Alabama
Cancer Facts & Figures 2010

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STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Donald E. Williamson, MD
State Health Officer

April 2011

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. Breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers are the most commonly diagnosed cancers accounting for more than 56 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, there are established effective screening tests 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 that 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

The RSA Tower • 201 Monroe Street • Montgomery, AL 36104
P.O. Box 303017 • Montgomery, AL 36130-3017

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 8th edition of Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures. The American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer since 1913.

The Society is currently the "Official Sponsor of Birthdays." We are helping people stay well, get well, find cures and fight back. We are able to accomplish this by 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 thankful 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 continue to 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 you 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. Together we can make a huge difference in our mission to eliminate cancer.

We are excited to see the lives that are being impacted and saved. We thank you for your support and for your participation in our programs and services.

Working with you in the fight against cancer,

Kimberly M. Williams
American Cancer Society
State Vice President, Alabama

Contents

Additional copies of Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures can be obtained from the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry website: www.adph.org/cancer_registry

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 2010 about 569,490 Americans will die of cancer - approximately 1,560 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 2010 about 171,000 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use alone. Scientific evidence suggests that approximately one-third of the 569,490 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2010 will be related to physical inactivity, overweight or obesity, and nutrition and thus could also be prevented.[2] Certain cancers are related to infectious agents, such as hepatitis B virus (HBV), human papillomavirus (HPV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), *Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)*, and others, and could be prevented through behavioral changes, vaccines, or antibiotics. In addition, many of the more than 1 million skin cancers that are expected to be diagnosed in 2010 could be prevented by protection from the sun's rays and avoiding indoor tanning.[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 78% 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 23,640 new cancer cases in 2010; approximately 65 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.[2]

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2010*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	23,640
Female Breast	3,450
Uterine Cervix	200
Colon & Rectum	2,300
Uterine Corpus	520
Leukemia	560
Lung & Bronchus	4,160
Melanoma	1,210
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	940
Prostate	3,300
Urinary Bladder	920

**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 2010. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

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

In Alabama, 10,150 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,190 deaths which is approximately 31% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.[2]

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

Site	Deaths
All Sites	10,150
Brain/Nervous System	210
Female Breast	690
Colon & Rectum	950
Leukemia	350
Liver	310
Lung & Bronchus	3,190
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	320
Ovary	260
Pancreas	590
Prostate	600

**Rounded to the nearest 10.*
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2010. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

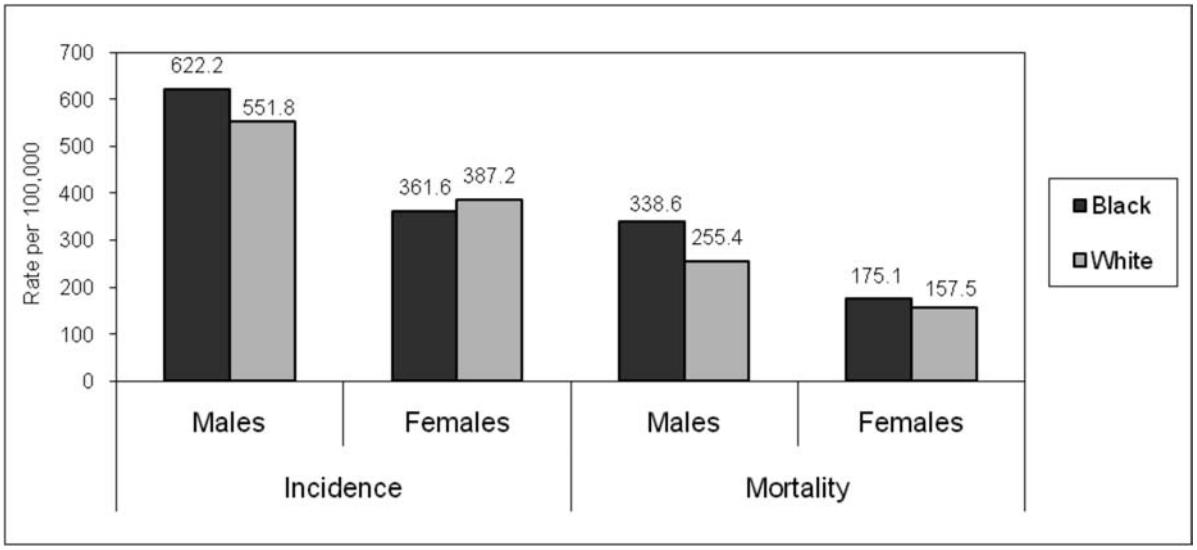
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 458.4 - lower than the U.S. rate of 471.5.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 567.9 versus 381.8.[4] Among males, black males have a higher cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 622.2 versus 551.8.[4] Among females, white females have a higher cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 387.2 versus 361.6.[4] (See Figure 1 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 203.9 - higher than the U.S. rate of 194.1.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 269.3 versus 160.9.[3] Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 338.6 versus 255.4.[3] Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 175.1 versus 157.5.[3] (See Figure 1 and Table 9.)

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

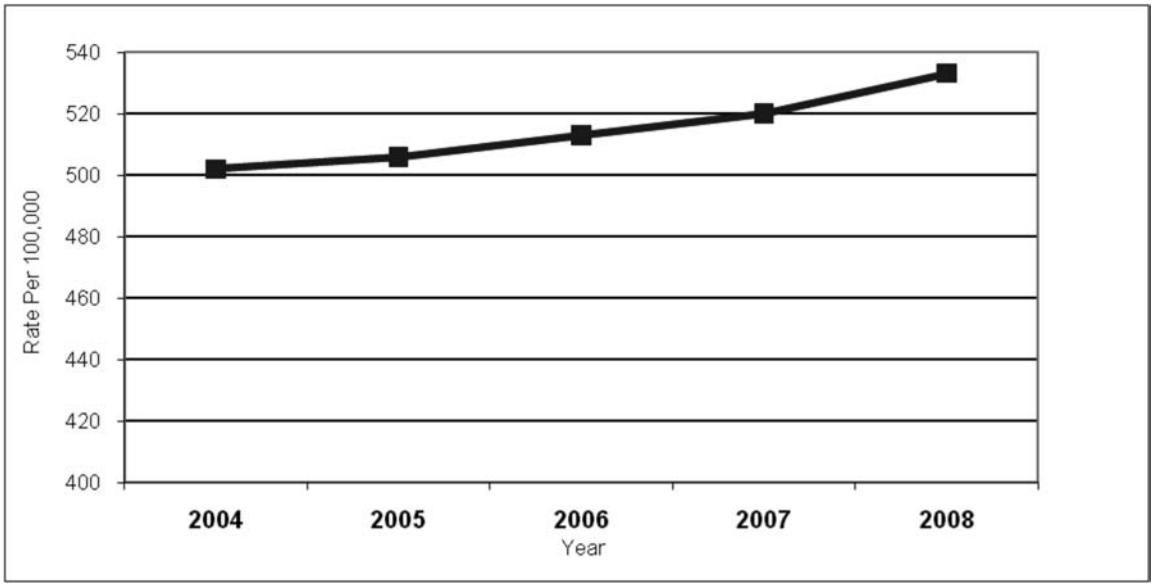


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 6.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.5%.[3] The increase in cancer incidence was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 2 and Table 2.)

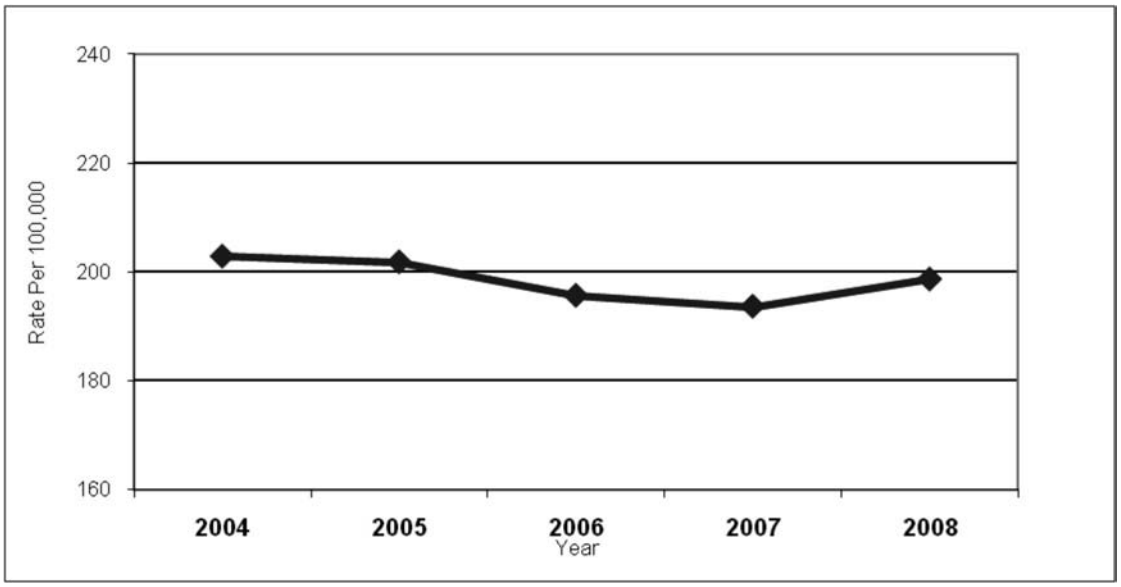
Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 2.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8%.[3] The decrease in cancer mortality was not found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 10.)

Figure 3: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

Selected Cancers

LUNG CANCER

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, an estimated 4,160 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,190 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

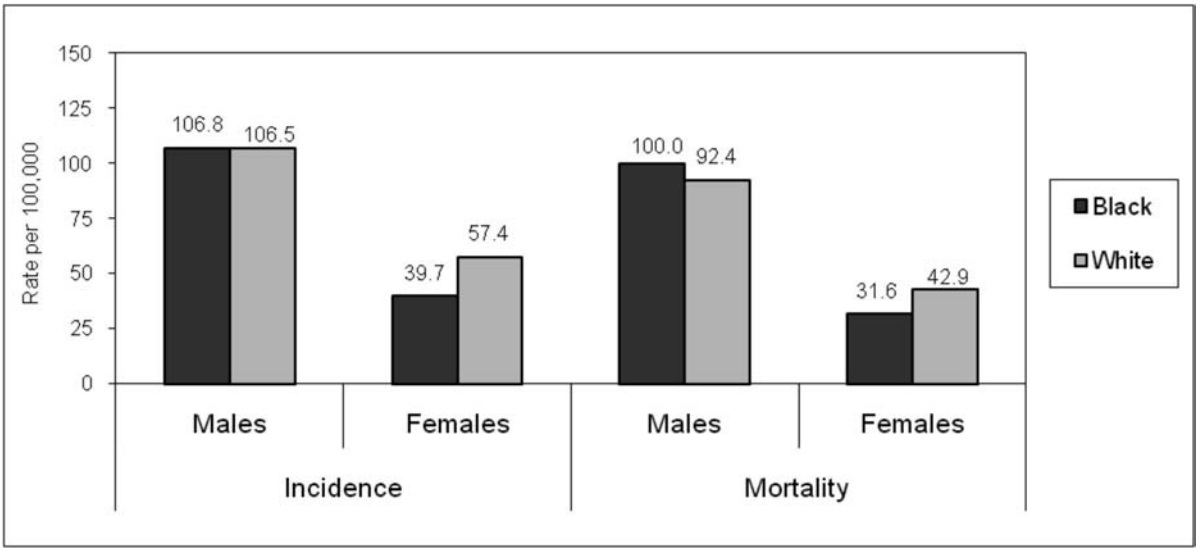
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 75.8 - higher than the U.S. rate of 68.1.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 106.4 versus 53.5.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a slightly higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 106.8 versus 106.5.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 57.4 versus 39.7.[4] (See Figure 4 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 62.4 - higher than the U.S. rate of 53.6.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 93.5 versus 40.4.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 100.0 versus 92.4.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 42.9 versus 31.6.[3] (See Figure 4 and Table 9.)

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

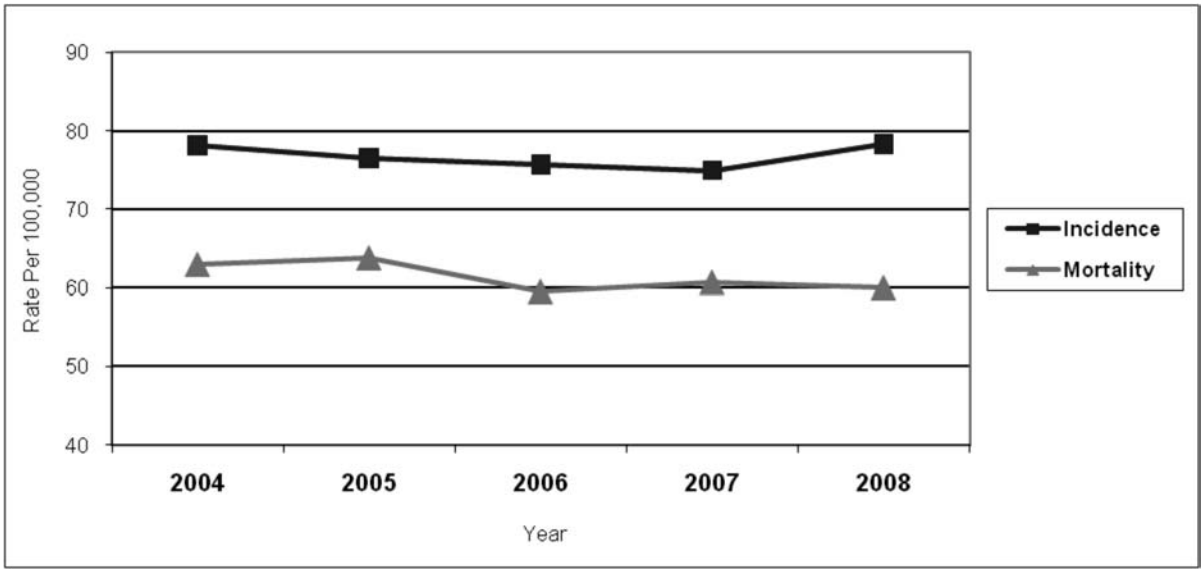


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 0.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.1%.[3] For lung cancer mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 4.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.4%.[3] (See Figure 5 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 5: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

Risk Factors:

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Risk increases with quantity and duration of cigarette consumption. Cigar and pipe smoking also increase risk. 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 a younger age.[2]

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 22.5% of Alabama adults and 20.8% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 17.9% and 19.5% respectively.[9] Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama.[9] (See Table 13 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

COLORECTAL CANCER

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, an estimated 2,300 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 950 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

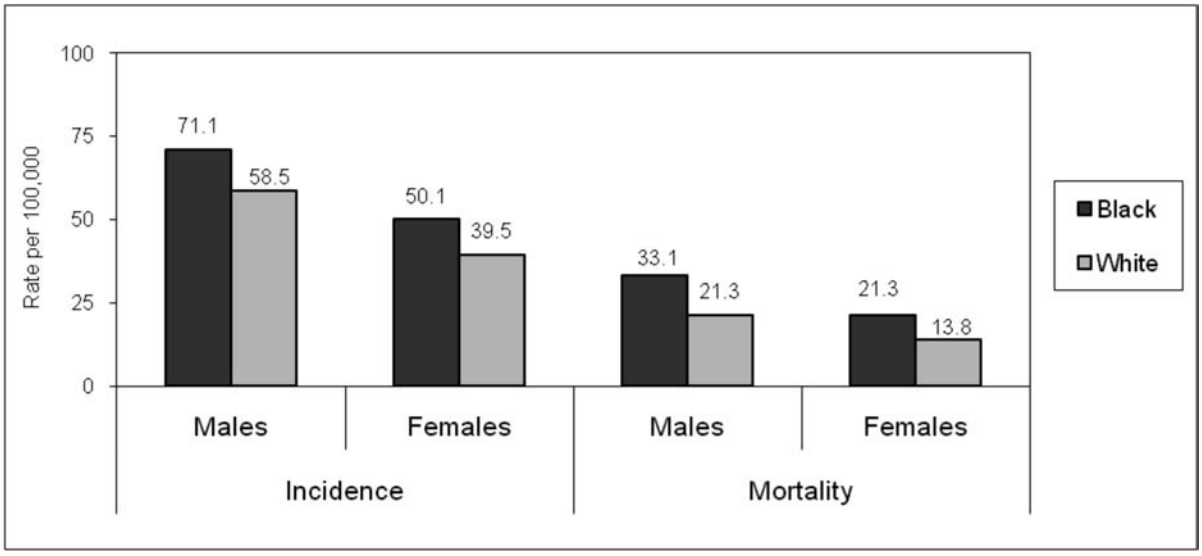
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 50.0 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 48.9.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 60.8 versus 41.7.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 71.1 versus 58.5.[4] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 50.1 versus 39.5.[4] (See Figure 6 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 18.6 – lower than the U.S. rate of 18.8.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 23.4 versus 15.3.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 33.1 versus 21.3.[3] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 21.3 versus 13.8.[3] (See Figure 6 and Table 9.)

