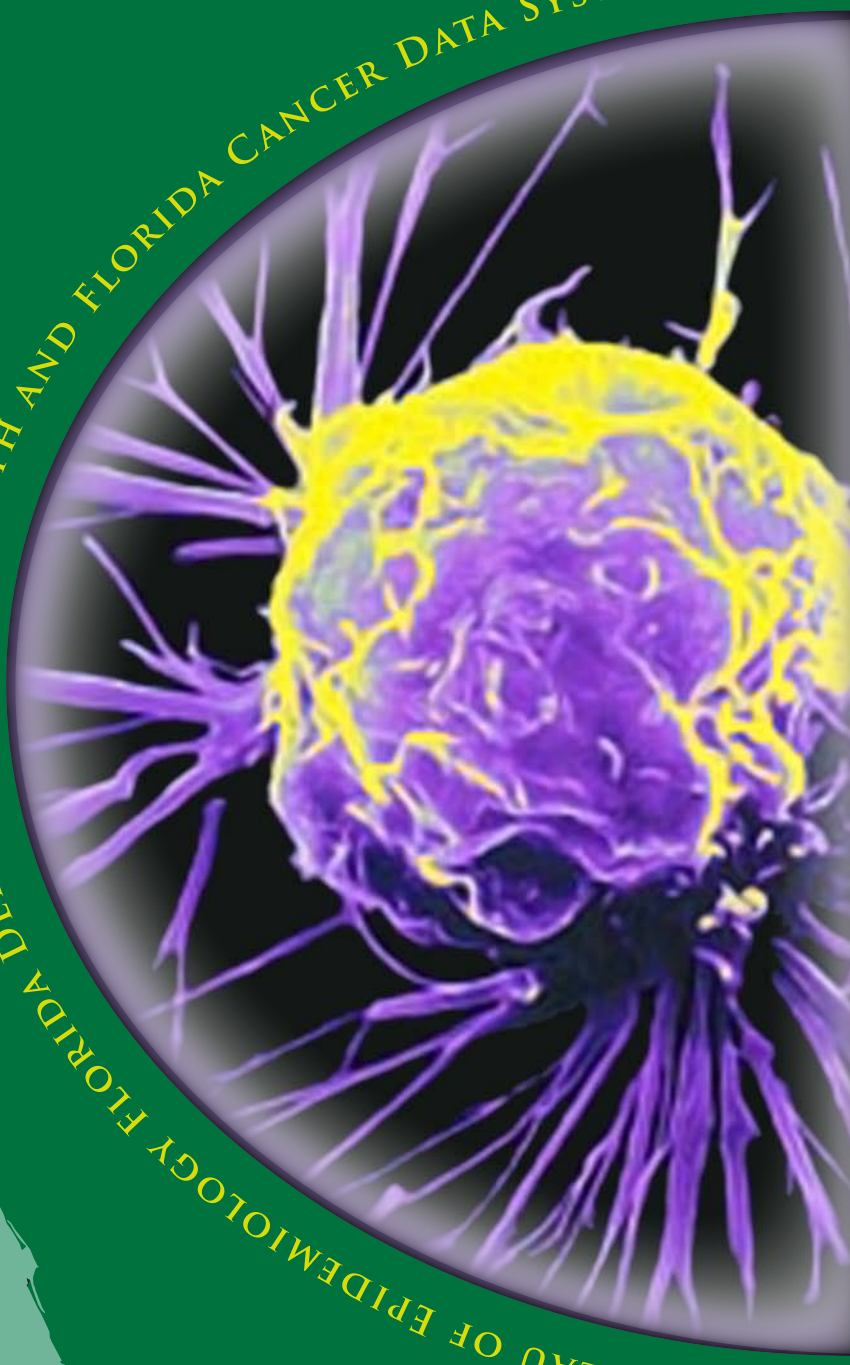
FLORIDA ANNUAL

CANCER REPORT:

2004 INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY



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

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2004 Incidence and Mortality

Charlie Crist
Governor

Ana M. Viamonte Ros, M.D., M.P.H.
State Surgeon General

Florida Department of Health
Division of Disease Control, Bureau of Epidemiology

Youjie Huang, M.D., M.P.H., Dr.PH.
Tara Hylton, M.P.H.
Aruna Surendera Babu, M.P.H.
Tammie Johnson, Dr.PH.

Florida Cancer Data System

Jaclyn Button, M.S.
Brad Wohler, M.S.
Gary Levin, B.A., C.T.R.
Jill MacKinnon, Ph.D., C.T.R.
Lora E. Fleming, M.D., Ph.D.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Florida Department of Health wishes to recognize cancer registrars throughout the state who provided incidence data for this report. Our sincere thanks to each staff member of every hospital, pathology laboratory, ambulatory surgical center, radiation therapy facility, and physician's office who submitted cancer abstracts to the Florida Cancer Data System. Without you, this report would not be possible.

Many thanks to the staff of IMS, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, for SEER*Stat, the software that makes reporting our cancer rates easier and more consistent. Thanks to all departmental staff for reviewing drafts of the report.

We acknowledge the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for its support of the staff, and the printing and distribution of the *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2004 Incidence and Mortality* under cooperative agreement U58/DP000844. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not represent the views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Suggested Citation:
Huang Y, et al. *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2004 Incidence and Mortality*. Tallahassee: Florida Department of Health, 2008.

FLORIDA ANNUAL CANCER REPORT: 2004 Incidence and Mortality

DIVISION OF DISEASE CONTROL
BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND
FLORIDA CANCER DATA SYSTEM

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

Telephone: (850) 245-4401; Fax: (850) 922-9299
Florida Department of Health: www.doh.state.fl.us
Florida Cancer Data System: fcds.med.miami.edu


FLORIDA BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2004, physicians diagnosed 95,931 primary cancers in Floridians, an average of 263 cases per day. The number of new cases increased by 1,021 compared to 94,910 cases in 2003. A total of 38,785 Floridians died of cancer in 2004, an average of 106 deaths per day, compared to 38,623 deaths in 2003.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the most frequently reported cancer, with 16,350 cases diagnosed in 2004. Prostate cancer ranked second with 12,150 cases, followed by breast cancer in females with 11,961 cases. The fourth and fifth most common cancers were colorectal cancer and bladder cancer, with 10,710 and 5,003 cases, respectively. Compared to 2003, the number of cases in 2004 increased for most of the selected cancers, except cancers of the prostate, head and neck, and cervix; which decreased by 667, 40, and 14 cases, respectively.

Overall 61% of the newly diagnosed cancers, and 72% of cancer deaths occurred in persons age 65 and older. This age group accounts for 18% of Florida's population.

The age-adjusted incidence rates in Florida for all cancers combined in both females (380 cases per 100,000 population) and males (499 cases per 100,000 population) were lower than the rates from the Surveillance Epidemiology End Results (SEER) 17 registries and the United States Cancer Statistics (USCS). SEER reported 411 cases per 100,000 population for females and 556 cases per 100,000 population for males in 2004. USCS reported 403 cases per 100,000 population for females and 538 cases per 100,000 population for males in 2004.

Compared to 2003, Florida's age-adjusted 2004 incidence rates for all cancers combined for both sexes did not change significantly. Among males, the incidence rate decreased from 503 cases per 100,000 population in 2003 to 499 cases per 100,000 population in 2004. Among females, the incidence rate increased from 378 cases per 100,000 population in 2003 to 380 cases per 100,000 population in 2004.

In 2004, White males had a lower age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined (492 cases per 100,000 population) than Black males (526 cases per 100,000 population). White females had a higher rate for all cancers combined (385 cases per 100,000 population) than Black females (336 cases per 100,000 population).

Cancer, with 38,785 deaths, was the second leading cause of death in Florida in 2004, surpassed only by heart disease. Of the leading causes of death, cancer ranked first in terms of years of potential life lost (YPLL) with 279,926 YPLL by age 75 surpassing heart disease and stroke combined (218,153 YPLL) and unintentional injuries (217,162 YPLL).

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the leading cause of cancer deaths with 11,795 deaths. Colorectal cancer ranked second with 3,631 deaths, followed by breast cancer among females with 2,714 deaths, and prostate cancer with 2,080 deaths.

Florida mortality rates among males for all cancers combined decreased slightly from 206 per 100,000 population in 2003 to 204 per 100,000 population in 2004. The mortality rate among females for all cancers combined decreased from 140 per 100,000 population in 2003 to 139 per 100,000 population in 2004.

Black males had the highest age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among the four sex-race groups. Prostate cancer mortality rates accounted for much of this difference.

Black males had a mortality rate of 53 per 100,000 population from prostate cancer, whereas White males had a rate of 19 per 100,000 population.

Compared to the 2004 national mortality statistics from SEER and USCS, 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 19% lower for White males and 27% lower for Black males than SEER's national mortality rates. USCS reported 228 deaths per 100,000 population among males and 157 deaths per 100,000 population among females compared to 204 per 100,000 population and 139 per 100,000 population in Florida, respectively.

The overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 20.2% in 2004, similar to the national prevalence of 20.9%. Between 1986 and 2006, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all age groups and all four sex-race groups.

In 2004, 33,820 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed among Floridians age 35 and older and 18,731 deaths occurred among this population. Among these deaths, 11,862 were attributable to cigarette smoking with a total of 198,374 years of potential life lost. Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have decreased in all sex-race groups except among White females. During the 24-year period, the racial gap in mortality rates decreased in males and almost vanished in females.

Florida hospitals reported 86,049 hospital discharges with cancer as the primary diagnosis in 2004. Cancer patients stayed in hospitals for a total of 596,318 days in 2004. Total hospital charges for cancer hospitalizations were $3.54 billion in 2004. Including charges for patients with cancer as a secondary diagnosis nearly doubles the total hospital charges for cancer to $5.9 billion.

INTRODUCTION

Background and History

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

Cancer incidence data are collected, verified, and maintained by the FCDS, Florida's statewide cancer registry. FCDS is administered by the Florida Department of Health 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 collects incidence data from hospitals, freestanding ambulatory surgical centers, radiation therapy facilities, pathology laboratories, and dermatopathologists' offices.

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

Purpose

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

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

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

Introduction to Contents

The format of this report remains similar to the previous report, *Florida Annual Cancer Report: 2003 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, except as noted in the enhancements section immediately below, with counts and rates provided by sex, race, age group, and county. County tables show data for all the residents of each county, combining both sexes and all races. Maps of incidence and mortality rates for selected cancers by county are

presented in this report. To quantify changes in cancer incidence and mortality rates over the last ten years, the average annual percent change (AAPC) in age-adjusted rates from 1995 to 2004 is included in both the incidence and mortality sections.

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

The mortality section includes data on 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 Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) discharge records and tabulated when cancer is coded as the principal diagnosis. Although hospitalizations account for only a fraction of the overall burden of cancer, these data are indicators of several other substantial components of that burden: the psychosocial burden of extended hospitalizations on patients and their families, the economic burden on patients and insurance providers, and the burden of providing care and expensive technology on hospital systems.

Enhancements Since the Previous Cancer Report

Ovarian cancer has been added to the selected cancers analyzed. Ovarian cancer is one of the cancers addressed statewide by the Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program. These data may assist the tracking and educational efforts of this program.

The distribution of cancer varies greatly by age. To highlight the cancers that affect different age groups, the incidence and mortality of five cancers with the highest incidence rates are presented in four age groups. These groups are children (0-14 years), young adults (15-39 years), adults (40-64 years), and the elderly (65 years and older).

County maps of Florida depicting age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates have been added to illustrate geographic patterns. Counties are presented in four groups on the maps: counties with rates statistically greater than the state rate; counties with rates greater than the state rate, but not statistically significant; counties with rates less than the state rate, but not statistically significant; and counties with rates statistically less than the state rate. No difference can be inferred between the counties that are categorized as *not significantly greater* and *not significantly less* than the state rate.

METHODS

Sources of Data

Incidence

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

The incidence rates are based on cancers diagnosed in Florida residents during 2004. 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 2, Series I, Data Exchange). Cases are tallied according to the year of initial diagnosis. Persons with multiple primary cancers contribute multiple records to the database.

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

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

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

The NAACCR has established guidelines to evaluate data from its member registries. Six criteria measure data quality, timeliness, and completeness. The FCDS has achieved the highest standard defined by NAACCR and received "Gold Certification" for quality, completeness, and timeliness for the data collected for each year from 2000 to 2004.

Prevalence of Cancer Screening and Current Cigarette Use

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

Survey respondents were asked if they ever had 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 surveyed regarding 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) testing and digital rectal examination within the past two years.

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

Mortality

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

Hospital Discharge

The AHCA provides hospital inpatient discharge data that include length of hospital stay and charges for inpatients with a primary diagnosis of cancer treatment. All acute care hospitals and short-term psychiatric hospitals licensed under Chapter 395 of the Florida Statutes are required to report inpatient discharge data to AHCA. The primary cause of hospitalization is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition (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 2004 as well as adjusted population estimates for 1981 to 2003. Population figures for 2004 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 county. Appendix B shows population by race and sex from 1981 to 2004.

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

more information about the differences in rates due to age-adjustment with these standard populations, see “Age-adjusting to the Year 2000 Standard” under the heading “Education and Training, Training Modules Online” at the NAACCR web site at http://www.naaccr.org.

Definitions

Average Annual Percent Change

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

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

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

Data from the most recent 10-year period are analyzed to give a reliable and current estimate for the AAPC. The statistical significance of the AAPC is tested at a 5% level.

County of Residence

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

Deaths-to-Cases Ratios

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

Incidence

Incidence is defined as the number of new cancers diagnosed in the population at risk in 2004. The population considered at risk for cancer in this report is the entire resident population of Florida in 2004. Specifying other population characteristics such as sex, race, age, or county of residence further subdivides the population at risk of developing cancer.

Mortality

Mortality is defined as the number of deaths from cancer in the population at risk in 2004. 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 2004. Mortality is examined based on sex, race, age, and county of residence.

Prevalence

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

Race

The FCDS collects information on the racial background of each person diagnosed with cancer in Florida. In this report, comparisons are made between two race groups, Black and White. Both Black and White races include persons of various ethnic origins. The remaining race groups account for 2.5% of the population and less than 1% of cancer cases diagnosed in Florida in 2004. Cancers in persons 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 persons per year. The calculation of the crude rate (**m**) can be written as:

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

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

Age-Specific Rates

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

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

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

Age-Adjusted Rates

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals provide a measure of the stability of a calculated incidence rate, mortality rate or prevalence. The report uses 95% confidence intervals 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 confidence interval indicates greater accuracy of the rate. Calculation of the 95% confidence interval follows the methods published in *Technical Appendix from Vital Statistics of United States: Mortality, National Center for Health Statistics, 1995*.

Comparison of Rates

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

Union County Rates

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

Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths

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

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

Where $\mathbf{p_0}$ is the percentage of adults who never smoked, $\mathbf{p_1}$ is the percentage of adult current smokers, $\mathbf{p_2}$ is the percentage of adult former smokers, $\mathbf{RR_1}$ is the relative risk of death for adult current smokers relative to adult never smokers, and $\mathbf{RR_2}$ is the relative risk of death for adult former smokers relative to adults who never smoked.

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

SAD = Number of deaths X SAF

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

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

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

Stage of Cancer

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

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

Suppression of Data

In the tables of this report, counts in cells with fewer than 10 cases or deaths, and rates calculated from fewer than 10 cases or deaths, are suppressed. When the number of cases or deaths is very small, the rates calculated are not stable. In addition, suppressing small numbers prevents possible identification of individuals, ensuring patient confidentiality.

Years of Potential Life Lost

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

Classification

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

Rules for coding multiple tumors in one individual as a single cancer or as multiple primary cancers are specified in the *Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program Code Manual,* National Institutes of Health, 1998. The site of origin, diagnosis dates, histology, and laterality are the major factors employed to determine if a group of tumors should be coded as single or multiple. 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 70% of the incident cancers in Florida in 2004. 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 cancers reported in 2004. Ovarian cancer was added in the interest of the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program and statewide partners, which address ovarian cancer.

Cancer of the uterus is one of highest-ranked cancers in females age 40 years and older. However, it is not among the sites with the highest overall incidence, has been excluded from the selected cancer sites on that basis. Uterine cancer appears in Figures 1, 14 and 25.2-25.4, where comprehensive sets of cancers are displayed by percentage of new cases and deaths.

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

Data on melanoma in Blacks are included only in Figures 1 and 14, and as part of total counts and rates for Florida. There were 18 new cases and nine deaths from melanoma reported among Blacks in 2004; these numbers are too small to perform any reliable analysis. For similar reasons, 199 new cases and 30 deaths from breast cancer in males are omitted from analyses, except as part of the Florida total counts and rates.

Other Sites

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

Tobacco-Related Cancers

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

CANCER INCIDENCE

New Cases

Comparing 2004 to 2003, the number of new primary cancers diagnosed among Floridians increased by 1,021 (1.1%) to 95,931, following two successive years of decline. New cases among females increased by 1.8%, and comprised 47.2% of all cancer cases in 2004. New cases among males increased less than 0.4 % and comprised 52.8% of all new cancer cases. In 2004, new cases diagnosed among Blacks and Whites accounted for 8.7% and 89.2%, respectively. The remaining 2.1% (2,030 new cases) were diagnosed in persons of other races or were reported without race information.

The cancers with the highest number of newly diagnosed cases were prostate cancer among males and breast cancer among females followed by lung and bronchus, colorectal, bladder, head and neck, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The eight most frequently diagnosed cancers, including melanoma, accounted for 70% of new cancer cases in the state.

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

Overall, 61% of new cancer cases in 2004 were diagnosed among people age 65 and up, who account for 18% of Florida's population. When tabulated by race, Blacks had a greater number of new cases in the 40 to 64 age group for all cancers combined, for breast and head and neck cancers, and for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The number of cervical cancers was greater in the groups age 15 to 39 and 40 to 64 than in the over 65 group among both Black and White females.

Table 1. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin(1)	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (2)	**95,931**	**16,350**	**12,150**	**11,961**	**10,710**	**5,003**	**3,627**	**3,754**	**3,277**	**1,485**	**826**
Female	45,235	7,438		11,961	5,106	1,288	1,013	1,744	1,323	1,485	826
Male	50,652	8,902	12,150		5,600	3,712	2,613	2,006	1,954		
Black	8,328	1,133	1,554	1,068	992	182	358	307		102	123
White	85,581	15,016	10,298	10,619	9,490	4,715	3,186	3,374	3,277	1,351	683
Black Female	3,875	430		1,068	505	72	92	158		102	123
White Female	40,415	6,916		10,619	4,485	1,192	900	1,554	1,323	1,351	683
Black Male	4,451	702	1,554		487	110	266	148			
White Male	45,131	8,091	10,298		5,002	3,520	2,285	1,817	1,954		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

(2) Florida incidence totals throughout this report include 1,140 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 882 cases with unknown race, 44 cases with unknown or unspecified sex, and 2 cases with unknown age. Totals by sex include cases with unknown age and race, as well as cases with Other race. Totals by race include unknown sex and age.

Table 2. Number of New Cancer Cases by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**95,931**	**16,350**	**12,150**	**11,961**	**10,710**	**5,003**	**3,627**	**3,754**	**3,277**	**1,485**	**826**
Alachua	882	146	93	135	99	38	55	40	33	13	^
Baker	101	14	15	16	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	760	144	136	85	78	19	28	22	35	11	^
Bradford	90	17	^	12	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	3,467	675	454	418	348	243	124	123	116	57	11
Broward	8,408	1,248	866	1,111	981	456	308	340	288	155	97
Calhoun	63	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,109	197	166	115	127	60	50	46	24	18	^
Citrus	1,033	206	161	92	119	66	39	32	31	14	^
Clay	671	101	78	100	65	42	25	30	19	^	^
Collier	1,879	262	354	182	168	122	70	71	92	23	10
Columbia	300	63	43	36	30	15	10	13	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	10,463	1,351	1,380	1,328	1,315	447	415	451	242	159	147
DeSoto	151	31	19	17	26	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	75	17	^	12	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,766	626	493	557	401	156	146	164	89	60	40
Escambia	1,453	279	180	197	135	56	69	61	44	19	16
Flagler	546	83	85	71	48	33	28	22	16	^	^
Franklin	56	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	215	44	27	37	31	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	82	14	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	36	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	83	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	47	^	^	12	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	110	19	17	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	157	31	22	16	24	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	1,260	273	168	149	161	66	42	42	42	^	^
Highlands	751	153	95	76	97	31	14	26	29	^	^
Hillsborough	5,116	781	571	692	579	225	191	189	180	100	41
Holmes	64	11	^	^	14	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	969	181	133	95	105	69	43	23	39	^	^
Jackson	202	41	27	29	24	10	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	55	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	2,121	394	323	224	230	110	50	94	77	27	16
Lee	3,339	595	491	374	345	188	126	113	145	49	24
Leon	819	124	126	125	103	17	25	36	38	11	^
Levy	205	43	22	19	22	11	17	^	^	^	^
Liberty	34	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	71	19	11	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	1,943	391	233	205	225	94	69	81	73	39	16
Marion	2,215	398	377	281	250	107	62	77	74	27	15
Martin	1,031	180	152	128	104	72	40	43	57	16	11
Monroe	451	76	36	49	57	24	37	19	20	^	^
Nassau	373	85	43	45	31	13	16	10	10	^	^
Okaloosa	892	184	100	125	77	43	35	42	28	12	^
Okeechobee	181	42	17	14	28	^	10	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,086	610	547	590	471	159	148	170	121	65	46
Osceola	807	148	82	106	101	44	29	20	35	^	11
Palm Beach	8,011	1,218	909	1,057	810	494	258	362	377	125	45
Pasco	2,950	560	344	331	328	206	103	104	114	47	17
Pinellas	6,260	1,182	693	773	739	382	237	232	212	107	38
Polk	3,375	634	422	381	352	158	123	115	129	38	43
Putnam	445	101	61	41	54	25	20	19	^	^	^
Saint Johns	848	136	93	128	88	50	29	44	40	16	11
Saint Lucie	1,253	254	172	146	128	69	51	47	32	26	^
Santa Rosa	609	135	78	70	66	29	28	23	22	15	^
Sarasota	2,973	535	455	344	326	188	100	117	118	55	17
Seminole	1,547	244	227	211	169	65	51	41	52	23	18
Sumter	437	97	46	48	48	27	18	21	16	^	^
Suwannee	215	45	18	34	20	11	14	^	^	^	^
Taylor	96	23	14	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	141	30	16	^	12	^	15	11	^	^	^
Volusia	3,329	690	361	371	391	160	148	126	76	48	28
Wakulla	120	23	^	18	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	211	46	18	35	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	102	14	17	13	13	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

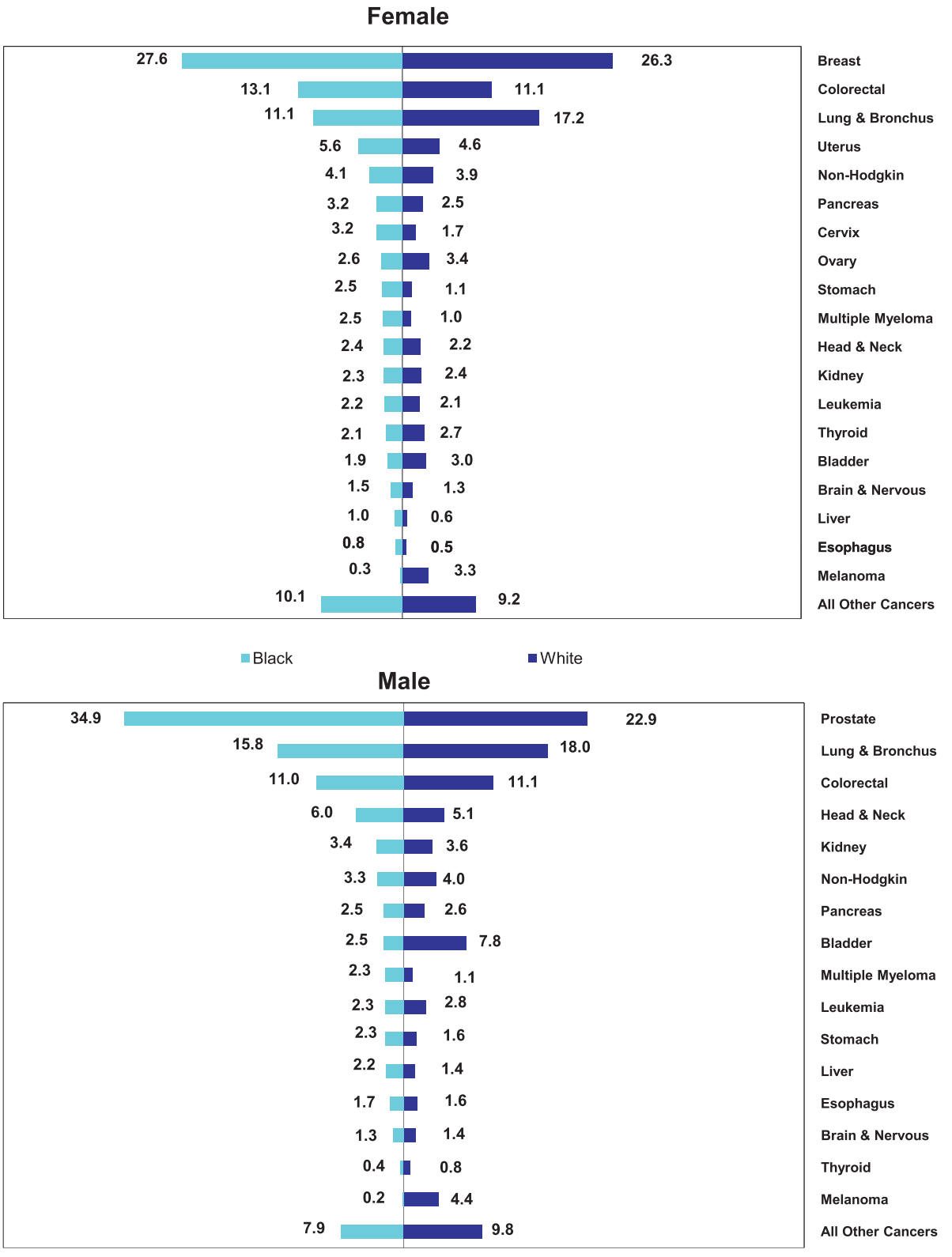
Table 3. Number of New Cancer Cases by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**95,931**	**16,350**	**12,150**	**11,961**	**10,710**	**5,003**	**3,627**	**3,754**	**3,277**	**1,485**	**826**
0-14	483	^	^	^	^	^	^	42	^	^	^
15-39	3,661	98	^	586	181	36	100	235	328	79	194
40-64	33,138	4,892	4,041	5,705	3,155	1,123	1,808	1,187	1,215	614	453
65+	58,647	11,358	8,103	5,669	7,374	3,842	1,712	2,290	1,729	786	179
Female											
0-14	207	^		^	^	^	^	15	^	^	^
15-39	2,240	48		586	102	12	42	103	184	79	194
40-64	16,468	2,243		5,705	1,376	290	430	493	541	614	453
65+	26,318	5,146		5,669	3,628	985	536	1,133	594	786	179
Male											
0-14	276	^	^		^	^	^	27	^		
15-39	1,420	50	^		79	24	58	132	144		
40-64	16,651	2,647	4,041		1,775	833	1,377	692	674		
65+	32,305	6,204	8,103		3,746	2,854	1,176	1,155	1,135		
Black											
0-14	91	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	493	18	^	117	24	^	16	55		^	32
40-64	3,951	507	754	610	436	57	217	156		44	66
65+	3,793	608	798	341	532	123	123	90		50	25
White											
0-14	378	^	^	^	^	^	^	35	^	^	^
15-39	3,017	76	^	443	146	34	82	175	328	66	157
40-64	28,283	4,307	3,164	4,941	2,622	1,027	1,537	1,002	1,215	553	376
65+	53,901	10,631	7,130	5,234	6,722	3,652	1,562	2,162	1,729	727	150
Black Female											
0-14	46	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	349	10		117	15	^	^	30		^	32
40-64	1,795	191		610	209	19	54	67		44	66
65+	1,685	229		341	281	52	27	60		50	25
White Female											
0-14	156	^		^	^	^	^	13	^	^	^
15-39	1,805	36		443	81	11	33	71	184	66	157
40-64	14,220	2,010		4,941	1,118	263	363	416	541	553	376
65+	24,232	4,869		5,234	3,286	917	501	1,054	594	727	150
Black Male											
0-14	45	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	144	^	^		^	^	^	25			
40-64	2,156	316	754		227	38	163	89			
65+	2,106	378	798		251	71	96	29			
White Male											
0-14	222	^	^		^	^	^	22	^		
15-39	1211	40	^		65	23	49	104	144		
40-64	14048	2295	3164		1501	764	1173	584	674		
65+	29650	5755	7130		3436	2732	1061	1107	1135		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Figure 1. Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined in Florida in 2004 was 430.5 per 100,000, not a statistically significant increase compared to 2003. The Florida rate is 6% less than the 2004 SEER-9 registries of 457.8 per 100,000. The Florida rate among Blacks (412.9 per 100,000) was 16% lower than the SEER-9 rate among Blacks (493.1 per 100,000) in 2004. Whites, females and males also had lower incidence rates in Florida than in the SEER-9 registries.

Of the selected sites, only prostate cancer showed any significant variation from 2003 rates. For both races combined, the age-adjusted rate of prostate cancer decreased 8.1 per 100,000 from 2003 to 2004: decreases of 8.4 per 100,000 among Black males and 9.6 per 100,000 among White males. The decrease among White males was statistically significant; the decrease among Blacks was not.

The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among females (380.1 per 100,000) was 23.8% lower than the rate among males (498.5 per 100,000). The age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined among Blacks (412.9 per 100,000) was 4.1% lower than the rate among Whites (430.5 per 100,000).

Among the four sex-race groups, Black males had the highest age-adjusted incidence rate of all cancer combined (526.2 per 100,000), followed by the rate among White males (492.2 per 100,000), the rate among White females (385.2 per 100,000), and the rate among Black females (333.5 per 100,000).

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**430.5**	427.8	433.3	**70.6**	69.5	71.7	**116.3**	114.2	118.4	**105.2**	103.3	107.1	**46.5**	45.6	47.4	**21.1**	20.5	21.7
Female	**380.1**	376.5	383.8	**58.6**	57.2	59.9				**105.2**	103.3	107.1	**39.8**	38.7	40.9	**9.7**	9.2	10.3
Male	**498.5**	494.1	502.9	**86.1**	84.3	87.9	**116.3**	114.2	118.4				**54.9**	53.5	56.4	**35.8**	34.7	37.0
Black	**412.9**	403.8	422.2	**58.7**	55.3	62.4	**184.7**	175.1	194.7	**87.9**	82.7	93.5	**51.9**	48.6	55.3	**10.6**	9.1	12.3
White	**430.5**	427.5	433.5	**71.7**	70.6	72.9	**108.2**	106.2	110.4	**106.9**	104.8	109.0	**45.6**	44.6	46.5	**21.9**	21.3	22.6
Black Female	**333.5**	322.9	344.4	**38.6**	35.0	42.5				**87.9**	82.7	93.5	**45.7**	41.7	50.0	**7.1**	5.5	9.0
White Female	**385.2**	381.3	389.2	**60.6**	59.2	62.1				**106.9**	104.8	109.0	**38.8**	37.6	40.0	**10.0**	9.5	10.7
Black Male	**526.3**	509.9	543.1	**87.8**	81.0	95.1	**184.7**	175.1	194.7				**60.6**	55.0	66.8	**15.8**	12.8	19.4
White Male	**492.2**	487.6	496.8	**85.9**	84.0	87.8	**108.2**	106.2	110.4				**54.0**	52.5	55.5	**37.1**	35.8	38.3

	Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (2)	**16.8**	16.2	17.3	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**17.8**	17.2	18.4	**12.7**	12.1	13.4	**8.6**	8.0	9.3
Female	**8.6**	8.1	9.2	**14.4**	13.7	15.1	**14.5**	13.7	15.3	**12.7**	12.1	13.4	**8.6**	8.0	9.3
Male	**26.2**	25.2	27.3	**20.4**	19.5	21.3	**22.3**	21.3	23.3						
Black	**16.5**	14.8	18.4	**13.7**	12.1	15.4				**8.7**	7.1	10.6	**9.7**	8.1	11.7
White	**16.7**	16.2	17.4	**17.2**	16.6	17.8	**17.8**	17.2	18.4	**13.3**	12.5	14.0	**8.7**	8.0	9.4
Black Female	**7.4**	6.0	9.2	**13.2**	11.2	15.6				**8.7**	7.1	10.6	**9.7**	8.1	11.7
White Female	**8.7**	8.1	9.3	**14.3**	13.5	15.0	**14.5**	13.7	15.3	**13.3**	12.5	14.0	**8.7**	8.0	9.4
Black Male	**28.7**	25.2	32.7	**13.6**	11.4	16.2									
White Male	**25.9**	24.8	27.0	**20.6**	19.6	21.6	**22.3**	21.3	23.3						

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 1,140 new cancers in persons of "Other" races, 882 cases with unknown race, 44 cases with unknown or unspecified sex, and 2 cases with unknown age. Rates calculated by sex include cases with unknown age and race, as well as cases with Other race. Rates by race include unknown sex and age.

County Incidence Rates

Excluding Union County (see note in Methods section), Nassau County had the highest age-adjusted rate and Glades County had the lowest rate for all cancers combined in the state. Nassau County also had the highest rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus, while Collier County had the lowest rate in the state. Marion and Bay counties had the highest rates of prostate cancer. Age-adjusted rates of breast cancer in Duval, Orange and Palm Beach counties were higher than the state rate. Orange, Miami-Dade, Hernando, and Hillsborough counties had incidence rates of colorectal cancer higher than the state rate. Levy and Monroe counties had rates double the state rate for head and neck cancers. Polk and Miami-Dade counties had cervical cancer rates greater than the state. Age-adjusted rates for bladder cancer in Brevard, Pasco, and Pinellas counties were higher than the state rate. The rates of non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Duval and Lake counties, and melanoma in Palm Beach, Martin, and Polk counties were higher than the state rate.

Age-Specific Incidence Rates

Cancer incidence rates increase with increasing age, with the exception of cervical cancer in White females. Black females had lower age-specific rates than White females or Black males for most of the selected sites and in almost all age groups. For head and neck cancer, the rate among Black females 65 years of age and older (21.9 per 100,000) was 19% of the rate among their peers Black male (115.7 per 100,000). The rates of head and neck cancers in White females were about one-third of those among White males in the 40-64 years and in the 65 and over groups. White females in all age groups had lower rates for all the selected sites than males of either race, except non-Hodgkin lymphoma, for which the rates among White females exceeded those among Black males in the 65 and over group. Among females age 65 and older, Blacks had a rate of cervical cancer more than two times the rate among Whites.

Table 5.1. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**430.5**	427.8	433.3	**70.6**	69.5	71.7	**116.3**	114.2	118.4	**105.2**	103.3	107.1	**46.5**	45.6	47.4
Alachua	**453.4**	423.7	484.7	**76.7**	64.7	90.4	**105.4**	84.8	130.1	**127.8**	107.0	151.7	**52.0**	42.2	63.5
Baker	**476.8**	386.7	584.3	**70.6**	37.8	122.8	**152.4**	79.8	290.7	**144.3**	82.2	238.0	**60.3**	30.6	109.6
Bay	**434.4**	403.9	466.8	**82.5**	69.5	97.4	**160.7**	134.4	192.0	**92.8**	74.0	115.4	**44.2**	34.9	55.4
Bradford	**299.7**	240.8	370.6	**55.3**	32.2	91.4	**^**	^	^	**89.7**	45.1	166.7	**53.8**	30.7	90.1
Brevard	**481.2**	465.0	498.0	**88.3**	81.7	95.4	**130.5**	118.6	143.4	**115.7**	104.5	128.1	**47.3**	42.4	52.8
Broward	**404.3**	395.5	413.1	**58.9**	55.6	62.3	**94.5**	88.3	101.1	**100.8**	94.9	107.1	**45.0**	42.1	47.9
Calhoun	**402.4**	308.9	520.4	**105.7**	61.6	176.0	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Charlotte	**350.7**	327.6	376.0	**56.4**	48.2	67.0	**97.5**	82.9	116.7	**91.8**	72.9	116.4	**35.8**	29.3	44.8
Citrus	**392.6**	366.1	421.9	**70.8**	60.9	83.6	**117.5**	99.6	141.3	**72.2**	56.3	94.6	**41.9**	34.0	52.8
Clay	**428.6**	396.2	463.1	**67.3**	54.6	82.2	**105.4**	82.5	133.8	**113.8**	92.4	139.2	**42.7**	32.8	54.8
Collier	**377.5**	359.5	396.4	**48.4**	42.6	55.3	**135.5**	121.4	151.4	**80.3**	68.0	94.8	**32.6**	27.6	38.6
Columbia	**442.6**	393.6	496.4	**91.5**	70.2	117.9	**134.9**	96.9	185.7	**103.9**	72.5	146.4	**46.4**	31.2	67.0
Miami-Dade	**409.2**	401.4	417.2	**52.3**	49.6	55.2	**121.4**	115.1	128.1	**96.1**	91.0	101.5	**50.9**	48.2	53.8
DeSoto	**327.1**	275.1	387.7	**62.3**	41.7	92.0	**82.9**	49.3	135.3	**75.7**	42.7	132.4	**52.7**	33.9	80.7
Dixie	**373.8**	291.2	477.4	**83.3**	47.4	142.4	**^**	^	^	**119.5**	58.7	235.2	**59.2**	29.8	112.4
Duval	**488.7**	473.1	504.7	**83.1**	76.6	89.9	**149.6**	136.4	163.8	**129.2**	118.7	140.5	**52.2**	47.2	57.7
Escambia	**444.6**	421.9	468.2	**85.1**	75.4	95.9	**121.9**	104.6	141.5	**112.0**	96.8	129.2	**41.1**	34.5	48.8
Flagler	**457.7**	415.4	505.7	**61.2**	48.3	80.4	**131.4**	104.2	170.9	**128.1**	95.8	173.9	**43.4**	30.1	63.8
Franklin	**396.3**	294.3	532.2	**84.3**	45.0	160.4	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Gadsden	**451.7**	393.1	517.0	**92.8**	67.3	125.2	**127.3**	83.3	188.3	**137.0**	96.2	190.8	**65.4**	44.4	93.4
Gilchrist	**448.1**	355.7	561.2	**74.4**	40.5	131.0	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**66.3**	34.1	121.6
Glades	**212.8**	147.6	309.9	**53.7**	25.7	118.1	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Gulf	**439.9**	349.5	552.5	**70.4**	38.4	127.0	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Hamilton	**340.4**	249.3	456.3	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**190.9**	97.7	342.1	**82.9**	41.1	151.7
Hardee	**370.6**	303.9	448.9	**61.0**	36.6	97.5	**113.7**	66.1	188.2	**74.4**	35.0	145.5	**^**	^	^
Hendry	**465.4**	394.9	545.9	**92.3**	62.5	132.3	**134.5**	83.0	212.8	**102.3**	58.3	167.6	**72.5**	46.2	109.5
Hernando	**466.6**	438.4	497.1	**91.3**	80.3	104.6	**121.0**	102.5	144.4	**114.5**	94.6	139.5	**56.7**	47.7	68.2
Highlands	**401.4**	369.0	437.5	**77.9**	64.6	95.1	**110.7**	87.9	141.5	**82.1**	61.0	112.1	**45.1**	35.7	58.5
Hillsborough	**453.8**	441.4	466.4	**69.5**	64.7	74.6	**112.6**	103.5	122.4	**112.7**	104.5	121.5	**51.5**	47.4	55.9
Holmes	**300.9**	230.8	388.6	**54.5**	27.0	101.8	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**64.5**	34.9	113.1
Indian River	**437.7**	408.0	469.8	**78.5**	66.8	92.8	**120.7**	100.6	145.7	**85.7**	67.4	109.4	**43.3**	34.9	54.1
Jackson	**365.1**	316.2	420.5	**73.3**	52.5	101.0	**108.4**	70.9	160.7	**101.0**	67.1	149.2	**42.2**	27.0	64.4
Jefferson	**336.6**	253.2	444.0	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Lafayette	**269.0**	166.1	419.9	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Lake	**494.7**	472.2	518.4	**86.2**	77.5	96.1	**148.5**	132.3	167.3	**110.6**	95.2	128.8	**50.0**	43.4	57.8
Lee	**404.5**	390.0	419.5	**67.7**	62.2	73.8	**115.9**	105.7	127.2	**97.1**	86.7	108.8	**38.6**	34.4	43.2
Leon	**402.9**	375.1	432.2	**65.3**	54.2	78.3	**137.3**	113.5	165.8	**107.3**	89.0	128.6	**52.3**	42.6	63.8
Levy	**386.6**	333.6	447.8	**72.9**	52.6	101.8	**81.6**	50.4	132.6	**65.1**	38.8	109.8	**42.3**	26.2	67.8
Liberty	**489.8**	337.1	704.5	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Madison	**337.0**	262.7	427.7	**86.8**	52.1	138.7	**117.5**	58.4	214.7	**^**	^	^	**47.0**	22.5	89.5
Manatee	**414.5**	395.2	434.9	**77.7**	69.9	86.5	**100.6**	88.0	115.3	**96.4**	82.6	112.4	**44.5**	38.6	51.5
Marion	**469.8**	449.2	491.5	**79.3**	71.4	88.3	**161.2**	144.9	179.5	**111.5**	98.0	127.1	**50.6**	44.2	58.0
Martin	**419.1**	391.9	448.5	**66.2**	56.6	78.1	**123.4**	104.2	147.1	**110.0**	89.6	135.4	**38.4**	30.9	48.3
Monroe	**454.9**	412.8	501.2	**74.9**	58.7	95.5	**65.3**	45.4	94.0	**94.2**	69.4	128.4	**58.5**	44.0	77.6
Nassau	**513.1**	461.4	569.6	**112.7**	89.7	140.7	**121.4**	86.6	171.1	**115.7**	84.0	157.1	**41.6**	28.1	60.4
Okaloosa	**476.0**	445.0	508.7	**98.2**	84.4	113.8	**113.3**	91.7	139.9	**124.9**	103.9	149.3	**42.1**	33.2	52.9
Okeechobee	**373.0**	319.4	434.4	**83.0**	59.5	114.6	**71.4**	41.0	118.8	**62.7**	33.0	114.4	**52.9**	35.1	79.1
Orange	**448.3**	434.5	462.4	**68.9**	63.5	74.7	**136.0**	124.6	148.4	**116.5**	107.3	126.4	**52.9**	48.2	58.0
Osceola	**366.0**	341.0	392.3	**67.6**	57.1	79.6	**78.3**	62.0	98.4	**90.4**	73.9	109.6	**46.4**	37.7	56.5
Palm Beach	**430.4**	420.6	440.5	**60.9**	57.4	64.5	**106.0**	99.1	113.3	**114.6**	107.3	122.3	**41.8**	38.9	45.0
Pasco	**454.6**	436.9	473.1	**79.5**	72.8	87.1	**107.6**	96.2	120.5	**107.5**	94.8	121.9	**45.4**	40.3	51.3
Pinellas	**436.3**	425.1	447.7	**79.3**	74.7	84.2	**105.5**	97.7	113.8	**107.1**	99.3	115.6	**47.8**	44.3	51.5
Polk	**485.0**	468.3	502.2	**85.7**	79.1	92.9	**124.0**	112.4	136.8	**112.3**	100.9	125.0	**48.0**	43.0	53.5
Putnam	**446.6**	405.0	492.4	**98.4**	79.7	121.3	**119.8**	91.4	157.1	**83.2**	58.7	117.0	**52.4**	39.1	70.1
Saint Johns	**454.0**	423.6	486.5	**71.0**	59.5	84.6	**104.1**	83.9	128.9	**128.2**	106.6	154.1	**46.6**	37.3	58.1
Saint Lucie	**391.7**	369.4	415.4	**73.0**	64.1	83.2	**107.5**	91.9	126.0	**93.6**	78.2	112.0	**39.5**	32.7	47.7
Santa Rosa	**440.7**	405.8	478.3	**98.8**	82.6	117.8	**124.3**	96.7	159.8	**93.6**	72.7	119.2	**49.4**	38.0	63.7
Sarasota	**433.6**	416.2	451.8	**73.6**	66.9	81.2	**136.0**	123.4	150.4	**107.1**	94.2	122.1	**44.6**	39.3	50.8
Seminole	**392.9**	373.3	413.4	**64.7**	56.7	73.5	**125.9**	109.6	144.3	**94.8**	82.3	108.8	**44.5**	37.9	51.8
Sumter	**353.7**	318.2	394.5	**75.0**	59.7	96.0	**70.7**	50.5	102.4	**80.4**	56.2	117.6	**35.1**	25.5	50.7
Suwannee	**432.3**	375.3	497.5	**86.1**	62.7	118.1	**77.2**	45.3	128.2	**130.7**	89.1	190.6	**39.0**	23.6	63.7
Taylor	**420.5**	340.0	516.2	**96.8**	61.1	148.1	**117.8**	64.2	213.5	**123.6**	65.0	222.3	**^**	^	^
Union	**981.9**	819.7	1175.6	**215.3**	143.0	322.0	**195.9**	110.0	388.4	**^**	^	^	**80.9**	40.7	157.9
Volusia	**470.1**	453.7	487.2	**92.6**	85.6	100.1	**106.8**	96.0	118.9	**105.3**	94.2	117.7	**51.5**	46.4	57.2
Wakulla	**457.1**	377.6	551.1	**90.5**	56.6	140.4	**^**	^	^	**128.6**	75.7	210.3	**45.6**	23.1	84.6
Walton	**318.3**	275.9	366.9	**68.5**	49.9	93.7	**51.0**	30.1	85.6	**111.1**	75.9	161.4	**27.5**	16.7	45.1
Washington	**360.3**	293.2	441.3	**49.5**	26.9	87.9	**128.7**	74.6	213.9	**84.4**	44.6	159.3	**47.6**	25.1	86.2

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Table 5.2. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2004

