

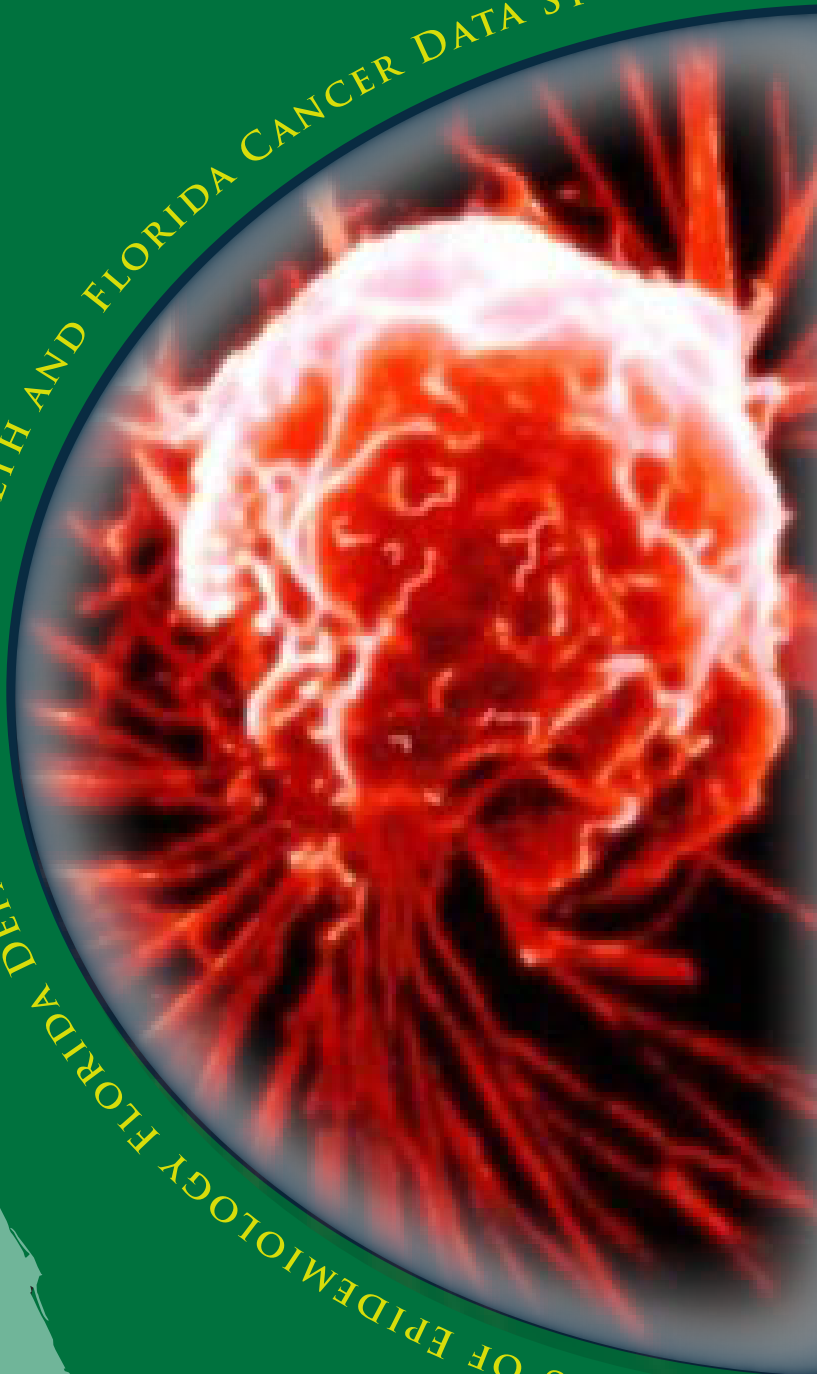
FLORIDA ANNUAL

CANCER REPORT:

● 2008 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY



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





FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2008 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY

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FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2008 Incidence and Mortality

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2008, physicians diagnosed 105,207 primary cancers in Florida, compared to 103,075 cases in 2007. A total of 40,621 Floridians died of cancer in 2008, compared to 39,782 in 2007. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2008, surpassed only by heart disease. Of the leading causes of death, cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 292,661 YPLL to age 75, surpassing heart disease and stroke combined (208,436 YPLL) and unintentional injuries (231,726 YPLL).

Cancers of the lung and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colon and rectum, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma in whites accounted for 68% of the incident cancer cases in Florida in 2008.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2008 was 437.5 (CI 434.8-440.2) per 100,000 population, which was significantly lower (6%) than the SEER-9 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, registered in Atlanta, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, San Francisco-Oakland, Seattle-Puget, and Utah) registries rate of 463.4 (CI 460.9-465.4) per 100,000 population.

Compared to whites, blacks in Florida had higher incidence rates of prostate and colorectal cancers, but lower rates of the lung and bronchus, bladder and head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and ovarian cancers. Blacks had higher mortality rates for prostate, breast, colorectal, and cervical cancer, but lower rates of ovarian cancer in 2008.

In the past 28 years, the racial disparity in incidence rates decreased for cancer of the lung and bronchus and head and neck cancer in males; for breast cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and cervical cancer in females; and colorectal cancer in both sexes. The racial disparity in incidence rates increased for prostate cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in males. The racial disparity in mortality rates decreased for cancer of the lung and bronchus and head and neck cancer in males, and increased for colorectal cancer in both sexes, and ovarian cancer.

Compared to the 2008 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 8% lower for white males and 13% lower for black males than national mortality rates reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). NCHS reported 216 deaths per 100,000 population among males and 148 deaths per 100,000 population among females compared to 199 per 100,000 population in males and 132 per 100,000 population in females in Florida, respectively.

In 2008, cancer accounted for 292,661 years of potential life lost (YPLL), 22% of the YPLL for all causes of death. The cancers contributing the most to YPLL were cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, colorectal cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The average YPLL per death from breast cancer (10.1 years) was more than four times the average YPLL from prostate cancer (2.4 years). Cervical cancer had the highest YPLL, 20.2 years for black females, and 18.5 years for white females. The largest racial disparities in YPLL were for non-Hodgkin lymphoma (19.0 years for blacks, 5.9 years for whites) and breast cancer (15.0 years for black females, 9.1 years for white females). For all cancers combined, the average YPLL for blacks was 11.8 years; for whites, 6.6 years.

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

Tobacco use is a key risk factor for cancer-related morbidity and mortality. In 2008, 19,247 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed among those age 35 and older. Approximately 12,088 cancer deaths in 2008 were attributable to tobacco use.

Florida hospitals reported 85,139 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis in 2008. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals for a total of 541,201 days in 2008. Total hospital charges for hospitalizations with cancer as the primary diagnosis were \$4.5 billion in 2008. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis increases the total hospital charges for cancer to \$9.6 billion.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

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

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

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. 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 FCDS web site at: www.fcds.med.miami.edu and on DOH, Bureau of Epidemiology web site at: www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

PURPOSE

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION TO CONTENTS

The format of the current report remains similar to the previous report, *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2007 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 by sex, race, age group, and county. County tables show data for all the residents of each county, combining both sexes and all races. Maps of incidence and mortality rates for selected cancers by county are presented in Appendix E.

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

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

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

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

Data on the number of hospitalizations, length of hospital stay, and hospital charges for inpatients with cancer are included in an effort to describe one aspect of the burden of cancer in Florida. The data are derived from the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) hospital discharge records for which cancer is coded as the primary 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

Incidence Figures 2-3 and Mortality Figures 14-15 were modified to show data for all sex-race groups on the same scale to facilitate comparison among the groups. Incidence Figure 5 and Mortality Figure 17 were reorganized to display all sex-race groups for each age group together on one graph, to show the variation in age-specific rates by year within each age group. Tables were added to the incidence section to compare age-adjusted rates for 2008 for Florida and the SEER-9 (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program) registries, and to the mortality section to compare Florida with U.S. mortality, for both sexes, for blacks and whites, and for the four sex-race groups.

METHODS

SOURCES OF DATA

Incidence

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

Incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2008. 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.

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

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

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

NAACCR has established guidelines to evaluate data from its member registries. Six criteria measure data quality, timeliness, and completeness. FCDS has achieved the highest standard defined by NAACCR, receiving "Gold Certification" for quality, completeness, and timeliness for data collected each year from 2000 to 2008.

Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Current Cigarette Use

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

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

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

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

Mortality

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

Hospital Discharge

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

Population

The Florida Consensus Estimating Conference provided population estimates for 2008 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2008. Population figures for 2008 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 2008.

The 2000 United States (U.S.) standard million population was first used for *the 1998 Florida Annual Cancer Report* to calculate age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates, following national reporting guidelines. Incidence and mortality rates standardized to the 2000 U.S.

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

DEFINITIONS

County of Residence

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

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

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

Diagnosis

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

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

Incidence

Incidence is defined as the number of new cancers diagnosed in the population at risk in 2008. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2008. Specifying other population characteristics such as sex, race, age, or county of residence further subdivides the population at risk of developing cancer.

Median

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

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk in 2008. 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 2008. Mortality is examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence

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

Race

FCDS collects information on the racial background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two racial groups, black and white. Both black and white races include people of various ethnic origins. The remaining racial groups account for 2.7% of the population and 1.6% of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2008. Cancers in people of "Other" races are included in Florida total rates and counts, as well as in the totals by sex.

Rates

Crude Rates

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

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

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

Age-Specific Rates

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

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

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

Age-Adjusted Rates

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

Comparison of Rates

Age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates are compared for differences between sub-populations. In this report, one rate is significantly higher or lower than another when the 95% CI of the two rates do not overlap. This comparison is not a statistical test. See *Overlapping confidence intervals are not a statistical test* by Daniel Smith (2005) (<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 Union County cases. However, the total inmate population of the DOC facilities in those 51 counties is not included in the population at risk (e.g., current Union County population). Therefore, both incidence and mortality in Union County are inflated.

Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stage of Cancer

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

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

Suppression of Data

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

Trend Interpretation (Incidence)

To maintain consistency between this and the previous annual report, the incidence data used to prepare the 2008 report does not include the new cases for any diagnosis year preceding 2007 that were received after final closing for each year. After the final closing for any year, more than 3,500 new unduplicated cancer incidence cases are submitted to FCDS. The effect of excluding the cases diagnosed in previous diagnosis years but reported after final closing may be to suppress an increase of nearly 3% in incidence rate for all cancer combined in Florida residents. This increase may alter the slope and possibly the direction of the trends. Therefore, all incidence trends should be carefully examined and the conclusions of any analyses critically evaluated from this perspective.

Years of Potential Life Lost

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

CLASSIFICATION

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

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

REPORTED CANCER SITES

Selected Sites

In this report, analysis is limited to the eight cancer sites with the highest number of incident cases, as well as cervical and ovarian cancer. The eight highest ranked sites – lung

and bronchus, prostate, female breast, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma – account for 68% of the incident cancers in Florida in 2008. Cervical cancer was included as the ninth site because of the availability of a screening test and the potential to reduce advanced-stage occurrence and early deaths from this cancer. Cancer of the cervix has the highest average years of potential life lost of the ten reported cancers. Ovarian cancer is one of the cancers addressed statewide by the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program.

Cancer of the uterus is one of the highest ranked cancers in females age 40 and older. However, it is not among the sites with the highest overall incidence and has been excluded from the selected cancer sites on that basis. Uterine cancer data appear in Tables 29 and 30, and in Figures 1, 13, 23, 24, and 25, in which comprehensive sets of cancers are displayed by age group as percentage of new cases and deaths.

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

Data on melanoma in blacks are included only in Figures 1, 13, 23, 24, and 25, and as part of total counts and rates for Florida. There were 32 new cases and seven deaths from melanoma reported among blacks in 2008; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 228 new cases and 40 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of the Florida total counts and rates.

Other Sites

The “All Other” cancer site category used in Figures 1 and 13 includes the following types of cancer: small intestine, anus, intrahepatic bile duct, gallbladder, other biliary, retroperitoneum, peritoneum, omentum, mesentery, other digestive organs, bones and joints, soft tissue and heart, nasal cavity, accessory sinuses, pleura, trachea, mediastinum and other respiratory organs, uterus not otherwise specified (NOS), vagina, vulva, other female genital organs, testis, penis and other male genital organs, ureter and other urinary organs, eye and orbit, thymus and other endocrine glands, Hodgkin disease, mesothelioma, Kaposi’s sarcoma, and ill-defined and unspecified sites. The ICD-O-3 codes and ICD-10 codes for these and other sites used in the report are shown in Appendix D.

Tobacco-Related Cancers

The 2004 Surgeon General’s Report, *Health Consequences of Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General* at: www.cdc.gov/Tobacco/sgr/sgr_2004/index.htm, presents strong scientific evidence that many cancers are associated with tobacco use. These cancers are acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the lip, pancreas, trachea, lung and bronchus, larynx, esophagus, cervix, bladder, kidney, stomach, oral cavity, and pharynx.

CANCER INCIDENCE

NEW CASES

- There were 105,207 new primary cancers diagnosed in Florida residents in 2008, an increase of 2,132 from 2007.
- Forty-seven percent of new cancer cases were diagnosed in females, 53% in males.
- Among females, there were 1,342 more new cases than in 2007; among males, 772 more.
- In 2008, 9.7% of new cases were diagnosed in blacks and 87% in whites. The remaining 2.9% (3,121 cases) were diagnosed in persons of other races or reported without race information.
- The eight cancers with the largest number of cases were cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, colorectal, bladder, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, head and neck, and melanoma. These cancers accounted for 68% of the new cancer cases in 2008.
- Fifty-nine percent of new cancer cases were diagnosed in the group age 65 and older; this group represents 18% of Florida's population.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin(1)	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (2)	105,207	16,339	14,391	13,749	10,199	4,817	4,162	4,125	4,002	1,498	907
Female	49,456	7,504		13,749	4,891	1,126	1,106	1,871	1,494	1,498	907
Male	55,634	8,812	14,391		5,283	3,690	3,051	2,249	2,507		
Black	10,158	1,174	2,032	1,429	1,134	200	332	354		116	161
White	91,928	14,855	11,933	11,844	8,757	4,513	3,713	3,629	4,002	1,325	709
Black Female	4,730	411		1,429	573	63	88	165		116	161
White Female	43,157	6,949		11,844	4,169	1,037	996	1,641	1,494	1,325	709
Black Male	5,421	763	2,032		559	137	244	189			
White Male	48,666	7,885	11,933		4,566	3,475	2,712	1,983	2,507		

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 1,693 new cancers in persons of "other" races, 1,428 cases with unknown race, 117 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Totals by sex include cases with unknown or Other race. Totals by race include cases with unknown sex

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2008

	All	Lung &		Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head &	Non-			Cervix
	Cancers	Bronchus	Prostate				Neck	Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	
Florida	105,207	16,339	14,391	13,749	10,199	4,817	4,162	4,125	4,002	1,498	907
Alachua	1,054	172	161	155	97	44	52	45	24	12	^
Baker	110	23	11	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	998	181	177	95	94	48	42	40	31	13	^
Bradford	150	27	22	19	21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,877	663	466	493	346	203	179	168	127	48	28
Broward	8,967	1,225	1,187	1,232	930	391	366	383	324	111	107
Calhoun	57	15	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,372	246	234	165	110	84	67	51	72	14	^
Citrus	1,294	218	208	150	110	96	54	46	53	25	^
Clay	887	162	127	102	67	49	33	41	26	10	^
Collier	2,093	250	442	237	174	111	79	76	108	32	14
Columbia	396	91	37	47	36	16	20	11	16	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,287	1,312	1,649	1,479	1,294	424	427	496	214	173	124
Desoto	184	32	32	25	13	^	^	10	^	^	^
Dixie	86	25	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	4,252	690	630	565	390	160	176	149	140	50	42
Escambia	1,553	281	193	233	142	67	65	59	53	22	11
Flagler	674	117	67	76	61	30	25	37	38	10	12
Franklin	66	15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	212	26	39	30	27	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	92	22	14	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	65	12	10	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	92	20	18	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	69	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	123	23	14	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	140	24	15	15	13	^	11	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,333	266	168	140	136	57	52	53	48	26	^
Highlands	799	157	68	77	83	34	31	29	47	^	^
Hillsborough	5,883	808	804	813	575	228	244	228	200	98	65
Holmes	92	19	^	10	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	1,084	172	131	130	101	67	51	35	77	12	^
Jackson	264	53	22	32	28	11	21	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	87	13	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,392	420	390	282	231	105	86	89	116	44	12
Lee	3,720	558	595	451	312	155	154	132	175	61	27
Leon	920	125	142	192	75	16	32	27	27	15	^
Levy	260	55	29	31	26	15	10	14	^	^	^
Liberty	28	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	111	22	17	12	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,966	322	256	269	189	118	68	67	83	37	15
Marion	2,461	479	342	286	235	130	77	88	87	29	26
Martin	1,101	190	186	128	109	68	47	30	53	15	^
Monroe	397	64	43	49	40	16	23	^	24	^	^
Nassau	470	72	70	76	44	15	16	18	15	^	^
Okaloosa	950	135	104	140	92	63	38	37	47	15	^
Okeechobee	224	44	24	26	20	15	14	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,602	649	600	639	461	166	167	184	153	68	55
Osceola	1,046	134	145	139	117	42	38	34	31	18	11
Palm Beach	8,481	1,188	1,083	1,170	781	474	283	378	405	115	54
Pasco	3,032	530	413	356	296	168	103	104	141	46	19
Pinellas	6,017	993	637	849	597	329	277	198	247	99	44
Polk	3,841	630	526	408	415	162	140	155	187	35	35
Putnam	489	86	71	53	61	27	26	21	16	^	^
Saint Johns	989	160	161	146	84	40	40	32	46	16	10
Saint Lucie	1,584	298	189	198	144	89	43	60	62	29	11
Santa Rosa	755	131	103	128	59	27	34	26	28	^	^
Sarasota	3,145	512	472	433	257	153	118	143	143	50	23
Seminole	1,690	236	220	261	143	64	51	68	65	24	13
Sumter	855	138	173	106	69	40	31	32	34	14	^
Suwannee	234	52	18	33	18	^	^	13	^	^	^
Taylor	98	18	10	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	194	39	24	^	23	^	20	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2,962	581	263	398	304	110	121	120	121	41	27
Wakulla	135	33	26	12	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	243	41	37	36	18	13	12	^	^	^	^
Washington	97	25	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2008

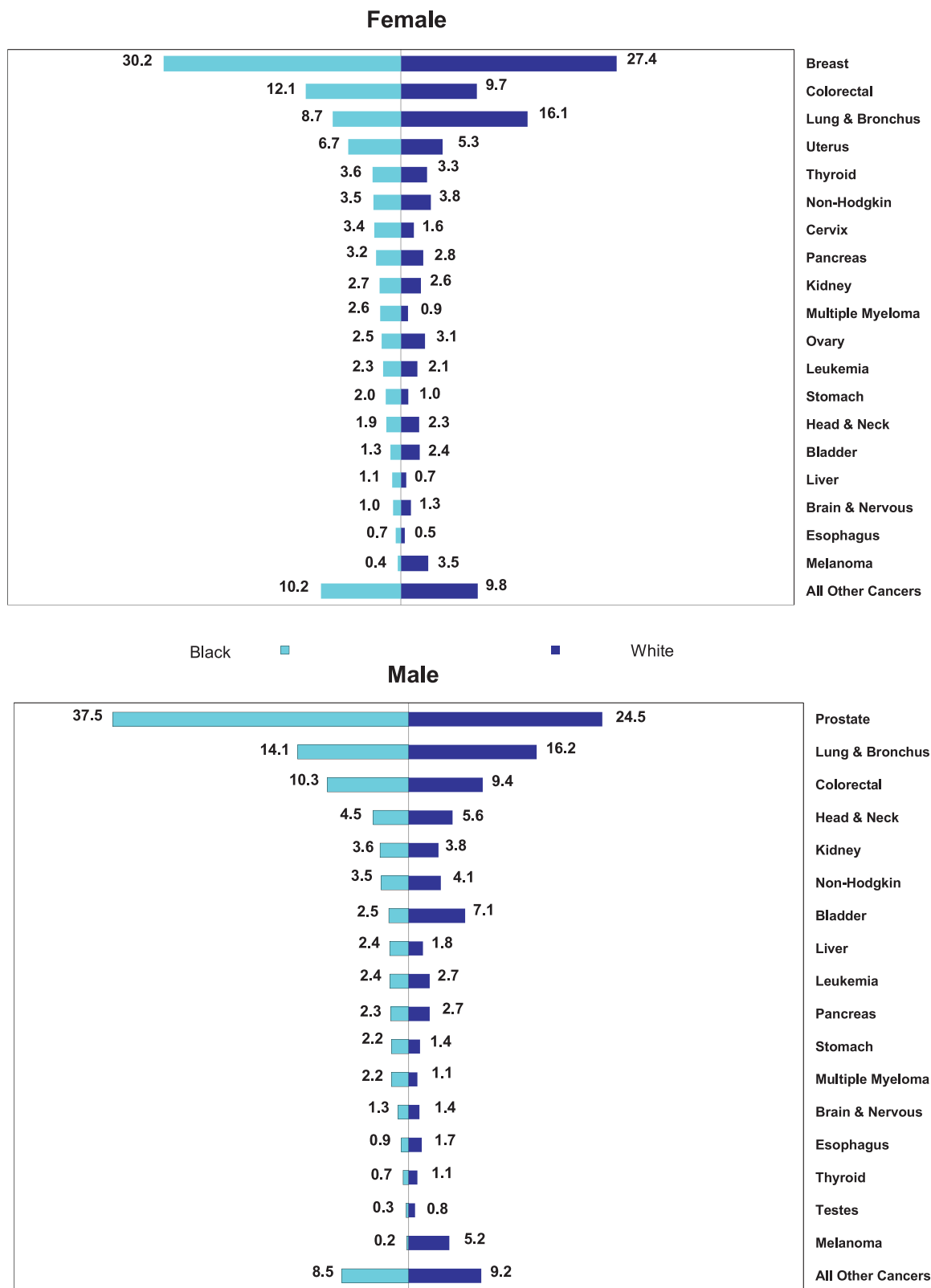
	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	105,207	16,339	14,391	13,749	10,199	4,817	4,162	4,125	4,002	1,498	907
0-14	555	^	^	^	^	^	^	31	^	^	^
15-39	4,061	73	11	588	204	34	117	272	310	78	223
40-64	38,214	4,785	5,264	6,593	3,278	1,046	2,027	1,377	1,538	620	484
65+	62,377	11,479	9,114	6,568	6,715	3,737	2,012	2,445	2,151	795	200
Female	49,456	7,504		13,749	4,891	1,126	1,106	1,871	1,494	1,498	907
0-14	252	^		^	^	^	^	12	^	^	^
15-39	2,436	35		588	97	^	48	122	187	78	223
40-64	18,719	2,139		6,593	1,425	255	452	576	614	620	484
65+	28,048	5,328		6,568	3,367	864	605	1,161	692	795	200
Male	55,634	8,812	14,391		5,283	3,690	3,051	2,249	2,507		
0-14	303	^	^		^	^	^	19	^		
15-39	1,621	38	11		106	27	69	150	123		
40-64	19,445	2,641	5,264		1,842	791	1,570	800	924		
65+	34,264	6,133	9,114		3,335	2,872	1,407	1,280	1,458		
Black	10,158	1,174	2,032	1,429	1,134	200	332	354		116	161
0-14	108	^	^	^	^	^	^	10		^	^
15-39	615	11	^	112	44	^	25	61		11	45
40-64	4,966	493	990	857	548	62	194	162		54	83
65+	4,468	669	1,039	460	542	135	113	121		50	33
White	91,928	14,855	11,933	11,844	8,757	4,513	3,713	3,629	4,002	1,325	709
0-14	428	^	^	^	^	^	^	21	^	^	^
15-39	3,236	59	^	440	147	31	87	195	310	65	171
40-64	31,966	4,190	4,110	5,477	2,608	956	1,770	1,161	1,538	536	380
65+	56,297	10,605	7,814	5,927	6,000	3,526	1,851	2,252	2,151	720	158
Black Female	4,730	411		1,429	573	63	88	165		116	161
0-14	43	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	385	^		112	18	^	14	30		11	45
40-64	2,345	149		857	272	16	46	73		54	83
65+	1,956	257		460	283	45	28	58		50	33
White Female	43,157	6,949		11,844	4,169	1,037	996	1,641	1,494	1,325	709
0-14	200	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	1,925	29		440	72	^	34	86	187	65	171
40-64	15,697	1,952		5,477	1,104	232	396	482	614	536	380
65+	25,335	4,967		5,927	2,991	800	566	1,065	692	720	158
Black Male	5,421	763	2,032		559	137	244	189			
0-14	65	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	229	^	^		25	^	11	31			
40-64	2,619	344	990		275	46	148	89			
65+	2,508	412	1,039		259	90	85	63			
White Male	48,666	7,885	11,933		4,566	3,475	2,712	1,983	2,507		
0-14	228	^	^		^	^	^	13	^		
15-39	1,308	30	^		75	26	53	109	123		
40-64	16,223	2,234	4,110		1,494	724	1,369	678	924		
65+	30,907	5,621	7,814		2,997	2,725	1,285	1,183	1,458		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

INCIDENCE

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

- In 2008, the age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined was 437.5 [CI: 434.8 - 440.2] per 100,000 population, similar to the rate in 2007, 441.2 [CI: 438.5 - 444.0] per 100,000 population.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among females in 2008 (388.2 per 100,000 population) was 23% lower than the rate among males (503.1 per 100,000 population).
- In 2008, the age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among blacks, 436.5 [CI: 427.7 - 445.4] per 100,000 population, was similar to the rate among whites, 432.7 [CI: 429.8 - 435.6] per 100,000 population.
- Among the four sex-race groups, black males had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined, 555.9 per 100,000 population [CI: 540.1 - 572.1]; black females had the lowest, 354.4 per 100,000 population [CI: 344.1 - 364.9].
- The age-adjusted rate for white females, 388.1 per 100,000 population [CI: 384.2 - 392.0], was higher than the rate for black females; the rate for white males, 492.2 per 100,000 population [CI: 487.7 - 496.6], was lower than for black males.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus among all Floridians in 2008 was the same as the rate in 2007. Rates in 2008 were the same for both females and males as in 2007.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate of prostate cancer among Florida males decreased from 136.2 [CI: 134.0-138.4] per 100,000 population in 2007 to 124.9 [CI: 122.9-127.0] per 100,000 population in 2008. The rate for white males decreased from 126.3 [CI: 124.1 - 128.5] per 100,000 population in 2007 to 114.9 [CI: 112.8 - 117.0] per 100,000 population in 2008.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate of colorectal cancer in blacks increased from 43.3 [CI: 40.4 - 46.3] per 100,000 population in 2007 to 50.6 [CI: 47.6 - 53.8] per 100,000 population in 2008.

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	Lung &																	
	All Cancers			Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	437.5	434.8	440.2	64.8	63.8	65.8	124.9	122.9	127.0	111.9	109.9	113.8	41.3	40.5	42.1	18.8	18.2	19.3
Female	388.2	384.7	391.8	54.2	53.0	55.5				111.9	109.9	113.8	35.6	34.5	36.6	7.8	7.4	8.3
Male	503.1	498.9	507.4	78.0	76.4	79.7	124.9	122.9	127.0				48.0	46.7	49.3	33.1	32.1	34.2
Black	436.5	427.7	445.4	54.1	51.0	57.5	208.5	199.0	218.4	103.4	98.0	109.1	50.6	47.6	53.8	10.1	8.7	11.6
White	432.7	429.8	435.6	65.6	64.6	66.7	114.9	112.8	117.0	111.1	109.0	113.2	39.6	38.7	40.5	19.5	18.9	20.1
Black Female	354.4	344.1	364.9	33.3	30.0	36.7				103.4	98.0	109.1	44.4	40.7	48.3	5.4	4.1	6.9
White Female	388.1	384.2	392.0	56.5	55.1	57.9				111.1	109.0	113.2	33.9	32.8	35.0	8.0	7.5	8.6
Black Male	555.9	540.1	572.1	83.9	77.7	90.7	208.5	199.0	218.4				59.7	54.4	65.4	17.2	14.2	20.6
White Male	492.2	487.7	496.6	77.1	75.4	78.8	114.9	112.8	117.0				46.1	44.8	47.5	34.2	33.1	35.4

	Non-														
	Head & Neck			Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	17.5	16.9	18.0	17.5	17.0	18.1	20.0	19.4	20.7	11.9	11.3	12.6	9.2	8.6	9.8
Female	8.6	8.1	9.2	14.4	13.8	15.1	15.2	14.4	16.1	11.9	11.3	12.6	9.2	8.6	9.8
Male	27.6	26.7	28.7	21.2	20.3	22.1	26.3	25.2	27.3						
Black	13.3	11.9	14.9	14.6	13.1	16.3				8.8	7.2	10.6	11.3	9.6	13.3
White	17.8	17.2	18.4	17.3	16.8	17.9	20.0	19.4	20.7	12.2	11.5	12.9	8.9	8.2	9.6
Black Female	6.3	5.0	7.8	12.1	10.3	14.1				8.8	7.2	10.6	11.3	9.6	13.3
White Female	8.8	8.3	9.4	14.2	13.5	15.0	15.2	14.4	16.1	12.2	11.5	12.9	8.9	8.2	9.6
Black Male	22.7	19.8	26.1	18.2	15.5	21.4									
White Male	27.9	26.9	29.0	21.0	20.0	21.9	26.3	25.2	27.3						

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.

(2) Florida incidence rates throughout this report include 1,693 new cancers in persons of "other" races, 1,428 cases with unknown race and 117 cases with unknown or unspecified sex. Rates calculated by sex include cases with unknown or other race. Rates by race include cases with unknown sex. By definition, age-adjusted incidence rates cannot include the three cases with unknown age.

AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATE COMPARISON, FLORIDA AND SEER

- The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida, 437.5 per 100,000 population, was 5.6% lower than the SEER-9 registries rate, 463.4 per 100,000 population.
- The incidence rate among Florida blacks, 436.5 per 100,000 population, was 13% lower than the SEER-9 rate for blacks, 503.2 per 100,000 population.
- White females and white males in Florida also had lower incidence rates than those groups in the SEER-9 registries.

Table 5. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate (1) Comparison, Florida and SEER-9, 2008

	Florida			SEER-9 (2)		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Total	437.5	434.8	440.2	463.4	460.9	465.9
Female	388.2	384.7	391.8	416.3	413.1	419.6
Male	503.1	498.9	507.4	530.8	526.8	534.9
Black	436.5	427.7	445.4	503.2	494.4	512.0
White	432.7	429.8	435.6	469.3	466.5	472.2
Black Female	354.4	344.1	364.9	407.4	397.3	417.7
White Female	388.1	384.2	392.0	427.1	423.4	430.8
Black Male	555.9	540.1	572.1	645.0	629.0	661.2
White Male	492.2	487.7	496.6	531.0	526.8	534.5

Sources of data: Florida Cancer Data System and SEER-9 registries.

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

(2) SEER Program SEER*Stat database: Incidence - SEER 9 Registries Research Data, Nov 2010 submission (1973-2008), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released April 2011.

www.seer.cancer.gov

County Incidence Rates

Forty-four of Florida's 67 counties had incidence rates significantly above or below Florida rates for all cancer combined or for one or more of the ten selected cancer sites. Of the 24 counties whose rates showed no differences from the state rate, 20 had populations below the median county population of 98,055.

- Broward County had six sites with rates lower than state rates: all cancers, lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, bladder, and ovary.
- Miami-Dade County had five sites with rates lower than state rates, and two sites with higher rates. The rates for all cancers, lung and bronchus, breast, bladder and melanoma were lower than the state rates; the rates for prostate and colorectal cancers were higher.
- Palm Beach County had five sites with rates lower than state rates, and one site with a higher rate. The rates for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, and head and neck cancers were lower; the rate for melanoma was higher.
- Collier County had four rates lower than state rates: all cancers, lung and bronchus, breast, and colorectal.
- Seminole County had four sites with rates lower than state rates: all cancers combined, prostate, colorectal, and head and neck.
- Brevard County had six sites with rates higher than Florida rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, head and neck, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Duval County had five sites with rates higher than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, breast, and colorectal.
- Sumter County had five sites with rates higher than state rates: all cancers combined, lung, bronchus, prostate, breast, and head and neck.
- Polk County had five sites with rates higher than state rates: all cancers combined, lung and bronchus, prostate, colorectal, and melanoma.

Table 6.1. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI	CI	Rate	CI	CI	Rate	CI	CI	Rate	CI	CI
Florida	437.5	434.8	440.2	64.8	63.8	65.8	124.9	122.9	127.0	111.9	109.9	113.8
Alachua	497.8	467.8	529.3	83.0	70.9	96.6	167.4	142.1	196.4	136.2	115.3	160.0
Baker	467.9	383.3	567.9	91.7	57.8	141.3	91.7	45.0	192.7	94.2	48.4	170.2
Bay	528.6	495.9	563.1	94.2	80.9	109.5	195.7	167.3	228.6	94.8	76.5	117.1
Bradford	461.0	389.6	543.9	81.3	53.5	121.4	139.1	86.9	216.0	114.1	67.9	191.3
Brevard	514.4	497.9	531.5	83.4	77.1	90.2	125.6	114.4	138.0	127.9	116.4	140.5
Broward	393.6	385.4	402.0	51.9	49.0	55.0	112.4	106.1	119.1	103.5	97.7	109.7
Calhoun	344.9	260.6	453.6	90.0	50.3	156.1	139.6	69.5	264.1	^	^	^
Charlotte	417.1	391.6	444.7	68.3	59.3	79.4	129.2	113.0	149.5	111.2	91.1	136.4
Citrus	468.9	439.7	500.8	70.5	61.0	82.9	140.7	121.4	165.7	119.9	97.9	148.2
Clay	500.9	467.8	535.9	93.4	79.3	109.5	143.9	119.3	172.9	104.0	84.5	127.3
Collier	371.9	354.9	389.9	40.7	35.6	46.7	150.2	136.2	165.8	91.4	78.9	106.1
Columbia	505.1	455.9	558.8	114.2	91.7	141.3	93.3	65.5	131.0	116.4	84.9	158.6
Miami-Dade	414.1	406.4	421.9	47.8	45.2	50.4	134.1	127.6	140.8	100.7	95.5	106.0
Desoto	346.9	297.5	404.1	57.6	39.1	84.4	121.2	82.7	176.3	104.0	64.9	166.6
Dixie	368.1	291.4	464.1	100.8	64.2	157.8	74.9	35.8	155.0	^	^	^
Duval	514.8	499.2	530.8	86.0	79.6	92.8	173.0	159.4	187.6	124.0	113.9	134.8
Escambia	454.6	432.1	478.1	81.5	72.2	91.8	124.3	107.2	143.5	130.0	113.6	148.4
Flagler	531.1	484.6	583.3	78.6	64.1	98.9	97.0	74.3	132.0	125.2	93.3	170.2
Franklin	346.4	266.4	457.8	84.1	46.7	158.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	409.4	355.5	469.9	50.0	32.5	74.6	162.1	114.6	224.7	105.3	70.6	153.0
Gilchrist	442.5	355.4	549.5	107.1	66.8	168.9	133.9	72.6	241.0	106.4	52.2	205.6
Glades	387.6	294.7	509.7	71.5	36.3	139.9	106.9	50.4	229.8	96.7	46.3	219.0
Gulf	483.2	388.8	599.7	107.7	65.5	174.4	184.1	108.6	307.2	106.2	50.3	220.6
Hamilton	486.0	376.7	620.5	^	^	^	139.8	65.2	283.2	^	^	^
Hardee	373.1	309.4	448.0	66.1	41.8	102.1	90.5	49.4	154.5	^	^	^
Hendry	372.7	313.0	440.9	63.7	40.7	95.8	81.9	45.4	140.8	80.9	44.9	136.6
Hernando	486.8	457.1	518.8	85.9	75.1	99.0	113.4	96.4	135.2	101.0	82.1	125.1
Highlands	417.7	383.2	456.3	76.1	62.7	93.7	71.5	54.2	97.7	75.6	56.3	104.3
Hillsborough	472.5	460.4	484.9	64.3	59.9	69.0	138.5	129.0	148.7	122.5	114.2	131.4
Holmes	374.8	301.2	464.3	77.2	46.2	125.3	^	^	^	79.5	37.7	161.5
Indian River	466.6	436.5	499.1	68.1	57.8	80.9	112.1	93.4	136.0	118.3	96.3	145.8
Jackson	472.0	416.3	534.2	92.8	69.4	123.0	94.2	58.6	145.0	114.3	77.4	165.9
Jefferson	503.5	401.2	628.9	75.8	40.0	137.5	164.1	85.2	298.0	^	^	^
Lafayette	306.1	198.9	457.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	501.0	479.2	524.1	79.4	71.7	88.3	158.9	143.1	177.2	127.3	110.9	146.4
Lee	424.5	409.9	439.6	57.8	53.0	63.2	130.4	120.0	142.0	107.3	96.7	119.2
Leon	424.1	396.2	453.6	61.9	51.2	74.4	136.4	113.9	163.3	157.2	135.3	182.0
Levy	427.6	374.2	489.2	83.5	62.5	113.0	96.4	63.9	148.6	100.8	66.9	152.7
Liberty	405.5	266.6	600.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	514.5	422.1	623.6	102.4	64.0	158.5	164.8	95.7	269.2	99.9	50.0	189.2
Manatee	398.4	379.7	418.0	58.5	52.1	65.9	103.5	91.1	117.9	112.2	97.9	128.6
Marion	483.8	463.2	505.4	87.6	79.6	96.6	134.0	119.8	150.3	116.8	102.0	133.9
Martin	419.2	392.8	447.7	66.6	57.1	78.2	146.1	125.4	171.1	107.8	87.8	132.8
Monroe	363.6	327.3	403.9	59.2	45.2	77.5	74.0	53.0	103.9	89.3	65.4	122.2
Nassau	586.9	533.9	644.4	88.7	69.1	113.1	175.8	136.2	226.8	176.3	138.3	223.5
Okaloosa	479.9	449.7	511.8	67.4	56.5	80.0	108.6	88.5	132.8	133.6	112.2	158.2
Okeechobee	426.4	370.8	490.2	74.4	54.0	103.1	99.1	62.7	152.0	105.6	67.2	166.2
Orange	450.2	437.1	463.7	66.4	61.3	71.8	128.7	118.2	139.9	114.0	105.3	123.3
Osceola	418.8	393.4	445.5	54.4	45.5	64.8	117.5	98.9	139.3	103.1	86.4	122.5
Palm Beach	421.0	411.6	430.6	54.5	51.4	57.9	115.3	108.5	122.6	116.4	109.4	123.9
Pasco	455.3	437.4	474.2	71.4	65.1	78.6	118.6	107.2	131.7	111.9	99.0	126.6
Pinellas	406.7	396.0	417.7	62.2	58.3	66.3	90.6	83.6	98.1	112.5	104.5	121.0
Polk	507.2	490.7	524.2	78.3	72.2	84.9	141.5	129.5	154.6	109.5	98.6	121.7
Putnam	469.3	427.4	515.5	78.0	62.2	98.1	133.3	103.8	171.9	97.6	72.0	132.7
Saint Johns	455.8	427.1	486.5	70.8	60.2	83.4	152.7	129.7	179.8	132.7	111.0	158.6
Saint Lucie	476.6	452.1	502.5	81.8	72.5	92.5	110.7	95.2	129.0	121.1	103.7	141.5
Santa Rosa	474.3	440.4	510.4	81.9	68.3	97.8	133.2	108.1	164.1	152.5	126.8	182.8
Sarasota	440.9	423.5	459.1	63.3	57.6	70.0	132.9	120.8	146.7	126.1	112.5	141.6
Seminole	383.4	365.0	402.7	57.2	50.0	65.2	104.9	90.9	120.7	106.4	93.6	120.5
Sumter	566.0	524.9	611.4	87.8	72.6	107.6	224.0	190.6	266.0	155.7	122.3	200.5
Suwannee	444.3	387.0	510.0	96.9	71.7	130.9	65.0	38.3	110.6	122.5	82.2	181.9
Taylor	390.3	315.8	479.2	71.7	42.3	116.7	78.4	37.4	160.0	95.9	47.8	184.4
Union	1146.3	986.9	1329.7	243.4	171.2	341.9	269.3	166.1	447.3	^	^	^
Volusia	395.9	381.1	411.3	72.6	66.7	79.1	71.6	63.1	81.4	110.0	98.7	122.7
Wakulla	440.1	367.2	525.0	106.7	73.0	153.1	164.6	105.2	257.4	75.6	38.8	141.0
Walton	306.3	267.4	350.8	47.3	33.9	66.7	89.4	62.6	127.6	98.3	66.8	143.8
Washington	326.4	263.2	403.8	81.6	52.6	125.7	71.2	34.0	138.2	^	^	^

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

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

Table 6.2. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2008

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	41.3	40.5	42.1	18.8	18.2	19.3	17.5	16.9	18.0	17.5	17.0	18.1
Alachua	47.0	38.0	57.6	21.2	15.4	28.7	24.1	17.9	31.9	20.8	15.0	28.1
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	49.7	40.1	61.3	25.5	18.7	34.2	20.8	14.9	28.6	21.3	15.2	29.6
Bradford	62.5	38.6	98.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	43.9	39.4	49.0	25.2	21.8	29.1	23.6	20.2	27.6	22.8	19.4	26.8
Broward	39.8	37.2	42.5	16.3	14.7	18.1	16.1	14.5	17.9	17.2	15.5	19.0
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	33.7	26.6	43.2	21.6	17.0	28.5	22.7	16.9	31.0	15.1	10.7	22.0
Citrus	34.6	28.1	44.1	28.9	23.2	37.6	25.6	18.0	36.7	19.4	13.1	29.4
Clay	39.3	30.3	50.3	28.2	20.7	37.8	18.8	12.8	26.8	23.6	16.8	32.4
Collier	29.2	24.8	34.6	17.8	14.4	22.0	13.5	10.5	17.4	13.4	10.4	17.5
Columbia	45.8	32.0	64.6	19.4	11.1	32.9	25.6	15.5	40.9	14.8	7.3	27.7
Miami-Dade	47.2	44.7	49.9	15.2	13.8	16.8	15.6	14.1	17.2	18.5	16.9	20.2
Desoto	24.8	12.9	45.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	18.4	8.6	37.6
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	47.0	42.4	52.0	20.6	17.5	24.1	20.6	17.7	24.0	18.4	15.5	21.7
Escambia	41.5	35.0	49.2	19.3	14.9	24.7	18.7	14.4	24.1	16.8	12.8	21.9
Flagler	44.8	32.7	63.4	20.6	13.1	35.0	17.0	10.6	30.4	35.3	22.9	54.8
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	52.6	34.5	77.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	44.2	24.2	76.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	36.1	19.2	62.5	^	^	^	28.3	14.1	51.8	^	^	^
Hernando	48.4	39.6	59.7	17.2	12.8	24.2	20.6	14.7	29.4	19.4	13.6	27.9
Highlands	42.8	32.1	58.2	13.1	9.1	22.3	16.3	10.3	27.4	16.6	9.9	28.5
Hillsborough	46.5	42.8	50.6	18.5	16.2	21.2	19.0	16.7	21.6	18.3	16.0	20.9
Holmes	64.2	35.6	110.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	42.4	33.6	53.9	23.5	18.2	31.4	23.6	17.2	33.0	15.1	10.2	23.0
Jackson	50.7	33.6	75.0	20.2	10.0	38.0	37.9	23.3	59.8	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	46.8	40.5	54.4	19.2	15.5	24.1	18.3	14.3	23.7	20.0	15.5	25.8
Lee	34.0	30.1	38.4	15.9	13.4	19.0	18.9	15.9	22.6	15.9	13.1	19.4
Leon	36.4	28.3	46.1	7.8	4.4	13.0	14.4	9.7	20.9	12.8	8.3	19.1
Levy	44.2	27.8	70.3	24.8	13.1	46.8	20.8	9.2	43.6	20.5	11.2	39.9
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	53.4	26.5	99.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	36.0	30.8	42.3	21.8	17.9	26.8	14.6	11.1	19.3	13.0	9.9	17.3
Marion	45.4	39.3	52.6	22.4	18.5	27.4	15.3	11.9	19.9	18.6	14.6	23.9
Martin	41.1	33.0	51.4	21.6	16.7	28.8	19.2	13.7	27.2	11.6	7.4	18.4
Monroe	37.2	26.2	52.7	13.8	7.8	24.6	19.5	12.2	31.5	^	^	^
Nassau	55.3	39.8	75.8	20.2	11.2	34.7	19.6	11.1	33.2	23.4	13.7	38.4
Okealoosa	46.3	37.3	57.0	33.4	25.6	42.9	18.9	13.3	26.1	18.5	13.0	25.8
Okeechobee	39.5	23.5	64.9	26.6	14.8	47.7	24.0	13.1	44.3	^	^	^
Orange	46.0	41.8	50.5	16.8	14.3	19.7	15.9	13.6	18.6	18.2	15.6	21.1
Osceola	46.6	38.4	56.2	17.4	12.5	23.8	15.5	10.9	21.5	12.8	8.8	18.3
Palm Beach	36.8	34.1	39.6	20.3	18.5	22.3	14.6	12.9	16.5	18.9	16.9	21.1
Pasco	40.1	35.3	45.7	20.8	17.7	24.8	17.2	13.7	21.7	17.4	13.8	22.0
Pinellas	38.0	34.9	41.4	20.2	18.0	22.7	19.6	17.3	22.2	14.3	12.2	16.7
Polk	52.4	47.3	58.0	19.8	16.8	23.3	19.4	16.2	23.2	19.5	16.5	23.1
Putnam	57.2	43.4	75.7	25.9	16.9	39.8	24.6	15.9	38.4	20.7	12.5	34.0
Saint Johns	38.0	30.2	48.0	19.3	13.6	27.2	17.2	12.3	24.4	14.5	9.9	21.4
Saint Lucie	41.2	34.4	49.4	23.8	19.1	30.0	13.2	9.4	18.5	19.6	14.6	26.1
Santa Rosa	35.9	27.2	46.9	17.4	11.4	26.0	21.0	14.4	30.0	16.5	10.7	24.7
Sarasota	33.4	29.0	38.8	17.6	14.8	21.3	18.4	14.9	23.1	20.1	16.4	24.8
Seminole	33.1	27.8	39.2	14.9	11.4	19.2	11.0	8.1	14.7	16.0	12.3	20.4
Sumter	44.0	33.8	59.2	22.7	16.0	34.6	28.7	18.3	44.8	20.9	13.5	33.9
Suwannee	34.5	20.1	58.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	25.2	13.0	47.7
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	134.8	84.3	211.9	^	^	^	113.1	68.5	184.3	^	^	^
Volusia	39.4	35.0	44.6	13.6	11.1	16.7	16.1	13.3	19.6	15.8	12.9	19.3
Wakulla	36.3	16.9	70.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	21.0	12.4	36.0	15.5	8.2	29.5	14.7	7.5	28.8	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

Table 6.3. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2008

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	20.0	19.4	20.7	11.9	11.3	12.6	9.2	8.6	9.8
Alachua	14.3	9.1	21.9	10.3	5.3	18.6	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	19.3	12.9	28.2	13.1	6.9	23.7	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	19.6	16.2	23.7	12.1	8.8	16.6	10.5	6.8	15.7
Broward	17.8	15.8	20.0	9.2	7.6	11.2	10.2	8.4	12.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	25.6	18.7	35.4	12.1	5.3	25.6	^	^	^
Citrus	22.7	16.0	33.0	20.6	11.7	37.2	^	^	^
Clay	15.5	10.0	23.3	9.7	4.6	19.0	^	^	^
Collier	20.4	16.4	25.5	10.9	7.2	16.8	8.0	4.0	14.8
Columbia	24.5	13.8	41.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	9.7	8.4	11.1	11.6	10.0	13.6	9.1	7.6	10.9
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	23.0	19.3	27.3	10.9	8.1	14.5	9.7	7.0	13.2
Escambia	19.9	14.9	26.4	11.7	7.3	18.4	7.4	3.6	13.8
Flagler	32.8	21.4	52.2	15.3	5.5	42.0	34.5	14.8	71.8
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	21.5	15.0	31.0	22.9	13.5	38.6	^	^	^
Highlands	25.5	17.4	39.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	19.7	17.0	22.7	14.8	12.0	18.2	10.5	8.0	13.4
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	39.7	30.1	52.6	7.6	3.9	18.2	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	28.8	23.0	36.2	16.8	11.8	24.8	8.5	4.0	16.7
Lee	23.3	19.6	27.7	13.8	10.2	18.8	10.3	6.4	15.8
Leon	15.2	9.9	22.8	12.4	6.8	21.1	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	17.7	13.7	22.9	15.0	10.0	22.5	8.1	4.2	14.7
Marion	21.9	16.8	28.5	11.4	7.3	18.1	16.4	10.2	25.5
Martin	22.2	16.0	31.2	11.9	6.4	23.4	^	^	^
Monroe	24.1	15.2	38.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	21.0	11.5	36.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	27.2	19.9	36.5	14.4	8.0	24.5	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	18.9	16.0	22.2	12.6	9.8	16.1	10.1	7.6	13.2
Osceola	14.1	9.5	20.4	14.0	8.2	22.9	8.7	4.2	16.3
Palm Beach	24.5	21.9	27.3	11.0	8.9	13.5	7.3	5.3	9.8
Pasco	28.9	23.5	35.4	15.6	10.8	22.5	8.5	4.8	14.5
Pinellas	19.9	17.3	22.9	13.1	10.4	16.4	7.7	5.4	10.7
Polk	29.9	25.5	35.0	9.8	6.7	14.3	13.7	9.3	19.5
Putnam	19.4	10.4	35.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	23.9	17.2	33.0	13.0	7.4	23.4	9.8	4.5	20.3
Saint Lucie	22.2	16.5	29.9	16.9	10.8	26.2	10.3	4.9	19.6
Santa Rosa	19.6	12.9	29.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	22.9	18.7	28.3	13.9	9.6	20.4	11.4	6.7	18.7
Seminole	15.8	12.2	20.4	10.2	6.5	15.4	5.1	2.7	9.0
Sumter	24.3	15.7	39.3	15.6	8.4	37.3	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	17.5	14.4	21.4	9.8	6.9	14.1	10.7	6.8	16.4
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

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

AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

- Cancer incidence rates increased with increasing age for all the selected sites, with one exception: white females had a higher age-specific cervix incidence rate in the group age 40 to 64, 14.3 [CI: 12.9-15.9] per 100,000 population, than in the 65-and-older age group, 9.3 [CI: 7.9-10.9] per 100,000 population.
- For all cancers combined, black females had lower age-specific rates than white females in the groups aged 15 to 39 and 40 to 64. Black females also had lower age-specific rates than black males in the 40 to 64 and 65-years-and-older age groups.
- The rates for head and neck cancer among black females in the 40 to 64 and 65-and-older age groups were lower than the rates for black males.
- White females in the 40 to 64 and 65-and-older age groups had rates lower than their male counterparts for all the selected sites.