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

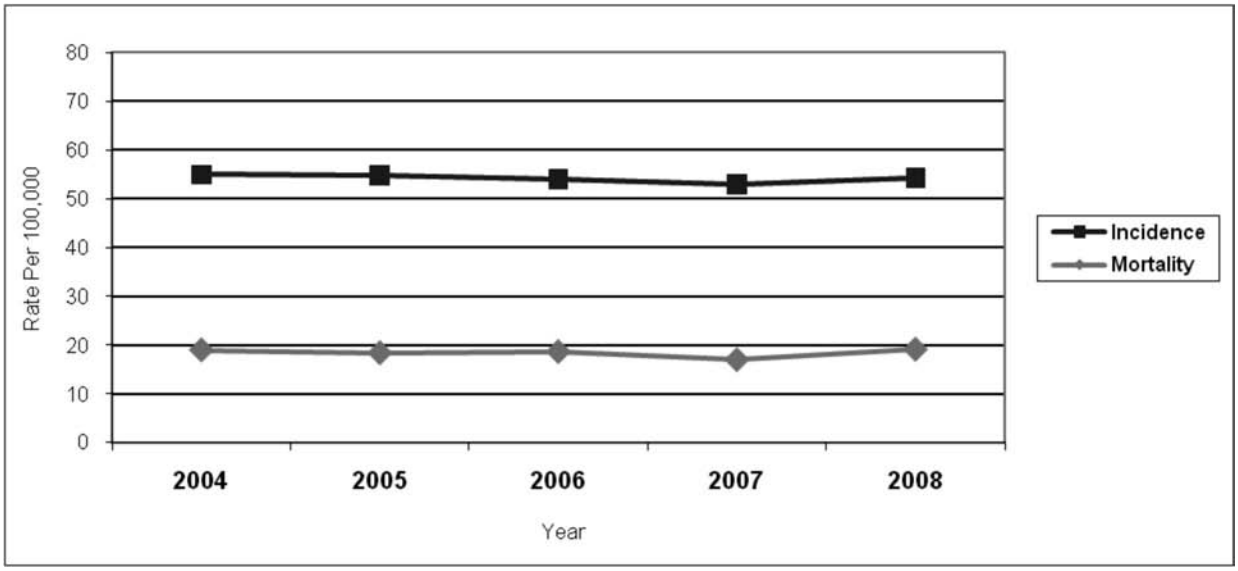


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 1.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.6%.[3] For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall increase of 0.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.6%.[3] (See Figure 7 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 7: Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

Risk Factors:

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; 91% of cases are diagnosed in individuals over 50 years of age.[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 91%; however, only 39% 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 70%. 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 14 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

BREAST CANCER

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, an estimated 3,450 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 690 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

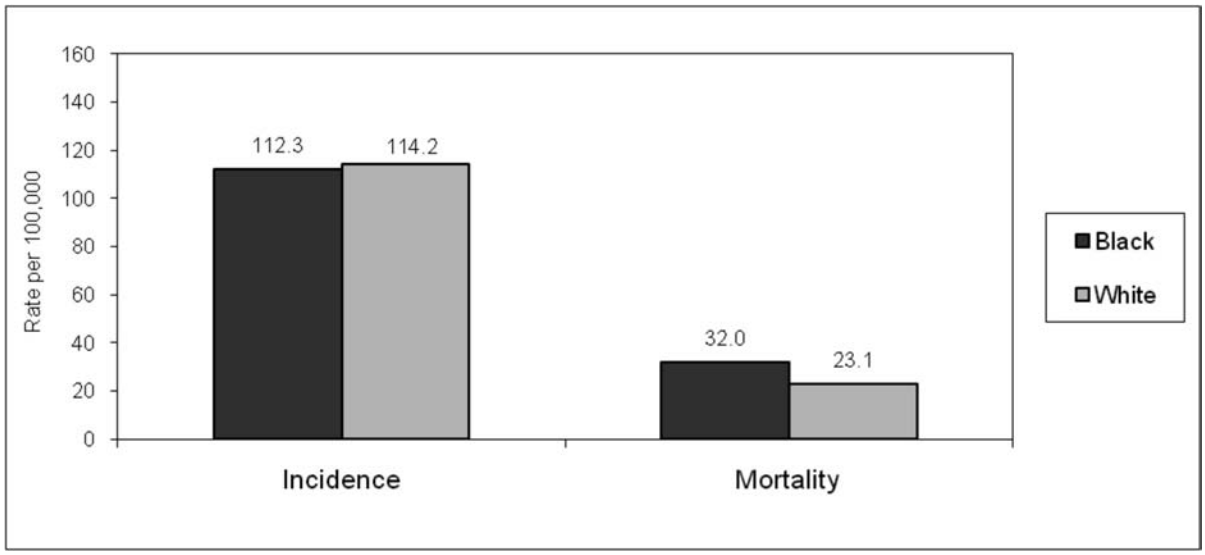
Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 114.6 – lower than the U.S. rate of 120.7.[4] (See Table 11.) White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 114.2 versus 112.3.[4] (See Figure 8 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 25.1 – almost even with the U.S. rate of 25.0.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 32.0 versus 23.1.[3] (See Figure 8 and Table 9.)

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

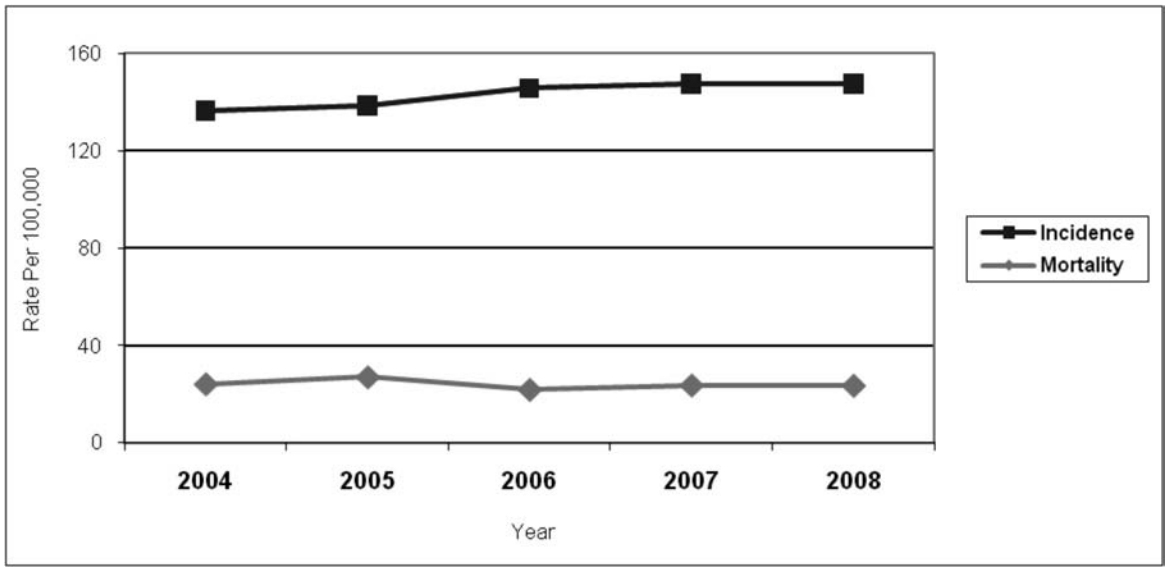


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 8.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 2.2%.[3] The increase in breast cancer incidence rates was found to be statistically significant. For breast cancer mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 2.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.0%.[3] (See Figure 9 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 9: Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

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, high bone mineral density, 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] Potentially modifiable risk factors include weight gain after age 18, being overweight or obese (for post menopausal breast cancer), use of combined estrogen and progestin menopausal 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] Steady declines in breast cancer mortality among women since 1990 have been attributed to a combination of early detection and improvements in treatment. 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 23% 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 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 15 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

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, an estimated 3,300 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 600 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

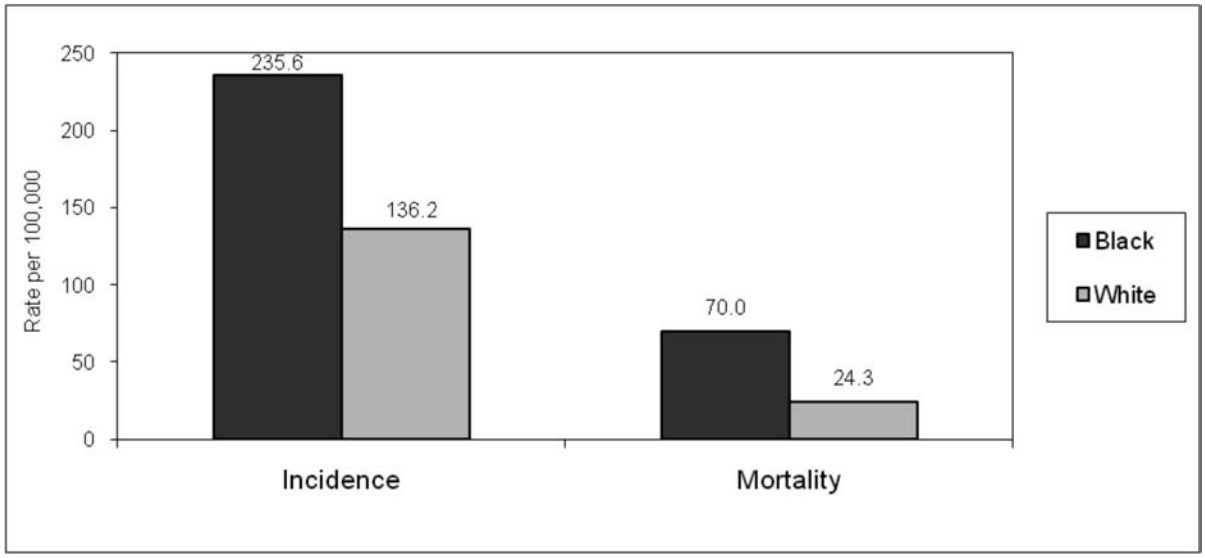
Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 158.0 – higher than the U.S. rate of 153.5.[4] (See Table 11.) Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 235.6 versus 136.2.[4] (See Figure 10 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 32.3 – higher than the U.S. rate of 26.7.[3,5] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 70.0 versus 24.3.[3] (See Figure 10 and Table 9.)

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

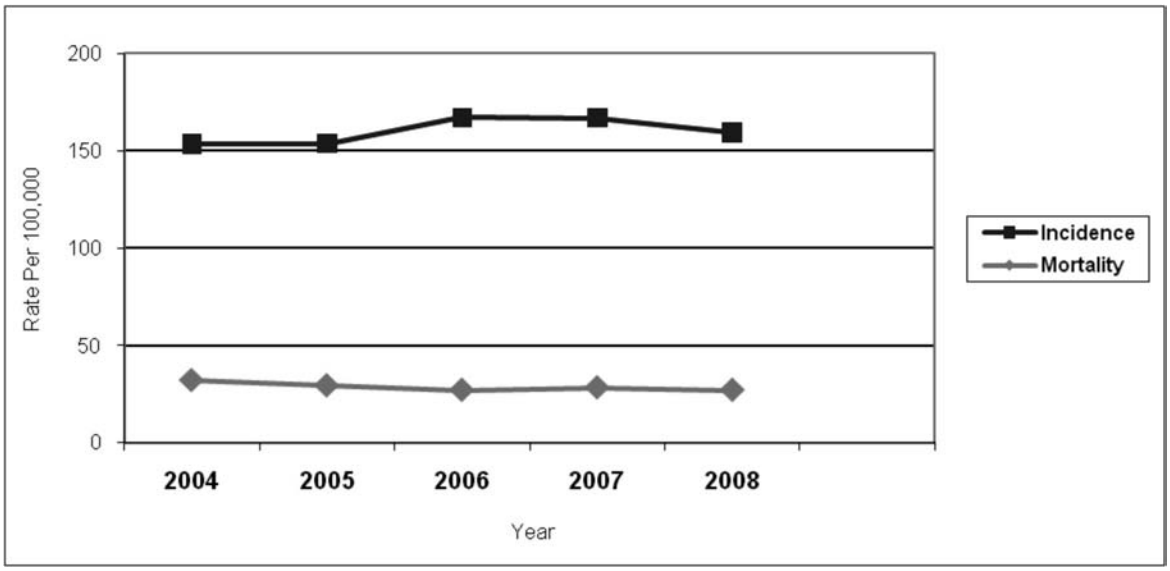


**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 3.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.5%.[3] For prostate cancer mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 16.0%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.8%.[3] (See Figure 11 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 11: Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

Risk Factors:

Age, ethnicity, and family history are well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.[2] Men aged 70-74 have the highest rate of prostate cancer incidence. 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 released updated prostate cancer screening guidelines in March 2010.[2] These guidelines recommend that asymptomatic men who have at least a 10-year life expectancy have an opportunity to make an informed decision with their health care provider about whether to be screened for prostate cancer after receiving information about the uncertainties, risks, and potential benefits associated with prostate cancer screening. Screening should not occur without an informed decision-making process. Men at average risk should receive this information beginning at age 50. Men at higher risk, including African American men and men with a first-degree relative (father or brother) diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65, should receive this information beginning at age 45. Men at appreciably higher risk (multiple family members diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65) should receive this information beginning at age 40. The 5-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages, but only 31% among men diagnosed at distant stage.[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 16 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

CERVICAL CANCER

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, it is estimated that 200 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

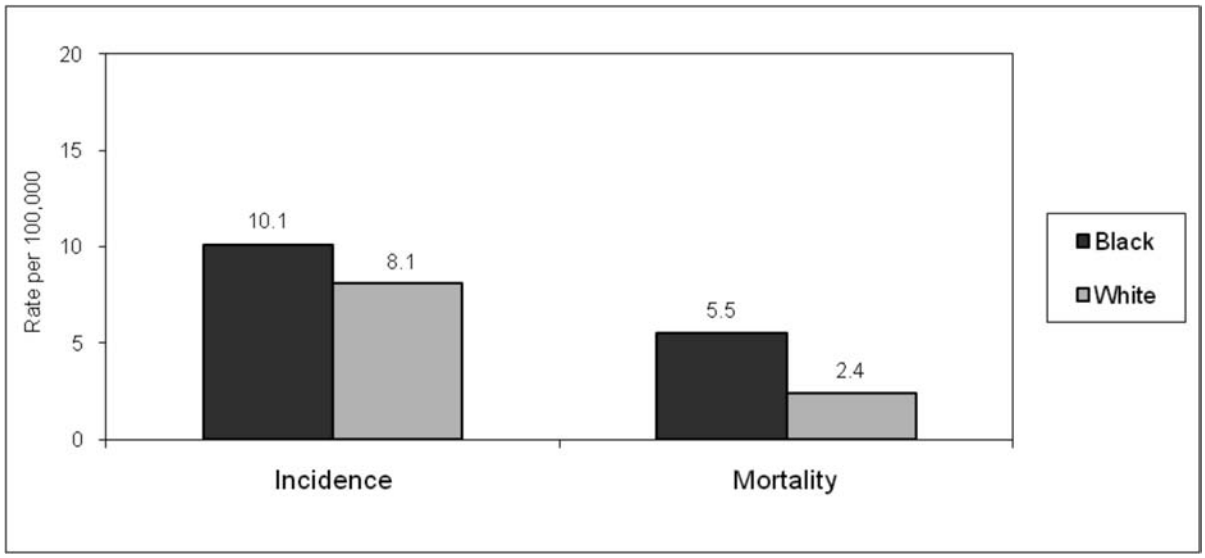
Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 8.6 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 8.1.[4] (See Table 11.) Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 10.1 versus 8.1.[4] (See Figure 12 and Table 11.)

