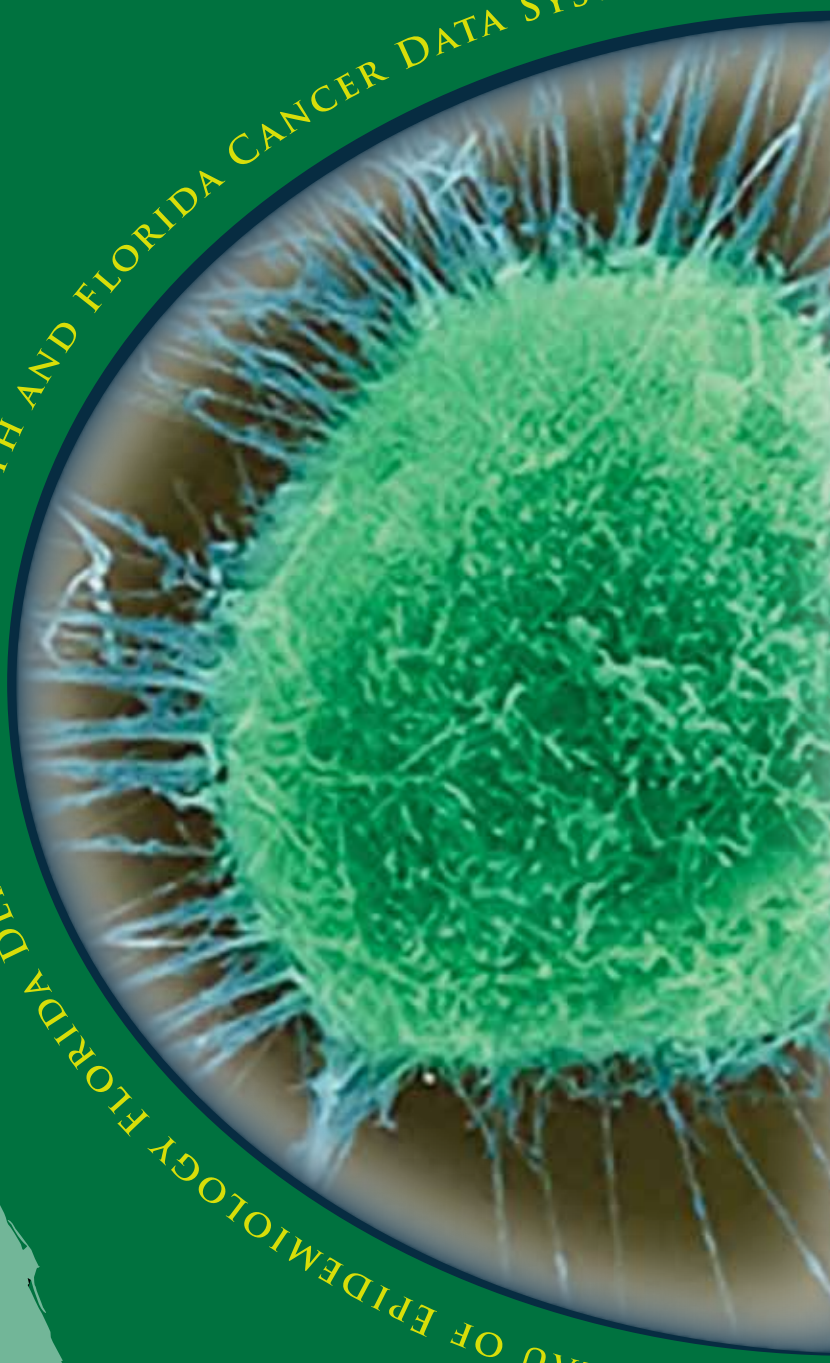
Florida Annual Cancer Report:

2006 Incidence and Mortality



Bureau of Epidemiology Florida Department of Health and Florida Cancer Data System

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Florida Annual Cancer Report:

2006 Incidence and Mortality

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FLORIDA BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2006, physicians diagnosed 100,303 primary cancers in Floridians, compared to 99,745 cases in 2005. A total of 39,938 Floridians died of cancer in 2006, compared to 40,145 deaths in 2005. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2006, surpassed only by heart disease. Of the leading causes of death, cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 282,913 YPLL to age 75, surpassing heart disease and stroke combined (210,329 YPLL) and unintentional injuries (238,105 YPLL).

Cancers of the lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma were the eight cancers with the highest number of new cases in 2006. These cancers accounted for 69% of all new cancer cases in Florida.

Compared to the 2006 national mortality statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined were lower than national mortality rates for both sexes and races, and all sex-race groups. NCHS reported 221 deaths per 100,000 population among males and 154 deaths per 100,000 population among females compared to 200 per 100,000 population in males and 136 per 100,000 population in females in Florida, respectively. The Florida rates were 9% lower for white males and 20% lower for black males than national mortality rates reported by NCHS.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2006 was 433.1 per 100,000 population, which was significantly lower (4%) than the SEER-17 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program) registries rate of 450.5 per 100,000 population.

Compared to whites, blacks had higher incidence rates for prostate cancer, and had higher mortality rates for prostate, breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers in 2006.

In the past 26 years, the racial disparity in incidence rates decreased for lung and bronchus, head and neck, and cervical cancers, but increased for breast, colorectal cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The racial disparity in mortality decreased for lung and bronchus, head and neck, ovarian, cervical cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in females, but increased for breast, colorectal, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in males only.

In 2006, cancer accounted for 282,913 YPLL, 21% of the YPLL for all causes of death. The cancers contributing the most YPLL were lung cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The total YPLL due to breast cancer was six times the YPLL due to prostate cancer. The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was nine years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was two years. Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL at 17.6 per death. The YPLL due to lung cancer and colorectal cancer among males accounted for 39% of total cancer YPLL for males. Each cancer death among blacks resulted in an average of 11.5 YPLL, which was higher than the 6.6 average YPLL among whites.

The distribution of cancers varies by stage of life. Leukemia, cancer of the brain and nervous system, and soft-tissue, kidney, and endocrine cancers had the highest incidence rates among children aged 14 years or less. Among females in the 15 to 39 age group, the cancers with the highest incidence rates were breast and thyroid cancer. Among males in this age group, testicular cancer had the highest incidence rate. In the 40 to 64 age group, the cancers with the highest incidence rates were breast cancer among females and prostate cancer among

males. In the group aged 65 years and older, breast cancer followed by lung cancer had the highest incidence rates among females, and prostate followed by lung cancer had the highest incidence rates among males.

Tobacco use is a key risk factor for cancer-related morbidity and mortality. In 2006, 34,348 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed among those aged 35 years and older. Approximately 12,133 deaths in 2006 were attributable to tobacco use.

Florida hospitals reported 85,533 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis in 2006. Cancer patients were hospitalized for a total of 581,830 days. Total hospital charges for hospitalizations with cancer as the primary diagnosis were $4.16 billion. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis increases the total hospital charges for cancer to $8 billion.

INTRODUCTION

Background and History

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

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

The FCDS began operation with a pilot project for cancer registration in 1979 and commenced statewide collection of cancer incidence data from all Florida hospitals in 1981. The FCDS now collects incidence data from hospitals, freestanding ambulatory surgical centers, radiation therapy facilities, pathology laboratories, and dermatopathologists' offices.

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

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of cancer in Florida for researchers, policymakers, health professionals, and the public. This publication is intended as a record of the current status of cancer in Florida and a tool for healthcare planning.

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

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

Introduction to Contents

The format of this report remains similar to the previous report, *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2005 Incidence and Mortality.* The tables and figures show new case and death counts, and incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined, eight of the most frequently diagnosed cancers, and two other cancers of interest.

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

Stage at diagnosis is a factor in the prognosis of many cancers. This report presents data on cancer stage for the current year and stage trends since 1981. Additional figures show the percentage of advanced-stage cancer by sex, race, and age group for all cancer and for individual cancers. These data may help to identify areas where further educational efforts should be most effective.

The mortality section includes data on YPLL to cancer and other causes of premature death, and deaths-to-cases ratios. YPLL measures the years of life lost from death before age 75. This measure illustrates the cost of productive years eliminated by premature death and the importance of reducing those costs. Deaths-to-cases ratios are indicators of the prognosis for various cancers.

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

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

Data on the number of hospitalizations, length of hospital stay, and hospital charges for inpatients with cancer are included in an effort to describe one aspect of the burden of cancer in Florida. The data are derived from Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) discharge records and tabulated when cancer is coded as the principal diagnosis. Although hospitalizations account for only a fraction of the overall burden of cancer, these data are indicators of several other substantial components of that burden: the psychosocial burden of extended hospitalizations on patients and their families; the economic burden on patients and insurance providers; and the burden of providing care and expensive technology on hospital systems.

METHODS

Sources of Data

Incidence

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

The incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2006. The data do not include cancers diagnosed before a person became a Florida resident. The majority of cancer cases in Florida residents diagnosed in other states are captured in the FCDS database through sharing of cancer incidence data among states, according to the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) Procedure Guidelines (page two, Series I, Data Exchange). Cases are tallied according to the year of initial diagnosis. People with multiple primary cancers contribute multiple records to the database.

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

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

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

The NAACCR has established guidelines to evaluate data from its member registries. Six criteria measure data quality, timeliness, and completeness. The FCDS has achieved the highest standard defined by NAACCR and received "Gold Certification" for quality, completeness, and timeliness for the data collected for each year from 2000 to 2006.

Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Current Cigarette Use

Since 1986, Florida has used the BRFSS survey to collect data on the prevalence of cancer screening in Floridians. The Florida BRFSS is an anonymous telephone survey of adults aged 18 years and older in households with telephones. The Florida survey is part of a larger, ongoing study sponsored by the CDC to survey and monitor major behavioral risks for premature morbidity and mortality among adults. Respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data are representative of all adults.

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

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

Mortality

The Florida DOH Office of Vital Statistics provides information on cancer deaths in Florida from death certificates. Cancer deaths are defined as those for which the underlying cause of death on the death certificate is cancer. The underlying cause of death is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10). All deaths are tabulated of Florida residents with an underlying cause of ICD-10 codes B21._, C00 through C97, and D45._ to D47._ that have been confirmed as cancer-related deaths through follow-back.

Hospital Discharge

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

Population

The Florida Consensus Estimating Conference provided population estimates for 2006 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2006. Population figures for 2006 are presented in Appendix A.1 for the state and for each sex, race, and age group. Appendix A.2 lists population figures for Florida counties. Appendix B shows population by race and sex from 1981 to 2006.

The 2000 United States standard million population was first used for the *1998 Florida Annual Cancer Report* to calculate age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, following national reporting guidelines. Incidence and mortality rates standardized to the 2000 U.S. standard million population cannot be compared to rates standardized to another population, such as the 1970 U.S. standard population. Therefore, the age-adjusted rates in this report cannot be meaningfully compared to those in Florida Annual Cancer Reports prior to 1998. For

trend analyses, all rates in this report have been age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. For more information about the differences in rates due to age-adjustment with these standard populations, see "Age-adjusting to the Year 2000 Standard" under the heading "Education and Training, Training Modules Online" at the NAACCR web site at: http://www.naaccr.org.

Definitions

County of Residence

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

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

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

Incidence

Incidence is defined as the number of new cancers diagnosed in the population at risk in 2006. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2006. Specifying other population characteristics such as sex, race, age, or county of residence further subdivides the population at risk of developing cancer.

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk in 2006. A cancer death is defined as a death for which cancer is determined to be the underlying cause of death based on the death certificate. The population considered at risk in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2006. Mortality is examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence

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

Race

The FCDS collects information on the racial background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two racial groups, black and white. Both black and white races include people of various ethnic origins. The remaining racial groups account for 2.5% of the population and 1.4% of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2006. Cancers in people of "Other" races are included in Florida total rates and counts, as well as in the totals by sex.

Rates

Crude Rates

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

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

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

Age-Specific Rates

The age-specific rate is the number of new cancer cases or deaths occurring in people in a given age group divided by the population in that age group in a given period expressed per 100,000 population. For the rate calculations in this report, age groups are defined by each five-year interval of age: 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, … 85+. The age-specific rate (λ_i) is calculated as:

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

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

Age-Adjusted Rates

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

Comparison of Rates

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

Union County Rates

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

Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths

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

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

where $\mathbf{p}_0$ is the percentage of adults who never smoked, $\mathbf{p}_1$ is the percentage of adult current smokers, $\mathbf{p}_2$ is the percentage of adult former smokers, $\mathbf{RR}_1$ is the relative risk of death for adult current smokers relative to adults who never smoked, and $\mathbf{RR}_2$ is the relative risk of death for adult former smokers relative to adults who never smoked.

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

SAD = Number of deaths X SAF

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

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

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

Stage of Cancer

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

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

Suppression of Data

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

Years of Potential Life Lost

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

Classification

The cancer sites for which incidence data are presented are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition* (ICD-O-3). The *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10), is used to code cancer deaths, and the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM), is used for classification of diagnoses in hospitals.

Rules for coding multiple tumors in one individual as a single cancer or as multiple primary cancers are specified in the *Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Multiple Primary and Histology Coding Rules,* National Institutes of Health, 2007. The site of origin, diagnosis dates, histology, and laterality are the major factors employed to determine if a group of tumors should be coded as single or multiple tumors. Special rules are used to define multiple primaries of the lymphatic and hematopoietic systems.

Reported Cancer Sites

Selected Sites

In this report, analysis is limited to the eight cancer sites with the highest number of incident cases, as well as cervical and ovarian cancer. The eight highest ranked sites (i.e. lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma) accounted for 69% of the incident cancers in Florida in 2006. Cervical cancer was included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and its potential to reduce advanced-stage occurrence and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average YPLL of the ten cancers reported in 2006. In addition, ovarian cancer was included because it is one of the cancers addressed statewide by Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program.

Cancer of the uterus is one of the highest ranked cancers in females aged 40 years and older. However, it is not among the sites with the highest overall incidence and has been excluded from the selected cancer sites on that basis. Uterine cancer data appear in Figures 1, 14, 25.1-25.2, 26.1, and 27.1-27.2 in which comprehensive sets of cancers are displayed by percentage of new cases and deaths.

Cancer of the pancreas is one of eight highest ranked cancers in terms of mortality, but not incidence. To maintain the consistency and comprehensibility of the tables and figures, pancreatic cancer data are not presented individually in this report, except in Figures 1 and 14.

Data on melanoma in blacks are included only in Figures 1 and 14, and as part of total counts and rates for Florida. There were 19 new cases and seven deaths from melanoma reported among blacks in 2006; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 187 new cases and 28 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of the Florida total counts and rates.

Other Sites

The “All Other” cancer site category used in Figures 1 and 14 includes the following types of cancer: small intestine, anus, intrahepatic bile duct, gallbladder, other biliary, retroperitoneum, peritoneum, omentum, mesentery, other digestive organs, bones and joints, soft tissue and heart, nasal cavity, accessory sinuses, pleura, trachea, mediastinum and other respiratory organs, uterus NOS, vagina, vulva, other female genital organs, testis, penis and other male genital organs, ureter and other urinary organs, eye and orbit, thymus and other endocrine glands, Hodgkin disease, mesothelioma, Kaposi’s sarcoma, and ill-defined and unspecified sites. The ICD-O-3 codes and ICD-10 codes for these and other sites used in the report are shown in Appendix D.

Tobacco-Related Cancers

The 2004 Surgeon General's Report, *Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General* at: www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/smokingconsequences/, presents strong scientific evidence that many cancers are associated with tobacco use. These cancers are acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the lip, pancreas, trachea, lung and bronchus, larynx, esophagus, cervix, bladder, kidney, stomach, oral cavity, and pharynx.

CANCER INCIDENCE

New Cases

- There were 100,303 new primary cancers diagnosed in Florida residents in 2006, 558 more than in 2005.
- There were 212 more new cases among females and 347 more new cases among males than in 2005.
- Among all cancer cases in 2006, 46.6% were diagnosed in females and 53.3% were diagnosed in males.
- In 2006, new cases diagnosed among blacks and whites accounted for 8.9% and 88.2% of Florida's total cancer cases, respectively. The remaining 2.9% (2,909 new cases) were diagnosed in other races or reported without race information.
- The eight cancers with the highest number of newly diagnosed cases in descending order were: lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, colorectal, bladder, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, head and neck, and melanoma. These cancers accounted for 69% of all new cancer cases in the state.
- Sixty percent of new cancer cases in 2006 were diagnosed among people aged 65 years and older; this age group represents 17% of Florida's population.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin(1)	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (2)	**100,303**	**16,154**	**14,043**	**12,826**	**10,173**	**4,740**	**3,881**	**3,905**	**3,388**	**1,478**	**907**
Female	46,787	7,306		12,826	4,939	1,138	1,089	1,833	1,342	1,478	907
Male	53,442	8,835	14,043		5,222	3,601	2,787	2,071	2,046		
Black	8,888	1,153	1,704	1,226	986	152	323	318		117	159
White	88,506	14,755	11,837	11,203	8,914	4,440	3,468	3,486	3,388	1,315	719
Black Female	4,162	405		1,226	530	57	92	147		117	159
White Female	41,236	6,769		11,203	4,270	1,041	968	1,635	1,342	1,315	719
Black Male	4,718	746	1,704		456	95	230	171			
White Male	47,216	7,976	11,837		4,633	3,398	2,498	1,850	2,046		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida incidence total counts and rates throughout this report include 1,364 new cancer cases in persons of "Other" races, 1,545 cases with unknown race, 74 cases with unknown or unspecified sex, and 3 cases with unknown age. Totals by sex include cases with unknown age and race, as well as cases with "Other" race. Totals by race include unknown sex and age.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**100,303**	**16,154**	**14,043**	**12,826**	**10,173**	**4,740**	**3,881**	**3,905**	**3,388**	**1,478**	**907**
Alachua	912	135	133	132	100	27	33	34	31	15	10
Baker	98	18	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	859	137	134	113	72	39	38	34	40	13	^
Bradford	111	23	22	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,739	612	548	474	349	191	154	145	153	44	28
Broward	8,424	1,198	997	1,143	898	379	317	368	261	142	87
Calhoun	51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,242	224	229	126	102	90	46	43	38	14	^
Citrus	1,152	232	194	111	124	83	41	29	36	17	^
Clay	806	131	108	124	73	34	27	22	36	^	^
Collier	2,095	294	427	190	180	112	79	81	107	34	11
Columbia	322	78	32	29	35	14	14	10	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	10,872	1,329	1,574	1,454	1,299	384	436	468	183	175	148
DeSoto	145	25	26	17	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	95	23	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4,028	645	577	585	358	159	148	154	124	57	51
Escambia	1,531	259	227	214	137	60	67	52	39	14	11
Flagler	568	107	69	82	53	26	17	36	14	^	^
Franklin	49	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	218	44	23	20	22	^	15	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	76	14	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	44	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	75	12	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	75	18	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	115	16	16	^	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	144	29	16	21	13	^	10	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,324	249	171	151	147	79	48	58	48	16	^
Highlands	856	163	103	64	100	35	20	40	31	14	^
Hillsborough	5,312	832	717	710	517	199	233	216	160	86	47
Holmes	145	28	14	14	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	1,037	189	120	134	115	47	40	37	44	17	^
Jackson	275	48	48	36	29	10	17	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	75	10	10	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,501	440	392	259	242	153	70	98	89	52	15
Lee	3,693	635	597	452	332	158	153	125	141	53	26
Leon	821	127	115	121	90	18	37	27	43	10	^
Levy	238	48	32	34	21	11	12	^	^	^	^
Liberty	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	73	^	11	11	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,888	303	293	209	199	122	81	68	70	44	16
Marion	2,398	429	424	291	256	103	93	85	80	26	22
Martin	1,009	151	144	130	98	69	47	30	41	15	^
Monroe	396	85	39	35	40	19	24	13	19	^	^
Nassau	367	65	73	38	38	20	13	^	11	^	^
Okaloosa	1,009	177	134	149	93	42	49	31	34	14	^
Okeechobee	229	48	29	23	24	11	^	^	11	^	^
Orange	4,201	599	560	581	456	150	147	181	138	56	51
Osceola	941	140	112	115	112	35	39	32	33	15	20
Palm Beach	8,064	1,235	956	1,062	744	550	274	333	353	116	69
Pasco	2,971	540	400	326	310	167	105	106	115	39	28
Pinellas	6,064	1,041	719	869	619	339	242	234	209	82	44
Polk	3,502	627	501	383	345	148	110	150	145	41	35
Putnam	464	112	64	60	41	17	19	15	12	^	^
Saint Johns	902	142	133	127	82	30	42	38	36	12	10
Saint Lucie	1,498	268	225	191	161	99	58	46	46	18	17
Santa Rosa	709	115	106	85	80	26	37	23	32	10	^
Sarasota	3,010	509	521	412	277	173	108	102	99	55	16
Seminole	1,710	250	218	270	172	72	61	68	62	22	14
Sumter	655	113	138	81	57	41	19	24	27	^	^
Suwannee	249	42	29	23	36	10	11	^	^	^	^
Taylor	109	23	16	12	19	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	181	45	24	13	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	3,058	591	368	369	319	115	120	134	80	49	20
Wakulla	119	21	16	14	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	249	41	35	26	25	12	^	11	12	^	^
Washington	114	23	12	14	^	^	10	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

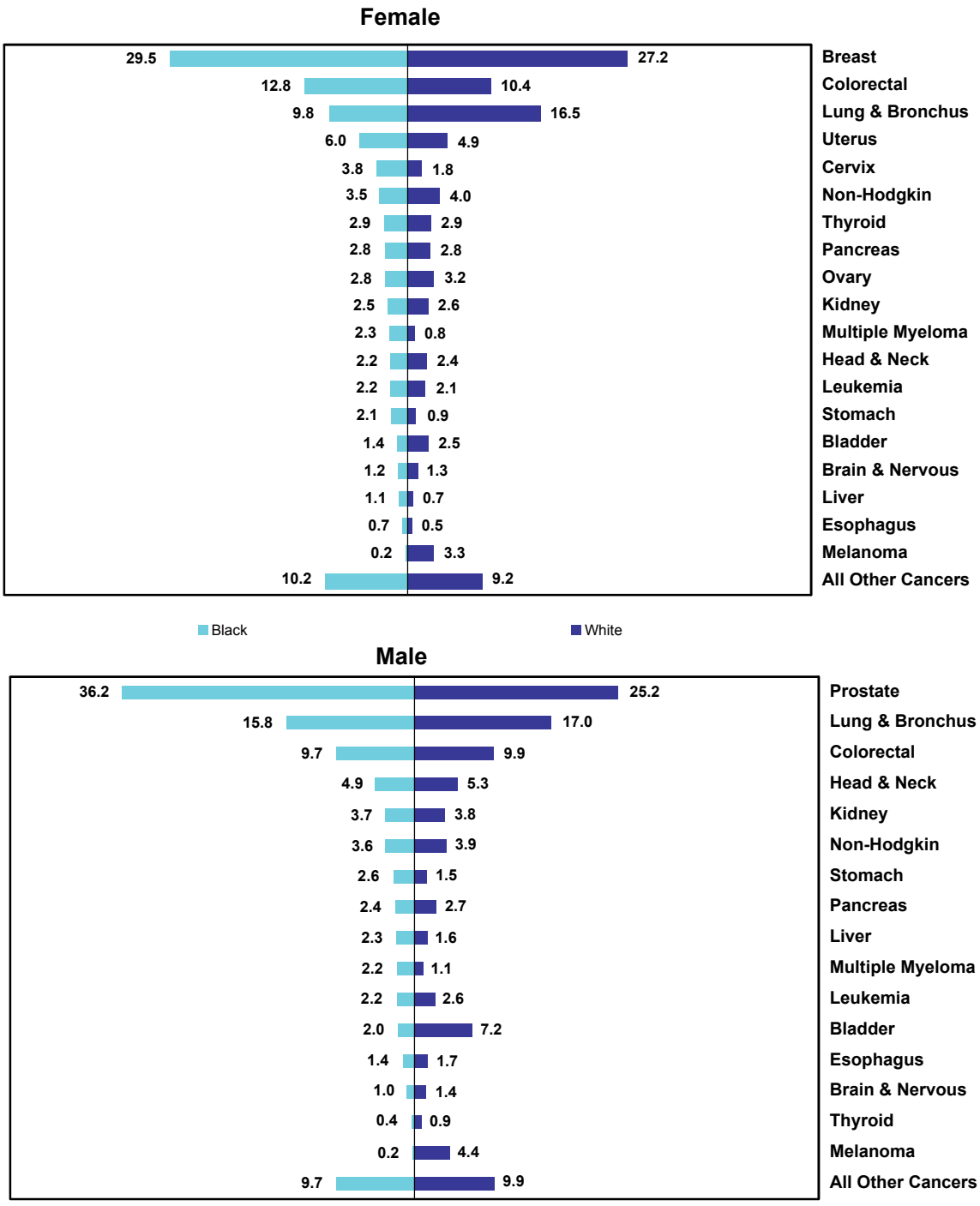
Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**100,303**	**16,154**	**14,043**	**12,826**	**10,173**	**4,740**	**3,881**	**3,905**	**3,388**	**1,478**	**907**
0-14	538	^	^	^	^	^	^	27	11	^	^
15-39	3,900	87	^	588	214	34	113	264	282	87	210
40-64	35,950	4,739	4,918	6,174	3,287	1,054	1,900	1,307	1,328	603	525
65+	59,912	11,326	9,115	6,064	6,672	3,651	1,860	2,306	1,766	780	172
Female	46,787	7,306		12,826	4,939	1,138	1,089	1,833	1,342	1,478	907
0-14	248	^		^	^	^	^	11	^	^	^
15-39	2,353	40		588	98	^	44	126	174	87	210
40-64	17,616	2,084		6,174	1,481	250	473	545	568	603	525
65+	26,568	5,181		6,064	3,360	881	569	1,150	595	780	172
Male	53,442	8,835	14,043		5,222	3,601	2,787	2,071	2,046		
0-14	289	^	^		^	^	^	16	^		
15-39	1,545	47	^		116	27	69	138	108		
40-64	18,303	2,652	4,918		1,805	803	1,424	762	760		
65+	33,304	6,135	9,115		3,301	2,770	1,289	1,155	1,171		
Black	8,888	1,153	1,704	1,226	986	152	323	318		117	159
0-14	96	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	547	13	^	98	39	^	13	69		14	30
40-64	4,324	535	797	756	484	51	184	161		52	97
65+	3,921	605	900	372	463	98	125	82		51	32
White	88,506	14,755	11,837	11,203	8,914	4,440	3,468	3,486	3,388	1,315	719
0-14	409	^	^	^	^	^	^	21	11	^	^
15-39	3,160	73	^	456	158	28	94	184	282	71	171
40-64	30,391	4,129	3,908	5,208	2,689	963	1,675	1,103	1,328	527	411
65+	54,543	10,551	7,926	5,539	6,067	3,448	1,692	2,177	1,766	710	137
Black Female	4,162	405		1,226	530	57	92	147		117	159
0-14	47	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	327	^		98	18	^	^	30		14	30
40-64	2,070	179		756	257	14	50	68		52	97
65+	1,718	220		372	255	43	36	46		51	32
White Female	41,236	6,769		11,203	4,270	1,041	968	1,635	1,342	1,315	719
0-14	188	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	1,913	33		456	73	^	36	90	174	71	171
40-64	14,904	1,863		5,208	1,162	226	409	456	568	527	411
65+	24,229	4,872		5,539	3,035	808	521	1,080	595	710	137
Black Male	4,718	746	1,704		456	95	230	171			
0-14	49	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	220	^	^		21	^	^	39			
40-64	2,250	356	797		227	37	133	93			
65+	2,199	383	900		208	55	89	36			
White Male	47,216	7,976	11,837		4,633	3,398	2,498	1,850	2,046		
0-14	220	^	^		^	^	^	13	^		
15-39	1,246	40	^		85	21	58	94	108		
40-64	15,467	2,263	3,908		1,527	736	1,265	647	760		
65+	30,282	5,672	7,926		3,021	2,640	1,170	1,096	1,171		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Site Florida, 2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2006 was 433.1 per 100,000 population, which was 5% less than the 2006 SEER-9 registries rate of 456.2 per 100,000 population.
- The Florida rate among blacks (389.7 per 100,000 population) was 18% lower than the SEER-9 rate for blacks (477.7 per 100,000 population).
- White females (384.7 per 100,000 population) and white males (494.3 per 100,000 population) in Florida also had lower incidence rates than in the SEER-9 registries (white females: 418.5 per 100,000 population; white males: 530.2 per 100,000 population).
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among females in 2006 (380.9 per 100,000 population) was 23.9% lower than the rate among males (500.4 per 100,000 population).
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among blacks (389.7 per 100,000 population) was 10% lower than the rate among whites (432.5 per 100,000 population).
- Among the four sex-race groups, white males had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (494.3 per 100,000 population); black females had the lowest (319.2 per 100,000 population).
- The rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus, bladder cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were significantly lower in 2006 compared to the rates in 2005.
- The rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased from 70.7 per 100,000 population in 2005 to 67.0 per 100,000 population; in males, the rate decreased from 87.2 per 100,000 to 81.3 per 100,000 in 2006.
- Declines in the rates for bladder cancer occurred only in males, from 38.2 per 100,000 in 2005 to 34.2 per 100,000 in 2006 among white males and from 16.6 per 100,000 to 10.9 per 100,000 among black males.
- The rate of bladder cancer increased for both black and white females.
- The rate of non-Hodgkin lymphoma decreased between 2005 and 2006 from 19.3 per 100,000 to 14.8 per 100,000 among black males, and from 21.8 per 100,000 to 20.0 per 100,000 among white males.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**433.1**	430.4	435.9	**67.0**	66.0	68.1	**128.8**	126.7	131.0	**108.7**	106.8	110.6	**42.8**	41.9	43.6	**19.2**	18.7	19.8
Female	**380.9**	377.3	384.4	**55.3**	54.0	56.6				**108.7**	106.8	110.6	**37.6**	36.5	38.6	**8.3**	7.8	8.8
Male	**500.4**	496.2	504.7	**81.3**	79.7	83.1	**128.8**	126.7	131.0				**48.9**	47.6	50.2	**33.0**	31.9	34.1
Black	**389.7**	381.4	398.2	**52.8**	49.7	56.1	**179.1**	170.3	188.4	**90.6**	85.5	95.9	**44.4**	41.6	47.4	**7.6**	6.4	8.9
White	**432.5**	429.6	435.4	**68.3**	67.2	69.4	**120.8**	118.6	123.0	**109.6**	107.5	111.8	**41.9**	41.0	42.8	**19.9**	19.3	20.5
Black Female	**319.2**	309.4	329.3	**32.6**	29.5	36.1				**90.6**	85.5	95.9	**41.6**	38.1	45.4	**5.0**	3.8	6.5
White Female	**384.7**	380.8	388.6	**57.6**	56.2	59.1				**109.6**	107.5	111.8	**36.3**	35.2	37.5	**8.5**	7.9	9.0
Black Male	**487.8**	473.1	503.0	**80.7**	74.6	87.2	**179.1**	170.3	188.4				**48.3**	43.7	53.4	**10.9**	8.7	13.6
White Male	**494.3**	489.9	498.9	**81.2**	79.5	83.1	**120.8**	118.6	123.0				**48.2**	46.8	49.7	**34.2**	33.1	35.4

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**17.1**	16.6	17.7	**17.0**	16.5	17.6	**17.6**	17.0	18.3	**12.2**	11.5	12.8	**9.2**	8.6	9.9
Female	**8.9**	8.4	9.4	**14.6**	13.9	15.3	**14.2**	13.4	15.0	**12.2**	11.5	12.8	**9.2**	8.6	9.9
Male	**26.5**	25.5	27.5	**19.9**	19.1	20.8	**22.1**	21.2	23.1						
Black	**13.7**	12.2	15.3	**12.7**	11.3	14.2				**9.1**	7.5	10.9	**11.3**	9.6	13.3
White	**17.5**	16.9	18.1	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**17.6**	17.0	18.3	**12.5**	11.8	13.2	**9.0**	8.3	9.7
Black Female	**7.0**	5.6	8.7	**10.8**	9.1	12.8				**9.1**	7.5	10.9	**11.3**	9.6	13.3
White Female	**9.1**	8.5	9.7	**14.7**	13.9	15.5	**14.2**	13.4	15.0	**12.5**	11.8	13.2	**9.0**	8.3	9.7
Black Male	**22.4**	19.4	25.8	**14.8**	12.5	17.5									
White Male	**27.0**	26.0	28.1	**20.0**	19.0	20.9	**22.1**	21.2	23.1						

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida incidence total counts and rates throughout this report include 1,364 new cancer cases in persons of "Other" races, 1,545 cases with unknown race, 74 cases with unknown or unspecified sex, and 3 cases with unknown age. Totals by sex include cases with unknown age and race, as well as cases with Other race. Totals by race include unknown sex and age.

County Incidence Rates

Forty-six of Florida's 67 counties had incidence rates significantly above or below Florida rates for all cancer combined or for one or more of the 10 selected cancer sites. Examples are listed below. Tables 5.1 through 5.3 show each county in detail. Rates that are statistically significantly higher and lower than the state are noted.

- Collier County had rates lower than the state rates for all cancers combined, lung and bronchus cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and melanoma, and a rate for prostate cancer higher than the state rate.
- Palm Beach County had rates lower than the state rate for lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, and colorectal cancers.
- Miami-Dade County rates were lower than the state rates for all cancers combined, and for lung and bronchus, colorectal, and bladder cancers.
- Brevard County rates were higher than the state rate for all cancers combined, and for lung and bronchus cancer, breast cancer, and melanoma.
- Lake County had rates higher than the state for all cancers combined, and for lung and bronchus, prostate and bladder cancers.
- Marion County rates were higher than the state rates for all cancers combined, and for lung and bronchus, prostate, and colorectal cancers.
- Pinellas County had a lower rate than the state for prostate cancer, and higher rates for breast and bladder cancers.
- Duval County rates were higher than state rates for all cancers combined, for lung and bronchus, prostate, and breast cancers.
- Volusia County had rates lower than the state rate for all cancers combined, and for breast and bladder cancers, and a higher rate for lung and bronchus cancer.

Table 5.1. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**433.1**	430.4	435.9	**67.0**	66.0	68.1	**128.8**	126.7	131.0	**108.7**	106.8	110.6
Alachua	**443.3**	414.6	473.5	**68.7**	57.5	81.6	**141.2**	117.8	168.3	**118.4**	98.8	141.0
Baker	**403.7**	325.9	496.8	**77.1**	44.9	126.3	**116.5**	62.1	223.3	^	^	^
Bay	**441.2**	411.9	472.3	**69.7**	58.5	82.8	**141.0**	117.7	168.3	**110.5**	90.8	133.8
Bradford ▼	**352.3**	289.5	426.5	**71.7**	45.3	110.1	**144.0**	89.6	223.4	^	^	^
Brevard ▲	**474.4**	458.9	490.4	**74.1**	68.3	80.5	**142.0**	130.3	154.8	▲ **122.1**	111.0	134.4
Broward	**422.0**	412.9	431.3	▼ **59.5**	56.2	63.1	▼ **114.2**	107.1	121.6	**107.8**	101.5	114.4
Calhoun ▼	**322.5**	239.6	428.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte ▼	**386.5**	361.8	413.4	**59.7**	51.7	69.9	**132.3**	114.9	153.9	▼ **84.5**	67.7	106.4
Citrus	**410.5**	384.3	439.1	**77.1**	66.9	89.9	**135.1**	116.1	159.4	**86.5**	68.9	109.9
Clay	**451.6**	420.4	484.7	**74.5**	62.0	88.9	**121.0**	98.6	147.8	**129.0**	107.0	154.5
Collier ▼	**403.1**	385.2	422.0	▼ **52.3**	46.3	59.1	▲ **159.8**	144.8	176.4	▼ **75.3**	64.2	88.3
Columbia	**428.7**	382.7	479.6	▲ **100.3**	79.2	126.3	▼ **88.2**	60.0	126.5	**75.4**	50.0	112.1
Miami-Dade ▼	**415.9**	408.1	423.9	▼ **50.2**	47.6	53.0	**135.8**	129.2	142.8	**102.7**	97.4	108.1
DeSoto ▼	**347.2**	290.2	414.3	**57.2**	36.1	89.0	**112.3**	73.1	170.0	**89.1**	47.8	159.0
Dixie	**444.2**	356.8	551.1	**101.8**	63.8	160.6	^	^	^	**79.3**	37.9	178.3
Duval ▲	**479.7**	464.9	495.0	▲ **78.7**	72.7	85.1	▲ **158.0**	145.1	172.0	▲ **124.4**	114.5	135.1
Escambia	**448.4**	426.1	471.8	**74.8**	65.9	84.6	**146.0**	127.5	166.6	**120.6**	104.7	138.5
Flagler ▼	**351.8**	321.3	385.9	**60.2**	48.9	75.3	▼ **80.3**	62.3	106.3	**108.4**	84.2	141.1
Franklin ▼	**291.5**	212.9	397.6	▼ **76.5**	39.6		^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**425.5**	370.5	486.9	**85.5**	62.0	115.7	**104.8**	65.9	160.3	**72.0**	43.8	113.4
Gilchrist	**388.5**	305.0	491.6	**66.2**	36.0	117.2	**97.9**	46.7	193.9	^	^	^
Glades ▼	**309.5**	222.5	428.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	**377.2**	296.1	480.6	**60.1**	31.0	115.0	**99.6**	47.1	204.1	^	^	^
Hamilton	**510.4**	400.5	643.1	▲ **125.5**	74.0	201.2	**139.6**	68.7	266.7	^	^	^
Hardee	**424.6**	349.9	511.6	**59.5**	33.9	98.2	**120.0**	68.4	197.4	^	^	^
Hendry	**435.1**	366.6	513.3	**86.9**	58.1	125.7	**94.1**	53.7	158.3	**129.9**	80.2	200.6
Hernando ▲	**486.0**	457.1	516.9	▲ **81.7**	71.2	94.2	**116.6**	99.4	137.9	**113.2**	93.9	136.8
Highlands ▲	**491.3**	454.0	532.0	**79.1**	66.6	95.0	**118.9**	95.6	149.3	**79.6**	57.9	109.7
Hillsborough ▲	**455.6**	443.4	468.1	**72.3**	67.4	77.4	**135.6**	125.8	146.1	**113.1**	104.9	121.8
Holmes ▲	**612.8**	515.7	725.3	▲ **113.7**	75.4	167.9	**121.8**	66.0	211.5	**114.9**	61.8	207.0
Indian River	**440.3**	411.5	471.4	**74.4**	63.6	87.4	**106.5**	87.8	129.8	**126.8**	104.3	154.4
Jackson	**463.0**	409.5	522.7	**80.8**	59.5	108.6	**169.8**	124.9	228.1	**126.1**	87.3	179.8
Jefferson	**433.5**	340.2	550.2	**58.0**	27.6	115.5	**130.1**	62.1	251.9	**176.2**	99.9	305.5
Lafayette ▼	**203.8**	118.2	335.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake ▲	**542.4**	519.8	566.0	▲ **88.1**	79.7	97.5	▲ **165.0**	148.8	183.3	**118.1**	102.8	135.6
Lee ▼	**402.0**	388.4	416.2	**63.3**	58.3	68.7	**126.6**	116.5	137.6	**104.3**	94.1	115.5
Leon ▼	**377.8**	351.8	405.5	**64.3**	53.4	76.9	**117.7**	96.4	142.8	**98.9**	81.8	119.0
Levy	**429.6**	375.4	491.5	**81.6**	59.9	111.3	**115.7**	78.5	170.0	**116.1**	79.6	168.5
Liberty	**327.0**	208.7	495.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison ▼	**329.7**	257.8	417.9	^	^	^	**102.0**	50.6	188.7	**93.2**	45.9	180.0
Manatee ▼	**404.0**	385.1	423.9	**59.4**	52.7	67.0	**130.9**	116.1	147.5	▼ **90.4**	77.9	104.9
Marion ▲	**479.0**	458.9	500.0	▲ **81.0**	73.2	89.6	▲ **169.9**	153.8	187.7	**115.9**	102.0	131.6
Martin	**401.7**	375.1	430.5	▼ **51.9**	43.6	62.4	**113.8**	95.7	136.4	**107.2**	87.7	131.9
Monroe ▼	**366.3**	330.2	406.4	**75.1**	59.8	94.8	▼ **65.6**	46.2	93.7	▼ **67.7**	46.7	98.3
Nassau	**446.1**	400.5	496.2	**81.2**	62.3	104.8	▲ **174.5**	135.9	224.6	**88.5**	62.1	124.7
Okaloosa ▲	**492.3**	462.2	524.1	▲ **87.0**	74.5	101.0	**134.9**	112.7	161.1	▲ **136.3**	115.1	160.6
Okeechobee	**489.9**	427.6	560.1	▲ **96.6**	71.0	130.2	**121.2**	81.0	176.8	**106.8**	66.6	167.9
Orange ▲	**455.3**	441.5	469.6	**68.4**	63.0	74.2	**134.7**	123.5	146.8	**114.6**	105.4	124.4
Osceola ▼	**392.6**	367.6	418.9	**60.6**	50.9	71.7	▼ **101.1**	83.0	122.6	▼ **86.3**	71.1	103.9
Palm Beach	**426.6**	416.9	436.5	▼ **60.9**	57.5	64.6	▼ **112.2**	105.1	119.8	**114.1**	106.9	121.7
Pasco	**449.1**	432.2	466.7	▲ **76.0**	69.5	83.2	**124.8**	112.7	138.2	**100.3**	88.9	113.2
Pinellas	**437.1**	425.8	448.8	**71.1**	66.8	75.8	▼ **112.2**	104.1	120.9	▲ **124.0**	115.5	133.2
Polk ▲	**480.0**	463.9	496.5	▲ **81.7**	75.4	88.6	**141.6**	129.4	154.8	**102.7**	92.4	114.1
Putnam	**457.2**	415.4	503.1	▲ **105.4**	86.5	128.6	**123.9**	95.2	161.4	**117.8**	88.8	156.1
Saint Johns	**434.9**	406.6	465.1	**67.6**	56.9	80.3	**133.1**	111.3	158.8	**118.2**	98.2	142.0
Saint Lucie ▼	**392.1**	371.6	413.6	**66.0**	58.1	75.0	**119.1**	103.9	136.6	**104.3**	89.1	121.9
Santa Rosa ▲	**480.0**	444.7	517.5	**76.0**	62.5	91.9	**149.3**	121.6	182.8	**108.5**	86.4	134.9
Sarasota ▼	**407.1**	391.1	424.0	**61.0**	55.5	67.2	▲ **146.0**	133.4	160.3	**120.2**	107.2	135.1
Seminole ▼	**409.4**	389.9	429.6	**63.3**	55.6	71.8	**111.7**	97.0	128.4	**116.6**	103.0	131.6
Sumter ▼	**385.9**	354.5	420.9	**68.1**	55.2	85.1	**155.0**	129.3	188.3	**106.2**	81.6	140.7
Suwannee	**471.7**	413.9	537.2	**73.1**	52.6	101.7	**114.6**	76.5	169.7	**91.3**	56.6	144.5
Taylor	**437.1**	358.2	530.1	**95.6**	60.4	146.0	**127.7**	72.4	217.6	**104.2**	52.8	192.0
Union ▲	**1249.0**	1066.7	1460.8	▲ **317.6**	229.0	437.6	▲ **318.2**	194.1	530.9	▲ **260.3**	138.1	457.6
Volusia ▼	**412.1**	397.1	427.6	▲ **75.8**	69.7	82.4	▼ **103.6**	93.2	115.1	**99.4**	89.0	111.0
Wakulla	**385.6**	317.6	465.5	**67.6**	41.4	106.5	**94.6**	52.8	168.1	**86.6**	46.8	151.7
Walton ▼	**331.6**	291.1	377.4	**52.3**	37.5	72.8	**89.0**	61.9	126.9	**70.3**	45.4	107.6
Washington	**413.5**	340.3	500.6	**81.3**	51.3	126.1	**92.0**	47.3	168.1	**99.2**	52.8	177.8

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

Table 5.2. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2006

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**42.8**	41.9	43.6	**19.2**	18.7	19.8	**17.1**	16.6	17.7	**17.0**	16.5	17.6
Alachua	**49.2**	39.9	60.0	**13.4**	8.8	19.7	**16.2**	11.1	23.0	**17.3**	11.9	24.4
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**37.0**	28.9	47.0	**21.0**	14.9	29.1	**18.9**	13.3	26.3	**17.8**	12.3	25.3
Bradford	**38.0**	19.6	69.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**43.2**	38.7	48.3	**22.7**	19.6	26.4	**19.5**	16.4	23.0	**18.5**	15.5	22.0
Broward	**43.9**	41.1	47.0	**18.3**	16.4	20.3	**16.1**	14.3	18.0	**18.4**	16.6	20.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte ▼	**27.6**	22.1	35.4	**23.4**	18.5	30.6	**14.5**	10.1	21.5	**14.1**	9.6	21.2
Citrus	**41.5**	33.9	51.8	▲ **25.8**	20.3	34.1	**18.0**	12.4	26.7	**11.9**	7.1	20.1
Clay	**41.4**	32.3	52.4	**20.0**	13.8	28.3	**14.9**	9.7	22.2	**12.9**	8.0	20.0
Collier ▼	**33.9**	28.9	39.8	**19.5**	16.0	23.9	**15.6**	12.2	20.0	**15.8**	12.3	20.2
Columbia	**48.4**	33.5	68.6	**17.6**	9.6	31.0	**18.2**	9.8	32.1	**14.8**	7.0	28.4
Miami-Dade ▲	**49.4**	46.8	52.2	▼ **14.5**	13.1	16.1	**16.6**	15.1	18.2	**18.1**	16.5	19.8
DeSoto	**31.2**	16.1	57.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**42.6**	38.2	47.3	**19.7**	16.7	23.1	**17.2**	14.5	20.3	**18.3**	15.5	21.5
Escambia	**39.9**	33.5	47.4	**17.2**	13.1	22.3	**19.5**	15.1	25.0	**14.9**	11.1	19.7
Flagler	**34.6**	25.3	48.2	**13.8**	9.0	23.1	**9.8**	5.6	18.7	**21.4**	14.8	32.3
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**42.7**	26.7	65.7	^	^	^	**28.4**	15.8	48.0	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	**46.5**	24.8	81.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	**40.3**	21.4	69.7	^	^	^	**31.0**	14.8	57.9	^	^	^
Hernando ▲	**56.7**	46.8	68.9	**24.7**	19.1	32.3	**21.1**	14.9	29.7	**20.1**	14.5	27.9
Highlands	**48.0**	38.1	61.4	**15.6**	10.7	24.6	**16.6**	9.5	28.4	**20.1**	13.7	30.4
Hillsborough	**44.4**	40.6	48.4	**17.5**	15.1	20.1	**19.7**	17.2	22.4	**18.6**	16.2	21.3
Holmes	**60.7**	33.8	104.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**45.6**	37.0	56.5	**16.3**	11.6	23.4	**20.4**	14.0	29.5	**14.8**	10.1	22.0
Jackson	**50.2**	33.5	73.7	**16.9**	8.1	32.9	**28.7**	16.6	47.7	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**49.9**	43.5	57.3	▲ **29.4**	24.7	35.1	**15.2**	11.7	19.8	**21.9**	17.5	27.5
Lee ▼	**34.4**	30.7	38.7	▼ **15.2**	12.8	18.0	**17.7**	14.9	21.1	**13.8**	11.3	16.8
Leon	**42.0**	33.6	52.1	▼ **8.9**	5.2	14.3	**16.9**	11.8	23.7	**12.5**	8.2	18.6
Levy	**39.4**	24.0	63.5	**19.5**	9.7	38.4	**19.8**	10.2	38.3	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	**46.9**	22.2	89.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**41.6**	35.7	48.3	**22.5**	18.6	27.3	**19.4**	15.2	24.6	**13.6**	10.4	17.7
Marion ▲	**50.5**	44.1	57.7	**18.1**	14.6	22.4	**20.0**	16.0	25.1	**17.5**	13.7	22.4
Martin	**35.8**	28.7	45.3	**25.4**	19.2	34.1	**21.9**	15.6	30.8	**10.6**	7.1	16.8
Monroe	**38.7**	27.5	54.6	**18.5**	11.1	30.8	**20.6**	13.1	32.8	**12.5**	6.4	23.8
Nassau	**47.8**	33.5	67.0	**23.4**	14.2	37.6	**16.0**	8.4	28.9	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**46.4**	37.4	57.0	**20.4**	14.7	27.9	**23.0**	17.0	30.7	**15.5**	10.5	22.3
Okeechobee	**50.4**	32.1	77.3	**22.1**	10.9	42.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange ▲	**50.8**	46.2	55.7	**17.5**	14.8	20.6	**15.5**	13.0	18.2	**19.1**	16.3	22.1
Osceola	**47.8**	39.3	57.8	**15.4**	10.7	21.6	**15.5**	11.0	21.5	**13.7**	9.4	19.6
Palm Beach ▼	**36.6**	33.9	39.5	▲ **25.2**	23.0	27.5	**15.6**	13.7	17.6	**17.2**	15.3	19.4
Pasco	**44.2**	39.2	49.9	**22.8**	19.4	26.9	**16.9**	13.7	20.9	**16.2**	13.1	20.1
Pinellas	**41.5**	38.2	45.1	▲ **22.4**	20.1	25.1	**18.0**	15.7	20.5	**17.3**	15.0	19.8
Polk	**45.6**	40.8	50.8	**18.8**	15.9	22.2	**16.1**	13.2	19.6	▲ **21.3**	17.9	25.2
Putnam	**39.5**	28.1	55.5	**15.2**	8.9	26.5	**19.8**	11.7	32.9	**16.3**	9.0	28.8
Saint Johns	**38.6**	30.6	48.5	**14.0**	9.4	20.7	**19.6**	14.1	27.2	**18.3**	12.9	25.8
Saint Lucie	**39.5**	33.5	46.6	**24.0**	19.4	29.8	**15.0**	11.3	19.9	**11.9**	8.6	16.5
Santa Rosa	**54.8**	43.3	68.8	**18.7**	12.1	27.8	**24.3**	17.0	34.0	**15.3**	9.7	23.5
Sarasota ▼	**34.1**	29.9	39.1	**19.9**	16.8	23.8	**17.8**	14.3	22.3	▼ **12.2**	9.8	15.6
Seminole	**41.2**	35.2	48.0	**18.5**	14.4	23.4	**14.2**	10.8	18.3	**16.5**	12.8	21.0
Sumter	**33.8**	24.9	47.1	**22.2**	15.8	33.1	**11.8**	6.7	21.9	**14.9**	9.0	25.7
Suwannee ▲	**67.0**	46.7	95.7	**17.6**	8.4	36.1	**21.5**	10.6	41.7	^	^	^
Taylor ▲	**73.7**	44.2	118.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union ▲	**152.6**	90.8	248.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**40.2**	35.8	45.2	▼ **14.3**	11.7	17.4	**17.9**	14.7	21.7	**17.8**	14.8	21.4
Wakulla	**41.9**	20.6	77.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**32.5**	21.0	49.8	**14.6**	7.5	27.8	^	^	^	**16.4**	8.1	31.3
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	**35.8**	17.1	70.5	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

