Alabama
Cancer Facts & Figures 2009

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STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Donald E. Williamson, MD
State Health Officer

April 2010

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the annual **Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures** report produced by the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry in collaboration with the American Cancer Society.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Alabama, exceeded only by heart disease. The trend for overall cancer incidence rates is increasing while the trend in overall cancer mortality rates is declining. Breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers are the most commonly diagnosed cancers accounting for more than fifty-six percent of all new cases in Alabama; however, more Alabamians die from lung cancer than from breast, colorectal, and prostate cancers combined. Eliminating tobacco use, one of the single most preventable causes of disease, and eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke could greatly reduce the incidence and mortality from lung cancer. For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers, established, effective screening tests exist which can diagnose cancers at an early stage when treatment is more effective and survival is more likely. In addition, engaging in healthy lifestyle habits, such as being physically active and consuming a healthy diet, can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts.

It is my hope the information presented in this report will assist the partners, agencies, and organizations involved in cancer prevention efforts throughout the state as we continue to work toward reducing Alabama's cancer burden.

Sincerely,

Donald E. Williamson, M.D.
State Health Officer

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American Cancer Society®

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Dear Friends and Colleagues,

In partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, I am pleased to present the 7th edition of Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures.

The American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer for over 90 years. The Society leads the fight through supporting high-impact research; providing prevention and early detection education; improving the quality of life for those affected by cancer; and reaching more people, including the medically underserved, with the reliable cancer-related information they need.

We have an opportunity to prevent many more cancers from occurring and to save many more lives with what is known today. To do this, we must work collaboratively using the most effective strategies and the most current data. We are indebted to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry for accurate and timely cancer incidence and mortality data. We are pleased that the state devotes significant resources in this area and hope that these systems will expand to assist us in our efforts to control cancer.

This publication serves as a planning tool for American Cancer Society staff and volunteers as well as our partners working on cancer control issues in Alabama. We invite others to join with us as we evaluate the impact of cancer in our state. Together, we can develop and implement local cancer plans that will benefit the people in our communities who are affected by cancer. No agency can do this work alone, but together we can make a difference.

We hope that many more individuals and agencies will join with us in our mission of eliminating cancer. We thank you for your support and for your participation in our programs and services.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Upchurch
American Cancer Society
State Vice President, Alabama

Contents

Cancer: Basic Facts

What is Cancer?

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the spread is not controlled, it can result in death. Cancer is caused by both external factors (tobacco, chemicals, radiation, and infectious organisms) and internal factors (inherited mutations, hormones, immune conditions, and mutations that occur from metabolism). These causal factors may act together or in sequence to initiate or promote carcinogenesis. Ten or more years often pass between exposure to external factors and detectable cancer. Cancer is treated with surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, biological therapy, and targeted therapy.[2]

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2009 about 562,340 Americans will die of cancer - more than 1,500 people each day.[2]

All cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2009 about 169,000 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use alone. Scientific evidence suggests that approximately one-third of the 562,340 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2009 will be related to physical inactivity, overweight or obesity, and nutrition and thus could also be prevented.[2] By avoiding the use of tobacco products along with following the American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity, many types of cancer can be prevented altogether.[2]

Regular screening examinations by a health care professional can result in the detection and removal of precancerous growths, as well as the diagnosis of cancer at an early stage, when they are most treatable. Screening can prevent cancers of the cervix, colon, and rectum through the detection and removal of precancerous lesions. Screening can detect cancers of the breast, cervix, colon, rectum, prostate, oral cavity, and skin at early stages.[2] By following the American Cancer Society Screening Guidelines, cancer may be detected early, thereby increasing the potential for survival. Cancers that can be prevented or detected earlier by screening account for at least half of all new cancer cases.[2]

Who is at Risk?

Anyone can develop cancer. Since the risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases as individuals age, most cases occur in adults who are middle-aged or older. About 77% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.[2] Cancer researchers use the word "risk" in different ways, most commonly expressing risk as lifetime risk or relative risk.

Lifetime risk refers to the probability that an individual, over the course of a lifetime, will develop or die from cancer. In the U.S., men have slightly less than a 1 in 2 lifetime risk of developing cancer; for women, the risk is a little more than 1 in 3.[2] Relative risk is a measure of the strength of the relationship between risk factors and a particular cancer. It compares the risk of developing cancer in persons with a certain exposure or trait to the risk in persons who do not have this characteristic. For example, male smokers are about 23 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers, so their relative risk is 23. Women who have a first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with a history of breast cancer have about twice the risk of developing breast cancer compared to women who do not have a family history.[2]

How Many New Cancer Cases Are Expected To Occur This Year in Alabama?

In Alabama, there will be approximately 24,090 new cancer cases in 2009; approximately 66 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.[2]

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2009*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	24,090
Female Breast	2,970
Uterine Cervix	190
Colon & Rectum	2,480
Uterine Corpus	510
Leukemia	590
Lung & Bronchus	4,040
Melanoma	930
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	950
Prostate	2,800
Urinary Bladder	960

**Rounded to the nearest 10. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.*
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2009. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

How Many People Are Expected to Die of Cancer This Year in Alabama?

In Alabama, 9,900 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,140 deaths which is approximately 32% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.2

Estimated Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2009*

Site	Deaths
All Sites	9,900
Brain/Nervous System	200
Female Breast	700
Colon & Rectum	940
Leukemia	340
Liver	280
Lung & Bronchus	3,140
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	290
Ovary	270
Pancreas	550
Prostate	510

**Rounded to the nearest 10.*
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2009. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

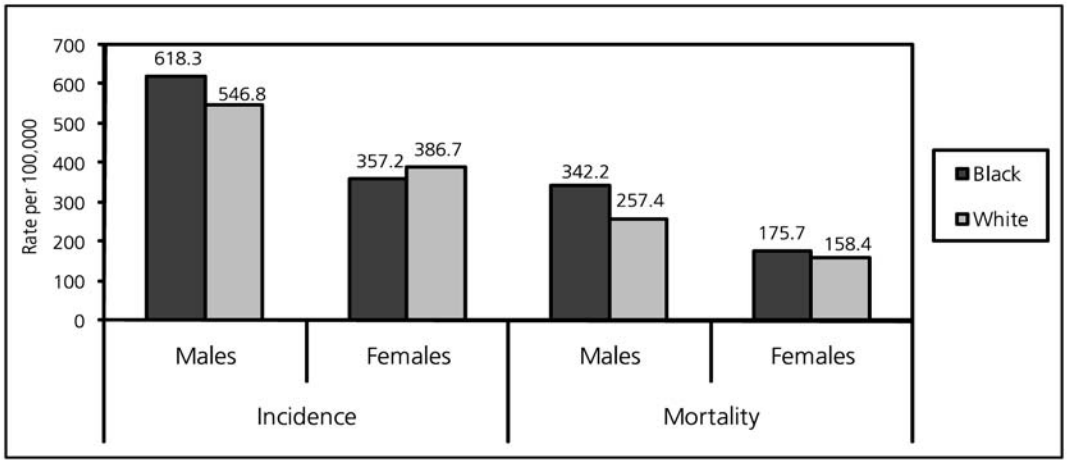
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 454.7 - lower than the U.S. rate of 472.9.[4] (See Table 9.) Males in Alabama have a higher cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 549.4 versus 380.6.[4] Among males, black males have a higher cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 618.3 versus 546.8.[4] Among females, white females have a higher cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 386.7 versus 357.2.[4] (See Figure 1 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 205.1 - higher than the U.S. rate of 195.7.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 271.6 versus 161.8.[3] Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 342.2 versus 257.4.[3] Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 175.7 versus 158.4.[3] (See Figure 1 and Table 10.)

Figure 1: All Sites Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

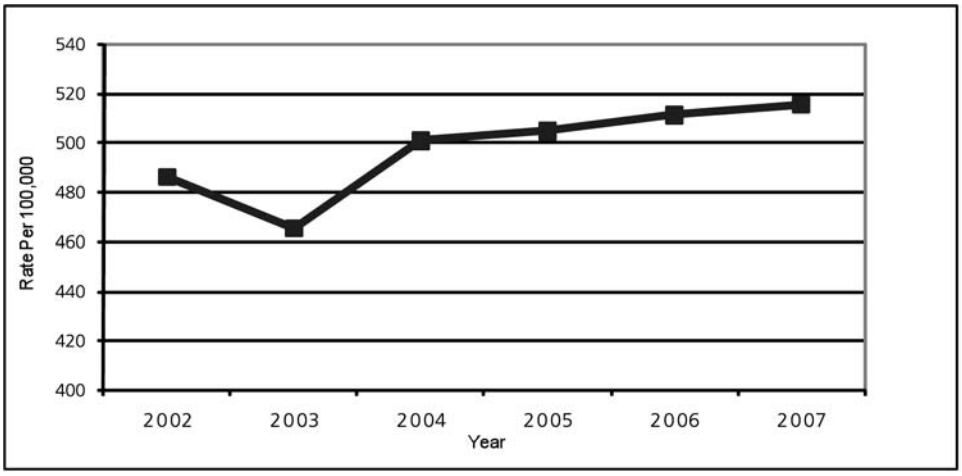


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 6.0%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.7%.[3] The increase in cancer incidence was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 2 and Table 2.)

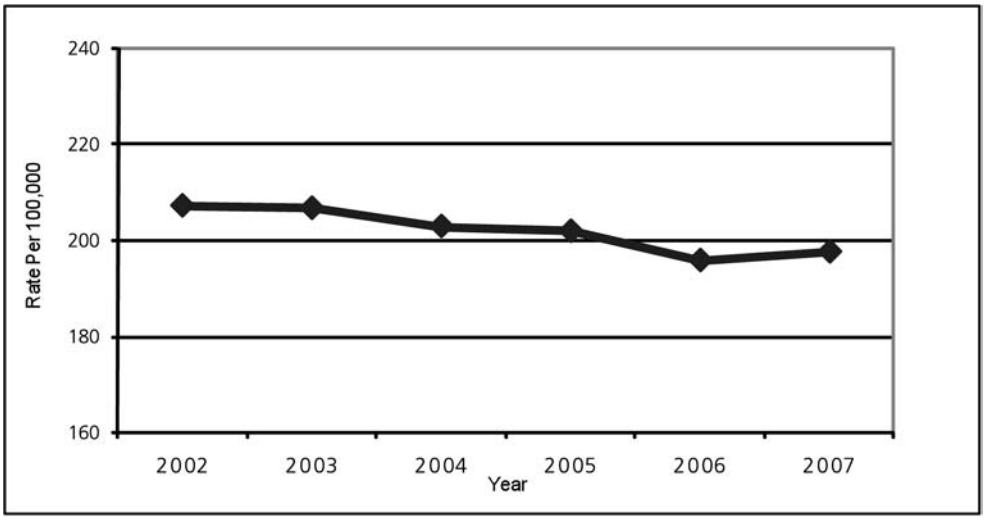
Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 4.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.2%.[3] The decrease in cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 11.)

Figure 3: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Selected Cancers

LUNG CANCER

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, an estimated 4,040 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,140 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

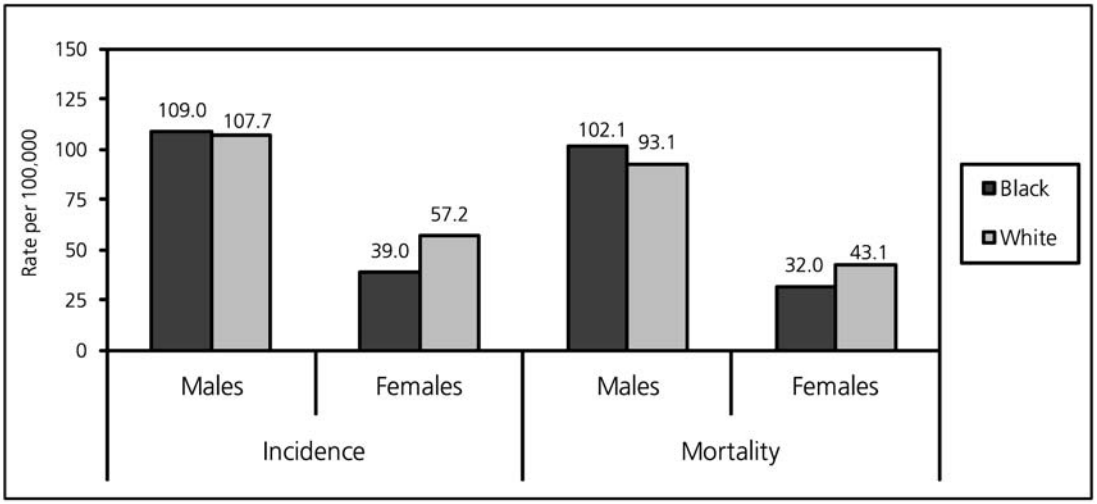
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 76.1 - higher than the U.S. rate of 68.6.[4] (See Table 9.) Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 107.7 versus 53.2.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a slightly higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 109.0 versus 107.7.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 57.2 versus 39.0.[4] (See Figure 4 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 62.8 - higher than the U.S. rate of 54.0.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 94.4 versus 40.6.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 102.1 versus 93.1.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 43.1 versus 32.0.[3] (See Figure 4 and Table 10.)

Figure 4: Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

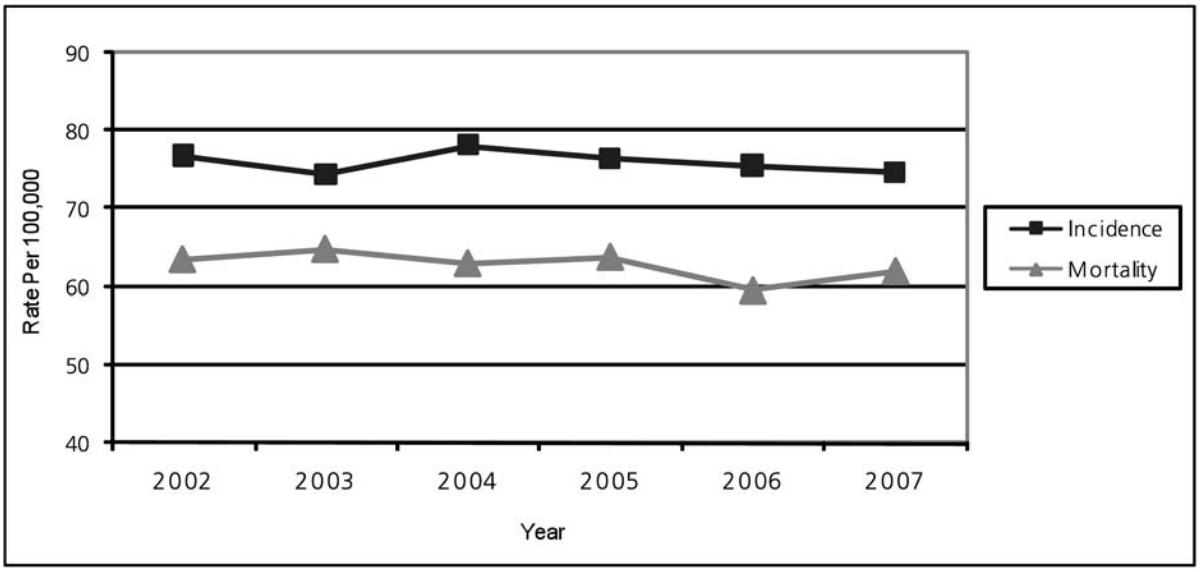


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 2.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.4%.[3] For lung cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 2.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.0%.[3] (See Figure 5 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Figure 5: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Risk Factors:

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Risk increases with quantity and duration of cigarette consumption. Other risk factors include occupational or environmental exposure to secondhand smoke, radon, asbestos (particularly among smokers), certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), some organic chemicals, radiation, air pollution, and a history of tuberculosis.[2] Genetic susceptibility can also play a contributing role in the development of lung cancer, especially in those who develop lung cancer at an early age.[2]

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 22.2% of Alabama adults and 24.4% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 18.3% and 23.4% respectively.[6] Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama.[6] (See Table 12 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

COLORECTAL CANCER

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, an estimated 2,480 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 940 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

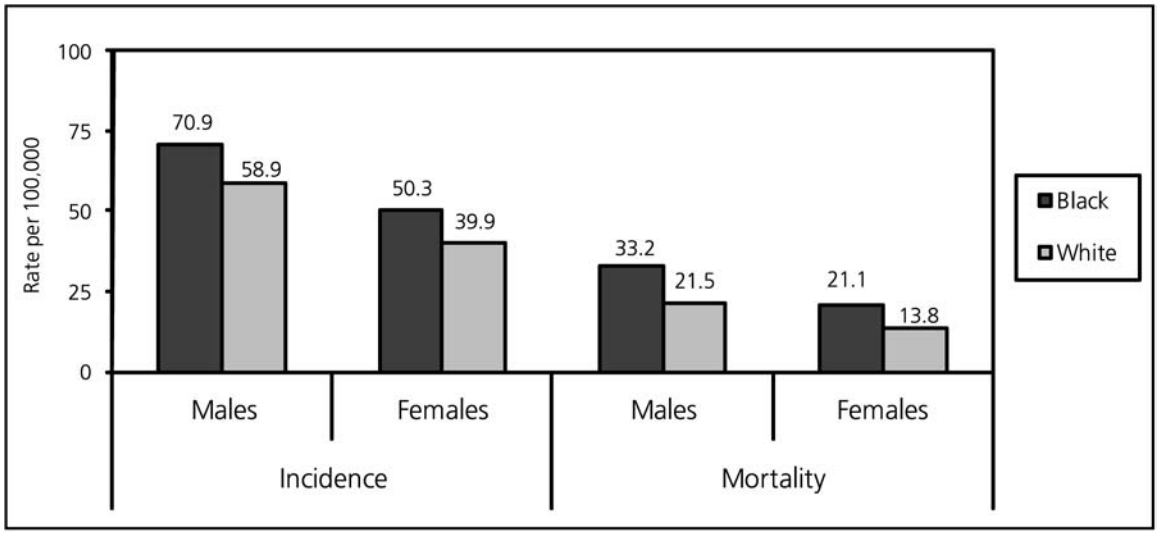
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 50.2 – slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 50.4.[4] (See Table 9.) Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 61.1 versus 42.0.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 70.9 versus 58.9.[4] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 50.3 versus 39.9.[4] (See Figure 6 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 18.6 – lower than the U.S. rate of 19.2.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 23.5 versus 15.2.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 33.2 versus 21.5.[3] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 21.1 versus 13.8.[3] (See Figure 6 and Table10.)