TRENDS IN NEW CASES AND AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATES

- From 1981 to 2008, age-adjusted incidence rates for all cancers combined in males varied between 30% and 56% higher than the rates in females.
- The decline in the rate for all cancers combined since 2001 was more pronounced for males than for females.
- The rates for black females for all cancers combined varied between 10% and 27% lower than the rates for white females since 1981.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate in black males was higher than in white males in all years except 1987, 1988, and 2006; the largest difference (18%) occurred in 1995.
- The rates for black females and black males for all cancers combined increased by 18% and 13% respectively between 1981 and 2008. The rates for whites increased by 7% for females and 2.4% for males.
- Since 1992, the rates have decreased 26% for black males and 24% for white males. During the same period, rates for black females decreased 4.5% and 8.5% for white females.

Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2008

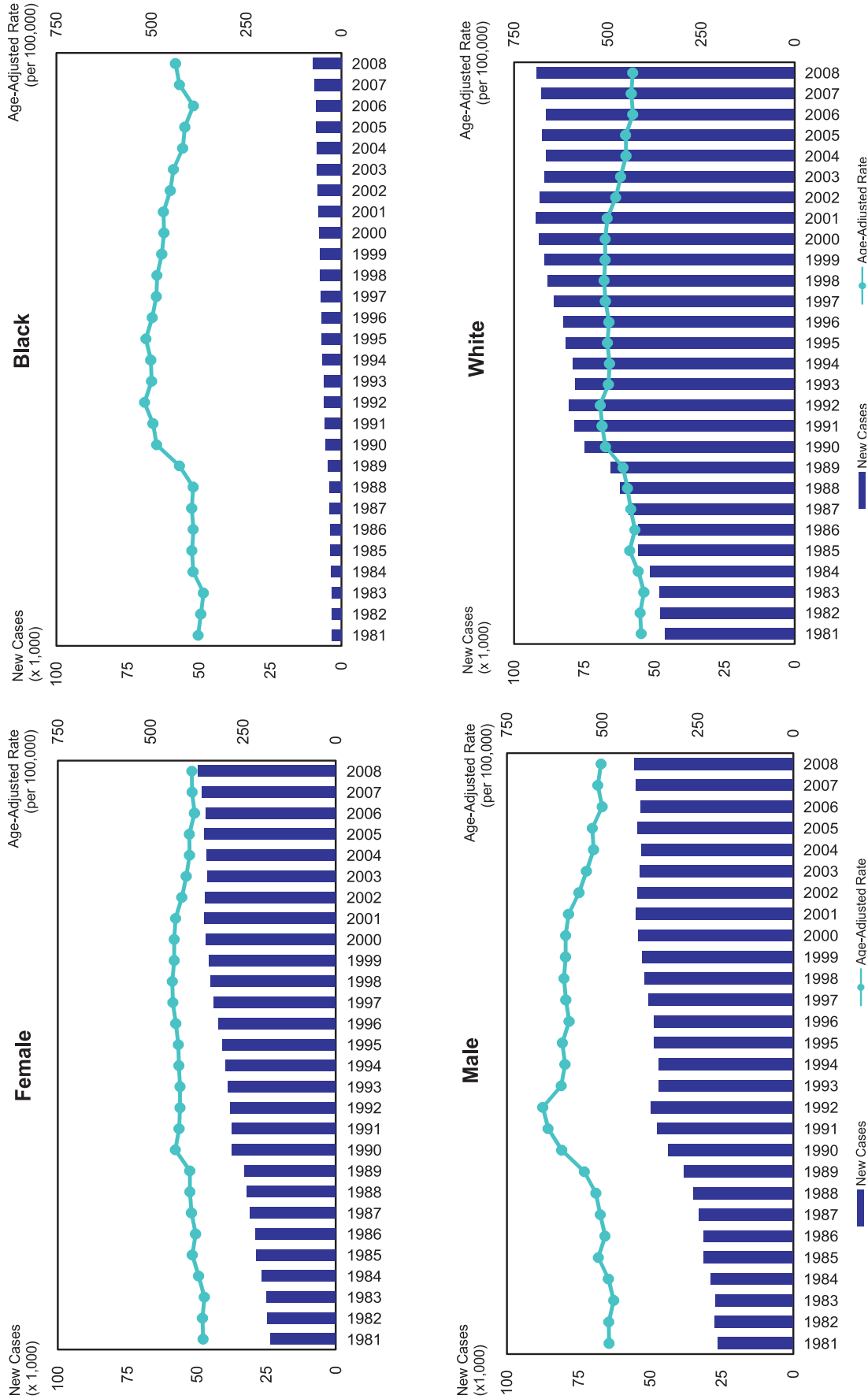
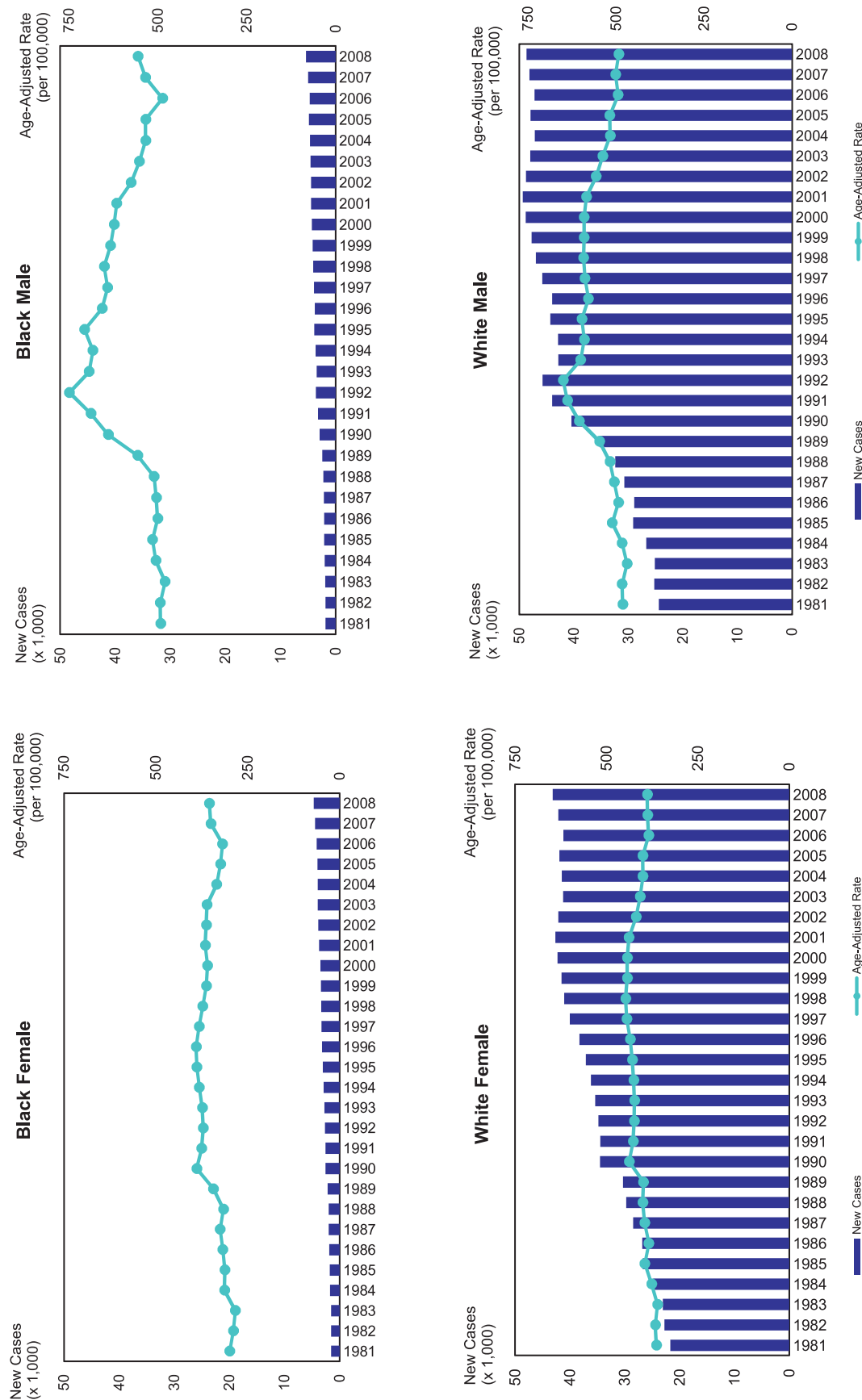


Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

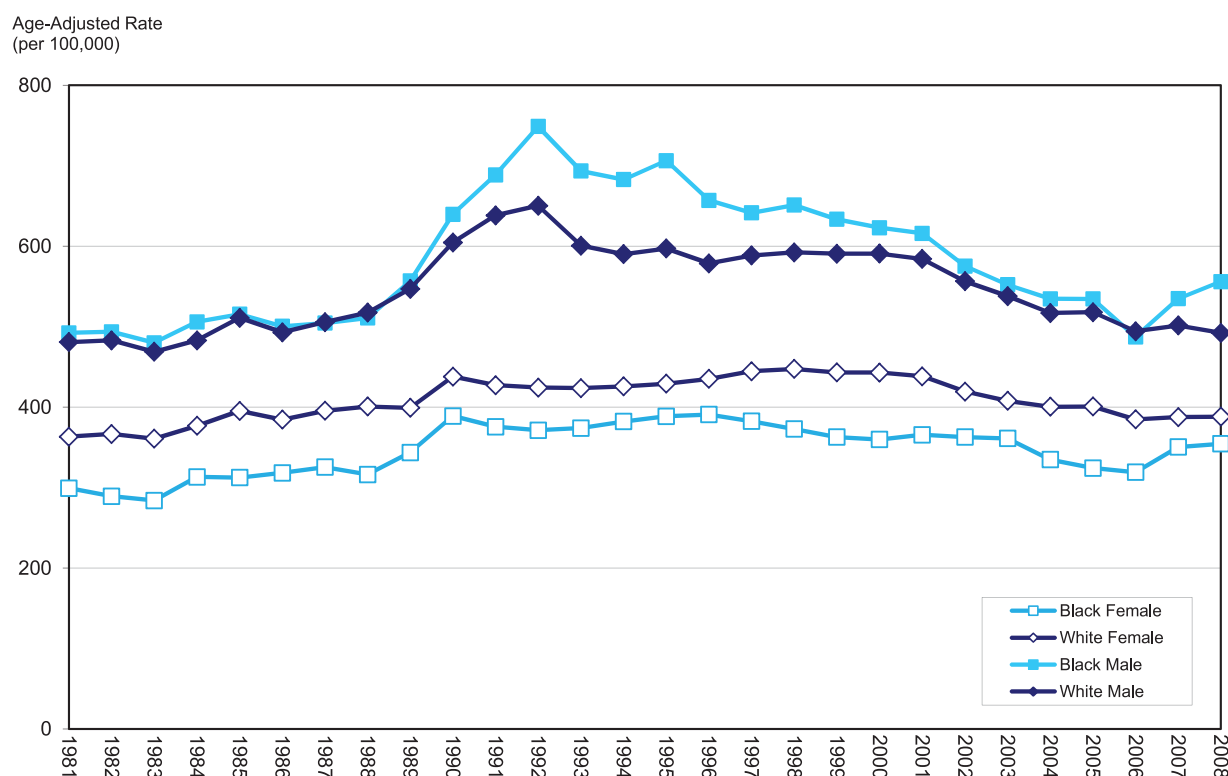


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC INCIDENCE RATES

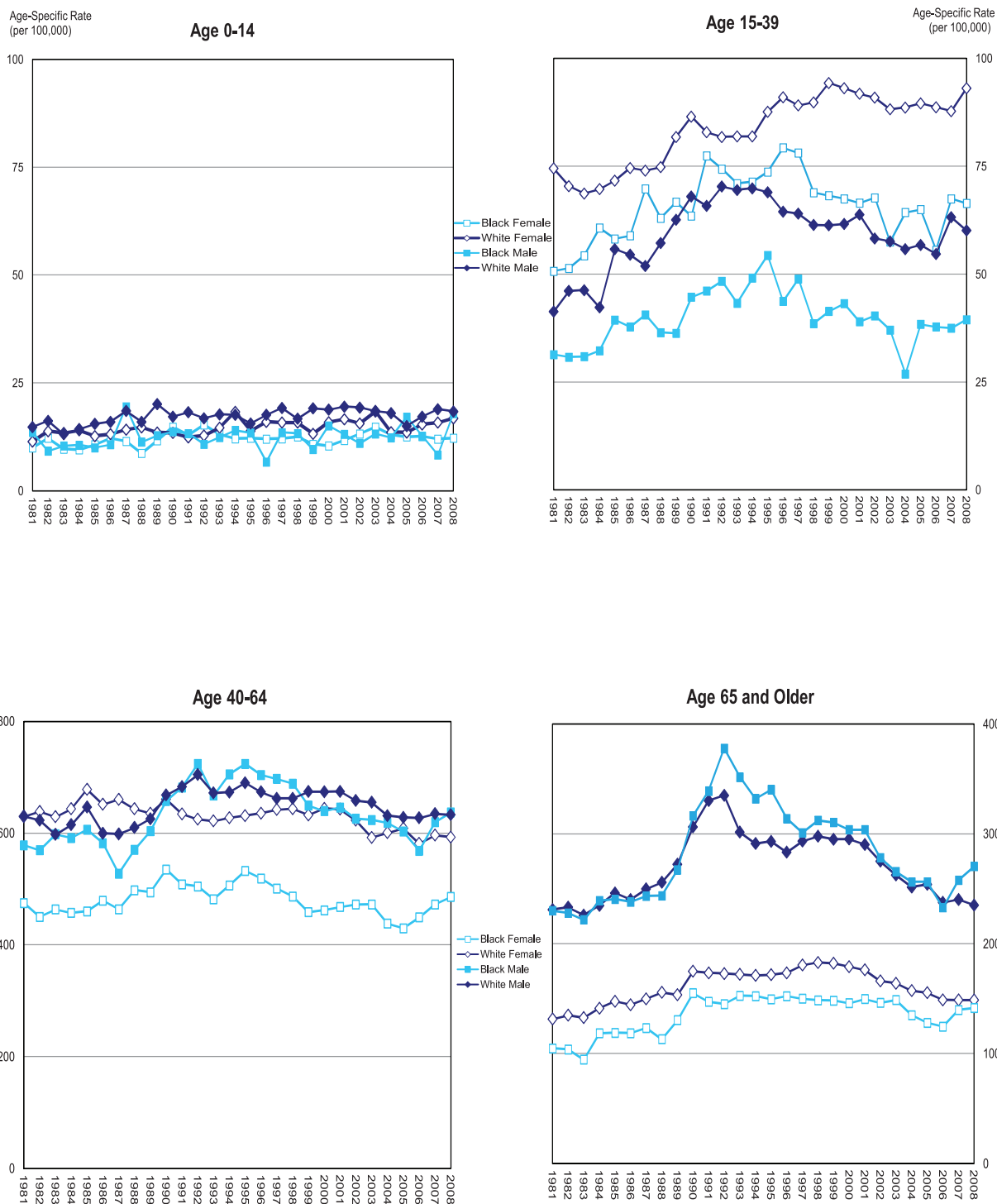
- Age-specific incidence rates for all cancer combined increased with increasing age group in all four sex-race groups.
- In the group age 0 to 14, the rates for the four sex-race groups are so close as to be indistinguishable.
- In the group age 15 to 39, from 1981 to 2008, white females had the highest age-specific rate and black males had the lowest rate of the four sex-race groups. Both male and female whites had higher rates than their black counterparts; females had higher rates than their male counterparts among both blacks and whites.
- Black females age 40 to 64 had lower age-specific rates than others in the same age group.
- In the 65-and-older age group, black females had the lowest rates, followed by white females. Males of both races had higher rates than their female counterparts during the period. There were no large differences between the rates for white and black males.
- The peak in age-specific rates for males in 1992 due to the introduction of the prostate-specific antigen test was limited to the age group 65 and older.

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 5. Age Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2008



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 in males than in females of both races. The difference has decreased since 1981.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates among white females were higher than those among black females.
- Incidence rates decreased 29% in black males and 22% in white males between 1981 and 2008. The rate for black males was 19% higher than that for white males in 1981, and decreased to 9% higher in 2008.
- The incidence rate for black females increased 88% from 1981 to 1996, then declined 29% from 1996 to 2008, for an increase of 34% over the 28-year period.
- The incidence rate for white females increased 71% from 1981 to 1998 and decreased 12% from 1998 to 2008, for an increase of 50% over the 28-year period.
- Because of the increases in incidence rates among females of both races and the decreases in incidence rates among males of both races, the gap between males and females decreased for both races between 1981 and 2008, by 62% in blacks and by 41% in whites.

Prostate

- Black males had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than white males in all 28 years.
- Since 1981, the rate of prostate cancer increased 50% for blacks and 26% for whites.
- Rates peaked in 1992 for both races as the PSA test came into general use, and declined since then, 30% for blacks and 45% for whites. The gap in rates between blacks and whites was smaller before the peak than after.
- In 1981, the incidence rate was 52% higher for blacks than for whites; by 1998, the rate for blacks was 74% higher. In 2008, the rate was 82% higher for blacks than for whites.

Breast

- During the 28-year period, incidence rates were higher for white females than for black females, ranging from 58% higher in 1984 to 7% higher in 2008.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate among black females increased 31% between 1981 and 2008. Among white females, the rate decreased 18% since its peak in 1998.

Colorectal

- From 1991 to 2008, the age-adjusted incidence rates were higher among both black and white males than among females of either race.
- From 1981 to 1994, the age-adjusted incidence rates of colorectal cancer for white males were higher than the rates for black males. During this period, the rate for white males decreased and the rate for black males increased. After 1995, the rates for males of both races decreased.
- Among both black and white females, age-adjusted incidence rates decreased from 1995 to 2007. From 2007 to 2008, the rate for black females increased by 16%, while the rate for white females decreased by 5%.

Bladder

- During the 28-year period, the age-adjusted incidence rate for bladder cancer among white males was markedly higher than the rates for all other sex-race groups.
- The rates for white males were stable between 1981 and 2000, but declined by 30% from 2000 to 2008.
- Age-adjusted incidence rates for white females decreased 32% between 1999 and 2008.
- During the 28-year period, age-adjusted incidence rates among black males increased 25%; the rates for black females decreased 19%.

Head and Neck

- Males of both races had age-adjusted incidence rates 3 to 6 times higher than their female counterparts in all years.
- The rates were similar for black and white females from 1981 to 2008. However, age-adjusted rates for black males were higher than for white males between 1983 and 1994.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups between 1981 and 2008. Males had higher rates than females for both races, and whites had higher rates than blacks for both sexes.
- The rates for white males increased from 1981 to 1994, and then declined until 2008.
- The rates for white females increased from 1981 to 1998, declined until 2007, then rose 29% in 2008.
- The rate for black females nearly tripled from 1981 to 2008, and more than doubled among black males.
- Due to decreasing rates for white females and increasing rates for black females since the mid-1990s, the disparity has decreased from 40% higher in white females in 1981 to 17% higher in 2008.
- An increase in rates for black females and a decrease for black males have decreased the difference in rates between these groups by 48% since its peak in 1991.

Melanoma

- Age-adjusted incidence rates for melanoma increased from 1981 to 2008, by 40% for females and 95% for males.
- Incidence rates of melanoma were between 30% and 94% higher in males than in females during the 28-year period.

Ovary

- White females had higher incidence rates than black females in all years. The differences ranged from 127% higher in 1986 to 12% higher in 1995.
- Incidence rates for white females increased by 14% from 1981 to 1996, and then decreased 31% from 1996 to 2008.
- Incidence rates for black females increased 45% from 1981 to 1995, and then decreased 27% from 1995 to 2008.

Cervix

- Black females had higher incidence rates than white females in all 28 years, decreasing from 58% higher in 1981 to 13% higher in 2004. That difference increased to 21% in 2008.
- The rate of cervical cancer in both races has declined since 1981, more quickly for black females than white females. Between 1981 and 2008, rates declined by 63% among blacks and 32% among whites.

Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

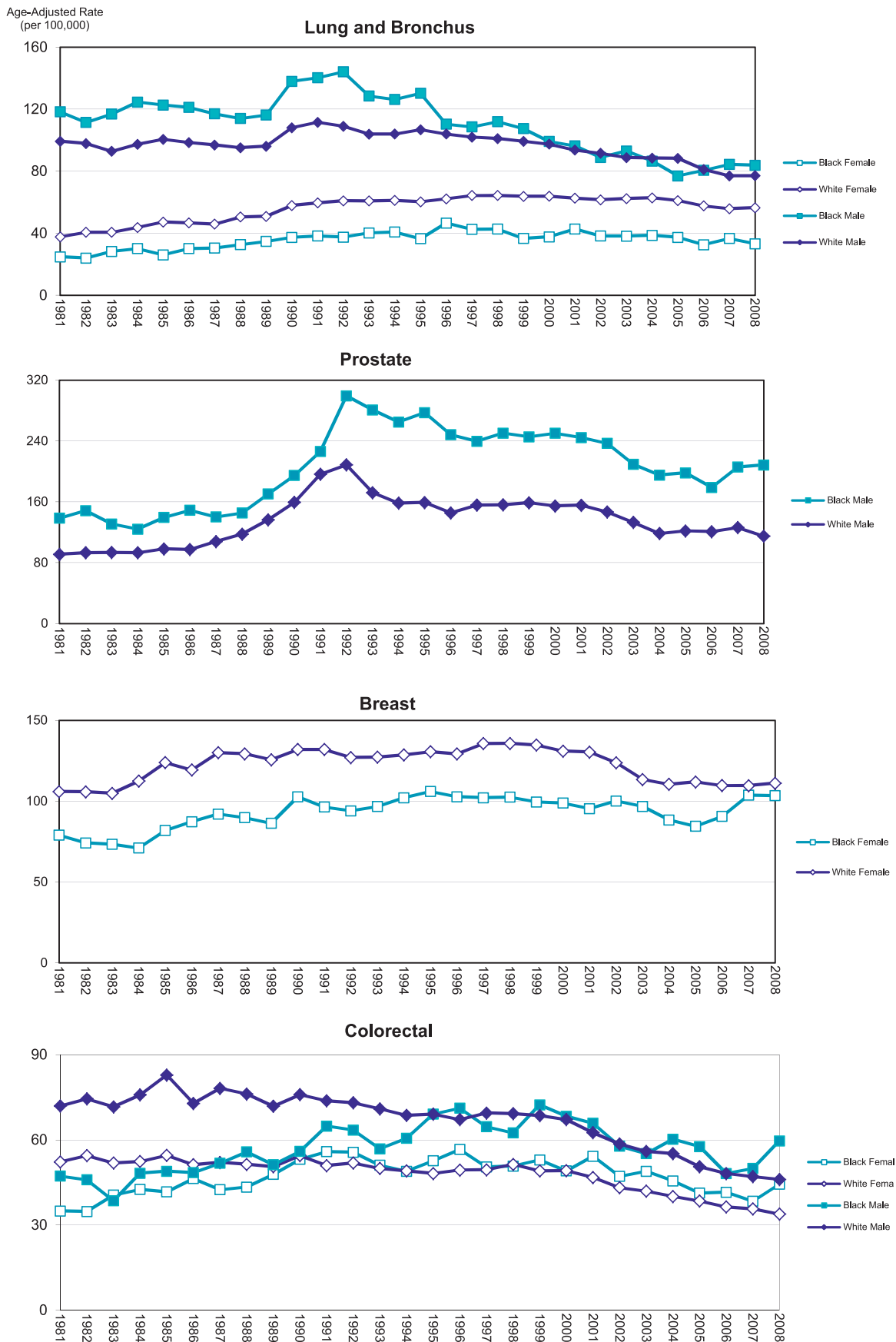
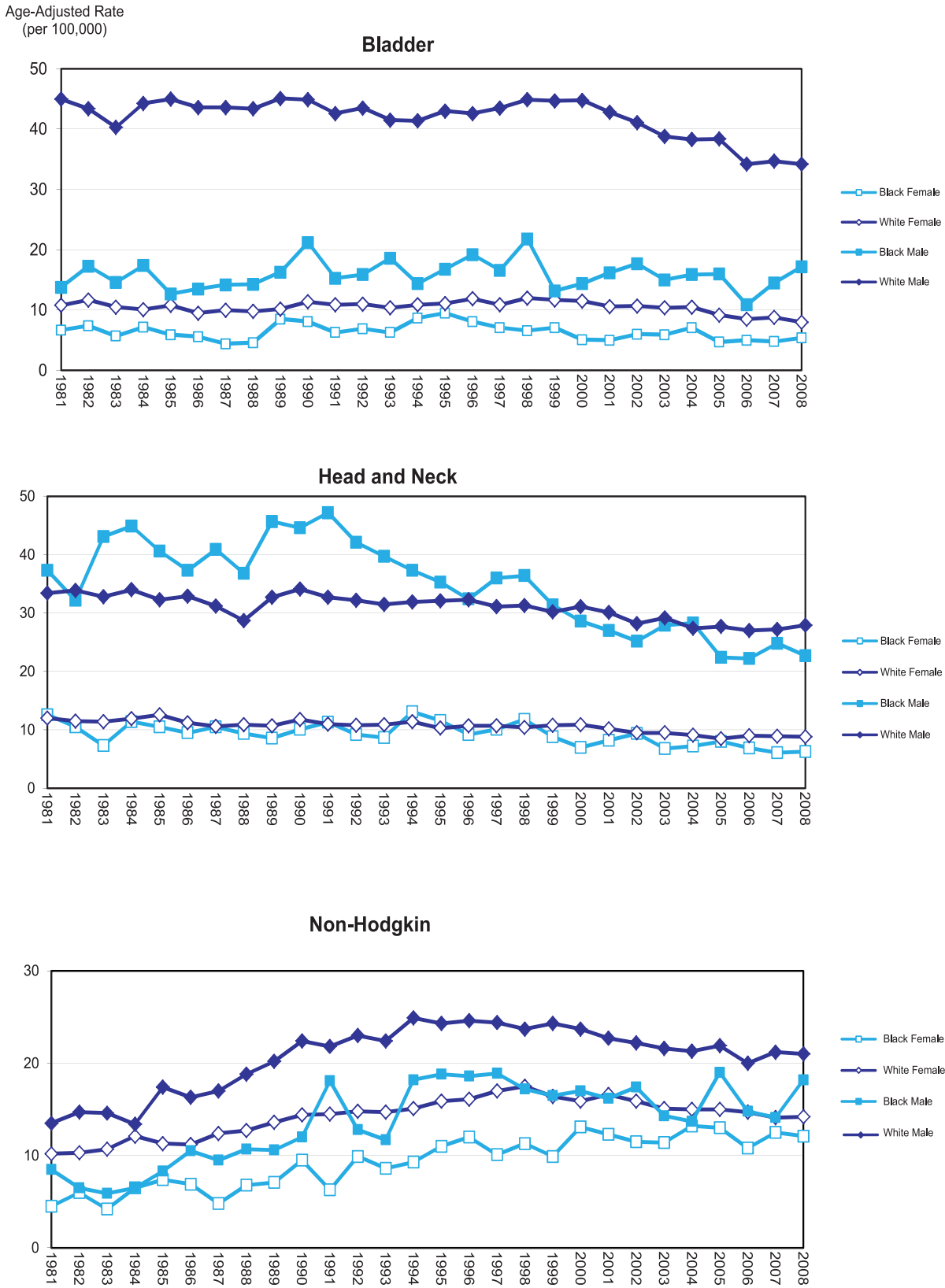
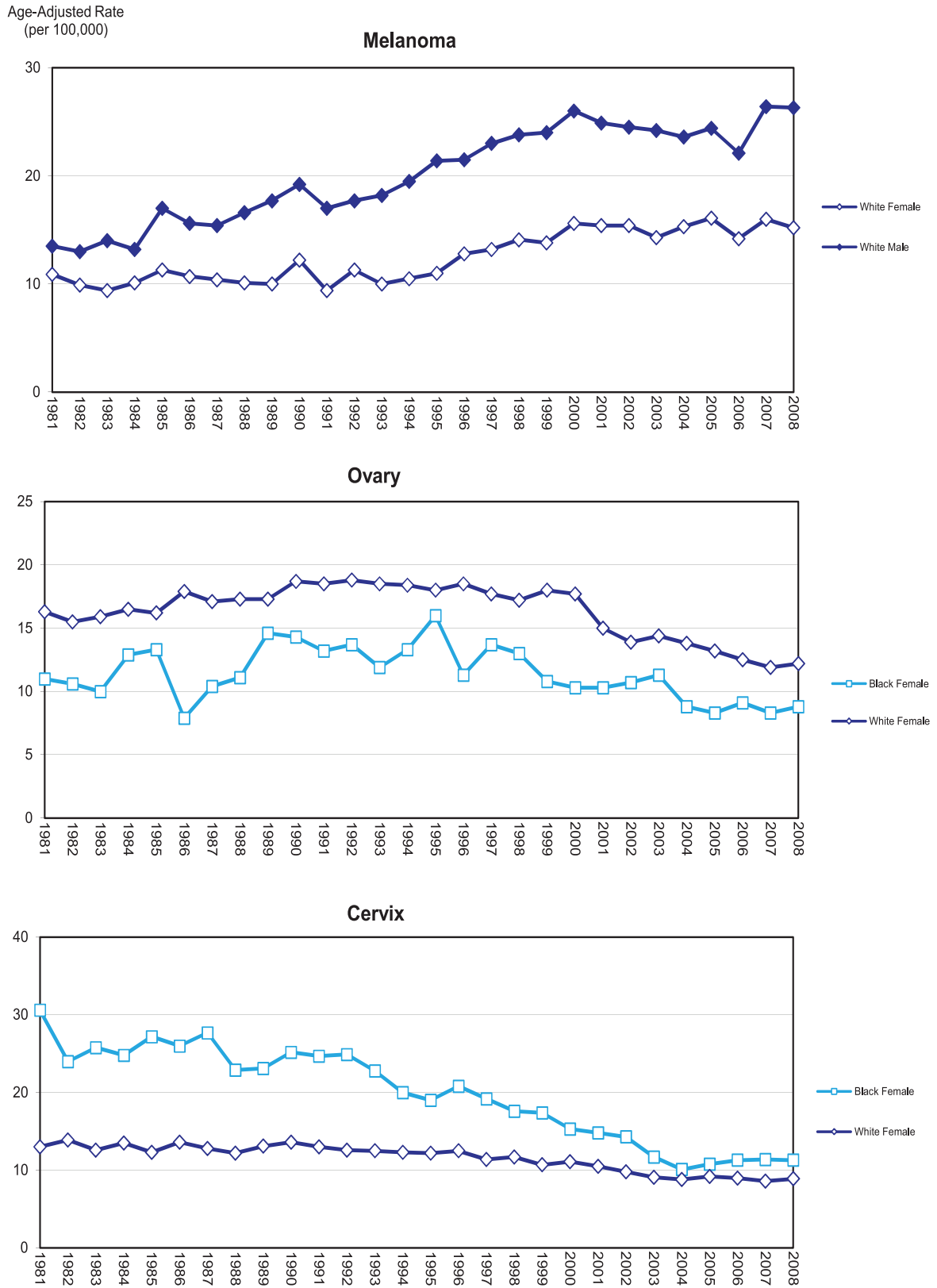


Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

STAGE OF CANCER AT DIAGNOSIS

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

- Three-quarters of ovarian cancer and two-thirds of lung cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage in 2008.
- Nine percent of bladder cancer and 9.7% of prostate cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage.
- Blacks had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than whites for all cancers combined and for all selected sites except ovarian cancer.
- Black females had 7% more cancer of the lung and bronchus, 11% more breast cancer, and 8.5% more head and neck cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than white females.
- For cancer of the lung and bronchus, the percentage diagnosed at advanced stage was higher among black males (72%) than white males (65%).
- For colorectal cancer, both black females (56%) and white females (52%) had higher percentages diagnosed at advanced stage than their male counterparts: white males (51%), black males (53%).
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was higher among blacks (17%) than among whites (8.8%).

Table 8. Percentage of Advanced Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	41.6	64.8	9.7	33.5	51.9	8.9	51.2	56.7	14.6	75.4	45.6
Female	45.2	63.2		33.5	52.2	10.3	46.7	56.2	13.9	75.4	45.6
Male	38.3	66.1	9.7		51.5	8.5	52.8	57.0	15.1		
Black	44.4	71.5	11.4	43.6	54.5	16.5	57.5	63.6		69.0	53.4
White	41.3	64.2	9.4	32.4	51.5	8.8	50.6	56.1	14.6	76.3	43.4
Black Female	50.6	69.8		43.6	55.7	20.6	54.5	61.2		69.0	53.4
White Female	44.7	62.8		32.4	52.0	9.9	46.0	55.9	13.9	76.3	43.4
Black Male	39.0	72.3	11.4		53.1	14.6	58.6	65.6			
White Male	38.3	65.4	9.4		51.2	8.4	52.3	56.2	15.1		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

County

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at advanced stage ranged from 29% in Hamilton County to 54% in Taylor County.
- Walton County had the lowest percentage of advanced-stage cancer of the lung and bronchus, 46%; Taylor County had the highest, 83%.
- The percentage prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in Osceola County (21%) and lowest in Charlotte County (5.1%).
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in Jackson County (59%) and lowest in Sarasota County (23%).
- The percentage of ovarian cancer diagnosed at advanced stage ranged from 93% in Martin County to 62% in Duval County.

Age Group

- The percentage of all cancers combined diagnosed at advanced stage was highest for black females and for whites of both sexes in the 0 to 14 age group. For black males, the highest percentage of advanced-stage diagnoses was 56.3% in the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage was highest for white females in the 15 to 39 age group. For both black and white males, the highest percentages were in the 40 to 64 age group.
- The percentage of prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was higher in both races in the 40 to 64 age group than in the group age 65 and older.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest among black females in the 40 to 64 age group, and among white females in the 15 to 39 age group.
- The percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was highest in the group age 15 to 39 and decreased as age increased for all sex-race groups except black males.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage was higher in the 40 to 64 age group than the group age 65 and older for both sexes, both races and all sex-race groups.
- The percentage of head and neck cancer at advanced stage was highest in the 40 to 64 age group for all sexes, all races and all sex-race groups except black females.
- The percentage of non-Hodgkin lymphoma cancer at advanced stage was highest among females, both races and all sex-race groups in the 40 to 60 age group.
- The percentage of melanoma cancer at advanced stage was highest among whites in the 40 to 64 age group. However, the percentage increased with increasing age among females, and decreased with increasing age among males.

- The percentage of ovarian cancer at advanced stage increased with age for Florida and for both races.
- The percentage of cervical cancer at advanced stage increased with age for white females. Black females in the 40 to 64 age group had the highest diagnoses compared to other age groups.

