

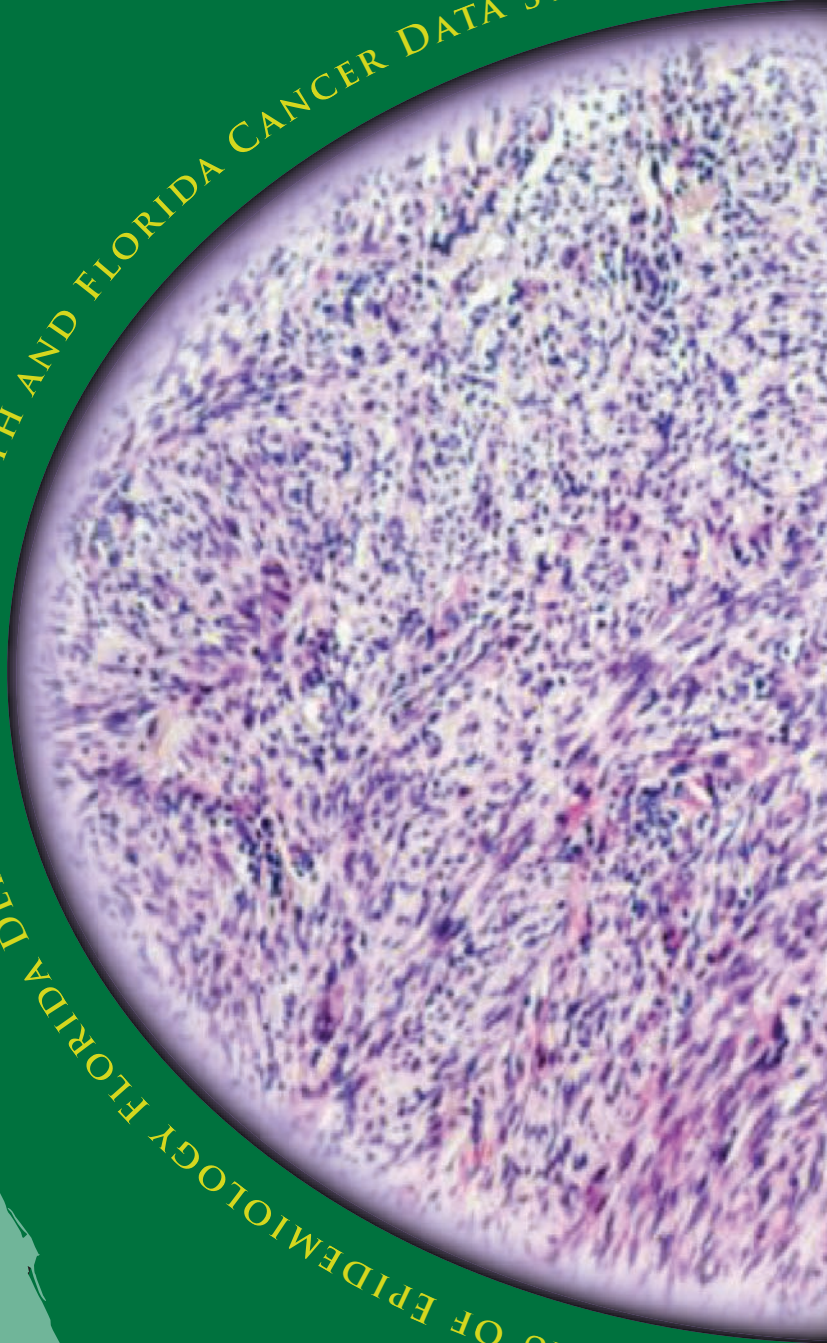
# FLORIDA ANNUAL

# CANCER REPORT:

● 2005 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY



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





# FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2005 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

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# **FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2005 Incidence and Mortality**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2005, physicians diagnosed 99,745 primary cancers in Floridians, an average of 273 cases per day. The number of new cases increased by 932 compared to 98,813 cases in 2004. A total of 40,145 Floridians died of cancer in 2005, an average of 110 deaths per day, compared to 39,326 deaths in 2004.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the most frequently reported cancer, with 16,531 cases diagnosed in 2005. Prostate cancer ranked second with 13,253 cases, followed by breast cancer among females with 12,428 cases. The fourth and fifth most common cancers were colorectal cancer and bladder cancer, with 10,336 and 5,016 cases, respectively.

Overall 60% of the newly diagnosed cancers and 72% of cancer deaths occurred in people age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 18% of Florida's population.

The age-adjusted incidence rate in Florida for all cancers combined in females was 390 cases per 100,000 population and in males was 519 cases per 100,000 population; both were lower than the rates from Surveillance Epidemiology End Results registries (SEER-9) (females: 407 per 100,000 population; males: 526 per 100,000 population). The Florida rate for females was lower than United States Cancer Statistics (USCS) rate while the rate for males was similar. USCS reported 403 cases per 100,000 population for females and 519 cases per 100,000 population for males in 2005.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2005 was 445.0 per 100,000 population, which was 2% less than the SEER-9 registries rate of 455.5 per 100,000 population. The age-adjusted rate did not differ significantly from the rate in 2004 (443.3 per 100,000 population).

In 2005, white males had a lower age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (508 cases per 100,000 population) than did black males (548 cases per 100,000 population). White females had a higher rate for all cancers combined (394 cases per 100,000 population) than did black females (333 cases per 100,000 population).

Cancer, with 40,145 deaths, was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2005, surpassed only by heart disease. Of the leading causes of death, cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 286,654 YPLL to age 75, surpassing heart disease and stroke combined (218,131 YPLL) and unintentional injuries (248,528 YPLL).

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of cancer death with 11,878 deaths. Colorectal cancer ranked second with 3,693 deaths, followed by breast cancer in females with 2,663 deaths, and prostate cancer with 2,154 deaths.

Florida mortality rates for all cancers combined among males increased from 207 per 100,000 population in 2004 to 212 per 100,000 population in 2005. The difference was not statistically significant.

Black males had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among the four sex-race groups. Prostate cancer mortality rates accounted for much of this difference. Black males had a mortality rate of 54 per 100,000 population from prostate cancer, whereas white males had a rate of 19 per 100,000 population.

Compared to the 2005 national mortality statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined were lower than national mortality rates for both sexes and races, and all sex-race groups. The Florida rates were 7% lower for white males and 11% lower for black males than national mortality rates reported by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-NCHS. NCHS reported 226 deaths per 100,000 population among males and 155 deaths per 100,000 population among females compared to 212 per 100,000 population and 141 per 100,000 population in Florida, respectively.

The overall prevalence of current cigarette use among adults was 21.7% in 2005, similar to the national prevalence of 20.6%. Between 1986 and 2007, the prevalence of current cigarette use in Florida decreased in all age groups and all four sex-race groups.

In 2005, 35,049 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed among Floridians age 35 years and older and 19,056 deaths occurred among this population. Of these deaths, 12,424 were attributable to cigarette smoking with a total of 205,356 YPLL. Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have decreased in all sex-race groups except white females. During the 25-year period, the racial gap in mortality rates decreased in males and almost vanished in females.

Florida hospitals reported 86,615 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis in 2005. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals for a total of 597,037 days in 2005. Total hospital charges for cancer hospitalizations were \$3.89 billion in 2005. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis increases the total hospital charges for cancer to \$19 billion.

# INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

The Florida Department of Health's (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](http://www.fcds.med.miami.edu) and on the DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology web site at: [www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm).

## PURPOSE

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

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

This report provides 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 utility of this report to its readers.

## INTRODUCTION TO CONTENTS

The format of this report remains similar to the previous report, *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2004 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 would 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.

## **ADJUSTMENTS SINCE THE LAST CANCER REPORT**

This report does not include Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) in the chapters on Incidence and Mortality. AAPC is an indicator of average annual change in incidence or mortality in the past 10 years. *Trends in Age-Adjusted Incidence* and *Trends in Age-Adjusted Mortality* in this report provide detailed data for assessing changes in both incidence and mortality between 1981 and 2005.

Deaths from cancer in this report include ICD-10 codes B21.0-B21.9 (HIV-related cancer deaths), and certain D codes for myelodysplastic and myeloproliferative syndromes, and other hematopoietic diseases, corresponding to current incidence data collection.

## METHODS

### SOURCES OF DATA

#### Incidence

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

The incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2005. 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 2005.

#### Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Current Cigarette Use

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

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

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

### **Mortality**

The Florida DOH Office of Vital Statistics provides information on cancer deaths in Florida from death certificates. Cancer deaths are defined as those for which the underlying cause of death on the death certificate is cancer. The underlying cause of death is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Edition (ICD-10). All deaths 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 are tabulated.

### **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 of the *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 2005 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2004. Population figures for 2005 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 2005.

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.naacr.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 2005. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2005. 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 2005. 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 2005. 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 analyzed. 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 and a 95% confidence interval (CI) 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 race groups, black and white. Both black and white races include people of various ethnic origins. The remaining race groups account for 2.5% of the population and 1.4% of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2005. 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 ( $\lambda_i$ ) is calculated as:

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

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

### *Age-Adjusted Rates*

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

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

where **i** is the age group,  $\lambda_i$  is the age-specific rate for an age group, and  $w_i$  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 state prison systems. Inmates diagnosed with cancer at this hospital have an address in Union County and are counted as cases of Union County. However, the total inmate population of the DOC facilities in those 51 counties is not included in the current Union County population. Therefore, both incidence and mortality in Union County are inflated.

### Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths

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

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

where  $p_0$  is the percentage of adults who never smoked,  $p_1$  is the percentage of adult current smokers,  $p_2$  is the percentage of adult former smokers,  $\text{RR}_1$  is the relative risk of death for adult current smokers relative to adults who never smoked, and  $\text{RR}_2$  is the relative risk of death for adult former smokers relative to adults who never smoked.

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

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

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



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

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

### **Stage of Cancer**

Advanced-stage cancer is defined in this report as regional stage cancer and distant stage cancer. Regional stage cancer is 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. That standard is used in this report. For each Florida resident who died at age 74 or younger, YPLL is calculated by subtracting age at death from 75. The individual YPLL numbers are then summed to generate the total YPLL.

## **CLASSIFICATION**

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

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

## REPORTED CANCER SITES

### Selected Sites

In this report, analysis is limited to the eight cancer sites with the highest number of incident cases, as well as cervical and ovarian cancer. The eight highest ranked sites – lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 69% of the incident cancers in Florida in 2005. Cervical cancer was included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and the potential to reduce advanced-stage occurrence and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average YPLL of the ten cancers reported in 2005. Ovarian cancer 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 age 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 appears in Figures 1, 14, 25.1-25.2, 26.1 and 27.1-27.2 where 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 is 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 16 new cases and three deaths from melanoma reported among blacks in 2005; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 205 new cases and 19 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.cdc.gov/Tobacco/sgr/sgr\\_2004/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/Tobacco/sgr/sgr_2004/index.htm), presents strong scientific evidences 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

Comparing 2005 to 2004, the number of new primary cancers diagnosed among Floridians increased by 932 to 99,745. New cases among females increased by 376 (1%), and comprised 46.7% of all cancer cases in 2005. New cases among males increased 528 (1%) and comprised 53.2% of all new cancer cases. In 2005, new cases diagnosed among blacks and whites accounted for 8.8% and 88.6%, respectively. The remaining 2.7% (2,678 new cases) were diagnosed in people of other races or were reported without race information.

The cancer with the highest number of newly diagnosed cases among males was prostate cancer and breast cancer had the highest number among females. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest number of cases overall. The eight most frequently diagnosed cancers, including melanoma, accounted for 69% of the new cancer cases in the state.

Uterine cancer ranked fourth among both black and white females and was one of the highest-ranked cancers in all groups over age 39. But the age-adjusted incidence rate of uterine cancer was not high enough for it to be among the eight cancers with the highest rates in Florida for all ages combined.

Overall, 60% of new cancer cases in 2005 were diagnosed among people age 65 and older, who account for 18% of Florida's population. Blacks had a greater number of new cases in the 40 to 64 year age group for all cancers combined, for breast and head and neck cancers, and for non-Hodgkin lymphoma than in the other age groups. The number of cervical cancers was greater in the groups age 15 to 39 and 40 to 64 than in the over-65 age group among both black and white females.

**Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin(1)	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>99,745</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>910</b>
Female	46,575	7,414		12,428	5,018	1,152	987	1,817	1,404	1,482	910
Male	53,095	9,105	13,253		5,306	3,863	2,738	2,185	2,071		
Black	8,734	1,100	1,701	1,077	990	170	318	363		100	145
White	88,333	15,186	11,125	11,034	9,087	4,702	3,324	3,531	3,479	1,353	720
Black Female	3,970	441		1,077	483	51	103	162		100	145
White Female	41,370	6,857		11,034	4,407	1,076	858	1,597	1,404	1,353	720
Black Male	4,759	658	1,701		507	119	215	200			
White Male	46,905	8,319	11,125		4,671	3,625	2,462	1,931	2,071		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida incidence totals throughout this report include 1,352 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 1,326 cases with unknown race and 75 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Totals by sex include cases with unknown race, as well as cases with "Other" race. Totals by race include unknown sex.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>99,745</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>910</b>
Alachua	1,010	164	130	163	87	42	38	48	32	16	12
Baker	106	16	16	18	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	782	152	101	86	80	36	43	20	39	12	^
Bradford	116	26	14	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,747	681	486	437	355	220	155	169	137	46	27
Broward	8,660	1,281	944	1,172	959	434	303	392	259	150	103
Calhoun	58	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,195	222	187	135	118	82	39	46	38	21	10
Citrus	1,139	229	202	113	98	82	50	40	42	16	^
Clay	744	134	82	103	79	34	29	26	25	^	^
Collier	2,030	294	420	190	171	104	52	75	95	34	18
Columbia	336	82	36	34	34	13	17	^	^	16	^
Miami-Dade	10,474	1,293	1,425	1,424	1,214	426	420	485	206	160	145
DeSoto	155	32	18	15	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	95	22	11	13	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4,064	671	553	552	403	146	147	176	140	56	47
Escambia	1,523	274	239	190	153	58	60	68	43	28	12
Flagler	664	106	125	72	69	36	21	24	19	^	^
Franklin	54	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	226	29	37	29	22	^	18	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	89	22	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	83	11	15	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	58	10	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	113	27	15	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	146	30	17	10	26	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,245	255	185	141	150	60	36	38	47	14	^
Highlands	836	157	122	81	80	47	30	42	45	^	^
Hillsborough	5,438	897	692	664	520	233	200	219	199	79	51
Holmes	82	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	1,015	166	153	131	112	63	36	36	41	17	^
Jackson	203	42	24	22	23	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	79	18	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	25	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,354	390	388	244	250	135	74	82	68	21	17
Lee	3,570	668	568	381	343	194	138	147	161	44	28
Leon	860	123	104	154	99	17	23	28	44	19	^
Levy	249	59	26	29	21	15	^	10	^	^	^
Liberty	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	114	23	15	14	23	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,915	340	238	231	200	111	82	82	79	23	11
Marion	2,432	448	392	276	254	130	74	104	87	41	27
Martin	1,021	172	133	112	90	78	42	46	39	15	^
Monroe	405	68	34	57	63	19	14	15	11	^	^
Nassau	380	77	67	39	34	22	16	13	13	^	^
Okaloosa	899	164	112	131	75	49	45	24	26	15	^
Okeechobee	249	51	16	24	22	19	19	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,215	634	576	595	470	159	145	158	126	51	57
Osceola	900	128	102	109	109	42	30	23	28	24	14
Palm Beach	7,878	1,262	859	1,049	799	470	240	352	369	120	53
Pasco	3,121	569	418	324	317	183	115	102	104	48	22
Pinellas	6,234	1,183	705	795	632	356	237	214	223	104	37
Polk	3,507	604	500	395	379	160	119	145	148	48	32
Putnam	458	91	58	52	46	23	20	16	11	^	^
Saint Johns	907	140	135	115	77	44	36	34	37	11	^
Saint Lucie	1,313	222	149	186	145	72	52	43	48	26	13
Santa Rosa	701	128	88	88	77	33	30	23	31	^	^
Sarasota	2,832	486	417	347	315	178	104	90	99	30	18
Seminole	1,665	236	230	213	145	83	61	76	58	31	18
Sumter	591	94	90	79	46	37	26	25	22	^	^
Suwannee	250	44	27	35	27	16	13	^	10	^	^
Taylor	122	29	12	13	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	161	23	28	^	10	^	16	^	^	^	^
Volusia	3,356	584	404	414	357	151	152	138	126	46	25
Wakulla	131	24	12	11	15	14	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	208	37	23	21	18	10	^	^	12	^	^
Washington	96	21	15	^	^	^	10	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

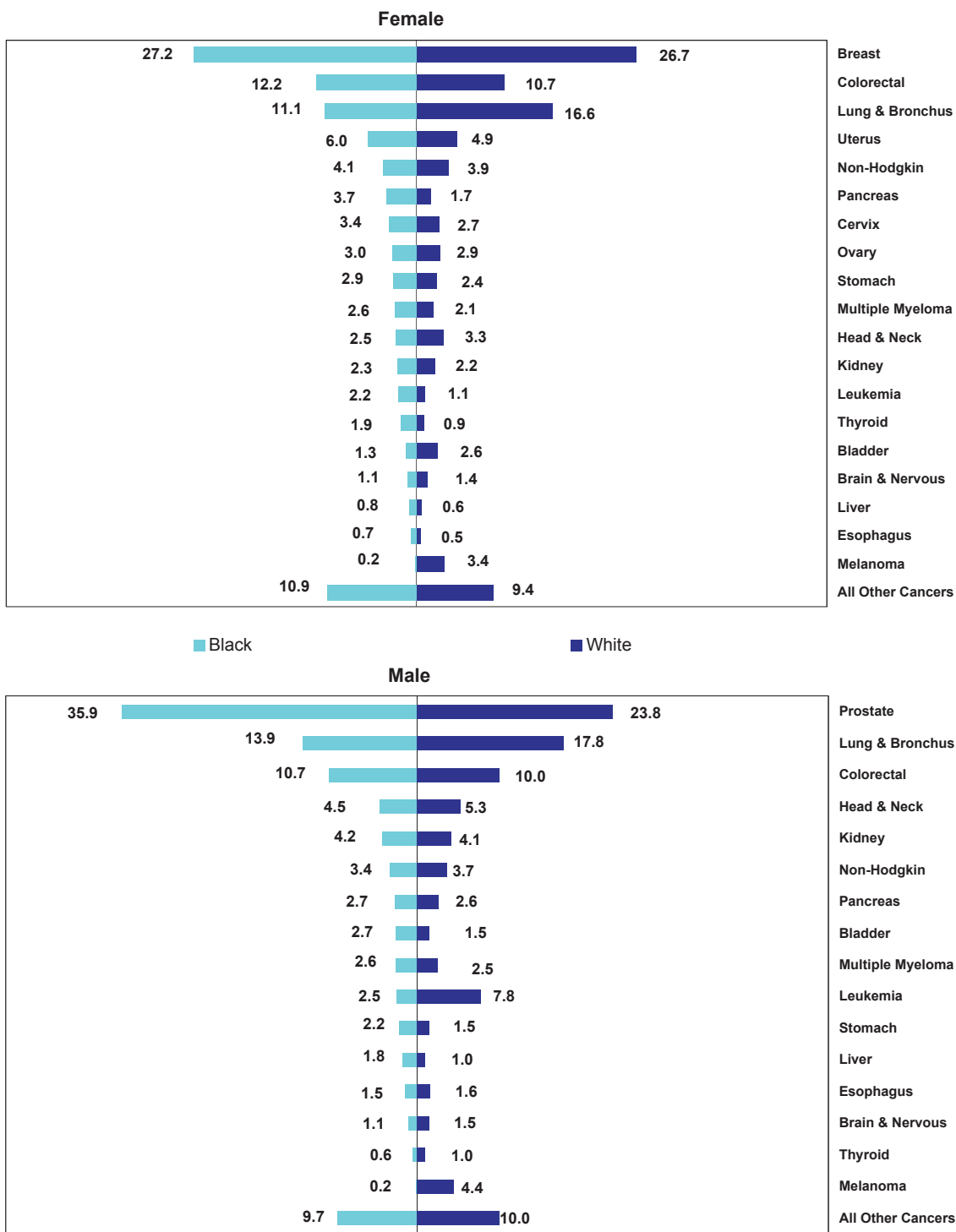
Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>99,745</b>	<b>16,531</b>	<b>13,253</b>	<b>12,428</b>	<b>10,336</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>910</b>
0-14	490	^	^	^	^	^	14	33	^	^	^
15-39	3,894	76	^	543	188	44	111	270	351	80	212
40-64	35,187	5,016	4,380	6,076	3,126	1,099	1,846	1,351	1,362	582	522
65+	60,174	11,437	8,867	5,809	7,021	3,870	1,758	2,354	1,763	818	176
<b>Female</b>	<b>3.9</b>										
0-14	220	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	2,352	44	^	543	90	15	55	114	212	80	212
40-64	17,514	2,233	^	6,076	1,404	252	431	579	595	582	522
65+	26,489	5,135	^	5,809	3,524	884	493	1,118	596	818	176
<b>Male</b>											
0-14	270	^	^	^	^	^	^	27	^	^	^
15-39	1,539	32	^	^	98	29	56	154	138	^	^
40-64	17,646	2,778	4,380	^	1,718	847	1,412	771	764	^	^
65+	33,640	6,295	8,867	^	3,489	2,985	1,264	1,233	1,167	^	^
<b>Black</b>											
0-14	111	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	583	^	^	110	47	^	11	69	^	10	32
40-64	4,153	497	786	626	442	61	191	192	^	42	82
65+	3,887	594	911	341	500	107	111	94	^	48	31
<b>White</b>											
0-14	350	^	^	^	^	^	^	22	^	^	^
15-39	3,132	63	^	414	135	39	92	188	351	69	165
40-64	29,919	4,421	3,435	5,266	2,588	1,010	1,606	1,109	1,362	526	419
65+	54,932	10,700	7,688	5,354	6,364	3,650	1,617	2,212	1,763	756	136
<b>Black Female</b>											
0-14	46	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	371	^	^	110	18	^	^	34	^	10	32
40-64	1,891	195	^	626	208	14	58	77	^	42	82
65+	1,662	240	^	341	257	36	35	51	^	48	31
<b>White Female</b>											
0-14	161	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	1,879	36	^	414	69	11	44	74	212	69	165
40-64	15,060	1,998	^	5,266	1,152	233	363	475	595	526	419
65+	24,270	4,821	^	5,354	3,186	831	447	1,042	596	756	136
<b>Black Male</b>											
0-14	65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	211	^	^	^	29	^	^	34	^	^	^
40-64	2,260	301	786	^	234	47	133	115	^	^	^
65+	2,223	354	911	^	243	71	76	43	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>											
0-14	189	^	^	^	^	^	^	16	^	^	^
15-39	1,251	27	^	^	66	28	48	113	138	^	^
40-64	14,839	2,419	3,435	^	1,434	777	1,240	633	764	^	^
65+	30,626	5,873	7,688	^	3,171	2,818	1,169	1,169	1,167	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Site  
Florida, 2005



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2005 was 445.0 per 100,000 population (CI 442.2-447.8). The 2005 age-adjusted rate did not differ significantly from the rate in 2004 (443.3; CI 440.5-446.1). The Florida rate was 2% less than the 2005 SEER-9 registries rate of 455.5 per 100,000 population. The Florida rate among blacks (421.6 per 100,000 population) was 12% lower than the SEER-9 rate among blacks (480.2 per 100,000 population) in 2005. White females (394.4 per 100,000 population) and males (508.3 per 100,000 population) also had lower incidence rates in Florida than in the SEER-9 registries (females: 420.7 per 100,000 population; males: 532.4 per 100,000 population).

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among females (390.1 per 100,000 population) was 24.8% lower than the rate among males (518.5 per 100,000 population). The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among blacks (421.6 per 100,000 population) was 4.7% lower than the rate among whites (442.6 per 100,000 population).

Among the four sex-race groups, black males had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of all cancers combined (547.7 per 100,000 population), followed by white males (508.3 per 100,000 population), white females (394.4 per 100,000 population), and black females (333.1 per 100,000 population).

Of the selected sites, only colorectal cancer showed any variation from 2004 rates. The overall age-adjusted incidence rate of colorectal cancer decreased by 1.8 per 100,000 population from 2004 to 2005. The age-adjusted rate decreased by 4.4 per 100,000 population in white males.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers			Lung &			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>445.0</b>	442.2	447.8	<b>70.7</b>	69.7	71.8	<b>125.4</b>	123.3	127.6	<b>108.4</b>	106.4	110.4	<b>44.7</b>	43.8	45.6	<b>21.0</b>	20.5	21.6
Female	<b>390.1</b>	386.5	393.8	<b>57.8</b>	56.5	59.2				<b>108.4</b>	106.4	110.4	<b>38.8</b>	37.7	39.9	<b>8.7</b>	8.2	9.2
Male	<b>518.5</b>	514.0	522.9	<b>87.2</b>	85.4	89.0	<b>125.4</b>	123.3	127.6				<b>51.9</b>	50.5	53.3	<b>37.2</b>	36.0	38.4
Black	<b>421.6</b>	412.5	430.9	<b>55.5</b>	52.2	59.0	<b>199.6</b>	189.7	210.0	<b>86.3</b>	81.2	91.8	<b>50.1</b>	46.9	53.5	<b>9.4</b>	8.0	11.0
White	<b>442.6</b>	439.6	445.6	<b>72.0</b>	70.9	73.2	<b>115.9</b>	113.7	118.1	<b>110.5</b>	108.4	112.7	<b>43.6</b>	42.7	44.5	<b>21.8</b>	21.1	22.4
Black Female	<b>333.1</b>	322.6	343.9	<b>38.5</b>	34.9	42.4				<b>86.3</b>	81.2	91.8	<b>42.8</b>	39.0	46.9	<b>4.8</b>	3.6	6.4
White Female	<b>394.4</b>	390.4	398.4	<b>59.7</b>	58.3	61.2				<b>110.5</b>	108.4	112.7	<b>37.9</b>	36.7	39.1	<b>9.0</b>	8.4	9.5
Black Male	<b>547.7</b>	531.2	564.8	<b>80.0</b>	73.6	86.9	<b>199.6</b>	189.7	210.0				<b>59.8</b>	54.3	65.8	<b>16.6</b>	13.6	20.3
White Male	<b>508.3</b>	503.7	513.0	<b>87.6</b>	85.7	89.6	<b>115.9</b>	113.7	118.1				<b>50.4</b>	49.0	51.9	<b>38.2</b>	36.9	39.4
	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix					
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI				
<b>Florida (2)</b>	<b>17.0</b>	16.5	17.6	<b>18.3</b>	17.7	18.9	<b>19.0</b>	18.3	19.6	<b>12.5</b>	11.8	13.1	<b>9.6</b>	9.0	10.3			
Female	<b>8.5</b>	8.0	9.1	<b>15.0</b>	14.3	15.8	<b>15.6</b>	14.7	16.5	<b>12.5</b>	11.8	13.1	<b>9.6</b>	9.0	10.3			
Male	<b>27.0</b>	26.0	28.0	<b>22.2</b>	21.2	23.1	<b>23.5</b>	22.5	24.6									
Black	<b>14.6</b>	13.0	16.4	<b>15.8</b>	14.2	17.6				<b>8.6</b>	7.0	10.6	<b>11.1</b>	9.4	13.2			
White	<b>17.3</b>	16.7	17.9	<b>17.9</b>	17.3	18.6	<b>19.0</b>	18.3	19.6	<b>13.1</b>	12.3	13.8	<b>9.3</b>	8.6	10.0			
Black Female	<b>8.4</b>	6.8	10.3	<b>13.0</b>	11.1	15.3				<b>8.6</b>	7.0	10.6	<b>11.1</b>	9.4	13.2			
White Female	<b>8.5</b>	7.9	9.1	<b>14.7</b>	14.0	15.5	<b>15.6</b>	14.7	16.5	<b>13.1</b>	12.3	13.8	<b>9.3</b>	8.6	10.0			
Black Male	<b>23.2</b>	20.0	27.0	<b>19.3</b>	16.5	22.6												
White Male	<b>27.4</b>	26.3	28.5	<b>21.8</b>	20.9	22.9	<b>23.5</b>	22.5	24.6									

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida incidence rates throughout this report include 1,352 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 1,326 cases with unknown race, and 75 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Rates calculated by sex include cases with unknown race, as well as cases with "Other" race. Rates by race include unknown sex.

## County Incidence Rates

Excluding Union County (see note in Methods section), Lake County had the highest age-adjusted rate and Glades County had the lowest rate for all cancers combined in the state. Taylor County had the highest rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus, while Miami-Dade County had the lowest rate in the state. Nassau County had the highest rate of prostate cancer; Monroe County had the lowest. Age-adjusted rates of breast cancer in Alachua, Duval, Leon, and Okaloosa counties were higher than the state rate. Duval, Hendry, Lake, Madison, Monroe, Orange, and Polk counties had incidence rates of colorectal cancer higher than the state rate. Okeechobee and Gadsden counties had rates double the state rate for head and neck cancer. Marion County had a cervical cancer rate greater than the state. Age-adjusted rates for bladder cancer in Brevard, Lake, Martin, Okeechobee, Pasco, and Wakulla counties were higher than the state rate. The rates of non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Brevard and Duval counties, and melanoma in Duval, Highlands, Lee, Palm Beach, and Polk counties were higher than the state rate. The rates of ovarian cancer in Columbia and Osceola counties, and cervical cancer in Marion County were higher than the state rate.



Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>445.0</b>	442.2	447.8	<b>70.7</b>	69.7	71.8	<b>125.4</b>	123.3	127.6	<b>108.4</b>	106.4	110.4	<b>44.7</b>	43.8	45.6
Alachua	510.5	479.2	543.4	86.3	73.5	100.8	145.4	121.1	173.8	152.4	129.7	178.1	46.5	37.2	57.5
Baker	486.5	396.9	592.9	68.8	39.0	116.5	161.2	90.4	296.5	165.8	98.0	265.1	43.4	20.7	84.5
Bay	444.6	413.7	477.4	84.1	71.2	98.9	119.5	96.9	147.2	93.8	74.8	116.7	45.9	36.3	57.5
Bradford	378.2	312.3	455.9	84.4	55.0	126.3	93.7	50.9	165.2	105.5	58.2	184.9	^	^	^
Brevard	520.8	503.8	538.2	90.8	84.0	98.1	139.8	127.6	153.2	118.8	107.5	131.2	47.9	42.9	53.3
Broward	411.4	402.6	420.2	59.1	55.9	62.5	101.3	95.0	108.1	106.1	100.0	112.5	44.2	41.4	47.1
Calhoun	373.3	283.1	488.4	77.3	39.9	142.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	391.5	366.1	419.0	66.2	56.9	77.8	108.9	93.5	128.7	95.9	77.9	119.1	34.0	27.5	43.0
Citrus	429.7	402.3	459.8	80.6	69.9	94.2	148.3	127.7	174.5	93.6	74.3	119.5	33.8	27.0	43.7
Clay	467.1	433.5	502.7	86.5	72.2	103.0	108.4	85.6	136.7	119.2	97.0	145.3	51.6	40.7	64.8
Collier	402.9	384.3	422.4	53.8	47.6	60.9	157.6	142.5	174.4	83.3	70.8	98.1	33.1	28.0	39.1
Columbia	467.2	418.2	521.0	112.2	89.1	140.2	102.8	71.6	145.9	93.1	64.0	133.3	46.4	32.1	65.8
Miami-Dade	407.1	399.3	415.0	49.7	47.1	52.5	124.4	118.0	131.1	101.6	96.4	107.1	46.8	44.2	49.6
DeSoto	332.2	280.3	392.6	72.3	48.7	105.2	77.3	45.3	128.0	65.5	34.7	120.9	28.6	15.9	50.5
Dixie	438.2	351.7	544.8	101.0	62.2	161.6	86.5	43.0	176.0	137.5	69.5	261.5	56.0	29.2	105.5
Duval	523.4	507.3	539.9	88.6	82.0	95.7	165.1	151.3	180.0	126.2	115.8	137.3	52.6	47.5	58.0
Escambia	464.8	441.6	488.9	83.5	73.9	94.2	161.2	141.3	183.6	109.3	94.2	126.5	46.2	39.1	54.3
Flagler	538.4	493.4	588.9	73.8	60.1	93.5	190.7	157.9	235.1	127.6	95.9	172.8	55.3	42.2	74.8
Franklin	342.3	253.3	464.9	93.7	52.2	172.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	468.7	409.2	534.8	59.1	39.5	85.8	176.0	123.5	245.5	104.7	69.9	152.6	45.3	28.2	69.4
Gilchrist	489.5	391.8	608.1	116.1	72.4	181.8	^	^	^	119.9	59.6	226.3	^	^	^
Glades	238.0	165.6	342.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	449.0	357.1	562.9	58.4	29.0	113.0	161.1	89.8	281.1	129.7	62.8	254.1	^	^	^
Hamilton	443.0	335.3	576.3	76.8	36.4	145.1	182.5	84.7	359.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	365.2	300.5	441.3	85.0	56.0	125.9	96.3	53.8	164.6	^	^	^	31.5	14.9	60.8
Hendry	425.0	358.5	501.1	85.9	57.9	124.0	98.6	57.3	165.5	58.3	27.7	109.9	80.1	52.2	118.4
Hernando	464.1	435.5	495.0	83.4	73.0	96.0	129.5	111.0	152.6	114.1	93.5	139.8	52.0	43.3	63.1
Highlands	441.4	407.7	478.9	74.0	61.9	90.1	134.8	110.1	167.4	93.4	70.9	124.8	36.4	28.3	48.6
Hillsborough	476.0	463.4	488.9	78.5	73.5	83.9	133.8	123.9	144.4	108.3	100.2	117.0	45.6	41.7	49.7
Holmes	352.9	279.9	442.2	80.0	47.9	129.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	454.0	424.1	486.4	70.3	59.4	83.7	137.1	115.8	163.4	128.2	104.4	157.6	45.8	37.3	56.8
Jackson	362.2	313.9	417.2	75.1	54.0	103.1	93.8	59.7	142.8	73.7	46.0	115.8	40.6	25.7	62.8
Jefferson	496.6	391.8	626.1	109.2	64.5	180.2	188.1	101.3	331.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	316.4	204.1	476.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	539.9	516.5	564.5	81.6	73.3	91.0	171.9	154.8	191.5	112.2	97.1	129.9	55.3	48.2	63.6
Lee	433.0	418.0	448.5	76.0	70.1	82.4	133.0	122.1	145.0	101.1	90.3	113.2	39.9	35.6	44.8
Leon	423.1	394.5	453.3	61.1	50.5	73.4	118.1	95.4	145.7	131.4	111.1	154.6	51.3	41.5	62.9
Levy	459.2	401.4	525.2	99.6	75.2	132.6	90.1	58.4	141.2	120.5	78.2	181.9	39.6	24.3	64.4
Liberty	349.7	219.1	542.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	537.5	442.8	648.5	109.7	69.3	167.7	153.5	85.7	258.2	123.3	66.4	220.4	106.3	67.3	162.5
Manatee	412.1	392.6	432.5	66.9	59.7	75.0	105.5	92.3	120.7	98.8	85.3	114.4	40.7	35.0	47.4
Marion	519.5	497.7	542.4	90.0	81.5	99.6	159.9	144.2	177.7	124.6	109.0	142.4	52.2	45.6	59.8
Martin	417.3	390.3	446.5	64.9	55.2	76.8	108.5	90.6	131.0	105.6	85.3	131.1	32.7	26.1	41.7
Monroe	405.7	366.1	449.6	67.6	52.2	87.5	62.4	42.9	91.2	113.5	85.5	150.8	65.3	49.7	85.6
Nassau	519.6	467.7	576.3	104.3	82.0	131.7	196.9	150.6	257.5	97.3	68.9	135.3	46.3	31.8	66.1
Okaloosa	480.9	449.8	513.9	87.3	74.3	102.0	128.8	105.5	157.0	132.8	110.9	158.1	40.1	31.5	50.6
Okeechobee	515.8	452.4	587.1	98.9	73.4	132.6	65.0	36.8	109.9	108.3	67.3	171.0	45.4	28.1	71.4
Orange	457.8	444.0	472.1	72.1	66.5	78.0	141.6	130.0	154.1	115.3	106.2	125.0	52.3	47.6	57.3
Osceola	413.6	386.9	441.9	58.9	49.1	70.2	99.6	80.9	122.0	90.5	74.2	109.6	50.4	41.3	61.0
Palm Beach	419.3	409.6	429.1	62.3	58.8	66.0	98.8	92.2	105.8	115.2	108.0	122.9	39.7	36.9	42.8
Pasco	497.5	478.5	517.2	81.3	74.4	88.9	131.5	118.9	145.7	108.2	95.5	122.7	45.2	40.0	51.2
Pinellas	435.2	424.1	446.7	78.9	74.4	83.7	106.1	98.4	114.4	108.6	100.7	117.0	41.1	37.9	44.7
Polk	499.7	482.9	517.2	81.7	75.3	88.8	146.4	133.7	160.2	110.3	99.3	122.4	52.2	47.0	58.1
Putnam	451.6	410.1	497.4	87.7	70.2	109.5	113.7	86.1	150.3	99.3	73.4	134.5	44.7	32.5	61.6
Saint Johns	471.0	440.4	503.7	70.9	59.6	84.4	145.2	121.5	173.2	113.9	93.6	138.6	39.5	31.1	50.1
Saint Lucie	418.5	395.2	443.1	65.9	57.3	75.9	95.7	80.7	113.5	114.7	98.0	134.3	45.2	37.9	53.9
Santa Rosa	492.3	455.8	531.3	91.0	75.7	109.0	125.3	99.6	158.5	120.0	95.9	148.8	54.8	43.1	69.4
Sarasota	420.7	403.3	438.9	66.2	59.9	73.3	124.3	112.3	138.0	104.1	91.8	118.4	43.0	38.0	49.0
Seminole	415.5	395.5	436.4	62.2	54.4	70.8	129.3	112.5	148.2	93.6	81.3	107.3	37.2	31.3	43.9
Sumter	455.9	416.4	500.4	76.4	60.4	97.9	132.3	105.1	169.9	132.6	100.3	177.6	33.7	24.1	49.0
Suwannee	503.2	441.2	573.6	84.0	60.7	116.0	107.6	70.6	162.8	132.4	91.4	191.6	52.7	34.5	79.9
Taylor	510.7	423.2	613.0	120.2	80.1	175.9	98.4	50.7	190.1	117.7	61.2	215.0	63.6	35.3	108.3
Union	1074.6	908.6	1269.8	161.5	100.0	256.2	332.9	214.1	543.4	^	^	^	70.6	32.1	145.2
Volusia	470.5	454.1	487.5	78.2	71.8	85.2	117.0	105.8	129.4	111.1	100.1	123.3	48.2	43.2	53.9
Wakulla	479.4	399.2	573.8	83.1	53.0	128.1	82.5	42.1	166.3	76.7	37.9	144.9	54.7	29.8	95.7
Walton	308.2	266.5	356.1	50.6	35.4	72.2	65.5	41.0	103.0	70.3	41.8	115.1	26.5	15.6	44.2
Washington	353.3	285.1	435.6	73.6	45.4	116.6	111.7	62.3	191.5	^	^	^	^	^	^

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.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2005