Figure 6: Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama

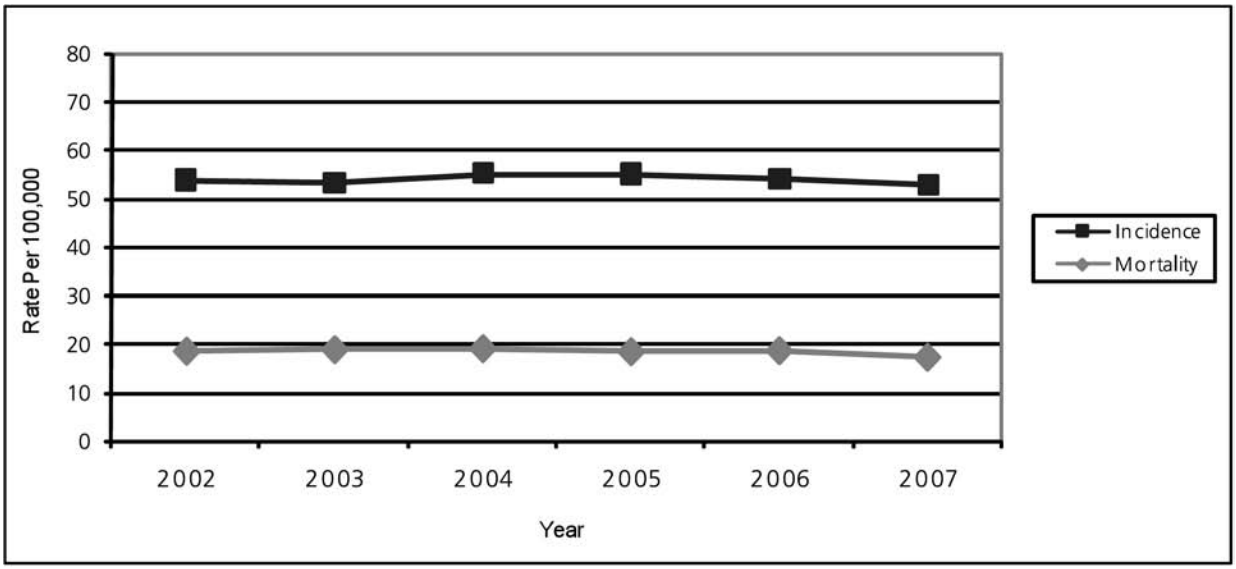


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 1.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.1%.[3] For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 6.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.0%.[3] (See Figure 7 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Figure 7: Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (1998-2008), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Risk Factors:

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; more than 90% of these cancers are diagnosed in individuals over 50.[2] Risk is also increased by certain inherited genetic mutations [familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC)], a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, or a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease.[2] Several modifiable factors are associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer. These include smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, heavy alcohol consumption, a diet high in red or processed meat, and inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables.[1]

Early Detection:

Beginning at age 50, men and women who are at average risk for developing colorectal cancer should begin screening. Screening can result in the detection and removal of colorectal polyps before they become cancerous, as well as detect cancers at an early stage.[2] When colorectal cancers are detected at an early, localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 90%; however, only 40% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at this stage, mostly due to underuse of screening.[2] After the cancer has spread regionally to involve adjacent organs or lymph nodes, the 5-year survival drops to 68%. For persons with distant stage diagnosis the 5-year survival rate is 11%.[2] For all adults 50 years of age and older, Alabama adults have slightly lower rates of colorectal cancer screening than the national average.[6] Adults with low education have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates of all genders and races in Alabama.[6] (See page 25 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 13 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

BREAST CANCER

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, an estimated 2,970 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 700 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

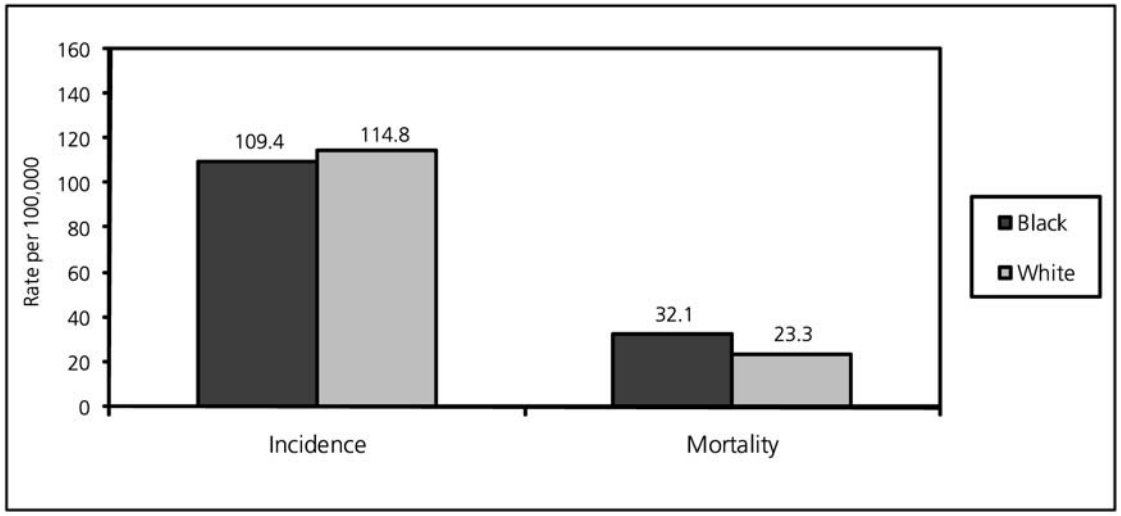
Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 114.5 – lower than the U.S. rate of 121.8.[4] (See Table 9.) White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 114.8 versus 109.4.[4] (See Figure 8 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 25.3 – almost even with the U.S. rate of 25.2.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 32.1 versus 23.3.[3] (See Figure 8 and Table 10.)

Figure 8: Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

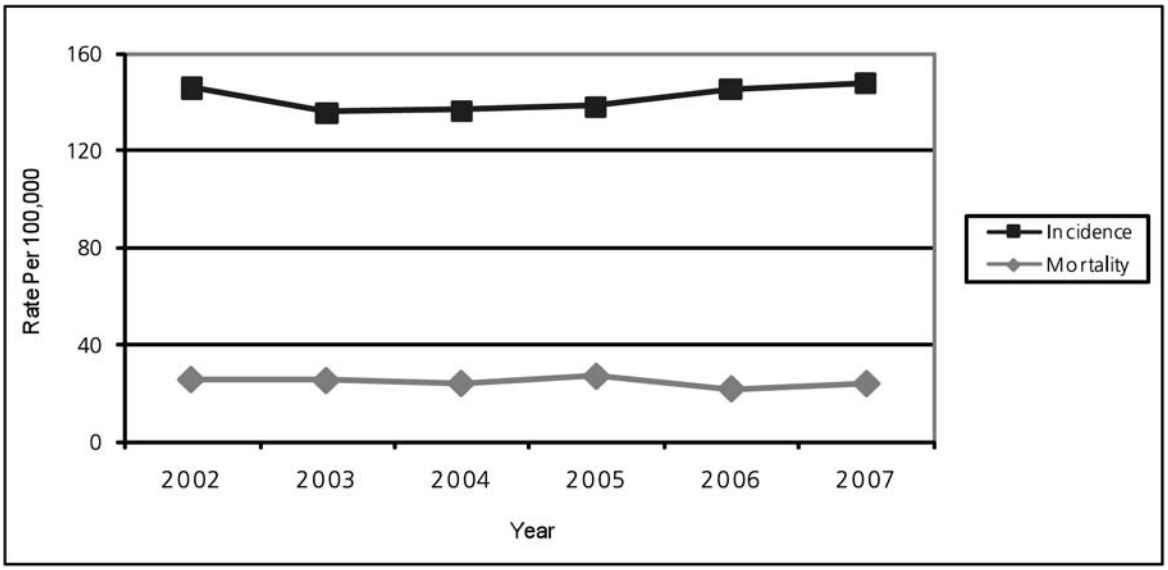


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 1.3%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.8%.[3] For breast cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 6.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.8%.[3] (See Figure 9 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Figure 9: Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2002 -2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Risk Factors:

Aside from being female, age is the most important factor affecting breast cancer risk. Risk is also increased by inherited genetic mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, a personal or family history of breast cancer, high breast tissue density, biopsy-confirmed hyperplasia, and high-dose radiation to the chest, typically related to a medical procedure.[2] Reproductive factors that increase breast cancer risk include a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and/or end late in life), never having children, recent use of oral contraceptives, and having one's first child after age 30.[2] Some potentially modifiable risk factors include being overweight or obese after menopause, use of postmenopausal hormone therapy, physical inactivity, and consumption of one or more alcoholic beverages per day.[2]

Early Detection:

Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment is more effective and a cure is more likely.[2] Numerous studies have shown that early detection saves lives and increases treatment options. When breast cancers are detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative 5-year survival rate is 98%, compared to a rate of only 27% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.[2] Alabama females have a lower rate of mammography screening than the U.S. average – 57.5% of Alabama females have had a mammogram in the past year compared to 62.1% of U.S. females.[6] Black females in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of mammography screening than white females.[6] Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.[6] (See page 25 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 14 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

A Call to Action: *Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment may be more effective and survival is more likely.*[2]

PROSTATE CANCER

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, an estimated 2,800 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 510 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

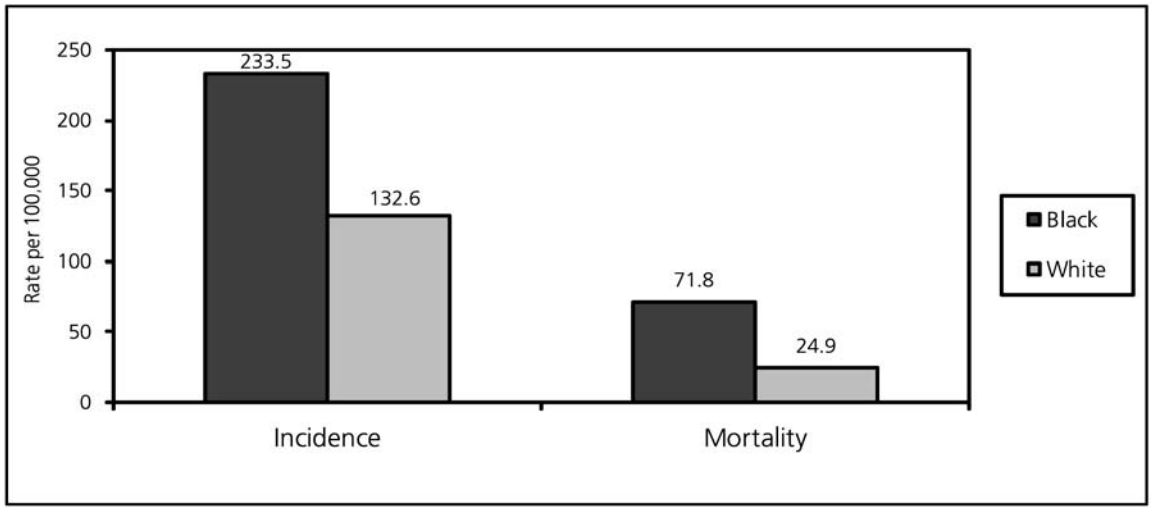
Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 154.0 – lower than the U.S. rate of 155.5.[4] (See Table 9.) Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 233.5 versus 132.6.[4] (See Figure 10 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 33.1 – higher than the U.S. rate of 27.2.[3,5] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 71.8 versus 24.9.[3] (See Figure 10 and Table 10.)

Figure 10: Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, by Race, Alabama

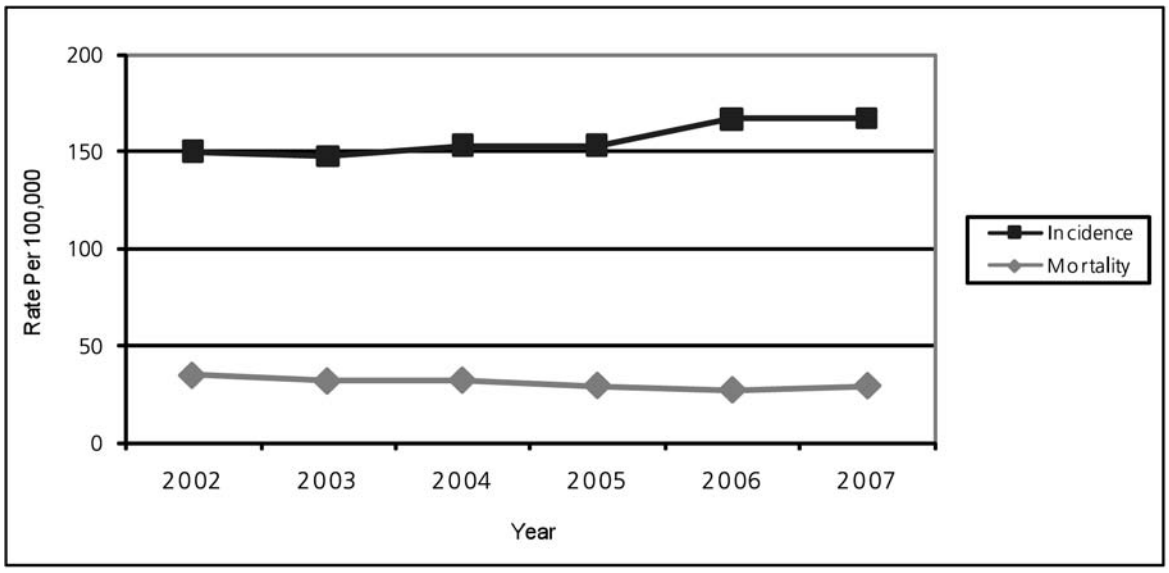


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 11.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was 2.6%.[3] The increase in prostate cancer incidence was found to be statistically significant. For prostate cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 15.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.9%.[3] The decrease in prostate cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 11 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Figure 11: Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, Males, Alabama, 2002-2007*



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Risk Factors:

Age, ethnicity, and family history are the only well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.[2] About 64% of all prostate cancers are diagnosed in men aged 65 and older. African American men and Jamaican men of African descent have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world.[2] Recent studies indicate that strong familial disposition may account for 5-10% of prostate cancer cases. There is also evidence linking a diet high in saturated fat to an increased risk of developing prostate cancer.[2]

Early Detection:

The American Cancer Society recommends that health care providers discuss the potential benefits and limitations of prostate cancer testing with men and offer the PSA blood test and the digital rectal examination (DRE) annually, beginning at age 50, to men who are at average risk of prostate cancer, do not have any major medical problems, and have a life expectancy of at least 10 years.[2] Men at high risk of developing prostate cancer (African Americans or men with a strong family history) should have this discussion with their provider at age 45.[2] Men at even higher risk (because they have several close relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age) should have this discussion with their provider at age 40.[2] All men should be given information about the benefits and limitations of testing so they can make an informed decision. The 5-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages; 90% of prostate cancers are discovered at these stages.[2] Males in Alabama have higher rates of PSA screening but lower rates of DRE screening than the U.S. averages.[6] Males of low education have the lowest rates of both PSA and DRE screening of all groups.[6] (See page 25 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 15 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

CERVICAL CANCER

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, it is estimated that 190 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

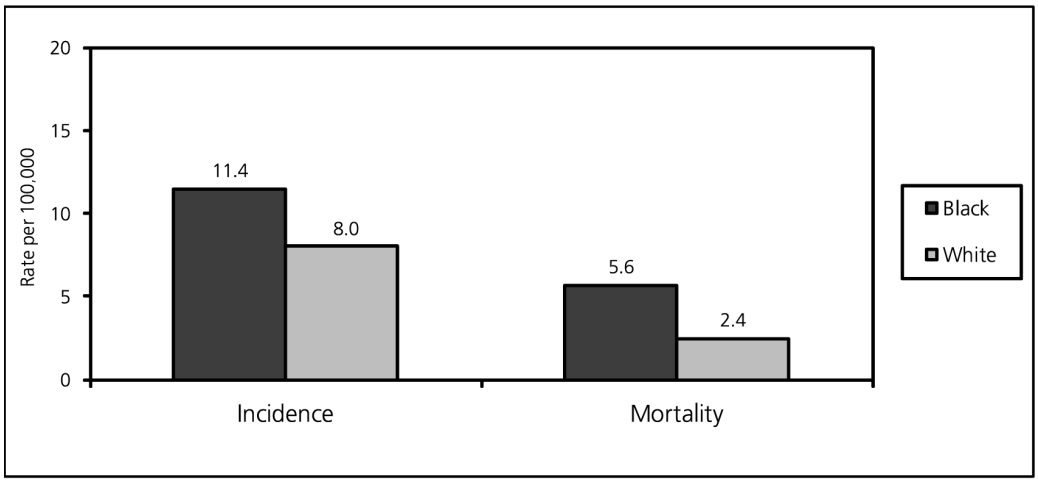
Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 8.8 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 8.3.[4] (See Table 9.) Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 11.4 versus 8.0.[4] (See Figure 12 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.6.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 5.6 versus 2.4.[3] (See Figure 12 and Table 10.)

Figure 12: Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

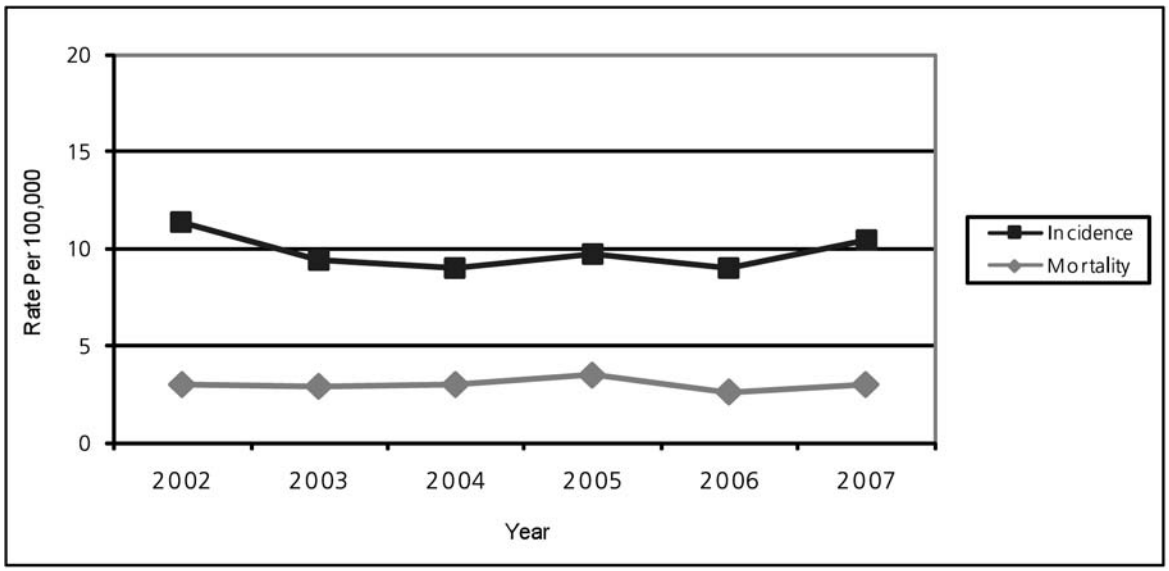


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 8.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.5%.[3] For cervical cancer mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 0.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.4%.[3] (See Figure 13 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Figure 13: Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Risk Factors:

The primary cause of cervical cancer is infection with certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV).[2] Women who begin having sex at an early age or who have many sexual partners are at increased risk for HPV and cervical cancer. However, a woman may be infected with HPV even if she has had only one sexual partner. Persistence of the infection and progression to cancer may be influenced by factors such as immunosuppression, high parity, cigarette smoking, and nutritional factors. Long-term use of oral contraceptives is also associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.[2]

Early Detection:

The Pap test is a simple procedure in which a small sample of cells is collected from the cervix and examined.[2] When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 92%.[2] As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly lower rate of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. average.[6] Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.[6] (See page 25 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 16 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

A Call to Action: *When detected at an early stage, invasive cervical cancer is one of the most successfully treated cancers.*

MELANOMA

2009 Estimates:

In 2009, it is estimated that 930 new cases of melanoma will occur in Alabama.[2]

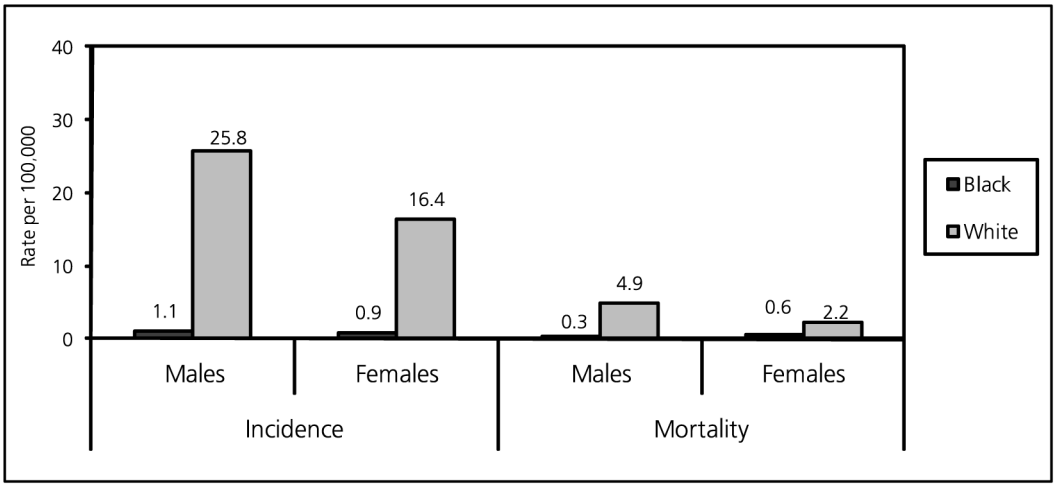
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 15.9 – lower than the U.S. rate of 17.9.[4] (See Table 9.) Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma incidence rate than females with a rate of 21.0 versus 12.6.[4] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males with a rate of 25.8 versus 1.1.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma incidence rate than black females with a rate of 16.4 versus 0.9.[4] (See Figure 14 and Table 9.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.7 – the same as the U.S. rate of 2.7.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma mortality rate than females with a rate of 4.0 versus 1.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, white males have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black males with a rate of 4.9 versus 0.3.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black females with a rate of 2.2 versus 0.6.[3] (See Figure 14 and Table 10.)