Table 9. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	41.6	64.8	9.7	33.5	51.9	8.9	51.2	56.7	14.6	75.4	45.6
Alachua	43.5	58.1	19.3	34.2	55.7	^	61.5	57.8	^	83.3	^
Baker	40.0	65.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	41.3	72.4	13.0	32.6	52.1	^	47.6	72.5	^	^	^
Bradford	42.0	70.4	^	^	47.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	44.6	77.7	8.6	30.0	51.7	6.4	44.1	59.5	18.1	66.7	46.4
Broward	41.5	66.1	8.8	34.8	52.8	7.7	51.6	53.8	17.3	77.5	42.1
Calhoun	29.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	32.1	54.1	5.1	26.1	42.7	^	38.8	33.3	^	78.6	^
Citrus	41.0	69.7	8.2	32.0	70.9	^	48.1	60.9	^	76.0	^
Clay	40.4	64.2	7.9	27.5	58.2	^	60.6	51.2	^	^	^
Collier	36.7	61.6	7.9	28.7	56.9	^	32.9	53.9	17.6	84.4	^
Columbia	39.4	51.6	^	34.0	41.7	^	60.0	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	43.8	69.5	8.9	39.9	54.2	8.3	50.8	58.7	14.5	71.7	54.8
Desoto	29.9	53.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	52.3	64.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	41.4	69.3	7.6	32.7	49.0	12.5	55.7	61.1	13.6	62.0	42.9
Escambia	46.7	71.2	11.9	29.6	62.0	^	55.4	72.9	24.5	86.4	^
Flagler	45.1	62.4	19.4	53.9	45.9	^	60.0	67.6	^	^	^
Franklin	48.5	80.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	46.2	65.4	^	53.3	51.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	51.1	59.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	33.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	48.9	75.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	29.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	47.2	73.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	44.3	75.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	42.1	60.2	7.1	36.4	56.6	^	36.5	45.3	^	76.9	^
Highlands	48.1	66.9	17.6	40.3	37.3	^	48.4	72.4	^	^	^
Hillsborough	40.6	64.0	9.2	33.1	54.3	10.5	48.8	53.9	13.5	64.3	35.4
Holmes	38.0	63.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	44.2	67.4	9.9	33.1	55.4	^	56.9	60.0	19.5	91.7	^
Jackson	49.2	66.0	^	59.4	57.1	^	57.1	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	47.1	76.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	38.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	41.7	69.8	9.5	28.0	48.1	9.5	43.0	65.2	14.7	77.3	^
Lee	41.9	63.4	11.1	33.0	64.7	9.0	44.2	49.2	11.4	70.5	44.4
Leon	41.5	75.2	8.5	35.9	54.7	^	65.6	74.1	^	66.7	^
Levy	45.8	61.8	^	48.4	53.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	42.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	45.0	77.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	38.4	56.8	10.5	33.1	46.0	^	50.0	49.3	15.7	67.6	^
Marion	41.6	67.6	10.8	28.3	45.5	10.0	50.6	55.7	23.0	72.4	^
Martin	40.1	64.7	6.5	30.5	53.2	^	51.1	70.0	22.6	93.3	^
Monroe	41.6	78.1	^	26.5	57.5	^	56.5	^	^	^	^
Nassau	40.6	62.5	^	32.9	45.5	^	62.5	61.1	^	^	^
Okaloosa	37.1	51.1	^	31.4	41.3	^	52.6	45.9	^	86.7	^
Okeechobee	45.5	65.9	^	^	55.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.5	66.1	12.2	36.8	51.6	12.0	57.5	55.4	18.3	80.9	49.1
Osceola	42.4	59.7	20.7	45.3	56.4	^	50.0	38.2	^	88.9	^
Palm Beach	39.5	58.7	7.3	30.9	53.4	4.0	53.4	54.2	10.4	73.9	50.0
Pasco	37.2	54.7	8.2	30.9	49.0	^	47.6	48.1	12.1	87.0	52.6
Pinellas	40.1	59.2	10.5	30.9	49.4	10.6	50.9	49.0	18.6	75.8	52.3
Polk	45.8	69.7	12.4	31.9	47.0	16.0	60.7	67.1	17.1	80.0	51.4
Putnam	35.4	58.1	^	35.8	47.5	^	42.3	47.6	^	^	^
Saint Johns	41.7	70.0	6.8	30.1	58.3	^	65.0	56.3	^	68.8	^
Saint Lucie	43.4	67.4	9.5	37.4	45.1	^	65.1	51.7	16.1	89.7	^
Santa Rosa	41.6	71.8	12.6	32.8	47.5	^	52.9	57.7	^	^	^
Sarasota	36.8	56.8	10.0	23.1	48.6	7.2	40.7	56.6	15.4	86.0	47.8
Seminole	42.6	64.0	13.2	34.9	50.3	^	54.9	70.6	16.9	87.5	^
Sumter	40.8	65.9	11.6	35.8	53.6	^	58.1	75.0	^	85.7	^
Suwannee	41.5	55.8	^	33.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	54.1	83.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	36.6	64.1	^	^	52.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	44.3	64.7	14.4	37.2	48.0	21.8	62.0	62.5	14.9	70.7	51.9
Wakulla	45.2	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	31.7	46.3	^	27.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	51.5	64.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Table 10. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	41.6	64.8	9.7	33.5	51.9	8.9	51.2	56.7	14.6	75.4	45.6
0-14	62.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	54.8	^	^	^
15-39	43.7	67.1	^	45.6	61.8	^	43.6	55.5	12.6	51.3	36.8
40-64	42.7	73.1	12.1	37.5	56.3	12.2	57.8	60.4	15.1	74.2	46.7
65+	40.5	61.2	8.4	28.4	49.4	8.1	45.0	54.7	14.6	79.1	53.0
Female	45.2	63.2		33.5	52.2	10.3	46.7	56.2	13.9	75.4	45.6
0-14	63.5	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	42.0	74.3		45.6	59.8	^	43.8	54.9	10.2	51.3	36.8
40-64	45.0	71.5		37.5	56.1	11.4	48.2	59.7	14.2	74.2	46.7
65+	45.4	59.9		28.4	50.4	10.1	46.0	54.8	14.6	79.1	53.0
Male	38.3	66.1	9.7		51.5	8.5	52.8	57.0	15.1		
0-14	62.4	^	^		^	^	^	63.2	^		
15-39	46.3	60.5	^		63.2	^	43.5	56.0	16.3		
40-64	40.5	74.5	12.1		56.7	12.5	60.6	60.9	15.7		
65+	36.5	62.5	8.4		48.3	7.5	44.6	54.7	14.7		
Black	44.4	71.5	11.4	43.6	54.5	16.5	57.5	63.6		69.0	53.4
0-14	53.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	51.9	^	^	42.0	61.4	^	52.0	63.9		^	48.9
40-64	45.5	76.9	13.0	46.7	57.1	24.2	62.4	66.0		68.5	55.4
65+	41.9	67.3	9.9	38.3	51.3	13.3	50.4	61.2		70.0	54.5
White	41.3	64.2	9.4	32.4	51.5	8.8	50.6	56.1	14.6	76.3	43.4
0-14	65.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	57.1	^	^	^
15-39	41.8	62.7	^	45.5	61.2	^	42.5	53.3	12.6	47.7	33.3
40-64	42.4	72.7	11.8	36.3	56.1	11.8	57.3	59.7	15.1	75.2	44.2
65+	40.5	60.8	8.2	27.8	49.4	8.0	44.6	54.4	14.6	80.0	52.5
Black Female	50.6	69.8		43.6	55.7	20.6	54.5	61.2		69.0	53.4
0-14	60.5	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	49.1	^		42.0	72.2	^	^	60.0		^	48.9
40-64	51.3	76.5		46.7	56.6	^	50.0	63.0		68.5	55.4
65+	49.9	65.8		38.3	53.7	^	57.1	60.3		70.0	54.5
White Female	44.7	62.8		32.4	52.0	9.9	46.0	55.9	13.9	76.3	43.4
0-14	63.5	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	40.1	72.4		45.5	56.9	^	35.3	54.7	10.2	47.7	33.3
40-64	44.3	71.2		36.3	56.0	10.8	47.7	59.3	14.2	75.2	44.2
65+	45.1	59.5		27.8	50.4	9.8	45.4	54.6	14.6	80.0	52.5
Black Male	39.0	72.3	11.4		53.1	14.6	58.6	65.6			
0-14	49.2	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	56.3	^	^		52.0	^	^	67.7			
40-64	40.3	77.0	13.0		57.5	23.9	66.2	68.5			
65+	35.7	68.2	9.9		48.6	^	48.2	61.9			
White Male	38.3	65.4	9.4		51.2	8.4	52.3	56.2	15.1		
0-14	66.7	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	44.2	53.3	^		65.3	^	47.2	52.3	16.3		
40-64	40.6	74.1	11.8		56.3	12.2	60.0	59.9	15.7		
65+	36.6	62.0	8.2		48.2	7.5	44.2	54.4	14.7		

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

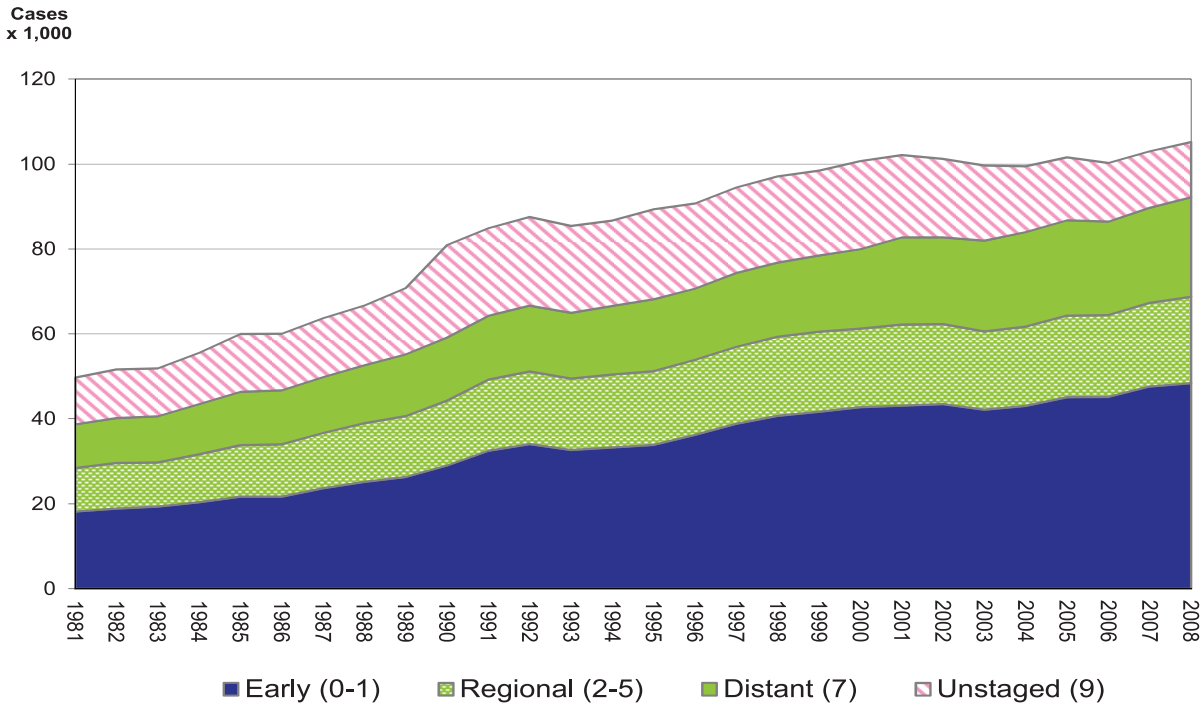
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Trends in Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis

- The percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage increased from 37% in 1981 to 46% in 2008.
- The percentage of advanced-stage cancer remained the same, and the percentage reported without stage information declined from 22% in 1981 to 12% in 2008.
- The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stage increased since 1981 among all sex-race groups except black females: 18% in black males, 14% in white males, and 13% in white females. Blacks of both sexes had higher percentages of advanced stage diagnoses than whites throughout the period.
- The percentage of prostate cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 70% among black males and by 61% among white males from 1981 to 2008. Black males had a higher percentage of advanced stage diagnoses than white males during the 28-year period.
- The percentage of breast cancer diagnosed at advanced stage decreased by 19% in black females and by 9% in white females from 1981 to 2008. Black females had higher percentages of advanced stage diagnoses than white females during the period.
- The percentage of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined since 1981 among blacks: 15% in females and 17% in males. Blacks had higher percentages of colorectal cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than whites in most of the past 28 years.
- The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stage declined 32% in black females and 48% in black males. In whites, the declines were 17% for females and 20% for males.
- The percentage of advanced stage head and neck cancer increased by 24% among white females and 49% among white males. The percentage increased 13% in black males, and unchanged in black females.
- The percentage of advanced stage non-Hodgkin lymphoma increased 14% for white females and 16% for white males. The percentage for blacks was higher than for whites for both sexes.
- The percentage of advanced stage melanoma increased 40% for white females and decreased 21% for white males.
- The percentage of advanced stage cervical cancer increased by 29% in black females and by 72% in white females over the past 28 years. Black females had higher percentages of advanced stage cervical cancer than white females.
- The percentage of ovarian cancer diagnosed at advanced stage increased by 17% for white females; there was no change for black females during the period.

Figure 7. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System



Figure 8.1 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

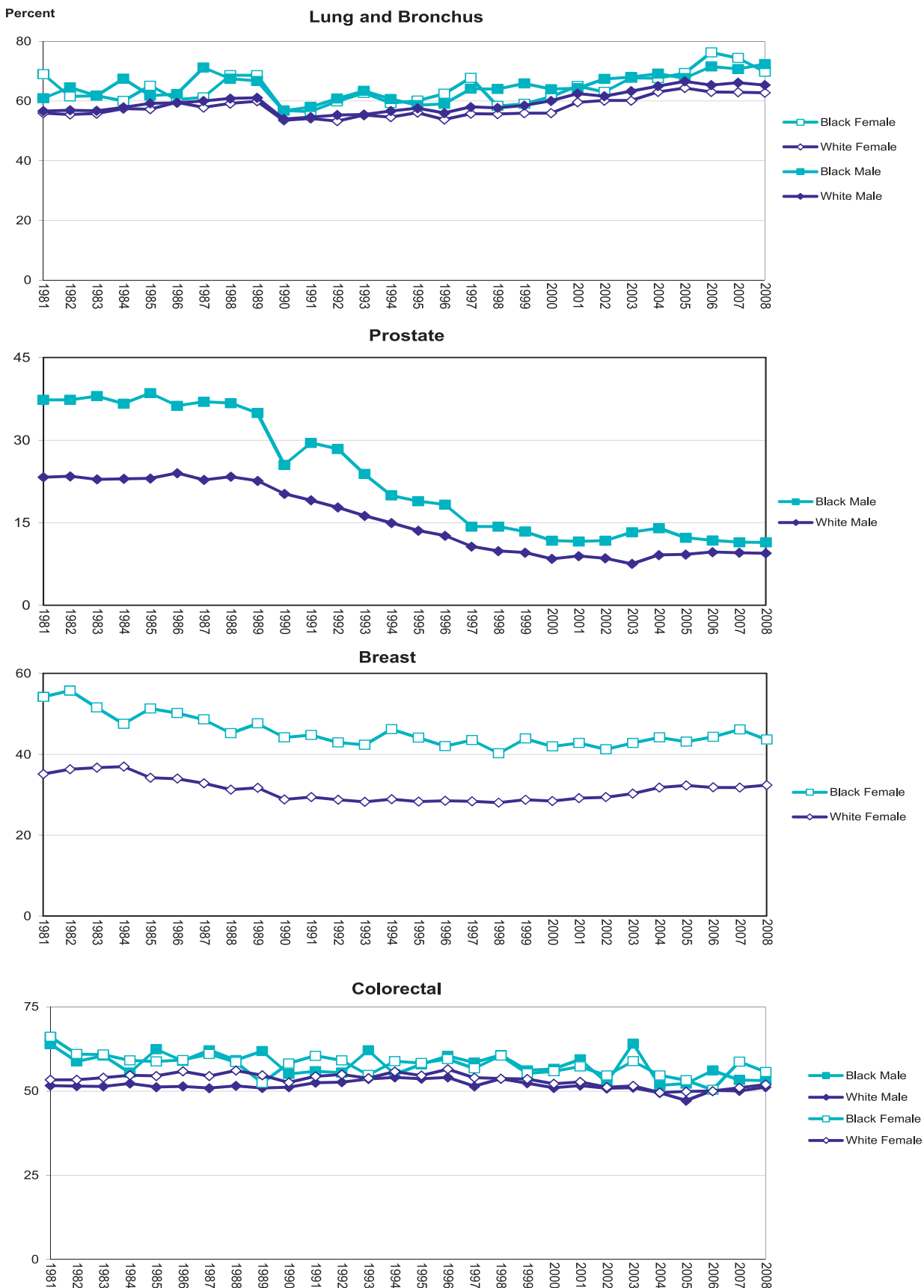


Figure 8.2 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

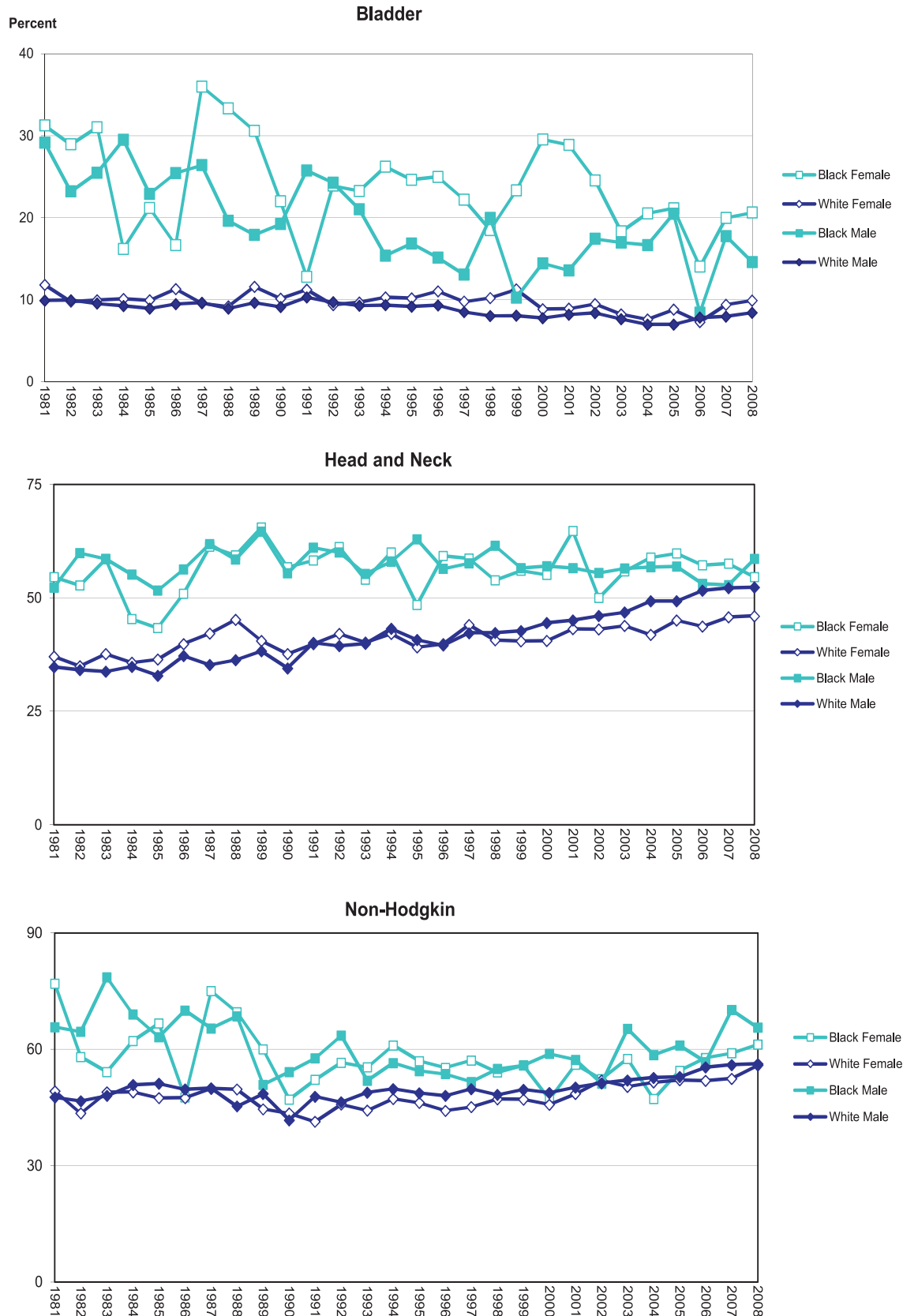
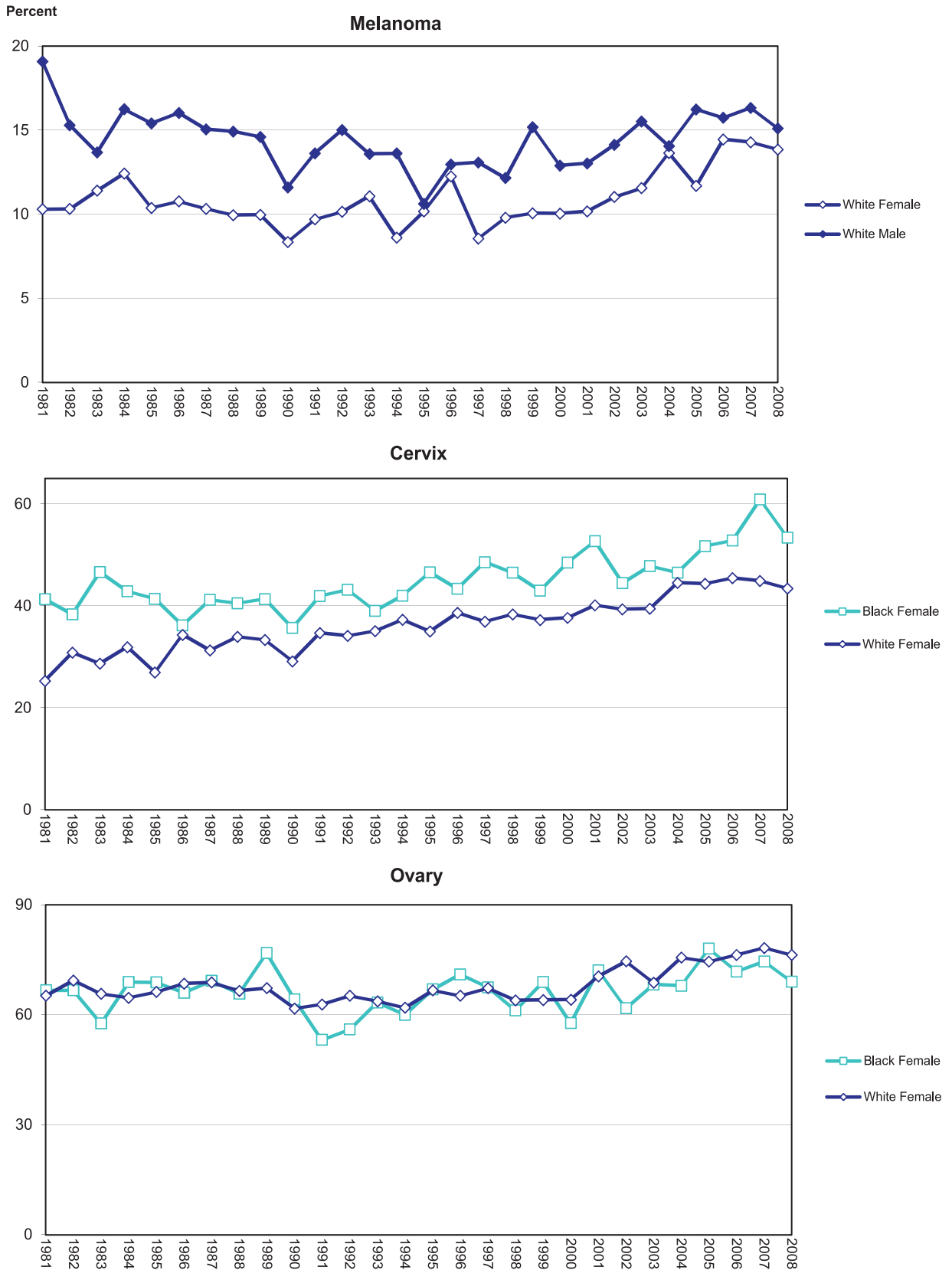


Figure 8.3 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



CANCER SCREENING

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

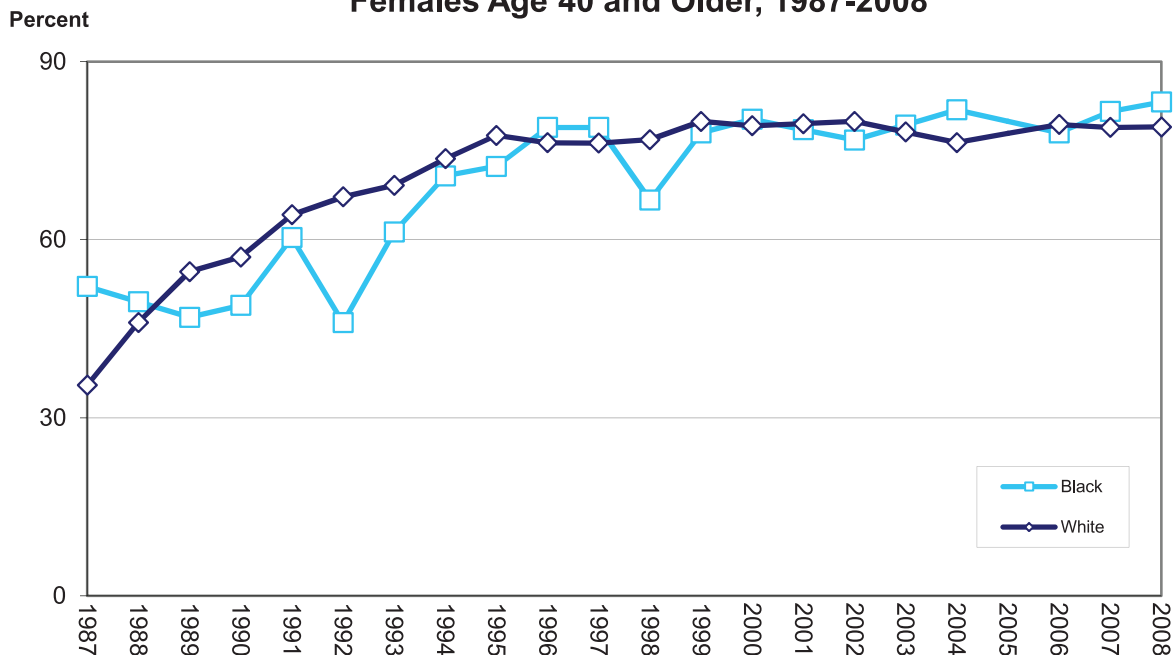
BREAST CANCER

- In 2008, among females age 40 and older, 79% had a mammogram in the past two years.
- The prevalence of breast cancer screening was lower among females between 40 and 44 years of age, females with household income less than \$25,000, and females without health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- The prevalence of receiving a mammogram in the past two years doubled from 36% in 1987 to 79% in 2008 among white females, and increased from 52% to 83% among black females.
- Seventy-nine percent of females age 40 and older had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.

Table 11. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening Among Females Age 40 and Older, Florida, 2008

	Mammogram			Clinical Breast Exam		
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI
Florida	5,401	79.3	77.5 81.1	5,320	78.5	76.7 80.3
Black	419	83.2	77.0 89.4	417	80.2	73.7 86.7
White	4,656	79.0	77.1 80.9	4,585	78.8	76.9 80.7
Age						
40-44	445	66.4	60.0 73.0	439	86.5	81.8 91.2
45-64	2,664	79.7	77.2 82.3	2,564	80.2	77.5 82.8
65+	2,292	84.0	81.7 86.2	2,227	72.8	69.9 75.8
Education						
< High School	612	77.0	70.0 84.0	595	71.2	63.9 78.5
HS Graduate/GED	1,892	77.1	74.0 80.3	1,860	74.4	71.0 77.8
> High School	2,890	80.8	78.6 83.1	2,858	81.8	79.6 84.1
Household Income						
<\$25,000	1,832	73.0	69.4 76.6	1,796	69.9	66.1 73.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,391	77.1	73.3 81.0	1,379	75.0	70.8 79.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	668	85.7	81.9 89.5	663	86.1	82.1 90.1
\$75,000+	836	85.2	81.5 88.8	833	90.2	87.4 93.0
Health Insurance						
Yes	4,800	82.9	81.1 84.6	4,723	81.3	80.0 83.0
No	595	53.3	45.9 60.7	592	58.0	50.6 65.4

Figure 9. Prevalence of Mammogram Among Females Age 40 and Older, 1987-2008



CERVICAL CANCER

- In 2008, 93% of females age 18 and older in Florida have ever had a Papanicolau (Pap) smear test.
- The prevalence was lower among females without health insurance.
- From 1991 to 2008, the prevalence of ever having a Pap smear test was 90% or more among both black and white females.

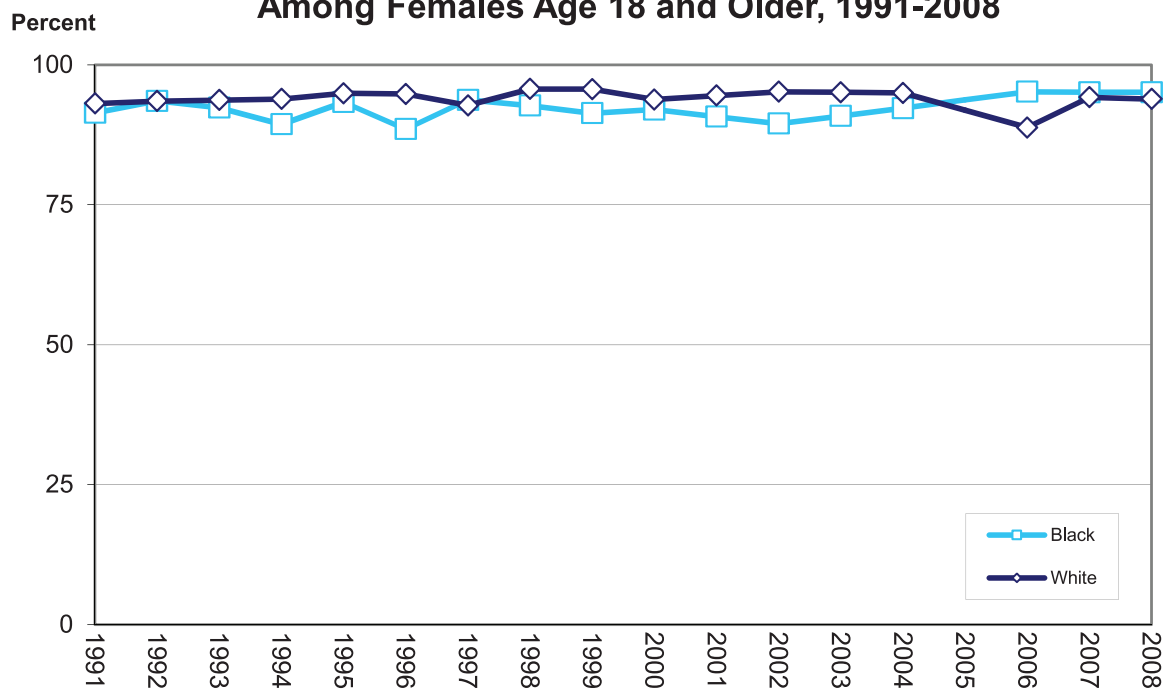
Table 12. Prevalence of Pap Smear Test Among Females Age 18 and Older (1), Florida, 2008

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	4,284	92.8	90.8	94.8
Black	369	95.1	91.8	98.4
White	3,574	93.9	91.8	95.9
Age				
18-44	1,418	91.0	87.5	94.5
45-64	1,690	97.1	95.6	98.5
65+	1,132	91.6	88.7	94.4
Education				
< High School	445	85.1	75.0	95.2
HS Graduate/GED	1,349	91.7	88.0	95.4
> High School	2,483	94.3	92.1	96.6
Household Income				
<\$25,000	1,313	89.0	84.7	93.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,127	94.6	91.7	97.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	561	97.3	94.3	100.0
\$75,000+	786	91.2	95.1	99.3
Health Insurance				
Yes	3,600	94.0	92.0	96.0
No	676	86.9	80.8	92.9

(1) Excluding women who had hysterectomies.

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 10. Prevalence of Pap Smear Test Among Females Age 18 and Older, 1991-2008



PROSTATE CANCER

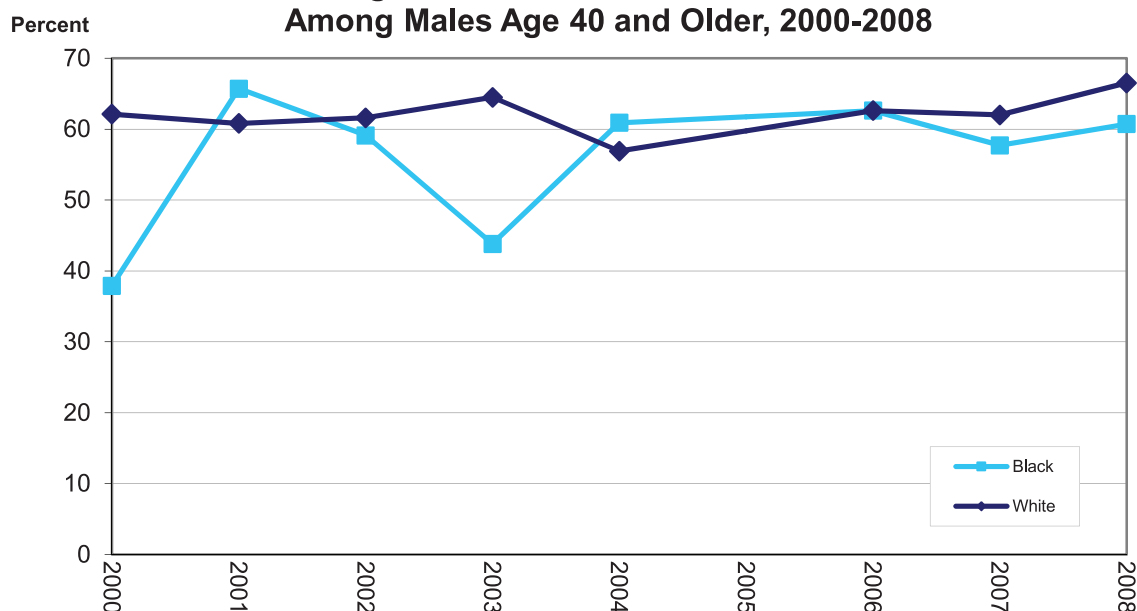
- The prevalence of both PSA testing and digital rectal exam was lower among males between 40 and 44 years of age and males who had no health insurance than among their counterparts.
- From 2000 to 2008, the prevalence of PSA testing increased from 62% to 67% among the white males, and from 38% to 61% among black males.
- From 2000 to 2008, the prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased from 54% to 60% among white males and from 40% to 58% among black males.

Table 13. Prevalence of Prostate Screening Among Males Age 40 and Older, Florida, 2008

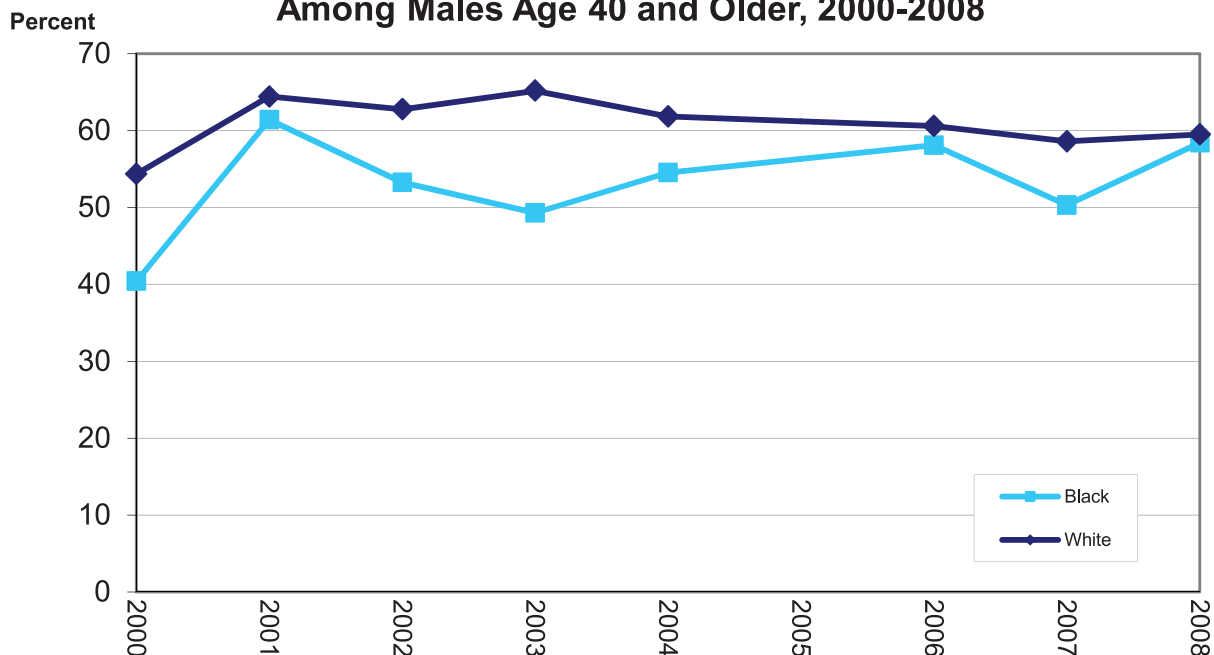
	<u>Prostate Specific Antigen Test</u>				<u>Digital Rectal Exam</u>			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	3,019	64.1	61.0	67.2	3,093	57.1	54.0	60.1
Black	173	60.7	48.8	72.7	177	58.4	46.4	70.5
White	2,625	66.5	63.3	69.7	2,691	59.5	56.3	62.6
Age								
40-44	256	20.5	13.4	27.7	261	27.8	19.5	36.2
45-64	1,464	64.0	59.7	68.4	1,514	54.5	50.1	58.9
65+	1,299	85.3	82.2	88.4	1,318	75.7	72.2	79.2
Education								
< High School	319	47.8	36.1	59.4	332	43.7	32.6	54.8
HS Graduate/GED	875	63.0	57.6	68.5	893	54.8	49.2	60.5
> High School	1,816	66.6	62.7	70.4	1,860	59.5	55.7	63.3
Household Income								
<\$25,000	738	56.7	49.8	63.7	770	43.0	36.3	49.7
\$25,000-\$49,999	814	63.1	57.3	69.1	829	57.5	51.7	63.4
\$50,000-\$74,999	467	62.3	54.2	70.4	477	60.0	52.2	67.9
\$75,000+	735	72.8	67.5	78.1	753	65.0	59.4	70.7
Health Insurance								
Yes	2,670	67.4	64.2	70.6	2,732	60.2	56.9	63.4
No	346	36.5	27.0	46.0	358	30.9	22.0	39.8

Source of data: Florida BRFS

Figure 11.1 Prevalence of PSA Test Among Males Age 40 and Older, 2000-2008



**Figure 11.2 Prevalence of Digital Rectal Exam
Among Males Age 40 and Older, 2000-2008**



COLORECTAL CANCER

- In 2008, 29% of Floridians age 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past two years; 56% had a sigmoidoscopy exam within the past five years.
- The prevalence of both colorectal screening tests was lower among adults between 50 and 64 years of age and adults who did not have health insurance compared to their counterparts.
- From 1999 to 2008, the prevalence of blood stool testing decreased from 36% to 28% among white females.
- From 1999 to 2008, the prevalence of sigmoidoscopy increased from 47% to 60% among white males and from 44% to 55% among white females. The prevalence among black males increased from 43% to 51% and from 42% to 55% among black females.

Table 14. Prevalence of Colorectal Screening Among Adults Age 50 and Older, Florida, 2008

	Blood Stool Test within 2 Years				Sigmoidoscopy Exam within 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	6,817	29.0	27.1	30.8	6,880	56.2	54.2	58.2
Sex								
Female	2,528	31.3	28.2	34.4	2,531	59.1	55.8	62.4
Male	4,289	27.0	24.8	29.1	4,349	53.8	51.3	56.3
Race								
Black	431	32.1	24.0	40.2	430	54.8	46.3	63.2
White	5,988	29.4	27.6	31.2	6,047	57.1	55.0	59.2
Black Female	308	28.7	20.1	37.3	310	47.8	38.5	57.2
White Female	3,758	28.2	26.0	30.4	3,810	54.8	52.3	57.4
Black Male	123	37.2	21.6	52.7	120	65.8	51.2	80.3
White Male	2,230	30.8	27.8	33.8	2,237	59.7	56.3	63.1
Age								
50-64	3,255	24.1	21.4	26.7	3,283	50.0	46.9	53.1
65+	3,562	34.6	32.1	37.0	3,597	63.3	60.8	65.8
Education								
< High School	800	22.4	17.3	27.6	808	47.7	40.6	54.7
HS Graduate/GED	2,260	28.4	25.4	31.5	2,279	52.2	48.7	55.8
> High School	3,744	30.2	27.8	32.7	3,780	59.4	56.8	62.0
Household Income								
<\$25,000	2,203	25.1	22.0	28.3	2,213	46.6	42.8	50.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	1,792	32.5	28.8	36.2	1,804	56.7	52.8	60.7
\$50,000-\$74,999	876	28.6	23.1	34.0	880	60.0	54.4	65.8
>\$75,000	1,128	29.9	25.8	33.9	1,143	63.8	59.5	68.2
Health Insurance								
Yes	6,179	30.1	28.2	32.1	6,243	59.5	57.5	61.6
No	627	18.1	12.2	23.9	627	25.5	19.5	31.4

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 12.1 Prevalence of Blood Stool Test Among Adults Age 50 and Older, 1999-2008

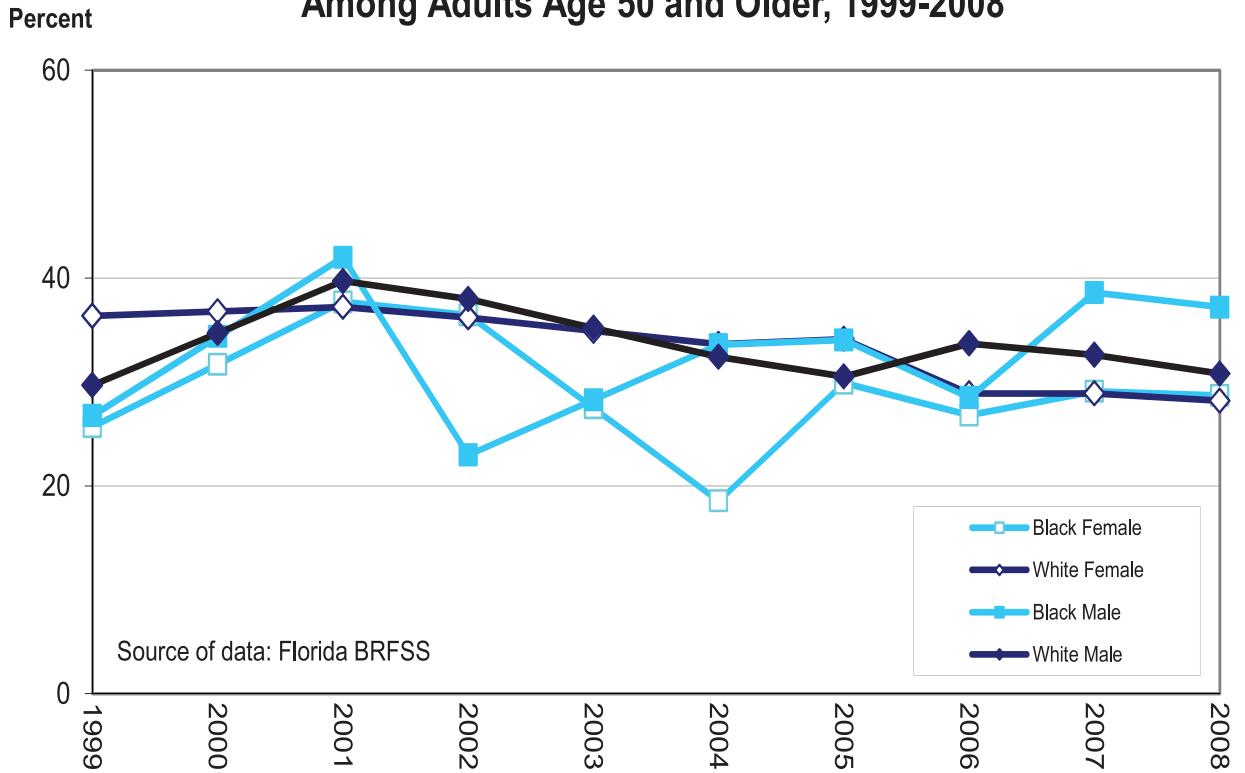
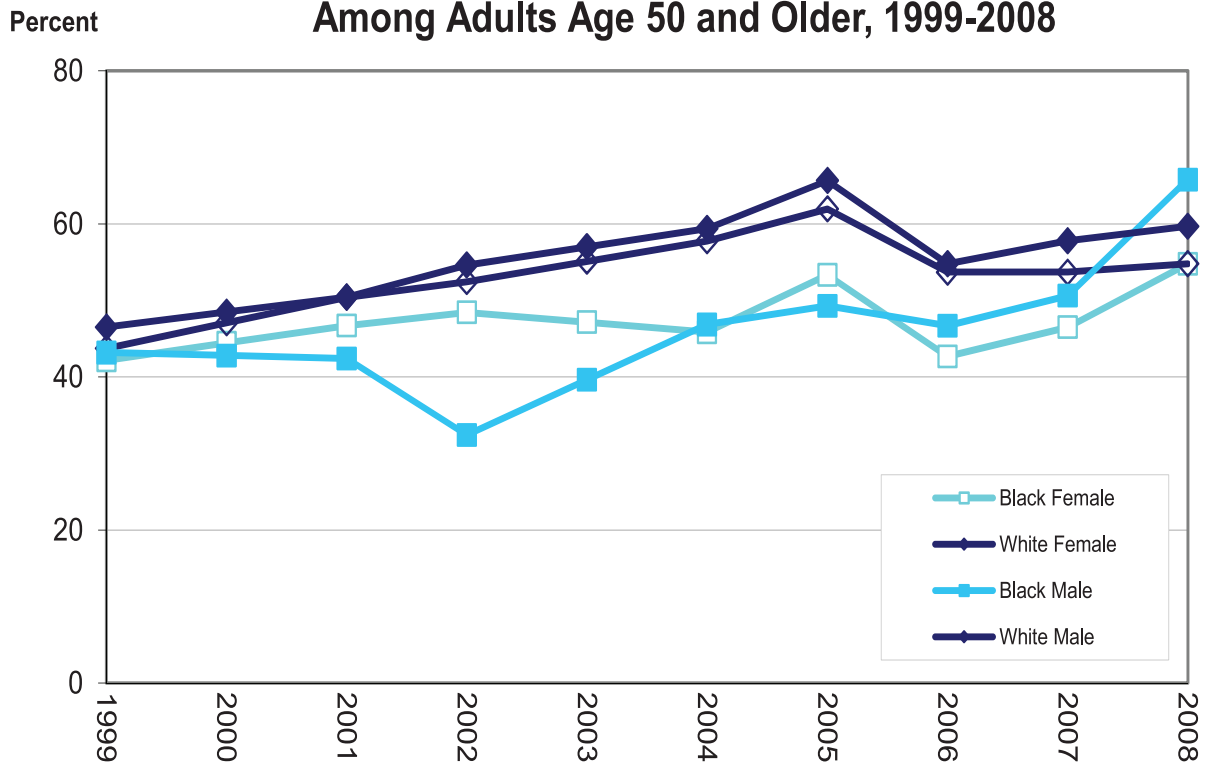


Figure 12.2 Prevalence of Sigmoidoscopy Exam Among Adults Age 50 and Older, 1999-2008



CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

- In 2008, 40,621 Floridians died from cancer, 839 more than in 2007.
- Males accounted for 54% and females 46% of cancer deaths.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 29% of all cancer deaths in Florida, 28% in females, and 30% in males.
- Seventy-two percent of cancer deaths were in the 65-and-older age group.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of cervical cancer deaths in white females and 64% in black females occurred before age 65.
- Although 89% of cancer deaths occurred in whites, a greater percentage of blacks died from cancer at younger ages than whites. The percentage of cancer deaths in Floridians under age 65 was 45% among blacks and 26% among whites.
- Deaths from cancers for which screening is available (colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers) accounted for 30% of all cancer deaths in blacks and 21% in whites.

