 53 percent among Blacks, and by 22 percent among Whites. By 2001, the difference between the two racial groups was only 45 percent.

Head and Neck

- Males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than females in both races. The difference in the incidence between sex groups increased by 16 percent among Blacks, and by 11 percent in Whites between 1981 and 2001.
- In Black males, the rate decreased 31 percent since 1981, and 12 percent among White males. The White male rate has exceeded the rate in Black males since 2000.
- Among females, the rate has declined 37 percent in Blacks, and 18 percent among Whites.

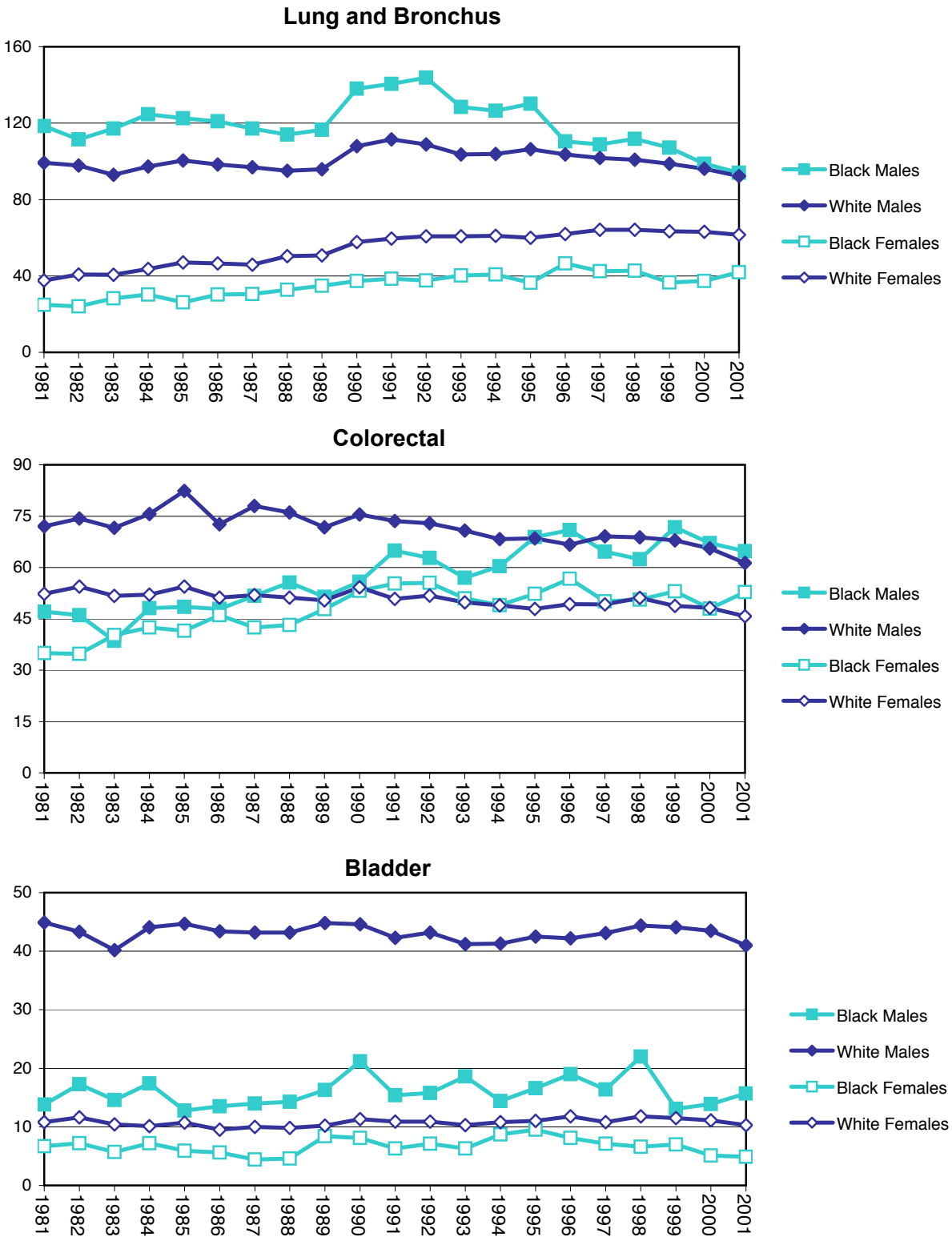
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

- The incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups over the 21-year period. The greatest increase was 167 percent among Black females. The rates increased by 82 percent among Black males, by 56 percent among White females, and by 59 percent among White males.
- The incidence rates were higher among males than among females. In 2001, White males had a rate 36 percent higher than the rate among White females, and Black males had a rate 29 percent higher than Black females.

Melanoma

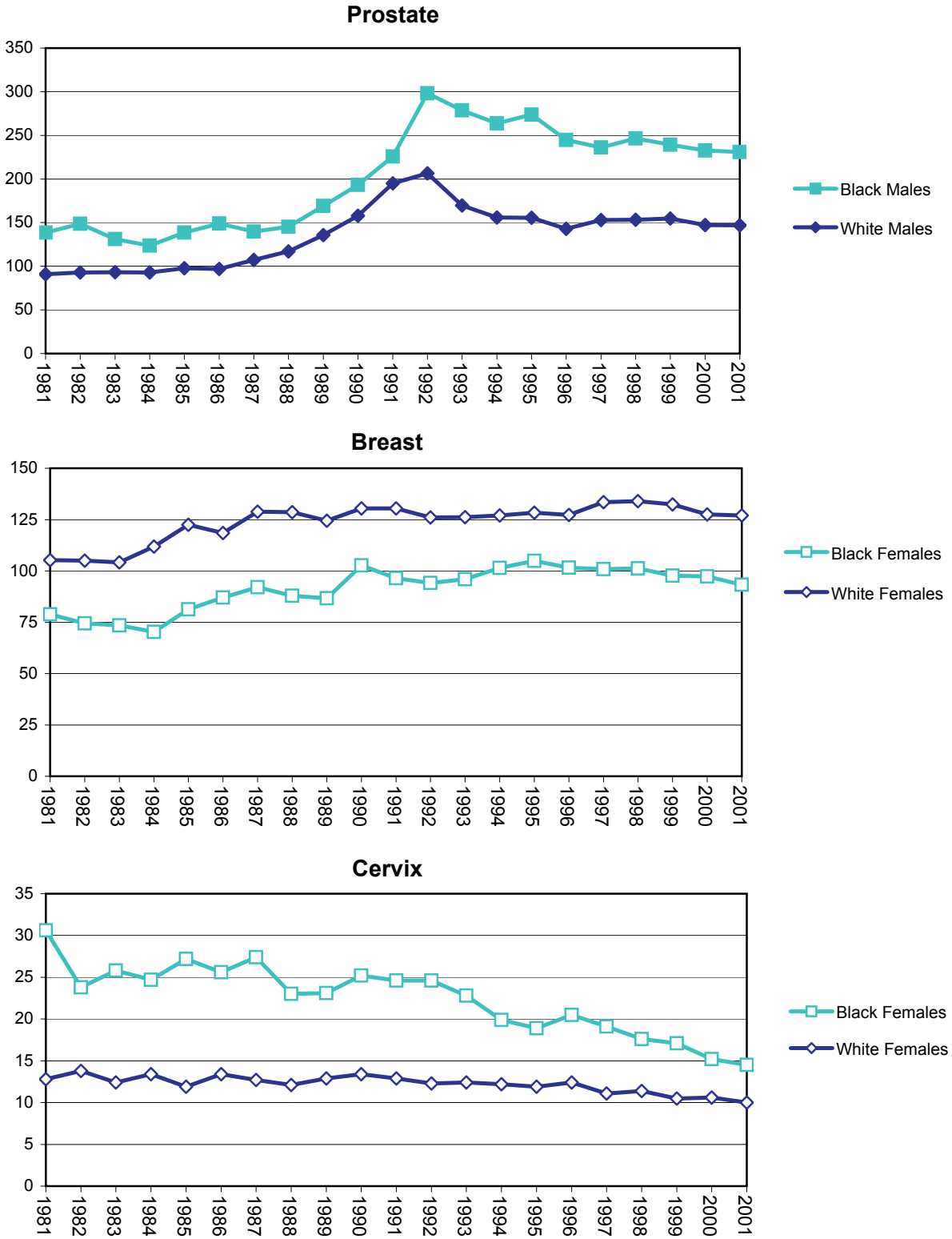
- The incidence rates increased for both males and females among Whites over the 21-year period. The incidence increased by 73 percent among White males, and by 32 percent among White females.

Figure 5.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



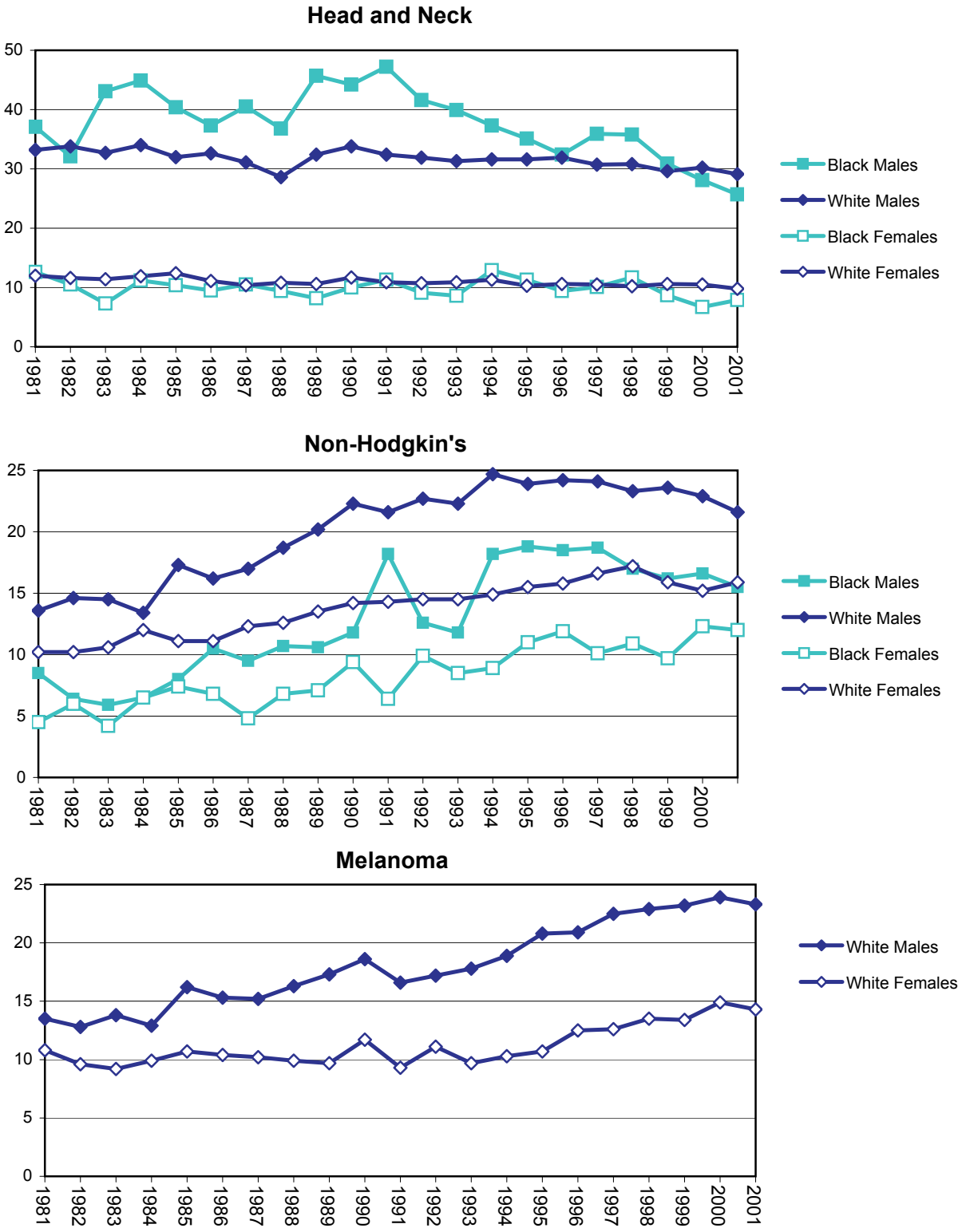
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 5.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 5.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001

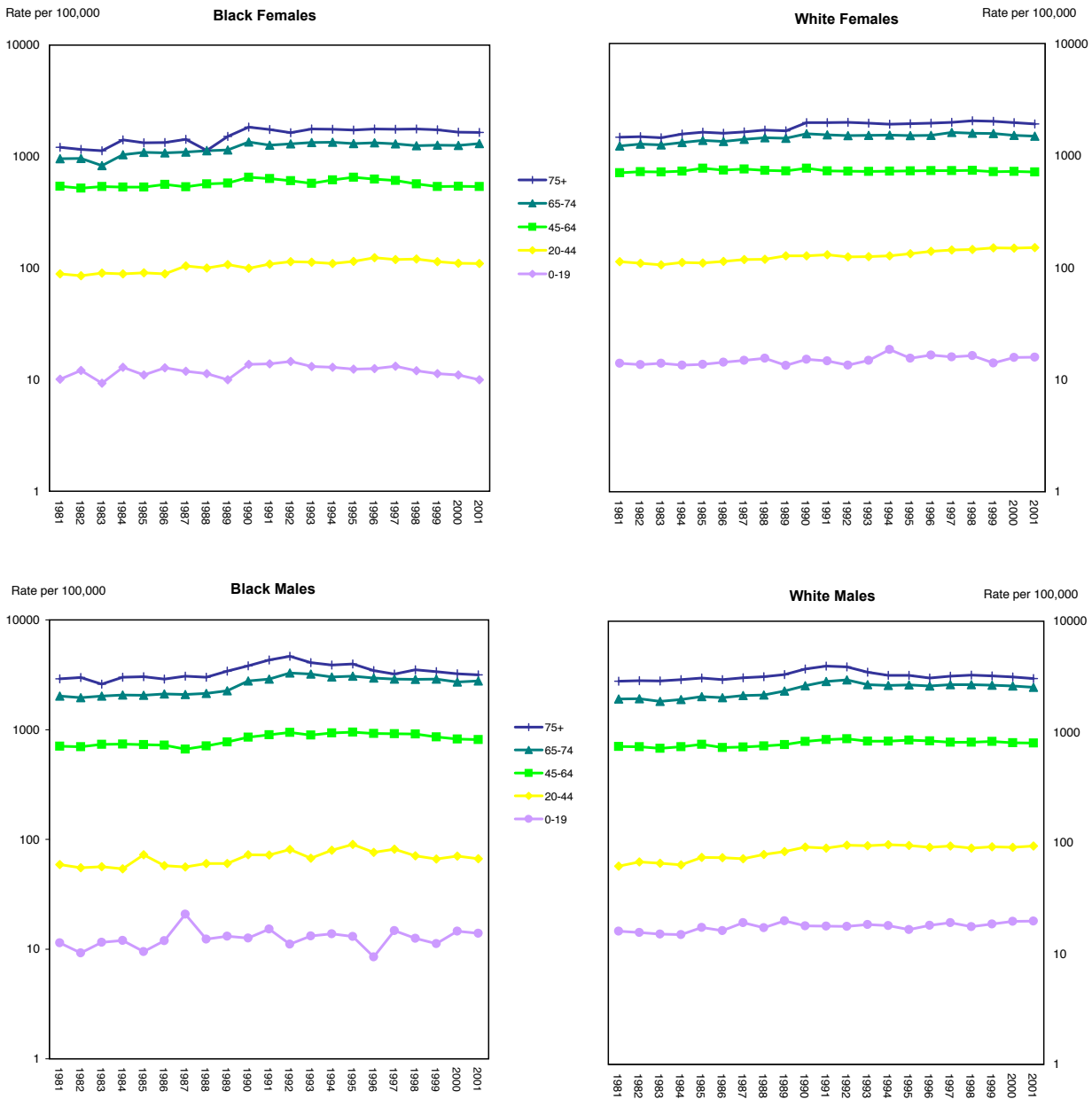


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE

- Among Whites, the age-specific incidence rates increased in all age groups among both males and females. The greatest increase was 53 percent for males age 20 to 44.
- Among Blacks of both sexes, the age-specific rates increased in all age groups, with the exception of Black females under 20 years old and in the 45 to 64 age group. The increase in the age-specific rates was as high as 37 percent among males age 65 to 74, and 36 percent among Black females age 65 and older.

Figure 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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 that either increases or decreases 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 is decreasing, while a positive value of the EAPC means that the rate is increasing. In this section, significant findings are denoted with an asterisk (*) to the right of the EAPC value. A detailed description of this calculation appears in the "Methodology" section of this report.

Sex and Race

Females

- The EAPC decreased significantly for cervical and head and neck cancers, but increased for melanoma.
- Among Blacks, the EAPC decreased for all cancers combined and for cervical cancer. The EAPC increased by 2.7 percent per year for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Among Whites, the EAPC decreased for cervical and head and neck cancers. The only significant increase was for melanoma, 4.5 percent per year.

Males

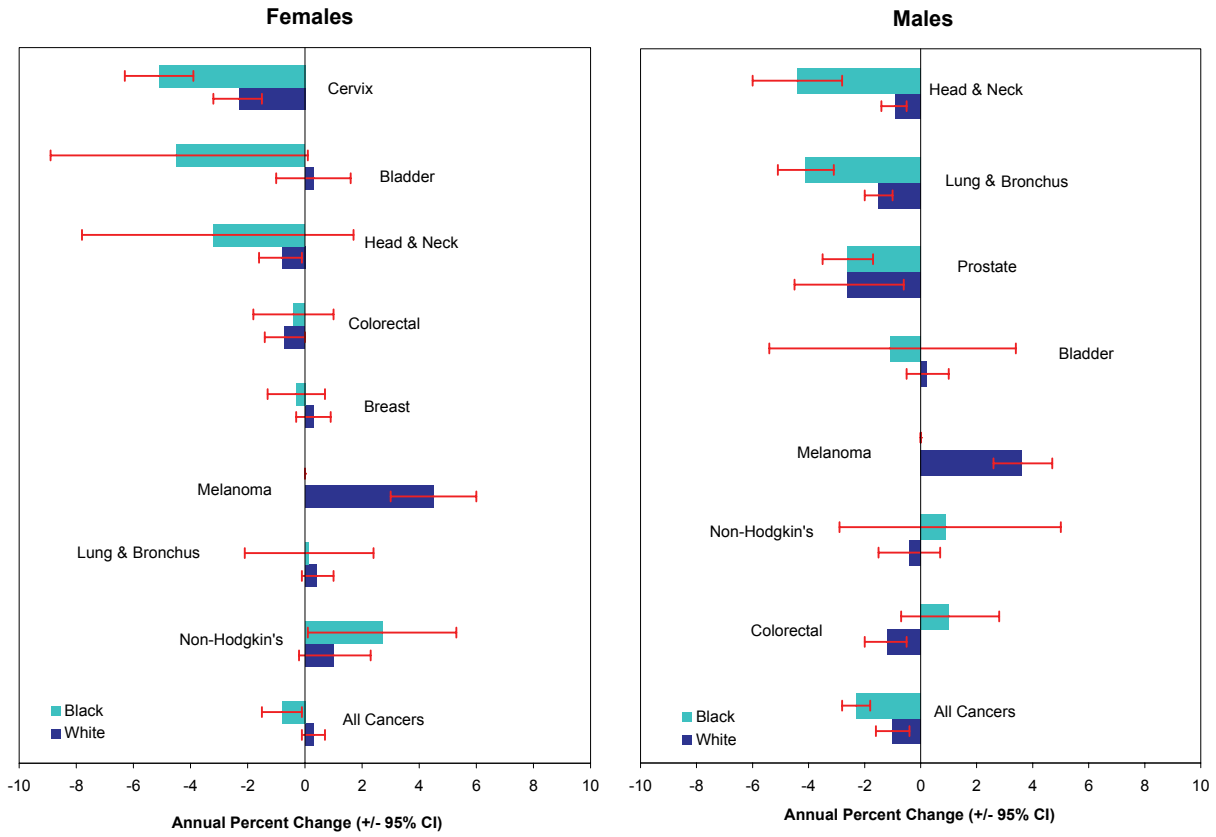
- The EAPC decreased significantly for all cancers combined, and for all major sites, except bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and melanoma. The EAPC for melanoma increased significantly.
- Among Whites, the EAPC rose by 4.0 percent per year for melanoma, but decreased for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, and head and neck cancers.
- In Blacks, the EAPC decreased for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate cancer, and head and neck cancer.

Table 8. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1992-2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (1)	**-0.4**	**-0.7 ***	**-2.4 ***	**0.2**	**-0.8***	**0.2**	**-1.2**	**0.4**	**4.2 ***	**-2.8 ***
Female (2)	0.2	0.4		0.2	-0.6	-0.1	-1.1 *	1.2	4.6 *	-2.8 *
Male	-1.0 *	-1.7 *	-2.4 *		-1.0*	0.1	-1.3 *	-0.2	3.9 *	
Black (3)	-1.5 *	-2.7 *	-2.6 *	-0.3	0.3	-2.0	-4.1 *	1.8		-5.1 *
White	-0.3	-0.6 *	-2.6 *	0.3	-0.9*	0.4	-0.8 *	0.2	4.0 *	-2.3 *
Black Female	-0.8 *	0.1		-0.3	-0.4	-4.5	-3.2	2.7 *		-5.1 *
White Female	0.3	0.4		0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.8 *	1.0	4.5 *	-2.3 *
Black Male	-2.3 *	-4.1 *	-2.6 *		1.0	-1.1	-4.4 *	0.9		
White Male	-1.0 *	-1.5 *	-2.6 *		-1.2*	0.2	-0.9 *	-0.4	3.6 *	

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).

Figure 7. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1992-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

County

- For all cancers combined, 14 counties had a negative EAPC, indicating that rates decreased significantly in these counties. In four counties (Hendry, Holmes, Okaloosa, and Union), the EAPC increased significantly.
- For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the EAPC decreased significantly in Alachua, Baker, Broward, Miami-Dade, Lee, Saint Lucie, and Sumter counties. No county had a significant increase in EAPC.
- Eighteen counties a significant negative EAPC for prostate cancer. The EAPC increased significantly only in Hendry County.
- The EAPC for female breast cancer decreased significantly in Volusia County, but increased significantly in Citrus and Okaloosa counties.
- Ten counties had a significant decrease in EAPC for colorectal cancer. No county had a significant increase in EAPC.
- For bladder cancer, only Monroe County had a significantly increased the EAPC.
- Eight counties had a significantly decrease in EAPC for head and neck cancer. No county had a significant increase in EAPC.
- For non-Hopkins's lymphoma, the EAPC decreased in Lee and Monroe counties, but increased in Alachua, Clay, and Hernando counties.
- The EAPC for melanoma increased significantly in 13 counties. Leon County had the greatest increase at 12.6 percent per year.
- The EAPC for cervical cancer decreased significantly in Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Orange counties. The largest decrease was in Palm Beach County at 5.1 percent per year.

Table 9. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by County, Florida, 1992-2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**-0.4**	**-0.7 ***	**-2.4 ***	**0.2**	**-0.8 ***	**0.2**	**-1.2 ***	**0.4**	**4.2 ***	**-2.8 ***
Alachua	-1.9 *	-3.0 *	-6.5 *	0.9	-0.9	-2.5	-5.0 *	5.9 *	3.9 *	^
Baker	-0.9	-7.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	1.4	0.7	-1.6	2.7	2.5	-0.3	-0.6	5.8	6.1	^
Bradford	-4.2 *	-5.5	-10.9 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-0.8	-0.6	-4.9 *	0.1	-2.2 *	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	3.0	0.4
Broward	-0.1	-1.0 *	0.0	0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.8 *	0.4	3.7 *	-4.3 *
Calhoun	-2.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1.0	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.4	3.0	-1.7	1.0	-0.2	^
Citrus	0.4	-0.6	1.9	2.4 *	-0.4	-1.8	-4.3 *	1.9	-2.5	^
Clay	-0.2	-1.5	-2.1	1.6	-0.6	-1.0	1.0	5.1 *	^	^
Collier	-1.1	-1.1	-2.8	-1.1	-3.2 *	0.6	-6.1 *	-1.5	4.2	^
Columbia	0.8	0.3	-1.7	-0.9	2.1	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-0.6 *	-1.8 *	-2.4 *	0.0	0.6	0.2	-1.9 *	-1.1	3.5 *	-2.6 *
DeSoto	-1.4	-0.9	-6.2 *	3.0	-3.7	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	-1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-0.7 *	-1.5	-3.0 *	1.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.5	1.7	4.9 *	-1.9
Escambia	-0.1	-1.8	-1.6	1.2	-0.3	2.0	-1.1	1.7	1.7	^
Flagler	-0.4	0.8	-5.5 *	3.0	-1.0	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	-1.0	2.2	-5.6	-1.5	-0.3	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-5.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	2.5	-1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.1	3.1	^	-0.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	2.3 *	-0.3	4.7 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.7	0.5	2.4	-0.6	-1.7	-1.5	1.5	3.2 *	3.2	^
Highlands	0.1	2.0	-1.1	-1.1	-2.6	-1.2	-3.0	2.1	8.9	^
Hillsborough	0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	-0.7	-0.2	4.0 *	-3.0
Holmes	5.7 *	0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-1.6 *	-1.0	-6.9 *	2.4	-3.6 *	2.6	-1.3	-1.7	2.7	^
Jackson	1.7	-2.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	-0.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.3	0.6	-2.5 *	0.1	1.5	1.7	-4.1 *	5.3	3.4 *	^
Lee	-1.3 *	-1.3 *	-3.3	-0.3	-2.7 *	-1.7	-1.5	-2.9 *	2.8 *	-0.6
Leon	0.4	2.6	-4.9 *	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2	12.6 *	^
Levy	-0.9	-1.2	-2.0	-4.8	2.7	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	2.7	0.5	^	~	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-0.5	-0.4	-3.6 *	-0.3	-2.8 *	-0.1	0.5	-0.8	5.0 *	^
Marion	1.1	-0.1	2.4	0.3	1.3	1.0	-0.2	2.9	1.1	0.9
Martin	-1.0 *	-2.5	-2.5	-0.3	-4.0 *	-0.2	-3.1	-0.6	4.5	^
Monroe	0.3	-0.7	-3.2	0.8	1.4	4.7 *	1.4	-4.9 *	4.4	^
Nassau	0.0	-0.5	-0.8	1.2	0.5	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	1.8 *	-2.0	1.0	3.3 *	4.3 *	5.4	-1.6	3.4	^	^
Okeechobee	-1.4	-2.8	-4.4	-2.0	0.7	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-1.3 *	-1.4	-3.3 *	-1.2	-1.2	1.8	-2.0 *	0.4	2.3	-4.8 *
Osceola	-1.3 *	-2.0	-7.7 *	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	1.7	0.4	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.1 *	-0.5	-4.8 *	-0.8	-2.2 *	1.0	-2.5 *	0.2	7.4 *	-5.1 *
Pasco	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-0.6	-2.2 *	0.3	-0.7	-1.0	6.2 *	1.0
Pinellas	-0.2	-0.1	-3.1 *	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4	0.7	3.2 *	-1.4
Polk	-0.1	-0.9	-4.0	1.0	0.2	-1.9	-2.0	2.6 *	5.4 *	-1.6
Putnam	-0.4	-0.3	-4.1 *	2.1	-1.4	-0.6	3.1	-0.2	^	^
Saint Johns	-1.3 *	-1.6	-3.1	0.1	-4.8 *	2.0	2.6	-1.6	4.2	^
Saint Lucie	-0.9	-1.9 *	-2.1	0.7	-3.0	-0.1	-3.4	1.0	2.4	^
Santa Rosa	-0.3	-2.1	-3.1	1.9	-1.3	^	-2.9	0.7	^	^
Sarasota	-0.4	0.2	-4.4 *	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	^
Seminole	0.1	-1.0	-1.2	0.7	-0.3	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.3	^
Sumter	-6.1 *	-6.0 *	-9.8 *	-2.1	-3.4	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.6	-0.1	-4.5	-3.3	3.1	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-2.3 *	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	3.9 *	-0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-0.6	0.6	-3.2	-1.3 *	-1.4	1.3	-1.4	0.9	3.7	-2.0
Wakulla	-1.2	-1.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-0.1	-2.9	^	^	1.6	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	2.7	0.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

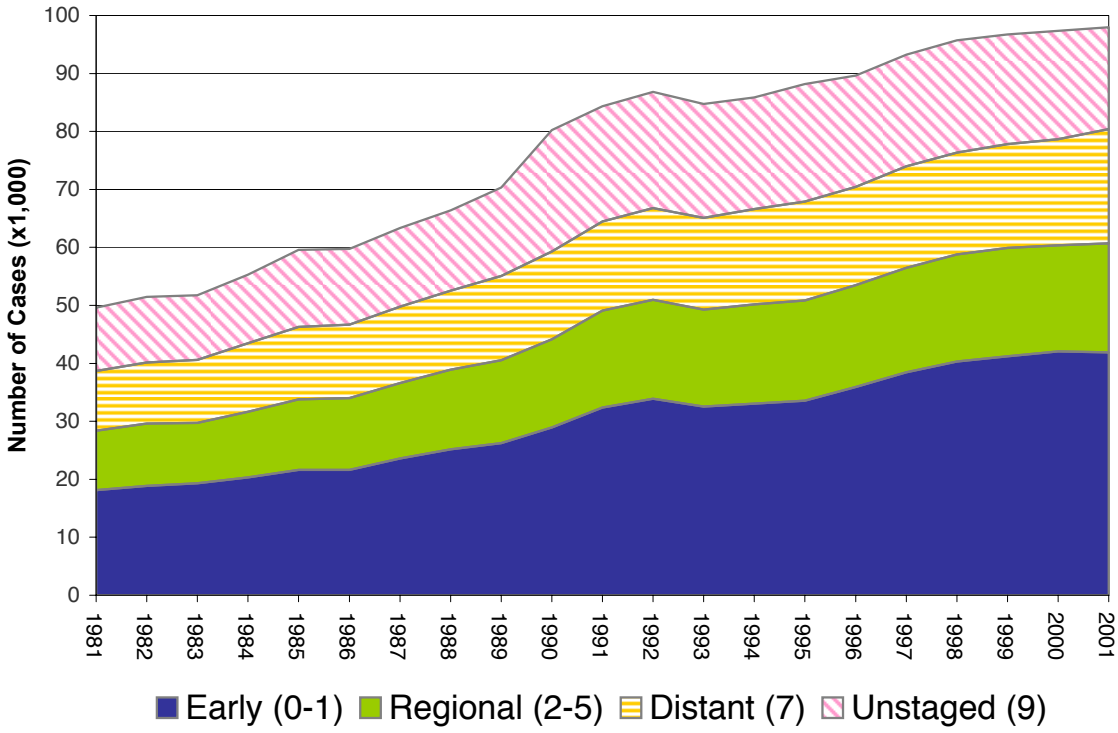
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Stage of Cancer at Diagnosis

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage, with the exception of bladder cancer. For cancer of the bladder, 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 2001, while the percentage of advanced-stage cancer diagnoses decreased from 41 percent to 39 percent.