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**21.1**	20.5	21.7	**16.8**	16.2	17.3	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**17.8**	17.2	18.4	**12.7**	12.1	13.4	**8.6**	8	9.3
Alachua	**19.8**	14.0	27.3	**27.6**	20.7	36.1	**20.9**	14.9	28.7	**20**	13.7	28.6	**12.8**	6.8	22.2	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**10.6**	6.4	16.8	**15.7**	10.4	23.0	**13.3**	8.3	20.5	**22.9**	15.8	32.3	**12.2**	6.1	22.7	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**31.6**	27.7	36.0	**17.7**	14.7	21.3	**16.8**	13.9	20.3	**19.8**	16.2	24.2	**15.2**	11.4	20.2	**3.3**	1.6	6.5
Broward	**20.7**	18.8	22.7	**15.1**	13.4	16.9	**16.3**	14.6	18.2	**17.5**	15.5	19.8	**14.3**	12.1	16.9	**9.9**	8	12.2
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**17.2**	12.7	24.4	**16.3**	11.7	23.8	**16.6**	11.3	24.8	**9.2**	5.2	16.7	**11.4**	6.1	23.3	^	^	^
Citrus	**22.6**	17.2	31.4	**18.4**	12.5	27.9	**12.8**	8	21.3	**14.4**	9.2	23.7	**12.8**	5.8	28.6	^	^	^
Clay	**28.4**	20.3	38.7	**15.8**	10.1	23.8	**19.1**	12.8	27.7	**12.5**	7.5	20	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**21.8**	18.0	26.5	**14.7**	11.3	19.3	**14.9**	11.4	19.4	**20.1**	15.9	25.4	**9.2**	5.6	15.3	**6.7**	3	13.2
Columbia	**21.5**	12.0	36.3	**14.2**	6.8	27.1	**19.2**	10.1	33.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**17.2**	15.7	18.9	**16.2**	14.6	17.8	**17.9**	16.3	19.6	**11.7**	10.3	13.3	**11.3**	9.6	13.3	**11.3**	9.5	13.3
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**20.8**	17.7	24.4	**18.6**	15.7	21.9	**21.3**	18.1	24.9	**15.5**	12.4	19.2	**13.9**	10.6	17.9	**9.5**	6.8	13
Escambia	**17.1**	12.9	22.4	**20.8**	16.2	26.5	**18.7**	14.3	24.2	**16.9**	12.3	23.1	**10.7**	6.4	17.1	**10.4**	5.9	17.3
Flagler	**24.1**	16.3	39.0	**26.5**	17.1	43.2	**17.7**	10.7	32.2	**11.5**	6.5	25.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**22.0**	16.8	29.7	**17.7**	12.1	26.0	**14.7**	10.4	21.8	**19.5**	13.2	29	^	^	^	^	^	^
Highlands	**15.2**	10.0	25.0	**8.6**	4.3	18.0	**15.4**	9.2	26.5	**14.4**	9.2	25.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**20.2**	17.7	23.1	**16.6**	14.4	19.2	**16.9**	14.6	19.5	**19**	16.3	22.1	**16.2**	13.1	19.7	**7**	5	9.5
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**26.6**	20.5	35.2	**20.5**	14.4	29.3	**11.9**	7.1	19.8	**22.5**	15.1	33.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jackson	**18.8**	9.0	36.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**21.5**	17.6	26.6	**12.5**	9.1	17.5	**22.2**	17.6	28.1	**22.6**	17.2	29.7	**12.2**	7.7	19.6	**12.2**	6.5	21.5
Lee	**21.0**	18.0	24.7	**16.5**	13.6	20.0	**13.4**	10.9	16.6	**20.6**	17	25	**12.2**	8.7	16.9	**7**	4.2	11.3
Leon	**8.8**	5.0	14.4	**11.6**	7.4	17.5	**18.2**	12.6	25.6	**22.7**	15.9	31.8	**9.9**	4.9	18.3	^	^	^
Levy	**22.0**	10.7	43.4	**34.6**	19.7	59.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**17.6**	14.1	22.1	**17.3**	13.3	22.4	**16.8**	13.1	21.4	**18.4**	14	24.1	**18.7**	12.7	27	**10.3**	5.7	17.7
Marion	**19.9**	16.2	24.8	**15.3**	11.5	20.4	**18**	13.9	23.2	**18.3**	13.8	24.2	**11.6**	7.4	18.3	**10.8**	5.8	18.8
Martin	**25.4**	19.7	33.4	**20.2**	14.0	29.2	**18.3**	12.7	26.5	**28**	20.4	38.5	**14**	7.3	27	**16**	7.6	31.3
Monroe	**26.2**	16.5	40.8	**36.0**	25.2	51.4	**20.9**	12.3	34.7	**22.6**	13.6	37.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	**17.1**	9.0	30.7	**22.4**	12.6	37.7	**13.5**	6.4	26.2	**15**	7.1	29.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	**23.6**	17.0	32.1	**18.5**	12.8	26.0	**22.8**	16.4	31.1	**16.2**	10.7	23.7	**12.4**	6.4	22.1	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	**22.6**	10.5	44.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**18.4**	15.6	21.5	**15.5**	13.1	18.2	**18.9**	16.1	22	**16.1**	13.4	19.3	**13**	10.1	16.7	**8.9**	6.5	11.9
Osceola	**20.0**	14.5	27.0	**13.1**	8.7	19.0	**8.9**	5.4	13.9	**17.8**	12.4	25	^	^	^	**9.7**	4.8	17.6
Palm Beach	**23.3**	21.2	25.6	**15.0**	13.2	17.1	**19**	17	21.3	**24.5**	21.9	27.4	**13.3**	10.9	16.1	**5.9**	4.2	8.1
Pasco	**27.4**	23.6	32.0	**17.4**	14.0	21.8	**16.5**	13.2	20.7	**22.2**	17.8	27.6	**13.6**	9.6	19.6	**8.4**	4.6	14.4
Pinellas	**24.3**	21.9	27.1	**17.6**	15.3	20.2	**15.7**	13.6	18	**18**	15.5	20.9	**14.7**	11.9	18.1	**7**	4.8	9.9
Polk	**21.0**	17.8	24.7	**18.4**	15.2	22.2	**17.1**	14	20.8	**22.3**	18.4	26.8	**10.3**	7.2	14.6	**17.1**	12.2	23.3
Putnam	**24.4**	15.7	37.8	**22.1**	13.3	35.8	**19.8**	11.6	33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	**25.9**	19.2	34.9	**15.4**	10.3	23.0	**22.9**	16.6	31.5	**23**	16.4	32.3	**16.6**	9.3	29.1	**12.2**	5.9	23.8
Saint Lucie	**19.3**	14.9	25.1	**17.4**	12.8	23.6	**14.8**	10.7	20.5	**11.6**	7.7	17.6	**15.7**	10	24.5	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	**21.7**	14.4	32.0	**20.4**	13.5	30.3	**16.1**	10.1	25	**15.7**	9.8	24.7	**21**	11.7	35.4	^	^	^
Sarasota	**24.3**	20.7	28.8	**16.4**	13.0	20.8	**15.4**	12.4	19.4	**21.9**	17.4	27.7	**15.2**	11	21.8	**7.8**	4.1	14.3
Seminole	**16.2**	12.4	20.8	**12.4**	9.2	16.4	**10.4**	7.4	14.2	**14.5**	10.8	19.1	**10.6**	6.7	16.2	**8.2**	4.8	13.3
Sumter	**18.5**	12.0	31.5	**20.1**	11.4	35.9	**17.3**	10.2	31.2	**24.2**	12.4	45	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	**19.8**	9.9	39.4	**28.0**	15.2	50.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	**87.5**	48.9	161.1	**78.4**	37	157.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**20.7**	17.5	24.5	**21.5**	18.1	25.6	**18.4**	15.2	22.3	**13.5**	10.4	17.4	**13.7**	9.9	19	**10.4**	6.7	15.6
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Table 6. Age-Specific Incidence Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**552.6**	549.1	556.1	**94.2**	92.7	95.6	**143.5**	141.0	146.1	**134.5**	132.1	136.9	**61.7**	60.5	62.9	**28.8**	28.0	29.6	**20.9**	20.2	21.6	**17.1**	16.5	17.7	**21.6**	20.9	22.3	**16.7**	15.9	17.6	**9.3**	8.7	9.9
0-14	**15.4**	14.1	16.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.3**	1.0	1.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**67.7**	65.5	69.9	**1.8**	1.5	2.2	^	^	^	**22.0**	20.3	23.9	**3.3**	2.9	3.9	**0.7**	0.5	0.9	**1.8**	1.5	2.2	**4.3**	3.8	4.9	**7.9**	7.1	8.8	**3.0**	2.4	3.7	**7.3**	6.3	8.4
40-64	**578.5**	572.3	584.8	**85.4**	83.0	87.8	**145.4**	140.9	149.9	**193.5**	188.5	198.6	**55.1**	53.2	57.0	**19.6**	18.5	20.8	**31.6**	30.1	33.1	**20.7**	19.6	21.9	**25.2**	23.8	26.7	**20.8**	19.2	22.5	**15.4**	14.0	16.8
65+	**1,896.0**	1,880.7	1,911.5	**367.2**	360.5	374.0	**607.1**	594.0	620.5	**322.4**	314.0	330.9	**238.4**	233.0	243.9	**124.2**	120.3	128.2	**55.3**	52.8	58.0	**74.0**	71.0	77.1	**60.6**	57.8	63.5	**44.7**	41.6	47.9	**10.2**	8.7	11.8
Female																																	
0-14	**13.5**	11.8	15.5	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.0**	0.5	1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**84.3**	80.8	87.8	**1.8**	1.3	2.4				**22.0**	20.3	23.9	**3.8**	3.1	4.7	**0.5**	0.2	0.8	**1.6**	1.1	2.1	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**9.1**	7.8	10.5	**3.0**	2.4	3.7	**7.3**	6.3	8.4
40-64	**558.5**	550.0	567.1	**76.1**	73.0	79.3				**193.5**	188.5	198.6	**46.7**	44.2	49.2	**9.8**	8.7	11.0	**14.6**	13.2	16.0	**16.7**	15.3	18.3	**22.0**	20.2	23.9	**20.8**	19.2	22.5	**15.4**	14.0	16.8
65+	**1,496.6**	1,478.6	1,514.8	**292.6**	284.7	300.7				**322.4**	314.0	330.9	**206.3**	199.7	213.1	**56.0**	52.6	59.6	**30.5**	28.0	33.2	**64.4**	60.7	68.3	**36.8**	33.9	39.9	**44.7**	41.6	47.9	**10.2**	8.7	11.8
Male																																	
0-14	**17.2**	15.3	19.4	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.7**	1.1	2.5	^	^	^						
19-39	**51.6**	49.0	54.4	**1.8**	1.3	2.4	^	^	^				**2.9**	2.3	3.6	**0.9**	0.6	1.3	**2.1**	1.6	2.7	**4.8**	4.0	5.7	**6.7**	5.7	7.9						
40-64	**599.0**	589.9	608.2	**95.2**	91.6	98.9	**145.4**	140.9	149.9				**63.9**	60.9	66.9	**30.0**	28.0	32.1	**49.5**	47.0	52.2	**24.9**	23.1	26.8	**28.6**	26.5	30.8						
65+	**2,420.5**	2,394.2	2,447.1	**464.8**	453.4	476.6	**607.1**	594.0	620.5				**280.7**	271.8	289.8	**213.8**	206.1	221.8	**88.1**	83.1	93.3	**86.5**	81.6	91.7	**91.7**	86.4	97.2						
Black																																	
0-14	**13.3**	10.7	16.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**45.9**	41.9	50.1	**1.7**	1.0	2.6	^	^	^	**21.5**	17.8	25.8	**2.2**	1.4	3.3	^	^	^	**1.5**	0.9	2.4	**5.1**	3.9	6.7				^	^	^	**5.9**	4.0	8.3
40-64	**503.7**	488.1	519.7	**64.6**	59.1	70.5	**207.8**	193.2	223.1	**144.7**	133.5	156.7	**55.6**	50.5	61.1	**7.3**	5.5	9.4	**27.7**	24.1	31.6	**19.9**	16.9	23.3				**10.4**	7.6	14.0	**15.7**	12.1	19.9
65+	**1,837.3**	1,779.3	1,896.7	**294.5**	271.6	318.9	**961.7**	896.1	1,030.8	**276.2**	247.6	307.1	**257.7**	236.3	280.5	**59.6**	49.5	71.1	**59.6**	49.5	71.1	**43.6**	35.1	53.6				**40.5**	30.1	53.4	**20.2**	13.1	29.9
White																																	
0-14	**16.2**	14.6	17.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.5**	1.0	2.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**72.5**	69.9	75.1	**1.8**	1.4	2.3	^	^	^	**21.9**	19.9	24.0	**3.5**	3.0	4.1	**0.8**	0.6	1.1	**2.0**	1.6	2.4	**4.2**	3.6	4.9	**7.9**	7.1	8.8	**3.3**	2.5	4.1	**7.7**	6.6	9.1
40-64	**587.3**	580.5	594.2	**89.4**	86.8	92.1	**134.2**	129.6	138.9	**201.0**	195.5	206.7	**54.4**	52.4	56.6	**21.3**	20.0	22.7	**31.9**	30.3	33.6	**20.8**	19.5	22.1	**25.2**	23.8	26.7	**22.5**	20.7	24.5	**15.3**	13.8	16.9
65+	**1,889.2**	1,873.3	1,905.2	**372.6**	365.6	379.8	**575.9**	562.6	589.4	**324.1**	315.4	333.0	**235.6**	230.0	241.3	**128.0**	123.9	132.2	**54.7**	52.1	57.5	**75.8**	72.6	79.0	**60.6**	57.8	63.5	**45.0**	41.8	48.4	**9.3**	7.9	10.9
Black Female																																	
0-14	**13.6**	10.0	18.2	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**64.3**	57.7	71.4	**1.8**	0.9	3.4				**21.5**	17.8	25.8	**2.8**	1.5	4.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**5.5**	3.7	7.9				^	^	^	**5.9**	4.0	8.3
40-64	**425.9**	406.4	446.1	**45.3**	39.1	52.2				**144.7**	133.5	156.7	**49.6**	43.1	56.8	**4.5**	2.7	7.0	**12.8**	9.6	16.7	**15.9**	12.3	20.2				**10.4**	7.6	14.0	**15.7**	12.1	19.9
65+	**1,364.7**	1,300.3	1,431.4	**185.5**	162.2	211.1				**276.2**	247.6	307.1	**227.6**	201.7	255.8	**42.1**	31.5	55.2	**21.9**	14.4	31.8	**48.6**	37.1	62.6				**40.5**	30.1	53.4	**20.2**	13.1	29.9
White Female																																	
0-14	**13.7**	11.6	16.0	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.1**	0.6	2.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
19-39	**89.1**	85.0	93.3	**1.8**	1.2	2.5				**21.9**	19.9	24.0	**4.0**	3.2	5.0	**0.5**	0.3	1.0	**1.6**	1.1	2.3	**3.5**	2.7	4.4	**9.1**	7.8	10.5	**3.3**	2.5	4.1	**7.7**	6.6	9.1
40-64	**578.5**	569.1	588.1	**81.8**	78.2	85.4				**201.0**	195.5	206.7	**45.5**	42.9	48.2	**10.7**	9.4	12.1	**14.8**	13.3	16.4	**16.9**	15.3	18.6	**22.0**	20.2	23.9	**22.5**	20.7	24.5	**15.3**	13.8	16.9
65+	**1,500.4**	1,481.6	1,519.5	**301.5**	293.1	310.1				**324.1**	315.4	333.0	**203.5**	196.6	210.5	**56.8**	53.2	60.6	**31.0**	28.4	33.9	**65.3**	61.4	69.3	**36.8**	33.9	39.9	**45.0**	41.8	48.4	**9.3**	7.9	10.9
Black Male																																	
0-14	**12.9**	9.4	17.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
19-39	**27.1**	22.8	31.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**4.7**	3.0	6.9									
40-64	**594.1**	569.3	619.7	**87.1**	77.7	97.2	**207.8**	193.2	223.1				**62.6**	54.7	71.2	**10.5**	7.4	14.4	**44.9**	38.3	52.4	**24.5**	19.7	30.2									
65+	**2,538.1**	2,430.8	2,648.9	**455.6**	410.8	503.9	**961.7**	896.1	1,030.8				**302.5**	266.2	342.3	**85.6**	66.8	107.9	**115.7**	93.7	141.3	**34.9**	23.4	50.2									
White Male																																	
0-14	**18.6**	16.2	21.2	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.8**	1.2	2.8	^	^	^						
19-39	**56.8**	53.6	60.0	**1.9**	1.3	2.6	^	^	^				**3.0**	2.4	3.9	**1.1**	0.7	1.6	**2.3**	1.7	3.0	**4.9**	4.0	5.9	**6.7**	5.7	7.9						
40-64	**595.8**	586.0	605.7	**97.3**	93.4	101.4	**134.2**	129.6	138.9				**63.7**	60.5	67.0	**32.4**	30.1	34.8	**49.7**	46.9	52.7	**24.8**	22.8	26.9	**28.6**	26.5	30.8						
65+	**2,394.7**	2,367.6	2,422.2	**464.8**	452.9	477.0	575.9	562.6	589.4				**277.5**	268.3	287.0	**220.7**	212.5	229.1	**85.7**	80.6	91.0	**89.4**	84.2	94.8	**91.7**	86.4	97.2						

(1) Rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population per year.
^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 cases are not displayed.

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Trends in New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

The number of new cancer cases diagnosed in Florida residents has increased 93% in the past 24 years, from 49,664 cases in 1981 to 95,931 cases in 2004. Over this period, Florida's population has increased 70%. The all cancer combined age-adjusted incidence rate for all cancers combined increased 5.9%, from 406.5 per 100,000 in 1981 to 430.5 per 100,000 in 2004. The rates increased 9.6% among Blacks and 5.3% among Whites.

An increase in the number of new cases in females was evident from 1981 through 2001. And then in 2002 and 2003 new case counts decreased, then increased by 1.8% in 2004. Males had two peaks in the number of cases in 1992 and 2001. Incidence rates increased 6.7% in females and 3.6% in males between 1981 and 2004. The rates for females increased until 1998, and then decreased gradually between 1999 and 2003. The rate among females in 2004 increased by 2.5 per 100,000 compared to the 2003 rate. Age-adjusted incidence rates for males declined continuously from 1991 through 2004.

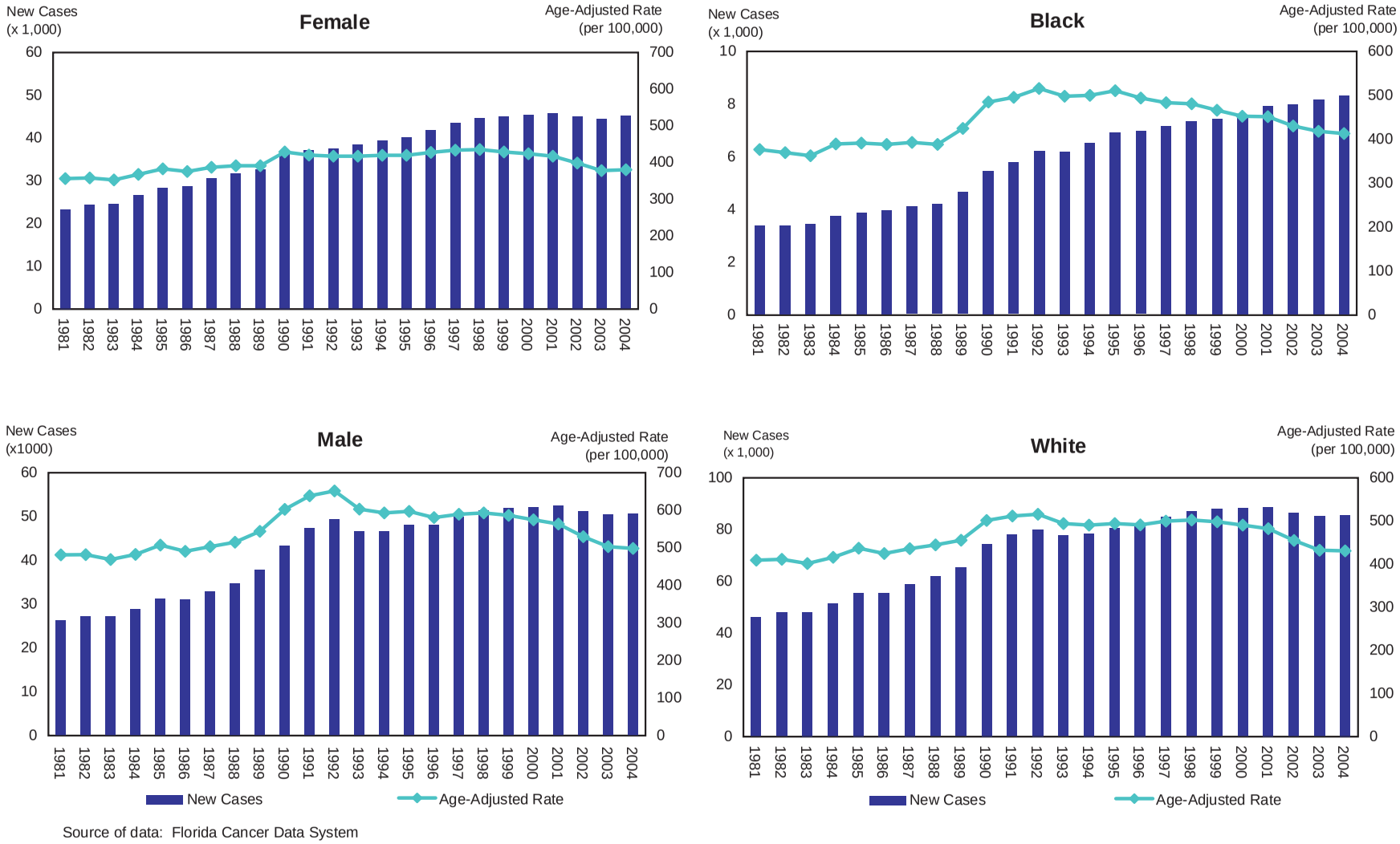
The number of new cases increased among Blacks, along with a decline in rates that began in 1995. The number of cases has increased among Whites since 1981, except for slight decreases between 2001 and 2003. The incidence among Whites reached a peak of 515.5 per 100,000 in 1992, then declined to 430.5 per 100,000. The rates increased 9.6% among Blacks and increased 5.3% among Whites during the 24-year period.

Cancer incidence rates increased for all sex-race groups since 1981, by 11.5% among Black females, 6.5% among White females, 7.0% among Black males, and 2.6% among White males.

Males had higher incidence rates than females. Among Blacks, rates in males were between 54% and 102% higher than in females. Among Whites, males had rates between 28% and 53% higher than the rates among females. Males have had a much steeper decline in rate than did females since 1992. The gender disparity decreased from 64% higher rate among Black males than Black females in 1981 compared to 58% higher rate among Black males in 2004. The gender disparity decreased from 33% higher rate among White males than White females in 1981 compared to 28% higher rate among Whites males in 2004.

White females had higher age-adjusted rates than Black females in all years. The rate ratio of racial disparity among females varied between 10% and 27%. Black males had higher age-adjusted rates than White males in most years. Whites had greater declines in rates than Blacks since 1992. The racial disparity among both males and females increased in 2004 compared to the disparity in 1981.

Figure 2. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2004

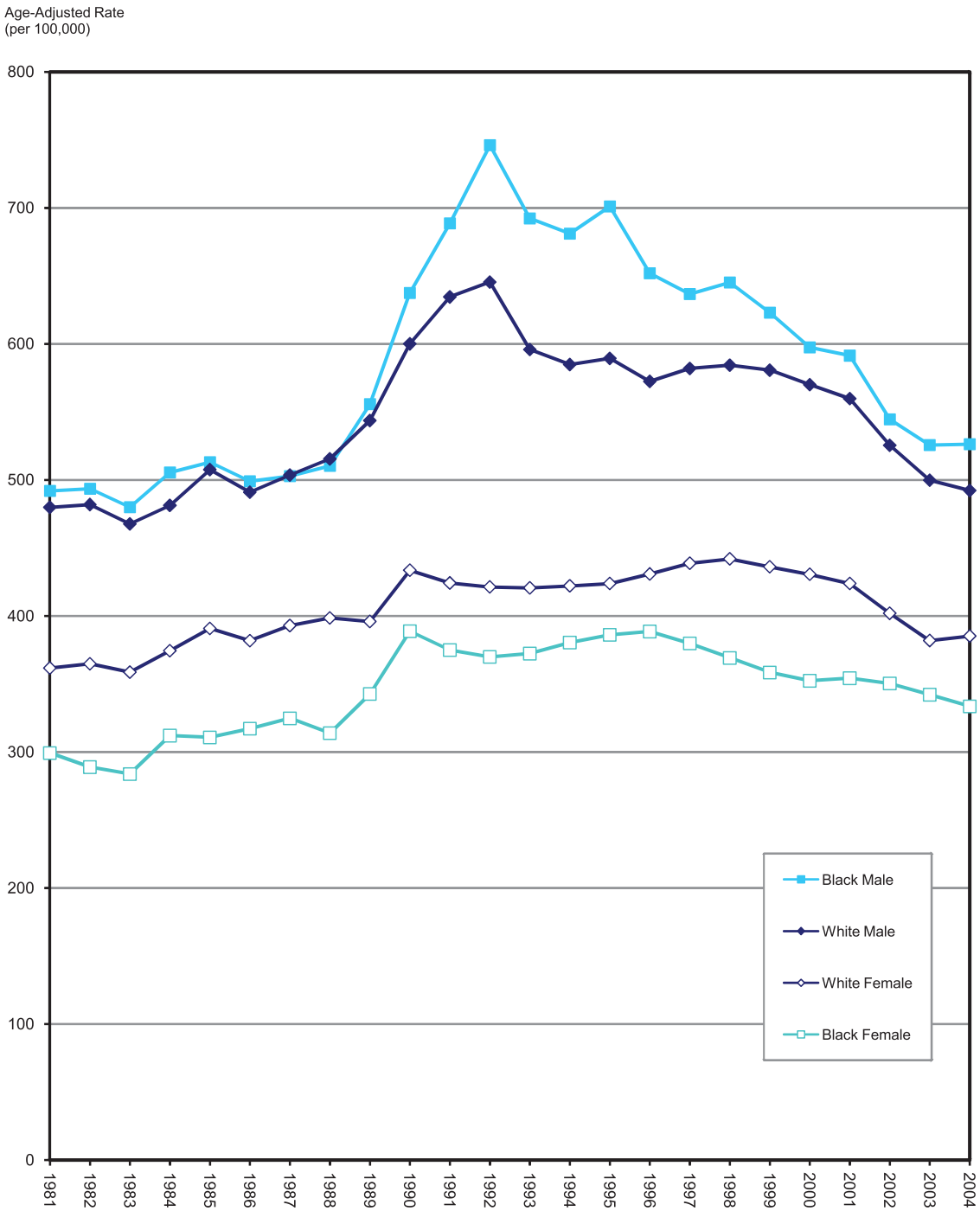


Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 3. New Cases and Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

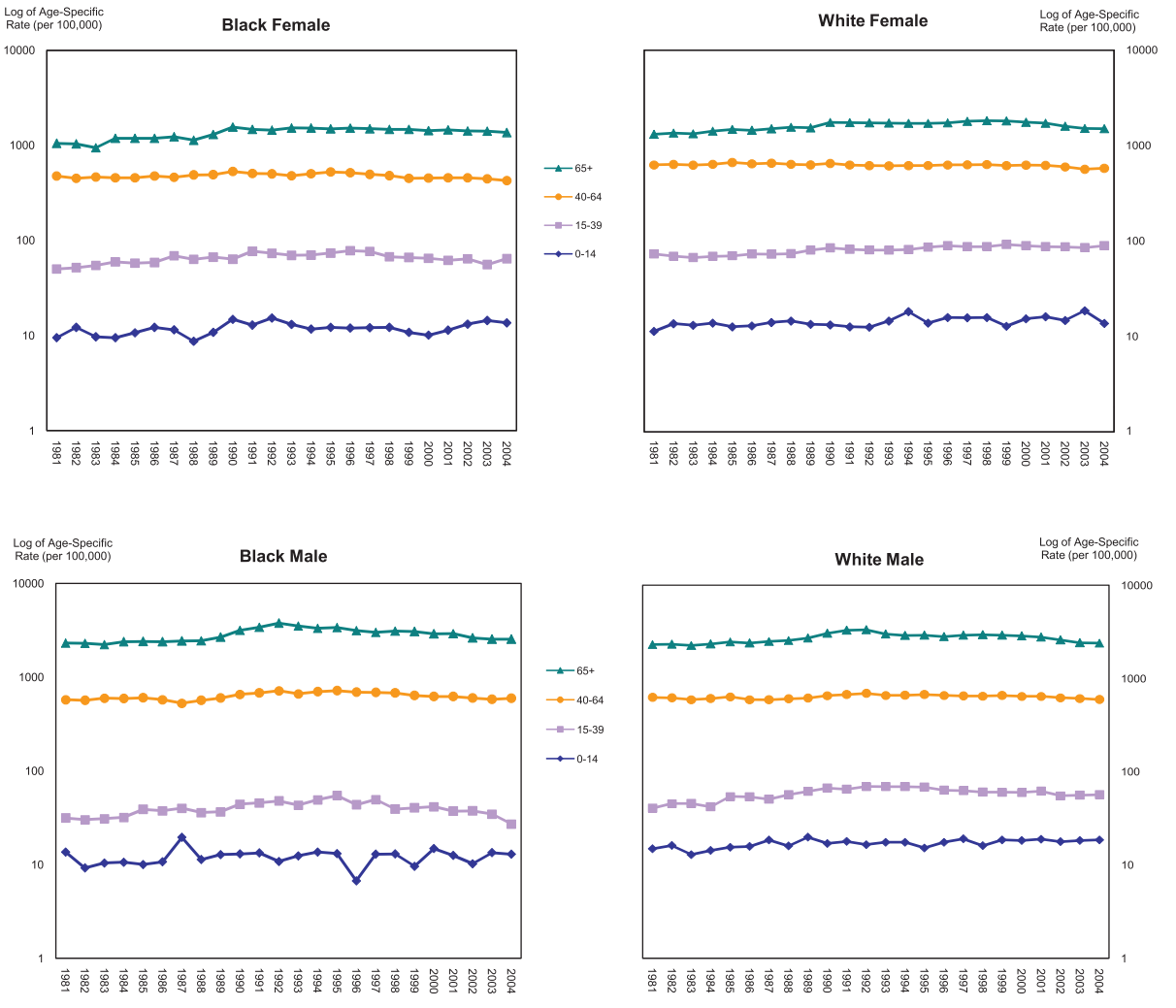
Trends In Age-Specific Incidence Rates

Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined decreased since 1981 in both Black and White females and White males age 40 to 64, and in both age groups of Black males less than age 40. Age-specific incidence rates in all other groups increased. The largest increase was 43% among Black females age 0 to 14, and 40% among White males age 15 to 39.

Age-specific incidence rates were lower among Black females than among White females in most years. Among males, the rates were lower in Blacks than Whites in both groups less than age 40. In age groups over 40 years old, rate differences between races were less than 10%, with few exceptions.

From 2003 to 2004, rates decreased among all females except those in the 15 to 39 age group for both races and in White females age 40 to 64. Rates among Black males increased only in the group age 40 to 64, while rates among White males either decreased or remained unchanged.

Figure 5. Age-Specific Incidence Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

Age-adjusted incidence rates of cancer of the lung and bronchus were higher among males than among females. Incidence rates have decreased in males and increased in females since 1981. As a result, the disparities between sexes decreased by 52% among Blacks, and by 46% among Whites.

Black males had an incidence rate 19% higher than that among White males in 1981. Incidence rates decreased by 26% among Black males, and by 13% among White males during 1981 to 2004. The racial disparity in rates (Black-to-White rate ratio) among males decreased from 1.19:1.00 in 1981 to 1.02:1.00 in 2004. For females, rates among Whites were always higher than among Blacks. The rates increased in females of both race groups, and racial disparity was almost unchanged in the 24 years.

Colorectal

Over the 24-year period since 1981, age-adjusted incidence rates increased among Blacks by 31% in females and 29% in males. Incidence rates for Whites declined by 26% in females, and by 25% in males. The incidence rate among Black females was 33% lower than the rate among White females in 1981, and by 2004, was 18% higher. Similar changes occurred among males. The rate among Black males was 35% than the rate among White males in 1981, but and 12% higher in 2004.

Males had incidence rates approximately 35% higher than females in both Blacks and Whites. The disparity between sexes was unchanged between 1981 and 2004.

Bladder

Age-adjusted incidence rates were higher among Whites than among Blacks from 1981 through 2004. During the 24-year time period, the rates among Blacks increased 6% among females and 14% among males. Conversely, rates decreased among Whites by 7% among females and by 17% among males. The racial disparity decreased among both females males due to the increases in the rate among Blacks and decreases in the rate among Whites.

Males had a higher incidence of bladder cancer than females in both race groups. The disparity between sexes over the 24-year period decreased by 11% among Whites, and increased by 8% among Blacks.

Prostate

Black males had a higher age-adjusted incidence rate than White males in all 24 years. A peak in rates occurred for both races in 1992 as the PSA test came into general use. Rates have declined 38% for Blacks and 48% for Whites since that time. From 1981 to 2004, incidence rates rose 33% among Black males and 19% among White males. In 1981, Blacks had an age-adjusted incidence rate 52% higher than Whites. In 2004, the rate in Blacks was 71% higher than in Whites.

Breast

White females had higher age-adjusted incidence rates than Black females in all 24 years. Incidence rates have declined 16% since their peak in 1995 among Black females, and 20% among Whites since 1998. The rates were 11% higher among Black females and 2% higher among White females in 2004 compared to 1981. In 1981, Whites had an age-adjusted incidence rate 33% higher than Blacks. In 2004, the rate in Whites was 22% higher than in Blacks. The racial disparity in the rates has decreased 35% since 1981.

Cervix

Black females had higher incidence rates than White females in all 24 years. Racial disparity has declined consistently as incidence rates for Black females decreased faster than the rates for White females, 68% in Black females and 32% in White females since 1981. In 1981, the rate among Blacks was 2.4 times the rate among Whites. By 2004, it had declined to 11% more than the rate among Whites.

Head and Neck

Males had age-adjusted incidence rates two times to five times the rates among females in all years. Among males, the rates among Blacks were higher than that among Whites in most years, except in 1982 and in 2000-2003. The age-adjusted rate decreased in all race-sex groups during the 24-year period. Rates declined by 41% among Black females, 27% among White females, 23% among Black males, and 22% among White males.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

The age-adjusted incidence rates increased among all race-sex groups. Black females had the greatest increase in rates, nearly tripling in 24 years. Rates increased by 60% among Black males, 40% among White females, and 51% among White males. The incidence rates for White males remained the highest in all sex-race groups throughout the 24-year period. In 2004, White males had an incidence rate 44% higher than White females. The disparity in incidence rates between the sexes in Blacks decreased, with the rate for males only 3% higher than for females in 2004.

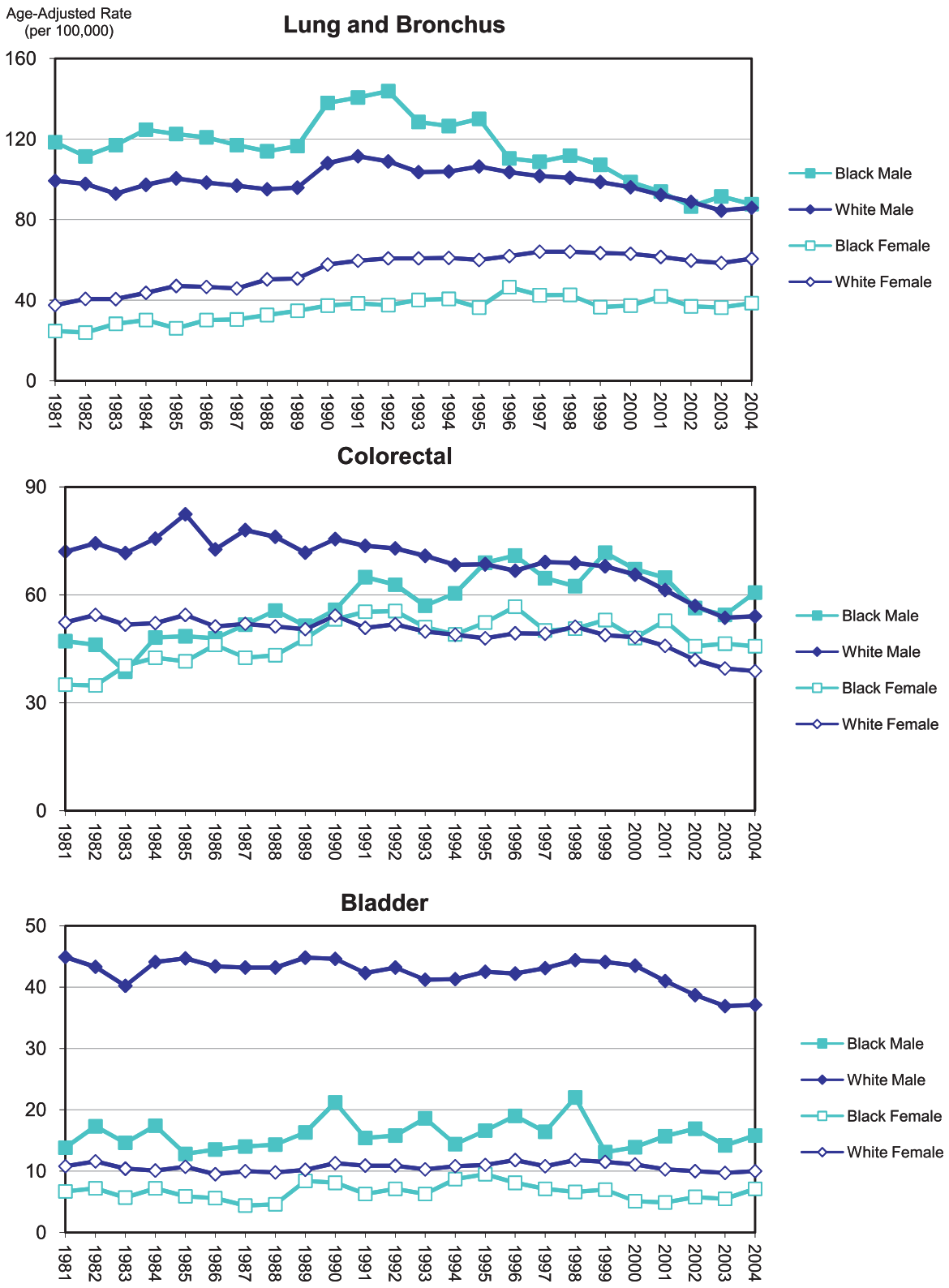
Melanoma

Age-adjusted incidence rates have increased by 65% among White males and by 34% among White females since 1981. The disparity between sexes increased from 25% in 1981 to 54% in 2004.

Ovary

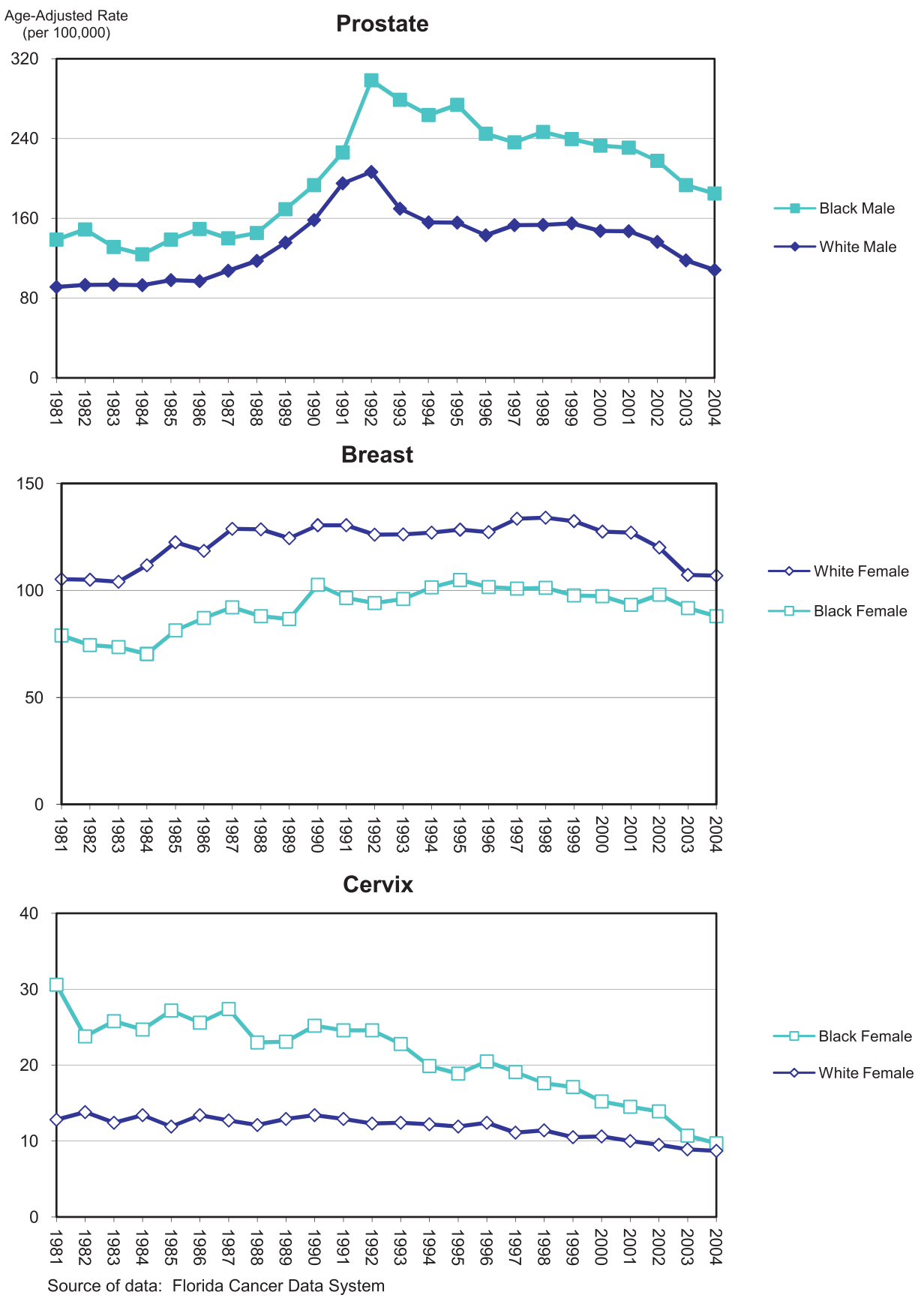
Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 20% and 18% among Blacks and Whites, respectively, between 1981 and 2004. The rate was about 50% higher among Whites than among Blacks in all years. Racial disparity remained almost unchanged over the 24 year period.

Figure 6.1 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



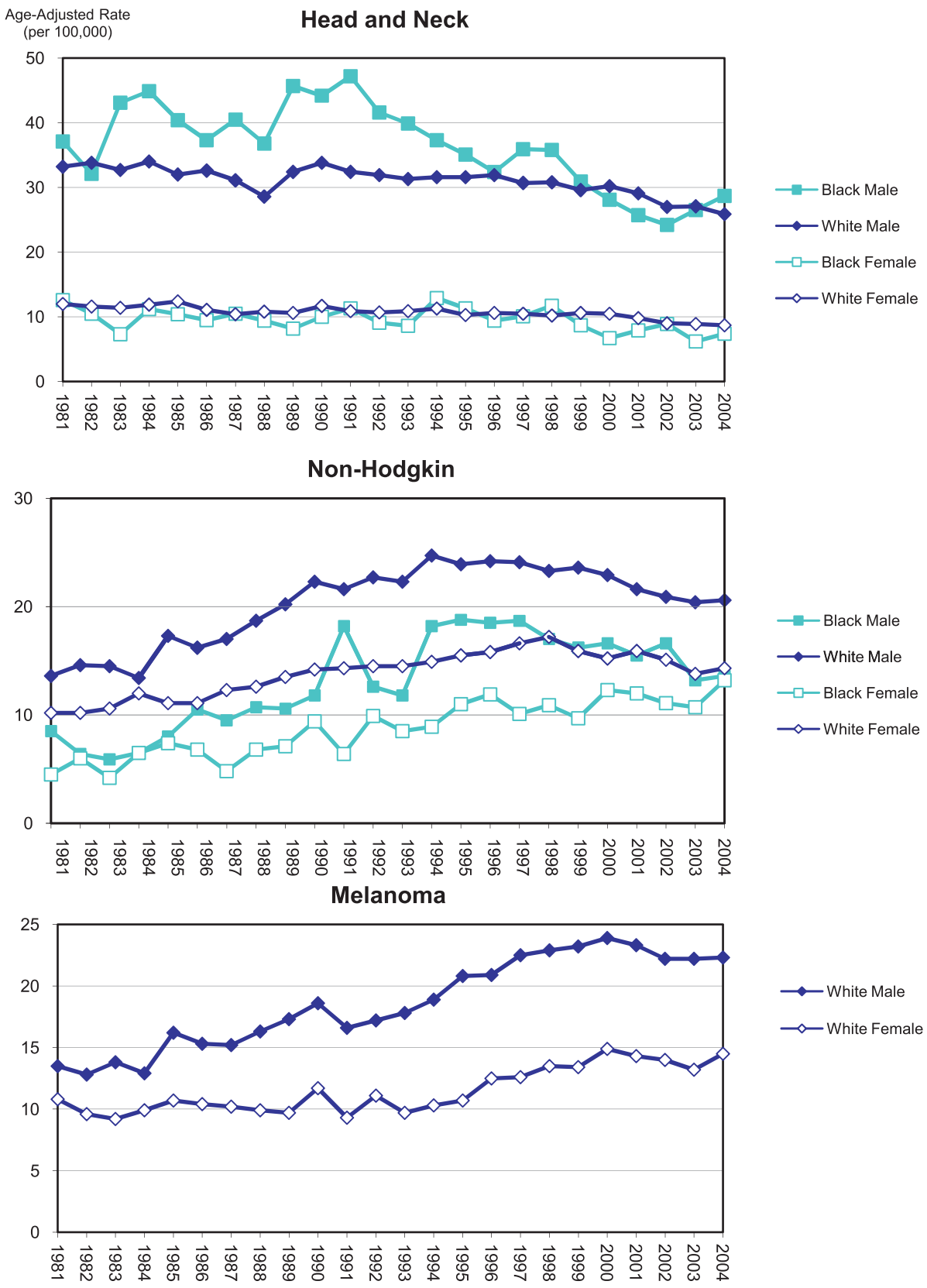
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



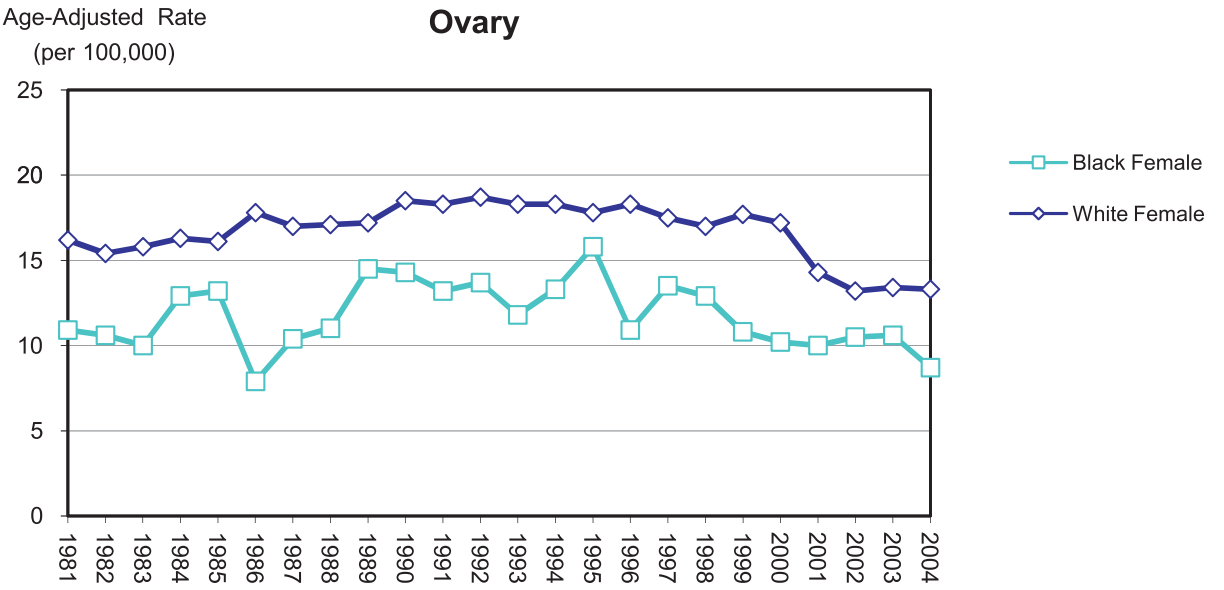
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 6.4 Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

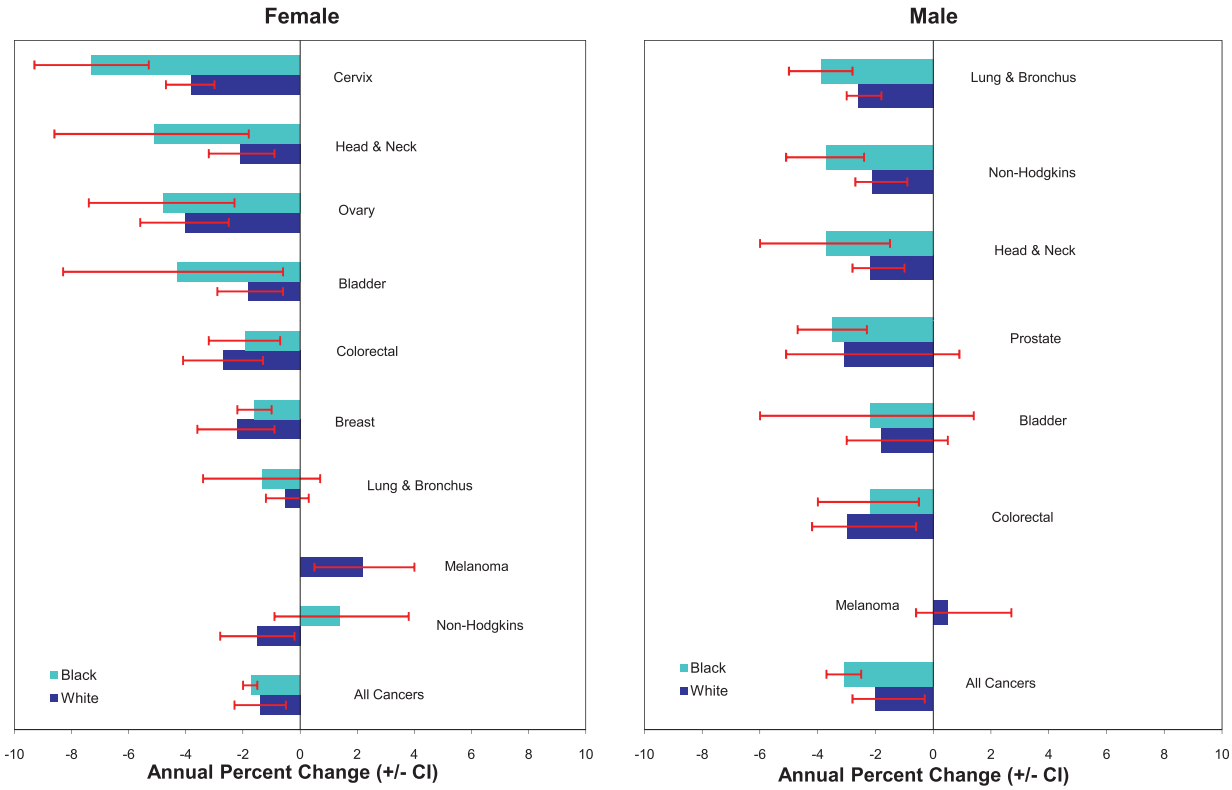
Average Annual Percent Change

Age-adjusted incidence rates for most cancers fluctuate over time. Average annual percent change (AAPC) is calculated to quantify the trends in rate. The choice of a baseline year and the number of years included in the calculation influence the magnitude and direction of the AAPC. For this report, the beginning year for the AAPC calculation was 1995, the ending year was 2004.

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

The AAPC decreased significantly in Florida for all cancers combined and all selected cancer sites, except melanoma. The rates for melanoma among Whites have increased since 1995, with the only significant increase being 2.2% per year among females. Cervical and ovarian cancers had large decreases in AAPC each year for both Black and White females, with greater declines for Blacks than Whites. Black females also had large decreases in AAPC for head and neck, and bladder cancers. The declines in AAPC for Whites for these cancers, and for breast and colorectal cancer, were smaller, but still significant. Black males had greater decreases in AAPC than White males for all selected cancers except colorectal cancer.

Figure 7. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1995-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 7. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1995-2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (1)	**-1.7 ***	**-1.8 ***	**-3.0 ***	**-2.1 ***	**-2.8 ***	**-1.9 ***	**-2.4 ***	**-1.8 ***	**1.2**	**-4.0 ***	**-4.2 ***
Female (2)	-1.4 *	-0.6		-2.1 *	-2.6 *	-2.0 *	-2.5 *	-1.3 *	2.2 *	-4.0 *	-4.2 *
Male	-2.0 *	-2.7 *	-3.0 *		-2.9 *	-1.9 *	-2.4 *	-2.1 *	0.5		
Black (3)	-2.3 *	-2.9 *	-3.5 *	-1.6 *	-2.0 *	-2.9 *	-4.1 *	-1.1		-4.8 *	-7.3 *
White	-1.7 *	-1.7 *	-3.1 *	-2.2 *	-2.9 *	-1.8 *	-2.1 *	-1.9 *	1.2	-4.0 *	-3.8 *
Black Female	-1.7 *	-1.3		-1.6 *	-1.9	-4.3 *	-5.1 *	1.4		-4.8 *	-7.3 *
White Female	-1.4 *	-0.5		-2.2 *	-2.7 *	-1.8 *	-2.1 *	-1.5 *	2.2 *	-4.0 *	-3.8 *
Black Male	-3.1 *	-3.9 *	-3.5 *		-2.2 *	-2.2	-3.7 *	-3.7 *			
White Male	-2.0 *	-2.6 *	-3.1 *		-3.0 *	-1.8 *	-2.2 *	-2.1 *	0.5		

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System
(1) Florida Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) includes cases with unknown sex and race, and cases of "Other" races.
(2) Total AAPC by sex includes cases of unknown and Other race.
(3) Total AAPC by race includes cases with unknown sex.
* AAPC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).