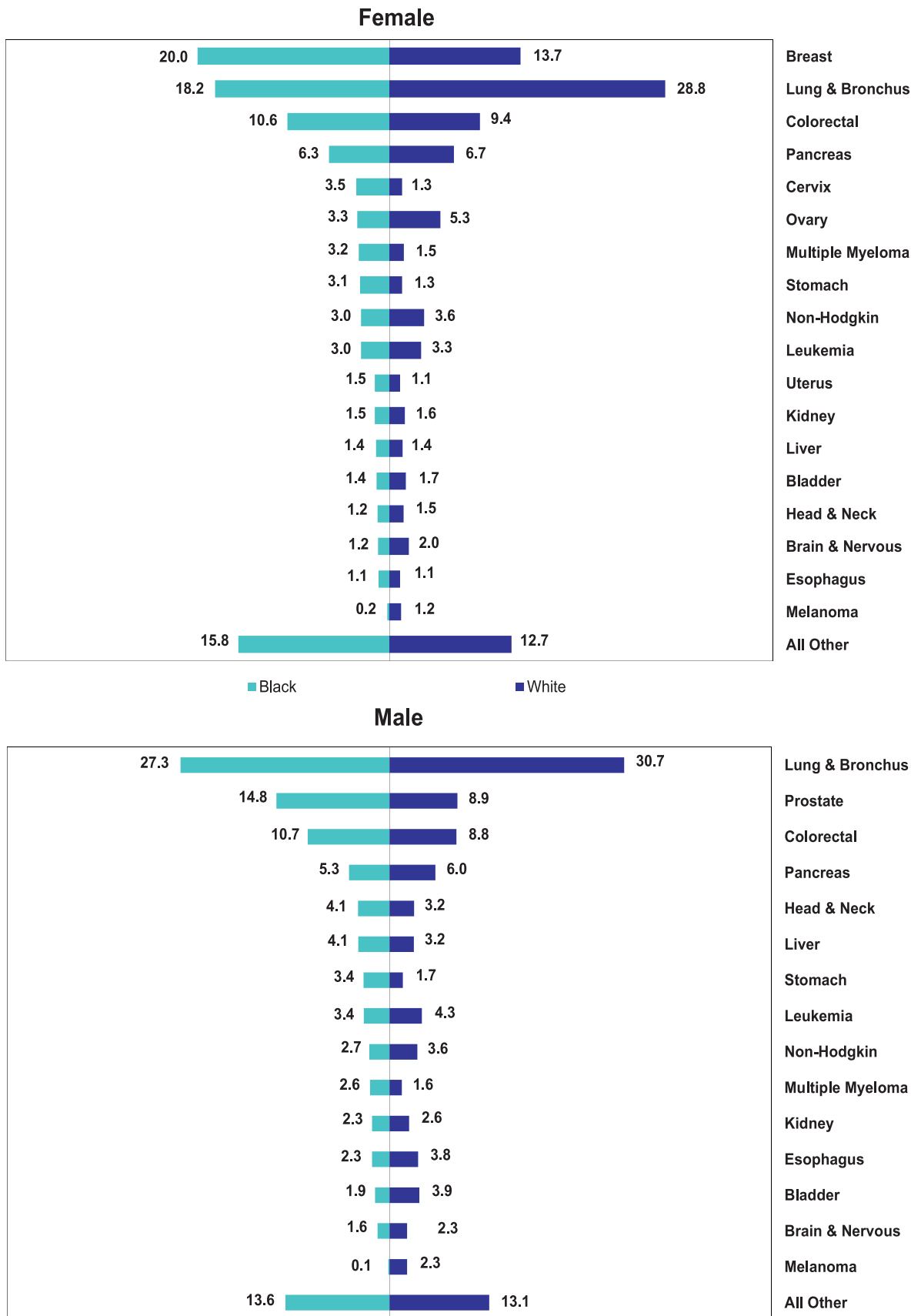
Table 15. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (1)	40,621	11,800	2,082	2,666	3,753	1,124	1,001	1,497	657	962	296
Female	18,612	5,132	0	2,666	1,782	309	271	668	203	962	296
Male	22,006	6,668	2,082	0	1,971	815	730	828	454		
Black	3,970	915	313	371	423	65	110	134		62	64
White	36,078	10,758	1,747	2,248	3,272	1,047	879	1,339	657	877	218
Black Female	1,855	337		371	197	25	23	60		62	64
White Female	16,450	4,733		2,248	1,553	281	244	598	203	877	218
Black Male	2,115	578	313		226	40	87	74			
White Male	19,625	6,025	1,747		1,719	766	635	740	454		

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total counts include 462 deaths of persons of "Other" races and 111 deaths with unknown race; three deaths were recorded with unknown sex. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and other races; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex and age.

Figure 13. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40,621	11,800	2,082	2,666	3,753	1,124	1,001	1,497	657	962	296
Alachua	394	109	14	31	44	^	19	12	^	^	^
Baker	60	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	380	149	19	17	20	^	^	13	^	^	^
Bradford	65	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,518	466	70	98	123	45	38	52	21	39	10
Broward	3,362	900	143	244	311	98	80	131	66	74	38
Calhoun	32	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	576	192	30	36	40	21	^	22	^	^	^
Citrus	593	185	30	38	73	21	16	15	^	17	^
Clay	358	115	15	15	35	10	^	13	10	^	^
Collier	737	193	57	33	67	15	10	24	23	23	^
Columbia	173	50	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,945	881	234	288	460	125	91	139	29	110	40
Desoto	67	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	51	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,644	511	71	119	142	36	32	78	24	35	15
Escambia	673	213	34	36	49	18	23	23	12	18	^
Flagler	271	78	15	13	28	^	^	11	^	^	^
Franklin	26	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	113	36	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	24	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	46	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	36	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	51	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	54	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	610	212	33	33	51	16	11	22	^	10	^
Highlands	292	96	24	11	20	^	^	12	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2,075	586	99	161	205	47	59	78	28	55	18
Holmes	48	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	462	129	23	33	47	12	11	20	13	12	^
Jackson	125	37	^	11	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	33	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	22	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	812	254	29	48	85	23	16	27	16	18	^
Lee	1,432	421	74	84	97	34	26	44	31	34	^
Leon	361	91	23	33	30	13	^	16	^	^	^
Levy	133	43	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	52	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	785	247	45	37	76	22	23	30	20	21	10
Marion	1,069	372	60	55	93	27	26	33	15	18	^
Martin	459	154	22	30	41	15	^	13	10	^	^
Monroe	150	38	^	^	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	156	51	^	10	19	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	323	110	18	26	24	^	11	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	93	39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,584	422	93	132	158	19	42	54	30	42	10
Osceola	344	89	14	29	43	10	^	12	^	11	^
Palm Beach	3,132	810	163	221	285	101	71	142	47	79	19
Pasco	1,303	437	51	47	117	41	33	42	25	26	^
Pinellas	2,474	727	126	147	213	77	61	92	34	70	12
Polk	1,308	448	76	72	112	43	26	39	30	22	10
Putnam	212	75	^	11	15	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	393	116	20	25	35	^	11	19	^	14	^
Saint Lucie	630	186	31	40	65	17	17	29	14	^	^
Santa Rosa	301	92	15	28	32	^	^	^	10	^	^
Sarasota	1,235	340	65	85	108	41	29	65	21	27	^
Seminole	686	162	47	52	57	16	14	24	11	17	^
Sumter	307	95	12	24	33	^	10	11	^	11	^
Suwannee	148	35	^	15	19	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	52	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	73	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,401	451	84	93	121	40	39	45	12	33	^
Wakulla	57	20	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	131	41	10	10	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	71	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 17. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	40,621	11,800	2,082	2,666	3,753	1,124	1,001	1,497	657	962	296
0-14	70	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	611	34	^	75	52	^	10	50	23	18	34
40-64	10,772	3,115	185	978	961	171	393	325	206	325	168
65+	29,168	8,651	1,897	1,613	2,740	951	598	1,121	428	619	94
Female	18,612	5,132		2,666	1,782	309	271	668	203	962	296
0-14	31	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	315	16		75	26	^	^	17	10	18	34
40-64	4,862	1,258		978	405	44	80	107	62	325	168
65+	13,404	3,858		1,613	1,351	265	188	544	131	619	94
Male	22,006	6,668	2,082		1,971	815	730	828	454		
0-14	39	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	296	18	^		26	^	^	33	13		
40-64	5,909	1,857	185		556	127	313	218	144		
65+	15,762	4,793	1,897		1,389	686	410	576	297		
Black	3,970	915	313	371	423	65	110	134		62	64
0-14	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	138	^	^	22	13	^	^	14		^	^
40-64	1,637	376	45	189	180	21	60	70		31	33
65+	2,177	532	268	160	230	44	49	50		29	23
White	36,078	10,758	1,747	2,248	3,272	1,047	879	1,339	657	877	218
0-14	51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	451	25	^	50	36	^	^	34	23	16	23
40-64	8,918	2,694	137	767	762	148	326	245	206	281	126
65+	26,658	8,039	1,610	1,431	2,474	897	546	1,059	428	580	69
Black Female	1,855	337		371	197	25	23	60		62	64
0-14	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	70	^		22	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	772	131		189	79	^	11	26		31	33
65+	1,005	201		160	113	17	12	28		29	23
White Female	16,450	4,733		2,248	1,553	281	244	598	203	877	218
0-14	23	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	232	10		50	19	^	^	10	10	16	23
40-64	3,969	1,108		767	315	35	67	79	62	281	126
65+	12,226	3,615		1,431	1,219	246	175	509	131	580	69
Black Male	2,115	578	313		226	40	87	74			
0-14	10	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	68	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	865	245	45		101	13	49	44			
65+	1,172	331	268		117	27	37	22			
White Male	19,625	6,025	1,747		1,719	766	635	740	454		
0-14	28	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	219	15	^		17	^	^	24	13		
40-64	4,948	1,586	137		447	113	259	166	144		
65+	14,430	4,424	1,610		1,255	651	371	549	297		

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- Mortality rates for all cancers combined and all the selected cancers were lower in females than in males in Florida.
- Blacks had higher mortality rates than whites for all cancers combined and colorectal cancer, but lower rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Compared to white females, black females had higher mortality rates for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers, but a lower rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus.
- Black males had higher mortality rates than white males for all cancers combined, prostate, and colorectal cancers.

Table 18. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	160.8	159.2	162.4	46.3	45.4	47.1	19.2	18.4	20.1	20.1	19.3	20.9	14.7	14.3	15.2	4.2	4.0	4.5
Female	132.5	130.5	134.5	36.1	35.1	37.1				20.1	19.3	20.9	12.2	11.7	12.8	2.0	1.8	2.2
Male	199.4	196.8	202.1	59.3	57.9	60.8	19.2	18.4	20.1				17.9	17.1	18.8	7.5	6.9	8.0
Black	184.2	178.3	190.3	42.8	40.0	45.8	47.1	41.8	53.0	28.0	25.1	31.1	19.7	17.8	21.7	3.4	2.6	4.3
White	158.2	156.5	159.9	46.7	45.8	47.6	17.4	16.5	18.2	19.0	18.2	19.9	14.1	13.6	14.6	4.3	4.1	4.6
Black Female	146.4	139.6	153.4	27.2	24.3	30.3				28.0	25.1	31.1	15.8	13.6	18.3	2.1	1.4	3.2
White Female	130.3	128.3	132.4	37.0	36.0	38.2				19.0	18.2	19.9	11.7	11.1	12.4	2.0	1.7	2.2
Black Male	244.0	232.9	255.6	66.0	60.4	72.2	47.1	41.8	53.0				25.5	22.0	29.5	5.3	3.7	7.5
White Male	195.6	192.8	198.4	58.9	57.4	60.5	17.4	16.5	18.2				17.1	16.3	18.0	7.6	7.1	8.2

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	4.1	3.8	4.3	6.0	5.7	6.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	7.0	6.6	7.5	2.7	2.4	3.0
Female	2.0	1.7	2.2	4.6	4.2	4.9	1.7	1.5	2.0	7.0	6.6	7.5	2.7	2.4	3.0
Male	6.6	6.1	7.1	7.7	7.2	8.3	4.7	4.2	5.1						
Black	4.6	3.7	5.6	5.7	4.7	6.8				4.6	3.5	6.0	4.7	3.6	6.1
White	4.0	3.7	4.3	5.9	5.6	6.2	3.0	2.8	3.3	7.2	6.8	7.8	2.4	2.1	2.8
Black Female	1.8	1.1	2.7	4.6	3.5	6.0				4.6	3.5	6.0	4.7	3.6	6.1
White Female	2.0	1.7	2.3	4.4	4.1	4.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	7.2	6.8	7.8	2.4	2.1	2.8
Black Male	8.5	6.7	10.8	6.9	5.3	9.0									
White Male	6.4	5.9	6.9	7.6	7.0	8.2	4.7	4.2	5.1						

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

(1) Florida total mortality rates include 462 deaths of persons of "Other" races and 111 deaths without race information; three deaths were recorded with unknown sex. Rates by sex include deaths with unknown and other races. Rates by race include deaths with unknown sex.

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATE COMPARISON, FLORIDA AND SEER

- The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined in Florida, 160.8 per 100,000 population, was 9% lower than the SEER-9 rate, 175.8 per 100,000 population, in 2008.
- The mortality rate among Florida blacks, 184.2 per 100,000 population, was 13% lower than the SEER-9 rate for blacks, 211.3 per 100,000 population.
- White females and white males in Florida also had lower mortality rates than those groups in the SEER.

Table 19. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate (1) Comparison, Florida and U.S., 2008

	Florida			U.S.		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Total	160.8	159.2	162.4	175.8	175.3	176.2
Female	132.5	130.5	134.5	148.4	147.9	149.0
Male	199.4	196.8	202.1	215.7	214.9	216.4
Black	184.2	178.3	190.3	211.3	209.6	213.0
White	158.2	156.5	159.9	174.9	174.4	175.4
Black Female	146.4	139.6	153.4	171.0	169.0	172.9
White Female	130.3	128.3	132.4	148.2	147.6	148.8
Black Male	244.0	232.9	255.6	280.1	276.9	283.3
White Male	195.6	192.8	198.4	213.3	212.4	214.1

Sources of data: Office of Vital Statistics and CDC-National Center for Health Statistics.

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

(2) SEER Program SEER*Stat Database: Mortality, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released April 2009. Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS, www.cdc.gov/nchs.

County Mortality Rates

- Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 122.0 per 100,000 in Collier County, to 272.7 per 100,000 in Baker County, excluding Union County (See note on Union County rates in the 2006 Annual Cancer Report Methods section).
- Twenty-eight counties had mortality rates higher than the Florida rate of 160.8 per 100,000 population [CI: 159.2 - 162.4]; eight counties had lower rates.

Table 20.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast		
	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI	Rate	CI		
Florida	160.8	159.2	162.4	46.3	45.4	47.1	19.2	18.4	20.1	20.1	19.3	20.9
Alachua	191.2	172.6	211.4	54.4	44.6	65.9	18.0	9.7	30.6	27.1	18.3	39.1
Baker	272.7	206.8	354.7	65.4	37.0	110.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	203.1	182.9	225.1	78.6	66.3	92.7	25.4	14.9	41.2	16.2	9.4	27.3
Bradford	196.5	151.5	253.3	59.8	36.4	95.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	191.9	182.2	202.1	57.7	52.5	63.4	20.8	16.2	26.7	23.7	19.1	29.6
Broward	140.4	135.6	145.3	37.6	35.1	40.2	14.2	12.0	16.8	18.8	16.4	21.5
Calhoun	189.0	129.1	273.9	95.0	54.2	162.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	159.4	145.3	175.5	52.2	44.5	62.2	16.6	11.2	27.1	20.7	13.7	33.1
Citrus	194.4	177.6	214.0	58.8	50.1	70.4	20.1	13.6	33.9	29.2	18.7	46.9
Clay	208.7	187.3	232.2	67.8	55.8	81.9	24.9	13.9	41.4	16.1	8.8	27.5
Collier	122.0	112.9	132.0	31.0	26.7	36.3	20.1	15.2	27.0	10.8	7.2	16.7
Columbia	222.9	190.6	259.9	64.8	48.0	86.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	143.4	139.0	148.0	32.0	29.9	34.2	21.6	18.9	24.6	18.7	16.6	21.1
Desoto	133.7	102.7	173.0	35.2	20.5	58.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	209.0	153.8	283.6	72.4	44.1	120.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	203.3	193.5	213.6	63.5	58.0	69.3	24.9	19.4	31.7	26.2	21.6	31.4
Escambia	195.7	181.1	211.3	62.1	54.0	71.3	24.6	17.0	34.7	18.5	12.9	26.3
Flagler	183.7	160.4	212.3	52.6	40.6	70.7	20.6	11.5	45.0	18.0	8.9	42.8
Franklin	143.1	92.6	228.3	56.2	27.7	123.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	223.2	183.5	269.7	71.0	49.4	99.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	132.9	87.2	199.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	134.5	85.0	214.6	60.0	29.3	124.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	241.2	176.3	329.0	87.6	50.9	148.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	250.4	174.3	352.1	77.4	36.7	146.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	152.6	113.2	203.5	35.2	18.1	64.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	146.4	109.7	192.0	37.2	19.7	64.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	198.4	181.4	217.6	66.6	57.5	78.1	21.8	15.0	34.3	23.0	14.4	37.5
Highlands	137.9	120.0	159.8	44.8	35.0	59.0	22.8	14.2	41.5	9.6	4.2	27.1
Hillsborough	166.4	159.3	173.8	47.1	43.3	51.1	20.9	17.0	25.5	23.7	20.2	27.8
Holmes	192.2	141.4	259.1	84.6	51.5	135.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	176.1	159.2	195.4	48.5	40.1	59.4	18.0	11.4	30.6	24.1	15.7	38.5
Jackson	220.4	183.1	264.3	65.1	45.7	91.3	^	^	^	35.9	17.7	69.5
Jefferson	188.1	128.6	271.8	62.7	30.9	120.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	272.9	170.2	421.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	162.1	150.3	175.1	48.6	42.5	55.8	12.7	8.4	20.1	18.8	13.4	27.0
Lee	150.1	142.1	158.7	42.5	38.5	47.1	16.5	12.9	21.3	18.6	14.5	24.0
Leon	182.2	163.4	202.7	46.4	37.2	57.5	33.7	20.9	52.2	27.5	18.7	39.2
Levy	206.5	171.7	249.5	64.6	46.5	91.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	179.2	87.7	332.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	233.6	174.2	309.7	53.8	27.7	97.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	144.1	133.7	155.5	45.1	39.4	51.8	17.3	12.6	24.2	13.2	9.1	19.6
Marion	193.6	181.6	206.6	66.3	59.5	74.2	24.2	18.4	32.5	20.5	15.0	28.4
Martin	157.3	142.6	173.9	51.2	43.2	61.3	16.1	10.1	27.3	20.3	13.2	32.7
Monroe	149.1	125.3	177.2	35.4	24.8	50.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	199.9	169.2	235.4	64.1	47.5	85.7	^	^	^	23.7	11.0	46.9
Okaloosa	166.6	148.9	186.1	55.8	45.8	67.5	23.7	13.8	38.4	24.6	16.0	36.8
Okeechobee	167.7	135.0	208.4	66.8	47.5	94.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	162.4	154.4	170.7	43.5	39.4	47.9	26.7	21.4	32.9	23.8	19.9	28.3
Osceola	138.7	124.3	154.6	35.7	28.6	44.2	14.2	7.7	24.5	21.7	14.4	31.9
Palm Beach	140.9	135.8	146.2	36.1	33.6	38.9	15.9	13.6	18.8	20.1	17.4	23.3
Pasco	174.9	164.6	186.0	57.2	51.6	63.6	13.7	10.1	19.1	12.1	8.4	17.7
Pinellas	151.7	145.6	158.2	44.2	41.0	47.7	17.3	14.4	20.9	17.1	14.2	20.7
Polk	163.0	154.1	172.5	55.4	50.3	61.0	20.8	16.3	26.4	17.3	13.4	22.4
Putnam	194.7	168.9	224.8	67.0	52.6	85.9	^	^	^	17.7	8.8	37.3
Saint Johns	177.5	160.2	196.9	52.2	43.0	63.4	22.1	13.4	35.7	20.9	13.3	33.1
Saint Lucie	177.7	163.6	193.2	51.0	43.7	59.7	19.5	13.2	29.2	21.6	15.1	31.2
Santa Rosa	194.8	172.9	218.9	57.3	46.0	70.9	27.4	14.8	47.6	34.7	22.9	51.3
Sarasota	153.7	144.3	164.0	42.4	37.6	48.0	16.3	12.5	22.1	21.2	16.2	28.3
Seminole	165.8	153.4	179.1	39.6	33.6	46.4	31.3	22.8	42.1	21.7	16.1	28.8
Sumter	188.0	166.3	214.0	58.5	46.5	75.2	14.8	7.5	34.0	28.7	17.6	53.2
Suwannee	267.5	225.0	318.2	63.7	44.0	92.4	^	^	^	48.2	26.6	89.7
Taylor	206.0	153.4	273.4	69.8	41.2	113.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	495.6	385.0	632.9	184.6	119.7	277.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	170.0	161.0	179.6	54.7	49.7	60.2	23.2	18.5	29.3	20.7	16.5	26.2
Wakulla	190.3	143.1	250.2	66.9	40.5	106.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	158.3	131.8	190.4	48.1	34.3	67.9	28.4	13.3	57.0	25.2	11.8	53.8
Washington	222.9	173.6	286.2	82.8	54.5	126.0	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

MORTALITY

Table 20.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2008

	Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	14.7	14.3	15.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	6.0	5.7	6.3
Alachua	20.9	15.2	28.3	^	^	^	9.3	5.6	14.8	6.2	3.2	11.0
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	11.1	6.7	17.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	6.7	3.5	12.0
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	15.4	12.8	18.6	5.5	4.0	7.7	4.9	3.5	7.1	6.5	4.8	8.8
Broward	12.8	11.4	14.4	3.8	3.1	4.7	3.5	2.7	4.3	5.5	4.6	6.6
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	10.9	7.3	17.0	5.2	3.2	9.9	^	^	^	5.6	3.3	10.6
Citrus	22.2	17.2	30.4	6.2	3.8	12.5	5.5	3.1	12.0	6.4	2.9	13.9
Clay	20.9	14.5	29.4	5.7	2.7	11.0	^	^	^	8.3	4.4	14.4
Collier	11.2	8.5	14.8	2.2	1.2	4.3	1.6	0.7	3.7	3.9	2.4	6.4
Columbia	16.1	8.3	29.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	16.6	15.1	18.3	4.5	3.7	5.4	3.3	2.6	4.1	5.2	4.4	6.1
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	17.4	14.6	20.6	4.6	3.2	6.4	4.1	2.8	5.8	9.4	7.4	11.8
Escambia	14.1	10.4	18.8	5.2	3.1	8.5	6.8	4.3	10.5	6.6	4.2	10.1
Flagler	18.7	12.0	32.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	8.8	3.5	22.3
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	17.3	12.3	25.1	4.5	2.6	9.6	3.7	1.7	9.0	7.5	4.2	13.8
Highlands	9.3	5.3	18.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	5.2	2.4	13.8
Hillsborough	16.5	14.3	19.0	3.8	2.8	5.1	4.6	3.5	5.9	6.3	5.0	7.9
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	17.6	12.7	25.4	3.9	2.0	9.2	4.2	2.1	9.8	7.7	4.5	14.0
Jackson	22.4	11.9	40.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	17.3	13.6	22.4	4.4	2.6	7.8	3.5	1.9	6.7	5.0	3.2	8.4
Lee	10.0	8.0	12.5	3.5	2.4	5.3	2.7	1.7	4.3	4.8	3.4	6.9
Leon	15.7	10.5	22.8	6.4	3.3	11.3	^	^	^	8.0	4.4	13.3
Levy	14.0	6.7	31.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	13.8	10.7	17.9	3.6	2.2	6.1	4.1	2.6	6.8	5.5	3.6	8.5
Marion	18.1	14.2	23.2	4.5	2.9	7.4	5.2	3.3	8.5	5.6	3.8	8.6
Martin	14.3	10.1	20.9	4.7	2.6	9.6	^	^	^	4.0	2.1	8.8
Monroe	15.4	8.4	27.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	23.1	13.8	37.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	12.7	8.1	19.1	^	^	^	5.6	2.8	10.3	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	16.0	13.6	18.8	2.0	1.2	3.2	4.0	2.9	5.5	5.8	4.3	7.6
Osceola	17.2	12.4	23.5	4.3	2.0	8.2	^	^	^	4.7	2.4	8.6
Palm Beach	12.5	11.0	14.2	4.1	3.3	5.1	3.5	2.7	4.5	6.4	5.3	7.7
Pasco	14.0	11.5	17.4	4.9	3.5	7.3	4.6	3.1	7.1	6.3	4.2	9.4
Pinellas	12.5	10.8	14.5	4.2	3.3	5.4	3.9	2.9	5.1	5.7	4.6	7.2
Polk	13.9	11.4	16.9	4.9	3.6	6.9	3.7	2.4	5.7	4.9	3.4	7.0
Putnam	14.3	7.8	26.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	16.5	11.4	24.0	^	^	^	5.0	2.5	10.1	8.8	5.3	14.7
Saint Lucie	17.6	13.5	23.1	4.5	2.6	8.0	5.5	3.1	9.6	9.1	5.9	14.0
Santa Rosa	19.6	13.3	28.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	12.9	10.4	16.4	4.5	3.1	7.0	3.5	2.3	5.8	7.9	5.9	11.0
Seminole	13.6	10.2	17.8	3.9	2.2	6.5	2.9	1.6	5.1	6.0	3.8	9.1
Sumter	19.8	13.5	31.4	^	^	^	6.3	2.8	16.1	7.6	3.5	18.0
Suwannee	33.4	19.5	56.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	14.8	12.2	18.0	4.5	3.2	6.5	4.7	3.3	6.8	5.4	3.9	7.5
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	16.4	8.7	30.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Table 20.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 2008

	Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI	CI	Rate	CI	CI	Rate	CI	CI
Florida	3.0	2.8	3.3	7.0	6.6	7.5	2.7	2.4	3.0
Alachua	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2.9	1.8	4.9	9.4	6.5	13.5	3.2	1.5	6.5
Broward	3.3	2.5	4.3	5.7	4.4	7.2	3.2	2.3	4.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Citrus	^	^	^	11.5	6.2	24.8	^	^	^
Clay	5.9	2.8	11.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	4.1	2.5	7.1	7.2	4.5	12.3	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	1.2	0.8	1.8	7.2	5.9	8.7	2.9	2.1	4.0
Desoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3.9	2.5	6.0	7.5	5.2	10.5	3.7	2.1	6.2
Escambia	4.5	2.3	8.4	9.0	5.3	15.0	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	^	^	^	7.5	3.2	18.4	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	2.7	1.8	4.0	7.8	5.8	10.2	2.8	1.7	4.6
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	5.2	2.4	11.9	11.5	5.0	25.1	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	3.1	1.7	6.4	9.1	4.7	16.9	^	^	^
Lee	3.6	2.4	5.7	6.8	4.5	10.4	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	4.5	2.6	7.9	6.6	3.9	11.8	5.3	2.3	11.2
Marion	3.3	1.7	6.7	5.3	3.1	10.2	^	^	^
Martin	4.0	1.7	9.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	3.8	2.5	5.4	7.5	5.4	10.2	1.8	0.8	3.3
Osceola	^	^	^	8.6	4.2	16.2	^	^	^
Palm Beach	2.5	1.8	3.5	6.7	5.3	8.7	2.2	1.3	3.6
Pasco	3.9	2.3	6.6	7.6	4.5	12.8	^	^	^
Pinellas	2.4	1.6	3.6	8.3	6.4	10.9	1.5	0.7	3.1
Polk	4.6	3.0	7.0	4.9	3.1	8.1	2.7	1.2	5.7
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	11.2	6.1	21.2	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	4.7	2.4	9.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	6.9	3.3	13.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	2.7	1.6	5.2	5.6	3.6	10.0	^	^	^
Seminole	2.8	1.4	5.2	7.1	4.1	11.6	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	11.3	5.6	32.4	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1.8	0.8	3.6	7.4	5.0	11.1	^	^	^
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

MORTALITY

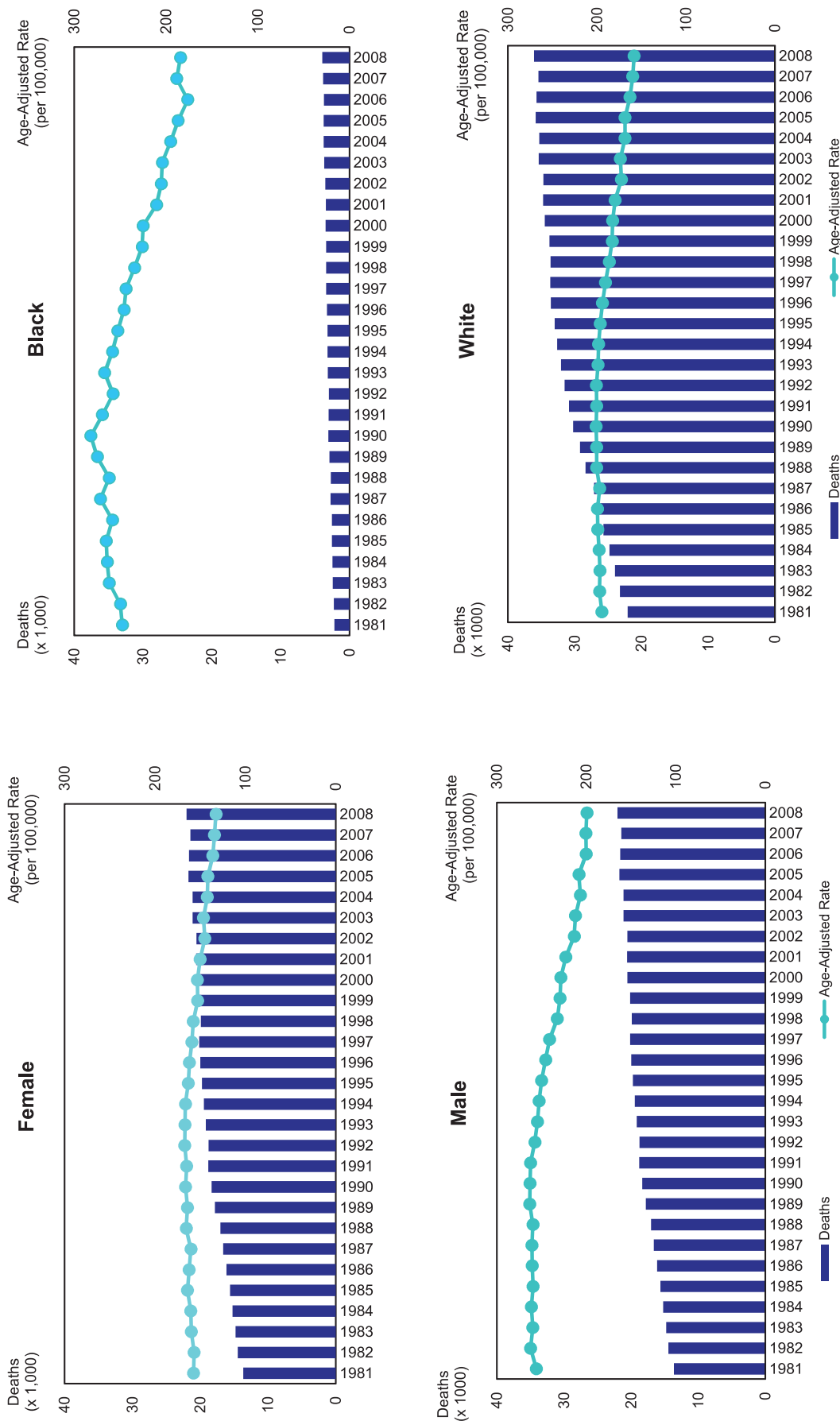
AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

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

TRENDS IN DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

- The total number of cancer deaths increased 67% from 24,295 in 1981 to 40,621 in 2008; the population of Florida increased 77% during the same time period.
- From 1981 to 2008, age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined were higher for males in all years. The rates decreased by 16% among females and by 22% among males.
- Despite the greater decline in mortality rates for males in the past 28 years, the difference between the sexes persists. The rate for males was 63% higher than for females in 1981 and 50% higher in 2008.
- Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 26% among blacks and 19% among whites between 1981 and 2008.
- The difference in mortality rates between black and white females varied between 1981 and 2008. The mortality rate for black females was 13% higher in 1981, 22% higher in 1991, 4% higher in 2006, and 12% higher in 2008.
- The difference in mortality rates between black and white males also varied during the 28-year period. The rate for blacks was 62% higher than for whites in 1990, 16% higher in 2006, and 25% higher in 2008.
- The mortality rates for black males were about twice the rates for black females between 1981 and 1995 and then declined. The rate for black males was 67% higher than for black females in 2008.
- The mortality rate for white males was 60% higher than for white females in 1981 and 50% higher in 2008.
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined declined in all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2008: 31% among black males, 17% among black females, 21% among white males and 16% among white females.
- Both male and female blacks had higher mortality rates for all cancers combined than whites of either sex; black males had the highest rates of all sex-race groups from 1981 to 2008.

Figure 14. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 15. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

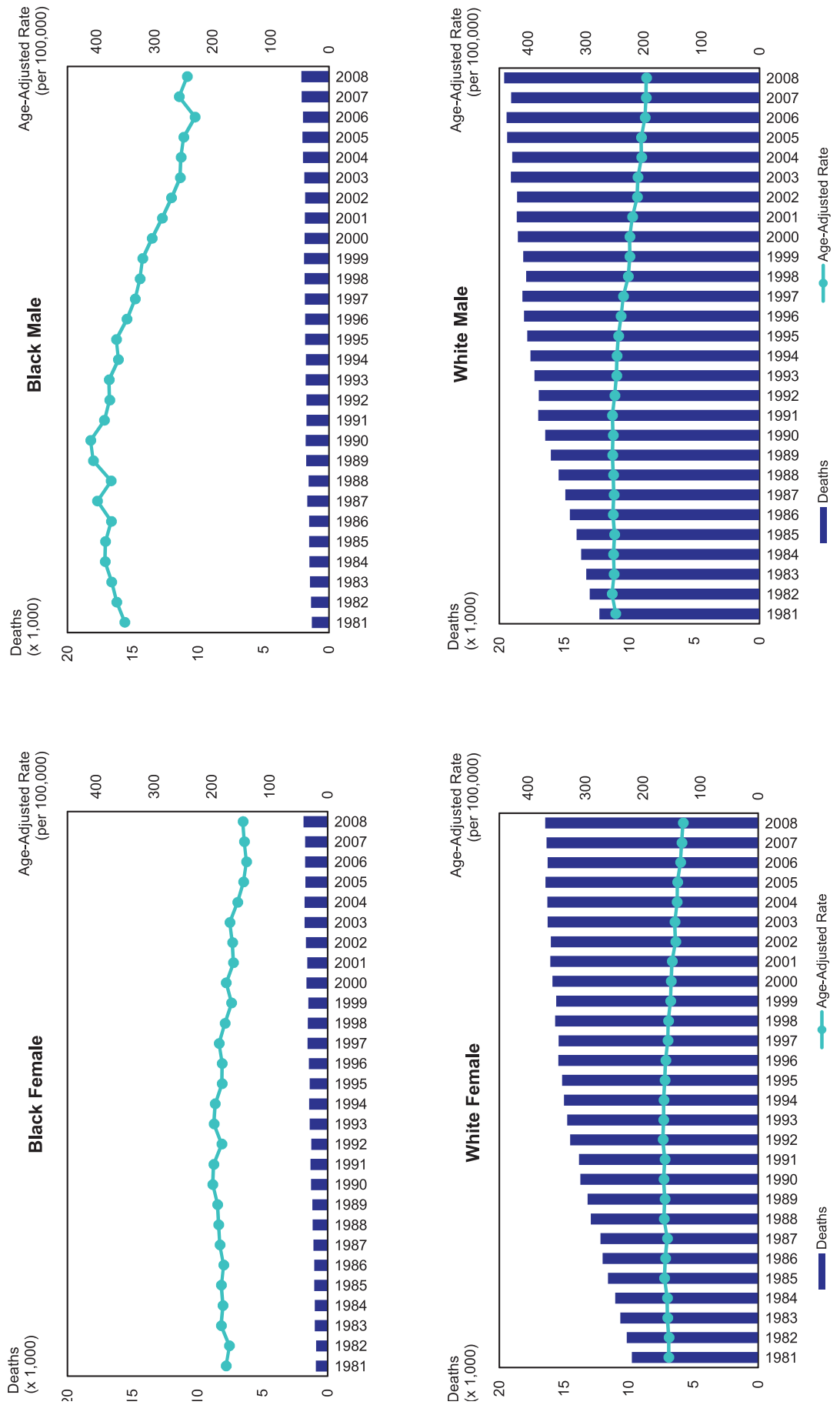
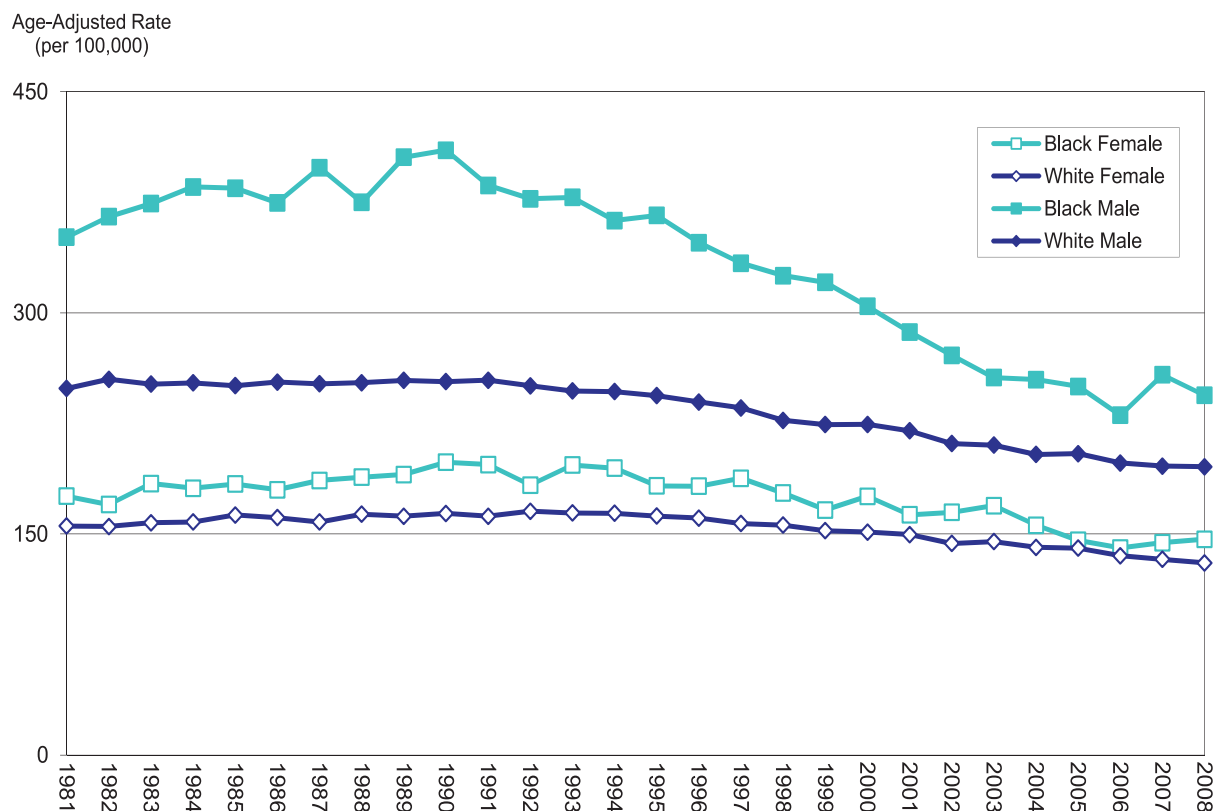


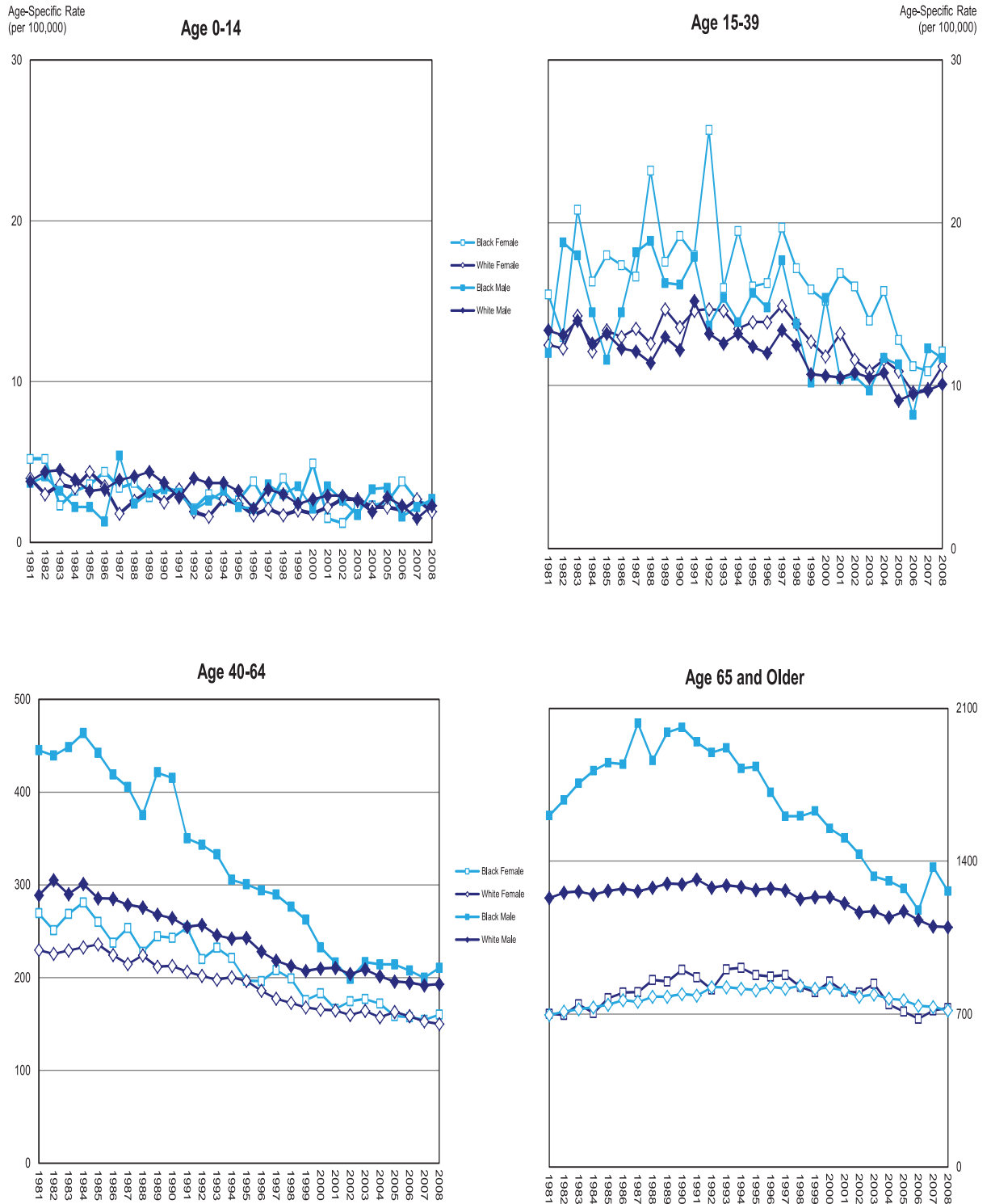
Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



TRENDS IN AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

- Age-specific mortality rates increased with age in all sex-race groups.
- Black females had higher mortality rates than white females in all age groups, except age 0 to 14, in most years.
- In the group age 40 to 64, mortality rates among black males, black females, white males and white females declined 53%, 41%, 33% and 35% respectively in the past 28 years.
- Black males had higher mortality rates than white males in the groups age 40 to 64, except in 2002.
- Among males age 65 and older, blacks had higher mortality rates than whites, with a peak in 1987, 60% higher.

Figure 17. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex , Race and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SITES

Lung and Bronchus

- Age-adjusted mortality rates among males decreased between 1981 and 2008, by 38% for black males and by 30% for white males.
- Black males had higher mortality rates than white males during the 28-year period. However, the difference in rates decreased substantially, from 27% higher for black males in 1981 to 12% higher in 2008.
- White females had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than black females since 1981. The difference in rates increased from 29% higher for white females in 1981 to 36% higher in 2008.
- The rates increased by 26% and 33% from 1981 to 2008 for black females and white females, respectively.