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 5.5 versus 2.4.[3] (See Figure 12 and Table 9.)

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



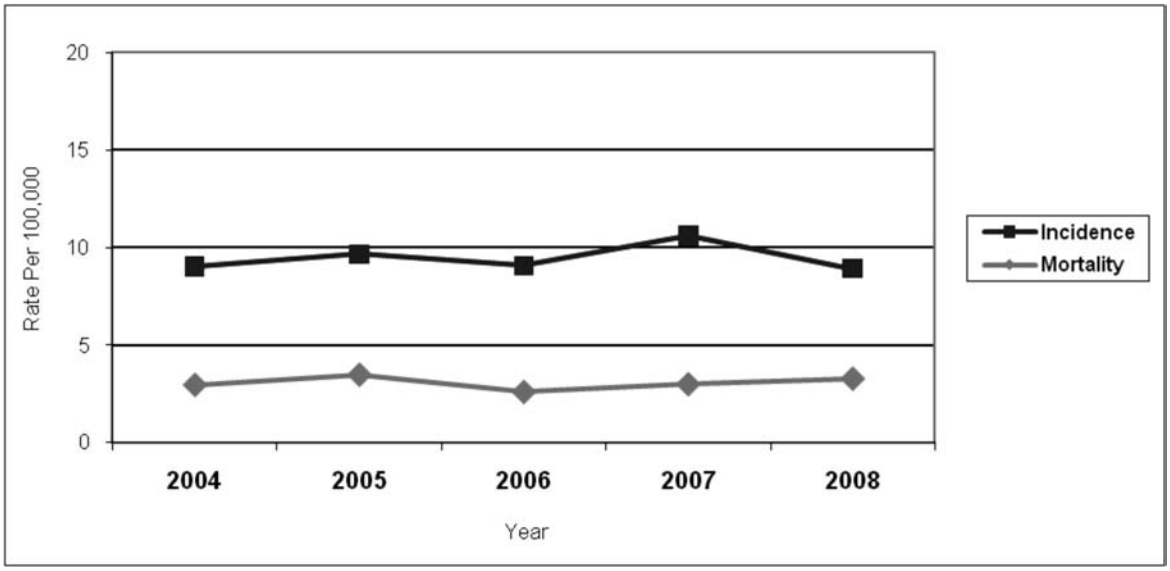
**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2009. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

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

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 1.0%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.0%.[3] For cervical cancer mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall increase of 10.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.3%.[3] (See Figure 13 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 13: Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

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 (number of childbirths), and cigarette smoking. Long-term use of oral contraceptives is also associated with increased risk of cervical cancer.[2]

Prevention:

The FDA has approved two vaccines for the prevention of the most common HPV infections that cause cervical cancer; Gardasil was approved for use in ages 9 to 26 in 2006, and Cervarix was approved for ages 10 to 25 in October 2009. The vaccines cannot protect against established infections, nor do they protect against all HPV types. Screening can prevent cervical cancer by detecting precancerous lesions. As screening has become more common, preinvasive lesions of the cervix are detected far more frequently than invasive cancer. The Pap test is the most widely used cervical cancer screening method.

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 17 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

MELANOMA

2010 Estimates:

In 2010, it is estimated that 1,210 new cases of melanoma will occur in Alabama.[2]

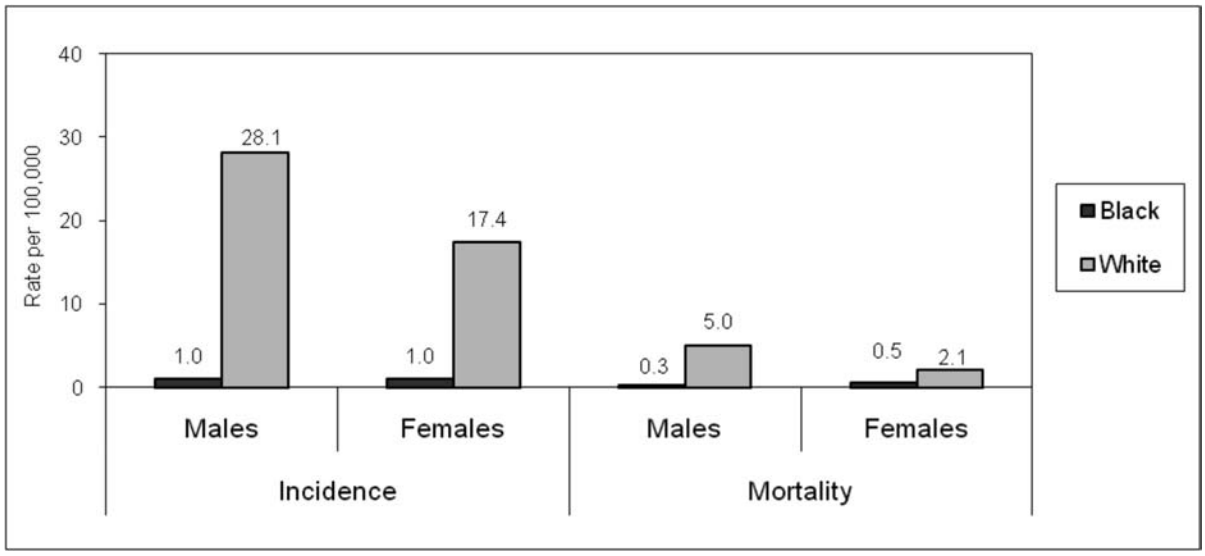
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 17.2 – lower than the U.S. rate of 18.3.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma incidence rate than females with a rate of 22.8 versus 13.3.[4] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males with a rate of 28.1 versus 1.0.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma incidence rate than black females with a rate of 17.4 versus 1.0.[4] (See Figure 14 and Table 11.)

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 5.0 versus 0.3.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black females with a rate of 2.1 versus 0.5.[3] (See Figure 14 and Table 9.)

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



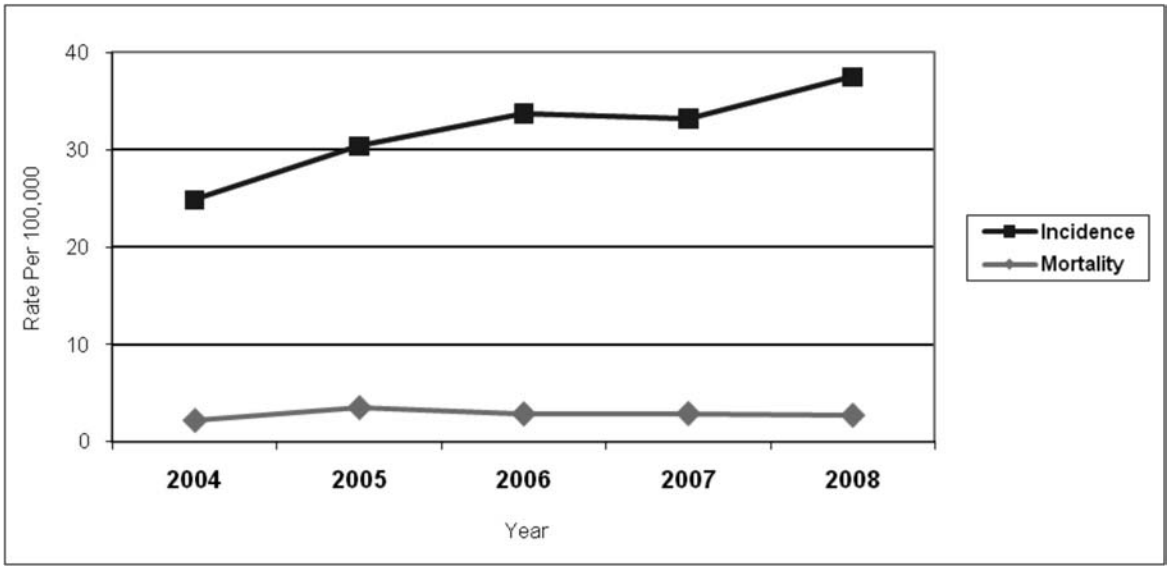
**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Cancer Incidence (2003-2007), Cancer Mortality (1999-2008).*

Trends:

Between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 51.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 9.2%.[3] For melanoma mortality, between 2004 and 2008, the percentage change had an overall increase of 23.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.7%.[3] (See Figure 15 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Since 2004 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, 2004-2008



**Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010.*

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, including sunburns; use of tanning booths; diseases that suppress the immune system; and a past history of basal cell or squamous cell skin cancers.[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] New or unusual lesions or a progressive change in a lesion's appearance size, shape, or color, etc. should be evaluated promptly 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 98%; the 5-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 62% and 15%, respectively.[2]

Lifestyle Factors and Cancer

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

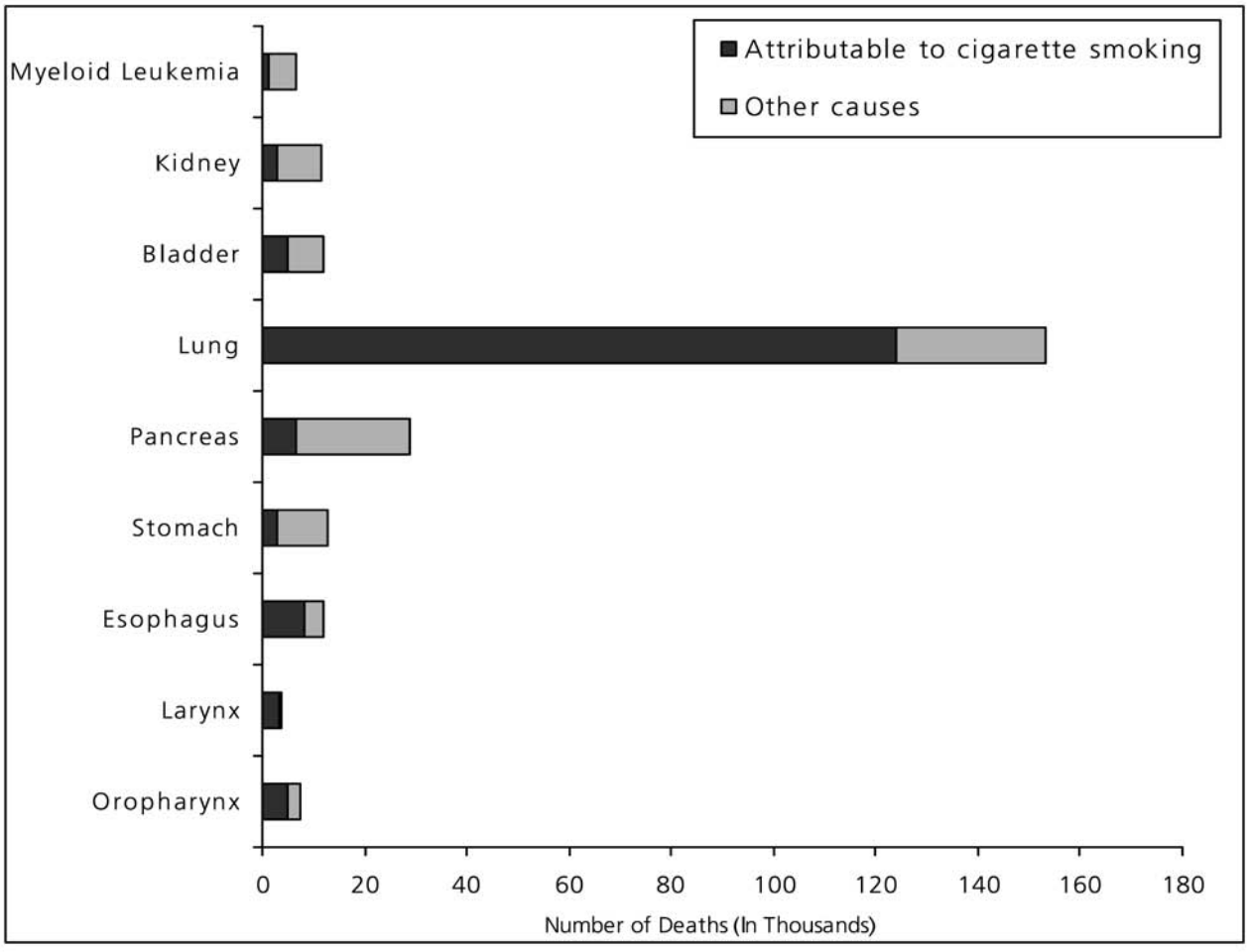
Major Risk Factors to Cancer Incidence and Mortality:

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 2010 about 171,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone. In addition, approximately one-third (188,000) of the 569,490 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2010 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]

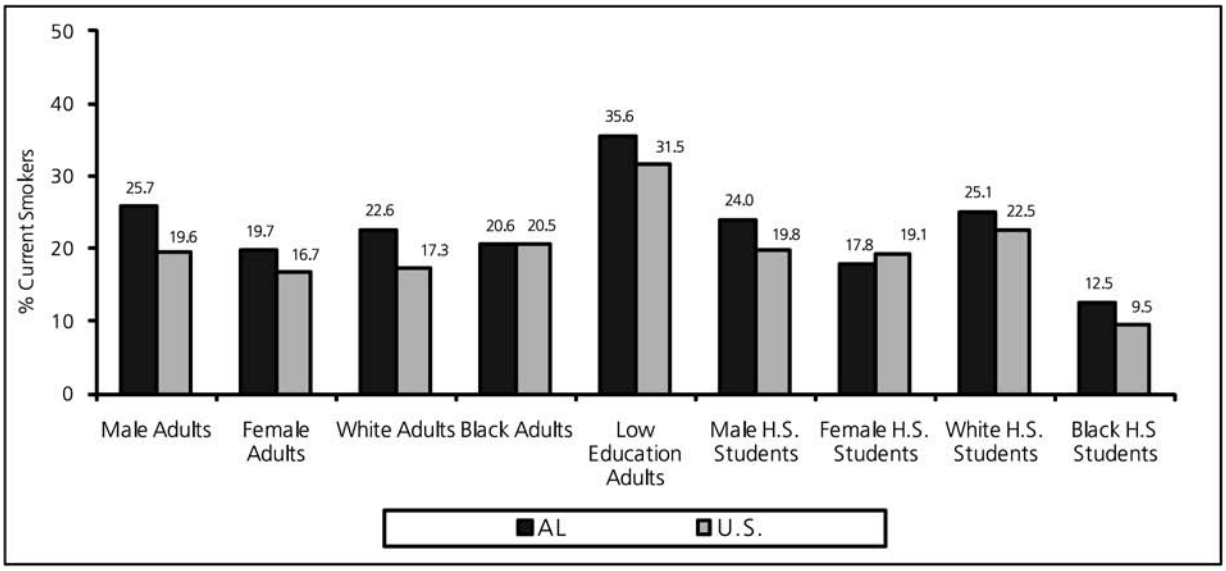
Figure 16: Annual Number of Cancer Deaths Attributable to Smoking, Males and Females, by Site, U.S.