Table 8. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by County, Florida, 1995-2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**-1.7 ***	**-1.8 ***	**-3.0 ***	**-2.1 ***	**-2.8 ***	**-1.9 ***	**-2.4 ***	**-1.8 ***	**1.2**	**-4.0 ***	**-4.2 ***
Alachua	-1.9 *	-0.8	-5.6 *	-0.3	-1.3	-4.8 *	-0.1	1.1	-0.2	-2.4	^
Baker	-0.5	-1.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-2.0 *	-2.5 *	-0.2	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	-2.8	-3.4	0.8	^	^
Bradford	-5.0 *	-3.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	-0.8 *	-0.9	-3.0 *	-0.1	-2.3 *	0.4	-1.5	-1.6	2.5 *	-1.6	-6.1
Broward	-2.1 *	-2.9 *	-3.1	-2.6 *	-2.7 *	-1.8 *	-2.6 *	-2.5 *	-1.3	-4.8 *	-2.9
Calhoun	-2.7 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-2.5 *	-3.3 *	-1.2	-2.7 *	-2.5	-5.1 *	-1.8	0.5	-5.2	-8.1 *	~
Citrus	-2.0 *	-2.1 *	0.4	-2.1	-6.6 *	-2.4	-0.2	-2.7	-1.5	-5.4 *	^
Clay	-1.0	-1.4	-2.5	-2.6	-3.3	2.1	-1.8	-1.0	4.4	~	^
Collier	-1.6 *	-2.6 *	0.1	-2.7 *	-4.6 *	-1.3	-4.6 *	-3.6 *	1.3	-3.4	^
Columbia	-1.0	1.3	-3.0	-1.2	-0.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-1.7 *	-2.4 *	-2.7 *	-1.8 *	-2.3 *	-2.1 *	-3.5 *	-2.2 *	2.2 *	-3.3 *	-2.2 *
DeSoto	-2.3	-2.3	0.2	-1.6	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-1.4 *	-1.9 *	-2.1 *	-1.4	-3.1 *	-0.6	-2.6 *	0.0	2.9	-2.5	-3.9 *
Escambia	-1.3 *	-1.3	-3.3	-0.7	-3.0 *	-1.9	-0.7	1.7	-0.5	-6.7 *	-3.9
Flagler	-2.1 *	-4.0 *	-1.9 *	-1.6	-6.2 *	1.1	-2.8	-5.3	^	^	^
Franklin	-2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.3	3.6	-2.9	-0.1	2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-2.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-4.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-1.8	-5.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-5.9 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-1.0	-4.3 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	-0.7	-1.4	1.9	^	2.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-2.2 *	-0.9	-4.8	-3.5 *	-0.7	-3.0	-0.8	-2.9	-1.8	~	~
Highlands	-1.8	0.3	-2.3	-3.7	-3.5 *	-5.2	-3.5	-1.6	-2.4	~	~
Hillsborough	-2.1 *	-2.8 *	-4.1 *	-2.6 *	-2.8 *	-2.7 *	-4.8 *	-2.0 *	1.7	-4.0	-5.9 *
Holmes	-3.1	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-2.2 *	-3.1 *	-2.4	-4.5	-2.9	2.9	-0.6	-0.7	2.1	^	^
Jackson	-4.0	-5.1	-4.3	-4.4	-4.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	4.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-0.7	-0.8	-2.8 *	-1.2	-2.3	-1.8	-1.9	2.2	2.2 *	-3.4	^
Lee	-2.2 *	-2.5 *	-1.9	-2.3 *	-4.8 *	-5.1 *	-1.7	-2.3	1.3	-4.3 *	-6.7 *
Leon	-0.4	1.4	-2.9 *	-1.6	1.0	-7.3 *	-1.1	1.9	4.1	^	^
Levy	-3.0 *	-2.2	-4.3	-8.3 *	-0.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	-2.6	-2.6	-7.6 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-2.0 *	-0.8	-3.6 *	-2.6	-3.3 *	-4.0 *	-4.1 *	-2.3	0.3	-3.2	^
Marion	-2.3 *	-2.0 *	-3.4	-3.0 *	-1.8	-4.8 *	-5.3 *	-2.4	1.1	-3.1	^
Martin	-1.9 *	-2.8	-1.5	-1.7	-3.1 *	-4.0	-1.4	-2.0	4.5 *	-4.4	^
Monroe	-1.1 *	-1.6	-5.4 *	-2.3	0.5	-2.4	-0.9	-4.1	4.4	^	^
Nassau	-0.4	0.8	0.0	-2.5	-2.6	^	-1.8	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.0	-1.9	-1.1	0.2	-1.1	6.8	-1.2	2.7	5.9 *	^	^
Okeechobee	-3.0	-3.9 *	-0.3	-2.3	-7.1 *	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	-2.3 *	-2.9 *	-4.8 *	-2.3 *	-3.3 *	-1.5	-2.7 *	-0.8	-0.3	-4.0 *	-3.7 *
Osceola	-2.9 *	-2.1 *	-8.2 *	-1.5	-3.6	-2.2	-5.4	-2.9	^	^	^
Palm Beach	-2.1 *	-2.4 *	-5.1 *	-2.8 *	-3.3 *	-1.5	-1.5	-2.8 *	2.7	-4.3	-6.6 *
Pasco	-1.5 *	-1.6 *	-3.6	-1.2	-4.3 *	-1.1	-2.4	-1.0	3.6	-4.1 *	-6.3
Pinellas	-1.8 *	-0.3	-5.2 *	-2.0 *	-2.3 *	-1.4	-1.5	-2.7 *	-1.3	-1.6	-4.0 *
Polk	0.2	-0.6	0.7	-0.2	-1.3	-1.3	-3.0	-0.1	5.2 *	-5.1 *	-3.7
Putnam	-0.7	0.4	-1.3	-0.9	-1.5	4.0	0.3	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-2.1 *	-2.0 *	-4.4 *	-2.7 *	-2.9 *	-1.4	-1.8	0.5	0.6	-5.8 *	^
Saint Lucie	-2.2 *	-2.8 *	-1.0	-2.6	-5.0 *	-4.1 *	-0.7	-3.3 *	-1.1	-2.6	^
Santa Rosa	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	-2.5	0.0	1.9	1.9	-0.8	^	^	^
Sarasota	-1.5 *	-1.5	-0.4	-2.3	-1.4	-0.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	-5.1 *	1.5
Seminole	-1.5 *	-2.0 *	-2.6	-2.6 *	-2.5	-0.7	-0.2	-2.6	0.8	-5.8 *	^
Sumter	-1.8	-0.9	-5.1 *	-0.7	-4.5	-6.7	-1.9	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	-1.4	0.7	-6.0 *	-0.6	-4.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-0.9	-0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	3.2	3.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-1.2 *	0.1	-2.0	-2.7 *	-2.7 *	-0.1	0.3	-1.8	-1.8	-3.2	-7.9 *
Wakulla	-0.1	0.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-1.8 *	-3.8 *	-5.2	^	-2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-4.5	-6.2 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

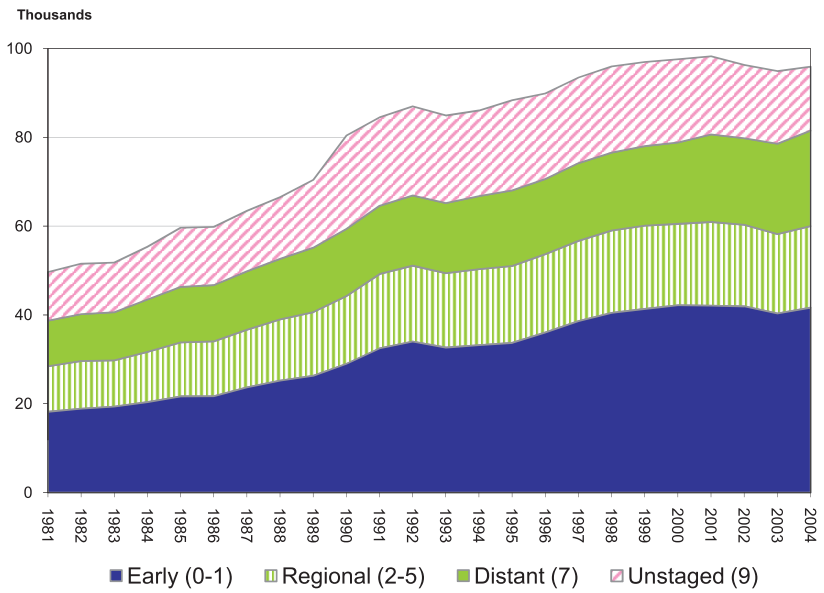
Stage of Cancer at Diagnosis

In this report, early stage cancer is defined as local stage, also including *in situ* cancers of the bladder. Advanced stage includes cancer diagnosed at regional and distant stages. Figure 9 shows trends in the number of cases diagnosed by stage at diagnosis, as stage is originally categorized, with regional and distant stages. The two components of advanced stage are shown separately.

The percentage of cancer diagnosed at early stage increased from 37% in 1981 to 43% in 2004. The percentage of advanced stage diagnoses remained the same, and the percentage of unstaged cancer declined from 22% in 1981 to 15% in 2004.

Blacks had a higher percentage of cancer diagnosed at advanced stages than did Whites for all cancer combined and for all selected sites except ovarian cancer. The percent of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage varied greatly among the selected cancer sites. Over three-quarters of ovarian cancer and 65% of lung cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage. Only 8% of bladder cancer and 10% of prostate cancer were diagnosed at advanced stage.

Figure 8. All Cancers by Stage, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 9. Percentage of Advanced Stage(1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.5**	**64.9**	**10.0**	**33.0**	**50.1**	**7.7**	**49.3**	**52.7**	**14.3**	**76.6**	**45.6**
Female	44.6	63.9		33.0	50.0	8.5	44.6	51.9	14.1	76.6	45.6
Male	38.8	65.8	10.0		50.1	7.4	51.1	53.4	14.5		
Black	45.6	69.5	14.2	44.0	53.6	18.7	59.5	54.1		70.6	46.3
White	41.3	64.6	9.4	32.0	49.8	7.3	48.1	52.8	14.3	77.0	45.5
Black Female	50.5	68.4		44.0	54.9	20.8	62.0	48.1		70.6	46.3
White Female	44.2	63.6		32.0	49.8	7.9	42.9	52.6	14.1	77.0	45.5
Black Male	41.4	70.2	14.2		52.4	17.3	58.6	60.1			
White Male	38.6	65.4	9.4		49.8	7.1	50.2	53.1	14.5		

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Table 10. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.5**	**64.9**	**10.1**	**33.0**	**50.1**	**7.7**	**49.3**	**52.7**	**14.3**	**76.6**	**45.6**
Alachua	47.4	67.8	11.8	41.5	59.6	^	52.7	60.0	^	^	^
Baker	37.6	85.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	41.8	73.6	12.5	41.2	52.6	^	67.9	^	^	^	^
Bradford	48.9	82.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	42.8	72.3	9.0	32.1	55.2	4.1	46.8	59.3	24.1	75.4	^
Broward	40.3	63.5	11.0	30.7	46.4	5.3	48.1	50.3	10.8	71.0	48.5
Calhoun	34.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	36.1	50.3	6.0	29.6	57.5	^	38.0	34.8	^	77.8	^
Citrus	42.3	63.6	13.0	41.3	55.5	^	51.3	62.5	^	85.7	^
Clay	38.6	58.4	^	30.0	52.3	^	44.0	53.3	^	^	^
Collier	37.7	62.6	4.0	35.2	66.1	^	40.0	50.7	12.0	73.9	^
Columbia	40.0	54.0	^	30.6	66.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	41.2	64.7	10.1	29.5	51.5	6.0	53.0	59.2	14.1	74.2	49.0
DeSoto	40.4	48.4	^	^	53.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	52.0	64.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	46.4	74.3	13.8	40.4	54.4	6.4	56.2	53.1	13.5	80.0	^
Escambia	47.1	70.3	15.0	39.1	49.6	^	52.2	60.7	^	73.7	^
Flagler	36.6	59.0	^	22.5	39.6	^	50.0	45.5	^	^	^
Franklin	44.6	71.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	45.6	68.2	^	27.0	51.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	52.4	92.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	47.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	55.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	31.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	42.7	68.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	48.4	74.2	^	^	58.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	38.4	61.5	6.5	28.9	46.6	^	45.2	52.4	^	^	^
Highlands	44.9	77.8	^	39.5	43.3	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	41.8	61.1	9.3	34.5	50.3	8.9	48.2	56.6	18.3	80.0	56.1
Holmes	43.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	43.1	69.6	16.5	27.4	48.6	^	51.2	60.9	^	^	^
Jackson	39.6	58.5	^	41.4	62.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	34.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	40.3	64.5	10.8	27.7	53.5	10.0	48.0	48.9	^	85.2	^
Lee	40.7	59.3	9.4	32.4	63.2	8.0	54.0	45.1	9.7	77.6	45.8
Leon	40.5	68.5	16.7	34.4	38.8	^	76.0	58.3	^	^	^
Levy	45.4	62.8	^	68.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	58.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	42.3	73.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	44.9	71.6	7.7	35.6	47.1	^	49.3	51.9	^	84.6	68.8
Marion	39.5	63.6	7.4	25.6	46.0	11.2	48.4	51.9	16.2	77.8	^
Martin	40.6	67.8	8.6	28.9	43.3	^	57.5	58.1	24.6	81.2	^
Monroe	40.6	63.2	^	32.7	40.4	^	54.1	^	^	^	^
Nassau	47.2	64.7	^	37.8	64.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	42.5	60.9	^	35.2	48.1	^	34.3	73.8	^	^	^
Okeechobee	44.2	59.5	^	^	53.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	43.9	68.7	12.1	39.0	55.0	11.9	50.7	61.8	12.4	83.1	26.1
Osceola	46.2	68.2	14.6	44.3	53.5	^	55.2	60.0	^	^	^
Palm Beach	39.1	61.5	8.8	35.0	47.2	4.1	48.4	50.8	11.9	76.0	48.9
Pasco	39.8	60.2	6.4	32.9	47.9	6.8	41.7	49.0	9.6	72.3	^
Pinellas	39.2	57.4	10.2	28.1	46.8	9.9	43.5	42.2	19.8	81.3	39.5
Polk	44.7	69.4	9.7	33.6	41.8	10.1	45.5	68.7	18.6	81.6	44.2
Putnam	40.7	68.3	^	34.1	44.4	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	40.9	64.7	11.8	26.6	56.8	^	51.7	43.2	^	75.0	^
Saint Lucie	41.5	68.1	13.4	37.0	39.8	^	60.8	38.3	^	76.9	^
Santa Rosa	45.8	69.6	^	30.0	42.4	^	53.6	60.9	^	80.0	^
Sarasota	40.2	68.8	6.2	28.2	54.6	5.9	51.0	52.1	19.5	81.8	^
Seminole	43.4	70.5	11.0	37.4	55.6	^	45.1	48.8	23.1	69.6	^
Sumter	44.9	71.1	^	22.9	50.0	^	^	47.6	^	^	^
Suwannee	37.2	48.9	^	41.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	49.0	73.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	41.1	60.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	43.3	67.4	11.4	35.0	45.8	10.0	50.7	40.5	15.8	79.2	35.7
Wakulla	55.8	73.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	38.9	58.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	36.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Age Group

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

Blacks in both groups age 40 and older had higher percentages of cancer diagnosed at advanced stage than Whites age 40 and over for most selected cancers. Breast, head and neck, and bladder cancers showed remarkable racial disparities in the percent of cancer diagnosed at advanced stages. The exceptions were ovarian cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Table 11. Percentage of Advanced Stage (1) Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41.5**	**64.9**	**10.0**	**33.0**	**50.1**	**7.7**	**49.3**	**52.7**	**14.3**	**76.6**	**45.6**
0-14	60.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	42.2	63.3	^	45.4	61.9	^	46.0	58.3	14.0	53.2	34.0
40-64	43.3	72.4	12.8	36.9	56.5	9.7	54.4	53.4	14.7	78.0	49.2
65+	40.4	61.8	8.7	27.8	47.1	7.1	44.0	51.6	14.1	77.9	49.2
Female											
0-14	58.0	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	41.0	70.8		45.4	60.8	^	40.5	60.2	13.0	53.2	34.0
40-64	45.0	71.7		36.9	57.1	9.0	44.7	51.1	12.2	78.0	49.2
65+	44.5	60.4		27.8	47.1	8.2	45.0	51.5	15.8	77.9	49.2
Male											
0-14	62.0	^	^		^	^	^	63.0	^		
15-39	44.2	56.0	^		63.3	^	50.0	56.8	15.3		
40-64	41.5	73.0	12.8		56.1	10.0	57.5	55.2	16.6		
65+	37.0	62.8	8.7		47.1	6.7	43.6	51.7	13.1		
Black											
0-14	57.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	47.5	61.1	^	47.9	45.8	^	^	61.8		^	34.4
40-64	47.2	76.9	14.2	45.2	61.7	22.8	61.8	53.8		72.7	51.5
65+	43.5	63.7	14.2	40.5	47.4	16.3	57.7	51.1		72.0	48.0
White											
0-14	60.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	68.6	^	^	^
15-39	41.5	65.8	^	45.1	63.7	^	45.1	57.7	14.0	53.0	33.8
40-64	42.9	71.9	12.3	35.9	55.8	9.3	53.4	53.7	14.7	77.9	49.2
65+	40.3	61.6	8.2	27.1	47.1	6.8	43.0	51.8	14.1	78.4	48.7
Black Female											
0-14	54.3	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	45.0	^		47.9	^	^	^	56.7		^	34.4
40-64	52.0	73.8		45.2	63.6	^	64.8	46.3		72.7	51.5
65+	49.9	64.2		40.5	48.8	^	70.4	46.7		72.0	48.0
White Female											
0-14	59.6	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	40.1	75.0		45.1	63.0	^	42.4	62.0	13.0	53.0	33.8
40-64	44.4	71.7		35.9	56.6	7.2	42.1	52.4	12.2	77.9	49.2
65+	44.3	60.2		27.1	47.1	8.0	43.3	51.9	15.8	78.4	48.7
Black Male											
0-14	60.0	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	53.5	^	^		^	^	^	68.0			
40-64	43.2	78.8	14.2		59.9	^	60.7	59.6			
65+	38.3	63.2	14.2		45.8	16.9	54.2	58.6			
White Male											
0-14	61.7	^	^		^	^	^	68.2	^		
15-39	43.6	57.5	^		64.6	^	46.9	54.8	15.3		
40-64	41.3	72.1	12.3		55.2	9.9	56.9	54.8	16.6		
65+	37.0	62.7	8.2		47.1	6.4	42.9	51.8	13.1		

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

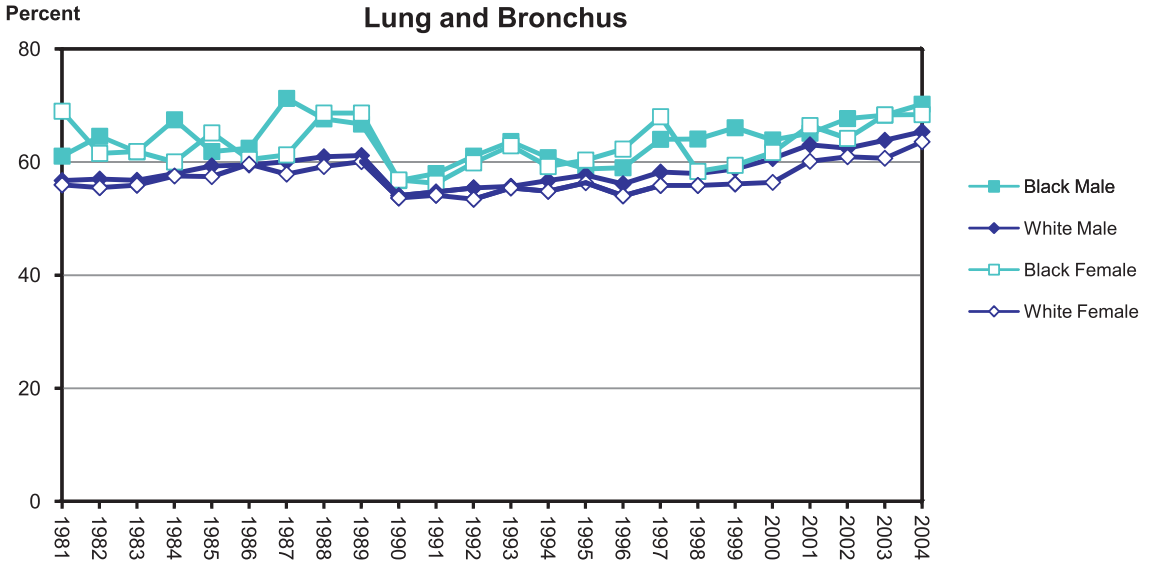
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

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

Trends in Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis

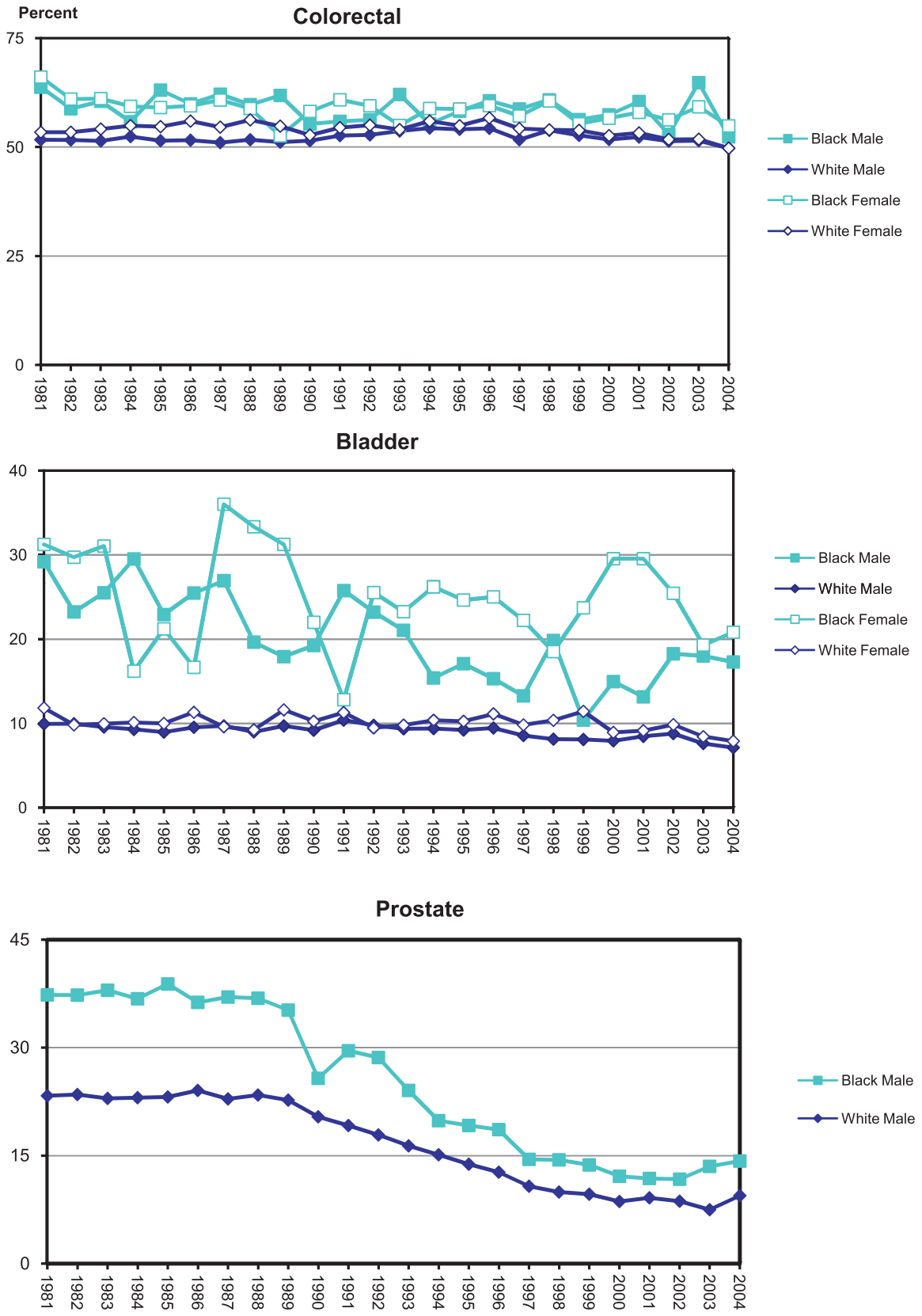
For all cancer combined, the percent of cancer diagnosed at advanced stages decreased by 20% among Black males, 5% among Black females, and 3% among White males, but increased by 7% among White females during the 24-year period. The percentage of cancer of the lung and bronchus diagnosed at advanced stages increased by nearly 15% among all race-sex groups, except Black females. For colorectal cancers, the percentage of cancer at advanced stages reduced by 17% among Blacks, and by less than 7% among Whites. The percentage of bladder cancer diagnosed at advanced stages showed declines by 28% to 41% in all race-sex groups. Prostate cancer showed the largest decline of all selected sites, approximately by 60% for both race groups. Nineteen percent less of the breast cancer in Black females was diagnosed at advanced stage in 2004 than in 1981. The percentage of advanced stage cervical cancer increased over the past 24 years, by 12% in Black females and by 78% in White females. The percentage of advanced stage diagnoses of ovarian cancer also increased for both Whites and Blacks. The percentage of advanced stage head and neck cancers increased by 44% among White males, and more than 10% for other sex-race groups, even though screening, in the form of visual inspection of the oral epithelial surfaces, can detect most of these cancers. The percentage of advanced stage melanoma increased for females and decreased for males.

Figure 9.1 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



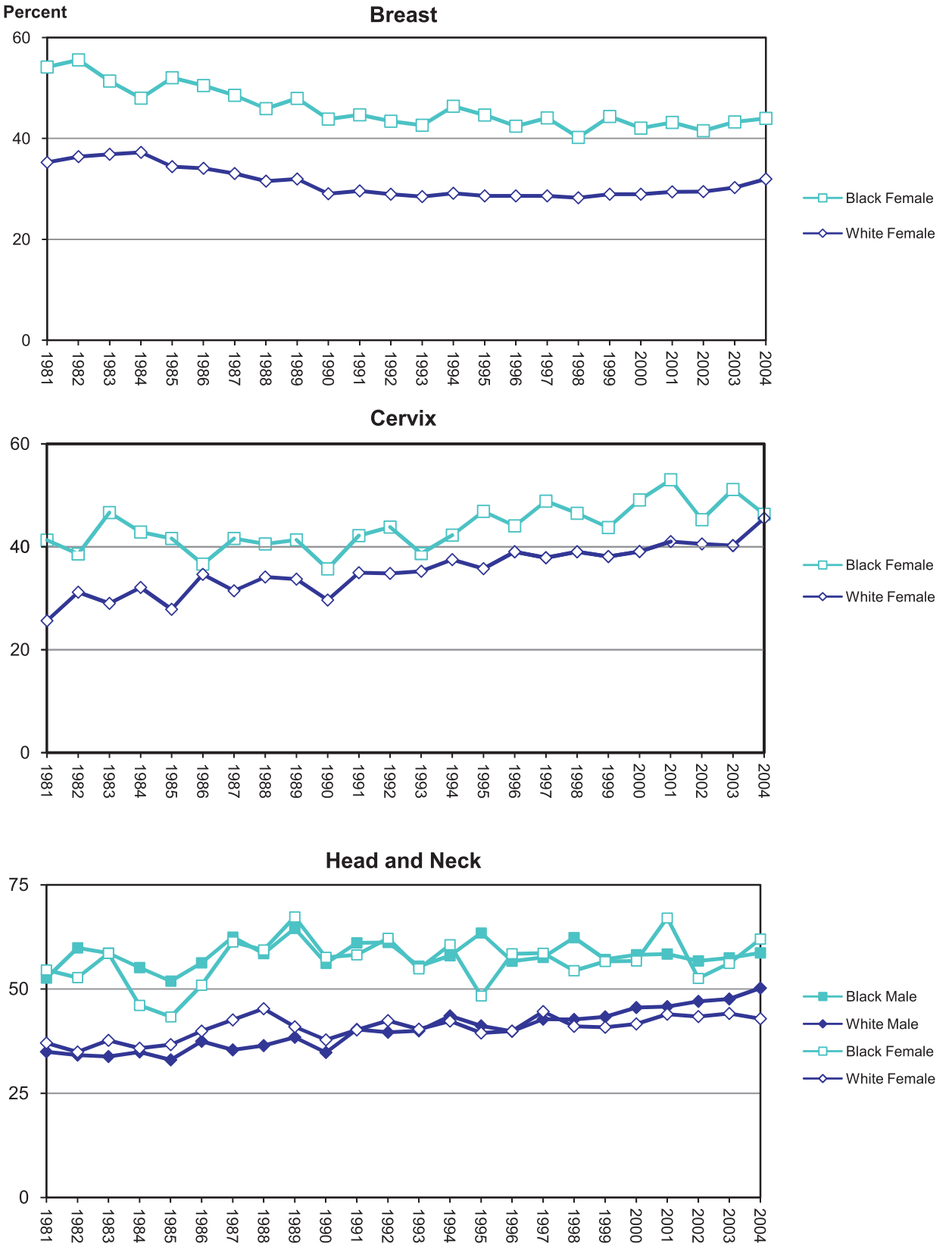
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 9.2 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



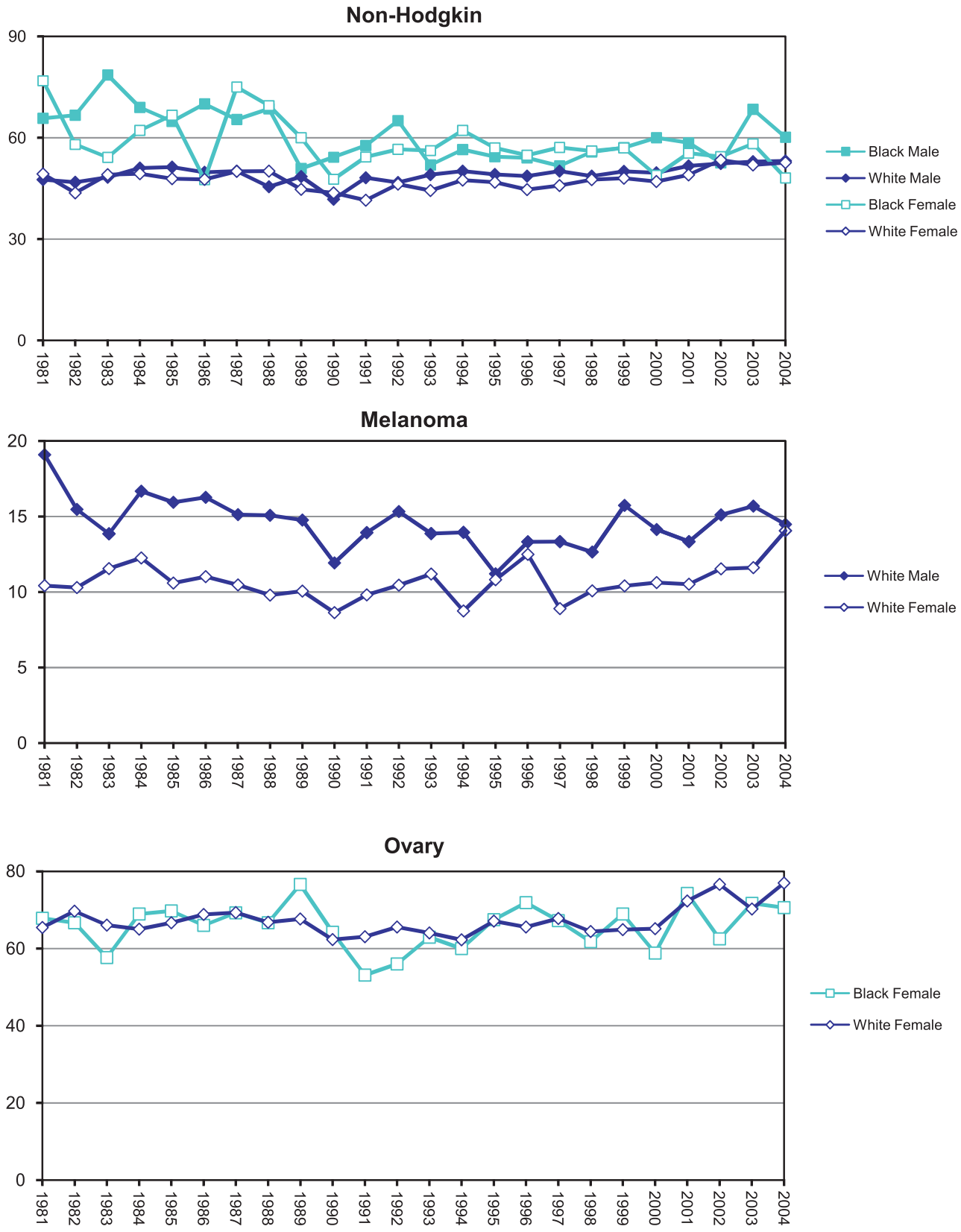
Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 9.3 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 9.4 Percentage of Advanced Stage Cancer at Diagnosis by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

CANCER SCREENING

The Florida BRFSS is an anonymous telephone survey of a sample of adults age 18 and older in households with telephones. Survey respondents are randomly selected to ensure that survey data will be representative of all adults in Florida. The Florida BRFSS survey follows a protocol developed by the CDC to ensure the quality of the survey and comparability of the data among states. For this report, cancer screening data for breast, cervical, colorectal, and prostate cancers from the 2004 Florida BRFSS were analyzed for current screening utilization patterns. In addition, cancer screening trends were analyzed utilizing available data from the 1987 BRFSS to the 2006 BRFSS.

Breast Cancer

In 2004 among females age 40 and older, about 77% had had a mammogram in the past two years. The prevalence was lower among females 40 and 44 years of age, females with less than a high school education, and females without health insurance compared to their counterparts. The prevalence of receiving a mammogram in the past two years more than doubled from 35.5% in 1987 to 79.4% in 2006 among White females, and increased by 50% among Black females from 52.1% in 1987 to 78.0% in 2006.

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

Cervical Cancer

In 2004, about 79% of females age 18 and older in Florida had a Papanicolau (Pap) smear test within the past two years. The prevalence was lower among females age 65 and older, females with household income less than $25,000, and females without health insurance. From 1991 to 2006, the prevalence of having a Pap smear test in the past two years decreased by 12% among Blacks, and by 15% among Whites.

Prostate Cancer

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

During 2000-2006, the prevalence of receiving a PSA test was approximately 60% among both White and Black males, with greater fluctuations among Blacks. The prevalence of having a digital rectal exam increased from 54% in 2000 to 61% in 2006 among White males and from 40% in 2000 to 58% in 2006 among Black males.

Colorectal Cancer

The prevalence of blood stool testing within the past two years among Floridians age 50 and older (32%) was significantly higher than the national prevalence (27%). Nearly half (49%) of adults age 50 and older had a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years.

The prevalence of both having a blood stool test in the past two years and having a sigmoidoscopy exam in the past five years was lower among White males, adults between 50-64 years of age, adults with less than a high school education, and adults who did not have a health insurance compared to their counterparts.

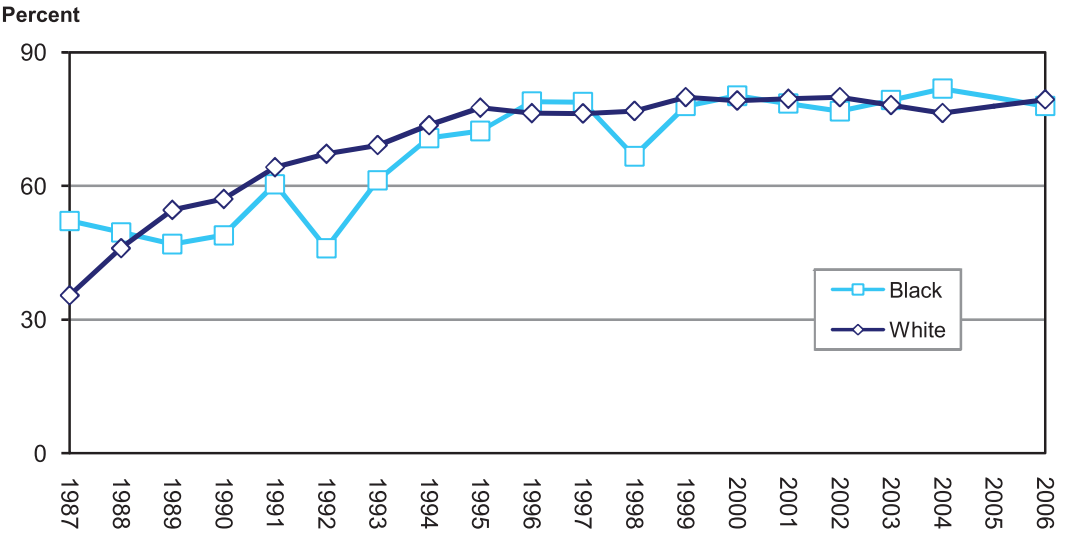
The prevalence of both colorectal screening tests increased from 1999 to 2006 in all race-sex groups, except blood stool testing in White females, which decreased from 36% in 1999 to 29% in 2006.

Table 12. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening Among Females Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

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

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 10. Prevalence of Mammography in Two Years Among Females 40 Years and Older, Florida, 1987-2006



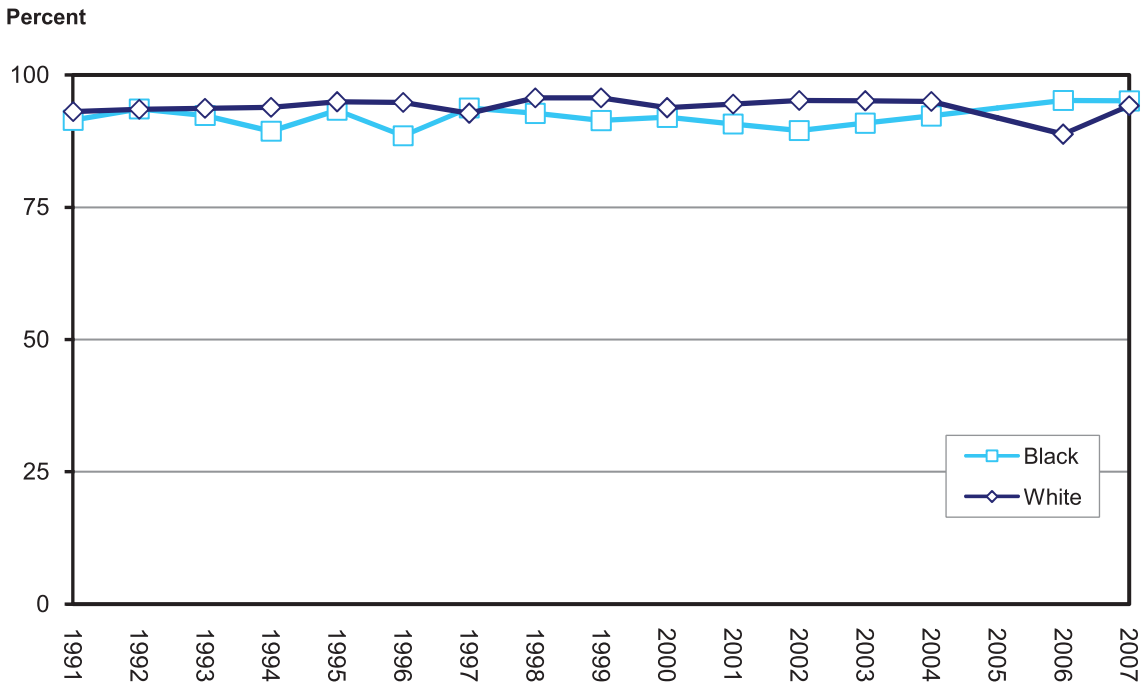
Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Table 13. Prevalence of Receiving Pap Smear Test Among Females Age 18 and Older (1) in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	3032	78.8	76.7	80.9
Black	365	81.3	75.9	86.8
White	2411	79.2	76.7	81.6
Age				
18-44	1386	80.5	77.4	83.6
45-64	953	82.6	79.0	86.2
65+	656	67.5	62.7	72.3
Education				
< High School	306	65.0	56.7	73.3
HS Graduate/GED	907	76.1	72.3	80.0
> High School	1813	82.5	79.9	85.1
Household Income				
<$25,000	877	67.7	62.7	72.7
$25,000-$49,999	792	79.5	75.6	83.4
$50,000-$74,999	416	87.2	83.0	91.4
$75,000+	478	92.8	89.6	96.0
Health Insurance				
Yes	2502	83.0	80.9	85.1
No	521	62.7	56.6	68.8

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

Figure 11. Prevalence of Having Ever Had a Pap Smear Test Among Adult Females, 1991-2007



Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Table 14. Prevalence of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Males Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2004

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

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 12.1 Prevalence of PSA Testing in Two Years Among Males 40 Years and Older, Florida, 2000-2006

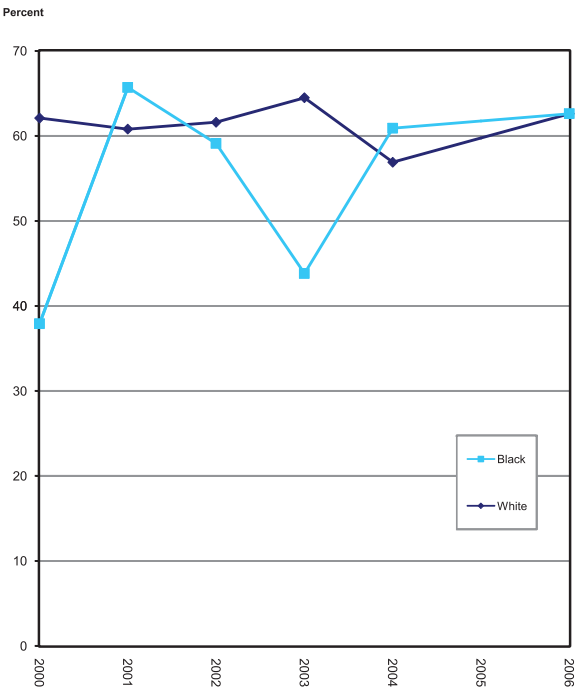
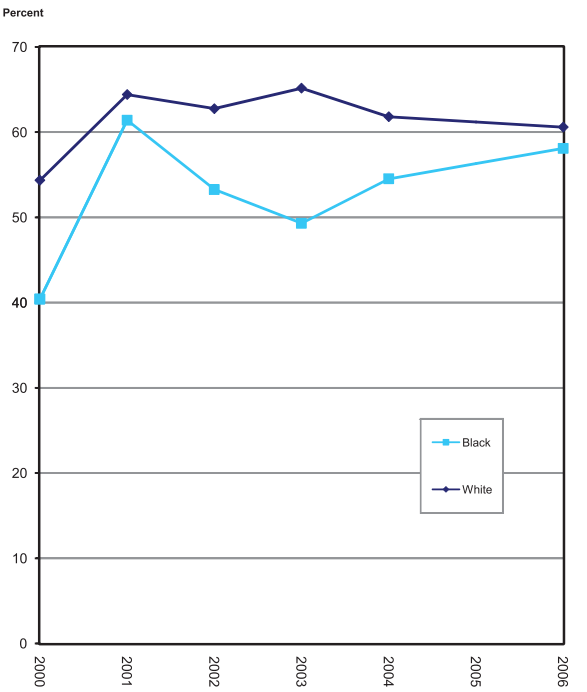


Figure 12.2 Prevalence of Digital Rectal Examination in Two Years Among Males 40 Years and Older, Florida, 2000-2006



Source of Data: Florida BRFSS

Table 15. Prevalence of Colorectal Cancer Screening Among Adults Age 50 and Older, Florida, 2004

	A Blood Stool Test in 2 Years				A Sigmoidoscopy Exam in 5 years			
	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI		Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	3,862	**31.6**	29.5	33.6	3866	**49.3**	47.1	51.5
Sex								
Female	2,398	**31.5**	28.9	34.0	2415	**48.3**	45.5	51.0
Male	1,464	**31.7**	28.4	35.0	1451	**50.5**	46.9	54.2
Race								
Black	3,404	**33.0**	30.9	35.2	3414	**51.1**	48.7	53.4
White	286	**25.1**	16.4	33.7	284	**41.1**	32.6	49.5
Black Female	1,306	**32.2**	28.9	35.6	1293	**52.7**	48.9	56.4
White Female	2,098	**33.7**	31.0	36.5	2121	**49.7**	46.8	52.6
Black Male	89	**33.6**	16.8	50.4	89	**44.7**	29.3	60.0
White Male	197	**18.5**	11.9	25.2	195	**38.2**	28.8	47.6
Age								
50-64	1,813	**24.6**	21.8	27.5	1817	**39.9**	36.7	43.2
65+	2,049	**38.5**	35.7	41.4	2049	**58.7**	55.9	61.6
Education								
< High School	473	**21.5**	14.9	28.1	471	**37.2**	30.1	44.3
HS Graduate/GED	1,246	**32.4**	28.8	35.9	1247	**46.7**	42.8	50.7
> High School	2,128	**33.1**	30.3	35.8	2133	**52.8**	49.9	55.8
Household Income								
<$25,000	1,210	**29.7**	25.8	33.6	1208	**43.8**	39.6	48.0
$25,000-$49,999	1,011	**33.9**	29.9	38.0	1010	**50.4**	46.0	54.7
$50,000-$74,999	424	**29.6**	23.8	35.5	420	**53.6**	47.3	60.0
>$75,000	523	**31.6**	26.5	36.8	526	**55.5**	49.7	61.3
Health Insurance								
Yes	3,491	**32.8**	30.7	35.0	3495	**52.1**	49.8	54.5
No	358	**20.4**	13.2	27.6	358	**23.8**	17.4	30.2

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 13.1 Prevalence of Blood Stool Testing in Two Years Among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2006

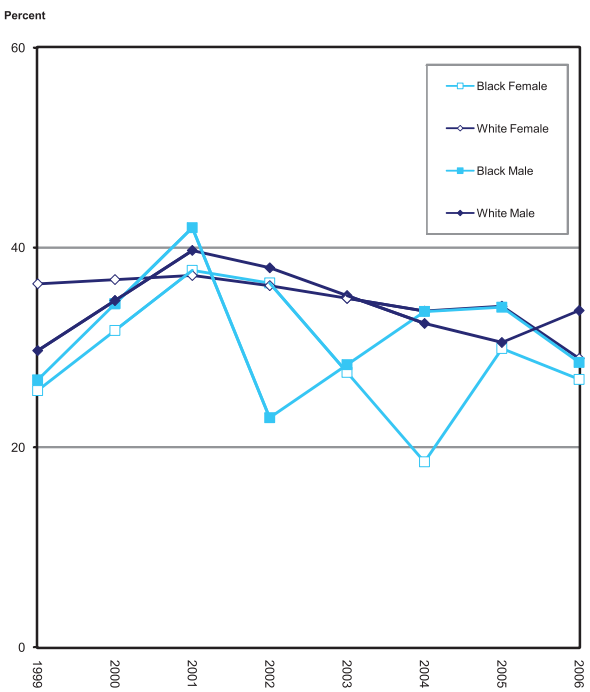
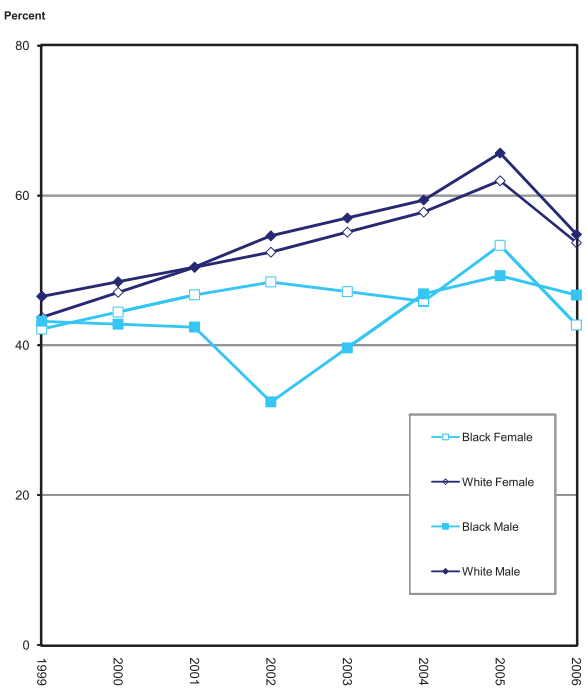


Figure 13.2 Prevalence of Sigmoidoscopy Examination in Five Years Among Adults 50 Years and Older, Florida, 1999-2006



Source of Data: Florida BRFSS

CANCER MORTALITY

DEATHS

In 2004, 38,785 Floridians died from cancer. The number of cancer deaths increased by 162 deaths from 2003. Males accounted for 54% and females 46% of total cancer deaths. Seventy-two percent of the cancer deaths were in the group age 65 and older. Two-thirds of cervical cancer deaths occurred in females under age 65.

Though 90% of the cancer deaths were among Whites, more Blacks died from cancer at younger ages than did Whites. The percentage of deaths in persons under age 65 was greater among Blacks (44%) than among Whites (26%).

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 30% of all cancer deaths, 29% in females and 32% in males. Deaths from sites for which screenings are available (colorectal, breast, cervical, and prostate cancers) accounted for 30% of all cancer deaths in Blacks and 22% in Whites.