Prostate

- Black males had higher mortality rates for prostate cancer than white males throughout the 28-year period. In 1981, the mortality rate among black males was 2.7 times the rate among whites.
- Although mortality rates decreased 37% for both black and white males since 1981, the mortality rate for blacks was still 2.7 times the rate for whites in 2008.

Breast

- Age-adjusted mortality rates of breast cancer decreased by 34% among white females and 10% among black females between 1981 and 2008, increasing racial disparity.
- The rate among blacks was 7% higher than among whites in 1981 and 47% higher in 2008.

Colorectal

- Mortality rates for colorectal cancer decreased from 1981 to 2008 in all sex-race groups except black males.
- Rates decreased steadily for white males and females, by 44% and 48% respectively over the 28-year period.
- In 1981, rates were highest for white males, followed by black males, white females, and black females. In 1990, the rate among white males dropped below that for black males and remained lower through 2008.
-

Bladder

- Mortality rates for bladder cancer decreased from 1981 to 2008 in all sex-race groups: 38% for black females, 23% for white females, 22% for black males, and 20% for white males.

- In the last 28 years, age-adjusted mortality rates were highest among white males except in 1984 and 1985, followed by black males and black females. White females had the lowest rates throughout the period.

Head and Neck

- Mortality rates of head and neck cancer decreased from 1981 to 2008 in all sex-race groups. Rates declined by 65% for black females, 63% for black males, 43% for white females, and 33% for white males.
- Males of both races had higher mortality rates than females in all 28 years. From 1981 to 2008, the rates for black males were three to six times higher than rates for black females; the rates for white males were two to three times higher than for white females.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Since 1981, age-adjusted mortality rates have been lowest among black females and highest among white males. The rate for males was higher than for females for both races. The rate for whites was higher than blacks for both sexes.
- Rates for white females increased from 1981 until 1997, and for white males from 1981 to 1999, then decreased until 2008. The patterns for the rates in black females and males were similar but more variable.

Melanoma

- From 1981 to 2008, mortality rates of melanoma were higher in white males than in white females.
- Rates decreased by 15% among females and increased by 24% among males during the 28-year period.

Ovary

- The age-adjusted mortality rates for ovarian cancer decreased by 43% among black females and by 19% among white females in the last 28 years.
- Ovarian cancer mortality rates were higher among white females than among black females except in 1991 and 1994.

Cervix

- Age-adjusted mortality rates of cervical cancer decreased by 68% among black females and by 23% among white females since 1981.
- The mortality rate among blacks was 4.8 times higher than the rate among whites in 1981 and decreased to 96% higher in 2008 due to a greater decline in mortality among blacks over the 28-year period.

Figure 18.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008

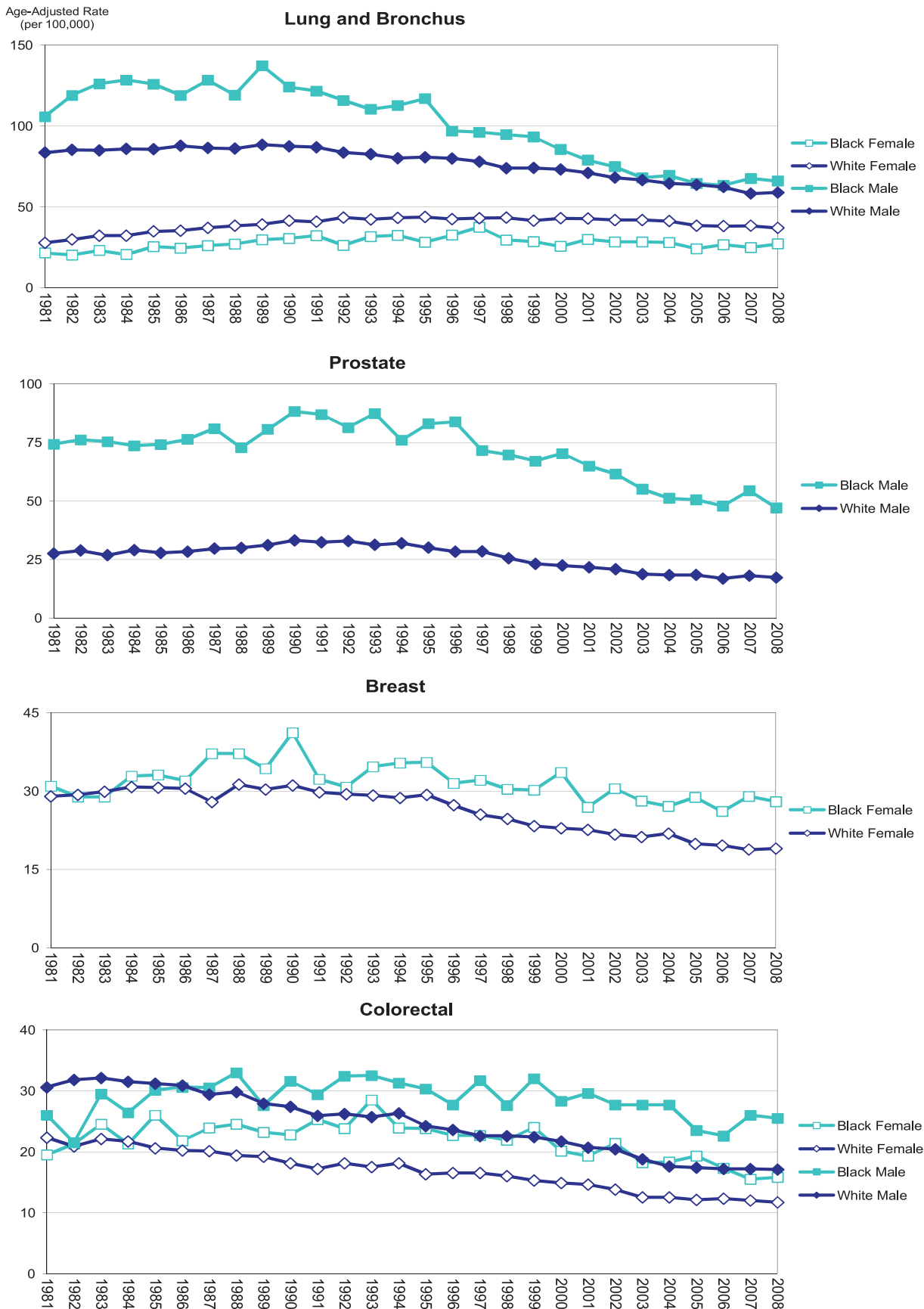
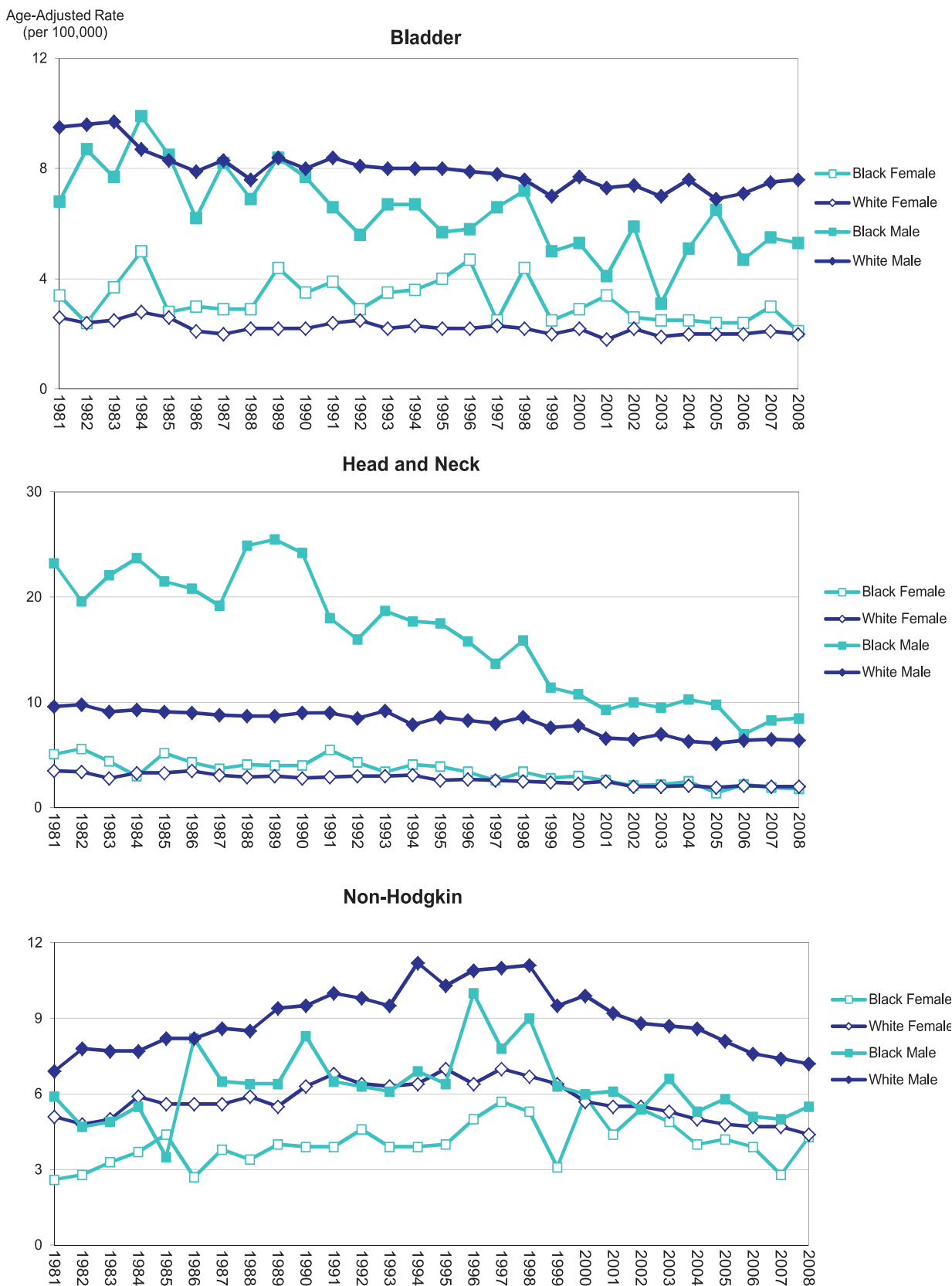
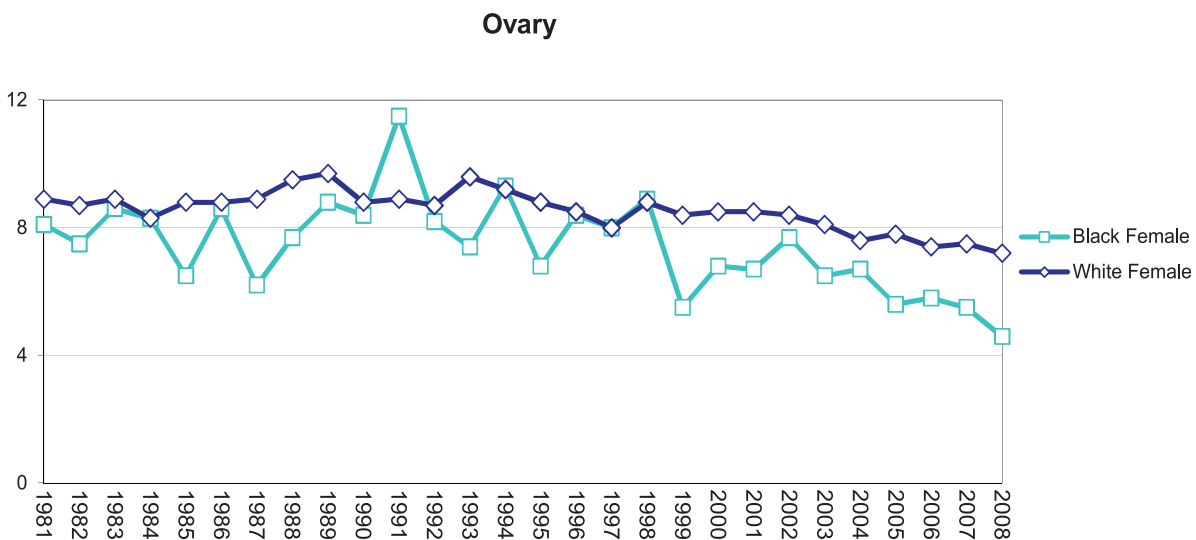
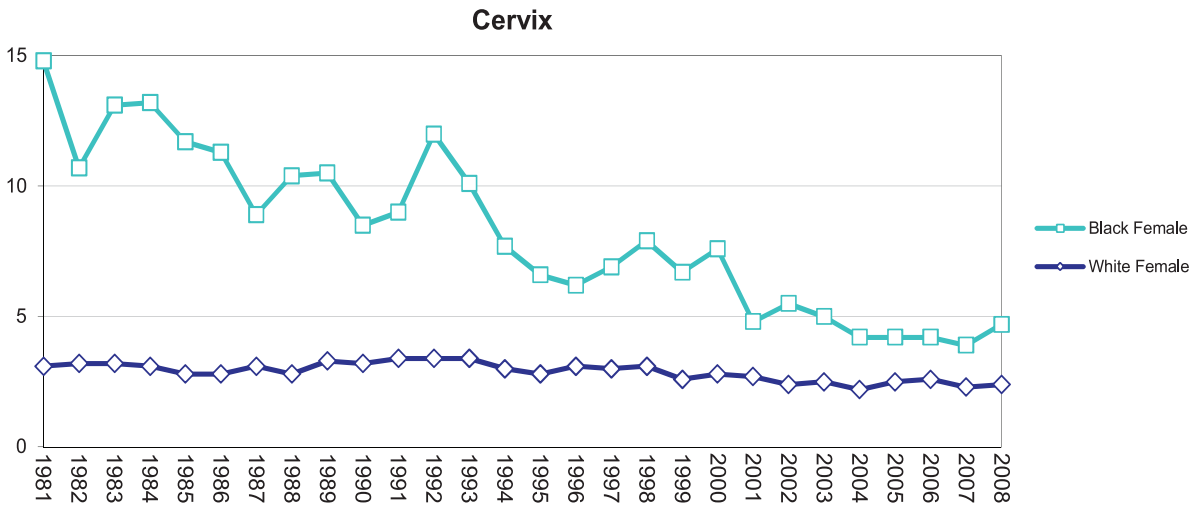
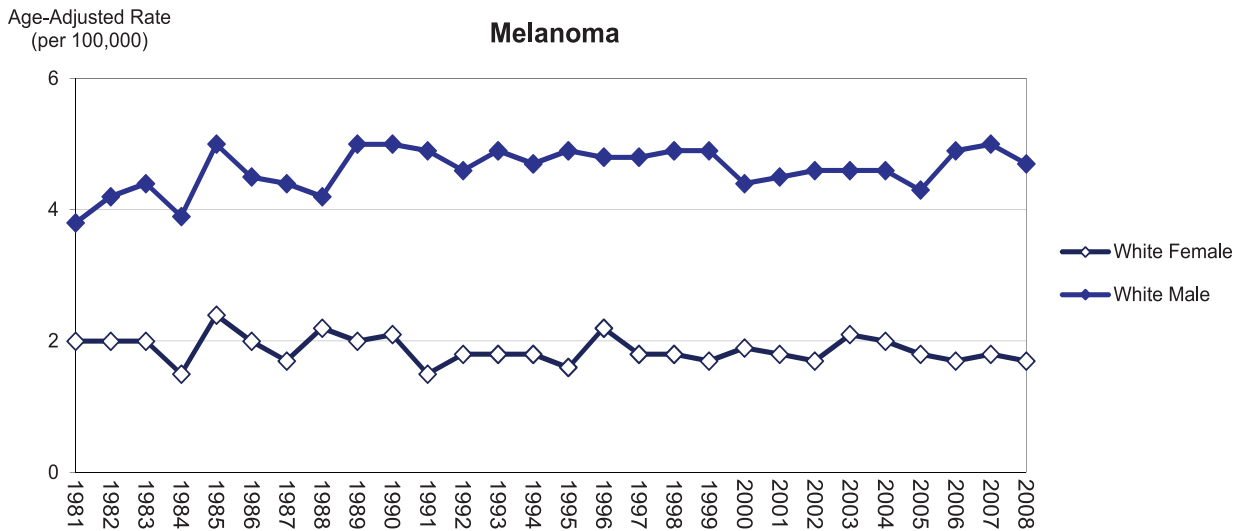


Figure 18.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008



DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

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

- The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.39 in 2008.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio, 0.72; prostate cancer had the lowest, 0.14.
- Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for all cancers combined, cancer of the lung and bronchus, and melanoma, but a higher ratio for bladder cancer.
- Blacks had higher deaths-to-cases ratios than whites for cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, bladder, head and neck, and cervical cancers, and a lower ratio for ovarian cancer.
- All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age; the highest ratios were in the 65-and-older age group for all cancers combined and for all selected cancers.
- The ratios for blacks were higher than for whites in the group age 40 to 64 for all cancer combined and all the selected cancers except ovarian cancer for age group 65+.

Table 22. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.72	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.36	0.16	0.64	0.33
Female	0.38	0.68		0.19	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.36	0.14	0.64	0.33
Male	0.40	0.76	0.14		0.37	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.18		
Black	0.39	0.78	0.15	0.26	0.37	0.33	0.33	0.38		0.53	0.40
White	0.39	0.72	0.15	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.37	0.16	0.66	0.31
Black Female	0.39	0.82		0.26	0.34	0.40	0.26	0.36		0.53	0.40
White Female	0.38	0.68		0.19	0.37	0.27	0.24	0.36	0.14	0.66	0.31
Black Male	0.39	0.76	0.15		0.40	0.29	0.36	0.39			
White Male	0.40	0.76	0.15		0.38	0.22	0.23	0.37	0.18		

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

Table 23. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.72	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.36	0.16	0.64	0.33
Alachua	0.37	0.63	0.09	0.20	0.45	^	0.37	0.27	^	^	^
Baker	0.55	0.70	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.38	0.82	0.11	0.18	0.21	^	^	0.33	^	^	^
Bradford	0.43	0.74	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.39	0.70	0.15	0.20	0.36	0.22	0.21	0.31	0.17	0.81	0.36
Broward	0.37	0.73	0.12	0.20	0.33	0.25	0.22	0.34	0.20	0.67	0.36
Calhoun	0.56	1.07	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.42	0.78	0.13	0.22	0.36	0.25	^	0.43	^	^	^
Citrus	0.46	0.85	0.14	0.25	0.66	0.22	0.30	0.33	^	0.68	^
Clay	0.40	0.71	0.12	0.15	0.52	0.20	^	0.32	0.38	^	^
Collier	0.35	0.77	0.13	0.14	0.39	0.14	0.13	0.32	0.21	0.72	^
Columbia	0.44	0.55	^	^	0.33	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.35	0.67	0.14	0.19	0.36	0.29	0.21	0.28	0.14	0.64	0.32
Desoto	0.36	0.56	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.59	0.80	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.39	0.74	0.11	0.21	0.36	0.23	0.18	0.52	0.17	0.70	0.36
Escambia	0.43	0.76	0.18	0.15	0.35	0.27	0.35	0.39	0.23	0.82	^
Flagler	0.40	0.67	0.22	0.17	0.46	^	^	0.30	^	^	^
Franklin	0.39	0.73	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.53	1.38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.37	0.92	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.50	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.41	0.52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.39	0.54	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.46	0.80	0.20	0.24	0.38	0.28	0.21	0.42	^	0.38	^
Highlands	0.37	0.61	0.35	0.14	0.24	^	^	0.41	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.35	0.73	0.12	0.20	0.36	0.21	0.24	0.34	0.14	0.56	0.28
Holmes	0.52	1.05	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.43	0.75	0.18	0.25	0.47	0.18	0.22	0.57	0.17	1.00	^
Jackson	0.47	0.70	^	0.34	0.46	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.38	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	0.85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.34	0.60	0.07	0.17	0.37	0.22	0.19	0.30	0.14	0.41	^
Lee	0.38	0.75	0.12	0.19	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.33	0.18	0.56	^
Leon	0.39	0.73	0.16	0.17	0.40	0.81	^	0.59	^	^	^
Levy	0.51	0.78	^	^	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.47	0.55	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.40	0.77	0.18	0.14	0.40	0.19	0.34	0.45	0.24	0.57	0.67
Marion	0.43	0.78	0.18	0.19	0.40	0.21	0.34	0.38	0.17	0.62	^
Martin	0.42	0.81	0.12	0.23	0.38	0.22	^	0.43	0.19	^	^
Monroe	0.38	0.59	^	^	0.38	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.33	0.71	^	0.13	0.43	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.34	0.81	0.17	0.19	0.26	^	0.29	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	0.42	0.89	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.34	0.65	0.16	0.21	0.34	0.11	0.25	0.29	0.20	0.62	0.18
Osceola	0.33	0.66	0.10	0.21	0.37	0.24	^	0.35	^	0.61	^
Palm Beach	0.37	0.68	0.15	0.19	0.36	0.21	0.25	0.38	0.12	0.69	0.35
Pasco	0.43	0.82	0.12	0.13	0.40	0.24	0.32	0.40	0.18	0.57	^
Pinellas	0.41	0.73	0.20	0.17	0.36	0.23	0.22	0.46	0.14	0.71	0.27
Polk	0.34	0.71	0.14	0.18	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.25	0.16	0.63	0.29
Putnam	0.43	0.87	^	0.21	0.25	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.40	0.73	0.12	0.17	0.42	^	0.28	0.59	^	0.88	^
Saint Lucie	0.40	0.62	0.16	0.20	0.45	0.19	0.40	0.48	0.23	^	^
Santa Rosa	0.40	0.70	0.15	0.22	0.54	^	^	^	0.36	^	^
Sarasota	0.39	0.66	0.14	0.20	0.42	0.27	0.25	0.45	0.15	0.54	^
Seminole	0.41	0.69	0.21	0.20	0.40	0.25	0.27	0.35	0.17	0.71	^
Sumter	0.36	0.69	0.07	0.23	0.48	^	0.32	0.34	^	0.79	^
Suwannee	0.63	0.67	^	0.45	1.06	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.53	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.38	0.69	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.47	0.78	0.32	0.23	0.40	0.36	0.32	0.38	0.10	0.80	^
Wakulla	0.42	0.61	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.54	1.00	0.27	0.28	0.72	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.73	1.08	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

MORTALITY

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

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

Table 24. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	0.39	0.72	0.14	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.36	0.16	0.64	0.33
0-14	0.13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.15	0.47	^	0.13	0.25	^	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.23	0.15
40-64	0.28	0.65	0.04	0.15	0.29	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.13	0.52	0.35
65+	0.47	0.75	0.21	0.25	0.41	0.25	0.30	0.46	0.20	0.78	0.47
Female	0.38	0.68		0.19	0.36	0.27	0.25	0.36	0.14	0.64	0.33
0-14	0.12	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.13	0.46		0.13	0.27	^	^	0.14	0.05	0.23	0.15
40-64	0.26	0.59		0.15	0.28	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.10	0.52	0.35
65+	0.48	0.72		0.25	0.40	0.31	0.31	0.47	0.19	0.78	0.47
Male	0.40	0.76	0.14		0.37	0.22	0.24	0.37	0.18		
0-14	0.13	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.18	0.47	^		0.25	^	^	0.22	0.11		
40-64	0.30	0.70	0.04		0.30	0.16	0.20	0.27	0.16		
65+	0.46	0.78	0.21		0.42	0.24	0.29	0.45	0.20		
Black	0.39	0.78	0.15	0.26	0.37	0.33	0.33	0.38		0.53	0.40
0-14	0.17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.22	^	^	0.20	0.30	^	^	0.23		^	^
40-64	0.33	0.76	0.05	0.22	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.43		0.57	0.40
65+	0.49	0.80	0.26	0.35	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.41		0.58	0.70
White	0.39	0.72	0.15	0.19	0.37	0.23	0.24	0.37	0.16	0.66	0.31
0-14	0.12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.14	0.42	^	0.11	0.24	^	^	0.17	0.07	0.25	0.13
40-64	0.28	0.64	0.03	0.14	0.29	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.52	0.33
65+	0.47	0.76	0.21	0.24	0.41	0.25	0.29	0.47	0.20	0.81	0.44
Black Female	0.39	0.82		0.26	0.34	0.40	0.26	0.36		0.53	0.40
0-14	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.18	^		0.20	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	0.33	0.88		0.22	0.29	^	0.24	0.36		0.57	0.40
65+	0.51	0.78		0.35	0.40	0.38	0.43	0.48		0.58	0.70
White Female	0.38	0.68		0.19	0.37	0.27	0.24	0.36	0.14	0.66	0.31
0-14	0.12	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.12	0.34		0.11	0.26	^	^	0.12	0.05	0.25	0.13
40-64	0.25	0.57		0.14	0.29	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.10	0.52	0.33
65+	0.48	0.73		0.24	0.41	0.31	0.31	0.48	0.19	0.81	0.44
Black Male	0.39	0.76	0.15		0.40	0.29	0.36	0.39			
0-14	0.15	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	0.30	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	0.33	0.71	0.05		0.37	0.28	0.33	0.49			
65+	0.47	0.80	0.26		0.45	0.30	0.44	0.35			
White Male	0.40	0.76	0.15		0.38	0.22	0.23	0.37	0.18		
0-14	0.12	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.17	0.50	^		0.23	^	^	0.22	0.11		
40-64	0.30	0.71	0.03		0.30	0.16	0.19	0.24	0.16		
65+	0.47	0.79	0.21		0.42	0.24	0.29	0.46	0.20		

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

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

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST (YPLL)

- In 2008, all causes of death yielded approximately 1.34 million YPLL in Florida. Deaths from cancer were responsible for 292,661 YPLL or 22% of total YPLL.
- The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2008 included: cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Deaths from these four cancers accounted for 47% of the cancer YPLL in Florida in 2008.
- The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was ten years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was 2.4 years. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 28% more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer in 2008 and 40% of the deaths from breast cancer occurred between ages 15 and 64 compared to 9% of the deaths from prostate cancer.
- Deaths from breast, head and neck, ovarian, cervical cancers, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths from the other selected cancers. In 2008, 5,582 people died from these cancers with 56,608 YPLL. The average YPLL per death due to these five cancers was 10.1 years.
- Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL in 2008, 28.5 years per death. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 1.6% of the total cancer deaths among females, these deaths contributed 6.3% to the total female cancer YPLL.
- The YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer among males accounted for 38% of total cancer YPLL for males in 2008.
- Each cancer death among blacks in 2008 resulted in an average of 11.6 YPLL, higher than the 6.9 average YPLL from cancer among whites.
- The highest average YPLL per death of the four sex-race groups for all cancers combined was 11.8 years among black females; for black males the average YPLL was 11.7 years.
- Since 1981, the average YPLL per cancer death for whites varied from 8.3% above to 7% below the YPLL from all other causes of death. For blacks, the YPLL from cancer varied between 30% and 47% less than the YPLL from all other causes of death.
- For blacks, the average YPLL from cancer decreased by 7.5% from 12.6 years in 1981 to 11.7 years in 2008; for whites, the decrease was 17% from 7.9 years in 1981 to 6.6 years in 2008.
- The average YPLL per cancer death among blacks was 60% higher than among whites in 1981. In 2008, the YPLL for blacks was 76% higher than for whites.

Table 25. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2008

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,340,636	--	491,737	--	848,156	--	291,336	--	1,016,529	--
All Cancers (1)	292,661	100.0	133,604	100.0	159,034	100.0	46,655	100.0	239,661	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	4,776	1.6	2,116	1.6	2,660	1.7	1,231	2.6	3,473	1.4
Lung & Bronchus	76,180	26.0	30,993	23.2	45,187	28.4	8,928	19.1	66,190	27.6
Prostate	4,919	1.7			4,919	3.1	1,193	2.6	3,634	1.5
Breast	27,018	9.2	26,646	19.9			5,622	12.1	20,744	8.7
Colorectal	25,070	8.6	10,577	7.9	14,493	9.1	4,875	10.4	19,664	8.2
Bladder	4,127	1.4	978	0.7	3,149	2.0	452	1.0	3,606	1.5
Head & Neck	9,632	3.3	2,127	1.6	7,505	4.7	1,441	3.1	7,924	3.3
Non-Hodgkin	10,442	3.6	3,481	2.6	6,961	4.4	2,237	4.8	7,863	3.3
Melanoma	5,921	2.0	1,925	1.4	3,996	2.5			5,850	2.4
Ovary	5,593	1.9	5,593	4.2			1,146	2.5	4,124	1.7
Cervix	8,444	2.9	8,444	6.3			833	1.8	7,280	3.0
All Other Cancers	115,315	39.4	42,840	32.1	72,824	45.8	19,928	42.7	92,782	38.7

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 26 Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race Florida, 2008

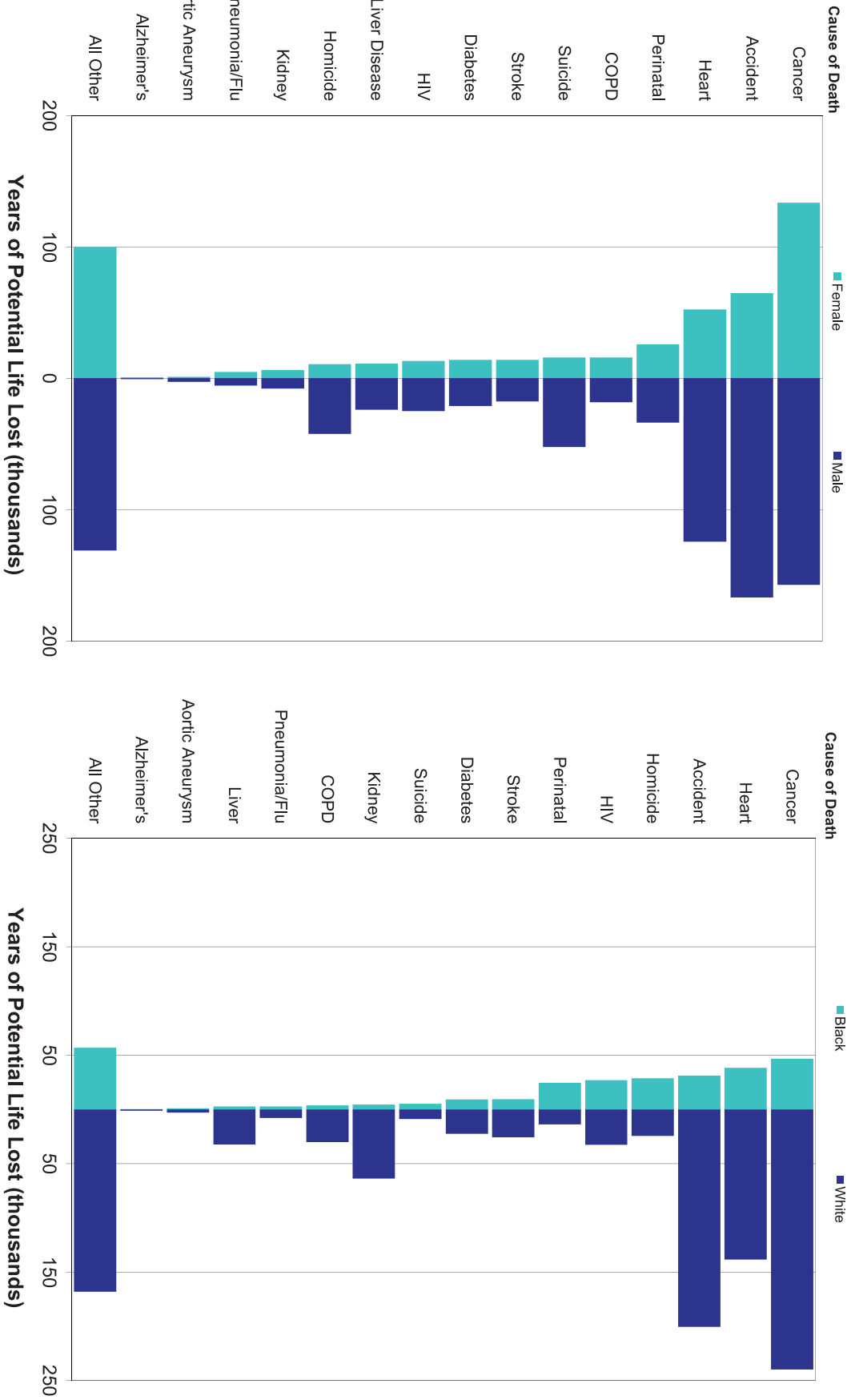
	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	116,288	--	362,477	--	174,977	--	653,426	--
All Cancers (1)	21,949	100.0	108,144	100.0	24,706	100.0	131,495	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	555	2.5	1,561	1.4	676	2.7	1,912	1.5
Lung & Bronchus	3,129	14.3	27,365	25.3	5,799	23.5	38,825	29.5
Prostate					1,193	4.8	3,634	2.8
Breast	5,521	25.2	20,473	18.9				
Colorectal	2,050	9.3	8,220	7.6	2,825	11.4	11,444	8.7
Bladder	164	0.7	786	0.7	288	1.2	2,820	2.1
Head & Neck	281	1.3	1,753	1.6	1,160	4.7	6,171	4.7
Non-Hodgkin	811	3.7	2,548	2.4	1,426	5.8	5,315	4.0
Melanoma			1,864	1.7			3,986	3.0
Ovary	1,146	5.2	4,124	3.8				
Cervix	833	3.8	7,280	6.7				
All Other Cancers	8,014	36.5	33,731	31.2	11,316	45.8	59,300	45.1

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

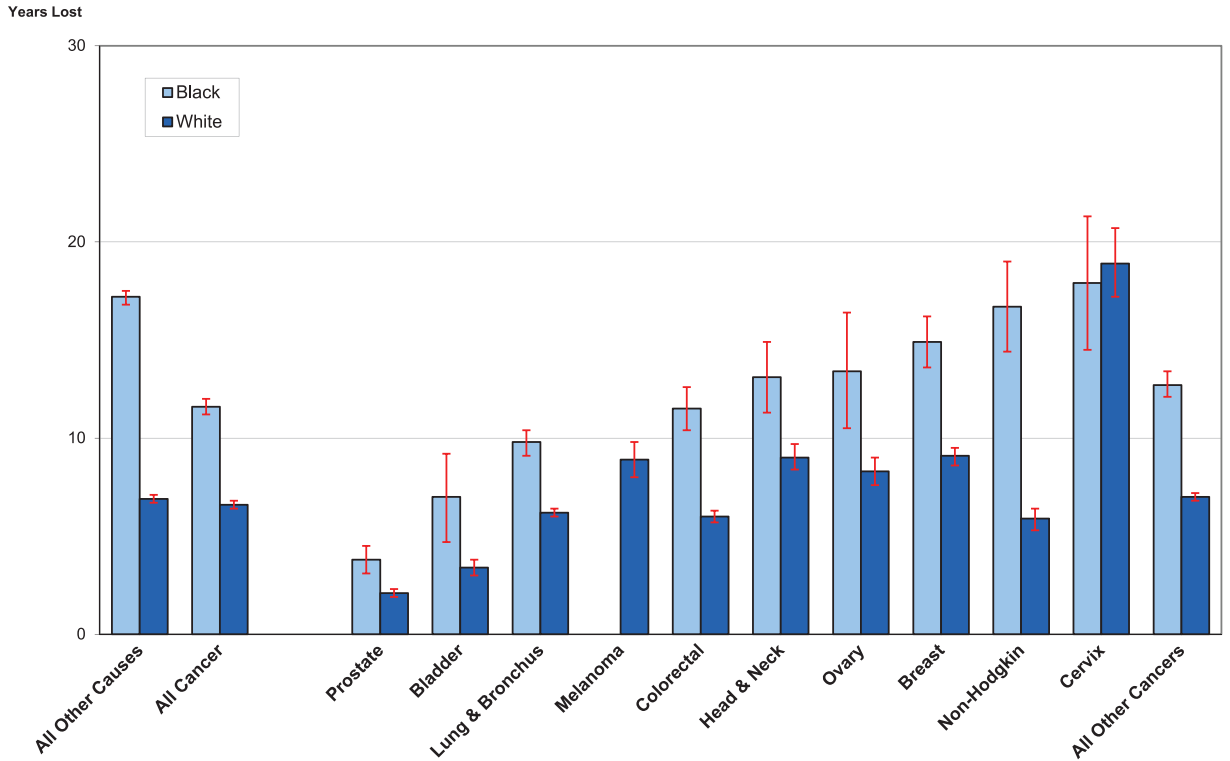
Figure 19. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2008



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

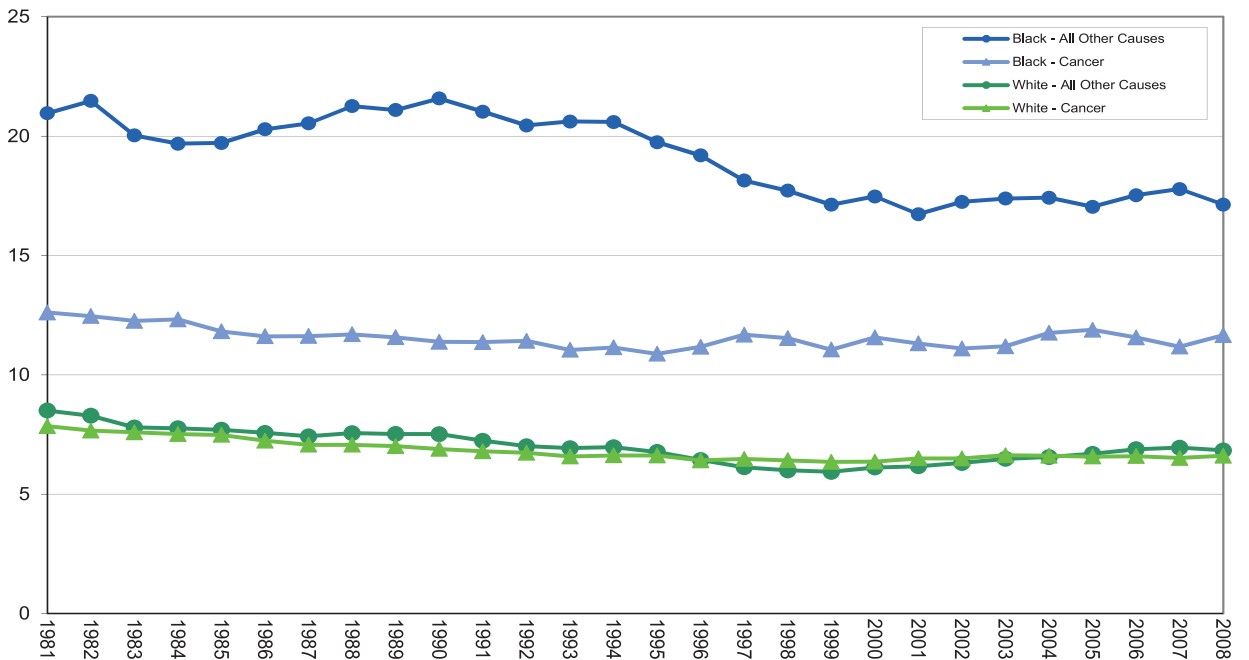
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 20. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race and Cancer Site, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 21. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

CANCER BY AGE Group

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

CHILDREN (0 TO 14 YEARS)

Cancer in children less than age 15 is a rare occurrence. For this reason, the age-specific rates for this group were calculated for a five-year period from 2004 to 2008, and expressed in cases per million population in contrast to all other rates in this report, which were calculated per 100,000 population per year.

Incidence

- Three cancers (leukemia, brain and nervous system and soft tissue) were among the five highest-ranked in this age group for both females and males.
- The age-specific incidence rate of leukemia was higher in white males than in black males.

Mortality

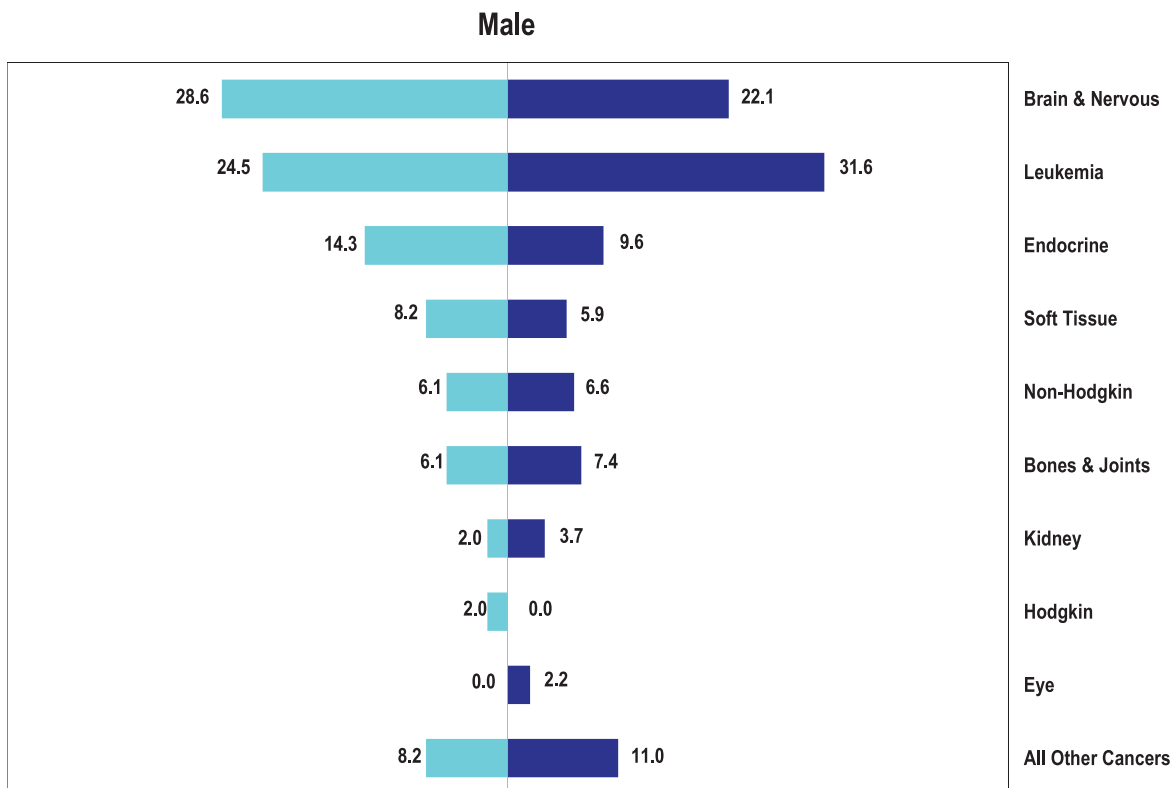
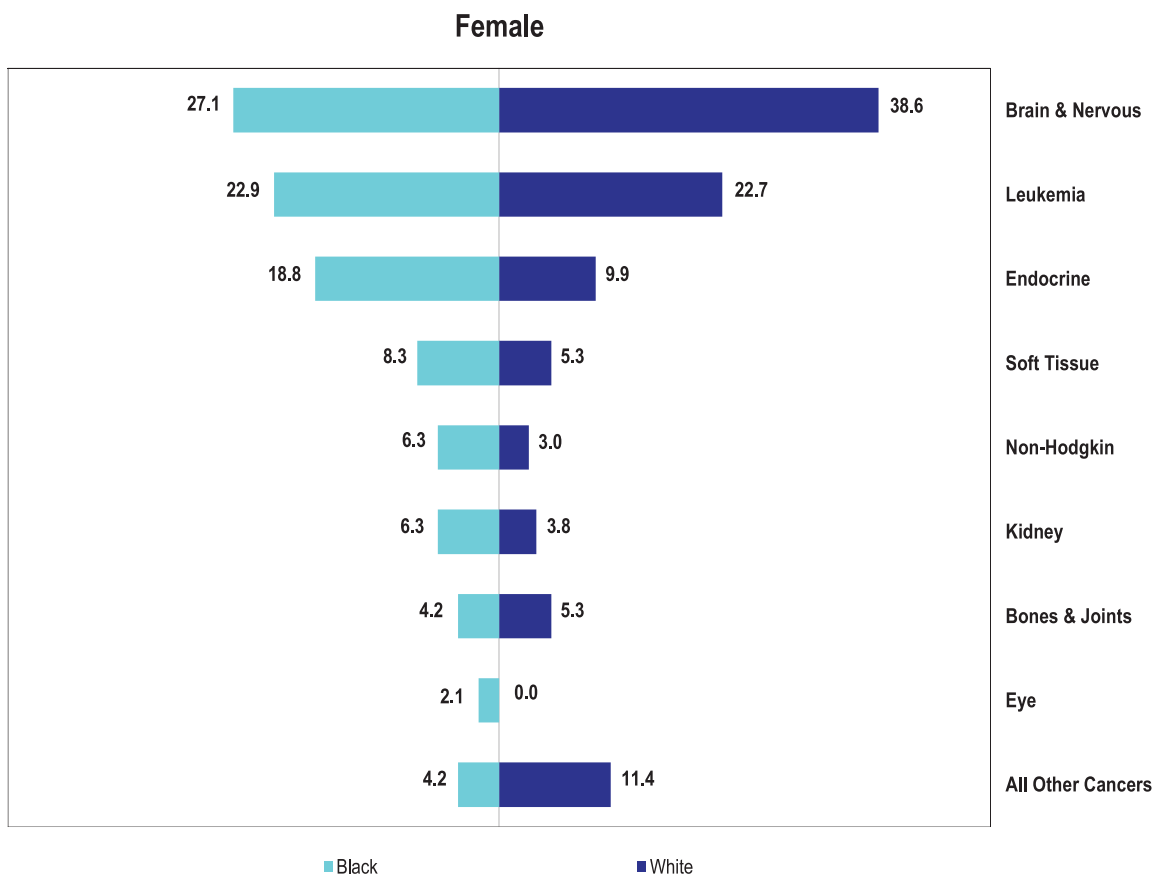
- The mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system was highest among females; the mortality rate of leukemia was highest among males.
- The mortality rates for leukemia were similar in black and white males.