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 diploma 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 13 for additional data on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 17: Percentage of Current Cigarette Smokers, Alabama and the U.S., Adults (2009) and Youth Grades 9-12 (2009)



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.

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.

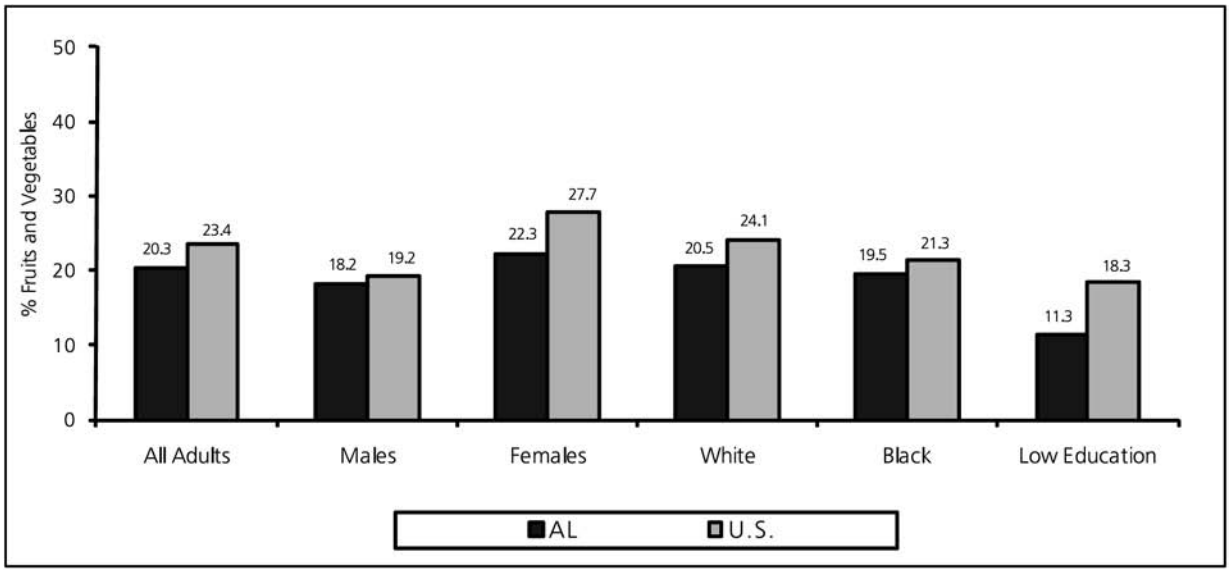
15 years after quitting: Your risk of coronary heart disease is back to that of a nonsmoker's.[8]

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 (20.3%) consume the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than the U.S. average (23.4%). At only 11.3%, adults who have less than a high school diploma consume fewer servings of fruits and vegetables per day than all other groups in Alabama.[9] (See Figure 18 and Table 18 for additional data on fruit and vegetable consumption in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 18: Percentage of Adults Consuming Five or More Fruits and Vegetables Daily, Alabama and the U.S., 2009



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

Physical Inactivity:

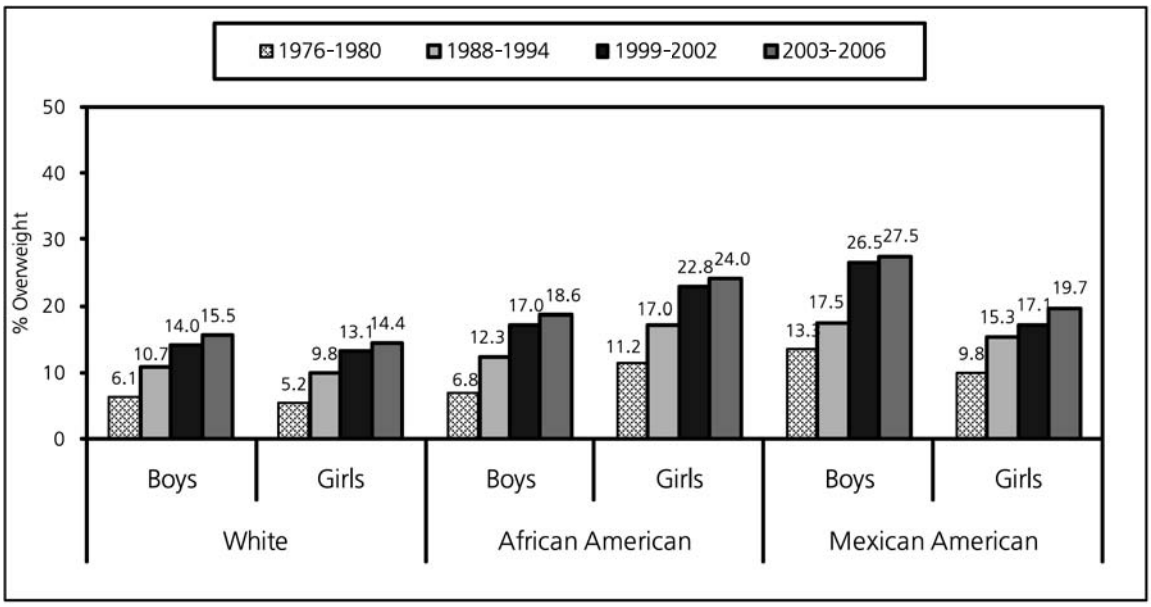
Physical activity acts in a variety of ways to reduce the risk of several types of cancer, including cancers of the breast, colon, prostate, and endometrium.[1] Leading a physically active lifestyle also reduces the risk of other chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and hypertension.[1,7]

Almost one-third of Alabama adults are physically inactive; this is higher than the U.S. average of 23.8%.[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 – 44.3% are inactive.[9] (See Table 19 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.)

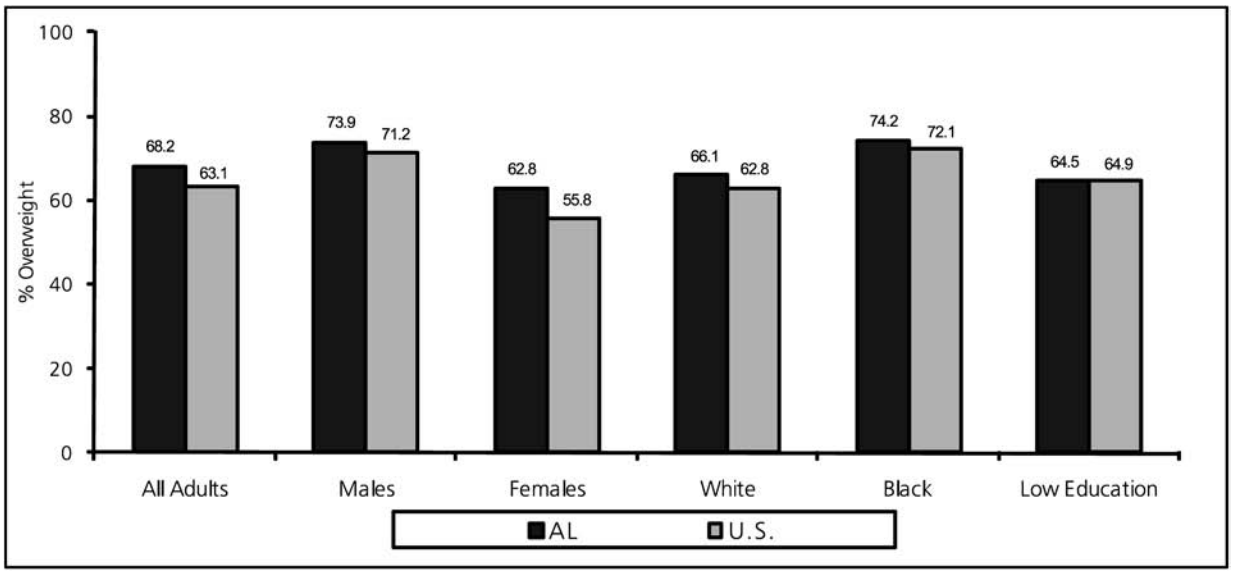
Figure 19: Percentage of Overweight Children and Adolescents, 6-19 Years, By Gender and Race/Ethnicity, U.S. 1976-2006



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2009 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In Alabama, 68.2% of adults are overweight/obese – higher than the U.S. average of 63.1%.[9] Males and blacks in Alabama have the highest percentage of overweight/obese persons; 73.9% of male adults and 74.2% of black adults are overweight/obese.[9] The rates for these two groups are both higher than the U.S. averages. (See Figure 20 and Table 20 for additional data on overweight adults in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 20: Percentage of Overweight/Obese Adults, by Group, Alabama and the U.S., 2009



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+	Tests that find polyps and cancer: Flexible sigmoidoscopy,‡ or	Every five years, starting at age 50
		Colonoscopy, or	Every 10 years, starting at age 50
		Double-contrast barium enema (DCBE), ‡ or	Every five years, starting at age 50
		CT colonography (virtual colonoscopy) ‡	Every five years, starting at age 50
		Tests that mainly find cancer: 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 ‡ §	Annual, starting at age 50
		Stool DNA test (sDNA)‡	Interval uncertain, starting at age 50
Prostate	Men, age 50+	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	Asymptomatic men who have at least a 10-year life expectancy should have an opportunity to make an informed decision with their health care provider about screening for prostate cancer after receiving information about the uncertainties, risks, and potential benefits associated with screening. Men at average risk should receive this information beginning at age 50. Men at higher risk, including African American men and men with a first-degree relative (father or brother) diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65, should receive this information beginning at age 45. Men at appreciably higher risk (multiple family members diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65) should receive this information beginning at age 40.
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, by Site & Sex, 1999-2008 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	586.2	122,566	All Sites	432.0	114,513
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	19.8	4,292	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.8	1,842
Digestive System	110.5	22,885	Digestive System	71.0	19,513
Esophagus	8.7	1,881	Esophagus	1.8	484
Stomach	9.1	1,860	Stomach	4.7	1,320
Small Intestine	2.2	459	Small Intestine	1.6	436
Colon and Rectum	65.6	13,559	Colon and Rectum	45.1	12,370
Colon excluding Rectum	48.0	9,819	Colon excluding Rectum	34.3	9,475
Rectum	17.6	3,740	Rectum	10.7	2,895
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.4	290	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.9	503
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.5	1,578	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.8	759
Gallbladder	0.8	150	Gallbladder	1.1	294
Pancreas	12.9	2,651	Pancreas	9.5	2,664
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	72	Other Digestive Organs	0.3	71
Respiratory System	120.0	25,078	Respiratory System	55.1	15,016
Larynx	10.1	2,179	Larynx	2.1	558
Lung and Bronchus	108.6	22,604	Lung and Bronchus	52.4	14,296
Bones and Joints	1.2	251	Bones and Joints	0.8	188
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.6	748	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.8	698
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	36.8	7,684	Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	22.0	5,590
Melanoma of the Skin	35.0	7,338	Melanoma of the Skin	21.2	5,369
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.8	346	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	221
Breast	2.1	436	Breast	143.1	37,419
Female Genital System	*	*	Female Genital System	48.5	12,565
Cervix Uteri	*	*	Cervix Uteri	9.8	2,349
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.6	4,718
Corpus Uteri	*	*	Corpus Uteri	17.0	4,546
Uterus, NOS	*	*	Uterus, NOS	0.6	172
Ovary	*	*	Ovary	12.9	3,437
Vagina	*	*	Vagina	1.3	350
Vulva	*	*	Vulva	6.4	1,586
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	Other Female Genital Organs	0.5	125
Male Genital System	158.6	33,614	Male Genital System	*	*
Prostate	152.9	32,390	Prostate	*	*
Testis	4.3	923	Testis	*	*
Penis	1.2	257	Penis	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	0.2	44	Other Male Genital Organs	*	*
Urinary System	51.9	10,621	Urinary System	17.6	4,798
Urinary Bladder	31.6	6,291	Urinary Bladder	7.3	2,043
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	18.8	4,043	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	9.7	2,589
Ureter	1.0	201	Ureter	0.5	127
Other Urinary Organs	0.5	86	Other Urinary Organs	0.1	39
Eye and Orbit	1.2	244	Eye and Orbit	0.6	158
Brain and Other Nervous System	10.6	2,266	Brain and Other Nervous System	10.3	2,638
Endocrine System	5.5	1,195	Endocrine System	11.6	2,804
Thyroid	3.7	806	Thyroid	9.8	2,368
Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.8	389	Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.8	436
Lymphoma	22.6	4,746	Lymphoma	15.8	4,202
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.8	598	Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.1	493
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	19.9	4,148	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.7	3,709
Myeloma	7.2	1,491	Myeloma	4.6	1,274
Leukemia	13.8	2,810	Leukemia	8.5	2,251
Lymphocytic Leukemia	6.8	1,392	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.8	1,010
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.3	277	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	223
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.9	1,001	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.7	742
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.9	1,212	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	4.0	1,040
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.9	789	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.8	727
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.6	322	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	236
Other Leukemia	1.1	206	Other Leukemia	0.7	201
Miscellaneous	18.9	3,791	Miscellaneous	12.4	3,459

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2004-2008

Females

Cervix					**Breast**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-1.0				Total PC	8.1			
Total APC	1.0	0.753	-7.5	10.2	Total APC	2.2*	0.022	0.6	3.8
2004 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.8	10.3	2004 Rate	136.5	2.3	132.1	141.1
2005 Rate	9.6	0.6	8.4	11.0	2005 Rate	138.7	2.3	134.2	143.3
2006 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.9	10.3	2006 Rate	145.8	2.4	141.2	150.5
2007 Rate	10.6	0.7	9.3	12.0	2007 Rate	147.6	2.3	143.1	152.3
2008 Rate	8.9	0.6	7.7	10.2	2008 Rate	147.5	2.3	143.0	152.2

Males

Prostate					**Males and Females**				
					All Sites				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	3.7				Total PC	6.2			
Total APC	1.5	0.316	-2.5	5.7	Total APC	1.5*	0.003	0.9	2.1
2004 Rate	153.6	2.7	148.2	159.0	2004 Rate	502.0	3.2	495.7	508.4
2005 Rate	153.7	2.7	148.4	159.1	2005 Rate	506.1	3.2	499.7	512.4
2006 Rate	167.0	2.8	161.6	172.5	2006 Rate	513.1	3.2	506.8	519.5
2007 Rate	166.9	2.7	161.6	172.3	2007 Rate	520.1	3.2	513.8	526.5
2008 Rate	159.3	2.7	154.1	164.6	2008 Rate	533.2	3.3	526.8	539.6

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	-1.2				Total PC	0.2			
Total APC	-0.6	0.256	-1.9	0.7	Total APC	-0.1	0.862	-2.3	2.1
2004 Rate	55.0	1.1	52.9	57.1	2004 Rate	78.1	1.3	75.6	80.6
2005 Rate	54.8	1.1	52.8	57.0	2005 Rate	76.5	1.3	74.0	79.0
2006 Rate	54.0	1.0	51.9	56.0	2006 Rate	75.7	1.2	73.3	78.2
2007 Rate	53.0	1.0	51.0	55.1	2007 Rate	75.0	1.2	72.6	77.4
2008 Rate	54.3	1.0	52.3	56.4	2008 Rate	78.3	1.2	75.9	80.8

Melanoma					**Oral**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	51.1				Total PC	9.3			
Total APC	9.2*	0.021	2.5	16.3	Total APC	1.4	0.590	-5.6	8.9
2004 Rate	24.8	0.7	23.4	26.3	2004 Rate	12.3	0.5	11.3	13.3
2005 Rate	30.4	0.8	28.8	32.0	2005 Rate	13.4	0.5	12.4	14.5
2006 Rate	33.7	0.8	32.1	35.4	2006 Rate	14.6	0.5	13.6	15.7
2007 Rate	33.2	0.8	31.6	34.9	2007 Rate	13.0	0.5	12.0	14.0
2008 Rate	37.5	0.9	35.8	39.2	2008 Rate	13.4	0.5	12.4	14.4