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>21.0</b>	20.5	21.6	<b>17.0</b>	16.5	17.6	<b>18.3</b>	17.7	18.9	<b>19.0</b>	18.3	19.6	<b>12.5</b>	11.8	13.1	<b>9.6</b>	9.0	10.3
Alachua	22.3	16.0	30.3	18.6	13.1	25.8	23.7	17.4	31.6	19.3	13.1	27.9	13.6	7.7	22.7	11.1	5.7	19.8
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	20.9	14.6	29.3	24.3	17.5	33.0	11.5	7.0	18.1	26.9	19.0	37.3	12.7	6.5	23.3	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	28.6	24.9	32.9	22.1	18.7	26.1	23.7	20.2	27.9	21.6	18.0	25.9	11.2	8.1	15.4	9.6	6.2	14.5
Broward	19.4	17.6	21.4	14.7	13.0	16.5	18.5	16.7	20.5	15.8	13.9	18.0	13.0	10.9	15.3	10.7	8.7	13.0
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	22.9	17.9	30.4	15.9	10.6	24.2	15.3	10.7	22.6	20.1	12.9	30.8	13.4	7.6	25.6	9.5	3.8	22.3
Citrus	26.9	21.1	35.9	20.2	14.6	29.2	14.5	9.9	22.7	19.4	13.0	29.7	14.0	7.2	29.2	^	^	^
Clay	22.4	15.4	31.6	16.7	11.1	24.5	16.6	10.7	24.7	16.9	10.8	25.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	18.8	15.3	23.2	12.3	8.9	16.7	14.8	11.4	19.2	20.7	16.4	26.2	13.1	8.8	19.6	12.8	7.3	21.1
Columbia	17.8	9.4	31.5	23.8	13.7	39.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	43.6	24.7	74.0	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	16.3	14.8	18.0	16.2	14.7	17.9	19.1	17.5	20.9	9.9	8.6	11.4	11.3	9.6	13.2	11.2	9.4	13.2
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	19.4	16.4	22.9	18.5	15.6	21.8	22.6	19.3	26.2	24.4	20.5	28.9	12.9	9.7	16.9	11.1	8.2	14.9
Escambia	17.4	13.2	22.7	18.1	13.8	23.4	20.7	16.0	26.4	17.1	12.3	23.4	15.9	10.5	23.5	7.7	3.9	13.9
Flagler	26.4	18.2	41.5	17.6	10.3	32.4	18.3	11.5	32.4	17.7	9.9	34.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	37.0	21.9	59.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	19.7	14.8	27.1	15.0	9.9	23.0	15.1	10.2	22.9	24.1	16.4	35.0	9.3	4.7	20.4	^	^	^
Highlands	20.9	14.8	31.4	20.2	12.3	33.2	22.3	15.3	34.0	33.3	22.5	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	20.8	18.2	23.7	17.2	14.9	19.7	19.4	16.9	22.1	20.5	17.7	23.6	12.6	9.9	15.8	8.7	6.4	11.4
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	24.2	18.4	32.6	17.9	12.3	26.4	16.5	11.0	24.9	19.3	13.3	28.5	17.8	9.7	32.2	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	27.7	23.0	33.7	20.8	15.9	27.1	20.0	15.4	25.9	19.0	14.2	25.3	10.1	5.7	17.8	13.3	7.4	22.8
Lee	21.4	18.4	24.9	17.5	14.6	21.0	18.8	15.6	22.6	23.9	20.0	28.6	9.7	6.9	13.7	10.3	6.6	15.6
Leon	9.2	5.3	15.1	10.0	6.3	15.4	14.4	9.4	21.2	26.7	19.2	36.4	17.2	10.2	27.6	^	^	^
Levy	25.2	14.0	46.1	^	^	^	16.2	7.8	34.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	21.4	17.4	26.4	19.1	15.0	24.4	18.9	14.7	24.3	21.6	16.7	27.8	10.2	6.1	16.9	5.3	2.5	10.7
Marion	24.3	20.2	29.5	16.5	12.8	21.4	22.8	18.3	28.4	23.3	18.1	30.0	15.8	11.1	22.9	19.9	12.7	30.0
Martin	28.1	22.0	36.5	18.6	13.1	26.7	19.3	13.8	27.4	18.4	12.3	27.6	12.7	6.8	24.7	^	^	^
Monroe	18.9	11.3	31.5	12.0	6.5	22.5	14.6	8.1	26.3	13.2	6.4	26.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	28.3	17.6	44.2	22.1	12.5	37.1	17.3	9.1	31.0	19.1	10.0	34.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	26.3	19.4	35.1	23.8	17.3	32.2	13.1	8.4	19.8	14.5	9.4	21.5	14.9	8.3	25.2	^	^	^
Okeechobee	39.0	23.2	63.7	41.0	24.4	66.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	18.0	15.3	21.0	15.2	12.8	18.0	17.3	14.6	20.2	16.7	13.9	19.9	9.9	7.4	13.1	11.1	8.4	14.4
Osceola	20.1	14.5	27.4	13.2	8.9	19.1	10.4	6.6	15.8	15.1	10.0	22.0	20.7	13.2	31.2	13.6	7.4	23.0
Palm Beach	22.0	20.0	24.2	13.3	11.6	15.3	19.2	17.1	21.5	25.1	22.4	28.1	11.9	9.8	14.6	7.2	5.3	9.6
Pasco	27.1	23.0	32.1	19.9	16.1	24.5	17.1	13.6	21.6	22.3	17.6	28.0	14.5	10.1	20.8	10.8	6.4	17.5
Pinellas	22.0	19.8	24.6	17.7	15.4	20.3	15.3	13.2	17.7	18.6	16.0	21.5	13.2	10.7	16.5	6.3	4.3	9.0
Polk	21.1	17.9	24.8	17.6	14.5	21.3	21.5	18.0	25.6	25.7	21.5	30.6	12.5	9.0	17.1	12.3	8.3	17.7
Putnam	22.0	13.9	34.8	19.9	11.9	32.8	16.7	9.3	29.1	12.9	6.1	26.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	22.4	16.2	30.8	18.2	12.7	25.9	17.5	12.1	25.2	21.3	14.8	30.4	10.8	5.3	21.5	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	20.5	15.9	26.5	18.2	13.5	24.5	14.2	10.1	20.0	18.1	13.0	25.1	17.9	11.2	27.9	11.3	5.7	20.6
Santa Rosa	23.8	16.2	34.3	19.0	12.8	28.0	16.5	10.3	25.6	22.5	15.1	32.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	23.0	19.6	27.3	18.8	14.9	23.7	13.5	10.5	17.6	18.4	14.3	23.6	9.4	6.0	15.3	9.6	5.2	16.8
Seminole	21.8	17.3	27.1	14.6	11.1	19.0	18.9	14.8	23.8	16.0	12.1	20.8	13.7	9.2	19.7	8.1	4.8	13.1
Sumter	26.0	18.0	39.9	20.8	12.7	35.2	16.9	10.6	29.5	18.7	10.7	34.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	29.2	16.7	51.1	25.6	13.4	47.6	^	^	^	23.8	10.8	48.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	107.8	60.7	188.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	18.8	15.9	22.3	21.7	18.3	25.8	19.8	16.5	23.8	21.5	17.6	26.1	13.7	9.8	19.1	9.6	6.0	14.8
Wakulla	54.9	29.8	96.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	12.8	6.1	26.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	20.1	10.0	38.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	36.9	17.5	72.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix			
	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI	Rate	Rate	CI					
<b>Florida</b>	568.3	564.8	571.9	94.2	92.8	95.6	154.7	152.1	157.4	138.3	135.9	140.8	58.9	57.8	60.0	28.6	27.8	29.4	21.2	20.6	21.9	22.8	22.1	23.6	24.4	23.6	25.2	16.5	15.7	17.4	10.1	9.5	10.8	
0-14	15.4	14.1	16.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	71.6	69.4	73.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	^	^	^	20.3	18.7	22.1	3.5	3.0	4.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	5.0	4.4	5.6	8.4	7.6	9.4	3.0	2.4	3.7	7.9	6.9	9.1	
40-64	602.2	595.9	608.5	85.8	83.5	88.3	154.3	149.8	159.0	202.2	197.1	207.3	53.5	51.6	55.4	18.8	17.7	20.0	31.6	30.2	33.1	23.1	21.9	24.4	27.8	26.3	29.3	19.4	17.8	21.0	17.4	15.9	18.9	
65+	1,948.5	1,932.9	1,964.1	370.3	363.6	377.2	665.2	651.4	679.2	330.9	322.5	339.6	227.3	222.1	232.7	125.3	121.4	129.3	56.9	54.3	59.6	76.2	73.2	79.4	62.0	59.1	64.9	46.6	43.5	49.9	10.0	8.6	11.6	
<b>Female</b>																																		
0-14	14.1	12.3	16.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
15-39	88.1	84.6	91.7	1.6	1.2	2.2	^	^	^	20.3	18.7	22.1	3.4	2.7	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.1	1.6	2.7	4.3	3.5	5.1	10.5	9.1	12.0	3.0	2.4	3.7	7.9	6.9	9.1	
40-64	582.8	574.2	591.5	74.3	71.3	77.5	154.3	149.8	159.0	202.2	197.1	207.3	46.7	44.3	49.2	8.4	7.4	9.5	14.3	13.0	15.8	19.3	17.7	20.9	23.8	21.9	25.8	19.4	17.8	21.0	17.4	15.9	18.9	
65+	1,509.1	1,490.9	1,527.3	292.5	284.6	300.6	665.2	651.4	679.2	330.9	322.5	339.6	200.8	194.2	207.5	80.4	47.1	53.8	28.1	25.7	30.7	63.7	60.0	67.5	37.0	34.1	40.1	46.6	43.5	49.9	10.0	8.6	11.6	
<b>Male</b>																																		
0-14	16.6	14.7	18.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	55.6	52.9	58.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	3.5	2.9	4.3	1.0	0.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.6	5.6	4.7	6.5	6.5	5.4	7.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	621.8	612.6	631.0	97.9	94.3	101.6	154.3	149.8	159.0	202.2	197.1	207.3	60.5	57.7	63.5	29.8	27.9	31.9	49.8	47.2	52.4	27.2	25.3	29.2	31.8	29.6	34.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	
65+	2,523.7	2,496.8	2,550.8	472.3	460.7	484.1	665.2	651.4	679.2	332.6	323.8	341.7	261.7	253.1	270.6	223.9	216.0	232.1	94.8	89.7	100.2	92.5	87.4	97.8	94.5	89.2	100.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	
<b>Black</b>																																		
0-14	15.9	13.1	19.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	53.2	49.0	57.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.9	16.4	24.0	4.3	3.2	5.7	^	^	^	1.0	0.5	1.8	6.3	4.9	8.0	^	^	^	1.8	0.9	3.3	5.8	4.0	8.2	
40-64	513.7	498.2	529.5	61.5	56.2	67.1	210.4	196.0	225.7	143.9	132.9	155.6	54.7	49.7	60.0	7.5	5.8	9.7	23.6	20.4	27.2	23.7	20.5	27.4	27.8	26.3	29.3	9.7	7.0	13.1	18.9	15.0	23.4	
65+	1,853.8	1,796.0	1,913.0	283.3	261.0	307.0	1,079.3	1,010.3	1,151.7	272.2	244.1	302.7	238.5	218.0	260.3	51.0	41.8	61.7	52.9	43.6	63.8	44.8	36.2	54.9	44.8	36.2	54.9	38.3	28.3	50.8	24.7	16.8	35.1	
<b>White</b>																																		
0-14	14.8	13.3	16.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	75.2	72.6	77.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	^	^	^	20.4	18.5	22.5	3.2	2.7	3.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.7	4.5	3.9	5.2	8.4	7.6	9.4	3.4	2.6	4.3	8.1	6.9	9.5	
40-64	610.4	603.5	617.3	90.2	87.6	92.9	142.9	136.2	147.8	210.8	205.1	216.5	52.8	50.8	54.9	20.6	19.4	21.9	32.8	31.2	34.4	22.6	21.3	24.0	27.8	26.3	29.3	21.1	19.3	22.9	16.8	15.2	18.5	
65+	1,931.4	1,915.2	1,947.6	376.2	369.1	383.4	622.7	608.8	636.8	332.6	323.8	341.7	233.8	218.3	229.3	128.3	124.2	132.6	56.9	54.1	59.7	77.8	74.6	81.1	62.0	59.1	64.9	47.0	43.7	50.4	8.4	7.1	10.0	
<b>Black Female</b>																																		
0-14	13.4	9.8	17.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	67.2	60.5	74.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.9	16.4	24.0	3.3	1.9	5.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	6.2	4.3	8.6	^	^	^	1.8	0.9	3.3	5.8	4.0	8.2	
40-64	434.7	415.4	454.8	44.8	38.8	51.6	143.9	132.9	155.6	143.9	132.9	155.6	47.8	41.5	54.8	3.2	1.8	5.4	13.3	10.1	17.2	17.7	14.0	22.1	27.8	26.3	29.3	9.7	7.0	13.1	18.9	15.0	23.4	
65+	1,326.8	1,263.7	1,392.1	191.6	168.1	217.4	272.2	244.1	302.7	272.2	244.1	302.7	205.2	180.8	231.8	28.7	20.1	39.8	27.9	19.5	38.9	40.7	30.3	53.5	38.3	28.3	50.8	24.7	16.8	35.1	^	^	^	
<b>White Female</b>																																		
0-14	13.9	11.9	16.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	92.6	88.5	96.9	1.8	1.2	2.5	20.4	18.5	22.5	20.4	18.5	22.5	3.4	2.6	4.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.6	2.9	4.6	10.5	9.1	12.0	3.4	2.6	4.3	8.1	6.9	9.5	
40-64	602.8	593.2	612.5	80.0	76.5	83.6	210.8	205.1	216.5	210.8	205.1	216.5	46.1	43.5	48.8	9.3	8.2	10.6	14.5	13.1	16.1	19.0	17.3	20.8	23.8	21.9	25.8	21.1	19.3	22.9	16.8	15.2	18.5	
65+	1,507.9	1,489.0	1,527.0	299.5	291.1	308.1	332.6	323.8	341.7	332.6	323.8	341.7	197.9	191.1	204.9	51.6	48.2	55.3	27.8	25.3	30.5	64.7	60.9	68.8	37.0	34.1	40.1	47.0	43.7	50.4	8.4	7.1	10.0	
<b>Black Male</b>																																		
0-14	18.3	14.2	23.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	38.8	33.7	44.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	5.3	3.6	7.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	6.3	4.3	8.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	
40-64	605.0	580.3	630.5	80.6	71.7	90.2	210.4	196.0	225.7	210.4	196.0	225.7	62.6	54.9	71.2	12.6	9.2	16.7	35.6	29.8	42.2	30.8	25.4	37.0	27.8	26.3	29.3	9.7	7.0	13.1	18.9	15.0	23.4	
65+	2,633.7	2,525.3	2,745.5	419.4	376.8	465.4	1,079.3	1,010.3	1,151.7	287.9	252.8	326.5	84.1	65.7	106.1	65.7	106.1	65.7	90.0	70.9	112.7	50.9	36.9	68.6	^	^	^	^	^					

## AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

Cancer incidence rates increased with increasing age, with the exception of cervical cancer among white females. Black females had lower age-specific rates than white females or black males for most of the selected sites in almost all age groups. For head and neck cancer, the rate among black females 65 years of age and older (27.9 per 100,000 population) was 31% of the rate among their black male counterparts (90.0 per 100,000 population). The rates of head and neck cancer among white females in both the 40 to 64 and 65-and-older age groups were 29% and 28% of the rates among white males. White females in all age groups had lower rates for all the selected sites than males of either race, except non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the 65-and-older age group, where the rate for white females exceeded the rate for black males. Among females age 65 and older, blacks had a rate of cervical cancer nearly three times the rate among whites.

## TRENDS IN NEW CASES AND AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

The number of new cancer cases diagnosed in Florida residents has increased 100% in the past 25 years, from 49,664 cases in 1981 to 99,745 cases in 2005. Over this period, Florida's population has increased 70%. The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined increased 9.5%, from 406.5 per 100,000 population in 1981 to 445.0 per 100,000 population in 2005. The rates increased 12% among blacks and 8% among whites.

An increase in the number of new cases in females was evident from 1981 through 2001. Males had peaks in the number of cases in 1992 and 2001. Incidence rates increased 9% in females and 8% in males between 1981 and 2005. The rates for females increased until 1998, then decreased gradually between 1999 and 2004, and rose again in 2005. The rate among females increased in 2005 by 1.9 per 100,000 population compared to the 2004 rate. Age-adjusted incidence rates for males declined continuously from 1995 through 2004, with a slight increase of 1.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2005.

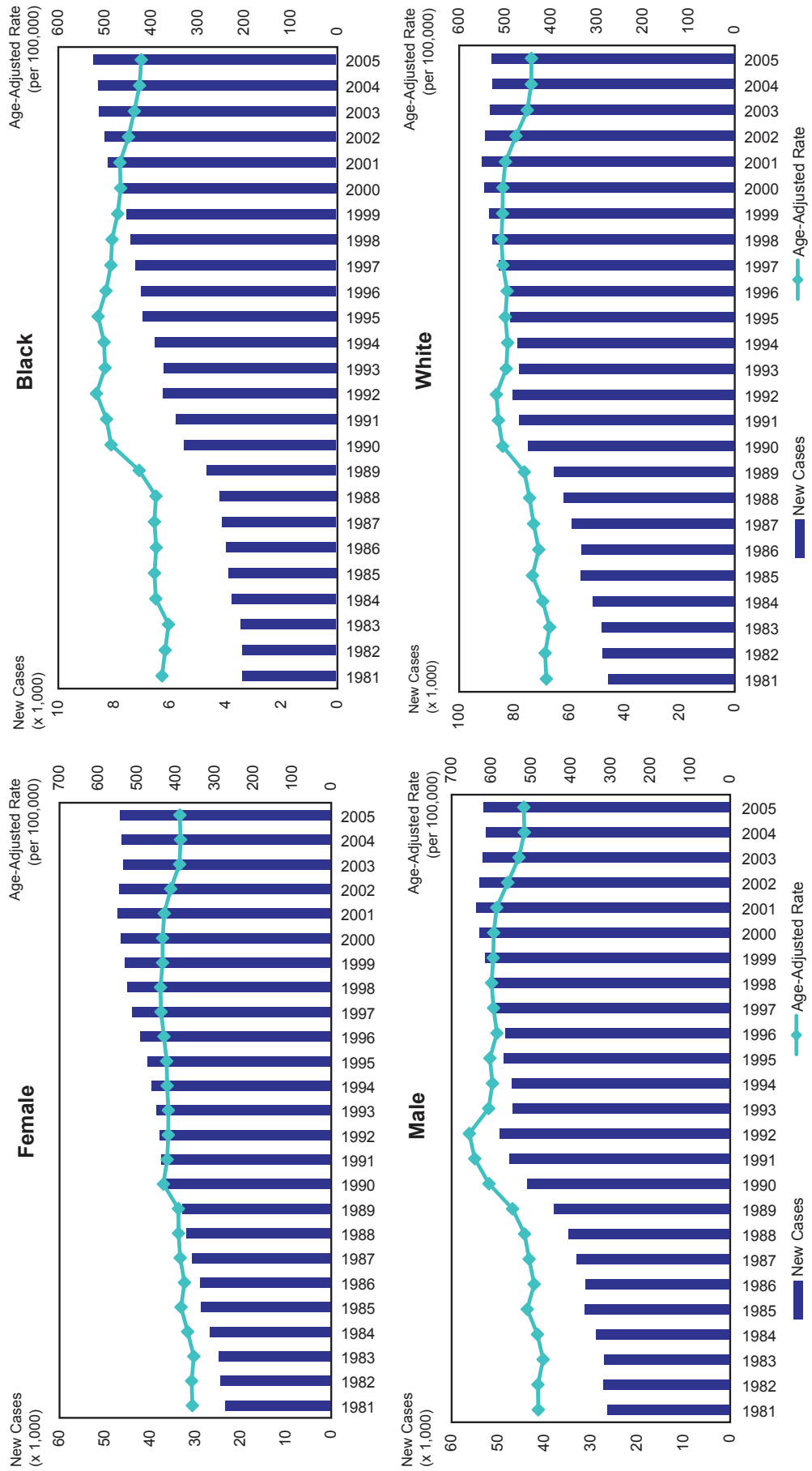
The number of new cases increased among blacks, along with a decline in rates that began in 1995. The number of cases has increased among whites since 1981, except for slight decreases in 1986, 1993, and from 2002 to 2004. The incidence rate among whites reached a peak of 519.0 per 100,000 population in 1992, and then declined to 442.6 per 100,000 population in 2005. The rates increased 12% among blacks and 8% among whites during the 25-year period.

Cancer incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups since 1981, by 11% among black females, 9% among white females, 11% among black males, and 6% among white males.

Males had higher incidence rates than females. Among blacks, rates in males were between 55% and 102% higher than in females. Among whites, males had rates between 28% and 53% higher than the rates among females. Males had a much steeper decline in rate than females since 1992. The disparity between sexes remained the same in blacks (64%), and decreased in whites, from 33% to 29% between 1981 and 2005.

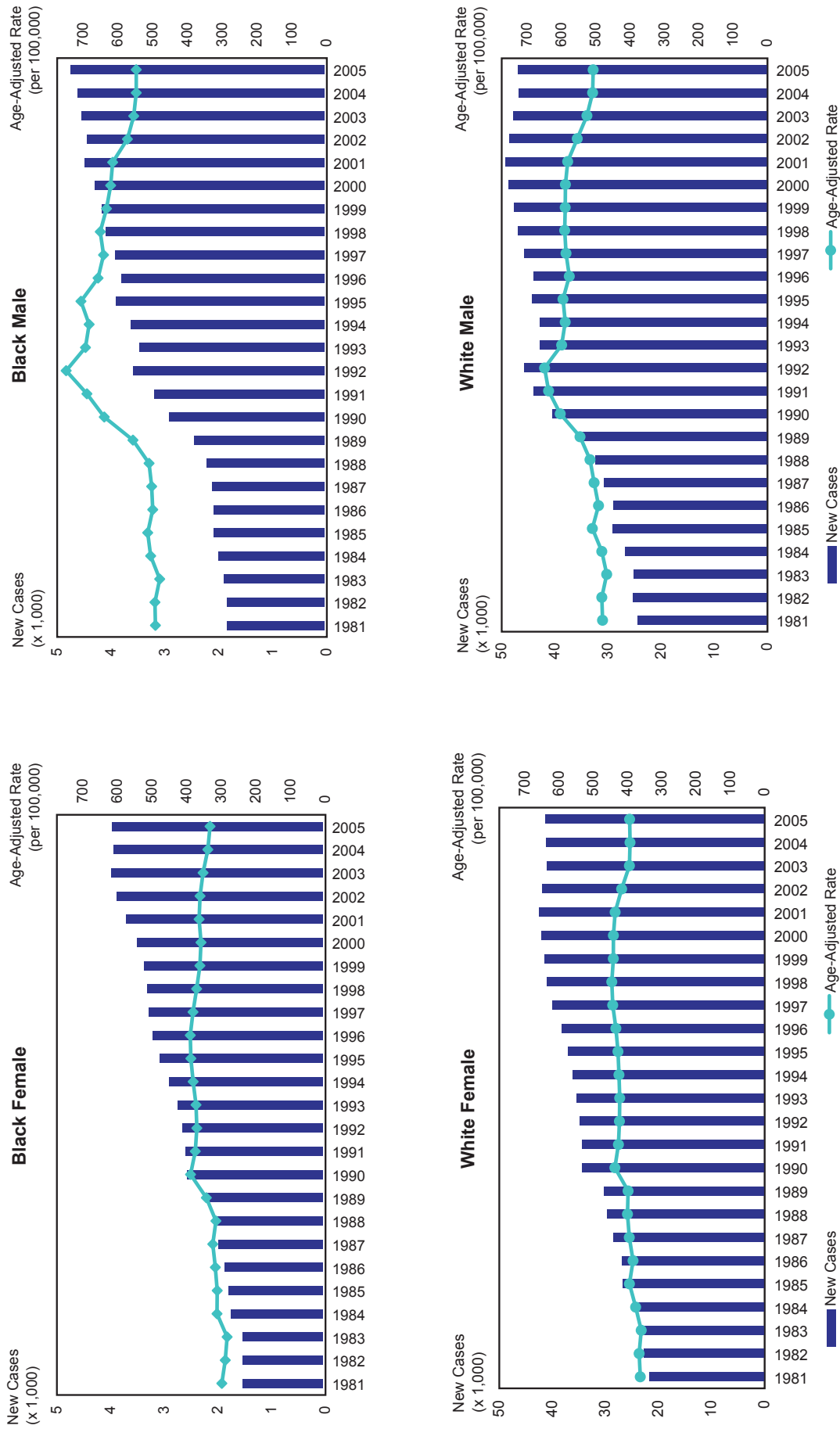
White females had higher age-adjusted rates than black females in all years. The racial disparity between females varied between 10% and 27%. Black males had higher age-adjusted rates than white males in most years. Blacks of both sexes had greater declines in rates than whites since 1992. The racial disparity was greater between black and white males, but smaller between black and white females in 2005 than in 1981.

**Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

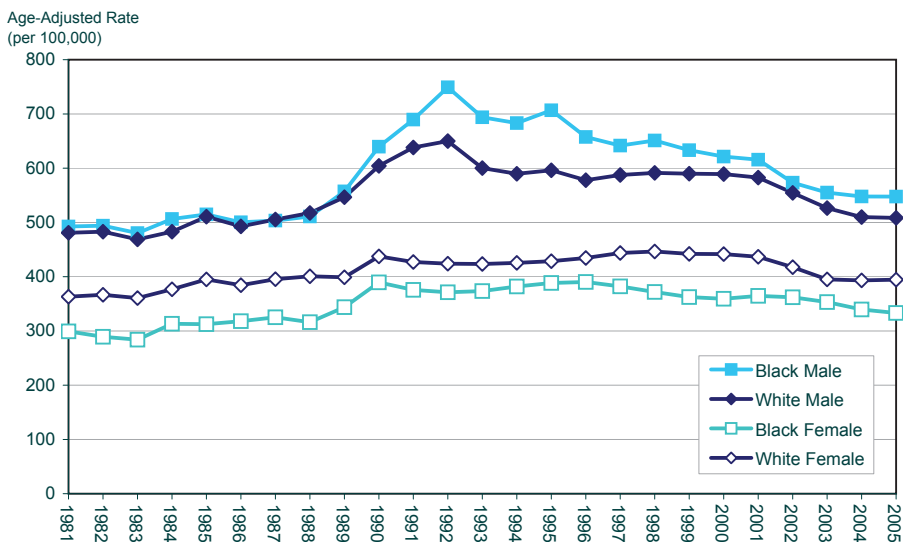
**Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System



**Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

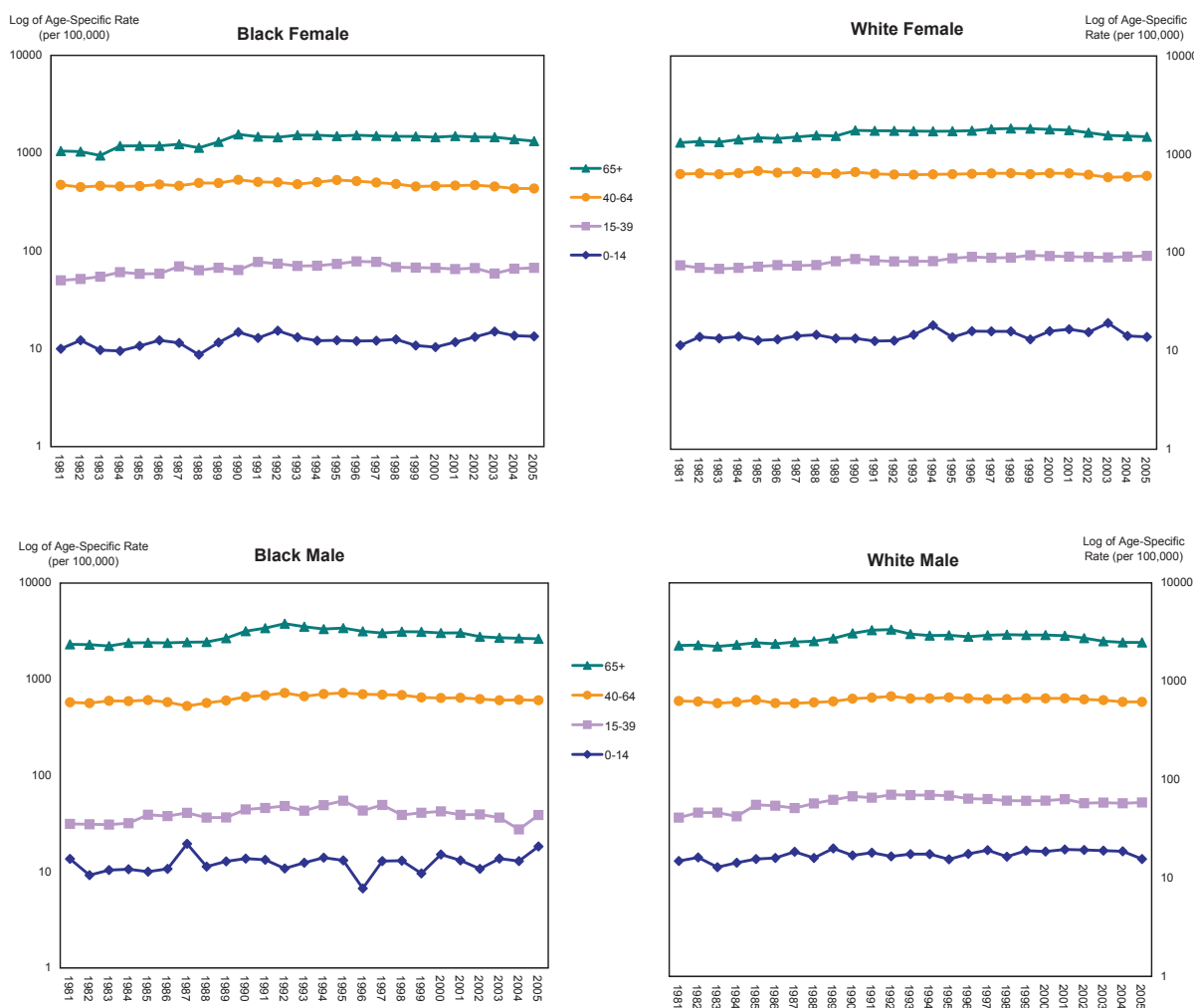
## TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined decreased since 1981 in all females age 40 to 64 and in white males of the same age group. Age-specific incidence rates in all other groups increased. The largest increases were among white males age 15 to 39 (43%), among black males age 0 to 14 (35%), and among black females age 0 to 14 and 15 to 39 (34%).

Age-specific incidence rates were lower among black females than among white females in most years. Among males, the 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 groups over 40 years old, rate differences between races were less than 14%.

From 2004 to 2005, rates increased among females except those in the 0 to 14 age group and in the group age 65 and older, for both races. Rates among black males increased in the groups age 0 to 14 and age 15 to 39, while rates among white males decreased in the groups age 0 to 14 and age 65 and older.

**Figure 5. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## CANCER SITES

### Lung and Bronchus

Age-adjusted incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus were higher among males than among females. Incidence rates have decreased among males of both races, and increased 59% in white females and 55% in black females since 1981. As a result, the disparities between sexes decreased by 57% among blacks, and by 44% among whites.

Black males had an incidence rate 19% higher than that among white males in 1981. Incidence rates decreased by 33% among black males, and by 12% among white males from 1981 to 2005. In 2005, the racial disparity among males decreased with blacks having 9% lower rates than whites. For females, rates among whites were always higher than among blacks. The rates increased in females of both race groups, and racial disparity was almost unchanged in 25 years.



## Colorectal

Over the 25-year period since 1981, age-adjusted incidence rates increased among blacks, by 22% in females and 26% in males. Incidence rates for whites declined by 28% in females, and by 30% in males. The incidence rate among black females was 33% lower than the rate among white females in 1981, and by 2005, was 13% higher. Similar changes occurred among males. The rate among black males was 34% lower than the rate among white males in 1981, but 19% higher in 2005.

In 1981, males had incidence rates 35% higher than females in blacks and 37% higher in whites. By 2005, the disparity between sexes was 40% in blacks, and 33% in whites.

## Bladder

Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher among whites than among blacks from 1981 through 2005. During the 25-year time period, the rates in blacks decreased 28% for females and increased 20% for males. Rates decreased in whites, by 17% for females and by 15% for males. The racial disparity increased among females, from 61% higher rates for whites in 1981 to 88% higher rates in 2005, but decreased among males, from 69% to 57% lower rates for blacks.

Males had a higher incidence of bladder cancer than females in both race groups. The disparity between sexes over the 25-year period increased by 68% among blacks, and was almost unchanged among whites.

## Head and Neck

Males of both races had age-adjusted incidence rates two to six times the rates among females in all years. For males, the rates in blacks were higher than those in whites in all years, except 1982 and from 2000 to 2005. The age-adjusted rates decreased in all sex-race groups during the 25-year period. Rates declined by 33% among black females, 29% among white females, 38% among black males, and 18% among white males.

## Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

The age-adjusted incidence rates increased among all sex-race groups. Black females had the greatest increase in rates, nearly tripling in 25 years. The rate for black males more than doubled since 1981. Rates increased by 44% among white females, and 60% among white males. The incidence rates for white males remained the highest in all sex-race groups throughout the 25-year period. In 2005, white males had an incidence rate 48% higher than white females. The disparity in incidence rates between the sexes in blacks decreased from 89% higher rates for males than for females in 1981 to 48% higher in 2005.

## Melanoma

Age-adjusted incidence rates have increased by 74% among white males and by 43% among white females since 1981. The disparity between sexes increased from 24% in 1981 to 51% in 2005.

## Breast

White females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than black females in all 25 years. Incidence rates have declined 19% since their peak in 1995 among black females, and 18% among white females since 1998. The rates were 9% higher among black females in 2005 than in 1981, and 4% higher among white females. In 1981, whites had an age-adjusted incidence rate 34% higher than blacks. In 2005, the rate in whites was 28% higher than in blacks. The racial disparity in the rates has decreased 4% since 1981.

## Prostate

Black males had a higher age-adjusted incidence rate than white males in all 25 years. A peak in rates occurred for both races in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined 33% for blacks and 44% for whites since that time. From 1981 to 2005, incidence rates rose 44% among black males and 27% among white males. In 1981, blacks had an age-adjusted incidence rate 52% higher than whites. In 2005, the rate in blacks was 72% higher than in whites.

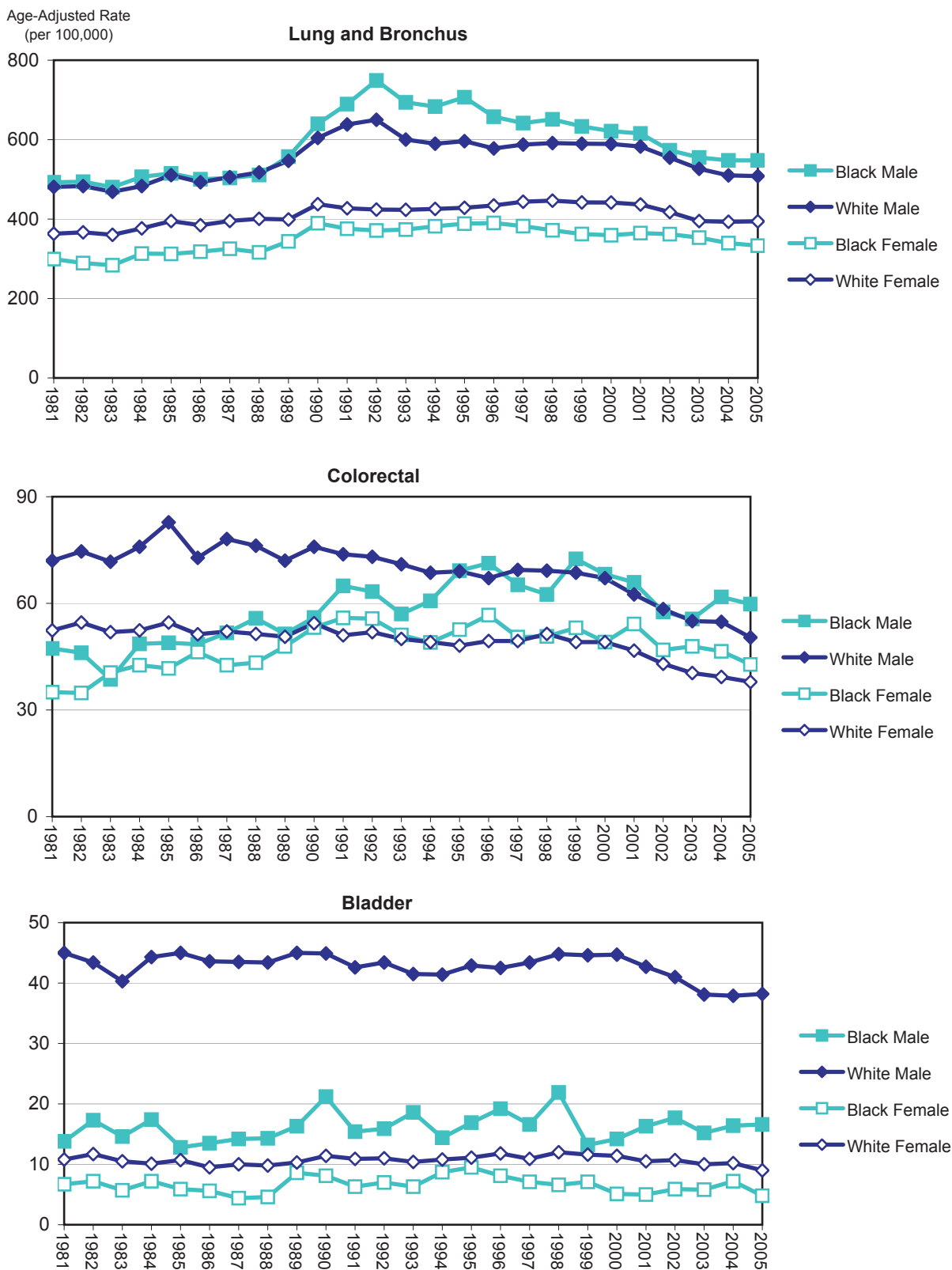
## Cervix

Black females had higher incidence rates than white females in all 25 years. Racial disparity has declined consistently as the incidence rate for black females decreased by 64% from 1981 to 2005, faster than the rate for white females (28%). In 1981, the rate among blacks was 2.4 times the rate among whites. By 2005, it had declined to 19% more than the rate among whites.

## Ovary

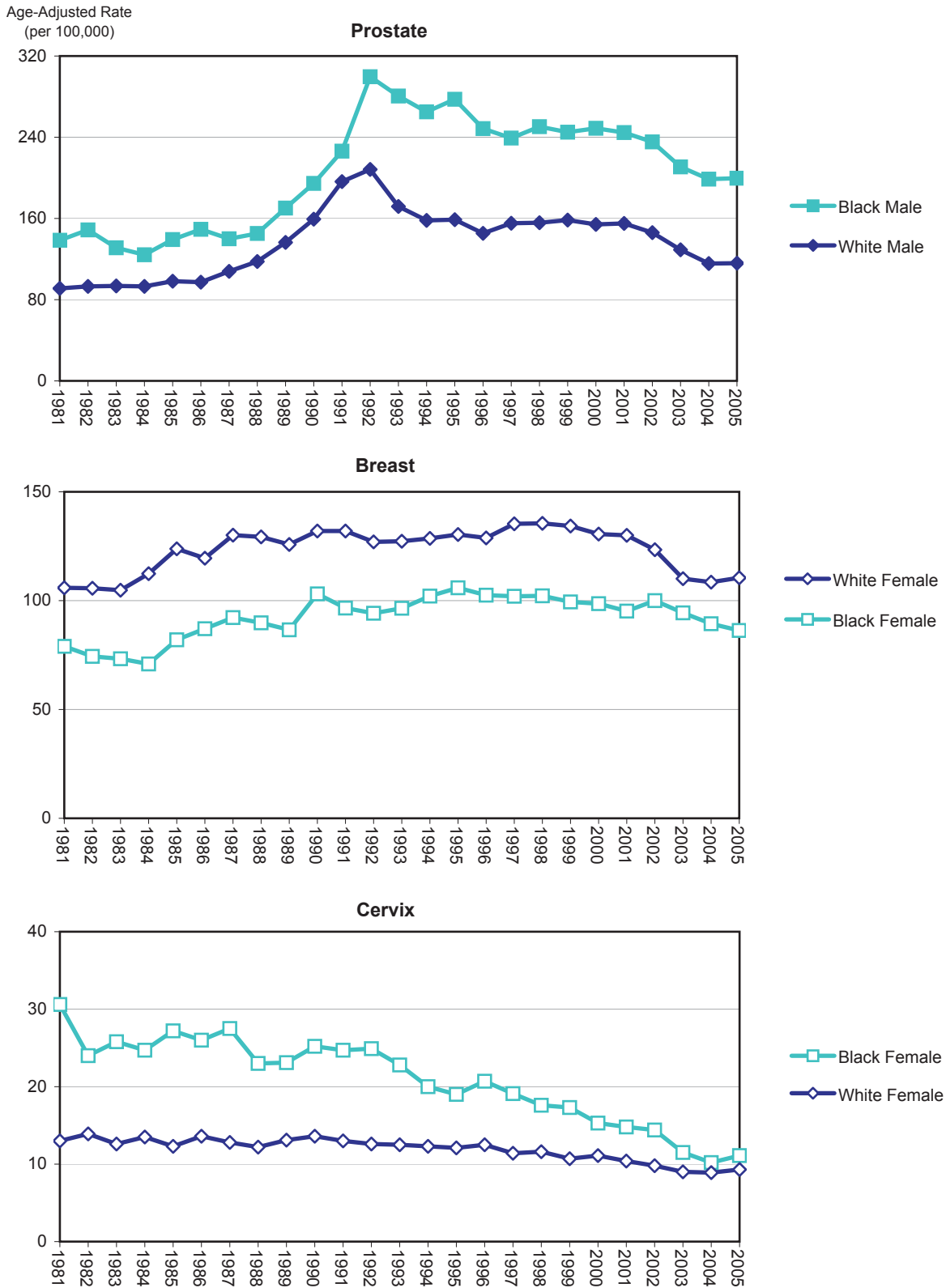
Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 21% and 20% among blacks and whites, respectively, between 1981 and 2005. The rate was about 50% higher among whites than among blacks in most years. Racial disparity remained almost unchanged over the 25-year period.

**Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



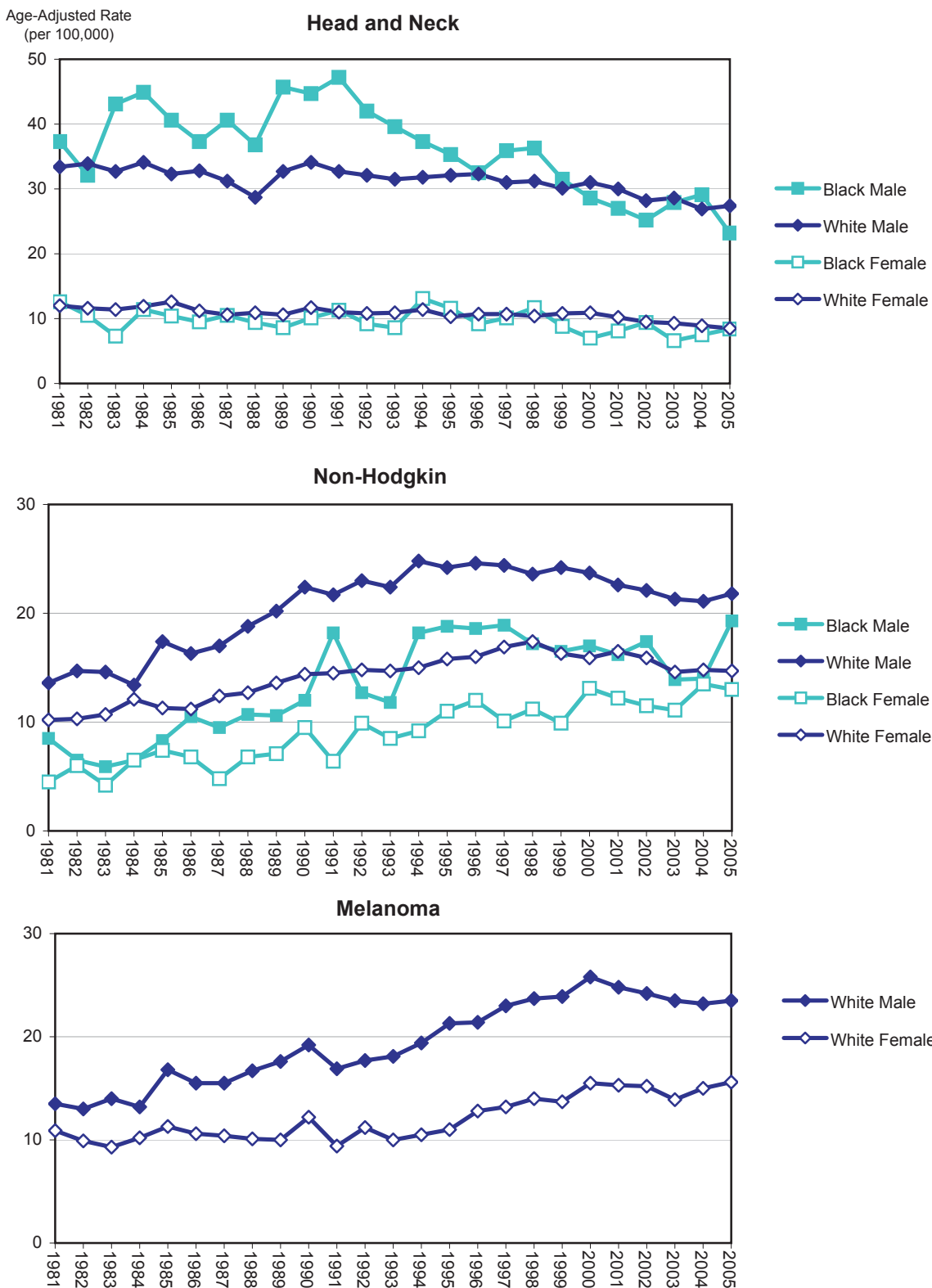
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



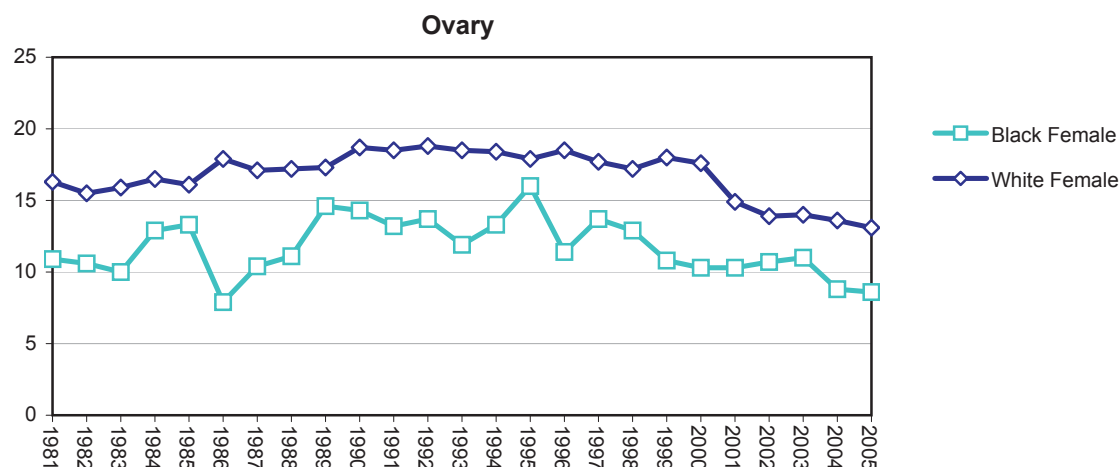
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 6.4 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

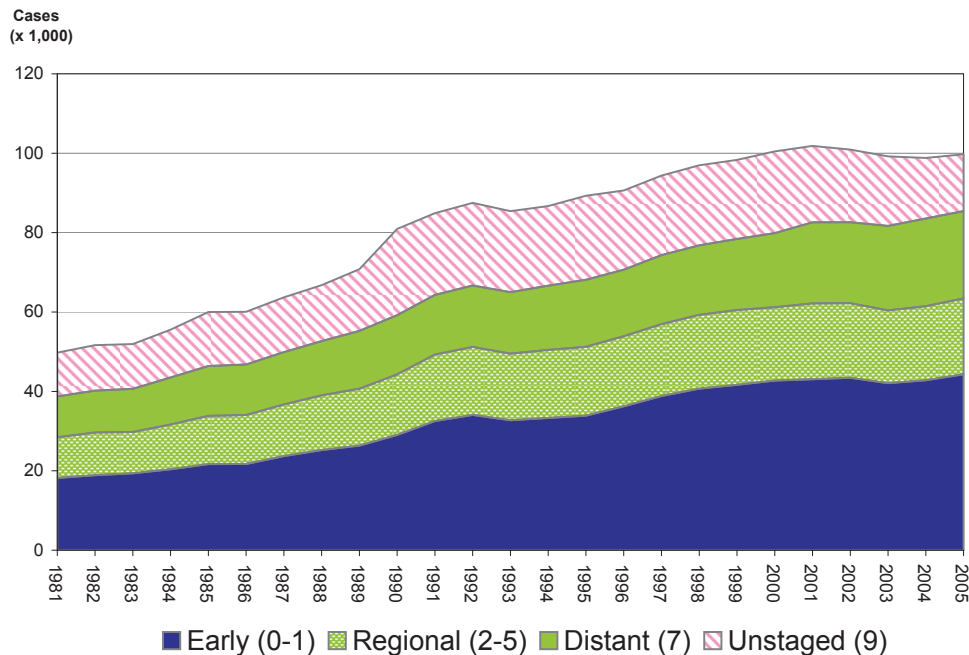
## STAGE OF CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage, and *in situ* cancers of the bladder. 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 44% in 2005. The percentage of advanced-stage diagnoses remained the same, and the percentage of cancer reported without stage information declined from 22% in 1981 to 14% in 2005.

Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than whites for all cancers combined and for all selected sites. 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 advanced stage. Only 8% of bladder cancer and 10% of prostate cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage. For bladder cancer in blacks, the percentage of advanced-stage cancer diagnoses was 21%, three times the percentage in whites (7%).

**Figure 7. All Cancers by Stage, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Table 7. Percentage of Advanced-Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Female	44.5	64.8		33.3	49.8	9.4	46.9	52.3	12.0	75.0	44.8
Male	38.3	66.9	9.8		47.8	7.3	50.2	54.0	17.0		
Black	44.7	68.8	12.5	43.2	52.7	21.2	57.9	58.4		79.0	51.7
White	41.1	65.9	9.4	32.3	48.5	7.4	48.6	52.9	15.0	74.9	44.3
Black Female	50.6	69.6		43.2	53.0	21.6	60.2	54.9		79.0	51.7
White Female	44.2	64.7		32.3	49.8	8.8	45.7	52.2	12.0	74.9	44.3
Black Male	39.7	68.2	12.5		52.5	21.0	56.7	61.0			
White Male	38.4	66.9	9.4		47.3	7.0	49.7	53.4	17.0		

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

### Age Group

More cancer was diagnosed at advanced stage in children age 0 to 14 than in the groups over age 15. The group age 40 to 64 years had more cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than those age 65 and older for all selected cancer sites, except cervical cancer.

Blacks in both groups age 40 and older had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than whites for most selected cancers. Cancer of the lung and bronchus in the 65-and-older age group was the only exception. Head and neck cancer and bladder cancer showed remarkable racial disparities in the percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage.

Table 8. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>
Alachua	44.4	73.8	13.8	33.7	56.3	^	52.6	54.2	^	68.8	^
Baker	43.4	68.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	42.1	73.0	11.9	36.0	35.0	^	65.1	55.0	^	83.3	^
Bradford	38.8	57.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	43.7	73.4	7.8	35.7	47.3	5.0	52.9	59.2	19.7	67.4	51.9
Broward	40.5	64.6	8.1	30.8	51.0	4.1	46.2	51.0	15.8	70.0	48.5
Calhoun	46.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	33.3	48.6	10.2	34.8	44.9	^	33.3	28.3	31.6	61.9	^
Citrus	37.8	63.8	9.9	34.5	54.1	^	44.0	62.5	^	62.5	^
Clay	43.8	70.1	14.6	35.9	49.4	^	41.4	61.5	^	^	^
Collier	37.3	68.0	6.9	26.3	61.4	10.6	30.8	46.7	10.5	76.5	^
Columbia	44.3	61.0	^	47.1	44.1	^	58.8	^	^	93.8	^
Miami-Dade	41.4	65.1	8.6	35.5	51.9	7.5	52.6	56.3	13.1	73.1	43.4
DeSoto	34.2	56.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	48.4	68.2	^	^	76.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	44.9	71.2	11.2	33.9	50.1	14.4	49.0	67.6	15.0	67.9	59.6
Escambia	47.6	75.2	13.8	34.2	56.2	^	46.7	70.6	23.3	85.7	^
Flagler	39.9	64.2	^	40.3	52.2	^	^	54.2	^	^	^
Franklin	46.3	68.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	43.4	72.4	^	41.4	50.0	^	66.7	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	51.7	81.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	39.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	37.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	43.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	54.0	74.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	45.9	56.7	^	^	57.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	40.7	61.6	7.0	27.7	42.7	^	63.9	44.7	^	85.7	^
Highlands	42.3	71.3	17.2	35.8	47.5	^	53.3	31.0	^	^	^
Hillsborough	41.3	63.5	9.5	33.0	48.8	12.0	59.0	52.1	15.6	81.0	43.1
Holmes	42.7	52.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	43.3	68.1	15.0	28.2	55.4	^	69.4	55.6	^	82.4	^
Jackson	41.9	59.5	^	^	87.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	43.0	55.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	52.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	38.2	65.6	8.5	31.6	42.4	^	47.3	53.7	^	85.7	^
Lee	39.5	63.0	9.2	29.1	54.8	6.7	44.9	40.1	12.4	68.2	39.3
Leon	44.0	78.0	17.3	27.3	46.5	^	56.5	64.3	^	52.6	^
Levy	49.4	71.2	^	34.5	71.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	47.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	43.9	69.6	^	^	52.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	40.1	67.6	5.5	28.6	53.0	^	48.8	47.6	19.0	60.9	^
Marion	40.5	65.6	9.9	23.9	42.1	13.8	60.8	62.5	^	73.2	40.7
Martin	41.3	66.9	9.8	30.4	44.4	^	47.6	67.4	^	93.3	^
Monroe	43.2	67.6	^	40.4	50.8	^	71.4	^	^	^	^
Nassau	40.3	62.3	^	28.2	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	40.8	60.4	11.6	42.7	32.0	^	35.6	^	^	66.7	^
Okeechobee	42.6	56.9	^	41.7	50.0	^	68.4	^	^	^	^
Orange	42.8	67.4	13.7	38.0	51.3	9.4	50.3	52.5	14.3	72.5	50.9
Osceola	43.4	67.2	10.8	35.8	56.9	^	40.0	65.2	^	87.5	^
Palm Beach	40.0	66.2	8.3	35.0	43.7	3.8	50.4	49.4	11.1	73.3	47.2
Pasco	39.7	60.6	4.8	30.6	48.9	6.0	40.0	52.9	^	70.8	^
Pinellas	40.4	62.3	11.6	30.6	44.9	7.9	50.6	48.1	19.3	76.9	43.2
Polk	43.3	72.7	11.0	31.1	41.7	7.5	48.7	58.6	17.6	87.5	46.9
Putnam	39.7	73.6	^	23.1	56.5	^	^	62.5	^	^	^
Saint Johns	41.8	64.3	11.9	34.8	53.2	^	41.7	52.9	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	41.1	64.4	13.4	37.1	47.6	^	42.3	55.8	^	80.8	^
Santa Rosa	41.4	64.1	17.0	33.0	57.1	^	43.3	52.2	^	^	^
Sarasota	38.4	63.0	8.4	35.4	45.7	7.3	42.3	46.7	16.2	80.0	^
Seminole	42.6	66.9	11.7	40.8	59.3	16.9	41.0	50.0	^	77.4	^
Sumter	43.5	63.8	12.2	39.2	41.3	^	^	52.0	^	^	^
Suwannee	39.6	63.6	^	34.3	55.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	50.8	82.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	40.4	52.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	41.3	68.8	10.9	31.6	42.9	9.3	49.3	54.3	23.0	69.6	40.0
Wakulla	44.3	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	33.2	59.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	46.9	57.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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



**Table 9. Percentage of Advanced-Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2005**

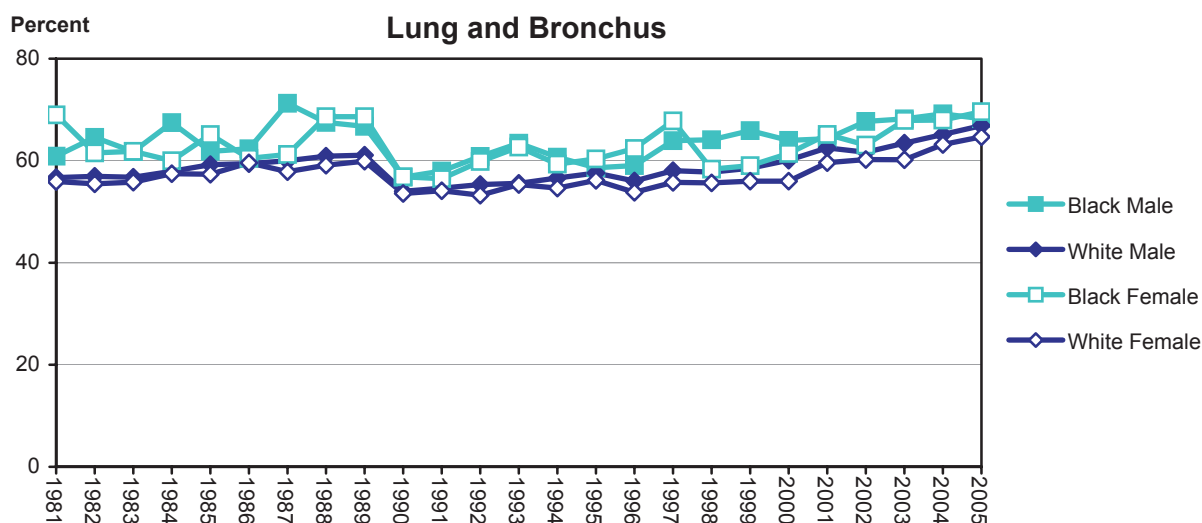
	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>44.8</b>
0-14	61.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	69.7	^	^	^
15-39	41.6	69.7	^	47.9	63.3	^	42.3	57.0	17.1	53.8	26.9
40-64	43.0	73.1	13.0	37.0	53.5	9.8	55.7	55.1	15.9	76.5	47.9
65+	40.0	62.9	8.3	28.0	46.3	7.2	42.8	51.5	13.9	76.0	57.4
<b>Female</b>											
0-14	55.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	39.9	70.5	^	47.9	61.1	^	34.5	56.1	11.8	53.8	26.9
40-64	44.4	71.2	^	37.0	53.5	10.7	54.1	53.4	12.3	76.5	47.9
65+	44.9	62.0	^	28.0	48.1	9.0	42.2	51.3	11.7	76.0	57.4
<b>Male</b>											
0-14	67.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	70.4	^	^	^
15-39	44.1	68.8	^	^	65.3	^	50.0	57.1	25.4	^	^
40-64	41.6	74.6	13.0	^	53.4	9.6	56.4	56.4	18.6	^	^
65+	36.1	63.5	8.3	^	44.6	6.6	43.1	51.7	15.0	^	^
<b>Black</b>											
0-14	67.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	49.2	^	^	51.8	61.7	^	^	62.3	^	^	40.6
40-64	46.1	75.9	14.4	44.2	55.4	26.2	63.4	57.3	^	83.3	48.8
65+	41.8	62.8	10.9	38.4	49.4	18.7	48.6	56.4	^	81.3	71.0
<b>White</b>											
0-14	60.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	63.6	^	^	^
15-39	40.4	68.3	^	46.1	65.2	^	39.1	54.8	17.1	55.1	25.5
40-64	42.8	73.0	12.6	36.3	53.4	9.1	55.2	55.0	15.9	76.4	48.2
65+	40.1	62.9	8.0	27.4	46.2	6.9	42.6	51.5	13.9	75.7	55.1
<b>Black Female</b>											
0-14	60.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	46.9	^	^	51.8	61.1	^	^	55.9	^	^	40.6
40-64	50.6	75.9	^	44.2	52.9	^	67.2	49.4	^	83.3	48.8
65+	51.3	64.2	^	38.4	52.5	^	54.3	62.7	^	81.3	71.0
<b>White Female</b>											
0-14	53.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	38.9	69.4	^	46.1	63.8	^	34.1	56.8	11.8	55.1	25.5
40-64	43.9	70.9	^	36.3	54.3	9.9	52.3	53.9	12.3	76.4	48.2
65+	44.7	62.1	^	27.4	47.9	8.5	41.6	51.0	11.7	75.7	55.1
<b>Black Male</b>											
0-14	72.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	53.1	^	^	^	62.1	^	^	67.6	^	^	^
40-64	42.4	75.7	14.4	^	57.7	25.5	61.7	62.6	^	^	^
65+	34.7	61.9	10.9	^	46.1	18.3	46.1	48.8	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>											
0-14	67.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	62.5	^	^	^
15-39	42.5	66.7	^	^	66.7	^	43.8	53.1	25.4	^	^
40-64	41.8	74.7	12.6	^	52.6	8.9	56.1	55.8	18.6	^	^
65+	36.4	63.6	8.0	^	44.4	6.5	43.0	52.0	15.0	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System  
 (1) Advanced stage includes all regional and distant disease.  
 ^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 advanced stage cases are not displayed.

## Trends in Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis

The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage increased among all sex-race groups. For colorectal cancer, the percentage diagnosed at advanced stage declined by 20% among black females, 18% among black males, and by less than 10% among both white females and males. The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage showed declines of 31% and 28% in black females and males, respectively; in white females and white males, the declines were 25% and 29%, respectively. Prostate cancer decreased by 67% among black males and 59% among white males. The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 20% in black females from 1981 to 2005. The percentage of advanced-stage cervical cancer increased over the past 25 years, by 25% in black females and by 75% in white females. The percentage of ovarian cancer diagnosed at advanced stage also increased for both black (16%) and white females (15%). The percentage of advanced-stage head and neck cancer increased by 43% among white males, 23% among white females, 10% among black females, and 9% among black males, even though screening, in the form of visual inspection of the oral epithelial surfaces, can detect most of these cancers. The percentage of advanced-stage melanoma increased for white females and decreased for white males.

**Figure 8.1 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



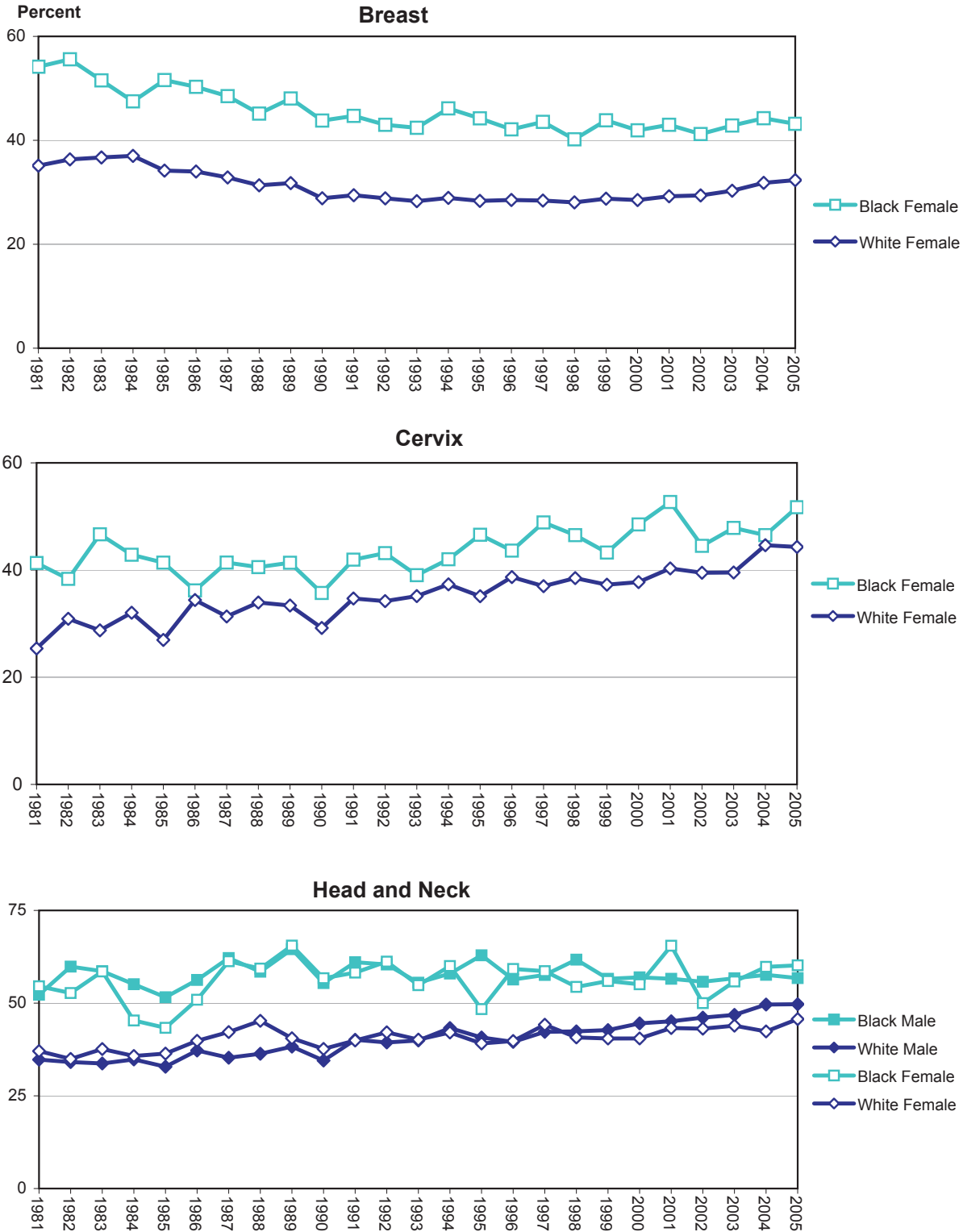
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 8.2 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



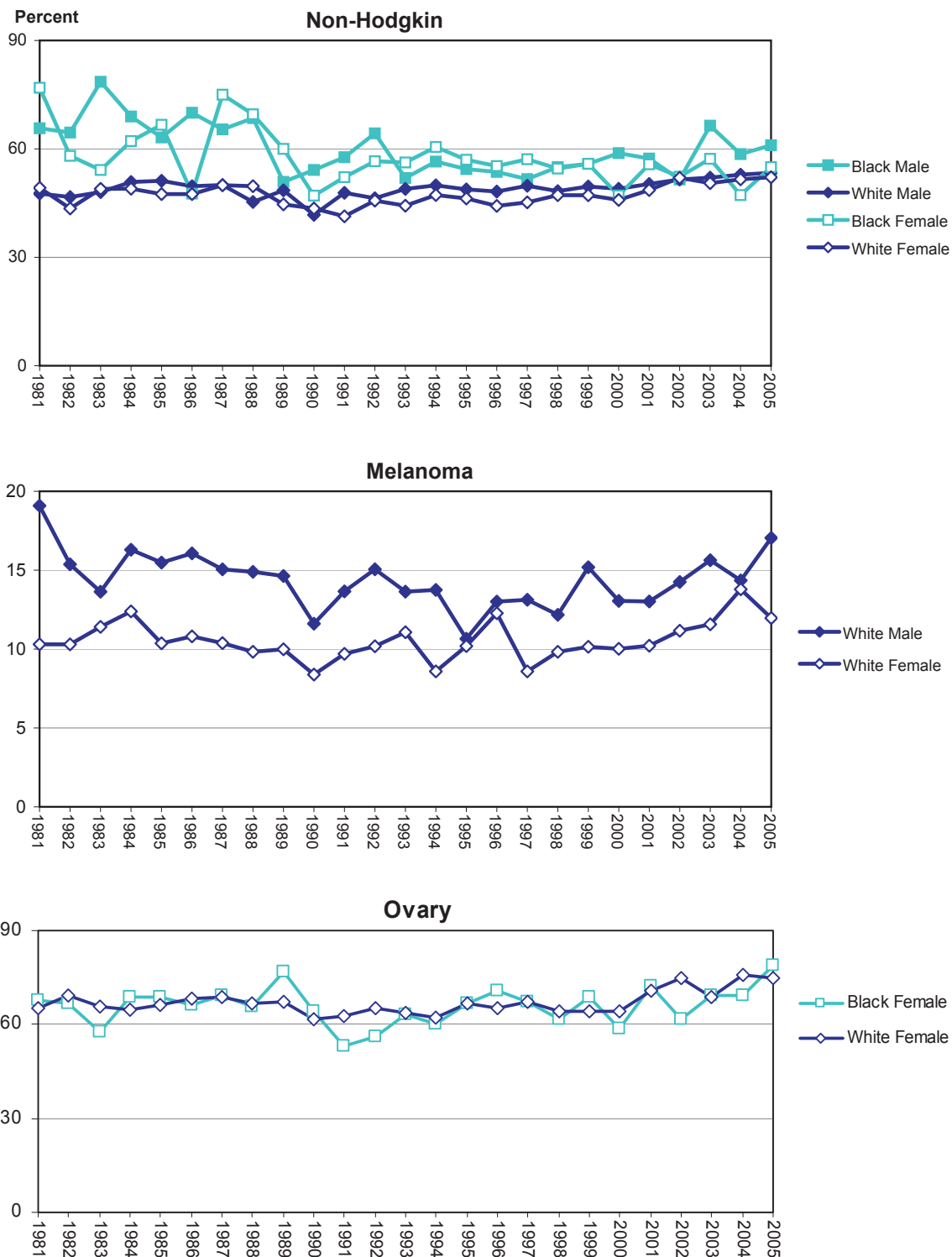
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 8.3 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

**Figure 8.4 Percentage of Advanced-Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

## CANCER SCREENING

The Florida BRFSS is an anonymous telephone survey of a sample of adults age 18 and older in households with telephones. Survey respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data will be representative of all adults in Florida. The Florida BRFSS survey follows a protocol developed by the CDC to ensure the quality of the survey and comparability of the data among states. For this report, cancer screening data for breast, cervical, and prostate cancers from the 2004, and colorectal cancer from the 2005 Florida BRFSS, were analyzed for current screening utilization patterns. In addition, cancer screening trends were analyzed utilizing available data from the 1987 to the 2007 BRFSS.

### BREAST CANCER

In 2004 among females age 40 and older, about 77% had a mammogram in the past two years. The prevalence was lower among females between 40 and 44 years of age, females with less than a high school education, 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 78.9% in 2007 among white females, and increased by 57% among black females from 52.1% in 1987 to 81.6% in 2007.

About 79% of females age 40 years and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years. The prevalence was lower among females with less than a high school education, females with household income less than \$25,000, and females without health insurance than their counterparts.

### CERVICAL CANCER

In 2004, about 93% of females age 18 and older in Florida ever had a Papanicolaou (Pap) smear test. The prevalence was lower among females with household income less than \$25,000, and females without health insurance. From 1991 to 2007, the prevalence of ever having a Pap smear test increased by 4% among blacks.

### PROSTATE CANCER

In 2004, the prevalence of PSA screening for males age 40 and older in Florida (about 56%) was higher than the national prevalence (52%). The prevalence of both PSA testing and having a digital rectal exam was lower among males who were between 40 and 44 years of age, and those who had no health insurance than among their counterparts.

During 2000-2007, the prevalence of receiving a PSA test fluctuated among both white and black males, with greater fluctuations among blacks. The prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased from 54% in 2000 to 59% in 2007 among white males and from 40% in 2000 to 50% in 2007 among black males.

### COLORECTAL CANCER

The prevalence of blood stool testing within the past two years among Floridians age 50 and older was 31% in 2005. More than half (54.4%) of adults age 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years.

Among the four sex-race groups, the prevalence of having a blood stool test in the past two years was lowest among black females and the prevalence of having a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years was lowest among black males. The racial difference were not statistically significant. 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.

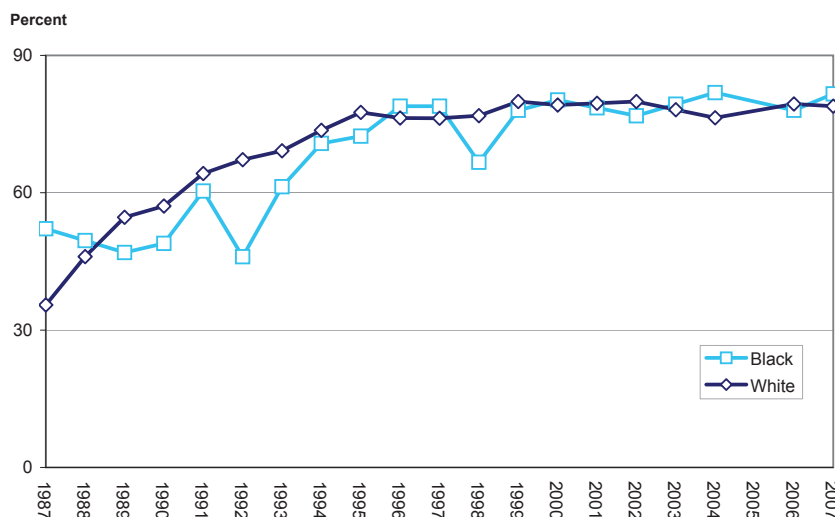
The prevalence of both colorectal screening tests increased from 1999 to 2007 in all sex-race groups, except blood stool testing in white females, which decreased from 36% in 1999 to 29% in 2007.

**Table 10. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening among Females Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004**

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

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

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



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

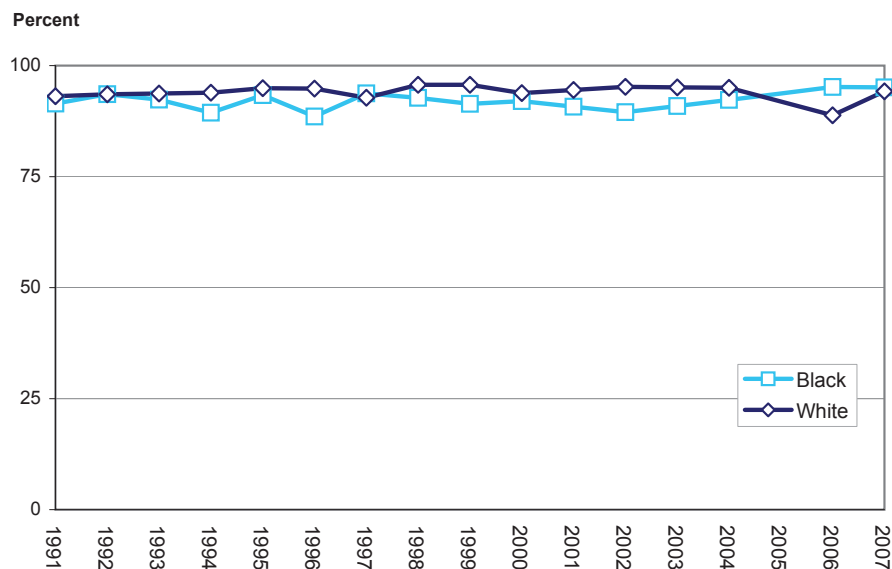
**Table 11. Prevalence of Ever Receiving Pap Smear Test among Females Age 18 and Older (1), Florida, 2004**

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	2988	93.0	91.6	94.4
Black	328	92.3	88.5	96.1
White	2271	95.0	93.7	96.3
<b>Age</b>				
18-44	1214	92.1	90.0	94.1
45-64	925	95.8	93.2	98.4
65+	621	91.7	88.8	94.6
<b>Education</b>				
< High School	277	87.4	81.6	93.1
HS Graduate/GED	835	91.9	89.4	94.5
> High School	1700	94.5	92.7	96.2
<b>Household Income</b>				
<\$25,000	801	98.7	86.0	93.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	737	93.0	90.5	95.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	403	98.0	96.2	99.7
\$75,000+	458	97.9	95.7	100.0
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Yes	2352	94.4	92.9	95.9
No	460	88.3	84.6	92.1

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

(1) Excluding women who had hysterectomies;

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



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

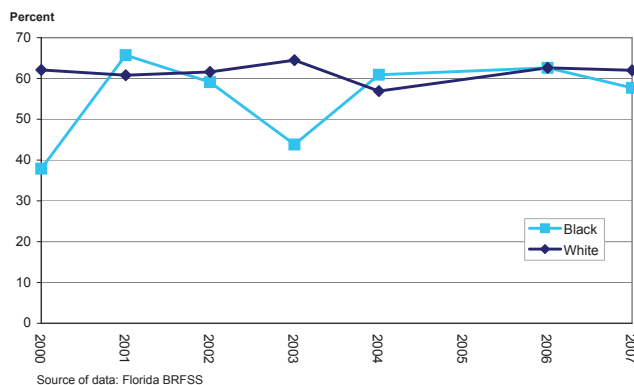


**Table 12. Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening among Males Age 40 and Older In the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004**

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

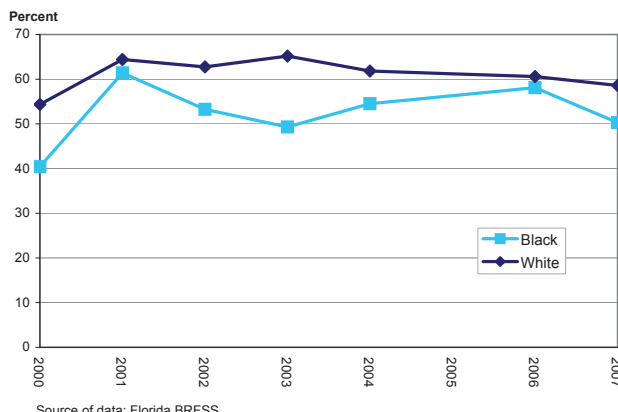
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

**Figure 11.1 Prevalence of Having a PSA Test in Two Years among Males 40 Years and Older, Florida, 2000-2007**



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

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



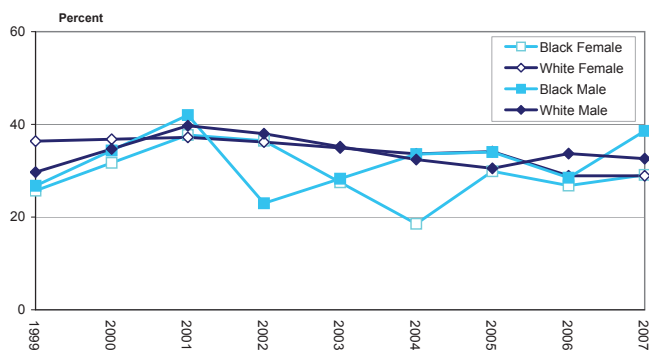
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

**Table 13. Prevalence of Adults Age 50 and Older Who Received Colorectal Screening, Florida, 2005**

	A Blood Stool Test in 2 Years				A Sigmoidoscopy Exam in 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	4390	30.9	29.0	32.7	4399	54.4	52.4	56.4
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	2736	32.2	29.9	34.6	2755	52.7	50.2	55.2
Male	1654	29.3	26.3	32.2	1644	56.4	53.2	59.7
<b>Race</b>								
Black	286	31.4	24.1	38.8	283	49.4	41.3	57.6
White	3808	32.5	30.5	34.5	3815	55.1	53.0	57.3
Black Female	205	29.9	21.3	38.5	202	49.9	39.9	60.0
White Female	2371	34.1	31.6	36.7	2388	52.9	50.2	55.6
Black Male	81	34.0	20.4	47.6	81	48.6	34.5	62.7
White Male	1437	30.5	27.3	33.7	1427	57.8	54.4	61.2
<b>Age</b>								
50-64	2186	24.2	21.8	26.6	2187	47.1	44.2	50.1
65+	2204	37.7	35.0	40.4	2212	61.7	59.0	64.4
<b>Education</b>								
< High School	521	24.0	18.5	29.6	529	49.4	43.0	55.7
HS Graduate/GED	1402	30.9	27.5	34.3	1399	50.5	46.8	54.1
> High School	2453	32.2	29.8	34.6	2458	57.2	54.6	59.8
<b>Household Income</b>								
<\$25,000	1355	28.7	25.3	32.1	1355	49.6	45.7	53.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	1138	32.1	28.4	35.7	1141	53.9	49.9	57.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	521	33.9	28.7	39.2	521	58.9	53.4	64.4
>\$75,000	639	29.3	24.7	33.9	635	57.6	52.6	62.7
<b>Health Insurance</b>								
Yes	3992	32.3	30.3	34.2	4002	57.5	55.4	59.6
No	384	18.0	12.4	23.6	383	25.7	19.5	31.8

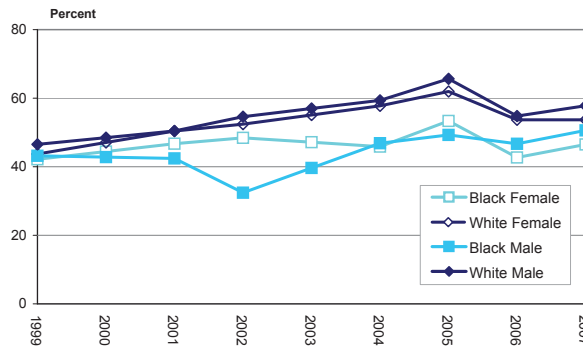
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

**Figure 12.1 Prevalence of Having a Blood Stool Test in Two Years among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2007**



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

**Figure 12.2 Prevalence of Having a Sigmoidoscopy Exam in Five Years among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2007**



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

# CANCER MORTALITY

## DEATHS

In 2005, 40,145 Floridians died from cancer. The number of cancer deaths increased by 819 from 2004. Males accounted for 54% and females 46% of total cancer deaths. Seventy-two percent of the cancer deaths were in the 65-and-older age group. More than two-thirds of cervical cancer deaths occurred in females under age 65.

Though 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% in females and 32% in males. Deaths from cancers for which screenings are available (colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers) accounted for 31% of all cancer deaths in blacks and 21% in whites.

Highly populated counties, including Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Pinellas, and Hillsborough, had greater numbers of cancer deaths for all cancer sites as well as for selected cancer sites.

**Table 14. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

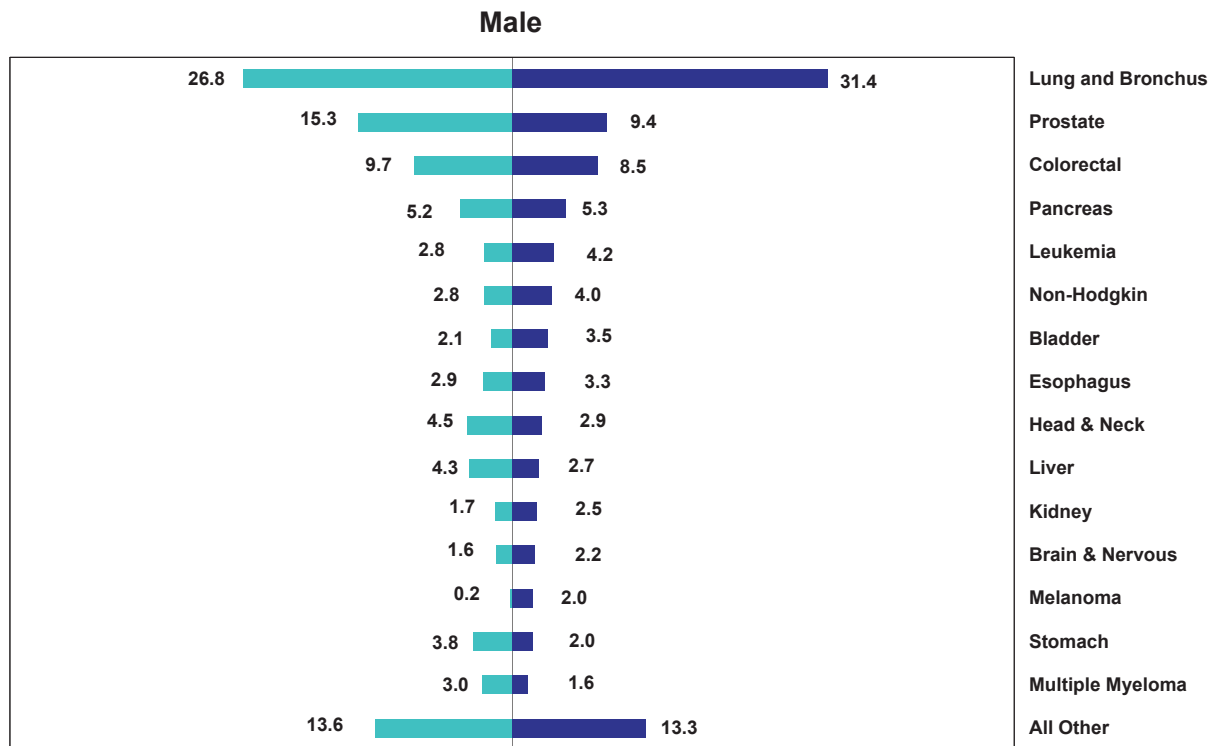
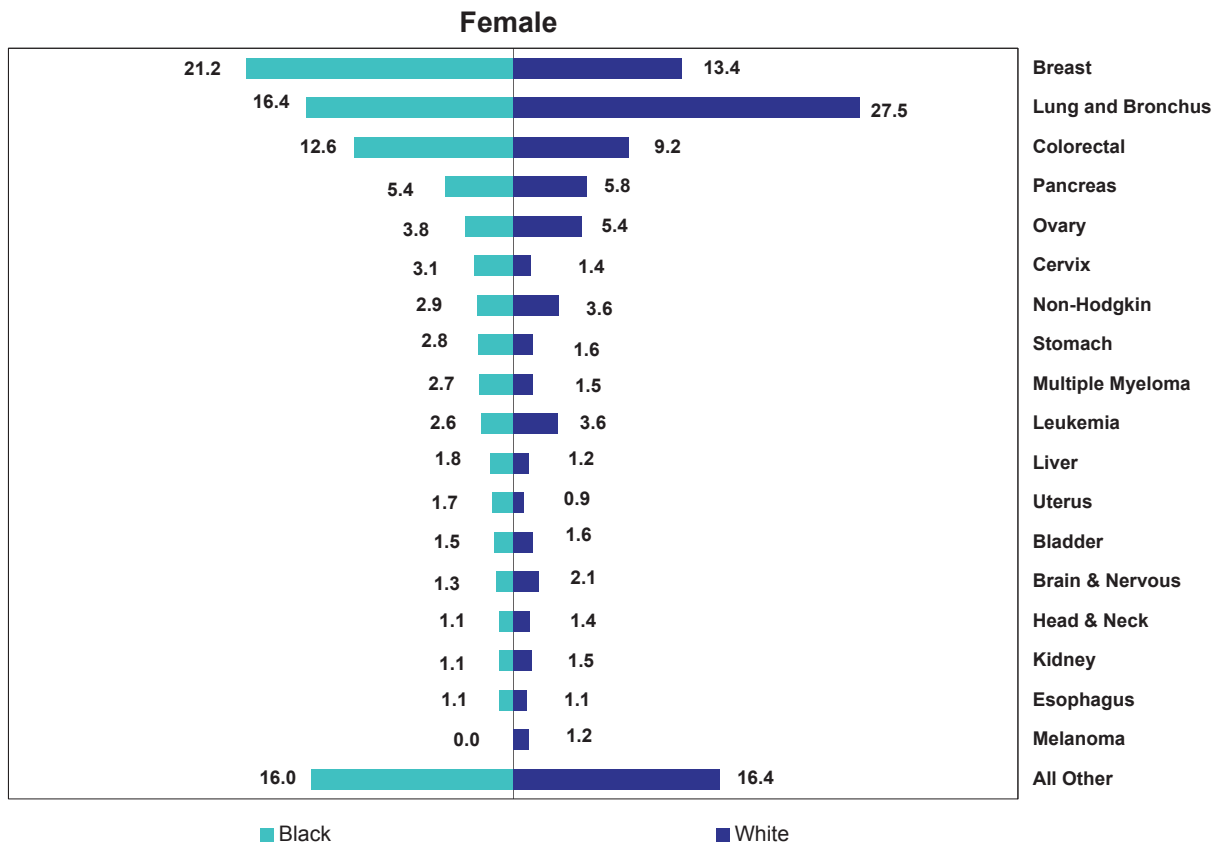
	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>40,145</b>	<b>11,878</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>291</b>
Female	18,420	5,005		2,663	1,792	302	249	684	208	971	291
Male	21,725	6,873	2,154		1,901	743	677	908	401		
Black	3,758	839	312	366	418	69	110	135		66	53
White	35,834	10,922	1,820	2,264	3,223	971	804	1,437	609	887	227
Black Female	1,719	285		366	219	26	19	57		66	53
White Female	16,432	4,675		2,264	1,549	274	226	615	208	887	227
Black Male	2,039	554	312		199	43	91	78			
White Male	19,402	6,247	1,820		1,674	697	578	822	401		

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 413 deaths of persons of "Other" and 140 with unknown race;

Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and "Other" races.