Table 5.3. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2006

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**17.6**	17.0	18.3	**12.2**	11.5	12.8	**9.2**	8.6	9.9
Alachua	**18.6**	12.5	27.1	**12.3**	6.8	21.1	**9.7**	4.6	18.3
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**23.9**	16.9	33.1	**13.1**	6.9	23.4	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	▲ **23.0**	19.3	27.4	**9.9**	7.2	13.9	**9.3**	6.0	14.0
Broward	**16.4**	14.4	18.7	**13.5**	11.3	16.0	**8.9**	7.1	11.0
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**19.2**	12.3	29.5	**7.9**	3.8	18.4	^	^	^
Citrus	**12.7**	8.5	20.4	**9.4**	5.4	20.6	^	^	^
Clay	**22.4**	15.6	31.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	▲ **24.0**	19.3	29.7	**14.3**	9.5	21.3	**7.4**	3.6	13.8
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	▼ **8.6**	7.4	10.0	**12.1**	10.3	14.0	**11.2**	9.5	13.2
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**20.2**	16.8	24.2	**12.2**	9.2	15.9	**10.9**	8.1	14.4
Escambia	**14.1**	10.0	19.7	**7.4**	4.0	13.1	**7.2**	3.6	13.4
Flagler	**10.3**	5.4	21.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**24.0**	16.7	34.0	**9.4**	5.1	18.8	^	^	^
Highlands	**21.8**	13.4	35.5	**13.4**	6.4	29.9	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**16.3**	13.8	19.0	**13.5**	10.8	16.7	**8.2**	6.0	10.9
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**19.7**	13.7	28.8	**11.9**	6.6	23.0	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	▲ **23.8**	18.6	30.3	▲ **25.5**	18.4	35.3	**8.7**	4.6	15.8
Lee	**17.5**	14.5	21.1	**12.2**	8.8	16.7	**7.7**	4.9	11.8
Leon	▲ **26.0**	18.6	35.6	**8.7**	4.1	16.7	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**16.5**	12.6	21.5	▲ **18.2**	12.9	25.5	**10.1**	5.7	17.1
Marion	**17.8**	13.8	23.1	**10.3**	6.4	16.3	**14.1**	8.6	22.2
Martin	**17.8**	12.1	26.6	**10.2**	5.3	21.6	^	^	^
Monroe	**19.7**	11.7	33.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	**14.4**	6.9	27.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**18.2**	12.6	25.9	**12.9**	7.0	22.2	^	^	^
Okeechobee	**27.5**	13.3	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**18.1**	15.2	21.5	**11.2**	8.5	14.7	**9.7**	7.2	12.9
Osceola	**15.7**	10.8	22.2	**11.6**	6.4	19.5	**15.3**	9.3	23.9
Palm Beach	▲ **22.4**	19.9	25.1	**12.0**	9.8	14.7	**9.6**	7.4	12.4
Pasco	**19.3**	15.6	23.8	**11.8**	8.1	17.1	**11.4**	7.3	17.3
Pinellas	**18.0**	15.5	21.0	**10.8**	8.5	13.8	**8.3**	5.9	11.4
Polk	▲ **23.8**	19.9	28.3	**10.9**	7.7	15.3	**12.9**	8.9	18.2
Putnam	**17.2**	8.4	33.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**18.5**	12.9	26.4	**10.1**	5.2	19.4	**12.1**	5.6	23.6
Saint Lucie	**12.8**	9.2	17.9	**10.5**	6.0	17.7	**13.6**	7.7	22.6
Santa Rosa	**23.9**	16.3	34.3	**13.3**	6.4	25.1	^	^	^
Sarasota	**15.5**	12.2	19.9	**14.1**	10.3	19.9	**6.5**	3.4	12.1
Seminole	**16.6**	12.7	21.4	**9.8**	6.1	15.0	**5.7**	3.1	9.9
Sumter	**15.7**	9.9	27.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	▼ **13.1**	10.2	16.8	**11.8**	8.6	16.3	**6.5**	3.8	10.6
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**17.2**	8.8	32.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**543.9**	540.5	547.3	**87.6**	86.2	89.0	**155.6**	153.0	158.2	**136.2**	133.9	138.6	**55.2**	54.1	56.2	**25.7**	25.0	26.4	**21.0**	20.4	21.7	**21.2**	20.5	21.8	**22.7**	22.0	23.5	**15.7**	14.9	16.5	**9.6**	9.0	10.3
0-14	**15.8**	14.5	17.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	**0.4**	0.2	0.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**66.9**	64.8	69.0	**1.5**	1.2	1.8	^	^	^	**20.5**	18.9	22.3	**3.7**	3.2	4.2	**0.6**	0.4	0.8	**1.9**	1.6	2.3	**4.5**	4.0	5.1	**6.3**	5.6	7.1	**3.0**	2.4	3.7	**7.9**	6.9	9.1
40-64	**595.3**	589.1	601.5	**78.5**	76.3	80.7	**167.6**	162.9	172.3	**198.9**	194.0	203.9	**54.4**	52.6	56.3	**17.5**	16.4	18.5	**31.5**	30.1	32.9	**21.6**	20.5	22.8	**26.4**	25.0	27.8	**19.4**	17.9	21.0	**17.4**	15.9	18.9
65+	**1,892.1**	1,876.9	1,907.3	**357.7**	351.1	364.3	**659.5**	646.1	673.2	**339.8**	331.3	348.5	**210.7**	205.7	215.8	**115.3**	111.6	119.1	**58.7**	56.1	61.5	**72.8**	69.9	75.9	**61.0**	58.2	63.9	**43.7**	40.7	46.9	**10.0**	8.6	11.6
Female																																	
0-14	**14.9**	13.1	16.9	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.7**	0.3	1.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**82.2**	78.9	85.6	**1.4**	1.0	1.9				**20.5**	18.9	22.3	**3.4**	2.8	4.2	^	^	^	**1.5**	1.1	2.1	**4.4**	3.7	5.2	**8.0**	6.9	9.3	**3.0**	2.4	3.7	**7.9**	6.9	9.1
40-64	**567.5**	559.1	575.9	**67.1**	64.3	70.1				**198.9**	194.0	203.9	**47.7**	45.3	50.2	**8.1**	7.1	9.1	**15.2**	13.9	16.7	**17.6**	16.1	19.1	**22.1**	20.3	24.0	**19.4**	17.9	21.0	**17.4**	15.9	18.9
65+	**1,488.9**	1,471.0	1,506.9	**290.3**	282.5	298.4				**339.8**	331.3	348.5	**188.3**	182.0	194.8	**49.4**	46.2	52.7	**31.9**	29.3	34.6	**64.4**	60.8	68.3	**36.6**	33.7	39.7	**43.7**	40.7	46.9	**10.0**	8.6	11.6
Male																																	
0-14	**16.6**	14.8	18.7	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.9**	0.5	1.5	^	^	^						
19-39	**52.0**	49.5	54.7	**1.6**	1.2	2.1	^	^	^				**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**0.9**	0.6	1.3	**2.3**	1.8	2.9	**4.6**	3.9	5.5	**4.7**	3.9	5.7						
40-64	**623.7**	614.6	632.8	**90.4**	87.0	93.9	**167.6**	162.9	172.3				**61.5**	58.7	64.4	**27.4**	25.5	29.3	**48.5**	46.0	51.1	**26.0**	24.2	27.9	**30.7**	28.6	33.0						
65+	**2,409.8**	2,384.0	2,435.8	**443.9**	432.9	455.2	**659.5**	646.1	673.2				**238.8**	230.8	247.1	**200.4**	193.0	208.0	**93.3**	88.2	98.5	**83.6**	78.8	88.5	**92.1**	86.9	97.5						
Black																																	
0-14	**12.7**	10.3	15.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**46.4**	42.6	50.4	**1.1**	0.6	1.9	^	^	^	**16.4**	13.3	20.0	**3.3**	2.4	4.5	^	^	^	**1.1**	0.6	1.9	**5.9**	4.6	7.4				**2.3**	1.3	3.9	**5.8**	4.0	8.2
40-64	**504.9**	489.9	520.2	**62.5**	57.3	68.0	**201.2**	187.5	215.6	**164.2**	152.7	176.4	**56.5**	51.6	61.8	**6.0**	4.4	7.8	**21.5**	18.5	24.8	**18.8**	16.0	21.9				**11.3**	8.4	14.8	**18.9**	15.0	23.4
65+	**1,692.8**	1,640.3	1,746.7	**261.2**	240.8	282.9	**954.6**	893.3	1,019.1	**270.9**	244.0	299.8	**199.9**	182.1	219.0	**42.3**	34.3	51.6	**54.0**	44.9	64.3	**35.4**	28.2	43.9				**37.1**	27.6	48.8	**24.7**	16.8	35.1
White																																	
0-14	**16.2**	14.7	17.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.3	**0.4**	0.2	0.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**70.9**	68.5	73.4	**1.6**	1.3	2.1	^	^	^	**21.0**	19.2	23.1	**3.5**	3.0	4.1	**0.6**	0.4	0.9	**2.1**	1.7	2.6	**4.1**	3.6	4.8	**6.3**	5.6	7.1	**3.3**	2.6	4.1	**8.1**	6.9	9.5
40-64	**603.2**	596.4	610.0	**81.9**	79.5	84.5	**158.1**	153.2	163.1	**202.9**	197.4	208.5	**53.4**	51.4	55.4	**19.1**	17.9	20.4	**33.2**	31.7	34.9	**21.9**	20.6	23.2	**26.4**	25.0	27.8	**20.5**	18.8	22.4	**16.8**	15.2	18.5
65+	**1,883.3**	1,867.5	1,899.2	**364.3**	357.4	371.3	**623.1**	609.5	637.0	**341.0**	332.1	350.1	**209.5**	204.2	214.8	**119.1**	115.1	123.1	**58.4**	55.7	61.3	**75.2**	72.0	78.4	**61.0**	58.2	63.9	**43.7**	40.6	47.1	**8.4**	7.1	10.0
Black Female																																	
0-14	**12.6**	9.3	16.8	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**54.8**	49.0	61.1	^	^	^				**16.4**	13.3	20.0	**3.0**	1.8	4.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	**5.0**	3.4	7.2				**2.3**	1.3	3.9	**5.8**	4.0	8.2
40-64	**449.7**	430.6	469.5	**38.9**	33.4	45.0				**164.2**	152.7	176.4	**55.8**	49.2	63.1	**3.0**	1.7	5.1	**10.9**	8.1	14.3	**14.8**	11.5	18.7				**11.3**	8.4	14.8	**18.9**	15.0	23.4
65+	**1,250.9**	1,192.4	1,311.5	**160.2**	139.7	182.8				**270.9**	244.0	299.8	**185.7**	163.6	209.9	**31.3**	22.7	42.2	**26.2**	18.4	36.3	**33.5**	24.5	44.7				**37.1**	27.6	48.8	**24.7**	16.8	35.1
White Female																																	
0-14	**15.3**	13.2	17.6	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**88.3**	84.4	92.3	**1.5**	1.0	2.1				**21.0**	19.2	23.1	**3.4**	2.6	4.2	^	^	^	**1.7**	1.2	2.3	**4.2**	3.3	5.1	**8.0**	6.9	9.3	**3.3**	2.6	4.1	**8.1**	6.9	9.5
40-64	**580.7**	571.4	590.1	**72.6**	69.3	76.0				**202.9**	197.4	208.5	**45.3**	42.7	48.0	**8.8**	7.7	10.0	**15.9**	14.4	17.6	**17.8**	16.2	19.5	**22.1**	20.3	24.0	**20.5**	18.8	22.4	**16.8**	15.2	18.5
65+	**1,491.7**	1,473.0	1,510.6	**300.0**	291.6	308.5				**341.0**	332.1	350.1	**186.9**	180.3	193.6	**49.7**	46.4	53.3	**32.1**	29.4	35.0	**66.5**	62.6	70.6	**36.6**	33.7	39.7	**43.7**	40.6	47.1	**8.4**	7.1	10.0
Black Male																																	
0-14	**12.7**	9.4	16.8	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
19-39	**37.8**	32.9	43.1	^	^	^	^	^	^				**3.6**	2.2	5.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	**6.7**	4.8	9.2									
40-64	**568.0**	544.7	591.9	**89.9**	80.8	99.7	**201.2**	187.5	215.6				**57.3**	50.1	65.3	**9.3**	6.6	12.9	**33.6**	28.1	39.8	**23.5**	18.9	28.8									
65+	**2,332.4**	2,236.0	2,432.0	**406.2**	366.6	449.0	**954.6**	893.3	1,019.1				**220.6**	191.7	252.7	**58.3**	43.9	75.9	**94.4**	75.8	116.2	**38.2**	26.7	52.9									
White Male																																	
0-14	**17.1**	14.9	19.5	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.5	1.7	^	^	^						
19-39	**54.4**	51.5	57.5	**1.7**	1.2	2.4	^	^	^				**3.7**	3.0	4.6	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**2.5**	1.9	3.3	**4.1**	3.3	5.0	**4.7**	3.9	5.7						
40-64	**625.7**	615.9	635.6	**91.5**	87.8	95.4	**158.1**	153.2	163.1				**61.8**	58.7	64.9	**29.8**	27.7	32.0	**51.2**	48.4	54.1	**26.2**	24.2	28.3	**30.7**	28.6	33.0						
65+	**2,380.8**	2,354.0	2,407.7	**445.9**	434.4	457.7	623.1	609.5	637.0				**237.5**	229.1	246.1	**207.6**	199.7	215.6	**92.0**	86.8	97.4	**86.2**	81.1	91.4	**92.1**	86.9	97.5						

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

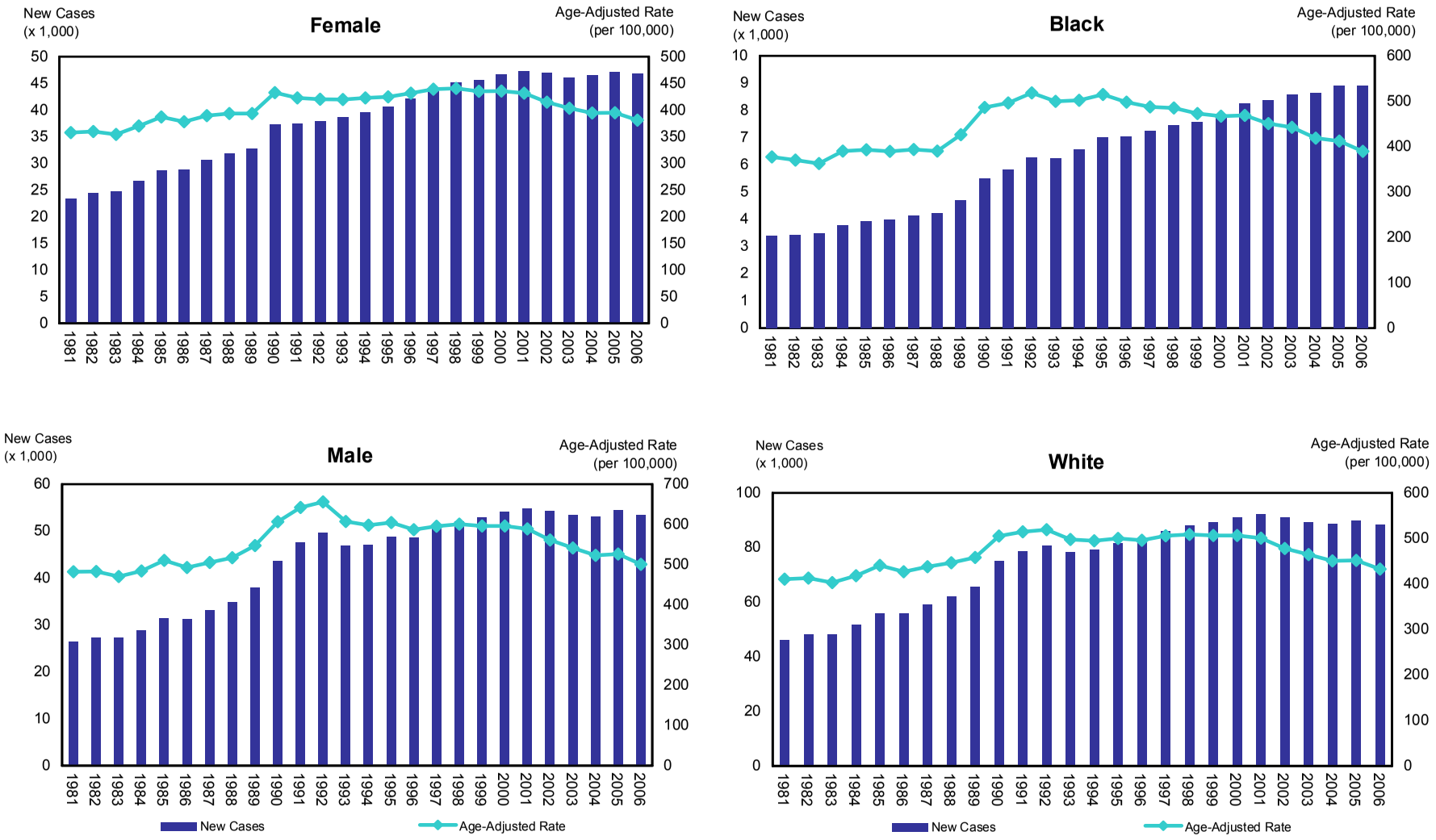
Age-Specific Incidence Rates

- Cancer incidence rates increased with increasing age group, with the exception of cervical cancer among white females for which the age-specific incidence rate in the 40-to-64 year age group was double the rate in the 65-and-older age group.
- Black females had the lowest age-specific rates among the four sex-race groups for most of the selected sites in almost all age groups, except for the following, for which white females had lower rates: colorectal cancer in the 40-to-64 year age group, non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the 19-to-39 year age group, cervical cancer in the 40-to-64 and the 65-and-older groups.
- For head and neck cancer, the rate for black females in the 65-and-older age group was significantly lower than the rate among white males.
- White females in the 40-to-64 and 65-and-older age groups had rates that were significantly lower than the rates among white males.
- White females in all age groups had lower rates than males of either race for all the selected sites except non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Compared to white females, white males in the 19-to-39 year age group and black males in the 65-and-older age group had lower non-Hodgkin lymphoma rates.

Trends in New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

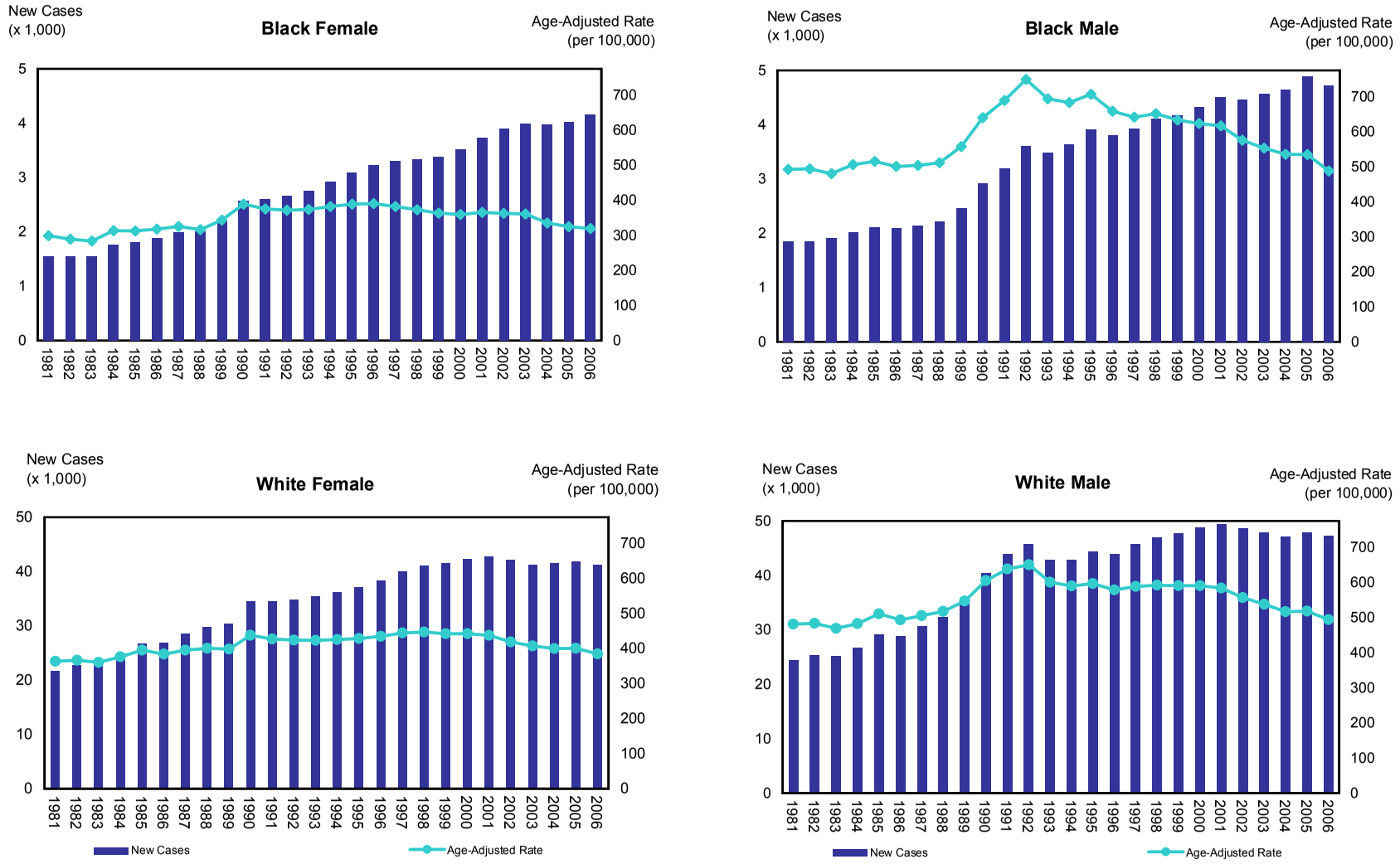
- From 1981 to 2006, age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in males were consistently higher than rates in females.
- The decline in all cancer rates since 2001 was more pronounced for males than for females.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher for whites than for blacks in all years, except from 1993 to 1996.
- Black females' rates for all cancers combined were between 10% and 27% lower than rates for white females every year since 1981, and about 20% lower for the last three years.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates in black males have been higher than in white males every year, except in 1987 to 1988 and 2006, with the largest difference (18%) occurring in 1995.
- The trend in incidence rates for black males was flat from 1981 to 1988, increased significantly from 1988 to1992, then decreased significantly from 1992 to 2006.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for black females increased significantly from 1981 to 1995, then decreased significantly from 1995 to 2006.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for white males increased from 1981 to 1988, was unchanged from 1998 to 1991, then decreased significantly from 1991 to 2006.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for white females increased significantly from 1981 to 1998, then decreased significantly from 1998 to 2006.

Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2006



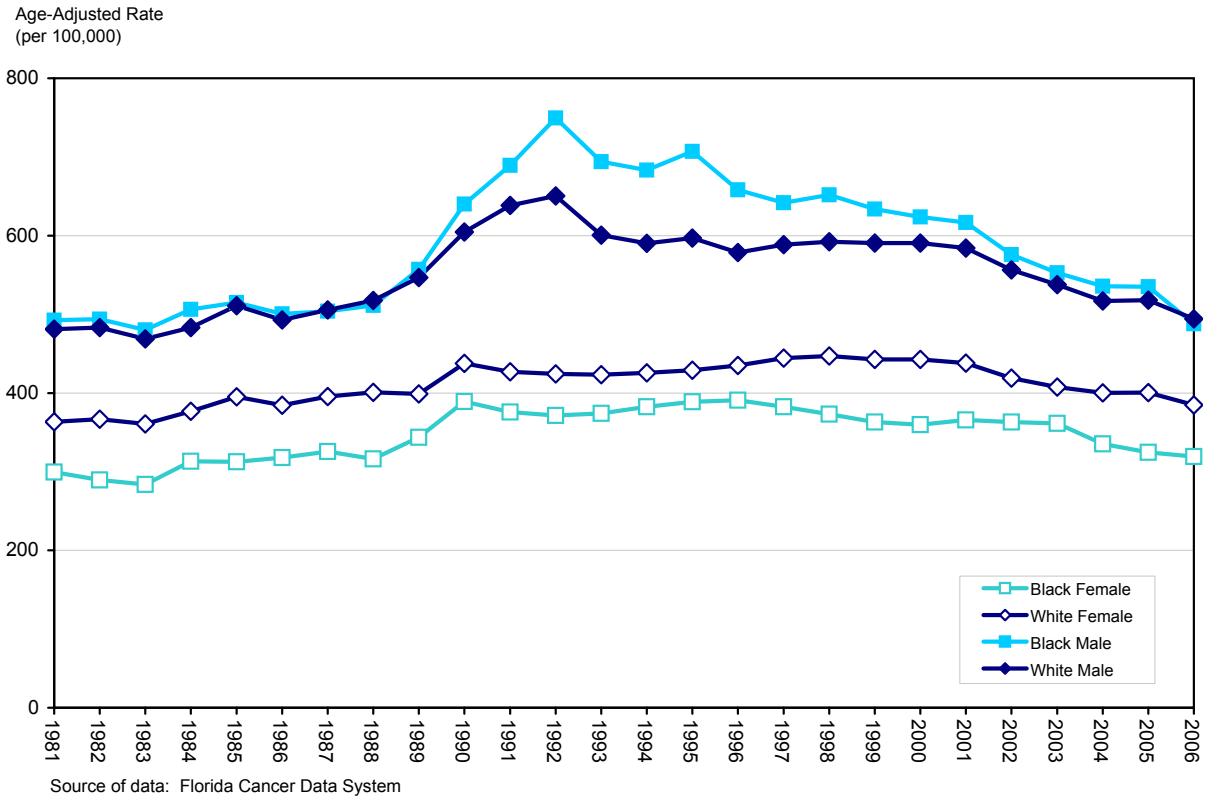
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006

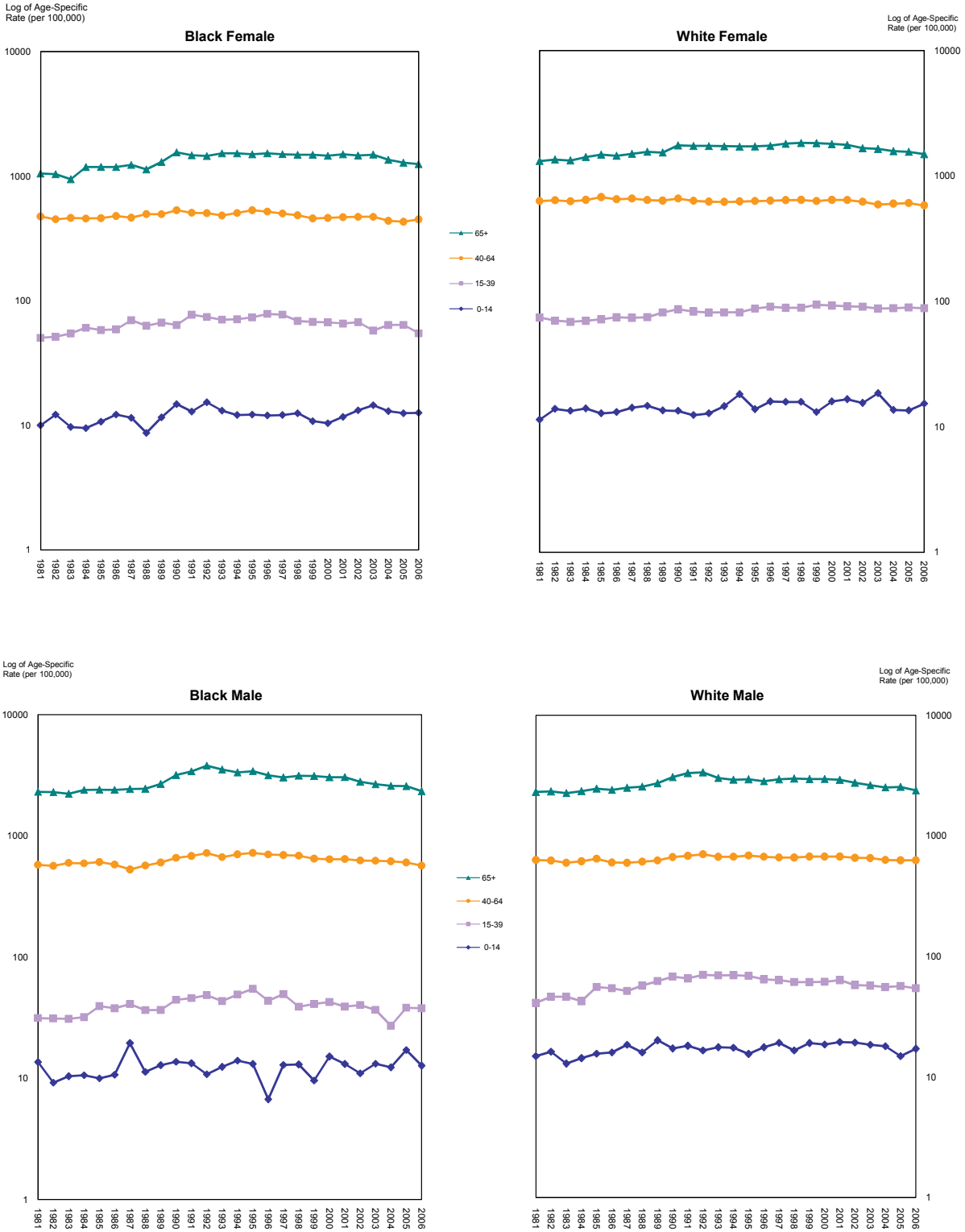


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Trends in Age-Specific Incidence Rates

- Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined have decreased since 1981 in the 40-to-64-year age group for all sex-race groups.
- The rate for black males in the 0-to-14 group declined over the 26-year period by 6.6%; all other groups age 0-to-14 all had rate increases between 1981 and 2006: black females (26%), white females (34%), and white males (15%).
- Rates increased in all other sex-race groups; the largest percentage increases were: black females age 65 and older (19%), white females age 15 to 39 (19%), black males age 15 to 39 (20%), and white males age 15 to 39 (32%).
- Age-specific incidence rates were lower among black females than among white females in all years for all age groups, except from 1990 to 1992, when the rates for black females in the 0-to-14 age group were higher than for whites.
- Among males, rates were lower in blacks than whites in both groups less than age 40, except in the 0-to-14 age group in 1987 and 2005.
- In the age group 19 to 39 years old, black males had higher rates than whites in 1992 and from 1994 to 1998.
- In males 65-and-older, whites had higher rates from 1981 until 1989; since 1990, the rates for black males were higher until 2005.

Figure 5. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race Florida, 1981-2006



Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Age-adjusted incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus were higher among males compared to females.
- Incidence rates decreased among males of both races from 1992 to 2006. The rate for black males was30% higher than the rate for white males in 1992, and decreased to equal the rate in white males by 2006.
- The incidence rate for black females nearly doubled from 24.0 per 100,000 in 1982 to 46.6 per 100,000 in 1996, then declined from 1996 to 2006.
- The incidence rate for white females increased significantly from 37.6 per 100,000 in 1981 to 64.4 per 100,000 in 1997 and remained stable from 1997 to 2006.
- Due to the increase in incidence rates among females and the decrease in incidence rates among males, the gap in the rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus between males and females narrowed between 1981 and 2006.

Colorectal

- From 1991 to 2006, the age-adjusted incidence rates for colorectal cancer were higher among males compared to females.
- From 1981 to 1994, the age-adjusted incidence rates for white males were higher than the rates for black males; however, the rates for white males decreased during this period, whereas the rates for black males increased.
- Among males and females, age-adjusted incidence rates decreased from the mid 1990s to 2006.

Bladder

- During the 26-year period, the age-adjusted incidence rate for bladder cancer among white males was markedly higher than the rates for all other sex-race groups.
- The rates for white males were stable between 1981 and 2000, but declined by nearly 24% from 44.8 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 34.2 per 100,000 population in 2006.
- Among white females, age-adjusted incidence rates increased significantly between 1985 and 1999, then decreased significantly between 1999 and 2006.
- The age-adjusted bladder cancer incidence rates for black males and black females did not change significantly.

Head and Neck

- Males of both races had age-adjusted incidence rates 3 to 6 times higher than females in all years.
- The rates for blacks were significantly higher than the rates for whites for all years, except for two years (1982 and 1996), until 1999, at which point the rates for black and white male have remained similar.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates declined significantly from 1981 to 2006 for white males, white females, and black females.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Comparing 1981 to 2006, the age-adjusted incidence rates increased significantly for all sex-race groups, although rates for white males declined significantly from 1994 to 2006 and rates for white females declined significantly from 1997 to 2006.

- The rate for black females more than doubled from 4.5 per 100,000 population in 1981 to 10.8 per 100,000 in 2006.
- The rate for black males in 2006 was 74% higher than the rate in 1981.
- Due to decreasing rates for whites since the mid- to late 1990s and increasing rates for blacks, the difference in rates between black and white females has narrowed from 2.3 times higher for blacks in 1981 to 1.4 times higher in 2006.
- Due to the marked increase in rates for black females and a smaller increase in the rates for black males, the gap in rates narrowed from a peak in 1991 of 2.8 times higher for black males to a 46% difference in 2006.

Melanoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates for melanoma among white males and females increased significantly from 1981 to 2000 and did not change significantly from 2000 to 2006.
- From 1981 to 2006, age-adjusted incidence rates of melanoma were higher among males compared to females.

Breast

- White females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than black females in all 26 years since 1981.
- Incidence rates have declined 14% since their peak in 1995 among black females and 19% among white females since the peak in 1998.
- The difference in age-adjusted incidence rates between white and black females decreased to 21% from its peak in 1989, when the rate for white females was 51% higher than for blacks.

Prostate

- Black males had a higher age-adjusted incidence rate than white males in all 26 years.
- A peak in rates occurred for both races in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined 40% for blacks and 42% for whites since that time.
- In 1981, black males had an incidence rate 52% higher than white; in 2006 the rate for blacks was 48% higher. This difference in rates was highest (74%) in 1995.

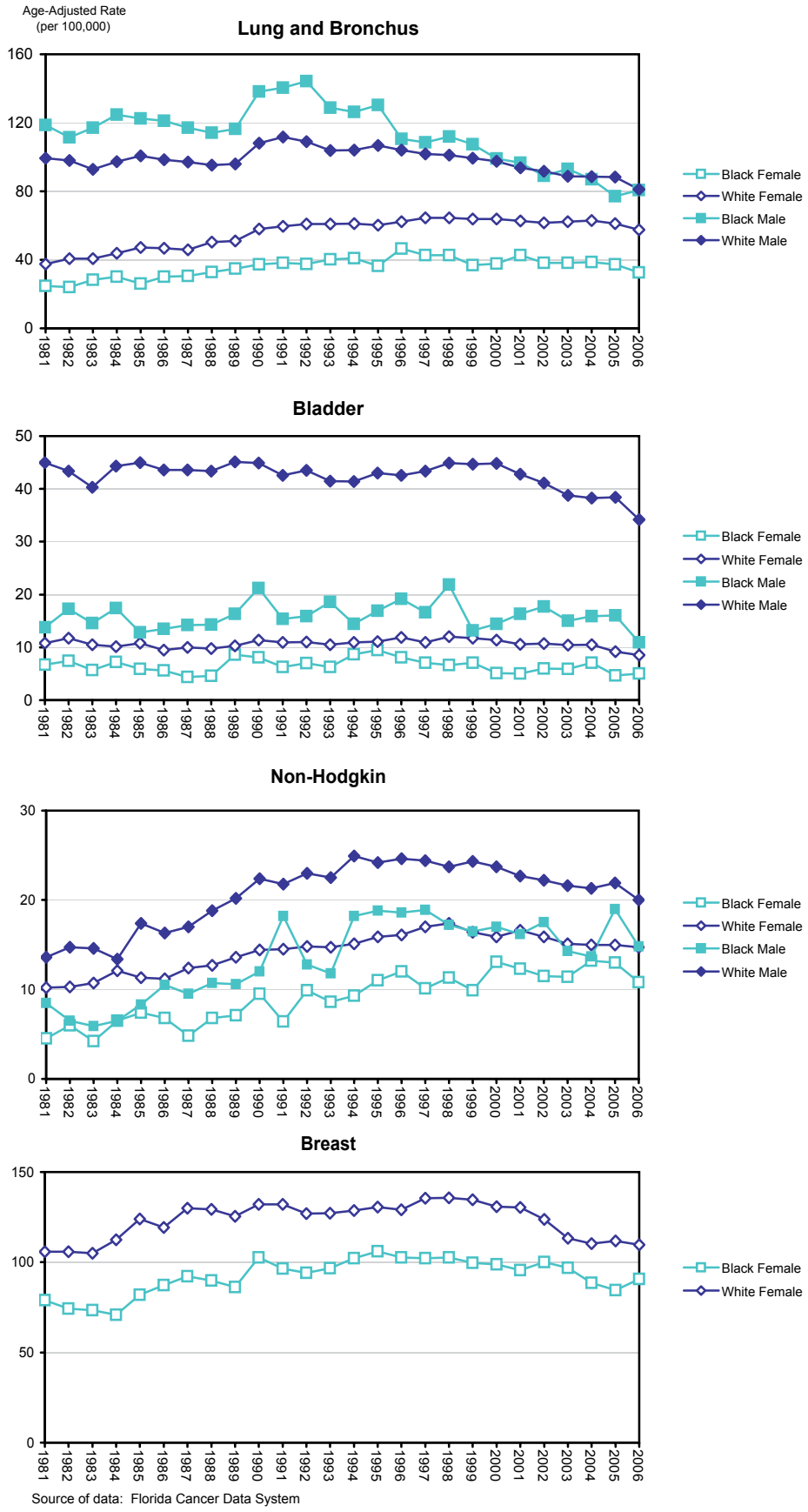
Cervix

- Black females had higher incidence rates than white females in all 26 years.
- The rates of cervical cancer among black and white females have declined significantly since 1981; the rate among blacks declined at a faster rate.
- Rates among black females were 2.4 times those of whites in 1981 and decreased to 26% higher in 2006.

Ovary

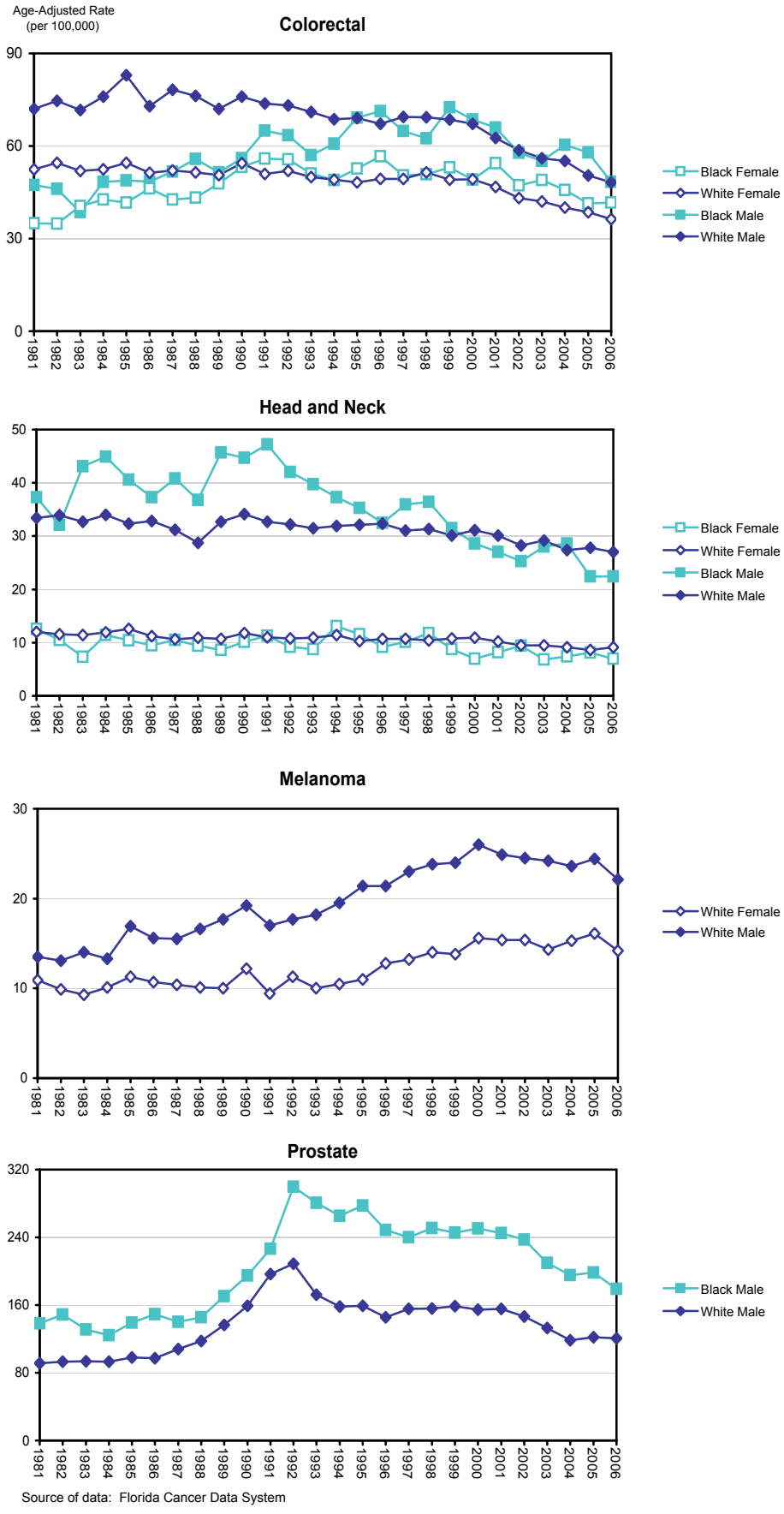
- White females had higher incidence rates than black females in all years.
- Incidence rates for white females increased significantly from 1981 to 1996, then decreased significantly until 2006.
- Incidence rates for black females increased significantly from 1981 to 1995, then decreased significantly until 2006.
- The difference in incidence rates between whites and blacks varied from 1981 to 2006, with a low 10% higher rate among whites in 1995 and a high of 2.3 times the rate in blacks in 1986.

Figure 6.1. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



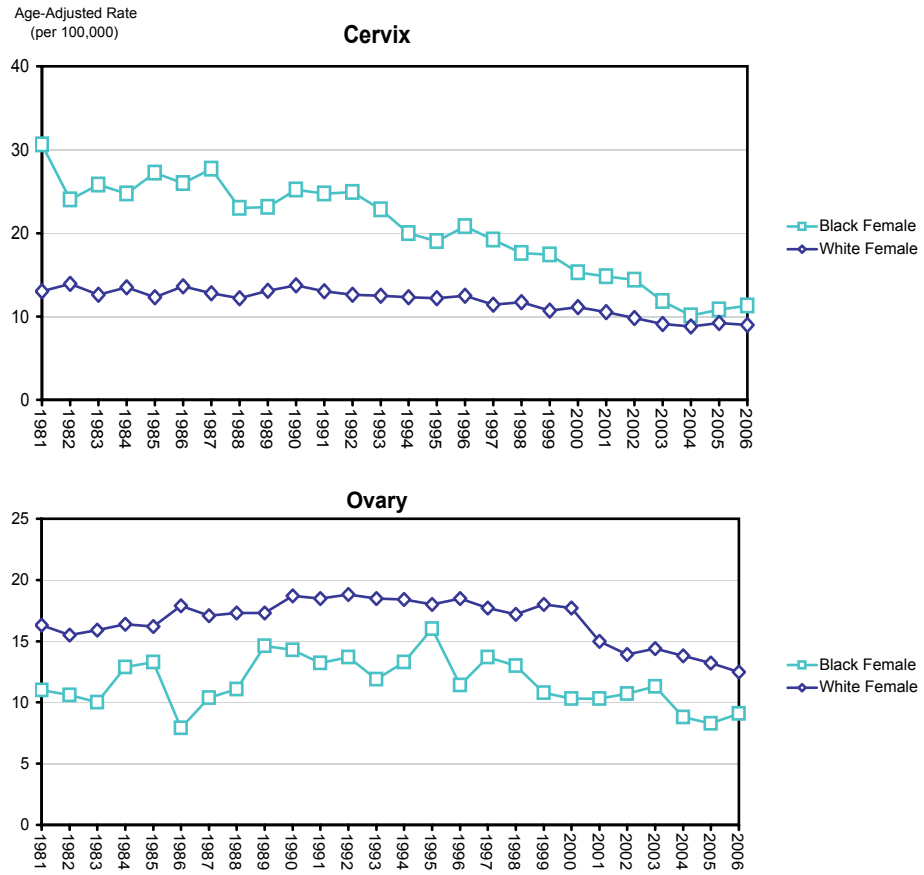
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.2. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.3. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

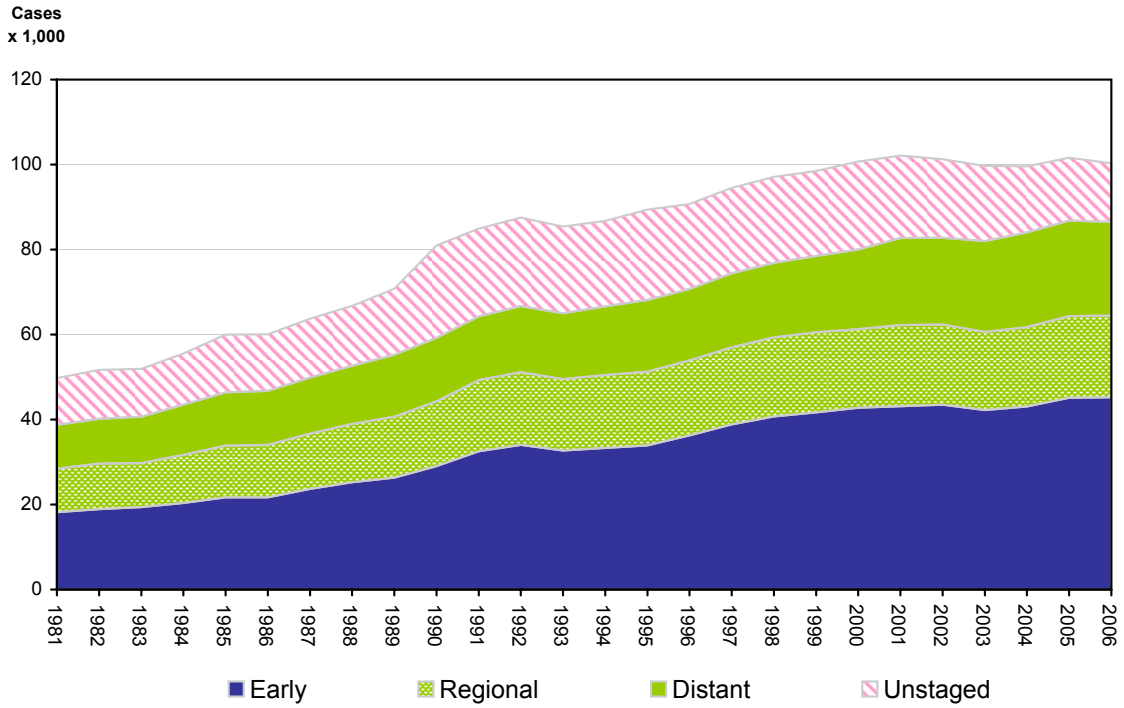
Stage of Cancer at Diagnosis

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage cancer and *in situ* cancers of the bladder only. Advanced stage includes cancer diagnosed at regional and distant stages. Figure 7 shows trends in the number of cases by stage at diagnosis, as stage is originally categorized. Regional and distant stages, the two components of advanced stage, are shown separately.