*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), 2010. Data Years: 2004-2008.*

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 1999-2008 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	492.9	237,079	76.0	36,900	53.9	25,929	12.7	6,134	26.8	12,707
Autauga	482.1	2,130	77.5	337	66.2	283	11.4	54	26.6	124
Baldwin	486.0	9,104	71.2	1,376	47.1	889	10.4	192	35.9	654
Barbour	446.0	1,379	74.4	230	47.5	146	14.5	45	14.1	43
Bibb	506.9	1,086	87.1	187	57.9	124	12.5	27	25.0	55
Blount	382.9	2,218	65.6	385	42.1	243	11.1	65	24.8	144
Bullock	436.3	487	62.6	66	74.5	86	13.1	14	10.5	12
Butler	459.5	1,127	77.7	192	60.7	154	10.7	27	23.4	54
Calhoun	516.3	6,525	95.0	1,228	58.8	746	16.5	208	25.6	315
Chambers	448.4	1,913	75.4	328	53.0	229	12.5	54	17.7	72
Cherokee	437.1	1,357	75.6	243	43.0	134	13.5	43	17.7	55
Chilton	434.2	1,862	78.9	343	43.9	186	11.4	50	25.7	110
Choctaw	394.1	723	63.3	121	42.4	78	10.3	20	10.1	18
Clarke	501.0	1,488	69.1	210	69.9	206	10.8	32	26.3	75
Clay	483.0	850	89.2	161	47.8	86	11.9	20	25.6	41
Cleburne	424.5	692	68.4	115	57.4	94	13.1	21	15.1	24
Coffee	465.7	2,363	73.2	379	45.4	231	13.4	68	23.5	117
Colbert	428.6	2,840	73.6	499	59.1	398	14.0	92	21.4	137
Conecuh	471.0	776	71.8	121	57.3	97	15.0	24	26.7	43
Coosa	487.5	671	72.9	103	46.9	65	10.6	15	21.5	29
Covington	442.5	2,121	79.7	392	50.8	248	12.0	58	19.2	88
Crenshaw	440.3	731	64.8	110	48.4	83	15.0	25	22.4	38
Cullman	467.0	4,215	81.9	762	51.0	462	16.4	148	41.3	361
Dale	491.9	2,448	85.2	430	47.9	236	15.5	78	29.0	145
Dallas	495.6	2,400	78.2	385	64.8	315	14.9	72	13.9	64
DeKalb	417.9	3,028	64.7	476	44.9	325	10.7	78	22.8	163
Elmore	535.3	3,633	91.1	605	63.9	427	17.4	120	31.4	220
Escambia	511.3	2,162	85.8	367	60.6	257	14.7	64	19.0	77
Etowah	477.4	5,885	83.1	1,056	51.3	640	12.9	159	24.5	291
Fayette	413.8	924	69.3	158	42.9	95	10.4	23	19.5	41
Franklin	457.9	1,631	91.1	337	51.1	185	14.4	52	22.0	75
Geneva	493.1	1,590	85.3	281	55.3	180	16.4	53	34.4	105
Greene	473.8	506	60.9	66	60.5	66	8.4	9	^	^
Hale	519.4	942	69.0	126	57.4	105	12.3	22	18.2	33
Henry	542.2	1,099	69.6	144	51.6	105	18.6	38	34.4	66
Houston	508.4	5,179	72.4	749	49.3	505	14.6	150	32.7	324
Jackson	466.8	2,880	75.8	486	59.1	361	12.3	77	27.4	165
Jefferson	552.1	39,010	75.1	5,325	58.9	4,211	12.1	856	29.9	2,090
Lamar	515.0	961	82.5	160	53.4	103	15.1	29	30.4	53
Lauderdale	492.8	5,141	78.0	837	57.5	606	13.5	141	31.6	322
Lawrence	420.2	1,548	71.4	267	54.1	199	11.4	45	18.2	67
Lee	418.8	3,858	56.5	500	43.9	396	10.1	94	18.9	190
Limestone	457.3	3,136	75.5	516	52.9	357	9.6	66	20.1	138
Lowndes	395.0	528	62.0	85	55.7	73	5.2	7	10.6	14
Macon	397.0	988	52.1	130	56.4	142	11.3	27	4.7	12
Madison	488.1	14,194	68.6	1,983	49.8	1,415	11.5	342	23.5	686
Marengo	433.1	1,068	59.8	150	56.5	140	11.0	27	16.8	40
Marion	441.2	1,674	77.2	303	53.3	208	12.0	48	26.2	97
Marshall	522.2	4,882	93.7	896	49.9	464	16.0	149	32.4	293
Mobile	524.9	21,068	83.4	3,340	60.4	2,409	13.8	557	23.1	925
Monroe	442.0	1,136	61.7	161	55.7	143	10.9	28	25.5	63
Montgomery	474.0	10,292	68.0	1,464	54.1	1,170	12.0	265	24.4	531
Morgan	551.0	6,662	82.3	1,004	53.4	639	15.0	183	30.6	367
Perry	425.9	532	63.8	81	55.1	70	4.6	6	11.2	15
Pickens	477.4	1,144	74.3	185	46.5	112	10.4	25	20.3	47
Pike	466.8	1,388	60.7	185	52.0	156	14.2	43	28.9	83
Randolph	406.1	1,088	53.3	148	47.0	129	9.3	24	19.5	50
Russell	483.8	2,573	75.9	412	61.7	325	12.9	69	15.5	82
St. Clair	468.0	3,375	88.9	644	43.4	308	12.6	93	27.6	198
Shelby	435.9	6,070	68.4	884	43.5	577	11.1	158	26.9	395
Sumter	414.6	607	68.1	101	44.4	69	9.0	12	10.8	15
Talladega	460.7	4,036	76.7	683	51.4	451	11.1	98	20.2	174
Tallapoosa	436.2	2,226	63.4	337	43.5	225	11.4	58	17.8	87
Tuscaloosa	505.9	7,959	75.4	1,177	54.4	849	10.5	166	27.9	441
Walker	556.6	4,601	101.0	864	64.1	534	14.4	119	21.6	172
Washington	471.0	896	72.5	139	52.2	101	10.3	20	20.2	36
Wilcox	510.1	684	56.4	78	75.4	104	10.6	14	18.5	23
Winston	506.0	1,468	95.5	284	51.4	149	18.1	52	33.7	94

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 1999-2008 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	586.2	122,566	108.6	22,604	65.6	13,559	152.9	32,390	19.8	4,292	35.0	7,338
Autauga	558.5	1,064	115.5	207	83.5	151	122.1	231	16.1	36	38.4	82
Baldwin	548.7	4,840	90.2	807	55.1	484	150.1	1,361	15.4	133	43.3	377
Barbour	550.8	736	121.6	157	48.2	65	168.2	225	21.0	30	23.3	31
Bibb	593.4	574	119.0	113	74.0	73	142.2	135	13.5	15	32.4	33
Blount	466.8	1,229	95.9	250	58.3	154	102.4	275	15.2	44	33.7	89
Bullock	494.9	243	99.0	46	77.4	38	144.0	71	15.5	7	18.4	9
Butler	555.3	585	123.7	131	67.3	71	141.3	153	15.0	16	24.2	24
Calhoun	620.0	3,364	137.7	743	74.5	401	134.5	746	26.7	150	30.7	166
Chambers	543.2	979	114.1	205	63.5	114	129.6	238	20.4	38	25.0	46
Cherokee	539.3	757	112.4	160	51.8	73	139.4	205	21.2	30	19.2	28
Chilton	522.6	1,009	117.7	229	55.0	100	116.4	228	20.4	41	28.2	54
Choctaw	519.8	419	95.8	79	51.6	39	151.8	129	17.0	15	16.5	13
Clarke	609.3	796	114.2	148	90.8	116	158.5	215	16.8	22	36.7	48
Clay	567.8	447	131.0	106	77.3	60	109.6	87	18.0	14	35.2	26
Cleburne	488.4	354	86.5	65	75.9	56	104.4	76	18.4	13	15.5	12
Coffee	554.8	1,254	99.6	224	53.8	120	160.8	373	20.3	46	29.3	69
Colbert	504.5	1,468	103.5	309	70.6	206	76.2	231	23.9	72	29.5	83
Conecuh	553.4	406	113.7	83	65.1	48	130.9	98	24.5	17	29.1	23
Coosa	558.7	356	106.8	70	60.3	38	138.4	90	19.2	13	25.4	16
Covington	540.9	1,139	114.7	244	57.0	118	132.5	288	20.5	44	29.0	61
Crenshaw	526.5	378	92.3	68	76.5	54	124.2	90	22.5	16	22.4	16
Cullman	546.4	2,217	121.6	505	57.6	229	104.2	431	24.5	98	51.1	207
Dale	598.5	1,319	121.2	268	68.1	149	148.5	328	23.9	56	36.7	82
Dallas	606.0	1,209	116.3	234	78.0	151	186.7	376	21.3	45	18.1	35
DeKalb	510.0	1,613	96.6	307	53.2	167	127.8	403	16.1	53	31.3	100
Elmore	615.4	1,889	128.9	386	87.0	262	126.6	392	24.2	79	39.8	132
Escambia	638.9	1,175	132.5	243	75.2	139	156.0	286	22.6	44	21.1	38
Etowah	579.3	3,074	116.3	629	63.6	329	143.8	777	22.1	118	31.3	166
Fayette	487.0	476	93.8	95	60.6	57	114.3	115	15.9	16	29.2	27
Franklin	536.5	841	128.4	206	68.7	107	91.7	148	23.0	36	27.8	41
Geneva	631.2	896	124.8	182	77.7	108	166.1	243	27.9	39	38.8	54
Greene	587.7	278	101.8	48	90.1	43	211.2	100	16.4	8	^	^
Hale	596.5	477	87.2	70	62.0	49	203.2	162	15.3	13	25.0	20
Henry	650.6	577	106.1	94	64.5	56	211.1	190	34.5	31	37.3	32
Houston	613.0	2,680	106.5	468	62.7	267	171.4	770	22.9	103	44.9	195
Jackson	529.9	1,480	107.7	309	70.4	193	93.1	268	18.4	52	39.9	108
Jefferson	663.5	19,504	107.7	3,115	71.1	2,086	189.7	5,616	18.3	563	40.8	1,200
Lamar	601.2	495	120.5	99	69.9	58	150.8	130	23.4	18	33.3	25
Lauderdale	595.8	2,707	116.6	535	70.9	323	136.7	636	23.1	105	43.8	194
Lawrence	494.0	814	94.5	163	67.3	111	109.6	183	18.2	32	20.9	37
Lee	491.1	1,936	75.9	292	50.0	198	154.1	588	16.0	65	26.2	112
Limestone	554.1	1,677	108.3	329	64.6	192	141.3	431	15.1	46	25.1	76
Lowndes	473.4	282	86.1	52	60.4	35	138.8	84	^	^	21.1	12
Macon	463.7	500	71.0	77	64.2	68	164.7	180	20.9	23	6.0	6
Madison	542.3	7,020	92.6	1,174	60.2	756	140.9	1,882	17.7	245	31.1	399
Marengo	522.9	558	91.0	98	65.0	68	132.4	144	19.4	22	16.4	17
Marion	509.7	862	119.0	202	59.5	98	108.4	186	19.7	35	32.9	56
Marshall	602.3	2,459	128.4	531	58.6	234	127.1	529	26.6	111	41.4	162
Mobile	642.8	11,049	118.2	2,007	73.1	1,237	177.8	3,107	22.2	398	32.8	575
Monroe	540.0	615	102.1	116	64.4	74	130.4	154	20.8	24	37.5	41
Montgomery	568.8	5,095	100.6	877	64.1	568	164.8	1,475	19.3	185	33.3	306
Morgan	664.0	3,536	113.2	599	62.4	326	194.6	1,060	24.1	132	38.0	207
Perry	524.8	280	93.3	50	71.8	37	186.2	100	^	^	12.2	7
Pickens	596.4	624	112.5	119	59.0	62	170.0	183	17.1	18	20.7	21
Pike	548.9	710	87.0	115	63.1	80	151.5	201	26.6	36	40.0	49
Randolph	468.0	557	72.1	86	66.2	78	109.0	133	12.5	15	20.6	25
Russell	595.8	1,342	115.1	260	79.5	174	151.8	343	24.5	56	18.7	44
St. Clair	555.4	1,815	120.4	386	47.2	154	117.0	386	18.9	66	38.4	124
Shelby	505.4	3,124	90.5	521	49.5	308	141.6	878	15.8	110	34.1	218
Sumter	512.2	312	123.8	75	49.4	31	155.9	95	^	^	15.3	9
Talladega	535.4	2,050	108.3	417	64.3	245	126.3	486	15.7	65	24.5	94
Tallapoosa	507.7	1,133	93.7	210	55.0	121	146.9	336	18.0	39	24.7	55
Tuscaloosa	588.4	4,046	106.7	722	66.8	452	153.0	1,058	16.9	117	37.0	257
Walker	667.4	2,379	150.5	540	79.8	285	129.4	476	21.8	79	26.9	96
Washington	610.6	527	109.4	93	62.3	56	186.3	165	20.3	17	27.9	23
Wilcox	640.7	362	93.8	52	100.9	57	200.2	114	15.2	9	14.5	8
Winston	596.0	771	138.8	186	68.8	87	100.3	129	26.9	36	42.1	54