Figure 13. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2005



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 15. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40,145	11,878	2,154	2,663	3,693	1,045	926	1,592	609	971	291
Alachua	364	97	21	35	34	10	^	11	^	13	^
Baker	41	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	377	133	18	26	30	13	15	^	^	11	^
Bradford	52	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,478	470	89	97	126	42	32	59	24	32	^
Broward	3,507	937	155	258	335	89	66	139	57	88	36
Calhoun	38	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	539	168	22	34	49	21	12	20	^	13	^
Citrus	562	182	35	27	50	13	11	22	10	10	^
Clay	285	78	17	23	25	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	748	218	54	45	57	23	12	28	11	22	^
Columbia	146	49	^	10	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,935	898	234	304	424	96	85	176	27	85	43
DeSoto	73	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	37	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,606	481	82	134	152	35	26	63	23	37	18
Escambia	671	231	29	44	55	13	17	20	15	17	^
Flagler	233	59	19	10	28	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	34	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	89	33	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	28	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	38	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	60	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	552	191	24	28	50	12	14	29	11	11	^
Highlands	319	99	24	17	26	^	^	14	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2,126	639	109	154	208	45	39	80	22	65	10
Holmes	43	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	442	119	32	22	47	21	^	19	^	14	^
Jackson	129	48	10	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	30	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	773	250	34	51	70	24	15	35	15	15	^
Lee	1,368	442	69	65	106	41	26	50	26	33	^
Leon	366	93	25	37	38	^	11	17	^	14	^
Levy	120	47	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	56	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	841	277	45	61	84	25	21	40	10	17	^
Marion	1,025	348	60	63	93	36	23	37	14	31	^
Martin	456	136	33	25	35	16	17	16	^	14	^
Monroe	192	56	^	11	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	170	69	^	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	361	125	15	18	31	^	14	10	^	^	^
Okeechobee	111	38	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,533	433	71	100	147	33	40	71	24	35	16
Osceola	319	82	22	24	32	11	15	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3,225	857	193	213	299	83	62	152	44	77	20
Pasco	1,283	416	61	77	119	39	35	40	18	39	^
Pinellas	2,673	856	140	157	222	70	72	94	47	74	22
Polk	1,230	417	67	95	136	25	28	39	14	27	10
Putnam	201	70	11	12	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	335	87	14	32	30	^	11	11	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	617	189	30	35	58	14	20	22	12	20	^
Santa Rosa	269	96	10	19	20	^	11	11	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,190	345	69	73	93	30	22	52	30	21	10
Seminole	693	189	29	49	66	13	16	41	19	21	^
Sumter	221	65	13	^	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	107	27	^	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	44	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	52	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,384	419	84	76	114	39	31	53	24	26	10
Wakulla	61	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	104	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	58	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>40,145</b>	<b>11,878</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>291</b>
0-14	91	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	602	29	^	73	48	^	15	71	27	^	33
40-64	10,546	3,187	157	1,040	825	165	377	329	193	311	170
65+	28,906	8,662	1,997	1,550	2,820	877	533	1,185	389	651	88
<b>Female</b>											
0-14	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	318	11	^	73	23	^	^	25	10	^	33
40-64	4,904	1,281	^	1,040	362	43	81	108	69	311	170
65+	13,160	3,713	^	1,550	1,407	258	161	549	129	651	88
<b>Male</b>											
0-14	53	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	284	18	^	^	25	^	^	46	17	^	^
40-64	5,642	1,906	157	^	463	122	296	221	124	^	^
65+	15,746	4,949	1,997	^	1,413	619	372	636	260	^	^
<b>Black</b>											
0-14	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	139	^	^	25	11	^	^	25	^	^	^
40-64	1,523	357	39	209	153	17	55	65	^	26	29
65+	2,074	477	273	132	254	52	49	45	^	39	20
<b>White</b>											
0-14	63	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	436	24	^	43	37	^	^	44	27	^	29
40-64	8,807	2,785	115	814	657	147	317	259	193	276	130
65+	26,528	8,113	1,705	1,407	2,529	821	478	1,128	389	603	68
<b>Black Female</b>											
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	75	^	^	25	^	^	^	11	^	^	^
40-64	704	118	^	209	68	^	12	19	^	26	29
65+	931	167	^	132	147	20	^	27	^	39	20
<b>White Female</b>											
0-14	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	232	11	^	43	19	^	^	14	10	^	29
40-64	4,088	1,145	^	814	287	37	68	88	69	276	130
65+	12,085	3,519	^	1,407	1,243	236	153	511	129	603	68
<b>Black Male</b>											
0-14	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	14	^	^	^
40-64	819	239	39	^	85	11	43	46	^	^	^
65+	1,143	310	273	^	107	32	43	18	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>											
0-14	36	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	204	13	^	^	18	^	^	30	17	^	^
40-64	4,719	1,640	115	^	370	110	249	171	124	^	^
65+	14,443	4,594	1,705	^	1,286	585	325	617	260	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

## AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

Compared to the 2004 national mortality rates available at the CDC website ([www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/uscs/index.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/uscs/index.htm)), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined in 2005 were lower for all sex-race groups: black females, (Florida vs. U.S.: 151.4, 182.8 per 100,000 population); black males (263.9, 303.5 per 100,000 population); white females (139.5, 156.4 per 100,000 population), and white males (207.5, 224.8 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 their white counterparts, black females had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined, and for colorectal, breast, and cervical cancers; while black males had higher mortality rates 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, 2005**

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>171.3</b>	169.6	173.0	<b>50.2</b>	49.3	51.1	<b>21.4</b>	20.5	22.3	<b>21.6</b>	20.8	22.5	<b>15.6</b>	15.1	16.1	<b>4.3</b>	4.0	4.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>141.2</b>	139.1	143.3	<b>37.9</b>	36.9	39.0				<b>21.6</b>	20.8	22.5	<b>13.1</b>	12.5	13.8	<b>2.1</b>	1.9	2.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>212.3</b>	209.5	215.2	<b>66.0</b>	64.4	67.6	<b>21.4</b>	20.5	22.3				<b>18.7</b>	17.8	19.5	<b>7.3</b>	6.7	7.8
<b>Black</b>	<b>195.1</b>	188.7	201.7	<b>43.3</b>	40.3	46.4	<b>53.8</b>	47.7	60.5	<b>29.9</b>	26.9	33.3	<b>22.4</b>	20.3	24.8	<b>4.1</b>	3.2	5.3
<b>White</b>	<b>168.4</b>	166.7	170.2	<b>50.9</b>	49.9	51.9	<b>19.4</b>	18.5	20.3	<b>20.4</b>	19.6	21.3	<b>14.9</b>	14.4	15.5	<b>4.3</b>	4.0	4.6
<b>Black Female</b>	<b>151.4</b>	144.2	158.9	<b>25.3</b>	22.4	28.5				<b>29.9</b>	26.9	33.3	<b>20.2</b>	17.6	23.2	<b>2.5</b>	1.6	3.7
<b>White Female</b>	<b>139.5</b>	137.3	141.7	<b>39.3</b>	38.1	40.5				<b>20.4</b>	19.6	21.3	<b>12.5</b>	11.8	13.1	<b>2.1</b>	1.9	2.4
<b>Black Male</b>	<b>263.9</b>	251.6	276.6	<b>69.0</b>	63.0	75.6	<b>53.8</b>	47.7	60.5				<b>24.8</b>	21.3	29.0	<b>6.9</b>	4.9	9.5
<b>White Male</b>	<b>207.5</b>	204.6	210.5	<b>65.7</b>	64.0	67.3	<b>19.4</b>	18.5	20.3				<b>18.0</b>	17.1	18.9	<b>7.3</b>	6.8	7.9

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida (1)</b>	<b>4.1</b>	3.8	4.3	<b>6.9</b>	6.5	7.2	<b>3.0</b>	2.8	3.3	<b>7.5</b>	7.1	8.0	<b>2.8</b>	2.5	3.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>2.0</b>	1.7	2.2	<b>5.1</b>	4.7	5.5	<b>1.9</b>	1.7	2.2	<b>7.5</b>	7.1	8.0	<b>2.8</b>	2.5	3.1
<b>Male</b>	<b>6.6</b>	6.1	7.1	<b>9.1</b>	8.5	9.7	<b>4.5</b>	4.1	5.0						
<b>Black</b>	<b>5.2</b>	4.3	6.4	<b>6.2</b>	5.1	7.4				<b>5.8</b>	4.5	7.5	<b>4.4</b>	3.3	5.8
<b>White</b>	<b>3.9</b>	3.7	4.2	<b>6.7</b>	6.4	7.1	<b>3.0</b>	2.8	3.3	<b>7.7</b>	7.2	8.3	<b>2.6</b>	2.2	3.0
<b>Black Female</b>	<b>1.5</b>	0.9	2.4	<b>4.9</b>	3.7	6.5				<b>5.8</b>	4.5	7.5	<b>4.4</b>	3.3	5.8
<b>White Female</b>	<b>2.0</b>	1.7	2.3	<b>5.0</b>	4.6	5.4	<b>1.9</b>	1.7	2.2	<b>7.7</b>	7.2	8.3	<b>2.6</b>	2.2	3.0
<b>Black Male</b>	<b>10.3</b>	8.2	13.0	<b>7.7</b>	6.0	10.0									
<b>White Male</b>	<b>6.3</b>	5.8	6.8	<b>9.0</b>	8.3	9.6	<b>4.5</b>	4.1	5.0						

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total mortality rates include 413 deaths of persons of "Other" races, and 140 of unknown race. Mortality rates by sex include deaths with unknown and "Other" races.



## County Mortality Rates

Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 119.7 per 100,000 in Hardee County, to 264.9 per 100,000 in Madison County, excluding Union County. (See note on Union County rates in the Methods section). Thirteen counties had mortality rates higher than the Florida rate of 171.3 per 100,000. Hardee, Collier, Osceola, Miami-Dade, Lee, Palm Beach, Sarasota, and Broward counties are among the counties that had rates lower than the Florida rate.

Table 18. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>171.3</b>	<b>169.6</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Alachua	189.5	170.4	210.2	50.5	40.9	61.8	29.6	18.3	45.8	31.5	21.8	44.3	17.7	12.2	24.9
Baker	194.0	138.2	267.5	56.0	28.3	102.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	214.6	193.3	237.8	73.7	61.7	87.7	25.0	14.7	41.2	28.0	18.2	42.0	17.5	11.7	25.3
Bradford	168.3	125.6	223.1	76.5	49.0	116.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	196.1	186.1	206.7	61.4	55.9	67.4	27.9	22.3	34.7	25.9	20.8	32.2	16.8	13.9	20.2
Broward	157.5	152.3	162.9	42.6	39.9	45.5	16.6	14.1	19.5	20.6	18.1	23.5	14.7	13.2	16.4
Calhoun	235.2	166.3	329.2	80.1	42.6	144.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	161.7	146.6	179.0	48.5	40.9	58.4	13.2	8.2	23.9	21.4	13.8	35.1	14.3	10.1	21.2
Citrus	199.6	181.8	220.0	64.1	54.6	76.6	25.1	17.4	39.7	20.6	11.9	37.2	16.8	12.2	24.8
Clay	189.3	167.6	213.2	52.9	41.7	66.4	28.9	16.6	47.7	28.0	17.6	42.6	16.9	10.9	25.4
Collier	140.0	129.7	151.3	40.2	34.9	46.5	21.1	15.7	28.5	18.1	12.9	25.7	10.3	7.7	13.9
Columbia	203.4	171.6	240.1	66.6	49.2	88.9	^	^	^	25.5	12.2	50.6	18.2	9.7	32.1
Miami-Dade	151.6	146.9	156.4	34.6	32.3	36.9	23.2	20.3	26.4	20.9	18.6	23.4	16.3	14.8	17.9
DeSoto	155.4	120.8	198.7	54.1	33.9	83.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	184.9	128.5	262.8	55.6	27.9	106.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	212.4	202.1	223.2	63.6	58.0	69.6	30.2	23.9	37.8	31.0	25.9	36.8	20.1	17.0	23.7
Escambia	204.0	188.8	220.2	70.2	61.4	80.0	23.1	15.4	33.7	25.2	18.2	34.4	16.9	12.7	22.1
Flagler	185.4	160.2	216.4	41.2	31.1	57.8	30.3	17.9	57.5	16.0	6.6	42.6	22.0	14.4	36.7
Franklin	222.2	152.3	326.7	78.7	39.7	156.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	184.7	148.2	228.1	67.4	46.3	95.5	^	^	^	41.7	21.4	75.5	^	^	^
Gilchrist	185.1	127.1	265.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	167.2	110.2	256.2	60.2	29.9	125.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	176.1	120.3	255.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	223.8	149.3	324.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	119.7	84.4	166.7	30.3	14.4	58.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	180.4	137.4	233.4	65.5	40.9	100.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	188.1	171.6	206.9	62.3	53.5	73.4	16.8	10.6	29.0	18.5	11.8	31.0	17.2	12.3	24.8
Highlands	156.8	138.1	179.2	42.7	34.4	55.1	22.8	14.4	40.8	16.3	8.2	35.2	12.5	8.0	21.8
Hillsborough	186.7	178.9	194.9	56.1	51.9	60.7	25.3	20.7	30.7	24.3	20.6	28.5	18.5	16.1	21.3
Holmes	183.3	132.1	251.2	59.7	32.3	105.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	182.5	164.6	202.8	47.8	39.2	58.8	28.2	19.1	43.0	17.7	10.7	30.8	18.8	13.5	27.0
Jackson	231.3	193.0	276.4	85.0	62.6	114.3	43.3	20.4	82.7	^	^	^	19.6	9.8	37.1
Jefferson	181.3	122.0	265.9	57.7	27.5	115.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	194.4	108.5	329.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	170.4	157.7	184.2	54.5	47.5	62.7	15.7	10.7	23.5	24.2	17.3	33.9	14.4	11.0	19.2
Lee	154.1	145.7	163.0	48.1	43.6	53.1	17.1	13.2	22.2	15.6	11.7	20.8	11.5	9.3	14.3
Leon	191.3	171.8	212.6	47.8	38.4	59.0	42.5	27.1	64.0	32.2	22.5	45.1	19.4	13.6	27.0
Levy	208.0	171.6	252.6	78.5	57.3	108.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	238.4	134.9	404.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	264.9	199.6	347.0	106.8	67.5	163.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	167.1	155.4	179.7	55.5	48.9	63.0	18.0	13.1	25.0	24.5	18.3	32.9	16.7	13.1	21.3
Marion	202.6	189.9	216.4	67.0	59.9	75.1	24.2	18.3	32.4	25.6	19.3	34.3	18.5	14.8	23.3
Martin	170.5	154.3	189.0	49.1	40.9	59.7	25.4	17.4	38.5	18.1	11.4	30.4	12.0	8.2	18.3
Monroe	198.4	170.6	230.7	57.2	42.8	76.2	^	^	^	23.6	11.6	46.4	14.1	7.3	26.3
Nassau	240.3	204.9	280.7	95.2	73.7	121.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.1	10.4	33.2
Okaloosa	198.8	178.7	220.8	67.1	55.8	80.3	26.3	14.4	44.4	17.6	10.4	28.3	17.5	11.8	25.1
Okeechobee	224.1	183.9	272.3	74.5	52.6	104.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.8	9.4	39.5
Orange	173.6	164.9	182.6	49.6	45.0	54.6	21.9	17.0	28.0	19.7	16.0	24.0	16.9	14.3	19.9
Osceola	149.7	133.6	167.2	38.2	30.3	47.6	27.4	17.0	42.3	20.5	13.1	31.0	15.1	10.3	21.5
Palm Beach	155.6	150.1	161.4	41.1	38.3	44.1	19.5	16.8	22.6	20.6	17.7	23.9	14.5	12.8	16.3
Pasco	183.5	172.9	194.9	58.5	52.7	65.1	17.9	13.6	23.9	23.0	17.7	30.3	16.2	13.2	20.0
Pinellas	171.2	164.6	178.2	55.6	51.8	59.6	20.2	16.9	24.0	18.7	15.8	22.4	13.5	11.7	15.6
Polk	168.2	158.7	178.2	55.4	50.2	61.2	20.5	15.9	26.4	25.8	20.7	32.1	18.3	15.3	21.9
Putnam	197.5	170.6	228.7	66.6	51.7	85.8	25.7	12.5	49.8	22.5	11.5	44.1	16.7	9.0	29.6
Saint Johns	174.7	156.3	195.2	44.4	35.6	55.5	18.5	9.9	32.5	32.8	22.1	48.3	16.5	11.1	24.3
Saint Lucie	181.9	167.5	197.7	55.6	47.8	64.8	19.8	13.2	29.5	19.3	13.3	28.3	17.4	13.0	23.2
Santa Rosa	199.4	175.7	225.8	71.2	57.4	87.7	22.0	9.8	44.4	24.0	14.4	38.4	15.0	9.0	24.0
Sarasota	155.7	146.0	166.2	42.5	37.9	48.0	18.6	14.4	24.7	18.7	14.2	25.4	12.3	9.7	15.8
Seminole	181.8	168.3	196.1	50.1	43.1	58.0	22.0	14.6	32.1	21.9	16.2	29.3	17.7	13.7	22.7
Sumter	166.8	143.7	195.0	47.0	35.5	64.1	19.9	10.1	42.8	^	^	^	10.1	5.3	21.9
Suwannee	200.5	164.1	245.1	48.1	31.7	73.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	27.9	15.6	49.7
Taylor	188.8	136.7	256.4	65.2	36.2	110.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	409.4	301.3	550.5	157.0	93.2	255.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	180.3	170.7	190.5	54.2	49.1	60.0	24.1	19.2	30.3	19.3	15.0	25.0	14.4	11.8	17.5
Wakulla	221.8	168.7	289.4	60.7	35.0	101.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	145.8	118.8	178.8	45.6	31.0	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	202.9	153.5	266.3	58.9	34.2	98.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 18. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2005

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	<b>4.3</b>	4.0	4.5	<b>4.1</b>	3.8	4.3	<b>6.9</b>	6.5	7.2	<b>3.0</b>	2.8	3.3	<b>7.5</b>	7.1	8.0	<b>2.8</b>	2.5	3.1
Alachua	5.3	2.6	10.0	^	^	^	6.1	3.1	11.1	^	^	^	12.0	6.4	21.0	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	7.7	4.0	13.5	8.1	4.5	13.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	11.6	5.8	21.8	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	5.3	3.8	7.4	4.3	2.9	6.3	7.8	5.9	10.4	3.4	2.2	5.4	7.9	5.4	11.7	^	^	^
Broward	3.8	3.0	4.7	3.0	2.3	3.9	6.3	5.3	7.5	3.1	2.4	4.2	7.0	5.6	8.7	3.4	2.3	4.7
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	5.6	3.4	10.8	4.2	1.9	9.7	5.7	3.3	11.2	^	^	^	8.3	3.3	20.3	^	^	^
Citrus	5.0	2.2	12.1	5.5	2.6	12.6	6.6	4.1	13.0	3.5	1.6	10.2	5.7	2.7	17.8	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	3.8	2.4	6.2	2.2	1.1	4.5	5.1	3.4	7.9	2.5	1.2	5.2	7.7	4.7	13.2	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3.6	2.9	4.4	3.3	2.6	4.0	6.8	5.8	7.9	1.3	0.8	1.9	5.8	4.6	7.2	3.2	2.3	4.3
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4.7	3.3	6.6	3.4	2.2	5.1	8.4	6.5	10.9	4.0	2.5	6.1	8.8	6.2	12.2	4.1	2.4	6.6
Escambia	3.9	2.1	6.8	5.0	2.9	8.2	6.1	3.7	9.6	5.5	3.1	9.6	8.9	5.2	14.9	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	3.6	1.9	8.7	4.9	2.6	10.5	10.1	6.5	16.4	3.9	1.8	9.5	8.3	3.5	19.7	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	6.7	3.4	15.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	4.0	2.9	5.3	3.4	2.4	4.7	7.2	5.7	8.9	2.2	1.4	3.5	10.2	7.9	13.1	1.7	0.8	3.2
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	7.5	4.6	13.4	^	^	^	6.7	4.0	12.5	^	^	^	9.6	5.1	20.5	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	4.9	3.0	8.2	3.5	1.9	6.7	8.1	5.5	12.2	3.8	2.0	7.4	6.9	3.6	13.4	^	^	^
Lee	4.5	3.2	6.4	3.1	2.0	4.9	5.8	4.2	8.0	3.3	2.1	5.3	7.2	4.9	10.9	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	5.7	2.8	10.5	8.4	4.8	13.9	^	^	^	12.2	6.6	21.3	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	4.9	3.1	7.8	4.1	2.5	6.9	7.8	5.5	11.3	2.0	0.9	4.6	5.6	3.2	10.4	^	^	^
Marion	6.8	4.7	10.0	5.0	3.1	8.3	6.7	4.7	9.9	4.3	2.1	8.3	12.0	7.9	18.5	^	^	^
Martin	5.5	3.0	10.9	7.6	4.1	14.1	5.8	3.3	11.2	^	^	^	8.6	4.7	18.8	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	7.5	4.1	12.9	5.4	2.6	10.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	3.9	2.7	5.6	4.3	3.1	5.9	8.2	6.4	10.4	3.3	2.1	5.0	6.9	4.8	9.6	3.1	1.8	5.1
Osceola	5.0	2.5	9.2	7.1	4.0	11.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3.6	2.9	4.6	3.3	2.5	4.3	7.5	6.3	8.9	2.2	1.6	3.2	7.0	5.4	9.0	2.5	1.5	4.1
Pasco	4.8	3.4	7.2	5.8	3.9	8.6	5.8	4.0	8.5	3.5	1.8	6.2	10.9	7.5	16.3	^	^	^
Pinellas	4.2	3.2	5.4	5.1	3.9	6.6	6.1	4.9	7.7	3.4	2.5	4.8	8.6	6.7	11.2	2.9	1.8	4.9
Polk	3.4	2.2	5.2	4.3	2.8	6.4	5.6	3.9	7.8	2.1	1.1	3.9	6.6	4.3	10.2	3.2	1.5	6.4
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	5.9	2.9	11.6	5.5	2.7	10.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	4.0	2.2	7.6	6.6	3.9	10.9	6.4	3.9	10.5	3.8	1.9	7.8	10.9	6.5	18.4	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	7.8	3.8	15.0	9.3	4.6	17.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	3.5	2.3	5.8	3.3	1.9	5.9	6.5	4.6	9.5	5.4	3.3	8.8	4.9	2.9	9.3	4.5	1.9	9.9
Seminole	3.6	1.9	6.2	4.0	2.2	6.6	10.9	7.8	15.0	5.6	3.3	8.8	9.5	5.8	14.8	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	4.6	3.2	6.6	4.2	2.8	6.2	6.8	5.1	9.3	3.4	2.2	5.5	6.0	3.8	9.4	4.1	1.9	8.1
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

## AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age. Rates were the highest in the 65-and-older age group for both sexes, both races, and for 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 greater mortality rates than blacks in the age group 65 and older for cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Among females, age-specific mortality rates were higher in blacks than in whites for colorectal and cervical cancer in the 65-years-and-older age group, and for breast cancer in the 40 to 64 years age group. Age-specific mortality rates were higher in whites than in blacks for lung cancer in the groups 40 years and older and for ovarian cancer in the group aged 40 to 64.

In males, blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates than whites for all cancers combined and for prostate cancer in the 40–years-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. Whites had a higher age-specific mortality rate than blacks for non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the 65–and-older age group.

## TRENDS IN DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

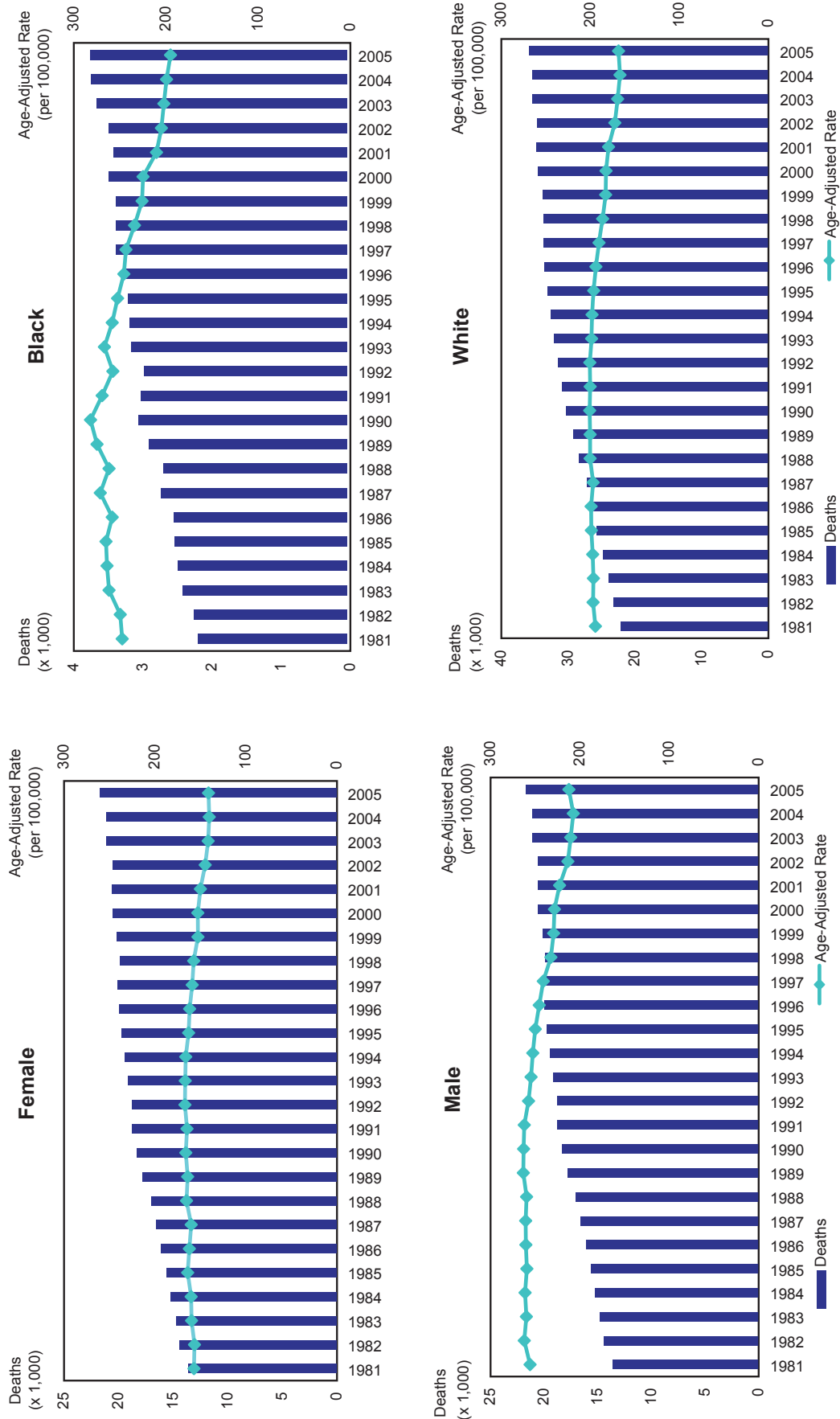
Over the 25-year period since 1981, the total number of cancer deaths increased 59% from 24,295 in 1981 to 40,145 in 2005. The Florida population increased 73% in the same time period. Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined over this period decreased by 10% and 17% for females and males, respectively. Despite the greater decline in mortality for males in the past 25 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists; the rate for males was 50% greater than for females in 2005.

Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 21% among blacks and 13% among whites between 1981 and 2005. The racial disparity in mortality rates has decreased since 1981. Total cancer mortality rates declined in all sex-race groups between 1981 and 2005. Rates decreased by 25% among black males, 14% among black females, 17% among white males, and 10% among white females.

Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites among both males and females. The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among black males was the highest of all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2005. Racial disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 10% among males and 4% among females during the 25-year period. Males had higher mortality rates than females among both blacks and whites. The disparity between sexes in age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 7% among whites and 13% among blacks over the 25-year period.

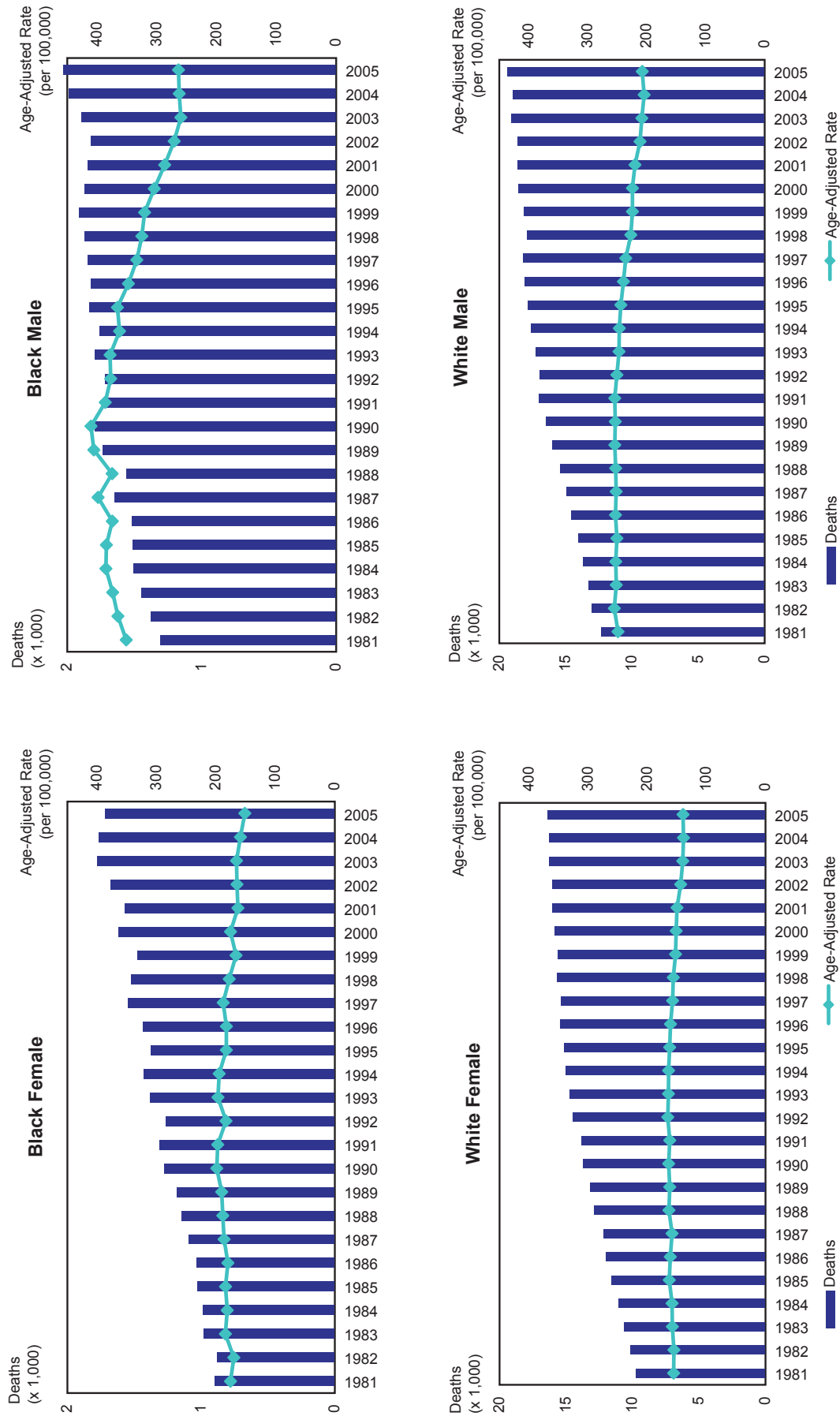


**Figure 14. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



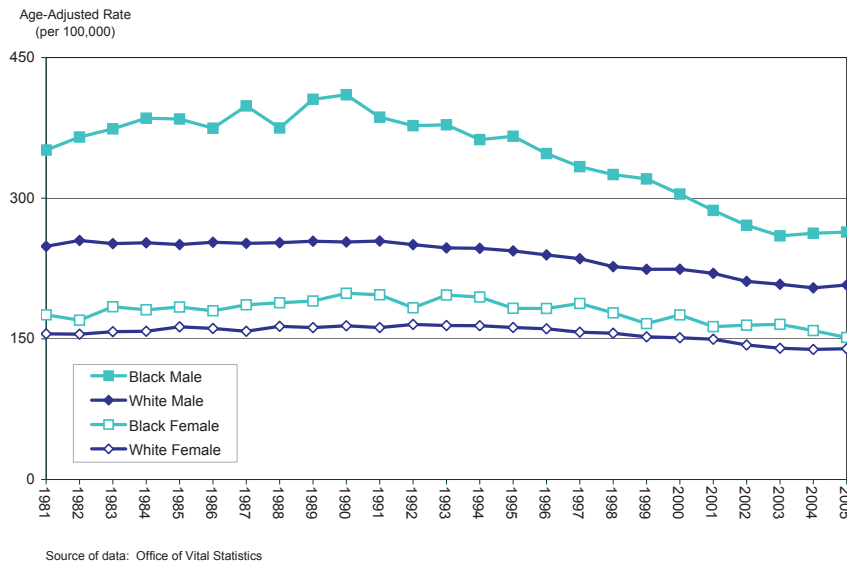
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 15. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



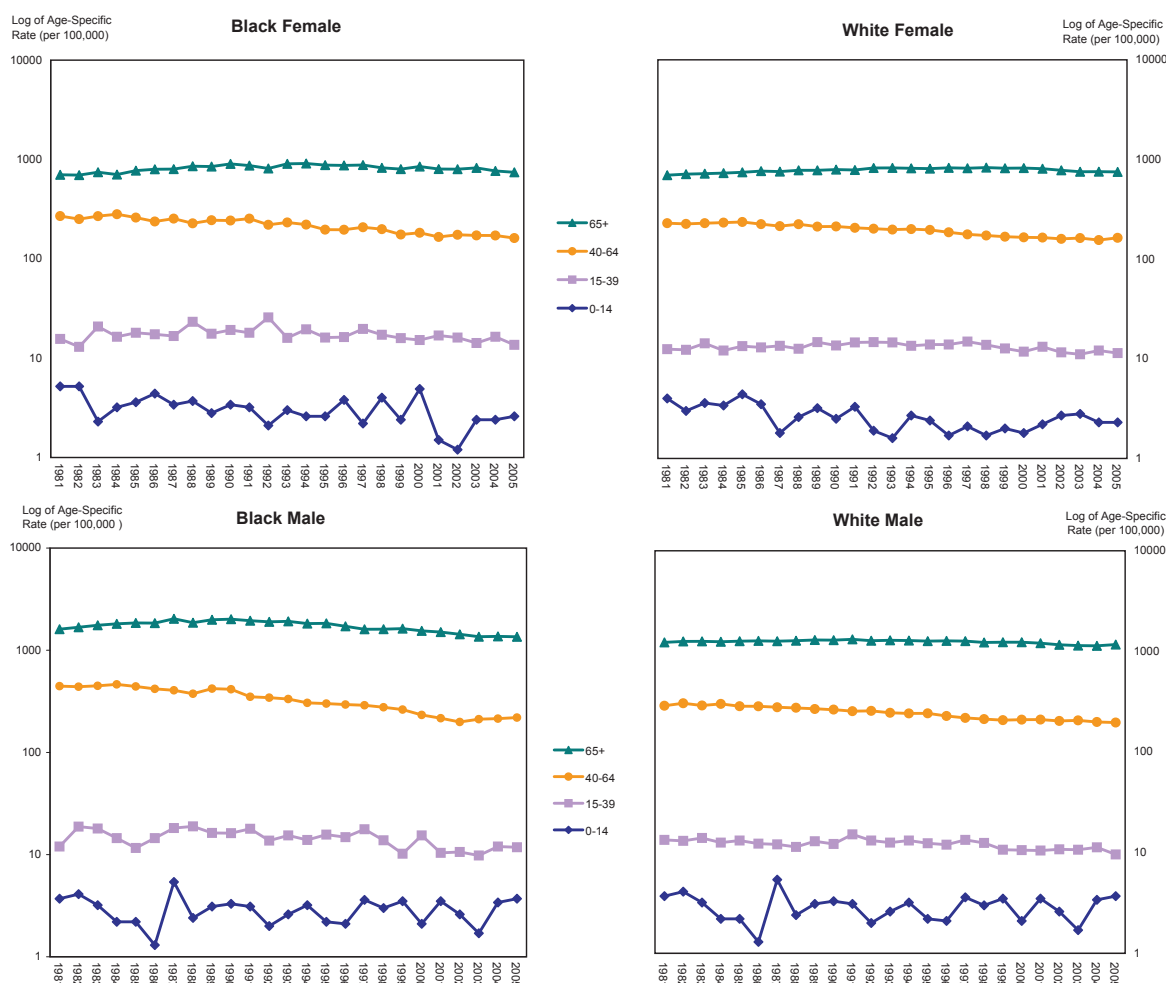
## TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

Age-specific mortality rates decreased in most age groups, except females age 65 and older of both races. 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 2005. Among males, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites in the 40-years-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 age 40 to 64 years; males age 65 and older; females age 0 to 14 years; females age 15 to 39; females age 40 to 64 years. Racial disparity has decreased since 1981, except among males under age 40.



**Figure 17. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## CANCER SITES

### Lung and Bronchus

Black males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus than white males during the 25-year period. The racial disparity among males decreased as the mortality rates decreased among both blacks and whites by 36% and 23%, respectively.

White females have had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than black females since 1981. Mortality rates increased among both black and white females by 16% and 36%, respectively, from 1981 to 2005, increasing the racial disparity between females.

### Colorectal

Mortality rates for colorectal cancer decreased during the period from 1981 to 2005 among whites, by 46% for females and by 42% for males. Rates also decreased by 5% among black males, but increased by 3% among black females.

Racial disparities in mortality rates reversed between 1981 and 2005. White females had a mortality rate 14% higher than black females and white males had a mortality rate 18% higher than black males in 1981. By 2005, mortality rates for both black females and black males were higher than for their white counterparts by 66% and 40%, respectively.

### **Bladder**

Mortality rates declined in all sex-race groups except black males, which showed a minimal increase (1%), between 1981 and 2005. Compared to 1981, rates decreased by 26% among black females, 23% among white females, and 25% among white males.

Males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than females. The disparity in mortality rates between sexes increased by 38% among blacks and by 3% among whites between 1981 and 2005.

### **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 2005, the mortality rate for blacks was 2.8 times the rate for whites, increasing racial disparity during the 25-year period. The mortality rates decreased 28% among blacks and 30% among whites.

### **Breast**

Age-adjusted mortality rates of breast cancer decreased by 31% among white females, but only by 4% among black females between 1981 and 2005 increasing racial disparity. The rate among blacks was 7% higher than among whites in 1981. In 2005, the rate among blacks was 50% higher than among whites.

### **Cervix**

Age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rates decreased 70% 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 69% higher than that among whites in 2005 due to a greater decline in mortality among blacks than among whites between 1981 and 2005. The racial disparity cervical cancer mortality rates between blacks and whites decreased 65% in the 25-year period.

### **Head and Neck**

Mortality rates decreased among all sex-race groups. In comparison to 1981, mortality rates in 2005 declined 71% among black females, 56% among black males, 46% among white females, and 35% among white males. Males had higher mortality rates than females in all 25 years. The disparity in mortality rates between sexes increased by 51% among blacks, and 19% among whites from 1981 to 2005.

### **Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma**

Mortality rates increased 69% among black females, 19% among white males, and 3% among black males during the 25-year period. The mortality rate among white females decreased by 6%.

Whites had higher mortality rates than blacks for both sexes. The racial disparity in mortality rates increased 15% among males. The racial disparity in mortality rates among females decreased by 44% due to the combination of an increase in the rate for black females and a decrease in the rate for white females.