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage increased from 37% in 1981 to 45% in 2006.
- The percentage of advanced-stage cancer was the same and the percentage of cancer reported without stage information declined from 22% in 1981 to 14% in 2006.
- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage varied greatly among the selected cancer sites.
- Three-quarters of ovarian cancer and two-thirds of lung cancer were diagnosed at an advanced stage.
- Only 8% of bladder cancer and 10% of prostate cancer were diagnosed at an advanced stage.
- Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage than whites for all cancers combined and for all selected sites except ovarian cancer, due to the high percentages of advanced-stage diagnoses in white females.

- Black females had 13% more advanced-stage diagnoses than white females for cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, and head and neck cancer.
- For all cancers combined, black females had higher percentage of advanced-stage diagnoses (50.3%) among the four sex-race groups.
- For lung and bronchus cancer, blacks (73.3%) had higher percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage compared to whites (64.3%).
- Black males had higher percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage (56.1%) among the four sex-race groups.

Figure 7. All Cancers by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 7. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.1**	**65.0**	**10.0**	**33.0**	**50.4**	**7.7**	**50.0**	**53.9**	**15.2**	**75.8**	**46.9**
Female	44.5	63.8		33.0	50.1	7.7	45.2	52.3	14.5	75.8	46.9
Male	38.2	65.9	10.0		50.7	7.7	51.8	55.4	15.7		
Black	45.2	73.3	11.8	44.3	53.0	10.5	54.5	57.2		71.8	52.8
White	40.9	64.3	9.7	31.8	50.1	7.7	49.6	53.7	15.2	76.3	45.5
Black Female	50.3	76.3		44.3	50.4	14.0	57.6	57.8		71.8	52.8
White Female	44.0	63.0		31.8	50.0	7.3	44.0	51.9	14.5	76.3	45.5
Black Male	40.7	71.6	11.8		56.1	8.4	53.5	56.7			
White Male	38.3	65.4	9.7		50.2	7.8	51.7	55.4	15.7		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 8. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.1**	**65.0**	**10.0**	**33.0**	**50.4**	**7.7**	**50.0**	**53.9**	**15.2**	**75.8**	**46.9**
Alachua	43.2	63.7	12.8	31.8	67.0	^	66.7	52.9	^	73.3	^
Baker	46.9	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	40.5	66.4	11.2	43.4	47.2	^	52.6	52.9	^	^	^
Bradford	45.0	52.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	42.6	73.9	8.4	28.7	51.6	10.5	50.6	60.7	15.0	86.4	60.7
Broward	40.5	65.8	9.1	32.5	50.9	4.2	52.7	55.2	21.1	64.8	48.3
Calhoun	45.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	29.3	42.0	^	30.2	47.1	^	28.3	32.6	^	92.9	^
Citrus	39.1	60.8	9.8	34.2	55.6	^	39.0	62.1	^	88.2	^
Clay	39.7	69.5	^	26.6	56.2	^	66.7	^	^	^	^
Collier	35.8	52.4	8.4	26.3	55.6	^	40.5	51.9	^	67.6	^
Columbia	41.3	59.0	^	^	42.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	42.3	67.5	11.9	35.6	53.9	7.0	48.9	53.0	14.8	72.0	46.6
DeSoto	29.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	57.9	78.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	43.5	68.8	8.7	37.6	47.5	8.2	54.7	62.3	23.4	75.4	47.1
Escambia	48.6	73.0	10.6	36.9	62.8	20.0	58.2	75.0	^	85.7	^
Flagler	40.7	62.6	^	31.7	45.3	^	^	47.2	^	^	^
Franklin	42.9	76.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	53.2	77.3	^	^	54.5	^	73.3	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	40.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	34.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	41.3	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	44.0	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	40.9	68.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	47.9	58.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	39.5	61.4	7.6	34.4	46.9	^	45.8	43.1	^	81.3	^
Highlands	47.3	69.3	12.6	50.0	42.0	^	65.0	70.0	^	92.9	^
Hillsborough	42.1	64.5	9.3	36.5	52.0	10.6	46.4	56.5	15.6	77.9	51.1
Holmes	52.4	71.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	44.5	66.1	13.3	18.7	47.8	^	62.5	56.8	^	82.4	^
Jackson	40.7	60.4	^	38.9	62.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	49.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	64.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	40.5	60.9	14.0	31.7	43.0	9.8	57.1	56.1	22.5	67.3	^
Lee	39.9	61.6	9.4	28.8	54.8	8.9	54.9	35.2	14.9	79.2	50.0
Leon	45.6	80.3	14.8	33.1	58.9	^	56.8	63.0	^	^	^
Levy	49.6	70.8	^	44.1	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	45.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	31.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	41.0	70.6	9.6	33.5	46.7	^	49.4	50.0	18.6	77.3	^
Marion	40.5	63.9	17.0	22.3	41.0	10.7	62.4	58.8	13.8	69.2	45.5
Martin	37.3	65.6	13.9	33.8	40.8	^	44.7	43.3	^	86.7	^
Monroe	42.4	58.8	^	40.0	42.5	^	62.5	^	^	^	^
Nassau	43.1	87.7	^	42.1	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	40.9	58.8	7.5	38.3	47.3	^	49.0	61.3	^	^	^
Okeechobee	35.8	58.3	^	^	41.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.8	69.1	12.5	37.5	50.2	8.7	52.4	55.8	12.3	75.0	41.2
Osceola	43.1	66.4	8.9	33.9	53.6	^	53.8	65.6	^	73.3	^
Palm Beach	38.6	59.8	7.2	33.7	50.7	5.6	48.2	52.0	11.9	77.6	36.2
Pasco	39.6	62.4	6.5	30.7	48.7	10.2	43.8	51.9	15.7	82.1	^
Pinellas	38.6	61.3	9.7	27.6	49.4	6.5	42.1	40.6	11.5	84.1	59.1
Polk	43.9	68.7	10.8	35.8	41.7	8.8	55.5	62.7	11.7	73.2	60.0
Putnam	40.9	62.5	^	33.3	51.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	41.8	73.2	^	27.6	57.3	^	50.0	50.0	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	39.6	67.2	9.8	36.6	47.2	^	55.2	54.3	^	66.7	^
Santa Rosa	43.4	74.8	11.3	38.8	50.0	^	^	69.6	^	^	^
Sarasota	37.8	60.5	7.1	29.1	52.0	^	41.7	56.9	16.2	81.8	^
Seminole	41.6	65.6	14.7	29.3	59.3	^	50.8	54.4	^	77.3	^
Sumter	41.2	69.9	9.4	40.7	43.9	^	^	79.2	^	^	^
Suwannee	43.0	57.1	^	^	44.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	54.1	82.6	^	^	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	48.1	73.3	^	^	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	43.2	69.0	8.2	33.9	44.5	11.3	49.2	50.7	21.3	73.5	70.0
Wakulla	44.5	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	36.9	39.0	^	42.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	247.8	150.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Age Group

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at an advanced stage was higher in 0 to 14 age group for all sex and race groups, except for black males where the percentage of advanced-stage diagnoses was highest in the 15 to 39 year age group.
- The percentage of lung and bronchus cancers diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest in the 15 to 39 age group for all sex and race groups, except among white males where the percentage diagnosed at an advanced stage in the 40 to 64 year age group was similar to the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of prostate cancers diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest among black and white males in the 60 to 64 age group.
- The percentage of breast cancers diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest among black and white females in the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of colorectal cancers diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest among those in the 15 to 39 year age group for all sex and race groups and the percentage diagnosed at an advanced stage was lower with each increase in age group.
- The percentage of advanced-stage colorectal cancers among those in the 15 to 39 age group was substantially higher among males (70.7%) compared to females (57.1%).
- A small percentage (7.7%) of bladder cancers was diagnosed at an advanced stage and the proportion was higher among blacks (10.5%), particularly black females (14.0%), compared to whites (7.7%).
- The percentage of head and neck cancers diagnosed at an advanced stage was higher for those in the 40 to 64 age group, except among black females where the percentage was highest in the 65-and-older age group.
- The percentage of non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest in the 0 to 14 age group among whites; among blacks, males, and females data for this age group are suppressed due to small numbers.
- The percentage of melanoma cases diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest among females aged 40 years and older and among males in the 40- to 64-year age group.
- Over three-fourths of ovarian cancers were diagnosed at an advanced stage; the percentage diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest among females aged 40-plus.
- The percentage of cervical cancer cases diagnosed at an advanced stage was highest for white females aged 65 years and older and for black females aged 40 to 64.

Table 9. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.1**	**65.0**	**10.0**	**33.0**	**50.4**	**7.7**	**50.0**	**53.9**	**15.2**	**75.8**	**46.9**
0-14	60.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	59.3	^	^	^
15-39	42.8	75.9	^	51.7	64.5	^	48.7	58.3	11.7	56.3	35.2
40-64	42.7	72.5	12.5	35.9	56.1	8.6	56.9	55.5	16.9	75.1	49.7
65+	40.0	61.7	8.7	28.2	47.1	7.5	43.0	52.5	14.6	78.8	52.3
Female	**44.5**	**63.8**		**33.0**	**50.1**	**7.7**	**45.2**	**52.3**	**14.5**	**75.8**	**46.9**
0-14	64.9	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	41.0	77.5		51.7	57.1	^	36.4	57.1	9.8	56.3	35.2
40-64	44.4	71.2		35.9	55.2	9.2	50.3	52.5	15.1	75.1	49.7
65+	44.6	60.8		28.2	47.6	7.4	41.5	51.4	15.3	78.8	52.3
Male	**38.2**	**65.9**	**10.0**		**50.7**	**7.7**	**51.8**	**55.4**	**15.7**		
0-14	56.1	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	45.6	74.5	^		70.7	^	56.5	59.4	14.8		
40-64	41.0	73.6	12.5		56.8	8.5	59.1	57.6	18.3		
65+	36.2	62.5	8.7		46.6	7.5	43.6	53.6	14.2		
Black	**45.2**	**73.3**	**11.8**	**44.3**	**53.0**	**10.5**	**54.5**	**57.2**		**71.8**	**52.8**
0-14	58.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	51.9	92.3	^	57.1	59.0	^	^	60.9		^	40.0
40-64	46.9	80.4	12.2	45.0	58.9	^	57.6	54.0		67.3	56.7
65+	42.1	66.6	11.4	39.5	46.4	^	49.6	62.2		82.4	53.1
White	**40.9**	**64.3**	**9.7**	**31.8**	**50.1**	**7.7**	**49.6**	**53.7**	**15.2**	**76.3**	**45.5**
0-14	61.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	66.7	^	^	^
15-39	41.7	72.6	^	50.2	65.2	^	45.7	58.2	11.7	57.7	34.5
40-64	42.3	71.5	12.6	34.7	55.5	8.4	56.8	56.1	16.9	76.5	47.7
65+	40.0	61.4	8.3	27.6	47.3	7.5	42.6	52.0	14.6	78.5	52.6
Black Female	**50.3**	**76.3**		**44.3**	**50.4**	**14.0**	**57.6**	**57.8**		**71.8**	**52.8**
0-14	61.7	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	47.1	^		57.1	^	^	^	53.3		^	40.0
40-64	51.1	79.3		45.0	56.4	^	58.0	52.9		67.3	56.7
65+	49.7	73.2		39.5	44.7	^	61.1	69.6		82.4	53.1
White Female	**44.0**	**63.0**		**31.8**	**50.0**	**7.3**	**44.0**	**51.9**	**14.5**	**76.3**	**45.5**
0-14	67.6	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	40.0	72.7		50.2	58.9	^	36.1	58.9	9.8	57.7	34.5
40-64	43.6	70.1		34.7	54.7	9.3	49.6	52.6	15.1	76.5	47.7
65+	44.3	60.2		27.6	48.0	6.8	39.9	50.6	15.3	78.5	52.6
Black Male	**40.7**	**71.6**	**11.8**		**56.1**	**8.4**	**53.5**	**56.7**			
0-14	55.1	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	59.1	^	^		71.4	^	^	66.7			
40-64	43.0	80.9	12.2		61.7	^	57.9	54.8			
65+	36.1	62.7	11.4		48.6	^	44.9	52.8			
White Male	**38.3**	**65.4**	**9.7**		**50.2**	**7.8**	**51.7**	**55.4**	**15.7**		
0-14	55.9	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	44.2	72.5	^		70.6	^	51.7	57.4	14.8		
40-64	41.1	72.6	12.6		56.1	8.2	59.1	58.6	18.3		
65+	36.5	62.5	8.3		46.6	7.7	43.8	53.4	14.2		

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

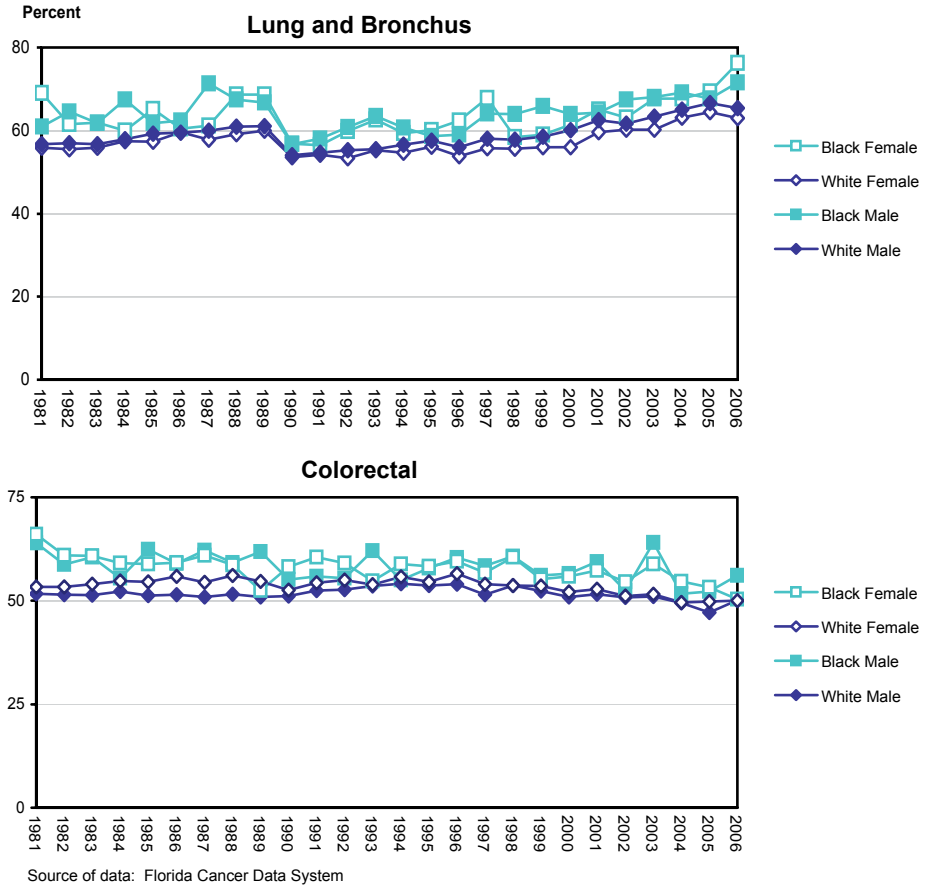
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Trends in Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis 1981-2006

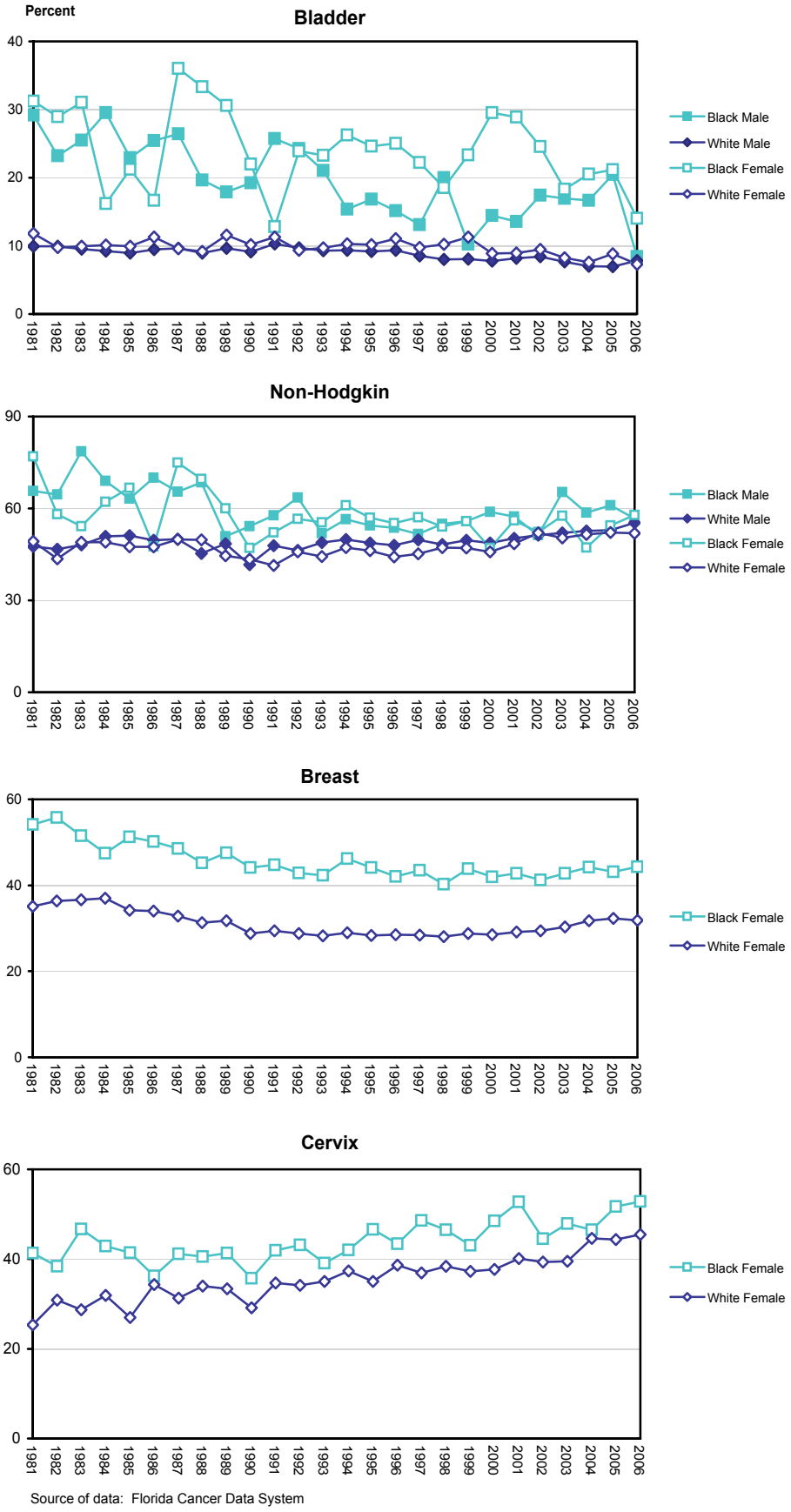
- The percentage of lung and bronchus cancers diagnosed at advanced stage increased among all sex-race groups.
- For colorectal cancer, the percentage diagnosed at an advanced stage declined overall and was 24% lower in 2006 compared to 1981 among black females; 12% lower among black males and less than 7% lower among both white females and males.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage declined 55% and 71% in black females and males, respectively; in white females and white males, the declines were 38% and 49%, respectively.
- The percentage of prostate cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage decreased by 68% among black males and 58% among white males.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage decreased by 18% in black females from 1981 to 2006.
- The percentage of advanced-stage cervical cancer diagnoses increased over the past 26 years by 28% in black females and by 80% in white females.
- The percentage of ovarian cancer diagnosed at an advanced stage also increased for both black (8%) and white females (17%).
- The percentage of advanced-stage head and neck cancer increased by 49% among white males, 19% among white females, 6% among black females, and 2% among black males.
- The percentage of advanced-stage melanoma increased 40% for white females and decreased 18% for white males.

Figure 8.1. Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



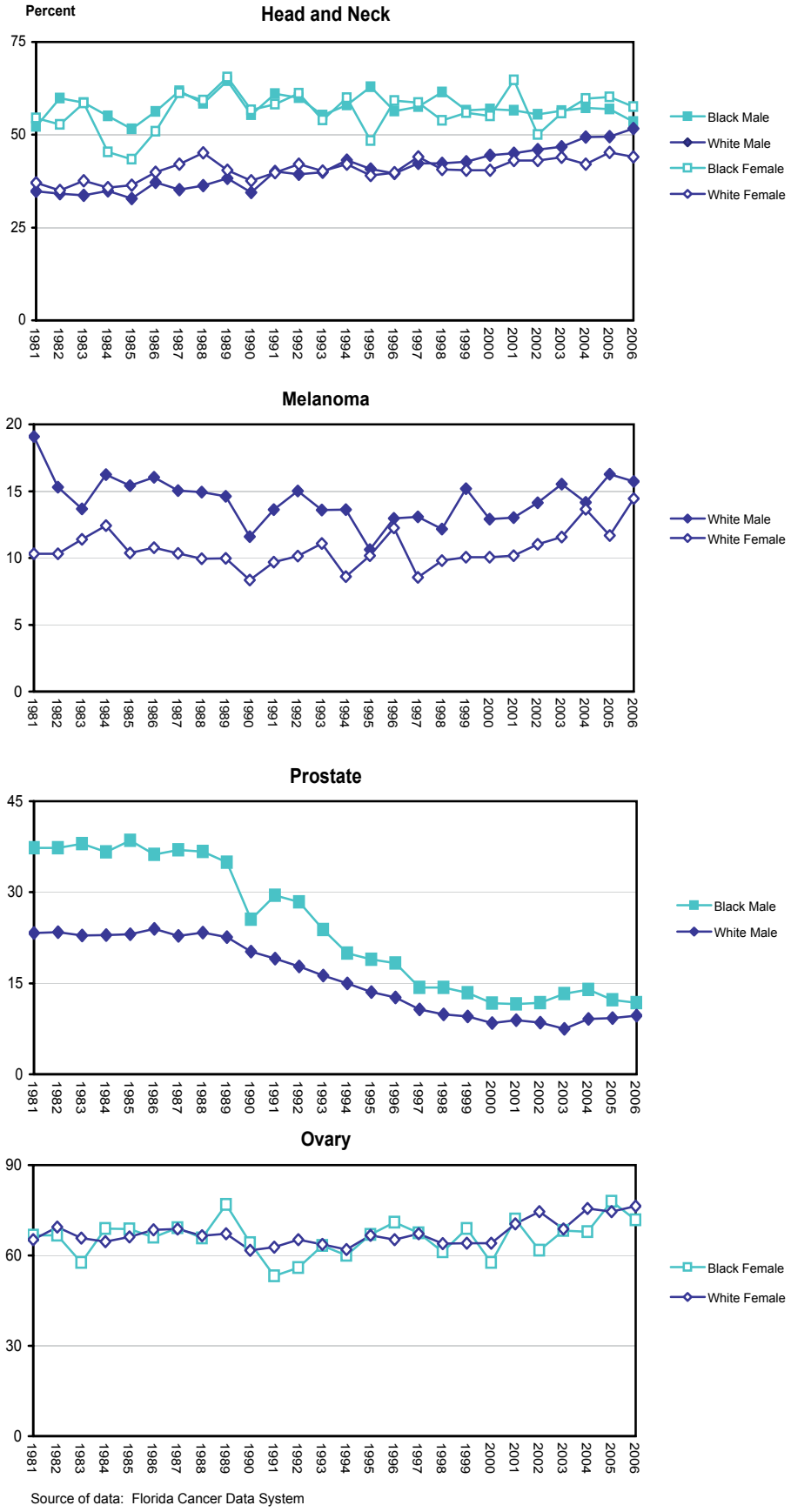
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 8.2. Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 8.3. Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SCREENING

The Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an anonymous telephone survey of a sample of adults aged 18 and older in households with telephones. Survey respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data will be representative of all adults in Florida. The Florida BRFSS survey follows a protocol developed by the CDC to ensure the quality of the survey and comparability of the data among states. For this report, cancer screening data for breast, cervical, prostate, and colorectal cancer from the 2006 Florida BRFSS, were analyzed for current screening utilization patterns. In addition, cancer screening trends were analyzed utilizing available data from the 1987 to the 2008 BRFSS.

Breast Cancer

- In 2006 among females aged 40 and older, about 78% had a mammogram in the past two years.
- About 77% of females aged 40 years and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- The prevalence of breast cancer screening was lowest among females between 40 and 44 years of age, females with less than a high school education, females with household income less than $25,000, and females without health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram in the past two years more than doubled from 35.5% in 1987 to 79.4% in 2006 among white females, and increased by 50% among black females from 52.1% in 1987 to 78.0% in 2006.

Cervical Cancer

- In 2006, about 92% of females aged 18 and older in Florida ever had a Papanicolau (Pap) smear test.
- The prevalence was lowest among females with household income less than $25,000 and females without health insurance.
- From 1991 to 2006, the prevalence of ever having a Pap smear test increased by 4% among blacks.

Prostate Cancer

- In 2006, the prevalence of prostate specific antigen (PSA) screening for males age 40 and older in Florida (about 60%) was statistically higher than the national prevalence (54%).
- The prevalence of both PSA testing and having a digital rectal exam was lowest among males who were between 40 and 44 years of age, males with less than high school education, and those who had no health insurance than among their counterparts.
- From 2000 to 2006, the prevalence of receiving a PSA test varied among both white and black males.
- The prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased from 54% in 2000 to 61% in 2006 among white males and from 40% in 2000 to 58% in 2006 among black males.

COLORECTAL CANCER

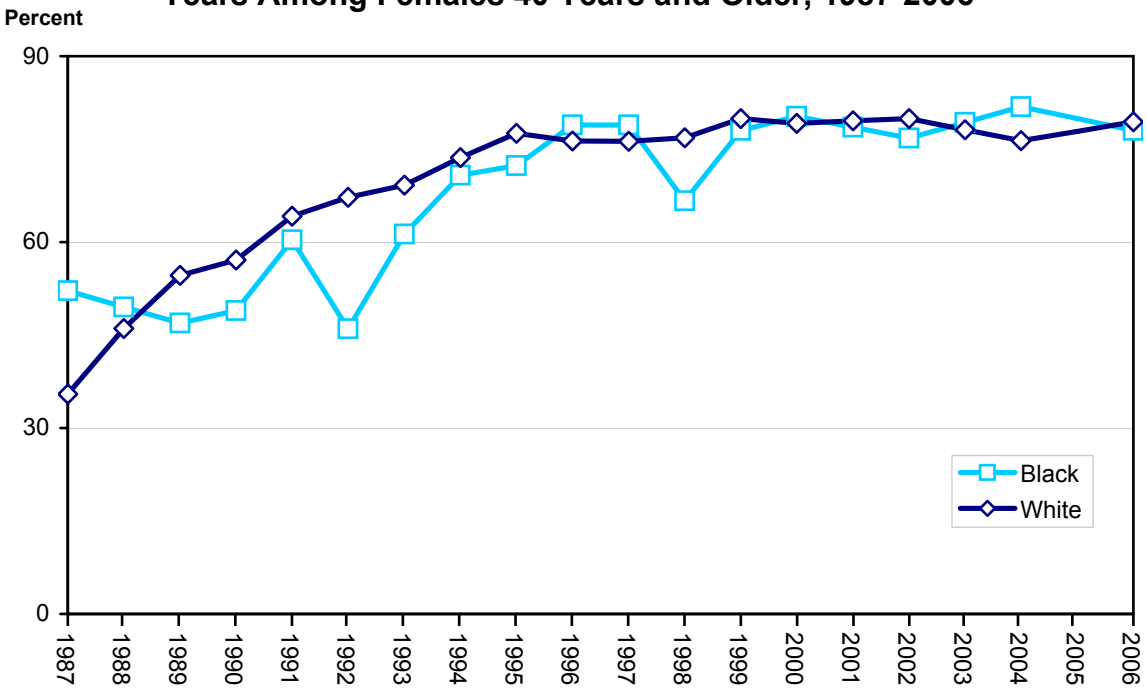
- In 2006, among Floridians aged 50 years and older, 30% had a blood stool test within the past two years, and nearly half (51.6%) had a sigmoidoscopy exam within the past five years.
- The prevalence of both colorectal screening tests was lowest among adults between 50-64 years of age, adults with less than a high school education, and adults who did not have health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- From 1999 to 2006, the prevalence of having a blood stool test in the past two years varied among black females, black males, and white males; the prevalence among white females decreased from 36.4% in 1999 to 28.9% in 2006.
- From 1999 to 2006, the prevalence of having a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years increased among white males (46.5% to 54.8%) and white females (43.7% to 53.7%); the prevalence rates among blacks varied, but did not change significantly over time.

Table 10. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening Among Females Aged 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2006

	Mammogram				Clinical Breast Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	5,033	78.0	76.4	79.6	4,985	76.9	75.3	78.5
Black	404	78.0	72.4	83.6	397	78.7	73.5	83.9
White	4,178	79.4	77.8	81.1	4,145	77.9	76.2	79.6
Age								
40-44	539	65.4	60.2	70.7	535	79.1	74.4	83.7
45-64	2,507	77.7	75.4	80.0	2,499	79.1	76.9	81.3
65+	1,987	83.4	81.3	85.5	1,951	73.2	70.6	75.8
Education								
< High School	613	70.3	64.7	76.0	595	61.3	55.4	67.2
HS Graduate/GED	1,650	75.6	72.7	78.5	1,637	72.3	69.4	75.3
> High School	2,761	80.8	78.9	82.8	2,745	82.3	80.5	84.2
Household Income								
<$25,000	1,465	70.5	67.0	73.9	1,438	66.6	63.1	70.2
$25,000-$49,999	1,343	76.2	73.0	79.4	1,337	75.9	72.9	78.9
$50,000-$74,999	578	79.7	75.2	84.2	575	82.3	77.9	86.6
$75,000+	769	86.0	82.9	89.2	765	90.2	87.6	92.9
Health Insurance								
Yes	4,420	82.3	80.8	83.8	4,378	80.2	78.6	81.8
No	605	48.4	42.8	54.0	599	54.3	48.7	60.0

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 9. Prevalence of Receiving a Mammogram in Past Two Years Among Females 40 Years and Older, 1987-2006



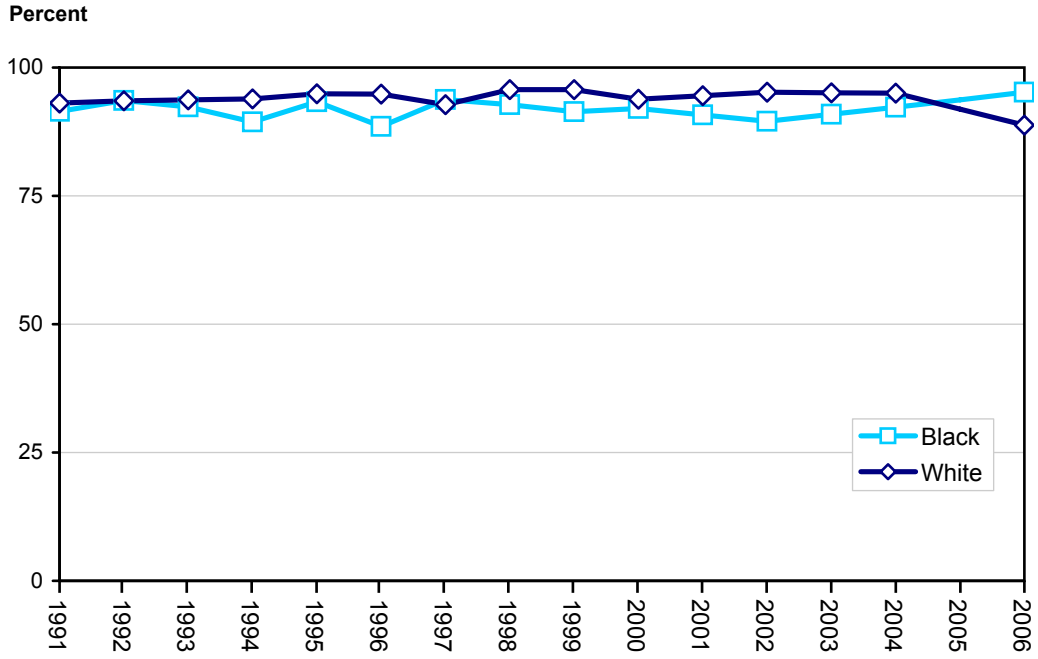
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Table 11. Prevalence of Ever Receiving Pap Smear Test Among Females Aged 18 and Older (1), Florida, 2006

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	4,335	92.0	90.5	93.5
Black	426	88.8	83.7	93.9
White	3,368	95.2	93.9	96.4
Age				
18-44	1,673	89.5	87.0	92.1
45-64	1,631	96.5	95.1	97.8
65+	986	92.0	89.7	94.2
Education				
< High School	435	82.0	74.3	89.7
HS Graduate/GED	1,316	91.5	88.8	94.2
> High School	2,579	93.9	92.4	95.5
Household Income				
<$25,000	1,113	86.9	83.2	90.6
$25,000-$49,999	1,190	93.8	91.1	96.5
$50,000-$74,999	554	95.1	92.2	98.0
$75,000+	773	97.6	96.2	98.9
Health Insurance				
Yes	3,535	93.7	92.4	95.1
No	789	86.3	82.0	90.7

Source of data: Florida BRFSS
(1) Excluded women who had hysterectomies.

Figure 10. Prevalence of Having Ever Had a Pap Smear Test Among Adult Females, 1991-2006



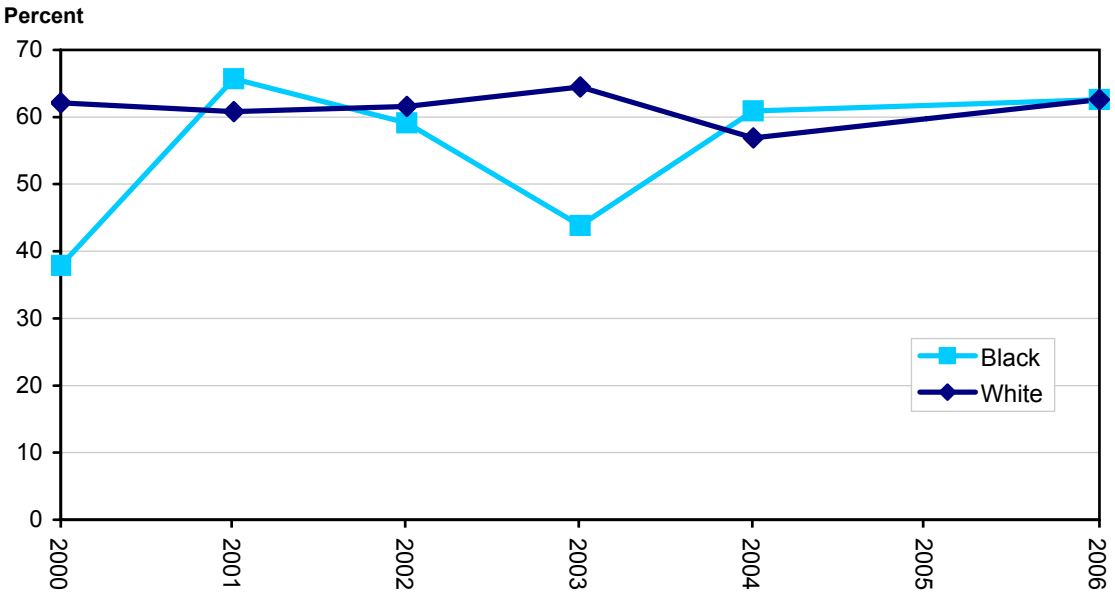
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Table 12. Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Males Aged 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2006

	Prostate Specific Antigen Test				Digital Rectal Exam			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	2,890	60.1	57.6	62.6	3,000	57.5	55.0	60.0
Black	211	62.6	54.2	71.0	216	58.1	49.3	66.8
White	2,411	62.6	59.9	65.3	2,514	60.6	57.9	63.2
Age								
40-44	302	26.4	19.9	32.8	315	32.2	25.4	39.1
45-64	1,484	58.9	55.4	62.3	1,557	58.6	55.2	62.0
65+	1,104	79.6	76.3	82.8	1,128	69.2	65.6	72.8
Education								
< High School	340	40.8	33.1	48.5	358	38.9	31.4	46.4
HS Graduate/GED	803	58.3	53.4	63.2	823	51.6	46.7	56.5
> High School	1,743	63.9	60.7	67.0	1,816	62.8	59.7	65.8
Household Income								
<$25,000	658	55.2	49.6	60.7	692	51.1	45.6	56.5
$25,000-$49,999	784	58.9	53.8	64.0	818	53.6	48.6	58.5
$50,000-$74,999	449	60.8	54.4	67.3	457	57.6	51.3	63.9
$75,000+	686	62.9	58.1	67.6	710	65.2	60.5	69.9
Health Insurance								
Yes	2,538	65.0	62.4	67.6	2,630	61.1	58.5	63.7
No	347	26.2	19.4	33.0	365	32.6	25.5	39.6

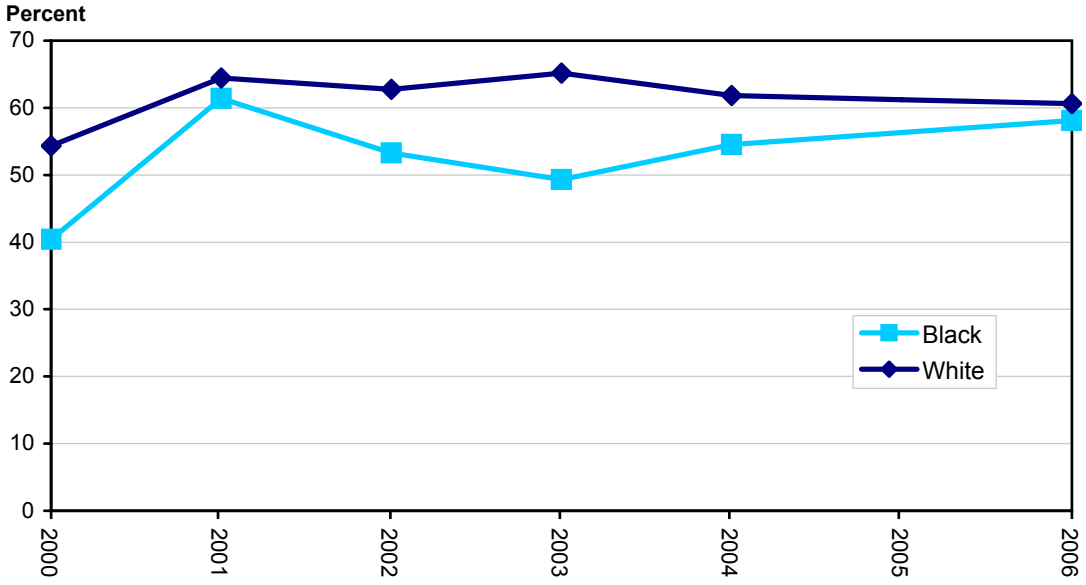
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 11.1. Prevalence of Having a PSA Test in Two Years Among Males 40 Years and Older, 2000-2006



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 11.2. Prevalence of Having a Digital Rectal Exam in Two Years Among Males 40 Years and Older, 2000-2006



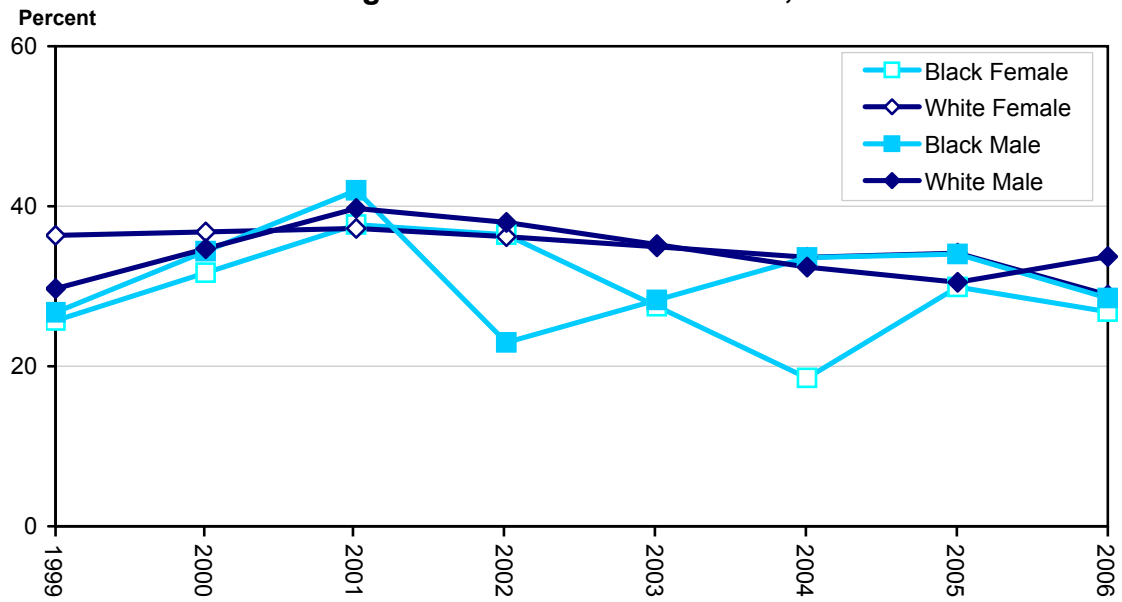
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Table 13. Prevalence of Adults Aged 50 and Older Who Received Colorectal Screening, Florida, 2006

	Blood Stool Test in 2 Years				Sigmoidoscopy Exam in 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	**6,100**	**29.8**	**28.2**	**31.3**	**6,146**	**51.6**	**49.8**	**53.3**
Sex								
Female	3,805	27.8	25.9	29.6	3,839	51.2	49.1	53.3
Male	2,295	32.2	29.6	34.7	2,307	52.0	49.2	54.7
Race								
Black	417	27.7	21.6	33.7	425	44.7	37.9	51.4
White	5,233	31.1	29.4	32.8	5,264	54.2	52.4	56.0
Black Female	268	26.8	19.7	33.9	275	42.7	34.9	50.6
White Female	3,257	28.9	26.8	30.9	3,280	53.7	51.5	56.0
Black Male	149	28.5	18.6	38.5	150	46.7	35.5	57.9
White Male	1,976	33.7	31.0	36.5	1,984	54.8	51.9	57.8
Age								
50-64	3,043	23.3	21.2	25.4	3,055	43.7	41.2	46.1
65+	3,057	36.6	34.3	38.8	3,091	59.8	57.5	62.0
Education								
< High School	748	23.2	19.1	27.2	770	42.3	37.2	47.4
HS Graduate/GED	1,925	29.2	26.5	32.0	1,932	50.1	47.0	53.2
> High School	3,416	31.3	29.2	33.3	3,433	54.0	51.7	56.2
Household Income								
<$25,000	1,743	31.4	28.3	34.5	1,763	47.3	43.9	50.6
$25,000-$49,999	1,647	28.2	25.4	31.1	1,659	47.3	44.1	50.5
$50,000-$74,999	723	28.5	24.2	32.8	727	54.4	49.5	59.3
>$75,000	979	31.0	27.2	34.8	987	57.8	53.6	61.9
Health Insurance								
Yes	5,506	31.5	29.8	33.1	5,553	54.7	53.0	56.5
No	582	13.6	9.7	17.5	582	21.5	17.0	25.9

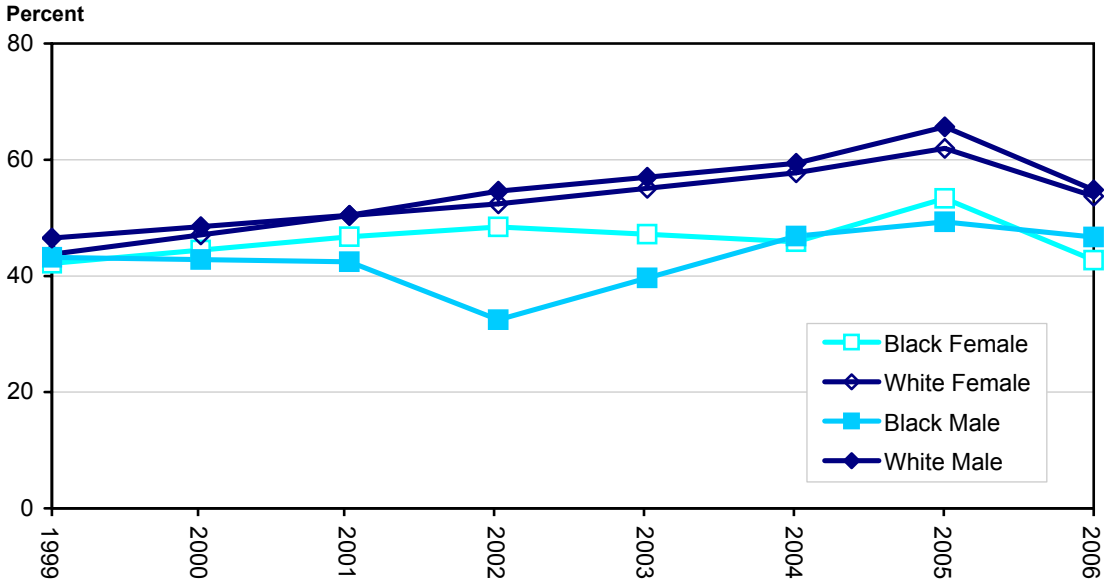
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 12.1. Prevalence of Having a Blood Stool Test in Two Years Among Adults 50 Years and Older, 1999-2006



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 12.2. Prevalence of Having a Sigmoidoscopy Exam in Five Years Among Adults 50 Years and Older, 1999-2006



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

- In 2006, 39,938 Floridians died from cancer, 207 less than in 2005.
- Males accounted for 54% and females 46% of total cancer deaths.
- Seventy-two percent of the cancer deaths were in the 65-and-older age group.
- Nearly two-thirds of cervical cancer deaths occurred in females under age 65.
- Although 89% of the cancer deaths were among whites, a greater percentage of blacks died from cancer at younger ages than did whites. The percentage of deaths in people under age 65 was 45% among blacks and 26% among whites.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 30% of all cancer deaths, 27% of deaths in females, and 31% of deaths in males.
- Deaths from cancers for which preventive screening is available (colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers) accounted for 30% of all cancer deaths in blacks and 21% in whites.