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females, All Races, 1999-2008 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	432.0	114,513	52.4	14,296	45.1	12,370	143.1	37,419	9.8	2,349	6.8	1,842	21.2	5,369
Autauga	437.2	1,066	52.5	130	54.6	132	144.7	357	9.8	24	7.2	18	17.0	42
Baldwin	435.6	4,264	55.1	569	39.9	405	147.3	1,426	9.4	74	6.0	59	29.7	277
Barbour	385.7	643	42.4	73	46.3	81	139.7	226	8.0	13	9.5	15	8.1	12
Bibb	456.6	512	65.2	74	45.1	51	139.1	157	17.6	18	10.5	12	19.3	22
Blount	322.2	989	42.4	135	28.3	89	103.9	320	7.2	19	6.8	21	18.4	55
Bullock	408.4	244	32.9	20	69.4	48	136.3	76	^	^	12.0	7	^	^
Butler	392.1	542	44.5	61	56.3	83	123.7	162	14.6	17	6.8	11	23.1	30
Calhoun	451.5	3,161	65.8	485	47.0	345	136.7	941	10.7	65	8.3	58	22.6	149
Chambers	393.0	934	50.2	123	45.6	115	116.7	269	16.5	30	5.9	16	11.3	26
Cherokee	366.4	600	48.2	83	36.3	61	119.3	191	4.4	6	7.4	13	17.7	27
Chilton	373.6	853	48.4	114	36.5	86	120.7	273	10.0	20	3.9	9	25.1	56
Choctaw	305.8	304	38.5	42	37.1	39	102.4	97	11.5	10	^	^	^	^
Clarke	421.1	692	34.7	62	53.5	90	150.9	244	11.2	17	6.1	10	18.3	27
Clay	424.2	403	57.0	55	25.3	26	163.1	148	18.3	13	6.8	6	17.2	15
Cleburne	390.2	338	56.4	50	40.7	38	105.3	94	13.1	10	8.4	8	15.2	12
Coffee	405.2	1,109	54.4	155	39.5	111	131.9	355	7.8	19	7.7	22	18.9	48
Colbert	378.0	1,372	50.8	190	50.2	192	116.1	414	7.2	22	5.9	20	15.7	54
Conecuh	410.7	370	40.2	38	50.4	49	155.4	134	9.9	8	7.9	7	23.5	20
Coosa	435.2	315	42.5	33	35.4	27	159.1	113	18.1	11	^	^	18.4	13
Covington	377.0	982	55.3	148	47.1	130	108.6	280	9.3	20	5.3	14	12.3	27
Crenshaw	385.6	353	43.6	42	29.9	29	129.6	112	20.4	15	8.9	9	21.9	22
Cullman	416.2	1,998	51.0	257	46.1	233	115.5	550	7.9	33	10.0	50	35.0	154
Dale	418.0	1,129	58.2	162	31.9	87	128.9	346	8.9	23	7.9	22	24.1	63
Dallas	425.3	1,191	51.7	151	56.8	164	142.4	389	9.9	25	9.3	27	11.4	29
DeKalb	358.3	1,415	41.1	169	38.5	158	113.0	440	10.7	37	6.1	25	17.1	63
Elmore	482.9	1,744	61.1	219	45.3	165	171.3	623	14.7	53	10.9	41	24.5	88
Escambia	431.4	987	52.6	124	48.7	118	144.4	325	6.7	13	8.2	20	19.6	39
Etowah	413.0	2,811	58.8	427	43.3	311	128.1	848	12.3	65	6.0	41	20.6	125
Fayette	370.6	448	49.4	63	31.7	38	137.7	162	7.6	9	6.1	7	12.1	14
Franklin	406.2	790	64.5	131	37.7	78	125.0	236	8.7	13	7.5	16	17.0	34
Geneva	399.2	694	55.8	99	37.8	72	135.6	229	9.6	12	7.6	14	32.0	51
Greene	387.5	228	30.0	18	36.1	23	152.1	86	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	473.8	465	54.4	56	53.6	56	169.6	158	7.0	7	9.4	9	13.6	13
Henry	471.5	522	44.2	50	42.1	49	162.2	176	7.8	7	5.8	7	34.6	34
Houston	443.3	2,499	47.9	281	40.2	238	150.2	834	10.5	53	8.2	47	24.2	129
Jackson	423.1	1,400	50.8	177	49.5	168	136.2	446	10.1	29	7.4	25	18.2	57
Jefferson	483.2	19,506	53.3	2,210	49.9	2,125	161.9	6,391	9.9	362	7.2	293	23.1	890
Lamar	464.5	466	55.8	61	42.3	45	141.6	135	17.2	14	9.5	11	30.6	28
Lauderdale	426.6	2,434	50.7	302	47.1	283	138.8	768	6.9	37	5.9	36	23.8	128
Lawrence	368.2	734	51.4	104	43.6	88	107.7	215	8.1	15	6.1	13	16.2	30
Lee	375.3	1,922	41.9	208	39.4	198	131.1	671	10.8	57	5.6	29	14.1	78
Limestone	396.0	1,459	50.5	187	44.4	165	131.6	486	8.7	31	5.4	20	17.2	62
Lowndes	332.5	246	43.7	33	50.6	38	105.7	77	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	349.1	488	37.0	53	51.7	74	115.9	155	18.2	22	^	^	3.6	6
Madison	453.4	7,174	50.8	809	41.9	659	169.7	2,715	6.5	99	6.2	97	18.3	287
Marengo	371.1	510	36.2	52	49.8	72	121.9	162	9.9	13	^	^	16.9	23
Marion	403.1	812	47.2	101	50.6	110	135.5	266	11.3	16	5.3	13	21.9	41
Marshall	476.9	2,423	68.7	365	43.6	230	137.4	693	12.8	56	7.4	38	27.5	131
Mobile	445.3	10,019	58.2	1,333	51.2	1,172	146.8	3,276	8.4	177	7.1	159	16.2	350
Monroe	372.4	521	30.7	45	48.5	69	131.7	181	12.0	15	^	^	17.0	22
Montgomery	418.5	5,197	46.8	587	46.9	602	155.4	1,900	9.2	108	6.4	80	18.4	225
Morgan	473.6	3,126	60.2	405	46.5	313	152.3	998	10.4	63	7.6	51	25.1	160
Perry	354.2	252	43.8	31	42.1	33	119.1	81	13.5	9	^	^	10.5	8
Pickens	395.6	520	46.6	66	37.0	50	136.3	173	7.9	9	5.2	7	19.4	26
Pike	413.3	678	41.1	70	43.4	76	132.7	210	11.6	18	4.2	7	22.0	34
Randolph	365.9	531	38.7	62	33.0	51	119.0	164	10.5	13	6.2	9	19.0	25
Russell	414.5	1,231	48.6	152	49.7	151	124.2	368	13.3	36	4.2	13	13.3	38
St. Clair	405.6	1,560	65.4	258	39.5	154	113.5	436	8.7	31	7.0	27	20.0	74
Shelby	385.6	2,946	51.5	363	38.1	269	131.7	1,055	5.3	45	6.7	48	21.8	177
Sumter	353.5	295	31.3	26	40.3	38	104.2	84	^	^	9.5	7	8.5	6
Talladega	415.4	1,986	53.1	266	41.7	206	133.5	632	11.9	49	6.8	33	17.8	80
Tallapoosa	393.5	1,093	42.7	127	35.1	104	129.5	358	12.2	28	6.4	19	13.0	32
Tuscaloosa	450.1	3,913	52.1	455	45.3	397	157.9	1,363	8.6	72	5.6	49	21.4	184
Walker	492.6	2,222	67.9	324	52.8	249	142.1	632	20.5	73	8.4	40	18.7	76
Washington	363.1	369	44.2	46	43.5	45	137.3	137	11.4	11	^	^	13.6	13
Wilcox	426.3	322	31.5	26	59.8	47	137.1	99	14.7	10	^	^	22.4	15
Winston	448.5	697	59.7	98	38.5	62	139.0	215	13.3	17	10.8	16	28.4	40

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1999-2008 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	571.0	95,908	624.7	24,385	108.6	18,322	109.0	4,165	63.6	10,567	73.9	2,849
Autauga	534.1	866	678.6	180	122.8	184	90.1	23	79.5	125	97.7	23
Baldwin	537.4	4,412	565.6	315	89.2	746	95.5	54	53.8	439	77.4	43
Barbour	549.4	475	560.1	253	135.3	113	97.7	43	49.2	43	44.5	22
Bibb	588.0	475	597.5	91	115.4	92	143.4	21	78.0	64	55.3	9
Blount	457.4	1,186	712.0	21	96.0	247	^	^	56.5	148	^	^
Bullock	419.3	81	532.1	158	97.0	18	98.3	28	68.1	13	87.3	25
Butler	543.1	399	564.1	179	116.3	87	138.5	44	74.9	55	48.5	16
Calhoun	612.3	2,867	676.0	471	137.5	644	143.2	96	74.7	349	73.0	50
Chambers	551.3	718	508.4	249	119.6	159	95.0	45	70.2	90	41.4	22
Cherokee	536.7	721	468.8	24	112.2	153	127.9	6	50.4	68	^	^
Chilton	511.8	899	654.9	104	118.3	211	125.4	17	54.1	89	67.1	10
Choctaw	563.4	289	448.5	129	101.8	54	84.3	25	48.2	23	59.2	16
Clarke	570.3	495	654.6	285	111.2	96	123.0	52	78.4	67	112.9	49
Clay	571.0	397	500.6	45	135.4	97	96.1	9	84.4	58	^	^
Cleburne	478.4	331	773.7	21	86.8	62	^	^	76.7	54	^	^
Coffee	532.5	1,042	658.8	184	95.1	186	138.0	38	50.4	96	69.2	20
Colbert	497.7	1,259	520.4	195	100.6	263	118.7	44	64.2	163	112.4	42
Conecuh	544.9	275	540.6	123	101.0	52	138.2	31	74.6	38	44.2	10
Coosa	545.8	257	566.3	93	103.0	50	115.9	20	54.9	26	68.9	12
Covington	531.5	1,016	559.4	99	117.0	227	102.3	17	54.6	102	67.0	12
Crenshaw	543.0	302	440.8	68	90.6	52	103.2	16	78.2	42	74.8	12
Cullman	540.7	2,165	636.2	22	120.8	495	202.6	7	57.5	225	^	^
Dale	577.4	1,097	761.3	204	121.2	232	125.4	34	64.8	123	87.5	24
Dallas	561.9	569	651.3	629	114.3	120	118.6	114	68.0	66	88.7	85
DeKalb	505.9	1,566	434.4	18	96.8	301	^	^	53.2	163	^	^
Elmore	601.4	1,602	697.8	264	124.0	323	157.2	60	87.2	231	93.2	30
Escambia	652.1	892	632.9	258	132.6	182	143.9	59	72.4	99	84.9	34
Etowah	560.2	2,684	732.8	350	112.9	553	149.8	72	61.8	291	72.3	32
Fayette	477.9	424	555.4	47	93.6	86	100.7	9	60.9	52	^	^
Franklin	529.6	799	680.6	35	129.2	201	^	^	68.9	103	^	^
Geneva	618.9	810	749.1	77	121.6	163	169.8	18	77.3	98	77.4	8
Greene	505.0	73	624.8	201	101.0	16	101.6	32	85.2	12	95.7	31
Hale	568.4	236	617.3	237	77.4	32	99.3	38	67.1	28	54.4	21
Henry	634.3	428	658.0	141	113.5	78	78.0	16	69.4	46	46.0	10
Houston	601.0	2,147	648.8	499	105.2	382	110.2	83	61.9	214	63.8	49
Jackson	528.5	1,412	477.0	39	108.7	298	109.3	9	72.1	189	^	^
Jefferson	649.6	13,145	677.6	6,008	106.6	2,157	110.6	947	66.8	1,353	81.0	712
Lamar	572.9	429	732.0	53	113.2	85	162.8	12	72.4	55	^	^
Lauderdale	581.6	2,464	775.0	217	115.0	494	146.3	39	67.9	288	120.6	35
Lawrence	491.9	704	632.1	105	98.7	147	78.4	15	66.9	95	85.1	16
Lee	458.8	1,433	623.3	465	72.5	220	91.7	69	45.5	142	69.7	53
Limestone	547.1	1,482	524.2	156	113.7	311	65.9	18	63.5	169	70.6	21
Lowndes	501.5	123	466.8	157	113.9	30	64.3	22	34.3	9	80.6	26
Macon	526.4	127	438.7	363	84.9	21	65.2	54	70.8	17	61.8	50
Madison	531.4	5,706	558.1	1,073	93.9	1,000	87.6	162	60.1	626	63.6	115
Marengo	453.1	287	595.0	257	88.4	57	92.3	41	57.4	34	78.1	34
Marion	500.1	815	814.0	39	119.2	195	120.4	6	55.8	88	170.9	10
Marshall	590.0	2,373	828.9	30	129.2	527	^	^	58.2	228	^	^
Mobile	623.8	7,787	697.2	3,088	116.0	1,436	125.1	547	70.9	877	82.0	351
Monroe	551.5	419	515.8	191	108.2	83	90.1	33	66.0	51	60.9	22
Montgomery	551.7	3,144	596.9	1,862	94.1	533	112.7	339	61.5	349	67.3	211
Morgan	664.7	3,248	684.9	253	113.0	553	133.8	44	63.7	307	46.7	17
Perry	498.5	121	529.0	154	103.5	27	80.4	23	65.1	15	72.5	21
Pickens	555.6	399	672.2	218	101.1	75	133.7	44	55.1	40	67.4	22
Pike	537.6	507	565.9	189	89.4	88	77.7	27	63.3	59	61.1	19
Randolph	448.0	446	493.1	94	73.2	74	59.2	11	69.0	69	50.8	9
Russell	620.2	909	519.7	405	133.3	200	80.4	60	83.3	119	66.5	51
St. Clair	546.6	1,666	709.3	135	120.4	361	128.8	24	47.4	145	53.1	9
Shelby	496.5	2,849	615.9	234	89.8	481	109.8	38	48.8	282	52.9	22
Sumter	549.7	126	479.7	181	139.6	32	110.8	42	36.7	9	55.7	22
Talladega	531.9	1,583	514.0	431	112.1	341	96.1	76	66.4	193	53.0	48
Tallapoosa	488.9	904	569.4	218	89.4	167	120.2	43	51.7	96	67.0	25
Tuscaloosa	568.9	3,041	644.2	945	106.5	566	108.1	153	65.2	339	73.9	110
Walker	666.1	2,249	729.9	115	148.9	510	173.8	27	78.8	266	112.1	18
Washington	615.5	386	659.3	130	123.3	77	82.5	16	58.6	38	81.4	17
Wilcox	538.1	137	697.2	218	77.5	19	106.2	33	89.2	21	109.2	34
Winston	596.2	765	^	^	137.6	183	^	^	69.2	87	^	^

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 6 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1999-2008 Combined

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	131.1	22,583	229.1	8,740	20.3	3,491	17.3	752	41.4	6,927	1.0	41
Autauga	97.8	158	248.0	65	14.8	29	22.2	7	44.4	81	^	^
Baldwin	138.5	1,177	222.0	119	15.8	126	^	^	44.9	361	^	^
Barbour	130.0	115	240.0	106	27.2	25	^	^	35.9	30	^	^
Bibb	119.2	96	248.5	34	13.9	13	^	^	39.5	33	^	^
Blount	98.0	259	325.1	9	14.4	41	^	^	33.4	86	^	^
Bullock	83.6	16	178.1	52	^	^	^	^	40.3	8	^	^
Butler	131.0	100	156.1	49	9.1	7	28.2	9	32.8	22	^	^
Calhoun	121.1	585	222.9	155	26.3	125	28.6	21	34.5	160	^	^
Chambers	106.3	143	188.8	92	21.2	29	12.9	7	34.8	44	^	^
Cherokee	134.1	190	161.7	9	22.2	30	^	^	19.3	27	^	^
Chilton	105.3	191	234.0	37	20.4	37	^	^	29.5	51	^	^
Choctaw	152.7	84	144.4	44	18.5	10	^	^	25.5	13	^	^
Clarke	131.8	123	193.9	84	17.6	16	^	^	49.6	42	^	^
Clay	92.2	65	233.3	20	17.2	12	^	^	37.2	24	^	^
Cleburne	98.3	69	249.0	7	19.2	13	^	^	15.1	11	^	^
Coffee	144.2	295	243.8	64	20.6	40	^	^	32.1	65	^	^
Colbert	71.7	189	98.6	38	24.2	63	21.8	8	31.8	78	^	^
Conecuh	107.6	56	165.6	38	31.8	14	^	^	41.5	23	^	^
Coosa	116.9	57	181.3	30	24.0	12	^	^	34.2	16	^	^
Covington	119.2	236	195.0	35	20.6	40	^	^	31.4	60	^	^
Crenshaw	118.8	67	118.3	19	23.9	13	^	^	28.5	16	^	^
Cullman	101.2	414	246.1	8	24.2	95	^	^	50.0	200	^	^
Dale	128.9	254	279.6	64	23.3	46	29.2	10	43.3	82	^	^
Dallas	121.0	131	256.6	240	24.1	26	17.9	19	33.7	32	^	^
DeKalb	122.5	380	173.9	7	16.5	53	^	^	32.0	100	^	^
Elmore	113.8	309	212.2	78	23.1	64	24.9	11	44.4	127	^	^
Escambia	141.0	196	209.7	81	25.2	37	17.9	7	27.7	36	^	^
Etowah	131.7	648	246.8	112	21.2	102	28.8	15	34.0	162	^	^
Fayette	101.4	95	223.5	18	11.2	10	^	^	30.9	26	^	^
Franklin	86.5	134	234.6	13	22.6	34	^	^	29.0	41	^	^
Geneva	157.7	214	258.6	26	24.7	32	53.3	6	41.8	53	^	^
Greene	133.6	19	239.7	77	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	135.5	58	275.2	101	15.8	7	13.0	6	45.6	19	^	^
Henry	150.1	103	368.9	79	34.0	23	32.6	8	48.6	32	^	^
Houston	145.3	542	274.7	207	24.8	89	13.8	13	54.1	190	^	^
Jackson	85.8	240	131.4	10	18.6	50	^	^	39.9	103	^	^
Jefferson	162.7	3,357	245.8	2,144	19.9	412	15.0	147	54.0	1,093	1.0	8
Lamar	131.7	104	270.4	19	23.3	16	^	^	36.7	25	^	^
Lauderdale	123.9	542	286.2	79	22.9	96	25.6	8	45.8	189	^	^
Lawrence	101.8	147	186.2	32	19.0	28	^	^	23.9	36	^	^
Lee	126.6	385	264.1	184	14.8	46	20.9	18	32.6	110	^	^
Limestone	126.2	349	200.7	58	15.5	42	^	^	27.9	75	^	^
Lowndes	112.2	29	158.6	54	^	^	^	^	54.0	12	^	^
Macon	149.2	35	165.2	139	34.6	9	16.9	14	29.5	6	^	^
Madison	121.1	1,362	202.4	382	18.2	206	14.5	33	36.2	385	^	^
Marengo	80.5	54	184.7	78	17.5	12	22.0	10	28.4	17	^	^
Marion	102.3	171	324.7	11	19.4	33	^	^	32.9	54	^	^
Marshall	119.9	494	145.0	7	26.8	110	^	^	39.9	153	^	^
Mobile	151.6	1,948	251.1	1,097	22.4	288	22.4	108	43.0	547	^	^
Monroe	106.1	85	176.4	66	22.1	17	18.0	7	55.9	41	^	^
Montgomery	131.3	765	219.7	665	20.3	119	17.3	64	51.6	296	^	^
Morgan	186.8	939	274.2	99	24.6	123	17.6	9	40.5	201	^	^
Perry	128.2	32	229.9	65	^	^	^	^	25.8	7	^	^
Pickens	130.2	98	244.0	79	20.0	14	^	^	28.7	20	^	^
Pike	118.5	118	233.1	76	27.1	26	26.8	10	52.0	45	^	^
Randolph	88.3	90	191.8	37	13.2	13	^	^	19.5	19	^	^
Russell	119.6	175	203.9	159	27.3	40	20.5	16	21.5	33	^	^
St. Clair	107.9	333	261.5	48	19.1	62	^	^	40.6	122	^	^
Shelby	135.4	782	208.0	79	15.9	102	15.9	7	35.8	213	^	^
Sumter	155.4	37	152.3	55	^	^	^	^	41.5	9	^	^
Talladega	101.8	311	188.7	153	16.3	51	12.5	14	31.1	92	^	^
Tallapoosa	131.7	254	189.6	74	15.8	27	31.5	12	29.6	54	^	^
Tuscaloosa	126.3	690	238.0	337	17.8	94	14.8	23	45.8	246	^	^
Walker	124.1	433	234.6	37	21.4	73	31.6	6	27.9	94	^	^
Washington	165.2	108	258.1	51	21.2	13	^	^	30.9	18	^	^
Wilcox	136.4	37	233.1	72	^	^	^	^	30.9	8	^	^
Winston	101.1	129	^	^	26.5	35	^	^	42.5	54	^	^