Figure 14: Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama



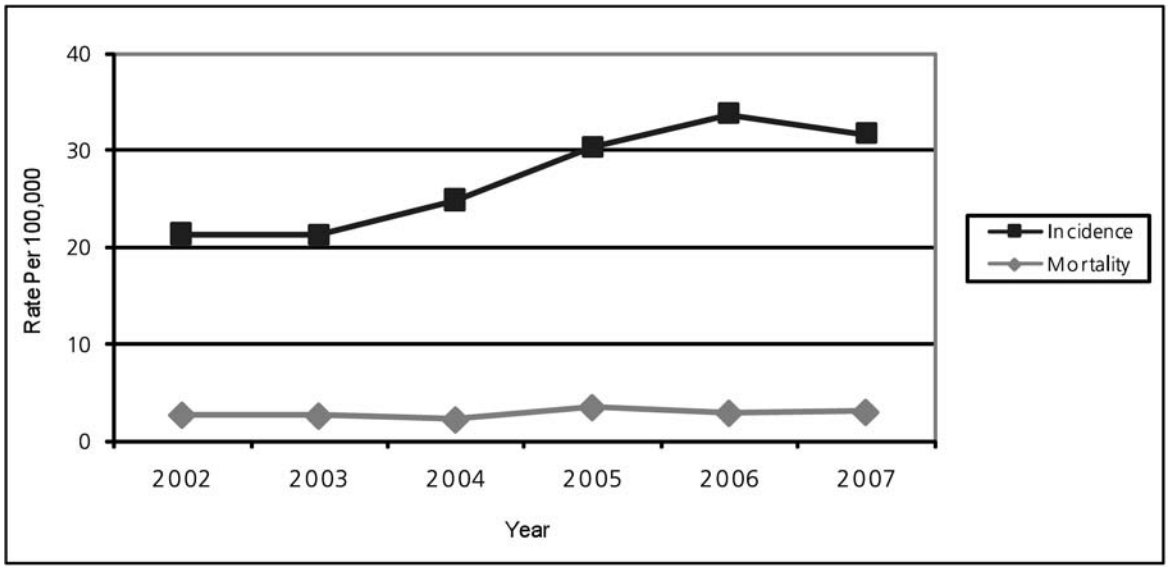
**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2002-2006), Cancer Mortality (1999-2007).*

Trends:

Between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 48%; the annual percentage change during this time was 10.5%.[3] For melanoma mortality, between 2002 and 2007, the percentage change had an overall increase of 8.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was 3.3%.[3] (See Figure 15 and Tables 2 and 11.)

Since 2003 the number of dermatology clinics reporting to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR) has more than tripled. This increase in case reporting is more than likely responsible for the significant increase in the melanoma incidence trend.

Figure 15: Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2002-2007



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009.*

Risk Factors:

Major risk factors for melanoma include a personal or family history of melanoma and the presence of atypical moles or a large number of moles (greater than 50). Other risk factors for all types of skin cancer include sun sensitivity (burning easily, difficulty tanning, natural blond or red hair color); a history of excessive sun exposure; use of tanning booths; diseases that suppress the immune system; a past history of basal cell or squamous cell skin cancers; and occupational exposure to coal tar, pitch, creosote, arsenic compounds, or radiation.[2]

Early Detection:

The best way to detect skin cancer early is to recognize changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths.[2] Adults should undergo regular dermatologic assessment and thoroughly examine their skin on a regular basis.[2] Suspicious lesions or changes in a lesion's appearance should be evaluated by a physician.[2] A simple ABCD rule outlines the warning signals of the most common type of melanoma: A is for asymmetry (one half of the mole does not match the other half); B is for border irregularity (the edges are ragged, notched, or blurred); C is for color (the pigmentation is not uniform, with variable degrees of tan, brown, or black); D is for diameter greater than 6 millimeters (about the size of a pencil eraser).[2] If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.[2] When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 99%; the 5-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 65% and 16%, respectively.[2]

Lifestyle Factors and Cancer

Smoking-related diseases remain the world's most preventable cause of death.[1]

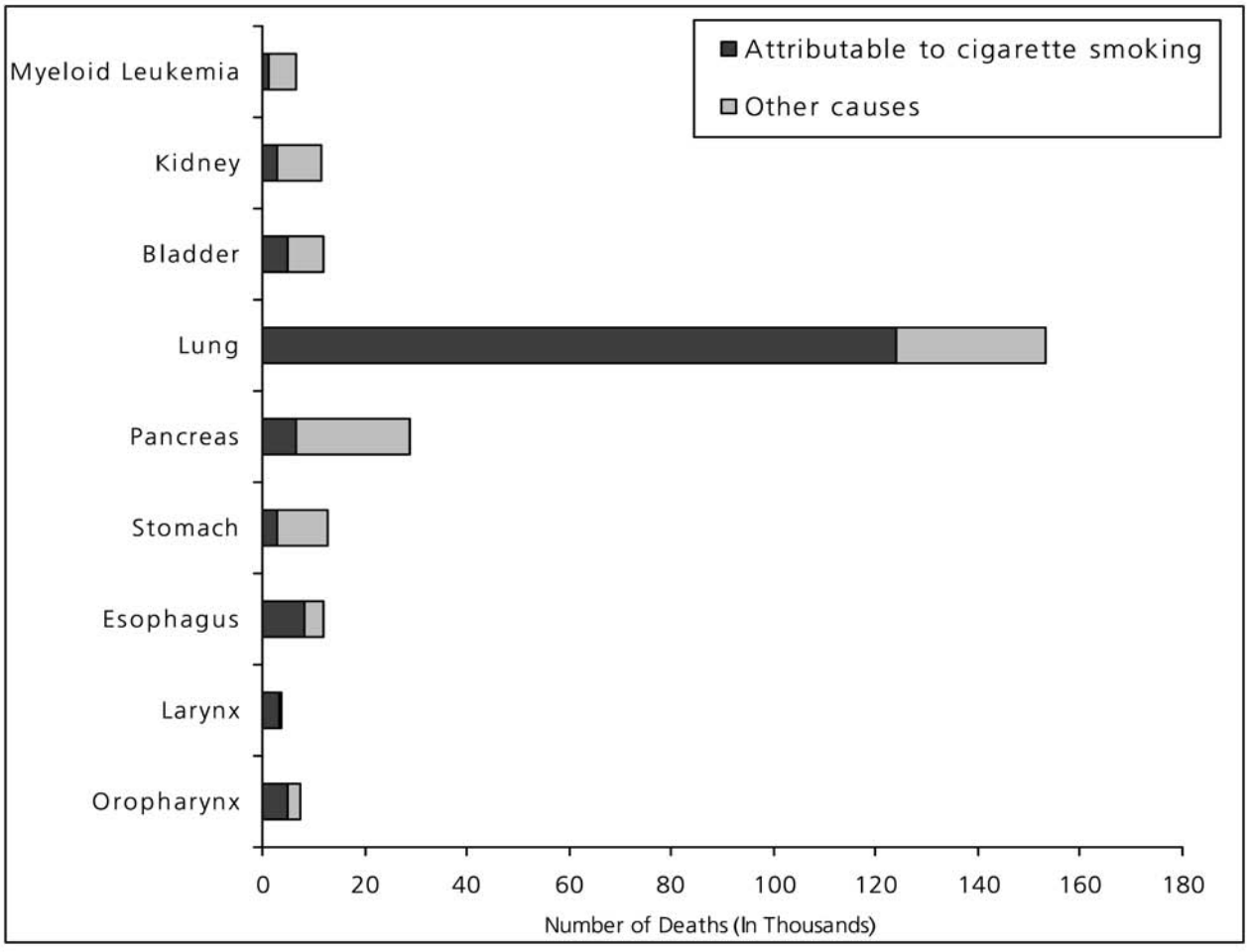
Major Risk Factors to Cancer Incidence and Mortality:

Much of the suffering and death from cancer could be prevented by more systematic efforts to reduce tobacco use, improve diet and physical activity, reduce obesity, and expand the use of established screening tests.[1] The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2009 about 169,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone. In addition, approximately one-third (186,000) of the 562,340 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2009 are attributed to poor nutrition, physical inactivity, overweight, and obesity.[1]

Tobacco Use:

Tobacco use remains the single largest preventable cause of death in our society.[1] Each year, cigarette smoking results in an estimated 443,000 premature deaths, of which about 49,400 are in nonsmokers as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke. Smoking also accounts for $193 billion in health care expenditures and productivity losses.[1]

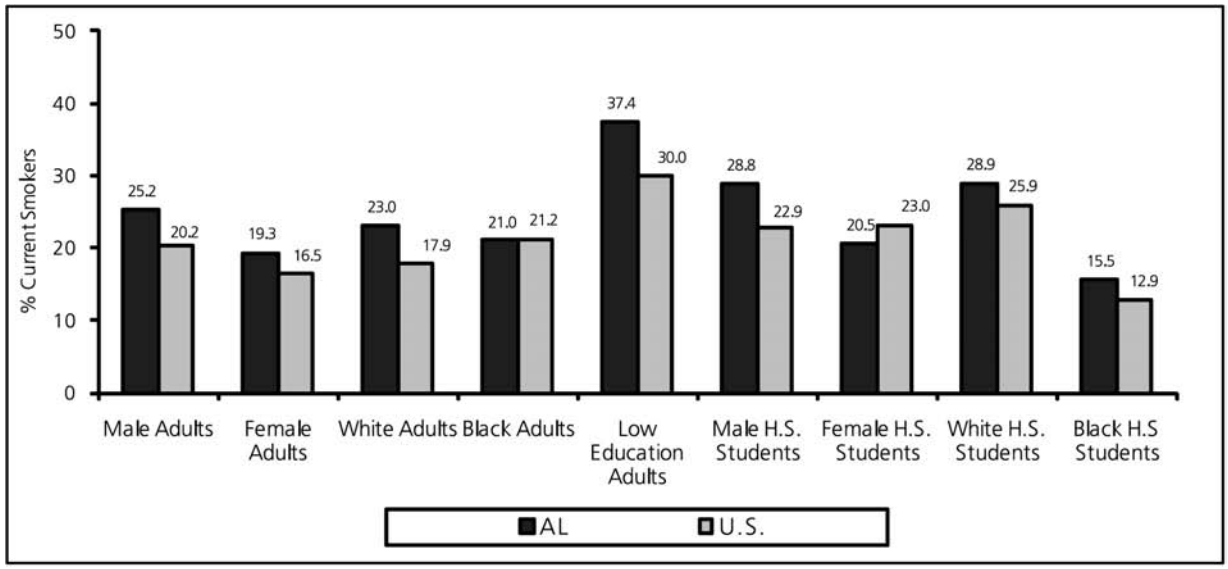
Figure 16: Annual Number of Cancer Deaths Attributable to Smoking, Males and Females, by Site, U.S.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and productivity losses – United States, 1997-2001. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2005;54(25):625-628.

The largest disparities in smoking prevalence are by socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, and state of residence.[1] Adults without a high school degree are almost three times more likely to be current smokers than those with a college degree. In Alabama, both adults and youth have higher rates of smoking than U.S. averages.[9] Adult males have higher rates of smoking than females – more than one-fourth of all adult males in Alabama smoke. Adults with low education (less than a high school education) have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama of all age groups and genders.[9] (See Figure 17 and Table 12 for additional data on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 17: Percent Current Cigarette Smokers, Alabama and the U.S., Adults (2008) and Youth Grades 9-12 (2005)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

A Call to Action - The Benefits of Quitting

Within 20 minutes after you smoke that last cigarette, your body begins a series of changes that continues for years…

20 minutes after quitting: Your heart rate drops.

12 hours after quitting: The carbon monoxide level in your blood drops to normal.

2 weeks to 3 months after quitting: Your heart attack risk begins to drop. Your lung function begins to improve.

1 to 9 months after quitting: Your coughing and shortness of breath begin to decrease.

1 year after quitting: Your added risk of coronary heart disease is half that of a smoker's.

5 years after quitting: Your stroke risk is reduced to that of a nonsmoker's 5-15 years after quitting.

10 years after quitting: Your lung cancer death rate is about half that of a smoker's. Your risk of cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidney, and pancreas decreases.

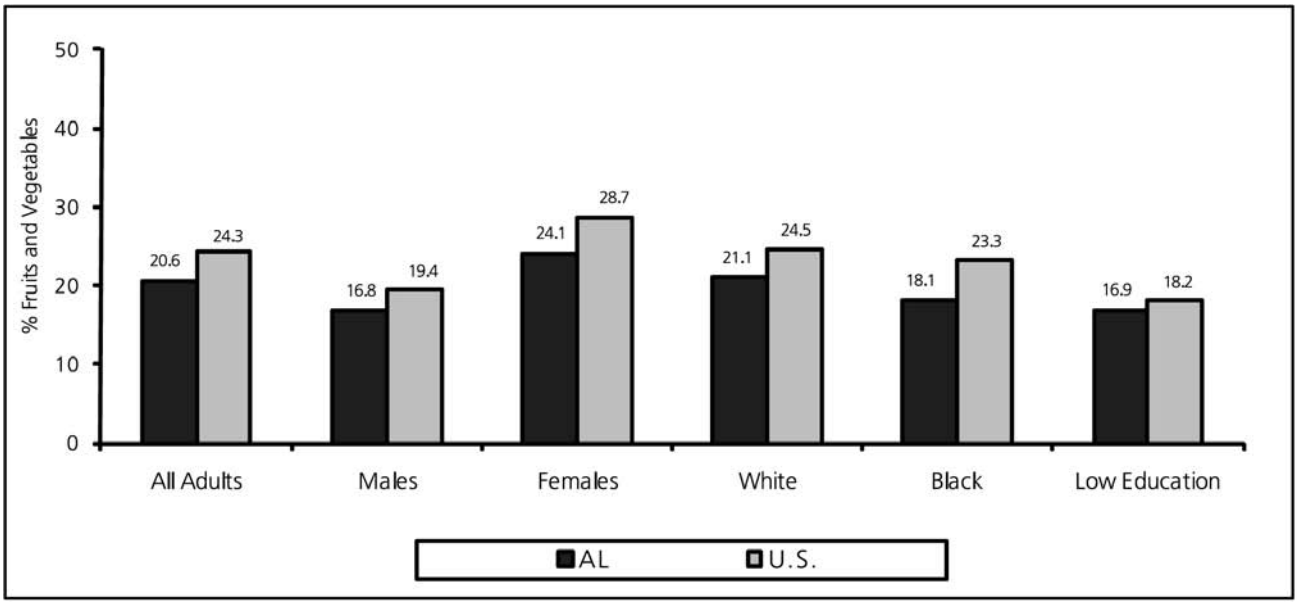
15 years after quitting: Your risk of coronary heart disease is back to that of a nonsmoker's. [8]

Nutrition:

Scientific research has shown that about one-third of all cancer deaths in the U.S. can be attributed to the adult diet, including its effect on obesity.[7] The strongest relationship between diet and cancer is the benefit of consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Greater consumption of fruits and vegetables is associated with decreased risk of lung, esophageal, stomach, and colorectal cancers.[1] Consuming fruits and vegetables can also potentially reduce the risk of breast, prostate, cervix, endometrium, ovary, liver, kidney, and thyroid cancers.[7]

A smaller percentage of adults in Alabama (20.6%) consume the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than the U.S. average (24.7%). At only 16.8%, fewer male adults consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than all other groups in Alabama.[9] (See Figure 18 and Table 17 for additional data on fruit and vegetable consumption in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 18: Percent Consuming Five or More Fruits and Vegetables Daily, Alabama and the U.S., 2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Physical Inactivity:

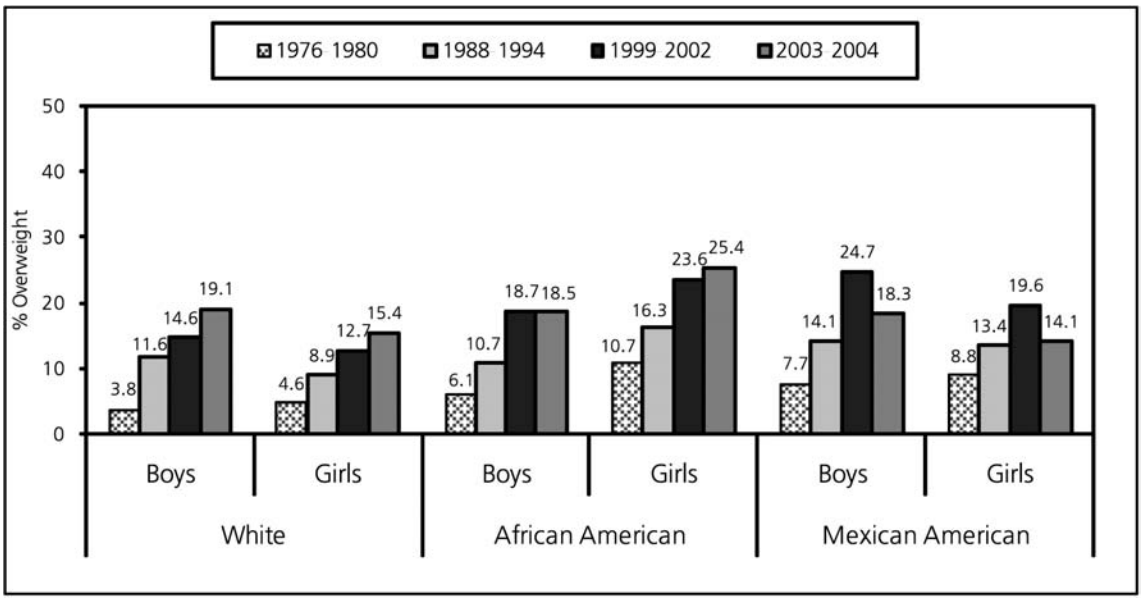
Physical activity acts in a variety of ways to reduce the risk of several types of cancer, including cancers of the breast, colon, prostate, and endometrium.[1] Leading a physically active lifestyle also reduces the risk of other chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and hypertension.[1,7]

Almost one-third of Alabama adults are physically inactive; this is higher than the U.S. average of 23.9%.[9] The rates of physical inactivity among Alabama males, females, whites, and blacks, are all higher than the U.S. averages for each group.[9] Low education adults (less than a high school education) have the highest rate of physical inactivity in Alabama – 45.6% are inactive.[9] (See Table 18 for additional data on physical inactivity in Alabama and the U.S.)