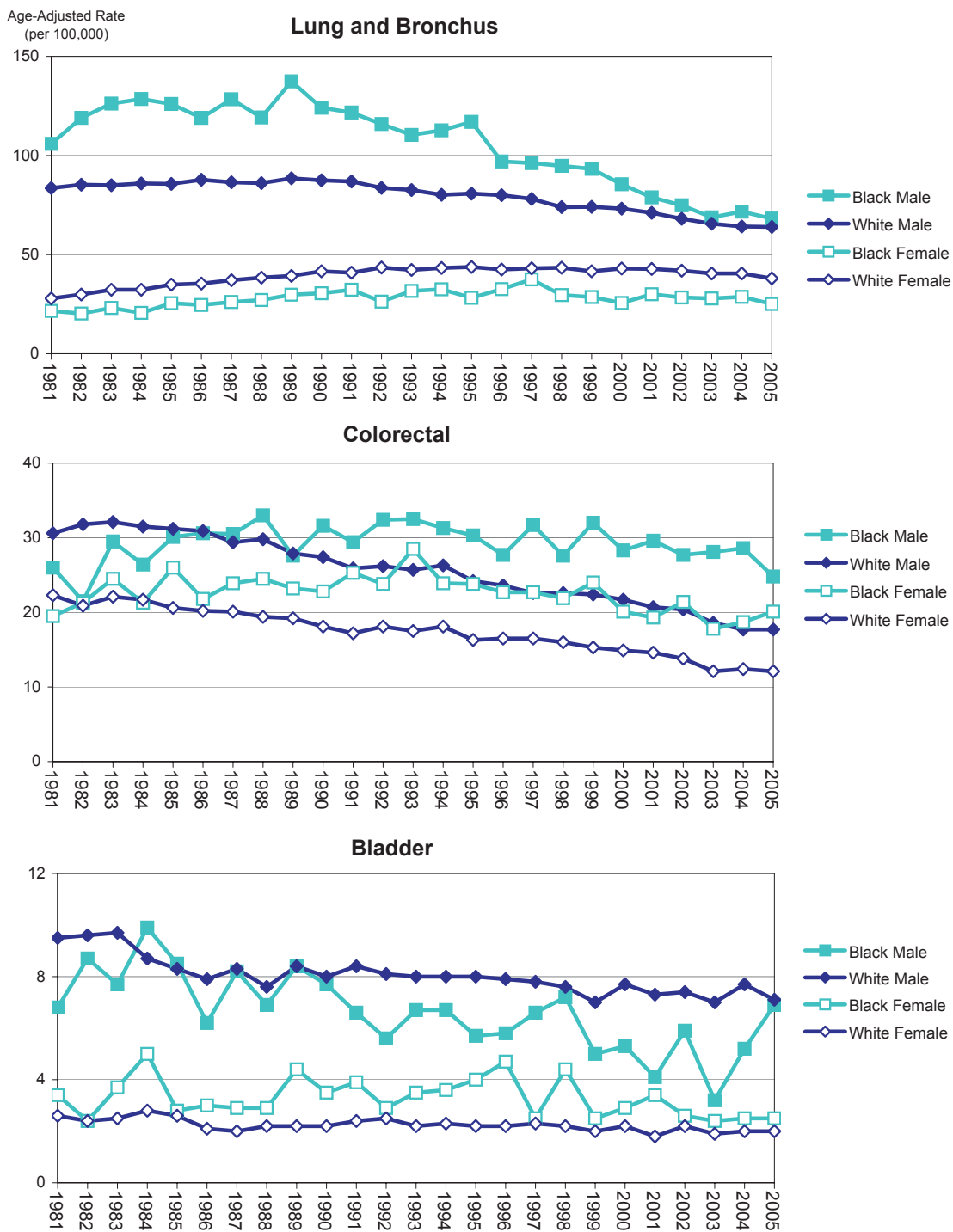
### **Melanoma**

Mortality rates increased by 16% for white males, while the rates decreased by 10% for white females from 1981 to 2005. White males had higher mortality rates than white females in all years. The rate for white males was 90% higher than the rate among females in 1981, and 144% higher in 2005.

### **Ovary**

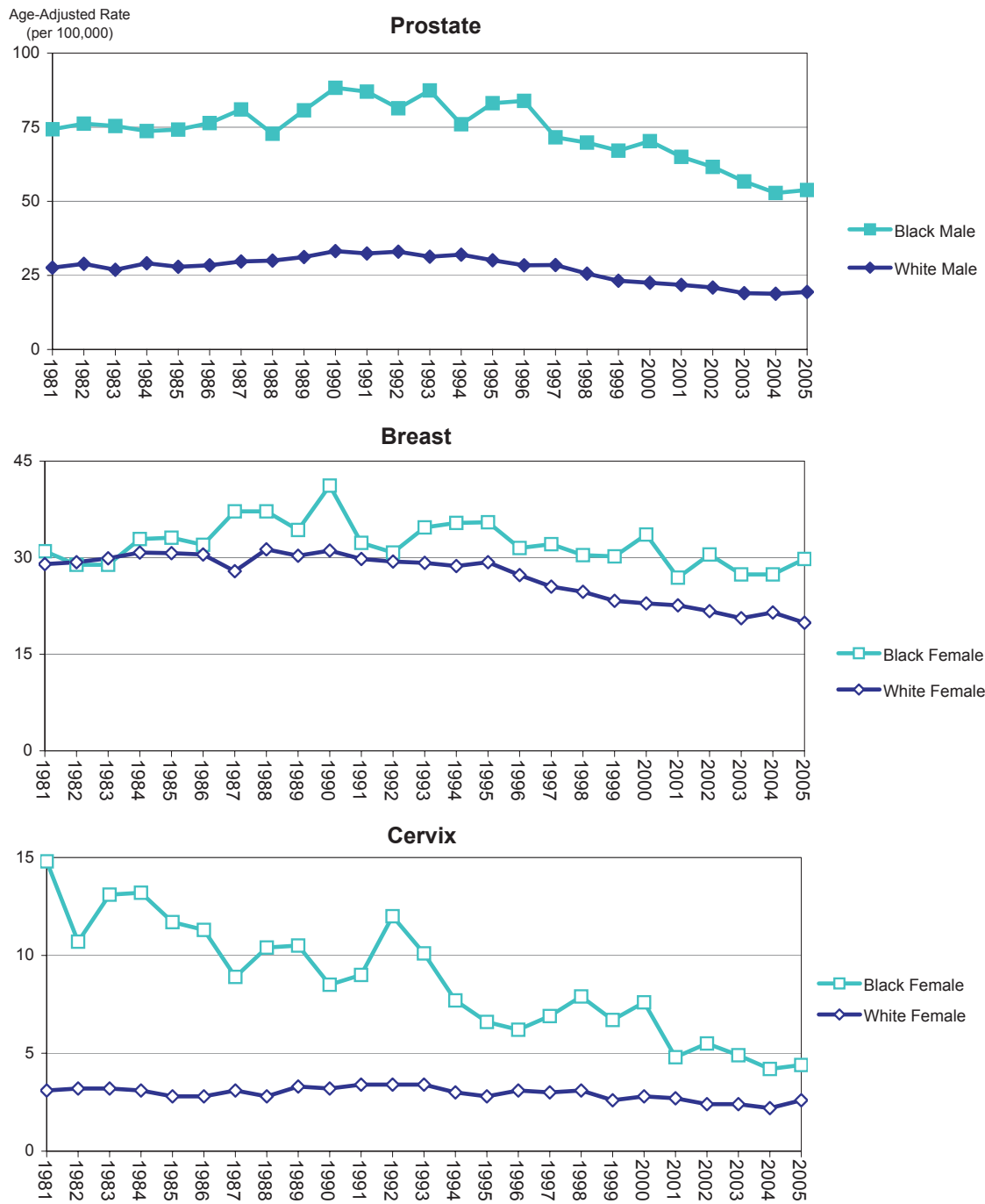
Age-adjusted ovarian cancer mortality rates decreased by 28% among black females and by 13% among white females since 1981. The mortality rate among white females was 10% higher than that of black females in 1981, and by 2005 was 33% higher.

**Figure 18.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



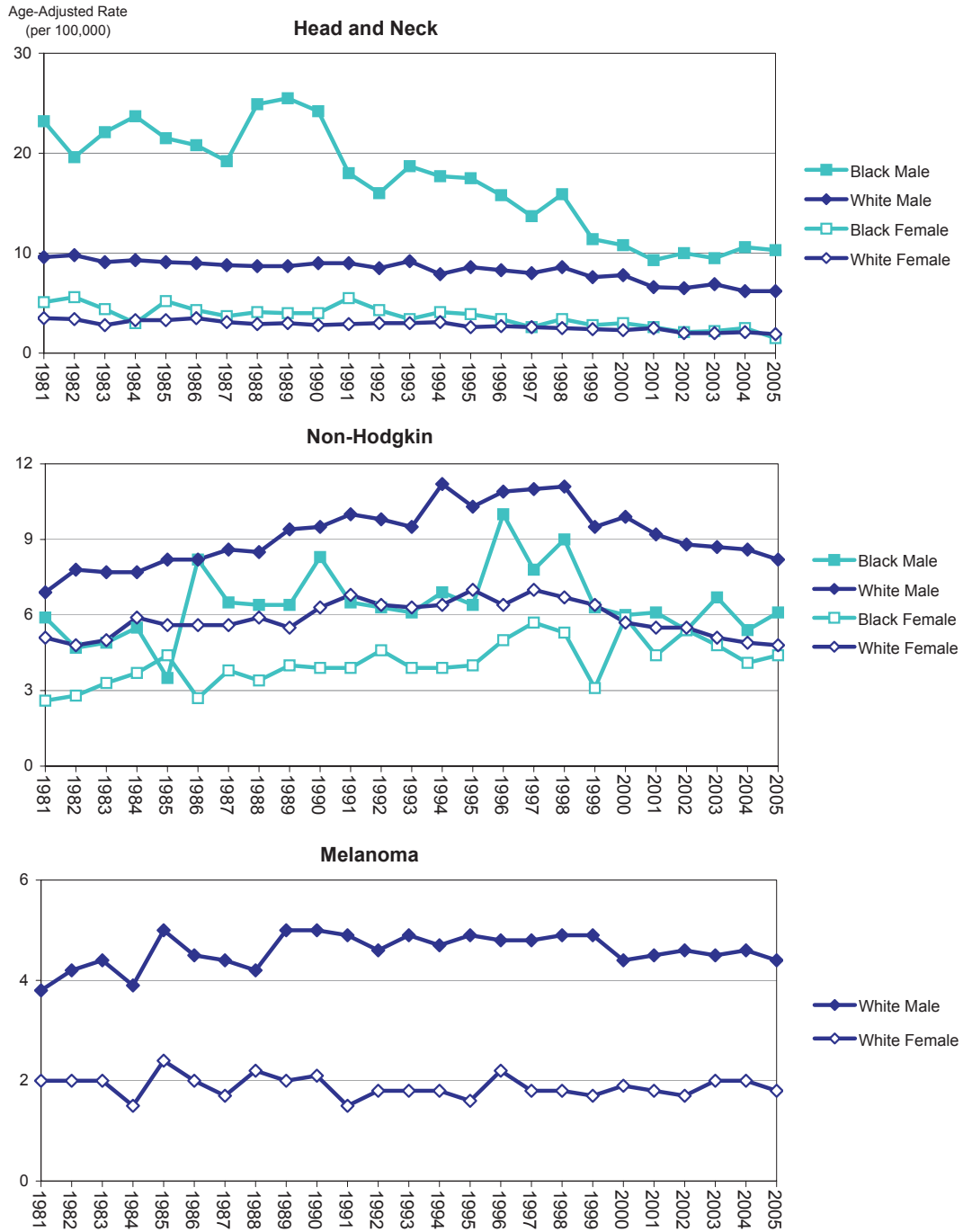
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 18.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



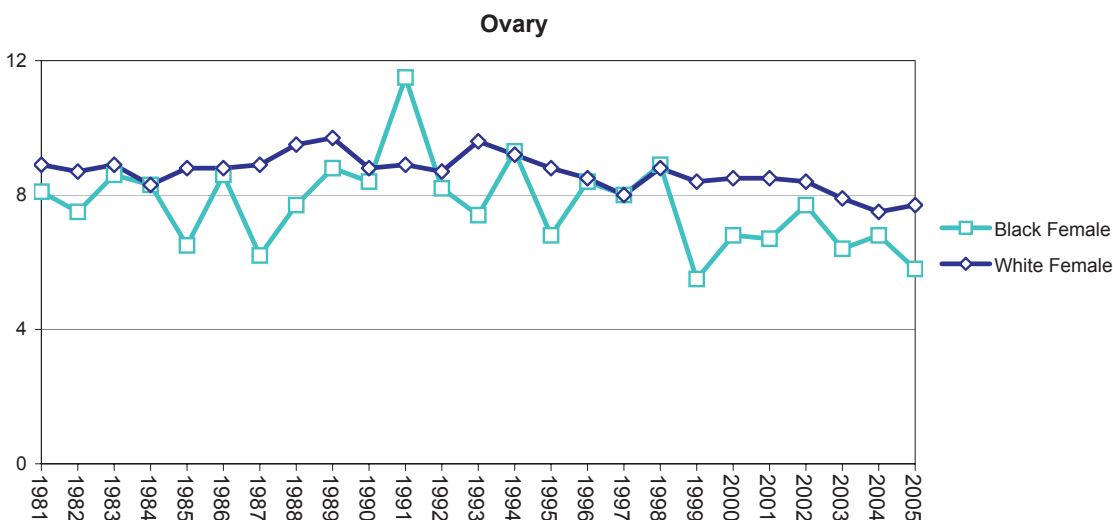
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 18.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 18.4 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

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

The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.4 in 2005. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio (0.72) and prostate cancer had the lowest (0.16) of the selected cancers. All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age. The highest ratios were among 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.

The ratios for blacks were considerably higher than for whites in the 40 to 64 year age group: 120% higher for breast cancer; 87% higher for bladder cancer; 67% higher for prostate cancer; and 13% higher for cervical cancer.

Table 20. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Female	0.43	0.76	0.18	0.34	0.42	0.41	0.35	0.37		0.66	0.37
Male	0.41	0.72	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.21	0.24	0.41	0.18	0.66	0.32
Black	0.40	0.68		0.21	0.36	0.26	0.25	0.38	0.15	0.66	0.32
White	0.41	0.75	0.16		0.36	0.19	0.25	0.42	0.19		
Black Female	0.43	0.65		0.34	0.45	0.51	0.18	0.35		0.66	0.37
White Female	0.40	0.68		0.21	0.35	0.25	0.26	0.39	0.15	0.66	0.32
Black Male	0.43	0.84	0.18		0.39	0.36	0.42	0.39			
White Male	0.41	0.75	0.16		0.36	0.19	0.23	0.43	0.19		

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



Table 21. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Alachua	0.36	0.59	0.16	0.21	0.39	0.24	^	0.23	^	0.81	^
Baker	0.39	0.75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.48	0.88	0.18	0.30	0.38	0.36	0.35	^	^	0.92	^
Bradford	0.45	0.92	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.39	0.69	0.18	0.22	0.35	0.19	0.21	0.35	0.18	0.70	^
Broward	0.40	0.73	0.16	0.22	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.35	0.22	0.59	0.35
Calhoun	0.66	1.08	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.45	0.76	0.12	0.25	0.42	0.26	0.31	0.43	^	0.62	^
Citrus	0.49	0.79	0.17	0.24	0.51	0.16	0.22	0.55	0.24	0.63	^
Clay	0.38	0.58	0.21	0.22	0.32	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	0.37	0.74	0.13	0.24	0.33	0.22	0.23	0.37	0.12	0.65	^
Columbia	0.43	0.60	^	0.29	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.38	0.69	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.23	0.20	0.36	0.13	0.53	0.30
DeSoto	0.47	0.75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.39	0.55	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.40	0.72	0.15	0.24	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.36	0.16	0.66	0.38
Escambia	0.44	0.84	0.12	0.23	0.36	0.22	0.28	0.29	0.35	0.61	^
Flagler	0.35	0.56	0.15	0.14	0.41	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.63	0.75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.39	1.14	^	0.41	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.37	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.74	1.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.50	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.34	0.37	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.41	0.73	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.44	0.75	0.13	0.20	0.33	0.20	0.39	0.76	0.23	0.79	^
Highlands	0.38	0.63	0.20	0.21	0.33	^	^	0.33	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.39	0.71	0.16	0.23	0.40	0.19	0.20	0.37	0.11	0.82	0.20
Holmes	0.52	0.74	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.44	0.72	0.21	0.17	0.42	0.33	^	0.53	^	0.82	^
Jackson	0.64	1.14	0.42	^	0.48	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.38	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	0.60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.33	0.64	0.09	0.21	0.28	0.18	0.20	0.43	0.22	0.71	^
Lee	0.38	0.66	0.12	0.17	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.34	0.16	0.75	^
Leon	0.43	0.76	0.24	0.24	0.38	^	0.48	0.61	^	0.74	^
Levy	0.48	0.80	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.70	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.49	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.44	0.81	0.19	0.26	0.42	0.23	0.26	0.49	0.13	0.74	^
Marion	0.42	0.78	0.15	0.23	0.37	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.16	0.76	^
Martin	0.45	0.79	0.25	0.22	0.39	0.21	0.40	0.35	^	0.93	^
Monroe	0.47	0.82	^	0.19	0.21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.45	0.90	^	^	0.41	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.40	0.76	0.13	0.14	0.41	^	0.31	0.42	^	^	^
Okeechobee	0.45	0.75	^	^	0.45	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.36	0.68	0.12	0.17	0.31	0.21	0.28	0.45	0.19	0.69	0.28
Osceola	0.35	0.64	0.22	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.50	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	0.41	0.68	0.22	0.20	0.37	0.18	0.26	0.43	0.12	0.64	0.38
Pasco	0.41	0.73	0.15	0.24	0.38	0.21	0.30	0.39	0.17	0.81	^
Pinellas	0.43	0.72	0.20	0.20	0.35	0.20	0.30	0.44	0.21	0.71	0.59
Polk	0.35	0.69	0.13	0.24	0.36	0.16	0.24	0.27	0.09	0.56	0.31
Putnam	0.44	0.77	0.19	0.23	0.33	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.37	0.62	0.10	0.28	0.39	^	0.31	0.32	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	0.47	0.85	0.20	0.19	0.40	0.19	0.38	0.51	0.25	0.77	^
Santa Rosa	0.38	0.75	0.11	0.22	0.26	^	0.37	0.48	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.42	0.71	0.17	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.21	0.58	0.30	0.70	0.56
Seminole	0.42	0.80	0.13	0.23	0.46	0.16	0.26	0.54	0.33	0.68	^
Sumter	0.37	0.69	0.14	^	0.28	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.43	0.61	^	^	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.36	0.52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.32	0.87	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.41	0.72	0.21	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.20	0.38	0.19	0.57	0.40
Wakulla	0.47	0.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.50	0.86	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.60	0.81	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

Table 22. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.32</b>
0-14	0.19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.15	0.38	^	0.13	0.26	^	0.14	0.26	0.08	^	0.16
40-64	0.30	0.64	0.04	0.17	0.26	0.15	0.20	0.24	0.14	0.53	0.33
65+	0.48	0.76	0.23	0.27	0.40	0.23	0.30	0.50	0.22	0.80	0.50
<b>Female</b>											
0-14	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.14	0.25	^	0.13	0.26	^	^	0.22	0.05	^	0.16
40-64	0.28	0.57	^	0.17	0.26	0.17	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.53	0.33
65+	0.50	0.72	^	0.27	0.40	0.29	0.33	0.49	0.22	0.80	0.50
<b>Male</b>											
0-14	0.20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.18	0.56	^	^	0.26	^	^	0.30	0.12	^	^
40-64	0.32	0.69	0.04	^	0.27	0.14	0.21	0.29	0.16	^	^
65+	0.47	0.79	0.23	^	0.40	0.21	0.29	0.52	0.22	^	^
<b>Black</b>											
0-14	0.20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.24	^	^	0.23	0.23	^	^	0.36	^	^	^
40-64	0.37	0.72	0.05	0.33	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.34	^	0.62	0.35
65+	0.53	0.80	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.49	0.44	0.48	^	0.81	0.65
<b>White</b>											
0-14	0.18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.14	0.38	^	0.10	0.27	^	^	0.23	0.08	^	0.18
40-64	0.29	0.63	0.03	0.15	0.25	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.14	0.52	0.31
65+	0.48	0.76	0.22	0.26	0.40	0.22	0.30	0.51	0.22	0.80	0.50
<b>Black Female</b>											
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.20	^	^	0.23	^	^	^	0.32	^	^	^
40-64	0.37	0.61	^	0.33	0.33	^	0.21	0.25	^	0.62	0.35
65+	0.56	0.70	^	0.39	0.57	0.56	^	0.53	^	0.81	0.65
<b>White Female</b>											
0-14	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.12	0.31	^	0.10	0.28	^	^	0.19	0.05	^	0.18
40-64	0.27	0.57	^	0.15	0.25	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.52	0.31
65+	0.50	0.73	^	0.26	0.39	0.28	0.34	0.49	0.22	0.80	0.50
<b>Black Male</b>											
0-14	0.20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.30	^	^	^	^	^	^	0.41	^	^	^
40-64	0.36	0.79	0.05	^	0.36	0.23	0.32	0.40	^	^	^
65+	0.51	0.88	0.30	^	0.44	0.45	0.57	0.42	^	^	^
<b>White Male</b>											
0-14	0.19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.16	0.48	^	^	0.27	^	^	0.27	0.12	^	^
40-64	0.32	0.68	0.03	^	0.26	0.14	0.20	0.27	0.16	^	^
65+	0.47	0.78	0.22	^	0.41	0.21	0.28	0.53	0.22	^	^

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

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

## YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

In 2005, all causes of death yielded approximately 1.32 million YPLL in Florida. Cancer was responsible for 286,654 YPLL, or 22% 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 2005. The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2005 have predominated since 1995. These were cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, and colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Deaths from these four types of cancer accounted for 49% of the cancer YPLL in Florida in 2005.

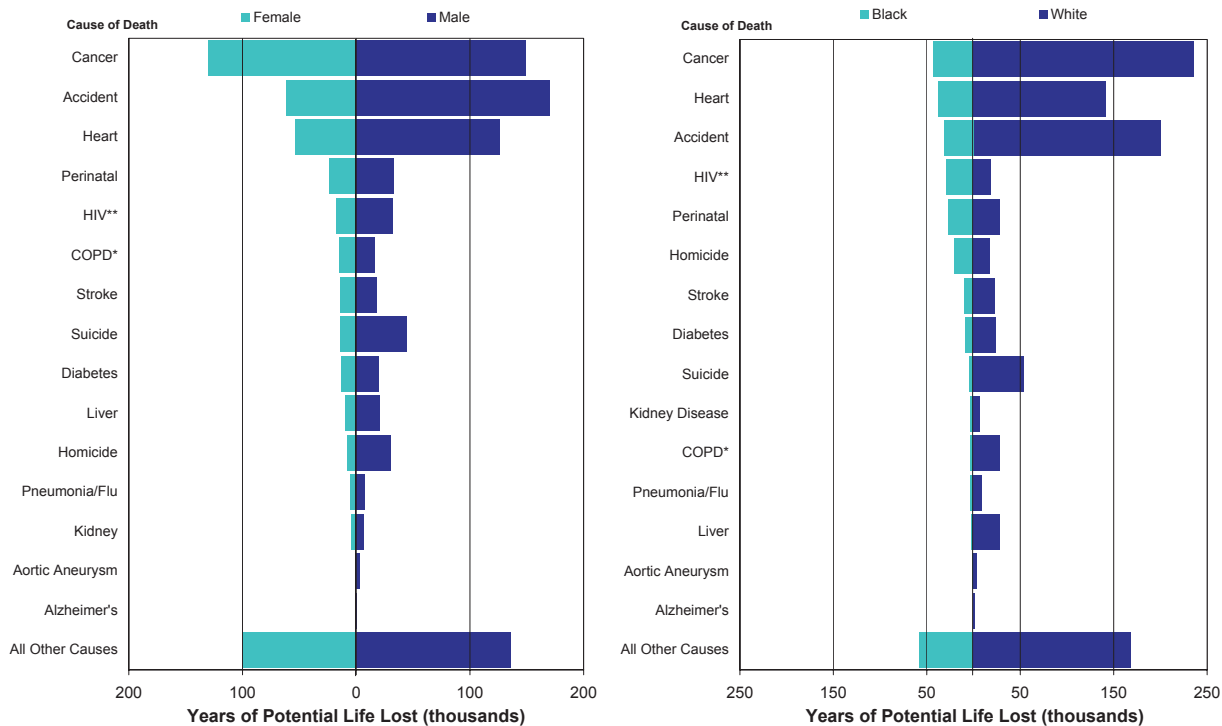
The total YPLL due to breast cancer was six times the YPLL due to prostate cancer. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 24% more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer and the deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages more often than deaths from prostate cancer. 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. A total of 4,489 people died from these cancers with 48,260 YPLL. The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was 10.8 years. Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL at 18.7 per death. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 1.6% of the total cancer deaths among females, these deaths contributed 4.1% to the total female cancer YPLL. The YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer among males accounted for 39% of total cancer YPLL for males in 2005.

Cancer deaths occurred at younger ages among blacks than among whites. Each cancer death among blacks resulted in an average of 11.8 YPLL, which was higher than the 6.6 average YPLL among whites. In 2005, blacks had a higher average YPLL per death than whites for all cancers except cervical cancer. The highest average YPLL per death of the four sex-race groups was among black females (12.4 years) for all cancers combined.

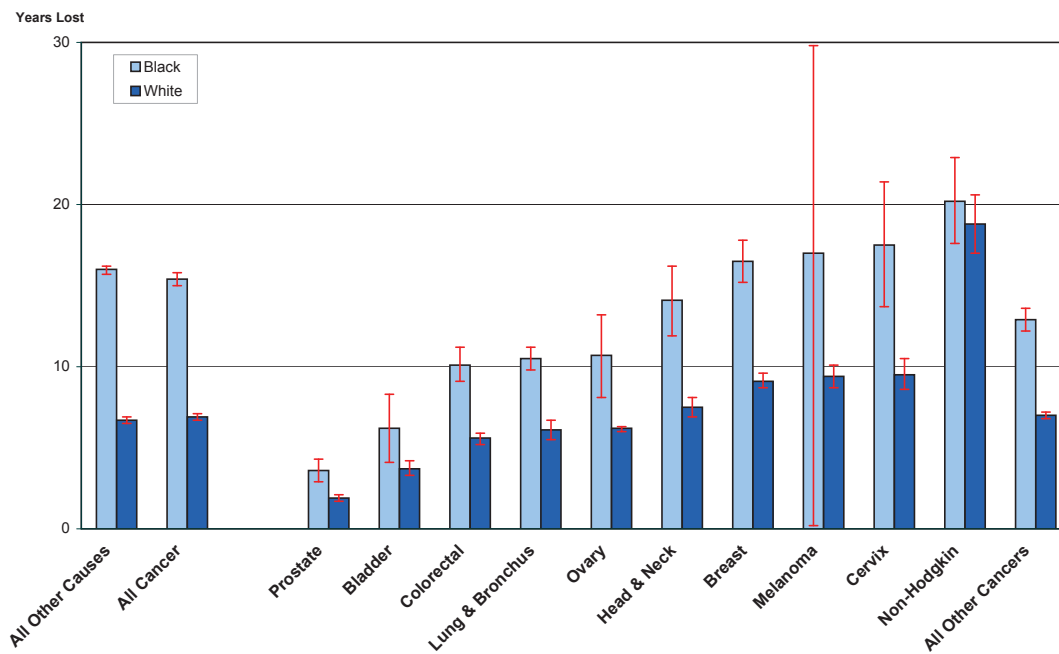
Overall, between 1981 and 2005 the average YPLL per cancer death decreased. Whites showed a greater decrease (16%) than blacks (6%). The average YPLL per cancer death among blacks was 12.6 years in 1981, 59% higher than that among whites (7.9 years). The disparity increased to 80% in 2005: 11.8 years for blacks, 6.6 years for whites.

**Figure 19. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2005**



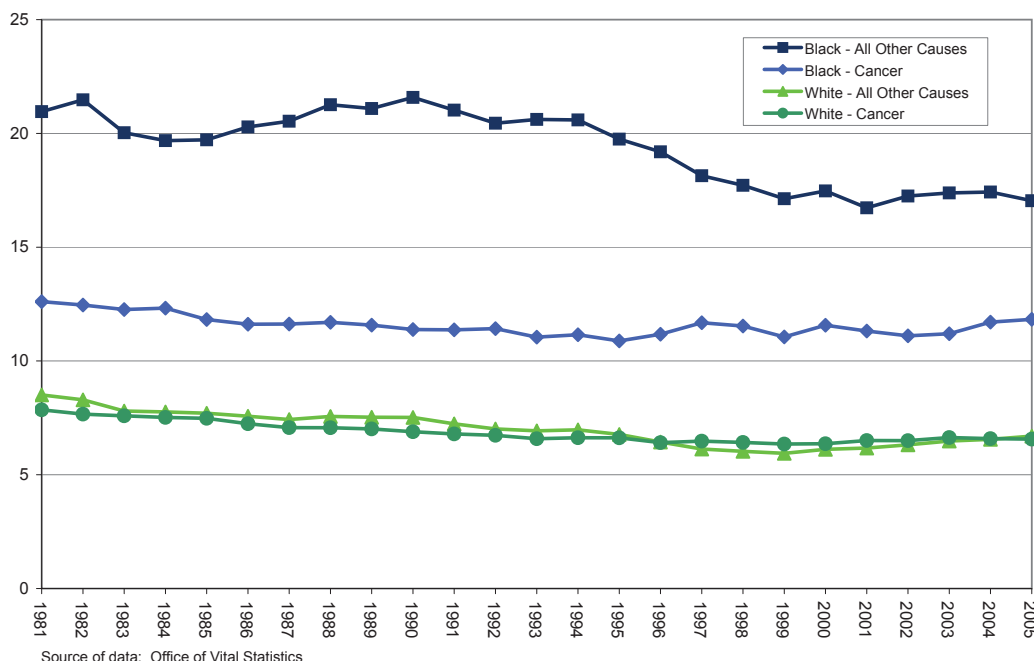
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics  
 \*COPD=Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease  
 \*\*HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**Figure 20. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race and Cancer Site, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Figure 21. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



**Table 23. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2005**

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,322,327	--	485,709	--	836,346	--	287,030	--	998,561	--
All Cancers	286,654	100.0	133,717	100.0	152,937	100.0	44,453	100.0	235,290	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	6,112	2.1	2,555	1.9	3,557	2.3	1,500	3.4	4,207	1.8
Lung & Bronchus	77,584	27.1	31,179	23.3	46,405	30.3	8,808	19.8	67,729	28.8
Prostate	4,674	1.6			4,674	3.1	1,137	2.6	3,424	1.5
Breast	27,493	9.6	27,390	20.5			6,055	13.6	20,820	8.8
Colorectal	22,617	7.9	9,869	7.4	12,748	8.3	4,242	9.5	18,016	7.7
Bladder	4,097	1.4	1,147	0.9	2,950	1.9	425	1.0	3,641	1.5
Head & Neck	9,323	3.3	2,174	1.6	7,149	4.7	1,584	3.6	7,553	3.2
Non-Hodgkin	11,746	4.1	3,989	3.0	7,757	5.1	2,677	6.0	8,771	3.7
Melanoma	6,004	2.1	2,007	1.5	3,997	2.6			5,827	2.5
Ovary	7,598	2.7	7,598	5.7			947	2.1	4,249	1.8
Cervix	5,440	1.9	5,440	4.1			714	1.6	6,668	2.8
All Other Cancers	110,078	38.4	42,958	32.1	67,257	44.0	17,864	40.2	88,592	37.7

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(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.

**Table 24. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	117,458	--	354,685	--	169,421	--	643,754	--
All Cancers	21,235	100.0	109,178	100.0	23,218	100.0	126,112	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	623	2.9	1,800	1.6	877	3.8	2,407	1.9
Lung & Bronchus	2,920	13.8	27,817	25.5	5,888	25.4	39,912	31.6
Prostate					1,137	4.9	3,424	2.7
Breast	6,042	28.5	20,730	19.0				
Colorectal	1,957	9.2	7,770	7.1	2,285	9.8	10,246	8.1
Bladder	156	0.7	991	0.9	269	1.2	2,650	2.1
Head & Neck	345	1.6	1,754	1.6	1,239	5.3	5,799	4.6
Non-Hodgkin	1,015	4.8	2,931	2.7	1,662	7.2	5,840	4.6
Melanoma		0.0	2,007	1.8			3,820	3.0
Ovary	947	4.5	4,249	3.9				
Cervix	714	3.4	6,668	6.1				
All Other Cancers	7,139	33.6	34,295	31.4	10,674	46.0	54,297	43.1

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(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.

## 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 for four stages of life (age groups) are presented in this section: childhood (0 to 14 years); young adults (15 to 39 years); adults (40 to 64 years); and elderly (65-years-and-older). Incidence and mortality rates of the five highest-ranked cancers based on age-specific incidence rates for females and for males in each age group are discussed in this section.

### CHILDREN (0 TO 14 YEARS)

Four of the five highest-ranked cancers (leukemia, cancer of the brain and nervous system, kidney, and soft tissue) were common to both females and males. The other high-ranked cancers were endocrine cancer, the fourth-ranked site among females, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, the third-ranked site among males. Whites had a higher incidence rate of leukemia than blacks.

#### Incidence

Four of the five highest-ranked cancers (leukemia, cancer of the brain and nervous system, kidney, and soft tissue) were occurred among both females and males. The exceptions were that endocrine cancer was the fourth-ranked site among females, and that non-Hodgkin lymphoma was the third-ranked site among males. Whites had a higher incidence rate of leukemia than blacks.

#### Mortality

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.

**Table 25.1 Age-Specific Rates (1) of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2001-2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	<b>38.9</b>	34.6	43.5	<b>27.4</b>	20.0	36.5	<b>42.3</b>	37.2	48.1
Brain & Nervous	<b>35.3</b>	31.2	39.8	<b>32.1</b>	24.1	41.9	<b>36.3</b>	31.6	41.7
Kidney	<b>11.2</b>	8.9	13.8	<b>16.7</b>	11.1	24.1	<b>9.9</b>	7.5	12.8
Endocrine	<b>10.9</b>	8.7	13.5	<b>9.5</b>	5.4	15.5	<b>11.3</b>	8.7	14.4
Soft Tissue	<b>9.2</b>	7.2	11.6	<b>8.9</b>	5.0	14.7	<b>9.2</b>	6.9	12.0
<b>Mortality</b>									
Leukemia	<b>6.6</b>	4.9	8.7	^	^	^	<b>7.4</b>	5.3	10.0
Brain & Nervous	<b>6.3</b>	4.6	8.4	<b>6.5</b>	3.3	11.7	<b>6.4</b>	4.4	8.8
Kidney	<b>1.6</b>	0.8	2.8	^	^	^	<b>1.8</b>	0.8	3.2
Endocrine	<b>2.8</b>	1.7	4.2	^	^	^	<b>2.8</b>	1.6	4.6
Soft Tissue	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

**Table 25.2 Age-Specific Rates (1) of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2001-2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	51.7	46.9	57.0	26.5	19.4	35.3	59.2	53.1	65.7
Brain & Nervous	36.1	32.0	40.5	32.2	24.4	41.9	36.7	32.0	41.9
Non-Hodgkin	15.3	12.7	18.2	13.2	8.4	19.9	15.6	12.6	19.1
Soft Tissue	9.6	7.6	12.1	6.9	3.6	12.1	10.7	8.3	13.7
Kidney	9.1	7.2	11.5	9.2	5.3	15.0	9.2	6.9	12.0
<b>Mortality</b>									
Leukemia	9.3	7.3	11.6	5.8	2.8	10.6	10.6	8.1	13.5
Brain & Nervous	6.9	5.2	9.0	10.9	6.6	17.1	5.7	3.9	8.0
Non-Hodgkin	1.6	0.9	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Soft Tissue	1.5	0.8	2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Kidney	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

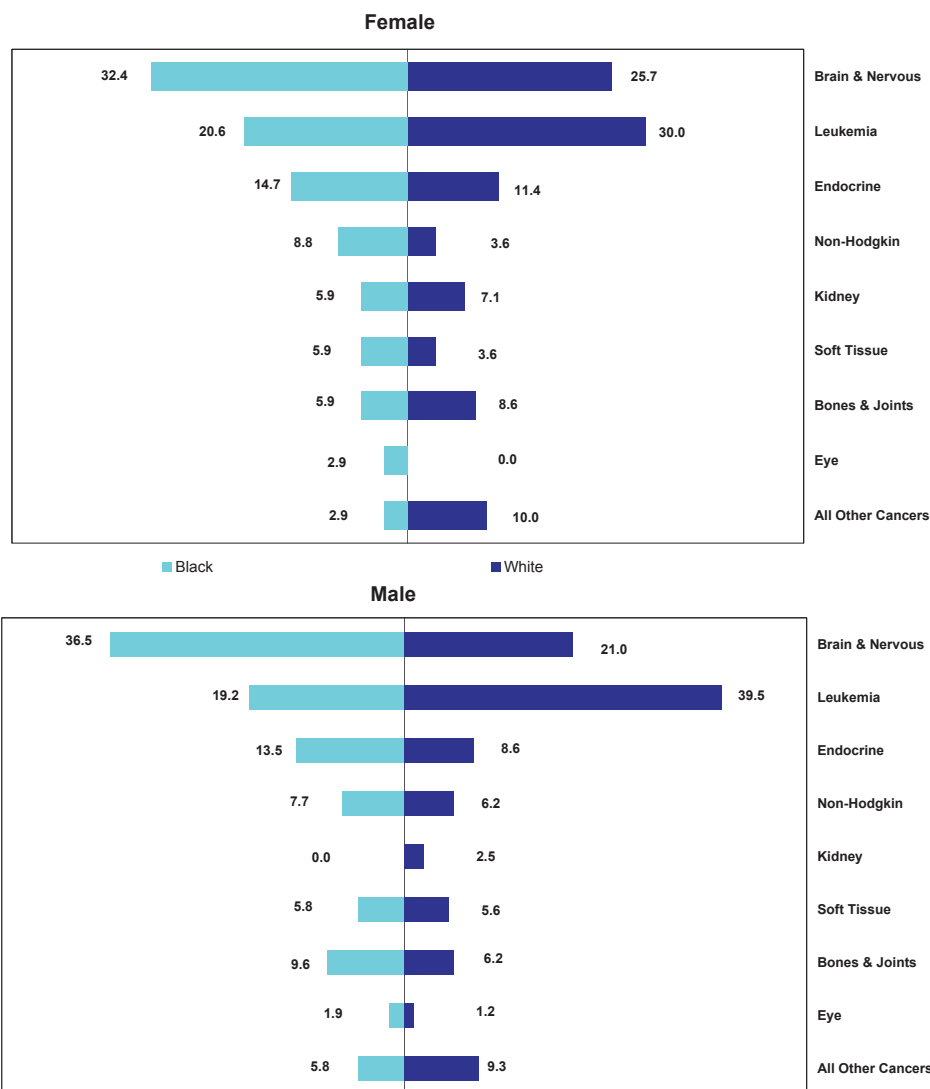
**Figure 22.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2001-2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System.



**Figure 22.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2001-2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## YOUNG ADULTS (15 TO 39 YEARS)

### Incidence

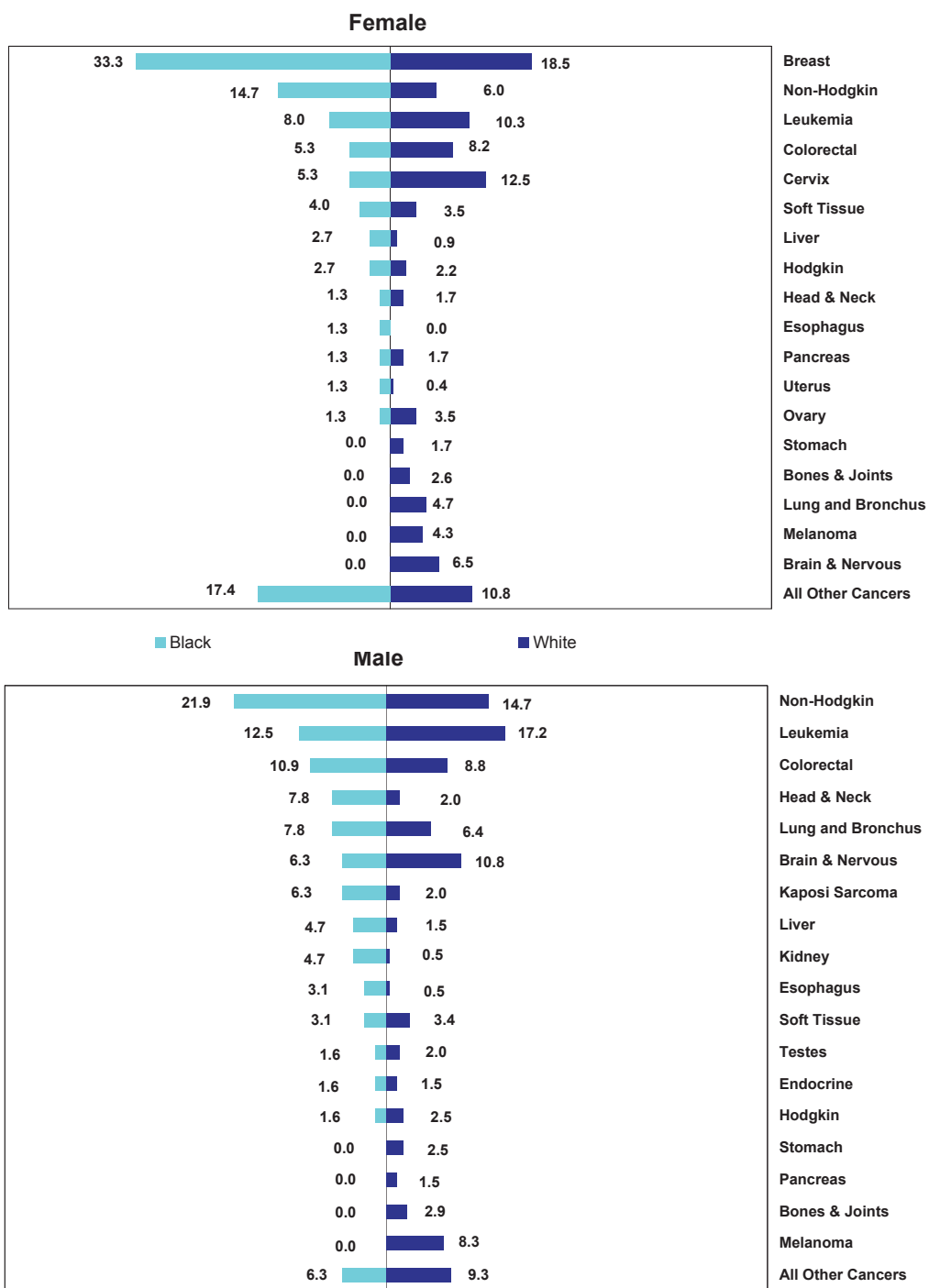
Overall, breast cancer had the highest incidence rate among females in this age group followed by thyroid cancer. The age-specific rate of thyroid cancer among white females was more than two times the rate among black females. Thyroid cancer had the second highest rate among both blacks and whites. Testicular cancer was the highest-ranked cancer among males. Other major cancers among males included non-Hodgkin lymphoma, melanoma, Hodgkin disease, 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 23.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Table 26.1 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	20.3	18.7	22.1	19.9	16.4	24.0	20.4	18.5	22.5
Thyroid	13.7	12.3	15.1	6.7	4.7	9.2	14.8	13.2	16.6
Melanoma	10.5	9.1	12.0				10.5	9.1	12.0
Cervix	7.9	6.9	9.1	5.8	4.0	8.2	8.1	6.9	9.5
Hodgkin	4.4	3.6	5.3	2.9	1.7	4.7	4.8	3.9	5.9
<b>Mortality</b>									
Breast	2.7	2.1	3.4	4.5	2.9	6.7	2.1	1.5	2.9
Thyroid	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Melanoma	0.5	0.2	0.9				0.5	0.2	0.9
Cervix	1.2	0.9	1.7	^	^	^	1.4	1.0	2.1
Hodgkin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

**Table 26.2 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Testes	9.8	8.6	11.0	^	^	^	11.5	10.1	13.0
Non-Hodgkin	5.6	4.7	6.5	6.3	4.3	8.7	5.3	4.4	6.4
Melanoma	6.5	5.4	7.6				6.5	5.4	7.6
Hodgkin	4.0	3.3	4.8	2.9	1.7	4.8	4.1	3.3	5.1
Brain & Nervous	4.0	3.3	4.8	2.0	1.0	3.6	4.4	3.6	5.4
<b>Mortality</b>									
Testes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Non-Hodgkin	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.4	4.3	1.4	0.9	2.0
Melanoma	0.8	0.5	1.3				0.8	0.5	1.3
Hodgkin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brain & Nervous	0.9	0.6	1.4	^	^	^	1.0	0.6	1.6

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

^ 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 2.7 times the rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus, the second-ranked cancer among females. Uterine cancer had one of the five highest incidence rates 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 were diagnosed with prostate cancer more than cancer of any other site. Black males had a higher incidence rate of prostate cancer, but a lower incidence of bladder cancer than did 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 2005. Black females had higher mortality rates for breast cancer and colorectal cancer 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 did white males.