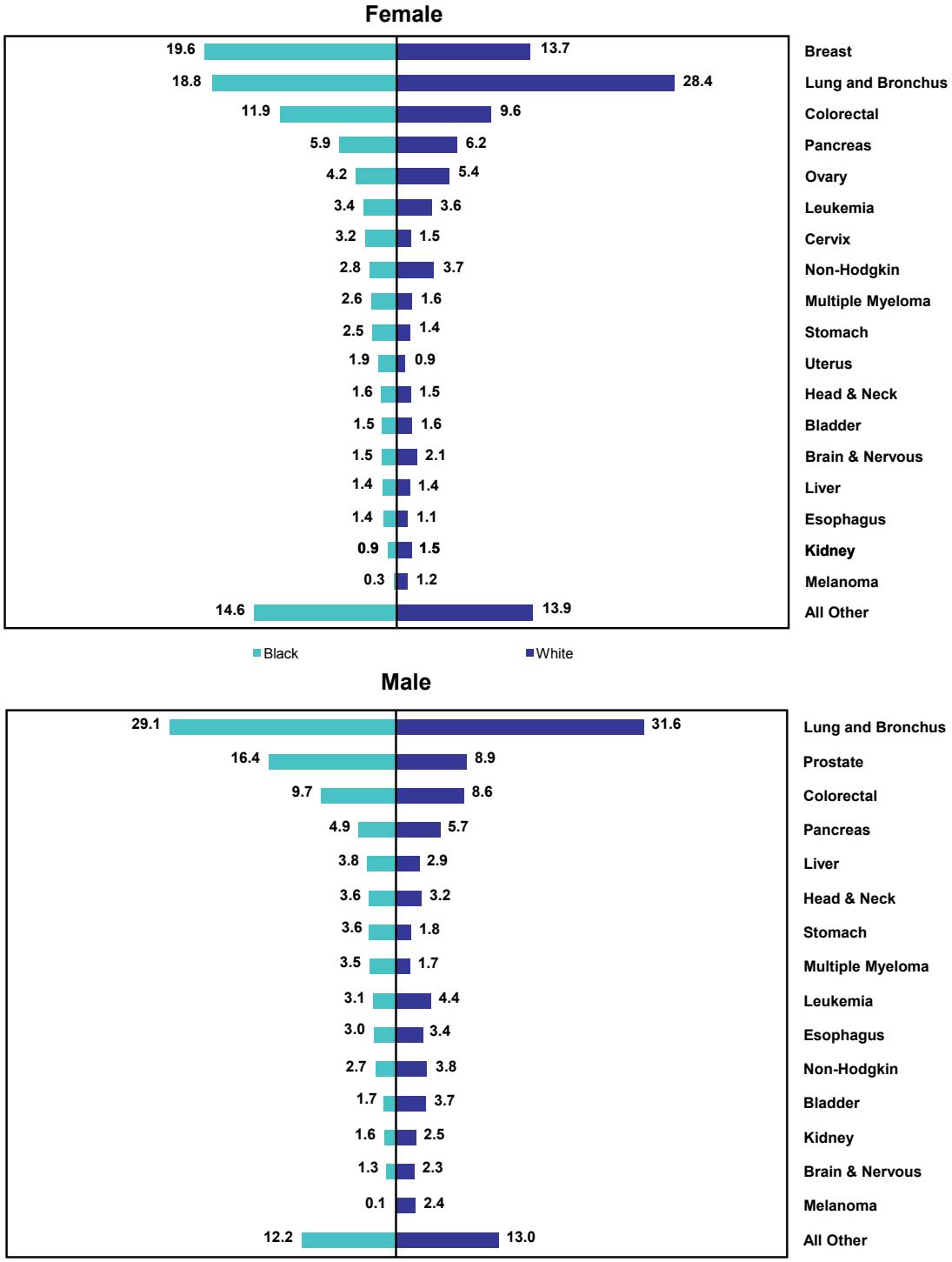
Table 14. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (1)	**39,938**	**11,795**	**2,079**	**2,605**	**3,692**	**1,048**	**961**	**1,523**	**657**	**955**	**301**
Female	18,281	4,996		2,605	1,804	290	270	670	188	955	301
Male	21,653	6,797	2,079		1,888	758	691	853	469		
Black	3,725	906	325	340	399	59	99	119		72	56
White	35,731	10,774	1,735	2,223	3,249	974	851	1,387	657	876	240
Black Female	1,736	327		340	207	26	28	52		72	56
White Female	16,280	4,620		2,223	1,569	258	239	608	188	876	240
Black Male	1,988	578	325		192	33	71	67			
White Male	19,448	6,153	1,735		1,680	716	612	779	469		

(1) Florida total counts include 398 deaths of persons of "Other" races and 84 with unknown race. Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races.

Figure 13. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 15. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**39,938**	**11,795**	**2,079**	**2,605**	**3,692**	**1,048**	**961**	**1,523**	**657**	**955**	**301**
Alachua	394	113	20	25	38	12	15	11	^	10	^
Baker	51	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	364	109	17	20	38	^	^	12	^	^	^
Bradford	65	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,516	461	77	98	126	42	27	57	27	21	12
Broward	3,315	874	172	225	330	81	60	129	66	89	33
Calhoun	29	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	560	191	24	39	43	12	12	16	^	13	^
Citrus	591	188	31	30	62	17	10	23	10	14	^
Clay	314	89	20	19	34	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	706	195	38	40	59	15	22	34	20	20	^
Columbia	162	61	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,997	916	234	305	470	96	91	171	36	113	35
DeSoto	64	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	50	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,569	479	95	139	139	40	40	41	19	32	11
Escambia	717	229	35	52	56	19	15	29	13	14	^
Flagler	219	61	10	^	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	27	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	114	32	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	45	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	39	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	44	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	61	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	578	185	25	38	52	14	12	21	10	15	^
Highlands	305	108	20	24	19	^	^	17	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2,123	609	103	132	201	46	59	77	28	77	18
Holmes	73	24	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	472	144	27	33	31	10	^	18	13	10	^
Jackson	110	37	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	41	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	830	258	39	34	71	23	20	35	^	25	^
Lee	1,421	416	66	84	99	28	38	61	32	30	10
Leon	304	88	15	19	25	11	^	11	^	^	^
Levy	134	50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	42	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	795	239	59	43	60	24	26	30	14	25	^
Marion	1,010	350	47	48	82	31	29	47	15	21	^
Martin	448	115	27	27	50	12	^	17	15	^	^
Monroe	178	54	^	10	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	154	49	^	^	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	357	125	14	23	30	^	^	22	10	^	^
Okeechobee	107	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,486	419	76	117	138	38	46	52	16	37	12
Osceola	332	95	17	31	30	10	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3,070	843	175	231	291	85	70	134	64	78	10
Pasco	1,259	417	40	78	130	32	26	40	25	30	^
Pinellas	2,538	843	122	154	238	81	70	105	38	51	19
Polk	1,262	393	53	97	121	32	23	41	19	27	11
Putnam	259	97	16	^	24	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	352	105	12	18	33	^	^	12	12	^	^
Saint Lucie	646	208	38	33	51	23	20	26	13	^	^
Santa Rosa	217	68	^	11	18	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,186	354	84	70	88	32	27	45	18	36	^
Seminole	642	184	31	41	69	17	13	21	14	18	^
Sumter	245	79	12	12	24	^	^	^	^	11	^
Suwannee	113	41	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	46	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	55	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,442	444	84	86	137	44	35	53	22	26	11
Wakulla	47	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	110	31	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	63	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**39,938**	**11,795**	**2,079**	**2,605**	**3,692**	**1,048**	**961**	**1,523**	**657**	**955**	**301**
0-14	75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	554	42	^	76	43	^	^	49	23	10	29
40-64	10,614	3,144	173	969	909	160	377	331	221	282	166
65+	28,695	8,609	1,906	1,560	2,740	887	576	1,142	413	662	106
Female	**18,281**	**4,996**		**2,605**	**1,804**	**290**	**270**	**670**	**188**	**955**	**301**
0-14	38	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	284	18		76	26	^	^	10	11	10	29
40-64	4,897	1,289		969	371	51	97	120	66	282	166
65+	13,062	3,689		1,560	1,407	239	173	540	111	662	106
Male	**21,653**	**6,797**	**2,079**		**1,888**	**758**	**691**	**853**	**469**		
0-14	37	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	270	24	^		17	^	^	39	12		
40-64	5,716	1,854	173		538	109	280	211	155		
65+	15,630	4,919	1,906		1,333	648	403	602	302		
Black	**3,725**	**906**	**325**	**340**	**399**	**59**	**99**	**119**		**72**	**56**
0-14	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	115	^	^	21	^	^	^	13		^	^
40-64	1,548	401	47	183	148	15	54	64		34	31
65+	2,042	498	278	136	242	44	42	41		37	17
White	**35,731**	**10,774**	**1,735**	**2,223**	**3,249**	**974**	**851**	**1,387**	**657**	**876**	**240**
0-14	54	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	424	33	^	51	32	^	^	34	23	^	21
40-64	8,882	2,702	124	763	742	141	316	259	221	244	130
65+	26,371	8,039	1,611	1,409	2,475	832	530	1,094	413	622	89
Black Female	**1,736**	**327**		**340**	**207**	**26**	**28**	**52**		**72**	**56**
0-14	14	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	67	^		21	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	723	135		183	71	^	16	23		34	31
65+	932	189		136	129	19	12	25		37	17
White Female	**16,280**	**4,620**		**2,223**	**1,569**	**258**	**239**	**608**	**188**	**876**	**240**
0-14	24	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	207	14		51	17	^	^	^	11	^	21
40-64	4,070	1,137		763	291	41	80	93	66	244	130
65+	11,979	3,469		1,409	1,261	217	159	509	111	622	89
Black Male	**1,988**	**578**	**325**		**192**	**33**	**71**	**67**			
0-14	^	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	48	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	824	265	47		77	^	38	41			
65+	1,110	309	278		113	25	30	16			
White Male	**19,448**	**6,153**	**1,735**		**1,680**	**716**	**612**	**779**	**469**		
0-14	30	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	217	19	^		15	^	^	28	12		
40-64	4,812	1,565	124		451	100	236	166	155		
65+	14,389	4,569	1,611		1,214	615	371	585	302		

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined in 2006 were lower for all sex-race groups compared to the 2006 national mortality rates available at the SEER website (www.seer.cancer.gov):
  - black females (140.5 versus 176.9 per 100,000 population).
  - black males (230.8 versus 287.8 per 100,000 population).
  - white females (135.2 versus 153.4 per 100,000 population).
  - white males (198.3 versus 218.7 per 100,000 population).
- Mortality rates in females for all cancers combined and all the selected cancers were lower than the rates among males in Florida.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites for all cancers combined, and for prostate, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers.
- The mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus among blacks was lower than the rate among whites.
- Compared to white females, black females had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined, and for colorectal, breast, and cervical cancers. Black males had higher mortality rates than white males for all cancers combined, and for prostate, colorectal, and head and neck cancers.
- White females had a significantly higher mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.

Table 17. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	**164.0**	162.4	165.7	**48.3**	47.5	49.2	**18.9**	18.1	19.8	**20.5**	19.7	21.3	**15.0**	14.5	15.5	**4.1**	3.9	4.4
Female	**136.1**	134.1	138.2	**37.0**	36.0	38.1				**20.5**	19.7	21.3	**12.9**	12.3	13.5	**2.0**	1.8	2.3
Male	**200.4**	197.7	203.1	**62.5**	61.0	64.0	**18.9**	18.1	19.8				**17.5**	16.7	18.3	**7.0**	6.5	7.5
Black	**176.4**	170.6	182.3	**42.1**	39.3	45.0	**48.1**	42.8	54.0	**26.1**	23.4	29.1	**19.5**	17.6	21.6	**3.2**	2.4	4.2
White	**162.8**	161.1	164.6	**49.0**	48.1	50.0	**17.0**	16.2	17.8	**19.6**	18.8	20.5	**14.6**	14.1	15.1	**4.2**	3.9	4.5
Black Female	**140.5**	133.9	147.5	**26.7**	23.9	29.9				**26.1**	23.4	29.1	**17.3**	15.0	19.9	**2.4**	1.5	3.5
White Female	**135.2**	133.1	137.4	**38.2**	37.1	39.4				**19.6**	18.8	20.5	**12.3**	11.7	13.0	**2.0**	1.7	2.2
Black Male	**230.8**	220.1	242.0	**63.4**	58.0	69.2	**48.1**	42.8	54.0				**22.6**	19.3	26.4	**4.7**	3.2	6.8
White Male	**198.3**	195.5	201.1	**62.3**	60.8	63.9	**17.0**	16.2	17.8				**17.2**	16.4	18.0	**7.1**	6.6	7.7

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	**4.1**	3.8	4.3	**6.3**	5.9	6.6	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.1**	6.7	7.6	**2.7**	2.4	3.1
Female	**2.1**	1.8	2.4	**4.8**	4.4	5.2	**1.7**	1.5	2.0	**7.1**	6.7	7.6	**2.7**	2.4	3.1
Male	**6.4**	6.0	6.9	**8.0**	7.5	8.6	**4.9**	4.5	5.4						
Black	**4.3**	3.5	5.3	**5.1**	4.2	6.2				**5.8**	4.5	7.3	**4.2**	3.1	5.5
White	**4.0**	3.8	4.3	**6.3**	5.9	6.6	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.6**	2.2	2.9
Black Female	**2.2**	1.5	3.2	**4.2**	3.1	5.5				**5.8**	4.5	7.3	**4.2**	3.1	5.5
White Female	**2.1**	1.8	2.4	**4.7**	4.4	5.2	**1.7**	1.5	2.0	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.6**	2.2	2.9
Black Male	**7.0**	5.4	9.1	**6.1**	4.7	8.1									
White Male	**6.4**	5.9	6.9	**8.1**	7.5	8.7	**4.9**	4.5	5.4						

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 398 deaths of persons of "Other" races and 84 with unknown race.
Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races.

Table 18.1. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**164.0**	**162.4**	**165.7**	**48.3**	**47.5**	**49.2**	**18.9**	**18.1**	**19.8**	**20.5**	**19.7**	**21.3**
Alachua	▲ **197.9**	178.6	218.7	**58.7**	48.3	70.7	**25.0**	15.2	39.0	**22.4**	14.4	33.7
Baker	**219.2**	161.9	292.5	**71.6**	40.4	120.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	▲ **188.8**	169.8	209.7	**56.3**	46.2	68.3	**21.2**	12.2	35.0	**18.4**	11.2	29.5
Bradford	**208.0**	160.4	267.3	▲ **86.1**	56.7	127.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	▲ **182.3**	173.1	192.0	▲ **54.8**	49.8	60.2	**20.4**	16.1	25.9	**23.4**	18.9	29.1
Broward	**158.0**	152.5	163.6	▼ **42.6**	39.8	45.6	**18.7**	16.0	21.8	**19.6**	17.1	22.5
Calhoun	**181.2**	121.2	264.3	**62.0**	29.7	118.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**157.7**	143.3	174.2	**52.5**	44.7	62.6	**12.6**	8.0	22.7	**24.7**	16.4	38.5
Citrus	▲ **195.0**	178.2	214.3	▲ **63.2**	53.7	75.2	**19.7**	13.4	32.6	**20.4**	12.9	34.6
Clay	**183.9**	163.8	206.0	**50.6**	40.5	62.7	**30.7**	18.6	48.3	**19.3**	11.5	30.9
Collier	▼ **128.1**	118.5	138.6	▼ **34.0**	29.3	39.5	**14.3**	10.1	20.4	**14.1**	9.8	20.4
Columbia	▲ **211.6**	180.1	248.0	▲ **77.8**	59.5	101.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	▼ **151.3**	146.6	156.0	▼ **34.6**	32.4	36.9	**22.3**	19.5	25.4	**20.7**	18.5	23.3
DeSoto	**136.1**	104.1	177.8	**35.3**	19.8	61.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	▲ **235.0**	173.2	316.9	**68.3**	37.6	120.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	▲ **192.7**	183.2	202.7	▲ **58.8**	53.6	64.4	▲ **31.0**	24.9	38.1	▲ **29.4**	24.7	34.8
Escambia	▲ **205.8**	191.0	221.7	▲ **66.1**	57.7	75.4	**24.5**	17.1	34.4	**27.1**	20.1	36.1
Flagler	▼ **127.2**	109.9	148.2	▼ **34.2**	25.9	46.5	**12.2**	5.7	28.9	^	^	^
Franklin	**153.8**	100.5	235.2	**57.5**	26.7	119.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	▲ **227.4**	187.4	274.1	**64.3**	43.9	91.5	▲ **53.2**	25.2	99.6	^	^	^
Gilchrist	**221.1**	160.7	301.0	**78.3**	45.5	131.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	**161.7**	103.6	251.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	**195.4**	138.8	275.2	**68.9**	37.6	125.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	**195.0**	129.0	284.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	**159.5**	115.5	215.9	**54.8**	31.1	91.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	**186.8**	142.7	240.7	**54.4**	32.2	86.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	▲ **191.9**	175.0	210.7	**57.5**	49.1	67.9	**15.0**	9.7	25.2	**25.1**	16.8	38.0
Highlands	**148.5**	130.6	169.7	**50.4**	40.9	63.5	**18.5**	11.2	34.1	**26.8**	15.6	46.8
Hillsborough	▲ **183.3**	175.5	191.3	**52.8**	48.7	57.2	**22.4**	18.2	27.2	**20.9**	17.5	24.9
Holmes	▲ **312.4**	244.3	396.1	▲ **102.0**	65.2	155.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**171.7**	155.6	189.9	**54.3**	45.4	65.4	**19.4**	12.8	31.3	**20.8**	14.1	32.8
Jackson	**182.7**	150.0	221.7	**62.8**	44.1	88.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	▲ **234.1**	167.2	325.2	**66.4**	34.0	125.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**165.9**	154.3	178.5	**48.9**	43.0	55.8	**16.4**	11.6	23.5	▼ **13.0**	8.8	19.5
Lee	▼ **141.7**	134.1	149.7	▼ **40.6**	36.7	45.0	▼ **13.2**	10.2	17.2	**18.0**	14.1	23.0
Leon	**147.8**	131.3	166.0	**44.7**	35.7	55.4	**19.4**	10.8	32.6	**15.4**	9.2	24.7
Levy	▲ **233.4**	194.9	279.4	▲ **85.6**	63.3	115.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	**162.2**	83.4	293.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	**183.3**	131.8	251.2	**53.4**	27.4	97.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**155.1**	144.1	167.1	**46.5**	40.6	53.3	**23.3**	17.7	30.7	**17.1**	12.0	24.1
Marion	▲ **190.3**	178.2	203.3	▲ **64.8**	58.0	72.5	**17.7**	13.0	24.4	**17.8**	12.8	24.8
Martin	**159.3**	144.0	176.8	**40.2**	32.9	49.7	**19.1**	12.5	30.8	**22.3**	13.7	37.1
Monroe	**162.4**	139.1	189.9	**48.3**	36.1	65.0	^	^	^	**19.9**	9.4	41.3
Nassau	**194.2**	164.0	229.2	**59.4**	43.6	80.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**176.7**	158.7	196.3	▲ **61.8**	51.3	73.8	**19.3**	10.4	33.3	**21.0**	13.3	32.1
Okeechobee	▲ **218.8**	178.9	266.6	▲ **81.9**	58.4	113.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**170.6**	161.9	179.6	**48.4**	43.8	53.3	**23.7**	18.6	29.8	**23.3**	19.2	28.0
Osceola	▼ **145.1**	129.7	161.9	**41.1**	33.2	50.5	**19.9**	11.5	32.6	**24.0**	16.3	34.4
Palm Beach	▼ **144.3**	139.0	149.8	▼ **39.6**	36.9	42.6	**16.6**	14.2	19.5	**21.9**	19.0	25.2
Pasco	**175.0**	165.0	185.6	▲ **56.6**	51.1	62.8	▼ **10.9**	7.7	15.5	**24.4**	18.8	31.5
Pinellas	**166.4**	159.8	173.3	▲ **55.9**	52.1	60.0	**17.1**	14.2	20.6	**19.0**	16.0	22.7
Polk	**167.0**	157.7	176.7	**51.6**	46.6	57.2	**15.4**	11.5	20.4	**25.3**	20.3	31.3
Putnam	▲ **251.9**	221.6	286.5	▲ **93.2**	75.2	115.5	**33.3**	18.8	57.7	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**168.2**	151.0	187.3	**49.9**	40.8	61.0	**13.5**	7.0	24.7	**15.2**	9.0	25.6
Saint Lucie	**158.2**	145.9	171.7	**49.6**	42.9	57.4	**18.6**	13.1	26.5	**17.3**	11.6	25.6
Santa Rosa	**150.4**	130.7	172.5	**47.4**	36.6	60.7	^	^	^	**15.4**	7.7	28.1
Sarasota	▼ **139.1**	130.6	148.3	▼ **41.6**	37.1	46.8	**19.2**	15.3	24.9	**17.0**	12.8	23.2
Seminole	**164.4**	151.8	177.8	**47.5**	40.8	55.0	**21.7**	14.7	31.2	**18.1**	13.0	24.8
Sumter	**141.6**	123.1	163.9	**49.7**	38.4	65.3	**12.4**	6.4	28.8	**18.4**	7.8	41.9
Suwannee	▲ **203.5**	167.4	247.3	▲ **73.5**	52.6	102.6	▲ **43.8**	21.9	84.1	^	^	^
Taylor	**186.8**	136.4	251.9	**68.7**	39.9	112.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	▲ **379.8**	282.9	507.5	▲ **168.9**	107.7	262.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	▲ **182.3**	172.7	192.4	▲ **57.1**	51.8	63.0	**22.3**	17.7	28.0	**20.4**	16.1	25.9
Wakulla	**163.6**	118.9	220.9	**46.6**	24.3	82.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**147.2**	120.5	179.3	**39.2**	26.6	57.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	▲ **223.4**	171.2	289.7	**77.8**	49.1	121.1	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

Table 18.2. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2006

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**15.0**	**14.5**	**15.5**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**4.1**	**3.8**	**4.3**	**6.3**	**5.9**	**6.6**
Alachua	**19.2**	13.5	26.5	**5.9**	3.0	10.5	**6.8**	3.8	11.5	**5.6**	2.8	10.1
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**19.9**	14.0	27.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**6.4**	3.3	11.5
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**14.9**	12.4	18.0	**4.7**	3.4	6.6	**3.3**	2.2	5.1	**7.1**	5.3	9.4
Broward	**15.6**	13.9	17.4	**3.6**	2.8	4.5	**3.0**	2.2	3.8	**6.1**	5.0	7.3
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**11.0**	7.5	17.0	**2.7**	1.4	7.3	**3.4**	1.4	8.5	**4.2**	2.1	9.3
Citrus	**19.0**	14.4	26.5	**4.7**	2.8	10.3	**3.3**	1.5	8.8	**8.1**	4.9	14.8
Clay	**20.2**	13.9	28.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**11.5**	8.6	15.3	**2.5**	1.4	4.6	**4.0**	2.5	6.5	**6.1**	4.2	9.0
Columbia	**14.2**	7.1	26.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade ▲	**17.7**	16.2	19.4	**3.6**	2.9	4.4	**3.5**	2.8	4.3	**6.6**	5.6	7.7
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**17.1**	14.3	20.2	**5.1**	3.6	7.0	**4.9**	3.5	6.7	**5.0**	3.6	6.9
Escambia	**15.7**	11.8	20.6	**5.4**	3.2	8.7	**4.1**	2.3	7.1	**8.2**	5.4	12.0
Flagler	**13.2**	8.1	22.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**17.7**	12.7	25.0	**4.2**	2.2	8.8	**4.4**	2.1	9.3	**6.2**	3.7	11.0
Highlands	**9.2**	5.0	17.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	**9.4**	4.9	18.5
Hillsborough	**17.2**	14.9	19.8	**4.0**	3.0	5.4	**5.0**	3.8	6.4	**6.7**	5.3	8.4
Holmes ▲	**47.7**	23.6	89.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**10.7**	7.1	16.9	**3.5**	1.7	8.4	^	^	^	**5.4**	3.2	10.4
Jackson	**18.1**	9.0	34.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**14.6**	11.2	19.1	**4.2**	2.6	6.9	**3.8**	2.3	6.6	**7.3**	5.0	10.9
Lee ▼	**9.4**	7.6	11.7	**2.5**	1.7	3.9	**3.8**	2.7	5.6	**6.4**	4.8	8.5
Leon	**11.5**	7.4	17.3	**6.0**	3.0	11.0	^	^	^	**5.3**	2.6	9.9
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**11.6**	8.7	15.5	**4.4**	2.8	7.1	**5.6**	3.6	8.7	**5.7**	3.7	8.6
Marion	**15.2**	12.0	19.4	**5.1**	3.5	7.8	**6.0**	3.9	9.1	**8.6**	6.2	12.1
Martin	**17.8**	12.9	25.3	**3.6**	1.8	8.4	^	^	^	**5.5**	3.2	10.8
Monroe	**15.0**	8.3	26.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau ▲	**27.0**	16.3	43.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**14.7**	9.9	21.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	**10.9**	6.8	16.7
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**16.1**	13.5	19.1	**4.6**	3.3	6.4	**4.9**	3.6	6.7	**5.8**	4.3	7.7
Osceola	**13.4**	9.0	19.2	**4.5**	2.1	8.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	**13.4**	11.8	15.2	**3.6**	2.8	4.6	**3.8**	2.9	4.9	**6.2**	5.1	7.4
Pasco	**17.5**	14.4	21.1	**4.1**	2.8	6.2	**3.8**	2.5	5.9	**5.1**	3.6	7.4
Pinellas	**14.7**	12.9	16.9	**5.0**	3.9	6.3	**4.9**	3.8	6.4	**7.1**	5.7	8.7
Polk	**15.8**	13.1	19.1	**4.0**	2.7	5.9	**3.2**	2.0	5.0	**5.1**	3.6	7.0
Putnam	**22.9**	14.6	36.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**15.7**	10.8	22.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	**5.9**	3.0	11.1
Saint Lucie	**12.5**	9.2	17.0	**5.5**	3.4	8.8	**5.4**	3.2	8.9	**6.1**	3.9	9.6
Santa Rosa	**14.3**	8.4	23.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota ▼	**10.2**	8.0	13.2	**3.3**	2.2	5.4	**4.2**	2.6	6.9	**5.2**	3.7	7.7
Seminole	**18.1**	14.1	23.0	**4.7**	2.7	7.6	**3.3**	1.7	5.7	**5.6**	3.5	8.6
Sumter	**14.5**	8.8	25.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**17.1**	14.3	20.5	**5.0**	3.6	7.0	**4.6**	3.1	6.6	**6.5**	4.8	8.8
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**13.9**	6.7	27.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

Table 18.3. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2006

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.4**	**7.1**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**3.1**
Alachua	^	^	^	**8.2**	3.9	15.8	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**3.6**	2.3	5.6	**4.7**	2.8	7.7	**3.5**	1.7	6.8
Broward	**3.9**	3.0	5.0	**7.5**	6.0	9.3	**3.1**	2.1	4.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	^	^	^	**8.2**	4.0	18.9	^	^	^
Citrus	**3.6**	1.6	9.8	**9.3**	4.2	22.0	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**4.6**	2.6	7.7	**6.6**	3.9	11.5	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade ▼	**1.6**	1.1	2.3	**7.4**	6.1	9.0	**2.5**	1.7	3.5
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**3.0**	1.8	4.8	**7.0**	4.8	10.0	**2.4**	1.2	4.4
Escambia	**4.8**	2.5	8.7	**7.5**	4.1	13.2	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**4.6**	1.9	10.5	**11.4**	5.7	22.3	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**2.8**	1.9	4.1	▲ **12.1**	9.5	15.2	**2.9**	1.7	4.6
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**4.2**	2.2	9.8	**6.9**	3.2	16.7	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	^	^	^	**9.3**	5.9	15.3	^	^	^
Lee	**3.6**	2.4	5.5	**5.6**	3.7	8.6	**2.8**	1.3	5.7
Leon	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**2.8**	1.5	5.3	**9.4**	5.7	15.2	^	^	^
Marion	**4.4**	2.3	8.1	**7.8**	4.6	13.2	^	^	^
Martin	**5.9**	3.0	12.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**5.7**	2.7	10.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**2.2**	1.2	3.6	**7.4**	5.2	10.3	**2.3**	1.2	4.1
Osceola	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	**3.3**	2.5	4.3	**7.0**	5.4	9.0	**1.4**	0.6	2.6
Pasco	**4.0**	2.5	6.4	**7.4**	4.9	11.5	^	^	^
Pinellas	**2.6**	1.8	3.8	**5.9**	4.3	8.1	**3.0**	1.7	5.0
Polk	**2.9**	1.7	4.8	**6.5**	4.3	9.9	**3.6**	1.7	6.7
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**5.9**	3.0	11.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**3.6**	1.9	7.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	**2.1**	1.2	4.3	**7.7**	5.1	12.5	^	^	^
Seminole	**3.7**	2.0	6.3	**8.2**	4.9	13.2	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	**12.4**	5.6	31.8	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**3.3**	2.0	5.5	**6.2**	4.0	9.7	**4.1**	2.0	7.9
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

▼ Statistically significantly lower than the state rate ▲ Statistically significantly higher than the state rate

County Mortality Rates

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 127.2 per 100,000 in Flagler County, to 312.4 per 100,000 in Holmes County, excluding Union County. (See note on Union County rates in the Methods section.)
- As shown in Table 18.1, 21 counties had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined than the Florida rate of 164.0 per 100,000 and 7 counties had lower rates.

Age-Specific Mortality Rates

- Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age.
- Rates were highest in the 65-and-older age group for both sexes, both races, and for most sites.
- Males had higher age-specific mortality rates than females for all cancers combined and for most of the selected cancers in most age groups.
- Blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates compared to whites in the group aged 40 to 64 for all selected cancers except cancer of the lung and bronchus, and bladder and ovarian cancers.
- Whites had higher mortality rates than blacks in the 65-and-older age group for cancers of the lung and bronchus, bladder and ovary, and for non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Among females, age-specific mortality rates were higher in blacks than in whites for breast, colorectal and cervical cancer in the 40-years-and-older age groups.
- Age-specific mortality rates were higher in whites than in blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus and ovarian cancer in the 40-and-older age groups.
- In males, blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates than whites for all cancers combined, prostate, head and neck, and colorectal cancer in the 40-and-older age groups.
- The age-specific mortality rates of prostate cancer among blacks were more than double the rates in whites for all age groups.

Trends in Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

- The total number of cancer deaths increased 64% from 24,295 in 1981 to 39,938 in 2006; Florida's population increased 81% in the same time period.
- From 1981 to 2006, age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined decreased by 13% among females and 22% among males.
- Despite the greater decline in mortality for males in the past 26 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists; the rate for males was 63% greater than for females in 1981, and 47% greater in 2006.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 29% among blacks and 16% among whites between 1981 and 2006.
- The differences in mortality rates for black and white females varied during the 26-year period, with blacks 21.6% higher in 1991 and 4% higher in 2005 and 2006.
- The difference in mortality rates for males also varied during the 26-year period, from a peak of 62% higher for blacks in 1990, to 16% higher in 2006.
- The difference in mortality rates between black males and females was stable from 1981 to 1995, the rate for males about twice the rate for females. In 2006, the rate for males was 64% higher than the rate for females.
- The difference in mortality rates between white males and females declined; the rate for males was 60% higher than for females in 1981, and 47% higher in 2006.
- Total cancer mortality rates declined in all sex-race groups between 1981 and 2006: 34% among black males, 20% among black females, 20% among white males, and 13% among white females.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancer combined than whites for both males and females; black males had the highest rates of all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2006.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females among both blacks and whites.

Table 19. Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**216.6**	214.5	218.7	**64.0**	62.8	65.1	**23.0**	22.1	24.0	**27.7**	26.6	28.7	**20.0**	19.4	20.7	**5.7**	5.3	6.0	**5.2**	4.9	5.6	**8.3**	7.8	8.7	**4.4**	4.1	4.8	**10.1**	9.5	10.8	**3.2**	2.8	3.6
0-14	**2.2**	1.7	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**9.5**	8.7	10.3	**0.7**	0.5	1.0	^	^	^	**2.7**	2.1	3.3	**0.7**	0.5	1.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.6	1.1	**0.5**	0.3	0.8	**0.3**	0.2	0.6	**1.0**	0.7	1.5
40-64	**175.8**	172.4	179.1	**52.1**	50.3	53.9	**5.9**	5.0	6.8	**31.2**	29.3	33.2	**15.1**	14.1	16.1	**2.6**	2.3	3.1	**6.2**	5.6	6.9	**5.5**	4.9	6.1	**4.4**	3.8	5.0	**9.1**	8.1	10.2	**5.3**	4.6	6.2
65+	**906.2**	895.8	916.8	**271.9**	266.2	277.7	**137.9**	131.8	144.2	**87.4**	83.1	91.9	**86.5**	83.3	89.8	**28.0**	26.2	29.9	**18.2**	16.7	19.7	**36.1**	34.0	38.2	**14.3**	12.9	15.7	**37.1**	34.3	40.0	**5.9**	4.9	7.2
Female	**136.1**	134.1	138.2	**37.0**	36.0	38.1				**20.5**	19.7	21.3	**12.9**	12.3	13.5	**2.0**	1.8	2.3	**2.1**	1.8	2.4	**4.8**	4.4	5.2	**1.7**	1.5	2.0	**7.1**	6.7	7.6	**2.7**	2.4	3.1
0-14	**2.3**	1.6	3.1	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**9.9**	8.8	11.1	**0.6**	0.4	1.0				**2.7**	2.1	3.3	**0.9**	0.6	1.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.3**	0.2	0.6	**0.5**	0.3	0.9	**0.3**	0.2	0.6	**1.0**	0.7	1.5
40-64	**157.7**	153.4	162.2	**41.5**	39.3	43.9				**31.2**	29.3	33.2	**12.0**	10.8	13.2	**1.6**	1.2	2.2	**3.1**	2.5	3.8	**3.9**	3.2	4.6	**2.6**	2.0	3.3	**9.1**	8.1	10.2	**5.3**	4.6	6.2
65+	**732.0**	719.5	744.7	**206.7**	200.1	213.5				**87.4**	83.1	91.9	**78.8**	74.8	83.1	**13.4**	11.7	15.2	**9.7**	8.3	11.3	**30.3**	27.8	32.9	**6.8**	5.6	8.2	**37.1**	34.3	40.0	**5.9**	4.9	7.2
Male	**200.4**	197.7	203.1	**62.5**	61.0	64.0	**18.9**	18.1	19.8				**17.5**	16.7	18.3	**7.0**	6.5	7.5	**6.4**	6.0	6.9	**8.0**	7.5	8.6	**4.9**	4.5	5.4						
0-14	**2.1**	1.5	2.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
15-39	**9.1**	8.0	10.2	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	^	^	^				**0.6**	0.3	0.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.3**	0.9	1.8	**0.5**	0.3	0.9						
40-64	**194.8**	189.7	199.9	**63.2**	60.3	66.1	**5.9**	5.0	6.8				**18.3**	16.8	19.9	**3.7**	3.0	4.5	**9.5**	8.5	10.7	**7.2**	6.3	8.2	**6.3**	5.3	7.3						
65+	**1,130.9**	1,113.3	1,148.8	**355.9**	346.0	366.0	**137.9**	131.8	144.2				**96.5**	91.3	101.8	**46.9**	43.3	50.6	**29.2**	26.4	32.2	**43.6**	40.1	47.2	**23.7**	21.1	26.6						
Black	**176.4**	170.6	182.3	**42.1**	39.3	45.0	**48.1**	42.8	54.0	**26.1**	23.4	29.1	**19.5**	17.6	21.6	**3.2**	2.4	4.2	**4.3**	3.5	5.3	**5.1**	4.2	6.2				**5.8**	4.5	7.3	**4.2**	3.1	5.5
0-14	**2.6**	1.6	4.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**9.8**	8.1	11.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	**3.5**	2.2	5.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.1**	0.6	1.9				^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	**180.7**	171.9	190.0	**46.8**	42.4	51.6	**11.9**	8.7	15.8	**39.8**	34.2	46.0	**17.3**	14.6	20.3	**1.8**	1.0	2.9	**6.3**	4.7	8.2	**7.5**	5.8	9.5				**7.4**	5.1	10.3	**6.7**	4.6	9.6
65+	**881.6**	843.8	920.7	**215.0**	196.5	234.7	**294.9**	261.2	331.6	**99.0**	83.1	117.1	**104.5**	91.7	118.5	**19.0**	13.8	25.5	**18.1**	13.1	24.5	**17.7**	12.7	24.0				**26.9**	19.0	37.1	**12.4**	7.2	19.8
White	**162.8**	161.1	164.6	**49.0**	48.1	50.0	**17.0**	16.2	17.8	**19.6**	18.8	20.5	**14.6**	14.1	15.1	**4.2**	3.9	4.5	**4.0**	3.8	4.3	**6.3**	5.9	6.6	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.6**	2.2	2.9
0-14	**2.1**	1.6	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**9.5**	8.6	10.5	**0.7**	0.5	1.0	^	^	^	**2.4**	1.8	3.1	**0.7**	0.5	1.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.1	**0.5**	0.3	0.8	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.5
40-64	**176.3**	172.6	180.0	**53.6**	51.6	55.7	**5.0**	4.2	6.0	**29.7**	27.7	31.9	**14.7**	13.7	15.8	**2.8**	2.4	3.3	**6.3**	5.6	7.0	**5.1**	4.5	5.8	**4.4**	3.8	5.0	**9.5**	8.4	10.8	**5.1**	4.2	6.0
65+	**910.6**	899.6	921.6	**277.6**	271.5	283.7	**126.7**	120.5	133.0	**86.7**	82.3	91.4	**85.5**	82.1	88.9	**28.7**	26.8	30.7	**18.3**	16.8	19.9	**37.8**	35.6	40.1	**14.3**	12.9	15.7	**38.3**	35.3	41.4	**5.5**	4.4	6.7
Black Female	**140.5**	133.9	147.5	**26.7**	23.9	29.9				**26.1**	23.4	29.1	**17.3**	15.0	19.9	**2.4**	1.5	3.5	**2.2**	1.5	3.2	**4.2**	3.1	5.5				**5.8**	4.5	7.3	**4.2**	3.1	5.5
0-14	**3.8**	2.1	6.3	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**11.2**	8.7	14.3	^	^	^				**3.5**	2.2	5.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	**157.1**	145.8	169.0	**29.3**	24.6	34.7				**39.8**	34.2	46.0	**15.4**	12.0	19.5	^	^	^	**3.5**	2.0	5.6	**5.0**	3.2	7.5				**7.4**	5.1	10.3	**6.7**	4.6	9.6
65+	**678.6**	635.7	723.6	**137.6**	118.7	158.7				**99.0**	83.1	117.1	**93.9**	78.4	111.6	**13.8**	8.3	21.6	**8.7**	4.5	15.3	**18.2**	11.8	26.9				**26.9**	19.0	37.1	**12.4**	7.2	19.8
White Female	**135.2**	133.1	137.4	**38.2**	37.1	39.4				**19.6**	18.8	20.5	**12.3**	11.7	13.0	**2.0**	1.7	2.2	**2.1**	1.8	2.4	**4.7**	4.4	5.2	**1.7**	1.5	2.0	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.6**	2.2	2.9
0-14	**2.0**	1.3	2.9	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**9.6**	8.3	10.9	**0.6**	0.4	1.1				**2.4**	1.8	3.1	**0.8**	0.5	1.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.5**	0.3	0.9	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.5
40-64	**158.6**	153.7	163.5	**44.3**	41.8	47.0				**29.7**	27.7	31.9	**11.3**	10.1	12.7	**1.6**	1.1	2.2	**3.1**	2.5	3.9	**3.6**	2.9	4.4	**2.6**	2.0	3.3	**9.5**	8.4	10.8	**5.1**	4.2	6.0
65+	**737.5**	724.4	750.9	**213.6**	206.5	220.8				**86.7**	82.3	91.4	**77.6**	73.4	82.0	**13.4**	11.6	15.3	**9.8**	8.3	11.4	**31.3**	28.7	34.2	**6.8**	5.6	8.2	**38.3**	35.3	41.4	**5.5**	4.4	6.7
Black Male	**230.8**	220.1	242.0	**63.4**	58.0	69.2	**48.1**	42.8	54.0					19.3	26.4	**4.7**	3.2	6.8	**7.0**	5.4	9.1	**6.1**	4.7	8.1									
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
15-39	**8.2**	6.1	10.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
40-64	**208.0**	194.0	222.7	**66.9**	59.1	75.5	**11.9**	8.7	15.8				**19.4**	15.3	24.3	^	^	^	**9.6**	6.8	13.2	**10.3**	7.4	14.0									
65+	**1,177.4**	1,109.1	1,248.7	**327.8**	292.2	366.4	**294.9**	261.2	331.6				**119.9**	98.8	144.1	**26.5**	17.2	39.1	**31.8**	21.5	45.4	**17.0**	9.7	27.6									
White Male	**198.3**	195.5	201.1	**62.3**	60.8	63.9	**17.0**	16.2	17.8				**17.2**	16.4	18.0	**7.1**	6.6	7.7	**6.4**	5.9	6.9	**8.1**	7.5	8.7	**4.9**	4.5	5.4						
0-14	**2.3**	1.6	3.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
15-39	**9.5**	8.3	10.8	**0.8**	0.5	1.3	^	^	^				**0.7**	0.4	1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.2**	0.8	1.8	**0.5**	0.3	0.9						
40-64	**194.7**	189.2	200.2	**63.3**	60.2	66.5	**5.0**	4.2	6.0				**18.2**	16.6	20.0	**4.0**	3.3	4.9	**9.5**	8.4	10.8	**6.7**	5.7	7.8	**6.3**	5.3	7.3						
65+	**1,131.3**	1,112.9	1,149.9	**359.2**	348.9	369.8	**126.7**	120.5	133.0				**95.4**	90.2	101.0	**48.4**	44.6	52.3	**29.2**	26.3	32.3	**46.0**	42.3	49.9	**23.7**	21.1	26.6						

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Figure 14. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2006

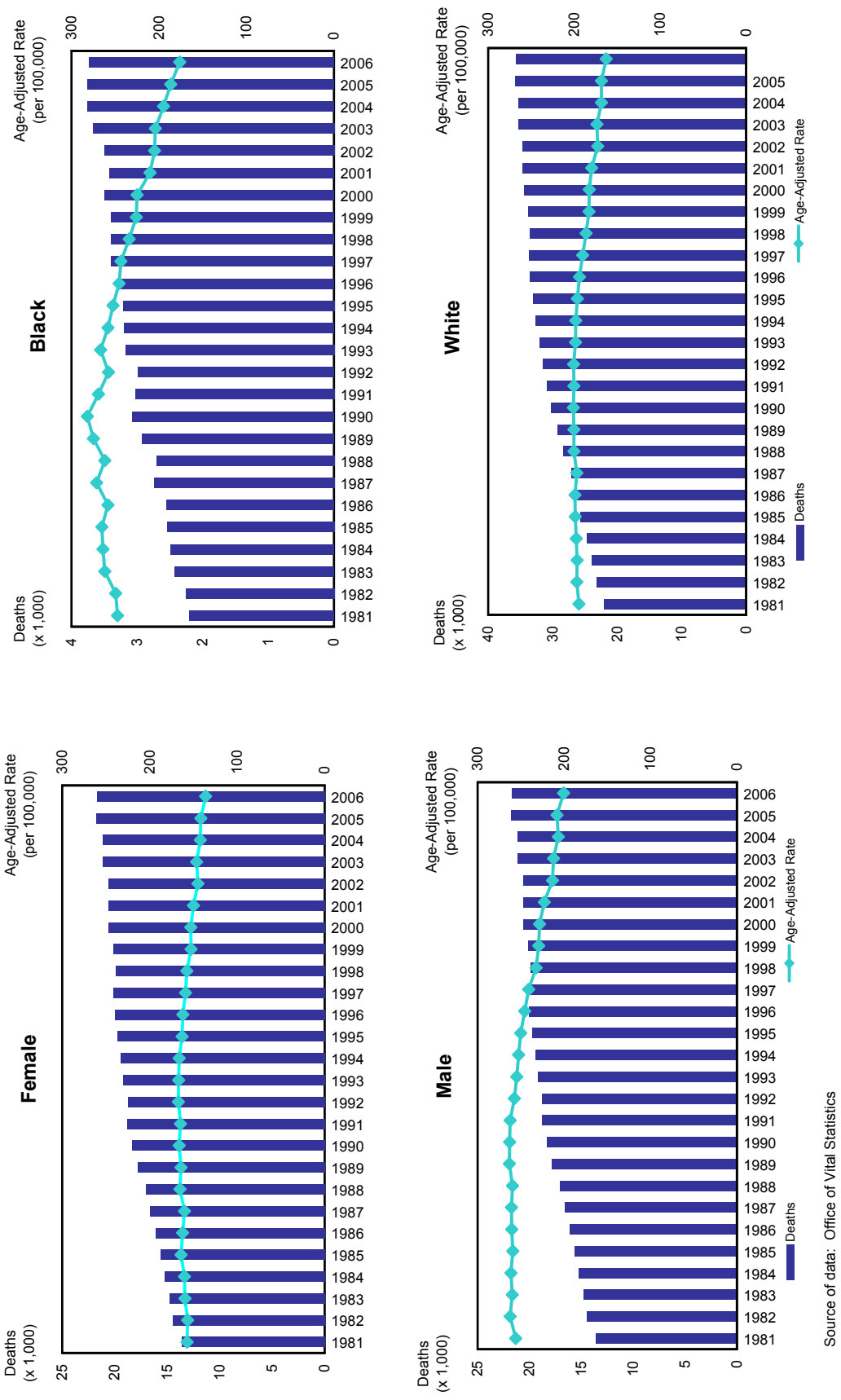
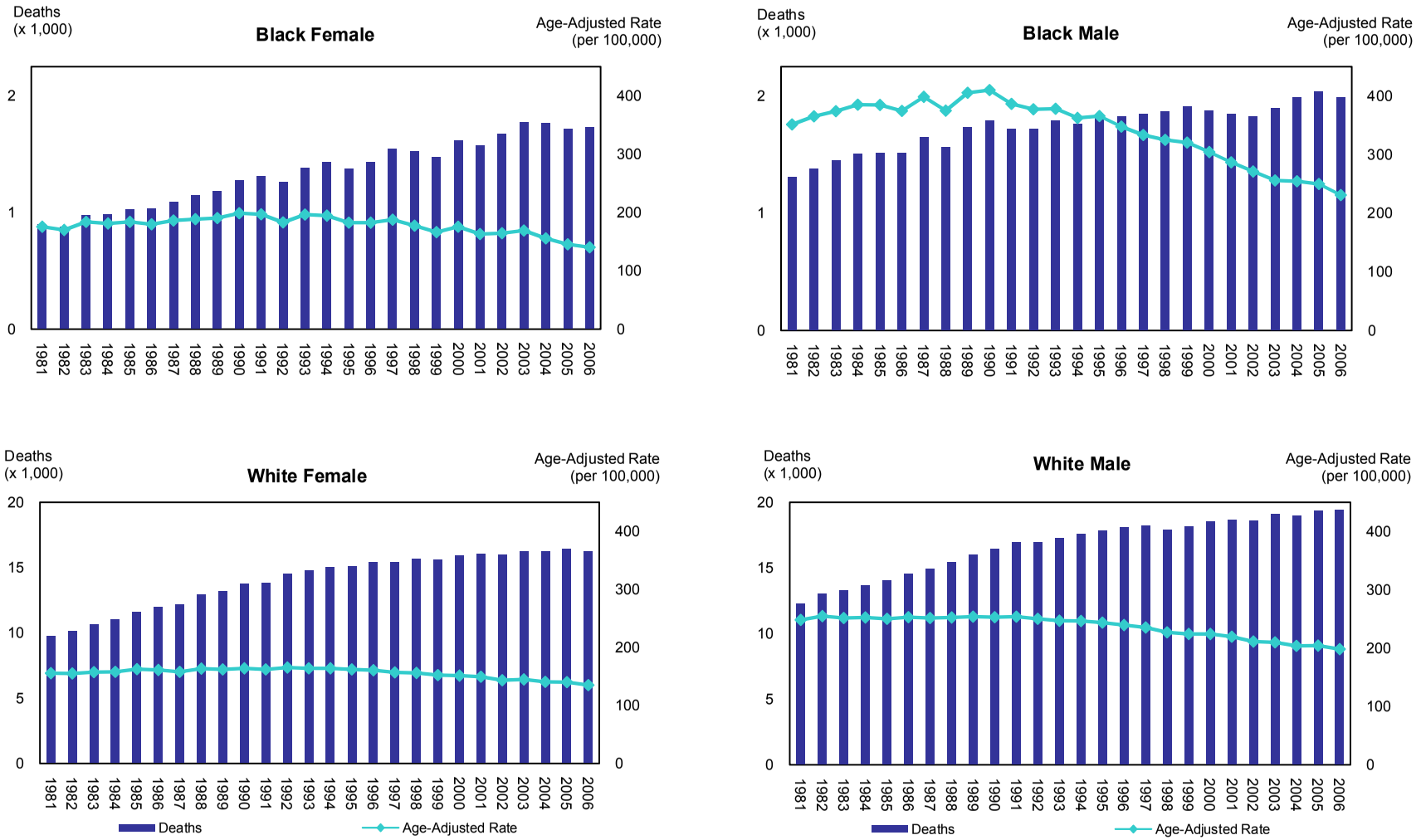
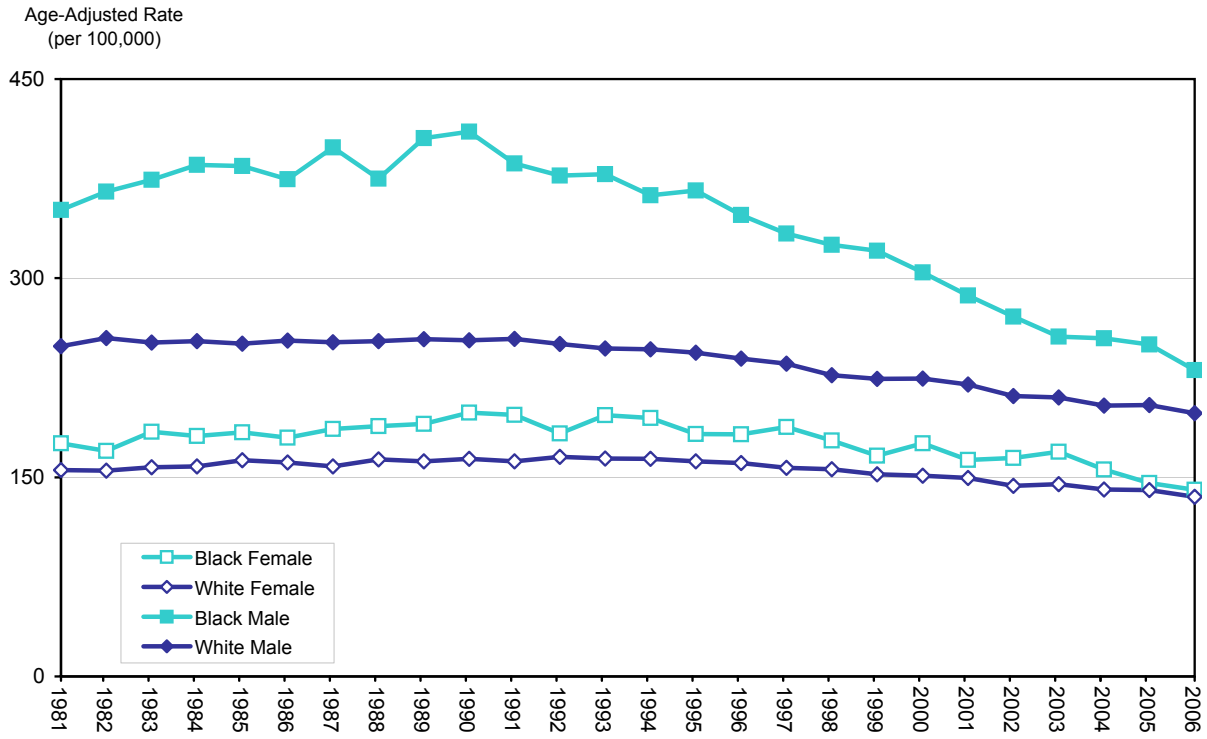