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

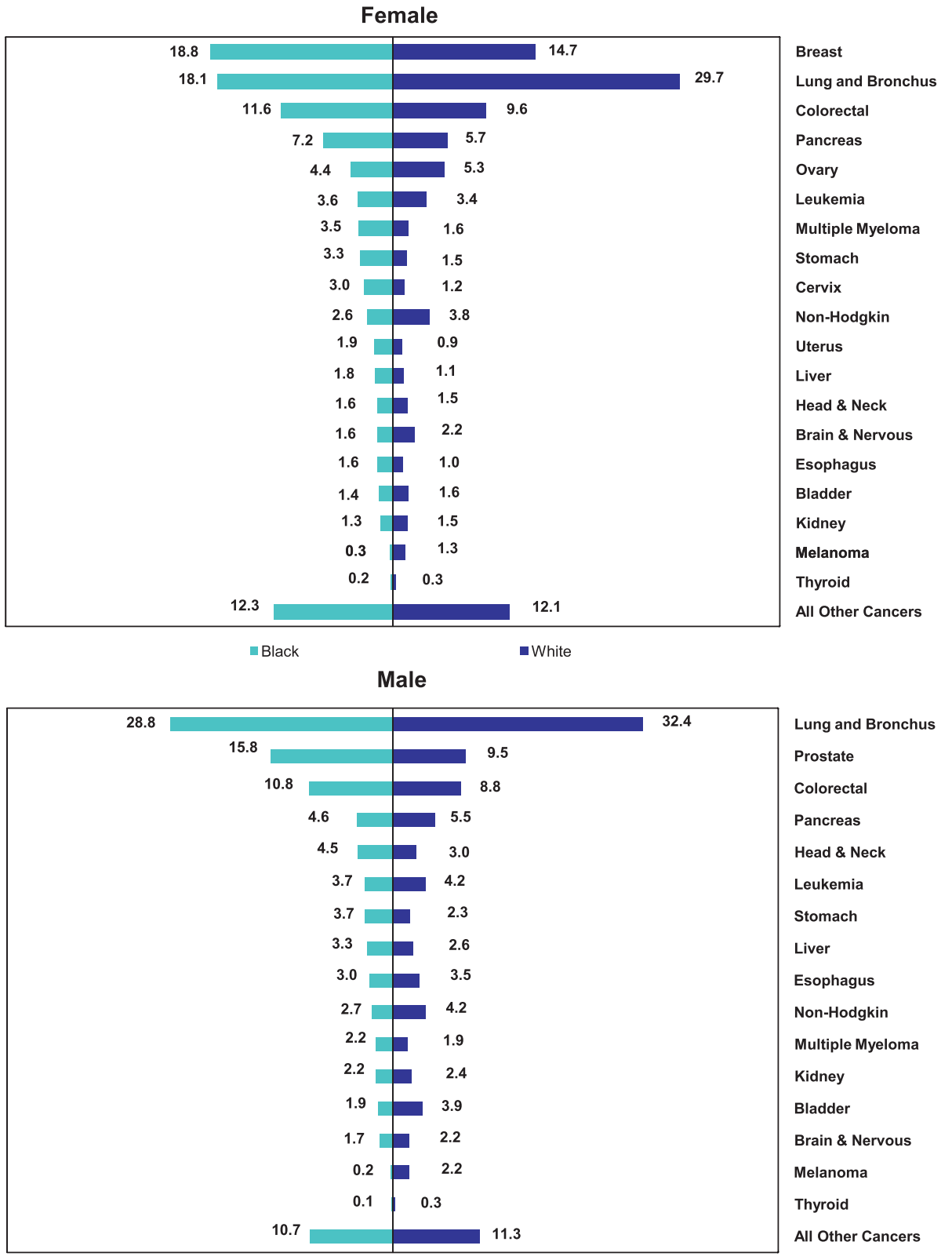
Table 16. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida (1)	**38,785**	**11,795**	**2,080**	**2,714**	**3,631**	**1,045**	**930**	**1,505**	**612**	**943**	**248**
Female	17,997	5,133		2,714	1,763	286	275	656	206	943	248
Male	20,784	6,662	2,080		1,867	759	655	849	406		
Black	3,690	877	307	328	412	61	116	98		76	52
White	34,822	10,842	1,772	2,365	3,196	981	810	1,402	612	858	192
Black Female	1,744	316		328	202	25	28	46		76	52
White Female	16,100	4,779		2,365	1,550	261	247	608	206	858	192
Black Male	1,945	561	307		210	36	88	52			
White Male	18,719	6,063	1,772		1,645	720	563	794	406		

(1) Florida total counts include 265 deaths of persons of "Other" and 10 with unknown race; 4 deaths were recorded with unknown sex. Totals by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; totals by race include deaths with unknown sex.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 14. Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 17. Number of Cancer Deaths by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**38,785**	**11,795**	**2,080**	**2,714**	**3,631**	**1,045**	**930**	**1,505**	**612**	**943**	**248**
Alachua	340	99	23	16	35	^	^	13	^	^	^
Baker	42	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	326	120	14	26	24	^	^	15	^	^	^
Bradford	52	17	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	1,378	475	74	85	128	40	29	35	31	36	^
Broward	3,426	916	181	280	331	100	98	148	58	87	32
Calhoun	31	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	521	178	42	22	44	20	^	28	^	15	^
Citrus	506	181	24	24	50	10	15	22	^	18	^
Clay	293	94	15	16	27	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	656	188	30	50	48	18	14	34	18	11	^
Columbia	123	47	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	3,872	878	241	334	420	102	90	146	41	98	28
DeSoto	61	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	50	23	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	1,541	467	77	115	127	35	40	56	18	41	21
Escambia	632	224	31	48	42	12	13	21	^	^	^
Flagler	213	79	13	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	28	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	87	32	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	25	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	29	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	36	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	41	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	53	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	559	203	22	40	75	15	14	22	^	10	^
Highlands	302	106	20	13	30	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	1,961	543	101	155	195	48	37	65	29	55	12
Holmes	38	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	427	139	32	25	44	11	^	12	^	10	^
Jackson	114	33	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	33	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	764	265	39	52	77	18	15	26	^	18	^
Lee	1,304	431	67	97	107	38	29	41	27	23	^
Leon	346	101	14	25	32	^	11	13	^	^	^
Levy	117	46	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	59	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	784	262	43	50	58	26	22	32	12	14	^
Marion	994	336	53	55	88	29	25	42	10	34	10
Martin	430	128	32	26	25	11	15	12	15	10	^
Monroe	175	51	^	12	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	158	61	^	12	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	325	109	16	26	34	^	^	10	^	13	^
Okeechobee	92	28	^	^	10	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	1,435	408	71	121	143	37	24	44	29	34	11
Osceola	349	112	15	40	34	^	^	11	^	^	^
Palm Beach	3,137	830	185	232	309	102	63	146	48	78	18
Pasco	1,277	435	67	61	132	39	31	52	21	31	^
Pinellas	2,659	870	118	173	250	81	68	114	31	72	15
Polk	1,236	450	58	58	116	38	26	49	22	20	^
Putnam	234	85	13	14	16	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	355	86	22	32	35	^	10	13	^	11	^
Saint Lucie	579	193	36	41	39	18	23	19	^	14	^
Santa Rosa	264	105	11	16	17	^	12	11	^	^	^
Sarasota	1,137	363	63	67	89	32	17	59	30	37	^
Seminole	632	173	28	58	74	11	17	31	^	15	^
Sumter	191	61	13	10	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	119	40	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	51	18	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	48	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	1,460	452	72	89	130	39	37	61	30	37	^
Wakulla	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	120	40	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	56	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 18. Number of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**38,785**	**11,795**	**2,080**	**2,714**	**3,631**	**1,045**	**930**	**1,505**	**612**	**943**	**248**
0-14	71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	632	51	^	86	34	^	16	49	33	10	33
40-64	10,028	3,078	189	1,001	845	154	349	327	221	283	134
65+	28,054	8,666	1,891	1,627	2,752	890	565	1,124	358	649	81
Female											
0-14	36	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	337	25		86	17	^	^	20	16	10	33
40-64	4,594	1,256		1,001	352	26	67	110	65	283	134
65+	13,030	3,852		1,627	1,394	259	206	523	125	649	81
Male											
0-14	35	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	294	26	^		17	^	14	29	17		
40-64	5,432	1,822	189		493	128	282	217	156		
65+	15,023	4,814	1,891		1,357	631	359	601	233		
Black											
0-14	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	142	^	^	26	^	^	^	15		^	^
40-64	1,468	382	53	188	150	16	60	42		31	29
65+	2,061	486	254	114	254	45	52	38		44	16
White											
0-14	49	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	473	39	^	59	26	^	12	34	33	^	26
40-64	8,445	2,672	136	798	684	137	288	283	221	249	103
65+	25,855	8,131	1,636	1,508	2,486	843	510	1,083	358	600	63
Black Female											
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	83	^	^	26	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	716	136	^	188	75	^	13	15		31	29
65+	937	175	^	114	123	21	14	22		44	16
White Female											
0-14	26	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	243	18	^	59	13	^	^	13	16	^	26
40-64	3,808	1,105	^	798	271	22	54	94	65	249	103
65+	12,023	3,656	^	1,508	1,266	238	192	500	125	600	63
Black Male											
0-14	11	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	59	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	751	246	53		75	12	47	27			
65+	1,124	311	254		131	24	38	16			
White Male											
0-14	23	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	229	21	^		13	^	11	21	17		
40-64	4,636	1,567	136		413	115	234	189	156		
65+	13,831	4,475	1,636		1,219	605	318	583	233		

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

Compared to the 2004 national mortality rates available at the CDC website, (www.cdc.gov/cancer/npcr/uscs/index.htm), Florida's age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined were lower for all sex-race groups: Black females, (Florida vs. U.S.: 156.7, 182.8); Black males (258.6, 303.5); White females (137.4, 156.4), White males (201.1, 224.8).

Mortality rates in females for all cancers combined, and all other selected cancers were lower than the rates among males in Florida. Blacks had higher mortality rates than Whites for all cancer sites combined, prostate, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers. Mortality rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in Blacks were lower than those in Whites.

Compared to their White counterparts, Black females had higher mortality rates of all cancer sites combined, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, and cervical cancer, while Black males had higher mortality rates for all cancer sites combined, prostate cancer, colorectal cancer, and head and neck cancer. White females had significantly higher mortality rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus than Black females. The rate of non-Hodgkin lymphoma was higher in White males than in Black males.

Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined ranged from 124.9 per 100,000 in Collier County, to 279.5 per 100,000 in Lafayette County, excluding Union County. (See note on Union County rates in Methods). Nineteen counties had mortality rates higher than the Florida rate of 166.4 per 100,000. Broward, Collier, Miami-Dade, Lee, Palm Beach, and Sarasota counties are among the counties that had rates lower than the Florida rate.

Table 19. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida (1)	**166.4**	164.8	168.1	**50.3**	49.4	51.2	**20.6**	19.7	21.5	**21.3**	20.4	22.1	**15.3**	14.8	15.8	**4.3**	4.0	4.5
Female	**138.9**	136.8	141.0	**39.3**	38.2	40.4				**21.3**	20.4	22.1	**12.9**	12.3	13.5	**2.0**	1.8	2.2
Male	**204.0**	201.2	206.8	**64.4**	62.9	66.0	**20.6**	19.7	21.5				**18.4**	17.6	19.3	**7.5**	6.9	8.0
Black	**196.5**	189.9	203.1	**46.2**	43.1	49.5	**52.8**	46.8	59.5	**27.4**	24.4	30.7	**22.7**	20.5	25.1	**3.6**	2.7	4.7
White	**164.5**	162.8	166.3	**50.9**	49.9	51.9	**18.8**	17.9	19.7	**20.6**	19.8	21.6	**14.8**	14.2	15.3	**4.4**	4.1	4.7
Black Female	**156.7**	149.3	164.4	**28.7**	25.6	32.1				**27.4**	24.4	30.7	**18.7**	16.1	21.5	**2.5**	1.6	3.8
White Female	**137.4**	135.2	139.6	**40.5**	39.3	41.7				**20.6**	19.8	21.6	**12.4**	11.7	13.0	**2.0**	1.7	2.2
Black Male	**258.6**	246.4	271.4	**71.7**	65.5	78.4	**52.8**	46.8	59.5				**28.6**	24.6	33.1	**5.2**	3.6	7.5
White Male	**201.1**	198.2	204.0	**64.2**	62.6	65.8	**18.8**	17.9	19.7				**17.7**	16.9	18.6	**7.7**	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	4.4	**6.5**	6.1	6.8	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.4**	2.1	2.7
Female	**2.1**	1.9	2.4	**4.9**	4.5	5.3	**2.0**	1.7	2.3	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.4**	2.1	2.7
Male	**6.5**	6.0	7.0	**8.4**	7.9	9.0	**4.6**	4.1	5.0						
Black	**5.8**	4.8	7.1	**4.7**	3.8	5.8				**6.8**	5.4	8.6	**4.2**	3.2	5.6
White	**4.0**	3.7	4.3	**6.6**	6.3	7.0	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.5**	7.0	8.0	**2.2**	1.9	2.5
Black Female	**2.5**	1.7	3.7	**4.1**	2.9	5.5				**6.8**	5.4	8.6	**4.2**	3.2	5.6
White Female	**2.1**	1.8	2.4	**4.9**	4.5	5.4	**2.0**	1.7	2.3	**7.5**	7.0	8.0	**2.2**	1.9	2.5
Black Male	**10.6**	8.3	13.4	**5.4**	3.9	7.4									
White Male	**6.2**	5.7	6.8	**8.6**	8.0	9.3	**4.6**	4.1	5.0						

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Florida total mortality rates include 265 deaths of persons of "Other" races, 10 of unknown race, and 4 deaths with unknown sex. Mortality rates by sex include deaths with unknown and Other races; rates by race include deaths with unknown sex.

Table 20.1. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**166.4**	164.8	168.1	**50.3**	49.4	51.2	**20.6**	19.7	21.5	**22.2**	21.3	23.1	**15.3**	14.8	15.8
Alachua	**179.4**	160.7	199.7	**52.7**	42.8	64.3	**31.9**	20.1	48.6	**15.1**	8.6	25.0	**18.9**	13.1	26.4
Baker	**212.0**	151.4	291.0	**79.0**	44.5	132.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	**190.2**	170.0	212.4	**68.8**	57.0	82.5	**20.3**	10.9	35.9	**27.7**	18.0	41.3	**14.3**	9.1	21.5
Bradford	**168.9**	126.0	223.9	**56.0**	32.6	92.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	**37.4**	19.3	68.5
Brevard	**184.4**	174.7	194.7	**62.1**	56.6	68.1	**22.8**	17.8	29.1	**22.4**	17.7	28.4	**17.3**	14.4	20.8
Broward	**155.5**	150.3	161.0	**42.2**	39.5	45.1	**18.9**	16.3	22.0	**23.7**	20.9	26.8	**14.3**	12.7	16.0
Calhoun	**193.7**	131.4	281.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**149.8**	136.2	165.8	**50.7**	42.9	60.9	**24.2**	17.3	36.6	**16.6**	9.6	30.0	**11.7**	8.4	17.8
Citrus	**176.1**	159.8	195.1	**60.5**	51.6	72.3	**16.5**	10.5	30.0	**16.2**	9.9	30.2	**16.8**	12.3	24.8
Clay	**197.8**	175.5	222.4	**63.2**	50.9	77.8	**29.9**	16.5	50.3	**18.6**	10.6	30.9	**18.7**	12.2	27.5
Collier	**124.9**	115.1	135.6	**34.8**	29.8	40.7	**12.1**	8.1	18.3	**18.0**	13.1	25.0	**8.8**	6.5	12.2
Columbia	**179.8**	149.3	215.3	**67.3**	49.4	90.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	**16.4**	8.1	30.1
Miami-Dade	**149.6**	144.9	154.4	**34.0**	31.8	36.3	**23.8**	20.9	27.1	**23.0**	20.6	25.7	**16.1**	14.6	17.7
DeSoto	**132.1**	99.9	173.3	**42.3**	25.7	68.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	**228.1**	168.0	309.0	**96.5**	60.7	153.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**204.5**	194.3	215.1	**62.6**	57.0	68.6	**28.2**	22.1	35.6	**26.2**	21.6	31.6	**16.7**	13.9	19.9
Escambia	**192.8**	178.1	208.6	**67.8**	59.2	77.4	**23.4**	15.8	33.8	**28.2**	20.7	37.9	**12.8**	9.2	17.4
Flagler	**166.5**	143.1	195.8	**58.0**	45.6	76.8	**24.9**	12.9	52.6	^	^	^	**9.1**	3.7	23.0
Franklin	**176.2**	115.2	271.4	**102.4**	60.2	179.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	**186.2**	148.9	230.3	**66.7**	45.5	94.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	**26.2**	13.5	46.3
Gilchrist	**134.4**	86.6	204.0	**51.7**	24.6	101.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	**169.8**	112.5	259.5	**53.9**	25.7	118.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	**189.0**	132.2	268.9	**61.3**	31.6	116.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	**228.9**	152.6	331.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	**133.3**	95.4	183.0	**37.7**	18.7	69.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	**162.7**	121.6	214.2	**52.6**	30.5	85.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**194.5**	177.2	214.0	**68.7**	58.9	80.8	**15.1**	9.4	26.8	**28.2**	19.5	42.4	**24.6**	19.1	32.6
Highlands	**155.4**	135.9	178.7	**55.0**	43.9	70.2	**19.4**	11.7	36.5	**14.0**	6.5	32.2	**16.2**	10.0	27.1
Hillsborough	**174.2**	166.5	182.1	**48.3**	44.3	52.5	**23.0**	18.7	28.1	**24.5**	20.8	28.8	**17.4**	15.0	20.0
Holmes	**168.3**	118.7	235.6	**73.3**	41.6	123.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**170.8**	154.1	189.8	**56.8**	47.2	68.7	**26.2**	17.9	40.1	**19.9**	12.5	33.1	**16.5**	11.8	23.7
Jackson	**204.5**	168.5	247.1	**59.4**	40.8	85.0	^	^	^	**34.9**	16.6	68.4	^	^	^
Jefferson	**201.3**	138.1	289.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	**279.5**	172.2	435.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**167.7**	155.3	181.3	**57.6**	50.5	65.8	**19.4**	13.6	28.0	**23.2**	16.7	32.6	**16.1**	12.6	20.9
Lee	**147.1**	138.9	155.9	**48.6**	44.0	53.8	**15.6**	12.0	20.4	**21.9**	17.4	27.6	**11.2**	9.2	13.9
Leon	**186.5**	167.0	207.7	**54.8**	44.5	67.0	**21.4**	11.4	37.4	**21.5**	13.8	32.3	**17.5**	11.9	24.9
Levy	**209.4**	172.7	254.2	**80.8**	58.9	111.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	**244.3**	130.8	428.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	**277.2**	210.6	360.3	**54.2**	27.9	98.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**156.3**	145.0	168.6	**51.0**	44.8	58.2	**17.5**	12.6	24.4	**20.7**	15.0	28.6	**11.9**	8.8	16.1
Marion	**201.7**	188.7	215.8	**66.4**	59.2	74.6	**23.5**	17.5	31.9	**22.4**	16.4	30.9	**17.4**	13.8	22.1
Martin	**161.4**	145.6	179.4	**46.5**	38.4	56.9	**25.1**	17.1	38.1	**21.2**	13.2	34.9	**9.0**	5.7	15.0
Monroe	**178.4**	152.3	208.9	**51.0**	37.7	68.9	^	^	^	**24.9**	12.8	47.8	**11.6**	5.7	22.8
Nassau	**225.7**	191.2	265.3	**82.7**	63.0	107.5	^	^	^	**29.7**	15.2	54.5	**15.8**	7.4	30.2
Okaloosa	**175.9**	157.2	196.5	**58.2**	47.7	70.6	**22.3**	12.5	38.1	**25.8**	16.8	38.2	**18.2**	12.6	25.8
Okeechobee	**188.7**	151.5	234.0	**59.7**	39.4	88.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	**19.4**	9.2	38.6
Orange	**164.6**	156.1	173.4	**47.1**	42.7	52.0	**21.7**	16.8	27.7	**24.1**	20.0	28.9	**16.6**	14.0	19.6
Osceola	**160.7**	144.2	178.7	**51.0**	42.0	61.5	**17.5**	9.6	29.7	**33.8**	24.1	46.3	**15.9**	11.0	22.4
Palm Beach	**151.4**	145.9	157.0	**39.9**	37.2	42.9	**18.5**	15.9	21.5	**23.1**	20.0	26.6	**14.6**	13.0	16.5
Pasco	**178.5**	168.2	189.5	**59.7**	53.9	66.2	**19.5**	15.1	25.7	**16.8**	12.4	22.9	**18.1**	15.0	22.0
Pinellas	**171.1**	164.4	178.1	**56.7**	52.9	60.8	**16.7**	13.8	20.2	**21.2**	18.0	25.1	**15.3**	13.4	17.5
Polk	**171.5**	161.8	181.6	**60.5**	55.0	66.5	**17.9**	13.6	23.5	**14.9**	11.2	19.9	**16.2**	13.3	19.6
Putnam	**228.0**	199.1	261.0	**81.7**	65.1	102.7	**27.6**	14.5	51.0	**28.3**	15.0	51.7	**16.1**	9.1	27.9
Saint Johns	**188.8**	169.5	210.3	**44.5**	35.6	55.7	**28.1**	17.4	44.0	**32.4**	21.9	47.6	**18.6**	12.9	26.6
Saint Lucie	**171.5**	157.4	187.0	**55.9**	48.1	65.1	**23.8**	16.5	34.1	**24.2**	17.0	34.5	**11.7**	8.3	16.7
Santa Rosa	**199.6**	175.7	226.2	**76.7**	62.5	93.7	**25.5**	12.0	49.3	**21.3**	12.1	35.6	**14.2**	8.1	23.4
Sarasota	**144.8**	135.8	154.7	**47.9**	42.7	54.0	**16.8**	12.9	22.8	**16.4**	12.3	22.6	**10.8**	8.5	14.1
Seminole	**167.9**	154.9	181.7	**46.0**	39.3	53.5	**20.1**	13.2	29.7	**26.9**	20.4	35.1	**20.4**	16.0	25.7
Sumter	**143.5**	122.1	170.2	**44.1**	33.0	60.9	**22.9**	11.5	48.0	**14.2**	6.2	38.2	**17.2**	10.3	30.8
Suwannee	**235.6**	194.3	285.2	**75.9**	54.1	106.2	^	^	^	**41.0**	20.5	81.3	^	^	^
Taylor	**220.7**	163.9	292.8	**75.1**	44.3	121.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	**369.3**	268.3	504.7	**106.5**	55.6	195.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**192.9**	182.9	203.6	**60.0**	54.5	66.2	**20.6**	16.1	26.5	**22.5**	17.8	28.6	**16.4**	13.7	19.8
Wakulla	**151.9**	106.6	212.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	**180.9**	149.5	218.6	**58.2**	41.3	81.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	**18.5**	9.4	34.9
Washington	**203**	152.9	267.7	**63.6**	36.8	106.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Table 20.2. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates (1) by County, Florida, 2004

	Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**4.3**	4.0	4.5	**4.1**	3.8	4.4	**6.5**	6.1	6.8	**3.1**	2.9	3.4	**7.4**	6.9	7.9	**2.4**	2.1	2.7
Alachua	^	^	^	^	^	^	**6.9**	3.6	11.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	^	^	^	^	^	^	**9.0**	5.0	15.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	**5.3**	3.8	7.5	**4.0**	2.7	6.0	**4.8**	3.3	6.9	**4.8**	3.2	7.1	**9.1**	6.3	13.1	^	^	^
Broward	**4.4**	3.5	5.4	**4.6**	3.7	5.6	**6.6**	5.5	7.8	**3.4**	2.5	4.5	**7.5**	5.9	9.3	**3.1**	2.1	4.5
Calhoun	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	**5.1**	3.1	10.3	^	^	^	**7.4**	4.8	13.1	^	^	^	**7.8**	4.0	18.5	^	^	^
Citrus	**3.1**	1.5	9.2	**6.0**	3.2	12.9	**6.6**	4.1	13.0	^	^	^	**12.9**	7.0	27.0	^	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	**3.2**	1.9	5.7	**2.8**	1.5	5.4	**6.6**	4.4	9.8	**3.8**	2.1	6.7	**3.9**	1.9	8.6	^	^	^
Columbia	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**3.4**	2.8	4.2	**5.7**	4.8	6.7	**1.9**	1.4	2.6	**6.7**	5.4	8.2	**2.1**	1.4	3.0
DeSoto	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	**4.7**	3.3	6.6	**5.3**	3.8	7.3	**7.5**	5.6	9.7	**3.1**	1.8	5.0	**9.8**	7.0	13.3	**5.0**	3.1	7.8
Escambia	**3.7**	1.9	6.6	**4.1**	2.2	7.1	**6.5**	4.0	10.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Flagler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	**4.7**	2.6	9.9	**4.8**	2.5	10.3	**7.1**	4.3	12.7	^	^	^	**7.6**	3.1	19.0	^	^	^
Highlands	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	**4.3**	3.1	5.7	**3.2**	2.3	4.5	**5.8**	4.4	7.4	**2.9**	2.0	4.3	**8.6**	6.4	11.2	**2.0**	1.0	3.5
Holmes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	**4.3**	2.0	9.7	^	^	^	**4.5**	2.3	9.9	^	^	^	**7.9**	3.5	19.1	^	^	^
Jackson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	**4.0**	2.3	7.2	**3.1**	1.6	6.1	**4.9**	3.2	8.1	^	^	^	**7.5**	4.2	13.9	^	^	^
Lee	**3.9**	2.7	5.7	**3.6**	2.3	5.5	**4.4**	3.1	6.2	**3.7**	2.3	5.9	**4.7**	2.9	7.8	^	^	^
Leon	^	^	^	**5.4**	2.7	10.1	**6.7**	3.5	11.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	**4.8**	3.1	7.6	**5.2**	3.2	8.4	**6.5**	4.3	9.8	**3.0**	1.4	6.1	**5.2**	2.7	10.2	^	^	^
Marion	**5.1**	3.4	8.0	**5.6**	3.5	8.9	**8.5**	6.0	12.2	**2.6**	1.1	5.9	**12.2**	8.3	18.4	**5.4**	2.4	11.2
Martin	**3.4**	1.7	8.2	**7.1**	3.8	13.3	**5.5**	2.6	11.5	**6.2**	3.3	12.5	**6.5**	3.1	16.4	^	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	**5.3**	2.5	10.1	^	^	^	**13.3**	7.1	23.1	^	^	^
Okeechobee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	**4.4**	3.1	6.0	**2.6**	1.7	3.9	**5.0**	3.6	6.7	**3.8**	2.5	5.5	**6.9**	4.8	9.7	**2.1**	1.1	3.9
Osceola	^	^	^	^	^	^	**5.3**	2.6	9.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	**4.5**	3.7	5.6	**3.2**	2.5	4.3	**6.9**	5.8	8.3	**2.9**	2.0	4.0	**7.0**	5.5	9.1	**2.3**	1.3	3.9
Pasco	**5.2**	3.6	7.6	**4.8**	3.1	7.5	**6.7**	5.0	9.4	**3.4**	2.0	5.8	**8.7**	5.6	13.7	^	^	^
Pinellas	**4.7**	3.7	6.0	**4.7**	3.6	6.2	**7.5**	6.2	9.2	**2.4**	1.6	3.6	**8.6**	6.7	11.2	**2.5**	1.3	4.5
Polk	**5.1**	3.6	7.3	**3.9**	2.5	6.0	**6.9**	5.0	9.3	**3.5**	2.2	5.7	**5.6**	3.3	9.1	^	^	^
Putnam	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	^	^	^	**5.0**	2.4	10.2	**6.9**	3.6	12.6	^	^	^	**10.3**	5.1	20.6	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	**4.6**	2.7	8.1	**6.7**	4.2	10.8	**5.3**	3.2	9.1	^	^	^	**7.3**	3.9	13.9	^	^	^
Santa Rosa	^	^	^	**9.0**	4.6	16.7	**8.9**	4.4	16.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	**3.5**	2.4	5.9	**2.8**	1.5	5.4	**6.9**	5.2	9.8	**5.0**	3.2	8.2	**7.8**	5.3	12.6	^	^	^
Seminole	**3.1**	1.5	5.5	**4.5**	2.6	7.3	**8.5**	5.7	12.1	^	^	^	**6.8**	3.8	11.5	^	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	**4.7**	3.3	6.7	**5.1**	3.6	7.3	**7.7**	5.9	10.2	**4.6**	3.0	7.0	**9.4**	6.4	13.7	^	^	^
Wakulla	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

AGE-SPECIFIC MORTALITY RATES

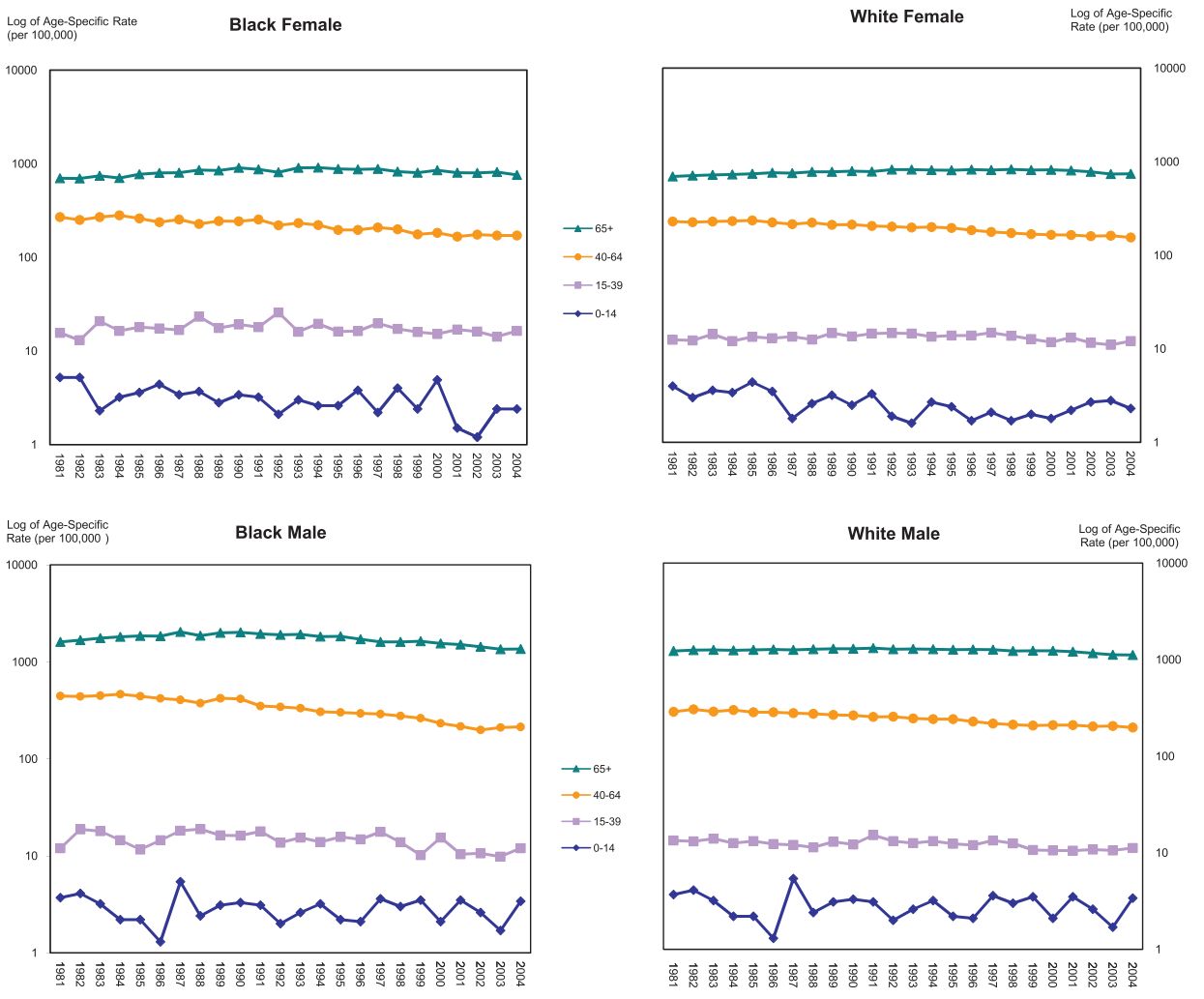
Age-specific mortality rates increased considerably with age. Rates were the highest in the 65 and older age group for both sexes and for both races, and for most sites. Males had higher age-specific mortality rates than females for all cancer sites combined and for most of the selected sites in most age groups.

Blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates for all selected cancer sites compared to Whites except lung and bronchus, bladder, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and ovarian cancers in the group aged 40 to 64. Whites had a greater mortality rate of lung cancer in the age group 65 and older.

Among females, age-specific mortality rates were higher in Blacks than in Whites for all cancers combined in the group age 65 years and older and for breast cancer in the group age 40 to 64. Age-specific lung cancer mortality rates were higher in Whites than in Blacks for those in age groups 40 years and older.

In males, Blacks had higher age-specific mortality rates than Whites for all cancers combined and for colorectal cancer in the group age 65 and older. The age-specific mortality rates of prostate cancer among Blacks were more than double the rates in Whites for all age groups.

Figure 15. Age-Specific Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 21. Age-Specific Mortality Rates (1) by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers			Lung & Bronchus			Prostate			Breast			Colorectal			Bladder			Head & Neck			Non-Hodgkin			Melanoma			Ovary			Cervix		
	Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI		Rate	CI	
Florida	**223.4**	221.2	225.7	**67.9**	66.7	69.2	**24.6**	23.5	25.6	**30.5**	29.4	31.7	**20.9**	20.2	21.6	**6.0**	5.7	6.4	**5.4**	5.0	5.7	**8.7**	8.2	9.1	**4.3**	4.0	4.7	**10.6**	9.9	11.3	**2.8**	2.5	3.2
0-14	**2.3**	1.8	2.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**11.7**	10.8	12.6	**0.9**	0.7	1.2	^	^	^	**3.2**	2.6	4.0	**0.6**	0.4	0.9	^	^	^	**0.3**	0.2	0.5	**0.9**	0.7	1.2	**0.8**	0.5	1.1	**0.4**	0.2	0.7	**1.2**	0.9	1.7
40-64	**175.1**	171.7	178.5	**53.7**	51.9	55.7	**6.8**	5.9	7.8	**34.0**	31.9	36.1	**14.8**	13.8	15.8	**2.7**	2.3	3.1	**6.1**	5.5	6.8	**5.7**	5.1	6.4	**4.6**	4.0	5.2	**9.6**	8.5	10.8	**4.5**	3.8	5.4
65+	**907.0**	896.4	917.7	**280.2**	274.3	286.1	**141.7**	135.4	148.2	**92.5**	88.1	97.1	**89.0**	85.7	92.4	**28.8**	26.9	30.7	**18.3**	16.8	19.8	**36.3**	34.2	38.5	**12.5**	11.3	13.9	**36.9**	34.1	39.9	**4.6**	3.7	5.7
Female																																	
0-14	**2.4**	1.6	3.3	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**12.7**	11.4	14.1	**0.9**	0.6	1.4				**3.2**	2.6	4.0	**0.6**	0.4	1.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	**0.8**	0.5	1.3	**0.4**	0.2	0.7	**1.2**	0.9	1.7
40-64	**155.8**	151.3	160.4	**42.6**	40.3	45.0				**34.0**	31.9	36.1	**11.9**	10.7	13.3	**0.9**	0.6	1.3	**2.3**	1.8	2.9	**3.7**	3.1	4.5	**2.6**	2.0	3.4	**9.6**	8.5	10.8	**4.5**	3.8	5.4
65+	**741.0**	728.3	753.8	**219.1**	212.2	226.1				**92.5**	88.1	97.1	**79.3**	75.2	83.5	**14.7**	13.0	16.6	**11.7**	10.2	13.4	**29.7**	27.2	32.4	**7.7**	6.4	9.2	**36.9**	34.1	39.9	**4.6**	3.7	5.7
Male																																	
0-14	**2.2**	1.5	3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
15-39	**10.7**	9.5	12.0	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	^	^	^				**0.6**	0.4	1.0	^	^	^	**0.5**	0.3	0.9	**1.1**	0.7	1.5	**0.8**	0.5	1.3						
40-64	**195.4**	190.2	200.7	**65.5**	62.6	68.6	**6.8**	5.9	7.8				**17.7**	16.2	19.4	**4.6**	3.8	5.5	**10.1**	9.0	11.4	**7.8**	6.8	8.9	**6.6**	5.6	7.7						
65+	**1,125.6**	1,107.7	1,143.8	**360.7**	350.6	371.0	**141.7**	135.4	148.2				**101.7**	96.3	107.2	**47.3**	43.7	51.1	**26.9**	24.2	29.8	**45.0**	41.5	48.8	**18.8**	16.5	21.4						
Black																																	
0-14	**2.8**	1.7	4.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**13.2**	11.1	15.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	**4.8**	3.1	7.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	**1.4**	0.8	2.3				^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	**187.2**	177.7	197.0	**48.7**	43.9	53.8	**14.6**	10.9	19.1	**44.6**	38.5	51.5	**19.1**	16.2	22.4	**2.0**	1.2	3.3	**7.6**	5.8	9.8	**5.4**	3.9	7.2				**7.4**	5.0	10.4	**6.9**	4.6	9.9
65+	**998.3**	955.7	1,042.4	**235.4**	214.9	257.3	**306.1**	269.6	346.2	**92.3**	76.2	110.9	**123.0**	108.4	139.1	**21.8**	15.9	29.2	**25.2**	18.8	33.0	**18.4**	13.0	25.3				**35.6**	25.9	47.8	**13.0**	7.4	21.0
White																																	
0-14	**2.1**	1.6	2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**11.4**	10.4	12.4	**0.9**	0.7	1.3	^	^	^	**2.9**	2.2	3.8	**0.6**	0.4	0.9	^	^	^	**0.3**	0.1	0.5	**0.8**	0.6	1.1	**0.8**	0.5	1.1	^	^	^	**1.3**	0.8	1.9
40-64	**175.4**	171.6	179.1	**55.5**	53.4	57.6	**5.8**	4.8	6.8	**32.5**	30.3	34.8	**14.2**	13.2	15.3	**2.8**	2.4	3.4	**6.0**	5.3	6.7	**5.9**	5.2	6.6	**4.6**	4.0	5.2	**10.1**	8.9	11.5	**4.2**	3.4	5.1
65+	**906.2**	895.2	917.3	**285.0**	278.8	291.2	**132.1**	125.8	138.7	**93.4**	88.7	98.2	**87.1**	83.7	90.6	**29.5**	27.6	31.6	**17.9**	16.4	19.5	**38.0**	35.7	40.3	**12.5**	11.3	13.9	**37.2**	34.2	40.2	**3.9**	3.0	5.0
Black Female																																	
0-14	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**15.3**	12.2	18.9	^	^	^				**4.8**	3.1	7.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^
40-64	**169.9**	157.7	182.8	**32.3**	27.1	38.2				**44.6**	38.5	51.5	**17.8**	14.0	22.3	^	^	^	**3.1**	1.6	5.3	**3.6**	2.0	5.9				**7.4**	5.0	10.4	**6.9**	4.6	9.9
65+	**758.9**	711.1	809.1	**141.7**	121.5	164.4				**92.3**	76.2	110.9	**99.6**	82.8	118.9	**17.0**	10.5	26.0	**11.3**	6.2	19.0	**17.8**	11.2	27.0				**35.6**	25.9	47.8	**13.0**	7.4	21.0
White Female																																	
0-14	**2.3**	1.5	3.3	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	**12.0**	10.5	13.6	**0.9**	0.5	1.4				**2.9**	2.2	3.8	**0.6**	0.3	1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	**0.6**	0.3	1.1	**0.8**	0.5	1.3	^	^	^	**1.3**	0.8	1.9
40-64	**154.9**	150.0	159.9	**45.0**	42.3	47.7				**32.5**	30.3	34.8	**11.0**	9.8	12.4	**0.9**	0.6	1.4	**2.2**	1.7	2.9	**3.8**	3.1	4.7	**2.6**	2.0	3.4	**10.1**	8.9	11.5	**4.2**	3.4	5.1
65+	**744.5**	731.2	757.9	**226.4**	219.1	233.8				**93.4**	88.7	98.2	**78.4**	74.1	82.8	**14.7**	12.9	16.7	**11.9**	10.3	13.7	**31.0**	28.3	33.8	**7.7**	6.4	9.2	**37.2**	34.2	40.2	**3.9**	3.0	5.0
Black Male																																	
0-14	**3.2**	1.6	5.6	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
15-39	**11.1**	8.5	14.3	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^									
40-64	**206.9**	192.4	222.3	**67.8**	59.6	76.8	**14.6**	10.9	19.1				**20.7**	16.3	25.9	**3.3**	1.7	5.8	**13.0**	9.5	17.2	**7.4**	4.9	10.8									
65+	**1,354.6**	1,276.6	1,436.2	**374.8**	334.3	418.9	**306.1**	269.6	346.2				**157.9**	132.0	187.3	**28.9**	18.5	43.0	**45.8**	32.4	62.9	**19.3**	11.0	31.3									
White Male																																	
0-14	**1.9**	1.2	2.9	^	^	^	^	^	^				^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^						
15-39	**10.7**	9.4	12.2	**1.0**	0.6	1.5	^	^	^				**0.6**	0.3	1.0	^	^	^	**0.5**	0.3	0.9	**1.0**	0.6	1.5	**0.8**	0.5	1.3						
40-64	**196.6**	191.0	202.4	**66.5**	63.2	69.8	**5.8**	4.8	6.8				**17.5**	15.9	19.3	**4.9**	4.0	5.9	**9.9**	8.7	11.3	**8.0**	6.9	9.2	**6.6**	5.6	7.7						
65+	**1,117.1**	1,098.5	1,135.9	**361.4**	350.9	372.2	**132.1**	125.8	138.7				**98.5**	93.0	104.1	**48.9**	45.0	52.9	**25.7**	22.9	28.7	**47.1**	43.3	51.1	**18.8**	16.5	21.4						

(1) Age-specific mortality rates are expressed as number of deaths per 100,000 population.
^ Statistics for cells with fewer than 10 deaths are not displayed.

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

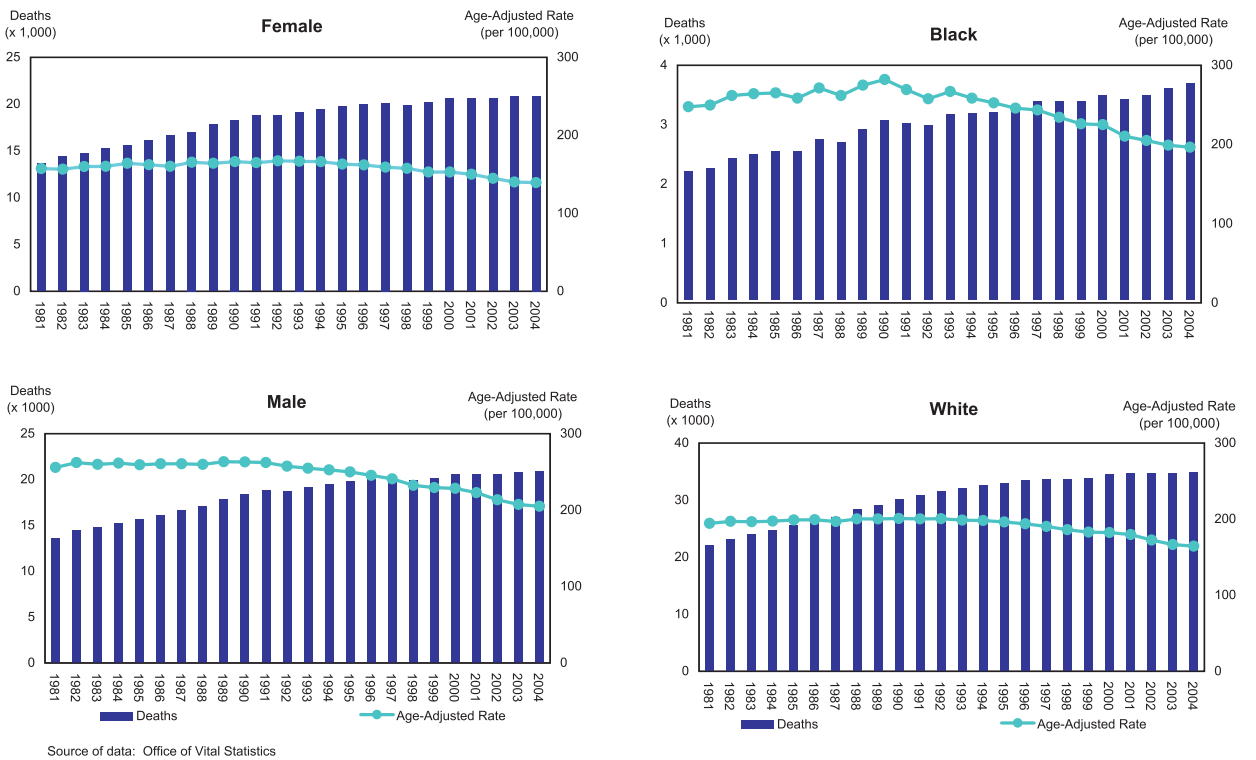
TRENDS IN DEATHS AND AGE-ADJUSTED MORTALITY RATES

Over the 24-year period since 1981, the total number of deaths increased 59% from 24,295 in 1981 to 38,785 in 2004. The Florida population increased 73% in the same time period. Age-adjusted mortality rates for all cancers combined over this period decreased by 11% and 20% for females and males, respectively. Despite the greater decline in mortality for males in the past 24 years, the difference in mortality rates between the sexes persists; the rate for males was 47% greater than for females in 2004.

Age-adjusted mortality rates decreased 21% among Blacks and 15% among Whites between 1981 and 2004. The racial disparity in the mortality rate ratio has decreased since 1981. Total cancer mortality rates declined in all race-sex groups between 1981 and 2004. The rate decreased by 26% among Black males, 10% among Black females, 19% among White males, and 12% among White females.

Blacks had a higher morality rates than Whites among both males and females. The age-adjusted mortality rate for all cancers combined among Black males was the highest of all race-sex groups from 1981 to 2004. Racial disparity in age-adjusted mortality rates decreased by 8% among males, but increased by 2% among females during the 24-year period. Males had higher mortality rates than females among both Blacks and Whites. The gender disparity in age-adjusted mortality rate decreased 8% among Whites and 17% among Blacks over the 24-year period.

Figure 16. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 1981-2004

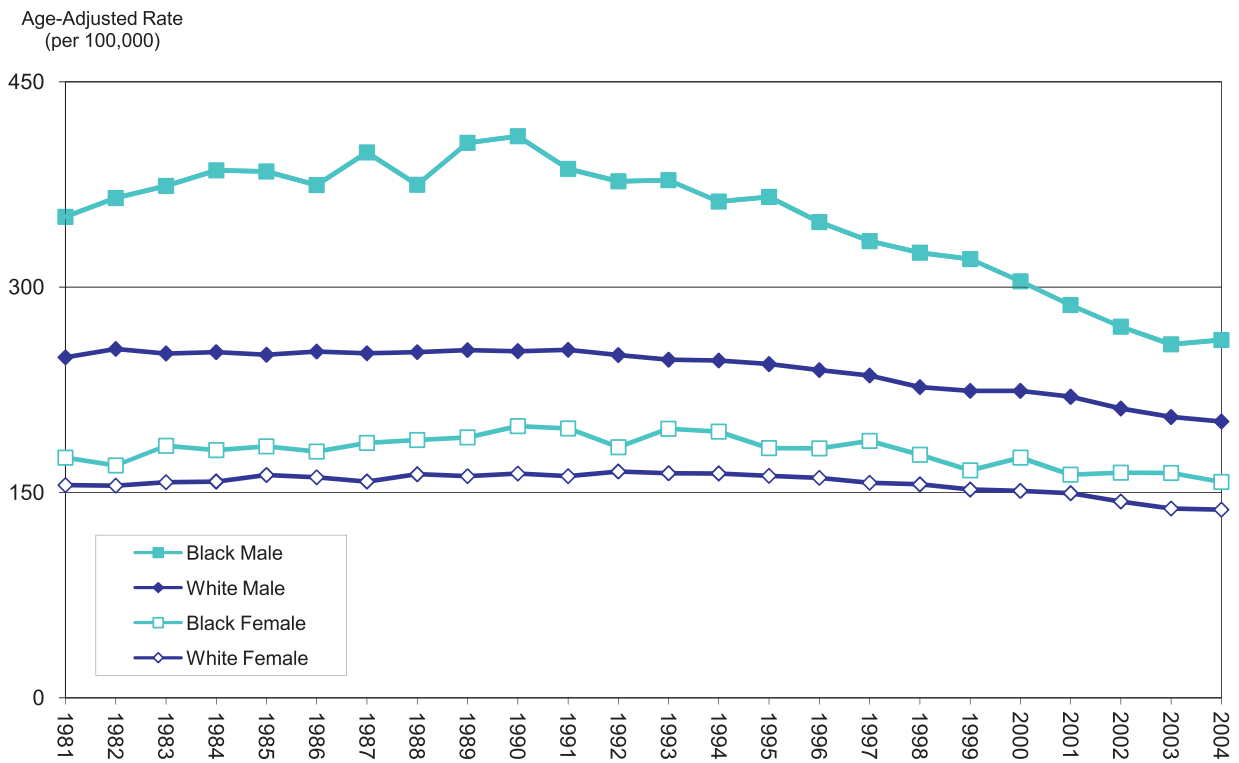


Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 17. Deaths and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 18. Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for All Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Trends in Age-Specific Mortality Rates

Age-specific mortality rates decreased in most groups, except Black females age 15-39 and 65 and older and White females age 65 and older. Blacks had higher mortality rates than Whites in all age groups and both sexes in 2004.

The decreases in mortality rates among Blacks were greater than among Whites in the following groups: males age 40-64 years, males age 65 and older, females age 0-14 years, females age 40-64 years. Racial disparity has decreased since 1981, except in females 15-39 years and males under age 40.

Cancer Sites

Lung and Bronchus

Black males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates of cancers of the lung and bronchus than White males during the 24-year period. The racial disparity among males decreased as the mortality rates decreased among both Blacks and Whites, by 32% and 23%, respectively.

White females have had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than Black females since 1981. Mortality rates increased among both Black and White females by 33% and 45%, respectively, from 1981 to 2004, increasing the racial disparity between females.

Colorectal

Mortality rates for colorectal cancer decreased during the period from 1981 to 2004 among Whites, by 44% for females and by 42% for males. Rates also decreased by 4% among Black females, but increased by 10% among Black males.

Racial disparities in mortality rates reversed between 1981 and 2004. White females had a mortality rate 14% higher than Black females in 1981; the rate for White males was 18% higher than the rate among Black males. By 2004, mortality rates for both Black females and Black males were higher than for their White counterparts, by 51% and 62%, respectively.

Bladder

Mortality rates declined in all sex-race groups. Compared to 1981, rates decreased by 26% among Black females, 24% among Black males, 23% among White females, and 19% among White males.

Males had higher age-adjusted mortality rates than females. The gender disparity in the mortality rate ratios increased by 4% among Blacks and by 5% among Whites between 1981 and 2004.

Prostate

Black males had consistently higher mortality rates than White males. In 1981, the mortality rate among Black males was 2.7 times the rate among Whites. By 2004, the mortality rate for Blacks was 2.8 times the rate for Whites, showing an overall increase in the racial disparity during te 24-year period. During this time span, the mortality rate decreased by 29% among Blacks and by 32% among Whites.

Breast

Age-adjusted mortality rates of breast cancer decreased by 26% among White females, but only decreased by 12% among Black females between 1981 and 2004, increasing this racial disparity. The rate among Blacks was only 7% higher than among Whites in 1981. In 2004, the rate among Blacks was 27% higher than among Whites.

Cervix

Age-adjusted cervical cancer mortality rates decreased 72% among Black females and 29% among White females since 1981. The mortality rate among Blacks was 4.8 times the rate among Whites in 1981, and 90% higher than that among Whites in 2004 due to a greater decline in mortality among Blacks than among Whites between 1981 and 2004. The disparity in cervical cancer mortality rate ratio decreased 60% in the 24-year period.

Head and Neck

Mortality rates decreased among all sex-race groups. In comparison to 1981, mortality rates in 2004 declined 51% among Black females, 54% among Black males, 40% among White females, and 35% among White males. Males had higher mortality rates than females in all 24 years. The disparity in mortality rate ratio between sexes decreased 7% among Blacks, but increased 8% among Whites from 1981 to 2004.

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma

Mortality rates increased 58% among Black females and 25% among White males during the 24-year period. Black males and White females mortality rates decreased by 8% and 4%, respectively.

Whites had higher mortality rates than Blacks for both sexes. The racial disparity in mortality rate ratio increased 36% among males. The mortality rate for White males increased while the rate for Black males decreased. The disparity in the mortality rate ratio among females decreased due to the combination of an increase in rate for Black females and a decrease in the rate for White females.

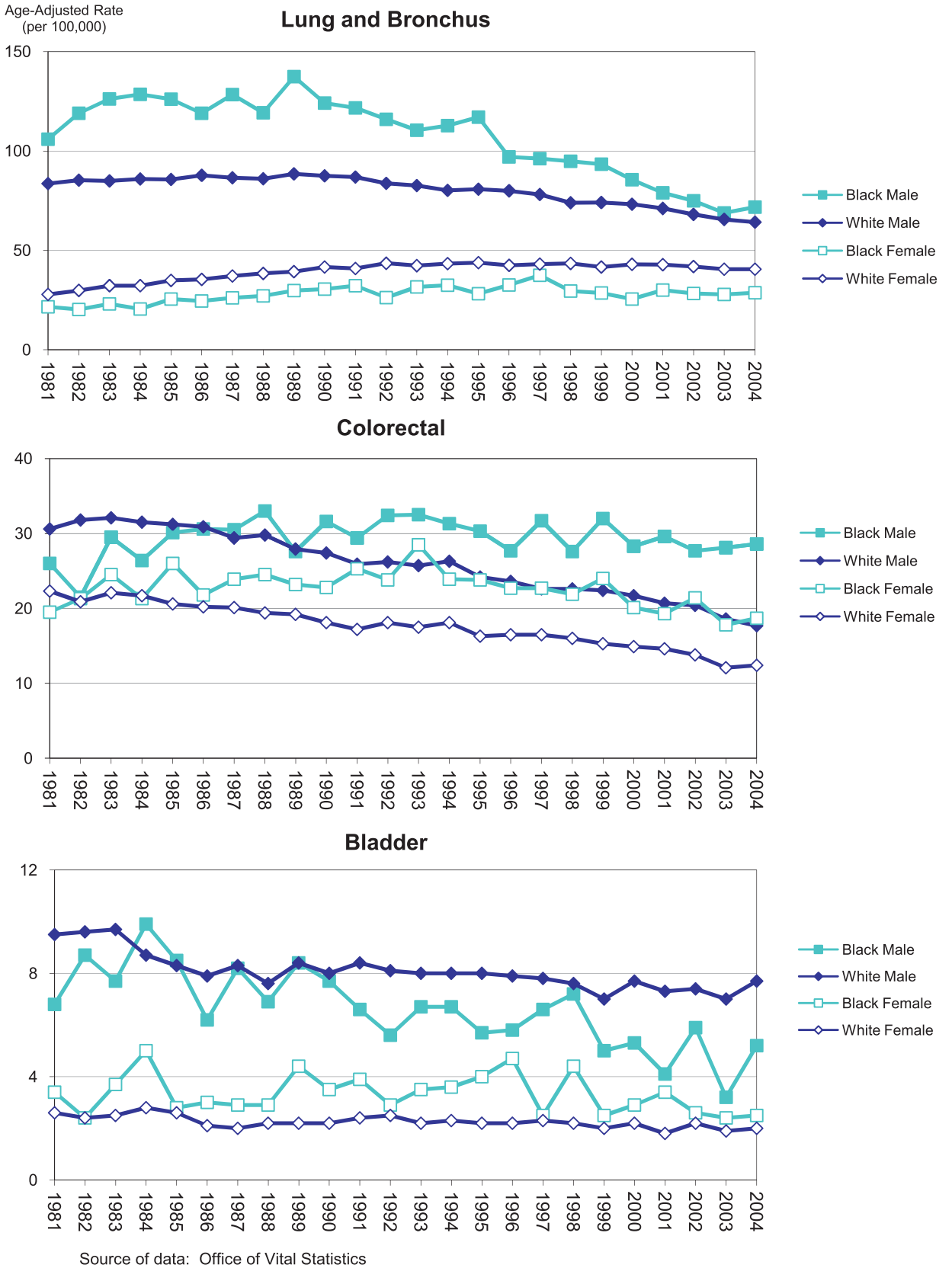
Melanoma

Mortality rates increased 21% for White males, while the rates were unchanged among White females from 1981 to 2004. White males had higher mortality rates than White females in all years. The rate for White males was 90% higher than the rate among females in 1981, and 130% higher by 2004.