Figure 22.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2004-2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 22.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2004-2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 27. Age-Specific Rates (1) of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2004-2008

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	36.8	32.8	41.3	30.1	22.6	39.2	39.4	34.5	44.7
Brain & Nervous	34.7	30.8	39.1	29.0	21.6	38.0	35.7	31.1	40.8
Soft Tissue	11.4	9.2	14.0	10.0	5.9	15.8	11.8	9.3	14.9
Kidney	11.1	8.9	13.7	12.8	8.1	19.2	10.7	8.2	13.6
Endocrine	10.0	8.0	12.4	7.2	3.9	12.4	10.3	7.9	13.3
Mortality									
Leukemia	5.1	3.6	6.9	6.1	3.1	11.0	5.0	3.4	7.1
Brain & Nervous	8.3	6.4	10.5	7.2	3.9	12.4	8.5	6.3	11.2
Soft Tissue	1.5	0.8	2.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Kidney	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Endocrine	2.8	1.8	4.3	^	^	^	2.2	1.2	3.7

Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Leukemia	49.1	44.5	54.1	23.2	16.8	31.2	55.4	49.7	61.5
Brain & Nervous	36.6	32.6	40.9	36.1	28.0	45.9	35.2	30.7	40.1
Non-Hodgkin	12.2	9.9	14.8	12.9	8.3	19.2	12.1	9.5	15.1
Endocrine	10.4	8.4	12.8	9.2	5.3	14.7	11.1	8.7	14.1
Soft Tissue	9.8	7.8	12.2	7.0	3.7	12.0	10.5	8.1	13.4
Mortality									
Leukemia	6.9	5.2	8.9	6.5	3.3	11.3	6.7	4.8	9.0
Brain & Nervous	5.6	4.1	7.4	7.5	4.1	12.7	4.8	3.2	6.8
Non-Hodgkin	1.3	0.6	2.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Endocrine	2.4	1.4	3.7	^	^	^	2.1	1.1	3.5
Soft Tissue	1.4	0.7	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^

(1) Rates for children less than age 15 are calculated per million population.
 ^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

YOUNG ADULTS (15 TO 39 YEARS)

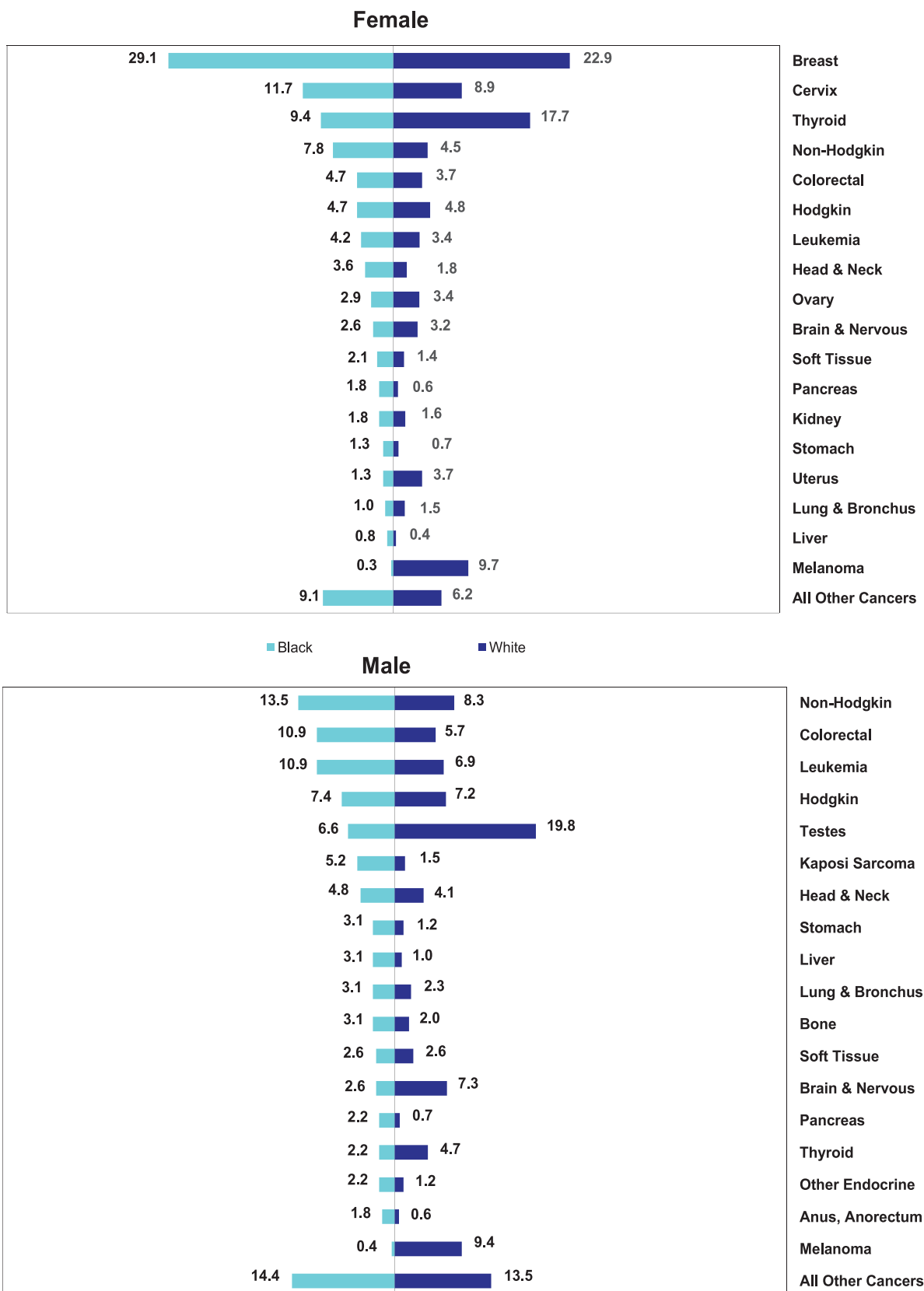
Incidence

- 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.
- Among males, testicular cancer had the highest incidence rate; the rate among white males was 3 times higher than among black males.
- Melanoma was the third-ranked cancer among white females, second-ranked for white males, and was one of the two cancers common to both sexes in this age group.

Mortality

- Breast cancer had the highest mortality rate among females.
- Leukemia, ranked fourth in age-specific incidence among males, tied for the highest mortality rate with non-Hodgkin lymphoma and cancer of the brain and nervous system.

Figure 23.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 23.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2008

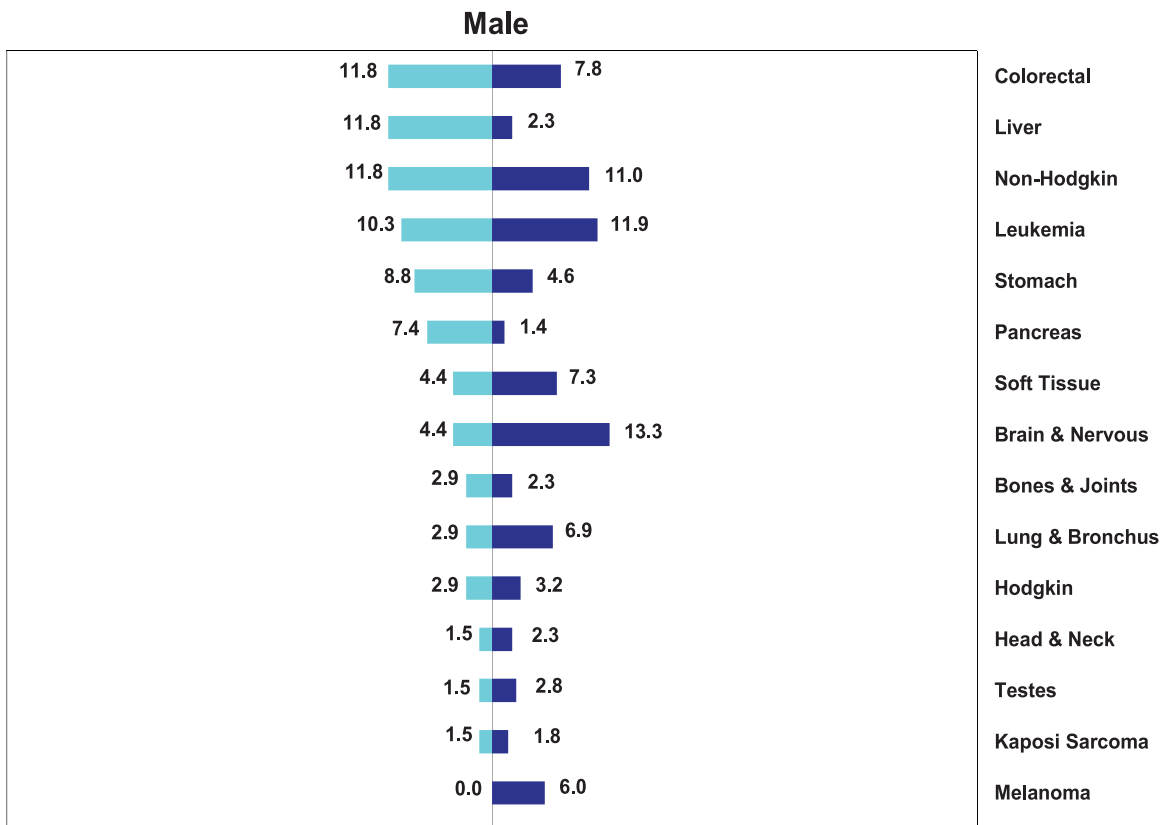
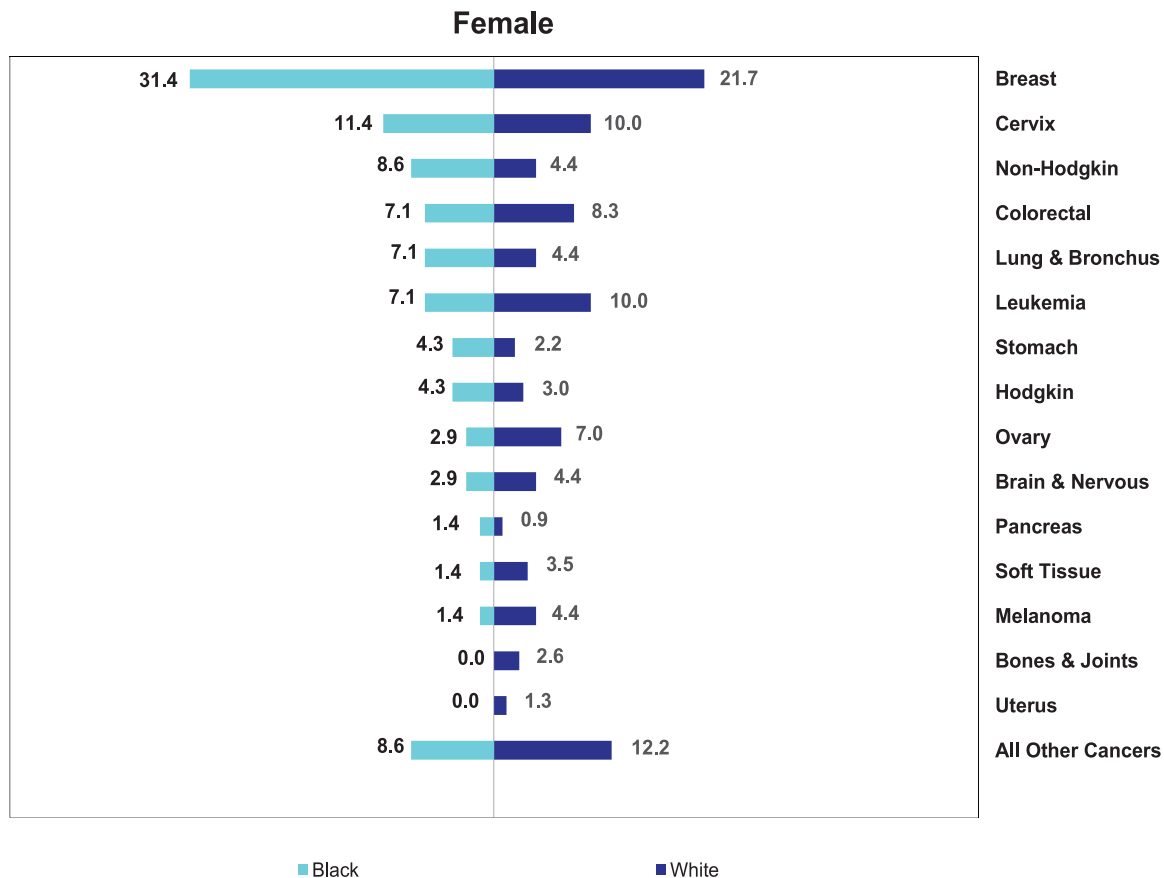


Table 28. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2008

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	21.4	19.7	23.2	19.3	15.9	23.2	21.3	19.3	23.4
Thyroid	15.0	13.6	16.5	6.2	4.3	8.6	16.5	14.8	18.3
Cervix	8.1	7.1	9.3	7.8	5.7	10.4	8.3	7.1	9.6
Melanoma	7.1	6.1	8.1	^	^	^	9.0	7.8	10.4
Non-Hodgkin	4.4	3.7	5.3	5.2	3.5	7.4	4.2	3.3	5.1
Mortality									
Breast	2.7	2.1	3.4	3.8	2.4	5.7	2.4	1.8	3.2
Thyroid	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Cervix	1.2	0.9	1.7	^	^	^	1.1	0.7	1.7
Melanoma	0.4	0.2	0.7	^	^	^	0.5	0.2	0.9
Non-Hodgkin	0.6	0.4	1.0	^	^	^	0.5	0.2	0.9

Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Testes	10.3	9.1	11.5	2.6	1.4	4.3	11.9	10.5	13.4
Non-Hodgkin	5.3	4.5	6.2	5.4	3.6	7.6	5.0	4.1	6.0
Melanoma	4.5	3.8	5.4	^	^	^	5.7	4.7	6.7
Lukemia	4.2	3.5	5.0	4.3	2.8	6.4	4.1	3.3	5.1
Colorectal	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.3	2.8	6.4	3.4	2.7	4.3
Brain & Nervous	3.7	3.0	4.5	1.0	0.4	2.3	4.4	3.6	5.4
Mortality									
Testes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Non-Hodgkin	1.2	0.8	1.6	^	^	^	1.1	0.7	1.6
Melanoma	0.5	0.2	0.8	^	^	^	0.6	0.3	1.0
Leukemia	1.2	0.8	1.6	^	^	^	1.2	0.8	1.8
Colorectal	0.9	0.6	1.3	^	^	^	0.8	0.5	1.3
Brain & Nervous	1.2	0.8	1.6	^	^	^	1.3	0.9	1.9

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

ADULTS (40 TO 64 YEARS)

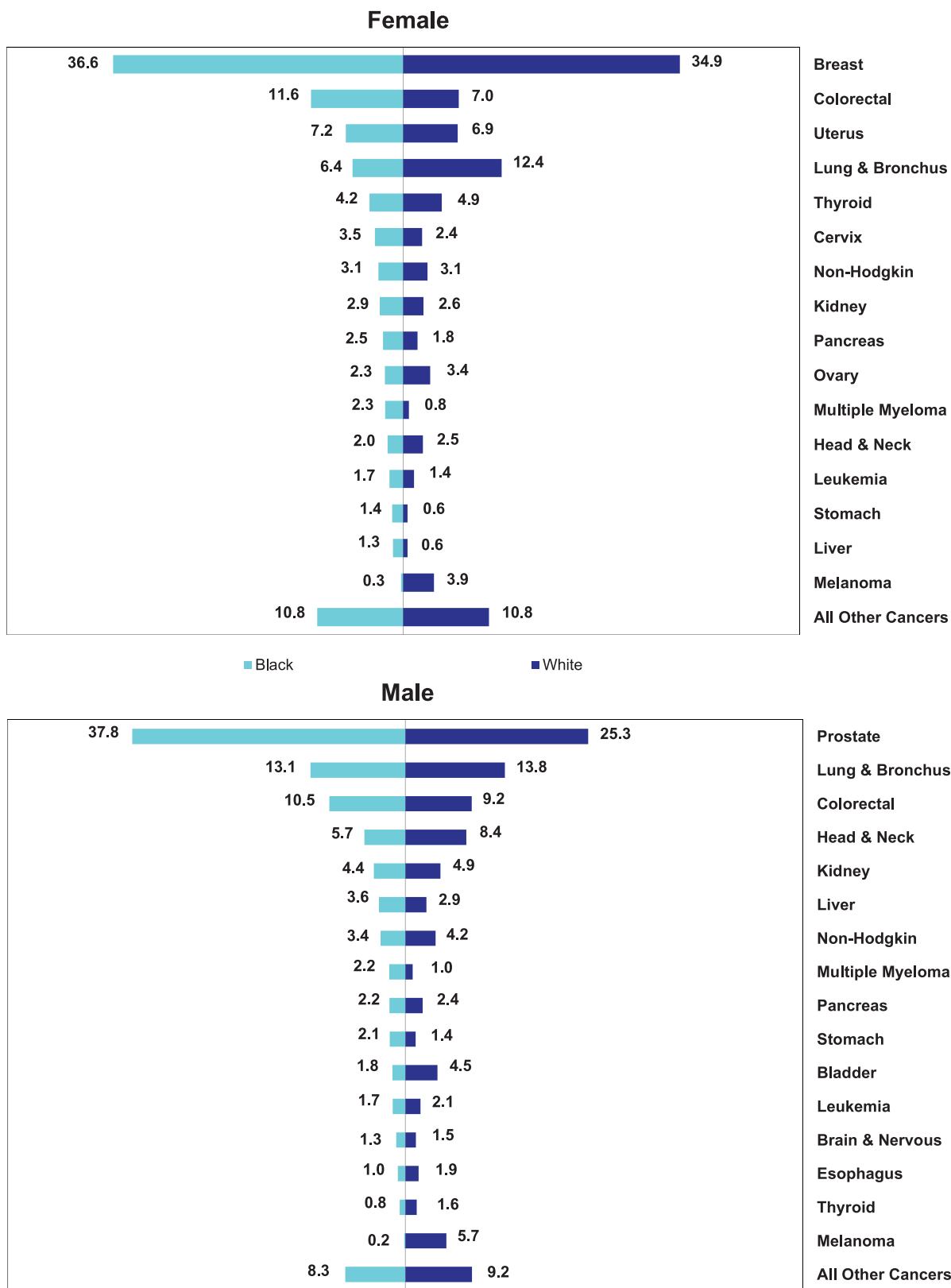
Incidence

- Breast cancer had the highest age-specific incidence rates in both black and white females. Cancer of the lung and bronchus ranked second for white females; colorectal cancer ranked second for black females.
- White females had higher rates of breast and thyroid cancers and cancer of the lung and bronchus than black females.
- Black females had higher incidence rates of colorectal cancer than white females.
- Prostate cancer ranked highest for both black and white males; the rate for black males was higher than for whites.
- Black males had a lower rate of cancer of the head and neck than white males.

Mortality

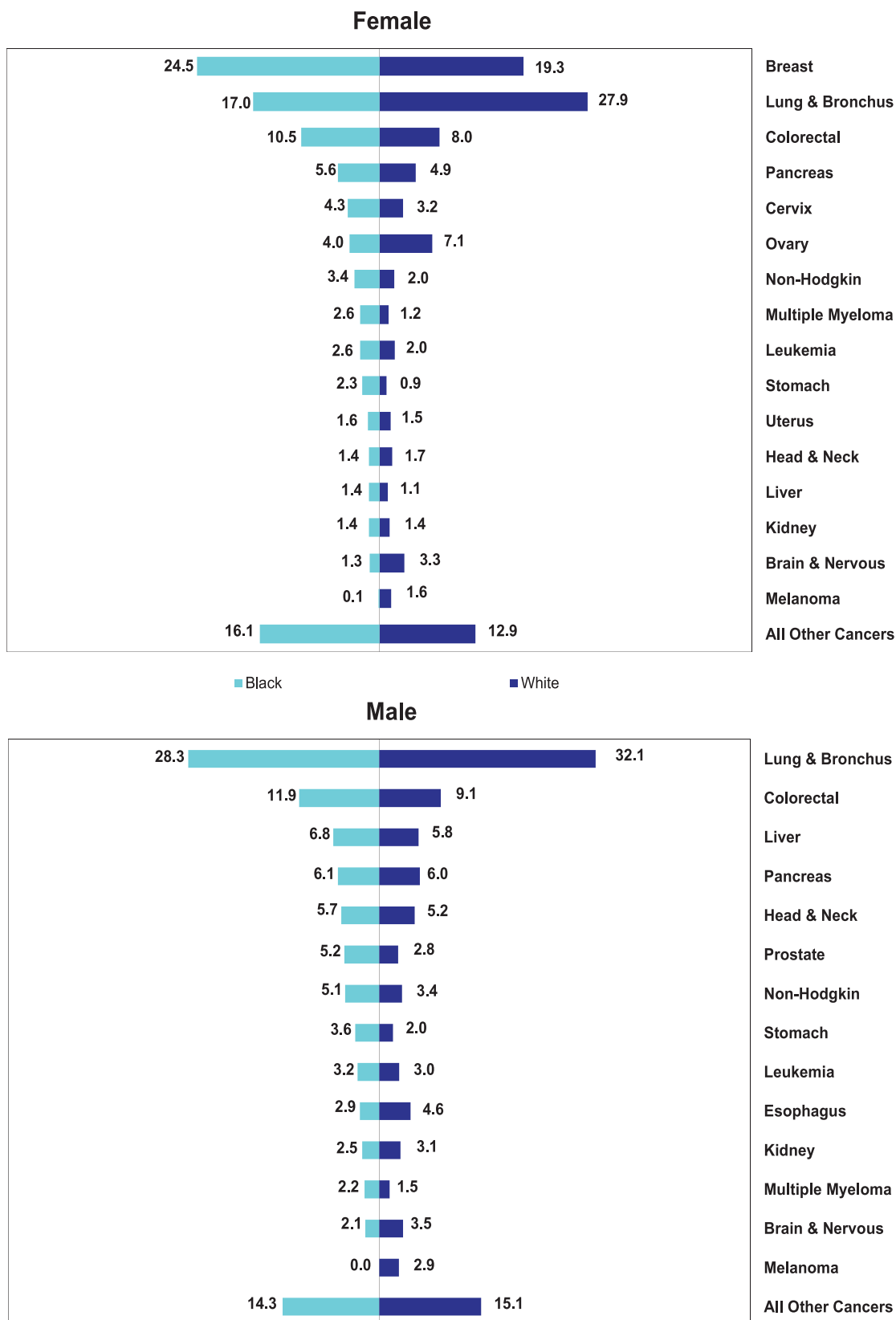
- In males of both races and in white females, cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest mortality rates in this age group. For black females, the mortality rate for breast cancer was highest.
- Black males had a higher mortality rate of prostate cancer than white males.

Figure 24.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 24.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 29. Age-Specific Rates of the Five Highest-Ranked Sites by Sex and Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2008

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	205.2	200.3	210.2	177.6	165.9	189.9	206.8	201.3	212.3
Lung & Bronchus	66.6	63.8	69.5	30.9	26.1	36.3	73.7	70.5	77.0
Colorectal	44.4	42.1	46.7	56.4	49.9	63.5	41.7	39.3	44.2
Uterus	40.1	38.0	42.4	35.0	29.9	40.7	40.8	38.4	43.3
Thyroid	28.3	26.5	30.2	20.5	16.7	25.0	29.0	26.9	31.1
Mortality									
Breast	30.4	28.6	32.4	39.2	33.8	45.2	29.0	26.9	31.1
Lung & Bronchus	39.2	37.0	41.4	27.1	22.7	32.2	41.8	39.4	44.4
Colorectal	12.6	11.4	13.9	16.4	13.0	20.4	11.9	10.6	13.3
Uterus	2.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.3	4.3	2.2	1.7	2.9
Thyroid	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Prostate	172.9	168.3	177.6	240.8	226.1	256.3	160.3	155.4	165.3
Lung & Bronchus	86.8	83.5	90.1	83.7	75.1	93.0	87.1	83.6	90.8
Colorectal	60.5	57.8	63.3	66.9	59.2	75.3	58.3	55.4	61.3
Head & Neck	51.6	49.1	54.2	36.0	30.4	42.3	53.4	50.6	56.3
Melanoma	31.5	29.6	33.6	^	^	^	36.0	33.8	38.4
Mortality									
Prostate	6.1	5.2	7.0	10.9	8.0	14.6	5.3	4.5	6.3
Lung & Bronchus	61.0	58.3	63.8	59.6	52.4	67.5	61.9	58.9	65.0
Colorectal	18.3	16.8	19.8	24.6	20.0	29.9	17.4	15.9	19.1
Head & Neck	10.3	9.2	11.5	11.9	8.8	15.8	10.1	8.9	11.4
Melanoma	4.7	4.0	5.6	^	^	^	5.6	4.7	6.6

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

ELDERLY (65+ YEARS)

Incidence

- White females had higher age-specific incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma than black females.
- Black females had higher rates of colorectal and uterine cancers than white females.
- Prostate cancer had the highest incidence rates among males of both races; black males had a higher rate than white males.
- White males had a higher incidence rate of bladder cancer than black males.
- Black males had a higher incidence rate of colorectal cancer than white males.

Mortality

- Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest age-specific mortality rate for all sex-race groups.
- The mortality rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus among white females was higher than the rate among black females.
- The mortality rate for prostate cancer among black males was almost twice the rate among whites.
- White males had a mortality rate for bladder cancer nearly twice the rate among black males.

Figure 25.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2008

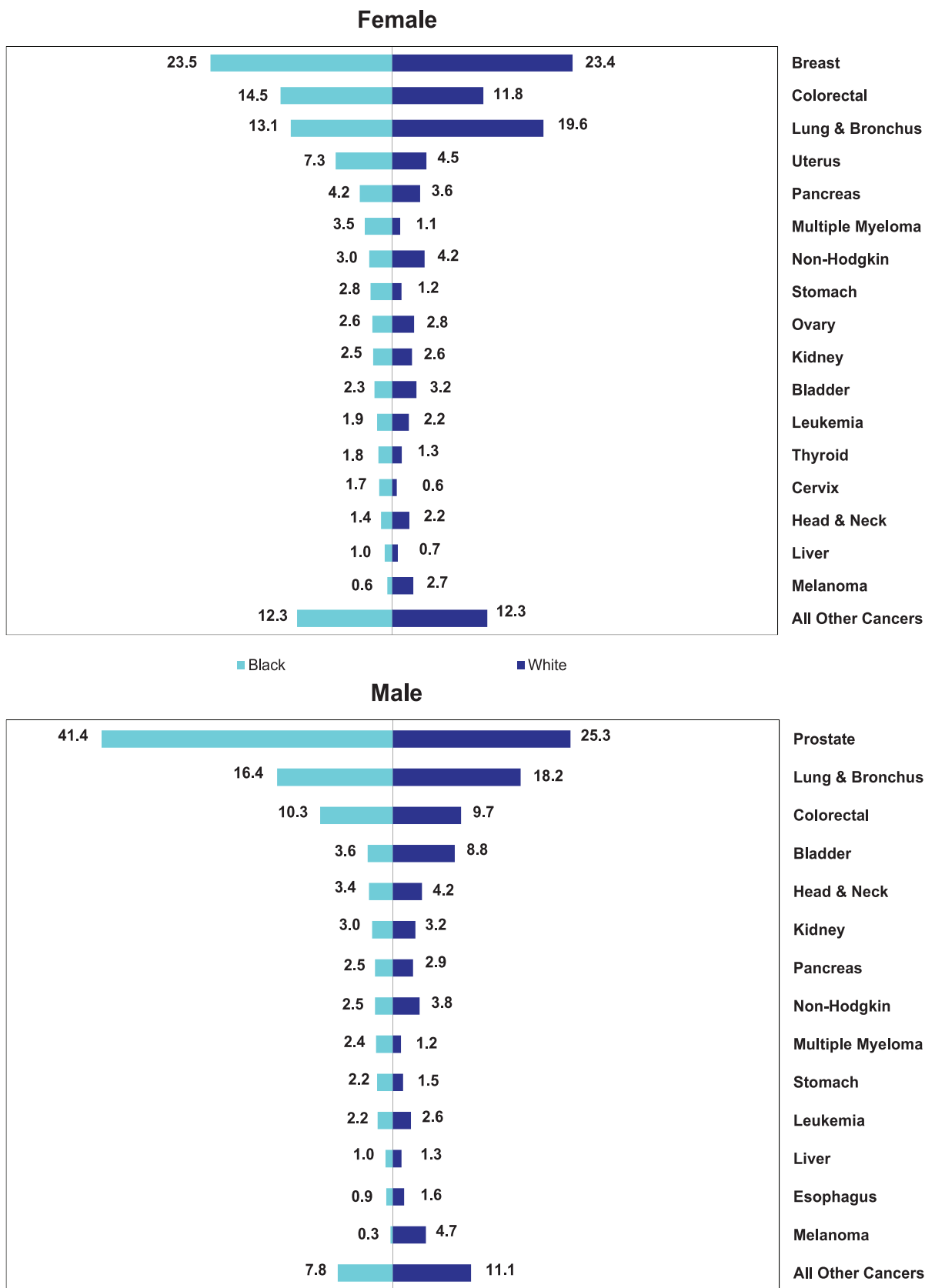
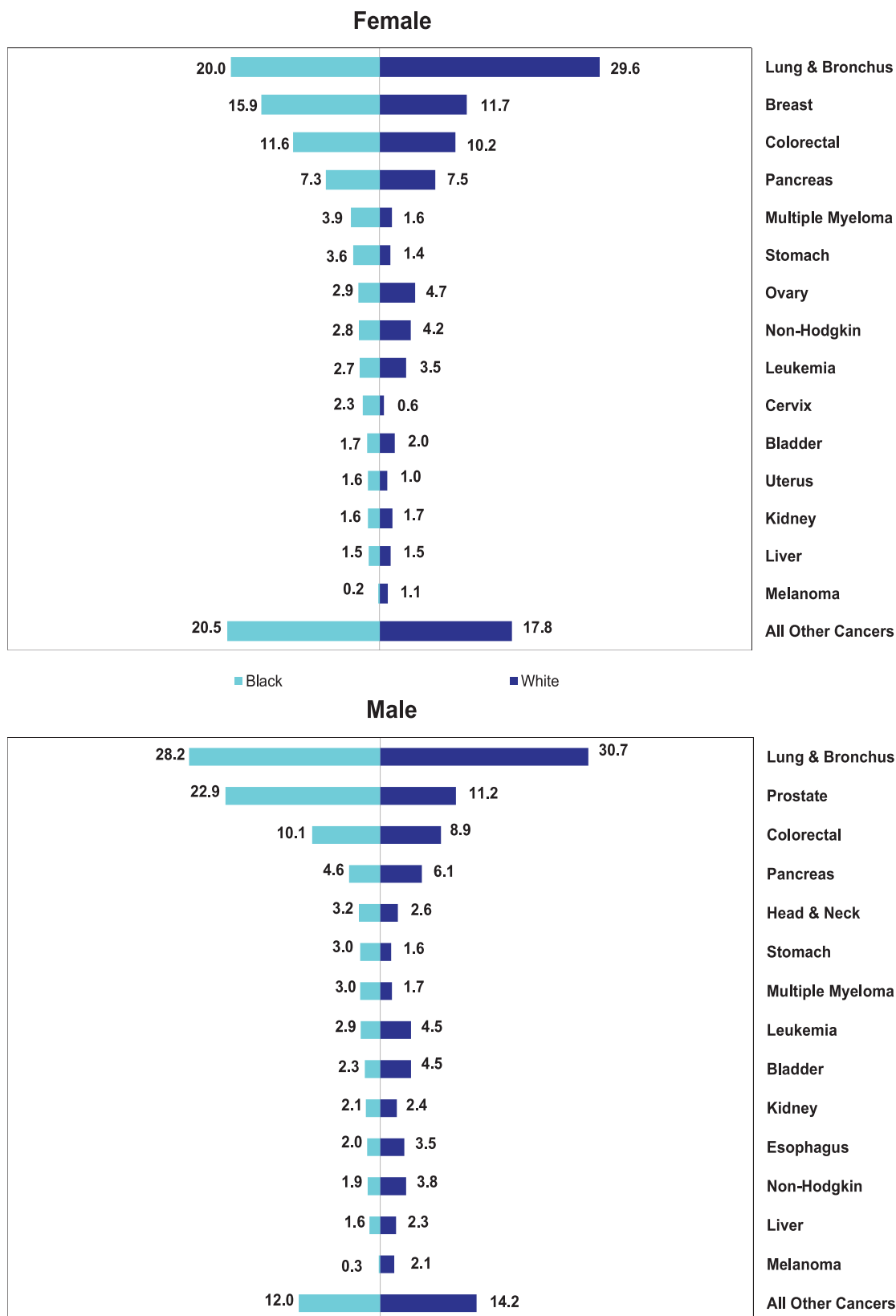


Figure 25.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2008



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

**Table 30. Age-specific Rates of the Five Highest-ranked Sites by Sex and Race,
Age 65+, Florida, 2008**

Female									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Breast	352.1	343.6	360.7	332.7	302.9	364.5	347.8	339.0	356.8
Lung & Bronchus	285.6	278.0	293.4	185.9	163.8	210.0	291.5	283.5	299.7
Colorectal	180.5	174.4	186.7	204.7	181.5	229.9	175.5	169.3	181.9
Uterus	70.2	66.4	74.1	103.4	87.2	121.8	66.3	62.5	70.2
Non-Hodgkin	62.2	58.7	65.9	41.9	31.8	54.2	62.5	58.8	66.4
Mortality									
Breast	86.5	82.3	90.8	115.7	98.5	135.1	84.0	79.7	88.5
Lung & Bronchus	206.8	200.3	213.4	145.4	126.0	166.9	212.2	205.3	219.2
Colorectal	72.4	68.6	76.4	81.7	67.3	98.2	71.5	67.6	75.7
Uterus	7.5	6.3	8.8	11.6	6.6	18.8	7.2	5.9	8.5
Non-Hodgkin	29.2	26.8	31.7	20.2	13.5	29.3	29.9	27.3	32.6
Male									
Incidence	Florida			Black			White		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Prostate	640.8	627.7	654.0	1119.9	1052.9	1190.1	594.7	581.6	608.1
Lung & Bronchus	431.2	420.5	442.1	444.1	402.2	489.1	427.8	416.7	439.2
Colorectal	234.5	226.6	242.6	279.2	246.2	315.3	228.1	220.0	236.4
Bladder	201.9	194.6	209.4	97.0	78.0	119.2	207.4	199.7	215.3
Melanoma	106.4	101.1	111.9	^	^	^	111.0	105.3	116.8
Mortality									
Prostate	133.4	127.4	139.5	288.9	255.3	325.6	122.5	116.6	128.7
Lung & Bronchus	337.0	327.5	346.6	356.8	319.4	397.4	336.7	326.9	346.8
Colorectal	97.7	92.6	102.9	126.1	104.3	151.1	95.5	90.3	101.0
Bladder	48.2	44.7	52.0	29.1	19.2	42.3	49.5	45.8	53.5
Melanoma	21.1	18.8	23.6	^	^	^	22.6	20.1	25.3

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

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

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

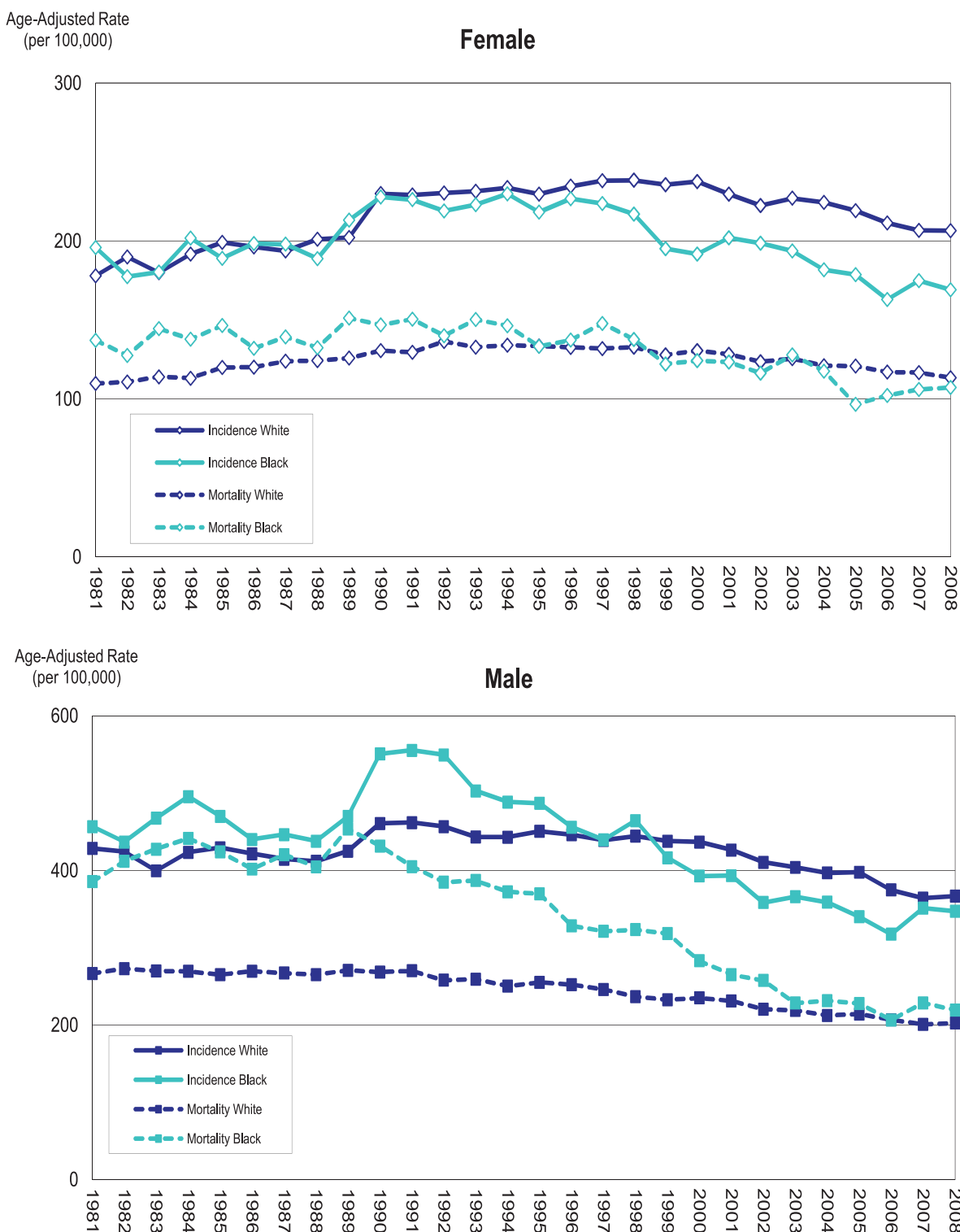
INCIDENCE

- In 2008, 35,585 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida. Of these cancers, 35,191 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was higher among males than females over the last 28 years.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was similar among white females and black females from 1981 to 1990; since 1991, the rate for white females has been higher than for blacks.
- The age-adjusted incidence rates of tobacco-related cancer among both black and white females increased from 1981 to 1990. Rates for black females declined from 1990 to 2008; rates for white females continued to increase slightly before turning downward in 2000.
- From 1981 to 1998, age-adjusted incidence rates of tobacco-related cancers were higher among black males and white males, but were lower from 1999 to 2006, due to a sharp decline in rates for black males beginning in 1993 and stable rates for white males from 1990 to 2000. In 2007, age-adjusted rates for blacks increased again, and then declined slightly in 2008.

MORTALITY

- In 2008, 19,968 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida. Of these cancer deaths, 19,247 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older.
- According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2008 and the relative risk of dying from cancers that are due to cigarette smoking, 61% (12,088) of the 19,247 deaths might be attributable to tobacco use.
- A total of 198,620 YPLL in 2008 were due to the 12,088 smoking-attributable deaths.
- On average, one smoking-attributable death accounted for 16.4 YPLL.
- Males had higher mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers than females.
- Over the 28-year period since 1981, black males had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers than white males.
- Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers declined sharply among black males since 1989; rates among whites had smaller declines; therefore, the gap between the mortality rates of black and white males present in 1981 was smaller in 2008.

Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Florida 1981-2008



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

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

Table 31. Tobacco-Related and Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) among Those Age 35+, by County, Florida, 2008

	Tobacco-Related Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL
Florida	19,247	12,088	198,620
Alachua	187	114	1,993
Baker	30	18	344
Bay	206	137	2,365
Bradford	31	20	385
Brevard	744	494	7,870
Broward	1,552	897	14,231
Calhoun	18	13	268
Charlotte	293	189	2,909
Citrus	303	202	3,177
Clay	180	113	2,017
Collier	320	197	2,930
Columbia	85	54	1,021
Dade	1,639	885	14,624
Desoto	31	19	289
Dixie	29	18	359
Duval	802	513	9,423
Escambia	347	219	3,808
Flagler	122	79	1,339
Franklin	15	9	160
Gadsden	61	36	665
Gilchrist	13	9	114
Glades	13	10	170
Gulf	22	16	280
Hamilton	17	12	206
Hardee	21	10	204
Hendry	29	20	333
Hernando	325	219	3,457
Highlands	151	102	1,535
Hillsborough	970	627	11,201
Holmes	26	18	298
Indian River	209	134	2,021
Jackson	53	37	610
Jefferson	19	12	224
Lafayette	8	7	112
Lake	389	265	4,297
Lee	672	421	6,640
Leon	145	91	1,642
Levy	72	47	788
Liberty	4	3	39
Madison	23	15	284
Manatee	390	260	4,134
Marion	549	382	6,149
Martin	245	154	2,192
Monroe	72	38	728
Nassau	82	53	940
Okaloosa	174	112	1,961
Okeechobee	59	39	656
Orange	673	447	7,808
Osceola	146	92	1,736
Palm Beach	1,456	819	12,356
Pasco	700	462	7,326
Pinellas	1,184	763	11,877
Polk	664	440	7,416
Putnam	117	73	1,262
Santa Rosa	133	85	1,609
Sarasota	567	350	5,405
Seminole	283	180	3,073
St. Johns	179	119	2,025
St. Lucie	287	185	3,022
Sumter	156	104	1,683
Suwannee	59	38	713
Taylor	26	16	301
Union	39	32	715
Volusia	699	454	7,306
Wakulla	26	17	338
Walton	70	44	735
Washington	36	29	522

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and BRFSS

PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

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

- In 2008, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 17.5%, which is lower than the national prevalence of 18.3%.
- The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among white females than black males, and higher among people who had no healthcare coverage than their counterparts.
- The prevalence of cigarette use was inversely related to age, education, and household income, becoming significantly lower in each older age group and with increasing levels of education and household income.
- The overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking among Florida adults decreased from 27.9% in 1986 to 17.5% in 2008.
- Between 1986 and 2008, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups: by 54% among black males; by 60% among black females; by 30% among white females; and by 37% among white males.
- The prevalence also decreased in all age groups: by 33% in the group age 18 to 39; by 42% in the group age 40 to 64; and by 31% in the group age 65 and older.