Figure 15. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

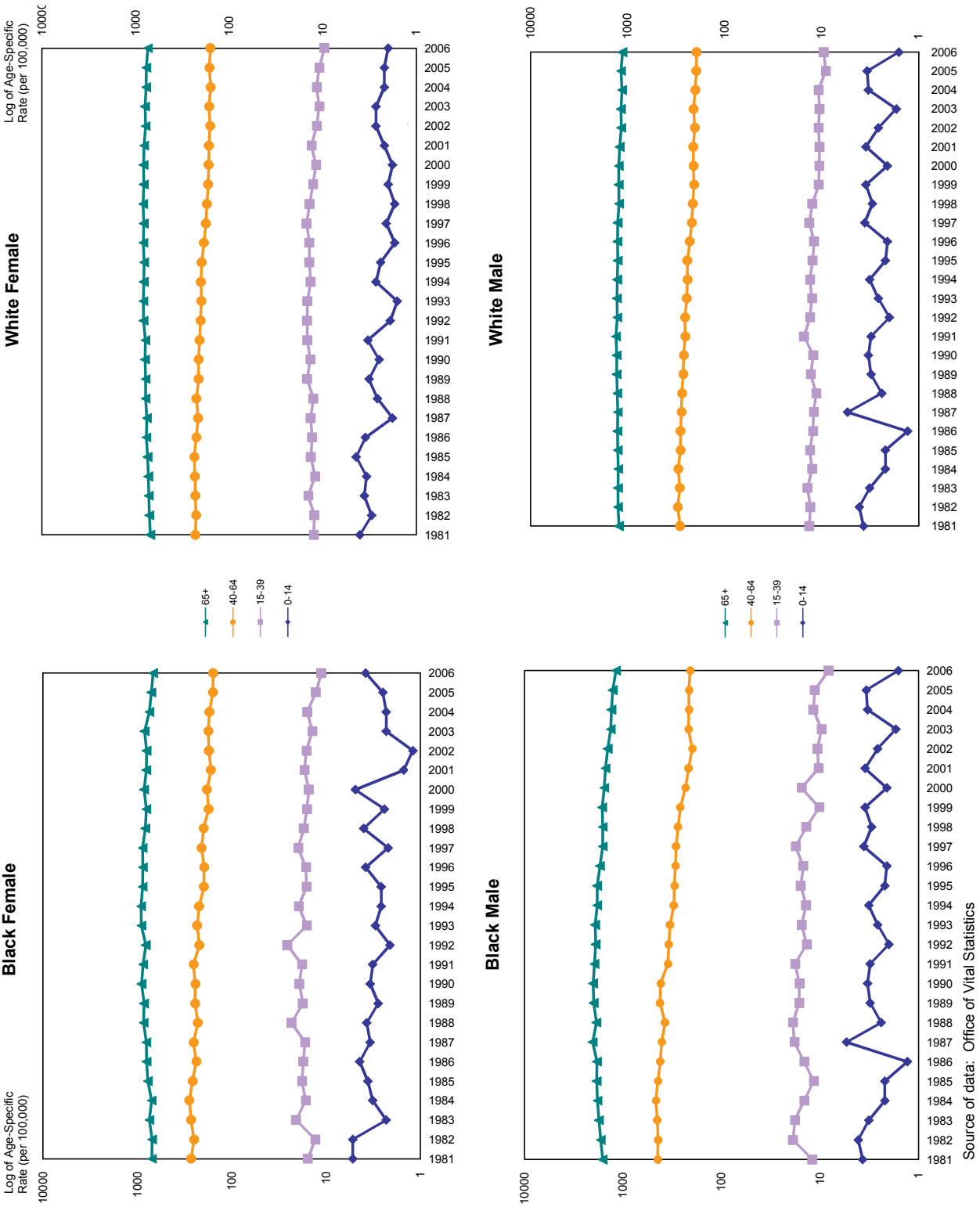
Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Trends in Age-Specific Mortality Rates

- Age-specific mortality rates decreased in most age groups, except in white females aged 65 and older.
- Among females, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites in the groups aged 0 to 14 and 15 to 39.
- White females had higher mortality rates than black females in the groups aged 40 and above in 2006.
- Among males, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites in the 40-and-older age groups in all years, except the 40-to-64 age group in 2002.
- The decreases in mortality rates among blacks were greater than among whites in the following groups: males of all age groups; females aged 15 to 39 years, and females aged 40 to 64 years.
- The mortality rate for blacks was between 44% and 57% higher than for whites between 1981 and 1990; since 1990 the difference declined to 7% in 2006.
- Among 65-and-older males, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites with a peak of 61% higher in 1987 declining to 4% higher in 2006.

Figure 17. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

- Black males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus than white males during the 26-year period; however, the gap between the rates for black and white males decreased substantially during this period and the rates were similar in 2005 and 2006.
- White females have had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than black females since 1981.
- Mortality rates increased among both black and white females by 24% and 37%, respectively, from 1981 to 2006.

Colorectal

- Mortality rates for colorectal cancer decreased during the period from 1981 to 2006 in all sex-race groups.
- Rates decreased steadily for white males and females, whereas rates initially increased for black males during the period from 1982 to 2002.
- Mortality rates declined from 1999 to 2006 for black males and from 1993 to 2006 for black females.
- In 1981, rates were highest for white males, followed by black males, white females, and black females. In 1990, rates among white males dropped below the rates for black males and remained lower through 2006, similar to the rates for black females.

Bladder

- Mortality rates for bladder cancer decreased during the period from 1981 to 2006 in all sex-race groups, by 23% for white females, 25% for white males, 31% among black males, and 29% among black females.
- Throughout much of the 26-year period, age-adjusted mortality rates were highest among white males, followed by black males, black females, and white females.

Prostate

- Black males had consistently higher mortality rates than white males.
- In 1981, the mortality rate among black males was 2.7 times the rate among whites.
- By 2006, the mortality rate for blacks was 2.8 times the rate for whites.
- The mortality rates decreased 35% among blacks and 38% among whites.

Breast

- Age-adjusted mortality rates of breast cancer decreased by 32% among white females and 16% among black females between 1981 and 2006, increasing racial disparity. The rate among blacks was 7% higher than among whites in 1981. In 2006, the rate among blacks was 33% higher than among whites.

Cervix

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer decreased 72% among black females and 16% among white females since 1981.
- The mortality rate among blacks was 4.8 times the rate among whites in 1981, and was 1.6 times higher in 2006 due to a greater decline in mortality among blacks than among whites between 1981 and 2006.

Head and Neck

- Mortality rates decreased among all sex-race groups.
- In comparison to 1981, mortality rates declined 71% among black females, 56% among black males, 46% among white females, and 35% among white males by 2006.
- Males had higher mortality rates than females in all 26 years from 1981.
- From 1981 to 2006, the rates for black males were three to six times higher than rates for black females and the rates for white males were about three times higher than the rates for white females.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Throughout much of the 26-year period, age-adjusted mortality rates were lowest among black females and highest among white males.
- Rates for white males and females increased from 1981 to the late 1990s and decreased from the late 1990s through 2006.
- The pattern for black males was similar to white males, but more variable during the measurement period.
- Mortality rates for black females and white males increased 50% and 10% respectively between 1981 to 2006. Mortality rates for white females and black males decreased 8% and 14% respectively over the 26-year period..

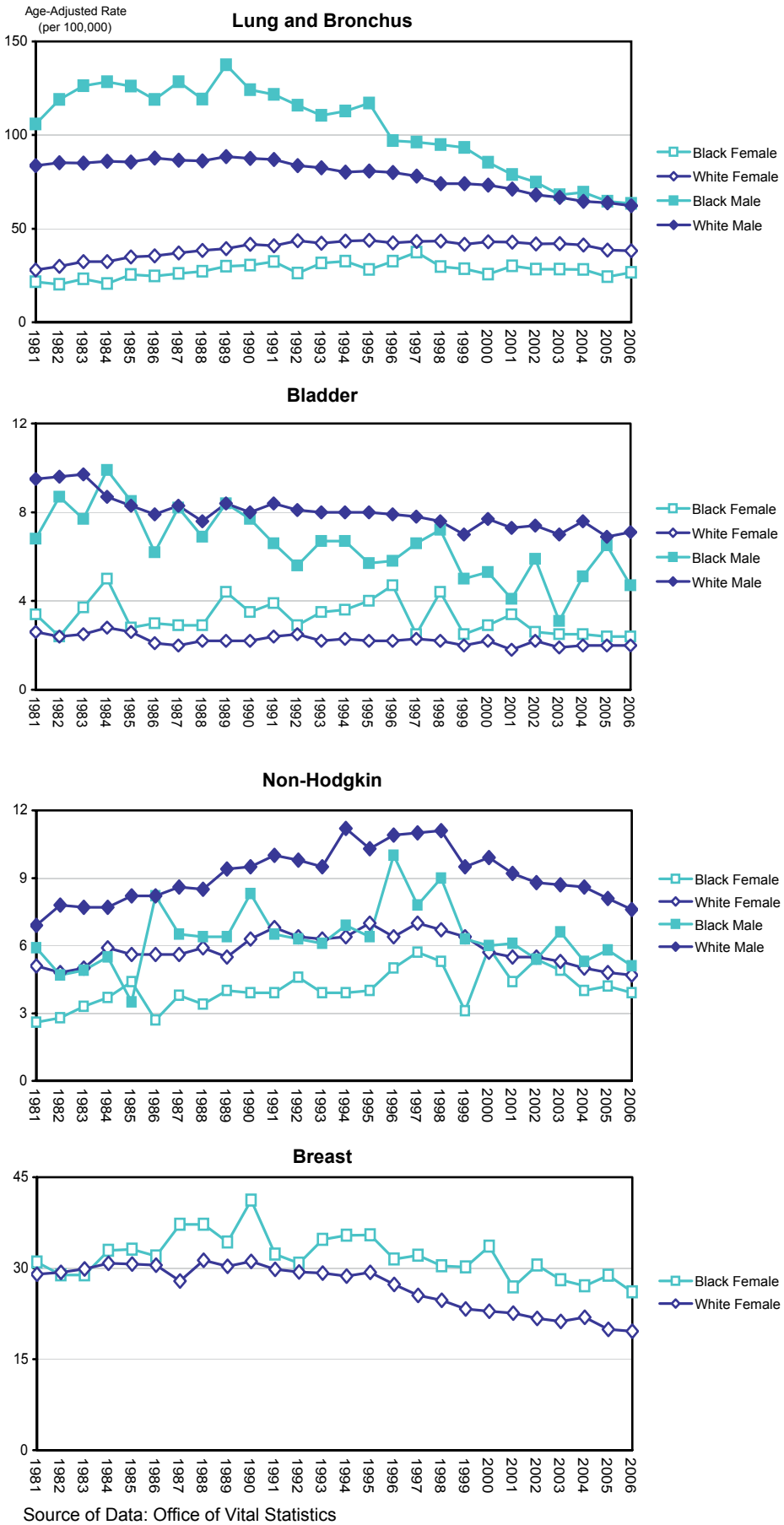
Melanoma

- From 1981 to 2006, melanoma mortality rates were higher among white males compared to white females.
- Rates for females varied during the 26-year period and increased slightly for males.

Ovary

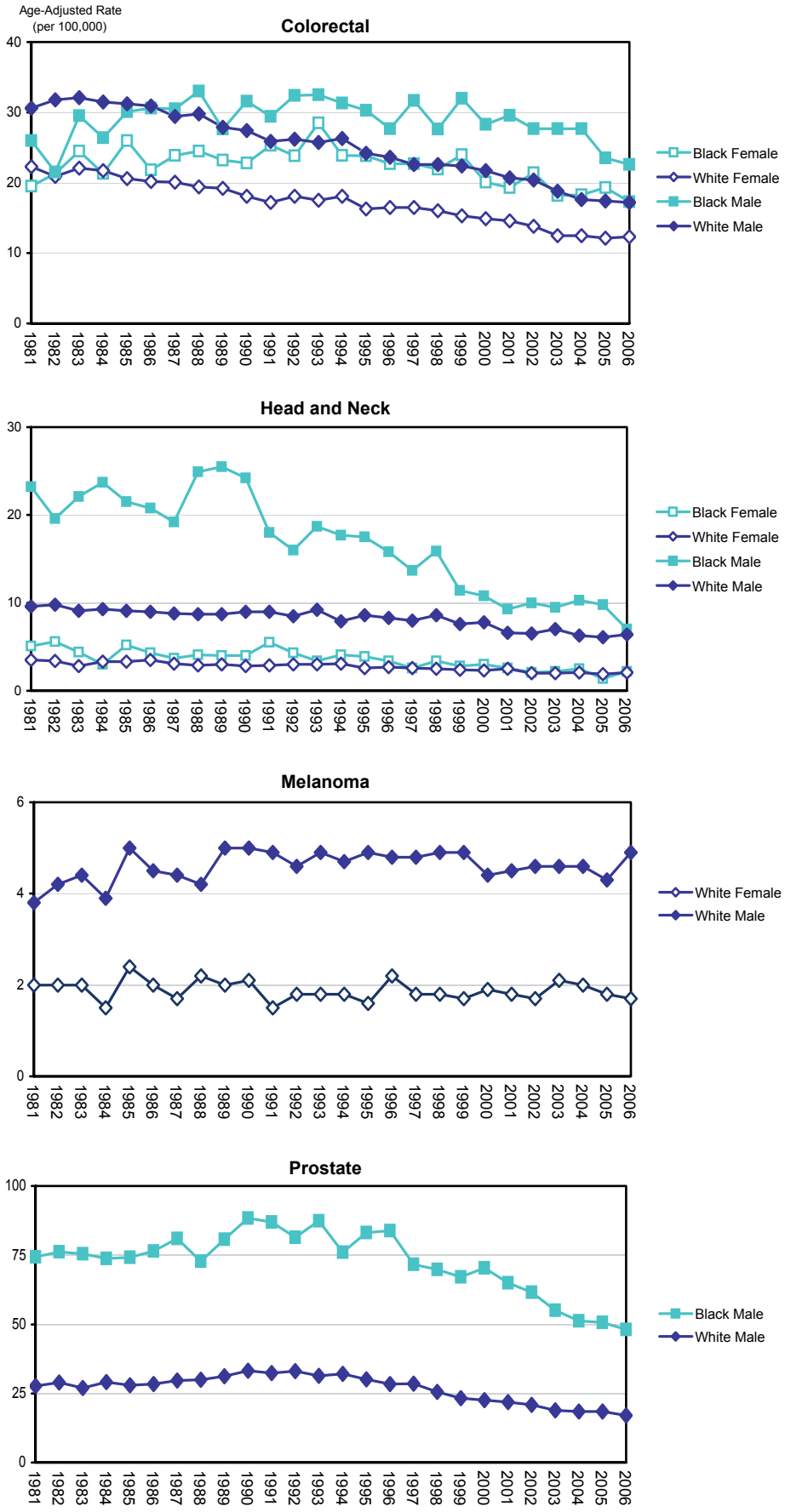
- Compared to 1981, the 2006 age-adjusted mortality rates for ovarian cancer were 28% lower among black females and 17% lower among white females.
- For most of the 26-year period, mortality rates for ovarian cancer were higher among white females compared to black females.

Figure 18.1. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 1981-2006



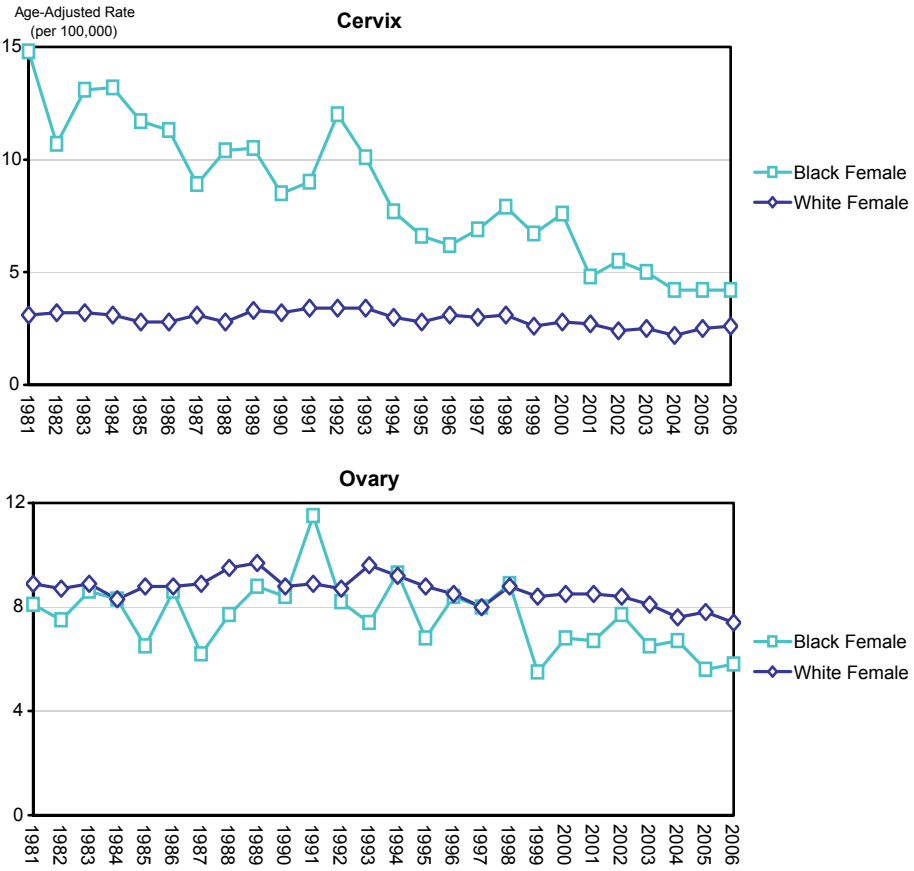
Source of Data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18.2. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of Data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18.3. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of Data: Office of Vital Statistics

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

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

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.4 in 2006.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio (0.73) and prostate cancer had the lowest (0.15) of the selected cancers.
- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age with the highest ratios among those in the 65-and-older age group for all cancers combined and for all cancers shown.
- Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma, but a higher ratio for bladder cancer.
- Blacks had higher ratios than whites for all cancers combined and all selected cancers in almost all age groups, except non-Hodgkin lymphoma and ovarian cancer.
- The deaths-to-ratios for blacks were considerably higher than for whites in the 40 to 64 year age group: 65% higher for breast cancer; 86% higher for prostate cancer; 56% higher for head and neck cancers; 69% higher for non-Hodgkin lymphoma; and 41% higher for ovarian cancer.

Table 20. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.73**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.36**	**0.22**	**0.25**	**0.39**	**0.19**	**0.65**	**0.33**
Female	0.39	0.68		0.20	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.14	0.65	0.33
Male	0.41	0.77	0.15		0.36	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.23		
Black	0.42	0.79	0.19	0.28	0.40	0.39	0.31	0.37		0.62	0.35
White	0.40	0.73	0.15	0.20	0.36	0.22	0.25	0.40	0.19	0.67	0.33
Black Female	0.42	0.81		0.28	0.39	0.46	0.30	0.35		0.62	0.35
White Female	0.39	0.68		0.20	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.14	0.67	0.33
Black Male	0.42	0.77	0.19		0.42	0.35	0.31	0.39			
White Male	0.41	0.77	0.15		0.36	0.21	0.24	0.42	0.23		

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

Table 21. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.73**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.36**	**0.22**	**0.25**	**0.39**	**0.19**	**0.65**	**0.33**
Alachua	0.43	0.84	0.15	0.19	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.32	^	0.67	^
Baker	0.52	0.89	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.42	0.80	0.13	0.18	0.53	^	^	0.35	^	^	^
Bradford	0.59	1.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.41	0.75	0.14	0.21	0.36	0.22	0.18	0.39	0.18	0.48	0.43
Broward	0.39	0.73	0.17	0.20	0.37	0.21	0.19	0.35	0.25	0.63	0.38
Calhoun	0.57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.45	0.85	0.10	0.31	0.42	0.13	0.26	0.37	^	0.93	^
Citrus	0.51	0.81	0.16	0.27	0.50	0.20	0.24	0.79	0.28	0.82	^
Clay	0.39	0.68	0.19	0.15	0.47	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	0.34	0.66	0.09	0.21	0.33	0.13	0.28	0.42	0.19	0.59	^
Columbia	0.50	0.78	^	^	0.31	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.37	0.69	0.15	0.21	0.36	0.25	0.21	0.37	0.20	0.65	0.24
DeSoto	0.44	0.64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.53	0.65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.39	0.74	0.16	0.24	0.39	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.15	0.56	0.22
Escambia	0.47	0.88	0.15	0.24	0.41	0.32	0.22	0.56	0.33	1.00	^
Flagler	0.39	0.57	0.14	^	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.55	0.77	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.52	0.73	0.43	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.59	1.21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.57	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.52	1.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.37	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.38	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.42	0.62	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.44	0.74	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.18	0.25	0.36	0.21	0.94	^
Highlands	0.36	0.66	0.19	0.38	0.19	^	^	0.43	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.40	0.73	0.14	0.19	0.39	0.23	0.25	0.36	0.18	0.90	0.38
Holmes	0.50	0.86	^	^	0.73	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.46	0.76	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.21	^	0.49	0.30	0.59	^
Jackson	0.40	0.77	^	^	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.55	1.20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.33	0.59	0.10	0.13	0.29	0.15	0.29	0.36	^	0.48	^
Lee	0.38	0.66	0.11	0.19	0.30	0.18	0.25	0.49	0.23	0.57	0.38
Leon	0.37	0.69	0.13	0.16	0.28	0.61	^	0.41	^	^	^
Levy	0.56	1.04	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.58	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.42	0.79	0.20	0.21	0.30	0.20	0.32	0.44	0.20	0.57	^
Marion	0.42	0.82	0.11	0.16	0.32	0.30	0.31	0.55	0.19	0.81	^
Martin	0.44	0.76	0.19	0.21	0.51	0.17	^	0.57	0.37	^	^
Monroe	0.45	0.64	^	0.29	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.42	0.75	^	^	0.53	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.35	0.71	0.10	0.15	0.32	^	^	0.71	0.29	^	^
Okeechobee	0.47	0.83	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.35	0.70	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.25	0.31	0.29	0.12	0.66	0.24
Osceola	0.35	0.68	0.15	0.27	0.27	0.29	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	0.38	0.68	0.18	0.22	0.39	0.15	0.26	0.40	0.18	0.67	0.14
Pasco	0.42	0.77	0.10	0.24	0.42	0.19	0.25	0.38	0.22	0.77	^
Pinellas	0.42	0.81	0.17	0.18	0.38	0.24	0.29	0.45	0.18	0.62	0.43
Polk	0.36	0.63	0.11	0.25	0.35	0.22	0.21	0.27	0.13	0.66	0.31
Putnam	0.56	0.87	0.25	^	0.59	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.39	0.74	0.09	0.14	0.40	^	^	0.32	0.33	^	^
Saint Lucie	0.43	0.78	0.17	0.17	0.32	0.23	0.34	0.57	0.28	^	^
Santa Rosa	0.31	0.59	^	0.13	0.23	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.39	0.70	0.16	0.17	0.32	0.18	0.25	0.44	0.18	0.65	^
Seminole	0.38	0.74	0.14	0.15	0.40	0.24	0.21	0.31	0.23	0.82	^
Sumter	0.37	0.70	0.09	0.15	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.45	0.98	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.42	0.74	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.30	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.47	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.43	0.38	0.29	0.40	0.28	0.53	0.55
Wakulla	0.39	0.62	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.44	0.76	^	^	0.40	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.55	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

Table 22. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.73**	**0.15**	**0.20**	**0.36**	**0.22**	**0.25**	**0.39**	**0.19**	**0.65**	**0.33**
0-14	0.14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.14	0.48	^	0.13	0.20	^	^	0.19	0.08	0.11	0.14
40-64	0.30	0.66	0.04	0.16	0.28	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.17	0.47	0.32
65+	0.48	0.76	0.21	0.26	0.41	0.24	0.31	0.50	0.23	0.85	0.62
Female	0.39	0.68		0.20	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.14	0.65	0.33
0-14	0.15	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.12	0.45		0.13	0.27	^	^	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.14
40-64	0.28	0.62		0.16	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.12	0.47	0.32
65+	0.49	0.71		0.26	0.42	0.27	0.30	0.47	0.19	0.85	0.62
Male	0.41	0.77	0.15	^	0.36	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.23		
0-14	0.13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.17	0.51	^	^	0.15	^	^	0.28	0.11		
40-64	0.31	0.70	0.04	^	0.30	0.14	0.20	0.28	0.20		
65+	0.47	0.80	0.21	^	0.40	0.23	0.31	0.52	0.26		
Black	0.42	0.79	0.19	0.28	0.40	0.39	0.31	0.37		0.62	0.35
0-14	0.21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.21	^	^	0.21	^	^	^	0.19		^	^
40-64	0.36	0.75	0.06	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.40		0.65	0.32
65+	0.52	0.82	0.31	0.37	0.52	0.45	0.34	0.50		0.73	0.53
White	0.40	0.73	0.15	0.20	0.36	0.22	0.25	0.40	0.19	0.67	0.33
0-14	0.13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.13	0.45	^	0.11	0.20	^	^	0.18	0.08	^	0.12
40-64	0.29	0.65	0.03	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.19	0.23	0.17	0.46	0.32
65+	0.48	0.76	0.20	0.25	0.41	0.24	0.31	0.50	0.23	0.88	0.65
Black Female	0.42	0.81		0.28	0.39	0.46	0.30	0.35		0.62	0.35
0-14	0.30	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.20	^		0.21	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	0.35	0.75		0.24	0.28	^	0.32	0.34		0.65	0.32
65+	0.54	0.86		0.37	0.51	0.44	0.33	0.54		0.73	0.53
White Female	0.39	0.68		0.20	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.14	0.67	0.33
0-14	0.13	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.11	0.42		0.11	0.23	^	^	^	0.06	^	0.12
40-64	0.27	0.61		0.15	0.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.46	0.32
65+	0.49	0.71		0.25	0.42	0.27	0.31	0.47	0.19	0.88	0.65
Black Male	0.42	0.77	0.19		0.42	0.35	0.31	0.39			
0-14	^	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	0.22	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	0.37	0.74	0.06		0.34	^	0.29	0.44			
65+	0.50	0.81	0.31		0.54	0.45	0.34	0.44			
White Male	0.41	0.77	0.15		0.36	0.21	0.24	0.42	0.23		
0-14	0.14	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.17	0.48	^		0.18	^	^	0.30	0.11		
40-64	0.31	0.69	0.03		0.30	0.14	0.19	0.26	0.20		
65+	0.48	0.81	0.20		0.40	0.23	0.32	0.53	0.26		

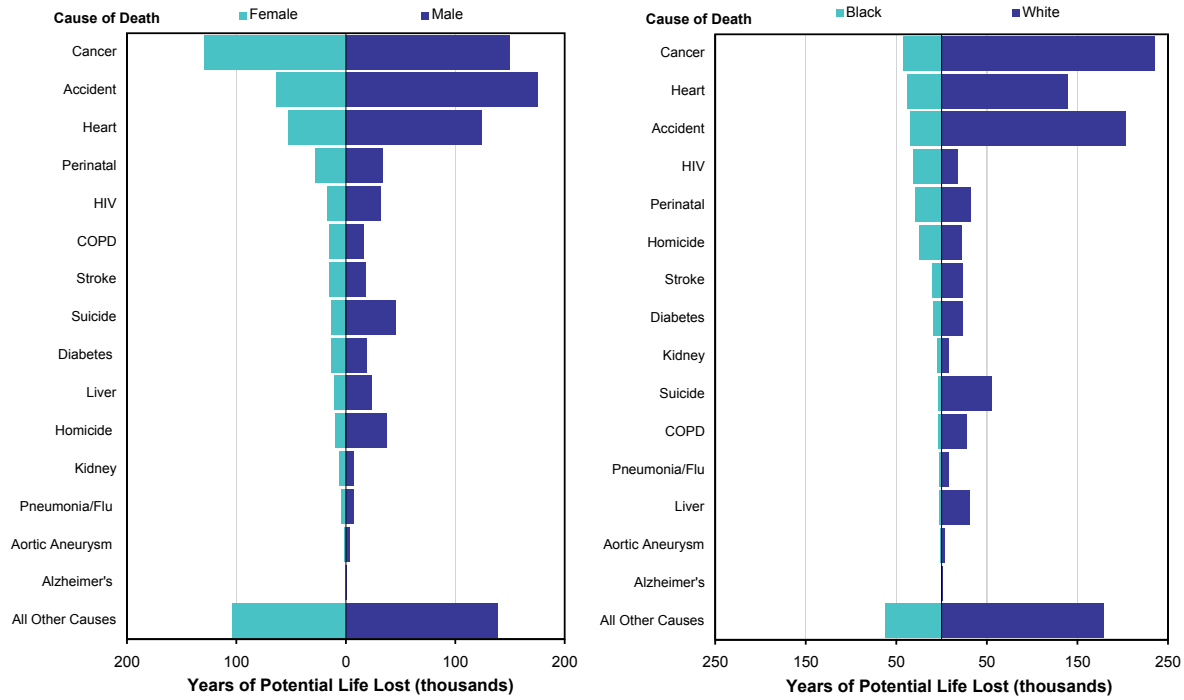
^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 deaths are not displayed.

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

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

- In 2006, all causes of death yielded approximately 1.35 million YPLL in Florida.
- Cancer was responsible for 282,913 YPLL, or 21% of the YPLL from all causes.
- The average YPLL per death from cancer decreased 12% from 8.2 years in 1981 to 7.1 years in 2006.
- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2006 have predominated since 1995 include: cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Deaths from these four types of cancer accounted for 49% of the cancer YPLL in Florida in 2006.
- The total YPLL due to breast cancer was six times the YPLL due to prostate cancer.
    - Two factors contributed to this difference; there were 25% more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer and the deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages more often than deaths from prostate cancer.
    - The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was ten years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was two years.
- Deaths due to cervical, breast, head and neck cancers, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other selected cancers.
    - In all, 4,524 people died from these cancers with 46,917 YPLL.
    - The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was 10.8 years.
- Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL at 17.6 per death.
- Although cervical cancer deaths were only 0.8% of the total cancer deaths among females, these deaths contributed 4% to the total female cancer YPLL.
- The YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for 39% of total cancer YPLL for males in 2006.
- Cancer deaths occurred at younger ages among blacks than among whites.
- Each cancer death among blacks resulted in an average of 11.5 YPLL, which was higher than the 6.6 average YPLL among whites.
- In 2006, blacks had a higher average YPLL per death than whites for all cancers.
- The highest average YPLL per death of the four sex-race groups was among black females (12.1 years) for all cancers combined.
- Overall, between 1981 and 2006, the average YPLL per cancer death decreased; whites showed a greater decrease (16%) than blacks (9%).
- The average YPLL per cancer death among blacks was 12.6 years in 1981, 61% higher than that among whites (7.9 years). This difference increased to 75% in 2006, 11.5 years for blacks, 6.6 years for whites.

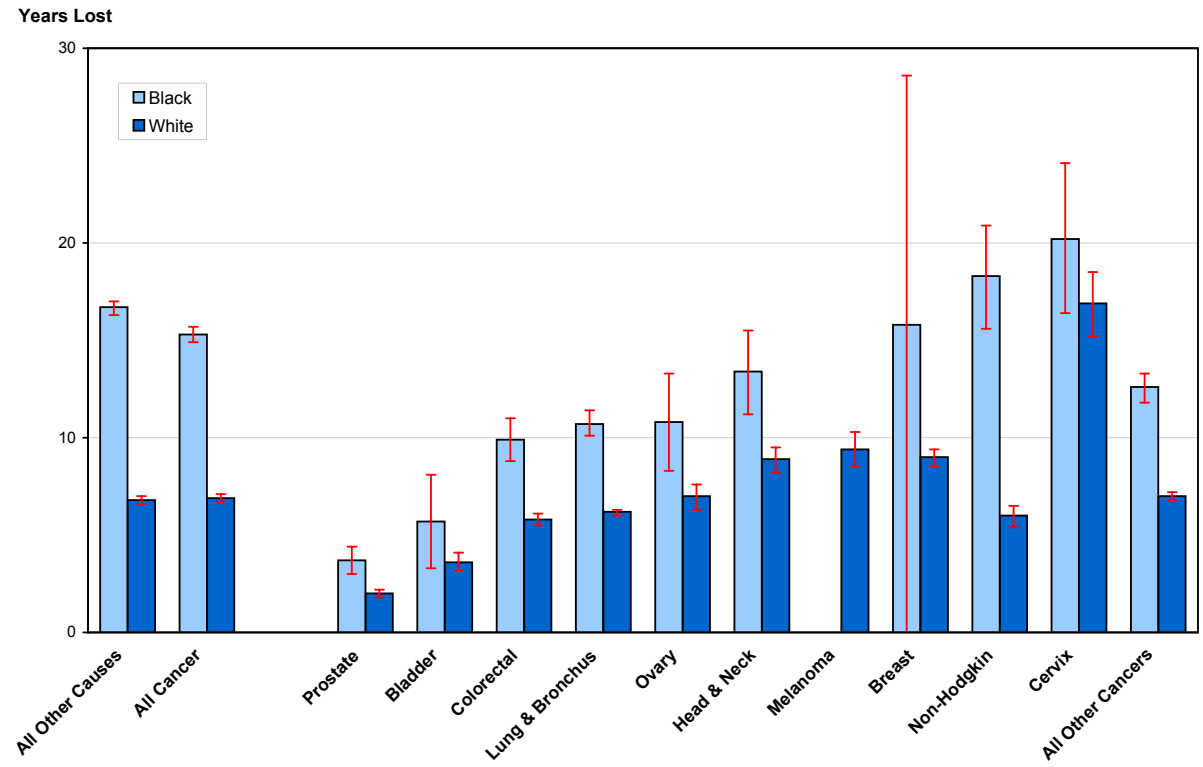
Figure 19. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2006



*COPD=Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
**HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus

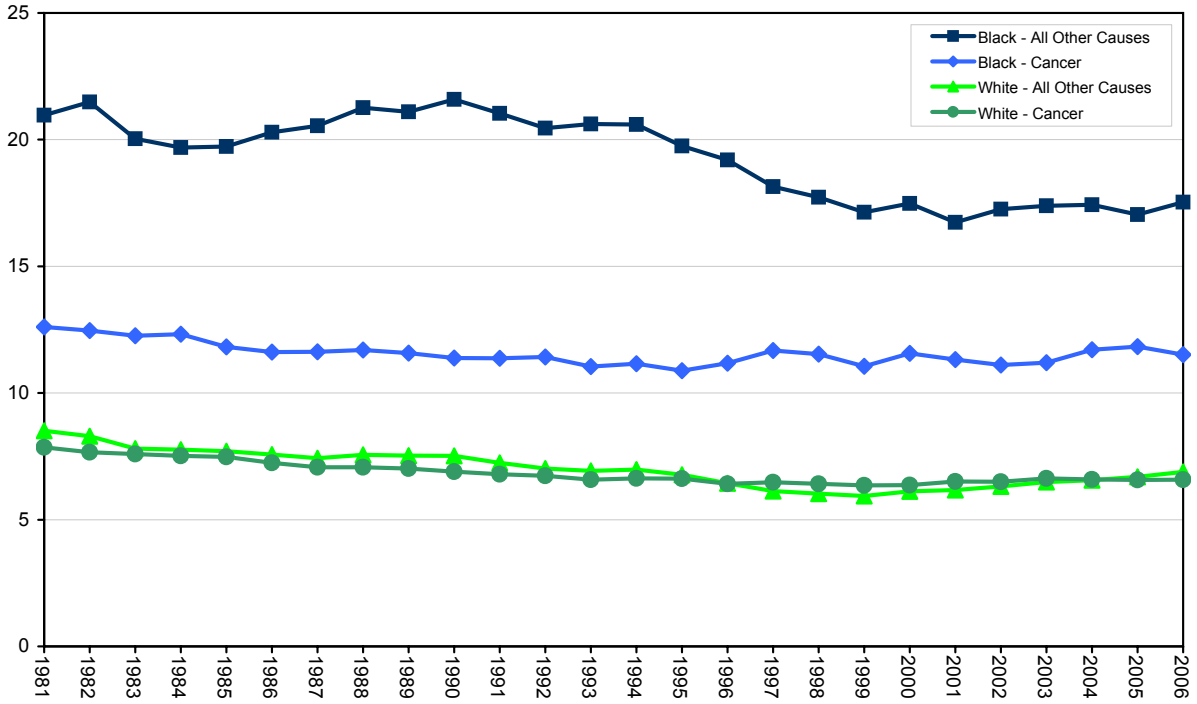
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race and Cancer Site, 2006



Source of Data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 21. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 23. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2006

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,345,588	--	495,865	--	849,499	--	298,613	--	1,014,460	--
All Cancers (1)	282,913	100.0	131,161	100.0	151,731	100.0	42,906	100.0	235,024	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	5,099	1.8	2,596	2.0	2,503	1.6	1,371	3.2	3,653	1.6
Lung & Bronchus	77,280	27.3	31,429	24.0	45,833	30.2	9,704	22.6	66,593	28.3
Prostate	4,779	1.7			4,779	3.1	1,239	2.9	3,485	1.5
Breast	26,214	9.3	25,933	19.8			5,371	12.5	20,198	8.6
Colorectal	23,528	8.3	10,095	7.7	13,433	8.9	3,967	9.2	19,074	8.1
Bladder	3,991	1.4	1,226	0.9	2,765	1.8	355	0.8	3,531	1.5
Head & Neck	9,091	3.2	2,326	1.8	6,765	4.5	1,353	3.2	7,572	3.2
Non-Hodgkin	10,576	3.7	3,511	2.7	7,065	4.7	2,161	5.0	8,152	3.5
Melanoma	6,321	2.2	2,120	1.6	4,201	2.8			6,187	2.6
Ovary	7,011	2.5	7,011	5.3			799	1.9	6,135	2.6
Cervix	5,291	1.9	5,291	4.0			1,154	2.7	4,042	1.7
All Other Cancers	108,831	38.5	42,219	32.2	66,890	44.1	16,803	39.2	90,055	38.3

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

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 24. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	123,221	--	359,119	--	175,338	--	655,246	--
All Cancers (1)	20,945	100.0	107,436	100.0	21,943	100.0	127,585	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	962	4.6	1,634	1.5	409	3.8	2,019	1.9
Lung & Bronchus	3,268	15.6	27,731	25.8	6,418	25.4	38,862	31.6
Prostate					1,239	4.9	3,485	2.7
Breast	5,339	25.5	19,949	18.6				
Colorectal	2,012	9.6	7,796	7.3	1,955	9.8	11,278	8.1
Bladder	160	0.8	984	0.9	195	1.2	2,547	2.1
Head & Neck	363	1.7	1,942	1.8	990	5.3	5,630	4.6
Non-Hodgkin	729	3.5	2,680	2.5	1,432	7.2	5,472	4.6
Melanoma			2,005	1.9			4,182	3.0
Ovary	1,154	5.5	4,042	3.8				
Cervix	799	3.8	6,135	5.7				
All Other Cancers	7,121	34.0	34,172	31.8	9,714	46.0	56,129	43.1

(1) All Cancers total includes years lost in persons of "Other" and unknown races, males with breast cancer, and blacks with melanoma.
(2) Years lost to childhood cancers are included in totals for specific cancer sites.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

CANCER BY STAGE OF LIFE

Cancer occurs at all ages, although the distribution of specific cancers and rates varies by age. Incidence and mortality rates for the cancer sites with the highest age-specific incidence rates by four stages of life (i.e., age groups) are presented in this section: childhood (0 to14 years); young adults (15 to 39 years); adults (40 to 64 years); and elderly (65-years-and-older). Incidence and mortality rates of the five highest-ranked cancers based on age-specific incidence rates for females and for males in each age group are discussed in this section.

Children (0 to 14 Years)

Cancer in children less than age 15 is a rare occurrence. For this reason, the age-specific rates for this group were computed for a five-year period from 2002 to 2006, and expressed in cases per million population, in contrast to all other rates in this report, which were calculated per 100,000 population.

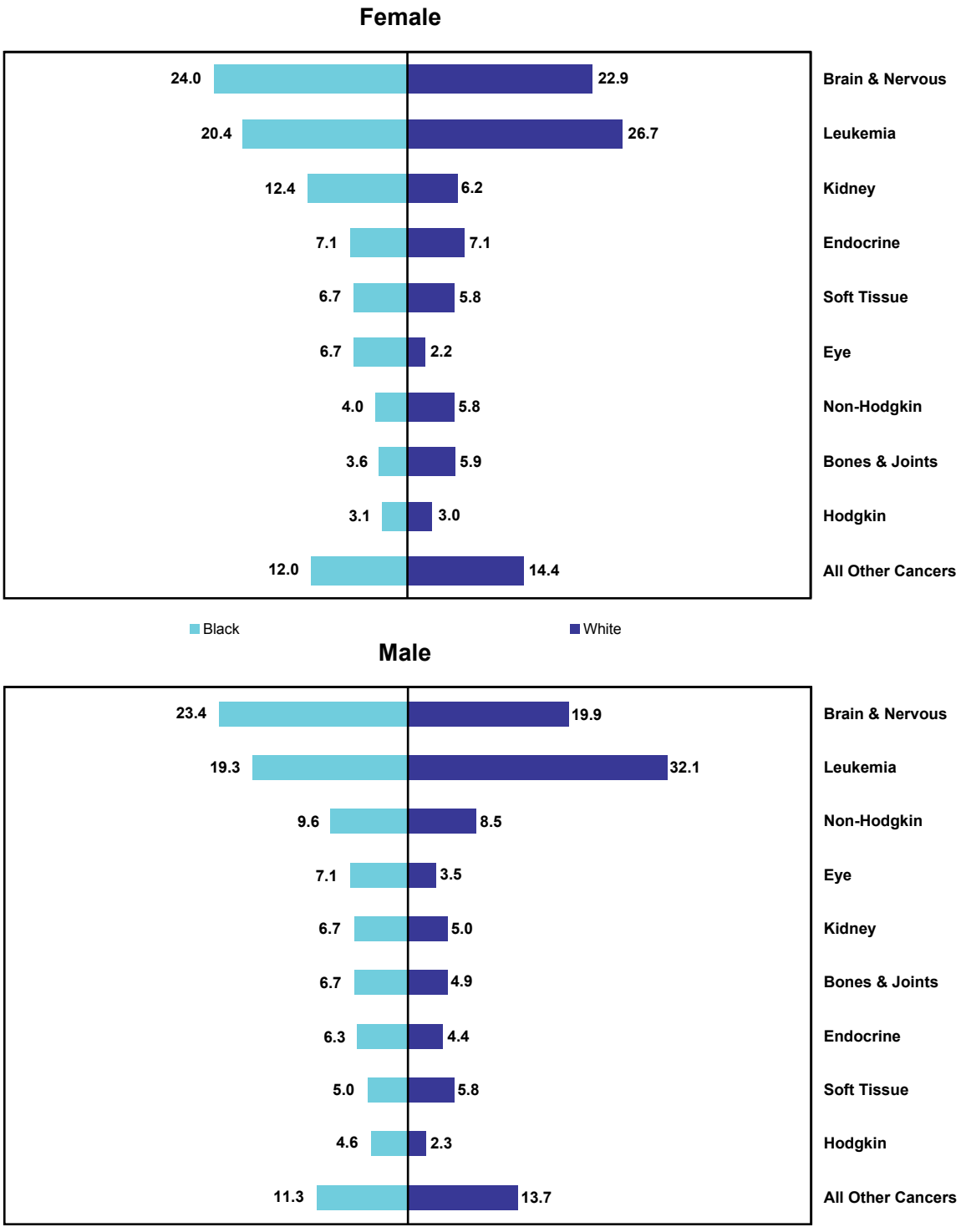
Incidence

- Leukemia, cancers of brain and nervous system, and soft tissue were among the five highest-ranked cancers in both females and males.
- Kidney cancer ranked third and endocrine cancer ranked fourth among females; non-Hodgkin lymphoma ranked third and cancer of bone and joints ranked fifth among males.
- Whites had a higher incidence rate of leukemia than blacks.