Ovary

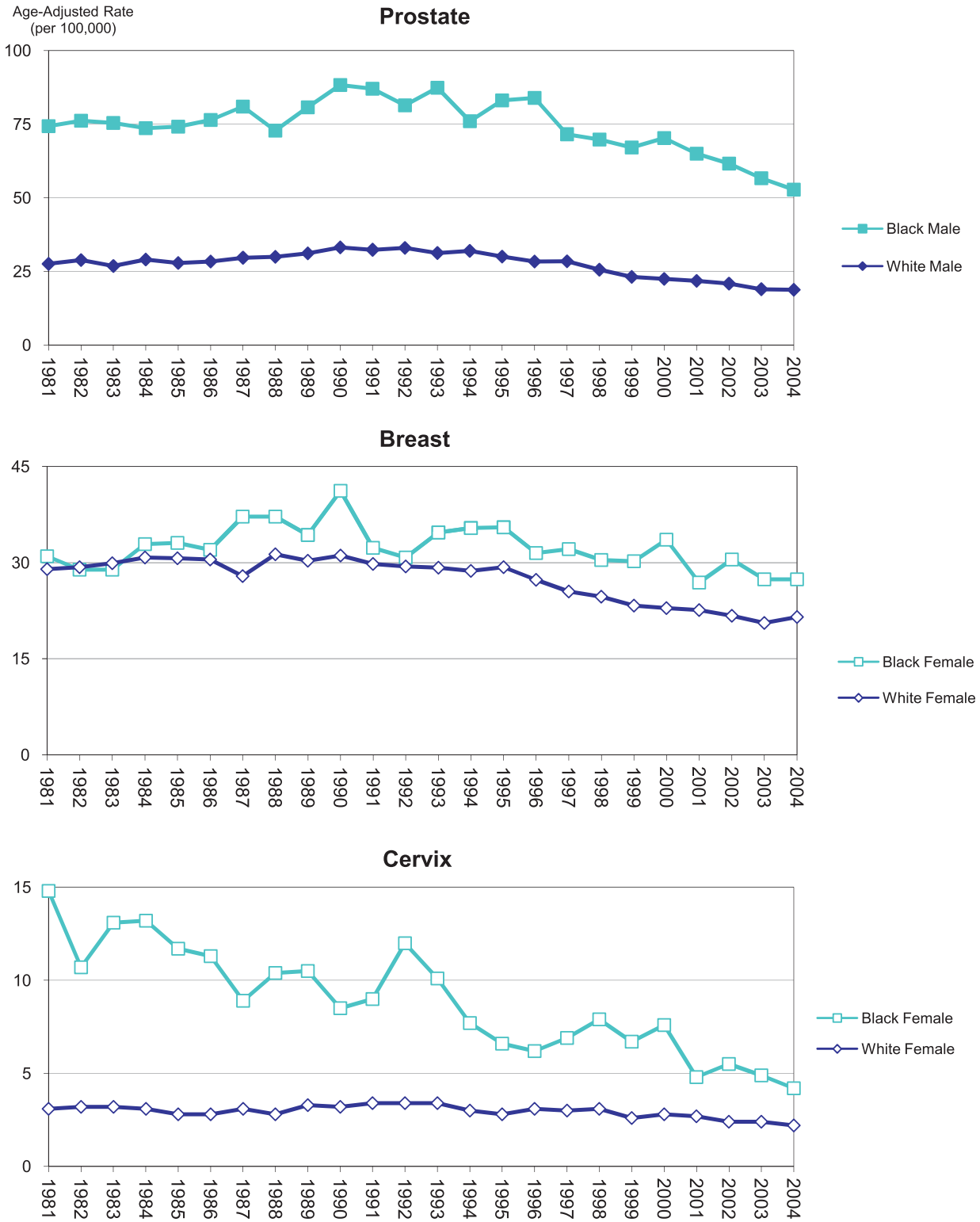
Age-adjusted ovarian cancer mortality rates decreased by 16% among both Black and White females since 1981. The disparity in mortality rates between the races was unchanged between 1981 and 2004, remaining 10% higher among Blacks.

Figure 19.1 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



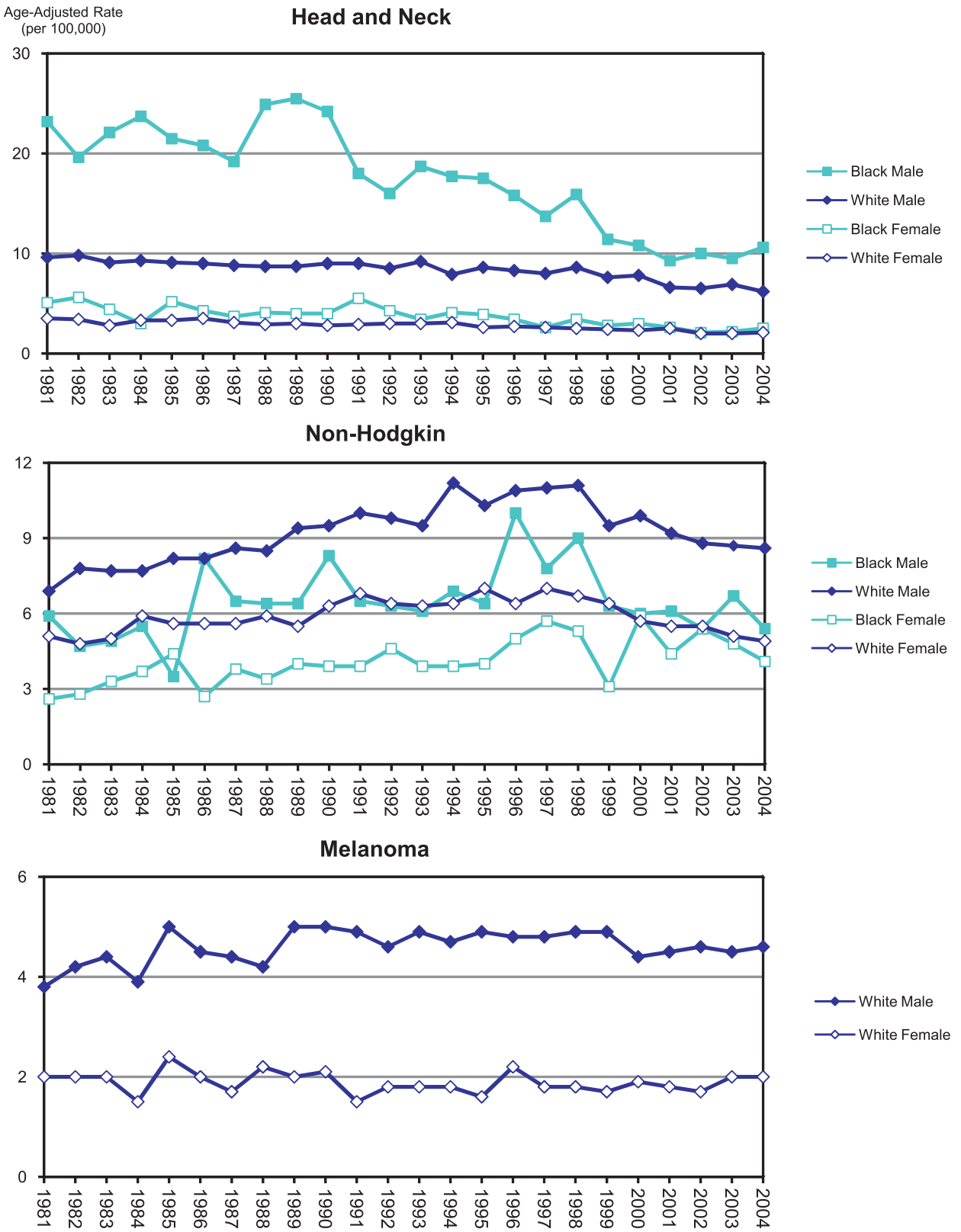
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 19.2 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



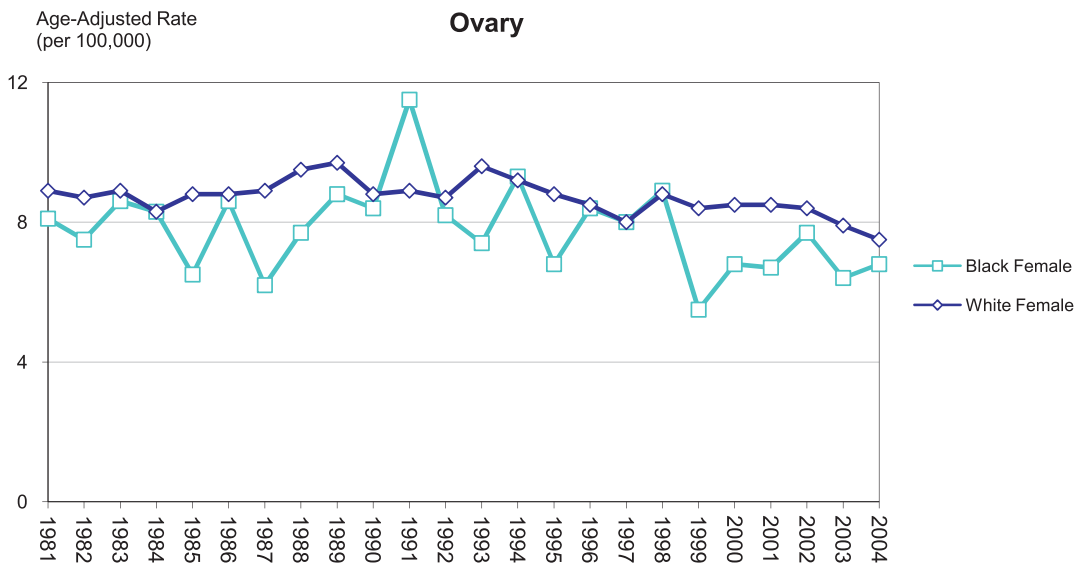
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 19.3 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 19.4 Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Average Annual Percent Change

AAPC was calculated for the most recent 10-year period, 1995 to 2004. For all cancers combined in Florida, the AAPC over the 10-year period was -2%, indicating the mortality rate of all cancers decreased an average rate of 2% per year. The decrease in AAPC was statistically significant among both males and females, among Whites and Blacks, and among all sex-race groups. Over the 10-year period, the AAPCs declined significantly for all selected cancer sites, except melanoma.

Among females, the decreases in AAPC for all cancers combined, breast, colorectal, head and neck, and cervical cancers were statistically significant among both Whites and Blacks. Decreases were greater among White females than Black females for breast and colorectal cancers and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Black females had greater declines in the AAPC than did White females for bladder, head and neck and cervical cancers. The decreases in AAPC were greater among Black males than among White males for all cancers combined, cancers of the lung and bronchus, bladder, and head and neck, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Holmes and DeSoto counties had declines in AAPC of more than 4% per year from 1995 through 2004. The AAPC also decreased in 34 other counties.

Table 22. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1995-2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**-2.0 ***	**-1.9 ***	**-5.2 ***	**-3.2 ***	**-3.1 ***	**-1.2 ***	**-3.8 ***	**-3.4 ***	**-0.4**	**-1.1 ***	**-3.4 ***
Female	-1.9 *	-0.8 *		-3.2 *	-3.3 *	-2.0 *	-3.5 *	-3.8 *	0.4	-1.1 *	-3.4 *
Male	-2.3 *	-2.8 *	-5.2 *		-2.9 *	-1.0	-3.9 *	-3.1 *	-1.0 *		
Black	-2.9 *	-3.9 *	-4.6 *	-2.3 *	-1.8 *	-4.6 *	-6.4 *	-2.9		-1.9	-4.9 *
White	-2.0 *	-1.8 *	-5.4 *	-3.5 *	-3.3 *	-0.9	-3.3 *	-3.4 *	-0.4	-1.1 *	-3.1 *
Black Female	-1.8 *	-1.6		-2.3 *	-2.8 *	-6.0 *	-5.3 *	-0.6		-1.9	-4.9 *
White Female	-1.9 *	-0.7 *		-3.5 *	-3.4 *	-1.5	-3.2 *	-4.0 *	0.4	-1.1 *	-3.1 *
Black Male	-4.0 *	-5.2 *	-4.6 *		-0.7	-3.7	-6.7 *	-4.9 *			
White Male	-2.1 *	-2.6 *	-5.4 *		-3.1 *	-0.8	-3.5 *	-3.0 *	-1.0 *		

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Florida Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC) includes cases with unknown sex and race, and deaths in the Other race group
(2) Total AAPC by sex include deaths with unknown and Other race.
(3) Total AAPC by race includes deaths with unknown sex.
* AAPC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).

Table 23. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Florida, 1995-2004

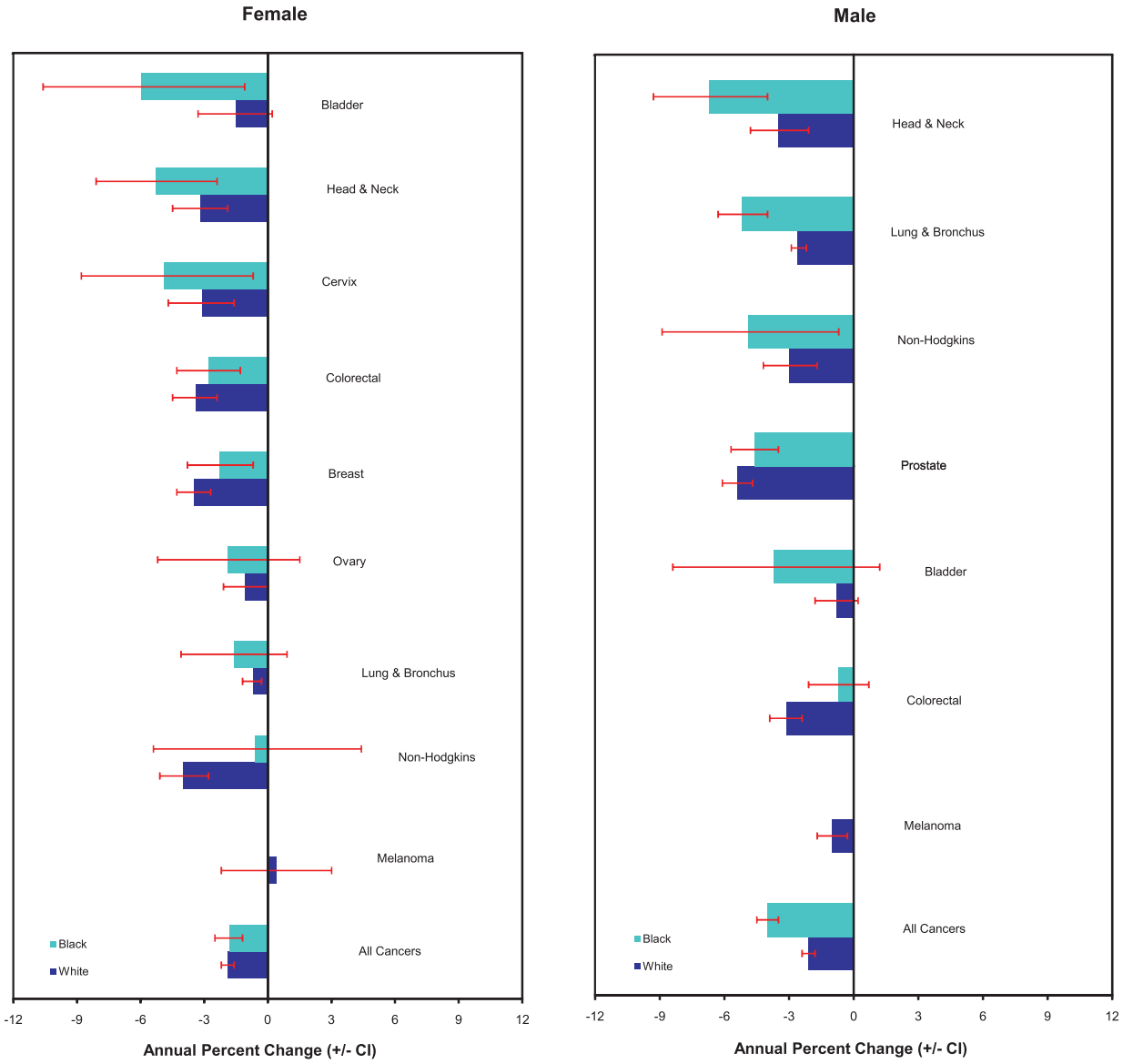
	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**-2.0 ***	**-1.9 ***	**-5.2 ***	**-3.2 ***	**-3.1 ***	**-1.2 ***	**-3.8 ***	**-3.4 ***	**-0.4**	**-1.1 ***	**-3.4 ***
Alachua	-2.1 *	-1.6	-6.9 *	-1.9	-3.1	^	^	^	^	^	^
Baker	-2.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	-3.6 *	-2.7	-7.9 *	-2.1	-8.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bradford	-3.8 *	-4.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	~	^
Brevard	-1.3 *	-1.4	-3.8 *	-2.8 *	-3.0 *	-1.2	-2.7	-2.9	^	2.0	^
Broward	-2.8 *	-3.1 *	-5.9 *	-3.1 *	-3.8 *	-0.7	-3.0	-5.4 *	-1.2	-3.8 *	-2.5
Calhoun	-2.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	-2.4 *	-1.7	-3.3	-3.3	-5.2 *	^	^	-1.5	^	^	^
Citrus	-1.7 *	-0.1	-6.2 *	-3.1	-6.3 *	^	^	-1.9	^	^	^
Clay	-0.3	-0.2	^	-4.2	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	-3.5 *	-2.9 *	-8.1 *	-3.9	-7.1 *	-6.0 *	^	-3.7	^	^	^
Columbia	-2.1	-0.6	^	^	-3.0	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	-2.6 *	-3.4 *	-4.6 *	-3.5 *	-2.7 *	-0.6	-6.4 *	-3.9 *	-2.6	-1.7 *	-3.5
DeSoto	-4.6 *	-4.6 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	1.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	-0.8	-0.9	-2.8	-2.3 *	-2.1	-2.2	-5.0 *	-3.0	-1.4	-0.4	^
Escambia	-1.6 *	-0.9	-5.4 *	-0.2	-3.5	^	-3.5	-0.5	^	^	^
Flagler	-2.9 *	-2.0	^	^	-9.2 *	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	-3.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	-0.5	1.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	-4.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	-3.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	-4.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	-1.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	-2.9	-1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	-0.3	-2.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	-1.0 *	0.3	-6.3 *	-0.8	0.2	^	^	-1.9	^	^	^
Highlands	-2.0	-0.1	-4.7	-4.6	-1.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	-2.9 *	-3.7 *	-6.4 *	-3.3 *	-3.3 *	-4.8	-6.2 *	-4.6*	-1.6	0.3	-6.5 *
Holmes	-4.5 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	-2.0 *	-0.4	-0.3	-2.9	-2.2	^	^	-7.9 *	^	^	^
Jackson	-1.9	-0.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	-1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	-1.9 *	-1.8 *	-5.6 *	-3.4	-2.1	-1.2	^	-4.7 *	^	^	^
Lee	-1.9 *	-1.6	-5.9 *	-2.1	-4.1 *	3.1	-4.0	-3.0	0.4	-2.5	^
Leon	-0.4	-0.4	-6.5 *	-2.7	-1.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Levy	-1.8 *	-1.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	3.8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	-2.0 *	-1.0	-6.7 *	-5.6 *	-6.9 *	0.5	-1.4	-1.5	^	-4.2	^
Marion	-0.8	-0.8	-6.7 *	-1.8	0.4	^	0.6	-2.6	^	6.5 *	^
Martin	-2.6 *	-2.5	-7.0 *	-5.9 *	-7.8 *	^	~	^	^	^	^
Monroe	-2.0 *	-2.8	^	^	3.2	^	~	^	^	^	^
Nassau	-0.9	0.0	^	^	^	^	~	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	-2.7 *	-3.5 *	-8.5 *	-1.6	-1.8	^	~	^	^	^	^
Okeechobee	-2.5	-4.6 *	^	^	^	^	~	^	^	^	^
Orange	-3.0 *	-3.9 *	-4.2 *	-2.4	-4.9 *	-0.7	-5.9 *	-5.3 *	1.2	-2.6	^
Osceola	-2.5 *	-2.5 *	^	0.3	-5.0 *	^	^	-4.4 *	^	^	^
Palm Beach	-1.8 *	-2.3 *	-4.8 *	-4.1 *	-1.9 *	-0.1	-4.5 *	-2.9 *	0.1	-1.6	-0.4
Pasco	-1.7 *	-0.9	-4.2 *	-3.3	-3.1 *	-2.6	-1.9	-3.7	^	0.1	^
Pinellas	-1.7 *	-0.3	-5.5 *	-4.1 *	-2.4 *	-1.1	-3.5 *	-1.7	-1.6	-0.1	-5.4
Polk	-1.7 *	-0.9 *	-5.3 *	-4.7 *	-2.7 *	-1.4	-3.6	-3.3 *	1.9	-0.3	^
Putnam	-0.1	0.3	^	^	-2.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	-3.1 *	-5.1 *	-7.5 *	-1.6	-4.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Lucie	-2.1 *	-2.8 *	-4.8 *	-1.4	-4.4 *	^	^	-7.4 *	^	-1.2	^
Santa Rosa	-0.6	-0.1	^	^	0.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Sarasota	-2.2 *	-2.6 *	-5.9 *	-3.1	-2.8	0.0	-2.8	-3.5	3.1	0.1	^
Seminole	-2.9 *	-3.0 *	-6.3 *	-3.4	-3.0 *	^	-1.2	-3.8	^	^	^
Sumter	-1.1	-3.7 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	1.1	2.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	-2.4	-2.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.3	-1.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	-1.3 *	-0.7	-4.9 *	-3.6 *	-1.4	-1.4	-2.1	-2.3	1.9	1.9	^
Wakulla	-2.0 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	-2.7 *	-4.9 *	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	-1.8	-1.9	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

Figure 20. Average Annual Percent Change in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Sex and Race, Florida, 1995-2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

DEATHS-TO-CASES RATIOS

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

The overall deaths-to-cases ratio in Florida was 0.4 in 2004. Cancer of the lung and bronchus had the highest ratio (0.72) and prostate cancer had the lowest (0.17) of the selected cancers. All deaths-to-cases ratios increased with age. The highest ratios were among the 65 and older age group for all cancers combined and for all cancer sites shown.

Females had lower deaths-to-cases ratios than males for cancer of the lung and bronchus, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and melanoma, but higher ratios for colorectal, bladder, and head and neck cancers.

Blacks had higher ratios than Whites for all cancers combined and all selected cancer sites in almost all age groups, except non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

The ratios for Blacks were considerably higher than for Whites in the 40-64 year age group: 91% higher for breast cancer, 110% higher for bladder cancer; 64% for prostate cancer and 60% for cervical cancer.

Table 24. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.72**	**0.17**	**0.23**	**0.34**	**0.21**	**0.26**	**0.40**	**0.19**	**0.64**	**0.30**
Female	0.40	0.69		0.23	0.35	0.22	0.27	0.38	0.16	0.64	0.30
Male	0.41	0.75	0.17		0.33	0.20	0.25	0.42	0.21		
Black	0.44	0.77	0.20	0.31	0.42	0.34	0.32	0.32		0.75	0.42
White	0.41	0.72	0.17	0.22	0.34	0.21	0.25	0.42	0.19	0.64	0.28
Black Female	0.45	0.73		0.31	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.29		0.75	0.42
White Female	0.40	0.69		0.22	0.35	0.22	0.27	0.39	0.16	0.64	0.28
Black Male	0.44	0.80	0.20		0.43	0.33	0.33	0.35			
White Male	0.41	0.75	0.17		0.33	0.20	0.25	0.44			

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

Table 25. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.72**	**0.17**	**0.23**	**0.34**	**0.21**	**0.26**	**0.40**	**0.19**	**0.64**	**0.30**
Alachua	0.39	0.68	0.25	0.12	0.35	^	^	0.33	^	^	^
Baker	0.42	1.14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	0.43	0.83	0.10	0.31	0.31	^	^	0.68	^	^	^
Bradford	0.58	1.00	^	^	0.75	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	0.40	0.70	0.16	0.20	0.37	0.16	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.63	^
Broward	0.41	0.73	0.21	0.25	0.34	0.22	0.32	0.44	0.20	0.56	0.33
Calhoun	0.49	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	0.47	0.90	0.25	0.19	0.35	0.33	^	0.61	^	0.83	^
Citrus	0.49	0.88	0.15	0.26	0.42	0.15	0.38	0.69	^	1.29	^
Clay	0.44	0.93	0.19	0.16	0.42	^	^	^	^	^	^
Collier	0.35	0.72	0.08	0.27	0.29	0.15	0.20	0.48	0.20	0.48	^
Columbia	0.41	0.75	^	^	0.37	^	^	^	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	0.37	0.65	0.17	0.25	0.32	0.23	0.22	0.32	0.17	0.62	0.19
DeSoto	0.40	0.68	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	0.67	1.35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	0.41	0.75	0.16	0.21	0.32	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.20	0.68	0.53
Escambia	0.43	0.80	0.17	0.24	0.31	0.21	0.19	0.34	^	^	^
Flagler	0.39	0.95	0.15	^	0.21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	0.50	1.29	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	0.40	0.73	^	^	0.39	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	0.30	0.71	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	0.81	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	0.43	0.86	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	0.62	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	0.37	0.58	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	0.34	0.55	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	0.44	0.74	0.13	0.27	0.47	0.23	0.33	0.52	^	^	^
Highlands	0.40	0.69	0.21	0.17	0.31	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hillsborough	0.38	0.70	0.18	0.22	0.34	0.21	0.19	0.34	0.16	0.55	0.29
Holmes	0.59	1.45	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	0.44	0.77	0.24	0.26	0.42	0.16	^	0.52	^	^	^
Jackson	0.56	0.80	^	0.34	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	0.60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	1.00	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	0.36	0.67	0.12	0.23	0.33	0.16	0.30	0.28	^	0.67	^
Lee	0.39	0.72	0.14	0.26	0.31	0.20	0.23	0.36	0.19	0.47	^
Leon	0.42	0.81	0.11	0.20	0.31	^	0.44	0.36	^	^	^
Levy	0.57	1.07	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	0.41	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	0.83	0.63	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Manatee	0.40	0.67	0.18	0.24	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.40	0.16	0.36	^
Marion	0.45	0.84	0.14	0.20	0.35	0.27	0.40	0.55	0.14	1.26	0.67
Martin	0.42	0.71	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.15	0.38	0.28	0.26	0.63	^
Monroe	0.39	0.67	^	0.24	0.19	^	^	^	^	^	^
Nassau	0.42	0.72	^	0.27	0.32	^	^	^	^	^	^
Okaloosa	0.36	0.59	0.16	0.21	0.44	^	^	0.24	^	1.08	^
Okeechobee	0.51	0.67	^	^	0.36	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	0.35	0.67	0.13	0.21	0.30	0.23	0.16	0.26	0.24	0.52	0.24
Osceola	0.43	0.76	0.18	0.38	0.34	^	^	^	^	^	^
Palm Beach	0.39	0.68	0.20	0.22	0.38	0.21	0.24	0.40	0.13	0.62	0.40
Pasco	0.43	0.78	0.19	0.18	0.40	0.19	0.30	0.50	0.18	0.66	^
Pinellas	0.42	0.74	0.17	0.22	0.34	0.21	0.29	0.49	0.15	0.67	0.39
Polk	0.37	0.71	0.14	0.15	0.33	0.24	0.21	0.43	0.17	0.53	^
Putnam	0.53	0.84	0.21	0.34	0.30	^	^	^	^	^	^
Saint Johns	0.42	0.63	0.24	0.25	0.40	^	0.34	0.30	^	0.69	^
Saint Lucie	0.46	0.76	0.21	0.28	0.30	0.26	0.45	0.40	^	0.54	^
Santa Rosa	0.43	0.78	0.14	0.23	0.26	^	0.43	0.48	^	^	^
Sarasota	0.38	0.68	0.14	0.19	0.27	0.17	0.17	0.50	0.25	0.67	^
Seminole	0.41	0.71	0.12	0.27	0.44	0.17	0.33	0.76	^	0.65	^
Sumter	0.44	0.63	0.28	0.21	0.46	^	^	^	^	^	^
Suwannee	0.55	0.89	^	0.35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Taylor	0.53	0.78	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	0.34	0.43	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	0.44	0.66	0.20	0.24	0.33	0.24	0.25	0.48	0.39	0.77	^
Wakulla	0.32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	0.57	0.87	^	^	0.60	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	0.55	1.21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^

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

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

Table 26. Deaths-to-Cases Ratios by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**0.40**	**0.72**	**0.17**	**0.23**	**0.34**	**0.21**	**0.26**	**0.40**	**0.19**	**0.64**	**0.30**
0-14	0.15	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.17	0.52	^	0.15	0.19	^	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.13	0.17
40-64	0.30	0.63	0.05	0.18	0.27	0.14	0.19	0.28	0.18	0.46	0.30
65+	0.48	0.76	0.23	0.29	0.37	0.23	0.33	0.49	0.21	0.83	0.45
Female											
0-14	0.17	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.15	0.52		0.15	0.17	^	^	0.19	0.09	0.13	0.17
40-64	0.28	0.56		0.18	0.26	0.09	0.16	0.22	0.12	0.46	0.30
65+	0.50	0.75		0.29	0.38	0.26	0.38	0.46	0.21	0.83	0.45
Male											
0-14	0.13	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.21	0.52	^		0.22	^	0.24	0.22	0.12		
40-64	0.33	0.69	0.05		0.28	0.15	0.20	0.31	0.23		
65+	0.47	0.78	0.23		0.36	0.22	0.31	0.52	0.21		
Black											
0-14	0.21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.29	^	^	0.22	^	^	^	0.27		^	^
40-64	0.37	0.75	0.07	0.31	0.34	0.28	0.28	0.27		0.70	0.44
65+	0.54	0.80	0.32	0.33	0.48	0.37	0.42	0.42		0.88	0.64
White											
0-14	0.13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.16	0.51	^	0.13	0.18	^	0.15	0.19	0.10	^	0.17
40-64	0.30	0.62	0.04	0.16	0.26	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.18	0.45	0.27
65+	0.48	0.76	0.23	0.29	0.37	0.23	0.33	0.50	0.21	0.83	0.42
Black Female											
0-14	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		^	^
15-39	0.24	^		0.22	^	^	^	^		^	^
40-64	0.40	0.71		0.31	0.36	^	0.24	0.22		0.70	0.44
65+	0.56	0.76		0.33	0.44	0.40	0.52	0.37		0.88	0.64
White Female											
0-14	0.17	^		^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
15-39	0.13	0.50		0.13	0.16	^	^	0.18	0.09	^	0.17
40-64	0.27	0.55		0.16	0.24	0.08	0.15	0.23	0.12	0.45	0.27
65+	0.50	0.75		0.29	0.39	0.26	0.38	0.47	0.21	0.83	0.42
Black Male											
0-14	0.24	^	^		^	^	^	^			
15-39	0.41	^	^		^	^	^	^			
40-64	0.35	0.78	0.07		0.33	0.32	0.29	0.30			
65+	0.53	0.82	0.32		0.52	0.34	0.40	0.55			
White Male											
0-14	0.10	^	^		^	^	^	^	^		
15-39	0.19	0.53	^		0.20	^	0.22	0.20	0.12		
40-64	0.33	0.68	0.04		0.28	0.15	0.20	0.32	0.23		
65+	0.47	0.78	0.23		0.35	0.22	0.30	0.53	0.21		

^ 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

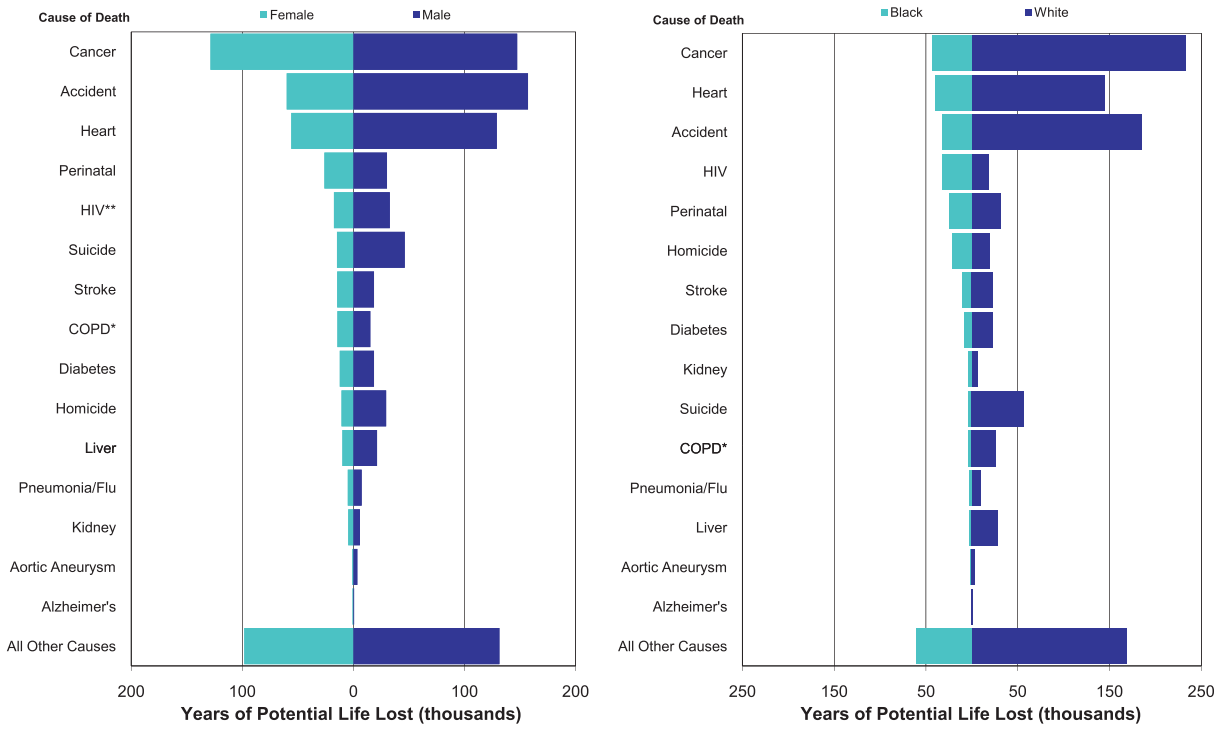
In 2004, all causes of death yielded approximately 1.29 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) in Florida. Cancer was responsible for 279,926 years of potential life lost, or 22% of the YPLL from all causes. The average YPLL per death from cancer decreased 12% from 8.2 years in 1981 to 7.2 years in 2004. The cancers that contributed most to YPLL in 2004 have predominated since 1995. These were cancer of the lung and bronchus, breast, and colorectal cancer, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Deaths from these four types of cancer accounted for 50% of the cancer YPLL in Florida in 2004.

The total YPLL due to breast cancer was six times the YPLL due to prostate cancer. Two factors contributed to this difference. There were 30% more deaths from breast cancer than from prostate cancer and the deaths from breast cancer occurred at younger ages more often than deaths from prostate cancer. The average YPLL per death due to breast cancer was 10 years, while the average YPLL per death due to prostate cancer was two years.
Deaths due to cervical, breast, and head and neck cancers, and melanoma occurred at younger ages than deaths due to other selected cancers. The average YPLL per death due to these four cancers was nine years. Cervical cancer had the highest average YPLL at 18.8 per death. Although cervical cancer deaths were only 1.4% of the total cancer deaths among females, these deaths contributed 3.6% to the total female cancer YPLL. The YPLL due to cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer among males accounted for 39% of total cancer YPLL for males in 2004.

Cancer deaths occurred at younger ages among Blacks than among Whites. Each cancer death among Blacks resulted in an average of 11.8 YPLL, which was higher than the 6.8 average YPLL among Whites. In 2004, Blacks had a higher YPLL than Whites for all cancers except melanoma and cervical cancer. The highest average YPLL of the four sex-race groups was among Black females (12.5 years) for all cancers combined.

Overall, between 1981 and 2004 the average YPLL per cancer death decreased. Whites showed a greater decrease (16%) than Blacks (7%). The average YPLL per cancer death among Blacks was 12.6 years in 1981, 59% higher than that among Whites (7.9 years). The disparity increased to 77% in 2004, 11.7 years for Blacks, 6.6 years for Whites.

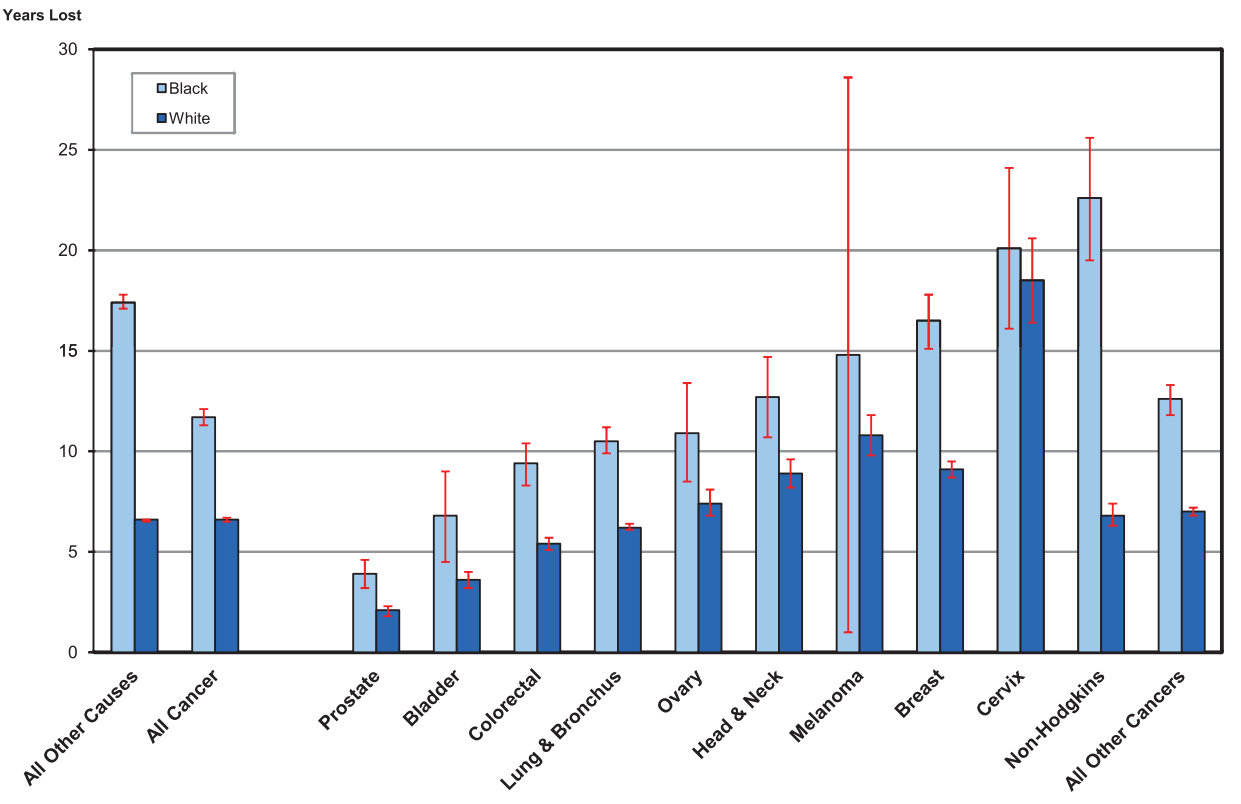
Figure 21. Years of Potential Life Lost by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2004



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

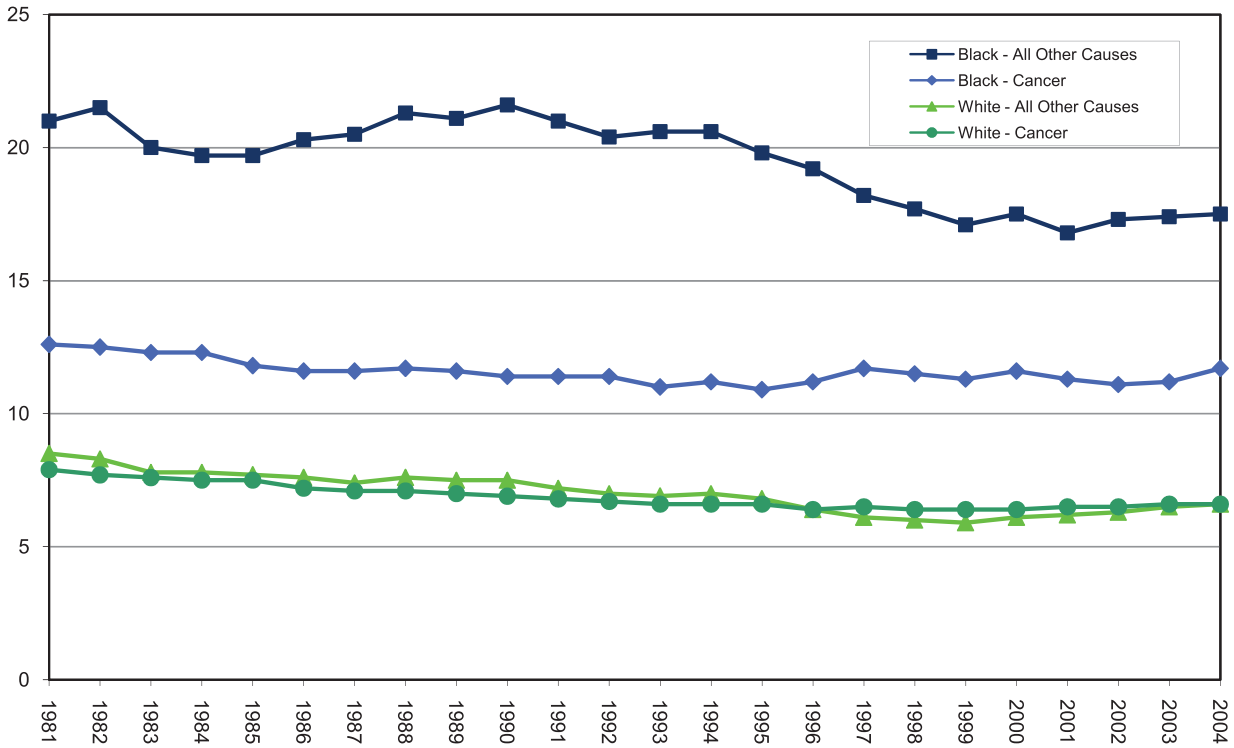
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 22. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race and Cancer Site, 2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Figure 23. Average Years of Potential Life Lost by Race, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 27. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and by Race, Florida, 2004

	Florida (1)		Female		Male		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	1,287,253	--	482,862	--	803,855	--	292,868	--	977,461	--
All Cancers	279,926	100.0	130,592	100.0	149,206	100.0	43,962	100.0	232,422	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	4,945	2.2	2,465	2.3	2,485	2.2	1,352	3.4	3,387	1.9
Lung & Bronchus	77,619	27.9	32,350	24.8	45,269	30.3	9,244	20.5	67,688	28.7
Prostate	4,844	1.7			4,844	3.2	1,206	2.7	3,638	1.5
Breast	27,635	9.9	27,340	20.9			5,496	11.0	21,725	8.8
Colorectal	21,393	7.7	9,086	7.0	12,302	8.2	3,858	12.2	17,320	9.2
Bladder	3,949	1.4	795	0.6	3,154	2.1	412	0.9	3,526	1.5
Head & Neck	8,717	3.1	1,834	1.4	6,883	4.6	1,477	3.3	7,207	3.1
Non-Hodgkin	12,692	4.6	4,232	3.2	8,460	5.7	2,821	6.3	9,818	4.2
Melanoma	6,753	2.4	2,405	1.8	4,348	2.9			6,615	2.8
Ovary	7,327	2.6	7,327	5.6			831	1.8	6,355	2.7
Cervix	4,655	1.7	4,655	3.6			1,045	2.3	3,553	1.5
All Other Cancers	104,342	37.0	40,568	31.1	63,651	42.7	17,439	38.7	84,977	36.0

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

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

Table 28. Years of Potential Life Lost Due to All Causes and Selected Cancers by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	Female				Male			
	Black		White		Black		White	
	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent	Years	Percent
All Causes of Death	120,658	--	354,670	--	172,135	--	622,329	--
All Cancers	21,753	100.0	106,715	100.0	22,177	100.0	125,611	100.0
Childhood Cancers (2)	552	2.5	1,776	1.7	800	3.6	1,611	1.3
Lung & Bronchus	3,371	15.5	28,574	26.8	5,873	26.5	39,114	31.1
Prostate					1,206	5.4	3,638	2.9
Breast	5,413	24.9	21,546	20.2				
Colorectal	1,911	8.8	7,069	6.6	1,947	8.8	10,246	8.2
Bladder	118	0.5	677	0.6	294	1.3	2,849	2.3
Head & Neck	331	1.5	1,503	1.4	1,146	5.2	5,704	4.5
Non-Hodgkin	1,093	5.0	3,120	2.9	1,728	7.8	6,698	5.3
Melanoma			2,316	2.2			4,299	3.4
Ovary	831	3.8	6,355	6.0				
Cervix	1,045	4.8	3,553	3.3				
All Other Cancers	7,551	34.7	32,002	30.0	9,856	44.4	52,884	42.1

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

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

CANCER BY STAGE OF LIFE

Cancer occurs at all ages, although the distribution of cancer sites and rates varies by age. Incidence and mortality rates for the cancer sites with the highest age-specific incidence rates for four stages of life (age groups) are presented in this section: childhood (0-14 years), young adults (15-39 years), adults (40-64 years), and elderly (65 years and above). Incidence and mortality rates of the five highest-ranked cancer sites based on age-specific incidence rates for females and for males in each age group are discussed in this section.

Children (0-14 years)

Cancer in children less than age 15 is a rare occurrence. For this reason, the age-specific rates for this group were computed for a 5-year period from 2000 to 2004, and expressed in cases per million population, in contrast to all other rates in this report, which were calculated per 100,000 population.

Incidence

Four of the highest-ranked cancers, leukemia, cancers of the brain and nervous system, endocrine, and soft tissue, were the same among females and males less than 15 years old. The exception was the third-ranked site; kidney cancer among females and non-Hodgkin lymphoma among males. Whites had a higher incidence rate of leukemia than Blacks.

Mortality

The age-specific mortality rate for cancer of the brain and nervous system was the highest among Blacks, while the mortality rate of leukemia was highest among Whites.