Figure 8. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2001



Sex and Race

- For all cancers combined, females had more cancers diagnosed at advanced stage than males (43 percent versus 36 percent) in 2001. However, females had lower percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage for all major sites, except colorectal and bladder cancers.
- Cancer was diagnosed at the advanced stage more often in Blacks (44 percent) than in Whites (39 percent) for all cancers combined. The largest racial gaps were apparent in breast, bladder, head and neck, and cervical cancers.

Table 10. Percentage of Advanced-Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**39.3**	**61.9**	**9.4**	**30.5**	**53.2**	**8.8**	**46.2**	**51.1**	**12.1**	**43.1**
Female	42.8	60.5		30.5	53.6	9.9	45.7	49.6	10.4	43.1
Male	36.3	63.1	9.4		52.7	8.5	46.5	52.3	13.2	
Black	44.1	65.5	11.8	43.2	59.2	18.2	60.6	57.3		53.0
White	39.0	61.7	9.1	29.4	52.8	8.6	45.2	50.4	12.2	41.0
Black Female	50.9	66.4		43.2	58.0	29.5	67.1	55.5		53.0
White Female	42.1	60.1		29.4	53.3	9.1	43.9	49.0	10.5	41.0
Black Male	38.6	65.1	11.8		60.5	13.1	58.4	58.6		
White Male	36.2	63.0	9.1		52.3	8.5	45.8	51.7	13.3	

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Age Group

- Sixty-two percent of all the cancer occurring in Florida residents age 19 and younger were diagnosed at advanced stage. Younger persons, age 20 to 44, are more likely than people who are older to be diagnosed at advanced stage for cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than Whites in most age groups and for most cancer sites. The only exceptions were cancer of the lung and bronchus among the 75 and older age group, cervical cancer among the 65 to 74 age group and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among people under age 45.
- Females had lower percentages of melanoma and cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage than did males.
- Compared to males, females had a higher percentage of advanced-stage colorectal cancer, except in the 20 to 44 age group, and a higher percentage of advanced-stage bladder cancer, except in the 45 to 64 age group.
- For prostate, cervical, breast, and colorectal cancers, screening methods are available to allow early detection. Blacks had higher percentages of diagnoses at advanced stage for these cancers than Whites in most age groups.

Table 11. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**39.3**	**61.9**	**9.4**	**30.5**	**53.2**	**8.8**	**46.2**	**51.1**	**12.1**	**43.1**
0-19	61.7	^	^	^	^	^	45.5	57.1	26.7	^
20-44	41.2	70.9	10.5	43.9	64.6	9.6	43.6	53.6	12.8	32.6
45-64	41.5	69.8	12.6	33.5	56.4	10.1	52.3	54.0	12.1	49.2
65-74	37.5	62.4	8.0	26.2	54.2	8.5	44.2	49.3	11.5	47.3
75+	38.2	55.1	8.2	24.5	49.7	8.4	39.3	49.2	12.0	54.5
Female	42.8	60.5		30.5	53.6	9.9	45.7	49.6	10.4	43.1
0-19	57.7	^		^	^	^	^	57.9	^	^
20-44	40.0	69.5		43.9	61.2	6.3	33.3	55.3	11.7	32.6
45-64	43.3	67.9		33.5	56.9	9.4	50.4	52.5	9.5	49.2
65-74	44.2	62.1		26.2	56.1	10.2	46.3	47.2	10.5	47.3
75+	41.7	53.6		24.5	50.2	10.1	43.0	47.6	10.1	54.5
Male	36.3	63.1	9.4		52.7	8.5	46.5	52.3	13.2	
0-19	65.0	^	^		^	^	^	56.7	^	
20-44	43.1	72.3	10.5		67.4	11.1	48.7	52.5	14.0	
45-64	39.8	71.2	12.6		55.9	10.3	52.9	55.2	13.8	
65-74	33.0	62.7	8.0		52.6	8.0	43.3	51.0	12.1	
75+	34.9	56.4	8.2		49.2	7.8	37.3	50.7	13.0	
Black	44.1	65.5	11.8	43.2	59.2	18.2	60.6	57.3		53.0
0-19	59.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	45.5		^
20-44	49.3	74.4	15.8	52.6	68.8	^	50.0	52.1		45.8
45-64	46.2	73.5	13.9	44.3	58.9	22.5	63.9	61.2		56.6
65-74	40.2	66.9	8.5	38.5	60.4	29.3	60.9	63.6		45.5
75+	41.5	48.6	14.1	32.8	55.5	5.5	50.0	55.6		82.4
White	39.0	61.7	9.1	29.4	52.8	8.6	45.2	50.4	12.2	41.0
0-19	62.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	60.5	26.7	^
20-44	39.9	70.1	8.6	42.3	64.0	9.6	43.3	54.7	13.2	29.2
45-64	41.0	69.6	12.3	32.5	56.3	9.6	51.0	53.0	12.2	48.1
65-74	37.3	62.1	8.0	25.3	53.9	8.0	43.2	48.4	11.7	47.1
75+	38.1	55.5	7.8	24.3	49.5	8.5	39.4	48.9	11.9	49.4
Black Female	50.9	66.4		43.2	58.0	29.5	67.1	55.5		53.0
0-19	51.1	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	48.3	73.9		52.6	58.8	^	45.5	50.0		45.8
45-64	52.9	75.6		44.3	56.8	50.0	77.5	59.2		56.6
65-74	53.3	68.6		38.5	62.0	41.7	65.0	65.2		45.5
75+	46.4	44.9		32.8	55.8	9.5	54.5	45.0		82.4
White Female	42.1	60.1		29.4	53.3	9.1	43.9	49.0	10.5	41.0
0-19	59.8	^		^	^	^	^	60.0	^	^
20-44	38.6	68.8		42.3	62.2	3.2	30.8	57.9	11.7	29.2
45-64	42.3	67.3		32.5	57.3	7.8	46.3	51.8	9.7	48.1
65-74	43.4	61.6		25.3	56.0	8.8	45.4	45.9	10.7	47.1
75+	41.5	53.9		24.3	49.8	10.2	43.0	47.3	10.1	49.4
Black Male	38.6	65.1	11.8		60.5	13.1	58.4	58.6		
0-19	65.6	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	51.1	75.0	15.8		76.1	^	54.5	53.1		
45-64	40.9	72.3	13.9		61.1	13.3	60.0	62.3		
65-74	32.0	65.6	8.5		58.7	24.1	59.2	61.9		
75+	37.0	50.6	14.1		55.0	2.9	47.6	^		
White Male	36.2	63.0	9.1		52.3	8.5	45.8	51.7	13.3	
0-19	64.7	^	^		^	^	^	60.9	^	
20-44	42.1	71.4	8.6		65.4	12.5	49.0	52.6	14.8	
45-64	39.8	71.4	12.3		55.5	10.2	52.4	54.0	13.8	
65-74	33.2	62.5	8.0		52.3	7.8	42.2	50.5	12.3	
75+	35.0	56.8	7.8		49.3	8.0	37.5	50.5	12.9	

(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.

County

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage varied greatly by county, from a high of 53.6 percent in Franklin County to a low of 31.0 percent in DeSoto County for all cancers combined.
- For cancers in which screening methods are available, the highest percentages of advanced-stage cancer at diagnosis were18.6 percent for prostate cancer in Bay County; 86.7 percent for colorectal cancer in Holmes County; 44.7 percent for breast cancer in Osceola County; and 66.7 percent for cervical cancer in Escambia County.

Table 12. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**39.3**	**61.9**	**9.4**	**30.5**	**53.2**	**8.8**	**46.2**	**51.1**	**12.1**	**43.1**
Alachua	40.7	64.0	13.2	31.5	53.4	^	52.0	56.8	^	^
Baker	46.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	42.2	77.3	18.6	28.7	47.5	^	56.5	54.2	^	^
Bradford	37.0	59.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	41.2	66.1	8.4	34.5	52.6	7.7	47.1	63.7	15.3	^
Broward	36.2	58.0	6.4	29.0	50.4	5.6	42.4	47.0	10.8	38.2
Calhoun	47.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	34.8	45.1	10.7	24.5	45.2	^	29.3	43.2	^	^
Citrus	35.8	51.8	6.8	31.9	66.9	^	33.3	46.3	^	^
Clay	42.8	63.4	^	36.3	58.8	^	46.9	40.7	^	^
Collier	38.9	68.1	6.8	31.0	54.9	^	38.2	48.8	11.5	^
Columbia	36.1	48.4	^	^	30.6	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	40.1	62.2	9.0	33.4	53.7	10.0	45.1	51.8	9.7	47.5
DeSoto	31.0	41.2	^	^	52.2	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	51.8	64.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	43.1	66.9	10.7	31.3	63.0	15.4	55.6	58.7	^	45.5
Escambia	45.0	68.0	16.3	31.8	54.7	^	50.7	57.1	^	66.7
Flagler	38.5	60.3	^	25.0	39.0	^	^	57.9	^	^
Franklin	53.6	78.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	44.4	62.2	^	^	62.5	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	36.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	40.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	45.2	87.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	42.4	71.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	36.1	68.0	^	^	71.4	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	35.2	52.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	41.2	61.0	8.5	29.9	60.8	^	59.1	47.9	^	^
Highlands	42.6	72.9	7.1	31.3	48.2	^	71.4	44.1	^	^
Hillsborough	43.1	67.1	8.8	34.3	57.0	11.3	51.5	59.2	15.2	38.9
Holmes	41.7	61.1	^	^	86.7	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	45.3	70.1	15.0	31.5	67.7	^	46.3	57.6	^	^
Jackson	39.3	59.4	^	^	37.0	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	41.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	41.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	37.8	61.6	7.8	21.3	55.2	10.0	40.5	49.4	15.5	^
Lee	39.3	61.7	11.4	30.8	59.2	7.3	38.3	46.6	12.4	46.9
Leon	42.1	67.3	15.0	33.3	50.0	^	57.8	48.6	^	^
Levy	47.9	64.2	^	^	59.1	^	^	80.0	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	48.4	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	43.9	69.5	11.5	35.2	51.6	10.3	55.4	57.5	19.4	^
Marion	36.2	57.0	7.7	24.0	51.8	10.6	47.8	47.1	^	47.6
Martin	40.6	75.4	8.5	33.8	40.7	^	54.3	65.0	^	^
Monroe	34.7	57.1	^	29.4	39.6	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	41.3	69.2	^	27.3	58.1	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	36.8	54.2	8.3	29.3	54.1	^	45.7	57.7	^	^
Okeechobee	38.5	54.5	^	^	50.0	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	41.7	72.4	10.5	34.1	57.7	12.3	53.5	54.2	11.3	25.0
Osceola	41.4	57.0	^	44.7	54.4	^	37.1	69.0	^	^
Palm Beach	36.0	58.8	6.2	28.1	51.5	6.1	53.9	45.5	11.7	47.3
Pasco	35.5	53.2	5.5	23.8	50.5	6.0	35.8	54.8	16.5	^
Pinellas	39.5	60.2	11.0	29.4	52.7	10.2	40.1	48.0	13.3	56.9
Polk	38.9	59.6	10.5	30.9	48.8	^	39.0	50.0	17.6	51.5
Putnam	34.4	49.5	^	28.8	61.8	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	43.2	59.4	^	24.5	56.2	^	73.0	60.0	^	^
Saint Lucie	38.7	60.0	9.8	32.4	43.9	^	44.9	56.5	^	^
Santa Rosa	37.8	70.0	^	31.6	41.5	^	48.1	^	^	^
Sarasota	38.4	59.3	10.0	26.2	50.4	7.3	43.4	50.0	^	^
Seminole	40.9	72.6	14.6	36.9	56.0	^	46.0	40.0	^	^
Sumter	43.1	58.3	^	32.3	56.1	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	38.1	44.2	^	^	56.5	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	50.0	76.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	39.4	54.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	37.7	60.2	10.8	27.1	49.0	8.0	42.4	45.8	14.6	^
Wakulla	42.2	55.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	31.6	46.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	42.2	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

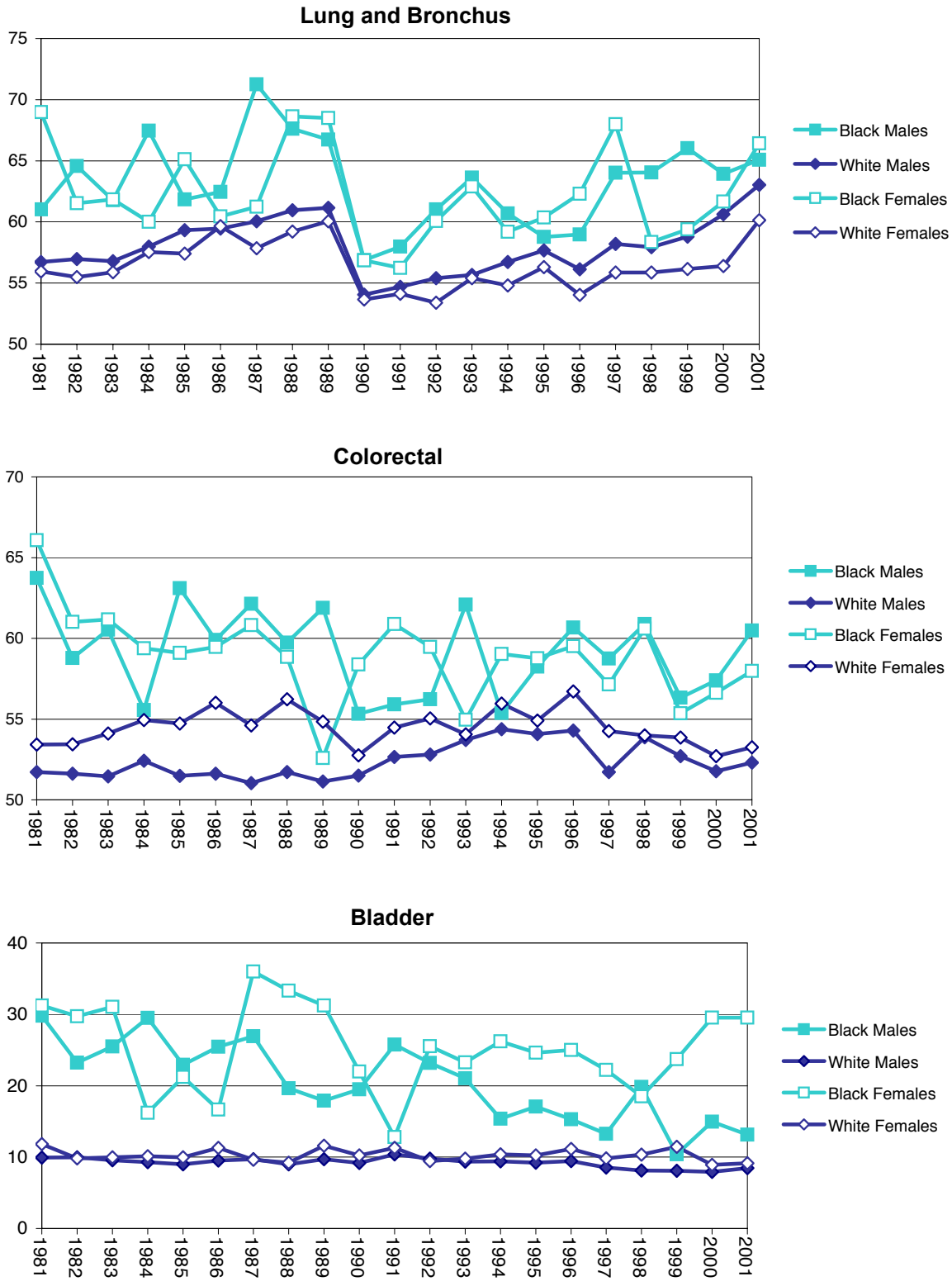
^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 advanced stage cases.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Time Trends

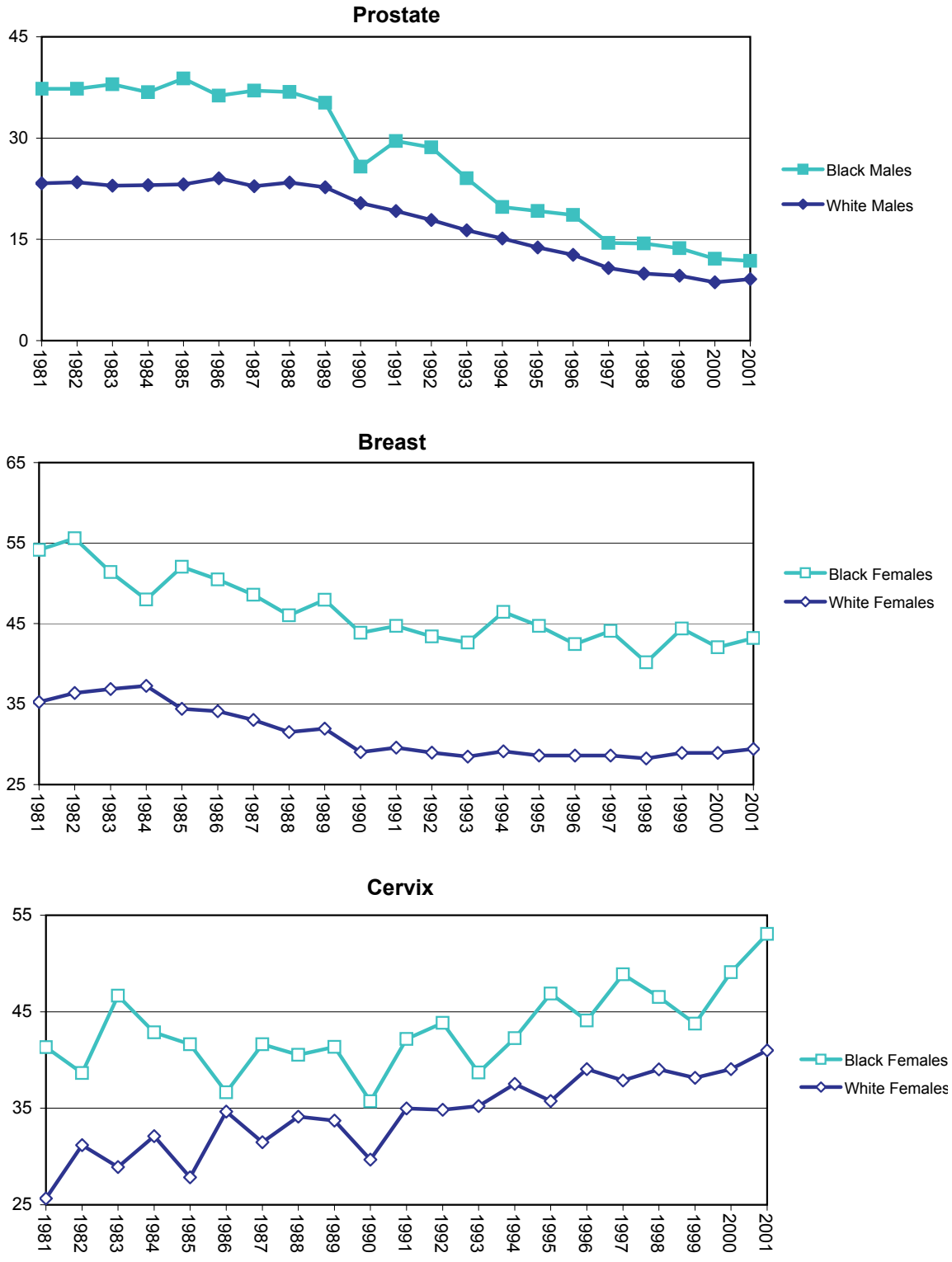
- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 11 percent for White males, 7 percent for Black males, and 8 percent for White females. The percentage decreased slightly by 4 percent for Black females.
- The percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased in both Black males (5 percent) and Black females (12 percent), and remained unchanged among Whites of both sexes.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased for all sex-race groups by 56 percent among Black males, 23 percent among White females, 15 percent among White males, and 5 percent among Black females.
- The percentage of prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 68 percent among Black males and 61 percent among White males.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined by 20 percent among Black females and 16 percent among White females.
- The percentage of cervical cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 60 percent among White females and 28 percent among Black females.
- The percentage of head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 9 percent among White males, but decreased by 28 percent among Black females and by 11 percent among Black males. The percentage was unchanged among White females.
- The percentage of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma diagnosed at advanced stage increased in all sex-race groups ranging from a 31 percent increase among White males to a 12 percent increase among Black males.
- Melanoma diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 30 percent among White males, and remained about the same among White females.

Figure 9.1 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



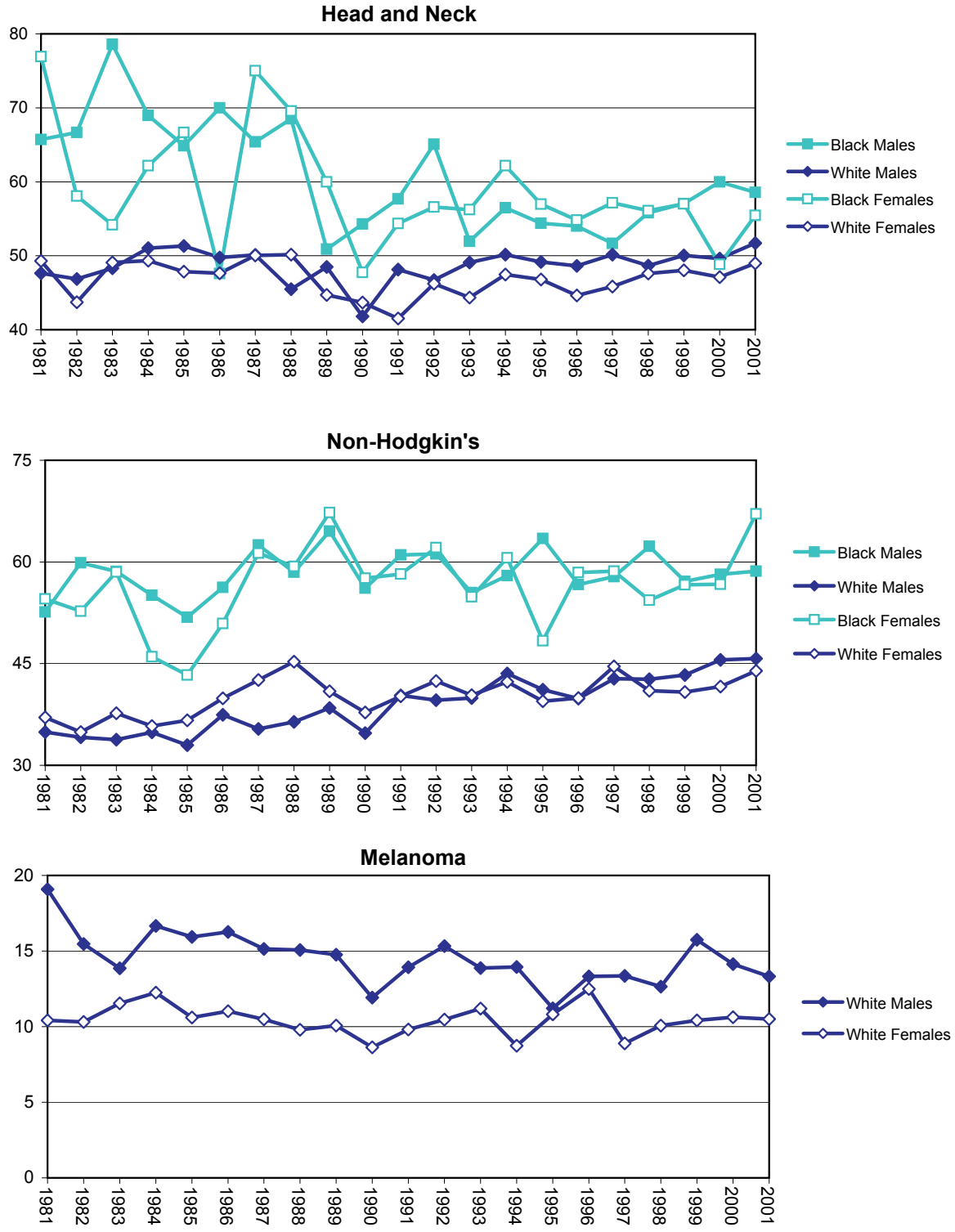
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 9.2 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 9.3 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SCREENING

Screening for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancers was assessed in the 2002 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. The prevalence of cancer screening is estimated from data collected from approximately 34,000 adults in Florida.