Overweight:

The American Cancer Society estimates that in the U.S., overweight and obesity contribute to 14% to 20% of all cancer-related deaths.[1] Overweight and obesity are associated with increased risk for developing many cancers, including cancer of the breast, colon, endometrium, esophagus, and kidney.[1] It is also believed that obesity increases the risk for cancers of the pancreas, gallbladder, thyroid, ovary, and cervix, and for multiple myeloma, Hodgkin disease, and aggressive prostate cancer.[1] More than two-thirds of Americans are overweight or obese – between 1976-1980 and 2003-2004 obesity rates more than doubled from 15.1% to 33.0%.[1] In the past 20 years, the prevalence of obesity among adolescents more than tripled, from 5% to 17.6%.[1] (See Figure 19.)

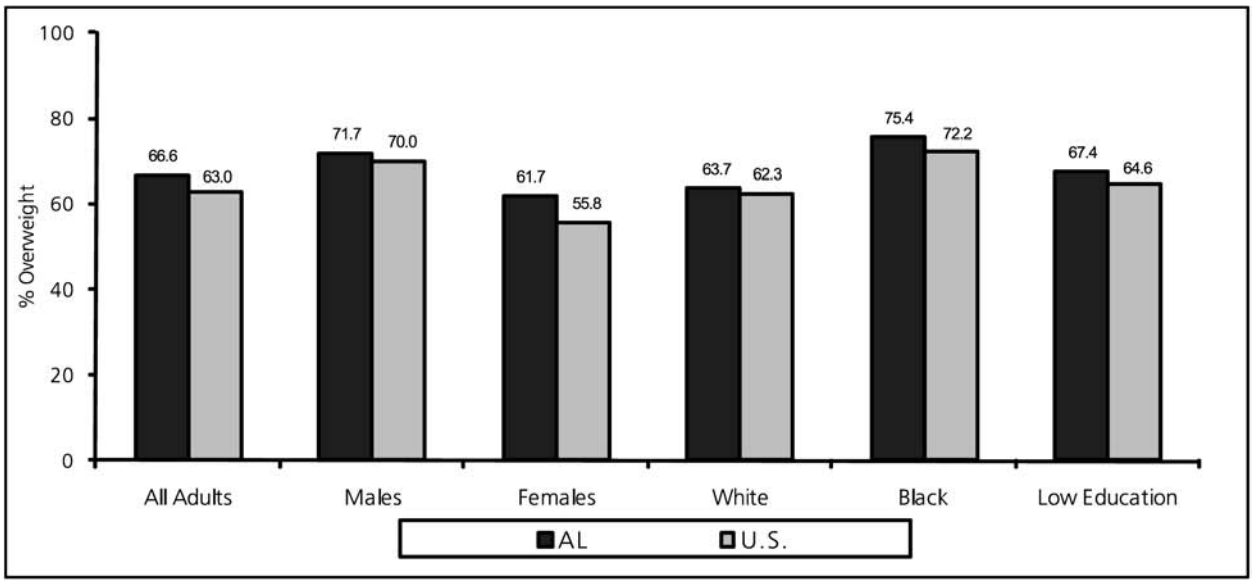
Figure 19: Percent Overweight Children and Adolescents, 12-19 Years, By Gender and Race/Ethnicity, U.S. 1976-2004



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In Alabama, 66.6% of adults are overweight – higher than the U.S. average of 62.3%.[9] Males and blacks in Alabama have the highest percentage of overweight persons; 71.7% of male adults are overweight and 75.4% of black adults are overweight.[9] The rates for these two groups are both higher than the U.S. averages. (See Figure 20 and Table 19 for additional data on overweight adults in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 20: Percent Overweight Adults, by Group, Alabama and the U.S., 2008



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

American Cancer Society Guidelines

Nutrition and Physical Activity for Cancer Prevention

Individual Choices

Maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Balance caloric intake with physical activity.
- Avoid excessive weight gain throughout life.
- Achieve and maintain a healthy weight if currently overweight or obese.

Adopt a physically active lifestyle.

- Adults: engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate to vigorous physical activity, above usual activities, on 5 or more days of the week. Forty-five to 60 minutes of intentional physical activity are preferable.
- Children and adolescents: engage in at least 60 minutes per day of moderate to vigorous physical activity at least 5 days per week.

Consume a healthy diet, with an emphasis on plant sources.

- Choose foods and beverages in amounts that help achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- Eat 5 or more servings of a variety of vegetables and fruits each day.
- Choose whole grains in preference to processed (refined) grains.
- Limit consumption of processed and red meats.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

- Drink no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men.

Community Action

Public, private, and community organizations should work to create social and physical environments that support the adoption and maintenance of healthful nutrition and physical activity behaviors.

- Increase access to healthful foods in schools, worksites, and communities.
- Provide safe, enjoyable, and accessible environments for physical activity in schools, and for transportation and recreation in communities.

American Cancer Society Screening Guidelines For the Early Detection of Cancer in Asymptomatic People

Cancer Site	Population	Test or Procedure	Frequency
Breast	Women Age 20+	Breast self examination	Beginning in their early 20s, women should be told about the benefits and limitations of breast self-examination (BSE). The importance of prompt reporting of any new breast symptoms to a health professional should be emphasized. Women who choose to do BSE should receive instruction and have their technique reviewed on the occasion of a periodic health examination. It is acceptable for women to choose not to do BSE or to do BSE irregularly.
		Clinical breast examination	For women in their 20s and 30s, it is recommended that clinical breast examination (CBE) be part of a periodic health examination, preferably at least every three years. Asymptomatic women aged 40 and over should continue to receive a clinical breast examination as part of a periodic health examination, preferably annually.
		Mammography	Begin annual mammography at age 40.*
Colorectal	Men and women, age 50+	Fecal occult blood test (FOBT)‡ with at least 50% test sensitivity for cancer, or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) with at least 50% test sensitivity for cancer, or	Annual, starting at age 50
		Stool DNA test	Interval uncertain, starting at age 50
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy, or	Every five years, starting at age 50
		Fecal occult blood test (FOBT)‡ and flexible sigmoidoscopy,§ or	Annual FOBT (or or fecal immunochemical test (FIT)) and flexible sigmoidoscopy every five years, starting at age 50
		Double-contrast barium enema (DCBE), or	Every five years, starting at age 50
		Colonoscopy	Every 10 years, starting at age 50
		CT colonography	Every five years, starting at age 50
Prostate	Men, age 50+	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	Health care providers should discuss the potential benefits and limitations of prostate cancer early detection testing with men and offer the PSA blood test and the digital rectal examination annually, beginning at age 50, to men who are at average risk of prostate cancer, and who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years.
Cervix	Women, age 18+	Pap test	Cervical cancer screening should begin approximately three years after a woman begins having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years of age. Screening should be done every year with conventional Pap tests or every two years using liquid-based Pap tests. At or after age 30, women who have had three normal test results in a row may get screened every two to three years with cervical cytology (either conventional or liquid-based Pap test) alone, or every three years with an HPV DNA test plus cervical cytology. Women 70 years of age and older who have had three or more normal Pap tests and no abnormal Pap tests in the past 10 years and women who have had a total hysterectomy may choose to stop cervical cancer screening.
Endometrial	Women, at menopause	At the time of menopause, women at average risk should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians.	
Cancer-related checkup	Men and women, age 20+	On the occasion of a periodic health examination, the cancer-related checkup should include examination for cancers of the thyroid, testicles, ovaries, lymph nodes, oral cavity, and skin, as well as health counseling about tobacco, sun exposure, diet and nutrition, risk factors, sexual practices, and environmental and occupational exposures.	

** Beginning at age 40, annual clinical breast examination should be performed prior to mammography.*
† Individuals with a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or adenomas, inflammatory bowel disease, or high-risk genetic syndromes should continue to follow the most recent recommendations for individuals at increased or high risk.
‡ FOBT as it is sometimes done in physicians' offices, with the single stool sample collected on a fingertip during a digital rectal examination, is not an adequate substitute for the recommended at-home procedure of collecting two samples from three consecutive specimens. Toilet bowl FOBT tests also are not recommended. In comparison with guaiac-based tests for the detection of occult blood, immunochemical tests are more patient-friendly, and are likely to be equal or better in sensitivity and specificity. There is no justification for repeating FOBT in response to an initial positive finding.
§ Flexible sigmoidoscopy, together with FOBT, is preferred, compared to FOBT or flexible sigmoidoscopy alone.
¶ Information should be provided to men about the benefits and limitations of testing so that an informed decision about testing can be made with the clinician's assistance.

Cancer Incidence Tables

Table 1 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site and Sex, 1998-2007 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	574.0	117,689	All Sites	423.3	110,785
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	19.7	4,189	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.7	1,783
Digestive System	109.4	22,182	Digestive System	70.2	19,045
Esophagus	8.7	1,825	Esophagus	1.8	497
Stomach	9.0	1,798	Stomach	4.7	1297
Small Intestine	2.0	423	Small Intestine	1.5	403
Colon and Rectum	65.5	13,260	Colon and Rectum	45.0	12,173
Colon excluding Rectum	47.9	9,594	Colon excluding Rectum	34.2	9,318
Rectum	17.6	3,666	Rectum	10.7	2,855
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.3	275	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.8	459
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.1	1461	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.7	727
Gallbladder	0.8	147	Gallbladder	1.0	284
Pancreas	12.8	2,562	Pancreas	9.3	2,567
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	66	Other Digestive Organs	0.2	62
Respiratory System	120.7	24,748	Respiratory System	54.5	14,629
Larynx	10.0	2,119	Larynx	2.1	550
Lung and Bronchus	109.3	22,327	Lung and Bronchus	51.7	13,910
Bones and Joints	1.2	254	Bones and Joints	0.7	173
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.5	723	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.7	681
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	33.3	6,821	Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	20.0	5,020
Melanoma of the Skin	31.6	6,496	Melanoma of the Skin	19.1	4,794
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.7	325	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	226
Breast	2.0	415	Breast	141.6	36,520
Female Genital System	*	*	Female Genital System	48.3	12,360
Cervix Uteri	*	*	Cervix Uteri	9.8	2,337
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.5	4,611
Corpus Uteri	*	*	Corpus Uteri	16.9	4,457
Uterus, NOS	*	*	Uterus, NOS	0.6	154
Ovary	*	*	Ovary	13.1	3,441
Vagina	*	*	Vagina	1.2	327
Vulva	*	*	Vulva	6.1	1512
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	Other Female Genital Organs	0.5	132
Male Genital System	154.6	32,095	Male Genital System	*	*
Prostate	149.0	30,888	Prostate	*	*
Testis	4.2	917	Testis	*	*
Penis	1.2	245	Penis	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	0.2	45	Other Male Genital Organs	*	*
Urinary System	50.4	10,126	Urinary System	17.2	4,623
Urinary Bladder	31.0	6,041	Urinary Bladder	7.3	2,011
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	18.0	3,809	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	9.3	2,457
Ureter	1.0	191	Ureter	0.4	123
Other Urinary Organs	0.5	85	Other Urinary Organs	0.1	32
Eye and Orbit	1.1	223	Eye and Orbit	0.6	155
Brain and Other Nervous System	10.0	2,111	Brain and Other Nervous System	9.3	2332
Endocrine System	5.0	1066	Endocrine System	10.6	2,547
Thyroid	3.4	735	Thyroid	9.1	2,181
Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.6	331	Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.5	366
Lymphoma	22.5	4,651	Lymphoma	15.7	4,139
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.7	573	Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.1	486
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	19.8	4,078	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.6	3,653
Myeloma	7.1	1456	Myeloma	4.6	1243
Leukemia	13.2	2,660	Leukemia	8.3	2,171
Lymphocytic Leukemia	6.5	1316	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.7	966
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	267	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	217
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.8	945	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.6	713
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.7	1150	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.9	1020
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.7	746	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.7	705
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.5	313	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	243
Other Leukemia	1.0	194	Other Leukemia	0.7	185
Miscellaneous	18.1	3,563	Miscellaneous	11.9	3,270

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2002-2007

Females

Cervix					**Breast**				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-8.1				Total PC	1.3			
Total APC	-1.5	0.5	-7.5	4.9	Total APC	0.8	0.4	-1.7	3.4
2002 Rate	11.3	0.7	10.0	12.8	2002 Rate	145.8	2.4	141.2	150.6
2003 Rate	9.4	0.6	8.2	10.7	2003 Rate	135.8	2.3	131.3	140.4
2004 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.8	10.3	2004 Rate	136.3	2.3	131.8	140.9
2005 Rate	9.7	0.6	8.5	11.0	2005 Rate	138.3	2.3	133.9	142.9
2006 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.9	10.3	2006 Rate	145.3	2.3	140.8	150.0
2007 Rate	10.4	0.7	9.1	11.8	2007 Rate	147.7	2.4	143.1	152.4

Males

Prostate					**All Sites**				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	11.2				Total PC	6.0			
Total APC	2.6*	0.0	0.9	4.4	Total APC	1.7*	0.0	0.1	3.3
2002 Rate	150.1	2.8	144.7	155.6	2002 Rate	485.9	3.2	479.6	492.2
2003 Rate	147.9	2.7	142.6	153.4	2003 Rate	465.0	3.1	458.9	471.2
2004 Rate	153.2	2.7	147.9	158.7	2004 Rate	500.4	3.2	494.1	506.8
2005 Rate	153.2	2.7	147.9	158.6	2005 Rate	504.3	3.2	498.0	510.7
2006 Rate	166.6	2.8	161.2	172.1	2006 Rate	510.9	3.2	504.6	517.3
2007 Rate	166.9	2.8	161.5	172.4	2007 Rate	515.0	3.2	508.7	521.4

Males and Females

Colorectal					**Lung**				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-1.7				Total PC	-2.8			
Total APC	-0.1	0.8	-1.4	1.1	Total APC	-0.4	0.5	-1.6	0.9
2002 Rate	53.6	1.1	51.5	55.7	2002 Rate	76.8	1.3	74.3	79.3
2003 Rate	53.1	1.1	51.1	55.2	2003 Rate	74.4	1.2	72.0	76.9
2004 Rate	55.0	1.1	52.9	57.1	2004 Rate	78.1	1.3	75.7	80.7
2005 Rate	54.8	1.1	52.8	57.0	2005 Rate	76.4	1.3	74.0	78.9
2006 Rate	53.9	1.0	51.8	55.9	2006 Rate	75.5	1.2	73.1	78.0
2007 Rate	52.7	1.0	50.7	54.8	2007 Rate	74.6	1.2	72.3	77.1

Melanoma					**Oral**				
	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	48.0				Total PC	5.0			
Total APC	10.5*	0.0	4.4	16.8	Total APC	2.6	0.2	-1.6	6.9
2002 Rate	21.4	0.7	20.1	22.8	2002 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.3
2003 Rate	21.3	0.7	20.0	22.7	2003 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2004 Rate	24.8	0.7	23.4	26.2	2004 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.3	13.3
2005 Rate	30.3	0.8	28.7	31.9	2005 Rate	13.4	0.5	12.4	14.5
2006 Rate	33.7	0.8	32.0	35.3	2006 Rate	14.6	0.5	13.5	15.7
2007 Rate	31.7	0.8	30.1	33.3	2007 Rate	12.8	0.5	11.9	13.9

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; Confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends. Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method.
** The APC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05). Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007*

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	482.3	228,474	75.8	36,237	53.7	25,433	12.5	5,972	24.1	11,290
Autauga	469.4	2,011	76.2	322	64.7	268	10.7	48	23.8	107
Baldwin	468.0	8,488	69.9	1308	47.2	863	9.7	174	29.9	525
Barbour	440.9	1321	72.4	217	45.9	137	15.0	45	13.8	41
Bibb	495.9	1039	83.4	175	56.0	117	12.3	26	22.2	48
Blount	374.6	2,124	65.9	380	40.1	228	11.4	65	22.1	125
Bullock	408.5	461	66.4	71	66.2	78	14.7	16	8.5	10
Butler	440.6	1084	76.6	189	58.5	149	13.2	33	19.9	46
Calhoun	513.5	6,427	97.1	1239	59.8	749	16.1	203	22.4	274
Chambers	428.7	1,823	75.3	327	52.5	226	11.9	51	15.9	64
Cherokee	426.8	1301	73.9	234	44.8	138	13.7	42	15.2	46
Chilton	413.7	1749	75.5	323	45.0	188	12.0	52	22.3	94
Choctaw	363.3	666	60.4	115	41.5	76	9.4	18	9.5	17
Clarke	496.4	1462	70.8	212	69.0	202	12.3	36	22.6	64
Clay	471.7	824	90.3	162	47.4	85	13.0	22	22.7	36
Cleburne	418.1	672	70.3	117	55.1	89	11.9	19	14.2	22
Coffee	444.8	2,222	69.9	356	44.1	220	13.1	66	21.9	107
Colbert	420.0	2,762	74.2	501	59.8	398	12.8	83	18.7	120
Conecuh	470.5	771	71.2	120	61.9	104	11.7	18	26.2	42
Coosa	463.6	636	73.0	103	49.3	68	10.8	15	16.7	21
Covington	440.1	2,091	81.4	398	49.3	239	12.7	61	17.6	79
Crenshaw	433.9	718	63.0	107	50.7	87	15.5	26	21.4	36
Cullman	460.4	4,105	82.1	754	52.8	472	16.6	148	34.4	297
Dale	481.4	2,360	86.0	427	46.6	226	14.8	73	28.1	139
Dallas	488.2	2,352	78.4	383	64.7	313	15.1	73	11.4	52
DeKalb	407.5	2,912	65.3	474	42.8	305	10.3	74	21.3	150
Elmore	513.9	3,381	89.7	577	63.8	413	16.7	111	27.5	186
Escambia	506.3	2,127	84.2	357	61.3	258	15.0	65	17.8	71
Etowah	464.7	5,713	81.9	1038	50.6	629	13.0	159	22.6	267
Fayette	404.7	898	67.3	152	46.6	103	11.5	25	19.1	40
Franklin	451.7	1603	88.0	325	52.9	190	13.9	50	19.9	68
Geneva	474.6	1518	80.7	263	52.4	169	15.0	48	33.4	102
Greene	463.6	494	62.9	68	57.2	61	9.5	10	^	^
Hale	512.7	919	72.2	130	62.9	114	10.8	19	17.9	32
Henry	528.3	1056	68.1	139	48.6	98	17.4	35	35.4	66
Houston	507.5	5,043	72.9	735	50.1	499	14.1	141	31.1	301
Jackson	444.7	2,703	73.9	466	55.4	333	12.7	78	24.4	147
Jefferson	544.6	38,210	75.9	5,351	59.0	4,189	12.5	876	27.0	1873
Lamar	479.2	890	76.6	148	48.4	94	14.6	28	27.2	47
Lauderdale	476.5	4,899	75.3	796	56.1	584	13.5	138	27.8	279
Lawrence	410.3	1498	70.4	261	54.8	200	12.5	48	18.7	68
Lee	393.7	3,506	55.8	479	42.0	366	9.4	85	16.3	159
Limestone	439.6	2,933	76.7	505	51.3	336	10.3	69	17.9	121
Lowndes	382.0	504	62.9	85	55.7	72	4.5	6	9.1	12
Macon	385.4	948	53.0	130	57.8	145	11.0	26	3.1	8
Madison	478.9	13,503	69.5	1,948	50.5	1,391	10.7	311	22.1	629
Marengo	425.9	1045	63.2	158	53.3	131	11.1	27	14.2	34
Marion	414.3	1558	74.7	290	49.6	191	12.0	47	21.3	79
Marshall	515.0	4,758	91.0	860	51.0	469	17.0	157	29.6	265
Mobile	519.6	20,612	84.3	3,342	59.9	2,360	13.5	540	21.4	848
Monroe	430.0	1105	65.5	171	53.7	138	11.7	30	23.2	58
Montgomery	468.1	10,039	67.7	1441	53.9	1153	11.7	254	22.0	473
Morgan	546.3	6,474	83.0	991	55.3	647	14.4	173	27.5	324
Perry	401.0	503	56.1	71	50.2	65	7.0	9	10.7	14
Pickens	462.2	1105	77.0	191	46.3	111	8.2	20	16.9	39
Pike	441.2	1301	56.1	169	51.2	153	13.4	40	27.2	78
Randolph	391.8	1035	52.8	145	45.8	124	8.7	22	17.0	43
Russell	475.3	2,497	76.2	409	61.1	318	13.6	72	11.9	62
St. Clair	460.5	3,213	90.5	632	43.1	297	10.8	77	25.2	175
Shelby	427.4	5,662	68.3	838	43.1	540	11.3	153	23.9	337
Sumter	388.5	566	62.3	91	42.2	65	9.7	13	8.5	12
Talladega	444.9	3,849	73.3	645	52.3	451	11.4	99	17.1	145
Tallapoosa	422.5	2,136	61.7	325	44.7	228	11.9	60	14.6	70
Tuscaloosa	491.9	7,612	75.4	1160	53.5	820	9.8	152	24.9	386
Walker	550.8	4,518	100.0	847	65.6	542	15.0	122	20.3	161
Washington	456.9	854	70.3	132	51.3	97	9.9	19	19.3	34
Wilcox	484.0	645	52.5	72	71.5	98	9.0	12	17.0	21
Winston	489.6	1408	91.4	270	48.6	141	16.8	47	30.9	86