Table 29.1 Age-Specific Rates (1) of Top 5 Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2000-2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Leukemia	**39.3**	35.0	44.1	**24.6**	17.7	33.4	**44.1**	38.8	50.0
Brain & Nervous	**33.2**	29.3	37.6	**33.6**	25.4	43.7	**33.6**	29.0	38.8
Kidney	**11.5**	9.2	14.2	**17.4**	11.7	25.0	**10.0**	7.5	12.9
Endocrine	**11.0**	8.8	13.6	**8.4**	4.6	14.1	**11.7**	9.1	14.9
Soft Tissue	**8.6**	6.6	11.0	**7.8**	4.2	13.3	**8.7**	6.5	11.5
Mortality									
Leukemia	**6.8**	5.0	8.9	**^**	^	^	**7.3**	5.2	9.9
Brain & Nervous	**6.1**	4.5	8.1	**7.2**	3.7	12.6	**6.1**	4.2	8.5
Kidney	**1.9**	1.0	3.1	**^**	^	^	**2.0**	1.0	3.5
Endocrine	**3.0**	1.9	4.6	**^**	^	^	**2.8**	1.6	4.6
Soft Tissue	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^

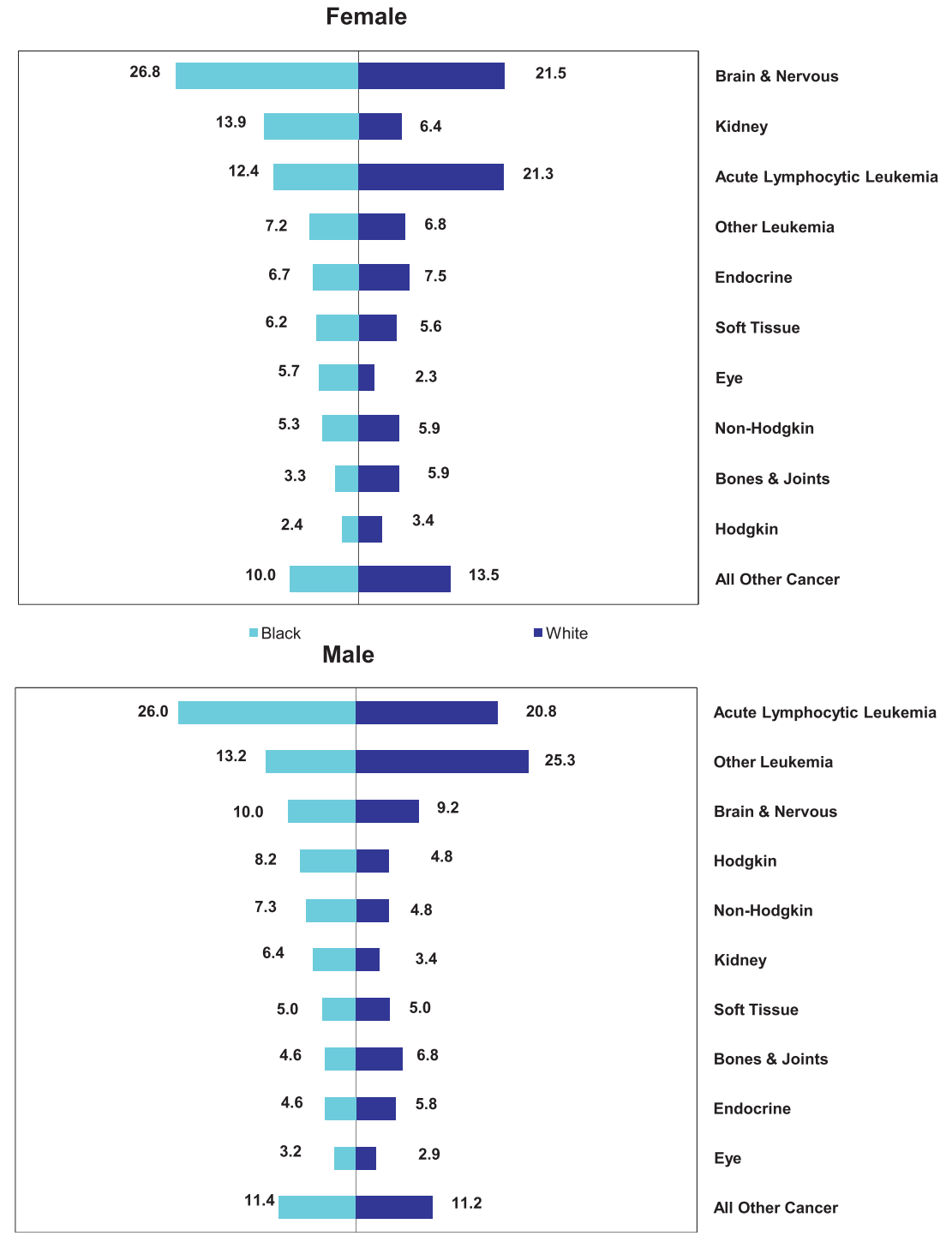
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Rates for children less than age 15 are calculated per million population.
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Table 29.2 Age-Specific Rates (1) of Top 5 Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 0-14, Florida, 2000-2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Leukemia	**50.9**	46.0	56.1	**22.7**	16.1	31.0	**58.9**	52.9	65.4
Brain & Nervous	**36.7**	32.6	41.2	**33.1**	25.1	42.9	**38.1**	33.3	43.5
Non-Hodgkin	**15.8**	13.1	18.8	**12.8**	8.0	19.4	**16.9**	13.7	20.5
Soft Tissue	**9.5**	7.4	11.9	**5.8**	2.8	10.7	**10.6**	8.2	13.6
Endocrine	**9.0**	7.0	11.3	**10.5**	6.2	16.5	**8.8**	6.6	11.5
Mortality									
Leukemia	**9.2**	7.2	11.6	**5.8**	2.8	10.7	**10.6**	8.2	13.6
Brain & Nervous	**7.1**	5.3	9.2	**11.0**	6.6	17.2	**6.1**	4.3	8.4
Non-Hodgkin	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Soft Tissue	**1.3**	0.6	2.3	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Endocrine	**2.7**	1.6	4.1	**^**	^	^	**2.5**	1.4	4.2

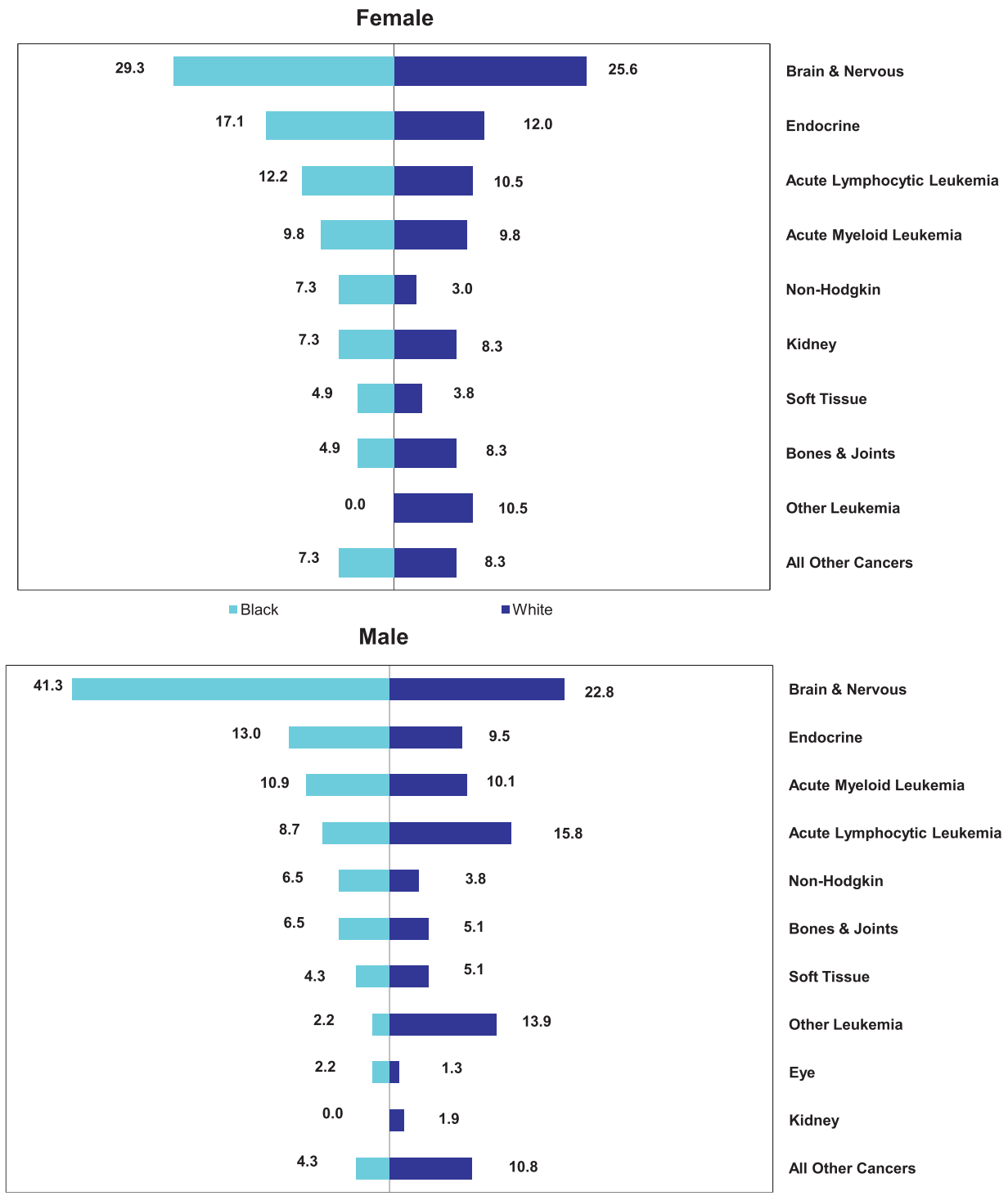
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
(1) Rates for children less than age 15 are calculated per million population.
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Figure 24.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2000-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 24.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 0-14, Florida, 2000-2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Young Adults (15-39 years)

Incidence

Overall, breast cancer has 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 four times the rate among Black females. Cervical cancer had the second highest rate among Blacks and third highest rate among Whites. Testicular cancer was the highest-ranked cancer among males. Other major cancers among males included melanoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Hodgkin disease, and cancer of the brain and nervous system.

Mortality

Breast cancer had the highest cancer mortality rate among females. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma and cancer of the brain and nervous system had the highest mortality rates among males, though their incidence rates ranked third and fifth.

Table 30.1 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**22.0**	20.3	23.9	**21.5**	17.8	25.8	**21.9**	19.9	24.0
Thyroid	**12.0**	10.7	13.4	**3.7**	2.2	5.7	**14.1**	12.5	15.8
Cervix	**7.3**	6.3	8.4	**5.9**	4.0	8.3	**7.7**	6.6	9.1
Melanoma	**7.1**	6.1	8.2	**^**	^	^	**9.1**	7.8	10.5
Hodgkin	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**2.2**	1.1	3.9	**4.2**	3.4	5.2
Non-Hodgkin	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**5.5**	3.7	7.9	**3.5**	2.7	4.4
Mortality									
Breast	**3.2**	2.6	4.0	**4.8**	3.1	7.0	**2.9**	2.2	3.8
Thyroid	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Cervix	**1.2**	0.9	1.7	**^**	^	^	**1.3**	0.8	1.9
Melanoma	**0.6**	0.4	1.0	**^**	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.3
Hodgkin	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Non-Hodgkin	**0.8**	0.5	1.2	**^**	^	^	**0.6**	0.3	1.1

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

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

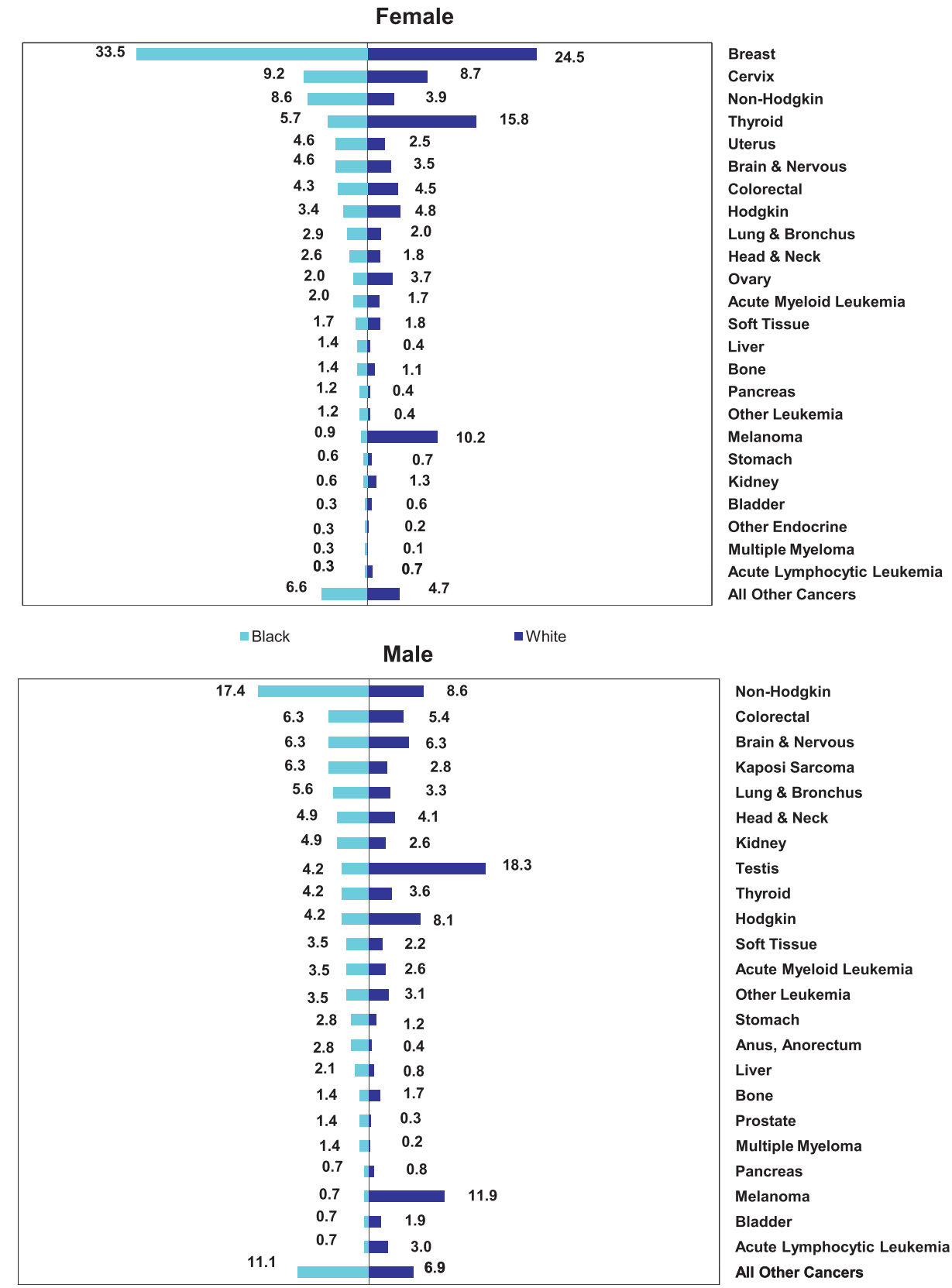
Table 30.2 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 15-39, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Testis	**8.5**	7.5	9.7	**^**	^	^	**10.4**	9.0	11.8
Melanoma	**5.5**	4.6	6.4	**^**	^	^	**6.7**	5.7	7.9
Non-Hodgkin	**4.8**	4.0	5.7	**4.7**	3.0	6.9	**4.9**	4.0	5.9
Hodgkin	**3.9**	3.2	4.7	**^**	^	^	**4.6**	3.7	5.6
Brain & Nervous	**3.5**	2.8	4.2	**^**	^	^	**3.6**	2.8	4.5
Mortality									
Testis	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Melanoma	**0.6**	0.4	1.0	**^**	^	^	**0.8**	0.5	1.3
Non-Hodgkin	**1.1**	0.7	1.5	**^**	^	^	**1.0**	0.6	1.5
Hodgkin	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^	**^**	^	^
Brain & Nervous	**1.1**	0.7	1.5	**^**	^	^	**1.2**	0.8	1.7

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics

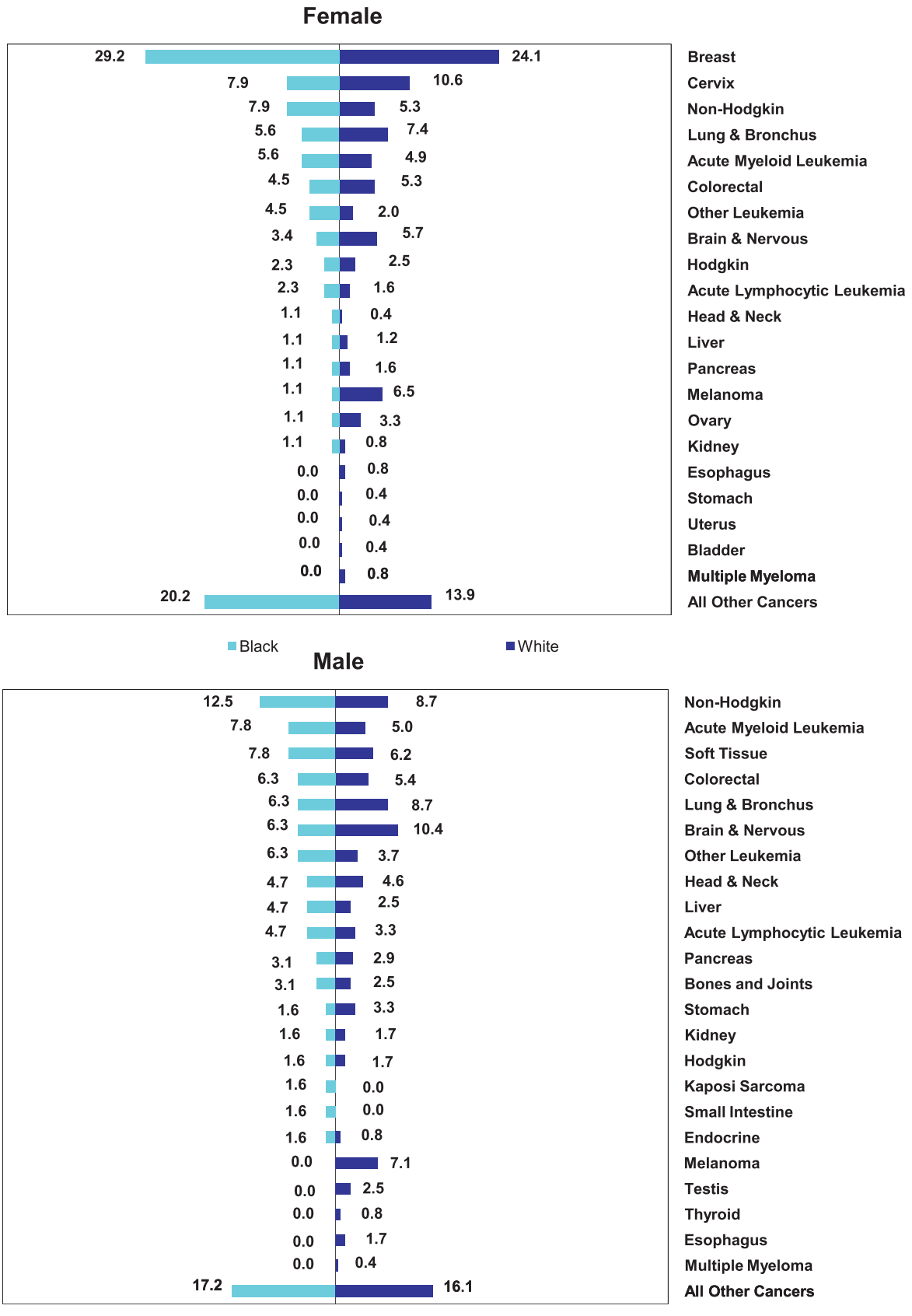
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Figure 25.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 25.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 15-39, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Adults (40-64 years)

Incidence

In this age group, the incidence of breast cancer among females was 2.5 times the rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus, the second-ranked cancer among females. Uterine cancer had one of the five highest incidence rates among females in this age group. Other cancers with high age-specific incidence rates among females in this age group were colorectal and thyroid cancers. Incidence rates of all these cancers, except colorectal cancer, were higher among White females than among Black females.

Males in this age group were diagnosed with prostate cancer more than cancer of any other site. Black males had a higher incidence rate of prostate cancer, but a lower incidence of bladder cancer than did White males.

Mortality

Cancer of the lung and bronchus was the cancer with the highest mortality rate among both males and females I this age group in 2004. Black females had higher mortality rates for breast cancer and colorectal cancer than White females. White females had a higher mortality rate of cancer of the lung and bronchus than Black females. Black males had a higher mortality rate from prostate cancer than did White males.

Table 31.1 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**193.5**	188.5	198.6	**144.7**	133.5	156.7	**201.0**	195.5	206.7
Lung & Bronchus	**76.1**	73.0	79.3	**45.3**	39.1	52.2	**81.8**	78.2	85.4
Colorectal	**38.8**	36.6	41.1	**42.9**	36.9	49.7	**37.6**	35.2	40.1
Uterus	**32.5**	30.5	34.7	**24.7**	20.2	29.9	**33.3**	31.0	35.6
Thyroid	**21.1**	19.5	22.8	**10.2**	7.4	13.7	**22.4**	20.5	24.3
Mortality									
Breast	**34.0**	31.9	36.1	**44.6**	38.5	51.5	**32.5**	30.3	34.8
Lung & Bronchus	**42.6**	40.3	45.0	**32.3**	27.1	38.2	**45.0**	42.3	47.7
Colorectal	**11.9**	10.7	13.3	**17.8**	14.0	22.3	**11.0**	9.8	12.4
Uterus	**1.4**	1.0	1.9	**^**	^	^	**1.3**	0.9	1.9
Thyroid	**0.3**	0.2	0.6	**^**	^	^	**0.4**	0.2	0.7

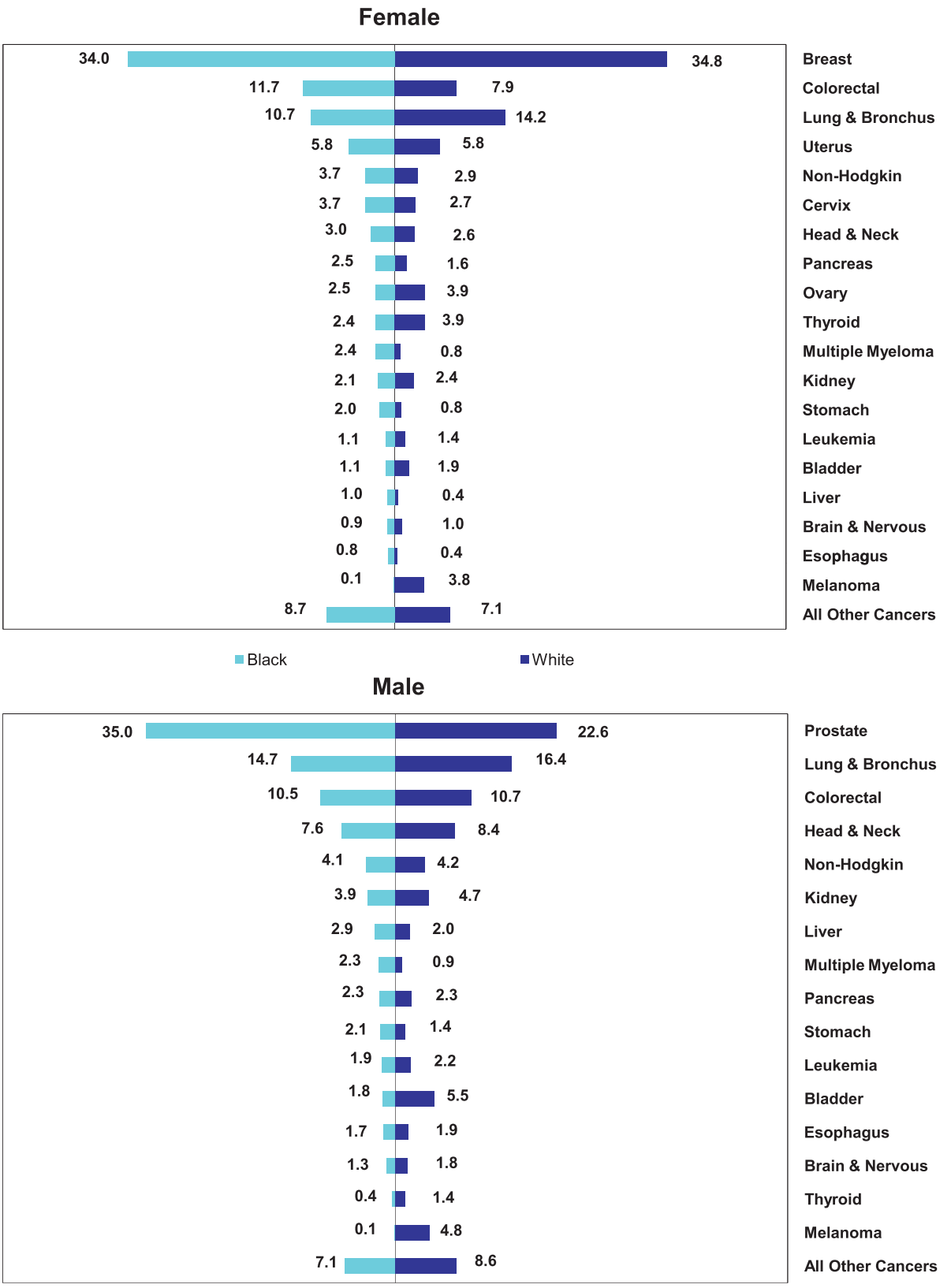
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Table 31.2 Age-Specific Rates of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 40-64, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Prostate	**145.4**	140.9	149.9	**207.8**	193.2	223.1	**134.2**	129.6	138.9
Lung & Bronchus	**95.2**	91.6	98.9	**87.1**	77.7	97.2	**97.3**	93.4	101.4
Colorectal	**50.2**	47.6	52.9	**52.4**	45.2	60.4	**49.5**	46.7	52.4
Head & Neck	**49.5**	47.0	52.2	**44.9**	38.3	52.4	**49.7**	46.9	52.7
Bladder	**30.0**	28.0	32.1	**10.5**	7.4	14.4	**32.4**	30.1	34.8
Mortality									
Prostate	**6.8**	5.9	7.8	**14.6**	10.9	19.1	**5.8**	4.8	6.8
Lung & Bronchus	**65.5**	62.6	68.6	**67.8**	59.6	76.8	**66.5**	63.2	69.8
Colorectal	**17.7**	16.2	19.4	**20.7**	16.3	25.9	**17.5**	15.9	19.3
Head & Neck	**10.1**	9.0	11.4	**13.0**	9.5	17.2	**9.9**	8.7	11.3
Bladder	**4.6**	3.8	5.5	**3.3**	1.7	5.8	**4.9**	4.0	5.9

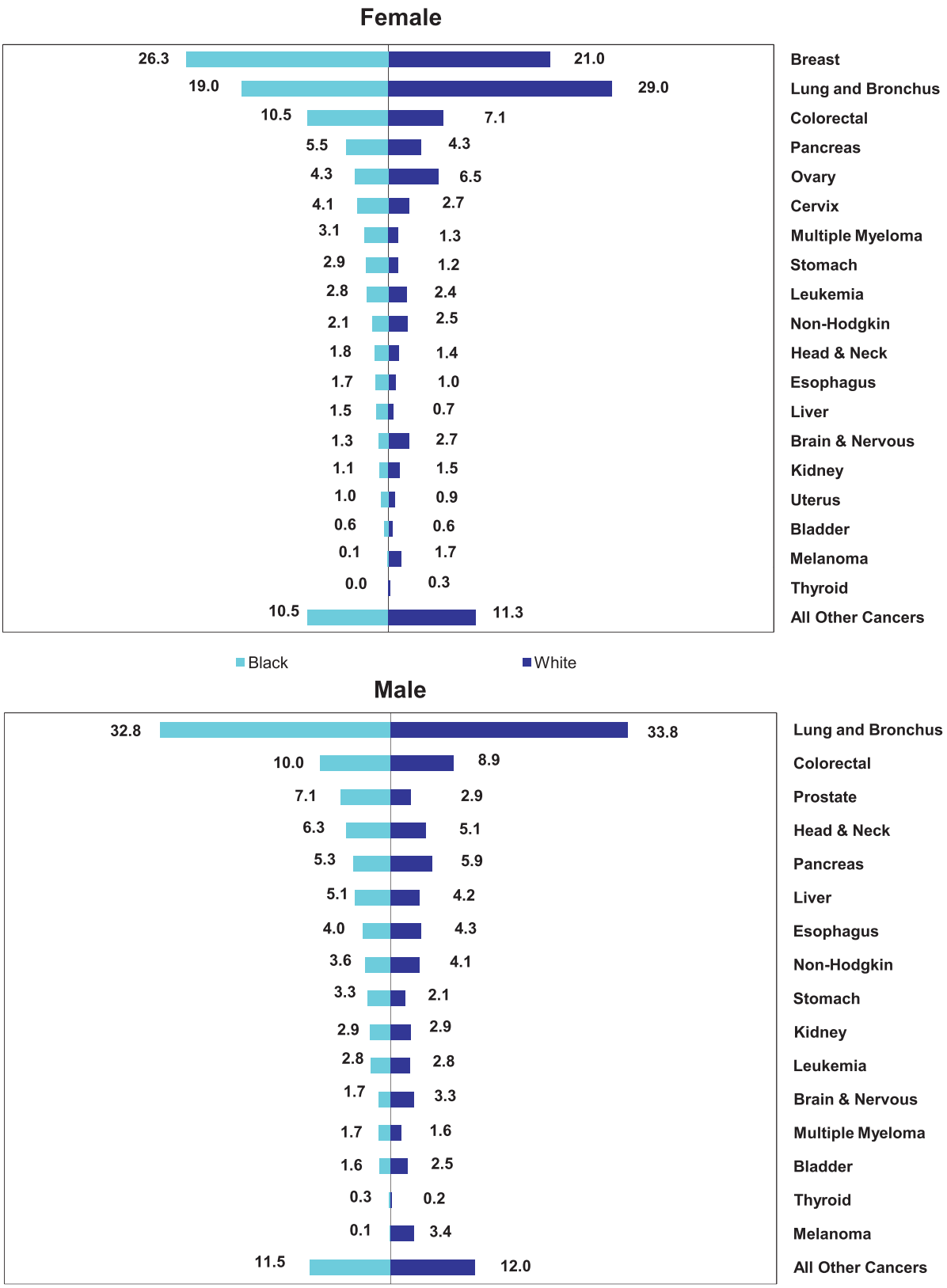
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Figure 26.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 26.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 40-64, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Elderly (65+ years)

Incidence

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

Mortality

The mortality rate for lung and bronchus was highest among those in this age group.

The mortality rate among White females for cancer of the lung and bronchus was 60% higher than among Blacks. White females had a higher mortality rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, but lower rates for colorectal and uterine cancers than Blacks.
The mortality rate for prostate cancer among Black males was more than twice the rate observed among Whites. Black males also had higher mortality rates for colorectal and head and neck cancers than White males. White males had a higher mortality rate for bladder cancer than Black males.

Table 32.1 Age-Specific Rates(1) of Top Five Cancer Sites in Females by Race, Age 65+, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Breast	**322.4**	314.0	330.9	**276.2**	247.6	307.1	**324.1**	315.4	333.0
Lung & Bronchus	**292.6**	284.7	300.7	**185.5**	162.2	211.1	**301.5**	293.1	310.1
Colorectal	**186.1**	179.7	192.6	**204.9**	180.4	231.8	**183.8**	177.2	190.5
Non-Hodgkin	**64.4**	60.7	68.3	**48.6**	37.1	62.6	**65.3**	61.4	69.3
Uterus	**62.9**	59.2	66.7	**76.9**	62.2	94.1	**61.7**	58.0	65.7
Mortality									
Breast	**92.5**	88.1	97.1	**92.3**	76.2	110.9	**93.4**	88.7	98.2
Lung & Bronchus	**219.1**	212.2	226.1	**141.7**	121.5	164.4	**226.4**	219.1	233.8
Colorectal	**79.3**	75.2	83.5	**99.6**	82.8	118.9	**78.4**	74.1	82.8
Non-Hodgkin	**29.7**	27.2	32.4	**17.8**	11.2	27.0	**31.0**	28.3	33.8
Uterus	**8.1**	6.8	9.5	**21.1**	13.8	30.9	**7.2**	5.9	8.6

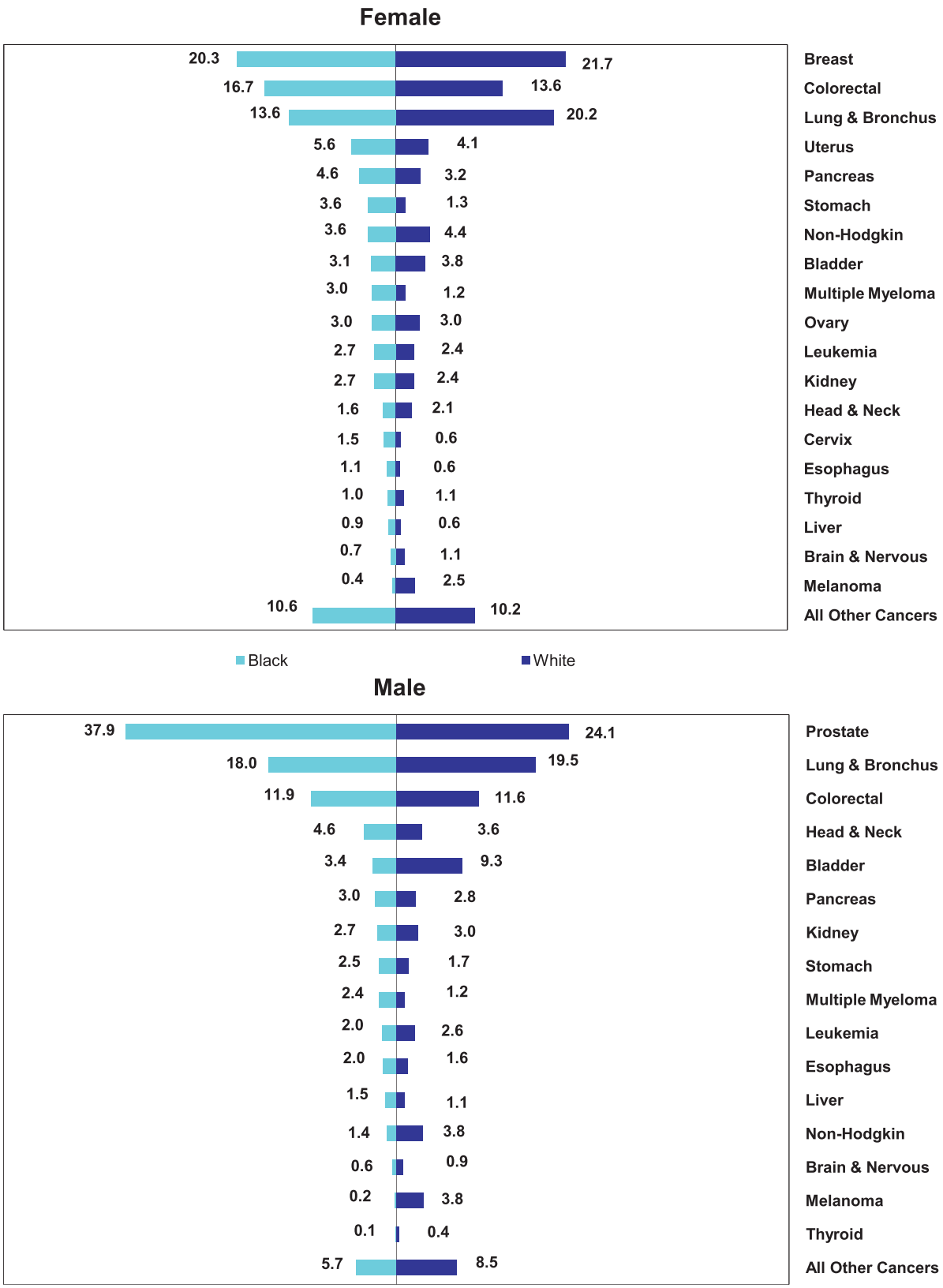
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Table 32.2 Age-Specific Rates(1) of Top Five Cancer Sites in Males by Race, Age 65+, Florida, 2004

	Florida			Black			White		
Incidence	**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**		**Rate**	**CI**	
Prostate	**607.1**	594.0	620.5	**961.7**	896.1	1030.8	**575.9**	562.6	589.4
Lung & Bronchus	**464.8**	453.4	476.6	**455.6**	410.8	503.9	**464.8**	452.9	477.0
Colorectal	**241.6**	233.3	250.1	**273.6**	239.1	311.6	**238.1**	229.6	246.9
Bladder	**213.8**	206.1	221.8	**85.6**	66.8	107.9	**220.7**	212.5	229.1
Head & Neck	**88.1**	83.1	93.3	**115.7**	93.7	141.3	**85.7**	80.6	91.0
Mortality									
Prostate	**141.7**	135.4	148.2	**306.1**	269.6	346.2	**132.1**	125.8	138.7
Lung & Bronchus	**360.7**	350.6	371.0	**374.8**	334.3	418.9	**361.4**	350.9	372.2
Colorectal	**101.7**	96.3	107.2	**157.9**	132.0	187.3	**98.5**	93.0	104.1
Bladder	**47.3**	43.7	51.1	**28.9**	18.5	43.0	**48.9**	45.0	52.9
Head & Neck	**26.9**	24.2	29.8	**45.8**	32.4	62.9	**25.7**	22.9	28.7

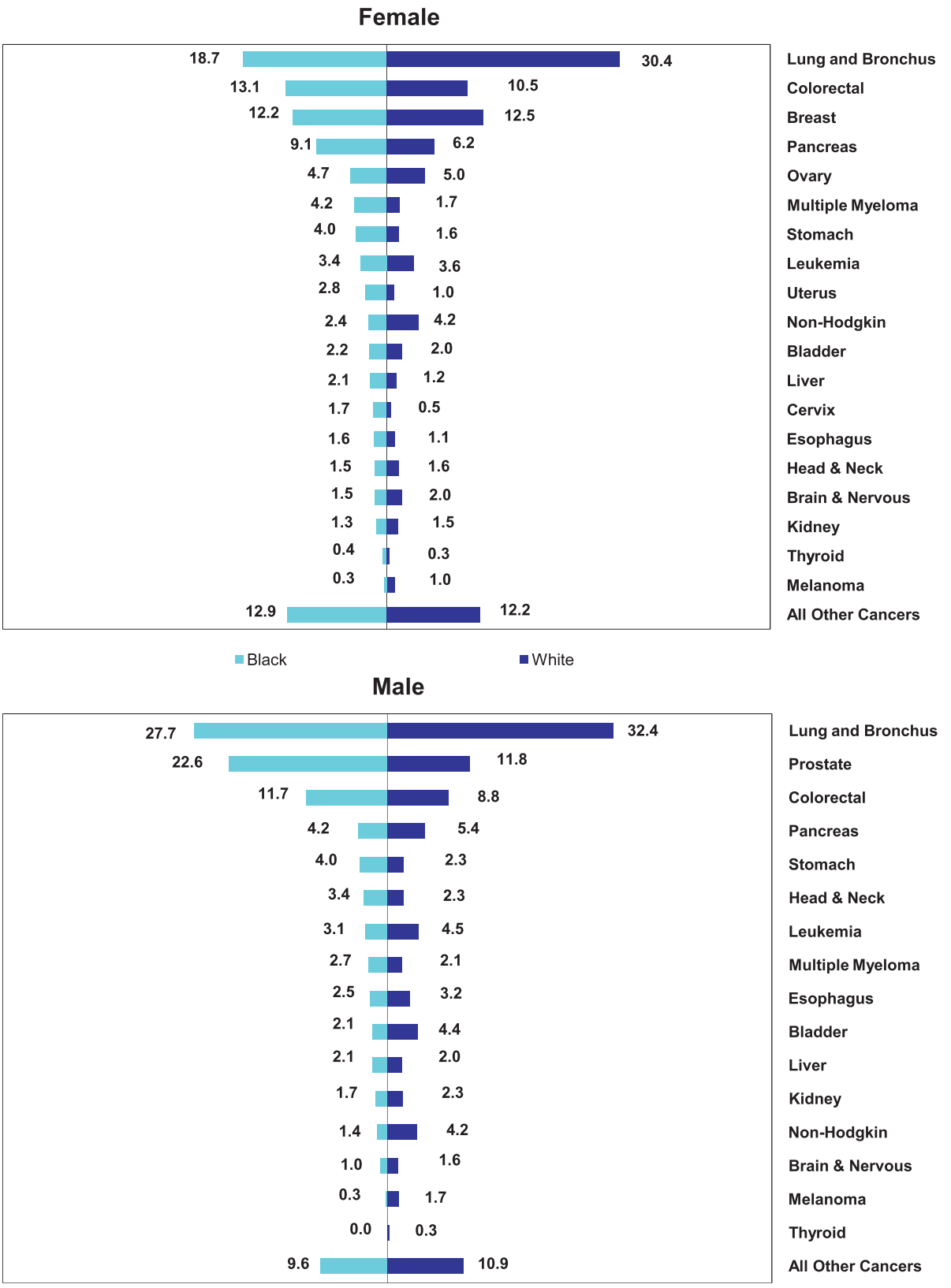
Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics
^ Rates are not displayed when calculated from less than 10 cases.

Figure 27.1 Percentage of New Cancers by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

Figure 27.2 Percentage of Cancer Deaths by Sex, Race, and Site, Age 65+, Florida, 2004



Source of data: Florida Cancer Data System

TOBACCO-RELATED CANCERS

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

The risk of dying from these cancers depends on an individual's smoking status, sex, age, environmental exposure, genetics, and the timing and quality of diagnosis and treatment. Deaths from tobacco-related cancers at age 35 and older can be attributed to tobacco use. According to the CDC, the relative risks of death for current smokers range from 13% higher for acute myeloid leukemia among female smokers, to 22 times higher for cancers of the trachea, 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 2004, 34,175 tobacco-related cancers were diagnosed in Florida. Of these cancers, 33,820 occurred among Floridians age 35 and older. The age-adjusted incidence rate for tobacco-related cancers was lower among Whites than Blacks in 1981. This racial disparity reversed in the 1990s, with higher rates among Whites.

Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 20% among Black males and 10% among White males over the 24-year period. Age-adjusted incidence rates decreased by 7% among Black females, but increased 22% for White females over the 24 year period.

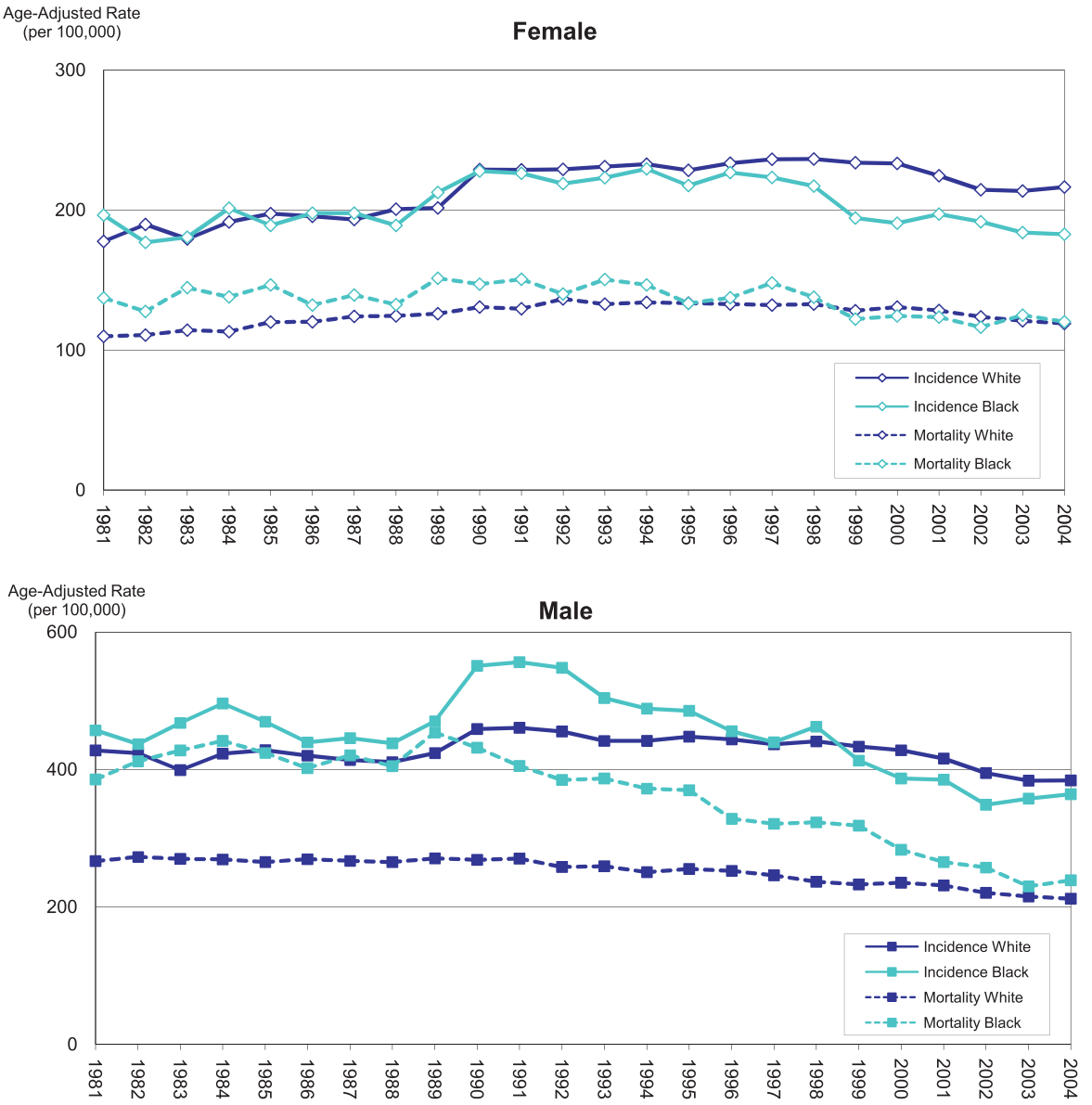
Mortality

In 2004, 19,247 deaths occurred from tobacco-related cancers in Florida. Of these cancer deaths, 97.3% (18,731) occurred among Floridians age 35 and older. According to the prevalence of cigarette use in Florida in 2004 and the relative risk of dying from cancers that are due to cigarette smoking, 63.3% (11,862) of those 18,731 deaths might be attributable to tobacco use. A total of 198,374 years of potential life lost (YPLL) in 2004 were due to these 11,862 smoking-attributable deaths. On average, one smoking-attributable death accounted for 16.7 years of potential life lost.

Over the decade of the 1980s, Blacks had higher mortality rates from tobacco-related cancers than Whites. Mortality rates for tobacco-related cancers have decreased among Blacks since the 1990s, diminishing the racial disparity in mortality from these cancers. The mortality rates decreased by 12% among Black females and by 38% among Black males from 1981 through 2004. During the same period, mortality rates increased by 8% among White females and decreased by 21% among White males.

During the 24-year period, the racial disparity in mortality narrowed among females. Black females had a mortality rate 24% higher than White females in 1981. By 2004, the rate for Black females was only 0.9% higher than for White females. At its peak in 1989, the mortality rate for Black males was 68% higher than the rate for White males. By 2004, the racial disparity among males had decreased to 13%.

Figure 28. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Tobacco-Related Cancers (1) by Sex and Race, Age 35+, Florida 1981-2004



(1) Tobacco-related cancers are: Acute myeloid leukemia, cancers of the trachea, lung and bronchus, lip, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, cervix, urinary bladder, kidney and renal pelvis, and stomach.

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

Table 33. Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths and Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) among People Age 35 Years and Older, Florida, 2004

	Deaths from Tobacco-Related Cancers	Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths	Smoking-Attributable YPLL*
Florida	**18,731**	**11,862**	**198,374**
Alachua	146	94	1,767
Baker	20	16	295
Bay	171	118	2,167
Bradford	25	18	298
Brevard	700	471	7,734
Broward	1,591	948	15,729
Calhoun	9	6	96
Charlotte	271	176	2,797
Citrus	259	178	2,750
Clay	154	99	1,812
Collier	318	197	3,074
Columbia	67	48	873
Dade	1,566	828	14,030
Desoto	32	22	353
Dixie	30	21	391
Duval	757	486	8,878
Escambia	328	214	3,787
Flagler	119	78	1,226
Franklin	19	15	305
Gadsden	47	33	648
Gilchrist	13	10	210
Glades	14	10	190
Gulf	22	14	263
Hamilton	14	7	140
Hardee	19	12	217
Hendry	22	14	258
Hernando	290	194	3,065
Highlands	157	105	1,719
Hillsborough	877	571	9,867
Holmes	19	12	271
Indian River	298	189	2,812
Jackson	50	33	550
Jefferson	17	10	213
Lafayette	11	7	111
Lake	384	254	4,191
Lee	652	430	7,102
Leon	153	100	1,771
Levy	61	43	758
Liberty	6	5	83
Madison	18	11	201
Manatee	392	261	4,287
Marion	525	333	5,556
Martin	208	132	1,970
Monroe	89	51	1,009
Nassau	86	57	1,091
Okaloosa	159	104	1,803
Okeechobee	43	27	586
Orange	651	415	7,041
Osceola	163	110	2,018
Palm Beach	1,422	841	12,803
Pasco	661	435	6,859
Pinellas	1,368	885	14,475
Polk	656	438	7,544
Putnam	133	86	1,533
Santa Rosa	149	99	1,804
Sarasota	559	353	5,420
Seminole	277	176	3,162
St. Johns	150	95	1,579
St. Lucie	305	200	3,327
Sumter	82	57	865
Suwannee	56	38	679
Taylor	25	16	303
Union	31	23	498
Volusia	704	462	7,789
Wakulla	22	13	239
Walton	58	39	723
Washington	31	19	410

Source of data: Office of Vital Statistics and BRFSS

PREVALENCE OF CURRENT CIGARETTE USE

The Florida BRFSS has collected data on current cigarette smoking 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 2004, the overall prevalence of current cigarette use was 20.2%, similar to the national prevalence (20.9%). The prevalence of current cigarette use was significantly higher among males, Whites, and persons who had no healthcare coverage than their counterparts. The prevalence of cigarette use was inversely related to age and education, becoming significantly lower in each older age group and with increasing levels of education. From 1986 to 2004 the overall prevalence of current cigarette smoking decreased by 28% to 20.2% in 2004. The prevalence of current cigarette use did not change significantly between 2004 and 2006.

Between 1986 and 2006, the prevalence of current cigarette use decreased in all four sex-race groups by 56% among Black males, 37% among Black females, 21% among White females, and 13% among White males. The prevalence also decreased in all age groups: by 20% among people between the ages 18 and 39, by 31% among people between the ages 40 and 64, and by 33% among people age 65 and older.

Table 34. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use Among Adults (1), Florida, 2004

	Sample Size	Prevalence	CI	
Florida	7157	20.2	18.8	21.7
Female	4461	17.5	15.9	19.1
Male	2696	23.1	20.7	25.6
Black	727	11.1	8.3	13.9
White	5874	22.1	20.4	23.8
Black Female	509	7.7	4.7	10.6
White Female	3614	20.0	18.0	21.9
Black Male	218	15.6	10.3	21.0
White Male	2260	24.4	21.6	27.2
Age				
18-44	2464	26.2	23.6	28.8
45-64	2486	20.9	18.6	23.1
65+	2119	7.5	6.1	8.9
Education				
< High School	820	29.2	23.0	35.3
HS Graduate/GED	2204	24.9	22.1	27.7
> High School	4108	16.5	14.8	18.1
Household Income				
<$25,000	2074	27.3	24.0	30.7
$25,000-$49,999	1930.0	19.5	16.8	22.2
$50,000-$74,999	941	20.0	16.4	23.6
$75,000+	1113	14.6	11.8	17.3
Health Insurance				
Yes	5973	17.3	15.9	18.8
No	1157	32.2	28.0	36.5

(1) Age 18 and older

Source of data: Florida BRFSS

Figure 29. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use by Sex and Race, Florida, 1986-2006

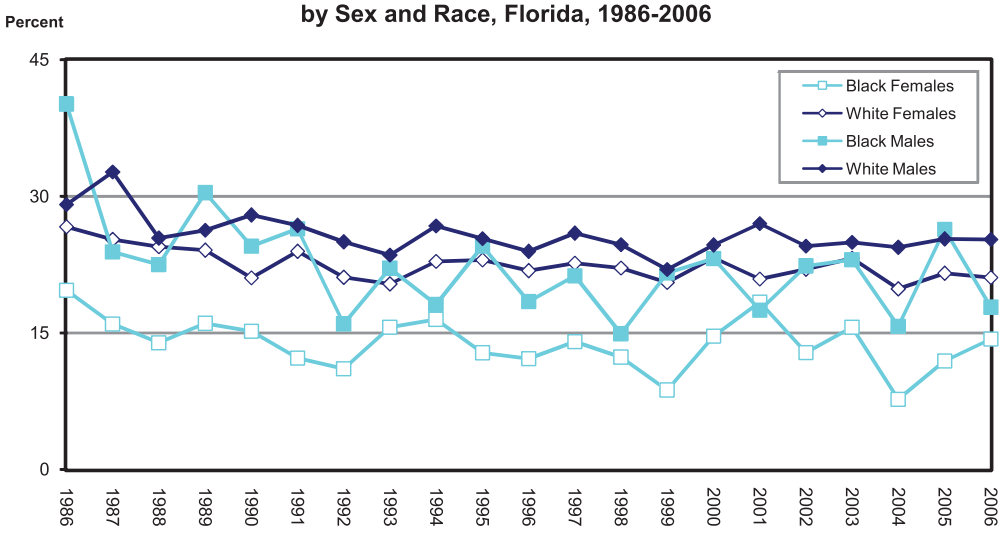


Figure 30. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use by Age Group, Florida, 1986-2006

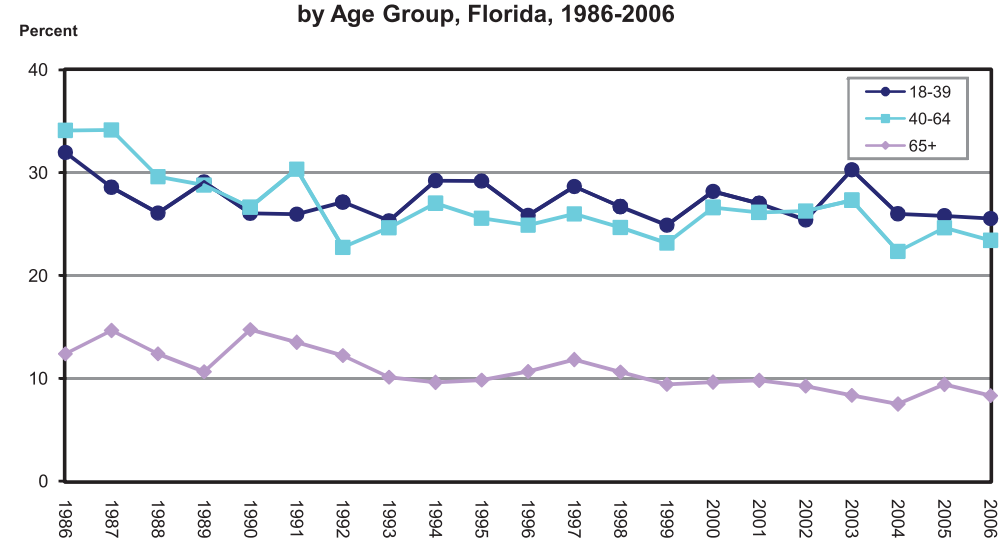
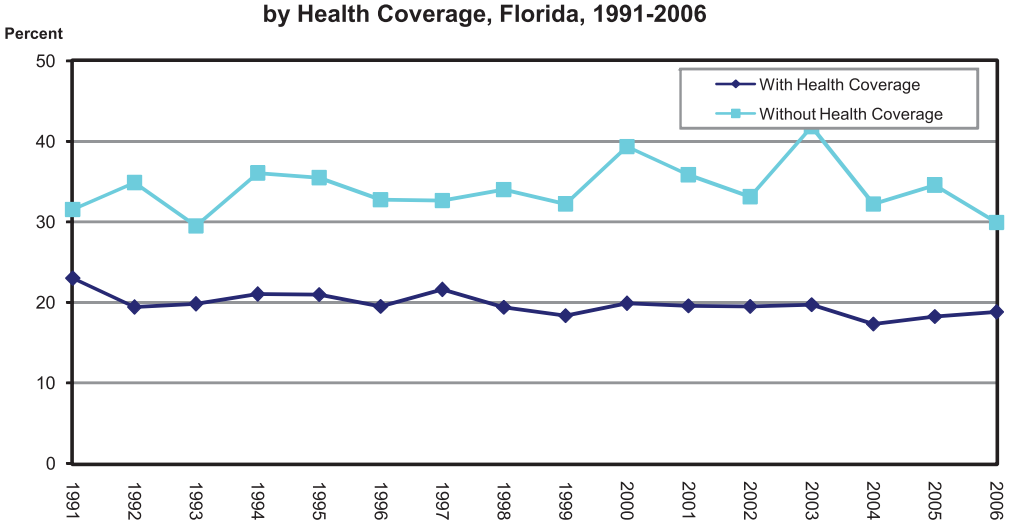


Figure 31. Prevalence of Current Cigarette Use by Health Coverage, Florida, 1991-2006



Source of Data: FIlorida BRFSS

HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR CANCER

Number of Hospitalizations

A total of 86,049 hospitalizations with cancer coded as the principal diagnosis were reported in 2004. The crude hospitalization rate for all cancers combined was 489 per 100,000. The ten cancers in this report accounted for 47% of all cancer hospitalizations. Cancer of the lung and bronchus and colorectal cancer accounted for nearly a quarter of all cancer hospitalizations in Florida; 10,750 hospitalizations (12%) for cancer of the lung and bronchus and 10,036 (12%) for colorectal cancer.