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

Mammogram

- Among females age 40 and older, 79.0 percent reported having a mammogram in the past two years.
- The lowest prevalence of mammogram screening was 59.8 percent in Gilchrist County; the highest prevalence was 89.5 percent in Saint Johns County.

PAP Smear

- In 2002, 82.2 percent of adult females in Florida reported having a PAP smear test within the past two years.
- The prevalence of PAP smear testing ranged from 51.7 percent in Lafayette County to 89.9 percent in Santa Rosa County. The prevalence of PAP smear testing among adult females within the past two years exceeded 75 percent in 59 of 67 Florida counties.

Blood Stool Test

- One-third of adults age 50 and older (33.5 percent) had blood stool screening tests in the past two years.
- Prevalence of blood stool screening varied considerably, from 16.6 percent in Walton County to 48.3 percent in Manatee County. Seventeen counties had a prevalence greater than 40 percent.

Sigmoidoscopy

- More than half (52.6 percent) of adults age 50 and older, have had a sigmoidoscopy exam. The prevalence of sigmoidoscopy screening ranged from 38.9 percent in Miami-Dade County to 67.1 percent in Leon County. Counties with a low prevalence of sigmoidoscopy screening were likely to have a low prevalence of blood stool testing.

Table 13. Prevalence of Cancer Screening in Adults by County, Florida, 2002

	Mammogram in 2 years Women 40 and older			Pap Smear Adult women			Blood Stool Test Adults 50 and older			Sigmoidoscopy Adults 50 and older		
	Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI		Prevalence	95% CI	
Florida	**79.0**	**77.5**	**80.5**	**82.2**	**80.7**	**83.7**	**33.5**	**31.9**	**35.1**	**52.6**	**50.8**	**54.4**
Alachua	80.4	73.2	87.6	84.2	78.6	89.8	35.2	26.7	43.8	52.9	43.2	62.6
Baker	68.0	50.6	85.5	77.9	60.6	95.3	38.1	27.1	49.1	60.4	49.2	71.6
Bay	65.4	55.6	75.2	83.4	77.4	89.4	22.1	15.1	29.1	52.7	44.0	61.5
Bradford	83.6	76.7	90.5	87.6	81.1	94.2	30.1	20.9	39.4	48.1	36.2	60.0
Brevard	85.9	81.3	90.4	73.8	55.6	91.9	42.2	35.7	48.7	56.0	49.4	62.6
Broward	78.8	71.9	85.7	83.6	78.3	88.9	28.4	21.8	35.0	54.7	47.4	62.0
Calhoun	77.2	69.7	84.8	83.1	72.3	93.9	31.7	23.9	39.5	45.4	36.3	54.4
Charlotte	76.3	70.0	82.6	75.9	68.8	83.1	33.8	28.1	39.5	60.4	54.5	66.2
Citrus	78.7	73.2	84.3	71.6	64.4	78.9	34.2	28.5	40.0	58.0	52.1	63.9
Clay	84.0	78.6	89.5	87.7	82.8	92.6	25.4	18.2	32.6	52.2	42.1	62.4
Collier	79.8	71.0	88.5	82.8	74.0	91.7	44.3	35.8	52.8	64.5	57.5	71.6
Columbia	73.3	63.9	82.6	83.4	76.6	90.2	43.8	35.5	52.0	55.8	47.8	63.9
Miami-Dade	82.2	75.9	88.4	80.4	74.8	86.0	22.3	15.7	28.9	38.9	30.3	47.4
DeSoto	78.8	69.1	88.6	87.6	81.3	93.9	25.4	16.5	34.3	50.5	35.4	65.7
Dixie	63.7	38.1	89.3	84.7	76.8	92.6	47.1	25.2	69.1	53.8	32.5	75.0
Duval	75.3	68.2	82.4	88.9	82.8	94.9	40.6	32.9	48.2	52.4	44.7	60.2
Escambia	79.9	73.4	86.5	83.9	77.8	90.0	29.0	22.4	35.6	59.0	51.8	66.2
Flagler	84.5	79.8	89.2	82.1	76.4	87.7	46.6	40.9	52.3	62.6	57.0	68.1
Franklin	66.6	57.9	75.3	76.5	64.6	88.4	32.8	26.0	39.7	49.4	41.4	57.3
Gadsden	82.7	76.5	89.0	85.4	77.1	93.6	40.4	30.9	49.9	50.5	40.0	61.1
Gilchrist	59.8	37.8	81.9	73.6	51.7	95.5	37.9	20.3	55.4	48.7	30.3	67.2
Glades	80.9	73.4	88.5	85.9	79.1	92.7	24.8	17.3	32.3	46.8	36.6	57.0
Gulf	80.7	73.9	87.4	83.3	76.7	89.8	29.5	21.6	37.4	51.5	44.0	58.9
Hamilton	76.9	61.5	92.3	86.7	77.7	95.8	21.4	12.0	30.9	58.3	41.8	74.7
Hardee	67.3	59.5	75.0	82.3	76.6	88.0	24.6	18.4	30.7	46.2	39.3	53.1
Hendry	64.3	55.6	73.0	77.4	70.3	84.5	20.4	14.5	26.4	42.2	35.1	49.4
Hernando	80.7	75.4	86.0	79.0	73.1	84.9	35.7	29.9	41.6	58.0	52.2	63.9
Highlands	74.9	69.2	80.7	77.5	70.9	84.0	27.6	22.2	33.0	47.6	41.0	54.3
Hillsborough	80.8	74.4	87.2	84.5	78.7	90.3	23.7	17.3	30.0	50.1	42.4	57.9
Holmes	69.0	61.5	76.4	71.7	63.4	80.1	20.7	14.4	27.0	44.0	36.6	51.3
Indian River	74.5	68.3	80.6	78.6	72.8	84.4	32.5	26.7	38.3	51.4	45.2	57.6
Jackson	77.6	71.6	83.7	76.4	69.7	83.1	20.7	12.7	28.7	53.3	37.7	68.8
Jefferson	73.2	64.9	81.4	88.4	82.5	94.3	34.7	27.8	41.6	50.6	43.1	58.1
Lafayette	71.8	62.4	81.3	51.7	12.5	90.9	42.1	32.0	52.3	40.1	31.7	48.4
Lake	72.2	65.9	78.5	80.8	74.5	87.2	41.2	34.5	47.8	51.4	44.8	58.1
Lee	83.4	78.1	88.8	82.0	76.0	87.9	37.0	31.1	43.0	54.5	48.4	60.6
Leon	85.6	79.1	92.0	88.0	83.1	92.9	47.0	38.0	56.0	67.1	58.8	75.3
Levy	74.1	67.1	81.1	79.8	73.0	86.6	39.2	32.4	46.1	48.7	41.8	55.6
Liberty	77.6	71.3	83.9	88.4	81.4	95.4	44.7	37.5	51.9	54.6	47.4	61.7
Madison	78.6	72.9	84.2	82.2	76.6	87.7	31.1	24.9	37.3	47.9	41.1	54.7
Manatee	78.3	68.6	88.1	78.0	71.3	84.7	48.3	33.5	63.1	55.3	42.1	68.5
Marion	74.1	67.6	80.6	77.9	71.4	84.5	36.1	30.0	42.2	50.9	44.4	57.3
Martin	82.0	76.1	87.9	81.0	73.9	88.1	34.5	28.4	40.5	56.4	49.9	62.9
Monroe	76.8	70.1	83.6	80.7	74.4	87.0	34.3	25.8	42.7	43.9	36.2	51.6
Nassau	75.3	68.8	81.8	82.0	75.4	88.6	32.9	24.3	41.5	51.8	43.3	60.2
Okaloosa	83.2	77.3	89.1	84.6	78.8	90.4	24.8	18.5	31.0	59.9	52.7	67.0
Okeechobee	70.6	62.8	78.5	81.5	74.8	88.1	21.3	15.9	26.8	44.8	37.5	52.1
Orange	71.3	63.5	79.1	82.4	76.8	87.9	33.3	25.5	41.2	53.1	44.3	61.9
Osceola	74.7	67.9	81.6	83.5	76.9	90.0	30.3	23.4	37.2	52.6	44.9	60.3
Palm Beach	83.2	77.1	89.2	83.5	76.9	90.1	40.0	32.7	47.4	55.3	47.1	63.5
Pascoe	77.6	71.6	83.6	82.4	76.7	88.1	41.8	35.0	48.5	50.1	43.1	57.1
Pinellas	76.3	69.5	83.1	80.2	73.6	86.8	41.6	34.7	48.5	61.2	54.4	68.0
Polk	77.9	71.4	84.4	72.4	65.8	79.0	28.6	22.5	34.6	51.1	44.3	57.9
Putnam	65.5	58.4	72.5	76.9	70.0	83.7	31.9	25.5	38.3	42.8	36.1	49.5
Saint Johns	89.5	85.2	93.8	89.4	84.6	94.2	36.5	29.9	43.0	64.8	58.2	71.3
Saint Lucie	80.1	74.1	86.2	82.6	77.0	88.3	30.9	24.9	36.9	53.1	46.7	59.6
Santa Rosa	80.0	73.2	86.8	89.9	85.2	94.7	28.7	21.9	35.6	60.3	52.9	67.7
Sarasota	81.8	75.9	87.7	85.7	80.5	90.9	38.4	31.5	45.3	56.7	49.4	64.0
Seminole	74.6	67.1	82.1	88.2	83.8	92.6	38.8	31.0	46.6	55.5	47.6	63.3
Sumter	75.3	68.3	82.3	75.9	67.6	84.2	39.8	33.5	46.1	58.1	52.0	64.3
Suwannee	73.5	66.5	80.5	77.1	70.2	83.9	40.4	33.5	47.3	48.4	41.2	55.6
Taylor	70.7	63.8	77.6	72.3	61.7	82.9	29.3	23.1	35.5	47.7	40.9	54.6
Union	60.1	49.4	70.9	81.0	72.6	89.4	26.8	19.0	34.7	48.0	38.2	57.7
Volusia	79.1	72.8	85.4	84.1	78.4	89.9	28.3	22.7	34.0	49.2	42.6	55.7
Wakulla	83.5	77.3	89.7	84.2	78.0	90.3	47.0	38.9	55.1	54.4	46.3	62.6
Walton	73.3	65.9	80.6	73.4	65.4	81.5	16.6	11.5	21.7	48.3	41.0	55.6
Washington	67.6	60.1	75.0	77.0	69.3	84.8	19.1	14.0	24.2	47.1	39.6	54.6

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

- In 2001, deaths due to cancer totaled 38,321. The number of cancer deaths increased by 130 from the prior year. Of the deaths in 2001, 53.8 percent were males and 90.6 percent were Whites.
- Among the major cancer sites, only deaths resulting from cancer of the lung and bronchus and melanoma increased since 2000. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 30.4 percent of all cancer deaths, followed by colorectal cancer (9.9 percent), breast cancer (6.6 percent), and prostate cancer (5.7 percent).

SEX

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus was responsible for the most cancer deaths, 28 percent among females and 32 percent among males.
- Deaths from prostate, colorectal, head and neck, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and bladder cancers constituted 30 percent of all male cancer deaths.
- Deaths from breast, colorectal, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and head and neck cancers accounted for 30 percent of all cancer deaths among females.

RACE

- Cancer of lung and bronchus was the number one cause of death in both Whites and Blacks. The percentage of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus was 31 percent greater among Whites (31.1 percent) than among Blacks (23.8 percent).
- The percentage of deaths from colorectal, breast and prostate cancers, for which screenings are available, was greater among Blacks (28.3 percent) than among Whites (21.6 percent).

SEX AND RACE

- The percentage of deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus was the lowest among Black females (18.1 percent) among the four race-sex groups.
- The percentage of deaths from prostate cancer among Black males (17.3 percent) was 75 percent greater than that among White males (9.9 percent).

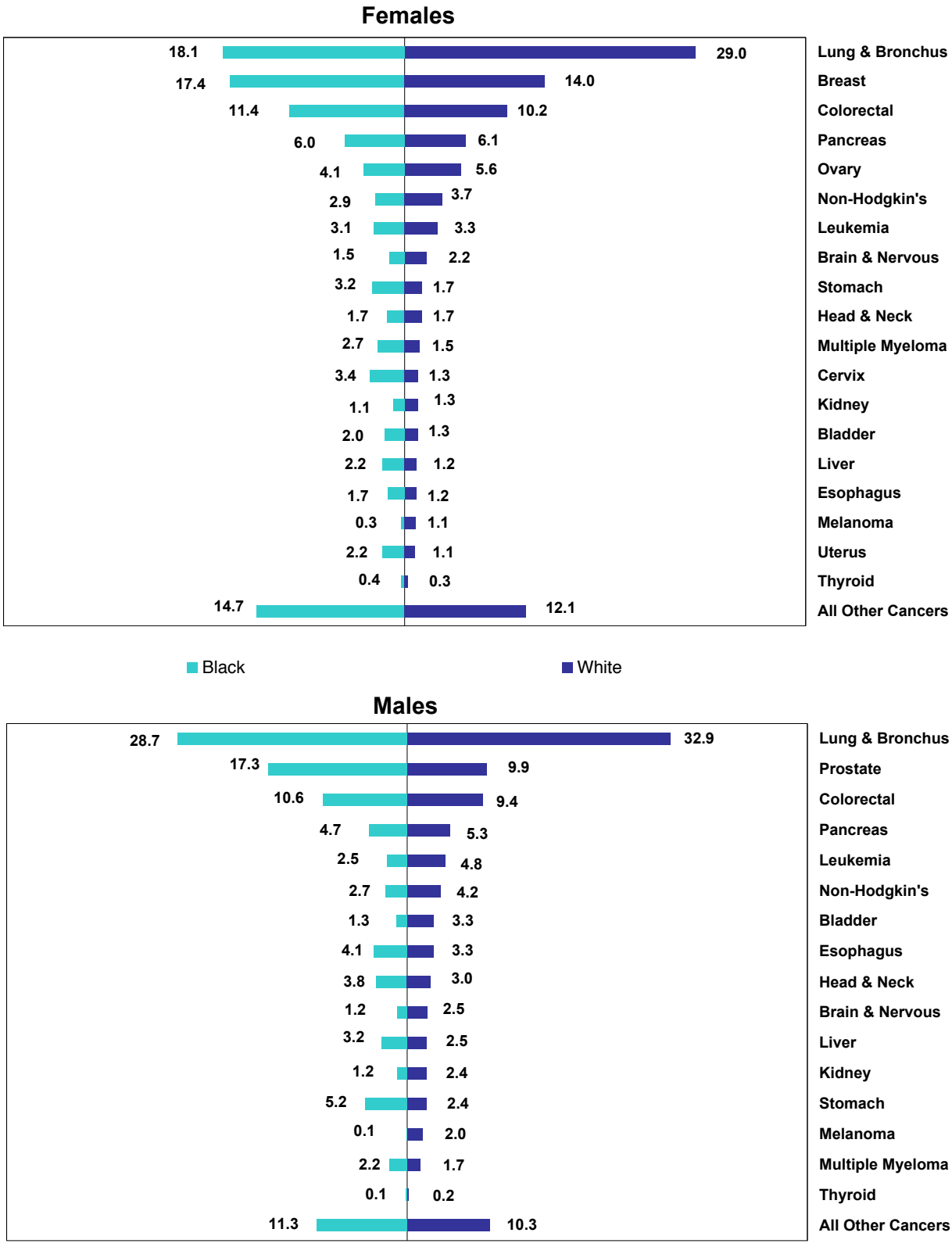
Table 14. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida (1)	**38,321**	**11,639**	**2,171**	**2,537**	**3,795**	**893**	**936**	**1,473**	**547**	**271**
Female	17,718	4,958		2,537	1,828	245	304	647	182	271
Male	20,602	6,681	2,171		1,967	648	632	826	365	
Black	3,423	815	320	274	375	55	98	93		54
White	34,711	10,783	1,847	2,246	3,396	838	827	1,373	547	215
Black Female	1,574	285		274	180	31	27	45		54
White Female	16,052	4,650		2,246	1,640	214	274	600	182	215
Black Male	1,849	530	320		195	24	71	48		
White Male	18,658	6,133	1,847		1,756	624	553	773	365	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 187 deaths of persons of "Other" race, one death with unknown race, and one death with unknown sex. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex.

Figure 10. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Age Group

- Deaths from cancer occurred primarily among older people. In 2001, 28,179 (74 percent) of the 38,321 cancer deaths in Florida occurred among people age 65 and older. However, for cervical cancer, deaths occurring in the 45-64 year old group accounted for 42 percent of total cervical cancer deaths.

- Many Blacks died from cancer at younger ages than Whites. The percentage of deaths in persons under age 65 was greater among Blacks (42.1 percent) than among Whites (24.8 percent). Among Blacks, the 45 to 64 age group had the most cancer deaths for lung and bronchus, breast, colorectal, head and neck, cervical cancers and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Table 15. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**38,321**	**11,639**	**2,171**	**2,537**	**3,795**	**893**	**936**	**1,473**	**547**	**271**
0-19	121	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	1,279	189	^	196	110	12	30	82	50	75
45-64	8,742	2,885	140	787	769	114	310	302	154	115
65-74	10,443	3,728	474	565	991	199	257	347	117	37
75+	17,736	4,834	1,554	989	1,925	568	338	739	226	44
Female										
0-19	53	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	706	84	^	196	54	^	11	36	19	75
45-64	3,911	1,133	^	787	314	28	58	113	44	115
65-74	4,530	1,504	^	565	415	52	86	138	32	37
75+	8,518	2,236	^	989	1,045	160	148	359	87	44
Male										
0-19	68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	573	105	^	^	56	^	19	46	31	
45-64	4,831	1,752	140	^	455	86	252	189	110	
65-74	5,912	2,224	474	^	576	147	171	209	85	
75+	9,218	2,598	1,554	^	880	408	190	380	139	
Black										
0-19	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	277	31	^	52	28	^	10	19	^	18
45-64	1,140	318	41	105	123	12	47	33	^	22
65-74	944	244	87	52	101	17	29	23	^	11
75+	1,037	222	191	65	123	25	12	17	^	^
White										
0-19	96	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	988	157	^	142	80	11	19	62	50	57
45-64	7,526	2,558	99	676	637	102	258	266	154	92
65-74	9,449	3,466	385	508	883	182	228	324	117	25
75+	16,652	4,599	1,361	920	1,796	543	321	719	226	41
Black Female										
0-19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	174	15	^	52	13	^	^	^	^	18
45-64	513	102	^	105	58	^	^	16	^	22
65-74	403	84	^	52	40	10	^	^	^	11
75+	475	84	^	65	69	14	^	11	^	^
White Female										
0-19	44	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	524	68	^	142	40	^	^	27	19	57
45-64	3,364	1,026	^	676	255	22	49	97	44	92
65-74	4,099	1,409	^	508	372	42	79	129	32	25
75+	8,021	2,146	^	920	973	146	141	346	87	41
Black Male										
0-19	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	103	16	^	^	15	^	^	10	^	
45-64	627	216	41	^	65	^	39	17	^	
65-74	541	160	87	^	61	^	22	14	^	
75+	562	138	191	^	54	11	^	^	^	
White Male										
0-19	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	464	89	^	^	40	^	15	35	31	
45-64	4,162	1,532	99	^	382	80	209	169	110	
65-74	5,349	2,057	385	^	511	140	149	195	85	
75+	8,631	2,453	1,361	^	823	397	180	373	139	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

COUNTY

- Almost two-thirds of cancer deaths occurred in Florida's 13 most populous counties. These counties include Broward, Brevard, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Lee, Orange, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, and Volusia.
- Fifteen counties had fewer than 50 cancer deaths. Among those, Lafayette and Liberty had fewer than 20 deaths.

Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**38,321**	**11,639**	**2,171**	**2,537**	**3,795**	**893**	**936**	**1,473**	**547**	**271**
Alachua	363	95	17	29	30	^	10	15	^	^
Baker	51	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	359	148	11	26	23	^	12	11	^	^
Bradford	66	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,350	428	71	83	129	24	29	51	30	^
Broward	3,579	987	203	263	364	85	72	140	46	30
Calhoun	26	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	530	182	26	33	60	12	^	23	^	^
Citrus	509	180	32	27	45	12	10	18	^	^
Clay	289	108	15	16	27	^	^	19	^	^
Collier	612	177	46	34	53	17	19	25	14	^
Columbia	138	54	^	^	17	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,811	855	258	278	463	101	91	156	32	33
DeSoto	53	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	42	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,481	474	77	110	159	34	39	51	20	15
Escambia	653	202	47	49	66	14	19	19	^	^
Flagler	196	58	^	17	19	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	42	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	96	19	10	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	37	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	28	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	31	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	56	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	48	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	539	170	33	32	54	21	11	24	^	^
Highlands	298	101	14	18	37	^	^	15	^	^
Hillsborough	1,979	654	93	142	191	29	49	67	33	17
Holmes	37	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	413	135	22	26	37	^	10	14	^	^
Jackson	102	30	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	732	250	41	49	73	21	12	26	11	^
Lee	1,336	455	74	72	120	43	28	45	18	^
Leon	337	98	14	30	34	^	10	14	^	^
Levy	101	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	37	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	794	240	33	44	70	19	21	26	11	^
Marion	888	318	49	56	79	14	15	32	11	^
Martin	384	111	23	23	38	^	10	11	^	^
Monroe	186	57	^	17	15	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	114	40	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	354	114	17	25	36	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	77	21	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,451	396	84	106	151	34	37	61	22	^
Osceola	330	92	22	27	25	^	10	12	^	^
Palm Beach	3,226	891	171	205	312	66	75	176	52	19
Pasco	1,209	410	68	73	120	34	28	37	14	^
Pinellas	2,664	803	150	160	255	56	81	108	31	22
Polk	1,170	383	75	76	106	39	36	52	22	^
Putnam	221	87	15	^	18	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	307	96	19	19	23	^	14	11	^	^
Saint Lucie	601	192	39	42	56	15	11	24	^	^
Santa Rosa	233	80	19	13	29	^	^	11	^	^
Sarasota	1,111	363	65	70	105	29	19	33	18	^
Seminole	621	186	32	45	62	15	18	17	10	^
Sumter	197	63	11	12	16	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	101	32	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	52	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	39	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,373	440	77	80	131	37	26	47	26	10
Wakulla	34	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	94	30	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	50	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

- Compared to national statistics reported in the *United States Cancer Statistics: 2001 Incidence and Mortality*, Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined for all race groups stratified by sex are lower than the national average.
- 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 30 percent since 1990, but remains higher than the other sex-race groups.

Sex

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 48 percent higher among males than among females. Males also had higher mortality rates than 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 head and neck cancer and melanoma among males were approximately three times the rates among females. For cancer of the bladder, the mortality rate in males was approximately four times the rate in females.

Race

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was 17 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.

Sex and Race

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined was highest (287.0 per 100,000) among Black males and lowest (149.6 per 100,000) among White females of the four sex-race groups.
- Among males, Blacks had higher mortality rates for lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, and head and neck cancers. The rate for prostate cancer among Blacks was three times greater than among Whites.
- Among females, Blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined and all major cancer sites, except cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest mortality rate among major cancer sites for all sex-race groups.

Table 17. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers		Lung & Bronchus		Prostate		Breast		Colorectal	
	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI
Florida (1)	**180.9**	179.1 182.7	**54.5**	53.5 55.5	**24.0**	23.0 25.0	**22.9**	22.0 23.8	**17.8**	17.2 18.4
Female	**150.1**	147.8 152.3	**41.5**	40.3 42.7			**22.9**	22.0 23.8	**14.9**	14.2 15.6
Male	**222.8**	219.7 225.9	**71.0**	69.2 72.7	**24.0**	23.0 25.0			**21.4**	20.4 22.3
Black	**210.3**	203.1 217.8	**49.8**	46.3 53.5	**65.0**	57.7 73.0	**26.9**	23.8 30.4	**23.4**	21.0 26.0
White	**179.6**	177.7 181.6	**55.3**	54.3 56.4	**21.8**	20.8 22.8	**22.6**	21.6 23.6	**17.3**	16.8 17.9
Black Female	**163.0**	154.9 171.4	**30.0**	26.6 33.8			**26.9**	23.8 30.4	**19.3**	16.6 22.4
White Female	**149.6**	147.2 152.0	**42.8**	41.6 44.1			**22.6**	21.6 23.6	**14.6**	13.9 15.3
Black Male	**287.0**	273.1 301.6	**78.9**	71.9 86.6	**65.0**	57.7 73.0			**29.6**	25.3 34.6
White Male	**219.9**	216.7 223.1	**71.1**	69.3 72.9	**21.8**	20.8 22.8			**20.7**	19.8 21.8

	Bladder		Head & Neck		Non-Hodgkin's		Melanoma		Cervix	
	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI
Florida (1)	**4.1**	3.8 4.3	**4.5**	4.2 4.8	**7.0**	6.6 7.4	**3.0**	2.8 3.3	**2.9**	2.5 3.3
Female	**1.9**	1.7 2.2	**2.5**	2.3 2.9	**5.4**	5.0 5.9	**1.8**	1.6 2.1	**2.9**	2.5 3.3
Male	**7.1**	6.5 7.7	**6.9**	6.4 7.5	**9.1**	8.4 9.7	**4.5**	4.0 5.0		
Black	**3.7**	2.8 4.9	**5.4**	4.4 6.7	**5.1**	4.1 6.3			**4.8**	3.6 6.4
White	**4.1**	3.8 4.4	**4.4**	4.1 4.7	**7.1**	6.7 7.5	**3.0**	2.8 3.3	**2.7**	2.3 3.1
Black Female	**3.4**	2.3 4.9	**2.6**	1.7 3.9	**4.4**	3.2 5.9			**4.8**	3.6 6.4
White Female	**1.8**	1.6 2.1	**2.5**	2.2 2.8	**5.5**	5.0 6.0	**1.8**	1.6 2.1	**2.7**	2.3 3.1
Black Male	**4.1**	2.6 6.4	**9.3**	7.2 12.2	**6.1**	4.3 8.5				
White Male	**7.3**	6.8 8.0	**6.6**	6.1 7.2	**9.2**	8.6 9.9	**4.5**	4.0 5.0		

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 117.2 per 100,000 in Desoto County to 358.0 per 100,000 in Union County. Sixteen counties had mortality rates greater than the state average of 180.9 per 100,000 per year. Seven counties had a rate lower than the state average.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus ranged from 35.8 per 100,000 in Miami-Dade County to 127.5 per 100,000 in Union County. Five counties had a rate lower than the state average, and 14 counties had a rate greater than the state average.
- For prostate cancer, the age-adjusted mortality rate ranged from 14.9 per 100,000 in Highlands County to 59.7 per 100,000 in Gadsden County. Four counties (Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, and Santa Rosa) had a rate greater than the state average, and Manatee and Palm Beach counties had a rate lower than the state average.
- There was no statistically significant difference in breast cancer age-adjusted mortality rates among counties.
- For colorectal cancer, the age-adjusted mortality rate in Duval and Santa Rosa counties was higher than the state average. Collier County had a rate lower than the state average.

- The highest age-adjusted mortality rate for bladder cancer occurred in Hernando County (7.6 per 100,000), for head and neck cancer in Saint Johns County (8.8 per 100,000), for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in Clay County (16.1 per 100,000), and for melanoma in Brevard County (4.9 per 100,000).