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1999-2008 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	438.9	89,542	395.9	23,047	56.2	12,005	38.6	2,199	42.5	9,098	54.4	3,138	143.7	28,919	135.3	7,914
Autauga	445.7	896	373.6	149	56.4	116	33.0	13	50.1	100	66.6	26	151.9	309	105.7	42
Baldwin	436.9	3,923	378.9	274	56.7	541	34.3	25	38.7	362	53.5	39	146.8	1,305	130.2	94
Barbour	408.8	404	350.8	235	53.4	55	26.8	18	43.5	48	47.0	31	147.3	141	127.1	84
Bibb	474.9	445	357.2	65	69.6	67	39.7	7	42.4	40	63.4	11	142.5	136	112.3	21
Blount	321.1	967	487.1	17	42.9	134	^	^	27.9	86	^	^	103.6	313	173.4	6
Bullock	312.6	65	440.0	174	29.9	7	33.6	13	61.4	14	75.7	34	112.9	21	142.7	54
Butler	398.0	360	380.8	175	51.9	46	32.8	15	50.1	50	63.3	30	125.8	109	118.0	52
Calhoun	455.0	2,645	432.9	476	68.4	426	48.4	53	45.2	277	56.5	63	131.6	754	160.4	175
Chambers	435.0	697	300.9	228	64.5	107	20.2	15	47.0	82	41.6	32	133.9	211	77.3	57
Cherokee	363.0	562	363.8	30	49.2	80	^	^	37.7	60	^	^	116.1	175	180.2	15
Chilton	368.7	762	406.8	85	47.3	101	62.2	13	38.8	83	^	^	116.6	240	146.4	30
Choctaw	307.0	183	303.2	118	41.2	28	34.5	14	39.3	25	34.6	13	106.9	61	91.0	35
Clarke	434.9	453	386.8	229	42.5	51	19.0	11	49.6	54	59.5	35	160.1	164	129.7	77
Clay	435.8	360	340.9	41	61.6	51	^	^	26.6	24	^	^	165.7	132	131.3	15
Cleburne	385.2	320	514.7	16	56.8	48	^	^	40.2	36	^	^	106.6	91	^	^
Coffee	411.1	932	369.4	154	55.4	133	40.8	17	37.8	89	44.9	19	137.7	304	110.9	46
Colbert	384.3	1,181	334.9	179	54.3	172	31.5	17	46.0	151	71.1	39	116.2	352	110.2	58
Conecuh	458.1	258	312.8	107	60.6	36	^	^	50.2	31	50.3	18	167.9	91	118.4	40
Coosa	457.0	234	369.9	78	51.0	28	^	^	39.0	21	27.1	6	173.6	86	126.7	26
Covington	377.6	869	378.5	104	56.4	133	45.4	13	45.9	110	68.1	20	109.1	249	104.8	28
Crenshaw	421.9	291	250.3	56	45.5	33	32.0	8	30.2	22	^	^	143.1	94	81.5	17
Cullman	412.6	1,952	387.1	14	51.5	256	^	^	45.7	228	^	^	115.2	540	^	^
Dale	429.6	936	384.6	166	61.8	141	45.6	19	31.1	69	42.8	18	128.8	282	129.5	58
Dallas	479.1	601	378.7	585	64.5	89	39.1	61	48.9	70	61.1	94	159.9	194	127.0	195
DeKalb	356.0	1,372	384.9	25	41.0	165	^	^	38.0	152	^	^	112.4	426	101.1	7
Elmore	486.4	1,478	419.3	230	61.5	188	58.5	29	44.0	136	51.4	26	174.7	535	126.5	75
Escambia	445.3	738	410.5	230	56.4	100	42.5	23	48.9	87	49.2	29	144.4	239	141.8	77
Etowah	416.1	2,476	383.0	308	60.7	389	45.7	37	41.6	264	55.9	45	123.9	719	151.7	120
Fayette	369.6	397	322.3	42	50.7	58	^	^	30.0	32	48.1	6	136.5	142	131.8	17
Franklin	408.2	759	332.6	26	65.8	128	^	^	38.2	76	^	^	124.2	224	104.3	8
Geneva	404.4	630	362.1	60	59.3	94	^	^	37.0	64	41.3	7	134.8	203	153.8	25
Greene	504.5	72	350.4	155	37.9	6	27.9	12	^	^	43.6	20	194.1	25	141.0	61
Hale	512.1	239	438.8	224	60.7	31	47.4	25	57.5	31	46.6	25	163.9	73	169.3	84
Henry	510.6	400	378.2	119	50.1	41	28.8	9	35.8	31	57.9	18	186.3	143	101.4	32
Houston	450.6	2,000	434.5	485	48.9	232	45.0	49	37.0	177	55.6	61	152.9	669	144.4	162
Jackson	426.1	1,338	403.5	46	52.5	174	^	^	49.1	159	^	^	136.4	422	148.6	17
Jefferson	502.0	13,156	441.0	6,047	59.7	1,669	39.8	533	45.5	1,306	59.2	806	167.3	4,259	150.0	2,075
Lamar	472.7	425	388.6	38	56.1	56	^	^	44.3	42	^	^	140.9	121	138.9	14
Lauderdale	423.6	2,209	440.5	205	51.3	281	41.7	19	45.0	248	72.7	34	139.4	704	128.0	59
Lawrence	381.2	637	385.1	96	57.0	98	24.5	6	39.4	67	81.6	21	110.0	184	123.6	31
Lee	380.0	1,449	345.6	426	45.8	172	28.9	34	38.9	145	35.6	44	133.6	507	120.0	149
Limestone	397.8	1,299	360.2	141	52.0	172	41.6	15	45.4	150	39.9	15	130.7	428	115.8	47
Lowndes	379.7	92	304.8	152	64.2	16	32.0	16	55.3	14	46.9	24	127.4	31	91.8	45
Macon	531.1	120	308.7	359	59.4	14	31.9	38	63.3	15	48.9	58	172.2	39	104.8	114
Madison	459.9	5,838	412.8	1,096	51.7	677	47.6	120	38.9	499	55.2	143	169.4	2,171	147.2	415
Marengo	392.8	288	346.3	220	44.1	35	26.8	17	39.2	32	61.1	40	127.0	93	113.0	69
Marion	400.0	781	448.6	23	47.3	98	^	^	50.9	107	^	^	134.4	257	128.5	6
Marshall	471.5	2,352	496.5	28	68.4	357	140.6	8	44.1	228	^	^	136.0	672	120.6	7
Mobile	452.3	6,984	424.5	2,851	63.7	1,022	45.4	300	47.3	756	61.6	407	146.5	2,238	145.0	982
Monroe	385.5	346	348.5	169	37.6	37	16.4	8	42.8	40	59.4	29	137.5	121	119.8	58
Montgomery	448.0	3,282	375.4	1,826	49.2	389	40.6	188	45.2	365	50.0	234	164.7	1,173	139.2	687
Morgan	472.4	2,823	496.7	278	60.9	375	53.7	29	45.5	279	58.5	32	151.0	896	163.0	97
Perry	344.0	102	358.5	150	32.9	11	50.1	20	38.0	13	45.6	20	118.1	32	119.1	49
Pickens	411.2	337	366.9	179	46.4	43	47.7	23	34.0	27	43.8	22	149.4	117	113.9	55
Pike	443.7	483	350.4	186	46.2	53	31.5	16	40.8	49	48.4	26	145.4	154	104.7	55
Randolph	355.4	430	363.6	90	43.5	59	^	^	34.3	43	30.6	8	109.2	126	137.8	34
Russell	469.1	854	313.3	349	59.3	118	29.4	33	45.9	88	51.3	57	143.5	263	93.8	105
St. Clair	407.2	1,455	339.4	84	67.4	248	40.8	10	40.3	146	32.7	8	113.2	405	111.9	28
Shelby	385.4	2,694	352.8	198	53.3	345	27.3	14	37.0	241	50.4	24	131.1	963	126.4	72
Sumter	430.2	103	331.7	190	47.3	11	26.3	15	34.5	11	45.3	27	125.7	29	96.8	55
Talladega	429.5	1,537	351.8	416	58.2	223	36.3	42	41.2	156	40.6	48	133.5	469	125.6	150
Tallapoosa	390.7	863	383.3	214	47.3	114	23.8	13	33.5	80	33.6	19	133.3	294	112.2	63
Tuscaloosa	457.0	2,919	421.5	940	55.5	363	41.9	90	39.9	259	61.1	134	158.5	1,004	151.4	344
Walker	497.6	2,112	381.2	93	68.8	311	54.9	13	52.4	233	54.9	14	144.6	605	107.5	25
Washington	386.3	276	344.5	87	55.4	41	^	^	41.4	30	56.3	14	145.6	102	137.6	34
Wilcox	522.6	141	387.2	181	33.5	12	29.7	14	69.5	19	58.9	28	150.7	39	128.0	60
Winston	446.7	689	^	^	58.9	96	^	^	37.9	61	^	^	138.9	213	^	^

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 7 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1999-2008 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	9.1	1,555	12.2	719	7.1	1,495	5.3	310	25.9	4,907	1.2	67
Autauga	9.5	19	^	^	6.2	13	^	^	20.3	41	^	^
Baldwin	8.8	63	11.3	8	5.8	52	^	^	31.6	268	^	^
Barbour	7.7	6	9.5	7	8.3	8	10.2	7	13.2	11	^	^
Bibb	18.3	15	^	^	12.5	12	^	^	23.2	22	^	^
Blount	7.4	19	^	^	6.5	20	^	^	18.5	54	^	^
Bullock	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	10.7	6	24.8	11	6.7	8	^	^	34.3	27	^	^
Calhoun	9.8	46	16.5	18	8.3	49	6.5	7	27.2	146	^	^
Chambers	14.7	16	19.6	14	7.1	13	^	^	16.8	24	^	^
Cherokee	4.7	6	^	^	7.8	13	^	^	16.8	24	^	^
Chilton	9.3	16	^	^	4.3	9	^	^	25.6	51	^	^
Choctaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	10.3	8	13.1	8	5.7	6	^	^	29.1	25	^	^
Clay	15.6	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	18.5	14	^	^
Cleburne	13.7	10	^	^	7.7	7	^	^	15.9	12	^	^
Coffee	8.4	16	^	^	8.3	20	^	^	23.0	47	^	^
Colbert	7.8	19	^	^	5.6	16	^	^	18.4	53	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	12.2	6	^	^	35.5	18	^	^
Coosa	^	^	36.7	8	^	^	^	^	24.1	12	^	^
Covington	8.3	15	^	^	4.6	11	^	^	12.8	25	^	^
Crenshaw	18.2	10	^	^	10.1	8	^	^	29.0	22	^	^
Cullman	7.5	31	^	^	9.5	47	^	^	33.6	145	^	^
Dale	10.1	20	^	^	6.9	16	^	^	29.4	60	^	^
Dallas	9.7	8	10.9	17	12.8	18	5.7	9	27.9	26	^	^
DeKalb	10.6	35	^	^	6.2	25	^	^	16.6	60	^	^
Elmore	13.6	39	21.7	12	12.2	39	^	^	27.3	80	^	^
Escambia	^	^	15.3	8	9.6	17	^	^	27.1	37	^	^
Etowah	12.8	56	^	^	6.0	36	^	^	23.5	122	^	^
Fayette	7.8	8	^	^	5.4	6	^	^	11.5	12	^	^
Franklin	7.9	11	^	^	7.4	15	^	^	17.1	33	^	^
Geneva	11.1	12	^	^	8.5	14	^	^	35.4	50	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	^	^	^	^	12.6	6	^	^	30.9	12	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	8.1	7	^	^	48.8	32	^	^
Houston	9.6	35	16.0	18	8.7	41	5.4	6	31.1	126	^	^
Jackson	9.6	26	^	^	7.2	23	^	^	18.1	54	^	^
Jefferson	8.6	181	11.9	168	7.4	198	6.3	87	32.1	758	1.6	22
Lamar	16.3	11	^	^	10.5	11	^	^	33.0	26	^	^
Lauderdale	6.6	32	^	^	6.1	34	^	^	24.5	120	^	^
Lawrence	9.3	14	^	^	6.7	12	^	^	20.1	30	^	^
Lee	9.1	35	15.2	20	6.3	24	^	^	17.8	72	^	^
Limestone	7.8	24	19.2	7	5.6	18	^	^	19.6	62	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	14.1	16	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	6.0	69	8.9	24	6.6	82	5.5	14	22.0	265	^	^
Marengo	^	^	13.1	9	^	^	^	^	30.8	21	^	^
Marion	11.7	16	^	^	5.0	12	^	^	21.7	39	^	^
Marshall	12.1	52	^	^	7.2	36	^	^	26.5	124	^	^
Mobile	8.0	108	9.5	64	7.9	123	4.7	32	21.7	313	^	^
Monroe	8.8	6	15.3	7	^	^	^	^	26.8	21	^	^
Montgomery	8.0	47	10.9	58	7.3	55	5.0	25	32.3	217	^	^
Morgan	9.8	52	18.6	10	7.5	46	^	^	27.1	154	^	^
Perry	^	^	16.8	7	^	^	^	^	20.8	6	^	^
Pickens	^	^	14.1	7	^	^	^	^	30.3	24	^	^
Pike	11.8	11	12.4	7	^	^	^	^	31.8	31	^	^
Randolph	9.2	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.5	21	^	^
Russell	15.2	23	11.9	13	5.2	10	^	^	16.4	28	^	^
St. Clair	8.3	27	^	^	7.2	26	^	^	21.5	73	^	^
Shelby	4.5	34	12.7	9	6.7	44	^	^	23.3	172	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	33.6	6	^	^
Talladega	8.0	23	19.1	23	7.7	28	^	^	24.3	79	^	^
Tallapoosa	9.2	15	24.1	13	7.3	17	^	^	16.7	31	^	^
Tuscaloosa	7.7	45	11.0	26	5.7	38	5.1	11	28.1	172	^	^
Walker	20.7	68	^	^	8.5	38	^	^	19.0	72	^	^
Washington	^	^	26.2	7	^	^	^	^	16.7	11	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	17.8	8	^	^	^	^	73.3	12	^	^
Winston	12.7	16	^	^	10.0	15	^	^	28.1	39	^	^