**Table 27.1 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	<b>202.2</b>	197.1	207.3	<b>143.9</b>	132.9	155.6	<b>210.8</b>	205.1	216.5
Lung & Bronchus	<b>74.3</b>	71.3	77.5	<b>44.8</b>	38.8	51.6	<b>80.0</b>	76.5	83.6
Colorectal	<b>46.7</b>	44.3	49.2	<b>47.8</b>	41.5	54.8	<b>46.1</b>	43.5	48.8
Uterus	<b>36.4</b>	34.2	38.6	<b>27.4</b>	22.7	32.7	<b>37.5</b>	35.1	40.0
Thyroid	<b>24.6</b>	22.8	26.4	<b>14.5</b>	11.1	18.5	<b>25.7</b>	23.7	27.8
<b>Mortality</b>									
Breast	<b>34.6</b>	32.5	36.8	<b>48.0</b>	41.8	55.0	<b>32.6</b>	30.4	34.9
Lung & Bronchus	<b>42.6</b>	40.3	45.0	<b>27.1</b>	22.5	32.5	<b>45.8</b>	43.2	48.6
Colorectal	<b>12.0</b>	10.8	13.4	<b>15.6</b>	12.1	19.8	<b>11.5</b>	10.2	12.9
Uterus	<b>1.6</b>	1.2	2.2	^	^	^	<b>1.6</b>	1.2	2.2
Thyroid	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

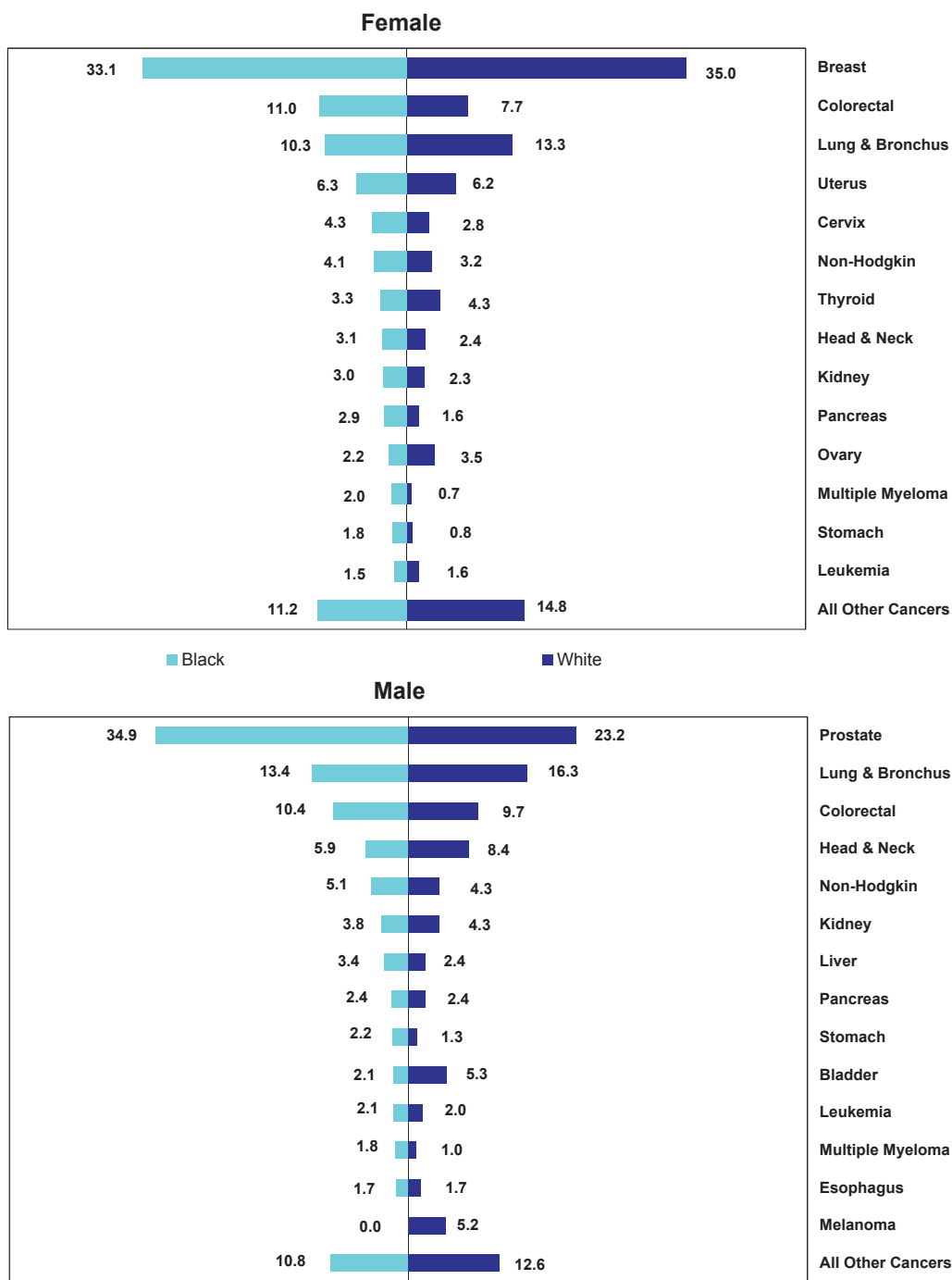
**Table 27.2 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Prostate	<b>154.3</b>	149.8	159.0	<b>210.4</b>	196.0	225.7	<b>142.9</b>	138.2	147.8
Lung & Bronchus	<b>97.9</b>	94.3	101.6	<b>80.6</b>	71.7	90.2	<b>100.7</b>	96.7	104.7
Colorectal	<b>60.5</b>	57.7	63.5	<b>62.6</b>	54.9	71.2	<b>59.7</b>	56.6	62.8
Head & Neck	<b>49.8</b>	47.2	52.4	<b>35.6</b>	29.8	42.2	<b>51.6</b>	48.8	54.5
Bladder	<b>29.8</b>	27.9	31.9	<b>12.6</b>	9.2	16.7	<b>32.3</b>	30.1	34.7
<b>Mortality</b>									
Prostate	<b>5.5</b>	4.7	6.5	<b>10.4</b>	7.4	14.3	<b>4.8</b>	4.0	5.7
Lung & Bronchus	<b>67.2</b>	64.2	70.2	<b>64.0</b>	56.1	72.6	<b>68.2</b>	65.0	71.6
Colorectal	<b>16.3</b>	14.9	17.9	<b>22.8</b>	18.2	28.1	<b>15.4</b>	13.9	17.0
Head & Neck	<b>10.4</b>	9.3	11.7	<b>11.5</b>	8.3	15.5	<b>10.4</b>	9.1	11.7
Bladder	<b>4.3</b>	3.6	5.1	<b>2.9</b>	1.5	5.3	<b>4.6</b>	3.8	5.5

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

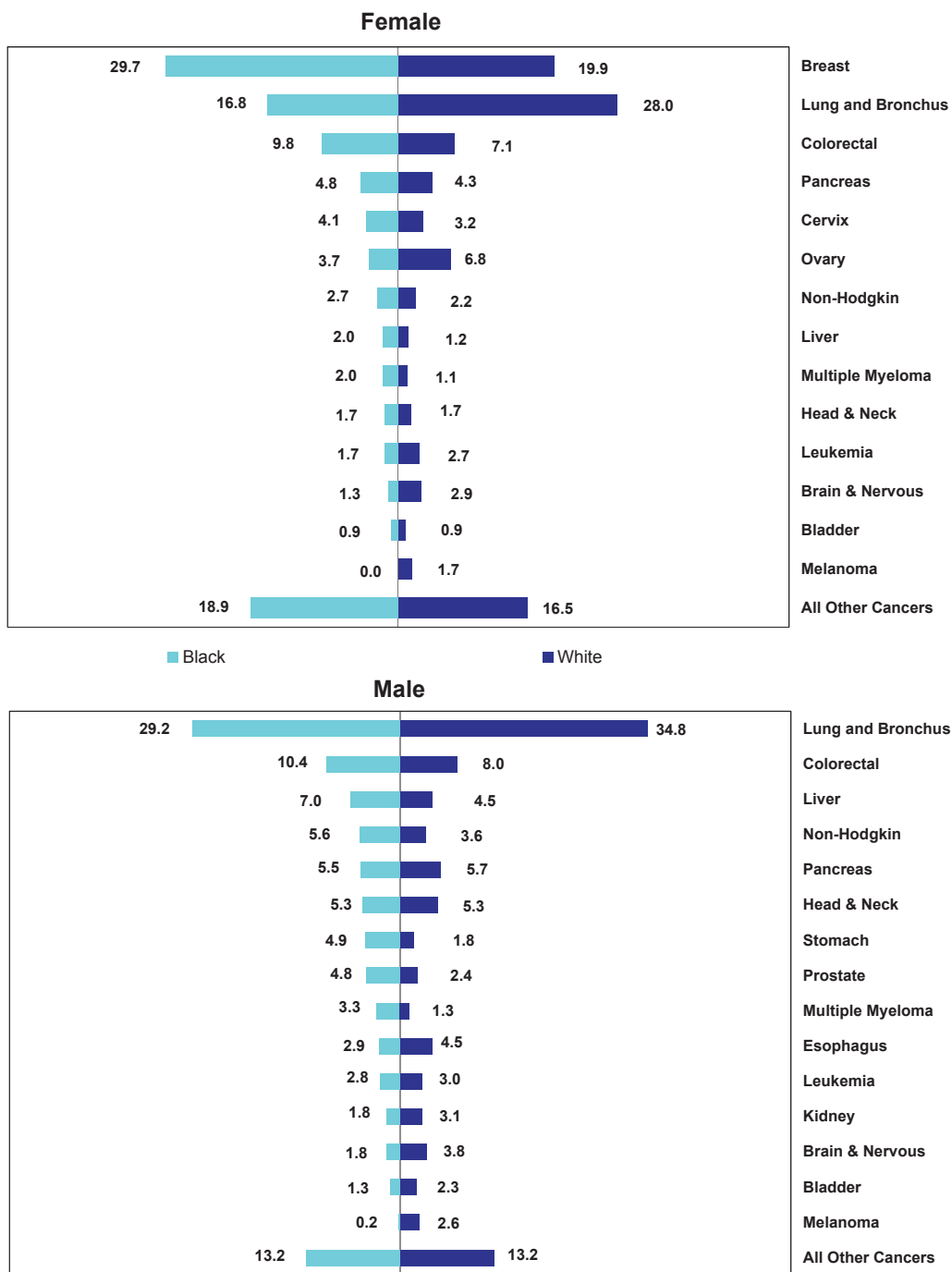
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

**Figure 24.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System.

**Figure 24.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## 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 64% higher than among blacks. Black females had higher mortality rates for colorectal and uterine cancers than blacks.

The mortality rate for prostate cancer among black males was more than twice the rate observed among whites. Black males also had higher mortality rates for head and neck cancer than white males.

**Table 28.1 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 65+, Florida, 2005**

Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	<b>330.9</b>	322.5	339.6	<b>272.2</b>	244.1	302.7	<b>332.6</b>	323.8	341.7
Lung & Bronchus	<b>292.5</b>	284.6	300.6	<b>191.6</b>	168.1	217.4	<b>299.5</b>	291.1	308.1
Colorectal	<b>200.8</b>	194.2	207.5	<b>205.2</b>	180.8	231.8	<b>197.9</b>	191.1	204.9
Uterus	<b>66.9</b>	63.2	70.9	<b>86.2</b>	70.7	104.1	<b>64.4</b>	60.6	68.5
Non-Hodgkin	63.7	60.0	67.5	<b>40.7</b>	30.3	53.5	<b>64.7</b>	60.9	68.8
<b>Mortality</b>									
Breast	<b>88.3</b>	84.0	92.8	<b>105.4</b>	88.2	125.0	<b>87.4</b>	82.9	92.1
Lung & Bronchus	<b>211.5</b>	204.8	218.4	<b>133.3</b>	113.9	155.1	<b>218.6</b>	211.5	226.0
Colorectal	<b>80.2</b>	76.0	84.5	<b>117.3</b>	99.1	137.9	<b>77.2</b>	73.0	81.6
Uterus	<b>6.9</b>	5.7	8.2	<b>16.8</b>	10.4	25.6	<b>6.2</b>	5.0	7.5
Non-Hodgkin	<b>31.3</b>	28.7	34.0	<b>21.6</b>	14.2	31.4	<b>31.7</b>	29.1	34.6

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

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

**Table 28.2 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 65+, Florida, 2005**

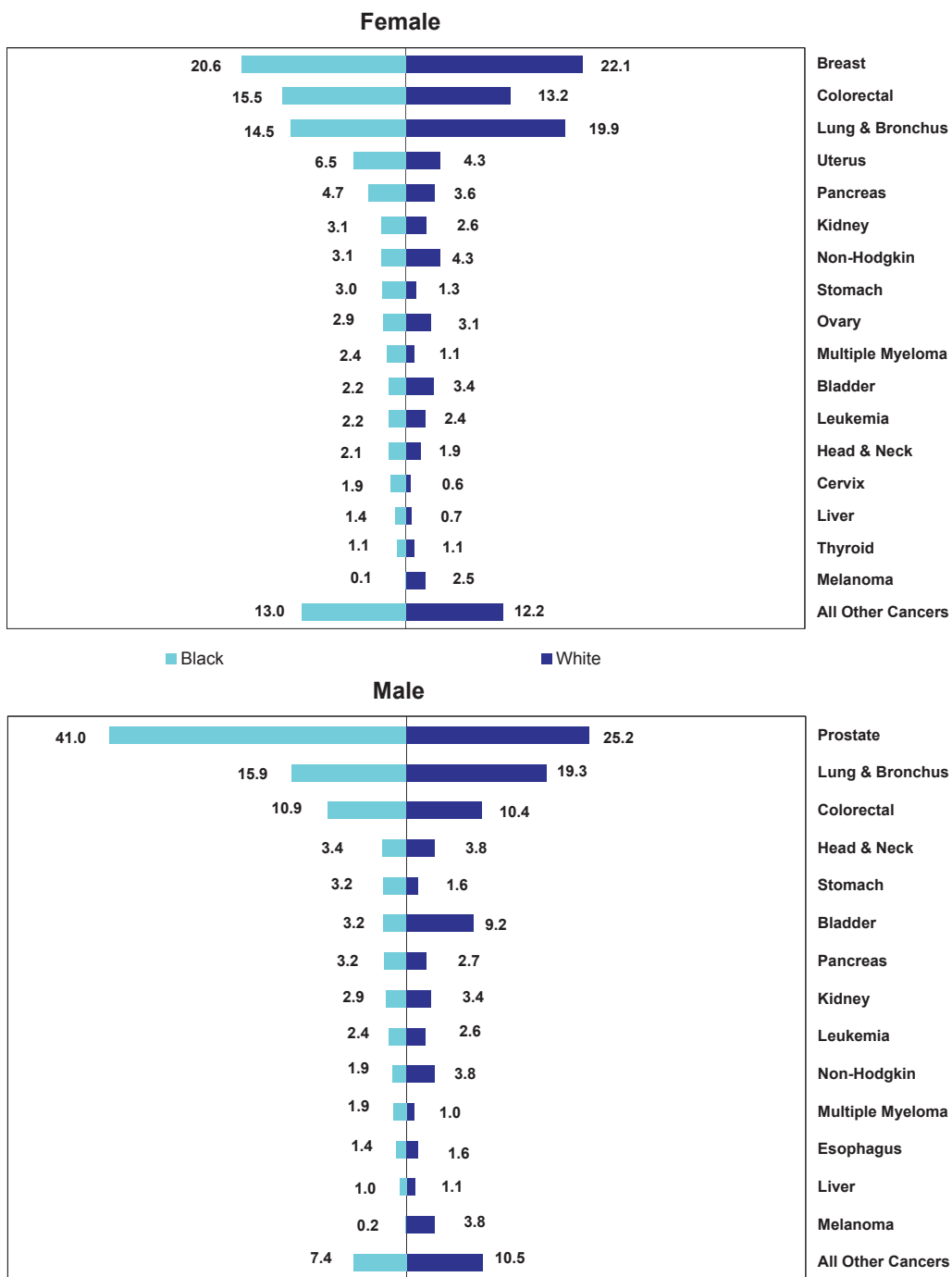
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Prostate	<b>665.2</b>	651.4	679.2	<b>1079.3</b>	1010.3	1151.7	<b>622.7</b>	608.8	636.8
Lung & Bronchus	<b>472.3</b>	460.7	484.1	<b>419.4</b>	376.8	465.4	<b>475.7</b>	463.6	488.0
Colorectal	<b>261.7</b>	253.1	270.6	<b>287.9</b>	252.8	326.5	<b>256.8</b>	248.0	265.9
Bladder	<b>223.9</b>	216.0	232.1	<b>84.1</b>	65.7	106.1	<b>228.2</b>	219.9	236.8
Head & Neck	<b>94.8</b>	89.7	100.2	<b>90.0</b>	70.9	112.7	<b>94.7</b>	89.3	100.3
<b>Mortality</b>									
Prostate	<b>149.8</b>	143.3	156.5	<b>323.4</b>	286.2	364.2	<b>138.1</b>	131.6	144.8
Lung & Bronchus	<b>371.3</b>	361.0	381.8	<b>367.3</b>	327.5	410.5	<b>372.1</b>	361.4	383.0
Colorectal	<b>106.0</b>	100.5	111.7	<b>126.8</b>	103.9	153.2	<b>104.2</b>	98.5	110.0
Bladder	<b>46.4</b>	42.9	50.2	<b>37.9</b>	25.9	53.5	<b>47.4</b>	43.6	51.4
Head & Neck	<b>27.9</b>	25.1	30.9	<b>50.9</b>	36.9	68.6	<b>26.3</b>	23.5	29.3

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

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

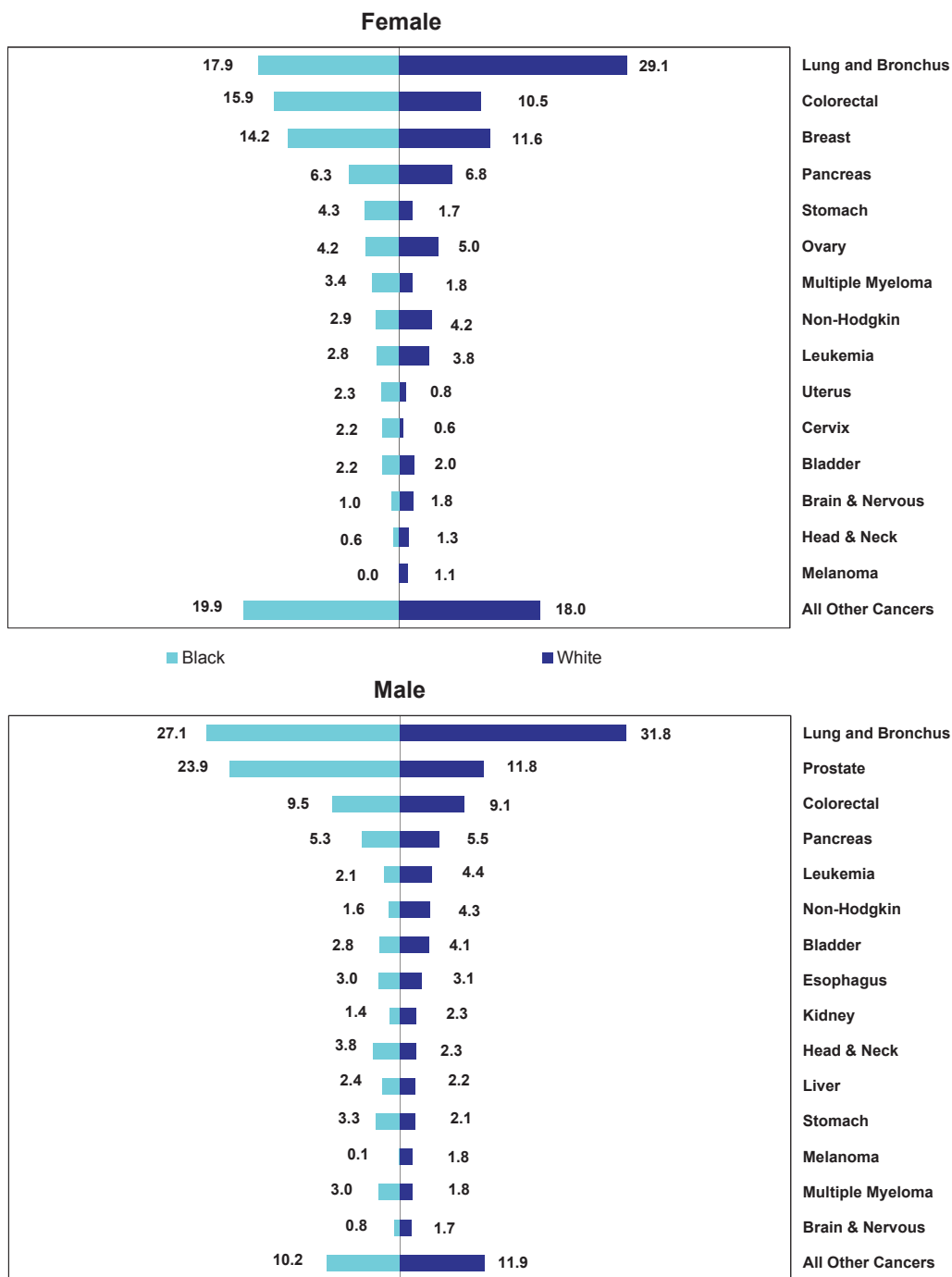


**Figure 25.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System.

**Figure 25.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2005**



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

## TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

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

The risk of dying from these cancers depends on an individual's smoking status, sex, age, environmental exposure, genetics, and the timing and quality of diagnosis and treatment. Deaths from tobacco-related cancers at age 35 and older can be attributed to tobacco use. According to the CDC, the relative risks of death for current smokers range from 13% higher for acute myeloid leukemia among female smokers, to 22 times higher for cancers of the trachea and lung and bronchus among male smokers than for their counterparts who never smoked. The relative risk decreases significantly for former smokers. Quitting smoking can significantly reduce the risks for these cancers. More information about smoking-attributable cancer is available at the CDC web site: [apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecl/](http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecl/).

### INCIDENCE

In 2005, 35,049 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida. Of these cancers, 34,630 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older. The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was lower among whites than blacks in 1981. This racial disparity reversed in the 1990s, with higher rates among whites.

Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 23% among black males and 8% among white males over the 25-year period. Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 6% among black females, but increased 21% for white females over the 25-year period.

### MORTALITY

In 2005, 19,575 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida. Of these cancer deaths, 97.3% (19,056) occurred among Floridians age 35 and older. According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2005 and the relative risk of dying from cancers that are due to cigarette smoking, 65.2% (12,424) of those 19,056 deaths might be attributable to tobacco use. A total of 205,356 YPLL in 2005 were due to these 12,424 smoking-attributable deaths. On average, one smoking-attributable death accounted for 16.5 YPLL.

Over the decade of the 1980s, blacks had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers than whites. Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have decreased among blacks since the 1990s, diminishing the racial disparity in mortality from these cancers. The mortality rates decreased by 27% among black females and by 38% among black males from 1981 through 2005. During the same period, mortality rates increased by 9% among white females and decreased by 19% among white males.

During the 25-year period, the racial disparity in mortality narrowed among females. Black females had a mortality rate 24% higher than white females in 1981. By 2005, the rate for white females was 19% higher than that for black females. At its peak in 1989, the mortality rate for black males was 68% higher than the rate for white males. By 2005, the racial disparity between males had decreased to 11%.

**Table 29. Tobacco-Related Indicators among People Age 35 Years and Older, Florida, 2005**

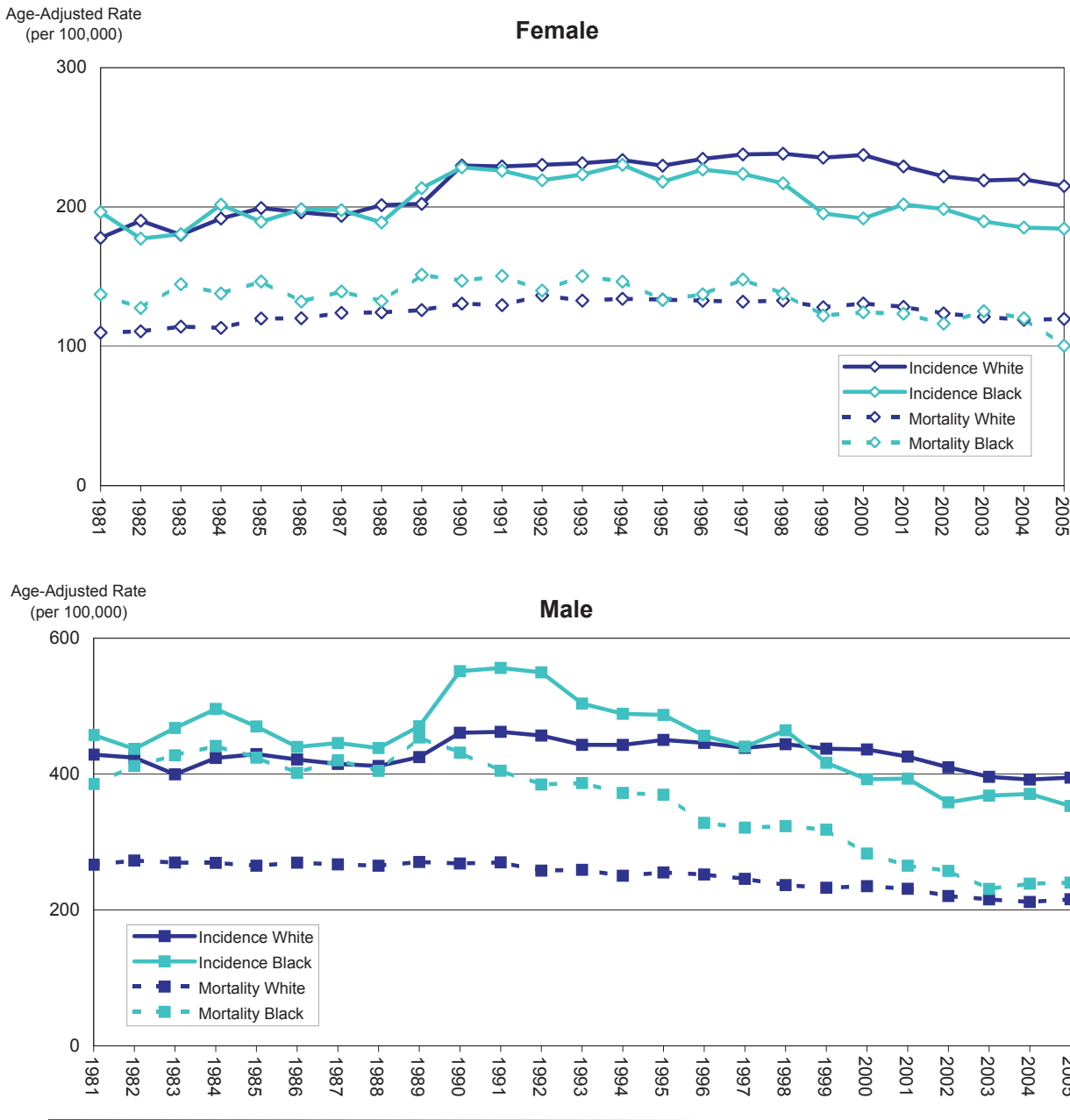
	Deaths from Tobacco-Related Cancers	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL*
<b>Florida</b>	<b>19,056</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>205,356</b>
Alachua	158	104	1,785
Baker	22	13	280
Bay	195	134	2,566
Bradford	33	23	405
Brevard	703	471	7,601
Broward	1,645	970	15,306
Calhoun	18	13	237
Charlotte	276	184	2,924
Citrus	275	183	3,033
Clay	125	81	1,458
Collier	355	227	3,512
Columbia	73	50	923
Dade	1,616	918	15,356
Desoto	37	25	476
Dixie	17	11	225
Duval	739	487	8,954
Escambia	339	238	4,252
Flagler	99	59	936
Franklin	16	12	214
Gadsden	40	28	548
Gilchrist	16	10	144
Glades	17	12	175
Gulf	17	10	175
Hamilton	10	^	122
Hardee	15	10	150
Hendry	30	19	346
Hernando	290	201	2,978
Highlands	156	102	1,484
Hillsborough	985	693	11,743
Holmes	20	14	289
Indian River	197	131	1,902
Jackson	63	43	837
Jefferson	13	^	180
Lafayette	10	^	163
Lake	383	256	4,377
Lee	709	468	7,451
Leon	162	106	2,056
Levy	71	48	886
Liberty	^	^	85
Madison	30	23	398
Manatee	417	294	4,840
Marion	537	359	5,850
Martin	232	151	2,274
Monroe	101	61	1,133
Nassau	103	72	1,310
Okaloosa	192	130	2,385
Okeechobee	61	42	716
Orange	695	453	8,050
Osceola	146	93	1,600
Palm Beach	1,476	886	13,038
Pasco	659	459	7,402
Pinellas	1,351	943	15,442
Polk	599	418	7,075
Putnam	98	70	1,193
Santa Rosa	135	97	1,610
Sarasota	553	352	5,146
Seminole	304	193	3,364
St. Johns	142	97	1,615
St. Lucie	283	192	3,288
Sumter	111	72	1,176
Suwannee	56	36	601
Taylor	25	16	284
Union	32	23	500
Volusia	665	438	7,096
Wakulla	29	20	412
Walton	49	35	695
Washington	25	19	329

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and BRFSS

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

\*Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)

**Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Florida 1981-2005**



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.

## 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 2005, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 21.7%, which was similar to the national prevalence (20.6%). 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. From 1986 to 2005, the overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased by 28% to 22% in 2005. The prevalence of current cigarette use decreased significantly from 21.7% in 2005 to 19.3% in 2007.

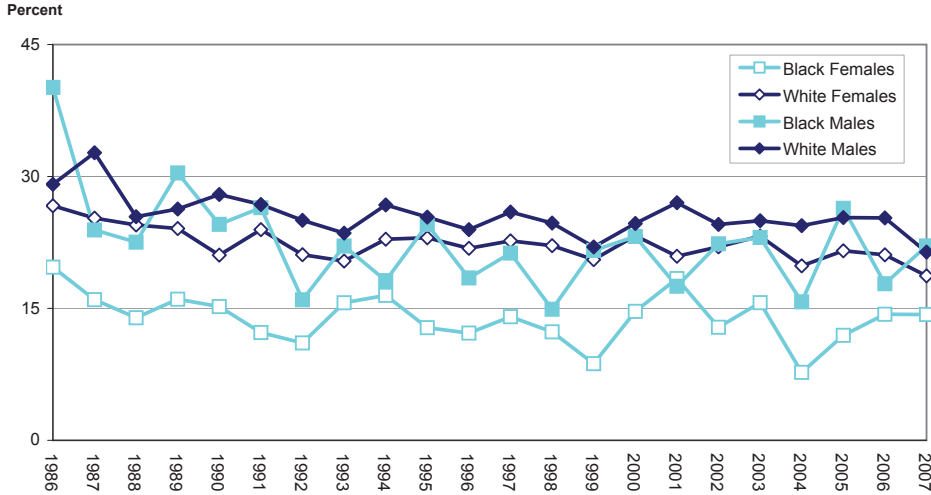
Between 1986 and 2007, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups: by 45% among black males; 27% among black females; 30% among white females; and 27% among white males. The prevalence also decreased in all age groups: by 31% among people between the ages 18 and 39; by 36% among people between the ages 40 and 64; and by 22% among people age 65 and older.

**Table 30. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults (1), Florida, 2005**

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
<b>Florida</b>	8149	21.7	20.3	23.0
Female	5112	18.8	17.3	20.3
Male	3037	24.7	22.4	27.0
Black	756	18.0	13.8	22.1
White	6562	23.4	21.8	24.9
Black Female	533	11.9	8.4	15.5
White Female	4097	21.6	19.7	23.4
Black Male	223	26.4	18.2	34.6
White Male	2465	25.3	22.8	27.9
<b>Age</b>				
18-44	2663	25.8	23.4	28.2
45-64	3034	24.3	22.2	26.4
65+	2380	9.4	7.8	11.0
<b>Education</b>				
< High School	950	26.9	22.6	31.1
HS Graduate/GED	2538	25.7	23.0	28.4
> High School	4639	18.6	16.9	20.2
<b>Household Income</b>				
<\$25,000	2263	25.4	22.7	28.1
\$25,000-\$49,999	2214.0	24.4	21.6	27.2
\$50,000-\$74,999	1063	20.0	16.6	23.4
\$75,000+	1406	17.8	14.9	20.6
<b>Health Insurance</b>				
Yes	6822	18.3	16.9	19.6
No	1289	34.5	30.6	38.5

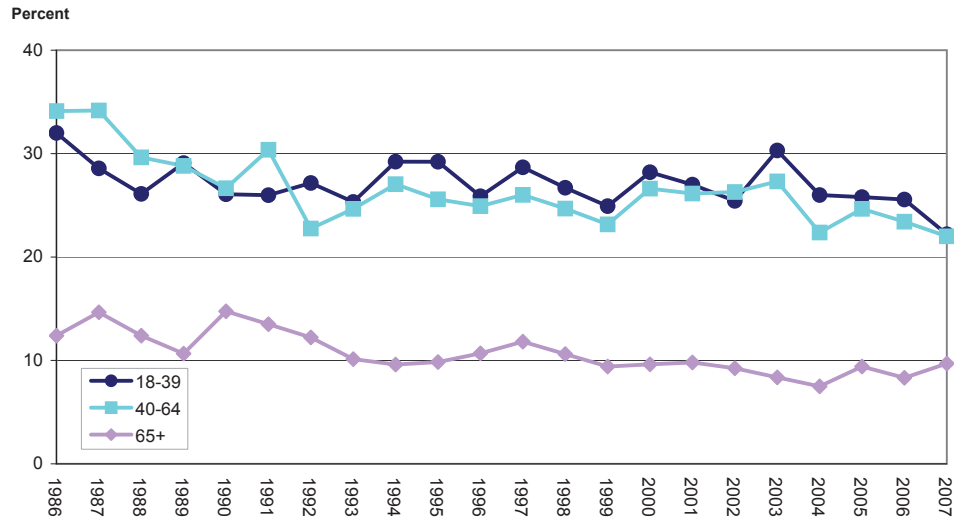
Source of data: BRFSS  
(1) Age 18 and older.

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



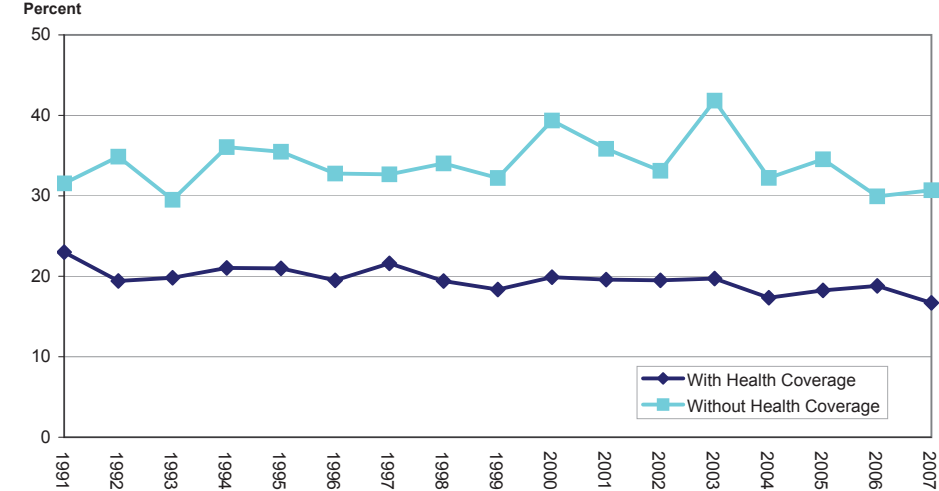
Source of data: BRFSS

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



Source of data: BRFSS

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



Source of data: BRFSS



TOBACCO



# HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

## NUMBER OF HOSPITALIZATIONS

A total of 86,615 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported in 2005. The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined was 494 per 100,000 population. The ten cancers 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; 10,974 hospitalizations (13%) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 9,745 (11%) for colorectal cancer.

Overall, females had more hospitalizations for all cancers combined. However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the selected cancers discussed in this report except breast, ovary, and cervix. Whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than blacks for cancer of the lung and bronchus (13% versus 10%) and colorectal cancer (11% versus 10%).

Among males, whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than did blacks for bladder cancer (6% versus 2%), but a lower percentage for prostate cancer (11% versus 15%). Among females, whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than blacks for cancers of the lung and bronchus (12% versus 8%).

## LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources. In 2005, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 597,037 days.

The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was 7.1 days. The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients at 9.8 days, and the shortest was for breast cancer patients at 2.6 days.

## HOSPITAL CHARGES

Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately \$3.8 billion in hospital charges for in-patient hospital care in 2005 for those with a primary diagnosis of cancer. Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to \$19 billion.

The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer (\$557 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus (\$514 million) accounted for 28% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2005. The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were \$703 million.

The average charge for each cancer hospitalization was \$45,152. The average hospital charge was highest for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma at \$62,065, and lowest for breast cancer at \$25,038.