Table 18. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**180.9**	179.1	182.7	**54.5**	53.5	55.5	**24.0**	23.0	25.0	**22.9**	22.0	23.8	**17.8**	17.2	18.4
Alachua	**205.9**	185.2	228.3	**54.1**	43.7	66.2	**25.1**	14.5	41.3	**28.8**	19.3	41.7	**17.2**	11.6	24.7
Baker	**288.0**	212.2	384.8	**85.9**	46.9	147.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**225.9**	202.9	251.0	**91.5**	77.3	108.0	**18.4**	9.0	35.2	**30.2**	19.7	44.9	**13.9**	8.7	21.2
Bradford	**239.9**	185.5	306.9	**87.1**	55.8	131.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**195.7**	185.2	206.7	**61.6**	55.8	67.9	**24.4**	18.9	31.3	**23.1**	18.3	29.2	**18.5**	15.4	22.2
Broward	**174.3**	168.5	180.2	**48.8**	45.8	52.1	**22.9**	19.8	26.3	**23.8**	21.0	27.1	**17.3**	15.5	19.2
Calhoun	**183.0**	119.3	272.4	**69.9**	33.5	133.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**165.2**	149.9	182.9	**55.1**	46.8	65.9	**16.1**	10.4	27.7	**25.4**	16.1	41.4	**17.7**	13.2	24.9
Citrus	**198.2**	179.7	219.5	**67.8**	57.6	81.0	**26.7**	17.9	42.7	**23.6**	14.5	40.6	**16.9**	12.0	25.4
Clay	**238.0**	210.9	267.8	**87.7**	71.7	106.5	**38.0**	20.7	65.0	**21.8**	12.4	36.1	**23.6**	15.5	34.8
Collier	**140.3**	128.8	152.8	**39.8**	33.9	46.8	**22.6**	16.4	31.2	**16.9**	11.3	25.2	**12.0**	8.8	16.3
Columbia	**219.0**	183.7	259.6	**82.5**	61.8	108.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	**27.8**	16.1	45.3
Miami-Dade	**159.5**	154.4	164.6	**35.8**	33.4	38.2	**28.0**	24.7	31.7	**20.8**	18.4	23.5	**19.3**	17.6	21.2
DeSoto	**117.2**	87.4	156.4	**41.3**	24.6	68.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	**229.2**	163.2	317.4	**68.5**	35.5	125.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**214.2**	203.4	225.5	**68.9**	62.8	75.4	**32.3**	25.3	40.8	**27.1**	22.3	32.7	**23.1**	19.7	27.0
Escambia	**212.0**	196.0	229.0	**65.0**	56.4	74.7	**42.5**	30.9	57.4	**28.8**	21.3	38.4	**21.4**	16.6	27.3
Flagler	**184.1**	157.4	217.1	**54.0**	40.1	75.1	^	^	^	**35.7**	19.0	69.9	**17.8**	10.3	33.5
Franklin	**307.0**	219.9	427.1	**115.1**	65.2	200.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**214.1**	173.4	262.0	**41.8**	25.1	65.8	**59.7**	28.3	112.7	^	^	^	**22.5**	10.7	41.9
Gilchrist	**239.9**	168.3	334.7	**64.8**	30.8	123.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	**188.7**	123.2	283.5	**82.3**	41.4	154.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	**125.5**	79.2	195.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	**242.0**	163.8	346.9	**101.8**	53.8	177.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	**201.9**	152.0	264.3	**74.7**	46.6	115.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	**163.8**	120.3	219.3	**66.5**	40.4	104.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**206.4**	187.8	227.4	**64.7**	54.6	77.4	**26.3**	17.8	40.6	**28.2**	18.2	44.0	**19.5**	14.3	27.4
Highlands	**155.3**	136.6	177.5	**51.1**	40.9	64.9	**14.9**	8.0	30.8	**22.7**	12.2	42.9	**18.9**	13.1	28.8
Hillsborough	**198.5**	189.8	207.4	**65.4**	60.5	70.7	**24.7**	19.8	30.5	**25.5**	21.4	30.1	**19.3**	16.7	22.3
Holmes	**169.5**	119.0	237.1	**71.1**	40.5	119.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**183.6**	165.1	204.7	**62.7**	51.7	76.3	**19.1**	11.9	32.2	**22.3**	13.7	37.6	**14.9**	10.4	22.3
Jackson	**190.7**	155.4	232.4	**55.6**	37.5	80.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	**212.9**	145.5	305.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	**269.9**	161.8	427.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**184.3**	170.5	199.5	**62.6**	54.7	71.9	**23.1**	16.4	32.9	**25.2**	18.2	35.4	**18.4**	14.2	24.0
Lee	**172.4**	162.8	182.5	**57.1**	51.8	63.0	**19.8**	15.4	25.5	**18.8**	14.4	24.6	**15.4**	12.6	18.8
Leon	**193.3**	173.0	215.4	**57.1**	46.3	69.8	**23.7**	12.7	41.3	**28.3**	19.1	40.8	**19.6**	13.5	27.5
Levy	**216.1**	175.1	265.7	**75.9**	53.5	107.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	**181.3**	127.2	252.2	**60.9**	32.3	106.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**172.8**	160.4	186.3	**50.6**	44.2	58.2	**15.3**	10.5	22.4	**19.0**	13.4	27.0	**14.2**	10.9	18.5
Marion	**200.6**	187.1	215.3	**68.6**	61.0	77.3	**25.2**	18.4	34.5	**26.5**	19.5	35.9	**17.3**	13.6	22.2
Martin	**159.1**	142.7	178.0	**42.3**	34.5	52.6	**20.9**	13.1	34.1	**22.6**	13.7	38.4	**14.2**	9.9	21.4
Monroe	**193.6**	166.3	225.1	**59.2**	44.5	78.3	^	^	^	**35.7**	20.7	60.7	**15.6**	8.6	27.4
Nassau	**193.4**	158.6	234.7	**62.9**	44.6	87.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**22.1**	11.5	39.9
Okaloosa	**213.6**	191.5	237.9	**66.8**	54.9	80.8	**31.1**	17.1	53.8	**27.7**	17.9	41.3	**22.3**	15.5	31.5
Okeechobee	**189.2**	148.4	238.6	**49.9**	30.5	78.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	**24.8**	11.6	47.6
Orange	**188.8**	179.2	198.9	**51.6**	46.6	56.9	**31.3**	24.8	39.1	**23.8**	19.4	28.7	**19.9**	16.8	23.4
Osceola	**193.7**	173.2	216.0	**53.5**	43.0	65.8	**33.7**	20.8	52.5	**28.4**	18.7	41.4	**14.5**	9.4	21.7
Palm Beach	**172.3**	166.2	178.8	**47.3**	44.1	50.7	**18.7**	15.9	21.9	**23.0**	19.8	26.8	**16.1**	14.3	18.1
Pasco	**188.1**	177.0	200.1	**63.7**	57.3	70.8	**21.0**	16.3	27.6	**22.5**	17.2	29.7	**18.1**	14.8	22.2
Pinellas	**177.3**	170.4	184.5	**54.4**	50.6	58.5	**22.1**	18.7	26.1	**20.9**	17.6	24.8	**16.1**	14.1	18.4
Polk	**179.7**	169.3	190.6	**57.4**	51.7	63.6	**27.4**	21.4	34.6	**22.8**	17.8	29.0	**16.2**	13.2	19.7
Putnam	**227.8**	198.2	261.5	**88.6**	70.7	110.7	**41.7**	22.5	72.3	^	^	^	**20.4**	12.0	33.7
Saint Johns	**191.9**	170.9	215.2	**58.7**	47.5	72.2	**32.2**	19.0	51.9	**21.4**	12.9	35.1	**14.0**	8.9	21.7
Saint Lucie	**193.8**	178.1	210.9	**58.6**	50.4	68.2	**26.6**	18.7	37.7	**27.8**	19.8	39.2	**17.5**	13.1	23.5
Santa Rosa	**203.5**	177.5	232.9	**67.7**	53.4	85.4	**46.3**	26.6	78.4	**20.1**	10.6	35.4	**28.0**	18.4	41.4
Sarasota	**156.1**	146.3	166.9	**51.3**	45.8	57.7	**18.5**	14.3	24.8	**19.0**	14.4	26.0	**15.4**	12.3	19.5
Seminole	**183.3**	169.1	198.6	**54.4**	46.8	62.9	**27.2**	18.3	39.1	**23.0**	16.7	30.9	**18.8**	14.3	24.2
Sumter	**182.6**	155.8	215.0	**55.0**	41.5	74.3	**24.3**	11.2	52.0	**17.3**	8.8	42.2	**19.7**	10.5	36.1
Suwannee	**214.7**	174.4	263.2	**66.9**	45.7	97.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**28.6**	15.1	51.8
Taylor	**239.1**	178.2	315.6	**88.8**	53.2	140.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	**358.0**	250.1	508.9	**127.5**	70.0	230.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**192.8**	182.5	203.7	**61.2**	55.5	67.5	**24.9**	19.6	31.6	**21.4**	16.7	27.4	**17.8**	14.8	21.4
Wakulla	**177.1**	121.1	252.4	**63.4**	32.9	113.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**170.2**	137.0	210.3	**52.9**	35.4	77.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**19.5**	9.6	37.3
Washington	**189.7**	140.6	252.7	86.1	54.4	131.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 18. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2001

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin's			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**4.1**	3.8	4.3	**4.5**	4.2	4.8	**7.0**	6.6	7.4	**3.0**	2.8	3.3	**2.9**	2.5	3.3
Alachua	^	^	^	**5.6**	2.7	10.4	**8.2**	4.6	13.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	**7.2**	3.7	13.1	**7.5**	3.7	13.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**3.5**	2.2	5.4	**4.2**	2.8	6.3	**7.5**	5.5	10.0	**4.9**	3.3	7.3	^	^	^
Broward	**3.8**	3.0	4.8	**3.6**	2.8	4.6	**6.8**	5.7	8.1	**2.6**	1.9	3.6	**3.1**	2.1	4.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**3.5**	1.7	8.9	^	^	^	**7.1**	4.2	13.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	**4.0**	2.0	10.3	**4.2**	1.7	11.3	**7.2**	4.0	14.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	**16.1**	9.6	25.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**3.8**	2.2	6.7	**3.9**	2.3	6.8	**5.7**	3.6	9.0	**3.8**	1.9	7.3	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**4.2**	3.4	5.1	**3.8**	3.1	4.7	**6.5**	5.6	7.7	**1.6**	1.1	2.3	**2.6**	1.8	3.7
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**5.1**	3.5	7.2	**5.6**	4.0	7.6	**7.3**	5.4	9.7	**3.5**	2.2	5.5	**3.7**	2.1	6.1
Escambia	**4.6**	2.5	7.9	**6.1**	3.7	9.6	**6.3**	3.8	9.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**7.6**	4.6	13.6	**3.7**	1.8	8.8	**10.2**	6.1	17.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	**9.1**	4.5	18.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**3.0**	2.0	4.2	**4.8**	3.6	6.4	**6.8**	5.3	8.6	**3.8**	2.6	5.3	**3.1**	1.8	5.0
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	^	^	^	**4.5**	2.0	10.6	**5.6**	3.0	11.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**4.7**	2.9	8.2	**3.2**	1.5	6.6	**6.6**	4.2	10.6	**3.3**	1.6	7.3	^	^	^
Lee	**5.5**	3.9	7.8	**3.8**	2.5	5.9	**6.0**	4.3	8.4	**2.5**	1.4	4.6	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	**5.8**	2.8	10.8	**7.5**	4.1	12.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**3.9**	2.3	6.6	**5.5**	3.3	8.9	**5.0**	3.2	7.9	**3.2**	1.4	6.5	^	^	^
Marion	**3.0**	1.6	5.8	**3.8**	2.0	6.9	**7.5**	5.0	11.2	**2.7**	1.3	5.8	^	^	^
Martin	^	^	^	**3.7**	1.8	9.1	**5.4**	2.5	11.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**4.6**	3.2	6.5	**4.7**	3.3	6.5	**7.9**	6.0	10.1	**3.4**	2.1	5.2	^	^	^
Osceola	^	^	^	**5.9**	2.8	11.0	**6.8**	3.5	12.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	**3.2**	2.4	4.2	**4.2**	3.3	5.4	**9.4**	8.0	11.0	**3.2**	2.3	4.5	**2.8**	1.6	4.6
Pasco	**4.8**	3.3	7.3	**4.7**	3.0	7.4	**6.1**	4.1	9.0	**3.5**	1.8	6.4	^	^	^
Pinellas	**3.5**	2.6	4.7	**5.7**	4.5	7.3	**7.2**	5.9	8.9	**2.4**	1.6	3.6	**3.8**	2.3	6.1
Polk	**5.7**	4.0	7.9	**5.6**	3.9	7.9	**8.1**	6.0	10.7	**4.2**	2.6	6.5	^	^	^
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	**8.8**	4.8	15.5	**7.3**	3.6	13.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**4.8**	2.6	8.7	**3.5**	1.7	7.2	**7.8**	4.9	12.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	**10.0**	4.9	19.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	**3.6**	2.3	6.0	**2.9**	1.6	5.4	**4.1**	2.8	6.7	**2.7**	1.5	5.4	^	^	^
Seminole	**4.7**	2.6	7.9	**5.1**	3.0	8.2	**5.1**	3.0	8.4	**3.2**	1.5	6.0	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**5.1**	3.5	7.3	**3.5**	2.3	5.5	**6.6**	4.8	9.0	**4.1**	2.6	6.4	**3.9**	1.8	7.8
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 were highest in the 75 and older group for both sexes and for both races, and for all major sites with the exception of head and neck cancer and cervical cancer.
- The mortality rate for head and neck cancer among Blacks was highest in the 65 to 74 age group.
- The age-specific mortality rate for cervical cancer was the highest in the 45 to 64 age group for females. In Black females, the 65 to 74 year age group had the highest rate of cervical cancer.
- The age-specific mortality rates among males for all cancers combined and for all major sites were greater than among females. The exception was the mortality rate for all cancers combined in the 20 to 44 year age group, which was greater among females than among males.
- The age-specific mortality rates among Blacks were higher than among Whites for all cancers combined among people age 65 years and older, for prostate cancer among people age 45 years and older, for colorectal cancer among people age between 45 and 74, and for cervical cancer among females age between 65 and 74. On the other hand, the mortality rates were higher among Whites for cancer of the lung and bronchus among people age between 45 and 64, and for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma among people age 75 and older.
- Age-specific mortality rates were higher among Black females than White females for all cancers combined among females between age 20 and 74, for cervical cancer among in the 65 to 74 year age group, and for colorectal cancer in the 45 to 64 year age group.
- Age-specific lung and bronchus cancer mortality rates were higher among Whites than among Blacks for females, age 45 and older.
- Blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates than Whites for all cancers combined among males age 65 and older, for colorectal cancer and head and neck cancer among males between the ages 65 and 74. The age-specific mortality rate of prostate cancer among Blacks was three times the rate among Whites in every age group.

Table 19. Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin's			Melanoma			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida																														
0-19	**2.9**	2.4	3.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**23.0**	21.8	24.3	**3.4**	2.9	3.9	^	^	^	**7.1**	6.2	8.2	**2.0**	1.6	2.4	**0.2**	0.1	0.4	**0.5**	0.4	0.8	**1.5**	1.2	1.8	**1.1**	0.8	1.5	**2.7**	2.1	3.4
45-64	**227.5**	222.8	232.4	**75.1**	72.4	77.9	**7.6**	6.4	9.0	**39.4**	36.7	42.2	**20.0**	18.6	21.5	**3.0**	2.4	3.6	**8.1**	7.2	9.0	**7.9**	7.0	8.8	**4.7**	4.0	5.5	**5.8**	4.8	6.9
65-74	**709.4**	695.8	723.1	**253.2**	245.2	261.5	**70.0**	63.8	76.6	**71.1**	65.3	77.2	**67.3**	63.2	71.6	**13.5**	11.7	15.5	**17.5**	15.4	19.7	**23.6**	21.2	26.2	**8.7**	7.2	10.4	**4.7**	3.3	6.4
75+	**1,269.8**	1,251.2	1,288.6	**346.1**	336.4	356.0	**274.9**	261.4	288.9	**118.9**	111.6	126.6	**137.8**	131.7	144.1	**40.7**	37.4	44.2	**24.2**	21.7	26.9	**52.9**	49.2	56.9	**17.2**	15.0	19.6	**5.3**	3.8	7.1
Female																														
0-19	**2.6**	2.0	3.4	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**25.6**	23.8	27.6	**3.0**	2.4	3.8				**7.1**	6.2	8.2	**2.0**	1.5	2.6	^	^	^	**0.4**	0.2	0.7	**1.3**	0.9	1.8	**0.9**	0.5	1.4	**2.7**	2.1	3.4
45-64	**195.7**	189.6	201.9	**56.7**	53.4	60.1				**39.4**	36.7	42.2	**15.7**	14.0	17.5	**1.4**	0.9	2.0	**2.9**	2.2	3.8	**5.7**	4.7	6.8	**2.6**	1.9	3.5	**5.8**	4.8	6.9
65-74	**569.9**	553.4	586.7	**189.2**	179.8	199.0				**71.1**	65.3	77.2	**52.2**	47.3	57.5	**6.5**	4.9	8.6	**10.8**	8.7	13.4	**17.4**	14.6	20.5	**4.4**	3.0	6.3	**4.7**	3.3	6.4
75+	**1,024.4**	1,002.8	1,046.4	**268.9**	257.9	280.3				**118.9**	111.6	126.6	**125.7**	118.2	133.5	**19.2**	16.4	22.5	**17.8**	15.0	20.9	**43.2**	38.8	47.9	**11.2**	9.0	13.8	**5.3**	3.8	7.1
Male																														
0-19	**3.2**	2.5	4.1	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
20-44	**20.5**	18.8	22.2	**3.8**	3.1	4.5	^	^	^				**2.0**	1.5	2.6	^	^	^	**0.7**	0.4	1.1	**1.6**	1.2	2.2	**1.4**	0.9	2.0			
45-64	**262.0**	254.7	269.5	**95.0**	90.6	99.6	**7.6**	6.4	9.0				**24.7**	22.5	27.1	**4.7**	3.7	5.8	**13.7**	12.0	15.5	**10.3**	8.8	11.8	**6.9**	5.7	8.4			
65-74	**873.0**	850.9	895.6	**328.4**	314.9	342.4	**70.0**	63.8	76.6				**85.1**	78.3	92.3	**21.7**	18.3	25.5	**25.3**	21.6	29.3	**30.9**	26.8	35.3	**13.7**	10.9	16.9			
75+	**1,630.7**	1,597.6	1,664.4	**459.6**	442.1	477.6	**274.9**	261.4	288.9				**155.7**	145.6	166.3	**72.2**	65.3	79.5	**33.6**	29.0	38.7	**67.2**	60.6	74.3	**26.0**	21.8	30.7			
Black																														
0-19	**2.7**	1.8	4.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**28.0**	24.8	31.5	**3.1**	2.1	4.5	^	^	^	**10.2**	7.6	13.3	**2.8**	1.9	4.1	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.5	1.9	**1.9**	1.2	3.0				**3.5**	2.1	5.6
45-64	**237.4**	223.8	251.6	**66.2**	59.2	73.9	**18.5**	13.3	25.1	**40.7**	33.3	49.2	**25.6**	21.3	30.6	**2.5**	1.3	4.4	**9.8**	7.2	13.0	**6.9**	4.7	9.7				**8.5**	5.3	12.9
65-74	**856.2**	802.5	912.7	**221.3**	194.4	250.9	**183.4**	146.9	226.2	**82.8**	61.8	108.6	**91.6**	74.6	111.3	**15.4**	9.0	24.7	**26.3**	17.6	37.8	**20.9**	13.2	31.3				**17.5**	8.7	31.3
75+	**1,432.0**	1,346.2	1,521.9	**306.6**	267.6	349.7	**740.7**	639.4	853.5	**139.4**	107.6	177.7	**169.9**	141.2	202.7	**34.5**	22.3	51.0	**16.6**	8.6	28.9	**23.5**	13.7	37.6				^	^	^
White																														
0-19	**3.1**	2.5	3.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**22.4**	21.0	23.9	**3.6**	3.0	4.2	^	^	^	**6.6**	5.5	7.7	**1.8**	1.4	2.3	**0.2**	0.1	0.4	**0.4**	0.3	0.7	**1.4**	1.1	1.8	**1.1**	0.8	1.5	**2.6**	2.0	3.4
45-64	**229.1**	223.9	234.3	**77.9**	74.9	80.9	**6.2**	5.1	7.6	**39.8**	36.8	42.9	**19.4**	17.9	21.0	**3.1**	2.5	3.8	**7.9**	6.9	8.9	**8.1**	7.2	9.1	**4.7**	4.0	5.5	**5.4**	4.4	6.6
65-74	**702.8**	688.7	717.1	**257.8**	249.3	266.5	**61.9**	55.8	68.4	**70.3**	64.4	76.7	**65.7**	61.4	70.2	**13.5**	11.6	15.7	**17.0**	14.8	19.3	**24.1**	21.5	26.9	**8.7**	7.2	10.4	**3.5**	2.2	5.1
75+	**1,268.1**	1,248.9	1,287.5	**350.2**	340.2	360.5	**254.2**	240.9	268.0	**118.3**	110.8	126.2	**136.8**	130.5	143.2	**41.4**	37.9	45.0	**24.4**	21.8	27.3	**54.8**	50.8	58.9	**17.2**	15.0	19.6	**5.3**	3.8	7.2
Black Female																														
0-19	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^
20-44	**34.0**	29.1	39.4	**2.9**	1.6	4.8				**10.2**	7.6	13.3	**2.5**	1.4	4.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				**3.5**	2.1	5.6
45-64	**198.7**	181.9	216.6	**39.5**	32.2	48.0				**40.7**	33.3	49.2	**22.5**	17.1	29.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**6.2**	3.5	10.1				**8.5**	5.3	12.9
65-74	**641.6**	580.5	707.4	**133.7**	106.7	165.6				**82.8**	61.8	108.6	**63.7**	45.5	86.7	**15.9**	7.6	29.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				**17.5**	8.7	31.3
75+	**1,018.7**	929.1	1,114.6	**180.1**	143.7	223.0				**139.4**	107.6	177.7	**148.0**	115.1	187.3	**30.0**	16.4	50.4	^	^	^	**23.6**	11.8	42.2				^	^	^
White Female																														
0-19	**2.9**	2.1	3.9	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	**24.2**	22.2	26.4	**3.1**	2.4	4.0				**6.6**	5.5	7.7	**1.9**	1.3	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.2**	0.8	1.8	**0.9**	0.5	1.4	**2.6**	2.0	3.4
45-64	**198.0**	191.4	204.8	**60.4**	56.7	64.2				**39.8**	36.8	42.9	**15.0**	13.2	17.0	**1.3**	0.8	2.0	**2.9**	2.1	3.8	**5.7**	4.6	7.0	**2.6**	1.9	3.5	**5.4**	4.4	6.6
65-74	**567.5**	550.3	585.2	**195.1**	185.0	205.5				**70.3**	64.4	76.7	**51.5**	46.4	57.0	**5.8**	4.2	7.9	**10.9**	8.7	13.6	**17.9**	14.9	21.2	**4.4**	3.0	6.3	**3.5**	2.2	5.1
75+	**1,031.3**	1,008.9	1,054.2	**275.9**	264.4	287.9				**118.3**	110.8	126.2	**125.1**	117.4	133.2	**18.8**	15.9	22.1	**18.1**	15.3	21.4	**44.5**	39.9	49.4	**11.2**	9.0	13.8	**5.3**	3.8	7.2
Black Male																														
0-19	**3.5**	2.0	5.6	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
20-44	**21.6**	17.7	26.2	**3.4**	1.9	5.5	^	^	^				**3.2**	1.8	5.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	**2.1**	1.0	3.9						
45-64	**282.5**	260.8	305.5	**97.3**	84.8	111.2	**18.5**	13.3	25.1				**29.3**	22.6	37.3	^	^	^	**17.6**	12.5	24.0	**7.7**	4.5	12.3						
65-74	**1,140.5**	1,046.4	1,240.8	**337.3**	287.1	393.8	**183.4**	146.9	226.2				**128.6**	98.4	165.2	^	^	^	**46.4**	29.1	70.2	**29.5**	16.1	49.5						
75+	**2,179.4**	2,002.9	2,367.3	**535.2**	449.6	632.3	**740.7**	639.4	853.5				**209.4**	157.3	273.2	**42.7**	21.3	76.3	^	^	^	^	^	^						
White Male																														
0-19	**3.3**	2.4	4.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^			
20-44	**20.7**	18.8	22.6	**4.0**	3.2	4.9	^	^	^				**1.8**	1.3	2.4	^	^	^	**0.7**	0.4	1.1	**1.6**	1.1	2.2	**1.4**	0.9	2.0			
45-64	**262.3**	254.4	270.4	**96.6**	91.8	101.5	**6.2**	5.1	7.6				**24.1**	21.7	26.6	**5.0**	4.0	6.3	**13.2**	11.4	15.1	**10.7**	9.1	12.4	**6.9**	5.7	8.4			
65-74	**859.6**	836.7	883.0	**330.6**	316.4	345.2	**61.9**	55.8	68.4				**82.1**	75.2	89.6	**22.5**	18.9	26.5	**23.9**	20.3	28.1	**31.3**	27.1	36.1	**13.7**	10.9	16.9			
75+	**1,611.9**	1,578.1	1,646.3	**458.1**	440.2	476.6	**254.2**	240.9	268.0				**153.7**	143.4	164.6	**74.1**	67.0	81.8	**33.6**	28.9	38.9	**69.7**	62.8	77.1	**26.0**	21.8	30.7			

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Childhood Cancer Mortality

Data on cancer deaths in children from 1997 to 2001 were combined for the analysis. A five-year average age-specific mortality rate was calculated for children 14 years of age and younger. The mortality rate is expressed as deaths per million children.

- Between 1997 and 2001, a total of 377 cancer deaths occurred among children age 0 to 14, an average of 75 deaths from cancer each year.
- The two most common causes of cancer death among children during the five-year period were cancer of the brain and nervous system (125 deaths) and leukemia (110 deaths). Deaths due to cancers of the brain and nervous system accounted for one-third of all childhood cancer deaths during this period. Acute lymphocytic leukemia accounted for approximately 45 percent of all leukemia deaths.
- The age-specific cancer mortality rate for all cancers combined in children was 25.2 per million. The age-specific mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system and leukemia were 8.4 per million and 7.4 per million, respectively.

Table 20. Number of Cancer Deaths and Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) for Children Age 0-14, Florida, 1997- 2001

Site	Number	Percent	Rate (1)	CI	
All Cancers	377	--	25.2	22.7	27.9
Leukemia	110	29.2	7.4	6.0	8.9
Acute Lymphocytic	50	13.3	3.3	2.5	4.4
Other Leukemia	60	15.9	4.0	3.1	5.2
Brain & Nervous	125	33.2	8.4	7.0	10.0
Lymphoma	16	4.2	1.1	0.6	1.7
Non-Hodgkin's	13	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Hodgkin's	3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6
Kidney	13	3.4	0.9	0.5	1.5
Soft Tissue	10	2.7	0.7	0.3	1.2
Bones and Joints	25	6.6	1.7	1.1	2.5
Endocrine	40	10.6	2.7	1.9	3.6
Eye	2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5
All Other Cancers	36	9.5	2.4	1.7	3.3

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Pediatric cancer rates are calculated per million children under age 15

Time Trends for Deaths and Mortality Rates

Sex and Race

- Over the 21-year period since 1981, the total number of deaths increased 58 percent from 24,298 in 1981 to 38,321 in 2001. Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined over this period decreased by 5 percent and 13 percent for females and males, respectively.
- Despite the greater decline in mortality among males in the past 21 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists: the rate among males was 48 percent greater than among females in 2001.
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined among males has declined steadily since 1990. This can be attributed to the declines in the mortality rates of all major cancers.
- The number of deaths increased about 55 percent over the 21-year period for both Blacks and Whites. The age-adjusted mortality rate among Blacks decreased by 15 percent between 1981 and 2001, while the rate among Whites decreased by 7 percent.
- Although both sex and racial disparities in age-adjusted mortality rate decreased between 4 and 12 percent during the 21-year period, the ranking among the sex-race groups remained unchanged. The mortality rate was the greatest among Black males, followed by White males, Black females, and White females.
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined declined by 12 percent among White males, but remained relatively unchanged among White females from 1981 to 2001. Age-adjusted cancer mortality decreased by 7 percent among Black females and by 18 percent among Black males between 1981 and 2001.