Overall, females had more hospitalizations for all cancers combined. However, males had more hospitalizations for each of the selected cancer sites discussed in this report. Whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for cancers of the lung and bronchus (13% versus 10%) and colorectal cancer (12% versus 11%).

Among males, Whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than did Blacks for bladder cancer (6% versus 2%), but lower for prostate cancer (10% versus 15%). Among females, Whites had a higher percentage of hospitalizations than Blacks for cancers of the lung and bronchus (12% versus 8%), but a lower percentage for ovarian cancer (2% versus 4%).

Length of Hospital Stay

The diagnosis and treatment of cancer consumes a large portion of available healthcare resources. In 2004, patients with a principal diagnosis of cancer stayed in hospitals a total of 596,318 days. The average length of stay (LOS) per hospitalization for cancer was 7.1 days. The longest average LOS was for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients at 9.6 days, and the shortest was for breast cancer patients at 2.6 days.

Hospital Charges

Cancer constitutes an enormous economic burden on Floridians, with approximately $3.5 billion in hospital charges for in-patient hospital care in 2004 for those with a primary diagnosis of cancer. Including patients with any secondary diagnosis of cancer in the analysis brings total hospital charges to $6.5 billion.

The total hospital charges for colorectal cancer ($528 million) and cancer of the lung and bronchus ($456 million) accounted for 28% of the hospital charges for all cancer hospitalizations in 2004. The total hospital charges for breast, colorectal, and cervical cancers were $662 million.

The average charge for each cancer hospitalization was $41,449. The average hospital charge was highest for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma at $55,909, and lowest for breast cancer at $23,150.

Table 35. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**86,049**	**10,750**	**4,639**	**4,710**	**10,036**	**2,845**	**1,941**	**3,198**	**228**	**1,589**	**895**
Female	44,081	4,933		4,710	4,859	659	561	1,414	99	1,589	895
Male	41,968	5,817	4,639		5,177	2,186	1,380	1,784	129		
Black	9,742	1,018	653	605	1,062	155	275	361		116	152
White	73,659	9,532	3,837	3,969	8,688	2,612	1,585	2,753	228	1,413	704
Black Female	5,243	399		605	562	58	75	189		116	152
White Female	37,404	4,433		3,969	4,166	579	463	1,189	99	1,413	704
Black Male	4,499	619	653		500	97	200	172			
White Male	36,255	5,099	3,837		4,522	2,033	1,122	1,564	129		

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 36. Number of Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**86,049**	**10,750**	**4,639**	**4,710**	**10,036**	**2,845**	**1,941**	**3,198**	**228**	**1,589**	**895**
Alachua	910	101	67	83	103	27	28	27	^	17	^
Baker	62	13	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	705	100	89	34	70	19	23	13	^	15	13
Bradford	123	14	^	^	18	^	^	*	^	^	^
Brevard	2,858	435	125	159	323	99	75	94	^	64	14
Broward	8,551	989	345	443	941	304	168	321	24	181	103
Calhoun	62	13	^	^	^	^	*	*	^	^	^
Charlotte	1,059	153	56	42	139	36	19	45	^	22	^
Citrus	775	118	58	30	124	22	20	22	^	14	^
Clay	590	68	28	23	68	16	18	13	^	15	^
Collier	1,365	128	92	53	145	58	30	59	^	25	12
Columbia	292	46	21	20	29	12	*	13	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	11,353	1,118	543	743	1,373	348	266	448	27	203	164
DeSoto	142	15	13	^	28	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	64	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	3,319	499	153	135	367	76	86	100	^	59	52
Escambia	1,177	185	60	45	120	37	29	43	^	15	^
Flagler	492	57	32	36	51	^	15	21	^	^	^
Franklin	48	12	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	180	27	17	11	27	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	73	^	^	^	12	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	32	11	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	116	15	14	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	161	20	^	^	21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	912	119	46	60	126	40	21	30	*	14	*
Highlands	581	86	32	35	81	18	^	19	^	^	^
Hillsborough	4,618	560	183	272	503	111	98	190	^	100	49
Holmes	48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	765	99	58	23	103	25	23	26	*	*	*
Jackson	109	15	^	*	13	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	39	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	24	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	1,715	224	149	93	208	72	30	59	*	25	*
Lee	2,583	298	204	106	330	67	74	77	^	39	29
Leon	726	74	81	46	89	14	13	23	^	^	^
Levy	186	26	^	^	18	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	31	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	87	^	^	^	^	^	^	14	^	^	^
Manatee	1,731	255	92	117	219	50	25	50	^	38	21
Marion	1,761	237	187	130	211	51	37	56	^	27	11
Martin	889	117	61	20	103	41	27	32	^	15	12
Monroe	424	61	23	30	43	15	18	19	^	^	^
Nassau	298	44	14	13	34	*	*	13	^	11	^
Okaloosa	643	90	35	33	66	25	11	25	^	15	^
Okeechobee	219	29	16	^	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	4,127	477	249	246	477	97	87	163	14	64	58
Osceola	727	110	43	50	81	19	21	19	^	^	^
Palm Beach	7,419	865	261	438	770	306	138	358	23	129	36
Pasco	2,156	288	92	107	257	101	52	79	^	40	20
Pinellas	5,191	732	251	284	695	180	115	183	^	127	56
Polk	2,727	327	125	135	315	144	54	98	^	33	54
Putnam	405	68	22	20	52	13	19	12	^	^	^
Saint Johns	737	80	29	41	82	33	22	37	^	12	^
Saint Lucie	1,066	160	70	36	122	37	27	25	^	21	^
Santa Rosa	581	87	33	22	74	20	12	25	^	13	^
Sarasota	2,324	317	154	120	299	104	34	89	^	61	15
Seminole	1,546	184	117	89	155	41	31	53	^	36	17
Sumter	368	53	31	21	45	15	^	13	^	^	^
Suwannee	234	19	^	29	17	^	^	11	^	^	^
Taylor	76	17	^	^	*	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	128	19	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	2,847	368	166	118	336	61	65	109	^	44	24
Wakulla	171	17	11	^	22	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	129	24	^	^	17	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	69	^	^	^	11	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ Cells with less than 10 hospitalizations are not displayed.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 37. Crude Hospitalization Rates (1) for Cancer by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**488.5**	**61.0**	**53.8**	**52.4**	**57.0**	**16.2**	**11.0**	**18.2**	**1.6**	**10.0**	**17.7**
Alachua	383.4	42.5	57.6	68.5	43.4	11.4	11.8	11.4	^	^	14.0
Baker	257.6	54.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Bay	443.1	62.9	112.7	42.4	44.0	11.9	14.5	8.2	^	16.2	18.7
Bradford	441.4	50.2	^	^	64.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Brevard	545.4	83.0	48.6	59.5	61.6	18.9	14.3	17.9	^	5.2	24.0
Broward	494.1	57.1	41.1	49.7	54.4	17.6	9.7	18.5	1.9	11.6	20.3
Calhoun	454.7	95.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	670.2	96.8	74.4	50.8	88.0	22.8	12.0	28.5	^	^	26.6
Citrus	597.0	90.9	93.2	44.4	95.5	16.9	15.4	16.9	^	^	20.7
Clay	357.9	41.2	34.5	27.5	41.2	9.7	10.9	7.9	^	^	17.9
Collier	441.2	41.4	59.7	34.2	46.9	18.7	9.7	19.1	^	7.7	16.1
Columbia	480.1	75.6	66.3	68.6	47.7	19.7	^	21.4	^	^	^
Miami-Dade	475.4	46.8	46.9	60.4	57.5	14.6	11.1	18.8	1.5	13.3	16.5
DeSoto	415.0	43.8	67.1	^	81.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Dixie	425.1	73.1	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Duval	393.4	59.1	37.2	31.2	43.5	9.0	10.2	11.9	^	12.0	13.6
Escambia	382.1	60.1	39.1	29.1	39.0	12.0	9.4	14.0	^	^	9.7
Flagler	692.9	80.3	94.5	96.9	71.8	^	21.1	29.6	^	^	^
Franklin	449.4	112.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gadsden	383.3	57.5	75.4	45.0	57.5	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gilchrist	455.8	^	^	^	74.9	^	^	^	^	^	^
Glades	297.3	102.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Gulf	462.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	334.6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hardee	415.8	53.8	92.2	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hendry	425.9	52.9	^	^	55.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hernando	624.2	81.4	66.3	78.2	86.2	27.4	14.4	20.5	^	^	18.2
Highlands	628.4	93.0	70.9	74.0	87.6	19.5	^	20.6	^	^	^
Hillsborough	414.3	50.2	33.4	47.9	45.1	10.0	8.8	17.0	^	8.6	17.6
Holmes	252.3	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Indian River	598.4	77.4	93.7	34.9	80.6	19.6	18.0	20.3	^	^	^
Jackson	222.9	30.7	^	^	26.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Jefferson	276.4	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	317.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lake	674.5	88.1	120.9	71.0	81.8	28.3	11.8	23.2	^	^	19.1
Lee	490.9	56.6	79.3	39.4	62.7	12.7	14.1	14.6	^	10.8	14.5
Leon	273.7	27.9	63.7	33.3	33.6	5.3	4.9	8.7	^	^	^
Levy	493.5	69.0	^	^	47.8	^	^	^	^	^	^
Liberty	420.5	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	444.7	^	^	^	^	^	^	71.6	^	^	^
Manatee	582.8	85.8	63.8	76.6	73.7	16.8	8.4	16.8	^	13.7	24.9
Marion	595.8	80.2	131.1	85.0	71.4	17.3	12.5	18.9	^	7.2	17.7
Martin	642.7	84.6	89.8	28.4	74.5	29.6	19.5	23.1	^	17.1	21.3
Monroe	521.3	75.0	53.3	78.6	52.9	18.4	22.1	23.4	^	^	^
Nassau	455.1	67.2	43.3	39.2	51.9	^	^	19.9	^	^	33.2
Okaloosa	344.3	48.2	37.1	35.7	35.3	13.4	5.9	13.4	^	^	16.2
Okeechobee	574.0	76.0	78.5	^	57.7	^	^	^	^	^	^
Orange	404.1	46.7	49.1	47.8	46.7	9.5	8.5	16.0	1.8	11.3	12.4
Osceola	317.8	48.1	38.0	43.2	35.4	8.3	9.2	8.3	^	^	^
Palm Beach	593.7	69.2	43.0	68.1	61.6	24.5	11.0	28.6	2.2	5.6	20.1
Pasco	549.3	73.4	48.6	52.7	65.5	25.7	13.2	20.1	^	9.8	19.7
Pinellas	549.3	77.5	55.4	57.8	73.5	19.1	12.2	19.4	^	11.4	25.8
Polk	513.1	61.5	47.8	50.0	59.3	27.1	10.2	18.4	^	20.0	12.2
Putnam	551.5	92.6	60.5	53.9	70.8	17.7	25.9	16.3	^	^	^
Saint Johns	487.7	52.9	39.4	52.9	54.3	21.8	14.6	24.5	^	^	15.5
Saint Lucie	466.6	70.0	62.6	30.8	53.4	16.2	11.8	10.9	^	^	18.0
Santa Rosa	431.1	64.6	49.0	32.6	54.9	14.8	8.9	18.6	^	^	19.3
Sarasota	645.2	88.0	89.9	63.5	83.0	28.9	9.4	24.7	^	7.9	32.3
Seminole	381.2	45.4	58.8	43.1	38.2	10.1	7.6	13.1	^	8.2	17.4
Sumter	547.4	78.8	85.9	67.4	66.9	22.3	^	19.3	^	^	^
Suwannee	618.0	50.2	^	150.5	44.9	^	^	29.1	^	^	^
Taylor	362.3	81.0	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Union	867.7	128.8	^	^	74.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Volusia	584.8	75.6	69.9	47.3	69.0	12.5	13.4	22.4	^	9.6	17.7
Wakulla	665.6	66.2	81.9	^	85.6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Walton	252.1	46.9	^	^	33.2	^	^	^	^	^	^
Washington	306.2	^	^	^	48.8	^	^	^	^	^	^

^ 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.

Table 38. Total Length of Stay and Average Length of Stay for Cancer Hospitalizations by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Total length of hospital stay											
Florida	**596,318**	**82,741**	**15,143**	**12,338**	**89,555**	**15,866**	**13,636**	**29,519**	**739**	**11,125**	**4,028**
Female	294,294	36,819		12,338	43,026	4,127	3,574	13,118	330	11,125	4,028
Male	302,024	45,922	15,143		46,529	11,739	10,062	16,401	409		
Black	76,299	8,510	2,700	2,120	10,456	1,143	2,488	3,481		923	874
White	501,890	72,646	11,972	9,854	76,728	14,145	10,665	25,279	739	9,784	3,004
Black Female	39,388	3,223		2,120	5,347	507	570	1,728		923	874
White Female	245,749	32,913		9,854	36,649	3,465	2,888	11,045	330	9,784	3,004
Black Male	36,911	5,287	2,700		5,109	636	1,918	1,753			
White Male	256,141	39,733	11,972		40,079	10,680	7,777	14,234	409		
Average length of stay per hospitalization											
Florida	**7.1**	**7.8**	**3.3**	**2.6**	**9.1**	**5.7**	**7.5**	**9.6**	**3.2**	**7.2**	**4.5**
Female	6.8	7.6		2.6	9.0	6.4	6.8	9.4	3.3	7.2	4.5
Male	7.4	8.0	3.3		9.1	5.5	7.8	9.6	3.2		
Black	8.1	8.7	4.1	3.5	9.9	7.8	9.3	10.3		8.0	5.8
White	7.0	7.7	3.1	2.5	9.0	5.5	7.2	9.5	3.2	7.1	4.3
Black Female	7.8	8.5		3.5	9.7	8.7	8.5	9.5		8.0	5.8
White Female	6.7	7.5		2.5	8.9	6.1	6.6	9.4	3.3	7.1	4.3
Black Male	8.5	8.9	4.1		10.2	7.2	9.6	11.1			
White Male	7.2	7.9	3.1		9.0	5.3	7.4	9.5	3.2		

(1) Length of stay is number of days.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 39. Total Charges (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**3,544.9**	**455.5**	**131.0**	**109.0**	**528.1**	**102.0**	**90.9**	**176.6**	**5.3**	**68.4**	**24.5**
Female	1,701.2	197.8		109.0	246.1	25.4	24.0	74.1	2.2	68.7	24.5
Male	1,843.7	257.7	131.0		282.0	76.6	66.9	102.5	3.1		
Black	436.4	44.9	19.4	15.6	59.3	6.8	14.6	22.4		5.2	5.0
White	2,996.5	401.3	107.6	90.3	454.1	91.9	72.9	149.6	5.3	60.9	19.0
Black Female	223.7	16.5		15.6	30.0	2.5	3.6	11.4		5.2	5.0
White Female	1,423.5	177.3		90.3	210.4	22.1	19.6	61.0	2.2	60.9	19.0
Black Male	212.7	28.4	19.4		29.3	4.3	11.0	11.0			
White Male	1,573.0	224.0	107.6		243.7	69.8	53.3	88.6	3.1		

(1) Charges are shown in millions of dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 40. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by Sex and Race, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41,449**	**42,642**	**28,246**	**23,150**	**52,732**	**35,863**	**47,391**	**55,909**	**23,283**	**43,065**	**27,776**
Female	38,862	40,693		23,150	50,654	38,575	42,861	52,396	22,308	43,065	27,776
Male	44,167	44,296	28,246		54,682	35,046	49,232	58,693	24,031		
Black	45,864	45,701	29,702	25,775	55,851	43,773	52,982	65,120		44,735	32,786
White	40,821	42,239	28,035	22,751	52,392	35,173	45,980	54,751	23,283	43,098	26,961
Black Female	44,259	45,335		25,775	53,356	42,990	47,659	60,530		44,735	32,786
White Female	38,152	40,295		22,751	50,494	38,184	42,357	51,275	22,308	43,098	26,961
Black Male	47,734	45,937	29,702		58,655	44,241	54,978	70,165			
White Male	43,575	43,928	28,035		54,141	34,315	47,475	57,394	24,031		

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

Table 41. Total Length of Stay (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**596,318**	**82,741**	**15,143**	**12,338**	**89,555**	**15,866**	**13,636**	**29,519**	**739**	**11,125**	**4,028**
Alachua	6,300	836	242	171	981	108	178	260	10	154	66
Baker	404	89	^	^	32	16	^	19	^	^	^
Bay	4,587	899	198	96	547	94	99	199	^	107	36
Bradford	822	119	^	^	137	65	34	11	^	^	^
Brevard	19,416	3,322	367	396	2,695	535	510	874	29	451	52
Broward	58,853	7,285	1,290	1,504	8,676	1,622	1,236	2,929	85	1,060	454
Calhoun	324	89	12	^	42	^	^	^	^	^	^
Charlotte	7,027	1,153	164	81	1,235	126	122	430	16	159	14
Citrus	4,975	803	160	71	1,138	107	129	186	*	65	10
Clay	4,045	530	73	49	503	112	108	121	12	136	24
Collier	8,394	809	311	140	1,130	272	218	509	^	130	36
Columbia	1,856	326	104	51	248	38	16	110	^	48	^
Miami-Dade	85,462	9,532	2,124	2,117	12,821	2,168	1,902	4,155	85	1,530	936
DeSoto	870	84	34	12	269	^	17	36	^	19	*
Dixie	420	65	^	^	86	^	^	10	^	*	*
Duval	24,747	3,778	508	476	3,450	520	730	1,127	^	469	214
Escambia	9,324	1,512	217	106	1,158	243	200	349	^	144	34
Flagler	2,835	366	89	63	394	51	70	132	^	77	30
Franklin	279	75	^	^	19	17	^	35	^	^	^
Gadsden	1,251	205	55	33	228	41	20	54	^	22	^
Gilchrist	577	64	^	^	112	20	10	33	^	^	^
Glades	287	105	^	^	13	31	19	^	^	^	^
Gulf	533	48	16	^	50	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hamilton	335	26	^	13	63	47	21	^	^	^	20
Hardee	678	98	67	^	71	22	20	25	^	^	^
Hendry	1,060	128	34	25	168	10	91	54	^	57	^
Hernando	5,872	735	172	138	1,149	236	144	226	^	112	^
Highlands	3,937	690	109	74	702	109	62	109	10	58	^
Hillsborough	35,243	4,758	641	813	5,022	800	777	1,732	18	735	248
Holmes	309	16	^	14	58	^	22	^	^	12	*
Indian River	5,454	841	210	42	895	197	107	252	^	37	25
Jackson	711	85	41	25	136	^	15	^	^	15	^
Jefferson	181	13	^	11	44	15	^	^	^	^	^
Lafayette	152	34	^	^	^	^	^	42	^	^	^
Lake	10,918	1,568	405	192	1,781	344	148	578	37	156	26
Lee	16,109	2,231	580	242	2,799	319	434	577	34	208	113
Leon	4,514	594	246	152	746	71	130	206	^	41	18
Levy	1,297	166	16	16	160	52	45	55	^	^	^
Liberty	170	11	^	^	^	^	10	10	^	^	^
Madison	528	40	^	10	56	^	21	110	^	^	^
Manatee	10,872	1,886	216	262	1,944	244	163	458	^	200	114
Marion	11,375	1,872	474	232	1,988	324	266	650	18	192	54
Martin	5,836	814	185	53	819	190	195	277	10	79	31
Monroe	3,005	440	91	63	389	105	124	152	12	12	^
Nassau	2,013	348	35	22	266	^	17	80	^	61	^
Okaloosa	4,347	692	109	112	588	172	59	233	21	192	19
Okeechobee	1,522	205	99	17	263	29	^	34	^	30	13
Orange	31,045	3,993	895	639	4,671	797	609	1,557	40	499	259
Osceola	5,019	824	122	132	739	87	140	194	^	42	44
Palm Beach	48,913	6,160	1,003	1,165	6,476	1,263	998	3,114	73	1,009	172
Pasco	13,905	2,066	254	223	2,316	453	396	721	15	290	98
Pinellas	35,853	5,386	796	754	6,323	1,215	840	1,591	15	918	233
Polk	19,491	2,745	373	315	2,546	750	357	1,059	23	183	156
Putnam	2,916	569	75	44	441	177	150	118	^	28	^
Saint Johns	4,880	566	84	74	734	215	147	359	10	108	26
Saint Lucie	7,322	1,276	204	113	1,081	204	182	246	^	147	24
Santa Rosa	3,877	645	82	49	547	116	147	320	20	99	14
Sarasota	13,823	2,259	390	216	2,354	401	209	760	34	451	62
Seminole	11,020	1,512	336	215	1,379	184	223	539	^	215	62
Sumter	2,440	427	61	48	317	47	43	100	^	48	^
Suwannee	1,596	131	10	78	181	22	23	108	^	20	^
Taylor	410	96	26	^	31	^	16	39	^	^	^
Union	1,076	142	38	^	129	^	30	102	^	^	17
Volusia	20,189	3,219	553	278	2,750	380	512	1,099	46	250	145
Wakulla	1,082	94	39	17	205	^	52	16	^	11	29
Walton	932	154	25	14	177	42	^	^	^	18	^
Washington	503	92	22	^	81	^	36	23	^	^	^

(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 42. Total Charges (1) for All Cancer Hospitalizations by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**3,544,876**	**455,458**	**131,028**	**109,033**	**528,129**	**102,031**	**90,948**	**176,581**	**5,308**	**68,427**	**24,859**
Alachua	38,824	3,557	2,476	1,646	5,688	784	1,498	1,577	103	801	359
Baker	2,030	397	87	13	216	100	31	106	23	^	^
Bay	26,936	3,739	2,850	777	3,495	659	690	1,026	40	666	199
Bradford	4,893	487	49	54	901	323	221	74			
Brevard	95,879	14,532	2,812	3,361	12,715	3,338	3,049	4,477	134	2,615	290
Broward	384,316	44,091	10,680	11,470	56,227	10,981	8,947	20,487	653	6,748	2,765
Calhoun	1,449	338	61	28	187	^	32	^	^	^	8
Charlotte	44,260	7,532	1,593	969	8,415	984	785	2,797	94	877	95
Citrus	28,206	3,754	1,698	390	6,834	577	579	894	62	444	65
Clay	28,235	3,094	953	589	3,968	1,166	844	745	74	702	135
Collier	52,495	4,866	2,613	1,201	6,451	1,810	1,146	3,449	14	752	210
Columbia	10,370	1,611	732	378	1,287	303	45	650	11	250	19
Miami-Dade	563,658	60,386	18,797	21,475	86,483	14,233	14,880	28,536	682	10,384	6,235
DeSoto	4,940	390	437	118	1,561	37	68	177	^	83	24
Dixie	3,512	370	78	82	657	41	36	55	^	^	^
Duval	130,271	18,594	4,068	3,120	17,785	3,477	4,737	5,279	102	2,058	1,300
Escambia	43,003	6,418	1,213	741	5,282	978	934	1,366	26	824	173
Flagler	15,379	1,870	559	568	1,679	283	477	711	8	476	241
Franklin	1,253	314	65	38	112	48	55	199	^	^	21
Gadsden	5,403	761	219	250	1,255	155	51	196	^	77	24
Gilchrist	4,206	295	19	57	793	203	125	271	^	^	^
Glades	1,803	647	35	55	96	167	79	^	^	^	^
Gulf	2,360	151	140	18	205	^	27	16	^	^	^
Hamilton	1,598	124	^	117	325	183	109	^	^	^	88
Hardee	3,687	477	417	64	370	123	161	99	^	^	41
Hendry	5,787	739	155	134	845	81	371	296	^	262	59
Hernando	47,276	5,250	1,954	1,655	9,583	2,114	1,346	1,910	78	856	119
Highlands	22,105	3,268	935	700	3,967	631	297	567	70	328	17
Hillsborough	209,397	28,276	5,929	6,807	28,162	4,651	4,624	9,581	172	4,572	1,692
Holmes	1,668	53	75	164	175	22	119	^	^	30	22
Indian River	27,354	3,788	1,746	597	4,192	1,211	857	1,274	^	242	110
Jackson	3,224	396	344	123	409	13	166	17	^	109	33
Jefferson	853	50	42	56	142	103	^	^	^	18	^
Lafayette	778	154	60	21	^	^	^	168	^	^	33
Lake	58,194	7,543	4,157	1,592	8,321	1,664	813	2,641	249	1,884	151
Lee	86,283	11,065	4,651	2,182	14,603	1,885	2,955	2,707	207	1,233	597
Leon	19,759	2,431	1,236	914	3,134	352	574	881	^	231	116
Levy	7,955	806	175	187	996	485	377	346	^	44	86
Liberty	870	46	^	20	31	16	56	59	^	^	^
Madison	2,151	155	27	92	285	7	97	574	^	17	^
Manatee	58,100	8,635	2,257	2,084	9,292	1,404	833	2,107	54	1,078	691
Marion	66,273	8,497	6,769	2,092	10,729	2,260	1,588	4,039	83	1,094	288
Martin	35,710	5,326	1,445	508	5,382	1,410	1,190	1,525	100	439	246
Monroe	19,901	2,979	797	777	2,523	726	1,108	1,285	63	84	51
Nassau	10,458	1,453	391	174	1,438	40	87	394	16	292	78
Okaloosa	33,153	5,904	1,127	1,152	4,977	1,507	483	1,577	144	1,496	87
Okeechobee	8,362	1,050	492	275	1,773	98	15	221	69	168	79
Orange	181,464	21,093	6,766	5,490	26,947	4,080	3,534	9,391	245	2,863	1,591
Osceola	33,081	4,757	1,089	1,193	5,341	841	824	1,410	35	215	278
Palm Beach	297,455	37,041	7,789	11,227	39,153	8,683	6,296	20,251	479	6,584	866
Pasco	96,495	14,892	2,387	2,371	16,223	3,688	3,443	4,471	105	1,947	645
Pinellas	210,770	29,675	5,900	6,571	38,255	6,913	5,238	9,309	182	4,635	1,445
Polk	111,950	14,862	3,479	2,678	14,179	5,393	2,845	6,677	250	1,090	1,030
Putnam	15,511	2,648	562	350	2,355	1,095	848	647		151	42
Saint Johns	26,566	2,893	698	679	4,000	1,114	1,804	1,560	50	445	199
Saint Lucie	47,432	8,063	2,007	1,059	7,154	1,370	1,324	1,430	34	891	128
Santa Rosa	19,941	3,291	552	416	3,011	585	594	1,789	72	561	89
Sarasota	75,261	12,070	3,812	2,078	11,489	2,635	1,145	3,914	232	2,588	298
Seminole	61,940	7,857	2,559	1,841	7,655	979	1,299	3,602	89	1,388	413
Sumter	13,473	2,283	1,167	379	1,535	284	270	431	^	229	16
Suwannee	10,046	638	100	507	1,017	240	226	561	^	487	51
Taylor	2,023	381	95	56	156	7	88	223	^	^	19
Union	7,319	805	327	48	918	75	304	601	^	37	98
Volusia	95,256	13,774	3,683	1,809	12,414	1,996	2,499	4,806	206	1,869	739
Wakulla	4,729	492	166	149	795	44	259	52	^	73	69
Walton	5,810	872	198	205	1,156	372	55	12	^	46	^
Washington	3,778	417	278	44	437	8	498	91	^	97	^

^ 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 43. Average Charge (1) per Cancer Hospitalization by County, Florida, 2004

	All Cancers	Lung & Bronchus	Prostate	Breast	Colorectal	Bladder	Head & Neck	Non-Hodgkin	Melanoma	Ovary	Cervix
Florida	**41,290**	**42,522**	**28,281**	**23,169**	**52,692**	**35,876**	**46,929**	**55,459**	**23,383**	**43,199**	**27,776**
Alachua	42,711	35,215	36,955	19,831	55,761	29,018	53,486	58,420	14,646	47,122	35,918
Baker	33,283	33,090	28,923	12,798	72,034	33,326	15,392	26,552	23,418	^	^
Bay	38,207	37,394	32,019	22,854	49,933	34,683	30,007	78,935	20,118	44,379	15,278
Bradford	39,784	34,793	16,325	18,083	50,079	53,886	44,114	36,866	^	^	^
Brevard	33,548	33,406	22,498	21,139	39,364	33,713	40,649	47,629	19,167	40,865	20,734
Broward	45,166	45,036	31,229	25,949	59,943	36,121	53,254	64,423	27,190	37,696	26,841
Calhoun	23,376	26,006	12,108	9,412	26,690	^	32,369	^	^	^	8,247
Charlotte	41,874	49,225	28,443	23,082	60,537	27,342	41,332	62,151	94,173	39,851	31,686
Citrus	36,395	31,811	29,279	13,000	55,112	26,209	28,945	40,637	12,486	31,743	16,183
Clay	48,100	45,493	34,028	26,752	58,353	72,877	46,880	57,278	37,019	46,821	26,947
Collier	38,458	38,013	28,396	22,651	44,491	31,206	38,195	58,454	13,878	30,093	17,489
Columbia	35,514	35,016	34,863	18,884	44,362	25,228	22,310	49,963	11,120	49,964	18,932
Miami-Dade	49,732	54,110	34,681	28,903	63,173	40,899	56,152	63,982	25,251	51,154	38,017
DeSoto	35,032	25,992	33,630	14,692	55,765	18,253	17,055	88,551	^	41,412	24,202
Dixie	54,872	33,658	39,181	20,491	93,920	20,610	35,480	55,037	^	^	^
Duval	39,452	37,487	26,943	23,109	48,460	45,754	55,081	53,865	34,123	35,476	24,990
Escambia	36,536	34,694	20,217	16,474	44,013	26,427	32,188	31,761	13,029	54,936	24,739
Flagler	31,514	32,805	17,469	15,781	32,922	31,451	31,782	33,849	2,490	52,836	30,099
Franklin	26,095	26,127	21,600	12,564	37,463	48,002	18,353	39,742	^	^	21,035
Gadsden	30,016	28,169	12,889	22,689	46,471	38,620	12,685	32,612	^	25,800	11,891
Gilchrist	30,016	28,169	12,889	22,689	46,471	38,620	12,685	32,612	^	25,800	11,891
Glades	57,618	29,506	19,050	14,181	66,082	29,060	62,293	67,752	^	^	^
Gulf	56,335	58,823	17,425	13,730	47,807	166,527	39,395	.	^	^	^
Hamilton	31,465	18,862	20,027	8,925	34,075	.	26,706	15,497	^	^	^
Hardee	33,284	31,090	^	23,386	40,583	45,837	36,245	.	^	^	29,421
Hendry	31,784	31,818	29,748	21,197	36,950	17,524	53,707	32,993	^	^	20,368
Hernando	35,945	36,930	25,861	22,361	40,242	20,223	61,796	59,094	^	43,728	29,319
Highlands	51,838	44,118	42,482	27,578	76,054	52,850	64,103	63,678	19,393	61,120	23,822
Hillsborough	38,112	37,999	29,215	20,002	48,977	35,058	37,165	29,817	35,006	40,978	16,818
Holmes	45,363	50,493	32,396	25,026	55,989	41,897	47,187	50,428	19,113	45,721	34,521
Indian River	36,279	39,049	30,102	27,152	41,101	48,421	37,248	49,000	^	34,524	18,251
Jackson	30,132	26,371	34,422	13,662	31,434	13,435	55,301	8,233	^	54,516	16,399
Jefferson	21,877	12,604	14,039	11,252	28,368	51,263	^	^	^	18,038	^
Lafayette	32,395	25,739	59,608	21,419	^	^	^	55,967	^	^	33,388
Lake	33,952	33,676	27,900	17,115	40,002	23,110	27,106	44,768	35,501	75,372	18,840
Lee	33,430	37,132	22,797	20,580	44,252	28,131	39,934	35,153	20,719	31,608	20,574
Leon	27,216	32,851	15,253	19,872	35,209	25,121	44,136	38,304	^	38,530	16,555
Levy	42,768	30,990	19,486	23,404	55,308	69,334	62,751	43,297	^	43,800	28,528
Liberty	28,072	11,433	^	10,179	30,968	15,849	55,677	59,119	^	^	^
Madison	24,723	19,362	13,640	15,253	31,651	6,999	32,168	41,030	^	16,974	^
Manatee	33,623	33,996	24,537	17,814	42,431	28,069	33,322	42,142	53,999	28,374	32,890
Marion	37,698	35,851	36,198	16,090	50,847	44,320	42,905	72,130	20,777	40,513	26,175
Martin	40,213	45,518	23,685	25,387	52,250	34,401	44,091	47,645	24,869	29,291	20,472
Monroe	47,048	48,831	34,653	25,894	58,684	48,405	61,529	67,625	31,479	27,945	50,691
Nassau	35,330	33,022	27,917	13,407	42,279	13,481	28,914	30,333	16,066	29,170	26,115
Okaloosa	51,641	65,602	32,194	34,914	75,405	60,266	43,930	65,693	72,088	99,728	43,407
Okeechobee	38,893	36,188	30,731	30,525	80,605	16,385	7,611	44,260	34,344	24,040	19,748
Orange	44,002	44,312	27,173	22,318	56,492	42,063	40,621	57,616	17,470	44,729	27,434
Osceola	45,503	43,248	25,321	23,859	65,944	44,284	39,220	74,228	17,649	30,717	30,916
Palm Beach	40,289	43,121	29,844	25,691	51,046	28,470	45,621	57,206	20,837	51,436	24,050
Pasco	44,777	51,710	25,949	22,159	63,123	36,510	66,216	56,590	26,289	48,677	32,245
Pinellas	40,626	40,539	23,507	23,138	55,043	38,405	45,545	51,430	22,738	36,495	25,809
Polk	41,052	45,448	27,828	19,834	45,013	37,449	52,677	68,133	24,955	33,025	19,079
Putnam	38,393	39,523	25,533	17,504	45,294	84,241	44,649	53,934	.	30,104	13,824
Saint Johns	36,392	36,621	24,071	16,554	48,781	33,763	81,984	42,150	24,973	37,038	33,229
Saint Lucie	44,789	52,017	28,667	29,412	58,635	37,033	49,021	57,209	33,630	42,424	21,315
Santa Rosa	34,322	37,825	16,723	18,920	40,682	29,229	49,532	71,539	14,355	43,144	14,872
Sarasota	32,482	38,561	24,752	17,320	38,424	25,340	33,680	43,980	28,975	42,418	19,850
Seminole	40,091	42,934	21,872	20,685	49,384	23,879	41,911	67,961	14,830	38,543	24,304
Sumter	36,611	43,078	37,650	18,061	34,104	18,945	29,973	33,175	^	28,604	16,362
Suwannee	43,115	33,572	33,457	17,492	63,557	39,970	32,275	51,002	^	97,391	17,080
Taylor	26,622	22,400	13,589	11,276	39,044	6,853	29,226	55,672	^	.	9,561
Union	57,177	42,374	40,893	12,077	83,444	18,646	33,722	66,788	^	36,937	97,735
Volusia	33,517	37,531	22,187	15,326	36,947	32,713	38,450	44,091	20,611	42,467	30,788
Wakulla	27,656	28,943	15,104	18,656	36,137	22,097	28,792	13,030	^	36,532	17,356
Walton	45,038	36,340	33,064	29,255	67,978	74,368	55,418	12,292	^	46,001	^
Washington	54,750	41,670	39,751	14,797	39,682	7,713	498,117	45,418	^	97,393	^

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

Source of data: Agency for Health Care Administration

(1) Charges are expressed in dollars.

CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society (ACS) represents the world's largest voluntary, community-based health agency. Dedicated to eliminating cancer through research, advocacy, education, and service, the American Cancer Society's mission is closely aligned with the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan. The Florida Division of the American Cancer Society has provided help for the development of the regional cancer plans and works with other organizations and agencies to achieve the goals of the Florida Cancer Plan. 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 the state of Florida that have received Commission on Cancer 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, all close to their homes.

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 facilities cancer programs. A close collaborative relationship is maintained between each CoC-approved cancer program and the American Cancer Society (ACS). Information on the services available at each CoC-approved program is shared with the American Cancer Society, and is available to the public on the American Cancer Society Website - CoC Hospital Locator (www.cancer.org). This unique program allows Floridians to locate hospitals close to their home that have received CoC-approval. More information on the Commission on Cancer can be obtained at www.facs.org/cancer.

Bankhead-Coley Cancer Grant Program

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

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

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

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

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

2007 Program Priorities:

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

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

The Florida Department of Health administers this program. The staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research. The program web site is www.floridabiomed.com.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

Established in 1994, the Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDP) is a breast and cervical cancer screening program that provides reduced-cost or free mammograms, clinical breast exams, and Pap smears to low-income, underinsured or uninsured females between the ages of 50 and 64 who are at or below 200 percent 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 county health department sites that implement the program: Brevard, Broward, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jackson, Leon, Manatee, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Putnam, and Volusia. Data are collected and utilized to assess the program's effectiveness and quality of services.

Outreach, public education, and professional education are provided at both the state and local level. There is a 24-hour hotline, which includes translation services, that provides callers with information to determine the nearest clinic. There are strong linkages between other CDC-funded cancer-related programs, i.e. Florida Comprehensive Cancer Control Program and the National Program of Cancer Registries, as well as with many programs within the Department of Health. These programs and other community agencies and organizations collaborate to enhance shared objectives and collaborate on 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 1004.423, *Florida Statutes (F.S.),* created the Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council (C-CRAB) in 1979. The C-CRAB is housed within the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, Inc. The Council consists of 35 members with 33 members appointed by the Governor and one each by the House and the Senate. The members represent various organizations, agencies, universities, research institutes, legislators, and the general public.

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

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

Children's Medical Services Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers Program

Children's Medical Services (CMS), the state's Title V program for children under age of 21 with special health care 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, Florida Statutes. Children with blood disorders or with cancer enrolled in the CMS Network are eligible to participate in the CMS Pediatric Hematology/Oncology Centers Program. To be enrolled in the CMS Network, children must meet the clinical and financial eligibility criteria mandated by Florida Statutes.

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 10 CMS designated centers providing comprehensive, multidisciplinary childhood cancer treatment services.

Comprehensive Cancer Control Program

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

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

The CCC Program serves as a convener for the statewide body, the Florida Cancer Plan Council, which was established in 2004 and is comprised of cancer leaders throughout Florida. The CCC Program in collaboration with the Cancer Control and Research Advisory Council developed the Florida Cancer Plan, which serves as a blueprint for action to reduce the burden of cancer for Floridians. The Plan identifies relevant cancer data, outlines the state's goals and strategies, and links partners to better address areas of need. The members of the Florida Cancer Plan Council work together to promote implementation of the Florida Cancer Plan by coordinating the efforts of organizations throughout the state.

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

The CCC Program networks with other Department of Health programs in coordinating activities for overlapping risk factors including tobacco use, poor diet, lack of physical activity, and sun

exposure. Other CCC Program activities include collaborating with the CDC on various media projects, promoting healthy lifestyles, disseminating educational material for cancer prevention and reduction, and maintaining a programmatic specific web site. In addition, the CCC Program provides the administration and management of funds for Closing the Gap - Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities projects.

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

Florida Association of Pediatric Tumor Programs, Inc.

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

In 1981, the Florida Legislature designated FAPTP to oversee and maintain data for the state of Florida Children's Medical Services (CMS) Pediatric Hematology/Oncology program. Since then, FAPTP has:

- developed and continues to maintain the only exclusively pediatric cancer registry in the state of 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, credible information from the member institutions and the state of 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 health care personnel. This is a unique opportunity to further enhance the level of care for children with cancer and blood disorders.
- Reporting System: The FAPTP reporting system provides the state and the public with data on cancer incidence, clinical trial participation, and survivorship. This information aids investigators in studies conducted on both the state and national level.
- Quality Assurance: Through a contract between FAPTP and the Department of Health, the center directors from around the state provide evaluation and consultation to Florida's Children's Medical Services' hematology/oncology programs.

Florida Cancer Clinical Trial Matching Service

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

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

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

Florida Cancer Council

The Florida Cancer Council (FCC) was created within the Department of Health through Senate Bill 2002 during the 2004 legislative session, and is codified in sections 381.92 and 381.921, *Florida Statutes*. It was established, largely through the efforts of the Florida Dialogue on Cancer (FDOC), an American Cancer Society led initiative, for the purpose of making the state a center of excellence for cancer research. The eighteen-member council, whose members are designated by statute or politically appointed, is representative of the state's cancer centers, hospitals, and patient groups. The Chair of the Florida Dialogue on Cancer also serves as the Chair of the Florida Cancer Council. The FDOC has unsuccessfully sought from the Legislature $500 million over a five year period to achieve the goals of the FCC, but to date the FCC has remained an unfunded mandate. However, in 2006 the goals of the FCC were incorporated by reference into the newly created Bankhead-Coley Cancer Grant Program established as a result of House Bill 1027.

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

Florida Dialogue on Cancer

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

Florida Tobacco Prevention Control Program

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

As the result of a 2006 ballot initiative organized by Floridians for Youth Tobacco Education, Florida voters passed a constitutional amendment requiring the Florida Legislature to fund a comprehensive, statewide tobacco education and prevention program. Annual funding would be

15 percent of 2005 tobacco settlement payments to Florida, adjusted annually for inflation, with one-third of total annual funding being used for educational and counter marketing mass media. The constitutional amendment requires that the tobacco program conform to the 1999 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Best Practices to target youth and other at-risk Floridians.

The Florida Department of Health'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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ($705,000). Approximately $10 million of the $57 million have been allocated to the Area Health Network Centers (AHECs) to expand smoking cessation initiatives to every county in the state.

The Department of Health has enforcement responsibilities for the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA). Smoking became prohibited in enclosed indoor workplaces on July 1, 2003, with specific exceptions. The smoking prohibition was a result of the passage of Amendment 6 in November 2002. The Amendment was approved by 71 percent of Florida voters. The purpose of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand tobacco smoke and to implement Amendment 6, which is the Florida health initiative in section 20, Article X of the State Constitution. The Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) is the agency responsible for enforcing the FCIAA in restaurants, stand-alone bars, bowling centers, billiard halls, and any civic/fraternal organization that holds a beverage license with DBPR.

To assist residents who are interested in quitting smoking, the Department of Health 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 www.doh.state.fl.us/tobacco.

James and Esther King Biomedical Research Program

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

The Florida Department of Health administers this program and is advised by the 11-member Biomedical Research Advisory Council. The staff contact for this program is Chuck Wells, M.S., CHES, Assistant Director for the Office of Public Health Research. The program web site is www.floridabiomed.com.

The National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service

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

The Centers provide medical evaluation and diagnosis; long-term medical management and treatment; other health care services. Center staff presents educational programs for CMS staff and other community providers. Pediatric hematology/oncology physicians and other health care 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.