**Table 32. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use
Among Adults Age 18 and Older, Florida, 2008**

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	10,811	17.5	16.2	18.9
Female	6,844	16.4	14.7	18.0
Male	3,967	18.8	16.5	21.0
Black	848	12.3	8.8	15.9
White	9,116	18.5	16.9	20.0
Black Female	590	7.8	4.4	11.3
White Female	5,760	18.7	16.7	20.6
Black Male	258	18.3	11.5	25.1
White Male	3,356	18.2	15.8	20.7
Age				
18-44	2,556	20.2	17.6	22.7
45-64	4,343	19.8	17.7	21.9
65+	3,831	8.6	7.2	10.0
Education				
< High School	1,285	26.6	20.8	32.4
HS Graduate/GED	3,477	20.1	17.5	22.6
> High School	5,986	14.9	13.3	16.6
Household Income				
<\$25,000	3,285	23.5	20.6	26.4
\$25,000-\$49,999	2,787	20.6	17.6	23.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	1,440	14.6	11.2	17.9
\$75,000+	1,997	11.1	8.9	13.3
Health Insurance				
Yes	9,281	15.1	13.8	16.5
No	1,509	28.7	24.3	33.1

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 27. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Sex and Race, Florida, 1986-2008

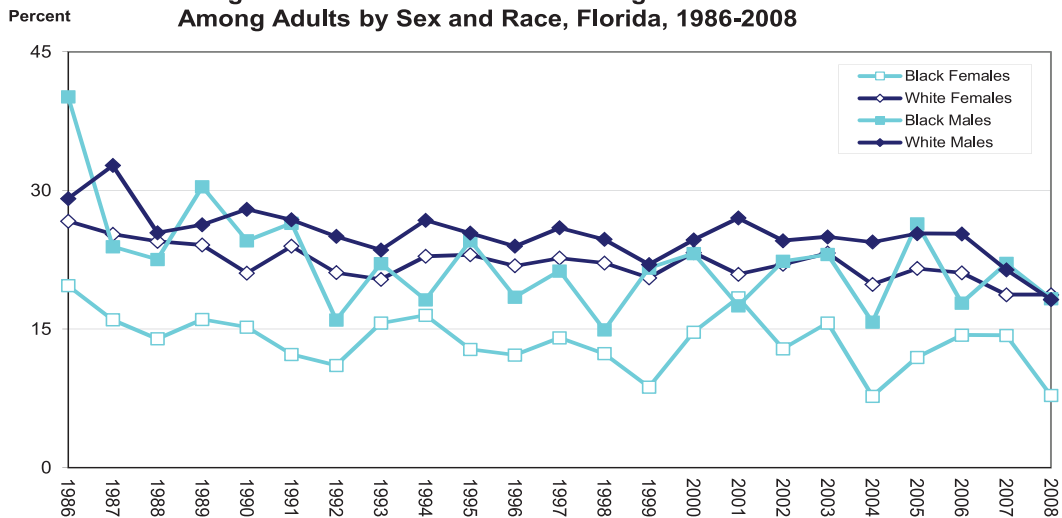


Figure 28. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Age Group, Florida, 1986-2008

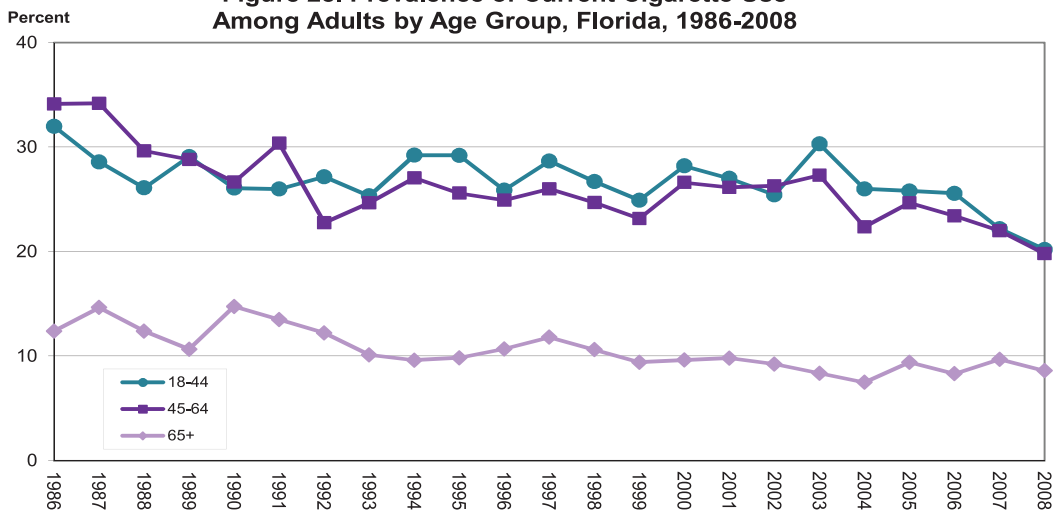
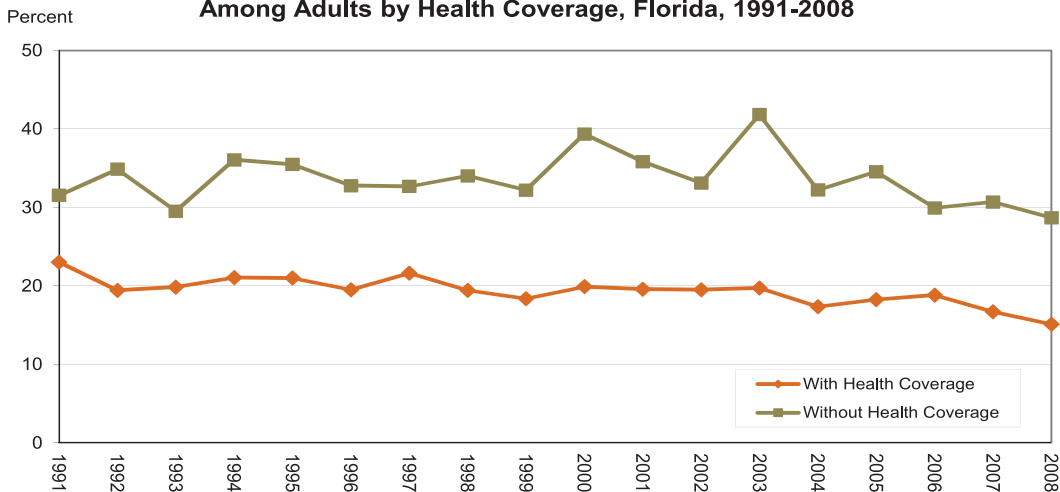


Figure 29. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults by Health Coverage, Florida, 1991-2008



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

HOSPITALIZATIONS

- In 2008, a total of 85,139 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the primary diagnosis were reported.
- Of these hospitalizations, 16% were among blacks and 82% among whites.
- The ten cancers listed in this report accounted for 48% of all cancer hospitalizations.
- Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer together accounted for 24% of all cancer hospitalizations in Florida; 12% for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 11% for colorectal cancer.
- In 2008, females had 2% more hospitalizations for all cancers combined. However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the selected cancer sites discussed in this report.
- Hospitalizations for cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 13% of all cancers among whites, higher than among blacks (9.6%). Percentages of bladder cancer were 3.4% and 1.8% among whites and blacks, respectively.
- Among males, hospitalizations for bladder cancer accounted for 5.3% of all hospitalizations among whites and 2.4% among blacks. The percentage of hospitalizations for prostate cancer was 12% among whites and 16% among blacks.
- Among females, hospitalizations for cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 12% of hospitalizations among whites and 7.0% among blacks. The percentage of hospitalizations for cervical cancer was 3.1% among blacks and 1.8% among whites.
- The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined was 463 per 100,000.

LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY

- The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources.
- In 2008, patients with a primary diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 541,201 days.
- The median length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was five days.
- The longest median LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and colorectal cancer, both at seven days, and the shortest median LOS was for prostate, breast, and melanoma cancer all at two days.

Table 33. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	85,139	10,507	5,534	4,628	9,590	2,636	2,080	2,959	218	1,656	883
Female	42,911	4,926		4,628	4,644	612	567	1,311	72	1,656	883
Male	42,228	5,581	5,534		4,946	2,024	1,513	1,648	146		
Black	13,484	1,292	1,054	808	1,417	240	345	448		208	221
White	70,227	9,086	4,388	3,750	7,968	2,367	1,688	2,451	218	1,404	646
Black Female	7,065	497		808	749	83	85	207		208	221
White Female	35,115	4,367		3,750	3,819	520	471	1,086	72	1,404	646
Black Male	6,419	795	1,054		722	157	260	241			
White Male	35,112	4,719	4,388		4,149	1,847	1,217	1,365	146		

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 34. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non- Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	85,139	10,507	5,534	4,628	9,590	2,636	2,080	2,959	218	1,656	883
Alachua	1,024	119	86	68	91	32	30	40	^	21	^
Baker	110	20	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	706	95	103	23	71	24	15	19	^	13	^
Bradford	129	21	^	^	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	2,899	419	142	143	325	107	85	108	^	54	24
Broward	8,028	914	453	518	878	225	177	266	27	145	107
Calhoun	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	943	129	56	41	126	39	21	28	^	20	^
Citrus	819	110	54	42	109	28	22	27	^	27	^
Clay	713	93	32	30	60	22	24	30	^	^	^
Collier	1,398	139	175	36	155	44	32	50	^	34	13
Columbia	319	54	^	23	34	15	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,976	1,204	768	661	1,358	366	282	452	18	236	181
Desoto	102	13	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	73	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,395	472	180	140	336	91	120	111	^	50	57
Escambia	1,103	149	88	45	128	23	32	36	^	18	11
Flagler	481	69	32	24	64	^	17	25	^	^	^
Franklin	48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	196	14	20	15	24	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	73	15	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	63	10	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	104	^	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	147	22	^	10	21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	897	111	33	55	114	25	24	21	^	25	^
Highlands	529	68	32	33	67	23	15	16	^	11	^
Hillsborough	4,796	579	279	305	507	143	130	176	^	97	53
Holmes	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	774	110	48	43	105	29	20	30	^	17	^
Jackson	141	12	^	12	18	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	64	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,696	219	126	79	217	47	46	48	11	35	^
Lee	2,420	314	208	117	286	50	42	92	^	52	19
Leon	846	71	92	112	73	16	16	32	^	17	11
Levy	212	25	20	11	30	13	11	11	^	^	^
Liberty	27	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	63	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,583	205	74	140	189	60	44	46	^	30	14
Marion	1,814	263	160	57	205	45	32	64	^	40	14
Martin	831	130	82	26	104	45	24	23	^	^	^
Monroe	288	39	15	23	36	14	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	286	37	13	16	31	^	11	11	^	^	^
Okaloosa	581	81	22	19	61	23	16	^	^	11	^
Okeechobee	222	21	^	11	24	17	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,193	530	282	203	451	83	113	170	17	93	42
Osceola	923	84	66	67	118	20	14	31	^	20	12
Palm Beach	6,838	821	320	362	733	243	141	247	17	145	57
Pasco	2,290	308	143	143	268	84	61	59	^	56	17
Pinellas	4,816	618	318	301	560	183	120	132	13	88	43
Polk	2,837	373	209	127	365	127	72	98	^	33	17
Putnam	347	49	27	20	55	^	^	16	^	^	^
Saint Johns	709	65	37	47	83	19	21	30	^	14	^
Saint Lucie	1,321	188	83	66	141	34	24	54	^	34	16
Santa Rosa	537	81	31	22	51	10	11	18	^	12	^
Sarasota	1,969	251	169	55	237	65	34	72	^	42	16
Seminole	1,580	173	132	68	145	47	32	65	^	30	^
Sumter	592	62	84	39	68	10	15	15	^	14	^
Suwannee	217	31	^	16	18	^	^	16	^	^	^
Taylor	85	^	^	10	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	196	25	^	^	17	^	17	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2,195	348	96	107	266	55	35	68	10	43	25
Wakulla	127	19	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	180	24	^	14	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	76	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 35. Crude Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	462.5	57.1	61.6	49.1	52.1	14.3	11.3	16.1	1.5	17.6	9.4
Alachua	411.6	47.8	70.5	53.6	36.6	12.9	12.1	16.1	^	16.6	^
Baker	440.1	80.0	^	^	44.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	433.7	58.4	127.3	28.1	43.6	14.7	9.2	11.7	^	15.9	^
Bradford	455.2	74.1	^	^	70.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	541.8	78.3	54.3	52.2	60.7	20.0	15.9	20.2	^	19.7	8.8
Broward	432.0	49.2	50.4	54.0	47.2	12.1	9.5	14.3	2.0	15.1	11.2
Calhoun	370.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	568.6	77.8	70.0	47.7	76.0	23.5	12.7	16.9	^	23.3	^
Citrus	600.2	80.6	82.7	59.0	79.9	20.5	16.1	19.8	^	37.9	^
Clay	417.9	54.5	38.1	34.6	35.2	12.9	14.1	17.6	^	^	^
Collier	415.1	41.3	105.8	21.0	46.0	13.1	9.5	14.8	^	19.8	7.6
Columbia	475.1	80.4	^	71.5	50.6	22.3	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	480.6	48.3	63.4	51.6	54.5	14.7	11.3	18.1	1.0	18.4	14.1
Desoto	270.2	34.4	52.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	436.4	71.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	390.6	54.3	42.5	31.4	38.7	10.5	13.8	12.8	^	11.2	12.8
Escambia	350.8	47.4	56.4	28.4	40.7	7.3	10.2	11.4	^	11.4	6.9
Flagler	683.7	98.1	95.4	65.2	91.0	^	24.2	35.5	^	^	^
Franklin	414.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	412.8	29.5	88.6	60.2	50.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	412.5	84.8	^	^	56.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	243.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	400.9	63.6	111.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	359.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	348.4	^	^	^	36.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	349.8	52.3	^	51.5	50.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	589.3	72.9	45.4	69.1	74.9	16.4	15.8	13.8	^	31.4	^
Highlands	539.5	69.3	67.9	64.8	68.3	23.5	15.3	16.3	^	21.6	^
Hillsborough	412.5	49.8	49.0	51.4	43.6	12.3	11.2	15.1	^	16.3	8.9
Holmes	203.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	589.1	83.7	75.9	63.1	79.9	22.1	15.2	22.8	^	25.0	^
Jackson	280.8	23.9	^	51.2	35.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	455.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	236.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	628.4	81.1	96.9	56.5	80.4	17.4	17.0	17.8	4.5	25.0	^
Lee	448.0	58.1	79.3	42.1	52.9	9.3	7.8	17.0	^	18.7	6.8
Leon	313.4	26.3	70.4	80.4	27.0	5.9	5.9	11.9	^	12.2	7.9
Levy	521.0	61.4	100.8	52.8	73.7	31.9	27.0	27.0	^	^	^
Liberty	351.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	320.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	514.6	66.6	49.9	87.9	61.4	19.5	14.3	15.0	^	18.8	8.8
Marion	594.6	86.2	109.0	36.0	67.2	14.7	10.5	21.0	^	25.3	8.8
Martin	570.8	89.3	114.9	35.0	71.4	30.9	16.5	15.8	^	^	^
Monroe	347.9	47.1	35.5	56.8	43.5	16.9	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	410.6	53.1	37.9	45.3	44.5	^	15.8	15.8	^	^	^
Okaloosa	302.1	42.1	22.9	19.7	31.7	12.0	8.3	^	^	11.4	^
Okeechobee	570.4	54.0	^	59.3	61.7	43.7	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	383.5	48.5	52.3	36.6	41.2	7.6	10.3	15.5	2.1	16.8	7.6
Osceola	398.6	36.3	58.0	56.9	51.0	8.6	6.0	13.4	^	17.0	10.2
Palm Beach	513.4	61.6	49.8	52.5	55.0	18.2	10.6	18.5	1.6	21.0	8.3
Pasco	576.3	77.5	75.0	69.2	67.4	21.1	15.4	14.8	^	27.1	8.2
Pinellas	495.9	63.6	68.2	59.6	57.7	18.8	12.4	13.6	1.5	17.4	8.5
Polk	517.7	68.1	78.1	45.3	66.6	23.2	13.1	17.9	^	11.8	6.1
Putnam	468.4	66.1	74.4	52.9	74.2	^	^	21.6	^	^	^
Saint Johns	446.4	40.9	47.9	57.7	52.3	12.0	13.2	18.9	^	17.2	^
Saint Lucie	583.1	83.0	75.4	56.7	62.2	15.0	10.6	23.8	^	29.2	13.7
Santa Rosa	372.9	56.3	43.1	30.5	35.4	6.9	7.6	12.5	^	16.6	^
Sarasota	535.2	68.2	96.8	28.4	64.4	17.7	9.2	19.6	^	21.7	8.3
Seminole	362.3	39.7	61.7	30.6	33.3	10.8	7.3	14.9	^	13.5	^
Sumter	774.9	81.2	210.2	107.1	89.0	13.1	19.6	19.6	^	38.4	^
Suwannee	547.7	78.2	^	78.8	45.4	^	^	40.4	^	^	^
Taylor	396.2	^	^	99.9	46.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	1250.3	159.5	^	^	108.4	^	108.4	^	^	^	^
Volusia	438.6	69.5	39.5	41.6	53.2	11.0	7.0	13.6	2.3	16.7	9.7
Wakulla	440.3	65.9	106.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	330.0	44.0	^	51.7	40.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	325.0	42.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Rates are per 100,000 population.

HOSPITAL CHARGES

- Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately \$4.5 billion in hospital charges for inpatient hospital care in 2008 for those with a primary diagnosis of cancer.
- Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to \$9.6 billion.
- The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer (\$638 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus (\$588 million) accounted for 27% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2008.
- The total hospital charge for prostate and breast cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma was \$577 million, accounting for 12% of the charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2008.
- The median charge for each cancer hospitalization was \$38,919.
- The median hospital charge was highest for patients with colorectal cancer, \$53,018, and lowest for melanoma, \$25,608.

Table 36. Total and Median Length of Stay (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay (days)											
Florida	541,201	75,767	13,477	11,820	79,392	15,480	14,035	25,958	846	11,098	4,169
Female	264,841	34,737		11,820	38,151	3,643	3,516	11,585	247	11,098	4,169
Male	276,360	41,030	13,477		41,242	11,838	10,520	14,374	600		
Black	95,076	10,247	3,203	2,741	13,244	1,838	2,600	4,229		1,651	1,191
White	437,327	64,576	9,977	8,942	64,977	13,442	11,114	21,147	846	9,193	2,899
Black Female	48,303	3,735		2,741	6,620	571	590	2,019		1,651	1,191
White Female	212,571	30,633		8,942	30,993	2,988	2,857	9,379	247	9,193	2,899
Black Male	46,773	6,512	3,203		6,625	1,268	2,010	2,210			
White Male	224,756	33,943	9,977		33,984	10,454	8,257	11,768	600		
Median length of stay per hospitalization (days)											
Florida	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Female	4.0	6.0		2.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Male	5.0	6.0	2.0		7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0		
Black	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0		6.0	4.0
White	5.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Black Female	5.0	6.0		2.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	8.0		6.0	4.0
White Female	4.0	6.0		2.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	3.0
Black Male	5.0	7.0	2.0		7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0			
White Male	5.0	6.0	1.0		7.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	2.0		

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 37. Total Length of Stay (1) per Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	541,201	75,767	13,477	11,820	79,392	15,480	14,035	25,958	846	11,098	4,169
Alachua	6,239	735	273	149	868	219	177	282	^	167	18
Baker	895	155	13	15	107	18	30	77	^	28	^
Bay	4,188	702	194	44	534	89	58	216	^	100	26
Bradford	671	106	30	27	140	12	13	10	^	^	17
Brevard	19,097	3,131	437	331	2,529	673	583	1,022	35	431	114
Broward	49,672	6,488	953	1,442	7,417	1,205	1,176	2,317	112	862	573
Calhoun	301	86	11	^	56	16	^	18	^	21	^
Charlotte	5,815	882	120	91	866	216	159	256	^	120	14
Citrus	4,861	586	97	100	924	170	121	291	^	149	18
Clay	4,552	640	75	74	533	107	142	274	^	53	^
Collier	7,748	924	300	77	1,305	209	163	468	^	160	36
Columbia	1,772	341	22	66	282	77	40	54	^	21	14
Miami-Dade	80,660	9,189	2,118	2,124	11,129	2,436	2,042	4,337	118	1,784	949
Desoto	634	101	22	22	64	^	^	14	^	^	^
Dixie	522	105	14	^	52	^	^	28	^	28	^
Duval	22,887	3,299	538	436	2,844	622	926	1,052	14	451	180
Escambia	7,119	1,096	252	102	917	153	197	303	21	95	50
Flagler	2,737	527	106	50	425	69	53	215	^	54	19
Franklin	269	60	^	^	30	^	^	^	^	16	^
Gadsden	1,170	93	55	45	197	22	25	82	^	20	14
Gilchrist	519	118	^	^	121	^	11	13	^	^	^
Glades	156	23	^	^	38	^	24	^	^	^	^
Gulf	371	65	23	^	65	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	324	31	12	14	81	14	^	25	^	^	^
Hardee	694	50	11	10	103	^	^	111	^	17	^
Hendry	886	155	11	25	152	44	24	37	^	49	16
Hernando	5,593	702	67	128	929	107	127	205	^	191	16
Highlands	3,012	467	90	68	553	113	79	99	^	65	43
Hillsborough	32,837	4,659	717	755	4,640	857	970	1,636	29	571	327
Holmes	205	23	^	13	27	14	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	4,555	768	115	98	803	131	138	219	^	148	16
Jackson	805	103	13	33	143	^	27	24	^	34	23
Jefferson	448	58	^	^	100	22	^	26	^	11	^
Lafayette	98	28	^	^	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	10,792	1,514	227	166	1,824	317	284	379	39	220	28
Lee	15,060	2,334	414	303	2,262	373	275	867	^	373	72
Leon	5,005	468	242	282	564	90	72	313	^	132	54
Levy	1,328	163	48	27	248	48	111	119	^	39	^
Liberty	136	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	10
Madison	439	74	10	22	75	^	^	^	^	10	^
Manatee	9,363	1,353	195	266	1,498	348	261	389	^	129	74
Marion	11,914	2,005	286	100	1,965	353	251	507	11	235	106
Martin	4,735	825	179	54	880	176	155	193	17	39	^
Monroe	1,900	389	18	37	261	107	37	48	^	15	40
Nassau	1,771	248	23	30	261	39	34	94	^	^	^
Okaloosa	3,785	572	71	76	500	151	120	92	^	52	26
Okeechobee	1,400	145	10	37	230	86	44	66	^	55	^
Orange	28,756	4,153	594	655	4,018	508	844	1,398	95	616	172
Osceola	6,110	699	145	177	958	87	115	335	^	112	41
Palm Beach	41,324	5,443	853	908	5,808	1,280	892	1,829	58	882	291
Pasco	13,956	2,073	385	286	2,253	483	394	547	^	371	86
Pinellas	30,347	4,244	789	665	4,927	1,197	916	1,144	45	608	154
Polk	19,136	2,837	596	258	3,130	658	532	875	34	247	112
Putnam	2,342	395	116	49	506	48	75	94	16	^	^
Saint Johns	4,363	506	88	115	662	129	132	224	^	92	13
Saint Lucie	8,188	1,330	242	152	1,154	196	156	366	10	215	52
Santa Rosa	3,051	546	70	37	361	87	74	125	21	90	25
Sarasota	10,502	1,586	352	126	1,738	306	257	518	42	202	50
Seminole	11,014	1,497	332	229	1,154	276	175	600	19	253	43
Sumter	2,918	402	118	55	531	56	61	72	^	72	^
Suwannee	1,339	240	18	33	136	73	39	157	^	^	^
Taylor	448	57	22	18	72	^	^	23	^	12	^
Union	1,431	253	43	^	124	28	70	64	^	^	14
Volusia	13,837	2,633	195	206	1,981	310	282	624	23	295	131
Wakulla	706	116	51	25	83	22	^	71	^	18	^
Walton	1,048	121	23	36	170	^	40	74	^	36	10
Washington	460	54	15	^	63	^	18	36	^	^	^

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

^ Cells with less than 10 days are not displayed.

Table 38. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	4,480.4	587.6	208.0	163.8	637.9	127.9	123.7	204.8	7.4	91.6	37.0
Female	2,166.6	266.9		163.8	301.5	28.7	32.2	89.4	2.3	91.6	37.0
Male	2,313.8	320.8	208.0		336.4	99.2	91.5	115.4	5.1		
Black	759.9	74.8	44.5	30.8	104.8	14.1	21.1	33.5		13.0	9.3
White	3,645.4	505.1	159.8	130.2	523.7	112.4	99.7	166.9	7.4	76.3	26.9
Black Female	378.8	27.7		30.8	52.6	4.0	5.5	16.5		13.0	9.3
White Female	1,753.5	236.2		130.2	244.6	24.1	26.0	71.2	2.3	76.3	26.9
Black Male	381.1	47.0	44.5		52.2	10.1	15.7	17.1			
White Male	1,891.9	269.0	159.8		279.1	88.3	73.8	95.7	5.1		

(1) Charges are shown in millions of dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 39. Median Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	38,919	44,909	32,601	29,028	53,018	34,286	42,515	48,869	25,608	42,820	31,267
Female	37,685	44,372		29,028	51,610	33,872	40,727	48,840	23,438	42,820	31,267
Male	39,386	45,515	32,601		54,220	34,341	43,597	48,942	27,380		
Black	40,862	45,620	36,742	31,272	57,580	42,021	45,667	59,600		47,332	33,468
White	38,365	44,734	31,916	28,528	52,176	33,525	42,199	46,988	25,608	42,088	29,956
Black Female	38,919	42,604		31,272	56,250	37,241	47,425	60,603		47,332	33,468
White Female	37,368	44,563		28,528	50,881	33,562	39,537	45,225	23,438	42,088	29,956
Black Male	43,475	48,957	36,742		59,234	47,488	44,688	57,152			
White Male	38,919	44,877	31,916		53,463	33,417	43,445	47,892	27,380		

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 40. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	4,480,405	587,637	208,027	163,754	637,862	127,876	123,684	204,832	7,385	91,550	36,999
Alachua	56,874	6,579	4,549	2,408	7,791	2,264	1,502	2,857	40	1,432	203
Baker	5,758	990	80	163	590	111	224	307	30	181	^
Bay	31,129	4,352	2,706	611	3,831	827	594	1,257	113	670	202
Bradford	6,207	752	456	308	1,345	76	184	68	^	58	177
Brevard	125,109	18,319	5,212	3,755	16,922	4,315	3,904	6,234	195	2,475	588
Broward	439,583	54,689	17,956	20,148	61,898	10,734	11,481	19,829	1,227	8,323	4,620
Calhoun	1,862	311	198	18	371	92	^	61	^	87	^
Charlotte	51,154	6,738	1,985	1,201	8,759	1,991	1,261	2,093	34	967	107
Citrus	38,955	3,841	1,430	1,647	7,275	1,622	1,137	1,942	^	1,182	136
Clay	43,948	6,159	1,245	1,292	5,458	1,404	1,458	2,983	^	576	95
Collier	61,800	6,907	5,836	1,112	9,896	1,657	1,298	3,317	169	1,249	407
Columbia	15,170	2,546	474	814	2,355	581	385	384	20	410	213
Miami-Dade	714,556	76,692	31,342	30,299	103,550	19,683	20,068	34,501	789	15,571	9,391
Desoto	5,426	790	349	172	668	15	^	58	^	^	^
Dixie	4,900	956	347	104	516	117	28	260	^	282	30
Duval	169,156	22,240	6,999	4,380	20,390	4,885	8,067	7,418	237	3,058	1,445
Escambia	46,089	7,216	2,263	1,222	5,736	885	1,231	2,078	147	665	277
Flagler	19,301	3,322	1,055	556	2,890	488	693	1,475	^	309	115
Franklin	1,651	345	16	53	196	33	43	^	^	95	39
Gadsden	7,950	578	491	398	1,318	146	137	531	75	115	115
Gilchrist	4,551	1,151	71	203	1,169	58	98	74	^	53	^
Glades	1,304	157	^	73	299	^	317	^	^	^	^
Gulf	3,037	696	273	25	352	54	^	^	^	17	^
Hamilton	3,030	180	267	189	593	214	^	341	^	^	49
Hardee	5,903	359	234	216	693	23	14	1,063	^	102	22
Hendry	6,353	1,160	100	356	1,063	276	100	394	^	183	66
Hernando	61,276	7,611	1,354	2,384	10,616	1,295	1,629	1,901	22	1,540	123
Highlands	25,040	3,560	1,178	1,032	4,304	941	924	1,125	12	597	255
Hillsborough	283,451	39,244	12,999	10,818	37,000	7,227	8,144	13,400	269	5,456	2,715
Holmes	1,451	156	^	66	330	31	^	19	^	14	33
Indian River	30,946	4,594	1,617	1,549	4,386	1,064	1,181	1,443	46	1,198	144
Jackson	4,435	286	250	228	658	12	337	146	^	172	171
Jefferson	3,315	411	100	38	739	85	^	181	^	100	45
Lafayette	740	291	46	50	56	^	53	^	^	^	^
Lake	80,838	10,313	3,617	1,891	12,443	2,287	2,272	2,821	354	1,952	311
Lee	107,725	15,013	5,552	3,227	16,464	3,012	2,165	5,970	45	2,385	618
Leon	32,225	2,782	2,335	2,589	3,612	619	519	1,688	19	810	403
Levy	12,514	1,429	1,256	436	2,689	566	821	713	^	328	59
Liberty	860	89	74	58	38	^	^	^	^	^	83
Madison	2,276	186	129	136	461	33	^	35	^	122	^
Manatee	66,424	9,423	2,457	3,365	9,913	2,471	1,735	2,837	10	1,016	527
Marion	88,822	12,747	4,514	1,258	13,077	2,626	2,362	4,559	75	1,804	835
Martin	43,181	7,159	2,998	1,018	7,178	1,653	1,482	1,900	184	315	80
Monroe	18,324	2,571	551	903	2,525	856	448	675	20	200	543
Nassau	12,822	1,573	371	524	1,901	240	401	631	^	45	46
Okaloosa	38,243	6,086	878	1,272	6,137	1,730	1,279	732	^	545	273
Okeechobee	12,171	1,051	265	482	2,043	841	380	492	^	246	61
Orange	241,157	32,604	10,582	7,749	33,573	4,164	7,039	11,062	793	5,735	1,568
Osceola	55,834	6,256	2,342	2,420	8,919	930	1,048	2,866	79	1,096	415
Palm Beach	356,179	45,793	11,512	14,226	47,337	11,234	8,489	15,654	511	7,656	2,383
Pasco	137,833	21,728	7,646	4,915	21,086	4,624	3,885	4,453	105	3,249	973
Pinellas	256,170	34,922	13,800	10,717	38,389	9,285	6,801	9,150	331	5,545	1,687
Polk	152,125	22,458	8,567	4,362	22,707	4,820	4,326	7,396	281	1,912	888
Putnam	15,919	2,214	1,168	511	2,990	424	618	683	144	79	54
Saint Johns	32,426	3,129	1,301	1,415	4,787	1,010	1,440	1,287	56	605	96
Saint Lucie	77,297	12,495	3,959	2,965	10,144	2,087	1,329	3,359	115	1,788	880
Santa Rosa	21,499	3,609	727	509	2,910	566	427	983	102	641	165
Sarasota	81,339	11,458	5,575	1,521	12,116	2,395	1,792	4,232	266	1,313	335
Seminole	91,910	11,854	5,233	2,497	9,131	2,641	1,549	4,967	210	1,891	534
Sumter	22,633	2,852	2,280	808	3,867	351	578	533	^	465	46
Suwannee	10,508	1,828	248	509	993	662	395	1,030	^	^	38
Taylor	3,106	297	363	142	488	^	21	179	31	50	26
Union	12,473	2,144	420	110	1,038	233	877	568	^	^	144
Volusia	95,419	15,371	2,938	2,335	12,243	2,000	2,252	4,316	220	2,245	1,027
Wakulla	5,232	698	414	186	559	171	43	499	^	90	71
Walton	10,348	949	316	757	1,798	140	291	623	^	258	50
Washington	3,163	377	159	50	291	^	130	196	^	20	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

Table 41. Median Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by County, Florida, 2008

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	38,919	44,909	32,601	29,028	53,018	34,286	42,515	48,869	25,608	42,821	31,267
Alachua	38,919	47,252	36,416	35,156	68,743	53,469	43,098	45,898	19,930	34,753	21,797
Baker	34,330	37,772	26,905	20,861	37,870	55,567	111,787	59,946	29,904	90,696	^
Bay	29,544	38,666	26,306	14,817	40,993	19,883	22,881	40,650	56,566	35,770	23,531
Bradford	38,919	27,512	43,203	37,151	41,385	18,956	43,124	34,116	^	29,189	27,611
Brevard	32,326	36,744	31,888	20,625	42,450	29,604	40,617	38,925	23,320	34,018	20,332
Broward	40,415	49,352	37,833	31,925	54,928	35,913	46,023	55,094	25,644	45,810	33,019
Calhoun	20,896	30,138	26,448	18,033	25,073	26,912	^	8,769	^	43,286	^
Charlotte	38,752	40,391	30,052	29,049	61,100	32,311	38,668	42,811	16,988	31,146	29,048
Citrus	34,195	26,919	25,138	35,190	58,158	42,187	29,602	55,713	^	38,275	20,089
Clay	43,883	58,923	31,338	38,700	65,368	60,244	42,955	68,460	^	42,783	47,404
Collier	33,038	39,418	28,466	25,903	51,959	26,510	24,948	45,374	36,374	36,623	24,955
Columbia	36,340	35,775	49,361	33,429	69,008	17,769	40,598	44,262	19,725	58,196	26,648
Miami-Dade	44,129	50,651	36,058	37,420	66,104	35,894	54,684	55,754	40,460	53,603	38,467
Desoto	34,642	47,046	31,579	31,000	88,252	14,759	^	26,150	^	^	^
Dixie	45,768	63,222	74,038	26,502	77,879	27,828	27,862	22,256	^	282,478	29,755
Duval	37,652	38,095	34,104	23,434	46,116	38,443	50,600	51,365	30,174	39,508	20,467
Escambia	30,065	35,840	26,669	25,188	36,272	27,247	24,352	39,858	25,040	29,736	19,320
Flagler	31,531	44,554	28,550	17,662	39,692	41,491	33,469	43,857	^	23,046	22,608
Franklin	33,129	43,911	15,952	17,872	63,661	32,579	42,550	^	^	47,489	38,919
Gadsden	28,430	30,742	20,057	18,461	51,707	73,167	68,414	33,807	75,087	47,571	57,353
Gilchrist	38,919	82,483	35,374	33,269	88,205	28,816	49,112	12,567	^	53,236	^
Glades	34,844	26,886	^	36,420	72,990	^	67,386	^	^	^	^
Gulf	29,162	42,497	24,948	12,662	37,582	53,855	^	^	^	17,239	^
Hamilton	46,263	29,752	93,936	34,995	81,398	34,710	^	170,524	^	^	49,106
Hardee	36,393	33,139	37,530	29,785	63,308	11,713	13,626	116,486	^	51,194	22,131
Hendry	29,849	27,876	22,395	42,940	35,813	30,918	16,030	38,919	^	45,400	25,326
Hernando	51,684	52,999	34,374	38,452	83,643	38,107	36,950	75,076	22,016	52,102	30,234
Highlands	35,598	38,445	34,571	27,064	48,918	40,413	32,753	41,128	12,298	47,217	28,375
Hillsborough	43,966	55,730	39,895	29,262	59,749	41,192	42,078	65,390	19,469	48,708	39,267
Holmes	22,505	44,990	^	32,782	28,434	30,776	^	18,924	^	14,313	32,822
Indian River	31,502	37,660	31,524	29,521	34,342	23,878	38,802	27,414	18,677	54,664	22,306
Jackson	21,855	25,804	29,576	12,720	30,161	12,252	42,321	5,862	^	31,849	29,799
Jefferson	41,758	64,609	27,586	12,944	83,320	35,529	^	42,825	^	49,813	22,525
Lafayette	31,080	68,077	23,032	25,202	55,744	^	52,901	^	^	^	^
Lake	35,796	41,292	28,666	21,108	46,048	37,359	41,817	39,122	32,948	48,700	37,144
Lee	32,957	38,372	25,526	22,731	45,582	49,348	33,012	44,106	22,552	35,888	27,011
Leon	26,908	31,018	22,395	20,551	33,242	30,033	22,383	38,532	19,313	38,919	28,341
Levy	44,088	41,301	28,133	34,353	74,588	33,154	53,734	34,592	^	84,848	59,410
Liberty	21,392	88,574	19,908	14,069	37,580	^	^	^	^	^	20,135
Madison	27,991	13,441	34,138	15,080	42,821	16,528	^	35,328	^	61,062	^
Manatee	31,988	36,416	31,892	21,692	44,276	33,164	27,784	40,186	9,649	23,221	26,136
Marion	35,420	40,726	25,386	18,475	49,479	34,388	56,388	45,230	18,060	37,752	44,673
Martin	40,009	48,134	33,433	34,310	54,866	27,390	48,742	54,744	30,364	31,652	40,184
Monroe	47,402	64,455	35,438	32,535	67,036	29,492	51,288	142,709	20,171	48,415	63,398
Nassau	33,866	38,361	29,219	29,968	42,949	23,204	35,442	46,214	^	44,831	15,499
Okaloosa	49,520	58,930	31,448	57,945	92,160	45,723	80,948	65,040	^	52,263	20,366
Okeechobee	38,919	44,697	28,150	36,740	63,256	16,503	47,561	61,557	^	69,157	30,650
Orange	42,367	52,232	36,800	30,717	60,957	38,630	45,110	49,754	31,074	50,722	27,236
Osceola	44,563	59,160	32,848	29,133	66,408	28,897	64,532	66,264	20,088	47,602	34,483
Palm Beach	38,919	45,515	31,914	38,110	51,188	32,371	38,919	48,899	36,116	45,134	34,562
Pasco	44,714	60,358	40,292	29,779	63,002	37,941	42,884	56,249	22,762	49,612	38,063
Pinellas	40,534	47,774	36,122	26,910	58,129	40,408	45,096	49,597	17,789	47,320	28,111
Polk	39,801	50,603	38,363	31,482	50,324	24,104	45,993	53,451	24,339	49,757	35,879
Putnam	34,596	32,701	34,413	18,869	43,915	33,050	55,318	34,760	16,871	39,596	53,525
Saint Johns	35,863	43,790	32,336	26,227	49,378	36,616	44,035	38,136	27,897	38,751	24,232
Saint Lucie	42,603	54,255	38,955	39,750	52,726	39,170	47,348	41,644	44,308	44,818	42,306
Santa Rosa	29,735	36,818	23,412	21,163	40,956	56,967	34,435	38,066	51,148	37,296	32,178
Sarasota	30,567	38,020	32,479	24,148	39,298	23,389	32,767	28,766	44,880	25,244	21,814
Seminole	42,027	56,835	36,786	27,540	56,570	37,454	39,794	57,639	38,346	50,445	44,492
Sumter	27,710	39,328	24,803	17,215	48,376	24,096	33,092	31,365	^	28,748	22,860
Suwannee	35,476	34,468	33,117	31,162	41,313	55,418	41,345	47,094	^	^	37,651
Taylor	26,334	34,174	34,384	12,712	39,222	^	21,209	48,721	15,566	25,128	26,448
Union	50,532	83,609	59,720	33,620	60,319	29,817	55,469	107,526	^	^	47,284
Volusia	32,093	37,628	32,246	16,931	33,503	28,346	51,706	41,193	19,386	31,898	33,624
Wakulla	27,844	33,278	23,204	22,027	32,943	45,890	21,658	38,985	^	45,171	35,412
Walton	41,624	33,774	27,656	51,525	76,294	36,641	19,152	98,142	^	86,028	11,224
Washington	26,226	34,948	28,732	14,323	30,285	^	8,387	9,117	^	20,013	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are shown in thousands of dollars.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

CANCER CONTROL AND RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL

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

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

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

BANKHEAD-COLEY CANCER GRANT PROGRAM

The William B. “Bill” Bankhead, Jr. and David Coley Cancer Research Program, section 381.922, F.S., began in fiscal year 2006-07 and was re-enacted following a legislative review during the 2010 regular session. For FY 2009-10 funding was increased “up to” \$25 million dependent on revenue generated by a \$1.00 per pack user fee assessed on cigarette sales. In FY 2010-11, this was decreased to a fixed appropriation of \$20 million. The purpose of the program is to advance progress toward cures for cancer through grants awarded through a peer-reviewed, competitive process. The legislative intent of this program is to reduce dramatically the state's inordinately high cancer burden, both incidence and mortality, while advancing scientific endeavors in this state, making Florida a world-class leader in cancer research and treatment.

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

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

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

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

JAMES AND ESTHER KING BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

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

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

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

FLORIDA TOBACCO PREVENTION CONTROL PROGRAM

Florida's involvement in tobacco prevention efforts dates back to 1989 when DOH began receiving federal funding to implement tobacco prevention and control activities. By 1997, Florida successfully settled with the tobacco industry for \$11.3 billion to recoup Medicaid costs incurred by smokers. As part of the settlement agreement, Florida launched the Tobacco Pilot Program targeting tobacco use among underage youth. Five years later, the funding for the tobacco program was cut to \$1 million, at which time the program discontinued several key components of its youth tobacco program, such as school-based tobacco education, youth development, and counter-marketing efforts, otherwise known as the "Truth" campaign.

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

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.

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

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

OFFICE OF MINORITY HEALTH

In July 2000, the Patient Protection Act, also known as Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities: Closing the Gap Act, was signed into law. The act provides funding for

community-based projects within Florida counties and Front Porch Florida Communities to eliminate health disparities. The act targets seven priority health areas, including cancer, in which racial and ethnic groups currently experience serious disparities in access to healthcare and health concerns.

DOH Office of Minority Health administers many grant programs, including three projects for early detection and referral of individuals with cancer to services. The availability of funds appropriated by the Florida Legislature is publicized through a grant announcement and application process. The Office of Minority Health is currently reviewing the “Closing the Gap” program to ensure efficiency and 21st century strategies designed to close the gaps in health disparities. Any person, entity, or organization within a single county may apply for a “Closing the Gap” grant.