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	574.0	117,689	109.3	22,327	65.5	13,260	149.0	30,888	19.7	4,189	31.6	6,496
Autauga	532.5	984	112.7	199	79.9	140	115.3	211	15.8	32	33.8	70
Baldwin	527.9	4,497	88.0	765	55.0	468	145.2	1272	14.8	124	35.6	297
Barbour	543.9	700	122.5	152	47.7	62	159.0	205	23.8	32	23.2	29
Bibb	586.5	550	118.6	110	69.7	67	145.4	132	13.9	15	27.9	28
Blount	450.6	1161	96.0	245	55.9	146	98.3	257	14.9	42	30.4	77
Bullock	470.4	231	106.7	50	73.6	36	136.0	67	18.6	9	16.6	8
Butler	537.0	565	124.9	132	64.7	68	135.9	147	18.8	20	21.0	21
Calhoun	623.8	3,326	144.3	764	76.2	402	139.8	756	26.9	151	25.9	138
Chambers	521.2	933	114.4	205	65.1	115	113.6	207	19.8	37	22.2	41
Cherokee	525.2	721	113.0	158	52.7	74	132.2	191	21.2	28	15.4	22
Chilton	499.5	947	115.0	218	55.4	98	110.4	213	19.6	41	24.3	45
Choctaw	483.4	387	90.7	74	52.2	39	133.1	113	16.2	14	13.7	11
Clarke	610.1	784	118.1	150	88.2	110	157.0	210	19.5	25	31.3	40
Clay	563.5	441	138.7	112	73.4	56	96.3	76	20.9	16	32.7	24
Cleburne	487.9	349	92.7	70	78.0	56	100.9	73	17.4	12	13.3	10
Coffee	523.5	1160	95.8	212	50.6	111	149.5	340	19.0	42	25.6	59
Colbert	494.7	1428	106.9	316	70.7	205	74.8	223	20.8	62	28.1	78
Conecuh	552.8	403	113.1	82	73.3	54	137.2	102	17.8	12	28.3	22
Coosa	544.5	344	107.0	70	62.7	38	127.5	83	19.5	13	23.8	14
Covington	528.5	1108	119.2	252	56.2	116	125.8	273	21.1	45	25.4	53
Crenshaw	525.4	375	92.8	68	85.2	60	120.3	87	23.2	16	22.5	16
Cullman	546.8	2,175	122.6	500	59.9	234	105.2	427	24.7	96	45.8	181
Dale	586.9	1269	124.6	271	67.5	144	141.9	305	22.2	51	36.1	80
Dallas	593.7	1170	115.5	229	76.4	148	178.5	354	21.0	44	13.8	26
DeKalb	491.6	1525	99.6	311	50.9	156	120.3	372	16.2	52	28.0	87
Elmore	591.9	1753	127.7	371	86.7	252	121.5	362	23.2	74	33.6	107
Escambia	632.1	1150	128.0	232	74.0	134	155.5	283	23.1	45	18.3	32
Etowah	568.1	2,991	117.2	628	64.2	328	139.5	746	21.5	115	28.7	152
Fayette	480.7	462	91.3	90	63.5	59	107.5	106	17.1	17	29.2	27
Franklin	532.4	829	130.7	209	68.1	105	87.5	140	22.4	35	24.4	36
Geneva	600.1	841	120.8	174	76.2	104	154.3	222	23.0	32	37.5	52
Greene	590.6	275	105.1	49	97.1	45	197.5	93	18.8	9	^	^
Hale	601.8	472	96.9	76	69.0	54	200.4	157	11.9	10	22.9	18
Henry	613.1	534	103.1	90	64.5	55	204.2	180	29.0	26	36.8	31
Houston	606.8	2,573	107.9	460	62.8	258	171.3	748	22.8	98	42.3	178
Jackson	500.1	1364	106.8	299	66.4	177	81.3	231	18.2	51	34.6	92
Jefferson	656.2	19,092	109.2	3,129	71.7	2,078	188.7	5,514	19.4	589	36.7	1073
Lamar	563.5	459	116.3	95	62.6	52	131.9	112	21.1	16	31.5	24
Lauderdale	575.3	2,563	114.1	514	71.0	318	128.5	587	23.2	103	38.5	167
Lawrence	480.9	783	96.7	164	68.2	112	97.7	161	20.0	34	20.6	36
Lee	464.9	1759	77.3	285	48.8	185	143.3	523	14.6	58	23.6	99
Limestone	530.3	1550	115.4	332	61.0	172	128.8	384	16.8	50	22.3	67
Lowndes	441.3	258	84.6	50	61.6	35	122.9	72	^	^	17.7	10
Macon	442.3	471	72.4	77	63.9	67	152.8	165	19.5	21	^	^
Madison	537.2	6,703	95.2	1163	60.9	739	137.0	1,755	16.6	224	29.9	376
Marengo	519.7	549	99.2	106	63.9	66	126.9	135	19.7	22	13.6	14
Marion	473.4	790	114.0	191	57.5	92	100.1	170	20.6	35	26.5	45
Marshall	594.1	2,391	127.4	518	59.8	236	130.9	533	27.8	115	36.9	144
Mobile	634.6	10,745	119.0	1,999	72.3	1208	176.5	3,028	21.5	382	30.1	518
Monroe	521.7	590	105.8	120	58.6	67	126.8	147	22.7	26	33.3	37
Montgomery	562.3	4,957	101.4	869	64.3	560	164.2	1446	19.3	183	30.1	273
Morgan	657.1	3,407	113.8	587	65.3	329	190.7	1010	24.2	129	33.9	183
Perry	496.7	265	77.2	41	59.2	31	174.1	94	13.5	7	12.5	7
Pickens	592.5	614	120.3	126	61.5	64	165.3	177	16.3	17	16.1	16
Pike	517.0	658	86.5	111	60.5	76	147.3	190	25.0	33	37.7	46
Randolph	442.3	520	73.3	87	65.7	76	104.2	125	11.8	14	18.7	22
Russell	580.7	1292	113.0	252	76.5	166	148.4	331	24.6	56	15.1	35
St. Clair	545.8	1,715	124.6	382	46.0	148	115.6	362	15.8	54	35.5	111
Shelby	500.2	2918	92.4	498	49.7	289	139.9	816	16.3	107	30.6	185
Sumter	474.7	288	111.6	67	43.3	27	140.2	85	9.5	6	11.6	7
Talladega	520.2	1,959	106.4	404	64.9	240	119.2	451	17.3	70	20.9	79
Tallapoosa	485.2	1071	90.6	201	59.1	128	140.5	318	18.6	40	19.3	42
Tuscaloosa	571.8	3,864	106.3	707	65.1	435	150.1	1018	15.7	107	34.4	233
Walker	658.7	2,322	147.2	522	81.6	287	129.4	469	22.9	83	24.6	87
Washington	592.9	501	108.2	90	61.9	54	185.9	159	19.7	16	28.2	23
Wilcox	612.0	343	88.3	49	98.7	55	181.6	102	11.8	7	15.0	8
Winston	577.9	739	139.5	183	62.0	79	97.5	124	25.2	33	39.0	49

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females, All Races, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	423.3	110,785	51.7	13,910	45.0	12,173	141.6	36,520	9.8	2,337	6.7	1,783	19.1	4,794
Autauga	433.6	1027	51.7	123	54.5	128	144.6	346	10.5	25	6.6	16	15.6	37
Baldwin	420.3	3,991	54.4	543	40.2	395	142.2	1337	9.4	73	5.3	50	25.3	228
Barbour	383.7	621	38.9	65	44.6	75	142.5	224	9.4	15	8.1	13	8.3	12
Bibb	444.0	489	58.2	65	45.5	50	139.0	154	15.7	16	9.8	11	17.8	20
Blount	320.6	963	43.2	135	26.5	82	103.7	312	7.4	19	7.7	23	16.4	48
Bullock	379.4	230	34.0	21	59.0	42	137.0	77	11.8	6	11.9	7	^	^
Butler	373.4	519	41.9	57	54.3	81	122.1	161	15.2	18	8.4	13	19.5	25
Calhoun	446.3	3,101	65.1	475	47.8	347	137.2	937	11.7	72	7.5	52	20.4	136
Chambers	375.5	890	49.9	122	43.9	111	116.7	268	15.8	29	5.1	14	10.4	23
Cherokee	359.5	580	44.8	76	38.6	64	119.4	189	^	^	8.1	14	16.1	24
Chilton	355.9	802	45.1	105	38.7	90	114.2	254	10.8	22	4.7	11	22.3	49
Choctaw	279.2	279	38.0	41	35.3	37	88.4	84	11.4	10	^	^	6.4	6
Clarke	414.4	678	35.3	62	54.7	92	147.6	238	11.3	17	6.6	11	16.3	24
Clay	407.2	383	52.0	50	28.6	29	156.4	141	18.3	13	6.8	6	14.3	12
Cleburne	377.3	323	54.0	47	35.6	33	99.8	89	14.7	11	7.5	7	15.9	12
Coffee	393.2	1062	51.6	144	39.2	109	129.5	343	7.0	17	8.5	24	19.0	48
Colbert	371.0	1334	49.7	185	51.4	193	115.8	409	7.6	23	6.5	21	12.1	42
Conecuh	411.3	368	40.0	38	51.8	50	154.4	132	10.0	8	6.9	6	23.1	20
Coosa	403.4	292	42.6	33	39.2	30	146.5	104	16.1	10	^	^	10.2	7
Covington	381.3	983	54.7	146	44.3	123	116.1	293	9.2	19	6.2	16	12.2	26
Crenshaw	377.2	343	40.9	39	27.4	27	127.8	109	20.3	15	9.6	10	20.2	20
Cullman	405.0	1,930	50.9	254	47.5	238	113.8	538	8.0	33	10.4	52	27.0	116
Dale	408.1	1091	56.9	156	30.1	82	125.8	335	9.4	24	8.1	22	22.9	59
Dallas	423.0	1182	53.1	154	57.1	165	142.8	388	10.1	26	9.9	29	10.3	26
DeKalb	355.4	1387	40.2	163	36.8	149	114.3	439	10.9	37	5.5	22	17.1	63
Elmore	462.7	1628	59.2	206	45.5	161	163.0	576	14.1	50	10.1	37	22.6	79
Escambia	427.2	977	53.2	125	51.2	124	139.1	314	6.7	13	8.2	20	20.3	39
Etowah	400.8	2,722	56.7	410	42.0	301	124.9	824	12.7	68	6.6	44	18.9	115
Fayette	361.0	436	48.6	62	36.1	44	126.6	149	6.5	8	7.3	8	11.6	13
Franklin	398.8	774	57.4	116	41.4	85	125.9	237	8.6	13	7.1	15	16.0	32
Geneva	390.7	677	51.1	89	33.7	65	135.1	229	8.9	11	9.0	16	30.7	50
Greene	368.5	219	31.0	19	26.4	16	151.0	86	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	456.9	447	52.9	54	56.7	60	160.6	148	8.1	8	9.5	9	14.9	14
Henry	478.1	522	43.9	49	37.0	43	166.6	179	7.8	7	7.5	9	36.0	35
Houston	448.4	2,470	48.2	275	41.9	241	154.7	838	10.0	50	7.5	43	23.7	123
Jackson	408.0	1339	48.3	167	46.4	156	132.6	431	10.0	29	8.1	27	17.4	55
Jefferson	476.1	19,118	53.9	2,222	49.9	2,111	161.6	6,339	10.1	370	7.1	287	20.9	800
Lamar	428.9	431	48.7	53	38.3	42	131.0	125	17.6	14	10.4	12	26.0	23
Lauderdale	414.4	2,336	47.8	282	44.9	266	139.3	759	6.2	33	5.9	35	21.0	112
Lawrence	361.2	715	48.3	97	43.6	88	103.6	205	9.2	17	6.7	14	17.5	32
Lee	351.5	1747	40.1	194	37.0	181	124.3	616	10.6	55	5.4	27	11.1	60
Limestone	385.0	1383	48.2	173	45.3	164	127.7	459	8.3	29	5.3	19	15.5	54
Lowndes	335.3	246	46.9	35	49.6	37	99.7	72	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	344.8	477	37.5	53	54.3	78	116.6	152	18.3	22	^	^	^	^
Madison	441.8	6,800	50.8	785	42.8	652	168.1	2,614	6.6	100	5.7	87	16.5	253
Marengo	362.1	496	35.9	52	45.7	65	118.2	157	9.8	13	^	^	14.6	20
Marion	384.3	768	46.7	99	45.7	99	129.5	252	10.9	16	4.9	12	17.7	34
Marshall	470.0	2,367	64.8	342	44.7	233	138.2	690	12.9	57	8.1	42	25.6	121
Mobile	443.1	9,867	59.3	1343	50.9	1152	146.3	3,226	8.2	173	7.1	158	15.3	330
Monroe	365.4	515	34.7	51	49.5	71	130.0	178	11.2	14	^	^	16.0	21
Montgomery	413.4	5,082	46.1	572	46.7	593	154.6	1,870	9.5	111	5.8	71	16.4	200
Morgan	472.7	3,067	61.1	404	48.1	318	154.8	998	10.6	64	6.7	44	22.5	141
Perry	332.0	238	42.5	30	42.6	34	110.3	75	12.0	8	^	^	9.2	7
Pickens	373.0	491	45.9	65	34.7	47	130.0	165	7.8	9	^	^	17.1	23
Pike	394.5	643	34.4	58	44.0	77	132.9	208	11.8	18	4.2	7	20.8	32
Randolph	362.4	515	36.6	58	31.4	48	121.2	162	9.3	11	5.5	8	16.1	21
Russell	410.0	1205	50.4	157	50.7	152	121.2	354	13.7	37	5.2	16	9.5	27
St. Clair	401.2	1,498	65.4	250	39.7	149	110.5	413	8.0	28	6.0	23	18.1	64
Shelby	375.6	2744	50.3	340	37.3	251	131.7	1009	5.1	41	6.7	46	19.4	152
Sumter	336.2	278	29.1	24	42.3	38	98.7	80	^	^	9.4	7	^	^
Talladega	399.6	1,890	48.7	241	43.3	211	129.9	609	12.4	51	6.0	29	14.8	66
Tallapoosa	385.4	1065	42.1	124	33.6	100	127.9	351	12.8	29	6.9	20	11.7	28
Tuscaloosa	437.5	3,748	52.6	453	44.5	385	155.5	1320	8.2	68	5.2	45	18.1	153
Walker	489.7	2,196	68.6	325	54.4	255	141.6	625	18.6	66	8.4	39	18.2	74
Washington	353.1	353	41.3	42	42.1	43	141.5	139	10.4	10	^	^	11.8	11
Wilcox	402.9	302	28.4	23	55.4	43	135.5	98	14.8	10	^	^	19.9	13
Winston	433.4	669	53.4	87	38.3	62	134.9	208	11.4	15	9.7	14	26.5	37