Figure 11. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2001

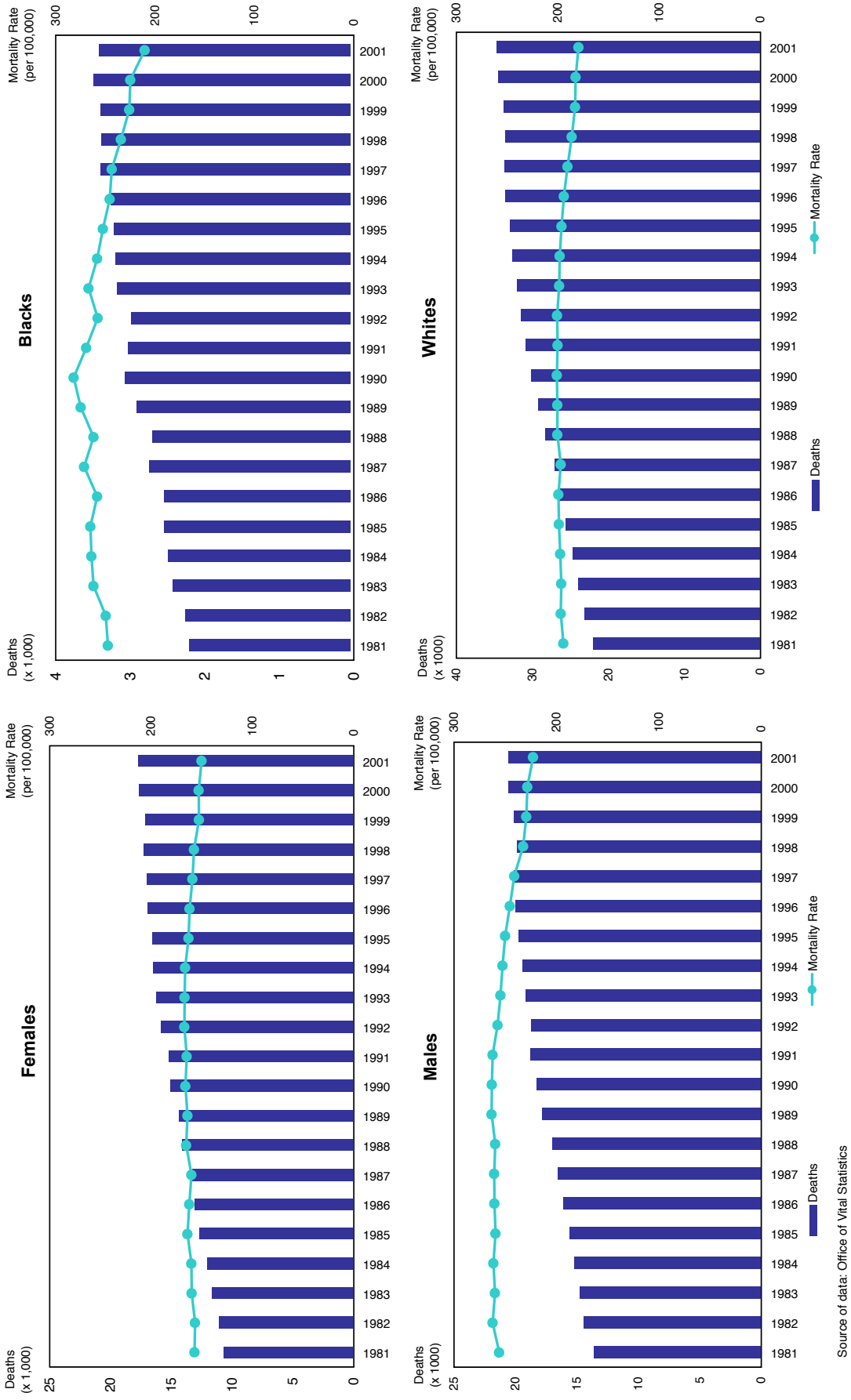
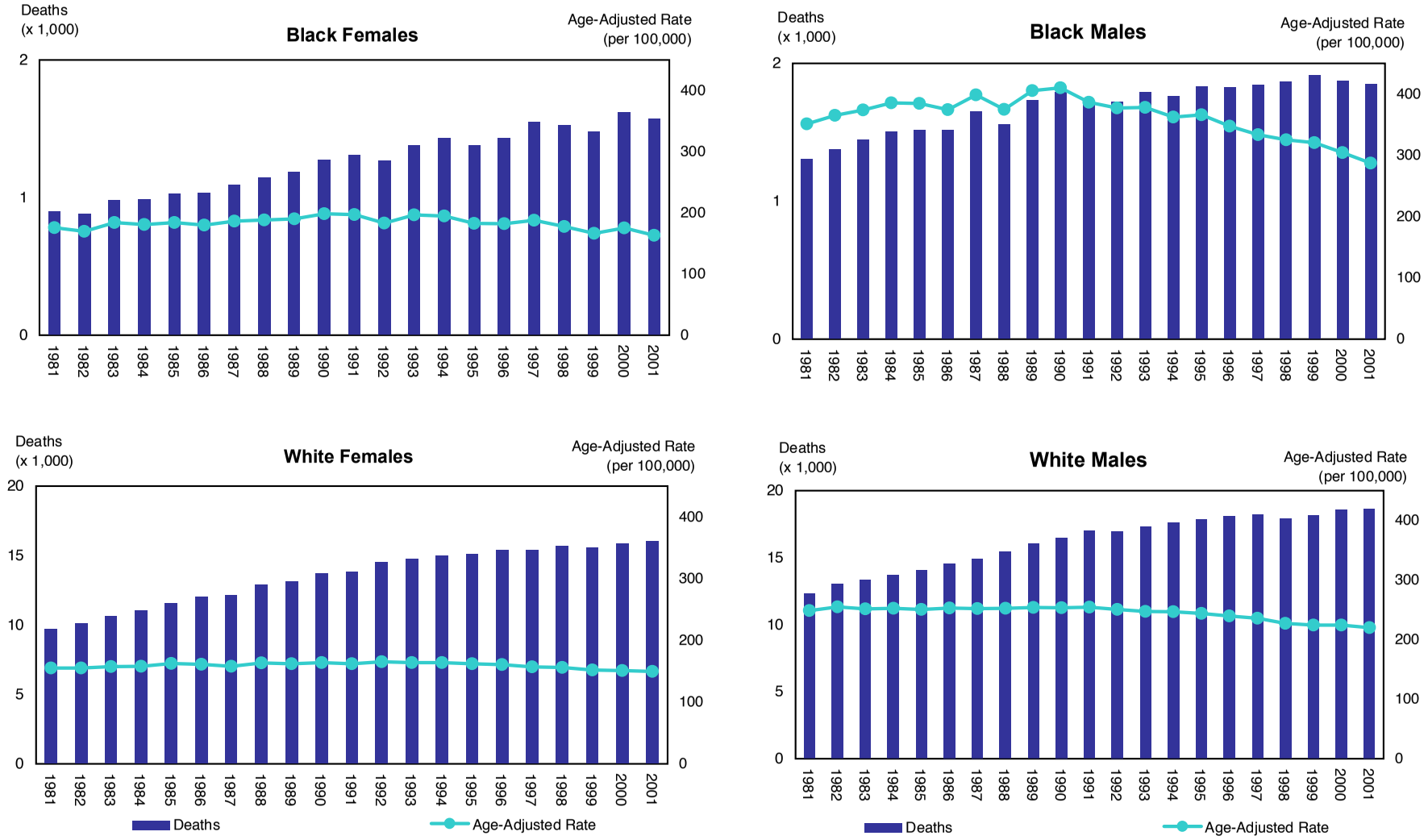
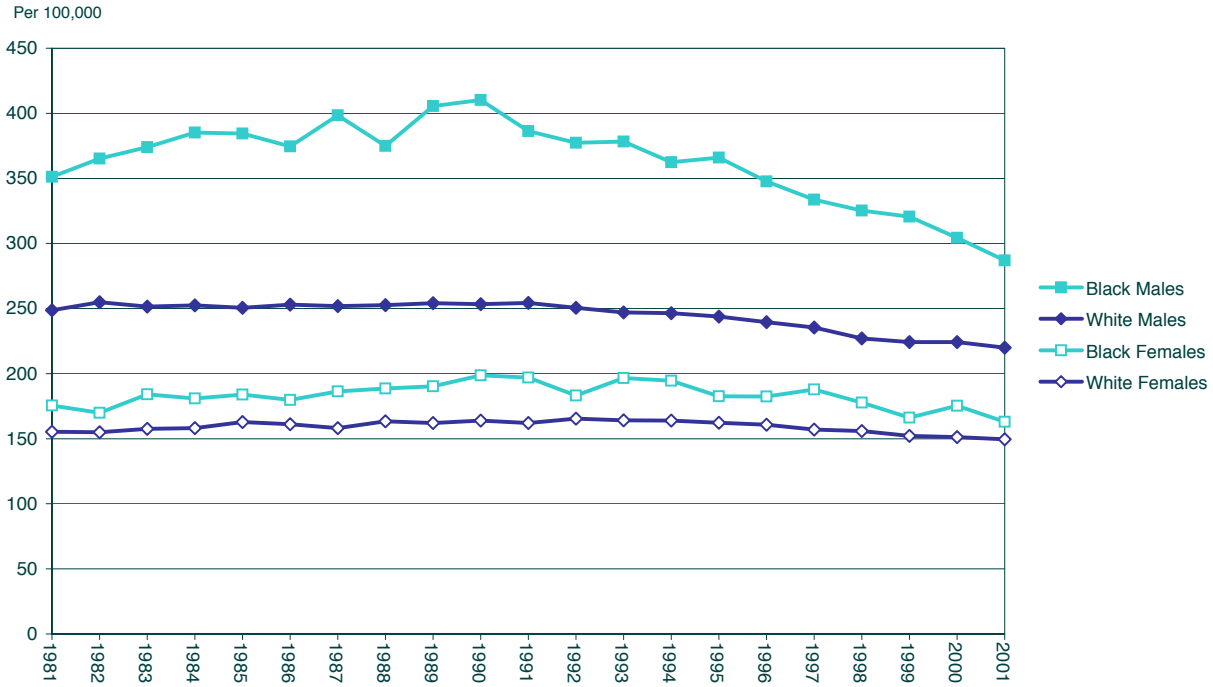


Figure 12. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 13. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for both Black and White males decreased since 1981, by 25 percent for Black males and by 15 percent for White males.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates for both Black and White females increased over the 21-year period. Compared to Black females, White females had a higher mortality rate and a greater increase in mortality rate.

Colorectal

- The mortality rates decreased among Whites, by 35 percent for females and by 32 percent for males, during the period from 1981 to 2001.
- For Blacks, the mortality rates remained unchanged among females, while increasing by 14 percent among males.

Bladder

- Mortality rates among Black males, White males, and White females showed pronounced declines. Compared to 1981, the bladder cancer mortality rate decreased by approximately 40 percent for Black males, 31 percent for White females, and 23 percent for White males.
- The difference in age-adjusted mortality rates between the sexes diminished among Blacks, but persisted among Whites.

Prostate

- The mortality rates in both races decreased, 13 percent among Black males and 21 percent among White males; however, the mortality rate among Black males remained three times that in White males.

Breast

- The mortality rates decreased by 14 percent among Black females and 22 percent among White females. The decline in rates occurred primarily after 1990. This may be due to more widespread breast cancer screening that allows early diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer (Schottenfeld and Fraumeni, 1996, p. 1023).
- The difference in rates between Whites and Blacks increased. The rate among Black females was 7 percent higher than the rate among White females in 1981 and 19 percent higher in 2001.

Cervix

- The mortality rates decreased by 68 percent among Black females and by 13 percent among White females since 1981.
- As a result of this dramatic decline among Blacks, the difference in rates between the races decreased. In 1981, the mortality rate among Black females was about five times the rate among White females. In 2001, Black females had a mortality rate only 78 percent higher than that among their White counterparts.

Head and Neck

- For all sex-race groups, the mortality rates decreased. In comparison to 1981, the mortality rates in 2001 were 60 percent lower among Black males, 49 percent lower among Black females, 31 percent lower among White males, and 29 percent lower among White females.

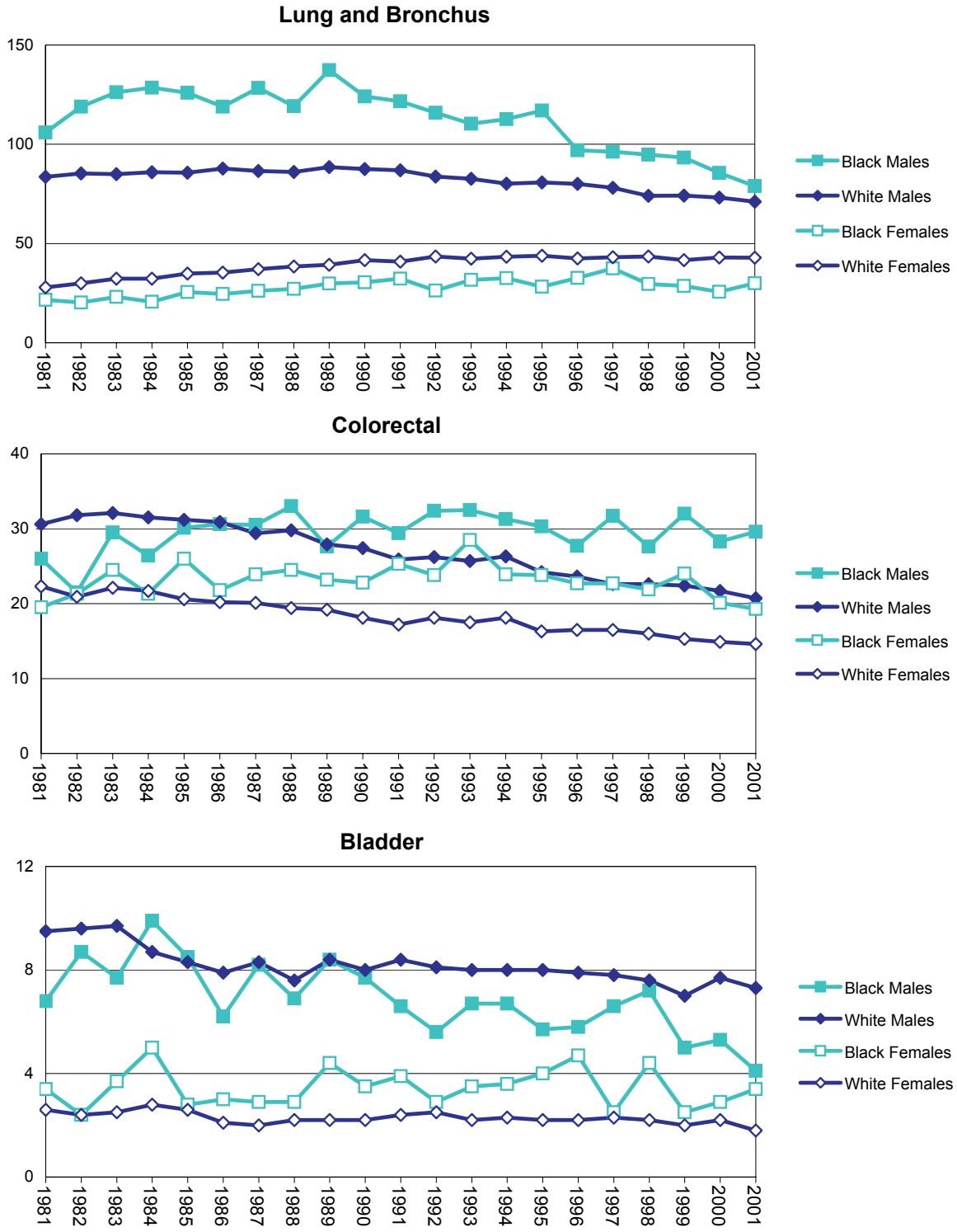
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

- The mortality rate increased by 69 percent among Black females and 33 percent among White males during the 21-year period.
- The mortality rates among White females and Black males were the same in 2001 as in 1981, although both groups showed increases through the late 1990s, with subsequent declines to 1981 levels.
- Overall, Whites had higher mortality rates than Blacks. The racial differences have increased since 1981 among males, but the differences decreased among females, due to increases in the mortality rates among Black females and White males.

Melanoma

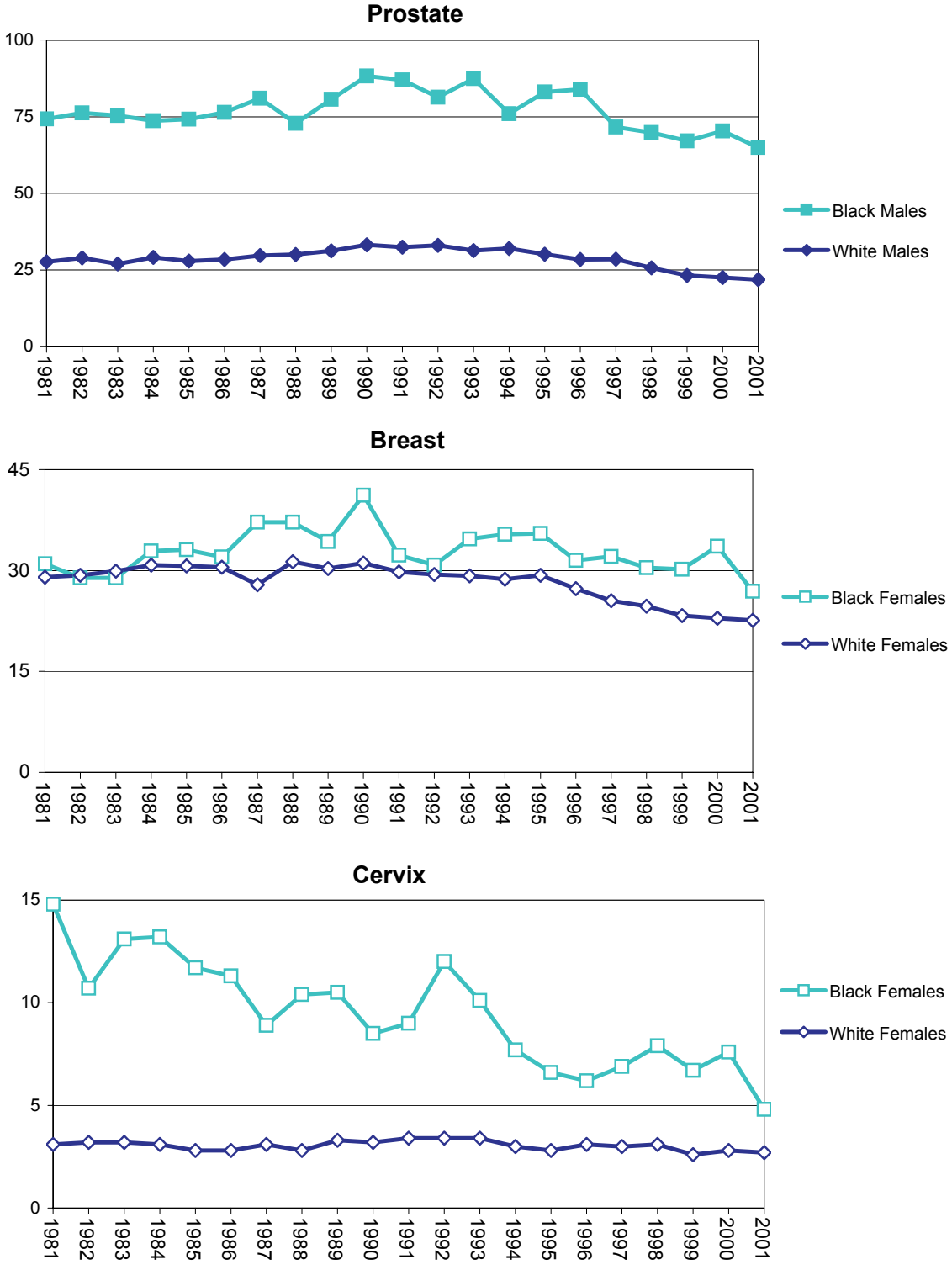
- The mortality rate decreased by 10 percent among White females over the period, while the rate for White males increased 18 percent since 1981.
- White males had a higher mortality rate than White females in all years. Compared to White females, the rate among White males was 90 percent higher in 1981 and 150 percent higher in 2001.

Figure 14.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



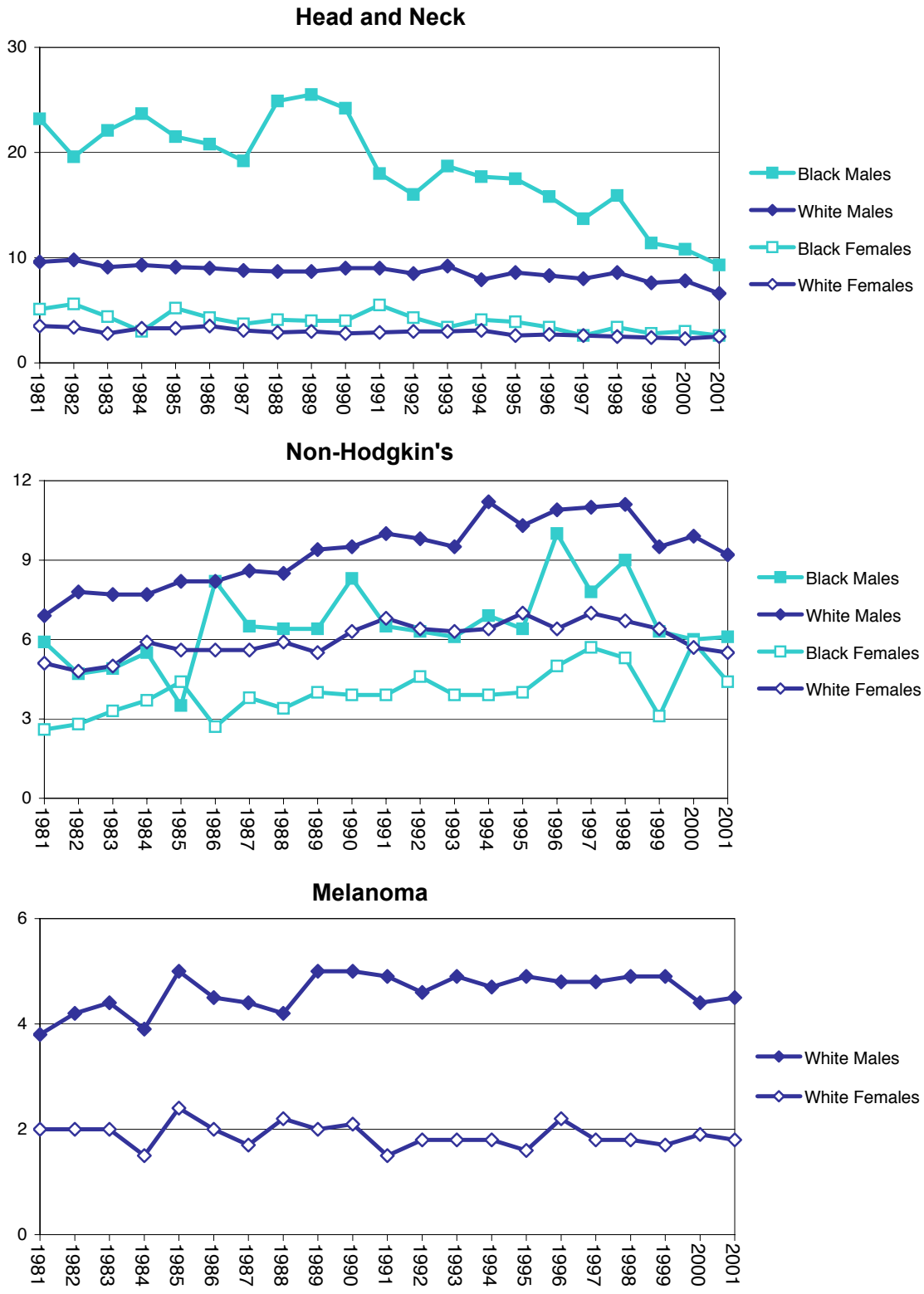
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 14.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 14.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2001



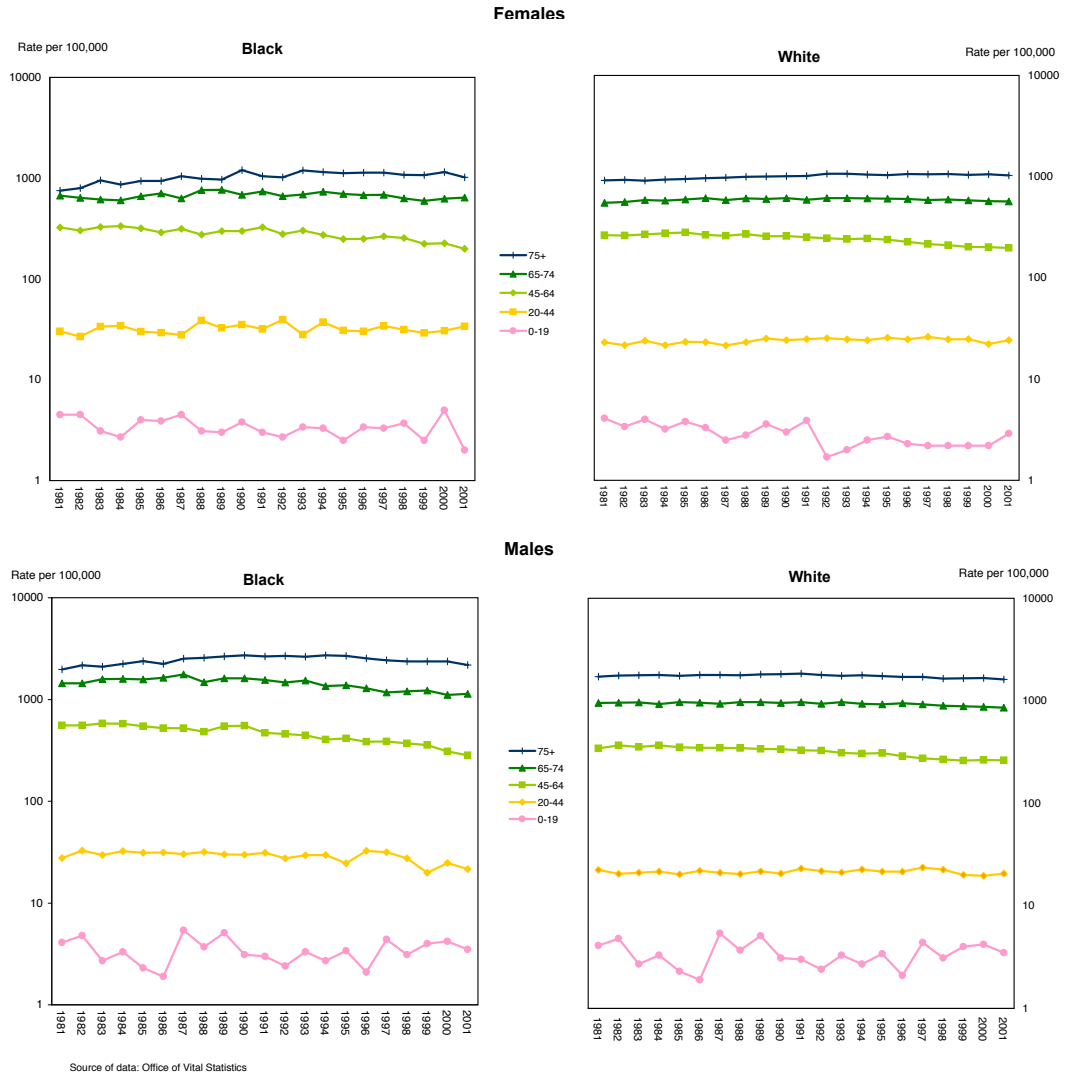
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY

Cancer mortality rates increased drastically with age in all sex-race groups.