Mortality

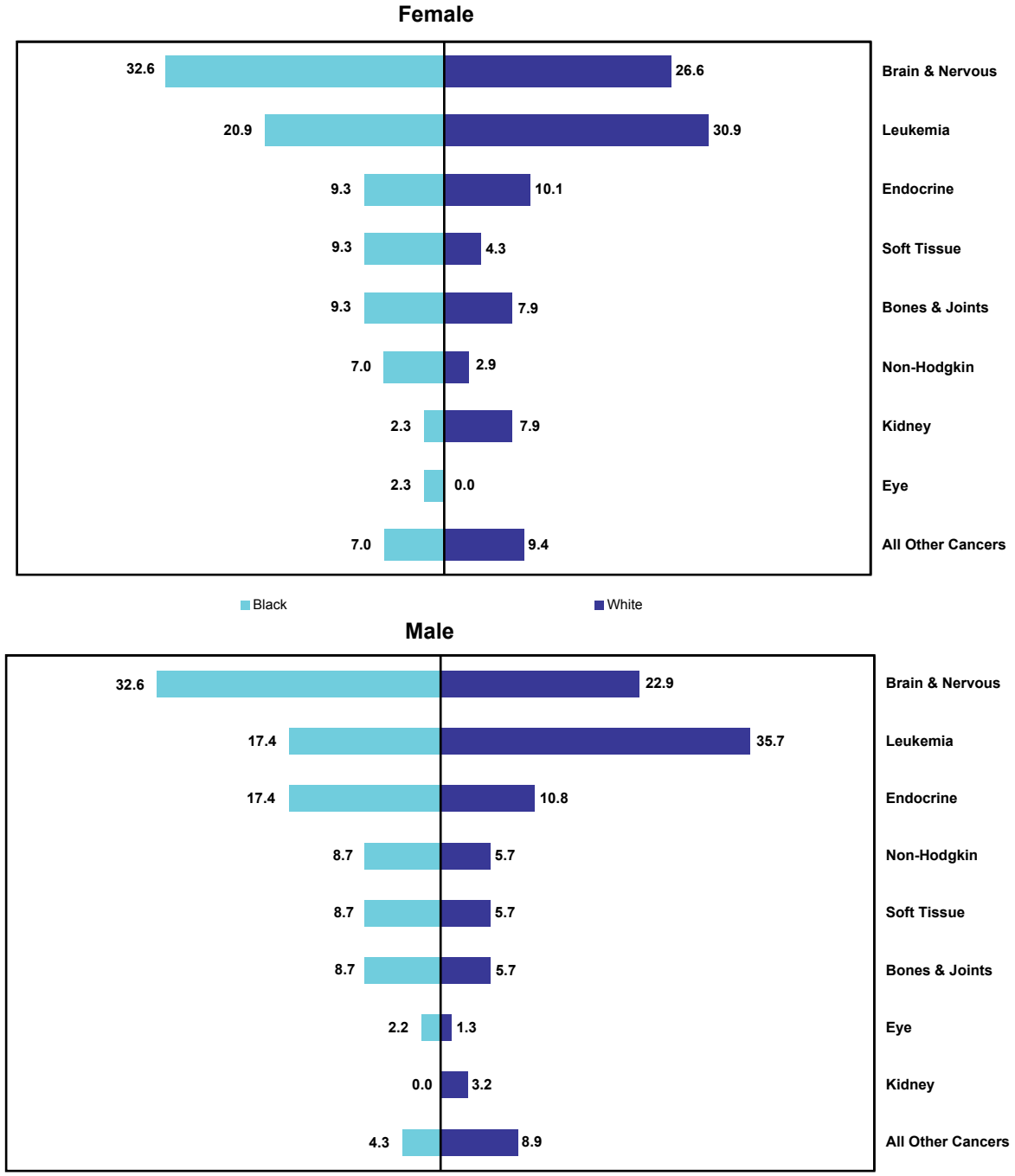
- The age-specific mortality rate of leukemia was the highest among children less than age 15.
- The age-specific mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system was the highest among blacks, while the mortality rate of leukemia was the highest among whites.

Figure 22.1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2002-2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 22.2. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2002-2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 25. Age-Specific Rates (1) of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2002-2006

Females

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Leukemia	**35.7**	31.7	40.1	**25.4**	18.5	34.0	**38.7**	33.8	44.0
Brain & Nervous	**35.1**	31.1	39.4	**31.6**	23.9	41.0	**35.8**	31.2	41.0
Kidney	**11.2**	9.0	13.7	**15.2**	10.0	22.2	**10.1**	7.7	13.0
Endocrine	**10.6**	8.5	13.2	**9.6**	5.6	15.4	**10.6**	8.2	13.6
Soft Tissue	**10.5**	8.4	13.0	**10.7**	6.5	16.7	**10.3**	7.9	13.2
Mortality									
Leukemia	**6.6**	5.0	8.7	**^**	^	^	**7.3**	5.3	9.8
Brain & Nervous	**6.5**	4.9	8.5	**7.9**	4.3	13.3	**6.3**	4.4	8.6
Kidney	**1.5**	0.8	2.6	**^**	^	^	**1.9**	0.9	3.3
Endocrine	**2.3**	1.3	3.6	**^**	^	^	**2.4**	1.3	4.0
Soft Tissue	**1.4**	0.7	2.5	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^

Males

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Leukemia	**47.9**	43.3	52.8	**25.7**	18.9	34.2	**53.7**	48.1	59.8
Brain & Nervous	**36.9**	32.9	41.2	**31.2**	23.6	40.4	**37.8**	33.1	42.9
Non-Hodgkin	**14.2**	11.8	17.1	**11.5**	7.1	17.5	**14.8**	11.9	18.1
Soft Tissue	**10.3**	8.2	12.7	**8.2**	4.6	13.5	**11.1**	8.6	14.0
Bones & Joints	**9.0**	7.1	11.3	**9.3**	5.4	14.9	**8.8**	6.7	11.5
Mortality									
Leukemia	**7.8**	6.0	9.9	**^**	^	^	**8.8**	6.7	11.5
Brain & Nervous	**6.3**	4.8	8.3	**8.2**	4.6	13.5	**5.8**	4.1	8.0
Non-Hodgkin	**1.4**	0.7	2.5	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Soft Tissue	**1.6**	0.8	2.7	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Bones & Joints	**1.6**	0.8	2.7	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and Florida Cancer Data System
(1) Rates for children less than age 15 are calculated per million population.
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Young Adults (15 to 39 Years)

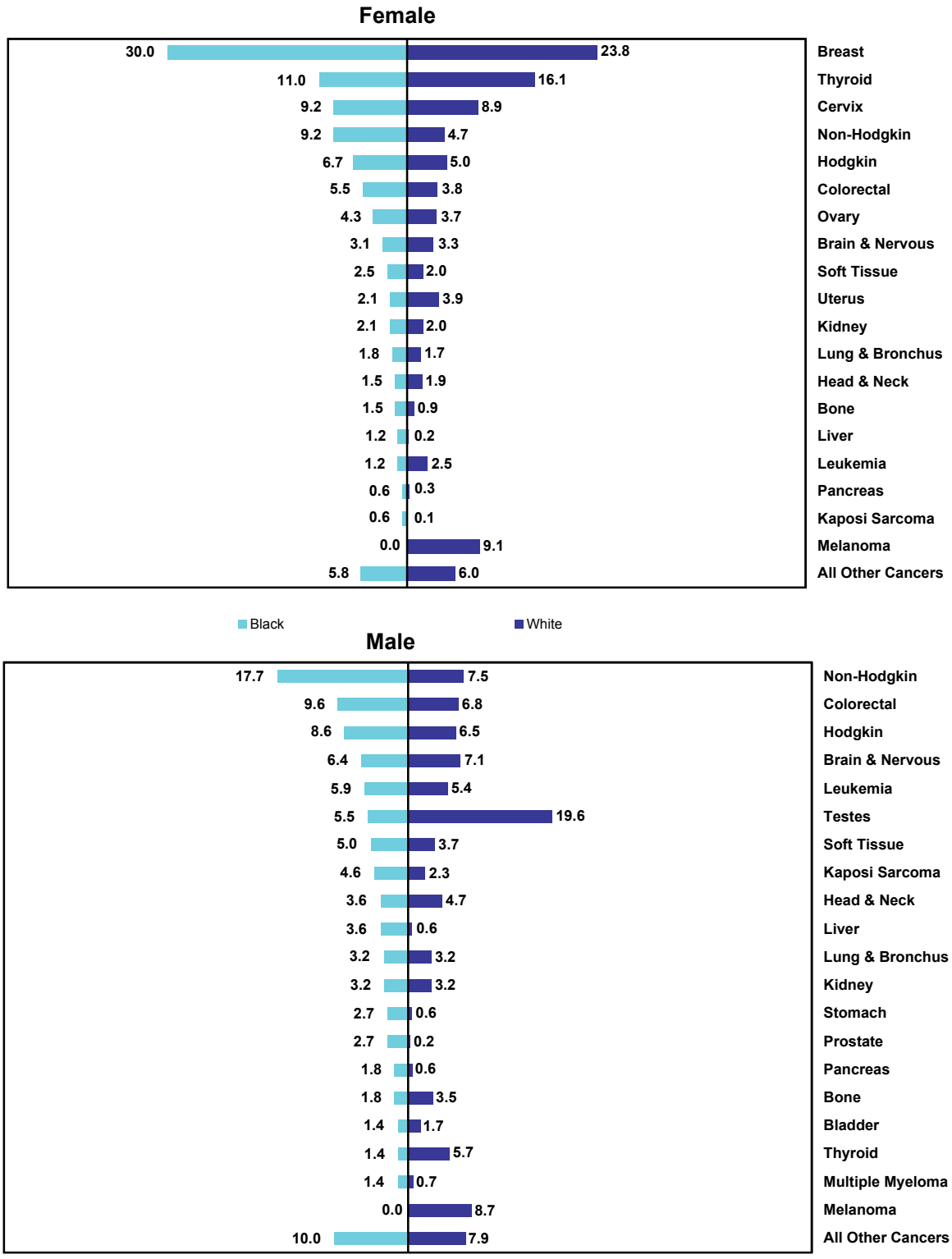
Incidence

- Overall, breast cancer had the highest incidence rate among females in this age group followed by thyroid cancer in both race groups.
- The age-specific rate of thyroid cancer among white females was more than two times the rate among black females.
- Testicular cancer was the highest-ranked cancer among males.
- The age-specific incidence rate of testicular cancer among white males was significantly higher than that of black males.
- Other major cancers among males included non-Hodgkin lymphoma, melanoma, colorectal cancer, and cancer of the brain and nervous system.

Mortality

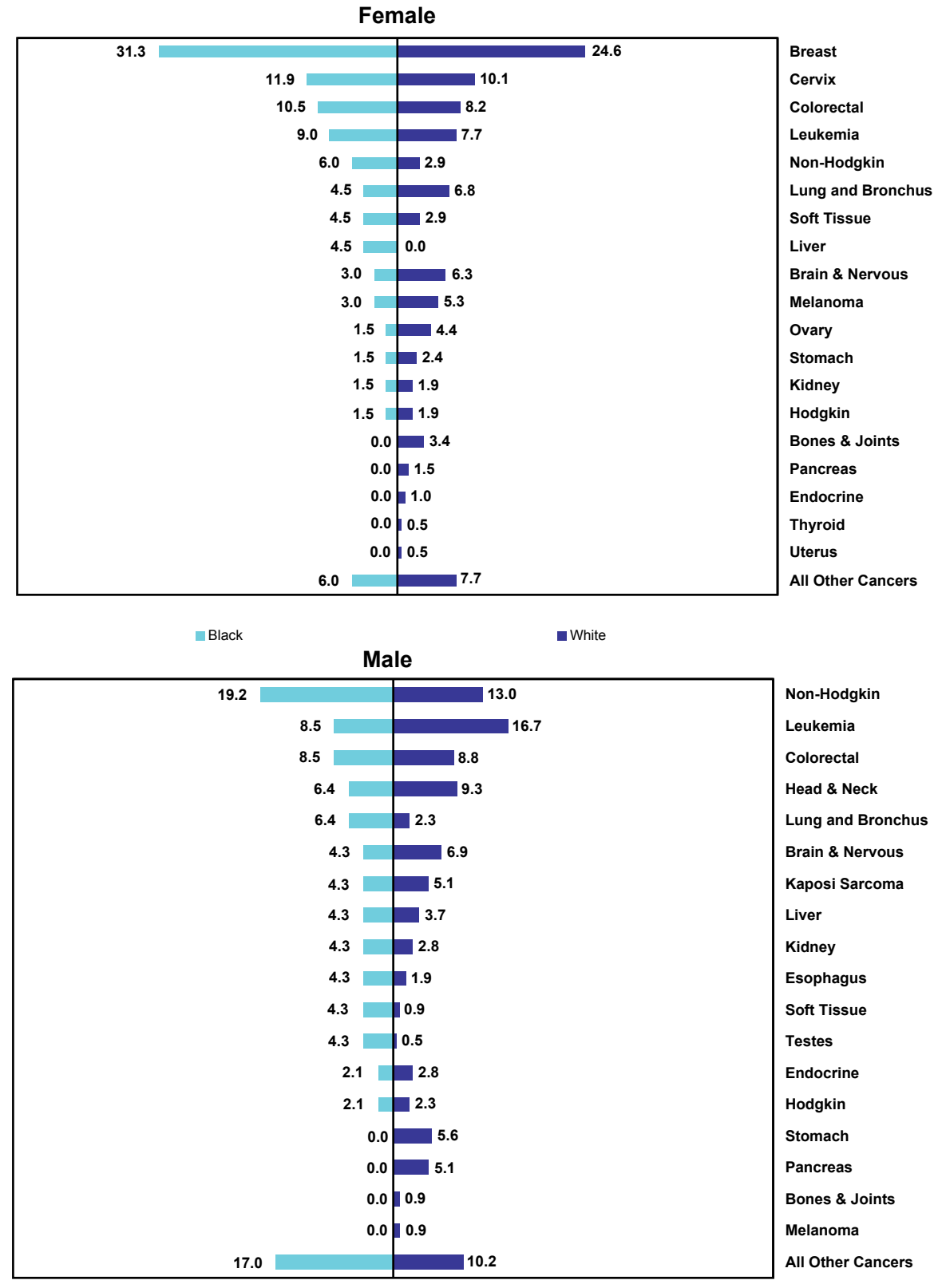
- Breast cancer had the highest cancer mortality rate among females.
- Non-Hodgkin lymphoma had the highest mortality rate among males, although the incidence rate ranked second.

Figure 23.1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 23.2. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 26. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2006

Females

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**20.5**	18.9	22.3	**16.4**	13.3	20.0	**21.0**	19.2	23.1
Thyroid	**12.6**	11.3	13.9	**6.0**	4.2	8.4	**14.2**	12.6	15.8
Cervix	**7.3**	6.4	8.4	**5.0**	3.4	7.2	**7.9**	6.8	9.2
Melanoma	**6.4**	5.5	7.4	**^**	^	^	**8.0**	6.9	9.3
Non-Hodgkin	**4.4**	3.7	5.2	**5.0**	3.4	7.2	**4.2**	3.3	5.1
Mortality									
Breast	**2.7**	2.1	3.4	**4.5**	2.9	6.7	**2.1**	1.5	2.9
Thyroid	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Cervix	**1.2**	0.9	1.7	**^**	^	^	**1.4**	1.0	2.1
Melanoma	**0.5**	0.2	0.8	**^**	^	^	**0.5**	0.2	0.9
Non-Hodgkin	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^

Males

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Testis	**9.2**	8.1	10.4	**2.1**	1.1	3.6	**10.7**	9.4	12.1
Non-Hodgkin	**4.6**	3.9	5.5	**6.7**	4.8	9.2	**4.1**	3.3	5.0
Colorectal	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**3.6**	2.2	5.5	**3.7**	3.0	4.6
Melanoma	**3.9**	3.3	4.7	**^**	^	^	**4.7**	3.9	5.7
Brain & Nervous	**3.6**	2.9	4.3	**2.4**	1.3	4.0	**3.8**	3.1	4.7
Mortality									
Testes	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Non-Hodgkin	**1.7**	1.2	2.2	**2.6**	1.4	4.3	**1.4**	0.9	2.0
Colorectal	**0.6**	0.3	0.9	**^**	^	^	**0.7**	0.4	1.1
Melanoma	**0.4**	0.2	0.7	**^**	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.3
Brain & Nervous	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**^**	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.6

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

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

Adults (40 to 64 Years)

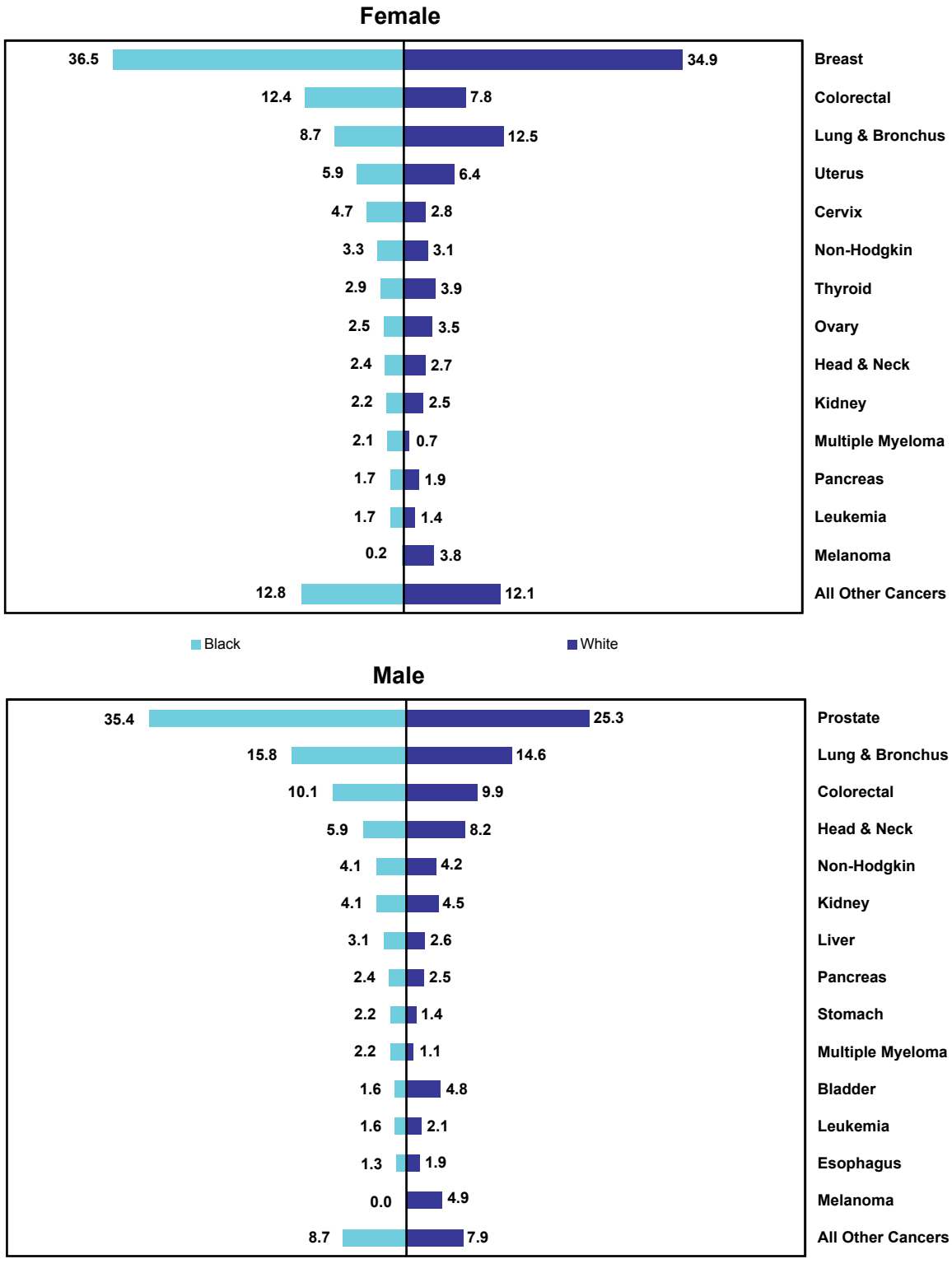
Incidence

- In this age group, the incidence of breast cancer among females was three times the rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus, the second-ranked cancer among females.
- Uterine cancer was ranked in the top five cancers among females in this age group.
- Other cancers with high age-specific incidence rates among females in this age group were colorectal and thyroid cancers.
- Incidence rates of all these cancers, except colorectal cancer, were higher among white females than among black females.
- Males in this age group had higher rates of prostate cancer than of any other site.
- Black males had a higher incidence rate of prostate cancer, but a lower incidence of cancer of the head and neck, than white males.

Mortality

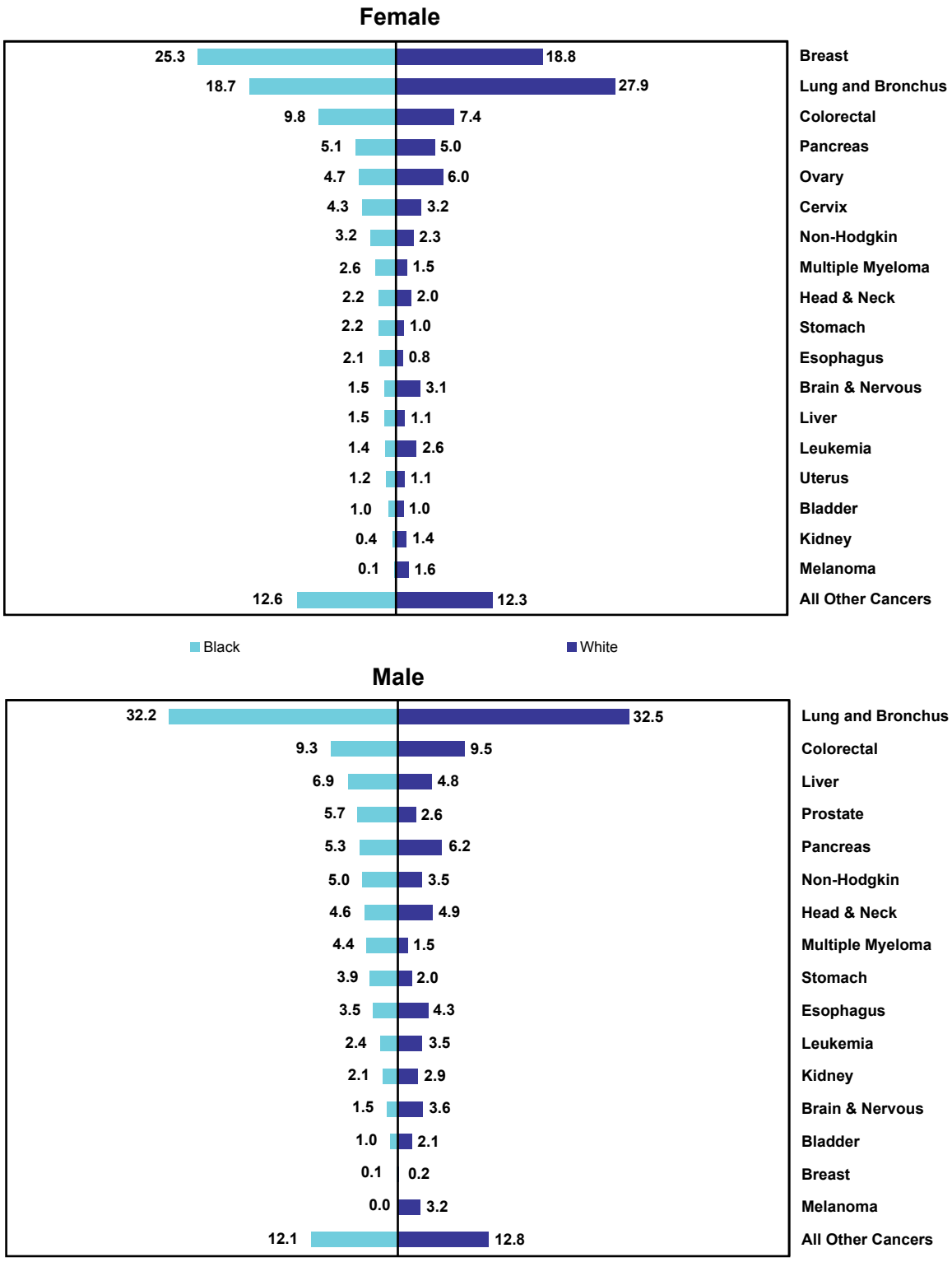
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the cancer with the highest mortality rate among both males and females in this age group in 2006.
- Black females had mortality rates for breast cancer 30% higher than white females.
- White females had a higher mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.
- Black males had a higher mortality rate from prostate cancer than white males.

Figure 24.1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 24.2. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 27. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2006

Females

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**198.9**	194.0	203.9	**164.2**	152.7	176.4	**202.9**	197.4	208.5
Lung & Bronchus	**67.1**	64.3	70.1	**38.9**	33.4	45.0	**72.6**	69.3	76.0
Colorectal	**47.7**	45.3	50.2	**55.8**	49.2	63.1	**45.3**	42.7	48.0
Uterus	**36.0**	33.9	38.1	**26.3**	21.8	31.4	**36.9**	34.6	39.4
Thyroid	**22.1**	20.5	23.8	**13.0**	9.9	16.8	**22.8**	21.0	24.7
Mortality									
Breast	**31.2**	29.3	33.2	**39.8**	34.2	46.0	**29.7**	27.7	31.9
Lung & Bronchus	**41.5**	39.3	43.9	**29.3**	24.6	34.7	**44.3**	41.8	47.0
Colorectal	**12.0**	10.8	13.2	**15.4**	12.0	19.5	**11.3**	10.1	12.7
Uterus	**1.8**	1.4	2.4	**^**	^	^	**1.7**	1.2	2.3
Thyroid	**0.3**	0.2	0.6	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^

Males

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Prostate	**167.6**	162.9	172.3	**201.2**	187.5	215.6	**158.1**	153.2	163.1
Lung & Bronchus	**90.4**	87.0	93.9	**89.9**	80.8	99.7	**91.5**	87.8	95.4
Colorectal	**61.5**	58.7	64.4	**57.3**	50.1	65.3	**61.8**	58.7	64.9
Head & Neck	**48.5**	46.0	51.1	**33.6**	28.1	39.8	**51.2**	48.4	54.1
Melanoma	**27.9**	26.0	29.9	**^**	^	^	**30.7**	28.6	33.0
Mortality									
Prostate	**5.9**	5.0	6.8	**11.9**	8.7	15.8	**5.0**	4.2	6.0
Lung & Bronchus	**63.2**	60.3	66.1	**66.9**	59.1	75.5	**63.3**	60.2	66.5
Colorectal	**18.3**	16.8	19.9	**19.4**	15.3	24.3	**18.2**	16.6	20.0
Head & Neck	**9.5**	8.5	10.7	**9.6**	6.8	13.2	**9.5**	8.4	10.8
Melanoma	**5.3**	4.5	6.2	**^**	^	^	**6.3**	5.3	7.3

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

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

Elderly (65+ Years)

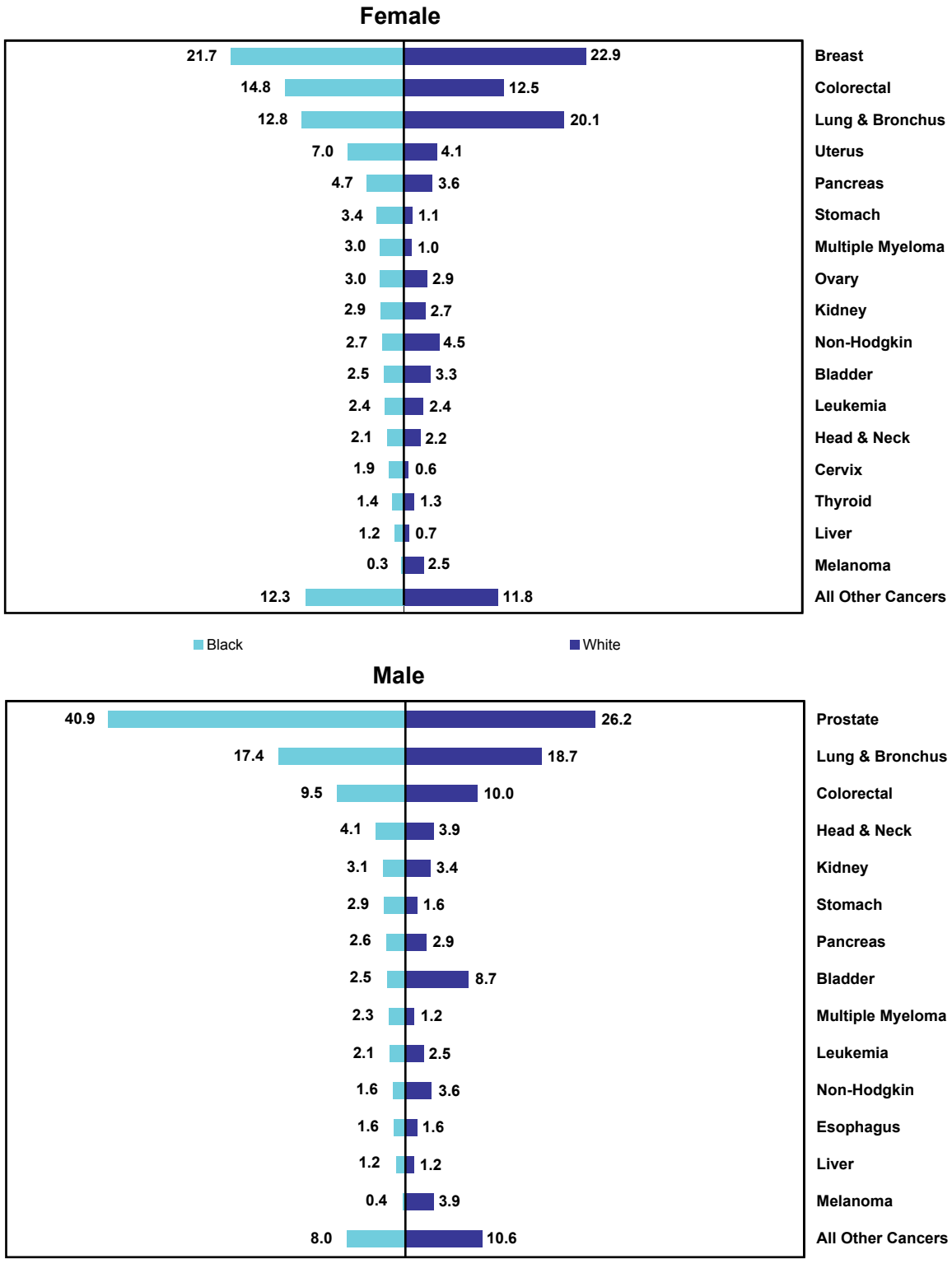
Incidence

- White females had a higher incidence of breast cancer and cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.
- Prostate cancer had the highest incidence rate among males, and a higher rate among black males than among white males.
- White males had a higher incidence rate of bladder cancer than black males.

Mortality

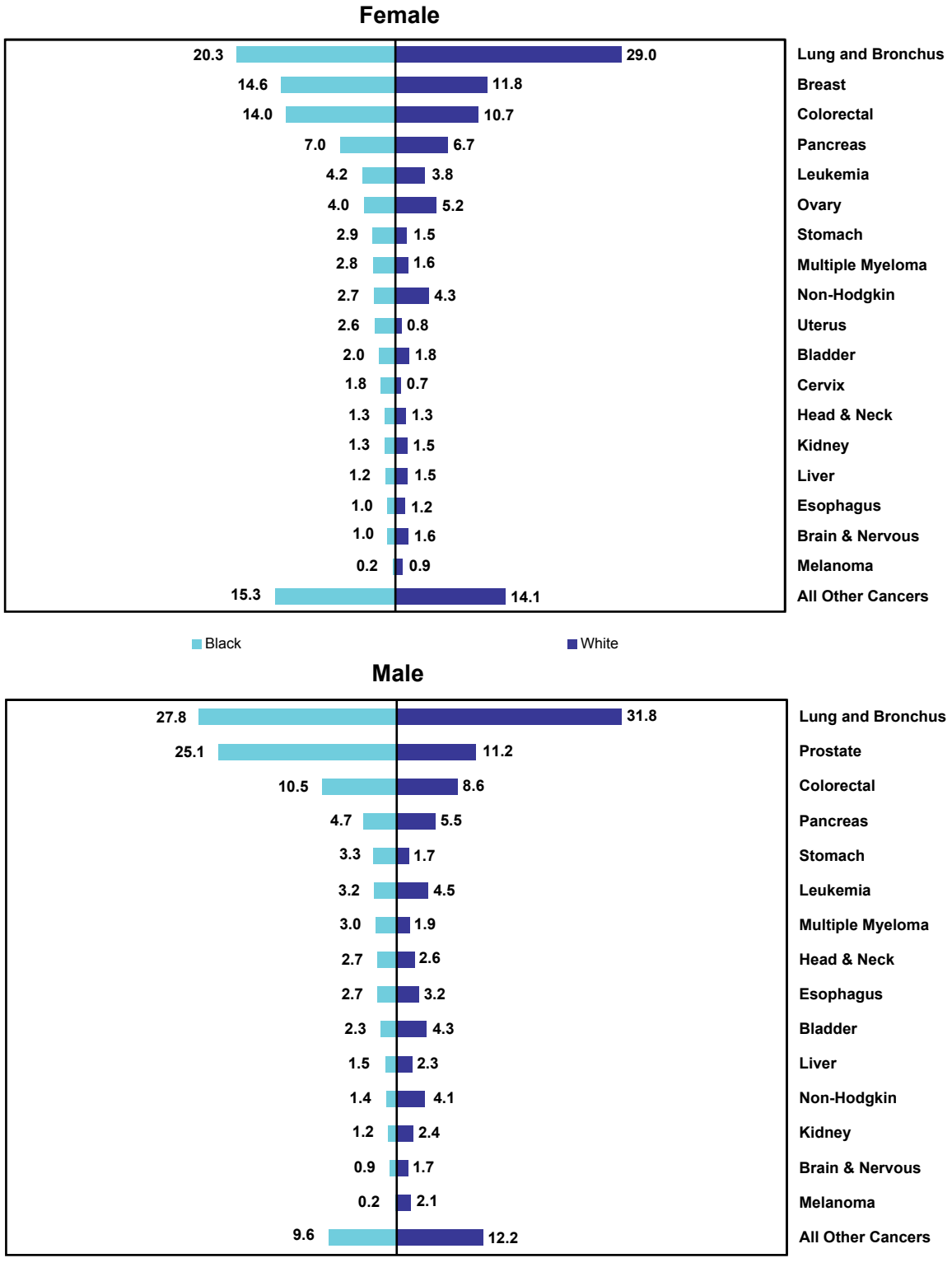
- The mortality rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus was highest among those in this age group.
- The mortality rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus among white females was 55% higher than the rate among black females.
- Black females had higher mortality rates for colorectal and uterine cancers than whites.
- The mortality rate for prostate cancer among black males was more than twice the rate among whites.
- White males also had higher mortality rates for bladder cancer than black males.

Figure 25.1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 25.2. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 28. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 65+, Florida, 2006

Females

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**339.8**	331.3	348.5	**270.9**	244.0	299.8	**341.0**	332.1	350.1
Lung & Bronchus	**290.3**	282.5	298.4	**160.2**	139.7	182.8	**300.0**	291.6	308.5
Colorectal	**188.3**	182.0	194.8	**185.7**	163.6	209.9	**186.9**	180.3	193.6
Non-Hodgkin	**64.4**	60.8	68.3	**33.5**	24.5	44.7	**66.5**	62.6	70.6
Uterus	**63.5**	59.9	67.4	**87.4**	72.4	104.5	**61.4**	57.7	65.4
Mortality									
Breast	**87.4**	83.1	91.9	**99.0**	83.1	117.1	**86.7**	82.3	91.4
Lung & Bronchus	**206.7**	200.1	213.5	**137.6**	118.7	158.7	**213.6**	206.5	220.8
Colorectal	**78.8**	74.8	83.1	**93.9**	78.4	111.6	**77.6**	73.4	82.0
Uterus	**6.6**	5.4	7.9	**17.5**	11.2	26.0	**5.7**	4.6	7.0
Non-Hodgkin	**30.3**	27.8	32.9	**18.2**	11.8	26.9	**31.3**	28.7	34.2

Males

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Prostate	**659.5**	646.1	673.2	**954.6**	893.3	1019.1	**623.1**	609.5	637.0
Lung & Bronchus	**443.9**	432.9	455.2	**406.2**	366.6	449.0	**445.9**	434.4	457.7
Colorectal	**238.8**	230.8	247.1	**220.6**	191.7	252.7	**237.5**	229.1	246.1
Bladder	**200.4**	193.0	208.0	**58.3**	43.9	75.9	**207.6**	199.7	215.6
Head & Neck	**93.3**	88.2	98.5	**94.4**	75.8	116.2	**92.0**	86.8	97.4
Mortality									
Prostate	**137.9**	131.8	144.2	**294.9**	261.2	331.6	**126.7**	120.5	133.0
Lung & Bronchus	**355.9**	346.0	366.0	**327.8**	292.2	366.4	**359.2**	348.9	369.8
Colorectal	**96.5**	91.3	101.8	**119.9**	98.8	144.1	**95.4**	90.2	101.0
Bladder	**46.9**	43.3	50.6	**26.5**	17.2	39.1	**48.4**	44.6	52.3
Head & Neck	**29.2**	26.4	32.2	**31.8**	21.5	45.4	**29.2**	26.3	32.3

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

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

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

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

The risk of dying from these cancers depends on an individual's smoking status, sex, age, environmental exposure, genetics, and the timing and quality of diagnosis and treatment. According to the CDC, the relative risks of death for current smokers range from 13% higher for acute myeloid leukemia among female smokers, to 22 times higher for cancers of the trachea and lung and bronchus among male smokers than for their counterparts who never smoked. The relative risk decreases significantly for former smokers. Quitting smoking can significantly reduce the risks for these cancers. More information about smoking-attributable cancer is available at the CDC web site: www.apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammec/.

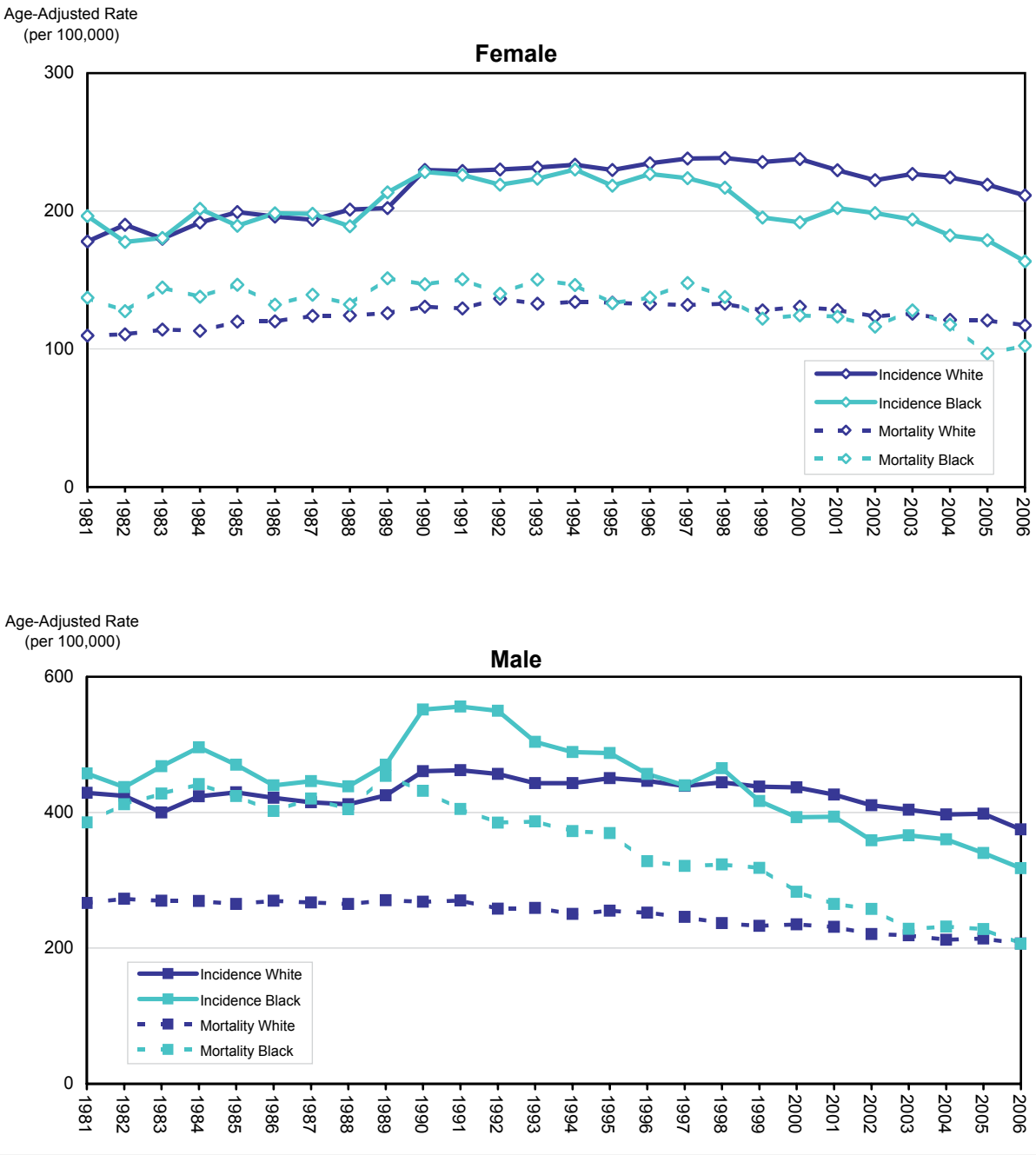
Incidence

- In 2006, 34,743 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida.
- Of these cancers, 34,348 occurred among Floridians aged 35 and older.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was lower among whites compared to blacks in 1981; however, this reversed in the 1990s.
- Over the 26-year period, the age-adjusted incidence rate of tobacco-related cancers among females increased from 1981 to 1990; the rate for white females continued to increase slightly before turning downward in 2000; the rate for black females declined from 1990 to 2006.
- From 1981 to 1998, the age-adjusted incidence rate of tobacco-related cancer was higher among black males compared to white males, but was lower from 1999 to 2006, due to a sharp decline in the rate for black males beginning in 1993 and a stable rate for white males from 1990 to 2000.

Mortality

- In 2006, 19,534 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida.
- Of these cancer deaths, 18,989 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older.
- According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2006 and the relative risk of dying from cancers resulting from tobacco use, 63.9% (12,133) of those 18,989 deaths might be attributable to tobacco use.
- A total of 201,697 YPLL in 2006 were due to these 12,133 smoking-attributable deaths.
- On average, one smoking-attributable death accounted for 16.6 YPLL.
- Over the decade of the 1980s, blacks had a higher mortality rate from tobacco-related cancers than whites.
- The mortality rate for tobacco-related cancers declined sharply among blacks, especially black males, since the 1990s, whereas the rate among whites declined modestly; therefore, the large gap between black and white mortality rates present in 1981 was absent in 2006.

Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Age 35+, Florida 1981-2006



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

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

Table 29. Tobacco-Related and Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) by County, Age 35+, Florida, 2006

	Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL
Florida	**18,977**	**12,106**	**201,534**
Alachua	187	120	1,977
Baker	29	18	362
Bay	187	117	2,099
Bradford	39	26	486
Brevard	735	472	7,789
Broward	1,482	896	14,394
Calhoun	15	10	169
Charlotte	303	194	3,090
Citrus	289	195	2,944
Clay	138	89	1,743
Collier	324	210	3,156
Columbia	92	61	995
Dade	1,616	928	15,215
Desoto	32	20	387
Dixie	26	16	342
Duval	726	472	9,009
Escambia	352	222	3,927
Flagler	104	62	986
Franklin	13	^	191
Gadsden	60	36	620
Gilchrist	22	16	320
Glades	14	10	152
Gulf	19	14	241
Hamilton	12	^	137
Hardee	21	15	273
Hendry	28	18	375
Hernando	280	189	2,978
Highlands	159	103	1,572
Hillsborough	995	645	11,149
Holmes	36	23	427
Indian River	223	145	2,221
Jackson	55	38	690
Jefferson	16	13	210
Lafayette	^	^	^
Lake	415	274	4,175
Lee	667	431	7,173
Leon	162	103	1,730
Levy	66	46	739
Liberty	^	^	^
Madison	19	14	267
Manatee	383	253	4,139
Marion	522	355	5,942
Martin	208	125	1,910
Monroe	89	56	1,040
Nassau	85	53	994
Okaloosa	173	119	2,040
Okeechobee	65	45	713
Orange	693	448	8,108
Osceola	157	103	1,847
Palm Beach	1,415	863	12,874
Pasco	639	420	6,763
Pinellas	1,268	858	13,841
Polk	622	406	7,162
Putnam	140	93	1,771
Santa Rosa	116	73	1,244
Sarasota	581	361	5,492
Seminole	293	190	3,151
St. Johns	168	109	1,849
St. Lucie	325	218	3,462
Sumter	125	83	1,417
Suwannee	63	43	733
Taylor	29	20	339
Union	40	29	741
Volusia	706	449	7,805
Wakulla	26	16	322
Walton	53	34	651
Washington	35	23	475

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and BRFSS

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

PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

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

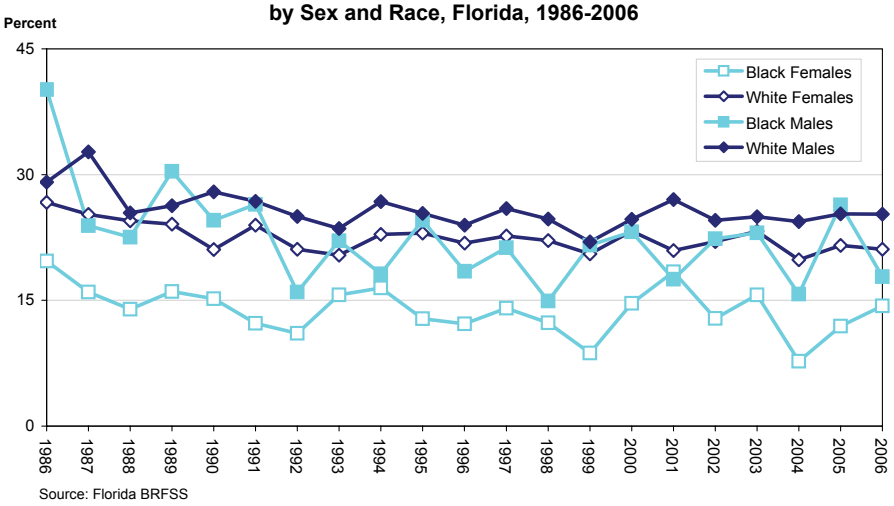
- In 2006, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 21.0%, which was similar to the national prevalence (20.1%).
- The prevalence of current cigarette use was significantly higher among males, whites, and people who had no healthcare coverage than their counterparts.
- The prevalence of cigarette use was inversely related to age and education, becoming significantly lower in each older age group and with increasing levels of education.
- The overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Florida adults decreased by 25% from 27.9% in 1986 to 21.0% in 2006.
- Between 1986 and 2006, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups: 56% among black males; 27% among black females; 21% among white females; and 13% among white males.
- The prevalence also decreased in all age groups: by 20% among people between the ages of 18 and 39; by 31% among people between the ages of 40 and 64; and by 33% among people aged 65 and older.