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	559.5	92,272	608.5	23,250	109.4	18,135	108.9	4,081	63.8	10,400	72.3	2,729
Autauga	508.7	800	656.1	170	119.5	176	86.8	22	75.1	115	102.7	24
Baldwin	516.5	4,096	547.5	295	87.0	708	93.8	51	53.3	422	80.4	42
Barbour	539.9	449	566.6	245	136.4	109	102.2	43	49.4	42	42.4	20
Bibb	580.2	455	607.0	88	115.4	89	141.7	21	73.1	59	50.7	8
Blount	442.2	1123	708.2	20	96.4	243	^	^	53.9	140	^	^
Bullock	394.0	77	511.1	149	92.9	18	117.5	32	68.2	13	76.9	22
Butler	530.9	391	532.3	167	117.5	88	137.0	43	70.8	52	49.5	16
Calhoun	612.7	2,823	703.1	477	143.3	659	155.9	102	75.7	345	77.1	53
Chambers	530.3	689	472.4	231	117.0	157	99.7	47	73.4	93	38.7	20
Cherokee	520.4	683	511.5	25	112.7	151	132.9	6	51.3	69	^	^
Chilton	494.1	852	578.8	90	115.8	201	124.9	16	55.5	89	58.0	8
Choctaw	522.4	267	419.1	119	88.6	47	93.1	27	50.5	24	56.6	15
Clarke	564.4	481	669.3	288	114.3	97	127.8	53	77.4	64	107.8	46
Clay	572.7	397	477.2	42	142.1	102	109.7	10	79.6	54	^	^
Cleburne	482.4	330	664.8	18	92.9	67	^	^	78.6	54	^	^
Coffee	504.1	967	615.9	168	90.3	174	142.0	38	49.7	93	56.9	17
Colbert	490.9	1234	488.4	181	106.3	275	104.8	39	64.2	163	112.5	41
Conecuh	557.5	279	523.3	118	102.4	52	135.5	30	83.6	43	48.3	11
Coosa	536.9	250	557.0	91	101.4	49	122.4	21	60.6	27	64.0	11
Covington	518.1	985	524.0	92	121.0	233	105.2	18	56.6	106	^	^
Crenshaw	540.7	300	445.4	68	90.7	52	104.4	16	87.4	47	81.8	13
Cullman	540.9	2,125	604.8	22	121.5	489	216.1	8	59.4	229	^	^
Dale	563.1	1053	762.2	201	123.7	233	138.2	36	65.6	122	83.3	22
Dallas	563.0	565	630.7	600	121.7	127	106.7	102	64.9	62	89.1	86
DeKalb	488.5	1484	392.5	17	99.8	305	^	^	51.1	153	^	^
Elmore	583.3	1501	634.1	235	125.5	319	134.1	49	85.3	217	98.8	33
Escambia	646.0	874	620.5	252	130.4	177	130.0	54	74.0	99	76.2	30
Etowah	548.5	2,610	711.4	337	114.6	557	142.7	68	62.5	291	76.9	33
Fayette	468.2	409	551.3	46	91.8	82	91.2	8	63.0	53	77.4	6
Franklin	526.2	789	651.3	33	130.7	203	^	^	68.3	101	^	^
Geneva	589.1	762	757.4	76	117.2	156	177.1	18	77.4	97	69.0	7
Greene	567.1	82	603.2	191	114.8	18	99.4	31	99.7	14	98.1	31
Hale	590.8	239	610.0	230	100.1	41	93.5	35	74.2	31	61.0	23
Henry	595.6	395	617.5	128	109.5	74	78.8	16	70.1	46	42.3	9
Houston	592.7	2,058	649.4	480	106.3	374	114.0	83	62.5	210	63.3	47
Jackson	499.9	1303	485.8	39	107.9	288	124.9	10	67.2	172	^	^
Jefferson	646.1	12,999	663.1	5,770	109.5	2,207	108.4	911	68.7	1,381	78.7	679
Lamar	535.4	396	702.4	50	110.0	82	149.6	11	64.4	49	^	^
Lauderdale	562.3	2,333	732.1	202	113.2	477	133.3	35	68.2	284	119.6	34
Lawrence	482.0	682	581.8	98	99.1	145	95.8	18	68.6	97	80.9	15
Lee	439.3	1313	572.8	418	73.8	214	93.6	68	43.6	130	70.4	52
Limestone	523.5	1368	487.6	142	120.9	314	68.4	17	60.6	152	60.7	18
Lowndes	471.9	112	437.5	145	109.3	28	64.7	22	31.9	8	83.8	27
Macon	494.7	117	419.9	343	83.1	20	67.5	55	72.5	17	61.0	49
Madison	525.6	5,466	555.7	1011	96.7	995	90.8	160	61.1	616	62.0	109
Marengo	456.6	285	588.6	253	94.0	59	107.0	47	62.4	36	68.5	30
Marion	465.3	749	710.5	33	114.5	185	^	^	55.0	84	130.6	8
Marshall	581.7	2,307	798.9	29	128.1	514	^	^	59.3	230	^	^
Mobile	613.6	7,568	689.5	2,995	115.9	1,423	128.7	554	70.5	863	79.7	335
Monroe	531.8	405	494.5	178	115.0	89	86.4	31	61.1	47	53.1	19
Montgomery	546.6	3,083	584.9	1,782	96.3	538	109.8	324	62.0	347	66.9	206
Morgan	658.7	3,140	655.5	232	112.6	539	143.1	45	67.2	312	41.0	15
Perry	466.1	113	508.2	148	75.1	19	77.4	22	60.6	14	53.6	16
Pickens	559.2	397	646.5	209	111.2	81	137.4	45	57.2	41	71.0	23
Pike	507.8	475	522.4	168	90.8	87	73.3	24	61.3	57	56.6	17
Randolph	421.1	415	491.2	92	73.8	74	65.0	12	68.2	67	51.1	9
Russell	610.8	887	502.6	384	131.6	195	77.4	57	78.6	113	67.2	49
St. Clair	538.2	1,577	683.0	125	124.3	356	141.9	25	46.4	140	48.8	8
Shelby	491.5	2670	612.3	213	92.0	463	106.7	33	49.0	265	53.2	21
Sumter	493.0	112	453.0	171	111.9	25	109.1	41	32.8	8	48.2	19
Talladega	514.6	1507	510.1	419	108.7	325	99.3	79	65.0	184	58.1	50
Tallapoosa	462.2	844	570.9	217	85.4	157	121.2	44	55.9	101	70.3	27
Tuscaloosa	554.4	2,921	622.9	890	106.1	557	108.6	149	64.6	333	67.9	99
Walker	659.0	2,202	672.7	106	145.8	494	163.3	25	81.2	270	100.3	16
Washington	592.9	366	649.9	124	117.5	72	95.9	18	57.6	37	81.7	16
Wilcox	506.7	130	675.8	210	64.8	16	107.6	33	80.1	19	113.2	35
Winston	576.8	733	^	^	138.7	181	^	^	62.4	79	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1998-2007 Combined *(Continued)*

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	128.2	21,641	220.3	8,216	20.2	3,421	17.1	727	37.2	6,111	1.0	39
Autauga	95.3	148	221.1	57	14.8	26	19.5	6	39.5	70	^	^
Baldwin	133.1	1095	211.5	110	15.1	117	9.6	6	37.3	287	^	^
Barbour	119.9	104	234.8	98	29.7	26	12.1	6	36.4	28	^	^
Bibb	123.1	95	254.0	33	14.5	13	^	^	34.1	28	^	^
Blount	93.7	241	385.3	10	14.4	40	^	^	30.9	77	^	^
Bullock	83.5	16	165.9	48	^	^	21.2	6	35.6	7	^	^
Butler	129.8	99	143.0	44	13.0	10	31.1	10	28.9	20	^	^
Calhoun	125.5	592	238.4	160	27.0	129	26.3	19	29.1	133	^	^
Chambers	94.4	126	158.8	77	19.5	27	15.0	8	30.4	39	^	^
Cherokee	125.8	175	172.5	9	22.2	28	^	^	15.4	21	^	^
Chilton	103.1	184	174.8	28	19.5	37	^	^	26.2	44	^	^
Choctaw	136.8	75	121.3	37	18.7	10	^	^	21.3	11	^	^
Clarke	121.5	112	204.1	88	23.3	20	^	^	43.2	36	^	^
Clay	85.1	60	186.3	16	21.6	15	^	^	34.4	22	^	^
Cleburne	96.3	67	210.9	6	18.1	12	^	^	13.8	10	^	^
Coffee	133.2	267	223.5	58	21.1	40	^	^	27.2	54	^	^
Colbert	71.7	187	85.8	32	20.6	53	22.0	8	30.2	73	^	^
Conecuh	118.1	61	162.9	37	22.1	9	^	^	40.5	22	^	^
Coosa	111.9	55	172.8	28	24.4	12	^	^	32.5	14	^	^
Covington	109.6	216	212.2	38	21.7	42	^	^	27.0	51	^	^
Crenshaw	110.9	63	126.2	20	26.6	14	^	^	28.5	16	^	^
Cullman	102.7	413	207.8	7	24.1	92	^	^	45.1	176	^	^
Dale	120.2	232	276.0	63	21.2	41	29.1	10	42.4	80	^	^
Dallas	118.5	127	243.6	223	26.7	29	14.7	15	26.7	25	^	^
DeKalb	115.5	352	146.4	6	16.6	52	^	^	28.6	87	^	^
Elmore	112.2	294	180.4	64	22.8	62	25.8	11	37.1	102	^	^
Escambia	138.2	191	211.7	82	25.2	37	20.3	8	24.5	31	^	^
Etowah	127.4	622	232.4	104	20.7	100	27.5	14	30.4	145	^	^
Fayette	97.5	89	164.0	13	12.5	11	^	^	30.9	26	^	^
Franklin	83.9	129	194.3	11	22.0	33	^	^	25.4	36	^	^
Geneva	143.7	192	280.8	28	21.1	27	^	^	40.9	52	^	^
Greene	133.8	19	226.7	72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	137.5	57	270.1	98	^	^	^	^	41.9	17	^	^
Henry	146.8	100	340.7	69	27.2	18	31.2	8	48.7	31	^	^
Houston	143.1	522	279.8	201	24.8	85	13.4	12	50.8	173	^	^
Jackson	76.3	209	144.1	11	18.3	49	^	^	34.2	87	^	^
Jefferson	162.9	3,337	243.7	2,083	21.0	431	16.0	155	47.9	965	1.0	8
Lamar	113.4	88	262.3	18	21.7	15	^	^	33.5	23	^	^
Lauderdale	116.6	500	255.9	70	23.5	96	19.7	6	40.2	162	^	^
Lawrence	94.1	133	142.1	26	21.1	30	^	^	23.4	35	^	^
Lee	124.3	360	218.2	147	13.1	39	20.0	18	29.9	99	^	^
Limestone	113.1	307	187.8	53	17.4	46	^	^	24.8	66	^	^
Lowndes	111.8	28	134.9	44	^	^	^	^	48.9	10	^	^
Macon	134.7	31	154.2	128	24.1	6	18.3	15	^	^	^	^
Madison	116.7	1269	194.6	348	17.0	187	14.7	32	34.6	362	^	^
Marengo	82.0	53	179.4	75	19.3	13	20.2	9	23.0	14	^	^
Marion	94.8	157	326.1	11	20.3	33	^	^	26.3	43	^	^
Marshall	123.9	499	144.5	7	28.3	115	^	^	35.7	136	^	^
Mobile	151.2	1,912	244.8	1049	22.1	280	20.8	100	38.6	482	^	^
Monroe	107.5	85	161.7	59	24.7	19	18.8	7	47.9	36	^	^
Montgomery	130.5	754	219.0	647	19.5	114	18.6	65	46.6	265	^	^
Morgan	185.1	907	239.8	83	24.4	119	21.7	10	36.3	178	^	^
Perry	116.4	29	221.6	63	24.6	6	^	^	26.0	7	^	^
Pickens	133.0	99	221.1	72	20.2	14	^	^	22.2	15	^	^
Pike	117.0	114	220.6	69	25.8	24	24.2	9	48.6	42	^	^
Randolph	84.9	85	184.1	35	12.4	12	^	^	19.8	19	^	^
Russell	119.7	174	196.4	149	25.9	38	23.2	18	20.4	31	^	^
St. Clair	107.7	315	245.8	43	16.4	52	^	^	37.4	109	^	^
Shelby	133.2	725	209.0	73	16.3	99	18.9	8	32.2	182	^	^
Sumter	147.9	35	130.4	47	^	^	15.1	6	32.8	7	^	^
Talladega	97.1	292	180.0	142	18.2	56	13.2	14	26.2	77	^	^
Tallapoosa	127.0	242	184.9	70	16.2	28	31.2	12	23.0	41	^	^
Tuscaloosa	124.8	669	229.4	318	16.6	88	13.2	19	43.0	225	^	^
Walker	125.2	430	209.6	33	22.8	78	^	^	25.7	86	^	^
Washington	165.1	104	260.7	50	21.8	13	^	^	33.0	19	^	^
Wilcox	130.5	35	213.2	65	^	^	^	^	33.0	8	^	^
Winston	96.1	122	^	^	24.8	32	^	^	39.3	49	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Breast			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	430.3	86,833	386.8	22,138	55.2	11,660	38.6	2,160	42.6	9,016	53.3	3,020	142.9	28,406	131.9	7,574
Autauga	444.1	866	352.0	137	56.0	110	32.0	12	48.7	94	72.9	28	154.1	304	87.3	34
Baldwin	421.6	3,670	378.8	267	56.0	516	32.1	23	38.8	352	55.2	39	141.9	1224	125.5	88
Barbour	406.9	393	348.8	225	49.6	50	24.0	15	39.6	42	51.4	32	154.0	144	122.9	79
Bibb	457.8	422	351.0	63	63.3	60	^	^	43.6	40	57.2	10	138.8	130	122.5	22
Blount	319.1	940	567.3	19	43.6	134	^	^	26.0	79	^	^	103.3	305	186.4	6
Bullock	279.1	58	414.2	168	29.2	7	35.4	14	52.6	12	63.5	30	102.2	19	148.3	57
Butler	373.3	342	368.8	169	48.1	42	33.3	15	48.5	49	58.9	28	124.1	109	115.8	51
Calhoun	449.1	2,595	431.9	468	68.4	422	44.1	48	45.7	278	57.8	63	131.9	752	162.0	174
Chambers	415.3	668	284.1	213	64.8	107	17.4	13	46.0	82	37.1	28	131.3	207	81.9	60
Cherokee	354.0	540	423.9	34	45.6	73	^	^	40.1	63	^	^	115.4	172	197.6	16
Chilton	351.4	717	386.4	79	44.0	93	58.4	12	41.2	87	^	^	110.3	223	138.5	28
Choctaw	276.1	169	280.2	108	40.0	27	34.9	14	35.8	23	35.2	13	86.8	51	86.6	33
Clarke	423.7	443	384.6	226	43.2	51	19.3	11	50.6	55	62.0	36	156.1	161	125.8	74
Clay	418.6	342	320.3	38	55.8	46	^	^	30.3	27	^	^	155.7	123	139.3	16
Cleburne	372.1	305	524.1	16	53.2	44	^	^	34.9	31	^	^	99.8	85	^	^
Coffee	400.1	894	361.6	149	51.1	120	44.6	18	36.8	86	48.2	20	136.7	296	104.4	43
Colbert	375.2	1144	335.2	177	52.8	167	31.8	17	46.9	151	73.8	40	115.5	347	111.7	58
Conecuh	456.9	256	320.1	108	57.9	35	^	^	54.3	33	48.7	17	165.0	89	124.5	41
Coosa	424.9	218	339.2	71	51.0	28	^	^	42.3	23	28.1	6	162.4	81	108.2	22
Covington	381.0	868	381.9	103	56.0	132	42.6	12	42.9	104	61.4	18	116.6	260	110.8	29
Crenshaw	405.4	277	268.0	60	41.6	30	33.4	8	24.9	19	^	^	139.6	90	86.8	18
Cullman	402.1	1,890	409.8	14	51.1	252	^	^	47.1	233	^	^	113.2	528	^	^
Dale	416.9	902	387.0	164	59.9	135	46.9	19	28.2	63	46.4	19	126.4	275	126.5	55
Dallas	489.9	617	367.7	561	66.7	91	40.2	62	54.0	77	57.7	88	163.6	198	125.8	190
DeKalb	353.4	1346	375.0	24	40.0	159	^	^	36.2	143	^	^	113.6	425	103.4	7
Elmore	464.3	1379	415.3	218	59.7	178	56.0	26	44.1	133	51.9	25	165.0	493	124.1	70
Escambia	445.5	740	395.2	219	55.8	99	46.7	25	51.2	92	51.2	30	143.3	238	125.6	68
Etowah	403.7	2,398	373.3	297	58.2	371	47.5	38	40.6	256	53.2	43	122.1	706	141.1	110
Fayette	357.3	384	339.9	44	49.9	57	^	^	31.2	34	77.6	10	127.1	133	113.5	14
Franklin	398.2	739	377.6	30	58.4	113	^	^	40.6	80	^	^	124.8	225	115.2	9
Geneva	392.7	610	388.5	64	54.0	84	^	^	32.9	58	42.0	7	133.2	202	161.9	26
Greene	451.0	66	340.8	152	38.0	6	28.9	13	^	^	31.7	14	184.4	24	143.4	62
Hale	490.5	229	422.5	216	58.4	30	45.8	24	63.7	35	46.8	25	152.8	67	162.3	80
Henry	522.6	405	370.6	115	50.8	41	25.8	8	30.9	27	52.2	16	190.8	145	104.8	33
Houston	454.4	1,975	445.9	483	49.4	228	43.4	46	38.6	179	58.5	62	156.6	670	153.1	166
Jackson	411.5	1282	361.0	41	49.8	164	^	^	46.1	148	^	^	133.4	410	140.5	16
Jefferson	497.0	13,029	428.7	5,804	60.5	1,687	39.9	527	46.4	1,329	57.3	770	168.8	4,291	146.5	1,998
Lamar	441.4	398	303.0	29	49.3	49	^	^	39.7	39	^	^	134.0	115	88.3	9
Lauderdale	413.2	2,128	413.8	190	48.3	262	42.7	19	42.8	233	70.4	32	141.1	701	118.4	54
Lawrence	374.6	622	369.9	92	53.3	91	24.6	6	39.3	67	82.5	21	107.3	178	107.0	27
Lee	354.1	1309	329.5	396	43.6	159	28.4	33	36.5	132	33.2	40	124.9	459	119.3	144
Limestone	387.8	1237	342.5	129	48.8	157	45.5	16	46.5	150	38.7	14	128.3	409	103.7	41
Lowndes	390.7	92	306.7	152	72.6	17	34.3	17	56.6	14	44.8	23	121.0	28	88.4	43
Macon	515.9	115	306.0	352	59.7	14	32.5	38	68.1	16	51.2	61	180.0	39	103.2	110
Madison	447.7	5,552	403.3	1029	51.5	657	48.0	118	39.8	498	56.8	138	168.7	2,109	145.0	393
Marengo	375.8	274	348.9	221	43.7	35	26.6	17	37.2	30	54.6	35	121.5	88	113.3	69
Marion	379.7	736	476.7	24	46.8	96	^	^	45.4	95	^	^	128.4	243	126.1	6
Marshall	464.7	2,300	478.7	27	64.4	334	120.8	7	45.1	231	^	^	136.5	669	124.2	7
Mobile	451.2	6,918	420.4	2,776	65.2	1038	45.5	296	47.3	749	60.1	391	146.9	2,224	143.5	953
Monroe	385.8	349	328.2	160	40.6	40	22.8	11	47.2	44	54.6	27	139.0	121	116.1	56
Montgomery	444.6	3,263	364.0	1,734	48.9	384	39.2	178	46.3	374	47.5	216	167.3	1194	131.9	637
Morgan	470.5	2,768	512.4	278	61.9	375	55.6	29	46.5	281	65.8	35	153.7	899	162.6	94
Perry	343.4	101	326.2	137	32.9	11	47.8	19	44.0	15	42.6	19	123.1	32	104.4	43
Pickens	385.5	316	353.3	172	45.5	42	47.2	23	32.2	26	40.9	20	139.1	109	114.2	55
Pike	426.8	459	326.8	174	37.2	42	28.9	15	43.1	52	44.8	24	147.8	154	101.2	53
Randolph	345.0	408	402.9	98	39.8	54	^	^	30.4	38	39.4	10	106.8	120	161.3	39
Russell	464.5	842	312.4	342	60.5	121	32.8	36	47.2	91	50.5	55	141.4	256	89.7	98
St. Clair	403.7	1,402	316.7	76	67.7	242	34.3	8	40.7	142	29.9	7	111.0	386	97.4	24
Shelby	376.0	2520	335.3	178	51.9	323	25.5	12	36.3	225	46.2	21	131.4	924	122.0	67
Sumter	367.5	92	331.5	186	42.5	10	25.1	14	31.8	10	49.3	28	111.9	27	93.7	53
Talladega	413.9	1470	331.6	386	53.4	203	32.4	37	42.9	161	41.5	48	132.6	463	113.5	133
Tallapoosa	378.1	836	387.2	213	46.3	111	24.0	13	31.8	77	32.2	18	129.9	287	116.0	64
Tuscaloosa	448.6	2,830	401.5	874	55.5	359	44.2	93	39.9	257	59.9	127	158.4	989	142.3	316
Walker	494.1	2,085	392.3	94	69.1	310	64.0	15	54.3	240	52.9	13	144.0	598	114.6	26
Washington	376.8	265	324.0	81	52.2	38	^	^	40.6	29	52.8	13	152.0	105	135.7	33
Wilcox	482.9	127	375.5	175	22.0	8	31.8	15	63.7	17	55.6	26	154.9	39	126.3	59
Winston	431.3	661	^	^	52.6	85	^	^	37.2	60	^	^	134.6	206	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1998-2007 Combined *(Continued)*