- Among White females, the age-specific mortality rates increased for the 20 to 44 age group, the 65 to 74 age group, and the 75 and older age group over the 21-year period. The mortality rates decreased by 29 percent for the 0 to 19 age group and by 25 percent for the 45 to 64 age group.
- Among White males, all age-specific mortality rates decreased over the 21-year period. The decreases varied from 6 percent for the 75 and older age group to 24 percent for the 45 to 64 age group.
- Among Black females, the age-specific mortality rates decreased for all age groups, except among females age 20 to 44 (13 percent increase) and females age 75 and older (36 percent increase).
- For Black males, all age-specific mortality rates decreased with the exception of the 75 and older age group. The most pronounced decline was 49 percent among the 45 to 64 age group.

Figure 15. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Estimated Annual Percent Change in Mortality Rates

The Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) was calculated for the most recent 10-year period, 1992-2001.

- For all cancers combined in Florida, the EAPC decreased by 1.4 percent per year for the past ten years. The EAPC decreased significantly in both males and females and in both Whites and Blacks. In addition, the EAPC decreased in all major cancers except melanoma and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Table 21. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1992-2001

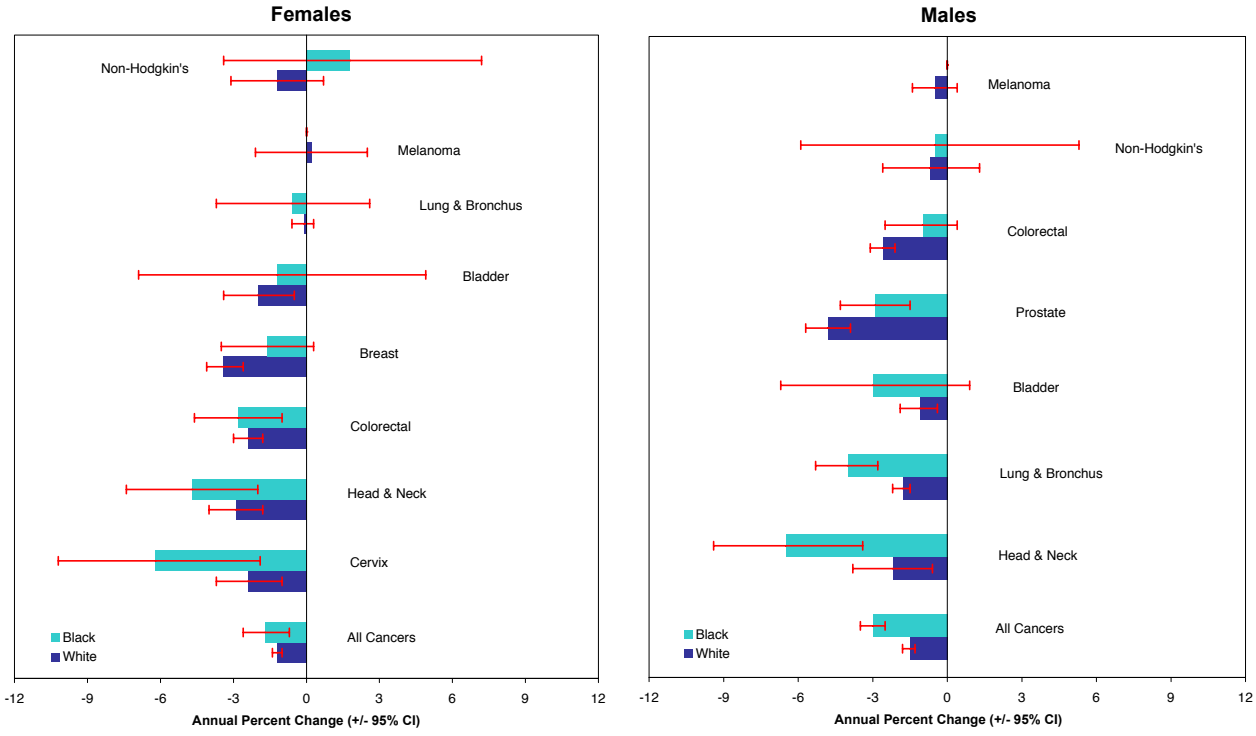
	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**-1.4 ***	**-1.2 ***	**-4.5 ***	**-3.2 ***	**-2.3 ***	**-1.4 ***	**-2.7 ***	**-0.9**	**-0.2**	**-3.2 ***
Female	-1.3 *	-0.2		-3.2 *	-2.4 *	-1.9 *	-3.2 *	0.5		-3.2 *
Male	-1.7 *	-2.0 *	-4.5 *		-2.4 *	-1.2 *	-2.7 *	-0.9	-0.2	
Black	-2.4 *	-3.0 *	-2.9 *	-1.6	-1.9 *	-1.7	-5.9 *	-1.2	0.2	-6.2 *
White	-1.3 *	-1.0 *	-4.8 *	-3.4 *	-2.4 *	-1.3 *	-2.2 *	-0.7	-0.5	-2.4
Black Female	-1.7 *	-0.6		-1.6	-2.8 *	-1.2	-4.7 *	1.8		-6.2 *
White Female	-1.2 *	-0.1		-3.4 *	-2.4 *	-2.0 *	-2.9 *	-1.2	0.2	-2.4 *
Black Male	-3.0 *	-4.0 *	-2.9 *		-1.0	-3.0	-6.5 *	-0.5		
White Male	-1.5 *	-1.8 *	-4.8 *		-2.6 *	-1.1 *	-2.2 *	-0.7	-0.5	

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Florida EAPC includes cases with unknown sex and race, and deaths in the Other race group.
(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, the EAPC for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate cancer, and head and neck cancer decreased significantly among both Whites and Blacks.
- The decrease in EAPC was greater among Black males than among White males for all cancers combined (3.0 percent versus 1.5 percent) and for cancer of the lung and bronchus (4.0 percent versus 1.8 percent). The EAPC decreased among White males for colorectal cancer and bladder cancer.
- Among females, the EAPC for all cancers combined, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, and head and neck cancer decreased significantly among both Whites and Blacks.
- The EAPC for breast cancer and bladder cancer in White females showed a significant decrease over the 10-year period.

Figure 16. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1992-2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

County

- The EAPC in age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased in 19 counties. Among these counties, Broward, Calhoun, Miami-Dade, Highlands, Levy, Martin, and Wakulla counties had an average decrease in mortality of more than 2 percent per year from 1992 through 2001. No county had a significant increase in the EAPC for all cancers combined.
- The EAPC for cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased significantly in 10 counties. Wakulla County had the greatest decline, 4.4 percent per year.
- Fifteen counties had significant decreases in the EAPC for prostate cancer, with the greatest decrease at 9.5 percent per year in Highlands County.
- Saint Johns County had an 8.1 percent per year decrease in breast cancer EAPC. This was the largest decrease in EAPC among 12 counties that had decreasing EAPCs for breast cancer mortality.
- Thirteen counties had decreases in EAPC for colorectal cancer. The magnitude of decease ranged from 1.7 percent per year in Duval County to 6.0 percent per year in Martin County.
- Broward County had the greatest decreases in EAPC for both melanoma (3.1 percent per year) and cervical cancer (5.3 percent per year).
- The only significant increase in EAPC was observed for melanoma in Volusia County, 8.6 percent per year.

Table 22. Estimated Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 1992-2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	-1.4 *	-1.2 *	-4.5 *	-3.2 *	-2.3 *	-1.4 *	-2.7 *	-0.9	-0.2	-3.2 *
Alachua	-0.9	-3.0 *	-2.4	-0.6	2.3	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	0.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-0.8	1.6	-6.5	-1.0	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	-3.7	-4.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-1.2 *	-1.3	-4.1 *	-4.9 *	-2.8 *	-4.9	-1.0	0.8	^	^
Broward	-2.2 *	-2.4 *	-5.1 *	-3.7 *	-2.3 *	-0.7	-4.9 *	-2.4	-3.1 *	-5.3 *
Calhoun	-4.1 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-1.1	-0.7	-6.6 *	-0.3	-2.4	^	^	-2.9	^	^
Citrus	-0.6	-0.2	-3.4	-2.7	-1.5	^	^	^	^	^
Clay	-0.2	-0.2	^	^	-0.3	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	-1.9 *	-2.4 *	-4.2	-2.0	-4.1 *	-4.6	^	-0.7	^	^
Columbia	1.4	1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-2.2 *	-2.8 *	-3.3 *	-3.7 *	-2.2 *	-0.4	-5.5 *	-4.1 *	-1.2	-2.7
DeSoto	-4.3	-4.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	-0.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-1.0	-0.9	-2.8	-0.2	-1.7 *	-2.3	-1.4	-0.7	0.7	^
Escambia	-0.9	-0.9	0.0	-2.0	-1.0	^	-3.2	^	^	^
Flagler	-0.2	-0.5	^	^	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	-0.8	-2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-2.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-3.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-0.1	3.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.3	0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-0.5	0.6	-3.2	-3.4	-1.9	^	^	-1.3	^	^
Highlands	-2.4 *	-1.6	-9.5 *	-4.5	-2.6	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	-1.4 *	-0.3	-5.4 *	-3.3 *	-2.4 *	-5.9 *	-1.7	-1.2	1.6	-3.2 *
Holmes	-1.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-1.8	0.1	-7.9 *	-2.4	-5.2 *	^	^	^	^	^
Jackson	-1.3	-4.2 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	-0.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-1.3	-0.8	-5.0	-2.6	-0.4	^	^	1.1	^	^
Lee	-1.2 *	-0.5	-6.0 *	-4.2 *	-2.6	2.4	0.7	-3.3 *	-5.7	^
Leon	-0.7	-0.5	-4.7	-1.4	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	-2.3 *	-2.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-1.0 *	-0.4	-3.5	-5.0 *	-2.7	-2.1	-1.4	-4.7 *	^	^
Marion	-0.4	-0.8	-3.0	0.0	0.0	^	-3.0	0.8	^	^
Martin	-2.7 *	-3.1 *	-7.5 *	-4.6 *	-6.0 *	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	-1.3	0.0	^	^ *	-5.5	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	-1.4	-2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	-0.5	-0.8	-2.8	-1.7	0.3	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	-2.5	-4.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-2.0 *	-2.7 *	-2.5 *	-4.7 *	-2.0	-0.4	-2.8 *	-1.2	-1.4	^
Osceola	0.2	-1.4	-1.6	-2.1	-2.1	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.8 *	-1.1 *	-6.2 *	-4.5 *	-4.1 *	-2.8	-2.1 *	0.1	0.4	-5.3 *
Pasco	-1.2 *	-0.4	-6.6 *	-2.5	-3.3 *	-2.2	0.0	0.8	^	^
Pinellas	-1.3 *	-1.0	-5.2 *	-4.3 *	-2.4 *	-1.9	-1.8	0.9	-1.4	0.5
Polk	-0.2	-0.1	-2.8	-2.5	-0.5	2.1	-2.5	1.8	^	^
Putnam	-0.9	-1.4	^	^	-4.3	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-1.9	-1.6	^	-8.1 *	-5.2	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	-1.0 *	-2.3 *	-6.2 *	-2.0	-1.0	^	^	1.6	^	^
Santa Rosa	0.5	-0.6	^	^	2.6	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	-0.7	-0.8	-3.4	-4.7 *	-2.6	0.6	-1.6	-0.4	^	^
Seminole	-1.2 *	-1.6	-2.8	-1.7	-2.3 *	^	-0.8	-3.0	^	^
Sumter	-0.2	-2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.1	-1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-2.0	-2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	-0.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-1.2 *	-0.5	-3.6 *	-2.1	-3.7 *	-0.6	-4.5	0.8	8.6 *	^
Wakulla	-6.3 *	-4.4 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-0.8	-1.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-1.6	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

* Estimated Annual Percent Change (EAPC) is significantly different from zero, p<0.05.
^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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. Ratios closer to 1.0 indicate a poorer prognosis overall than ratios closer to zero. The deaths-to-cases ratio may be greater than 1.0 because of deaths that occurred in the current year among persons diagnosed in previous years.

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.39 in 2001. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio at 0.74 and prostate cancer had the lowest ratio at 0.15.

Sex and Race

- Males had higher deaths-to-cases ratios for cancer of the lung and bronchus, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, colorectal cancer, and melanoma than females, but lower ratios for bladder and head and neck cancer.
- Blacks had higher ratios than Whites for all cancers combined and all major cancer sites except non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The racial disparities in deaths-to-cases ratios ranged from 3 percent higher for cancer of the lung and bronchus among Blacks to 114 percent higher for bladder cancer among Blacks.
- Among the four race-sex groups, Black females had the highest deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined, bladder cancer, more than three times the ratios of other sex-race groups.
- Among the four race-sex groups, Black males had the highest deaths-to-cases ratio for lung and bronchus, head and neck, and colorectal cancers. White males had the highest ratio for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Table 23. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.39**	**0.74**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.34**	**0.18**	**0.25**	**0.40**	**0.17**	**0.29**
Female	0.39	0.71		0.20	0.33	0.21	0.29	0.37	0.14	0.29
Male	0.39	0.77	0.15		0.34	0.18	0.24	0.42	0.19	
Black	0.43	0.77	0.19	0.28	0.39	0.38	0.34	0.33		0.33
White	0.39	0.75	0.14	0.19	0.33	0.18	0.25	0.41	0.18	0.28
Black Female	0.44	0.70		0.28	0.36	0.70	0.33	0.35		0.33
White Female	0.39	0.72		0.19	0.33	0.19	0.28	0.38	0.15	0.28
Black Male	0.43	0.82	0.19		0.43	0.24	0.34	0.32		
White Male	0.40	0.77	0.14		0.34	0.18	0.23	0.44	0.20	

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

Age Group

- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with increasing age. The highest ratios were in the age 75 and older 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 all age groups. The racial disparity was the greater in the younger age groups for most cancer sites except bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and cervical cancer.

- Among the four sex-race groups, Black females had the highest deaths-to-cases ratios for most age groups, except cancer of the lung and bronchus, for which Black males had the highest ratios.

Table 24. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.39**	**0.74**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.34**	**0.18**	**0.25**	**0.40**	**0.17**	**0.29**
0-19	0.18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.20	0.57	^	0.14	0.26	0.11	0.13	0.21	0.10	0.21
45-64	0.31	0.68	0.03	0.16	0.28	0.11	0.21	0.31	0.16	0.32
65-74	0.36	0.69	0.08	0.18	0.31	0.13	0.25	0.36	0.16	0.29
75+	0.53	0.84	0.36	0.29	0.39	0.25	0.37	0.56	0.25	0.44
Female										
0-19	0.18	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.18	0.51		0.14	0.29	^	0.14	0.24	0.07	0.21
45-64	0.28	0.62		0.16	0.25	0.12	0.17	0.24	0.11	0.32
65-74	0.38	0.65		0.18	0.29	0.16	0.28	0.32	0.12	0.29
75+	0.54	0.84		0.29	0.39	0.27	0.45	0.53	0.27	0.44
Male										
0-19	0.17	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	0.23	0.63	^		0.24	^	0.12	0.19	0.13	
45-64	0.33	0.71	0.03		0.31	0.11	0.22	0.37	0.19	
65-74	0.34	0.73	0.08		0.32	0.12	0.24	0.40	0.17	
75+	0.53	0.85	0.36		0.39	0.25	0.32	0.59	0.24	
Black										
0-19	0.23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.31	0.72	^	0.27	0.35	^	0.45	0.20		0.25
45-64	0.36	0.74	0.06	0.22	0.34	0.30	0.28	0.32		0.42
65-74	0.44	0.73	0.13	0.28	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.52		0.50
75+	0.65	0.90	0.69	0.47	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.63		^
White										
0-19	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.18	0.56	^	0.13	0.25	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.10	0.20
45-64	0.30	0.68	0.03	0.15	0.28	0.11	0.20	0.31	0.16	0.32
65-74	0.36	0.70	0.07	0.17	0.30	0.13	0.24	0.36	0.16	0.24
75+	0.53	0.85	0.35	0.29	0.39	0.25	0.37	0.56	0.25	0.51
Black Female										
0-19	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^
20-44	0.31	0.65		0.27	0.38	^	^	^		0.25
45-64	0.37	0.65		0.22	0.31	^	^	0.33		0.42
65-74	0.49	0.60		0.28	0.31	0.83	^	^		0.50
75+	0.62	0.94		0.47	0.45	0.67	^	0.55		^
White Female										
0-19	0.18	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^
20-44	0.16	0.49		0.13	0.28	^	^	0.24	0.07	0.20
45-64	0.28	0.63		0.15	0.25	0.10	0.16	0.24	0.11	0.32
65-74	0.38	0.65		0.17	0.30	0.14	0.28	0.32	0.12	0.24
75+	0.54	0.84		0.29	0.39	0.26	0.45	0.53	0.27	0.51
Black Male										
0-19	0.25	^	^		^	^	^	^		
20-44	0.32	0.80	^		0.33	^	^	0.16		
45-64	0.35	0.79	0.06		0.37	^	0.31	0.32		
65-74	0.41	0.82	0.13		0.50	^	0.45	0.67		
75+	0.69	0.87	0.69		0.49	0.32	^	^		
White Male										
0-19	0.17	^	^		^	^	^	^	^	
20-44	0.22	0.64	^		0.22	^	0.10	0.20	0.13	
45-64	0.33	0.71	0.03		0.30	0.11	0.21	0.38	0.19	
65-74	0.34	0.73	0.07		0.31	0.12	0.23	0.39	0.18	
75+	0.53	0.86	0.35		0.39	0.25	0.32	0.59	0.24	

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.

COUNTY

- The deaths-to-cases ratio for all cancers combined ranged from 0.27 in Desoto County and Gulf County to 0.93 in Glades County. Thirteen counties with populations less than 55,000 had the highest deaths-to cases ratios in Florida.

- Deaths-to-cases ratios also varied greatly among counties for all major cancers. For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the ratios ranged from 0.38 in Okeechobee County to 1.21 in Washington County. For head and neck cancer, the ratios ranged from 0.16 in Lake County to 0.52 in Bay County.

Table 25. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**0.39**	**0.74**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.34**	**0.18**	**0.25**	**0.40**	**0.17**	**0.29**
Alachua	0.39	0.68	0.13	0.19	0.29	^	0.40	0.41	^	^
Baker	0.53	1.15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.46	1.05	0.13	0.21	0.23	^	0.52	0.46	^	^
Bradford	0.66	0.89	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.41	0.70	0.15	0.22	0.39	0.12	0.21	0.50	0.25	^
Broward	0.39	0.74	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.19	0.23	0.38	0.13	0.27
Calhoun	0.57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.39	0.77	0.12	0.21	0.36	0.13	^	0.52	^	^
Citrus	0.42	0.83	0.12	0.17	0.35	0.26	0.24	0.44	^	^
Clay	0.47	0.96	0.17	0.20	0.40	^	^	0.70	^	^
Collier	0.32	0.60	0.12	0.16	0.29	0.17	0.35	0.30	0.16	^
Columbia	0.48	0.84	^	^	0.47	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.36	0.72	0.16	0.20	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.35	0.14	0.21
DeSoto	0.27	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.49	0.46	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.41	0.77	0.14	0.19	0.41	0.24	0.29	0.37	0.25	0.34
Escambia	0.43	0.81	0.19	0.22	0.41	0.22	0.28	0.34	^	^
Flagler	0.39	0.74	^	0.28	0.32	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.61	0.84	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.47	0.51	0.29	^	0.42	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.52	0.83	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.93	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.53	0.93	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.42	0.88	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.33	0.80	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.39	0.72	0.14	0.22	0.29	0.33	0.17	0.34	^	^
Highlands	0.35	0.61	0.09	0.19	0.32	^	^	0.44	^	^
Hillsborough	0.39	0.76	0.13	0.21	0.33	0.14	0.25	0.37	0.20	0.31
Holmes	0.36	0.89	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.42	0.81	0.16	0.20	0.29	^	0.24	0.42	^	^
Jackson	0.48	0.94	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	0.79	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.34	0.67	0.11	0.19	0.29	0.16	0.16	0.33	0.15	^
Lee	0.38	0.75	0.13	0.16	0.33	0.20	0.21	0.39	0.15	^
Leon	0.38	0.62	0.12	0.19	0.40	^	0.22	0.38	^	^
Levy	0.48	0.72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.41	0.68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.41	0.70	0.11	0.20	0.33	0.18	0.32	0.36	0.16	^
Marion	0.39	0.75	0.11	0.20	0.32	0.12	0.22	0.37	0.24	^
Martin	0.35	0.66	0.13	0.15	0.34	^	0.29	0.28	^	^
Monroe	0.41	0.74	^	0.33	0.31	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.33	0.62	^	^	0.30	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.39	0.80	0.13	0.19	0.37	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	0.32	0.38	^	^	0.28	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.37	0.68	0.13	0.18	0.38	0.20	0.23	0.37	0.18	^
Osceola	0.43	0.81	0.21	0.26	0.28	^	0.29	0.41	^	^
Palm Beach	0.38	0.74	0.14	0.19	0.33	0.12	0.26	0.51	0.12	0.26
Pasco	0.42	0.84	0.16	0.23	0.33	0.20	0.35	0.44	0.13	^
Pinellas	0.40	0.70	0.17	0.17	0.31	0.16	0.30	0.44	0.16	0.38
Polk	0.38	0.72	0.16	0.18	0.32	0.33	0.29	0.46	0.20	^
Putnam	0.48	0.94	0.23	^	0.33	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.41	0.72	0.22	0.19	0.32	^	0.38	0.37	^	^
Saint Lucie	0.47	0.85	0.21	0.25	0.46	0.22	0.22	0.52	^	^
Santa Rosa	0.40	0.80	0.19	0.14	0.55	^	^	0.48	^	^
Sarasota	0.37	0.69	0.15	0.18	0.27	0.18	0.17	0.27	0.24	^
Seminole	0.38	0.85	0.11	0.18	0.31	0.22	0.29	0.31	0.24	^
Sumter	0.64	1.05	0.23	0.39	0.39	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.52	0.62	^	^	0.57	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.60	0.90	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.30	0.68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.41	0.73	0.16	0.18	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.44	0.29	0.45
Wakulla	0.33	0.65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.53	1.07	^	^	0.58	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.49	1.21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 deaths.

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

Years of Potential Life Lost

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) quantifies the burden of premature death. The 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. Data used to calculate the YPLL were derived from death certificate information provided by the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

- In 2001, all causes of death yielded about 1.22 million years of potential life lost in Florida. Cancer was responsible for 266,754 years lost, or 22 percent of the YPLL from all causes.
- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2001 have predominated since 1995: lung and bronchus, breast, colorectal cancers, and non-Hodgkin's 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 five times higher than the YPLL due to prostate cancer. Two factors contributed to this difference: more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer and deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages than from prostate cancer. The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was 10.1 years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was 2.1 years.
- Deaths due to cervical and breast cancer, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other major cancers. The average YPLL per death due to these three cancers was 10 years or more. Cervical cancer had the highest YPLL at 20.1 years per death.
- The average YPLL per death from cancer decreased 17 percent from 8.3 years per death in 1981 to 7 years per death in 2001. The decline in the average YPLL from cancer was less than that for other causes of death (26 percent) during the same period.

Sex

- Among females, deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast and colorectal cancers were responsible for 53 percent of total cancer YPLL. Although cervical cancer deaths only accounted for 1.5 percent of total cancer deaths, the YPLL due to cervical cancer accounted 4.4 percent of total cancer YPLL among females.
- Among males, the YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for 41.6 percent of total cancer YPLL among males.

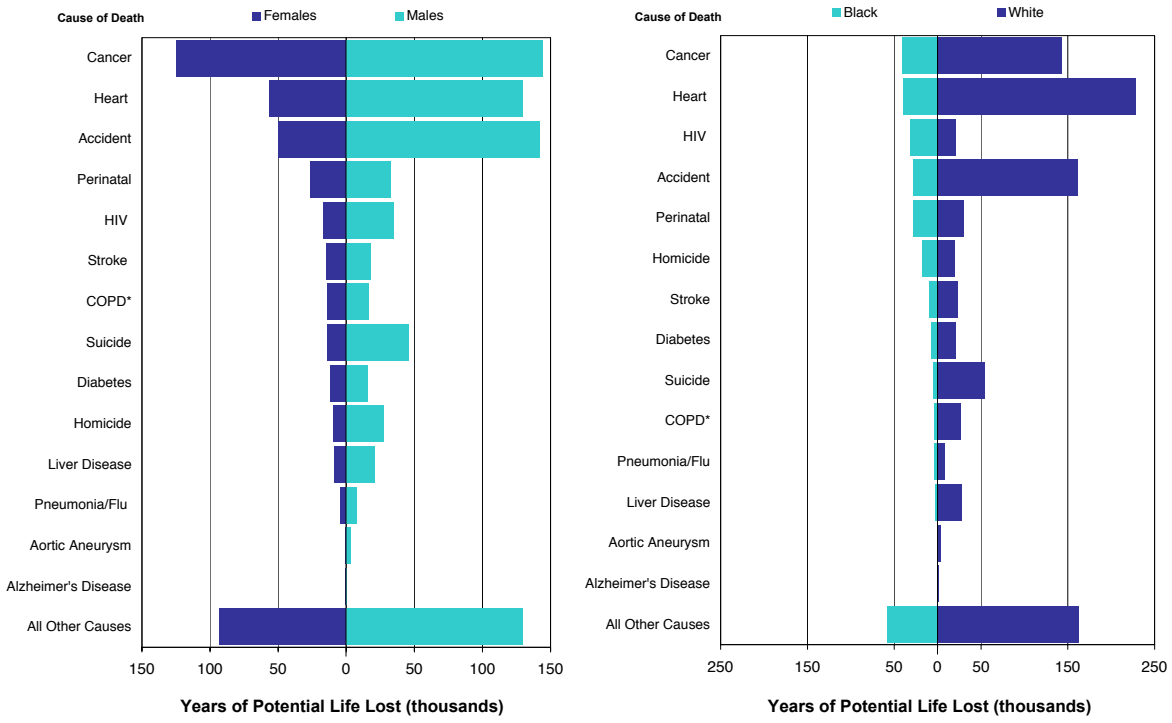
Race

- 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 8.9 percent of all cancer deaths, yet were responsible for 23 percent of the total YPLL in Florida in 2001.
- Each cancer death caused an average 11.4 YPLL among Blacks, which was significantly higher than the 6.5 average YPLL among Whites. The average YPLL per death was greater among Blacks than among Whites for all major cancers, especially for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, breast cancer, and prostate cancer.