Table 30. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults (1), Florida, 2006

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	10,682	21.0	19.8	22.3
Female	6,619	18.7	17.3	20.0
Male	4,063	23.5	21.4	25.7
Black	963	16.0	12.6	19.4
White	8,482	23.1	21.6	24.6
Black Female	628	14.3	10.2	18.5
White Female	5,248	21.1	19.5	22.7
Black Male	335	17.8	12.3	23.3
White Male	3,234	25.3	22.8	27.8
Age				
18-44	3,148	25.6	23.2	27.9
45-64	4,177	23.4	21.6	25.2
65+	3,242	8.3	7.1	9.6
Education				
< High School	1,295	27.9	23.4	32.3
HS Graduate/GED	3,261	25.4	22.9	27.9
> High School	6,101	17.4	15.9	18.9
Household Income				
<$25,000	2,838	25.8	23.1	28.5
$25,000-$49,999	2,900	23.6	21.0	26.1
$50,000-$74,999	1,405	19.1	16.1	22.1
$75,000+	1,955	17.0	14.4	19.6
Health Insurance				
Yes	8,946	18.8	17.5	20.1
No	1,709	29.9	26.4	33.4

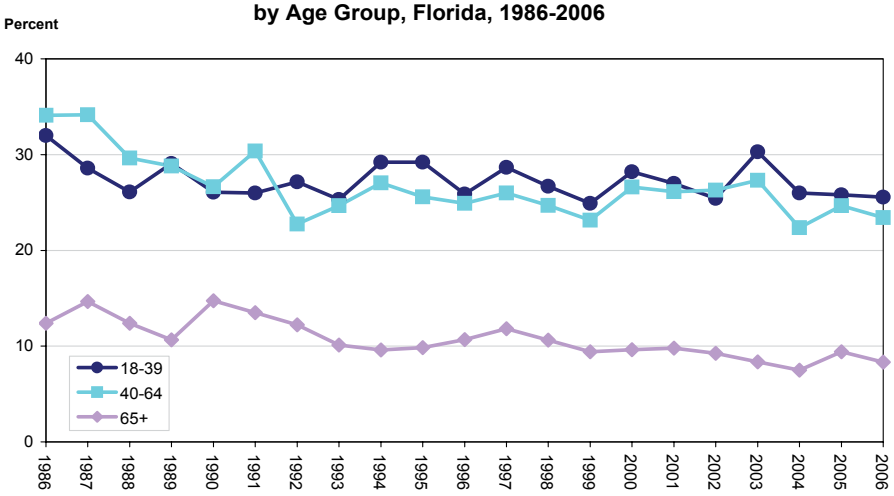
(1) Age 18 and older
Source of Data: BRFSS

Figure 27. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Sex and Race, Florida, 1986-2006



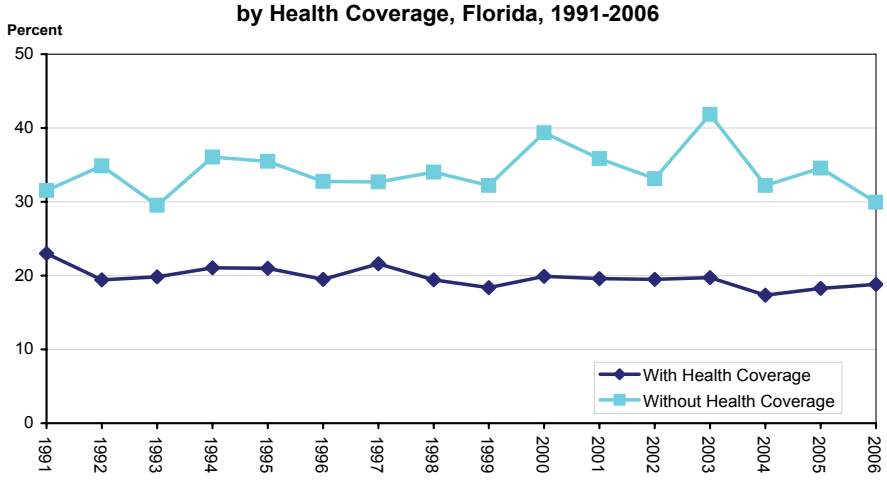
Source: Florida BRFSS

Figure 28. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Age Group, Florida, 1986-2006



Source: Florida BRFSS

Figure 29. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Health Coverage, Florida, 1991-2006



Source: Florida BRFSS

HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS

- In 2006, a total of 85,533 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported.
- The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined was 464 per 100,000.
- The ten cancers listed in this report accounted for 47% of all cancer hospitalizations.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for nearly a quarter of all cancer hospitalizations in Florida; 10,516 hospitalizations (12%) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 9,668 (11%) for colorectal cancer.
- Overall, females had more hospitalizations for all cancers combined.
- However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the selected cancer sites discussed in this report.
- Whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (13% versus 10%) and bladder cancer (4% versus 1%).
- Among males, whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than did blacks for bladder cancer (6% versus 2%), but lower for prostate cancer (11% versus 15%).
- Among females, whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (12% versus 7%).

Table 31. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**85,533**	**10,516**	**4,998**	**4,363**	**9,668**	**2,785**	**1,902**	**2,997**	**247**	**1,589**	**893**
Female	43,453	4,805		4,363	4,755	613	544	1,370	105	1,589	893
Male	42,080	5,711	4,998		4,913	2,172	1,358	1,627	142		
Black	9,279	973	641	555	1,001	117	231	285		121	162
White	73,423	9,290	4,150	3,661	8,339	2,615	1,615	2,621	247	1,406	684
Black Female	4,954	350		555	531	43	72	116		121	162
White Female	37,018	4,329		3,661	4,068	554	457	1,206	105	1,406	684
Black Male	4,325	623	641		470	74	159	169			
White Male	36,405	4,961	4,150		4,271	2,061	1,158	1,415	142		

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 32. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	85,533	10,516	4,998	4,363	9,668	2,785	1,902	2,997	247	1,589	893
Alachua	948	114	53	77	105	28	14	20	2	14	6
Baker	97	12	5	2	12	2	5	3	^	^	^
Bay	621	78	78	41	78	18	14	14	3	10	5
Bradford	109	10	13	5	11	3	4	^	^	1	^
Brevard	3,140	438	187	189	331	120	76	116	9	50	34
Broward	8,028	878	347	393	910	255	166	286	21	163	97
Calhoun	54	6	2	2	5	1	1	4	^	1	1
Charlotte	1,138	176	74	45	130	40	16	38	1	25	6
Citrus	868	128	49	29	130	25	33	27	2	17	4
Clay	674	91	40	31	68	21	18	29	1	9	5
Collier	1,383	150	116	30	148	35	31	73	2	30	10
Columbia	301	48	10	18	32	10	10	7	1	8	1
Miami-Dade	11,645	1,170	621	689	1,319	382	274	463	33	218	170
DeSoto	130	12	8	2	12	1	6	6	^	3	3
Dixie	83	13	3	1	10	2	5	3	2	^	^
Duval	3,398	474	206	137	358	102	93	93	10	57	61
Escambia	1,100	147	56	59	131	32	20	26	2	14	14
Flagler	449	58	18	24	51	13	15	18	2	5	3
Franklin	50	10	2	6	2	1	1	3	^	^	^
Gadsden	188	16	15	10	29	3	9	2	2	4	2
Gilchrist	74	8	2	7	6	4	1	3	1	1	1
Glades	38	1	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	^
Gulf	66	10	10	4	8	2	2	2	1	3	^
Hamilton	50	4	9	2	6	4	1	1	1	1	3
Hardee	88	8	9	2	12	2	1	3	^	3	^
Hendry	142	19	6	8	16	6	8	5	^	2	^
Hernando	942	108	39	50	123	30	16	30	1	11	6
Highlands	615	74	40	47	84	20	5	25	^	7	3
Hillsborough	4,646	534	238	256	469	129	100	173	7	120	55
Holmes	36	5	^	1	4	^	1	^	^	1	^
Indian River	759	112	54	36	117	17	11	31	4	14	1
Jackson	107	13	6	10	6	2	5	3	1	2	2
Jefferson	55	7	4	8	3	2	1	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	19	3	3	2	2	^	^	1	^	^	^
Lake	1,748	228	145	78	215	57	40	75	7	43	10
Lee	2,777	364	218	125	302	68	60	90	10	56	21
Leon	775	65	77	78	84	16	16	27	^	9	2
Levy	198	38	12	13	19	7	5	3	2	4	2
Liberty	26	4	1	2	^	1	1	1	^	^	1
Madison	53	2	4	6	6	1	3	6	^	^	^
Manatee	1,561	167	63	83	189	55	39	53	6	38	16
Marion	1,883	244	208	97	204	50	38	79	8	35	17
Martin	801	87	51	21	91	39	17	26	4	17	10
Monroe	313	49	21	15	34	10	8	12	2	5	4
Nassau	280	44	17	8	33	8	8	4	^	3	5
Okaloosa	637	98	28	29	83	23	14	20	1	10	1
Okeechobee	217	37	7	2	21	18	3	8	1	1	2
Orange	4,179	516	257	217	463	78	93	173	15	55	56
Osceola	897	100	59	44	118	16	25	26	^	18	22
Palm Beach	6,592	820	244	322	707	284	125	236	12	122	60
Pasco	2,255	307	95	107	256	115	52	60	4	40	21
Pinellas	4,926	645	292	312	574	176	99	132	19	88	56
Polk	2,815	353	170	103	302	137	56	102	4	48	23
Putnam	413	74	17	26	41	8	17	8	2	5	4
Saint Johns	811	98	45	56	88	19	19	25	2	13	4
Saint Lucie	1,224	153	122	53	150	40	26	40	4	16	13
Santa Rosa	556	61	38	23	75	16	15	20	2	14	4
Sarasota	2,051	290	139	77	242	80	41	72	12	47	9
Seminole	1,582	208	116	66	171	48	31	58	4	23	13
Sumter	544	65	59	27	69	17	12	12	1	11	2
Suwannee	265	39	7	22	36	14	5	11	1	3	2
Taylor	100	17	5	9	14	1	4	2	^	1	^
Union	161	22	7	5	21	5	7	6	^	1	5
Volusia	2,503	339	115	93	289	51	50	90	12	59	15
Wakulla	95	9	13	6	12	2	3	4	^	4	^
Walton	184	29	13	10	17	10	2	6	2	3	^
Washington	70	9	7	2	8	2	4	1	^	2	^

^ Cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 33. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	463.8	57.0	55.4	46.3	52.4	15.1	10.3	16.3	1.7	16.9	9.5
Alachua	387.5	46.6	44.3	61.6	42.9	11.4	5.7	8.2	1.1	11.2	4.8
Baker	384.7	47.6	37.0	17.1	47.6	7.9	19.8	11.9	^	^	^
Bay	373.7	46.9	95.1	48.7	46.9	10.8	8.4	8.4	2.1	11.9	5.9
Bradford	380.0	34.9	79.8	40.3	38.3	10.5	13.9	^	^	8.1	^
Brevard	575.7	80.3	70.1	67.8	60.7	22.0	13.9	21.3	1.9	17.9	12.2
Broward	457.3	50.0	40.7	43.5	51.8	14.5	9.5	16.3	1.7	18.1	10.7
Calhoun	380.5	42.3	26.3	30.3	35.2	7.0	7.0	28.2	^	15.2	15.2
Charlotte	703.6	108.8	95.8	53.3	80.4	24.7	9.9	23.5	0.7	29.6	7.1
Citrus	630.4	93.0	74.1	40.5	94.4	18.2	24.0	19.6	1.5	23.8	5.6
Clay	376.7	50.9	45.3	34.2	38.0	11.7	10.1	16.2	0.6	9.9	5.5
Collier	421.7	45.7	71.1	18.2	45.1	10.7	9.5	22.3	0.7	18.2	6.1
Columbia	469.9	74.9	30.4	57.7	50.0	15.6	15.6	10.9	1.9	25.7	3.2
Miami-Dade	476.8	47.9	52.6	54.6	54.0	15.6	11.2	19.0	1.8	17.3	13.5
DeSoto	389.8	36.0	43.2	13.5	36.0	3.0	18.0	18.0	^	20.2	20.2
Dixie	528.2	82.7	35.7	13.7	63.6	12.7	31.8	19.1	14.1	^	^
Duval	384.4	53.6	48.0	30.1	40.5	11.5	10.5	10.5	1.7	12.5	13.4
Escambia	354.1	47.3	36.6	37.4	42.2	10.3	6.4	8.4	0.9	8.9	8.9
Flagler	495.2	64.0	41.3	50.9	56.3	14.3	16.5	19.9	2.5	10.6	6.4
Franklin	413.8	82.8	30.8	107.2	16.6	8.3	8.3	24.8	^	^	^
Gadsden	388.6	33.1	64.6	39.8	59.9	6.2	18.6	4.1	9.8	15.9	8.0
Gilchrist	440.2	47.6	23.0	86.2	35.7	23.8	5.9	17.8	6.4	12.3	12.3
Glades	350.3	9.2	50.1	61.7	55.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	11.0	20.6	^
Gulf	398.4	60.4	103.6	57.9	48.3	12.1	12.1	12.1	7.7	43.4	^
Hamilton	343.1	27.5	105.3	33.2	41.2	27.5	6.9	6.9	11.1	16.6	49.8
Hardee	323.1	29.4	61.0	16.0	44.1	7.3	3.7	11.0	^	24.0	^
Hendry	365.3	48.9	28.7	44.4	41.2	15.4	20.6	12.9	^	11.1	^
Hernando	594.5	68.2	51.5	60.5	77.6	18.9	10.1	18.9	0.7	13.3	7.3
Highlands	631.8	76.0	84.6	93.9	86.3	20.5	5.1	25.7	^	14.0	6.0
Hillsborough	396.6	45.6	41.5	42.8	40.0	11.0	8.5	14.8	0.8	20.1	9.2
Holmes	184.4	25.6	^	10.9	20.5	^	5.1	^	^	10.9	^
Indian River	555.9	82.0	81.7	51.1	85.7	12.5	8.1	22.7	3.3	19.9	1.4
Jackson	212.8	25.9	21.9	43.7	11.9	4.0	9.9	6.0	2.8	8.7	8.7
Jefferson	382.2	48.6	53.0	116.9	20.8	13.9	6.9	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	234.8	37.1	60.9	63.2	24.7	^	^	12.4	^	^	^
Lake	625.2	81.6	106.6	54.3	76.9	20.4	14.3	26.8	2.8	30.0	7.0
Lee	467.3	61.3	74.8	41.3	50.8	11.4	10.1	15.1	1.9	18.5	6.9
Leon	284.3	23.8	59.1	54.8	30.8	5.9	5.9	9.9	^	6.3	1.4
Levy	504.1	96.7	62.9	64.3	48.4	17.8	12.7	7.6	5.8	19.8	9.9
Liberty	334.0	51.4	21.2	65.4	^	12.8	12.8	12.8	^	^	32.7
Madison	267.1	10.1	38.3	63.9	30.2	5.0	15.1	30.2	^	^	^
Manatee	503.6	53.9	41.8	52.2	61.0	17.7	12.6	17.1	2.2	23.9	10.1
Marion	592.6	76.8	135.2	59.2	64.2	15.7	12.0	24.9	2.9	21.3	10.4
Martin	560.7	60.9	73.0	28.8	63.7	27.3	11.9	18.2	3.0	23.3	13.7
Monroe	391.0	61.2	49.8	39.6	42.5	12.5	10.0	15.0	2.7	13.2	10.6
Nassau	407.8	64.1	50.2	23.0	48.1	11.7	11.7	5.8	^	8.6	14.4
Okaloosa	328.9	50.6	28.9	29.9	42.9	11.9	7.2	10.3	0.6	10.3	1.0
Okeechobee	559.0	95.3	33.9	11.0	54.1	46.4	7.7	20.6	2.9	5.5	11.0
Orange	384.4	47.5	47.6	39.7	42.6	7.2	8.6	15.9	1.9	10.1	10.2
Osceola	345.6	38.5	45.8	33.7	45.5	6.2	9.6	10.0	^	13.8	16.8
Palm Beach	510.8	63.5	39.1	48.3	54.8	22.0	9.7	18.3	1.1	18.3	9.0
Pasco	527.4	71.8	45.9	48.5	59.9	26.9	12.2	14.0	1.0	18.1	9.5
Pinellas	520.1	68.1	64.0	63.6	60.6	18.6	10.5	13.9	2.3	17.9	11.4
Polk	493.8	61.9	60.6	35.6	53.0	24.0	9.8	17.9	0.8	16.6	7.9
Putnam	554.0	99.3	46.3	68.8	55.0	10.7	22.8	10.7	3.3	13.2	10.6
Saint Johns	484.0	58.5	54.9	65.4	52.5	11.3	11.3	14.9	1.3	15.2	4.7
Saint Lucie	464.8	58.1	94.8	39.4	57.0	15.2	9.9	15.2	1.9	11.9	9.7
Santa Rosa	391.5	43.0	53.3	32.5	52.8	11.3	10.6	14.1	1.5	19.8	5.7
Sarasota	537.2	76.0	76.4	38.5	63.4	21.0	10.7	18.9	3.3	23.5	4.5
Seminole	374.6	49.3	55.8	30.8	40.5	11.4	7.3	13.7	1.1	10.7	6.1
Sumter	642.4	76.8	131.0	68.1	81.5	20.1	14.2	14.2	1.3	27.7	5.0
Suwannee	679.3	100.0	36.3	111.5	92.3	35.9	12.8	28.2	2.9	15.2	10.1
Taylor	460.9	78.4	44.1	87.0	64.5	4.6	18.4	9.2	^	9.7	^
Union	1062.0	145.1	70.2	96.3	138.5	33.0	46.2	39.6	^	19.3	96.3
Volusia	495.3	67.1	46.7	35.9	57.2	10.1	9.9	17.8	2.7	22.8	5.8
Wakulla	330.7	31.3	84.9	44.7	41.8	7.0	10.4	13.9	^	29.8	^
Walton	327.4	51.6	45.6	36.1	30.2	17.8	3.6	10.7	3.9	10.8	^
Washington	302.0	38.8	56.8	18.4	34.5	8.6	17.3	4.3	^	18.4	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

- The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources.
- In 2006, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 581,830 days.
- The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was 7 days.
- The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients at 9.6 days, and the shortest average LOS was for breast cancer patients at 2.6 days.

Table 34. Total and Average Length of Stay (1) for Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay (days)											
Florida	581,830	80,299	14,150	11,272	84,575	16,249	13,282	27,860	731	10,919	4,442
Female	287,221	36,435		11,272	41,424	3,778	3,618	12,346	312	10,919	4,442
Male	294,609	43,864	14,150		43,151	12,471	9,664	15,514	419		
Black	72,567	8,309	2,397	1,926	9,677	1,110	2,030	3,021		817	1,208
White	488,853	70,067	11,246	9,005	72,157	14,726	10,788	23,951	731	9,706	2,987
Black Female	36,832	2,813		1,926	4,827	396	680	1,095		817	1,208
White Female	240,265	32,692		9,005	35,329	3,239	2,870	10,740	312	9,706	2,987
Black Male	35,735	5,496	2,397		4,850	714	1,350	1,926			
White Male	248,588	37,375	11,246		36,828	11,487	7,918	13,211	419		
Average length of stay per hospitalization (days)											
Florida	7.0	7.7	2.8	2.6	9.0	6.0	7.3	9.6	3.0	6.9	5.1
Female	6.8	7.7		2.6	8.9	6.3	7.1	9.4	3.0	6.9	5.1
Male	7.2	7.8	2.8		9.1	5.9	7.3	9.7	3.0		
Black	8.3	8.7	3.7	3.5	10.2	10.2	8.8	11.9		7.5	7.5
White	6.8	7.6	2.7	2.5	8.8	5.8	6.9	9.3	3.0	6.9	4.5
Black Female	8.0	8.6		3.5	9.8	9.2	9.4	12.0		7.5	7.5
White Female	6.6	7.6		2.5	8.8	6.0	6.6	9.1	3.0	6.9	4.5
Black Male	8.6	8.8	3.7		10.8	10.8	8.5	11.8			
White Male	7.0	7.7	2.7		8.9	5.7	7.1	9.5	3.0		

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 35. Total Length of Stay (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	581,830	80,299	14,150	11,272	84,575	16,249	13,282	27,860	731	10,919	4,442
Alachua	6,729	880	143	158	1,078	114	68	180	6	70	18
Baker	716	87	17	2	74	9	35	24	^	^	^
Bay	3,542	545	164	100	683	97	81	117	12	76	11
Bradford	594	67	38	9	105	17	24	^	^	4	^
Brevard	21,173	3,419	546	406	2,699	701	542	1,162	12	334	141
Broward	56,334	6,822	1,015	1,173	8,555	1,569	1,442	2,624	64	940	528
Calhoun	314	57	3	2	28	3	4	29	^	9	2
Charlotte	7,086	1,277	193	131	1,128	194	57	342	1	122	36
Citrus	5,446	805	124	70	1,112	194	214	224	4	137	14
Clay	4,611	673	131	128	586	117	105	200	2	56	11
Collier	8,344	934	352	49	1,131	158	186	623	2	174	31
Columbia	2,063	266	26	59	240	27	41	75	1	72	7
Miami-Dade	86,604	9,597	2,291	1,922	11,927	2,571	2,124	4,491	106	1,647	1,094
DeSoto	745	113	21	2	91	7	16	62	^	25	9
Dixie	596	79	5	7	98	2	49	11	8	^	^
Duval	24,608	4,027	825	445	3,211	791	572	953	23	402	239
Escambia	8,065	1,058	174	149	1,119	228	114	222	9	106	71
Flagler	2,691	362	62	56	350	80	94	135	4	49	14
Franklin	280	85	3	9	17	7	^	49	^	^	^
Gadsden	1,133	102	46	19	201	12	51	18	8	25	7
Gilchrist	512	65	2	13	65	4	5	11	2	31	2
Glades	196	5	15	6	41	1	1	5	2	4	^
Gulf	458	72	16	7	109	14	11	5	6	23	^
Hamilton	281	9	26	3	43	25	15	3	2	4	9
Hardee	583	58	22	3	92	2	1	35	^	16	^
Hendry	957	112	23	29	115	20	75	59	^	10	^
Hernando	6,100	752	79	101	1,079	188	63	232	1	70	39
Highlands	3,924	479	114	131	754	105	20	202	^	43	13
Hillsborough	34,401	4,497	593	704	4,462	1,125	718	1,810	23	896	271
Holmes	244	20	^	14	42	^	8	^	^	5	^
Indian River	4,726	800	156	100	953	82	71	210	4	75	8
Jackson	676	112	18	32	47	8	52	11	1	16	8
Jefferson	299	52	11	26	22	5	5	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	81	14	11	5	17	^	^	4	^	^	^
Lake	11,384	1,777	333	146	1,885	399	243	658	16	275	23
Lee	17,540	2,773	468	310	2,465	348	389	806	40	327	114
Leon	4,506	422	250	181	738	75	91	229	^	55	53
Levy	1,252	238	34	47	160	11	23	41	3	41	17
Liberty	140	17	8	3	^	5	10	1	^	^	2
Madison	364	21	10	7	51	6	61	50	^	^	^
Manatee	9,670	1,123	145	146	1,577	246	248	694	16	212	62
Marion	12,122	1,908	375	178	1,878	249	193	717	26	292	104
Martin	5,038	609	169	53	609	191	104	206	10	89	27
Monroe	2,420	462	73	29	287	70	113	121	12	23	24
Nassau	1,836	282	42	17	310	25	45	37	^	24	20
Okaloosa	4,236	843	69	96	621	114	88	145	8	115	1
Okeechobee	1,371	282	9	6	166	41	10	44	6	6	3
Orange	30,019	4,417	652	624	3,972	514	701	1,642	46	435	280
Osceola	6,387	793	141	114	1,065	75	148	225	^	167	95
Palm Beach	42,460	5,532	737	890	6,120	1,254	942	2,119	35	833	289
Pasco	15,583	2,529	229	250	2,467	700	351	527	18	278	66
Pinellas	31,874	4,755	740	750	5,054	966	687	1,107	56	643	254
Polk	20,367	2,587	487	276	2,767	667	384	1,020	20	339	135
Putnam	2,591	557	30	54	333	45	95	84	2	34	18
Saint Johns	5,391	798	151	130	780	89	130	337	2	73	16
Saint Lucie	7,895	1,067	335	112	1,356	218	218	410	18	96	48
Santa Rosa	3,509	477	120	52	591	136	73	188	4	114	12
Sarasota	11,650	1,895	371	194	1,892	348	271	568	26	229	37
Seminole	10,997	1,812	309	186	1,401	272	259	590	9	211	40
Sumter	3,323	437	107	36	513	82	45	115	3	58	3
Suwannee	1,624	197	18	38	359	81	56	107	1	15	6
Taylor	675	129	14	13	93	7	20	7	^	5	^
Union	1,471	241	35	9	196	39	40	101	^	2	30
Volusia	16,758	2,707	336	223	2,279	356	337	744	38	409	80
Wakulla	596	54	36	9	98	29	22	51	^	39	^
Walton	1,233	182	30	18	152	110	10	33	13	30	^
Washington	436	74	22	5	66	4	11	8	^	9	^

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Cells with less than 10 days are not displayed.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

- Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately $4.1 billion in hospital charges for inpatient hospital care in 2006 for those with a primary diagnosis of cancer.
- Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to $8 billion.
- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer ($596 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus ($531 million) accounted for 27% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2006.
- The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were $754 million.
- The average charge for each cancer hospitalization was $49,211.
- The average hospital charge was highest for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma at $65,380, and lowest for melanoma at $26,171.

Table 36. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**4163.9**	**531.3**	**161.4**	**123.4**	**595.8**	**118.5**	**102.0**	**193.9**	**6.5**	**75.8**	**34.3**
Female	2017.8	238.0		123.4	286.1	26.7	29.0	84.9	2.6	75.8	34.3
Male	2146.1	293.3	161.4		309.8	91.8	73.0	109.0	3.9		
Black	494.3	51.8	23.0	16.5	66.9	6.7	13.6	21.3		6.2	8.2
White	3514.3	465.9	131.9	103.1	508.6	108.8	84.1	166.1	6.5	66.7	24.0
Black Female	251.2	17.7		16.5	33.1	2.4	4.8	8.9		6.2	8.2
White Female	1692.6	213.7		103.1	243.6	23.5	23.1	72.6	2.6	66.7	24.0
Black Male	243.1	34.1	23.0		33.8	4.3	8.8	12.4			
White Male	1821.6	252.1	131.9		265.0	85.4	61.0	93.5	3.9		

(1) Charges are shown in millions of dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 37. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**49,211**	**50,754**	**32,292**	**28,284**	**62,877**	**42,542**	**53,633**	**65,380**	**26,171**	**47,719**	**38,430**
Female	46,912	49,533		28,284	61,042	43,484	53,303	61,993	24,422	47,719	38,430
Male	51,586	51,782	32,292		64,653	42,276	53,765	68,231	27,464		
Black	54,563	53,211	35,811	29,786	72,109	57,003	58,848	74,848		51,327	50,636
White	48,300	50,410	31,776	28,172	61,804	41,625	52,093	64,145	26,171	47,431	35,143
Black Female	52,259	50,527		29,786	70,257	54,851	66,002	76,620		51,327	50,636
White Female	46,044	49,370		28,172	59,877	42,352	50,549	60,208	24,422	47,431	35,143
Black Male	57,202	54,719	35,811		74,201	58,253	55,609	73,632			
White Male	50,595	51,317	31,776		63,639	41,430	52,703	67,500	27,464		

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 38. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**4,163,923**	**531,288**	**161,394**	**123,402**	**595,835**	**118,477**	**102,007**	**193,896**	**6,464**	**75,824**	**34,317**
Alachua	49,615	4,831	2,237	2,398	7,775	1,044	633	1,226	81	796	148
Baker	4,466	463	137	50	652	46	246	130	^	^	^
Bay	26,658	3,150	2,085	1,139	5,212	705	645	818	67	591	61
Bradford	4,052	307	529	96	710	202	225	^	^	11	^
Brevard	127,781	17,231	6,092	4,525	15,789	4,201	3,532	6,511	147	2,334	849
Broward	438,963	52,478	12,196	11,981	63,102	12,717	12,451	20,676	555	6,974	4,607
Calhoun	1,520	105	38	64	147	15	54	124	^	47	10
Charlotte	51,589	9,037	2,667	1,274	8,400	1,341	453	3,031	13	647	245
Citrus	34,258	3,857	1,300	926	7,261	1,075	1,343	1,173	37	948	241
Clay	35,448	4,770	1,173	1,350	5,375	923	867	1,700	49	293	126
Collier	55,308	5,508	4,434	792	7,776	1,015	1,041	3,750	65	949	214
Columbia	15,085	1,686	342	454	1,884	202	548	1,025	13	504	29
Miami-Dade	685,526	69,712	24,110	23,844	99,905	19,359	18,925	35,071	999	12,563	8,075
DeSoto	4,922	732	183	60	612	60	130	418	^	206	58
Dixie	4,878	697	79	49	700	31	364	99	109	^	^
Duval	155,258	22,699	7,309	3,393	22,023	4,835	4,083	5,681	216	2,468	2,086
Escambia	45,932	6,502	1,304	1,153	6,326	1,140	682	1,081	38	688	364
Flagler	15,201	1,969	412	534	1,851	418	692	668	33	218	153
Franklin	1,747	368	45	84	71	43	14	271	^	^	^
Gadsden	6,014	519	273	153	989	93	280	61	42	85	31
Gilchrist	4,398	550	52	221	789	73	27	197	17	135	34
Glades	1,395	14	47	34	353	10	31	19	23	24	^
Gulf	3,558	535	306	118	1,047	109	74	46	14	125	^
Hamilton	2,140	42	271	58	266	205	123	5	14	17	92
Hardee	4,365	285	317	31	552	26	14	182	^	99	^
Hendry	6,096	749	158	184	886	149	365	346	^	61	^
Hernando	57,642	7,178	1,327	1,443	10,065	1,690	877	2,361	22	728	501
Highlands	27,422	2,860	1,337	1,143	4,700	898	119	2,006	^	327	74
Hillsborough	247,369	33,552	8,277	7,044	30,276	7,442	4,549	13,544	266	6,080	2,455
Holmes	2,187	74	^	24	212	^	90	^	^	46	^
Indian River	26,603	4,037	1,991	975	4,731	541	415	1,233	76	480	30
Jackson	3,221	483	141	217	159	30	203	31	11	101	49
Jefferson	1,728	247	53	216	122	44	37	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	557	87	125	40	115	^	^	17	^	^	^
Lake	73,538	10,186	3,865	1,729	10,710	2,287	1,638	4,037	109	2,188	162
Lee	105,095	15,386	5,359	2,945	14,822	2,425	2,434	4,421	226	1,560	507
Leon	24,673	2,263	1,770	1,320	3,699	486	521	1,114	^	389	330
Levy	9,914	1,316	463	561	1,310	115	259	264	30	336	71
Liberty	604	91	28	15	^	21	49	14	^	^	11
Madison	2,726	93	90	74	388	27	272	173	^	^	^
Manatee	61,530	5,699	1,897	1,631	9,676	1,575	1,748	4,368	128	1,134	493
Marion	79,208	11,143	5,371	2,015	10,388	1,545	2,332	4,627	222	1,656	756
Martin	38,574	4,646	1,847	922	4,228	1,476	854	1,295	97	675	242
Monroe	20,976	3,832	805	503	2,234	439	724	932	73	258	143
Nassau	10,740	1,382	496	122	1,671	204	370	183	^	107	124
Okaloosa	38,123	7,040	839	1,379	5,981	1,304	1,199	1,303	71	837	9
Okeechobee	9,133	1,857	205	42	1,126	283	80	277	27	38	38
Orange	217,756	29,072	7,745	5,710	29,318	3,384	5,821	12,008	428	3,322	2,116
Osceola	49,883	5,672	1,744	1,189	8,660	605	1,081	1,437	^	1,096	688
Palm Beach	323,718	40,643	8,676	10,646	43,566	10,580	7,576	15,085	330	6,167	2,115
Pasco	133,347	21,799	2,966	2,963	21,370	6,434	2,966	4,065	144	2,677	711
Pinellas	224,999	31,319	9,292	8,990	34,787	6,598	4,619	7,134	586	4,552	2,093
Polk	142,353	17,526	5,958	2,795	19,629	5,856	2,375	6,326	162	2,296	1,010
Putnam	15,769	2,656	501	599	1,581	458	599	630	29	102	137
Saint Johns	34,374	4,147	1,326	1,396	5,043	443	678	1,952	33	425	121
Saint Lucie	63,217	7,943	4,505	1,705	10,582	1,800	2,044	3,087	112	761	404
Santa Rosa	20,896	2,921	812	475	3,515	619	421	937	23	670	122
Sarasota	73,263	10,994	3,928	1,930	10,245	2,595	1,750	3,442	275	1,175	188
Seminole	78,429	12,044	3,484	2,043	9,872	1,616	1,677	4,263	114	1,450	361
Sumter	20,869	2,365	1,664	483	2,678	590	351	745	26	315	33
Suwannee	11,582	1,195	274	745	2,160	668	356	666	15	106	36
Taylor	4,136	824	105	135	369	33	230	31	^	27	^
Union	11,008	1,371	302	112	1,649	310	214	692	^	36	285
Volusia	92,767	13,791	2,808	1,730	11,439	1,843	2,333	4,143	229	2,393	482
Wakulla	3,468	275	255	78	511	113	126	289	^	302	^
Walton	11,308	1,986	506	321	1,479	1,010	114	335	68	182	^
Washington	3,041	494	166	30	314	52	64	122	^	48	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

Table 39. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by County, Florida, 2006

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**49,211**	**50,754**	**32,292**	**28,284**	**62,877**	**42,542**	**53,633**	**65,380**	**26,171**	**47,719**	**38,430**
Alachua	54,905	42,378	42,201	31,142	85,768	37,279	45,217	61,300	40,360	56,831	24,620
Baker	46,043	38,615	27,389	24,844	54,342	22,850	49,276	43,381	^	^	^
Bay	45,884	40,384	26,727	27,789	66,824	39,187	46,084	58,430	22,281	59,095	12,169
Bradford	37,176	30,740	40,730	19,286	64,566	67,360	56,246	^	^	11,397	^
Brevard	40,696	39,345	32,575	23,944	47,704	35,008	46,480	56,141	16,328	46,672	24,978
Broward	56,122	59,772	35,146	30,485	73,959	49,872	75,005	72,295	26,426	42,786	47,498
Calhoun	28,155	17,535	19,209	32,135	29,338	14,899	53,686	30,895	^	46,892	9,560
Charlotte	45,336	51,344	36,037	28,310	64,617	33,530	28,328	79,757	13,143	25,892	40,795
Citrus	39,468	30,136	26,527	31,927	55,856	42,995	40,709	43,447	18,574	55,772	60,187
Clay	52,596	52,421	29,318	43,552	79,050	43,959	48,223	58,626	48,657	32,566	25,119
Collier	39,991	36,722	38,227	26,391	52,538	28,991	33,583	51,364	32,286	31,639	21,404
Columbia	50,119	35,142	34,245	25,212	58,872	20,213	54,822	146,381	13,437	62,943	28,580
Miami-Dade	59,991	61,658	38,825	34,608	75,743	50,680	69,068	80,161	30,280	57,631	47,499
DeSoto	37,858	60,966	22,846	29,782	51,030	59,620	21,637	69,679	^	68,714	19,407
Dixie	58,774	53,601	26,291	48,979	70,009	15,320	72,839	32,933	54,616	^	^
Duval	45,997	47,893	35,479	24,764	64,410	47,398	43,901	61,083	21,558	43,290	34,199
Escambia	41,759	44,229	23,279	19,553	48,289	35,613	34,104	41,587	19,037	49,140	25,974
Flagler	33,860	33,983	22,912	22,262	36,296	32,133	46,146	37,125	16,651	43,541	51,039
Franklin	34,943	36,845	22,683	13,977	35,252	42,847	13,592	90,183	^	^	^
Gadsden	31,989	32,443	18,170	15,308	34,120	30,948	31,142	30,675	21,236	21,187	15,589
Gilchrist	31,989	32,443	18,170	15,308	34,120	30,948	31,142	30,675	21,236	21,187	15,589
Glades	59,427	68,796	25,874	31,565	131,493	18,373	27,209	65,517	16,872	135,309	34,404
Gulf	36,703	13,775	15,590	11,296	58,917	9,753	31,167	18,722	23,138	24,226	^
Hamilton	53,916	53,450	30,564	29,599	130,902	54,339	36,890	22,962	13,681	41,528	^
Hardee	42,793	10,501	30,095	29,019	44,328	51,210	122,536	5,194	13,546	17,122	30,551
Hendry	49,608	35,655	35,228	15,662	46,023	13,235	13,994	60,766	^	32,866	^
Hernando	42,928	39,437	26,342	22,950	55,366	24,888	45,653	69,165	^	30,281	^
Highlands	61,191	66,460	34,020	28,868	81,832	56,348	54,835	78,705	21,827	66,150	83,471
Hillsborough	44,589	38,645	33,425	24,310	55,957	44,906	23,705	80,237	^	46,644	24,512
Holmes	54,401	62,831	34,776	27,515	73,308	57,689	45,492	78,290	38,023	50,666	44,630
Indian River	35,057	36,048	36,871	27,093	40,437	31,837	37,698	39,764	18,891	34,314	30,299
Jackson	30,107	37,121	23,581	21,716	26,421	15,186	40,548	10,232	10,648	50,710	24,745
Jefferson	31,422	35,293	13,191	26,978	40,722	21,864	36,508	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	29,339	28,972	41,794	20,024	57,606	^	^	16,679	^	^	^
Lake	42,070	44,676	26,652	22,162	49,814	40,116	40,952	53,826	15,525	50,895	16,156
Lee	37,845	42,271	24,582	23,563	49,079	35,662	40,563	49,126	22,630	27,848	24,139
Leon	31,836	34,818	22,988	16,927	44,033	30,388	32,544	41,267	^	43,170	165,036
Levy	50,072	34,628	38,579	43,138	68,955	16,402	51,796	87,879	14,896	83,986	35,439
Liberty	23,241	22,846	28,365	7,708	^	20,594	49,202	13,900	^	^	11,449
Madison	51,438	46,629	22,490	12,368	64,600	26,523	90,533	28,790	^	^	^
Manatee	40,140	34,126	30,111	19,654	51,194	28,644	44,830	82,411	21,297	29,872	30,840
Marion	42,065	45,669	25,822	20,776	50,920	30,904	61,391	58,571	27,733	47,308	44,449
Martin	48,157	53,398	36,210	43,908	46,456	37,842	50,210	49,810	24,255	39,699	24,217
Monroe	67,018	78,210	38,326	33,528	65,709	43,948	90,504	77,677	36,341	51,649	35,783
Nassau	38,359	31,403	29,169	15,289	50,670	25,543	46,298	45,775	^	35,526	24,793
Okaloosa	59,848	71,841	29,963	47,543	72,066	56,692	85,608	65,145	70,663	83,721	9,491
Okeechobee	42,089	50,191	29,277	20,963	53,613	15,721	26,638	34,586	26,795	37,920	18,774
Orange	52,398	56,341	30,134	26,315	63,321	43,390	62,591	69,411	28,548	60,407	37,781
Osceola	55,611	56,718	29,565	27,021	73,389	37,797	43,251	55,280	^	60,896	31,261
Palm Beach	49,890	49,568	35,559	33,065	63,719	37,255	60,622	63,918	27,507	50,548	35,246
Pasco	59,134	71,006	31,226	27,693	83,476	55,951	57,043	67,756	36,074	66,926	33,873
Pinellas	45,949	48,557	31,820	28,813	60,604	37,490	46,659	54,045	30,838	51,725	37,387
Polk	50,570	49,649	35,047	27,133	64,996	42,747	42,413	62,016	40,619	47,842	43,913
Putnam	38,188	35,910	29,451	23,038	38,559	57,303	35,215	78,763	14,638	20,477	34,200
Saint Johns	42,388	42,328	29,458	24,934	57,317	23,295	35,673	78,065	16,729	32,659	30,279
Saint Lucie	51,648	51,913	36,923	32,167	70,549	44,988	78,634	77,176	28,082	47,581	31,047
Santa Rosa	37,583	47,888	21,380	20,648	46,867	38,677	28,097	46,851	11,662	47,843	30,563
Sarasota	35,725	37,916	28,257	25,070	42,335	32,442	42,685	47,823	22,888	25,006	20,852
Seminole	49,576	57,908	30,033	30,957	57,731	33,671	54,091	73,503	28,540	63,050	27,753
Sumter	38,363	36,380	28,199	17,904	38,811	34,729	29,236	62,116	25,626	28,592	16,674
Suwannee	47,572	30,643	39,081	33,845	60,006	47,738	71,217	60,519	15,307	35,311	17,985
Taylor	41,364	48,452	20,964	15,036	26,325	33,012	57,462	15,665	^	26,914	^
Union	68,372	62,308	43,143	22,467	78,530	62,098	30,557	115,384	^	36,454	56,918
Volusia	37,064	40,681	24,415	18,600	39,581	36,129	46,656	46,035	19,112	40,553	32,113
Wakulla	36,507	30,593	19,620	12,982	42,545	56,338	42,052	72,210	^	75,532	^
Walton	61,455	68,484	38,948	32,095	86,994	101,005	56,794	55,897	34,211	60,616	^
Washington	43,457	54,926	23,707	15,135	39,226	25,998	15,918	122,049	^	24,100	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

Comprehensive Cancer Control Program

The Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Program, in the Bureau of Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion of the Florida DOH, was created in 2001 through a cooperative agreement with the CDC. Each of the CDC funded states, territories and tribes are strongly encouraged to focus their cancer prevention and education programming on colorectal, lung, ovarian, prostate, and skin cancer.

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

The CCC Program serves as a convener for the statewide body, the Florida Cancer Plan Council (FCPC), which was established in 2004 and is comprised of cancer leaders throughout Florida. The CCC Program, in collaboration with the C-CRAB, developed the Florida Cancer Plan, which serves as a blueprint for action to reduce the burden of cancer for Floridians. The Cancer Plan identifies relevant cancer data, outlines the state's goals and strategies, as well as outlining the course for implementing cancer control initiatives in Florida. The members of the FCPC work together to implement the Florida Cancer Plan by coordinating efforts and linking statewide partners and resources.

The CCC Program also provides support and technical assistance at the regional level with established regional cancer collaboratives. These regional cancer collaboratives are comprised of cancer partners who share the similar goal to reduce Florida's cancer burden through fostering partnerships, bridging resources, and improving communication within their geographical boundaries.

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

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

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

Established in 1994, the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) is a breast and cervical cancer screening program that provides reduced-cost or free mammograms, clinical breast exams, and Pap smears to low-income, under insured, or uninsured females between the ages of 50 and 64 who are at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Diagnostic exams are provided as needed and case management is provided to all clients. Treatment for eligible females may be paid by Medicaid with initial facilitation by case managers.

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

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

More information about the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program is available at: www.doh.state.fl.us/family/bcc/index.html.

Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council

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

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

Technical Advisory Groups are formed by the Council to review such areas as the state cancer plan evaluation, tobacco use prevention, cancer disparities, cancer-related data, and legislative initiatives.

Florida Cancer Council

The Florida Cancer Council (FCC) was created within the DOH through Senate Bill 2002 during the 2004 legislative session, and is codified in sections 381.92 and 381.921, *F.S.* It was established largely through the efforts of the Florida Dialog on Cancer (FDOC), and ACS-led initiative, for the purpose of making the state a center of excellence for cancer research. The

18-member Council, whose members are designated by statute or politically appointed, is representative of the state's cancer centers, hospitals, and patient groups. The Chair of the FDOC also serves as the Chair of the FCC. The FDOC has unsuccessfully sought from the Legislature $500 million over a five-year period to achieve the goals of the FCC, but to date, the FCC has remained an unfunded mandate. However, in 2006 the goals of the FCC were incorporated by reference into the newly created Bankhead-Coley Cancer Grant Program established as a result of House Bill 1027.

Bankhead-Coley Cancer Grant Program

The William B. "Bill" Bankhead, Jr., and David Coley Cancer Research Program, section 381.922, *F.S.*, began in fiscal year 2006-07 and receives $9 million annually in general appropriations through 2010, at which time the Program will end unless re-enacted by the Legislature. The purpose of the Program is to advance progress toward cures for cancer through grants awarded through a peer-reviewed, competitive process. The legislative intent of this Program is to reduce dramatically the state's inordinately high cancer burden, both incidence and mortality, while advancing scientific endeavors in this state, making Florida a world-class leader in cancer research and treatment.

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

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

Within 45 days of program inception, a call for applications was issued. As the first round of grants was announced in December 2006, a second call for applications was released. In the first year of operation, 53 cancer research projects have received awards. These early grantees have already documented their research findings in 24 publications in major scientific journals. They have given 40 presentations regarding their progress and have attracted more than $7,800,000 in additional funding related to program-sponsored research. Because contribution to the body of knowledge is the measurement of success within the research community, these early results represent a success story for Florida.

The Program is guided by the 11 member Biomedical Research Program Advisory Council. The objectives established for this program in its second year of funding are:

2007 Program Priorities:

1. Continue to offer short-term funding for promising Florida cancer investigators whose projects narrowly miss receiving federal awards.
2. Help Florida's new cancer investigators successfully launch independent research careers. The council selected the New Investigator Research (NIR) Grant to offer vital support for cancer research projects of Florida investigators who; a) held full-time faculty (or equivalent) positions for less than five years; and b) had not served as a principal investigator on a major research project.
3. Develop a fact-based understanding of the reasons Florida's rate of patient participation in cancer clinical trials is among the lowest in the nation.
4. Accelerate the development of one or more National Cancer Institute (NCI) Specialized Programs of Research Excellence (SPORE) in Florida.

The program devised a SPORE Planning Grant with the objective of assembling and preparing strong interdisciplinary teams of Florida investigators to compete successfully for SPORE grants. The program allowed one SPORE Planning Grant application per institution. Awardees must begin developing the required SPORE infrastructure components immediately and submit an NCI SPORE application at least six months before the end of the grant. Program investments in SPORE Planning Grants should help the sponsored teams secure federal awards of up to $2.5 million per year for up to five years.

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

James and Esther King Biomedical Research Program

The James and Esther King Biomedical Research Program (section 215.5602, *F.S.*) was established in 1999 as a result of the historic tobacco lawsuit settlement agreement. Its mission is to provide funding for research on prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and cure of diseases related to tobacco use. Medical evidence connecting tobacco usage with a wide range of serious illness, not the least of which is cancer, led the Florida Supreme Court to rule in July 2006 "that smoking cigarettes causes aortic aneurysm, bladder cancer, cerebrovascular disease, cervical cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, esophageal cancer, kidney cancer, laryngeal cancer, lung cancer (specifically, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma, and squamous cell carcinoma), complications of pregnancy, oral cavity/tongue cancer, pancreatic cancer, peripheral vascular disease, pharyngeal cancer, and stomach cancer" and "that nicotine in cigarettes is addictive." Of the 96 research projects funded by the program from 2001 to 2006, 44 were related to cancer in its many forms.

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

Florida Tobacco Prevention Control Program

Florida's involvement in tobacco prevention efforts dates back to 1989 when the DOH began receiving federal funding to implement tobacco prevention and control activities. By 1997, Florida successfully settled with the tobacco industry for $11.3 billion to recoup Medicaid costs incurred by smokers. As part of the settlement agreement, Florida launched the Tobacco Pilot Program targeting tobacco use among underage youth. Five years later, the funding for the Tobacco Program was cut to $1 million, at which time the program discontinued several key components of its youth tobacco program, such as school-based tobacco education, youth development, and counter-marketing efforts, otherwise known as the "Truth" campaign. As the result of a 2006 ballot initiative organized by Floridians for Youth Tobacco Education, Florida voters passed a constitutional amendment requiring the Florida Legislature to fund a comprehensive, statewide tobacco education and prevention program. Annual funding would be 15% of the 2006 tobacco settlement payments to Florida, adjusted annually for inflation, with one-third of the total annual funding being used for educational and counter-marketing mass media. The constitutional amendment requires that the Tobacco Program conform to the 1999 CDC Best Practices to target youth and other at-risk Floridians.

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

The DOH has enforcement responsibilities for the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA). Smoking became prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces on July 1, 2004, with specific exceptions. The smoking prohibition was a result of the passage of Amendment 6 in November 2002. Amendment 6 was approved by 71% of Florida voters. The purpose of the FCIAA is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand tobacco smoke and to implement Amendment 6, which is the Florida health initiative in section 20, Article X of the State Constitution. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the agency responsible for enforcing the FCIAA in restaurants, stand-alone bars, bowling centers, billiard halls, and any civic/fraternal organization that holds a beverage license with DBPR.

To assist residents who are interested in quitting smoking, the DOH supports the tobacco cessation Quitline. This toll-free telephone-based (1-877-822-6669) service is available to any Florida resident who wants to quit using tobacco. The Quitline provides counseling, self-help materials, and pharmacotherapy coupons for individuals who call. In addition, the Quitline service is available in all languages as well as TDD for the hearing impaired.

The Program conducts two surveys annually. The Florida Youth Tobacco Survey is administered to public middle and high school students. The Florida Adult Tobacco Survey is a random telephone survey that is administered to adults 18 and older. Both surveys measure smoking prevalence and behaviors. Results of the surveys are posted on the Program's website at: www.doh.state.fl.us/tobacco.

Office of Minority Health

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

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

Florida Dialogue on Cancer

The 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 systematic efforts to reduce cancer incidence and mortality and minimize the impact of cancer for all Floridians.

Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service

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

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

There are approximately 1,000 sessions accessing the Trial Matching Service each month. Since its inception, approximately 5,000 patients have been referred for clinical trails. Learn more about the Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service at 1-800-584-9976, or via the internet at: www.floridacancertrials.com.