**Table 31. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>86,615</b>	<b>10,974</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,526</b>	<b>9,745</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>1,000</b>
Female	44,559	5,077		4,526	4,830	619	580	1,425	78	1,621	1,000
Male	42,056	5,897	4,694		4,915	2,165	1,359	1,726	128		
Black	9,623	970	678	540	997	161	249	332		115	186
White	74,271	9,780	3,856	3,827	8,456	2,567	1,605	2,728	206	1,447	765
Black Female	5,144	391		540	521	58	72	135		115	186
White Female	38,007	4,587		3,827	4,187	552	485	1,248	78	1,447	765
Black Male	4,479	579	678		476	103	177	197			
White Male	36,264	5,193	3,856		4,269	2,015	1,120	1,480	128		

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 32. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>86615</b>	<b>10974</b>	<b>4694</b>	<b>4526</b>	<b>9745</b>	<b>2784</b>	<b>1939</b>	<b>3151</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1621</b>	<b>1000</b>
Alachua	971	94	64	89	94	29	21	39	^	16	13
Baker	78	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	715	103	68	38	86	16	28	16	^	12	^
Bradford	99	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3119	479	180	191	314	104	77	134	^	54	24
Broward	8405	969	330	382	897	289	164	308	22	142	113
Calhoun	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	999	155	51	30	112	39	14	27	^	27	14
Citrus	789	127	64	30	97	25	21	20	^	15	^
Clay	626	77	31	24	67	12	21	28	^	12	^
Collier	1439	137	97	39	150	53	26	59	^	25	19
Columbia	308	48	13	24	31	13	^	^	^	21	^
Miami-Dade	11416	1175	560	697	1339	356	299	443	32	198	186
DeSoto	116	16	^	^	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	53	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3357	457	163	128	360	89	70	113	^	47	57
Escambia	1168	165	75	38	131	24	30	31	^	26	22
Flagler	511	57	45	21	65	^	11	21	^	^	^
Franklin	61	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	194	21	16	22	23	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	84	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	45	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	78	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	60	^	^	^	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	91	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	143	23	^	^	27	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	874	82	40	46	129	25	15	30	^	12	^
Highlands	639	90	61	43	68	22	13	25	^	^	^
Hillsborough	4524	571	188	228	459	131	93	171	^	85	63
Holmes	54	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	721	108	49	20	100	26	12	22	^	11	^
Jackson	128	15	^	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	65	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1750	234	129	105	213	51	33	74	^	32	14
Lee	2782	413	213	104	331	69	62	102	^	45	31
Leon	748	71	65	75	78	19	15	32	^	21	^
Levy	183	29	^	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	30	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	71	^	^	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1682	222	53	129	206	50	58	40	^	32	15
Marion	1846	248	147	113	204	67	30	62	^	42	28
Martin	850	106	49	21	77	35	19	28	^	14	^
Monroe	350	49	15	28	44	12	^	12	^	^	^
Nassau	299	54	21	^	27	^	^	11	^	^	^
Okaloosa	631	103	39	30	65	18	14	12	^	16	^
Okeechobee	242	16	12	11	15	20	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4310	558	280	275	444	87	103	160	14	63	58
Osceola	813	105	46	38	93	25	23	21	^	22	^
Palm Beach	7110	963	240	364	754	319	109	342	11	139	39
Pasco	2262	307	97	101	303	100	43	60	^	45	23
Pinellas	5091	712	277	302	584	190	109	144	13	89	51
Polk	2948	380	175	136	360	122	73	93	11	62	31
Putnam	441	55	28	23	65	21	^	20	^	13	^
Saint Johns	812	90	46	46	88	20	26	29	^	18	^
Saint Lucie	1106	127	55	50	134	38	32	45	^	33	^
Santa Rosa	513	65	31	24	65	12	14	20	^	^	^
Sarasota	2212	270	123	119	301	73	40	67	^	48	18
Seminole	1579	179	113	67	141	45	37	80	^	45	15
Sumter	494	76	65	30	44	15	13	14	^	^	^
Suwannee	197	26	12	16	27	11	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	98	14	^	12	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	142	13	11	^	^	^	16	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2623	341	131	93	328	41	47	111	^	55	25
Wakulla	168	29	11	^	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	167	25	^	11	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration  
 ^ Cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Table 33. Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2005

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>493.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Alachua	406.5	39.4	54.7	73.0	39.4	12.1	8.8	16.3	^	13.1	0.1
Baker	325.2	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	453.8	65.4	86.8	48.0	54.6	10.2	17.8	10.2	^	15.1	0.2
Bradford	359.2	54.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	605.6	93.0	71.5	72.5	61.0	20.2	15.0	26.0	^	20.5	0.1
Broward	476.6	54.9	38.7	41.9	50.9	16.4	9.3	17.5	1.7	15.6	0.0
Calhoun	379.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	635.1	98.5	67.3	36.8	71.2	24.8	8.9	17.2	^	33.1	0.4
Citrus	608.0	97.9	103.0	44.3	74.7	19.3	16.2	15.4	^	22.2	0.3
Clay	390.3	48.0	39.2	29.5	41.8	7.5	13.1	17.5	^	14.7	0.2
Collier	468.2	44.6	63.9	25.1	48.8	17.2	8.5	19.2	^	16.1	0.1
Columbia	484.3	75.5	39.2	78.9	48.7	20.4	^	^	^	69.0	2.3
Miami-Dade	475.1	48.9	48.1	56.3	55.7	14.8	12.4	18.4	1.8	16.0	0.0
DeSoto	330.6	45.6	^	^	45.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	336.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	399.9	54.4	39.9	29.7	42.9	10.6	8.3	13.5	^	10.9	0.0
Escambia	380.4	53.7	49.1	24.6	42.7	7.8	9.8	10.1	^	16.8	0.1
Flagler	802.3	89.5	147.9	63.1	102.1	^	17.3	33.0	^	^	^
Franklin	584.6	115.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	414.2	44.8	71.9	89.5	49.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	510.8	73.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	398.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	503.1	^	^	165.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	423.0	^	^	^	91.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	318.4	42.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	362.6	58.3	^	^	68.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	605.3	56.8	58.2	60.8	89.3	17.3	10.4	20.8	^	15.9	0.2
Highlands	683.0	96.2	135.3	88.7	72.7	23.5	13.9	26.7	^	^	^
Hillsborough	407.8	51.5	34.6	40.3	41.4	11.8	8.4	15.4	^	15.0	0.0
Holmes	280.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	577.6	86.5	81.5	30.9	80.1	20.8	9.6	17.6	^	17.0	0.3
Jackson	259.2	30.4	^	^	30.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	470.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	193.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	698.2	93.4	106.8	80.9	85.0	20.3	13.2	29.5	^	24.6	0.2
Lee	547.4	81.3	86.2	39.8	65.1	13.6	12.2	20.1	^	17.2	0.1
Leon	288.1	27.3	52.0	55.7	30.0	7.3	5.8	12.3	^	15.6	0.1
Levy	477.2	75.6	^	^	36.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	401.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	367.6	^	^	^	77.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	574.7	75.9	37.5	85.2	70.4	17.1	19.8	13.7	^	21.1	0.1
Marion	640.2	86.0	105.9	75.5	70.7	23.2	10.4	21.5	^	28.1	0.2
Martin	613.7	76.5	72.0	29.8	55.6	25.3	13.7	20.2	^	19.9	0.3
Monroe	427.3	59.8	35.4	70.7	53.7	14.6	^	14.6	^	^	^
Nassau	457.2	82.6	65.1	^	41.3	^	^	16.8	^	^	^
Okaloosa	341.5	55.7	42.1	32.5	35.2	9.7	7.6	6.5	^	17.4	0.2
Okeechobee	640.1	42.3	60.1	61.6	39.7	52.9	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	420.5	54.4	55.3	53.0	43.3	8.5	10.0	15.6	1.8	12.1	0.0
Osceola	381.7	49.3	43.9	35.1	43.7	11.7	10.8	9.9	^	20.3	0.2
Palm Beach	565.2	76.6	39.5	55.9	59.9	25.4	8.7	27.2	1.1	21.4	0.0
Pasco	595.5	80.8	53.2	51.1	79.8	26.3	11.3	15.8	^	22.8	0.1
Pinellas	534.4	74.7	60.7	60.8	61.3	19.9	11.4	15.1	1.6	17.9	0.0
Polk	561.1	72.3	68.1	50.6	68.5	23.2	13.9	17.7	2.5	23.1	0.1
Putnam	606.5	75.6	78.4	62.2	89.4	28.9	^	27.5	^	35.1	0.9
Saint Johns	554.3	61.4	64.5	61.2	60.1	13.7	17.7	19.8	^	23.9	0.3
Saint Lucie	513.9	59.0	52.5	45.2	62.3	17.7	14.9	20.9	^	29.9	0.3
Santa Rosa	381.3	48.3	46.1	35.7	48.3	8.9	10.4	14.9	^	^	^
Sarasota	624.9	76.3	73.4	63.9	85.0	20.6	11.3	18.9	^	25.8	0.1
Seminole	383.5	43.5	55.9	31.9	34.2	10.9	9.0	19.4	^	21.5	0.1
Sumter	719.3	110.7	180.2	92.0	64.1	21.8	18.9	20.4	^	^	^
Suwannee	522.8	69.0	65.3	82.9	71.7	29.2	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	466.0	66.6	^	122.0	76.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	945.5	86.6	112.6	^	^	^	106.5	^	^	^	^
Volusia	546.1	71.0	56.2	37.6	68.3	8.5	9.8	23.1	^	22.3	0.1
Wakulla	630.5	108.8	79.1	^	60.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	333.7	50.0	^	44.5	24.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	301.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration  
 ^ Statistics for cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.  
 (1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

**Table 34. Total Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay (1) for Hospitalization for Cancer by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Total length of hospital stay (days)</b>											
<b>Florida</b>	597,037	83,556	14,641	11,680	85,957	15,679	13,433	29,399	723	11,386	4,833
Female	297,978	37,934		11,680	42,852	3,884	3,612	13,278	262	11,386	4,833
Male	299,059	45,622	14,641		43,105	11,795	9,821	16,121	461		
Black	75,913	8,289	2,761	2,013	9,942	1,198	2,065	3,783		722	1,059
White	501,714	73,583	11,382	9,323	73,700	14,169	10,693	24,742	723	10,284	3,588
Black Female	39,071	3,081		2,013	5,260	418	589	1,489		722	1,059
White Female	249,584	34,129		9,323	36,659	3,425	2,884	11,385	262	10,284	3,588
Black Male	36,842	5,208	2,761		4,682	780	1,476	2,294			
White Male	252,130	39,454	11,382		37,041	10,744	7,809	13,357	461		
<b>Average length of stay per hospitalization (days)</b>											
<b>Florida</b>	7.1	7.8	3.1	2.6	8.9	5.7	7.4	9.8	3.5	5.1	4.5
Female	6.9	7.6		2.6	9.0	6.3	6.6	9.6	3.4	5.1	4.5
Male	7.3	7.9	3.1		8.9	5.6	7.8	9.9	3.6		
Black	8.2	8.8	4.1	3.7	10.2	7.4	10.3	11.6		6.1	4.8
White	6.9	7.7	3.0	2.4	8.8	5.6	6.9	9.5	3.5	4.9	4.4
Black Female	7.9	8.4		3.7	10.6	7.2	9.2	11.0		6.1	4.8
White Female	6.7	7.5		2.4	8.8	6.2	6.2	9.4	3.4	4.9	4.4
Black Male	8.6	9.0	4.1		9.8	7.6	10.8	12.0			
White Male	7.1	7.8	3.0		8.8	5.5	7.2	9.5	3.6		

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

**Table 35. Total Length of Stay (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	597,037	83,556	14,641	11,680	85,957	15,679	13,433	29,399	723	11,386	4,833
Alachua	5,982	632	182	180	832	205	122	345	13	114	50
Baker	577	80	23	^	131	16	15	23	^	11	^
Bay	4,308	784	185	92	677	58	174	104	19	84	13
Bradford	739	146	34	11	47	28	29	40	^	47	^
Brevard	21,193	3,559	548	457	2,749	644	547	1,284	21	336	109
Broward	58,337	7,403	1,109	1,186	8,301	1,518	1,155	3,237	93	915	676
Calhoun	293	60	^	^	12	17	^	11	^	^	^
Charlotte	6,359	1,142	118	70	875	250	60	232	^	166	44
Citrus	4,828	806	134	86	871	127	114	125	^	62	18
Clay	4,185	522	86	71	578	52	156	235	^	79	37
Collier	8,734	1,008	220	91	1,503	249	136	405	^	121	85
Columbia	1,868	276	50	71	268	57	63	79	^	141	11
Miami-Dade	86,601	9,957	2,274	1,974	12,116	2,386	2,334	4,688	140	1,530	1,058
DeSoto	717	110	16	^	128	^	14	17	^	^	^
Dixie	402	70	10	^	93	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	25,347	3,859	617	394	3,461	646	337	988	14	453	286
Escambia	8,413	1,150	254	140	1,252	142	274	347	15	256	110
Flagler	3,167	410	126	56	553	60	63	163	^	66	12
Franklin	358	71	^	^	27	^	17	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	1,153	122	46	52	230	35	44	63	^	16	28
Gilchrist	533	63	22	16	50	^	25	10	^	^	^
Glades	277	27	^	^	34	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	475	43	15	13	60	^	17	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	508	35	^	22	114	^	21	^	^	23	^
Hardee	603	66	26	11	65	12	21	33	^	14	18
Hendry	1,023	156	11	^	284	^	50	30	^	^	16
Hernando	5,759	513	86	98	1,103	144	70	296	^	138	30
Highlands	4,507	637	204	103	715	148	42	248	^	36	20
Hillsborough	34,464	4,576	561	742	4,465	867	717	1,923	22	591	356
Holmes	348	39	13	10	63	11	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	4,909	846	153	37	801	145	68	176	^	111	18
Jackson	802	109	32	22	127	^	^	19	^	61	^
Jefferson	415	22	40	^	23	^	11	25	^	^	^
Lafayette	66	25	^	^	^	^	^	15	^	^	^
Lake	11,041	1,640	321	231	1,696	297	265	710	12	259	44
Lee	18,004	2,937	560	246	2,709	356	522	890	10	279	85
Leon	4,481	458	231	208	563	121	41	240	^	140	30
Levy	1,281	257	46	16	160	22	14	82	^	27	^
Liberty	150	18	^	^	15	^	10	^	^	^	^
Madison	469	59	21	14	112	^	25	^	^	35	^
Manatee	10,023	1,532	173	244	1,714	230	415	304	13	175	68
Marion	12,101	1,993	283	219	1,855	426	271	517	15	287	123
Martin	5,404	769	154	44	615	146	134	257	^	151	28
Monroe	2,122	418	50	58	256	41	37	90	^	38	61
Nassau	2,107	431	61	23	241	39	48	80	^	72	^
Okaloosa	3,842	651	110	123	494	68	69	133	^	127	16
Okeechobee	1,554	119	36	26	145	37	43	15	^	36	19
Orange	32,125	4,515	836	706	3,725	577	754	1,666	43	421	234
Osceola	5,858	801	149	124	866	159	119	166	^	113	28
Palm Beach	48,052	6,561	822	952	6,550	1,315	1,022	2,981	58	1,024	229
Pasco	15,489	2,336	273	249	2,627	495	266	576	21	321	88
Pinellas	34,564	5,323	970	770	5,560	1,268	711	1,343	26	582	198
Polk	21,212	3,036	567	385	3,109	670	437	861	38	420	152
Putnam	3,000	417	70	38	610	84	87	220	^	115	^
Saint Johns	5,219	709	123	65	806	111	200	233	13	128	36
Saint Lucie	7,368	956	182	104	1,152	169	212	344	^	203	38
Santa Rosa	3,267	454	94	34	515	72	95	185	^	48	26
Sarasota	12,472	1,814	297	229	2,361	318	202	349	21	291	63
Seminole	10,971	1,514	270	142	1,141	264	250	765	^	280	34
Sumter	2,996	543	108	47	433	49	61	105	19	33	10
Suwannee	1,347	124	19	37	258	51	38	76	^	31	^
Taylor	605	98	25	27	93	24	10	28	^	^	^
Union	1,154	130	76	15	80	^	99	20	^	^	23
Volusia	17,776	3,212	413	176	2,617	315	235	884	16	339	94
Wakulla	1,109	195	30	39	103	65	^	46	^	^	53
Walton	1,140	180	15	34	102	29	^	25	^	^	11
Washington	484	32	37	^	62	11	14	16	^	^	^

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Cells with less than 10 days are not displayed.

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

**Table 36. Total Charges (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>3,890.9</b>	<b>513.7</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>556.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>
Female	1,904.0	232.1		113.3	271.1	25.8	24.1	83.7	2.0	72.5	33.1
Male	1,986.8	281.6	141.3		285.5	80.9	68.4	111.9	3.5		
Black	458.1	46.3	20.9	14.4	60.2	6.8	13.8	24.2		4.6	6.8
White	3,295.1	456.9	115.6	95.1	480.2	97.7	74.3	163.5	5.5	65.8	25.1
Black Female	235.0	18.8		14.4	33.0	2.4	3.9	8.6		4.6	6.8
White Female	1,603.8	208.4		95.1	231.9	23.1	19.3	72.1	2.0	65.8	25.1
Black Male	223.1	27.5	20.9		27.2	4.5	9.9	15.6			
White Male	1,691.3	248.5	115.6		248.3	74.6	55.0	91.4	3.5		

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

**Table 37. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>45,152</b>	<b>46,812</b>	<b>30,744</b>	<b>25,038</b>	<b>57,233</b>	<b>38,698</b>	<b>48,615</b>	<b>62,065</b>	<b>26,808</b>	<b>33,127</b>	<b>31,157</b>
Female	42,863	45,709		25,038	56,358	41,681	41,576	58,708	25,632	33,127	31,157
Male	47,577	47,761	30,744		58,093	37,846	51,619	64,837	27,524		
Black	48,502	47,751	35,274	26,693	61,535	42,318	62,687	72,817		36,298	30,932
White	44,504	46,717	29,982	24,852	56,790	38,475	46,291	59,937	26,808	32,827	31,168
Black Female	45,901	48,191		26,693	65,460	40,696	54,391	63,668		36,298	30,932
White Female	42,323	45,438		24,852	55,395	41,932	39,755	57,811	25,632	32,827	31,168
Black Male	51,489	47,454	35,274		57,238	43,232	66,062	79,086			
White Male	46,789	47,847	29,982		58,159	37,529	49,122	61,729	27,524		

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

**Table 38. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>3,890,888</b>	<b>513,689</b>	<b>141,267</b>	<b>113,322</b>	<b>556,586</b>	<b>106,705</b>	<b>92,465</b>	<b>195,563</b>	<b>5,522</b>	<b>72,523</b>	<b>33,127</b>
Alachua	42,234	3,399	2,470	2,195	5,667	1,882	810	2,744	102	876	290
Baker	3,346	398	201	31	719	66	95	133	^	67	^
Bay	28,204	4,505	2,086	795	5,114	413	885	684	57	579	69
Bradford	4,986	740	242	126	349	352	193	349	13	204	^
Brevard	113,560	16,086	5,400	4,261	14,011	3,864	3,639	6,686	242	2,010	607
Broward	419,930	50,029	10,399	11,412	57,785	11,004	9,788	26,466	843	5,990	4,619
Calhoun	1,418	198	38	31	49	91	17	90	^	^	^
Charlotte	46,268	7,860	1,582	657	6,830	1,592	380	1,847	18	1,151	258
Citrus	26,739	3,465	1,703	694	5,131	687	693	464	39	383	94
Clay	31,894	3,835	1,160	721	4,340	383	1,115	1,777	34	492	230
Collier	53,610	5,454	2,417	1,033	8,764	1,802	777	2,442	^	883	556
Columbia	12,530	1,656	457	689	1,836	305	412	460	66	1,396	80
Miami-Dade	635,858	71,544	20,164	22,410	92,715	16,311	19,070	33,562	987	11,432	7,353
DeSoto	4,584	595	137	25	1,240	^	78	93	^	59	22
Dixie	3,562	506	126	47	839	^	82	^	^	^	^
Duval	148,810	21,088	4,766	2,834	20,066	4,525	3,278	5,207	73	2,437	2,608
Escambia	41,545	5,655	1,438	756	6,004	775	1,282	1,854	42	1,286	470
Flagler	17,877	2,241	968	409	2,727	289	389	759	40	327	68
Franklin	1,676	243	24	89	108	67	81	51	^	^	^
Gadsden	5,366	564	254	314	1,047	227	273	302	^	66	158
Gilchrist	3,614	488	212	164	456	91	306	69	^	27	6
Glades	1,412	251	34	^	266	32	^	69	^	^	^
Gulf	3,135	232	189	203	462	^	97	37	^	^	^
Hamilton	2,579	129	2	72	693	24	122	35	^	134	36
Hardee	3,470	314	205	86	362	33	140	186	^	73	78
Hendry	6,610	791	75	107	2,242	35	217	141	18	24	111
Hernando	49,783	4,290	1,103	1,280	9,850	1,213	613	2,616	^	1,264	235
Highlands	29,095	3,359	2,143	928	4,846	960	283	1,643	^	191	155
Hillsborough	226,138	31,896	6,564	6,071	28,127	5,487	4,714	11,919	112	3,609	2,803
Holmes	1,909	130	98	163	370	109	57	^	^	^	^
Indian River	25,537	3,938	1,751	441	4,157	919	363	934	^	856	129
Jackson	2,996	284	201	79	378	21	60	75	^	259	16
Jefferson	1,960	143	125	24	93	^	111	148	^	^	^
Lafayette	431	79	69	32	33	^	^	126	^	^	^
Lake	64,762	8,281	3,530	1,889	8,633	1,811	1,652	4,803	117	1,535	296
Lee	103,645	16,115	4,895	2,618	15,153	2,325	2,526	4,492	71	1,535	517
Leon	21,081	1,810	1,191	1,471	2,976	531	380	1,107	^	698	156
Levy	9,279	1,520	505	308	1,113	221	149	469	42	307	54
Liberty	697	89	34	14	71	^	35	^	23	^	10
Madison	2,225	196	81	102	637	^	74	51	^	152	^
Manatee	57,537	7,729	1,505	2,326	9,641	2,116	2,139	1,706	76	1,053	433
Marion	72,903	10,891	4,878	2,090	10,774	2,460	1,477	2,695	100	1,528	1,016
Martin	35,148	5,085	1,468	688	4,434	897	955	1,282	27	839	226
Monroe	15,448	2,815	512	693	2,094	384	321	668	59	313	327
Nassau	11,216	2,006	536	182	1,104	338	365	398	^	359	71
Okaloosa	31,252	5,993	1,551	1,488	4,362	670	575	921	31	646	78
Okeechobee	9,439	749	293	309	1,033	366	248	82	^	210	119
Orange	206,853	26,446	8,057	5,860	23,801	3,393	4,318	12,750	351	2,592	1,632
Osceola	41,219	5,113	1,353	1,123	6,847	1,271	682	1,103	69	866	205
Palm Beach	328,817	46,667	7,818	10,251	43,604	10,229	6,739	20,899	332	6,663	1,510
Pasco	114,691	18,781	2,948	2,453	18,894	4,138	2,348	4,006	198	2,669	740
Pinellas	222,273	32,510	8,349	7,130	35,791	7,533	4,919	8,335	284	3,727	1,510
Polk	128,362	18,521	5,832	3,226	17,964	4,328	2,789	5,147	264	2,342	1,064
Putnam	16,705	1,822	717	355	3,495	576	497	1,103	^	652	6
Saint Johns	29,761	3,921	1,114	678	4,612	644	1,148	1,404	125	658	168
Saint Lucie	53,945	7,388	1,794	1,452	8,422	1,519	1,713	2,262	46	1,373	226
Santa Rosa	18,664	2,493	692	404	3,066	482	410	1,251	45	272	118
Sarasota	76,360	10,603	3,036	2,251	13,831	2,247	1,095	2,395	208	1,506	342
Seminole	67,873	8,696	2,919	1,339	6,872	1,529	1,506	5,168	97	1,690	261
Sumter	18,627	2,326	2,305	466	2,411	290	399	348	93	125	65
Suwannee	8,187	651	269	347	1,724	222	239	398	43	136	30
Taylor	3,009	385	100	176	541	145	47	140	^	13	17
Union	9,290	709	537	170	691	52	820	1,520	2	^	73
Volusia	91,732	14,614	2,887	1,554	12,574	1,685	1,351	4,244	133	1,938	558
Wakulla	5,217	1,086	167	161	511	350	65	133	^	52	125
Walton	8,812	1,172	234	349	712	311	^	236	^	^	60
Washington	3,196	120	353	219	518	85	61	76	^	4	60

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration  
 ^ Statistics for cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.  
 (1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.



**Table 39. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by County, Florida, 2005**

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
<b>Florida</b>	<b>45,006</b>	<b>46,955</b>	<b>30,147</b>	<b>25,049</b>	<b>57,197</b>	<b>38,342</b>	<b>47,785</b>	<b>62,222</b>	<b>26,808</b>	<b>44,768</b>	<b>33,160</b>
Alachua	43,540	36,161	38,593	24,663	60,287	64,912	38,584	70,362	25,484	54,723	22,291
Baker	42,897	33,132	28,717	30,699	79,933	33,127	47,413	132,611	^	33,524	^
Bay	39,668	44,606	30,680	20,914	59,471	25,812	31,602	42,781	14,256	48,250	11,565
Bradford	50,359	49,331	40,316	17,940	87,372	70,407	48,364	116,406	13,036	68,155	^
Brevard	36,444	33,582	30,168	22,307	44,622	37,513	47,266	49,895	34,614	37,221	25,285
Broward	50,045	51,790	31,608	29,874	64,492	38,075	60,047	85,928	38,301	42,180	40,875
Calhoun	27,273	19,841	12,788	15,636	24,677	45,323	16,989	89,526	^	^	^
Charlotte	46,314	50,711	31,016	21,886	60,982	40,829	27,140	68,389	18,353	42,622	18,416
Citrus	34,019	27,718	26,607	23,139	52,900	27,464	33,020	23,177	19,419	25,540	31,405
Clay	51,194	50,466	37,432	30,050	64,780	31,878	53,116	63,480	16,922	41,008	38,264
Collier	37,281	39,811	24,916	26,487	58,429	33,993	29,886	41,387	^	35,314	29,261
Columbia	40,683	34,496	35,167	28,721	59,233	23,461	82,445	51,137	21,952	66,457	13,302
Miami-Dade	55,753	60,992	36,006	32,153	69,346	45,817	63,779	76,105	30,840	57,736	39,534
DeSoto	39,519	37,218	19,514	12,516	77,505	^	39,109	46,566	^	19,675	22,418
Dixie	67,207	63,274	62,966	23,602	93,232	^	81,560	^	^	^	^
Duval	44,487	46,246	29,419	22,138	55,895	50,848	46,827	46,489	18,199	51,843	45,753
Escambia	35,661	34,273	19,171	19,904	45,836	32,306	42,730	59,820	21,052	49,458	22,402
Flagler	35,330	40,021	21,520	19,487	41,953	32,162	35,398	36,129	13,421	32,736	22,624
Franklin	27,474	20,271	24,405	29,748	35,845	33,492	40,263	25,328	^	^	^
Gadsden	27,658	26,840	15,880	14,278	45,541	32,457	27,294	60,453	^	32,996	19,692
Gilchrist	27,658	26,840	15,880	14,278	45,541	32,457	27,294	60,453	^	32,996	19,692
Glades	43,022	40,662	53,117	23,371	65,155	30,199	51,064	23,068	^	26,561	6,232
Gulf	31,371	50,221	11,480	^	53,101	15,939	^	69,021	^	^	^
Hamilton	40,190	46,399	21,027	18,434	51,359	^	19,371	37,105	^	^	^
Hardee	42,977	32,154	2,013	36,096	53,295	24,438	60,956	35,196	^	133,746	36,032
Hendry	38,127	26,179	25,643	17,123	51,737	10,999	46,739	46,449	^	36,375	38,883
Hernando	46,547	34,376	37,651	17,783	83,050	17,417	108,684	23,501	17,661	12,062	22,175
Highlands	56,960	52,315	27,581	27,832	76,359	48,521	40,860	87,193	^	105,304	29,404
Hillsborough	45,603	37,317	35,137	21,577	71,262	43,654	21,777	65,718	^	27,227	77,629
Holmes	49,997	55,860	34,916	26,625	61,279	41,886	50,683	69,703	18,696	42,464	44,499
Indian River	35,716	37,506	35,742	22,063	41,573	35,345	30,214	42,449	^	77,838	32,371
Jackson	23,406	18,932	22,325	7,866	25,182	20,915	59,662	18,777	^	43,134	16,187
Jefferson	30,153	28,635	15,590	12,091	30,963	^	37,064	74,162	^	^	^
Lafayette	28,710	26,174	34,626	16,093	32,749	^	^	62,983	^	^	^
Lake	37,070	35,390	27,366	17,994	40,529	35,500	50,064	64,908	23,460	47,959	21,176
Lee	37,269	39,019	22,981	25,169	45,780	33,691	40,747	44,034	35,267	34,120	16,679
Leon	28,183	25,496	18,330	19,616	38,151	27,973	25,309	34,601	^	33,220	38,916
Levy	50,703	52,428	56,160	30,757	79,517	44,122	29,811	78,112	20,898	102,278	26,894
Liberty	24,043	22,176	17,098	14,137	35,382	^	35,326	^	23,227	^	9,766
Madison	31,336	24,558	16,171	20,461	42,481	^	24,814	51,482	^	30,490	^
Manatee	34,268	34,815	28,400	18,034	47,027	42,318	36,883	42,647	38,076	32,894	28,874
Marion	39,535	43,916	33,184	18,494	52,813	36,712	49,219	43,466	16,684	36,382	36,278
Martin	41,497	47,969	29,960	32,771	57,580	25,623	50,288	45,803	27,187	59,913	22,649
Monroe	44,137	57,446	34,150	24,738	47,589	32,027	53,513	55,685	29,275	44,735	36,328
Nassau	37,638	37,143	26,783	18,185	40,887	56,312	36,549	36,201	^	51,267	23,733
Okaloosa	49528	58186	39761	49597	67105	37222	41037	76763	30951	40358	19522
Okeechobee	39329	46812	24382	28135	68871	18281	27551	27408	^	52462	29702
Orange	48005	47394	28774	21308	53606	39003	41920	79685	25089	41139	28143
Osceola	50,700	48,696	29,416	29,547	73,627	50,829	29,666	52,515	23,152	39,373	25,641
Palm Beach	46,509	49,071	32,710	28,240	58,062	32,065	62,985	61,830	30,207	47,935	38,724
Pasco	50,703	61,176	30,390	24,283	62,357	41,383	54,616	66,772	66,000	59,307	32,193
Pinellas	43703	45725	30361	23608	61286	39646	45132	57885	21808	41879	29614
Polk	43542	48740	33324	23724	49901	35476	38208	55341	24015	37782	34327
Putnam	38053	33742	25592	16118	53766	27412	55178	55159	^	50152	6167
Saint Johns	36,879	43,568	24,216	14,749	53,011	32,201	44,149	48,418	20,805	36,542	33,609
Saint Lucie	48,908	58,635	32,620	29,044	62,850	39,975	53,516	50,276	23,016	41,620	28,206
Santa Rosa	36,597	38,959	22,331	16,846	47,165	40,136	29,313	65,850	22,353	33,963	14,746
Sarasota	34678	39564	24685	18919	46258	30783	27376	35753	29783	31368	19017
Seminole	42985	48583	25831	19991	48740	33974	40696	64598	24239	37553	17376
Sumter	37706	30600	35467	15542	54784	19346	30682	24863	30864	31128	16151
Suwannee	41,771	25,033	24,483	21,710	63,856	20,156	59,863	56,822	21,465	33,907	14,892
Taylor	30,700	27,504	12,476	14,657	33,833	48,206	23,645	46,685	^	13,130	17,292
Union	65,422	54,570	48,801	34,025	69,144	17,195	51,266	217,172	2,272	^	36,423
Volusia	35,066	42,982	22,042	16,707	38,570	41,106	28,736	38,236	16,680	35,883	22,330
Wakulla	31,054	37,431	15,182	16,116	31,951	70,027	13,042	26,689	^	52,008	25,099
Walton	52,765	46,881	26,029	31,751	59,292	51,786	^	78,762	^	^	59,796
Washington	47,700	20,061	44,153	43,757	64,754	42,706	30,503	25,357	^	4,059	29,968

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration  
 ^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.  
 (1) Charges are expressed in 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. The CDC-funded states are strongly encouraged to focus their cancer prevention and education programming on colorectal, lung, ovarian, prostate, and skin cancers.

The CCC Program's mission is to reduce the burden of cancer in Florida on individuals, families, and communities by improving communication, coordination, and collaboration among public and private organizations at local, regional, and state levels. The CCC Program strives to accomplish this mission through on-going cooperative efforts with their partners at the FCDS, American Cancer Society (ACS), National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Services (NCI-CIS), Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB), Florida Dialog on Cancer (FDOC), Florida Cancer Council (FCC), Florida's cancer centers, 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, which was established in 2004 and is comprised of cancer leaders throughout Florida. The CCC Program, in collaboration with the Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council, developed the Florida Cancer Plan, which serves as a blueprint for action to reduce the burden of cancer for Floridians. The plan identifies relevant cancer data, outlines the state's goals and strategies, and links partners to better address areas of need. The members of the Florida Cancer Plan Council work together to promote implementation of the Florida Cancer Plan by coordinating the efforts of organizations throughout the state.

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

The CCC Program networks with other DOH programs in coordinating activities for overlapping risk factors including tobacco use, poor diet, 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 material for cancer prevention and reduction, and maintaining a program-specific web site. In addition, the CCC Program provides the administration and management of funds for "Closing the Gap - Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities" projects.

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

## BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM

Established in 1994, the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) is a breast and cervical cancer screening program that provides reduced-cost or free mammograms, clinical breast exams, and Pap smears to low-income, underinsured, or uninsured 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, which includes translation services, 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](http://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 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 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.

The Florida DOH staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research.

## **BANKHEAD-COLEY CANCER GRANT PROGRAM**

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 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 staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research. The program web site is [www.floridabiomed.com](http://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 staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research. The program web site is [www.floridabiomed.com](http://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 2005 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](http://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 health care.

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. The web site for the FDOC is [www.fdoc.net/](http://www.fdoc.net/).

## **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](http://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](http://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 American Cancer Society website - CoC Hospital Locator at: [www.cancer.org](http://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](http://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 health care by providing the latest information on cancer in understandable language. Serving Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, the main coastal 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 in San Juan, PR. Access to cancer information can be obtained through 1-800-4-CANCER and at: [www.cancer.gov](http://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 385.206 *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. Center staff presents educational programs for CMS staff and other community providers. 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](http://www.cms-kids.com) or [www.doh.state.fl.us/Cms](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Cms).

## FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF PEDIATRIC TUMOR PROGRAMS, INC.

The Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Programs, 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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.

# APPENDICES

<b>Appendix A.1 Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2005</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>Florida</b>	<b>17,550,960</b>	<b>8,985,689</b>	<b>8,565,271</b>
0-14	3,181,226	1,555,149	1,626,077
15-39	5,438,203	2,670,060	2,768,143
40-64	5,843,231	3,005,143	2,838,088
65+	3,088,300	1,755,337	1,332,963
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,811,157</b>	<b>1,454,944</b>	<b>1,356,213</b>
0-14	697,213	342,751	354,462
15-39	1,095,752	551,958	543,794
40-64	808,518	434,967	373,551
65+	209,674	125,268	84,406
<b>White</b>	<b>14,279,899</b>	<b>7,292,396</b>	<b>6,987,503</b>
0-14	2,369,700	1,156,237	1,213,463
15-39	4,164,220	2,028,145	2,136,075
40-64	4,901,763	2,498,459	2,403,304
65+	2,844,216	1,609,555	1,234,661

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

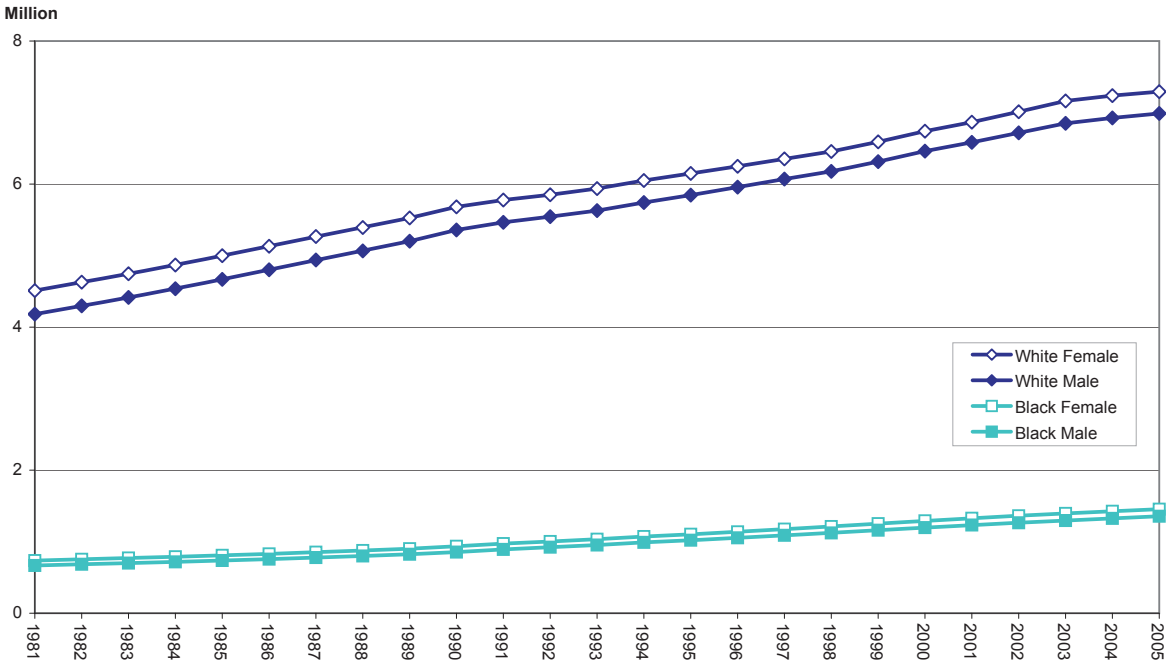
<b>Appendix A.2 Population by County, Florida, 2005</b>			
<b>County</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Population</b>
Florida	17,550,960	Lafayette	7,735
Alachua	238,877	Lake	250,645
Baker	23,984	Lee	508,222
Bay	157,549	Leon	259,644
Bradford	27,559	Levy	38,345
Brevard	515,002	Liberty	7,468
Broward	1,763,547	Madison	19,315
Calhoun	13,698	Manatee	292,680
Charlotte	157,310	Marion	288,366
Citrus	129,774	Martin	138,502
Clay	160,393	Monroe	81,913
Collier	307,372	Nassau	65,396
Columbia	63,592	Okaloosa	184,755
Miami-Dade	2,402,772	Okeechobee	37,809
DeSoto	35,083	Orange	1,024,990
Dixie	15,754	Osceola	212,984
Duval	839,560	Palm Beach	1,257,869
Escambia	307,060	Pasco	379,872
Flagler	63,692	Pinellas	952,630
Franklin	10,435	Polk	525,353
Gadsden	46,832	Putnam	72,714
Gilchrist	16,446	Saint Johns	146,493
Glades	11,284	Saint Lucie	215,230
Gulf	15,505	Santa Rosa	134,526
Hamilton	14,185	Sarasota	353,978
Hardee	28,576	Seminole	411,761
Hendry	39,433	Sumter	68,675
Hernando	144,396	Suwannee	37,682
Highlands	93,551	Taylor	21,032
Hillsborough	1,109,253	Union	15,018
Holmes	19,253	Volusia	480,317
Indian River	124,834	Wakulla	26,645
Jackson	49,381	Walton	50,050
Jefferson	13,828	Washington	22,576

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

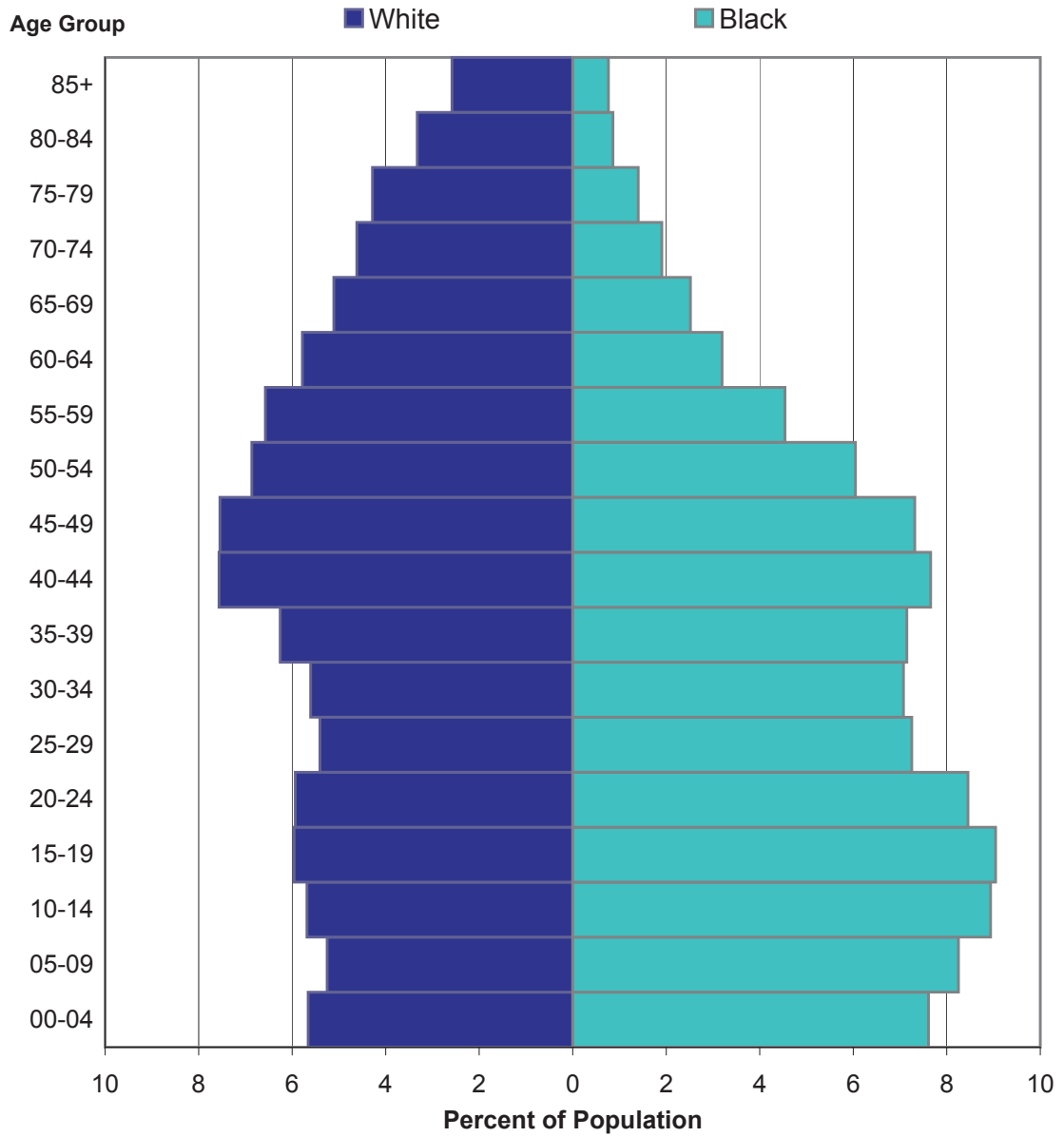
Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference.

**Appendix B**  
**Population by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2005**



Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

### Appendix C Percent of Total Population for Races by Age Group, Florida, 2005



Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

## Appendix D Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
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### HEAD AND NECK

1	Lip	C00.0 - C00.9	C00.0 - C00.9
2	Tongue	C01.9 - C02.9	C01.9 - C02.9
3	Salivary Glands	C07.9 - C08.9	C07.9 - C08.9
4	Floor of Mouth	C04.0 - C04.9	C04.0 - C04.9
5	Gum and Other Mouth	C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9, C06.0 - C06.9	C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9 C06.0 - C06.9, C46.4
6	Nasopharynx	C11.0 - C11.9	C11.0 - C11.9
7	Tonsil	C09.0 - C09.9	C09.0 - C09.9
8	Oropharynx	C10.0 - C10.9	C10.0 - C10.9
9	Hypopharynx	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9
10	Other Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	C14.0, C14.2 - C14.8	C14.0, C14.2, C14.8
34	Nasal Cavities, Middle Ear and Accessory Sinuses	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9
35	Larynx	C32.0 - C32.9	C32.0 - C32.9

### COLORECTAL

14	Cecum	C18.0	C18.0
15	Appendix	C18.1	C18.1
16	Ascending Colon	C18.2	C18.2
17	Hepatic Flexure	C18.3	C18.3
18	Transverse Colon	C18.4	C18.4
19	Splenic Flexure	C18.5	C18.5
20	Descending Colon	C18.6	C18.6
21	Sigmoid Colon	C18.7	C18.7
22	Large Intestine, NOS	C18.8 - C18.9, C26.0	C18.8 - C18.9
23	Rectosigmoid Junction	C19.9	C19.9
24	Rectum	C20.9	C20.9

### LUNG AND BRONCHUS

36	Lung and Bronchus	C34.0 - C34.9	C34.0 - C34.9
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### MELANOMA

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

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

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

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

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

55	Urinary Bladder	C67.0 - C67.9	C67.0 - C67.9, D09.0
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#### NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA

66	NHL Nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 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,
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
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### Appendix D Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites (cont.)