Sex and Race

- The highest average YPLL per cancer death was among Black females (12.2 years). In addition to all cancers combined, Black females had the highest average YPLL per death for almost all major cancers among the four sex-race groups.

Figure 17. Years of Potential Life Lost to Age 75, Florida, 2001



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

Table 26. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2001

	Total (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,217,595	--	448,811	--	768,748	--	276,459	--	929,227	--
All Cancers	266,754	100.0	124,376	100.0	142,370	100.0	39,110	100.0	226,874	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	5,217	2.0	2,020	1.6	3,197	2.2	1,134	2.9	4,083	1.8
Lung & Bronchus	76,104	28.5	30,281	24.3	45,823	32.2	8,174	20.9	66,880	29.5
Prostate	4,495	1.7			4,495	3.2	1,242	3.2	3,604	1.6
Breast	25,609	9.6	25,410	20.4			5,389	13.8	19,637	8.7
Colorectal	23,180	8.7	9,772	7.9	13,408	9.4	3,402	8.7	18,004	7.9
Bladder	3,350	1.3	955	0.8	2,395	1.7	331	0.8	3,055	1.3
Head & Neck	8,099	3.0	1,952	1.6	6,147	4.3	1,428	3.7	7,708	3.4
Non-Hodgkin's	10,774	4.0	4,283	3.4	6,491	4.6	1,879	4.8	8,845	3.9
Melanoma	5,446	2.0	1,757	1.4	3,689	2.6			5,717	2.5
Cervix	5,442	2.0	5,442	4.4			1,523	3.9	4,083	1.8
All Other Cancers	104,255	39.1	44,524	35.8	59,723	41.9	17,476	44.7	83,531	36.8

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Total includes years lost in persons with unknown sex, "Other" race, unknown race, males with breast cancer and melanoma in blacks.
(2) Years lost to childhood cancers are included in totals for specific cancer sites.

Table 27. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	Total (1)		Female				Male			
			Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,217,595	--	115,992	--	328,345	--	160,467	--	600,882	--
All Cancers	266,754	100.0	19,154	100.0	104,066	100.0	19,569	100.0	121,657	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	5,217	2.0	334	1.7	1,686	1.6	800	4.1	2,397	2.0
Lung & Bronchus	76,104	28.5	2,860	14.9	27,220	26.2	5,397	27.6	40,313	33.1
Prostate	4,495	1.7					1,168	6.0	3,318	2.7
Breast	25,609	9.6	4,411	23.0	20,793	20.0				
Colorectal	23,180	8.7	1,746	9.1	7,929	7.6	2,169	11.1	11,022	9.1
Bladder	3,350	1.3	213	1.1	742	0.7	150	0.8	2,245	1.8
Head & Neck	8,099	3.0	445	2.3	1,493	1.4	1,005	5.1	5,023	4.1
Non-Hodgkin's	10,774	4.0	822	4.3	3,461	3.3	906	4.6	5,491	4.5
Melanoma	5,446	2.0	42	0.2	1,715	1.6			3,662	3.0
Cervix	5,442	2.0	1,187	6.2	4,224	4.1				0.0
All Other Cancers	104,255	39.1	7,428	38.8	36,489	35.1	8,661	44.3	50,470	41.5

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

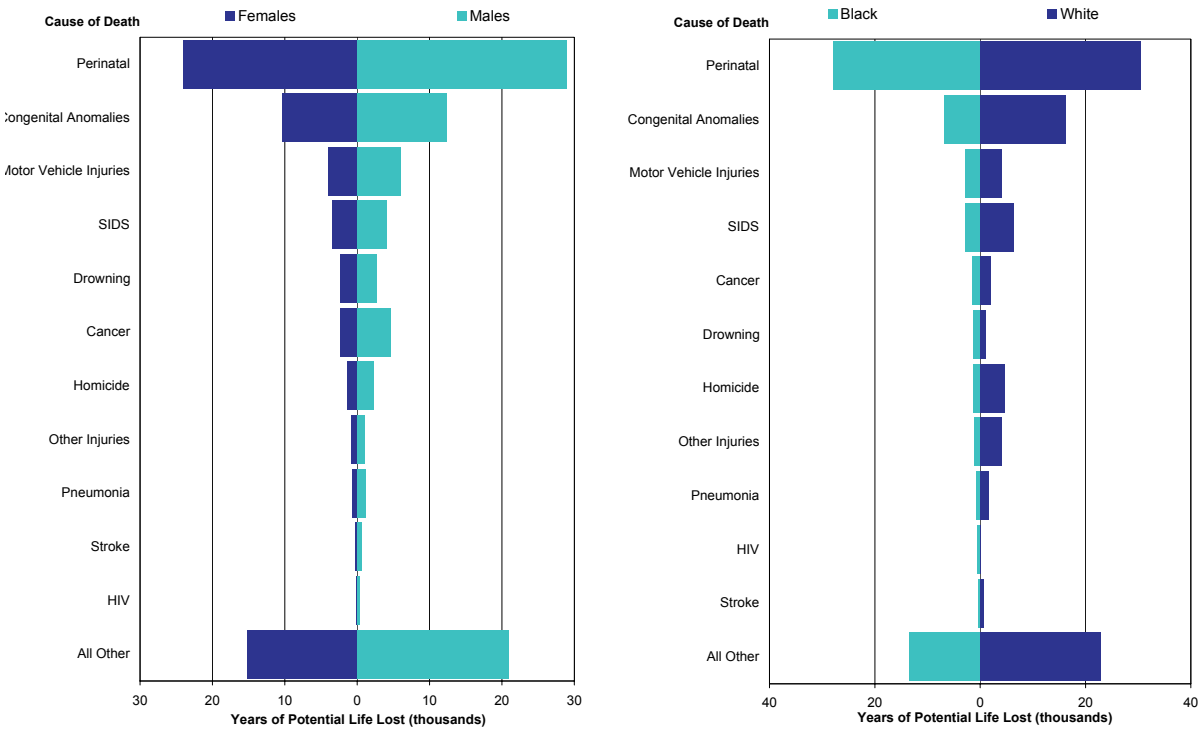
(1) Total includes years lost in persons with unknown sex, "Other" race, unknown race, males with breast cancer and melanoma in blacks.

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

Childhood Cancer

- Although childhood cancers only contribute two percent of total YPLL due to cancer, each childhood cancer death contributed an average of 69.2 years of potential life lost.
- Childhood cancers greatly impacted Blacks. Cancer YPLL in Black children contributed 2.9 percent to the total cancer YPLL of Blacks, one-third more than for White children (1.8 percent).
- Childhood cancers had a greater impact among males than among females. Cancer YPLL in boys accounted for 2.2 percent of the total cancer YPLL of males, while cancer YPLL among girls accounted for 1.6 percent of the total cancer YPLL of females.

Figure 18. Years of Potential Life Lost, Children Age 0-14, Florida, 2001



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

CANCER - RELATED HOSPITALIZATIONS

HOSPITALIZATIONS

- A total of 86,782 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported in 2001. The treatment of the top nine cancers accounted for 48.2 percent of all cancer hospitalizations.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for nearly a quarter of all hospitalizations in the state of Florida, 10,585 hospitalizations (12.2 percent) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 10,399 (12.0 percent) for colorectal cancer.
- Males had relatively more hospitalizations than females for the major cancer sites (53 percent versus 43 percent) among all hospitalizations.
- Whites had a large percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for lung cancer of the lung and bronchus (12.5 percent versus 10.6 percent) and colorectal cancer (12.1 percent versus 10.7 percent).
- Among males, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for bladder cancer (6.1 percent versus 1.8 percent), but fewer for prostate cancer (13.3 percent versus 19.1 percent).
- Among females, Whites had a larger percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (11.2 percent versus 7.7 percent) and breast cancer (12.4 percent versus 11.6 percent), but fewer for cervical cancer (2.1 percent versus 4.4 percent).
- Cancer hospitalizations in Broward, Miami-Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Orange, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties accounted for 51 percent of total cancer hospitalizations throughout the state in 2001.

Table 28. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**86,782**	**10,585**	**5,853**	**5,503**	**10,399**	**3,076**	**1,894**	**3,170**	**256**	**1,073**
Female	44,719	4,792		5,503	5,154	706	593	1,460	110	1,073
Male	42,063	5,793	5,853		5,245	2,370	1,301	1,710	146	
Black	8,438	892	750	523	900	127	210	260		197
White	75,692	9,448	4,921	4,807	9,195	2,890	1,627	2,833	256	821
Black Female	4,507	348		523	467	56	53	126		197
White Female	38,726	4,334		4,807	4,529	641	519	1,301	110	821
Black Male	3,931	544	750		433	71	157	134		
White Male	36,966	5,114	4,921		4,666	2,249	1,108	1,532	146	

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 29. Number of Hospitalizations for Cancer by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**86,782**	**10,585**	**5,853**	**5,503**	**10,399**	**3,076**	**1,894**	**3,170**	**256**	**1,073**
Alachua	866	96	56	99	91	38	^	35	^	10
Baker	61	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	658	86	60	42	98	31	12	16	^	18
Bradford	107	19	12	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2,890	398	145	164	314	101	70	117	*	22
Broward	8,423	1,034	417	497	969	259	174	325	27	135
Calhoun	39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,132	184	85	60	154	61	17	29	^	^
Citrus	919	113	90	67	131	24	15	31	^	^
Clay	574	79	46	31	63	12	*	35	^	^
Collier	1,236	134	110	46	163	45	22	55	10	19
Columbia	265	28	23	17	35	^	^	12	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,729	1,124	719	854	1,429	399	259	438	27	202
DeSoto	162	16	12	12	23	13	^	14	^	^
Dixie	60	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,104	515	206	129	334	77	93	106	14	57
Escambia	1,358	167	81	73	156	30	29	58	^	16
Flagler	424	60	35	40	51	^	10	16	^	^
Franklin	62	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	197	22	19	11	19	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	69	11	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	95	14	*	10	10	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	41	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	139	26	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	140	19	12	^	14	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	969	119	49	59	142	41	20	40	*	10
Highlands	687	86	68	54	90	22	12	29	*	*
Hillsborough	4,453	555	228	283	538	125	104	126	*	68
Holmes	65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	681	79	45	37	105	17	13	20	^	^
Jackson	133	18	^	18	15	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	57	^	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,627	197	164	84	216	54	30	60	*	16
Lee	2,656	310	228	142	328	97	64	87	*	39
Leon	811	90	71	87	75	^	24	26	^	^
Levy	185	22	14	12	21	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	67	^	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,733	245	131	123	226	70	37	54	^	20
Marion	1,798	242	135	178	216	54	29	55	11	21
Martin	959	121	62	30	97	39	29	37	^	^
Monroe	450	61	29	23	42	18	16	12	^	10
Nassau	303	49	18	16	40	13	10	^	^	^
Okaloosa	677	82	43	67	77	40	10	16	^	^
Okeechobee	279	39	17	14	40	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	3,970	454	317	218	369	96	101	170	^	39
Osceola	741	83	50	46	71	15	19	31	^	17
Palm Beach	7,464	845	357	443	803	377	152	374	22	56
Pasco	2,201	311	124	131	328	106	30	52	^	34
Pinellas	5,439	637	378	386	765	225	110	171	19	56
Polk	2,807	352	182	157	308	114	73	114	^	38
Putnam	449	66	35	37	57	19	11	12	^	^
Saint Johns	738	98	64	43	94	20	27	18	^	^
Saint Lucie	1,144	167	71	56	117	37	28	40	^	14
Santa Rosa	536	68	30	34	61	10	16	20	^	^
Sarasota	2,507	307	228	177	359	143	43	64	^	13
Seminole	1,535	170	161	98	182	51	23	53	^	12
Sumter	248	36	22	13	37	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	178	29	13	13	17	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	99	11	*	14	12	^	^	^	^	^
Union	98	11	12	12	10	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2,871	363	276	154	347	77	54	108	15	20
Wakulla	118	19	10	^	12	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	156	20	^	12	16	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

- The crude hospitalization rate of all cancers combined for the state of Florida in 2001 was 529 per 100,000 population. The hospitalization rate ranged from 254 per 100,000 population in Glades County to 787 per 100,000 population in Flagler County.
- The statewide hospitalization rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus was 64 per 100,000 population. The rate was the highest (126 per 100,000) in Charlotte County and the lowest (8 per 100,000) in Calhoun County.
- The hospitalization rate for prostate cancer was 73 per 100,000 men in Florida, with the lowest (16 per 100,000 men) in Jackson County and the highest (158 per 100,000 men) in Highlands County.
- The hospitalization rate for female breast cancer was 65 per 100,000 women in Florida, with the lowest (28 per 100,000 women) in Baker County and the highest (249 per 100,000 women) in Union County.
- The statewide hospitalization rate for colorectal cancer was 63 per 100,000 population. The rate was the lowest (16 per 100,000) in Holmes County and the highest (110 per 100,000) in Okeechobee County.

Table 30. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**529**	**64**	**73**	**65**	**63**	**19**	**12**	**19**	**2**	**13**
Alachua	386	43	51	86	41	17	3	16	1	9
Baker	269	27	59	28	40	^	18	18	5	9
Bay	436	57	80	55	65	21	8	11	1	24
Bradford	409	73	82	52	42	19	^	31	^	^
Brevard	593	82	61	66	64	21	14	24	2	9
Broward	509	62	52	58	59	16	11	20	2	16
Calhoun	298	8	28	33	46	31	8	^	^	^
Charlotte	778	126	122	79	106	42	12	20	^	7
Citrus	759	93	155	106	108	20	12	26	2	8
Clay	398	55	65	42	44	8	6	24	2	10
Collier	462	50	82	34	61	17	8	21	4	14
Columbia	462	49	79	61	61	12	12	21	4	7
Miami-Dade	495	49	66	83	70	40	12	43	7	14
DeSoto	424	106	93	45	57	21	^	7	^	30
Dixie	389	65	53	31	42	10	12	13	3	14
Duval	457	56	55	49	52	10	10	20	1	11
Escambia	787	111	136	142	95	17	19	30	6	4
Flagler	622	70	118	61	100	10	40	10	.	20
Franklin	434	48	88	46	42	7	15	15	5	13
Gadsden	468	75	64	143	47	14	7	20	7	29
Gilchrist	254	38	52	62	28	^	9	19	^	21
Glades	629	93	35	155	66	40	13	20	^	^
Gulf	297	44	88	86	29	7	15	15	^	34
Hamilton	514	96	61	57	48	7	22	11	4	40
Hardee	386	52	60	31	39	11	17	^	^	25
Hendry	726	89	77	84	106	31	15	30	2	14
Hernando	777	97	158	119	102	25	14	33	1	9
Highlands	431	54	45	54	52	12	10	12	1	13
Hillsborough	347	27	30	68	16	16	5	.	6	^
Holmes	586	68	80	62	90	15	11	17	3	2
Indian River	280	38	16	80	32	^	11	15	3	13
Jackson	435	46	89	78	84	^	^	8	^	47
Jefferson	339	99	24	140	57	14	42	^	^	^
Lafayette	730	88	152	73	97	24	13	27	2	14
Lake	578	67	102	60	71	21	14	19	1	17
Lee	331	37	61	68	31	4	10	11	1	3
Leon	524	62	82	66	59	20	6	17	^	11
Levy	392	56	24	103	42	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	355	48	51	55	58	5	5	16	^	11
Madison	636	90	100	87	83	26	14	20	3	14
Manatee	677	91	105	129	81	20	11	21	5	15
Marion	741	94	98	46	75	30	22	29	2	12
Martin	512	49	65	72	62	17	11	19	2	17
Monroe	557	75	68	60	52	22	20	15	3	26
Nassau	510	82	61	53	67	22	17	12	2	23
Okaloosa	389	47	49	78	44	23	6	9	2	8
Okeechobee	770	108	88	83	110	22	17	19	^	^
Orange	424	48	68	46	39	10	11	18	1	8
Osceola	407	46	56	50	39	8	10	17	1	18
Palm Beach	643	73	64	74	69	32	13	32	2	9
Pasco	621	88	73	71	93	30	8	15	1	18
Pinellas	584	68	85	79	82	24	12	18	2	12
Polk	564	71	75	62	62	23	15	23	2	15
Putnam	633	93	100	103	80	27	16	17	^	3
Saint Johns	568	75	101	64	72	15	21	14	2	13
Saint Lucie	574	84	73	55	59	19	14	20	2	14
Santa Rosa	438	56	49	56	50	8	13	16	1	15
Sarasota	747	92	143	100	107	43	13	19	2	7
Seminole	403	45	86	50	48	13	6	14	2	6
Sumter	427	62	72	48	64	9	5	14	^	7
Suwannee	498	81	74	71	48	8	8	6	3	11
Taylor	505	56	69	148	61	41	20	26	^	^
Union	717	81	136	249	73	29	59	22	^	^
Volusia	633	80	125	66	76	17	12	24	4	9
Wakulla	493	79	81	61	50	8	25	17	5	9
Walton	361	46	41	57	37	14	7	12	^	14
Washington	297	37	72	29	42	9	9	9	^	10

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

^ Statistics are not displayed for fewer than 10 cases.

Length of Hospital Stay

The treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources. In 2001, cancer patients received in-patient care for a total of 603,746 days.

- The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer treatment was seven days. The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma patients at 9.2 days, and the shortest was for breast cancer patients at 2.4 days.
- The total LOS for colorectal cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus was 177,456 days, approximately 29 percent of the LOS of all cancers combined.
- Patients from seven 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 323,633 days, more than 53 percent of LOS in Florida.

Table 31. Length of Hospital Stay (1) for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay										
Florida	**603,746**	**83,366**	**20,376**	**13,453**	**94,090**	**16,175**	**13,326**	**29,230**	**848**	**4,493**
Female	301,817	37,766		13,453	46,978	4,060	4,033	13,376	398	4,493
Male	301,929	45,600	20,376		47,112	12,115	9,293	15,854	450	
Black	66,889	7,668	3,278	1,576	8,897	978	2,105	2,623		917
White	518,266	73,676	16,428	11,440	82,715	14,853	10,685	25,707	848	3,370
Black Female	34,044	3,043		1,576	4,668	510	414	1,405		917
White Female	257,719	33,796		11,440	40,950	3,504	3,475	11,682	398	3,370
Black Male	32,845	4,625	3,278		4,229	468	1,691	1,218		
White Male	260,547	39,880	16,428		41,765	11,349	7,210	14,025	450	
Average length of stay per hospitalization										
Florida	**7.0**	**7.9**	**3.5**	**2.4**	**9.0**	**5.3**	**7.0**	**9.2**	**3.3**	**4.2**
Female	6.7	7.9		2.4	9.1	5.8	6.8	9.2	3.6	4.2
Male	7.2	7.9	3.5		9.0	5.1	7.1	9.3	3.1	
Black	7.9	8.6	4.4	3.0	9.9	7.7	10.0	10.1		4.7
White	6.8	7.8	3.3	2.4	9.0	5.1	6.6	9.1	3.3	4.1
Black Female	7.6	8.7		3.0	10.0	9.1	7.8	11.2		4.7
White Female	6.7	7.8		2.4	9.0	5.5	6.7	9.0	3.6	4.1
Black Male	8.4	8.5	4.4		9.8	6.6	10.8	9.1		
White Male	7.0	7.8	3.3		9.0	5.0	6.5	9.2	3.1	

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

Table 32. Total Length of Hospital Stay (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	603,746	83,366	20,376	13,463	94,090	16,175	13,326	29,230	848	4,493
Alachua	6,039	806	195	222	928	218	18	362	7	26
Baker	409	38	21	8	96	^	23	37	3	2
Bay	3,876	721	173	78	778	149	72	86	1	60
Bradford	890	159	53	11	113	92	^	65	^	^
Brevard	19,915	3,145	505	285	2,776	430	427	1,013	31	88
Broward	62,052	8,371	1,720	1,377	9,527	1,381	1,318	3,298	144	537
Calhoun	278	17	8	5	65	20	1	^	^	^
Charlotte	7,569	1,349	311	125	1,258	292	66	325	^	21
Citrus	5,731	754	345	164	1,115	159	82	207	6	20
Clay	3,964	664	143	76	554	64	31	340	10	24
Collier	7,232	921	302	119	1,330	151	127	459	34	63
Columbia	1,896	217	99	41	302	40	41	91	2	6
Miami-Dade	88,360	9,718	2,946	2,495	13,369	2,457	1,963	4,165	93	889
DeSoto	1,051	152	42	25	159	51	54	127	2	31
Dixie	367	103	20	4	59	12	^	3	^	5
Duval	24,147	4,196	810	402	3,162	614	570	1,303	56	266
Escambia	11,075	1,288	353	171	1,417	231	454	730	17	110
Flagler	2,356	420	120	80	355	49	65	87	8	3
Franklin	408	80	11	5	77	1	22	15	^	3
Gadsden	1,172	140	67	27	151	22	39	32	3	8
Gilchrist	411	72	15	15	50	6	2	25	1	5
Glades	209	27	7	5	27	^	11	32	^	1
Gulf	552	122	3	33	62	15	13	15	^	^
Hamilton	465	24	34	9	16	3	^	19	^	5
Hardee	892	179	35	29	122	12	25	12	1	34
Hendry	938	113	37	11	114	17	45	^	^	15
Hernando	6,089	871	147	141	1,153	167	95	370	4	22
Highlands	4,376	612	208	134	803	87	77	248	1	10
Hillsborough	33,157	4,480	901	728	5,278	708	795	1,090	26	276
Holmes	323	19	7	8	19	5	7	^	1	^
Indian River	4,760	584	175	60	1,065	89	71	260	8	3
Jackson	965	133	14	55	178	^	46	118	1	3
Jefferson	350	36	21	10	85	^	^	3	^	9
Lafayette	122	58	4	8	32	2	7	^	^	^
Lake	10,938	1,502	504	170	1,815	294	220	503	11	48
Lee	16,585	2,068	670	303	2,854	525	303	753	23	142
Leon	5,242	703	244	258	671	50	133	163	5	10
Levy	1,185	139	35	16	219	32	13	88	^	8
Liberty	162	10	1	12	26	^	22	^	^	^
Madison	541	80	30	11	100	2	7	30	^	7
Manatee	11,036	1,740	410	311	1,967	285	331	437	13	81
Marion	12,297	1,941	463	339	2,126	338	161	703	21	75
Martin	6,908	1,095	224	65	830	275	229	332	6	44
Monroe	2,909	424	117	50	326	48	149	74	3	36
Nassau	2,043	315	55	74	383	71	60	62	4	41
Okaloosa	4,446	693	139	113	744	186	38	160	19	36
Okeechobee	1,764	260	65	28	406	19	39	45	^	^
Orange	29,268	3,688	961	633	3,455	518	727	1,663	23	128
Osceola	5,098	640	196	103	679	71	141	356	2	55
Palm Beach	50,905	6,432	1,182	1,031	7,140	1,482	1,169	2,955	74	344
Pasco	13,516	2,038	317	237	3,007	466	170	334	21	132
Pinellas	35,744	5,202	1,339	760	6,694	1,197	677	1,369	51	200
Polk	19,325	2,834	730	322	2,742	540	440	1,234	22	173
Putnam	2,997	453	80	89	561	122	47	139	^	3
Saint Johns	5,618	805	240	127	869	168	169	148	17	46
Saint Lucie	8,148	1,487	278	154	1,142	241	184	303	6	53
Santa Rosa	4,091	580	95	79	554	43	140	283	5	55
Sarasota	14,275	2,225	614	392	2,802	666	203	375	14	52
Seminole	10,761	1,543	441	300	1,524	336	155	531	12	32
Sumter	1,676	233	80	21	323	18	23	74	^	7
Suwannee	1,130	164	46	31	130	8	57	21	1	4
Taylor	677	77	26	45	98	55	70	42	^	^
Union	714	92	63	42	78	16	40	23	^	^
Volusia	19,153	2,988	795	326	2,809	484	376	1,007	33	117
Wakulla	718	113	33	15	125	22	36	22	2	3
Walton	1,021	161	33	25	180	32	17	42	^	13
Washington	459	52	18	5	116	21	24	22	^	3

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Data based on less than 10 admissions has been excluded.

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

Treatment of cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden for Floridians, with approximately $2.6 billion hospital charges for in-patient hospital care in 2001. The average hospital charge was $30,300 per cancer hospitalization.

- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer ($404 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus ($335 million) accounted for 28 percent of hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2001.
- The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were $513 million. Screening tests are available and recommended for early diagnosis and treatment of these cancers, and could reduce the costs for treatment.
- The hospital charges for all cancers combined varied from $541,279 in Lafayette County to $381 million in Miami-Dade County.