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	8.9	1,535	12.5	727	7.0	1446	5.3	305	23.3	4,375	1.1	62
Autauga	10.0	19	16.0	6	5.4	11	^	^	18.2	35	^	^
Baldwin	8.0	56	19.4	14	5.2	45	^	^	27.0	221	^	^
Barbour	^	^	14.9	10	6.9	7	8.9	6	13.7	11	^	^
Bibb	15.9	13	^	^	11.6	11	^	^	21.4	20	^	^
Blount	7.5	19	^	^	7.4	22	^	^	16.5	47	^	^
Bullock	^	^	16.1	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	10.5	6	27.0	12	7.7	9	^	^	27.5	22	^	^
Calhoun	10.6	51	18.5	20	7.3	43	6.5	7	24.9	135	^	^
Chambers	13.4	15	19.8	14	5.9	11	^	^	16.2	22	^	^
Cherokee	^	^	^	^	8.6	14	^	^	15.1	21	^	^
Chilton	9.3	16	^	^	5.2	11	^	^	22.8	45	^	^
Choctaw	11.2	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	10.8	6	^	^
Clarke	10.2	8	13.3	8	6.4	7	^	^	25.5	22	^	^
Clay	15.5	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	15.1	11	^	^
Cleburne	15.3	11	^	^	6.7	6	^	^	16.6	12	^	^
Coffee	7.8	15	^	^	9.2	22	^	^	23.0	47	^	^
Colbert	7.8	19	^	^	6.6	18	^	^	14.1	41	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	34.8	18	^	^
Coosa	^	^	31.6	7	^	^	^	^	15.5	7	^	^
Covington	8.6	15	^	^	5.6	13	^	^	11.9	23	^	^
Crenshaw	18.1	10	^	^	11.0	9	^	^	26.8	20	^	^
Cullman	7.9	32	^	^	10.2	50	^	^	26.1	111	^	^
Dale	10.1	20	^	^	7.5	17	^	^	27.7	56	^	^
Dallas	10.1	9	10.9	17	14.0	20	5.8	9	26.7	25	^	^
DeKalb	10.9	36	^	^	5.6	22	^	^	16.9	61	^	^
Elmore	12.7	36	22.0	12	11.2	35	^	^	25.7	74	^	^
Escambia	^	^	15.5	8	9.6	17	^	^	29.0	38	^	^
Etowah	12.9	58	^	^	6.6	39	^	^	21.5	112	^	^
Fayette	6.4	7	^	^	6.9	7	^	^	10.9	11	^	^
Franklin	7.8	11	^	^	7.0	14	^	^	16.1	31	^	^
Geneva	10.2	11	^	^	9.4	15	^	^	33.9	49	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	15.5	6	^	^	12.7	6	^	^	34.6	13	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	10.5	9	^	^	51.0	33	^	^
Houston	9.0	33	15.5	17	8.1	38	^	^	30.4	120	^	^
Jackson	9.4	26	^	^	7.9	25	^	^	17.4	52	^	^
Jefferson	8.6	186	12.4	173	7.0	191	6.7	91	28.5	673	1.5	21
Lamar	17.7	12	^	^	11.4	12	^	^	28.7	22	^	^
Lauderdale	5.8	28	^	^	6.1	33	^	^	21.5	104	^	^
Lawrence	10.5	16	^	^	7.4	13	^	^	21.7	32	^	^
Lee	9.3	35	13.8	18	6.2	23	^	^	14.2	56	^	^
Limestone	7.3	22	19.7	7	5.7	18	^	^	17.6	54	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	15.5	17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	6.3	72	9.3	24	6.0	73	4.4	11	19.3	228	^	^
Marengo	^	^	13.0	9	^	^	^	^	27.7	19	^	^
Marion	11.4	16	^	^	4.6	11	^	^	17.8	33	^	^
Marshall	12.2	53	^	^	7.9	40	^	^	25.2	117	^	^
Mobile	7.4	102	9.9	65	7.9	121	4.9	33	20.4	293	0.9	6
Monroe	8.6	6	13.2	6	^	^	^	^	24.5	20	^	^
Montgomery	8.0	49	11.4	59	6.5	48	4.7	23	28.3	191	^	^
Morgan	10.3	54	17.1	9	6.5	39	^	^	24.6	137	^	^
Perry	^	^	14.4	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	14.1	7	^	^	^	^	26.5	21	^	^
Pike	12.1	11	12.5	7	5.7	6	^	^	31.1	30	^	^
Randolph	7.8	7	^	^	^	^	^	^	17.9	19	^	^
Russell	16.6	25	11.0	12	6.1	11	^	^	12.0	21	^	^
St. Clair	7.5	24	^	^	6.2	22	^	^	19.3	63	^	^
Shelby	4.4	32	12.0	8	6.7	42	^	^	21.2	151	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	8.5	24	20.3	24	6.7	24	^	^	20.1	65	^	^
Tallapoosa	10.1	16	24.0	13	7.9	18	^	^	14.9	27	^	^
Tuscaloosa	7.3	43	10.4	24	5.4	35	4.6	10	24.6	148	^	^
Walker	19.0	62	^	^	8.2	36	^	^	18.4	70	^	^
Washington	^	^	21.9	6	^	^	^	^	14.1	9	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	15.8	7	^	^	^	^	66.5	10	^	^
Winston	10.7	14	^	^	8.9	13	^	^	26.8	37	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 8 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males and Females, by Race, 1998-2007 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	480.4	179,105	471.3	45,388	78.2	29,795	66.3	6,241	51.8	19,416	60.8	5,749	13.0	4,867	10.3	1032	28.9	10,486	1.1	101
Autauga	465.8	1666	468.0	307	81.0	286	54.3	34	60.5	209	81.7	52	9.8	37	14.1	10	28.0	105	^	^
Baldwin	463.8	7,766	449.6	562	70.3	1224	58.9	74	45.6	774	66.4	81	9.9	162	8.4	11	31.6	508	^	^
Barbour	452.4	842	423.3	470	84.4	159	53.4	58	44.5	84	47.8	52	17.5	33	9.8	12	21.8	39	^	^
Bibb	502.7	877	446.8	151	84.0	149	79.3	26	56.7	99	52.2	18	13.4	24	^	^	27.1	48	^	^
Blount	370.1	2,063	620.0	39	66.4	377	^	^	39.1	219	105.7	7	11.1	62	^	^	22.3	124	^	^
Bullock	326.2	135	445.1	317	60.4	25	69.3	46	60.7	25	69.8	52	14.8	6	13.8	10	20.9	9	^	^
Butler	438.4	733	433.9	336	77.3	130	75.2	58	57.7	101	55.6	44	10.4	19	17.3	14	27.7	42	^	^
Calhoun	511.1	5,418	528.6	945	99.0	1081	85.7	150	58.5	623	65.5	116	16.3	172	14.3	26	26.2	268	^	^
Chambers	454.1	1357	352.0	444	85.2	264	48.2	60	57.3	175	38.2	48	12.3	38	8.8	11	23.1	61	^	^
Cherokee	422.1	1223	424.4	59	74.3	224	67.1	9	45.0	132	^	^	14.4	42	^	^	14.7	42	^	^
Chilton	408.8	1569	459.1	169	75.5	294	79.0	28	46.4	176	31.1	11	12.2	48	^	^	23.4	89	^	^
Choctaw	379.8	436	334.8	227	60.2	74	59.4	41	42.5	47	41.6	28	11.0	13	^	^	15.3	17	^	^
Clarke	481.1	924	503.6	514	74.1	148	64.7	64	61.7	119	80.8	82	13.8	27	8.3	9	32.5	58	^	^
Clay	481.3	739	390.1	80	93.7	148	68.5	14	51.3	81	^	^	13.3	20	^	^	24.0	33	^	^
Cleburne	412.4	635	585.0	34	70.0	111	^	^	54.8	85	^	^	11.8	18	^	^	14.8	22	^	^
Coffee	441.1	1,861	455.6	317	67.6	294	82.0	56	42.3	179	52.6	37	14.6	62	^	^	24.8	101	^	^
Colbert	420.9	2,378	395.1	358	75.8	442	61.6	56	54.7	314	88.4	81	12.9	71	12.2	11	20.7	114	^	^
Conecuh	498.7	535	399.1	226	78.3	87	58.1	33	67.9	76	49.5	28	15.8	14	^	^	38.5	40	^	^
Coosa	474.3	468	423.6	162	75.4	77	67.9	26	50.0	50	43.9	17	13.7	14	^	^	23.7	21	^	^
Covington	435.1	1,853	437.0	195	83.1	365	65.7	30	48.5	210	51.3	23	12.6	55	^	^	18.2	74	^	^
Crenshaw	452.8	577	341.8	128	62.2	82	62.8	24	50.2	66	43.5	17	17.8	23	^	^	27.9	36	^	^
Cullman	456.4	4,015	499.5	36	81.7	741	108.9	9	52.4	462	^	^	16.2	142	^	^	33.7	287	^	^
Dale	477.7	1,955	523.8	365	88.1	368	81.1	55	45.2	185	60.9	41	14.2	58	16.7	13	33.7	136	^	^
Dallas	516.6	1182	462.4	1161	90.6	218	65.6	164	58.2	139	69.9	174	20.7	49	9.4	24	25.9	50	^	^
DeKalb	405.3	2,830	390.7	41	65.2	464	65.7	7	42.5	296	61.7	6	10.6	74	^	^	21.5	148	^	^
Elmore	513.1	2,880	487.1	453	89.4	497	87.8	75	63.0	350	66.8	58	17.1	97	13.5	13	31.0	176	^	^
Escambia	522.5	1614	482.0	471	86.3	276	81.5	79	61.5	191	60.8	60	16.8	54	10.6	10	24.9	69	^	^
Etowah	458.9	5,008	489.1	634	82.0	928	82.4	106	49.3	547	59.5	76	12.8	139	14.4	19	24.7	257	^	^
Fayette	399.7	793	397.4	90	68.6	139	58.7	13	44.3	87	68.9	16	9.3	18	26.8	6	20.0	37	^	^
Franklin	448.5	1528	479.3	63	88.9	316	59.1	8	52.5	181	59.3	8	13.6	47	^	^	20.5	67	^	^
Geneva	472.2	1372	522.3	140	81.0	240	85.8	23	52.8	155	52.6	14	14.4	42	^	^	36.8	101	^	^
Greene	502.0	148	450.4	343	74.3	24	58.1	44	53.1	16	60.0	45	^	^	7.8	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	522.9	468	497.9	446	77.5	71	65.7	59	70.9	66	53.2	48	12.1	11	8.8	8	36.1	30	^	^
Henry	546.5	800	462.2	243	75.6	115	45.6	24	48.1	73	49.0	25	18.1	27	14.2	8	48.4	64	^	^
Houston	504.3	4,033	524.1	963	73.1	602	71.5	129	47.9	389	60.7	109	15.2	123	8.6	17	38.4	293	^	^
Jackson	447.0	2,585	398.9	80	75.3	452	66.2	13	55.7	320	38.1	8	12.7	74	^	^	24.1	139	^	^
Jefferson	552.6	26,028	516.6	11,574	80.3	3,894	65.9	1438	56.0	2,710	65.8	1449	13.4	622	10.5	246	36.1	1638	1.3	29
Lamar	472.0	794	474.9	79	74.0	131	84.7	14	50.0	88	35.0	6	15.4	27	^	^	29.5	45	^	^
Lauderdale	470.8	4,461	522.6	392	75.6	739	73.9	54	53.7	517	90.4	66	13.8	129	9.4	7	28.8	266	^	^
Lawrence	418.5	1304	450.6	190	74.5	236	54.0	24	52.8	164	81.9	36	13.3	43	^	^	22.2	67	^	^
Lee	384.4	2,622	415.5	814	56.5	373	53.5	101	39.6	262	46.4	92	9.1	62	9.9	21	20.9	155	^	^
Limestone	438.6	2,605	397.0	271	79.5	471	53.7	33	51.5	302	49.1	32	10.8	64	^	^	20.2	120	^	^
Lowndes	426.9	204	357.0	297	90.1	45	46.4	39	44.6	22	60.4	50	^	^	^	^	27.0	12	^	^
Macon	504.2	232	351.5	695	71.6	34	47.4	93	70.6	33	54.6	110	14.9	7	10.2	19	17.1	7	^	^
Madison	476.4	11,018	466.0	2,040	70.7	1,652	65.4	278	49.0	1114	59.1	247	11.1	260	9.0	43	25.7	590	^	^
Marengo	406.4	559	442.8	474	66.1	94	59.8	64	47.8	66	61.1	65	10.3	14	12.3	13	25.6	33	^	^
Marion	408.4	1485	537.8	57	74.6	281	74.4	8	48.1	179	95.5	11	11.6	44	^	^	21.2	76	^	^
Marshall	506.8	4,607	588.8	56	91.1	848	103.9	10	51.0	461	^	^	17.1	155	^	^	28.8	253	^	^
Mobile	516.0	14,486	523.3	5,771	86.6	2,461	78.3	850	57.4	1,612	67.4	726	14.4	401	11.5	133	28.1	775	0.8	9
Monroe	444.8	754	396.4	338	73.2	129	49.8	42	53.2	91	54.6	46	12.1	21	10.5	9	34.4	56	^	^
Montgomery	479.5	6,346	445.1	3,516	67.4	922	66.4	502	53.0	721	55.0	422	12.4	162	10.5	88	36.0	456	^	^
Morgan	545.7	5,908	559.5	510	83.0	914	87.8	74	55.5	593	54.1	50	14.4	158	13.4	14	29.6	315	^	^
Perry	395.7	214	400.1	285	49.9	30	59.2	41	51.8	29	47.6	35	13.5	8	^	^	21.3	12	^	^
Pickens	454.0	713	471.1	381	72.3	123	84.9	68	43.5	67	52.5	43	10.7	17	^	^	24.7	36	^	^
Pike	457.2	934	392.1	342	60.2	129	45.9	39	52.4	109	47.6	41	14.9	30	11.0	10	37.5	72	^	^
Randolph	371.9	823	439.5	190	54.8	128	35.3	15	46.3	105	44.7	19	8.0	17	^	^	18.4	38	^	^
Russell	517.5	1729	387.5	726	90.8	316	50.0	93	60.6	204	56.0	104	15.0	49	11.6	22	15.6	52	^	^
St. Clair	459.1	2,979	461.0	201	91.6	598	79.3	33	44.0	282	36.2	15	11.1	74	^	^	26.8	172	^	^
Shelby	424.2	5,190	446.5	391	69.0	786	56.6	45	42.2	490	51.1	42	11.4	141	11.8	12	25.7	333	^	^
Sumter	417.0	204	373.4	357	71.8	35	57.9	55	32.2	18	47.8	47	^	^	11.2	10	26.8	12	^	^
Talladega	451.2	2,977	397.5	805	77.3	528	59.0	116	52.1	345	48.3	98	12.1	80	8.9	19	22.5	142	^	^
Tallapoosa	408.3	1,680	457.4	430	61.9	268	62.0	57	42.6	178	47.6	45	11.3	46	14.9	14	18.1	68	^	^
Tuscaloosa	491.2	5,751	486.6	1,764	77.5	916	69.2	242	50.7	590	63.7	226	10.4	123	8.0	29	32.3	373	^	^
Walker	552.7	4,287	498.4	200	99.9	804	100.6	40	65.2	510	72.9	29	14.8	114	17.6	7	20.9	156	^	^
Washington	471.5	631	465.0	205	81.2	110	46.6	21	48.9	66	66.1	29	11.6	16	^	^	22.9	28	^	^
Wilcox	479.4	257	490.5	385	38.1	24	62.0	48	68.9	36	76.8	61	^	^	8.5	7	47.0	18	^	^
Winston	488.2	1394	993.2	9	90.7	266	^	^	48.1	139	^	^	16.2	45	^	^	31.2	86	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1998-2007

Table 9 - Alabama and United States Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site, Race and Sex, 2002-2006*

Males and Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	**White**	**Black**	**All Races**	**White**	**Black**
All Sites	454.7	452.2	458.5	472.9	473.2	483.1
Lung and Bronchus	76.1	78.6	66.6	68.6	69.3	72.3
Colon and Rectum	50.2	48.2	58.5	50.4	49.5	58.3
Melanoma of the Skin	15.9	20.2	1.0	17.9	19.9	1.0

Males

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	**White**	**Black**	**All Races**	**White**	**Black**
All Sites	549.4	546.8	618.3	556.5	550.1	623.0
Lung and Bronchus	107.7	107.7	109.0	86.4	85.9	104.8
Colon and Rectum	61.1	58.9	70.9	59.0	58.2	68.4
Melanoma of the Skin	21.0	25.8	1.1	22.6	24.9	1.1
Prostate	154.0	132.6	233.5	155.5	146.3	231.9

Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	**White**	**Black**	**All Races**	**White**	**Black**
All Sites	380.6	386.7	357.2	414.8	420.0	389.5
Lung and Bronchus	53.2	57.2	39.0	55.5	57.1	50.7
Colon and Rectum	42.0	39.9	50.3	43.6	42.6	51.7
Melanoma of the Skin	12.6	16.4	0.9	14.6	16.5	1.0
Breast	114.5	114.8	109.4	121.8	123.5	113.0
Cervix	8.8	8.0	11.4	8.3	7.9	11.1

*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. * All rates are for malignant cases only except the rates for All Sites which includes bladder cancer in situ. Source Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 2002-2006. Source United States Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2009. Data Years: 2002-2006*

Cancer Mortality Tables

Table 10 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2007 Combined

	Male and Female						Male					
	All Races		White		Black		All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	205.1	87,731	197.9	67,333	237.3	20,131	271.6	47,668	257.4	36,533	342.2	11,013
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	1287	2.8	940	3.9	344	4.8	889	4.3	625	7.2	262
Digestive System	44.4	19,008	40.6	13,820	60.4	5,107	58.7	10,432	53.7	7,678	81.7	2,717
Esophagus	4.0	1721	3.6	1218	5.8	501	7.3	1368	6.5	983	10.8	383
Stomach	4.0	1712	3.1	1067	7.5	635	5.6	979	4.3	611	11.1	365
Small Intestine	0.3	119	0.3	87	0.4	32	0.3	60	0.3	44	0.5	16
Colon and Rectum	18.6	7,941	17.0	5,749	25.8	2172	23.5	4,080	21.5	3,000	33.2	1070
Colon excluding Rectum	15.8	6,732	14.3	4,848	22.3	1868	19.9	3,418	18.1	2,507	28.5	903
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.8	1209	2.7	901	3.5	304	3.6	662	3.4	493	4.8	167
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	86	0.2	66	0.2	20	0.2	31	0.2	24	0.2	7
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.2	2229	4.9	1675	6.0	527	7.5	1385	7.2	1048	8.8	322
Liver	4.4	1911	4.2	1417	5.4	469	6.6	1228	6.2	913	8.2	301
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	318	0.8	258	0.7	58	0.9	157	1.0	135	0.6	21
Gallbladder	0.5	227	0.5	166	0.7	58	0.5	88	0.5	73	0.5	14
Other Biliary	0.4	161	0.4	138	0.3	22	0.5	77	0.5	67	0.3	9
Pancreas	10.9	4,646	10.3	3,529	13.2	1100	12.9	2285	12.3	1767	15.7	513
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	111	0.2	80	0.4	30	0.4	62	0.3	46	0.6	16
Respiratory System	64.6	27,837	65.5	22,523	62.0	5,239	97.6	17,671	95.8	14,051	107.6	3,577
Larynx	1.4	630	1.2	431	2.3	197	2.7	506	2.2	334	4.9	170
Lung and Bronchus	62.8	27,076	63.9	21,993	59.3	5,011	94.4	17,081	93.1	13,653	102.1	3,387
Bones and Joints	0.6	267	0.6	207	0.7	59	0.7	132	0.8	108	0.6	23
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	547	1.2	409	1.4	133	1.5	271	1.5	210	1.5	60
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	3.5	1501	4.2	1409	1.0	91	5.4	972	6.4	925	1.2	47
Melanoma of the Skin	2.7	1164	3.3	1121	0.5	42	4.0	732	4.9	720	0.3	12
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	337	0.9	288	0.5	49	1.4	240	1.5	205	0.9	35
Breast	14.5	6,156	13.2	4,435	19.2	1703	0.2	41	0.2	28	0.4	13
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.6	5,126	25.3	3,120	72.2	1996
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	33.1	5,043	24.9	3,054	71.8	1979
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	43	0.3	39	^	^
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	32	0.1	21	0.3	11
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	8	0.0	6	^	^
Urinary System	7.6	3,233	7.8	2,660	6.8	566	12.2	2089	12.7	1768	10.2	319
Urinary Bladder	3.6	1530	3.8	1284	3.0	243	6.4	1052	6.9	911	4.8	139
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	1640	3.9	1322	3.7	314	5.5	1003	5.7	828	5.2	175
Ureter	0.1	32	0.1	30	^	^	0.1	18	0.1	16	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	31	0.1	24	0.1	7	0.1	16	0.1	13	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	19	0.1	18	^	^	0.1	11	0.1	10	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.4	1892	5.1	1678	2.3	211	5.5	1034	6.2	917	3.0	117
Endocrine System	0.7	287	0.7	216	0.8	68	0.8	142	0.8	112	0.8	27
Thyroid	0.4	172	0.4	128	0.5	43	0.5	79	0.4	59	0.6	19
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	115	0.3	88	0.3	25	0.3	63	0.4	53	0.2	8
Lymphoma	7.6	3,232	8.3	2,801	4.8	418	9.5	1666	10.2	1438	6.1	219
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.5	189	0.5	150	0.4	39	0.6	113	0.6	89	0.5	24
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.2	3,043	7.9	2,651	4.4	379	8.9	1553	9.6	1349	5.6	195
Myeloma	4.3	1820	3.6	1228	7.1	589	5.3	928	4.6	642	8.9	285
Leukemia	7.4	3,138	7.6	2,519	7.0	609	10.0	1707	10.2	1402	9.0	303
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	933	2.2	732	2.3	201	3.1	520	3.1	415	3.2	105
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	182	0.5	142	0.4	40	0.6	113	0.6	90	0.5	23
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	682	1.6	534	1.8	148	2.3	368	2.2	293	2.4	75
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.8	1192	2.9	972	2.4	215	3.6	643	3.8	539	2.9	103
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.2	935	2.3	756	2.0	174	2.7	496	2.8	415	2.3	80
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	166	0.4	135	0.3	31	0.5	95	0.6	77	0.5	18
Other Leukemia	2.4	1013	2.4	815	2.2	193	3.3	544	3.4	448	3.0	95
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	19.4	8,315	18.7	6,367	22.7	1927	25.8	4,557	24.6	3,499	31.6	1047