FLORIDA CANCER CLINICAL TRIAL MATCHING SERVICE

The Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service offers patients, caregivers, and their healthcare providers up-to-date information about clinical trials available in the state of Florida. This unique patient resource was created by the FDOC in 2004 to address Florida’s growing cancer burden and the need for increased clinical trials 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 trials 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 trials. Learn more about the Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service at 1-800-584-9976, or via the internet at: www.floridacancertrials.com.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

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

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE COMMISSION ON CANCER

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE'S CANCER INFORMATION SERVICE

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

CHILDREN'S MEDICAL SERVICES PEDIATRIC HEMATOLOGY/ONCOLOGY CENTERS PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF PEDIATRIC TUMOR PROGRAMS, INC.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendices

Appendix A.1. Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2008			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	18,087,829	9,256,984	8,830,845
0-14	3,244,841	1,587,694	1,657,147
15-39	5,536,773	2,716,040	2,820,733
40-64	6,114,601	3,140,878	2,973,723
65+	3,191,614	1,812,372	1,379,242
Black	2,935,850	1,519,023	1,416,827
0-14	711,472	349,746	361,726
15-39	1,138,127	570,445	567,682
40-64	864,074	466,012	398,062
65+	222,177	132,820	89,357
White	14,662,549	7,484,319	7,178,230
0-14	2,414,529	1,179,557	1,234,972
15-39	4,210,057	2,050,813	2,159,244
40-64	5,105,770	2,596,630	2,509,140
65+	2,932,193	1,657,319	1,274,874
Other Races	489,430	253,642	235,788
0-14	118,840	58,391	60,449
15-39	188,589	94,782	93,807
40-64	144,757	78,236	66,521
65+	37,244	22,233	15,011

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

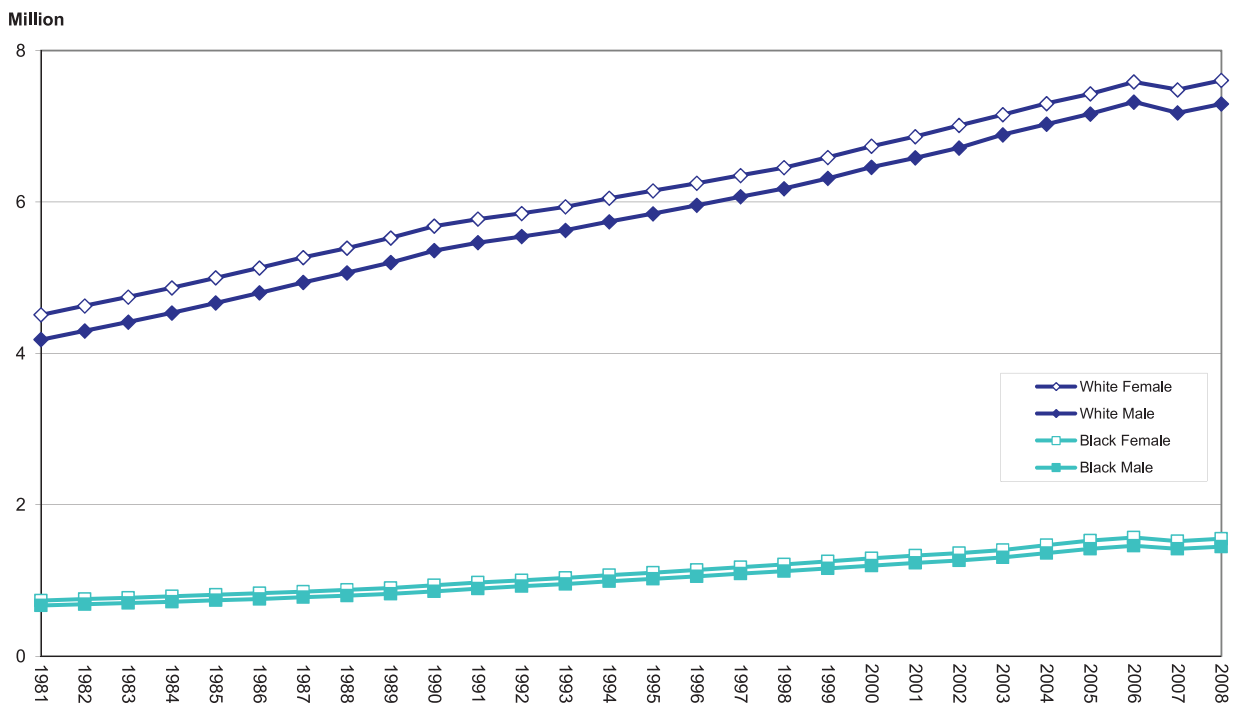
Appendix A.2. Population by County, Florida, 2008

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	18,087,829	Lafayette	8,034
Alachua	245,659	Lake	269,910
Baker	24,629	Lee	540,149
Bay	160,733	Leon	269,975
Bradford	28,071	Levy	40,690
Brevard	526,318	Liberty	7,684
Broward	1,828,063	Madison	19,686
Calhoun	13,924	Manatee	307,621
Charlotte	162,785	Marion	305,099
Citrus	134,014	Martin	145,578
Clay	166,454	Monroe	82,781
Collier	325,386	Nassau	69,647
Columbia	66,400	Okaloosa	192,335
Miami-Dade	2,460,150	Okeechobee	38,918
Desoto	36,749	Orange	1,093,460
Dixie	16,480	Osceola	231,540
Duval	857,101	Palm Beach	1,331,920
Escambia	311,540	Pasco	397,365
Flagler	67,393	Pinellas	971,194
Franklin	11,072	Polk	548,024
Gadsden	47,210	Putnam	74,087
Gilchrist	17,266	Saint Johns	158,815
Glades	11,722	Saint Lucie	226,549
Gulf	15,562	Santa Rosa	143,996
Hamilton	14,352	Sarasota	367,899
Hardee	29,526	Seminole	436,074
Hendry	41,368	Sumter	76,393
Hernando	149,109	Suwannee	39,617
Highlands	96,522	Taylor	21,456
Hillsborough	1,142,913	Union	15,676
Holmes	19,524	Volusia	500,452
Indian River	128,913	Wakulla	28,846
Jackson	49,779	Walton	54,551
Jefferson	13,976	Washington	23,386

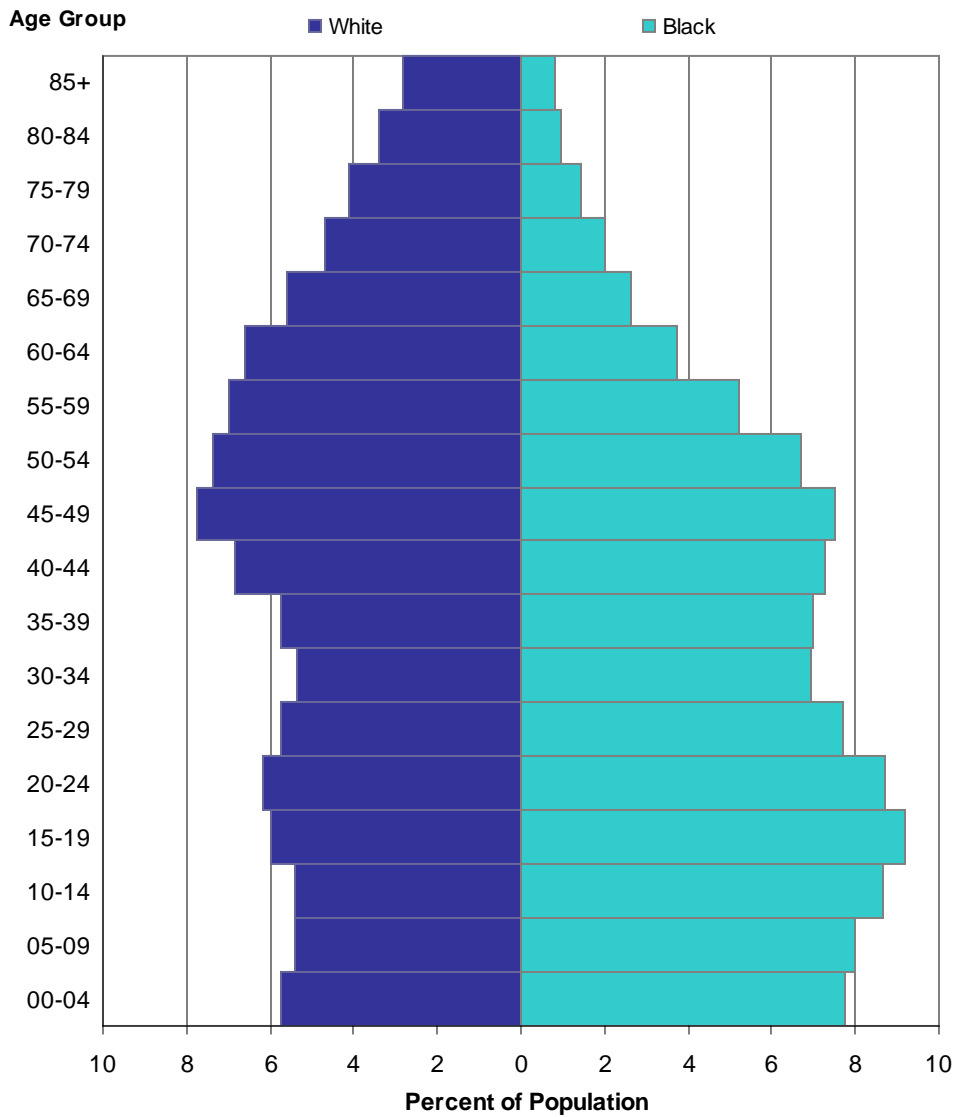
Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

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

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

Appendix B.**Population by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2008**

Appendix C. Percent of Total Population By Race and Age Group, Florida, 2008



Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
HEAD AND NECK			
1	Lip	C00.0 - C00.9	C00.0 - C00.9
2	Tongue	C01.9 - C02.9	C01.9 - C02.9
3	Salivary Glands	C07.9 - C08.9	C07.9 - C08.9
4	Floor of Mouth	C04.0 - C04.9	C04.0 - C04.9
5	Gum and Other Mouth	C03.0 - C03.9, C05.0 - C05.9, C06.0 - C06.9	C03.0 - C03.9 C05.0 - C05.9 C06.0 - C06.9
6	Nasopharynx	C11.0 - C11.9	C11.0 - C11.9
7	Tonsil	C09.0 - C09.9	C09.0 - C09.9
8	Oropharynx	C10.0 - C10.9	C10.0 - C10.9
9	Hypopharynx	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9	C12.9, C13.0 - C13.9
10	Other Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	C14.0, C14.2 - C14.8	C14.0, C14.2, C14.8
34	Nasal Cavities, Middle Ear and Accessory Sinuses	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9	C30.0 - C30.1, C31.0 - C31.9
35	Larynx	C32.0 - C32.9	C32.0 - C32.9
COLORECTAL			
14	Cecum	C18.0	C18.0
15	Appendix	C18.1	C18.1
16	Ascending Colon	C18.2	C18.2
17	Hepatic Flexure	C18.3	C18.3
18	Transverse Colon	C18.4	C18.4
19	Splenic Flexure	C18.5	C18.5
20	Descending Colon	C18.6	C18.6
21	Sigmoid Colon	C18.7	C18.7
22	Large Intestine, NOS	C18.8 - C18.9, C26.0	C18.8 - C18.9
23	Rectosigmoid Junction	C19.9	C19.9
24	Rectum	C20.9	C20.9
LUNG AND BRONCHUS			
36	Lung and Bronchus	C34.0 - C34.9	C34.0 - C34.9
MELANOMA			
41	Melanoma of the Skin	C44.0 - C44.9 Histology 8720-8790	C43.0 - C43.9
BREAST			
43	Breast	C53.0 - C53.9	C53.0 - C53.9
CERVIX			
44	Cervix Uteri	C61.9	C61.9
PROSTATE			
51	Prostate Gland	C61.9	C61.9

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

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

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

66	NHL Nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C82.0 - C85.9, B21.1, B21.2
67	NHL Extra-nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9 Histology: 9823, 9827 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C41.1, C42.3,C42.5- C76.9, C78.0-C99.9 C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available

OTHER SITES

11	Esophagus	C15.0 - C15.9	C15.0 - C15.9
12	Stomach	C16.0 - C16.9	C16.0 - C16.9
26	Liver	C22.0	C22.0 - C22.9
30	Pancreas	C25.0 - C25.9	C25.0 - C25.9
45	Corpus Uteri	C54.0 - C54.9	C54.0 - C54.9
47	Ovary	C56.9	C56.9
56	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C64.9, C65.9	C64.9, C65.9
62	Thyroid Gland	C73.9	C73.9
68	Multiple Myeloma	Histology: 9731-9732, 9734	C90.0, C90.2

BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

60	Brain	C71.0 - C71.9 Histology: 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9529, 9540-9589	C71.0 - C71.9
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Appendix D. Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites (cont.)

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

LEUKEMIA

69	Acute Lymphocytic	Histology 9826, 9835-9837	C91.0
70	Chronic Lymphocytic	Histology 9823 For Sites C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C91.1
71	Other Lymphocytic	Histology 9820, 9832-9834, 9940	C91.2, C91.3, C91.4, C91.5, C91.7, C91.9
72	Acute Myeloid	Histology 9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920	C92.0, C92.4 - C92.6, C94.0, C94.2
73	Chronic Myeloid	Histology 9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946	C92.1
74	Other Myeloid/Monocytic	Histology 9860, 9930	C92.2, C92.3, C92.7, C92.9, C93.1, C93.2, C93.7, C93.9
75	Acute Monocytic	Histology 9891	C93.0
76	Other Acute	Histology 9801, 9805, 9931	C94.4, C94.5, C96.0
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	C90.1, C91.5, C94.1, C94.3, C94.7, C95.1 C95.2, C95.7, C95.9

ALL OTHER CANCERS

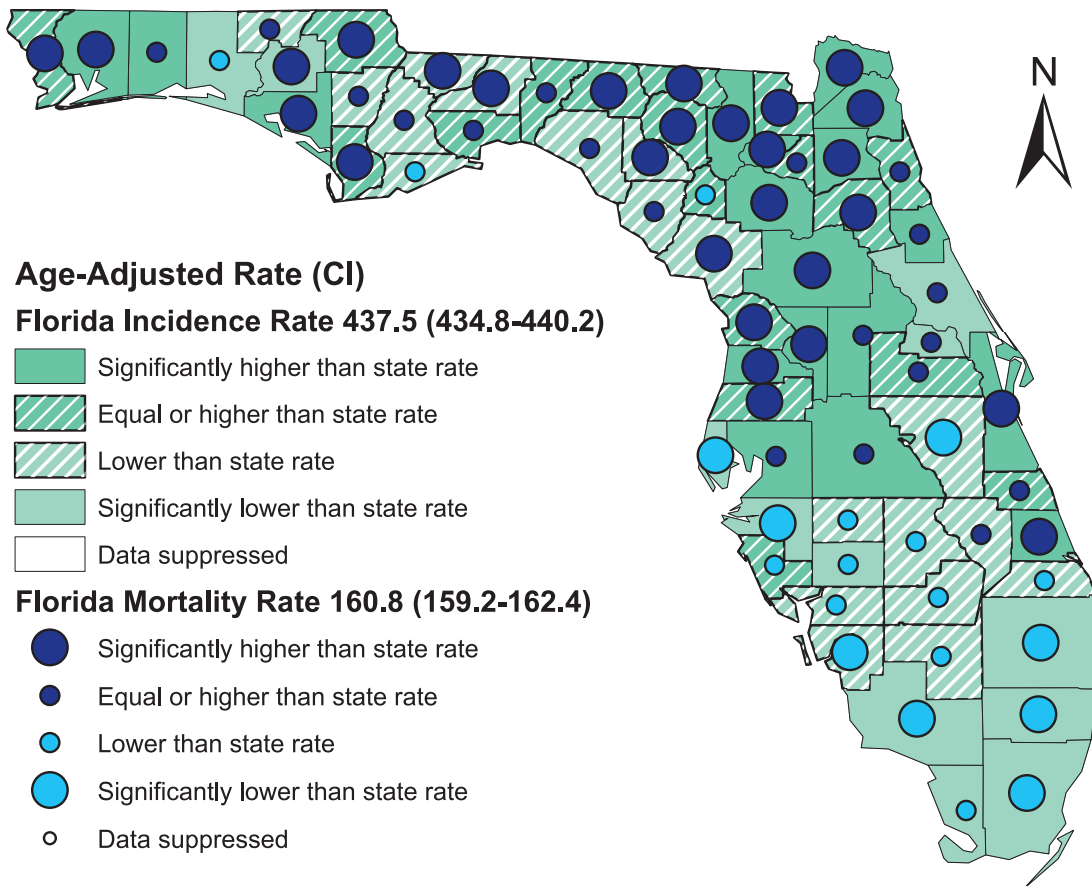
13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	C24.0 - C24.9	C24.0 - C24.9
31	Retroperitoneum	C48.0	C48.0
32	Peritoneum, Omentum, and Mesentery	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	C55.9	C55.9
49	Vulva	C52.9	C52.9
50	Other Female Genital Organs	C51.0 - C51.9 C57.0 - C58.9	C51.0 - C51.9 C57.0 - C58.9
52	Testes		
53	Penis	C62.0 - C62.9	C62.0 - C62.9
54	Other Male Genital Organs	C60.0 - C60.9	C60.0 - C60.9
57	Ureter	C63.0 - C63.9	C63.0 - C63.9
58	Other Urinary Organs	C66.9	C66.9
59	Eye and Orbit	C68.0 - C68.9	C68.0 - C68.9
63	Other Endocrine (Including Thymus)	C69.0 - C69.9	C69.0 - C69.9
64	Hodgkin Lymphoma Nodal	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9 C75.0 - C75.9
65	Hodgkin Extra-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
		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	C45, C46
79	Kaposi Sarcoma	Histology 9140	C26.1, C76-C80, C88, C96.0-C96.2,
80	Miscellaneous	All other	C96.7, C96.9, C97

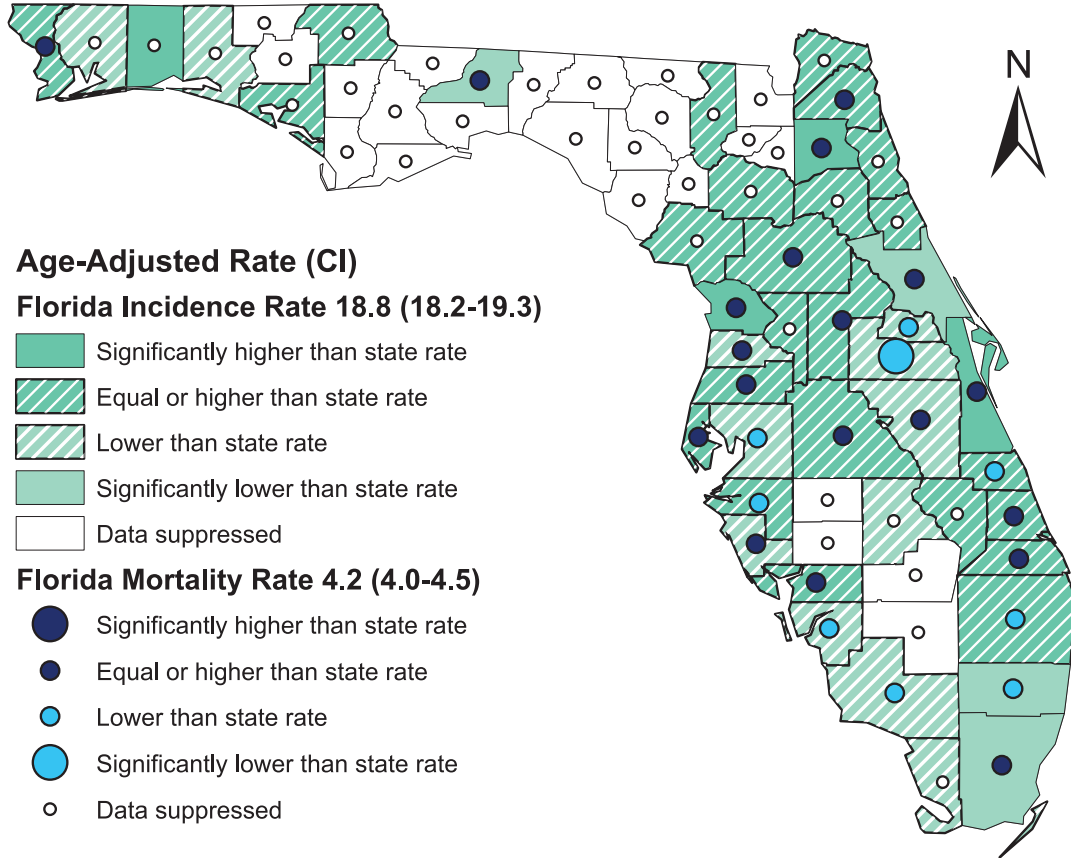
APPENDIX E. MAPS OF AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES BY COUNTY

E. 1 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of All Cancer Sites by County, Florida, 2008



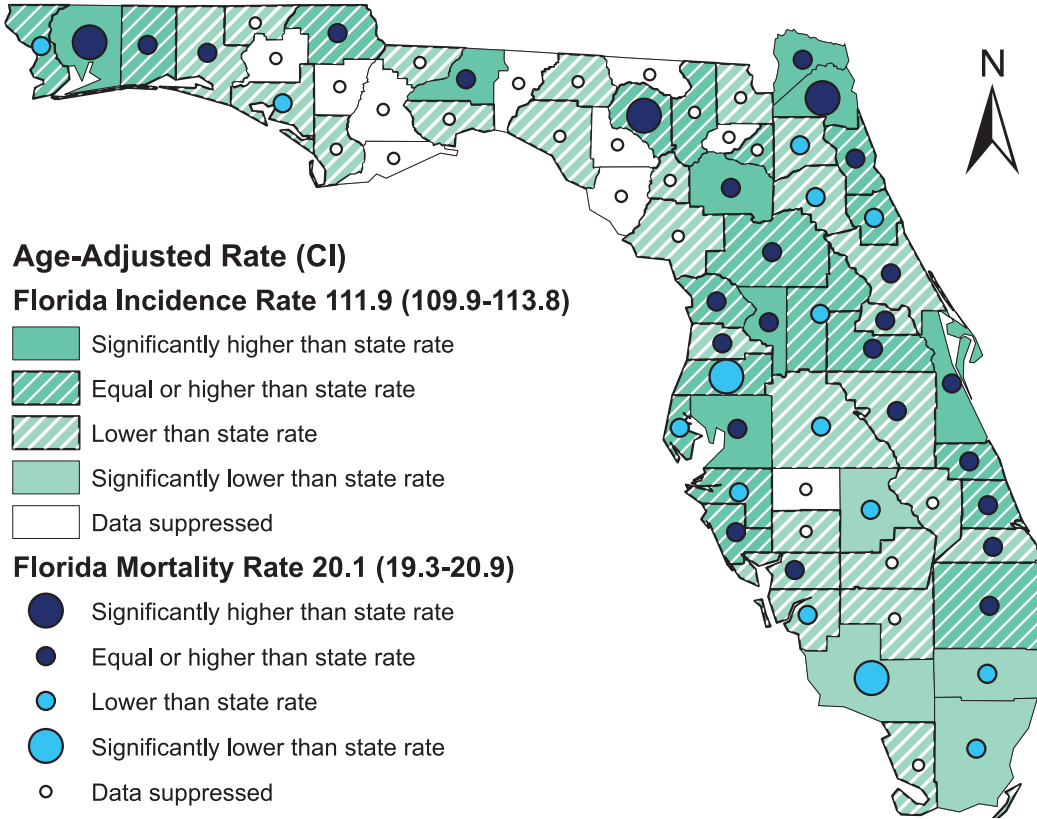
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 2 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Bladder Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



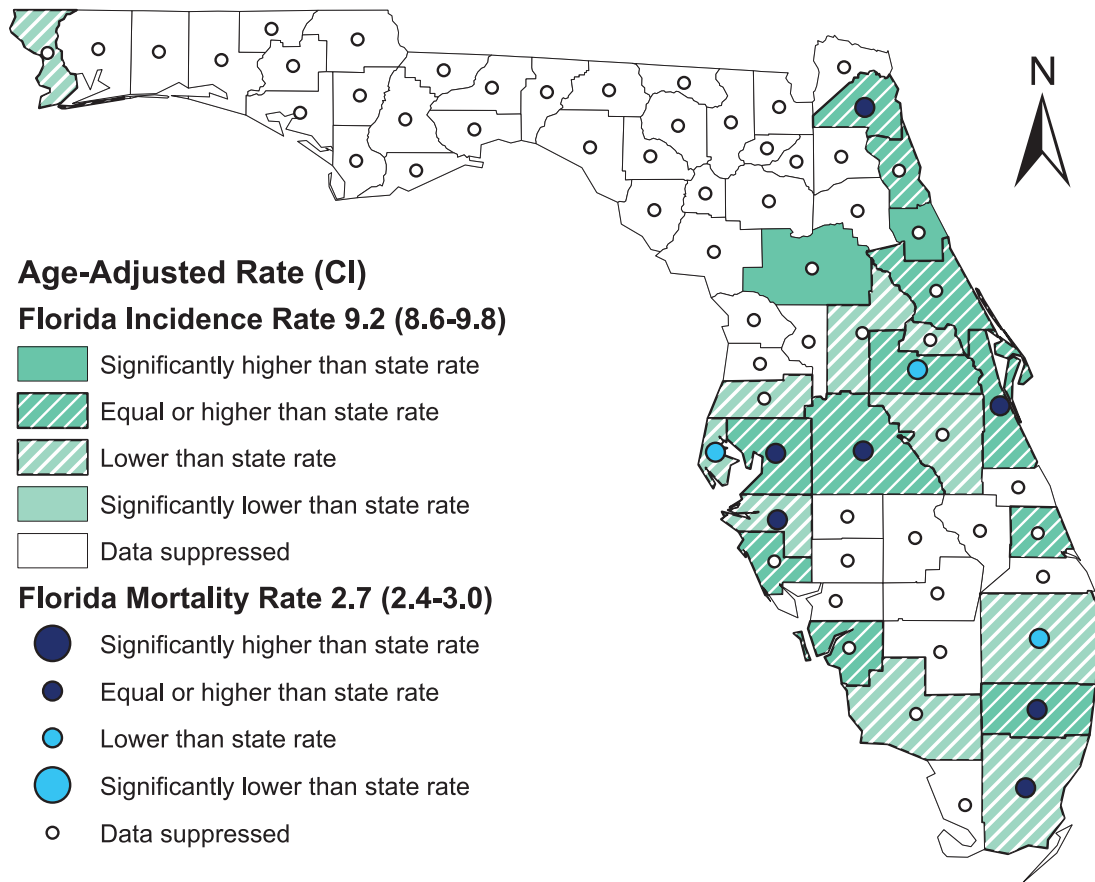
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 3 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



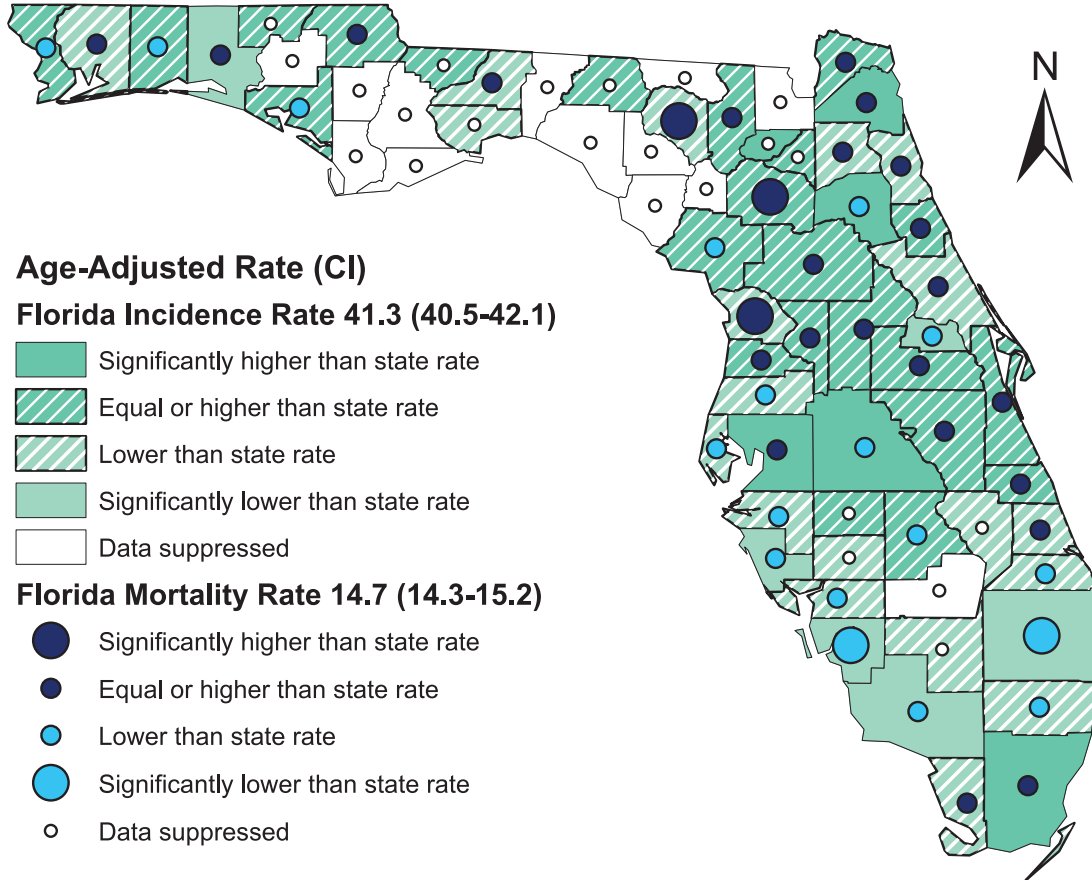
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E.4 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



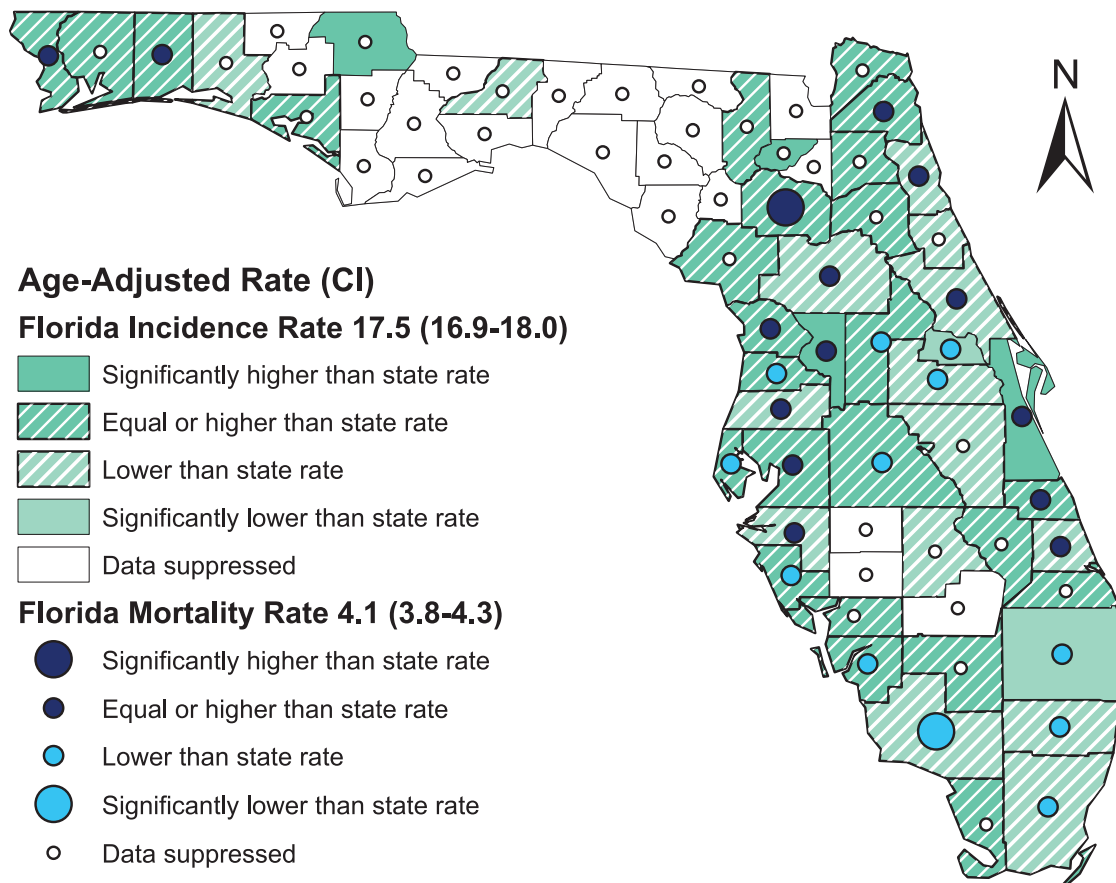
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 5 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



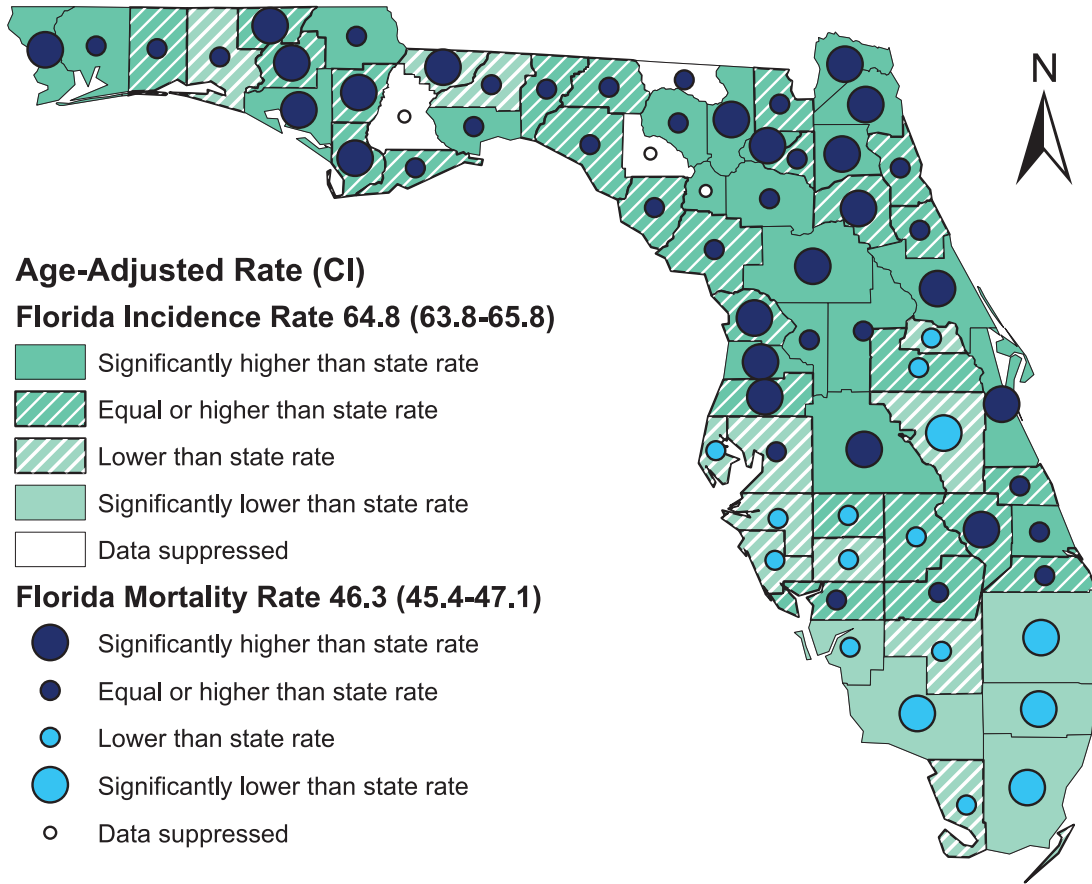
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 6 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Head and Neck Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



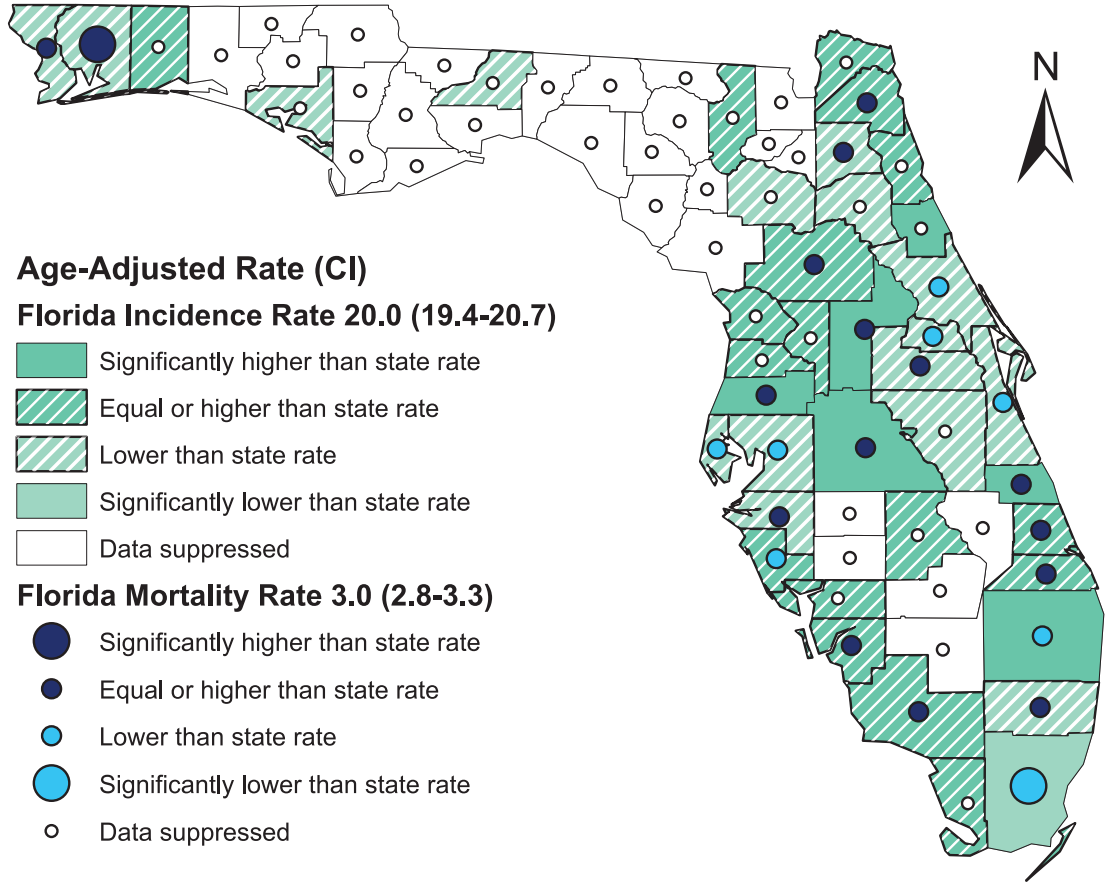
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 7 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



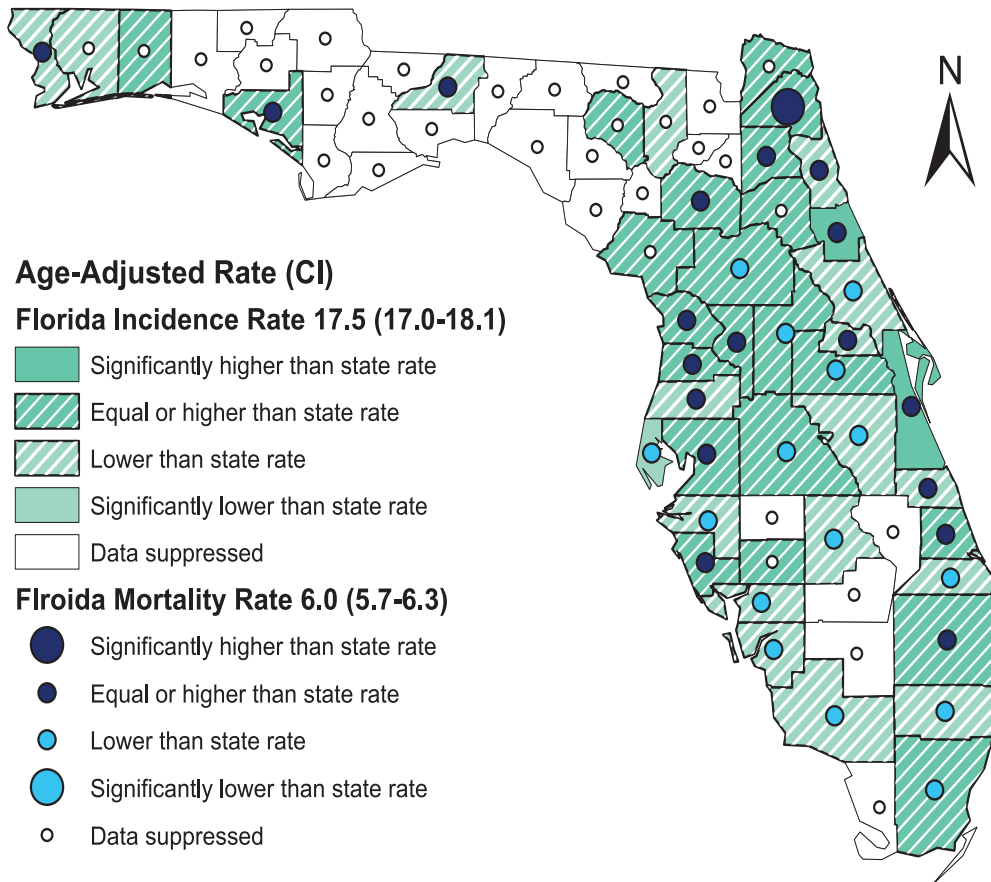
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 8 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Melanoma by County, Florida, 2008



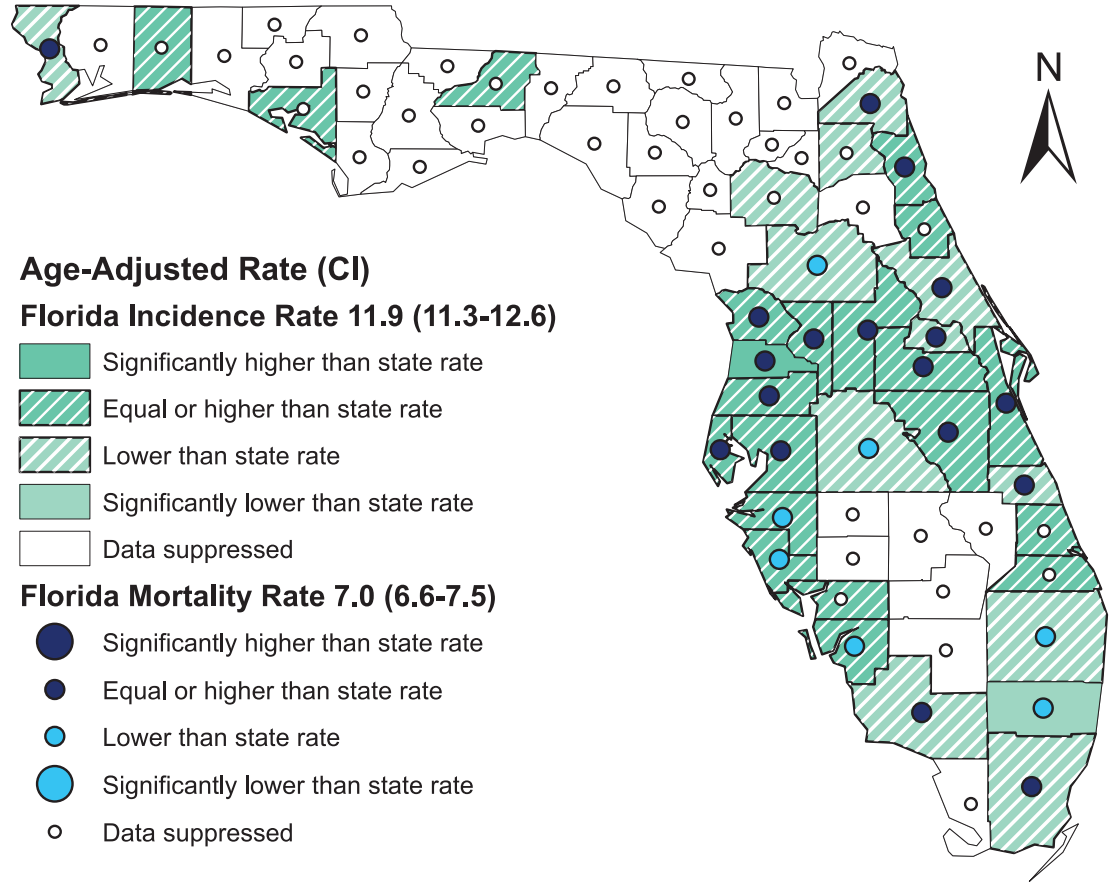
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 9 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by County, Florida, 2008



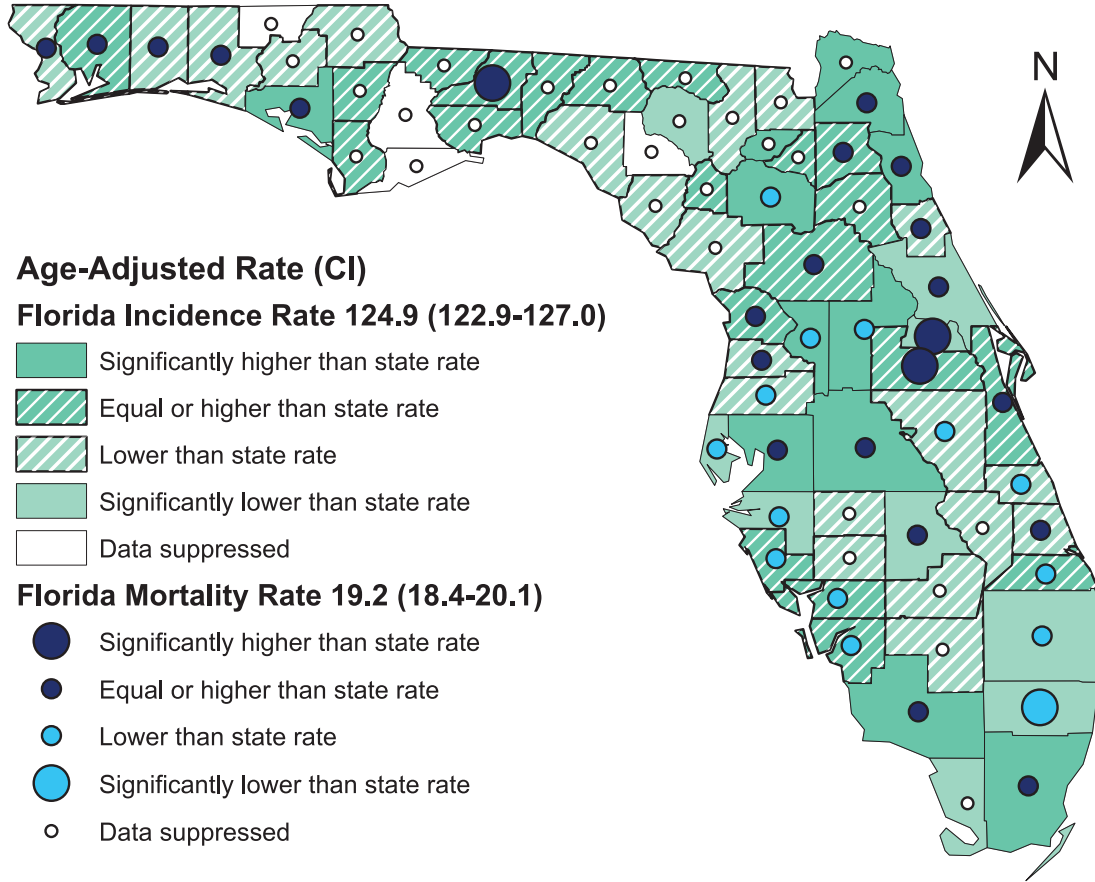
Data for counties with less than 10 cases or deaths are suppressed
 Source of Data: Florida Cancer Data System and Office of Vital Statistics

E. 10 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Ovarian Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



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

E. 11 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer by County, Florida, 2008



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

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