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

#### LEUKEMIA

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

#### ALL OTHER CANCERS

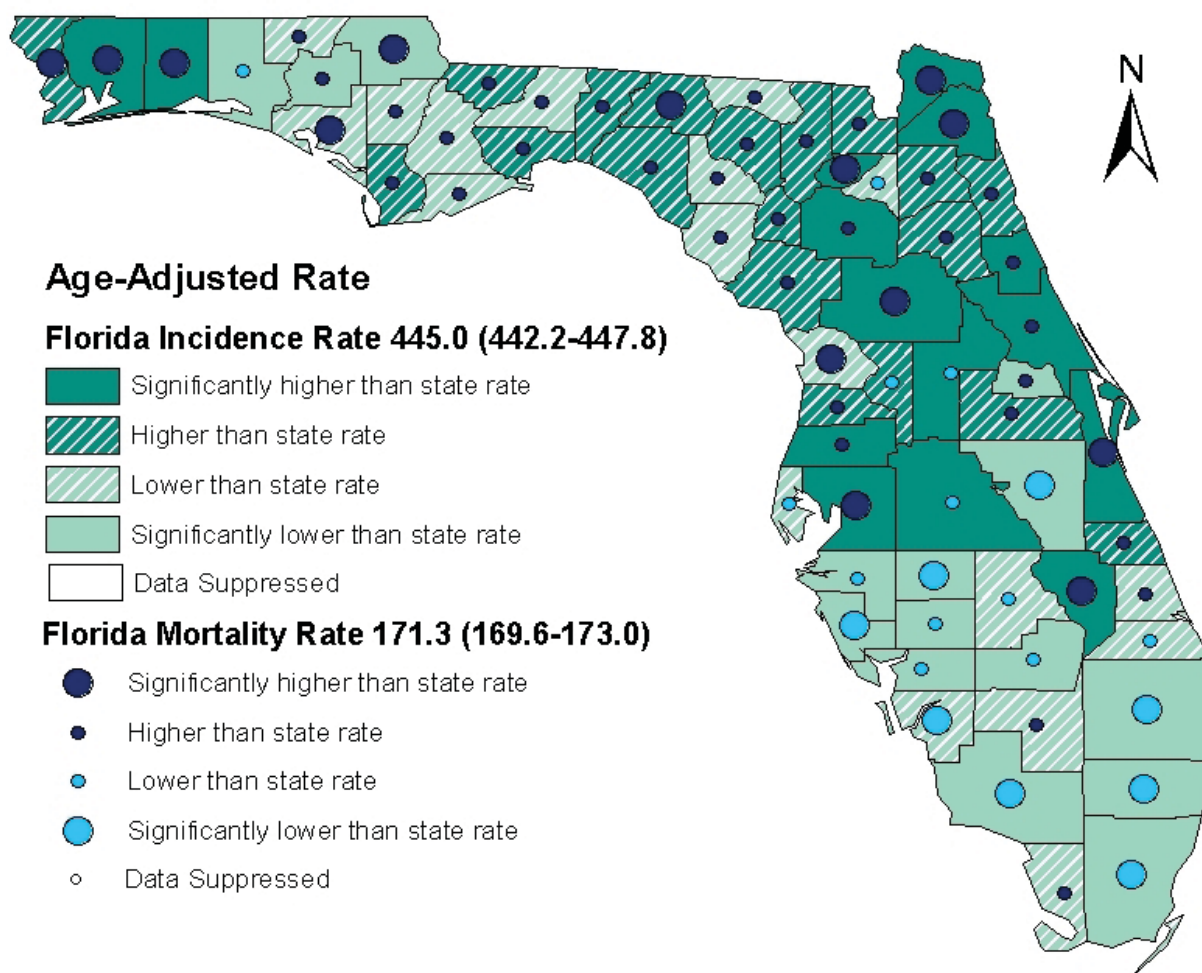
13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	C24.0 - C24.9	C24.0 - C24.9
31	Retroperitoneum	C48.0	C48.0
32	Peritoneum, Omentum, and Mesentery	C48.1 - C48.2	C48.1 - C48.2
33	Other Digestive Organs	C26.8 - C26.9, C48.8	C26.0 - C26.9, C48.8
37	Pleura	C38.4	C38.4
38	Trachea, Mediastinum and Other Respiratory Organs	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.8, C39.9	C33.9, C38.1 - C38.3, C38.8, C39.0, C39.9, C45.7, C45.9
39	Bones and Joints	C40.0 - C41.9	C40.0 - C41.9
40	Soft Tissue (Including Heart)	C38.0, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9	C38.0, C45.2, C46.1, C47.0 - C47.9, C49.0 - C49.9
46	Uterus, NOS	C55.9	C55.9

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

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

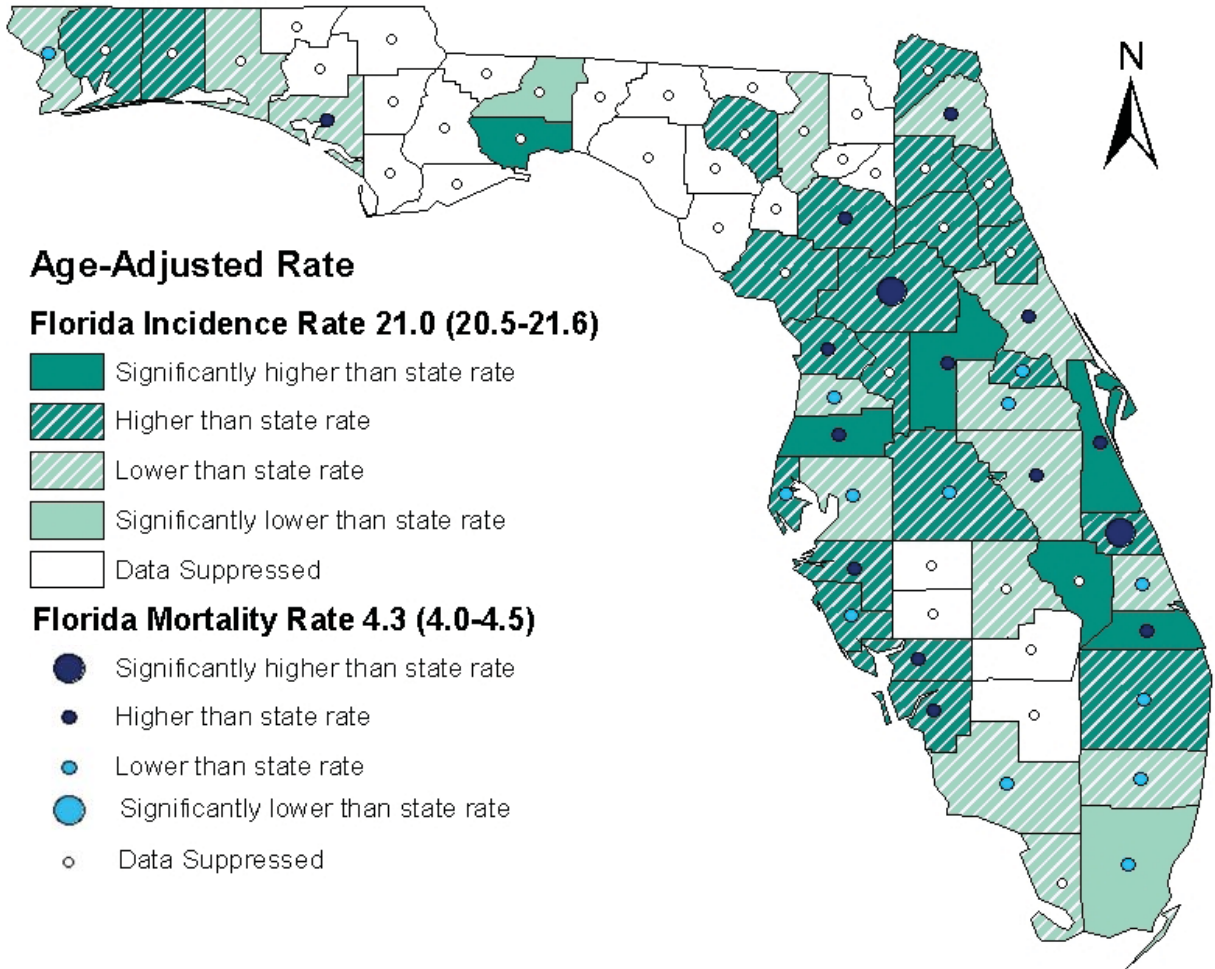
# Appendix E Maps of Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates by County

## E.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of All Cancer Sites by County, Florida, 2005



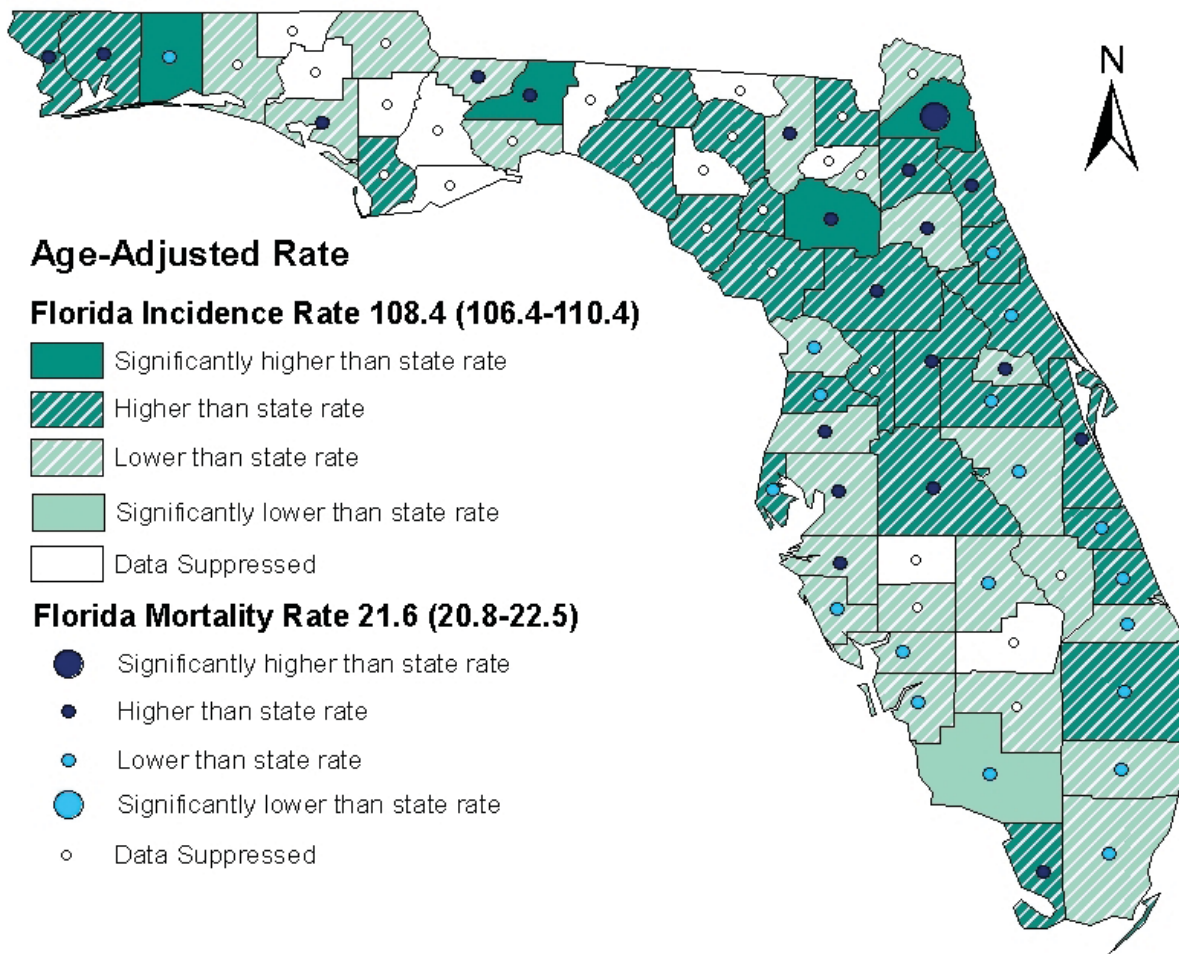
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics  
**Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths is suppressed.**

## E.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Bladder Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



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

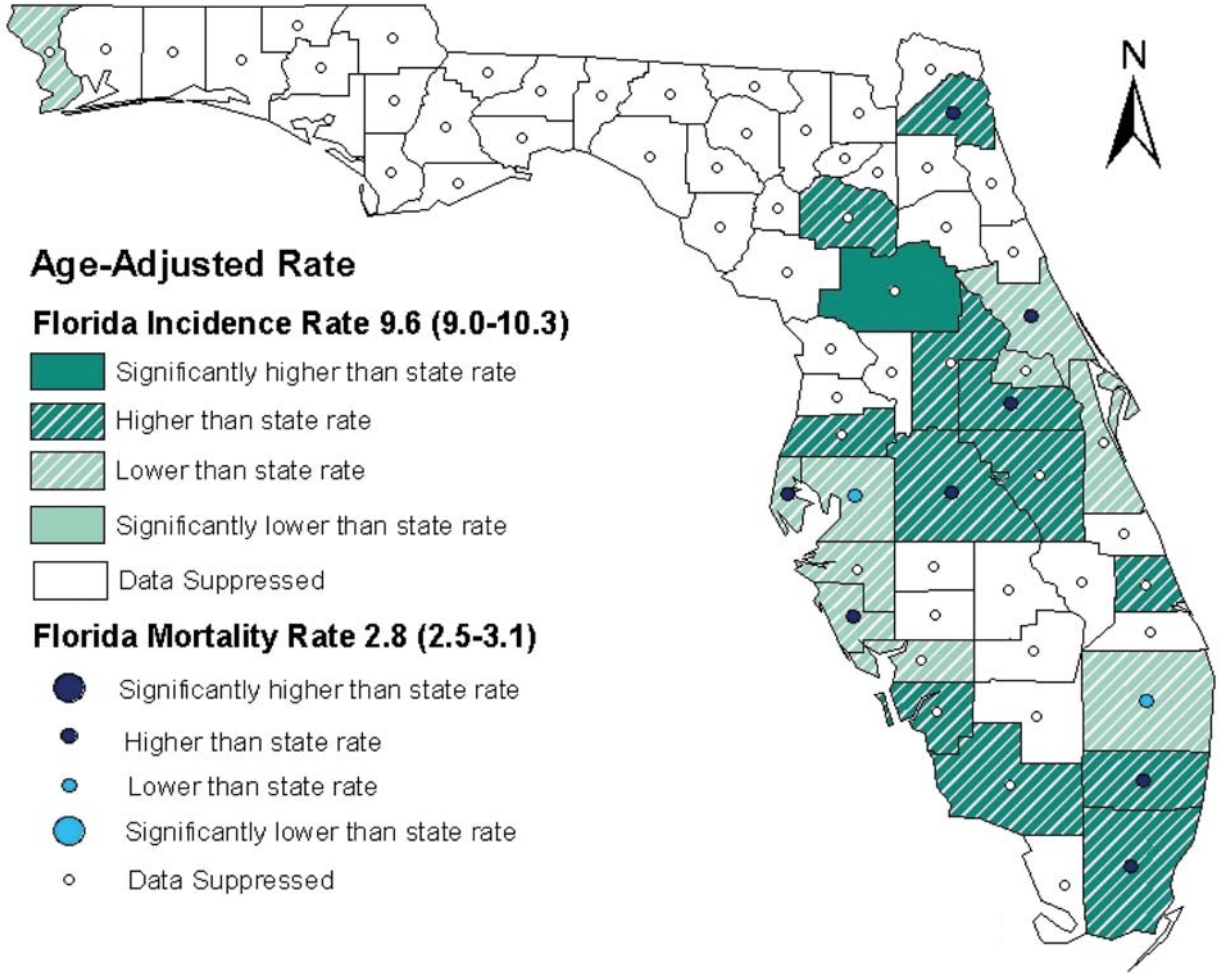
## E.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



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

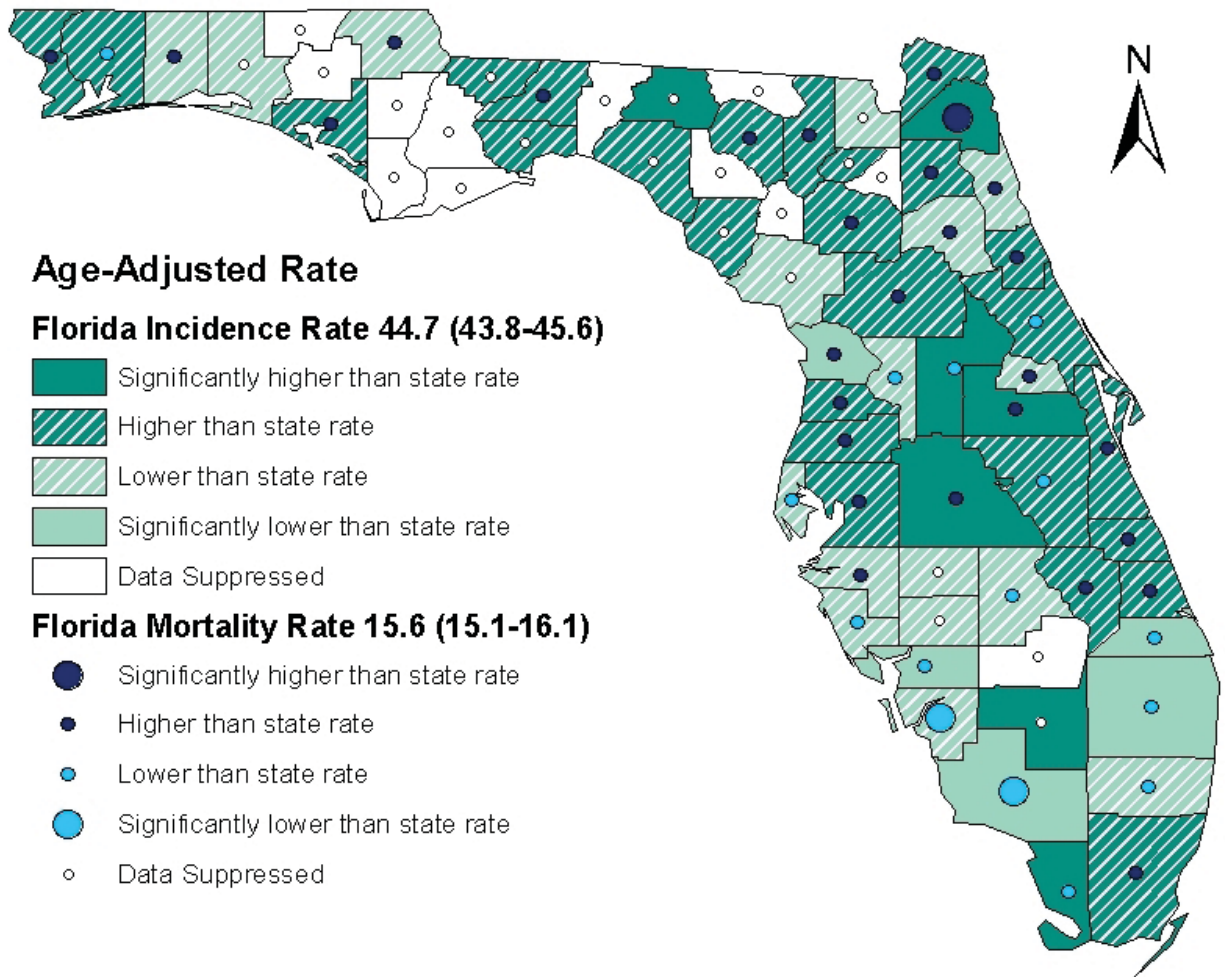


## E.4 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



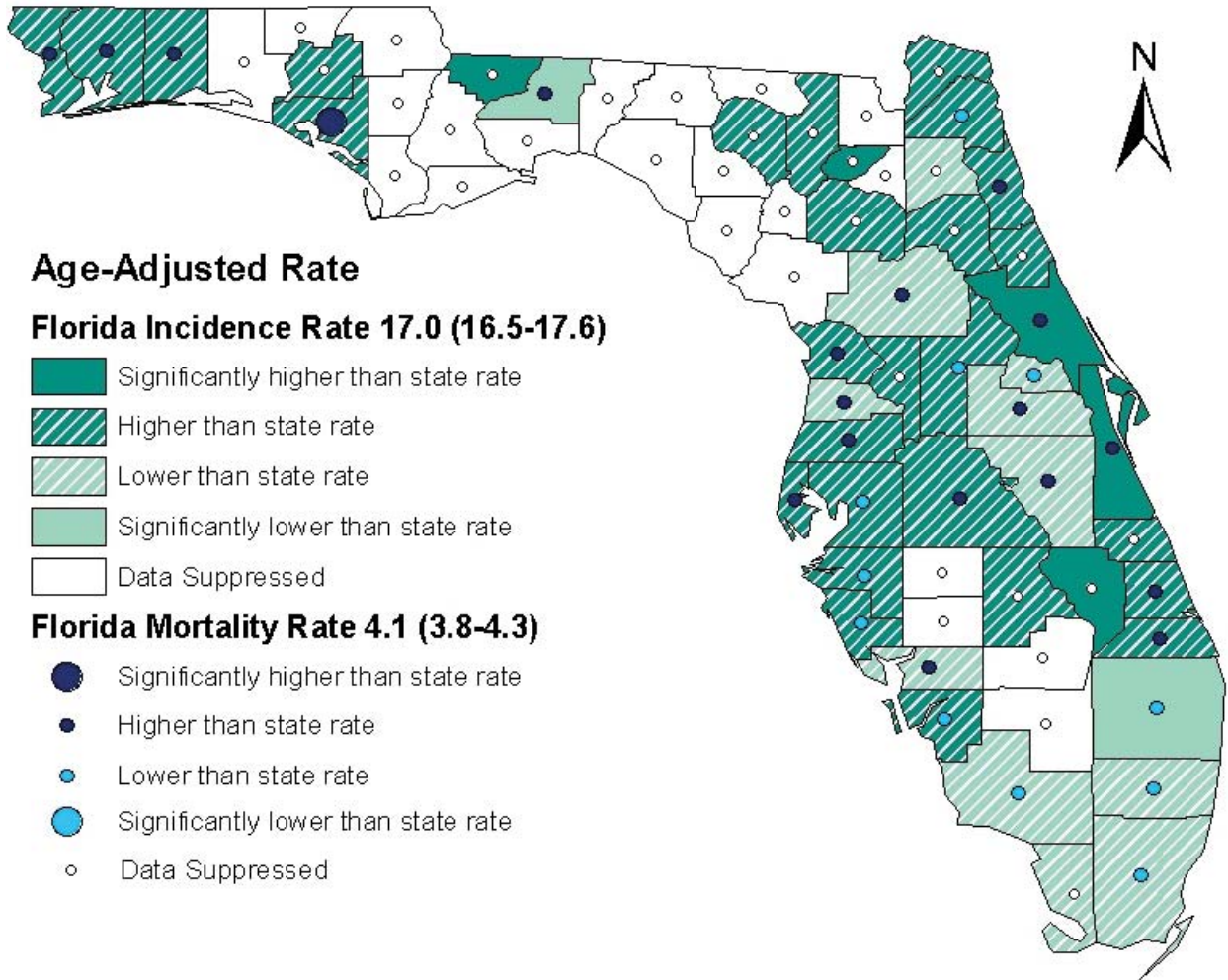
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics  
**Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths is suppressed.**

# E.5 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



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

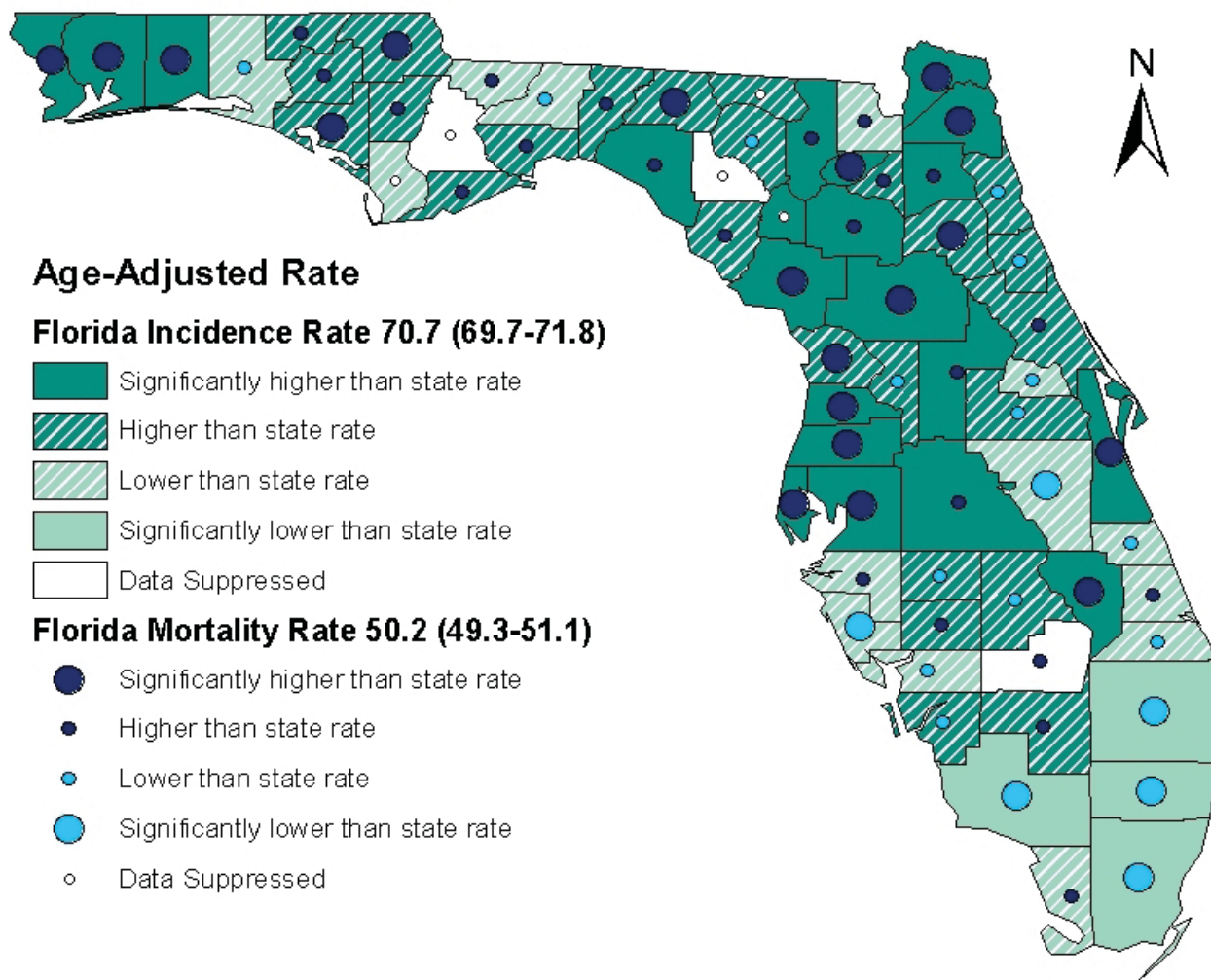
## E.6 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Head and Neck Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



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

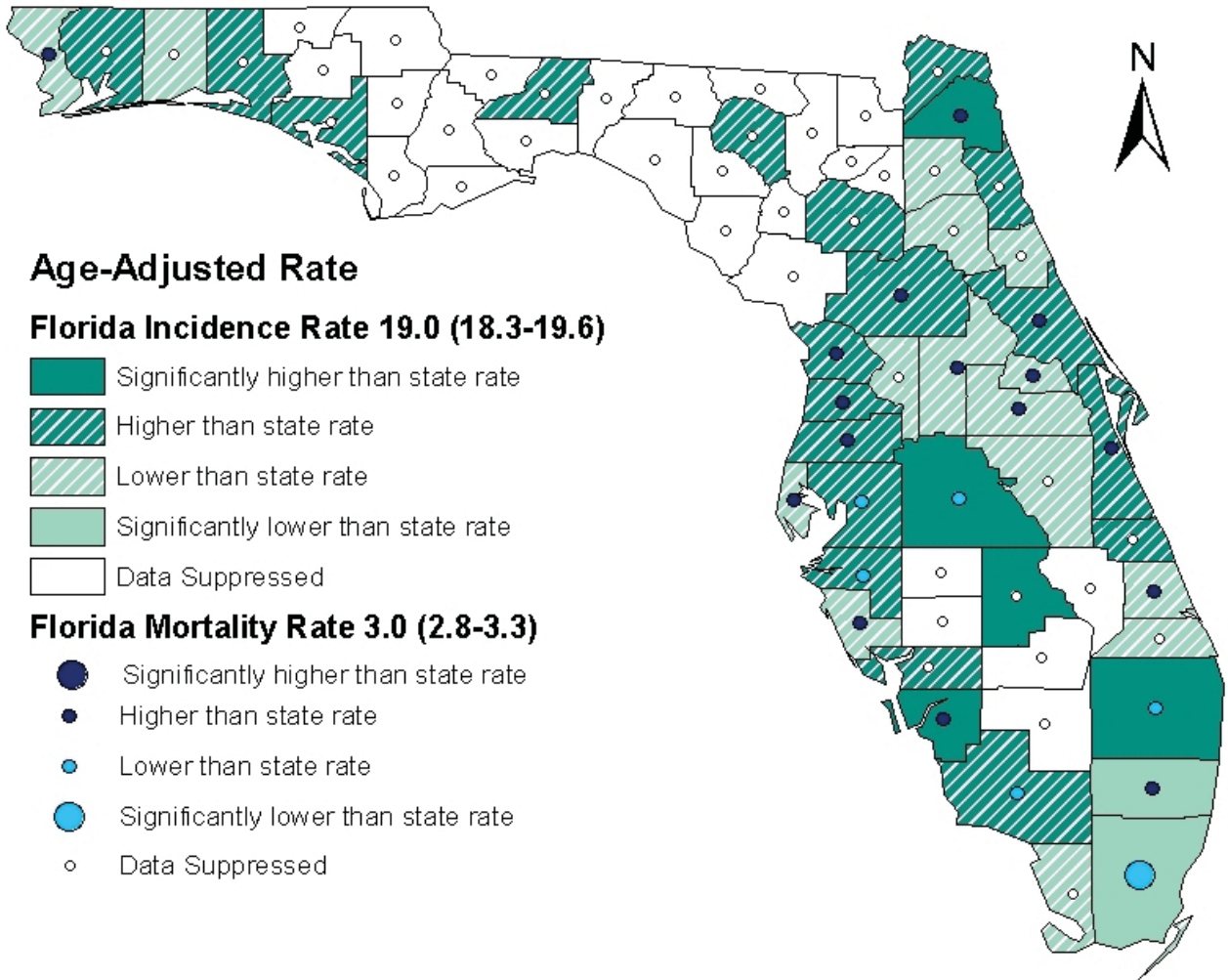


## E.7 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



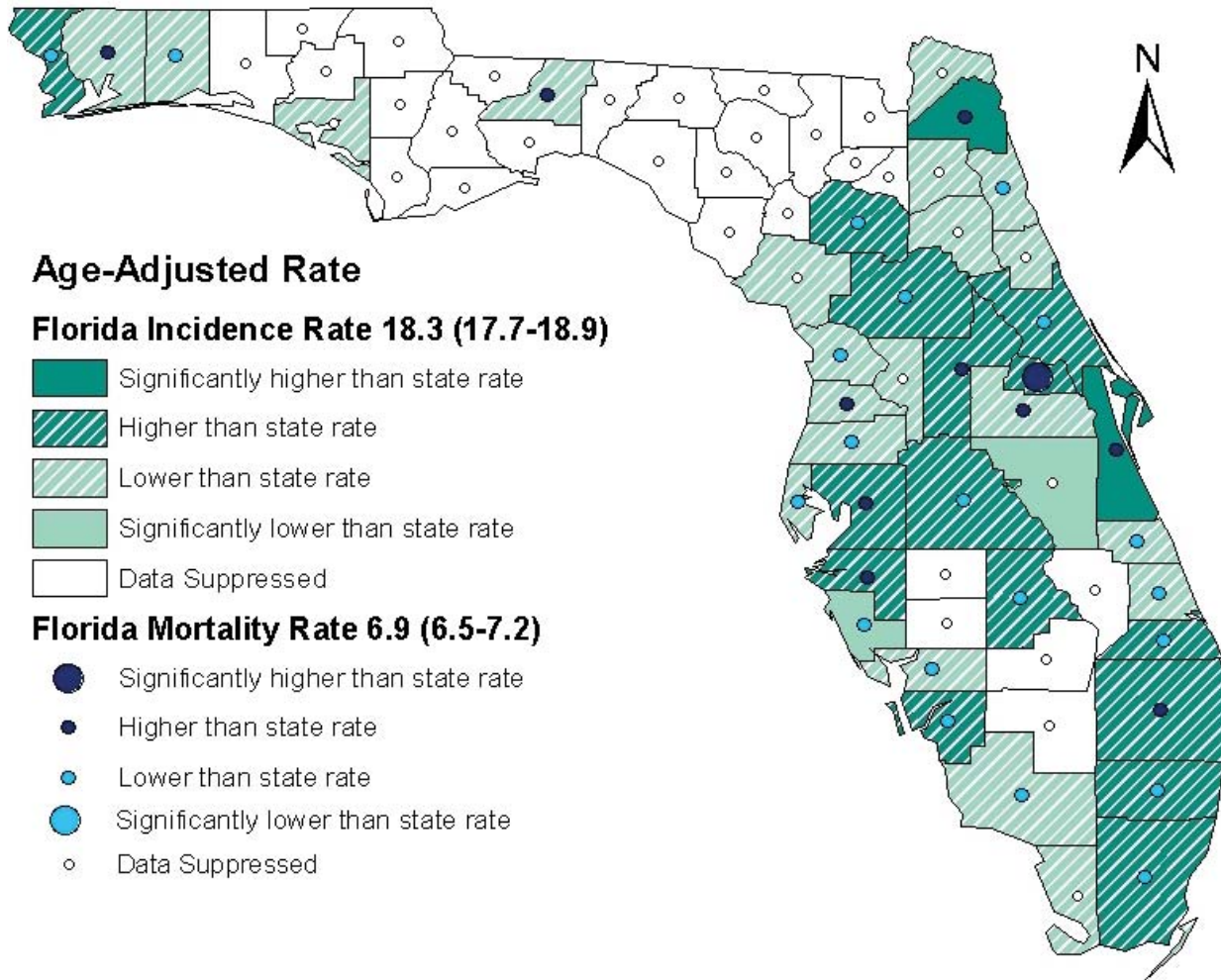
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics  
**Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths is suppressed.**

## E.8 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Melanoma by County, Florida, 2005



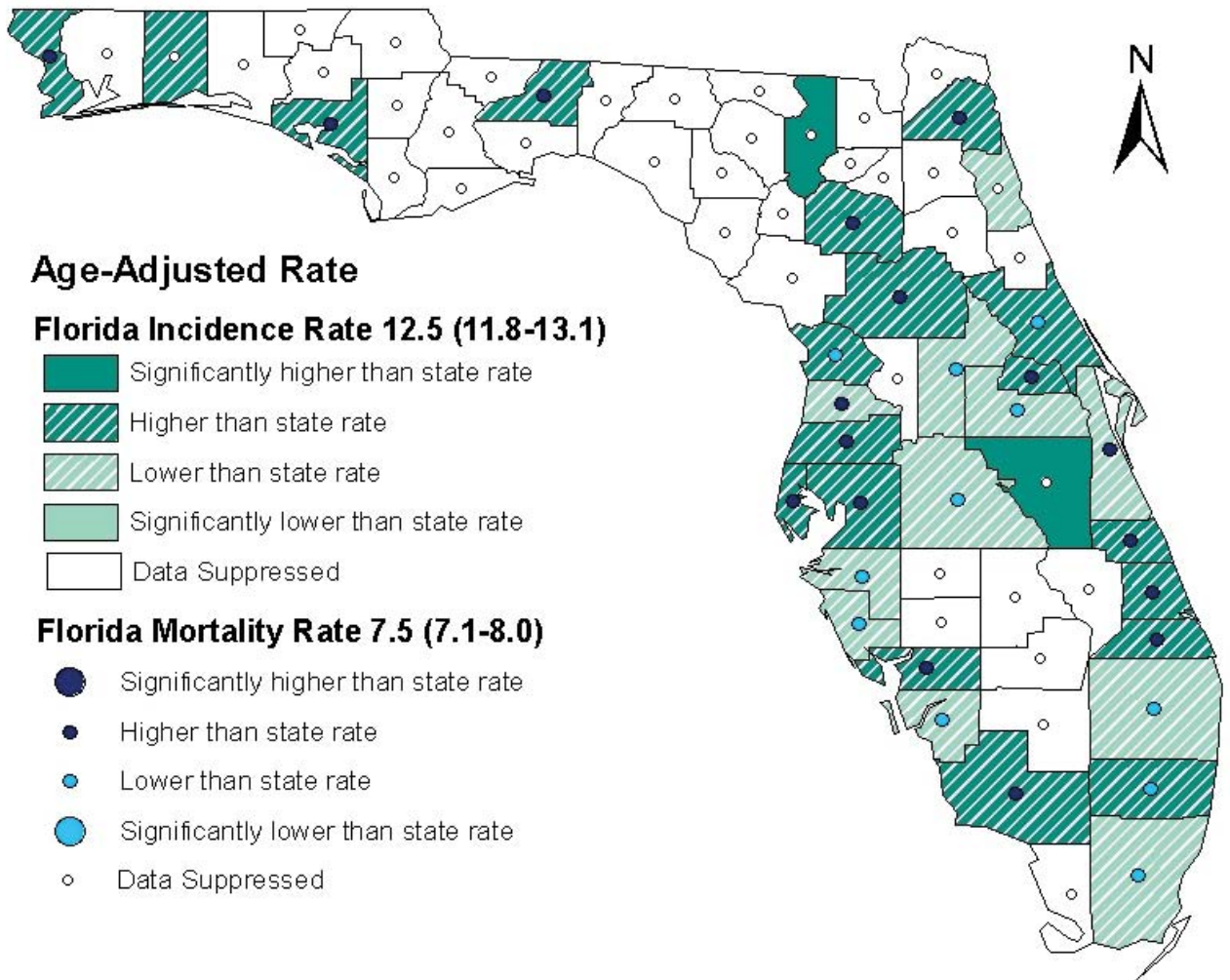
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics  
**Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths is suppressed.**

# E.9 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by County, Florida, 2005



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

## E.10 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Ovarian Cancer by County, Florida, 2005

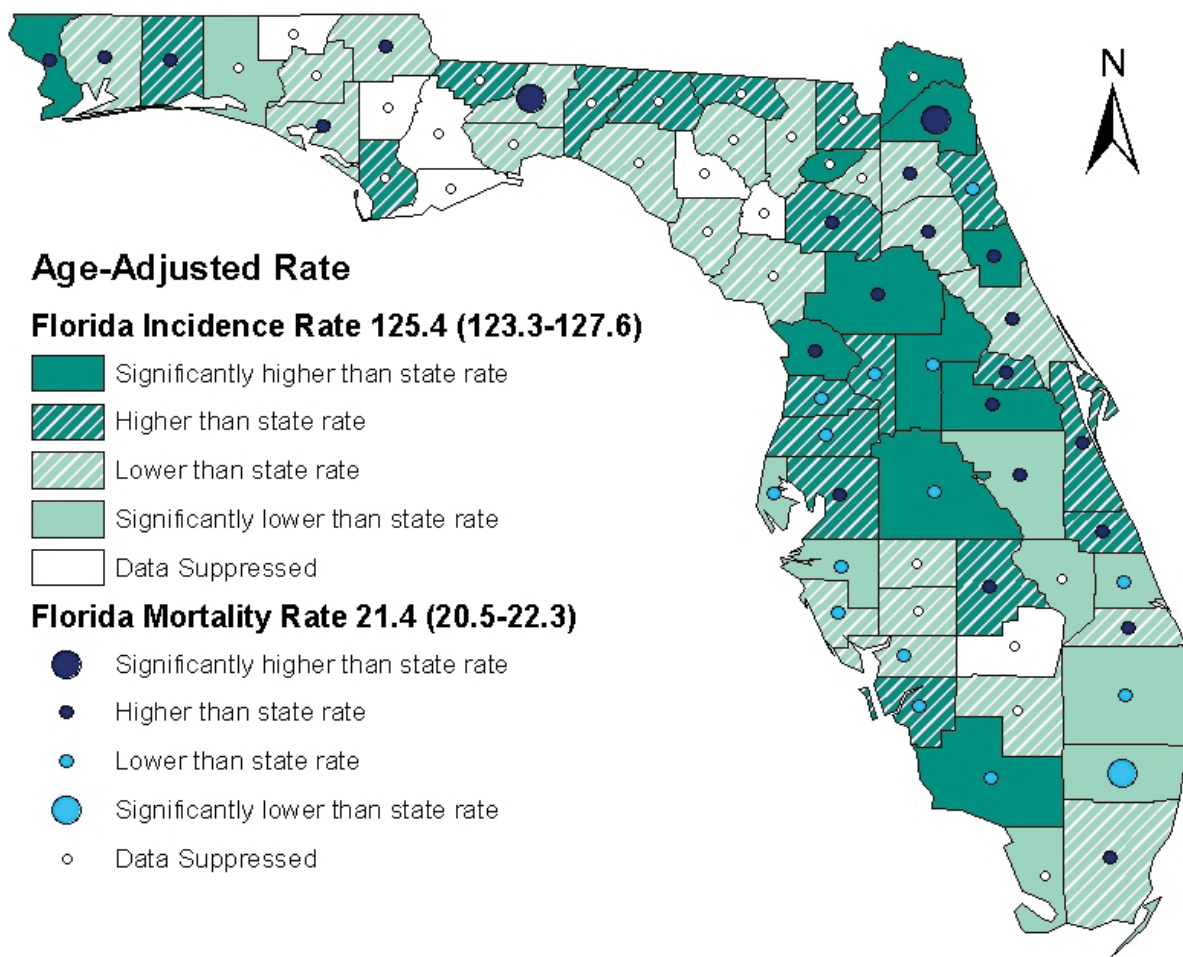


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

**Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths is suppressed.**



## E.11 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer by County, Florida, 2005



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

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