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1999-2007

Table 10 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2007 Combined *(Continued)*

Female

	All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	161.8	40,063	158.4	30,800	175.7	9,118
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.6	398	1.6	315	1.6	82
Digestive System	33.9	8,576	30.8	6,142	46.0	2,390
Esophagus	1.4	353	1.2	235	2.3	118
Stomach	2.9	733	2.3	456	5.1	270
Small Intestine	0.2	59	0.2	43	0.3	16
Colon and Rectum	15.2	3,861	13.8	2,749	21.1	1102
Colon excluding Rectum	13.0	3,314	11.6	2,341	18.5	965
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.2	547	2.1	408	2.6	137
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	55	0.2	42	0.2	13
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.4	844	3.2	627	4.0	205
Liver	2.7	683	2.5	504	3.2	168
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	161	0.6	123	0.7	37
Gallbladder	0.6	139	0.5	93	0.8	44
Other Biliary	0.3	84	0.3	71	0.2	13
Pancreas	9.3	2,361	8.8	1762	11.4	587
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	49	0.2	34	0.3	14
Respiratory System	41.3	10,166	43.7	8,472	32.7	1662
Larynx	0.5	124	0.5	97	0.5	27
Lung and Bronchus	40.6	9,995	43.1	8,340	32.0	1624
Bones and Joints	0.6	135	0.5	99	0.7	36
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.2	276	1.1	199	1.3	73
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.2	529	2.6	484	0.9	44
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	432	2.2	401	0.6	30
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	97	0.4	83	0.3	14
Breast	25.3	6,115	23.3	4,407	32.1	1690
Female Genital System	16.6	4,066	15.6	2,983	20.7	1070
Cervix Uteri	3.1	710	2.4	409	5.6	296
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.5	873	2.7	537	6.6	335
Corpus Uteri	1.8	444	1.4	285	3.1	158
Uterus, NOS	1.7	429	1.3	252	3.5	177
Ovary	9.2	2278	9.7	1870	7.8	402
Vagina	0.3	77	0.3	60	0.3	16
Vulva	0.3	90	0.4	81	0.2	9
Other Female Genital Organs	0.2	38	0.1	26	0.2	12
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.5	1144	4.4	892	4.7	247
Urinary Bladder	1.8	478	1.8	373	2.0	104
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.5	637	2.5	494	2.7	139
Ureter	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.0	0
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	15	0.1	11	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.6	858	4.1	761	1.8	94
Endocrine System	0.6	145	0.6	104	0.8	41
Thyroid	0.4	93	0.3	69	0.4	24
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.2	52	0.2	35	0.3	17
Lymphoma	6.2	1566	6.9	1363	3.8	199
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	76	0.4	61	0.3	15
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.9	1490	6.5	1302	3.5	184
Myeloma	3.5	892	2.9	586	5.9	304
Leukemia	5.7	1431	5.7	1117	5.8	306
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	413	1.6	317	1.8	96
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	69	0.3	52	0.3	17
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	314	1.1	241	1.4	73
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.3	549	2.3	433	2.1	112
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.8	439	1.8	341	1.8	94
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	71	0.3	58	0.2	13
Other Leukemia	1.9	469	1.8	367	1.9	98
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.0	3,758	14.6	2,868	16.9	880

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 1999-2007

Table 11 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2002-2007

Females

Cervix					**Breast**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-0.1				Total PC	-6.4			
Total APC	-0.4	0.9	-7.3	7.0	Total APC	-1.8	0.4	-6.5	3.1
2002 Rate	3.0	0.3	2.4	3.8	2002 Rate	25.6	1.0	23.7	27.6
2003 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.3	3.7	2003 Rate	25.2	1.0	23.4	27.2
2004 Rate	3.0	0.3	2.3	3.7	2004 Rate	24.0	1.0	22.2	26.0
2005 Rate	3.5	0.4	2.8	4.3	2005 Rate	27.0	1.0	25.1	29.0
2006 Rate	2.6	0.3	2.0	3.3	2006 Rate	21.7	0.9	20.0	23.5
2007 Rate	3.0	0.3	2.4	3.8	2007 Rate	23.9	0.9	22.1	25.8

Males

Prostate					**All Sites**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-15.4				Total PC	-4.7			
Total APC	-3.9*	0.0	-6.9	-0.7	Total APC	-1.2*	0.0	-1.7	-0.6
2002 Rate	34.7	1.5	31.8	37.7	2002 Rate	207.1	2.1	203.0	211.3
2003 Rate	31.7	1.4	29.0	34.5	2003 Rate	206.6	2.1	202.5	210.7
2004 Rate	32.2	1.4	29.5	35.0	2004 Rate	202.8	2.1	198.8	206.9
2005 Rate	29.4	1.3	26.9	32.1	2005 Rate	201.8	2.0	197.8	205.8
2006 Rate	27.1	1.2	24.8	29.6	2006 Rate	195.7	2.0	191.8	199.6
2007 Rate	29.3	1.3	26.9	32.0	2007 Rate	197.5	2.0	193.6	201.5

Males and Females

Colorectal					**Lung**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.2				Total PC	-2.5			
Total APC	-1.0	0.2	-2.9	0.8	Total APC	-1.0	0.2	-2.7	0.6
2002 Rate	18.5	0.6	17.2	19.7	2002 Rate	63.5	1.2	61.3	65.8
2003 Rate	18.8	0.6	17.5	20.0	2003 Rate	64.8	1.2	62.6	67.2
2004 Rate	19.0	0.6	17.7	20.2	2004 Rate	63.0	1.1	60.8	65.3
2005 Rate	18.4	0.6	17.2	19.6	2005 Rate	63.8	1.1	61.6	66.1
2006 Rate	18.6	0.6	17.4	19.9	2006 Rate	59.6	1.1	57.4	61.7
2007 Rate	17.3	0.6	16.2	18.5	2007 Rate	62.0	1.1	59.8	64.2

Melanoma					**Oral**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	8.9				Total PC	13.9			
Total APC	3.3	0.4	-6.8	14.4	Total APC	0.3	0.9	-5.5	6.3
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2	2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.3
2003 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1	2003 Rate	3.2	0.3	2.7	3.8
2004 Rate	2.2	0.2	1.8	2.7	2004 Rate	3.4	0.3	2.9	3.9
2005 Rate	3.5	0.3	3.0	4.1	2005 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.4	3.4
2006 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.4	3.4	2006 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.4	3.4
2007 Rate	3.0	0.2	2.5	3.5	2007 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.6	3.7

*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; Confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends. Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method. * The APC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05). Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Data Years: 2002-2007.*

Cancer Screening and Lifestyle Behavior Tables

Table 12 – Tobacco Use, Adults (2008) and High School Students (2005), Alabama and the U.S.

Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	22.2	18.3
% Male Adults	25.2	20.2
% Female Adults	19.3	16.5
% Low Education Adults	37.4	30.0
% White	23.0	17.9
% Black	21.0	21.2
% Hispanic	14.8	15.3
% Total High School Students	24.4	23.4
% Male High School Students	28.8	22.9
% Female High School Students	20.5	23.0
% White High School Students	28.9	25.9
% Black High School Students	15.5	12.9

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 13 - Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	60.7	61.8
% Male Adults	60.7	61.9
% Female Adults	60.8	61.8
% White	62.3	64.0
% Black	55.9	58.0
% Hispanic	n/a	48.2
% Low Education	52.5	52.0
Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past 2 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
% Total Adults	21.3	20.9
% Male Adults	22.4	21.2
% Female Adults	20.5	20.5
% White	20.8	21.3
% Black	22.6	23.6
% Hispanic	n/a	13.1
% Low Education	16.2	17.4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 14 – Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

Mammogram in the Past 2 Years	Alabama	United States
% 40 years and Older	57.5	62.1
% White	55.7	62.4
% Black	62.9	63.9
% Hispanic	n/a	57.7
% Low Education	47.1	54.0

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 15 - Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

PSA in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 Years and Older	62.5	55.9
% 50-64 Years Old	59.8	50.0
% 65 Years and Older	67.5	66.9
% White 50+	64.6	58.1
% Black 45+	51.6	50.5
% Low Education 50+	49.0	41.7
DRE in the Past Year	**Alabama**	**United States**
% 50 Years and Older	45.8	48.9
% 50-64 Years Old	43.6	44..8
% 65 Years and Older	49.8	56.7
% White 50+	45.9	50.8
% Black 45+	42.1	45.1
% Low Education	31.7	35.9

Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 16 – Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	Alabama	United States
% Total 18 Years and Older	81.3	82.8
% 65 Years and Older	63.8	65.8
% White	80.5	82.9
% Black	84.9	86.8
% Hispanic	n/a	85.2
% Low Education*	66.5	74.4

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
**American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

Table 17 – Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

5 or More Fruits and Vegetables per Day	Alabama	United States
% Total	20.6	24.3
% Male	16.8	19.4
% Female	24.1	28.7
% White	21.1	24.5
% Black	18.1	23.3
% Hispanic	n/a	22.6
% Low Education	16.9	18.2

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 18 – Physical Inactivity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

No Physical Activity	Alabama	United States
% Total	29.8	23.0
% Male	25.6	20.7
% Female	33.6	25.1
% White	29.1	20.7
% Black	32.7	30.1
% Hispanic	n/a	33.8
% Low Education	45.6	42.7

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 19 – Overweight* Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

Overweight	Alabama	United States
% Total	66.6	63.0
% Male	71.7	70.0
% Female	61.7	55.8
% White	63.7	62.3
% Black	75.4	72.2
% Hispanic	n/a	65.3
% Low Education	67.4	64.6

*Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *BMI 25 and over.*

Sources

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Technical Notes and Materials and Methods

Technical Notes

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes used for this report were based on the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) list for incidence and mortality. The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition (2000) was used for incidence data. The International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (2003) was used for mortality data. The 95% confidence intervals were calculated for incidence data and used to determine the level of significance when comparing two rates. If the confidence intervals overlapped, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates. Z-scores at an alpha of 0.05 were used to compare two different mortality rates. If the Z-score fell between –1.96 and +1.96, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Population Estimates

The population estimates for the denominators of incidence and mortality rates are race-specific (all races, white, black) and sex-specific county population estimates. The county population estimates were incorporated into NCI's SEER*Stat software to calculate cancer incidence and mortality rates. The SEER*Stat population estimates are a slight modification of the annual time series of July 1 county population estimates (by age, sex, and race) produced by the Population Estimates Program of the U. S. Bureau of the Census with support from NCI through an interagency agreement.

Data Sources

Data from Cancer Registries, Health Information Departments, histopathologic laboratories, and physician offices were reported to the ASCR as of June 30, 2008. For cancer cases diagnosed during 1998-2007, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 2 (in situ, non-invasive) or 3 (invasive, primary site only) in the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICDO) (3rd edition), with the exception of in situ cancer of the cervix. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are also excluded, with the exception of those on the skin of the genital organs. The primary source of cancer incidence data is medical records. Staff at health care facilities abstract cancer incidence data from patients' medical records, enter the data into the facility's own cancer registry if it has one, and then send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. This uniformity means that data items collected by all reporting sources are comparable. For this report, information on primary cancer sites was coded according to the appropriate ICDO edition, and was grouped according to revised SEER recodes dated January 27, 2003, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The January 2003 SEER recodes were used to ensure (1) consistent site-type definitions over time and (2) consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

Because the occurrence of many cancers increases with age and because the age distribution of a population (i.e., the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas, researchers age adjust incidence rates so that they can make a valid comparison between one year's rates and those of another year or between one geographic area's rates and those of another area. Age adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence from one year to another or from one geographic area to another are not due to differences in age distribution. The standard population used to age adjust the rates for this report is the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with a 1998 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The 2000 U.S. standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in specific age groups. The proportions of the 2000 population in these age groups serve as weights for calculating age-adjusted incidence rates. The ASCR incidence rates and their associated counts are based on the ten most recent years of data available and include in situ cases for all sites except carcinoma of the cervix. Because national publications with the exception of bladder cancer tend to exclude in situ cases when calculating incidence rates the ASCR has included a new table (Table 10) that calculates incidence rates in the same fashion. This table was added to facilitate an accurate comparison between Alabama and United States incidence rates. However, the ASCR incidence rates and their associated counts presented in Table 1 through Table 9 are based on the ten most recent years of data available and include in situ cases for all sites except carcinoma of the cervix. The ASCR chose to continue to produce these tables in this fashion to enable direct comparisons to be made to previous editions of the Alabama Cancer Facts and Figures.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

Mortality data for Alabama was obtained from the Alabama Department of Public Health Center for Health Statistics and age-adjusted rates were calculated using the 2000 U.S. standard population. Prior to the release of the Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2007, cancer deaths of Alabama residents that occurred outside of Alabama were omitted from the rates. Beginning with Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2007, these deaths were included in the rate calculations.

Annual Percentage Change (APC)

The Annual Percentage Change (APC) is a summary statistic that represents the average rate of change in a rate over a defined time period and is used to measure trends over time. The APC is calculated by fitting a least squares regression line to the natural logarithm of the rates using the calendar year as a regressor variable.

Interpreting the Data

Published age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates for years before 1999 were calculated using standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Beginning with the publication of data for the 1999 diagnosis year, or year of death, cancer incidence and mortality rates were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. This change was motivated by a need to standardize age-adjustment procedures across publications and to update the calculation of age-adjusted rates to more closely reflect the current age distribution of the U.S. population and the current burden of cancer. Because of the aging of the U.S. population, the 2000 U.S. standard population gives more weight to older age categories than did previous standard populations. Caution should be used when comparing the data published here with cancer incidence and mortality rates adjusted to standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Geographic variation in incidence and mortality rates may be the result of regional differences in the exposure of the population to known or unknown risk factors. Differences may arise because of differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the populations (e.g., age, race or ethnicity, geographic region, urban or rural residence), screening use, health-related behaviors (e.g., behaviors related to tobacco use, diet, physical activity), exposure to cancer-causing agents, or factors related to registry operations (e.g., completeness, timeliness, specificity in coding cancer sites). Work continues to ensure the reporting of high-quality data. Please note that differences in registry database completeness and data quality does influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2006 cases were 95 percent complete at the time of this publication, some rates, especially all sites combined, may vary slightly from the "true" or final rates for the Alabama population. The rates presented here have not been adjusted for completeness differences across the database. The ASCR may update the previous years' data as cancer registries submit data for the new diagnosis year and additional cases from the previous diagnosis years. Users of cancer incidence data should be mindful of this issue for all data used in their comparisons. Race information reported to the ASCR is not self-reported by the patient. Information on race is abstracted from medical records, coded according to standard procedures, and then grouped into standard race groupings. In this Alabama's Cancer Facts and Figures report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.

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American Cancer Society Quality of Life Programs

Improving the quality of life for cancer patients is one of the most important priorities for the American Cancer Society. The American Cancer Society supports programs that enable cancer patients, survivors, and their families to seek and recognize ongoing sources of support within their community network.

- **Cancer Information** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1-800-227-2345 or visiting cancer.org. Cancer Information Specialists are available by calling 1-800-227-2345 to provide comprehensive information about the disease and its treatment, as well as connect the caller with local community resources.
- **Cancer Survivors Network** is a virtual community created by and for cancer survivors to connect with one another, share experiences, and provide support. It is available online through cancer.org.
- **Children's Camps** are supported by the American Cancer Society for children who have, or have had, cancer. These camps are designed to handle the special needs of children undergoing treatment, as well as offer a fun environment where children can enjoy typical summer camp activities. American Cancer Society sponsored camps are available in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Kentucky.
- The **College Scholarship Program** is available to students who have had a cancer diagnosis before age 19, maintain a 2.5 GPA, are under the age of 25, and have been accepted to an accredited college, university, or vocational school. Students must be a legal resident of the Mid-South Division. The American Cancer Society's Mid-South Division awards scholarships each year to young cancer survivors pursuing higher education.
- The **Community Resource Database** contains detailed information about programs and services available in communities that offer assistance to those affected by cancer. By calling 1-800-ACS-2345 trained specialists provide callers with information and referrals to resources, including lodging, transportation, medications and other patient support services/programs.
- **Hope Lodge** is a temporary no-cost residential lodging facility for cancer patients and their family members receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The Mid-South Division operates four lodges in Birmingham, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Lexington, Kentucky.
- **I Can Cope** is a patient education program designed to help cancer patients and their loved ones deal with their cancer experience. These stand-alone educational modules provide information about cancer, diagnosis and treatment, pain control, money management and nutrition for the cancer patient. Some modules can also be found online at cancer.org/onlineclasses.
- **Look Good...Feel Better** is a program in which trained volunteer cosmetologists help female cancer patients deal with the side effects of treatment by teaching them beauty techniques to enhance their appearance and self-image. The Personal Care Products Foundation and National Cosmetology Association partner with the American Cancer Society to offer this program.
- **Man to Man** is a peer-support service that offers education, discussion and support to men with prostate cancer. Topics include information about the disease, treatment, side effects and coping.
- **Reach to Recovery** is a peer-support service for patients with a diagnosis of breast cancer. Specially trained Reach to Recovery volunteer visitors allow patients to find "someone like me" and gain support.
- **Transportation Programs** provide community appropriate solutions to help cancer patients (in need) get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Transportation Grants Program** provides grants to qualifying radiation therapy facilities to help patients with financial needs get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Road to Recovery Program** provides transportation for cancer patients to and from treatment appointments. Rides are provided by volunteer drivers who donate their time and the use of their personal vehicles.
- **Publications** are available from the American Cancer Society for individuals with a concern about cancer. Brochures, books, posters and videos on cancer prevention, early detection and treatment are also available by calling 1-800-227-2345.

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The American Cancer Society is working to create a world with more birthdays – a world where cancer never steals another year from anyone's life. And we're getting results. Eleven million people in America who are surviving cancer – and countless others who have avoided it – will celebrate another birthday this year, thanks in part to our work.

American Cancer Society®

We **save lives** and create more birthdays
by helping you stay well, helping you get well,
by finding cures, and by fighting back.

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