Table 33. Total Hospital Charges (1) for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**2,630.8**	**335.2**	**115.2**	**89.6**	**403.5**	**77.0**	**61.7**	**128.2**	**4.7**	**20.5**
Female	1,281.3	149.5		89.6	194.9	18.8	18.3	56.3	1.9	20.5
Male	1,349.5	185.8	115.2		208.6	58.3	43.5	71.9	2.7	
Black	273.3	27.2	16.6	9.1	37.0	4.1	7.1	12.3		3.6
White	2,272.8	299.8	94.9	77.5	356.2	71.4	52.4	111.9	4.7	16.0
Black female	137.8	11.0		9.1	19.2	2.1	1.5	7.1		3.6
White female	1,098.0	134.9		77.5	170.1	16.5	16.2	47.8	1.9	16.0
Black male	135.5	16.2	16.6		17.8	2.0	5.6	5.2		
White male	1,174.8	165.0	94.9		186.1	54.9	36.3	64.2	2.7	

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

Table 34. Total Hospital Charges (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2001

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin's	Melanoma	Cervix
Florida	**2,630,791,490**	**335,236,145**	**115,232,083**	**89,605,914**	**403,549,602**	**77,031,688**	**61,719,317**	**128,213,486**	**4,651,560**	**20,528,615**
Alachua	24,498,576	2,883,090	1,297,293	1,444,212	3,619,305	1,188,368	104,224	1,289,898	32,804	125,711
Baker	1,830,642	153,233	140,819	31,223	566,592	^	106,970	75,045	12,378	8,991
Bay	18,178,155	2,809,964	1,294,561	669,004	3,606,265	845,880	228,792	421,705	16,472	374,551
Bradford	3,397,900	451,288	390,164	83,290	396,219	410,310	^	192,648	^	^
Brevard	76,079,335	11,048,852	2,903,414	2,137,072	10,262,227	1,938,941	1,854,140	4,048,450	149,958	356,020
Broward	312,309,852	38,575,039	9,726,494	9,428,427	49,449,058	7,691,012	6,627,538	18,973,136	735,139	2,309,670
Calhoun	1,051,316	64,940	35,623	18,169	240,216	85,590	21,571	^	^	^
Charlotte	34,567,268	6,183,509	2,163,992	941,467	5,876,530	1,396,576	330,868	1,617,566	^	78,341
Citrus	23,188,452	2,695,704	1,631,243	927,526	4,527,617	630,972	382,339	805,648	27,981	91,398
Clay	20,631,007	2,925,017	1,181,427	660,186	2,927,496	480,875	187,261	1,490,573	96,166	134,103
Collier	31,714,215	3,906,935	1,933,084	694,903	5,025,469	752,642	666,992	2,406,080	167,321	283,777
Columbia	7,515,393	767,139	613,502	245,903	1,243,385	198,551	146,694	394,774	19,120	33,106
Miami-Dade	380,719,796	36,365,910	16,044,486	16,830,955	57,801,556	11,558,733	10,578,308	16,799,763	405,786	4,304,156
DeSoto	4,948,615	765,175	248,179	195,914	658,218	223,225	207,471	496,106	19,377	165,940
Dixie	1,785,688	450,134	161,400	37,045	266,303	115,429	.	17,443	^	24,641
Duval	94,201,724	14,673,271	3,781,645	2,157,170	12,297,694	2,573,026	2,531,333	4,887,569	387,584	978,666
Escambia	41,750,777	4,285,081	1,427,686	1,176,963	5,399,183	930,982	1,658,918	2,999,162	54,494	376,849
Flagler	9,260,823	1,435,418	523,310	476,956	1,288,581	191,486	261,834	318,660	14,277	11,622
Franklin	1,699,563	272,871	81,336	22,447	287,608	11,921	84,234	41,298	^	23,557
Gadsden	4,236,179	488,542	241,620	122,157	583,842	86,840	137,628	125,548	16,394	46,427
Gilchrist	2,066,161	251,982	138,837	160,638	221,933	27,583	9,412	72,343	6,231	35,318
Glades	870,606	121,315	51,680	27,600	144,775	^	37,425	125,783	^	7,642
Gulf	2,216,994	274,709	55,305	144,411	370,988	105,571	62,775	85,189	^	^
Hamilton	983,191	49,669	104,284	65,497	61,837	11,820	^	66,065	^	28,815
Hardee	3,502,767	705,402	181,369	133,173	421,068	67,639	117,022	30,798	14,711	143,312
Hendry	4,250,233	445,702	249,343	100,132	402,346	88,530	211,908	^	^	90,452
Hernando	30,584,496	4,116,706	961,475	1,009,085	5,776,052	830,535	470,813	1,793,063	52,269	138,310
Highlands	18,523,796	2,186,162	1,310,760	826,169	3,231,942	454,045	322,361	1,099,699	13,719	46,127
Hillsborough	148,121,162	19,147,481	5,140,584	5,211,891	22,488,830	3,548,270	3,796,915	4,740,370	125,902	1,496,475
Holmes	1,477,714	47,599	74,654	82,751	80,387	50,606	42,057	^	22,555	^
Indian River	20,543,544	2,451,003	1,016,915	647,454	3,971,690	418,623	293,371	1,295,824	42,323	12,700
Jackson	3,657,335	405,003	69,367	243,243	508,478	^	151,111	889,621	7,953	12,141
Jefferson	1,215,494	160,706	72,170	36,958	318,662	^	^	14,838	^	23,735
Lafayette	541,279	252,517	13,973	49,618	129,184	16,500	41,995	^	^	^
Lake	45,225,535	6,042,513	2,651,959	1,096,023	7,077,372	1,600,566	895,428	1,879,255	54,471	203,403
Lee	67,940,646	7,835,086	3,879,083	1,757,544	10,564,193	2,220,580	1,274,458	3,592,019	98,995	657,693
Leon	20,266,494	2,263,088	966,850	1,055,428	2,356,736	224,593	572,901	615,237	24,568	50,443
Levy	5,298,772	589,109	312,003	143,001	934,755	204,121	85,257	492,462	^	28,177
Liberty	584,352	41,070	7,423	28,934	112,353	^	39,774	^	^	^
Madison	1,830,904	214,010	93,931	56,122	336,409	13,611	61,073	90,718	^	22,127
Manatee	45,421,296	6,669,946	2,461,989	1,702,788	7,337,661	1,501,606	1,317,535	1,722,066	119,195	353,942
Marion	46,717,905	6,197,162	2,134,106	2,413,240	6,966,940	1,447,124	621,776	2,859,321	142,666	356,051
Martin	26,983,143	4,249,816	1,159,850	550,958	3,024,259	1,237,872	1,045,589	1,251,020	40,678	140,717
Monroe	13,262,205	1,708,562	645,756	395,666	1,457,195	244,983	764,875	362,147	39,303	191,906
Nassau	7,832,649	1,116,054	335,783	264,812	1,454,172	267,699	234,368	242,020	18,584	188,045
Okaloosa	25,991,380	3,696,022	1,320,979	1,649,969	4,353,794	1,090,494	352,311	912,300	73,159	167,759
Okeechobee	7,755,815	1,152,018	318,959	173,753	1,794,856	114,895	189,787	306,887	^	^
Orange	127,380,672	15,119,758	5,888,256	3,606,891	14,486,136	2,550,530	3,182,649	7,104,477	84,386	595,207
Osceola	25,514,602	3,142,951	1,192,176	785,869	3,725,404	404,935	702,561	1,663,482	11,724	242,309
Palm Beach	230,372,149	28,406,269	7,031,308	7,340,813	31,487,506	7,345,982	5,863,342	13,764,399	425,996	1,502,206
Pasco	63,285,827	9,020,452	2,273,933	1,752,014	13,795,807	2,180,310	748,298	1,477,356	81,245	622,570
Pinellas	163,335,194	22,268,460	7,185,451	5,746,746	29,622,801	5,553,102	3,456,086	5,827,471	330,124	942,437
Polk	74,221,916	10,161,279	3,540,088	1,880,250	9,577,292	2,273,907	2,131,664	4,833,450	89,160	777,700
Putnam	12,451,152	1,439,337	641,141	538,362	2,240,764	532,410	208,510	585,866	^	14,508
Saint Johns	24,047,261	3,216,239	1,369,293	807,666	3,909,563	779,357	775,306	620,607	89,729	241,387
Saint Lucie	39,156,179	7,724,939	1,564,781	1,237,042	5,478,745	1,076,365	779,527	1,335,749	28,241	298,921
Santa Rosa	15,558,863	1,849,924	463,935	463,613	2,245,554	169,144	384,604	949,853	13,724	177,717
Sarasota	57,158,222	9,052,892	3,934,698	2,391,392	9,862,667	3,006,336	900,117	1,211,865	77,952	213,895
Seminole	47,531,665	6,567,434	2,600,977	1,604,243	6,275,565	1,448,273	704,639	2,097,074	96,087	158,844
Sumter	6,398,275	881,171	364,148	158,060	1,088,556	79,087	108,836	285,009	^	25,729
Suwannee	4,472,071	568,705	213,017	193,404	524,962	22,922	216,360	43,647	36,901	18,532
Taylor	2,432,304	249,990	97,101	182,739	384,513	241,111	333,151	95,709	^	^
Union	3,544,833	387,849	383,175	287,210	382,393	113,200	256,931	95,059	^	^
Volusia	76,370,996	10,472,991	4,349,260	1,867,183	14,285,554	1,843,908	1,262,022	3,834,290	226,866	488,724
Wakulla	2,720,224	382,766	136,925	70,501	351,855	67,442	143,301	67,581	6,892	14,319
Walton	5,124,443	547,799	276,579	233,457	1,007,688	155,512	124,333	296,949	^	57,981
Washington	2,483,498	183,416	175,176	86,835	594,046	88,630	145,844	83,476	^	12,813

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

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

Cancers of the lung and bronchus, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, bladder, kidney, and head and neck 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. The risks of death from tobacco-related cancers vary from 29 percent greater risk of death from kidney cancer among females to 1,300 percent greater risk of death from cancer of the lung and bronchus among males. See the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) web site at apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/ for more details.

In 2001, 31,506 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed, and 18,187 deaths occurred from these cancers in Florida. According to the prevalence of cigarette smoking in Florida in 2001 and the risks of dying from cancers due to cigarette smoking, approximately 68 percent (12,367) of 18,187 deaths from these cancers may have been attributable to tobacco use. Eliminating tobacco use would have prevented these cancer deaths in Florida in 2001.

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 2001, with higher rates among Whites.

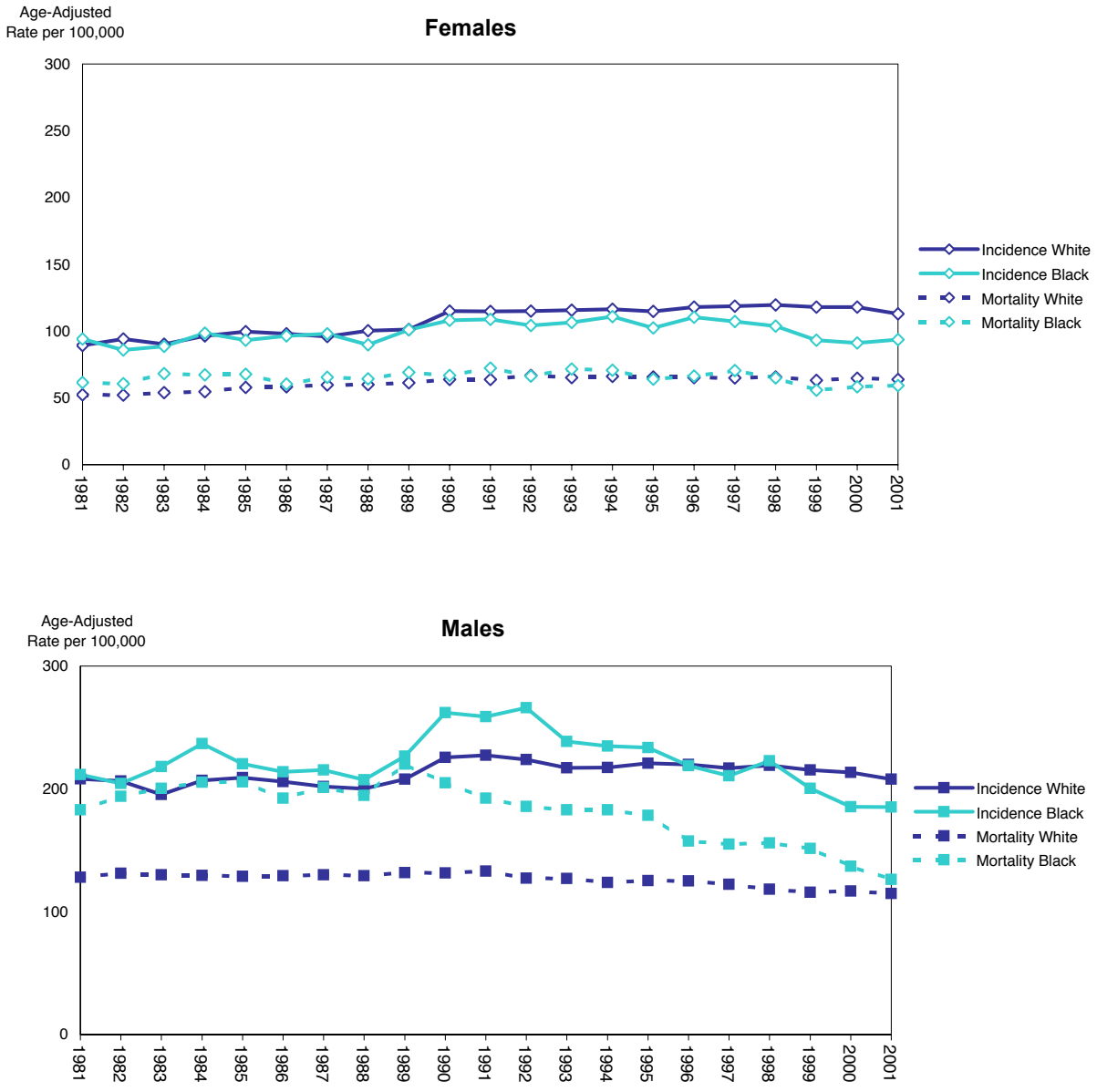
- Among males, the age-adjusted incidence rate declined by 12 percent among Blacks and remained unchanged among Whites.
- Among females, the age-adjusted incidence rate was unchanged among Blacks, but increased 27 percent in Whites.

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 peaks in the years 1989 and 1992, both incidence rates and 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 4 percent in Black females, and 31 percent among Black males from 1981 through 2001. During the same period, mortality rates increased by 22 percent among White females and decreased by 10 percent among White males.
- During the 21-year period, racial gaps in mortality narrowed and sometimes reversed. Black females had a mortality rate 26 percent higher than White females in 1983. By 2001, the rate for White females exceeded Blacks by 11 percent. At its peak in 1989, the mortality rate for Black males was 67 percent higher than the rate for White males. By 2001, the racial gap had decreased to 10 percent.

Figure 19. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Florida 1981-2001



(1) Tobacco-related cancers are: lung and bronchus, pancreas, esophagus, bladder, kidney, head and neck, and cervix.

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

PREVALENCE OF SMOKING

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

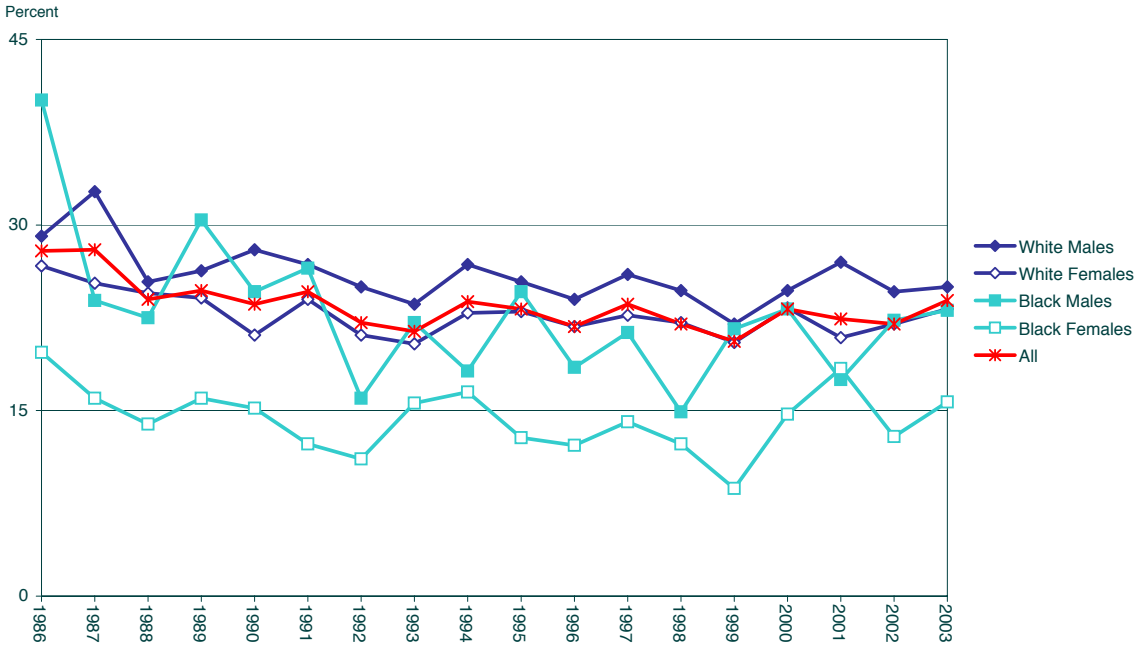
- The prevalence of current cigarette use was 27.9 percent in 1986 compared to 23.9 percent in 2003, a decrease of 14 percent.
- The prevalence of cigarette use was higher among younger adults, those with lower educational attainment, and persons who had no healthcare coverage than among older, better-educated, or insured Floridians.

Table 35. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use, Florida, 2003

	Prevalence %	95% C.I. (1)		Prevalence %	95% C.I.
Florida	**23.9**	**22.0, 25.8**	**Household Income**		
			<$25,000	33.0	29.0, 37.0
Females	22.0	19.8, 24.3	$25,000-$50,000	24.2	20.7, 27.8
Males	25.9	22.9, 29.0	$50,000-$75,000	22.3	17.1, 27.4
			$75,000+	17.9	13.6, 22.1
Black	19.0	13.6, 24.4			
White	24.0	22.0, 26.1	**Education**		
			< High School	33.3	26.6, 40.0
Black Females	15.7	8.7, 22.6	HS Graduate/GED	27.5	23.9, 31.1
White Females	23.2	20.7, 25.8	> High School	20.1	17.9, 22.4
Black Males	23.1	14.2, 31.9			
White Males	25.0	21.6, 28.3	**Health Care**		
			With	19.7	17.8, 21.6
Age			Without	41.8	36.4, 47.3
18-39	30.3	27.1, 33.6			
40-64	27.3	23.1, 29.4			
65+	8.4	6.2, 10.5			

Source of data: Florida BRFSS
(1) C.I.: Confidence Interval.

Figure 20. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use among Adults, Florida, 1986-2003



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

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, started in 2001 to implement cancer prevention and education programs within communities with a focus on colorectal, lung and bronchus, ovarian, prostate, and skin cancers.

The CCC Program's mission is to reduce the burden of cancer in Florida on individuals, families, and communities by improving communication, coordination, and collaboration among public and private organizations at local, regional, and state levels.

The CCC Program strives to accomplish this mission through on-going cooperative efforts with their partners at the 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.

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 departmental programs within the Department of Health to coordinate activities for overlapping risk factors such as smoking, 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.

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 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 Plan Council

The Florida Cancer Plan Council was created through the dedication and commitment of statewide volunteers to promote the implementation of the Florida Cancer Plan 2003-2006 by coordinating the efforts of Florida's cancer control partners. The Florida Cancer Plan 2003-2006 was developed to establish a statewide initiative to reduce cancer morbidity and morality and to enhance the quality of life of persons with cancer. The Council provides technical assistance to accomplish the Plan's prioritized goals, and provides support to the regional collaboratives.

Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Initiative

The Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Initiative (FCCCI) was established in October 2000 through a cooperative agreement between the CDC and the University of Miami-Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center. The FCCCI established four Regional Cancer Control Collaboratives and brought together more than 100 organizations - state and local, large and small, public and private, lay and professional in the regional planning process. The collaboratives developed regional cancer plans with goals, objectives, and strategies in three areas: education, service delivery/access to care, and policy. The plans are available on the FCCCI Web site at www.fccci.med.miami.edu.

All four of the Regional Collaboratives continue to work to implement their respective regional cancer plans after the CDC funding ended in June 2003. The FCCCI became part of the University of Miami's Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center that continues to support the Southeast Regional Collaborative. The H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute is the lead agency for the Southwest Region. The Northeast Region is led by the M.D. Anderson Cancer Center Orlando. The Northwest Region is supported by a collaborative effort between Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University's College of Pharmacy, Florida State University and the Cancer Information Service Partnership Program.

Office of Equal Opportunity and 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 six 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 Equal Opportunity and 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 Florida Senate and House of Representatives have recognized the FDOC as the entity to lead this initiative to win Florida's fight against cancer. The web site of FDOC is 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.

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.

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.

APPENDICES

Appendix A.1 Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2001			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	16,412,225	8,402,257	8,009,968
0-19	4,150,952	2,023,186	2,127,766
20-44	5,550,239	2,754,185	2,796,054
45-64	3,842,134	1,998,428	1,843,706
65-74	1,472,120	794,945	677,175
75+	1,396,780	831,513	565,267
Black	2,561,439	1,328,294	1,233,145
0-19	910,283	448,399	461,884
20-44	988,356	512,260	476,096
45-64	480,136	258,194	221,942
65-74	110,249	62,813	47,436
75+	72,415	46,628	25,787
White	13,448,485	6,865,128	6,583,357
0-19	3,098,701	1,504,917	1,593,784
20-44	4,406,411	2,161,230	2,245,181
45-64	3,285,712	1,699,026	1,586,686
65-74	1,344,487	722,233	622,254
75+	1,313,174	777,722	535,452
Other Races	402,301	208,835	193,466
0-19	141,968	69,870	72,098
20-44	155,472	80,695	74,777
45-64	76,286	41,208	35,078
65-74	17,384	9,899	7,485
75+	11,191	7,163	4,028

Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX A.2 POPULATION BY COUNTY, FLORIDA, 2001

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	16,412,225	Lafayette	7,076
Alachua	224,397	Lake	222,988
Baker	22,641	Lee	459,278
Bay	150,748	Leon	245,070
Bradford	26,136	Levy	35,325
Brevard	487,131	Liberty	7,145
Broward	1,654,923	Madison	18,878
Calhoun	13,101	Manatee	272,342
Charlotte	145,481	Marion	265,629
Citrus	121,078	Martin	129,344
Clay	144,161	Monroe	80,850
Collier	267,632	Nassau	59,452
Columbia	57,354	Okaloosa	174,228
Miami-Dade	2,292,316	Okeechobee	36,211
DeSoto	32,741	Orange	936,749
Dixie	14,154	Osceola	182,202
Duval	797,566	Palm Beach	1,160,977
Escambia	297,321	Pasco	354,196
Flagler	53,881	Pinellas	930,602
Franklin	9,974	Polk	498,011
Gadsden	45,419	Putnam	70,929
Gilchrist	14,759	Saint Johns	129,880
Glades	10,624	Saint Lucie	199,390
Gulf	15,101	Santa Rosa	122,252
Hamilton	13,792	Sarasota	335,428
Hardee	27,021	Seminole	380,763
Hendry	36,256	Sumter	58,083
Hernando	133,497	Suwannee	35,744
Highlands	88,373	Taylor	19,594
Hillsborough	1,034,164	Union	13,660
Holmes	18,713	Volusia	453,840
Indian River	116,291	Wakulla	23,936
Jackson	47,534	Walton	43,270
Jefferson	13,107	Washington	21,516

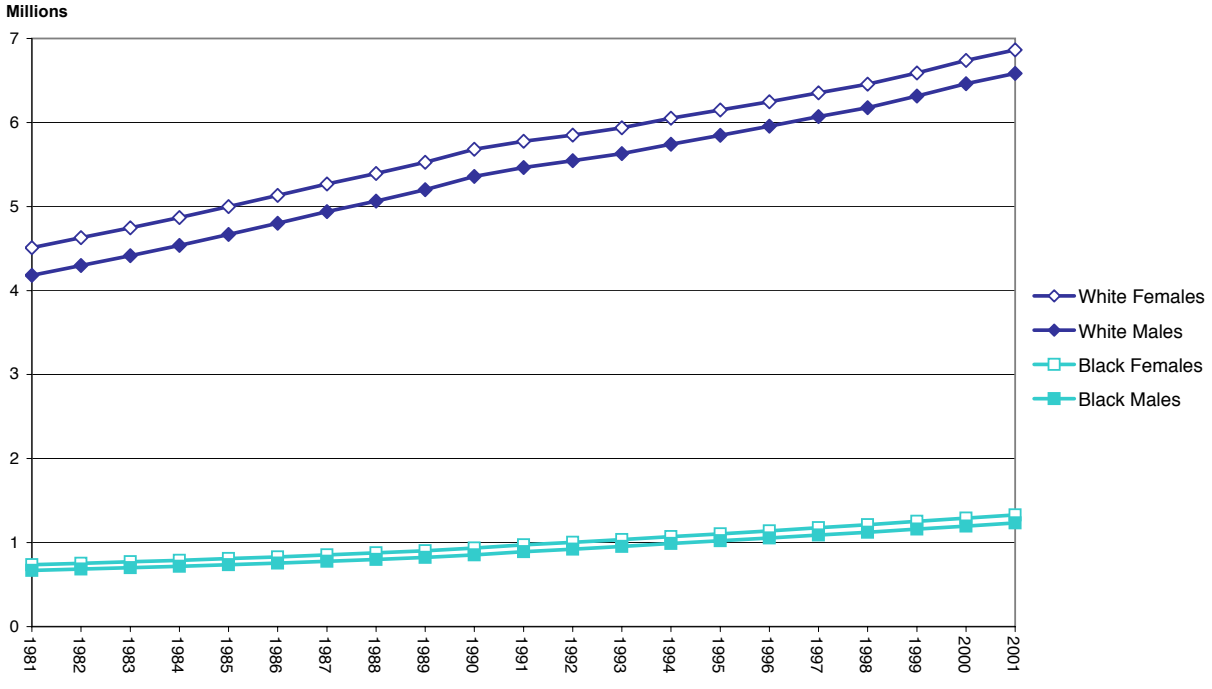
Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

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

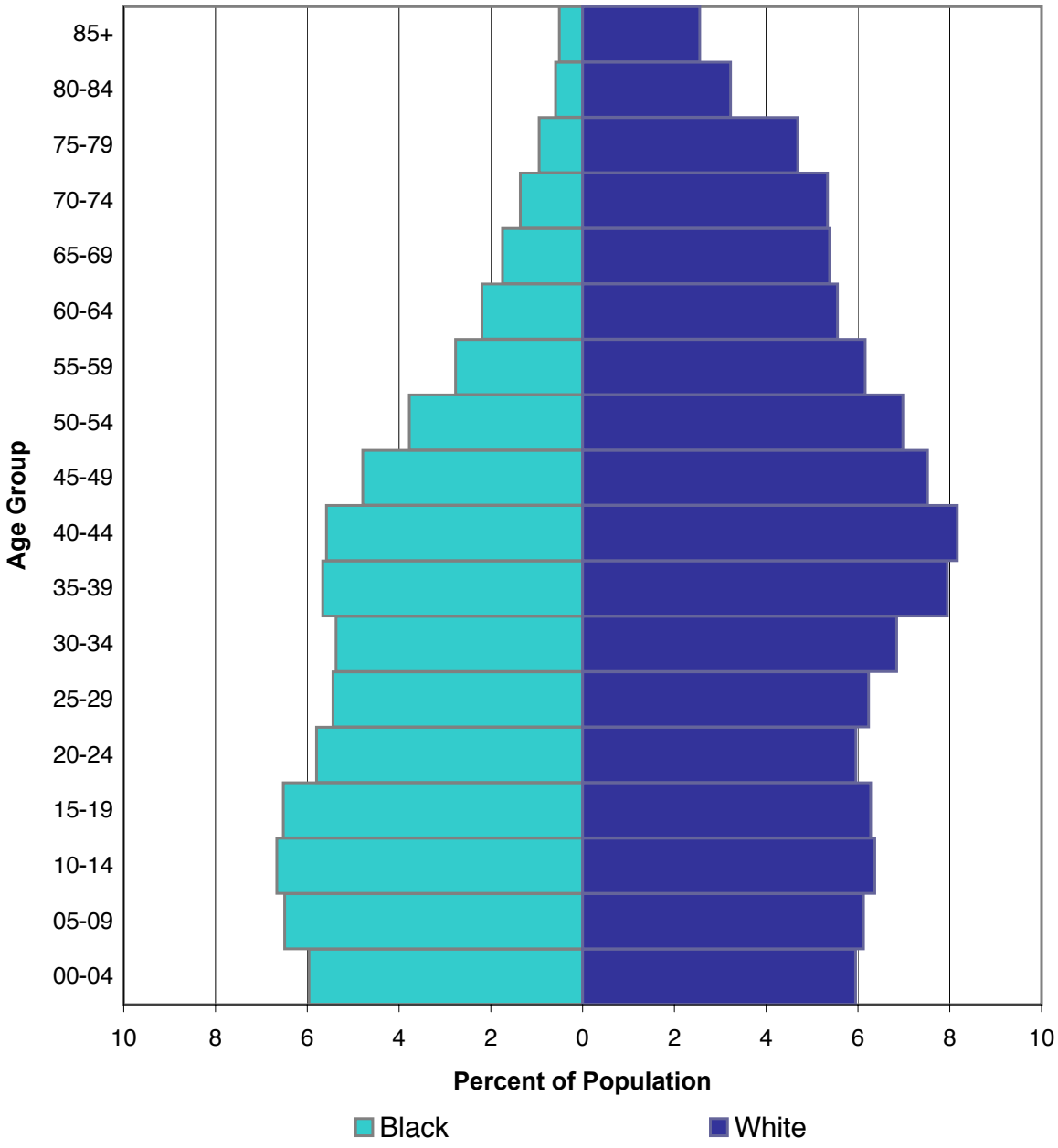
POPULATION BY SEX AND RACE, FLORIDA, 1981-2001



Source of Data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

APPENDIX C

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION FOR RACES BY AGE GROUP, FLORIDA, 2001



APPENDIX D INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY CODES FOR CANCER SITES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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