American Cancer Society

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

The American College of Surgeons, the Commission on Cancer

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

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

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

The National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service

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

Children's Medical Services Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers Program

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

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

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

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

Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Programs, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix A.1. Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2006			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	**18,440,700**	**9,416,044**	**9,024,656**
0-14	3,403,203	1,664,458	1,738,745
15-39	5,831,913	2,862,859	2,969,054
40-64	6,039,097	3,104,280	2,934,817
65+	3,166,487	1,784,447	1,382,040
Black	**3,023,821**	**1,566,351**	**1,457,470**
0-14	756,562	372,096	384,466
15-39	1,179,190	596,624	582,566
40-64	856,447	460,288	396,159
65+	231,622	137,343	94,279
White	**14,909,913**	**7,587,235**	**7,322,678**
0-14	2,519,532	1,229,879	1,289,653
15-39	4,455,566	2,166,516	2,289,050
40-64	5,038,661	2,566,631	2,472,030
65+	2,896,154	1,624,209	1,271,945
Other Races	**506,966**	**262,458**	**244,508**
0-14	127,109	62,483	64,626
15-39	197,157	99,719	97,438
40-64	143,989	77,361	66,628
65+	38,711	22,895	15,816

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

Appendix A.2. Population by County, Florida, 2006

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	18,440,700	Lafayette	8,092
Alachua	244,648	Lake	279,583
Baker	25,216	Lee	594,219
Bay	166,160	Leon	272,573
Bradford	28,685	Levy	39,277
Brevard	545,460	Liberty	7,784
Broward	1,755,392	Madison	19,846
Calhoun	14,192	Manatee	309,952
Charlotte	161,731	Marion	317,755
Citrus	137,690	Martin	142,859
Clay	178,922	Monroe	80,055
Collier	327,945	Nassau	68,662
Columbia	64,052	Okaloosa	193,668
Miami-Dade	2,442,170	Okeechobee	38,821
DeSoto	33,353	Orange	1,087,172
Dixie	15,715	Osceola	259,521
Duval	883,875	Palm Beach	1,290,600
Escambia	310,617	Pasco	427,594
Flagler	90,663	Pinellas	947,122
Franklin	12,082	Polk	570,067
Gadsden	48,380	Putnam	74,549
Gilchrist	16,812	Saint Johns	167,553
Glades	10,849	Saint Lucie	263,319
Gulf	16,565	Santa Rosa	142,004
Hamilton	14,571	Sarasota	381,828
Hardee	27,240	Seminole	422,288
Hendry	38,870	Sumter	84,687
Hernando	158,441	Suwannee	39,008
Highlands	97,336	Taylor	21,696
Hillsborough	1,171,585	Union	15,160
Holmes	19,525	Volusia	505,317
Indian River	136,546	Wakulla	28,727
Jackson	50,286	Walton	56,199
Jefferson	14,390	Washington	23,179

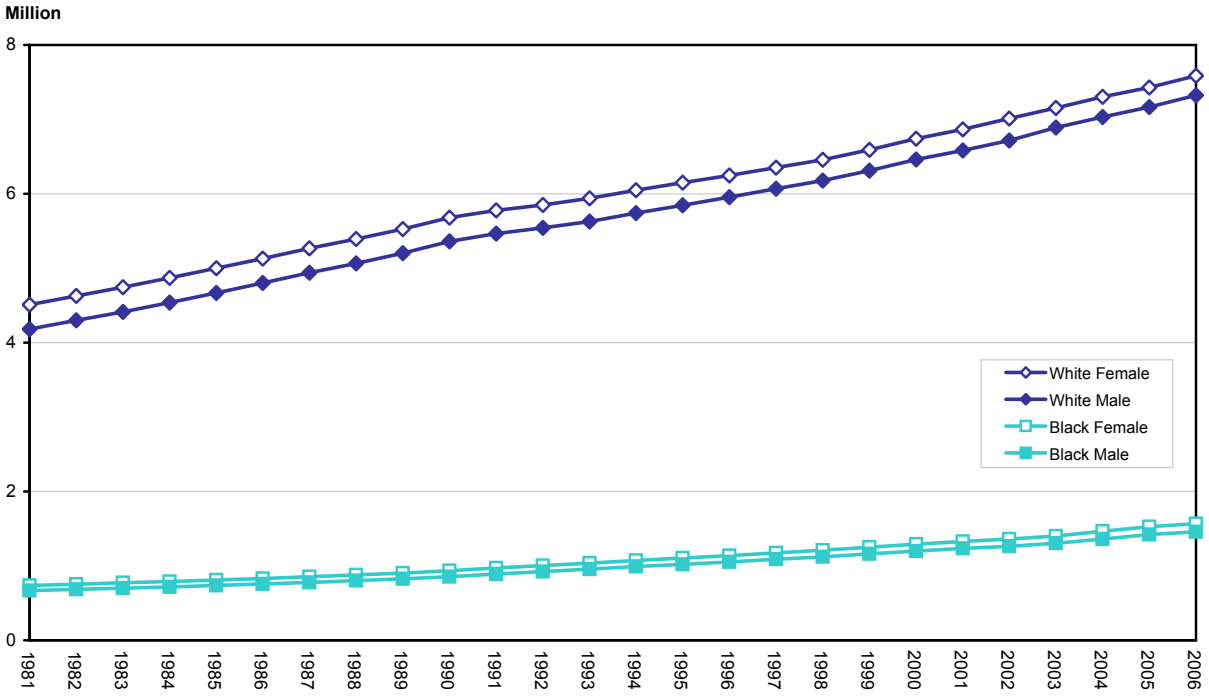
Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

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

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

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

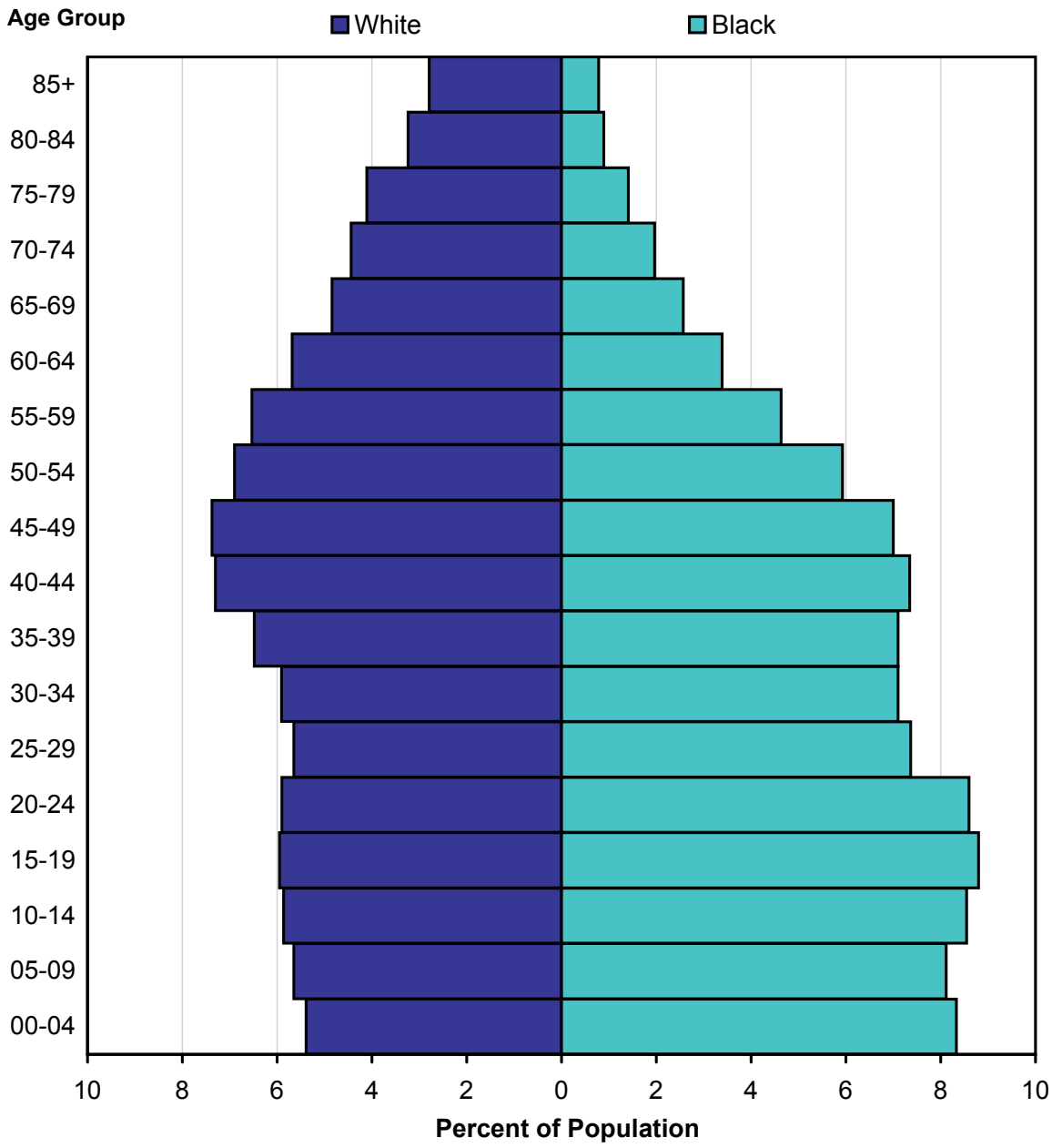
Appendix B
Population by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2006



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

Appendix C

Percent of Total Population By Race and Age Group, Florida, 2006



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites

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

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

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
BLADDER			
55	Urinary Bladder	C67.0 - C67.9	C67.0 - C67.9, D09.0
NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA			
66	NHL Nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C82.0 - C85.9, B21.1, B21.2
67	NHL Extra-nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9 Histology: 9823, 9827 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C41.1, C42.3,C42.5-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available
OTHER SITES			
11	Esophagus	C15.0 - C15.9	C15.0 - C15.9
12	Stomach	C16.0 - C16.9	C16.0 - C16.9
26	Liver	C22.0	C22.0 - C22.9
30	Pancreas	C25.0 - C25.9	C25.0 - C25.9
45	Corpus Uteri	C54.0 - C54.9	C54.0 - C54.9
47	Ovary	C56.9	C56.9
56	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C64.9, C65.9	C64.9, C65.9
62	Thyroid Gland	C73.9	C73.9
68	Multiple Myeloma	Histology: 9731-9732, 9734	C90.0, C90.2
BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM			
60	Brain	C71.0 - C71.9 Histology: 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9529, 9540-9589	C71.0 - C71.9

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

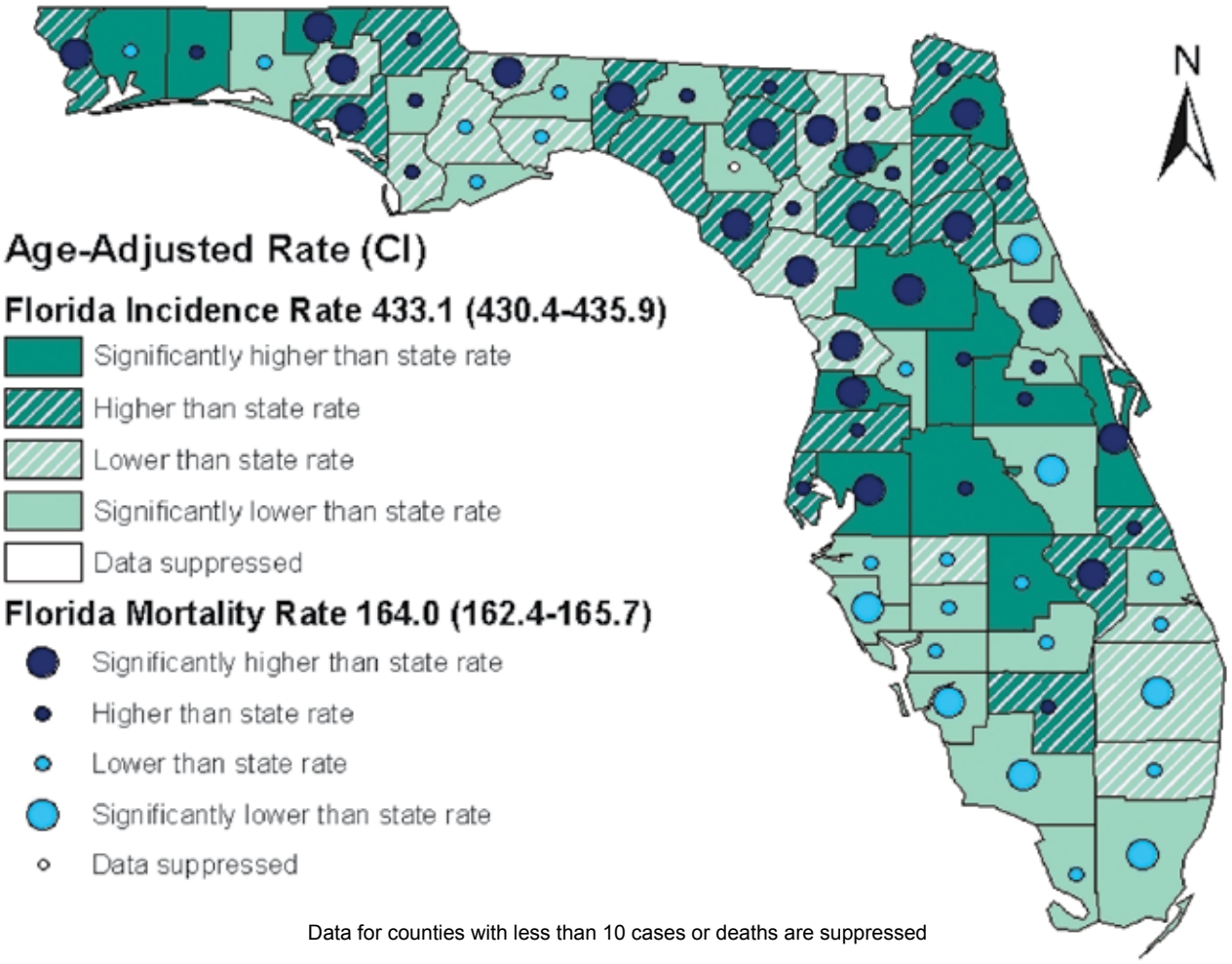
FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
61	Other Nervous System	a) C71.0 - C71.9 Histology 9530-9539 b) C70.0- C70.9, C72.0-C72.9 Histology 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9589	C70.0 - C70.9, C72.0 - C72.9
LEUKEMIA			
69	Acute Lymphocytic	Histology 9826, 9835-9837	C91.0
70	Chronic Lymphocytic	Histology 9823 For Sites C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C91.1
71	Other Lymphocytic	Histology 9820, 9832-9834, 9940	C91.2, C91.3, C91.5, C91.7,C91.9
72	Acute Myeloid	Histology 9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920	C92.0, C92.5
73	Chronic Myeloid	Histology 9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946	C92.1
74	Other Myeloid/Monocytic	Histology 9860, 9930	C92.2, C92.4, C92.7, 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
40	Soft Tissue (Including Heart)	C38.0, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9	C38.0, C45.2, C46.1, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9
46	Uterus, NOS	C55.9	C55.9

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

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

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

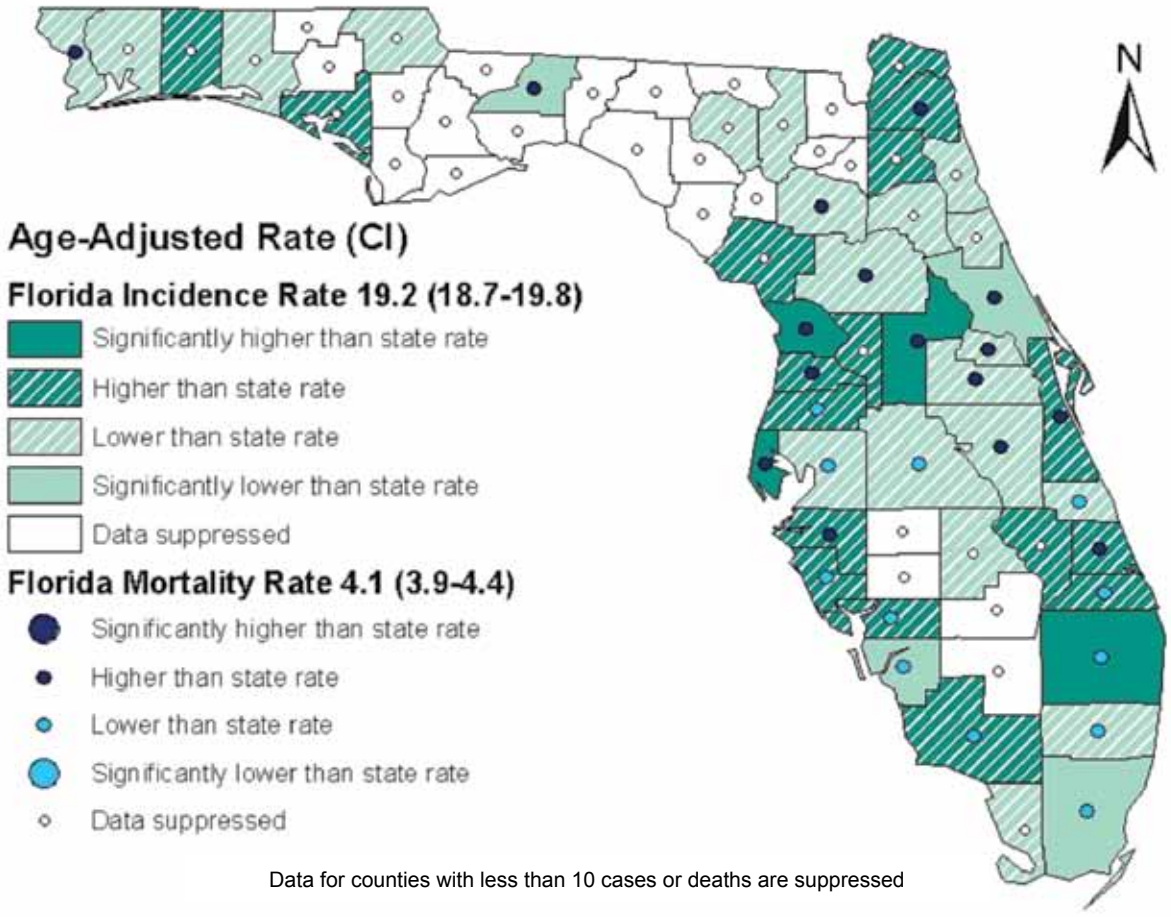
E. 1 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of All Cancer Sites by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

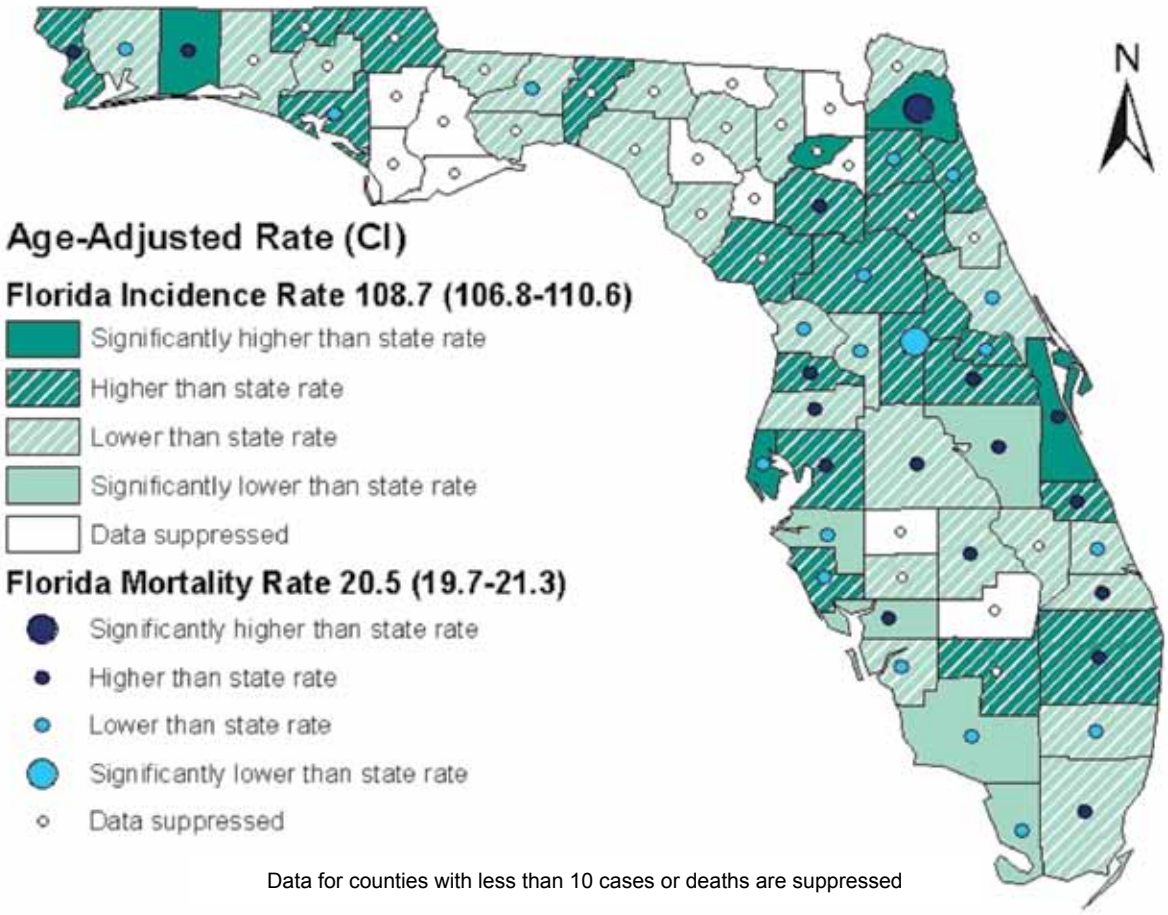
E. 2 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Bladder Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

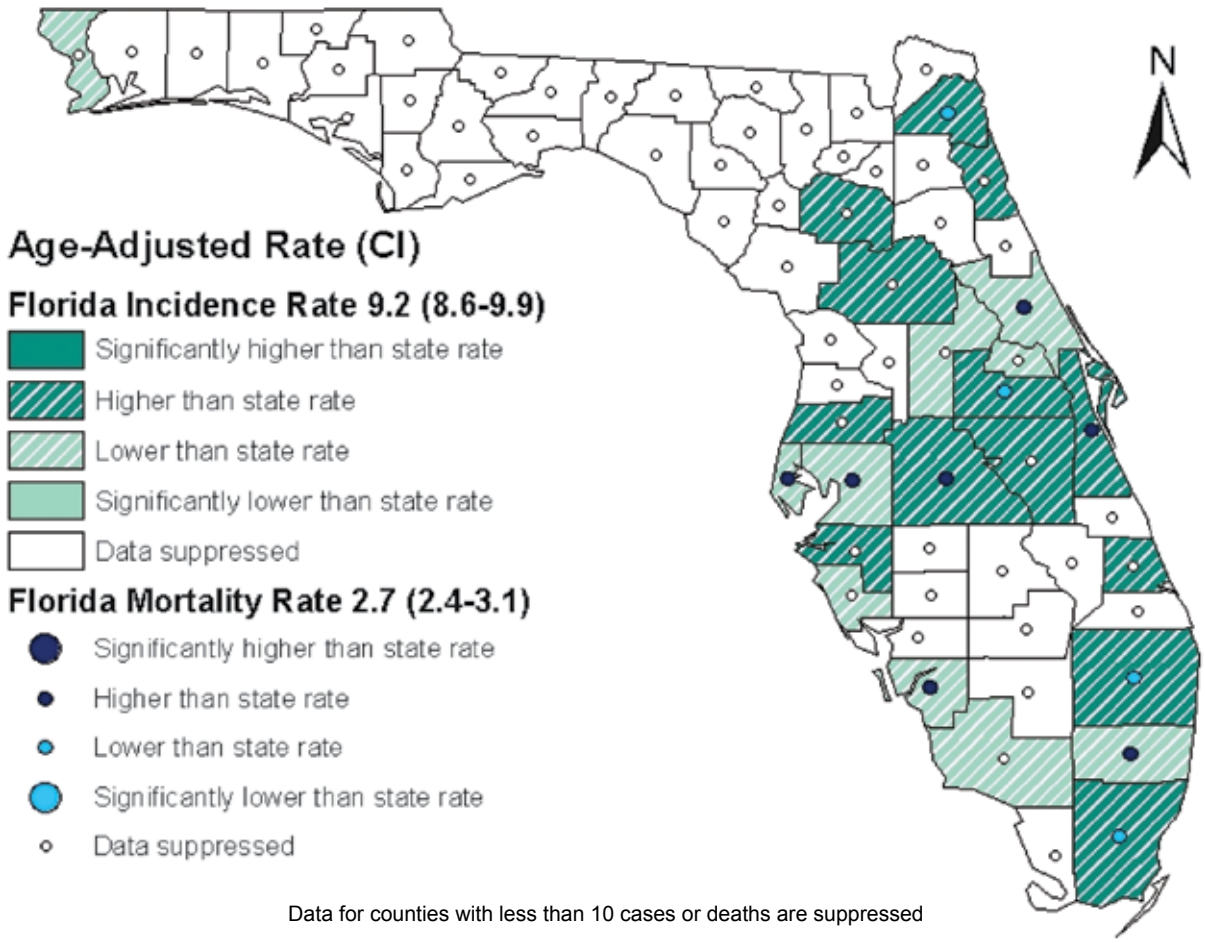
E. 3 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

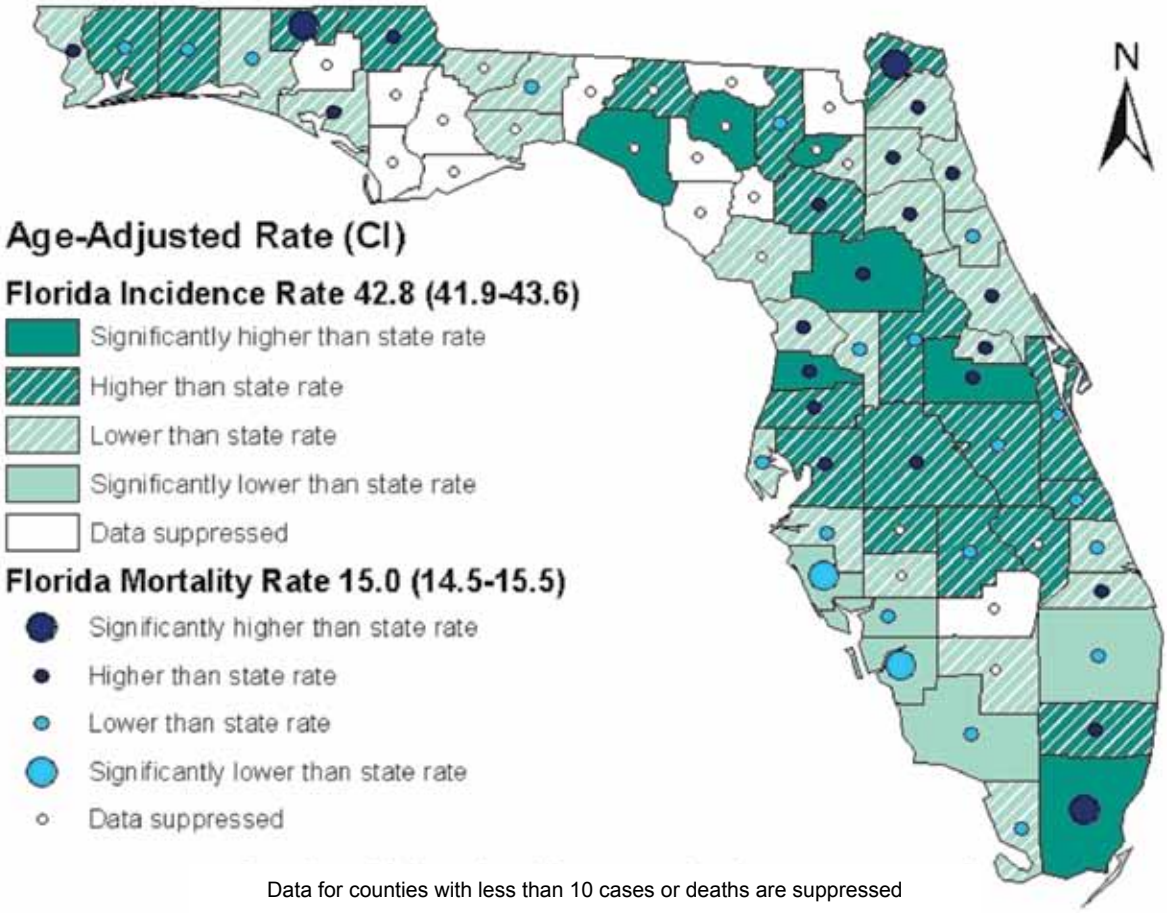
E. 4 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

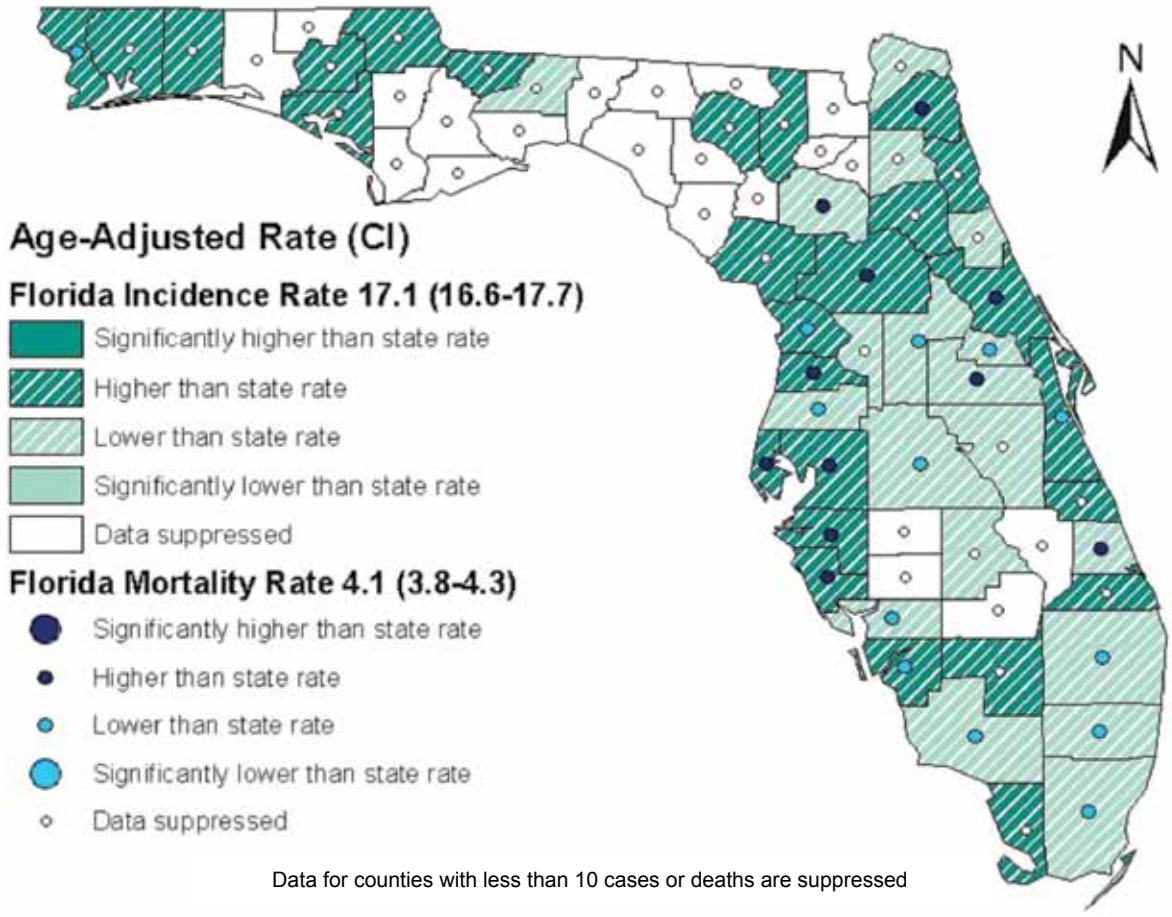
E. 5 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

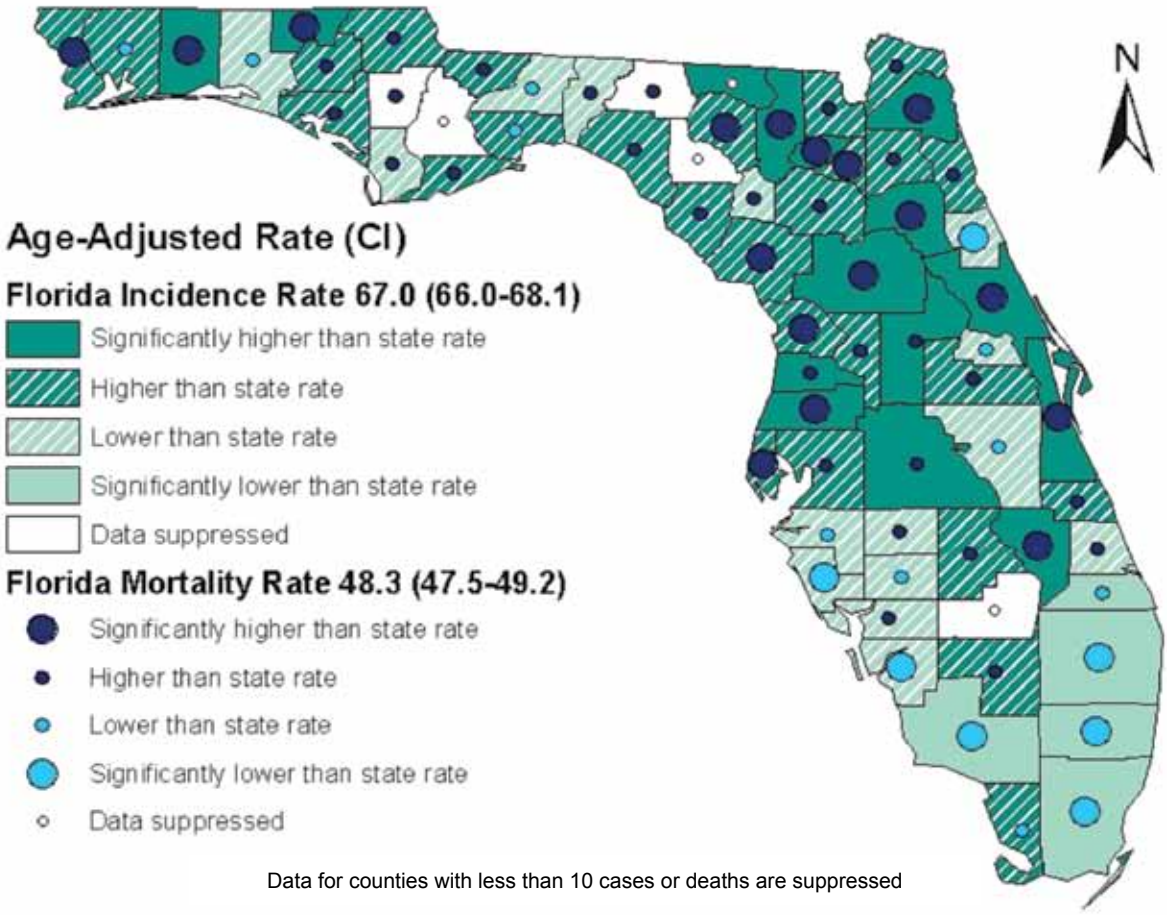
E. 6 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Head and Neck Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

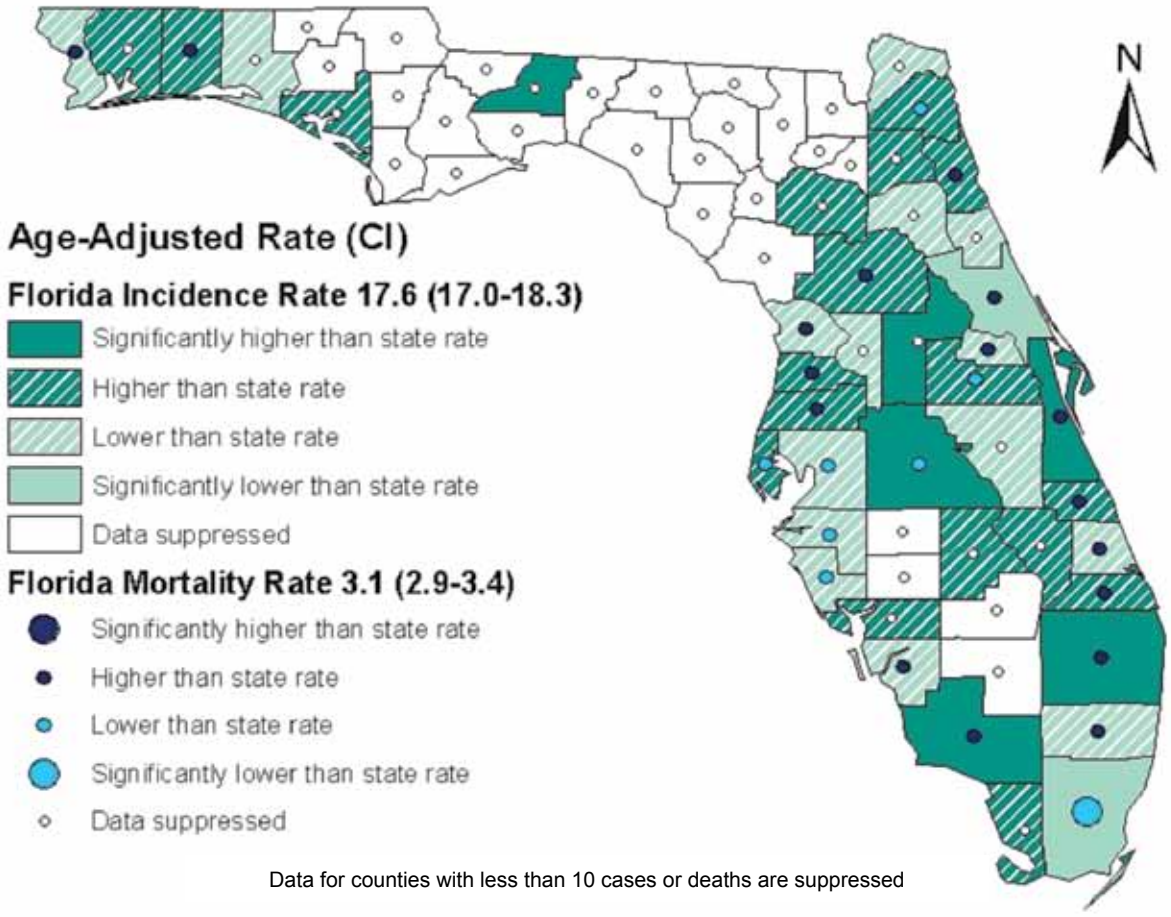
E. 7 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

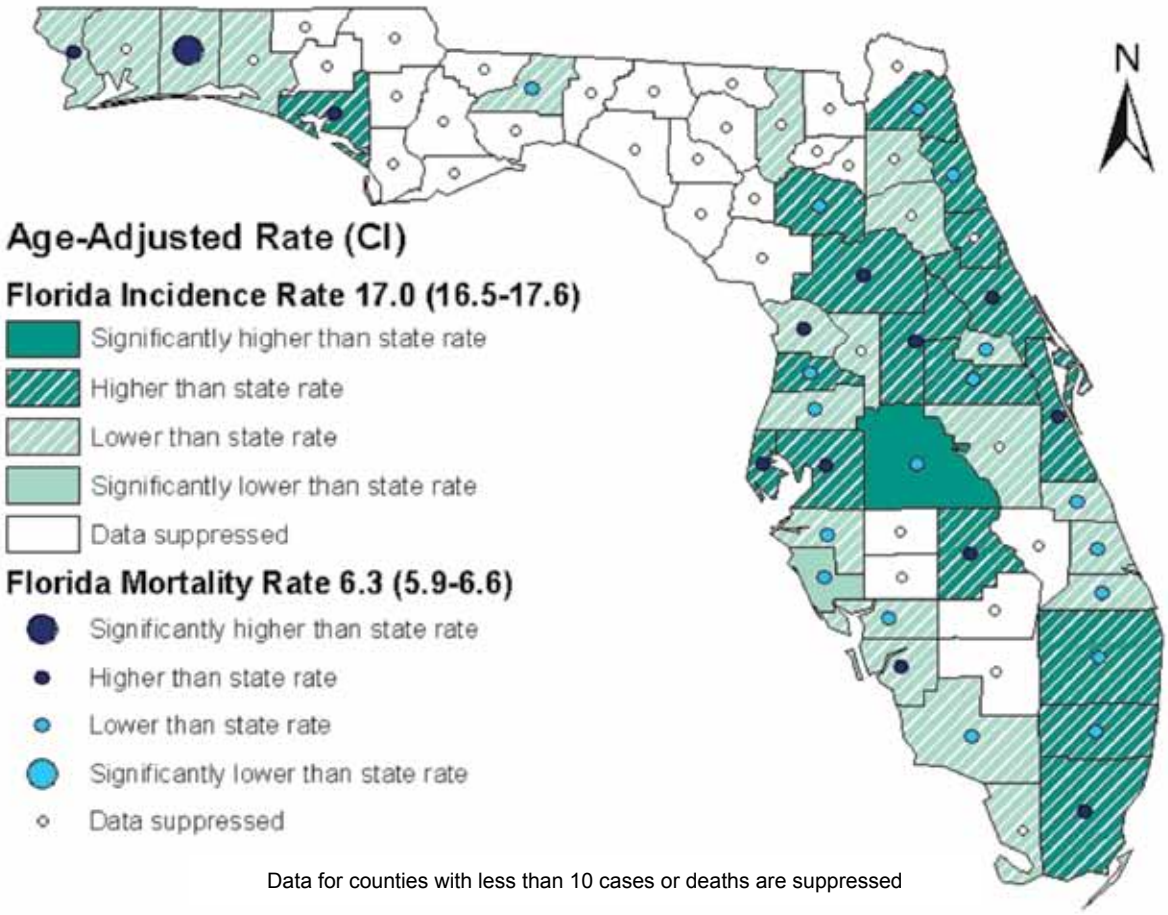
E. 8 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Melanoma by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

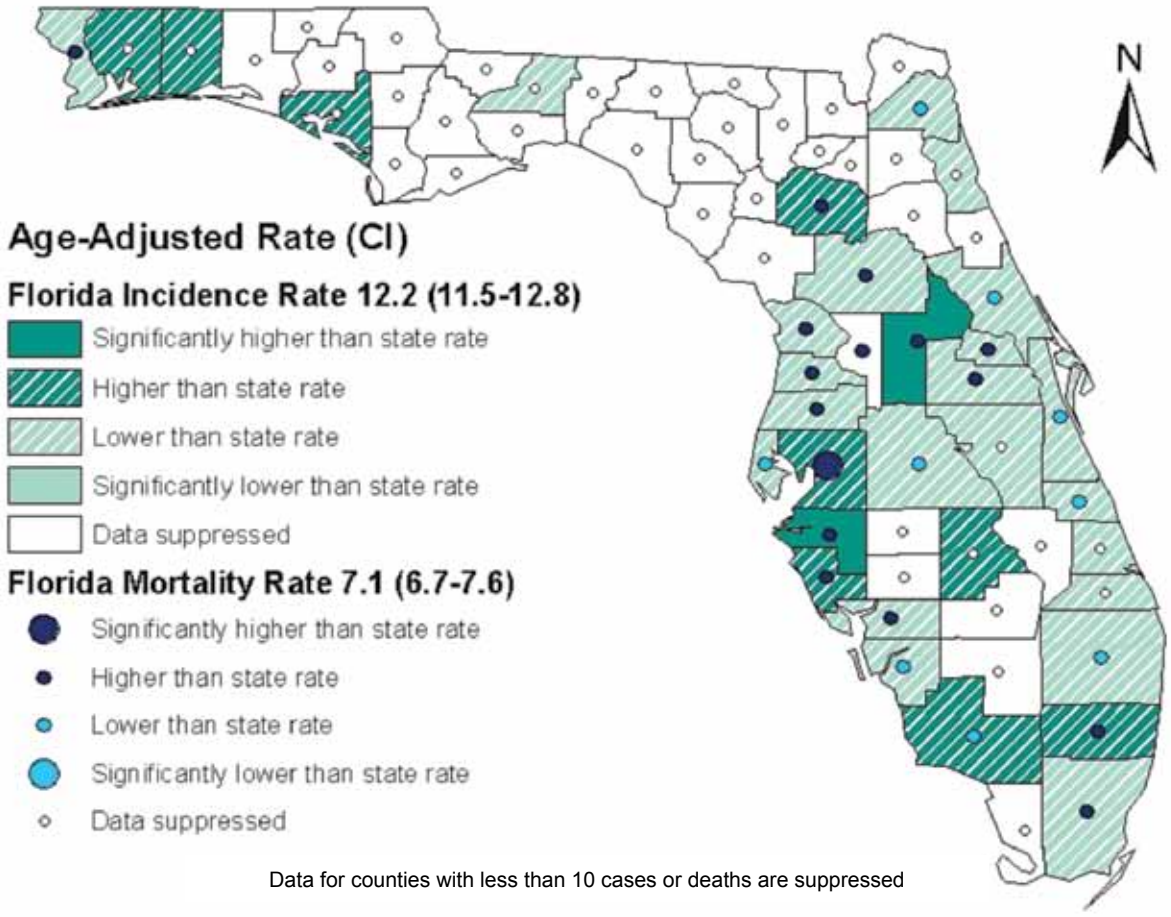
E. 9 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

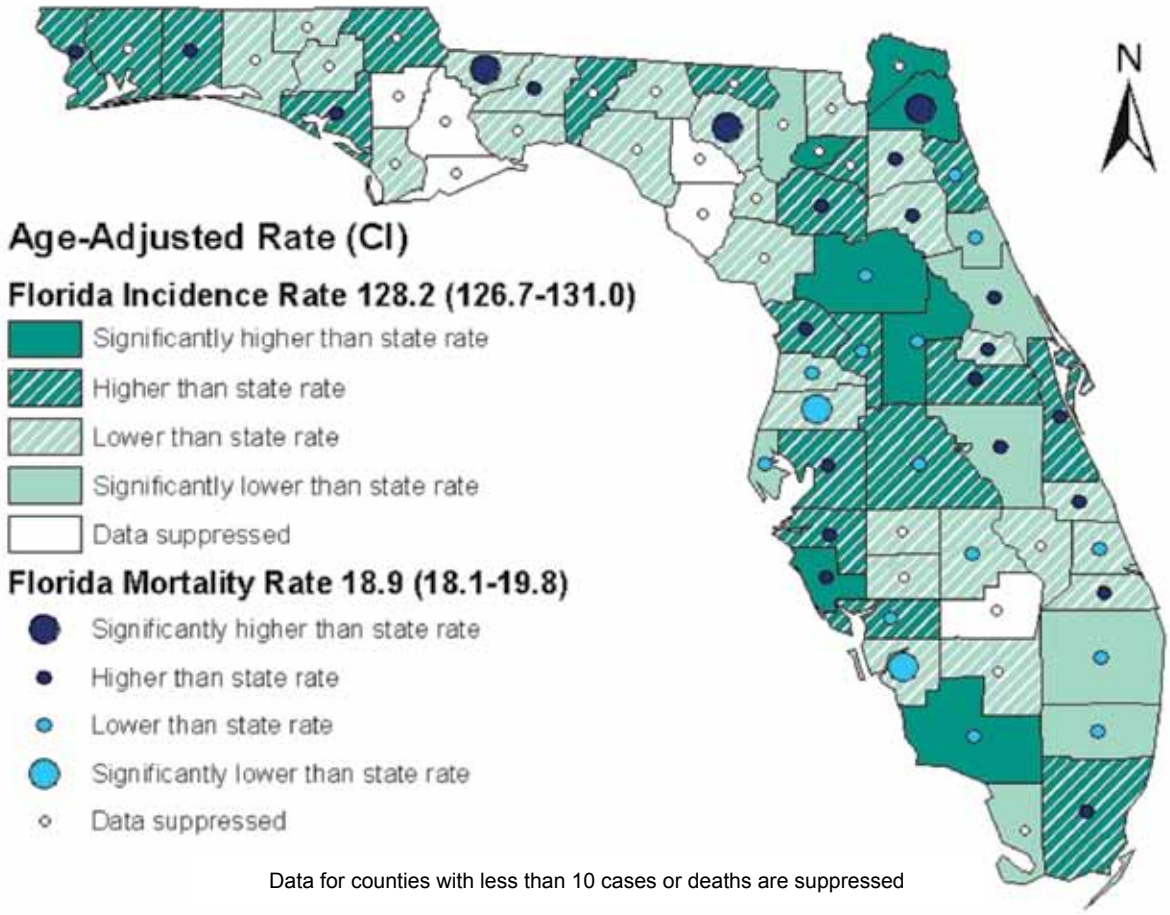
E. 10 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Ovarian Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

E. 11 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer by County, Florida, 2006



Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed

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

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