Office of Minority Health

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix A.1 Population by Sex, Race, and Age Group, Florida, 2004			
	Total	Female	Male
Florida	**17,360,033**	**8,893,949**	**8,466,084**
0-14	3,129,975	1,529,307	1,600,668
15-39	5,408,705	2,657,724	2,750,981
40-64	5,728,236	2,948,432	2,779,804
65+	3,093,117	1,758,486	1,334,631
Black	**2,751,191**	**1,425,211**	**1,325,980**
0-14	685,791	337,171	348,620
15-39	1,074,596	543,109	531,487
40-64	784,356	421,459	362,897
65+	206,448	123,472	82,976
White	**14,162,613**	**7,237,246**	**6,925,367**
0-14	2,332,891	1,137,434	1,195,457
15-39	4,160,745	2,026,851	2,133,894
40-64	4,815,851	2,457,968	2,357,883
65+	2,853,126	1,614,993	1,238,133
Other Races	**446,229**	**231,492**	**214,737**
0-14	111,293	54,702	56,591
15-39	173,364	87,764	85,600
40-64	128,029	69,005	59,024
65+	33,543	20,021	13,522

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

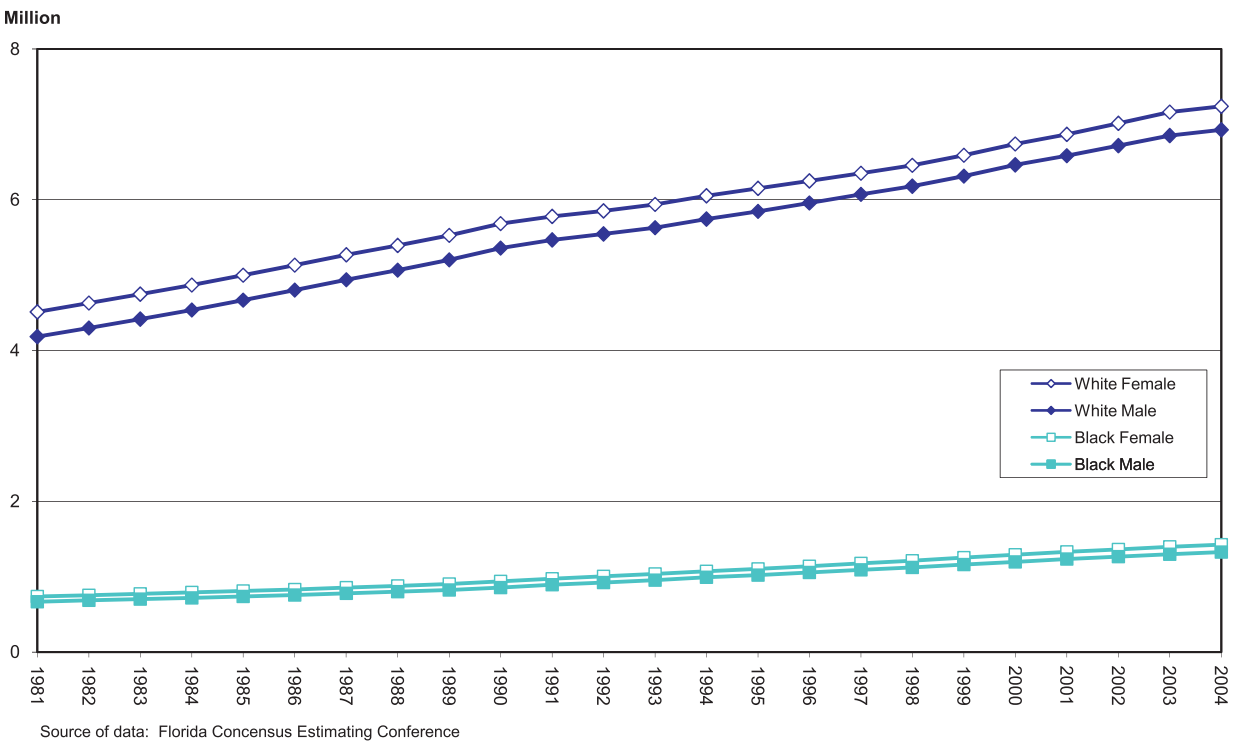
Appendix A.2 Population by County, Florida, 2004

County	Population	County	Population
Florida	17,360,033	Lafayette	7,566
Alachua	235,177	Lake	246,626
Baker	23,725	Lee	506,143
Bay	156,620	Leon	259,030
Bradford	27,330	Levy	37,550
Brevard	513,879	Liberty	7,360
Broward	1,729,023	Madison	19,268
Calhoun	13,608	Manatee	290,283
Charlotte	155,078	Marion	286,561
Citrus	128,133	Martin	137,075
Clay	158,993	Monroe	81,028
Collier	301,818	Nassau	64,487
Columbia	61,235	Okaloosa	183,571
Miami-Dade	2,379,081	Okeechobee	37,640
DeSoto	34,551	Orange	1,007,222
Dixie	15,242	Osceola	214,475
Duval	835,556	Palm Beach	1,238,044
Escambia	305,808	Pasco	380,091
Flagler	63,438	Pinellas	946,942
Franklin	10,473	Polk	519,897
Gadsden	46,758	Putnam	72,396
Gilchrist	16,054	Saint Johns	144,043
Glades	11,008	Saint Lucie	215,170
Gulf	15,660	Santa Rosa	132,258
Hamilton	14,116	Sarasota	352,944
Hardee	27,899	Seminole	404,050
Hendry	38,027	Sumter	65,766
Hernando	143,149	Suwannee	37,130
Highlands	92,152	Taylor	20,675
Hillsborough	1,096,883	Union	14,337
Holmes	19,149	Volusia	477,323
Indian River	123,433	Wakulla	25,835
Jackson	49,509	Walton	48,646
Jefferson	13,758	Washington	22,278

Source of data: Florida Consensus Estimating Conference

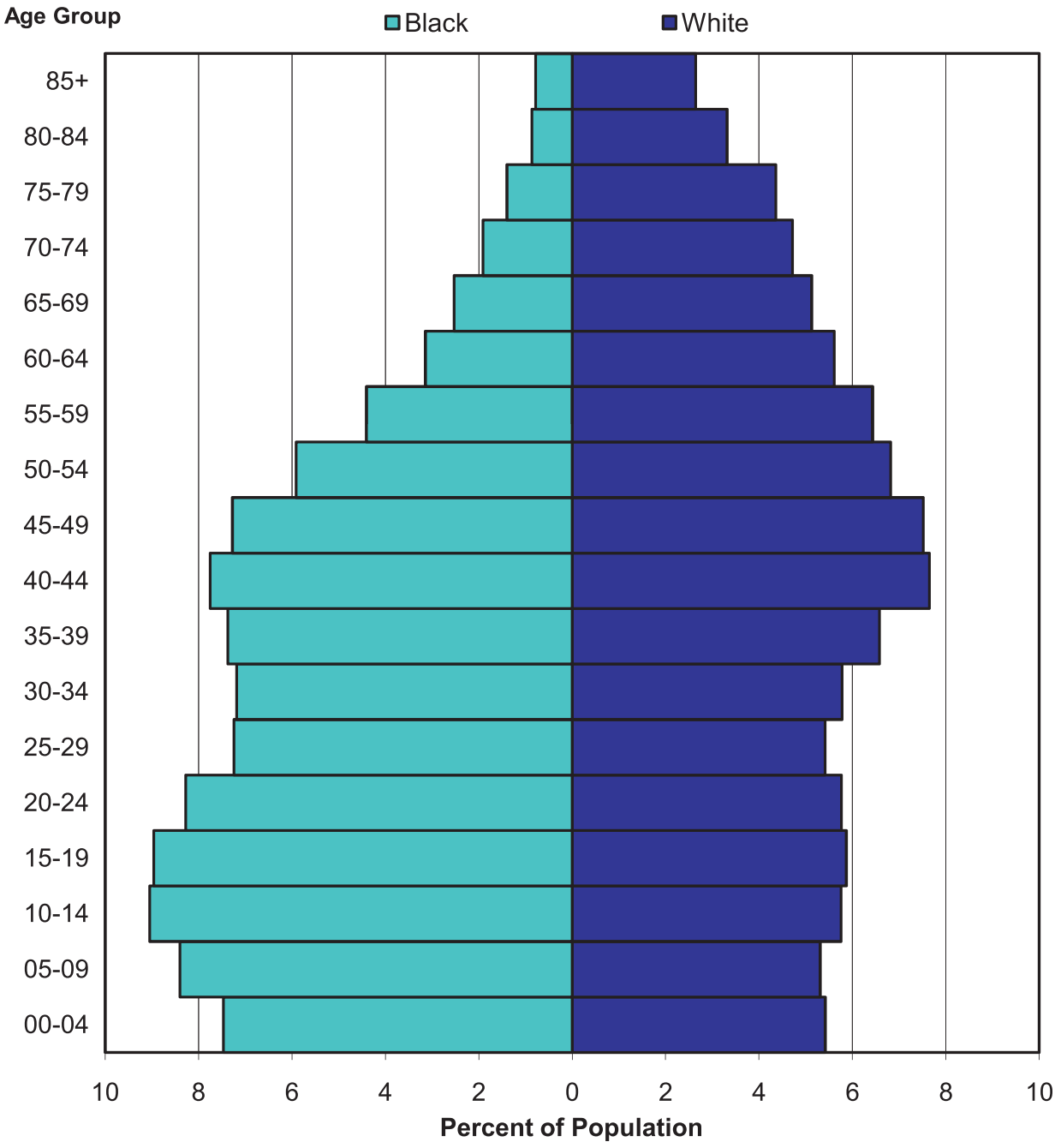
Appendix A.3 2000 United States Standard Million Population by Age Group			
Age Group	Population	Age Group	Population
0-4	69,135	5-9	72,533
10-14	73,032	15-19	72,169
20-24	66,478	25-29	64,529
30-34	71,044	35-39	80,762
40-44	81,851	45-59	72,118
50-54	62,716	55-59	48,454
60-64	38,793	65-69	34,264
70-74	31,773	75-79	26,999
80-84	17,842	85 and older	15,508

Appendix B
Population by Sex and Race, Florida, 1981-2004



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

Appendix C Percentage of Total Population by Race and Age Group, Florida 2004



Source of data: Florida Concensus Estimating Conference

Appendix D Incidence and Mortality Codes for Cancer Sites

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

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

FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
Breast			
43	Breast	C50.0 - C50.9	C50.0 - C50.9
Cervix			
44	Cervix Uteri	C53.0 - C53.9	C53.0 - C53.9
Prostate			
51	Prostate Gland	C61.9	C61.9
Bladder			
55	Urinary Bladder	C67.0 - C67.9	C67.0 - C67.9, D09.0
Non-hodgkin Lymphoma			
66	NHL Nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729, 9823, 9827 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C82.0 - C85.9, B21.1, B21.2
67	NHL Extra-nodal	Histology 9590-9596, 9670-9671, 9673, 9675, 9678-9680, 9684, 9687, 9689-9691, 9695, 9698-9702, 9705, 9708-9709, 9714-9719, 9727-9729 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1, C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9 Histology: 9823, 9827 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1,C14.3-C38.7, C38.0-C41.1, C42.3, C42.5-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available

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

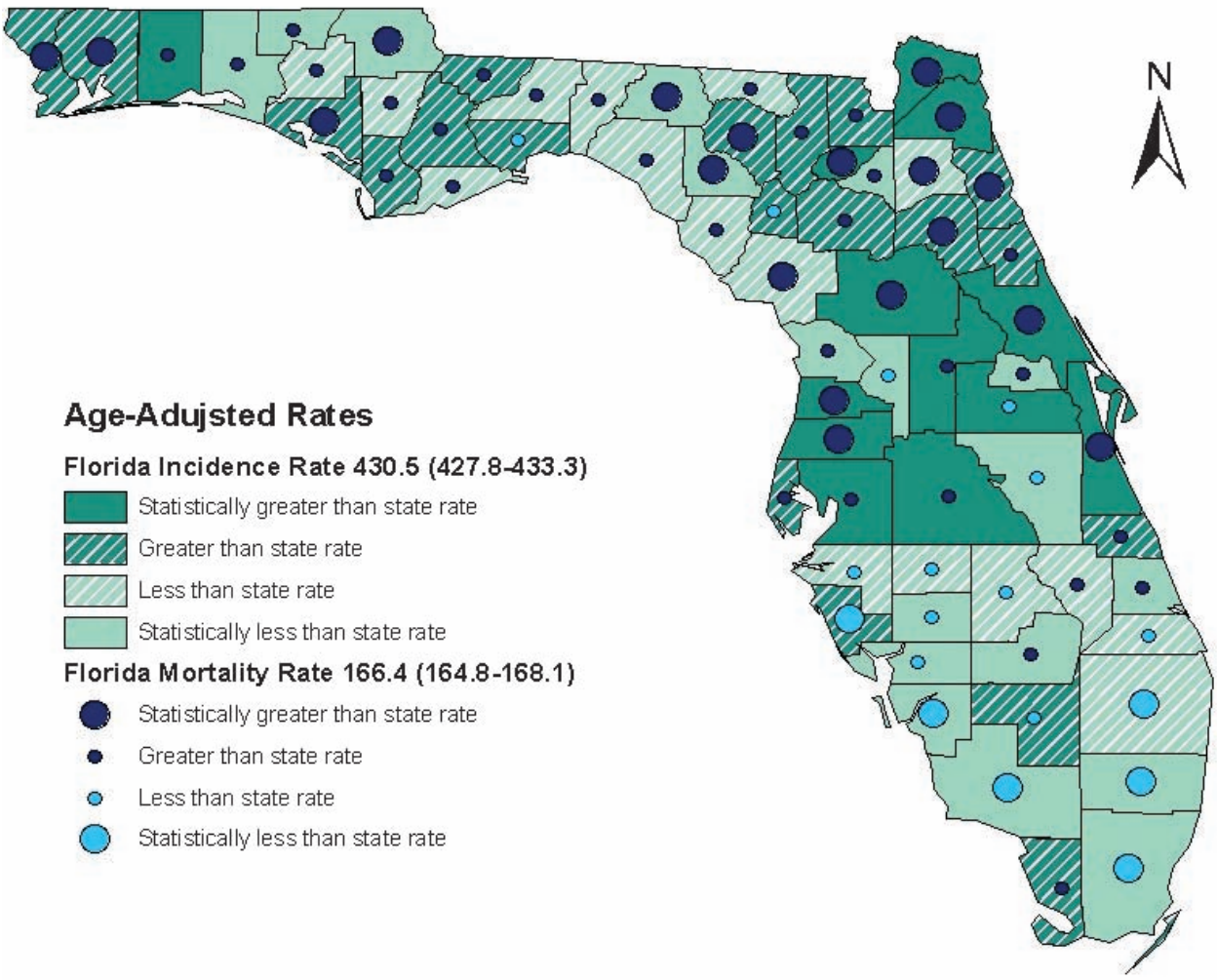
FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
Other Sites			
11	Esophagus	C15.0 - C15.9	C15.0 - C15.9
12	Stomach	C16.0 - C16.9	C16.0 - C16.9
26	Liver	C22.0	C22.0 - C22.9
30	Pancreas	C25.0 - C25.9	C25.0 - C25.9
45	Corpus Uteri	C54.0 - C54.9	C54.0 - C54.9
47	Ovary	C56.9	C56.9
56	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	C64.9, C65.9	C64.9, C65.9
62	Thyroid Gland	C73.9	C73.9
68	Multiple Myeloma	Histology: 9731-9732, 9734	C90.0, C90.2
Brain and Nervous System			
60	Brain	C71.0 - C71.9 Histology: 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9529, 9540-9589	C71.0 - C71.9
61	Other Nervous System	a) C71.0 - C71.9 Histology 9530-9539 b) C70.0 - C70.9, C72.0 - C72.9 Histology 8000-9049, 9056-9139, 9141-9589	 C70.0 - C70.9, C72.0 - C72.9
Leukemia			
69	Acute Lymphocytic	Histology 9826, 9835-9837	C91.0
70	Chronic Lymphocytic	Histology 9823 For Sites C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C91.1
71	Other Lymphocytic	Histology 9820, 9832-9834, 9940	C91.2, C91.3, C91.5, C91.7, C91.9
72	Acute Myeloid	Histology 9840, 9861, 9866, 9867, 9871-9874, 9895-9897, 9910, 9920	C92.0, C92.5
73	Chronic Myeloid	Histology 9863, 9875, 9876, 9945, 9946	C92.1
74	Other Myeloid/Monocytic	Histology 9860, 9930	C92.2, C92.4, C92.7, C92.9
75	Acute Monocytic	Histology 9891	C93.0
76	Other Acute	Histology 9801, 9805, 9931	C93.1
77	Aleukemic, Subleukemic and NOS	a) Histology 9733, 9742, 9800, 9831, 9870, 9948, 9963, 9964 b) Histology 9827 For Site C42.0, C42.1, C42.4	C93.2, C93.7, C93.9

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

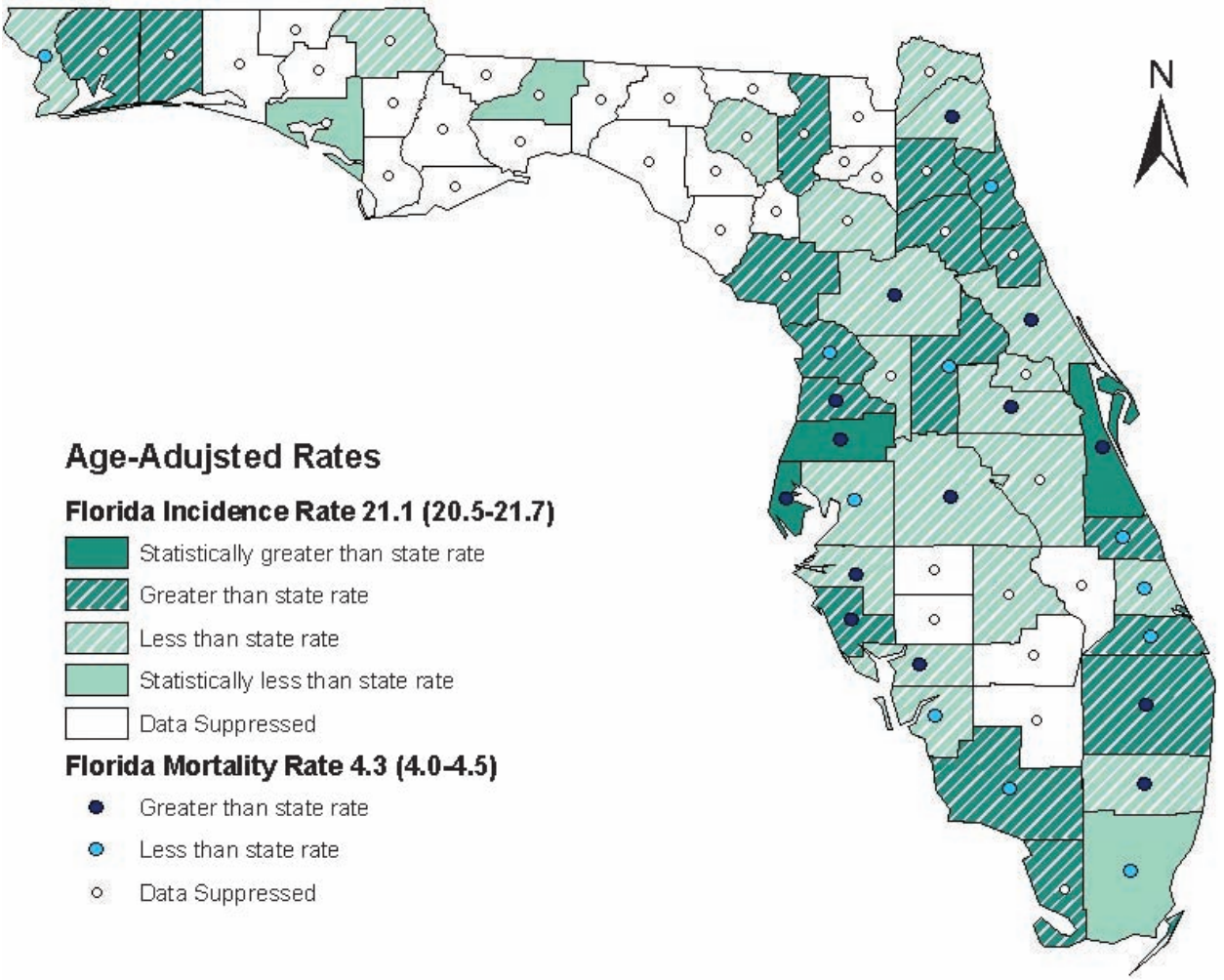
FCDS Site Number	Primary Site	Incidence ICD-O-3 Codes	Mortality ICD-10 Codes
All Other Cancers			
13	Small Intestine	C17.0 - C17.9	C17.0 - C17.9
25	Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	C21.0 - C21.2, C21.8	C21.0, C21.1, C21.8
27	Intrahepatic Bile Duct	C22.1	C22.1
28	Gall Bladder	C23.9	C23.9
29	Other Biliary	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	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
48	Vagina	C52.9	C52.9
49	Vulva	C51.0 - C51.9	C51.0 - C51.9
50	Other Female Genital Organs	C57.0 - C58.9	C57.0 - C58.9
52	Testes	C62.0 - C62.9	C62.0 - C62.9
53	Penis	C60.0 - C60.9	C60.0 - C60.9
54	Other Male Genital Organs	C63.0 - C63.9	C63.0 - C63.9
57	Ureter	C66.9	C66.9
58	Other Urinary Organs	C68.0 - C68.9	C68.0 - C68.9
59	Eye and Orbit	C69.0 - C69.9	C69.0 - C69.9
63	Other Endocrine (Including Thymus)	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9	C37.9, C74.0 - C74.9, C75.0 - C75.9
64	Hodgkin Lymphoma Nodal	Histology 9650-9667 For Sites C02.4, C09.8, C09.9, C11.1, C14.2, C37.9, C42.2, C77.0 - C77.9	C81.0 - C81.9
65	Hodgkin Extra-nodal	Histology 9650-9667 For Sites C00.0-C02.3, C02.5-C09.7, C10.0-C11.0, C11.2-C14.1, C14.3-C37.8, C38.0-C42.1, C42.3-C76.9, C78.0-C99.9	Not Available
78	Mesothelioma	Histology 9150-9055	C94.0 , C95.0
79	Kaposi Sarcoma	Histology 9140	C94.1 , C95.1
80	Miscellaneous	All other	All other

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

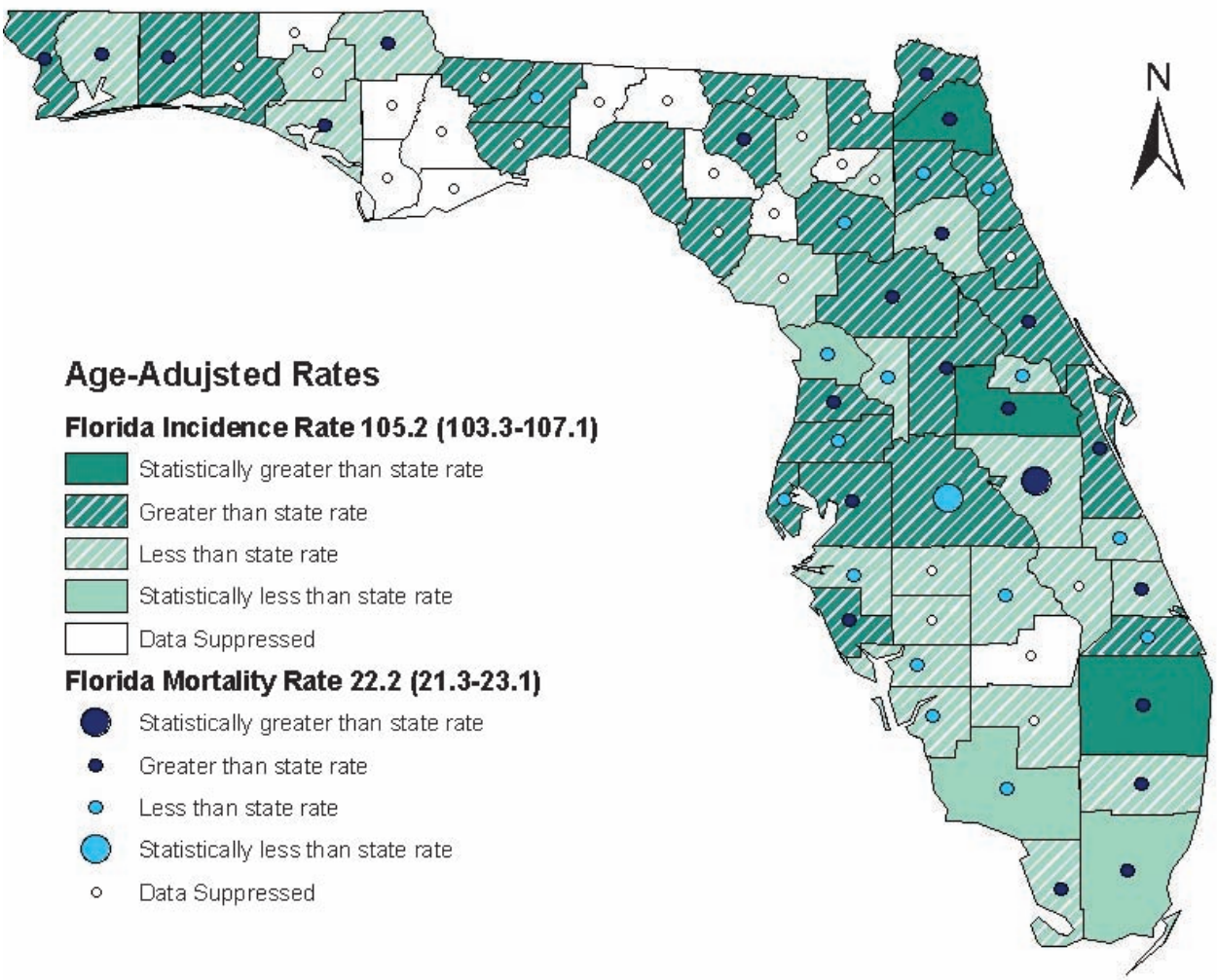
E.1 Age-adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of All Cancer Sites by County, Florida, 2004



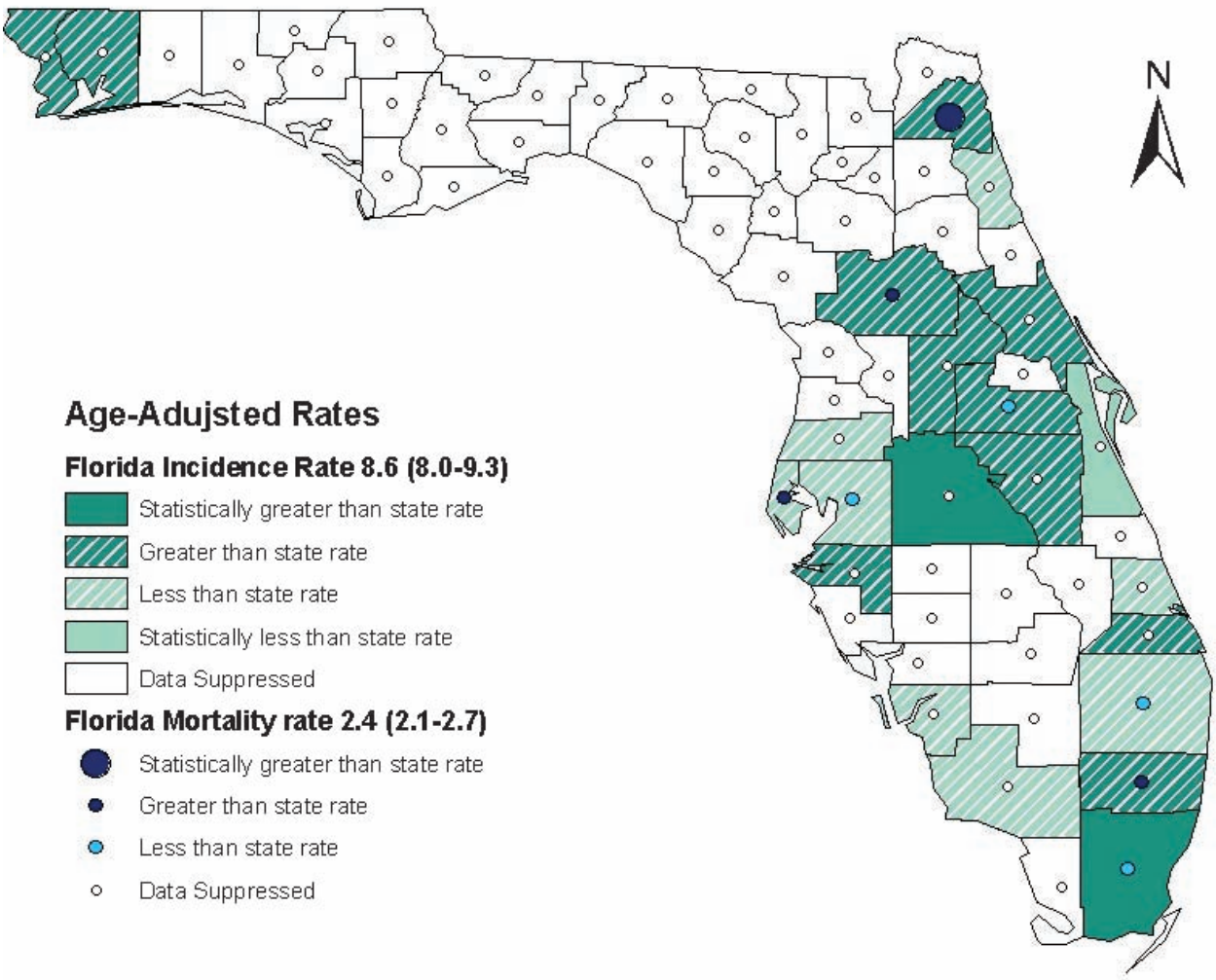
E.2 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Bladder Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



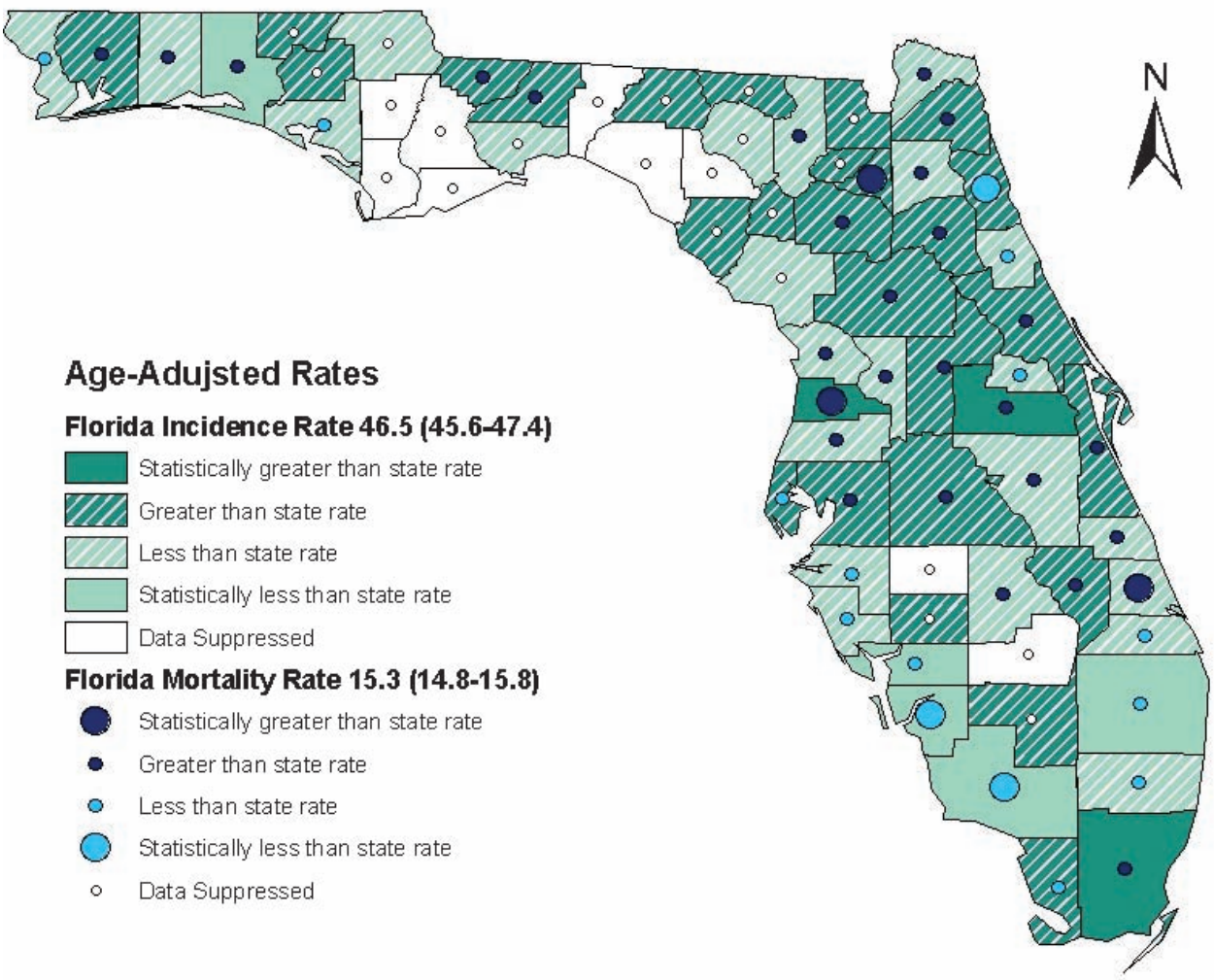
E.3 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



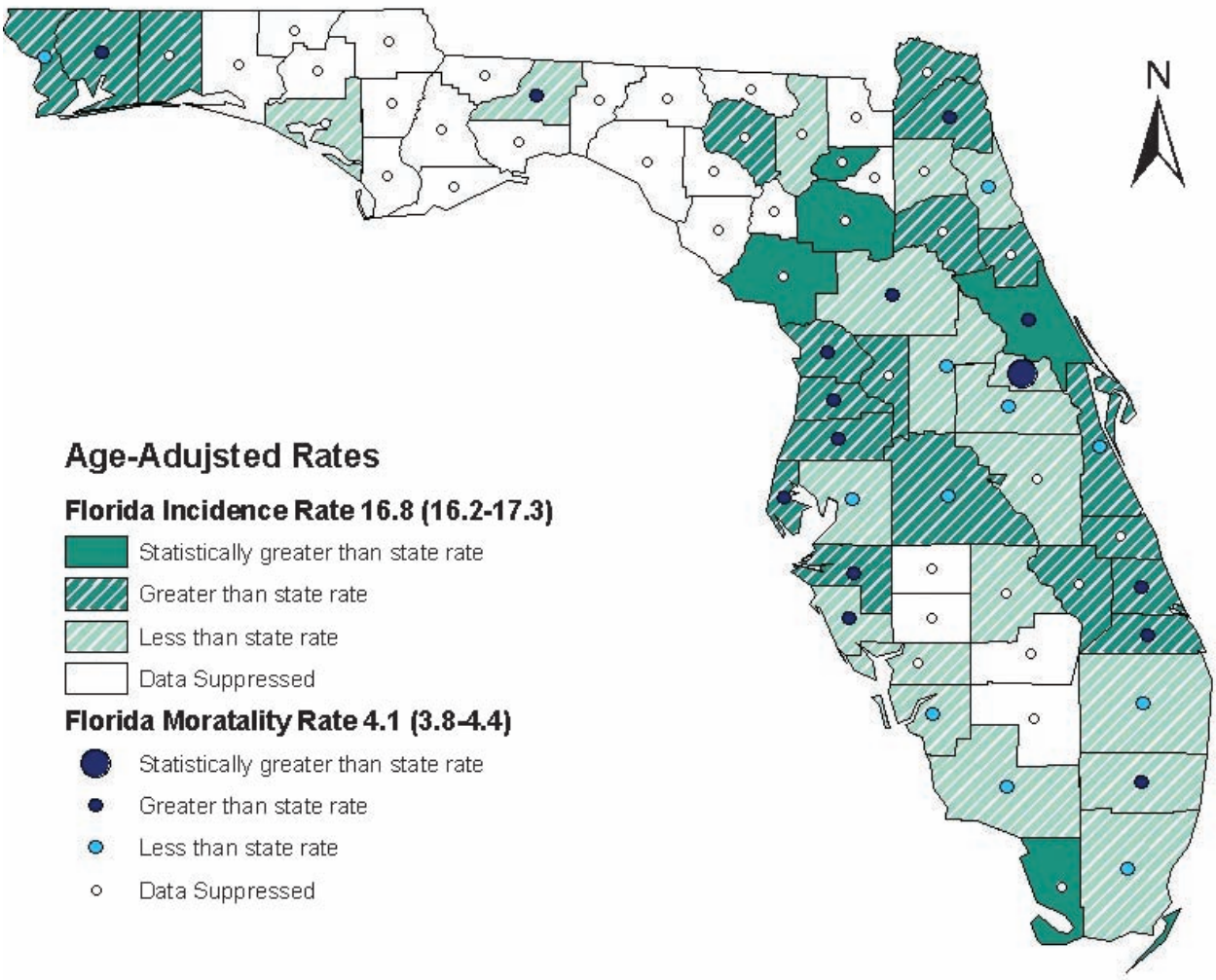
E.4 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Cervical Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



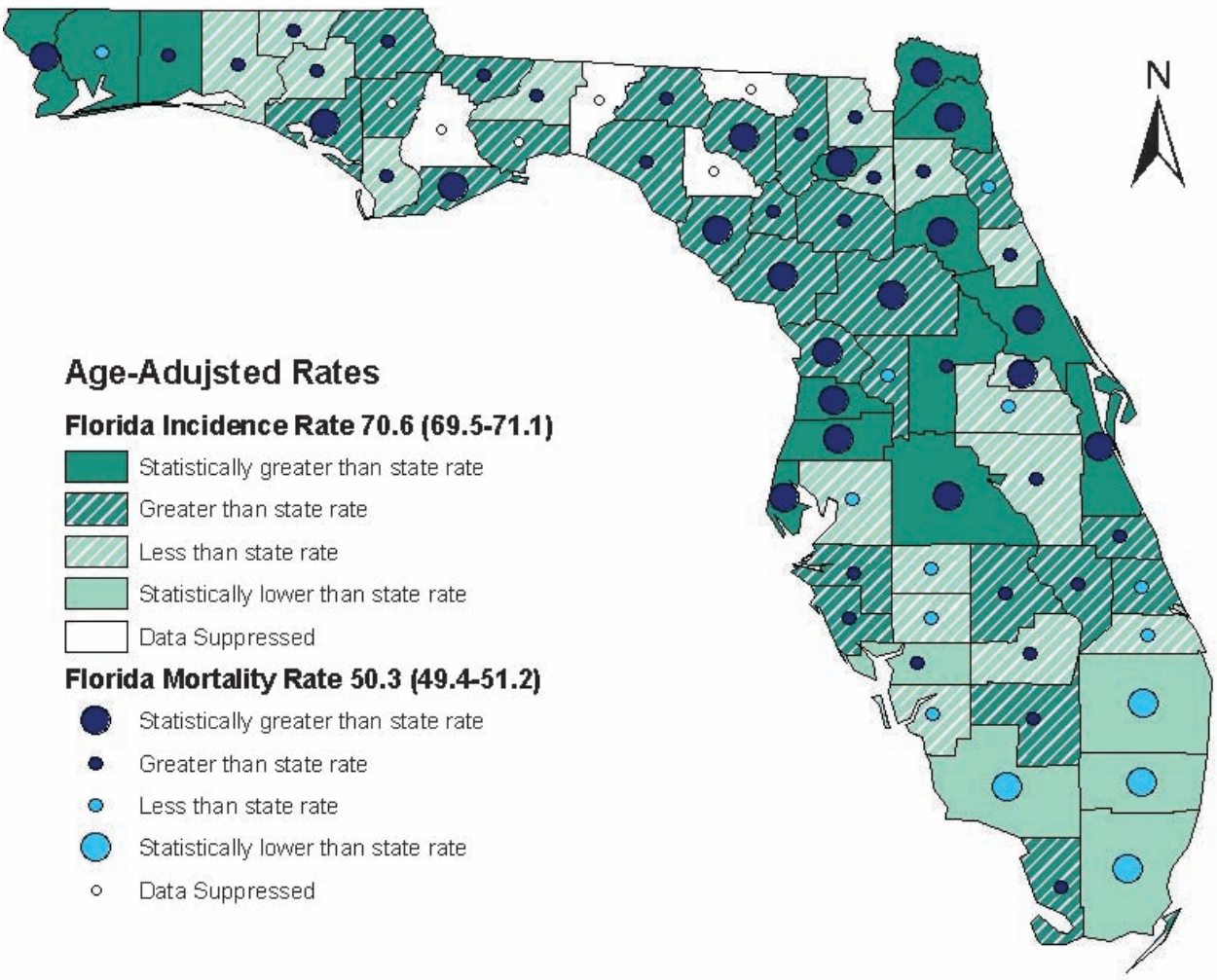
E.5 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Colorectal Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



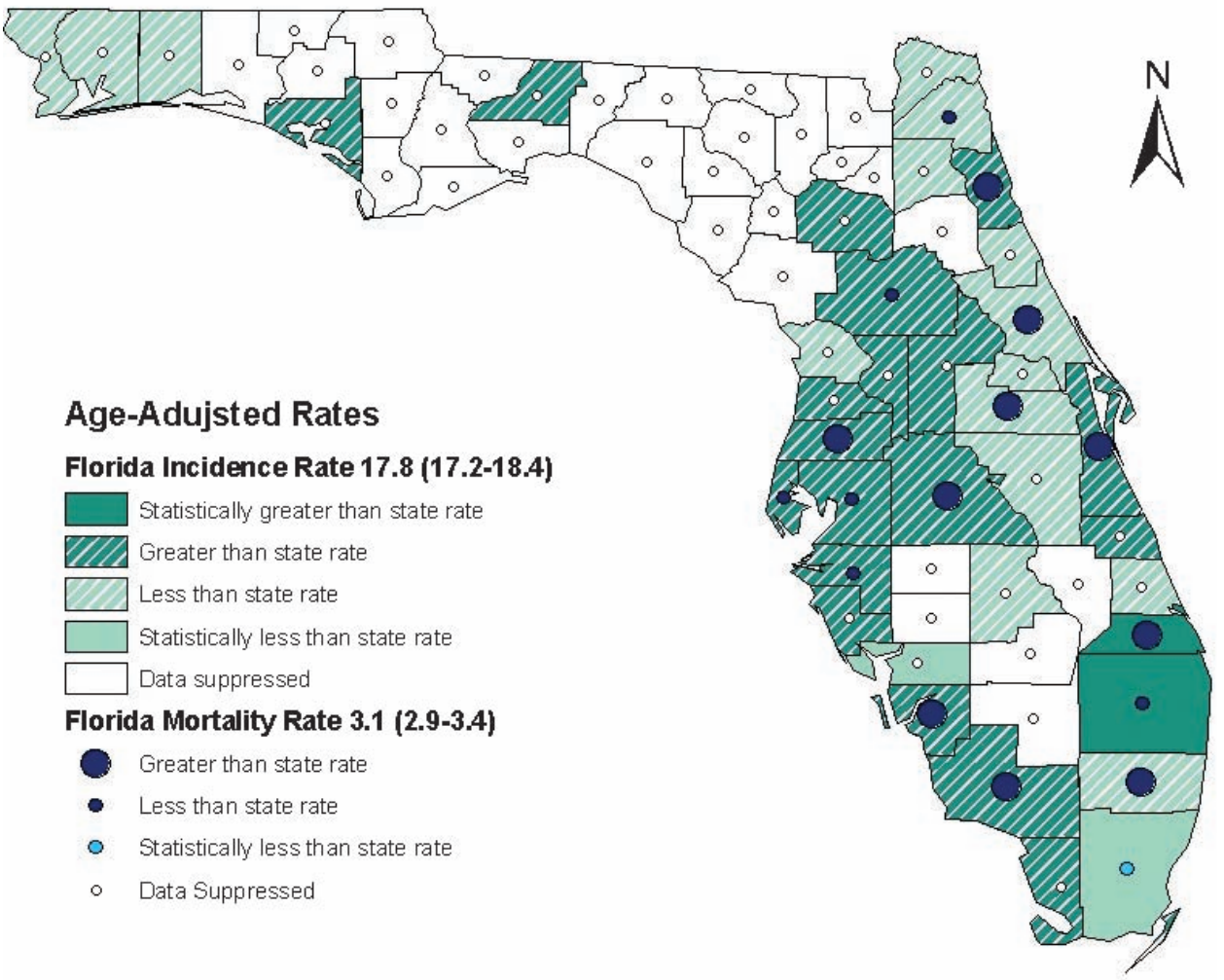
E.6 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Head & Neck Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



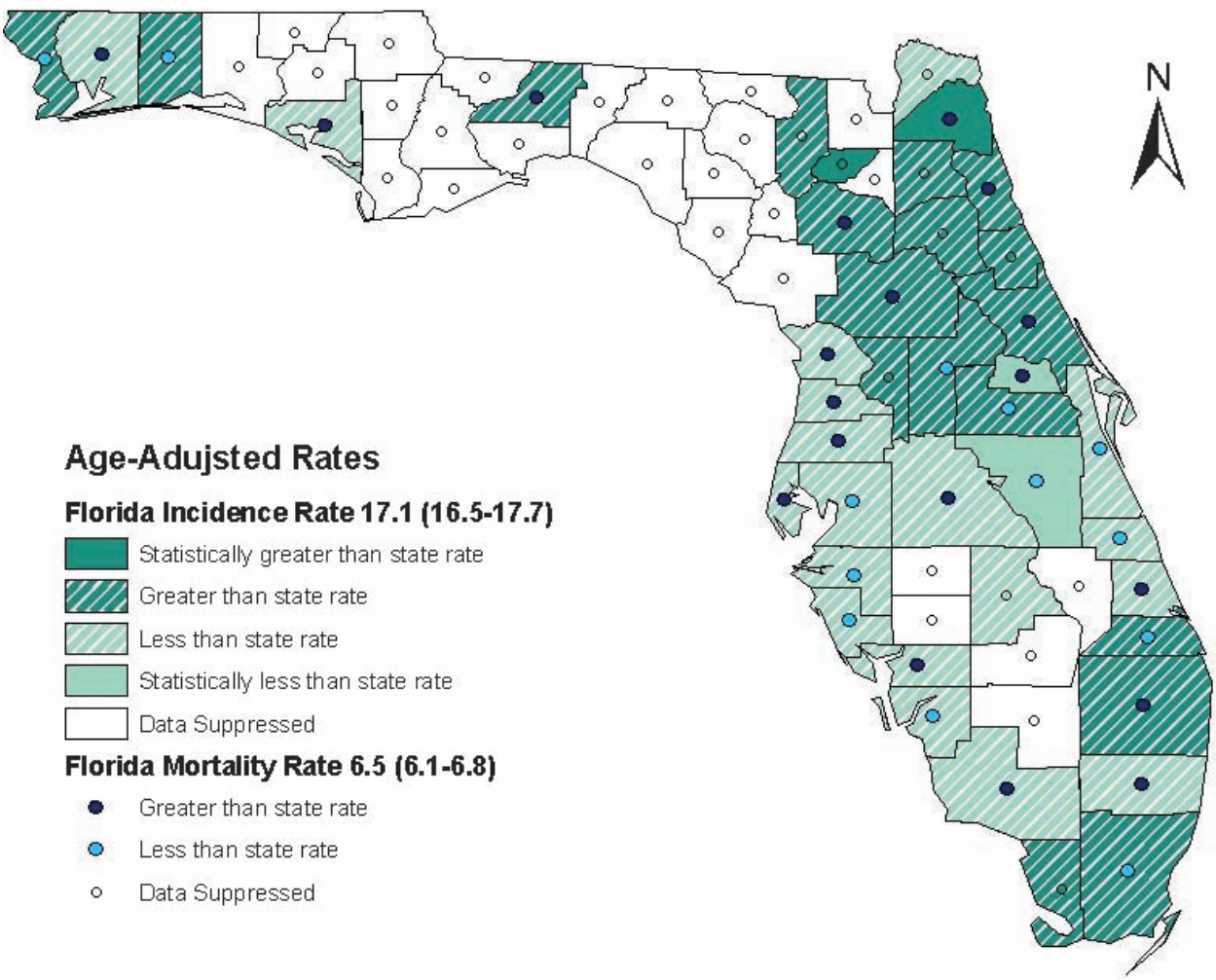
E.7 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Lung Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



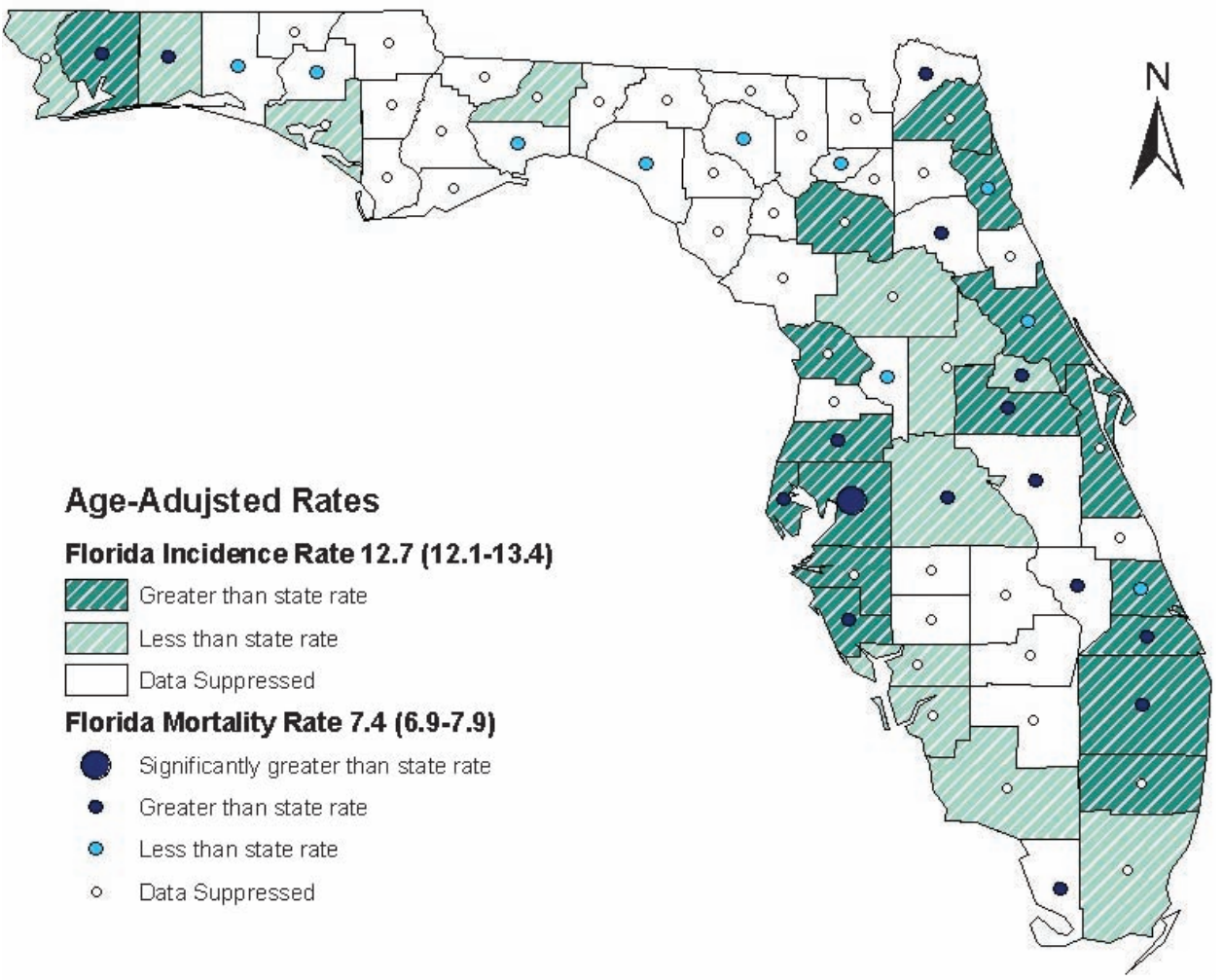
E.8 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Melanoma by County, Florida, 2004



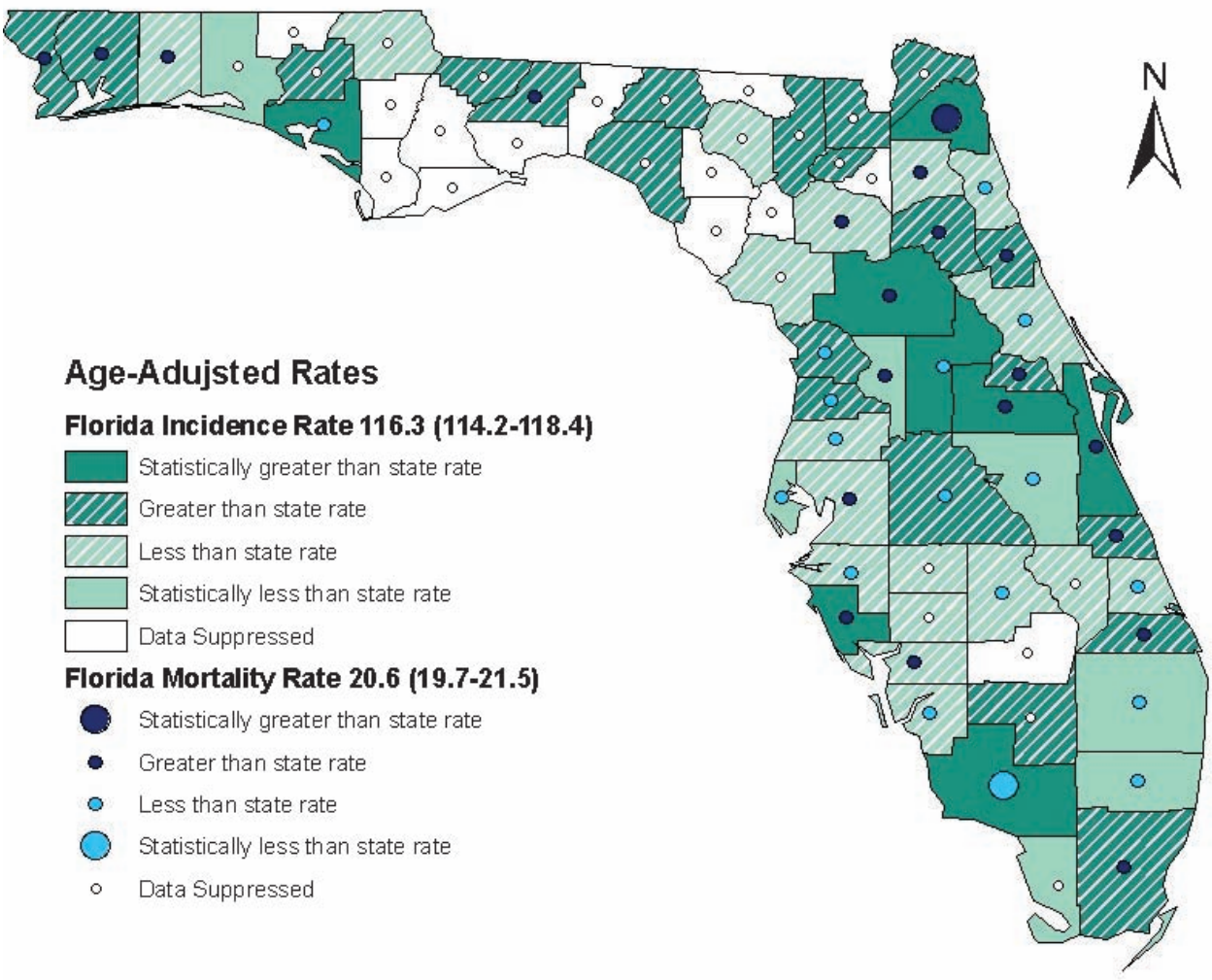
E.9 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma by County, Florida, 2004



E.10 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Ovarian Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



E.11 Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Prostate Cancer by County, Florida, 2004



REFERENCES

Anton-Culver H, Lee-Feldstein A, Taylor TH, "Occupation and Bladder Cancer Risk," *American Journal of Epidemiology*, Vol. 136,1992; pp. 89-94.

Bryant J, Thompson D, Hopkins R. *1997 and 1998 Smoking-Attributable Mortality Report.* Florida Department of Health, Epidemiological Series 99-1124, 2000.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2002.

Coley CM, Barry MJ, Fleming C, Mulley A, "Early Detection of Prostate Cancer: Part I, Probability and Effectiveness of Tests," *Annals of Internal Medicine,* Vol. 126, 1997; pp. 394-406.

Collins MM, Barry, MJ, "Controversies in Prostate Cancer Screening: Analogies to the Early Lung Cancer Screening Debate," *Journal of the American Medical Association,* Vol. 276, 1996; pp.1976-1978.

Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss/Trends/TrendData.asp

Kosary CL, Ries LA, Miller BA, Hankey BF, Harras A, Edwards BK (eds.). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1973-1992: Tables and Graphs*. NIH: Bethesda, MD, 1995; Publication Number 96-2789:476.

Lamm DL, Torti FM, "Bladder Cancer," *Cancer Journal for Clinicians,* Vol. 46, 1996; pp. 93-112.

National Institutes of Health. *The SEER Program Code Manual, 3rd Edition.* Bethesda: NIH, National Cancer Institute. NIH Publication Number 98-2000, January 1998.

Schottenfeld D, Fraumeni Jr. JF, (eds.), *Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention*, 2d ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1996.

Snodgrass J (ed.). *Procedure Guidelines for Cancer Registries: Series I, Inter-State Data Exchange.* North American Association of Central Cancer Registries, December 2000.

U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. *United States Cancer Statistics: 2000 Incidence.* Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Cancer Institute, 2003.

World Health Organization. *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision*, 1975.

World Health Organization. *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision*, 1994.

World Health Organization. Fritz A, Percy C, Jack A, et.al. (eds.) *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology*, *Third Edition (ICD-O-3)*, 2000.

November 2008