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 8 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males and Females, by Race, 1999-2008 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	490.7	185,450	483.4	47,432	78.5	30,327	66.4	6,364	51.7	19,665	62.1	5,987	13.1	4,986	10.4	1,062	32.2	11,834	1.1	108
Autauga	477.5	1,762	488.1	329	82.4	300	56.0	36	63.0	225	76.0	49	10.4	42	16.6	12	31.3	122	^	^
Baldwin	482.1	8,335	456.6	589	71.7	1,287	61.0	79	45.8	801	64.3	82	10.5	178	7.5	10	37.7	629	^	^
Barbour	459.3	879	422.4	488	86.8	168	53.4	61	47.1	91	46.3	53	17.1	33	9.2	12	22.2	41	^	^
Bibb	516.2	920	451.8	156	87.5	159	84.4	28	58.5	104	58.0	20	13.7	25	^	^	30.6	55	^	^
Blount	378.3	2,153	570.8	38	66.0	381	^	^	41.2	234	88.5	6	10.5	61	^	^	24.7	140	^	^
Bullock	356.7	146	470.8	332	61.7	25	61.6	41	66.0	27	81.8	59	^	^	12.6	9	27.0	11	^	^
Butler	456.5	759	456.1	354	78.8	133	75.7	59	60.0	105	58.2	46	8.2	15	14.7	12	33.2	49	^	^
Calhoun	515.9	5,512	519.4	947	96.8	1,070	83.7	149	58.0	626	62.7	113	16.5	174	15.1	28	29.8	306	^	^
Chambers	475.1	1,415	375.3	477	86.5	266	47.8	60	56.6	172	42.2	54	13.5	42	8.0	10	25.5	68	^	^
Cherokee	434.7	1,283	379.0	54	76.1	233	59.5	8	43.2	128	^	^	14.3	43	^	^	17.4	51	^	^
Chilton	426.7	1,661	503.7	189	78.9	312	82.6	30	44.8	172	35.4	13	11.6	46	^	^	26.4	102	^	^
Choctaw	415.3	472	360.1	247	67.1	82	56.3	39	43.3	48	42.6	29	11.0	13	9.9	7	16.3	18	^	^
Clarke	491.3	948	498.2	514	72.5	147	62.8	63	62.4	121	81.8	84	11.0	22	8.3	9	37.6	67	^	^
Clay	490.3	757	412.2	86	93.6	148	62.5	13	51.9	82	^	^	11.5	17	^	^	27.3	38	^	^
Cleburne	416.7	651	627.2	37	68.5	110	^	^	57.2	90	^	^	13.0	20	^	^	15.2	23	^	^
Coffee	460.7	1,974	476.3	338	72.2	319	78.2	55	42.9	185	54.8	39	14.0	60	8.5	7	27.1	112	^	^
Colbert	429.2	2,440	408.2	374	74.4	435	66.6	61	54.2	314	87.1	81	14.1	79	13.1	12	23.8	131	^	^
Conecuh	494.4	533	402.2	230	79.2	88	57.3	33	60.9	69	49.1	28	20.9	20	^	^	39.3	41	^	^
Coosa	495.1	491	447.1	171	76.2	78	64.9	25	46.1	47	46.0	18	13.4	14	^	^	28.6	28	^	^
Covington	438.7	1,885	447.0	203	81.5	360	65.8	30	48.8	212	69.0	32	11.7	51	^	^	20.6	85	^	^
Crenshaw	464.7	593	329.3	124	64.9	85	61.4	24	48.9	64	38.1	15	16.5	21	^	^	29.1	38	^	^
Cullman	462.5	4,117	485.4	36	81.8	751	87.0	7	50.7	453	^	^	16.0	142	^	^	40.0	345	^	^
Dale	490.9	2,033	517.9	370	88.0	373	74.4	53	46.3	192	59.9	42	14.8	62	17.9	14	34.9	142	^	^
Dallas	511.6	1,170	477.7	1,214	86.8	209	69.3	175	56.8	136	71.2	179	18.8	44	10.8	28	29.9	58	^	^
DeKalb	415.0	2,938	409.6	43	64.6	466	64.7	7	44.6	315	61.5	6	11.0	78	^	^	22.9	160	^	^
Elmore	533.2	3,080	513.0	494	89.4	511	98.9	89	64.0	367	61.9	56	17.5	103	12.9	13	35.4	207	^	^
Escambia	524.9	1,630	494.1	488	87.6	282	84.4	82	59.7	186	63.7	63	16.7	54	9.5	9	25.7	73	^	^
Etowah	472.1	5,160	502.6	658	83.0	942	83.9	109	49.8	555	59.5	77	12.6	138	15.1	20	27.3	284	^	^
Fayette	411.8	821	389.9	89	70.3	144	63.7	14	42.7	84	46.3	11	8.1	16	26.7	6	20.4	38	^	^
Franklin	455.8	1,558	465.8	61	92.4	329	59.3	8	51.6	179	45.2	6	14.2	49	^	^	22.6	74	^	^
Geneva	491.5	1,440	506.1	137	85.8	257	84.4	23	54.8	162	55.3	15	15.5	46	22.2	6	37.6	103	^	^
Greene	502.8	145	465.9	356	68.3	22	58.1	44	49.7	15	66.9	51	^	^	7.6	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	523.8	475	509.7	461	68.4	63	69.6	63	63.6	59	49.9	46	14.0	13	9.6	9	36.2	31	^	^
Henry	557.9	828	487.5	260	77.3	119	46.6	25	50.8	77	53.5	28	20.0	30	14.1	8	46.7	64	^	^
Houston	506.7	4,147	518.9	984	72.6	614	70.9	132	46.9	391	59.3	110	15.7	130	9.3	19	40.5	316	^	^
Jackson	468.4	2,750	416.9	85	77.3	472	60.1	12	59.8	348	43.5	9	12.3	73	^	^	27.4	157	^	^
Jefferson	557.2	26,301	530.2	12,055	78.7	3,826	66.9	1,480	54.7	2,659	68.0	1,518	13.0	610	9.9	234	40.6	1851	1.3	30
Lamar	504.9	854	539.8	91	79.3	141	101.5	17	55.5	97	34.6	6	15.5	27	^	^	33.0	51	^	^
Lauderdale	485.8	4,673	553.0	422	78.0	775	77.7	58	55.0	536	92.2	69	13.5	130	11.9	9	32.9	309	^	^
Lawrence	427.0	1,341	476.2	201	76.7	245	47.0	21	51.7	162	83.1	37	12.1	40	^	^	21.6	66	^	^
Lee	408.2	2,882	443.2	891	57.5	392	53.1	103	41.9	287	47.4	97	9.9	70	10.6	22	23.8	182	^	^
Limestone	455.9	2,781	420.1	297	78.8	483	51.8	33	52.9	319	53.5	36	9.9	60	^	^	22.6	137	^	^
Lowndes	439.0	215	367.2	309	88.3	46	44.4	38	45.2	23	60.1	50	^	^	^	^	30.3	14	^	^
Macon	527.4	247	360.8	722	72.6	35	46.1	92	67.6	32	53.5	108	20.3	10	9.1	17	26.1	11	^	^
Madison	486.1	11,544	473.4	2,169	69.8	1,677	64.0	282	48.2	1,125	58.5	258	11.9	288	9.6	47	27.8	650	^	^
Marengo	416.4	575	443.2	477	63.7	92	53.7	58	47.1	66	69.0	74	9.4	13	13.1	14	30.1	38	^	^
Marion	435.5	1,596	573.2	62	77.0	293	81.7	9	51.7	195	114.4	13	11.5	45	^	^	26.0	93	^	^
Marshall	514.0	4,725	607.0	58	93.9	884	117.1	11	49.8	456	^	^	16.0	146	^	^	31.2	277	^	^
Mobile	521.7	14,771	529.2	5,939	85.8	2,458	77.0	847	57.7	1,633	69.2	758	14.5	411	12.0	140	30.8	860	0.6	6
Monroe	454.2	765	417.9	360	68.5	120	48.1	41	53.2	91	60.5	51	11.0	19	10.2	9	39.0	62	^	^
Montgomery	483.9	6,426	456.6	3,688	66.9	922	68.3	527	52.3	714	56.5	445	13.1	174	10.2	89	40.4	513	0.7	6
Morgan	550.6	6,071	563.5	531	82.7	928	83.1	73	53.7	586	52.0	49	15.1	169	11.6	13	32.8	355	^	^
Perry	413.9	223	426.8	304	64.0	38	61.4	43	50.6	28	56.7	41	^	^	^	^	22.8	13	^	^
Pickens	467.8	736	489.7	397	69.0	118	83.4	67	43.5	67	53.0	44	12.0	19	^	^	30.0	44	^	^
Pike	480.8	990	426.0	375	64.9	141	50.2	43	51.8	108	51.9	45	15.0	31	13.3	12	39.7	76	^	^
Randolph	390.5	876	418.8	184	56.5	133	30.1	13	48.8	112	39.4	17	8.4	18	13.7	6	19.1	40	^	^
Russell	523.4	1,763	394.7	754	90.6	318	49.0	93	61.5	207	56.9	108	15.1	50	9.2	18	18.4	61	^	^
St. Clair	465.6	3,121	484.6	219	90.0	609	77.3	34	44.0	291	39.4	17	12.9	88	^	^	29.4	195	^	^
Shelby	432.2	5,543	459.6	432	69.2	826	58.7	52	42.6	523	53.5	46	11.2	146	10.3	11	28.5	385	^	^
Sumter	474.4	229	384.6	371	85.7	43	59.0	57	35.5	20	49.4	49	^	^	10.1	9	34.8	15	^	^
Talladega	467.8	3,120	411.6	847	81.7	564	59.9	118	52.1	349	46.2	96	11.9	79	8.6	19	26.7	171	^	^
Tallapoosa	426.3	1,767	454.0	432	64.2	281	60.9	56	41.5	176	46.1	44	10.9	44	15.0	14	22.0	85	^	^
Tuscaloosa	502.1	5,960	506.4	1,885	77.7	929	67.9	243	50.8	598	66.4	244	11.1	132	9.2	34	35.5	418	^	^
Walker	558.1	4,361	512.1	208	101.0	821	99.4	40	63.3	499	78.4	32	14.2	111	16.6	7	22.1	166	^	^
Washington	487.1	662	482.0	217	85.6	118	42.7	20	49.4	68	68.8	31	11.4	16	^	^	23.4	29	^	^
Wilcox	516.8	278	506.0	399	49.3	31	60.3	47	76.4	40	77.5	62	10.6	6	9.6	8	50.5	20	^	^
Winston	505.3	1,454	1035.1	10	94.6	279	^	^	51.4	148	^	^	17.5	50	^	^	33.7	93	^	^

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Cancer Mortality Tables

Table 9 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2008 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	203.9	97,883	196.9	75,124	235.7	22,441	269.3	53,223	255.4	40,823	338.6	12,252
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	1,434	2.8	1,055	3.8	376	4.8	991	4.3	706	6.9	283
Digestive System	44.6	21,399	40.7	15,521	60.8	5,780	58.7	11,770	53.7	8,645	82.4	3,079
Esophagus	4.0	1,927	3.6	1,374	5.6	549	7.3	1,541	6.6	1,116	10.5	421
Stomach	4.0	1,910	3.1	1,179	7.6	719	5.5	1,090	4.2	671	11.3	416
Small Intestine	0.3	131	0.2	94	0.4	37	0.3	67	0.3	49	0.5	18
Colon and Rectum	18.6	8,916	16.9	6,444	25.9	2,446	23.4	4,576	21.3	3,360	33.1	1,202
Colon excluding Rectum	15.7	7,530	14.2	5,414	22.2	2,094	19.6	3,811	17.8	2,789	28.3	1,010
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.9	1,386	2.7	1,030	3.6	352	3.7	765	3.5	571	4.9	192
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	97	0.2	73	0.2	24	0.2	38	0.2	28	0.2	10
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.3	2,540	5.0	1,898	6.3	613	7.8	1,604	7.3	1,201	9.5	386
Liver	4.5	2,177	4.2	1,600	5.6	550	6.8	1,422	6.3	1,044	8.8	362
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.8	363	0.8	298	0.7	63	0.9	182	1.0	157	0.7	24
Gallbladder	0.6	268	0.5	196	0.7	69	0.5	100	0.5	84	0.5	15
Other Biliary	0.4	180	0.4	153	0.3	26	0.5	88	0.5	76	0.3	11
Pancreas	10.9	5,238	10.3	3,964	13.4	1,252	12.9	2,577	12.3	1,992	15.8	579
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	125	0.2	89	0.4	35	0.4	70	0.3	51	0.6	19
Respiratory System	64.1	31,012	65.2	25,139	60.9	5,785	96.7	19,675	95.1	15,686	105.5	3,940
Larynx	1.4	707	1.2	484	2.3	221	2.7	569	2.2	377	4.9	190
Lung and Bronchus	62.4	30,154	63.6	24,539	58.3	5,530	93.5	19,011	92.4	15,236	100.0	3,728
Bones and Joints	0.6	288	0.6	224	0.6	63	0.7	146	0.8	119	0.7	26
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	609	1.2	450	1.5	154	1.5	304	1.5	234	1.6	69
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	3.5	1,687	4.2	1,585	1.0	100	5.5	1,099	6.5	1,045	1.2	53
Melanoma of the Skin	2.7	1,301	3.3	1,255	0.5	45	4.0	826	5.0	812	0.3	14
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	386	0.9	330	0.5	55	1.4	273	1.5	233	0.9	39
Breast	14.3	6,847	13.0	4,923	19.2	1,904	0.2	48	0.2	33	0.4	15
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.8	5,661	24.8	3,461	70.5	2,189
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.3	5,563	24.3	3,385	70.0	2,167
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	52	0.3	46	0.1	6
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	38	0.1	24	0.3	14
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	8	0.0	6	^	^
Urinary System	7.6	3,633	7.8	2,982	6.8	640	12.1	2,333	12.6	1,968	10.2	360
Urinary Bladder	3.6	1,715	3.8	1,441	2.9	269	6.4	1,172	6.8	1,017	4.6	151
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	1,845	3.9	1,480	3.7	359	5.5	1,119	5.6	916	5.3	202
Ureter	0.1	35	0.1	33	^	^	0.1	20	0.1	18	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	38	0.1	28	0.1	10	0.1	22	0.1	17	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	23	0.1	22	^	^	0.1	13	0.1	12	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.5	2,143	5.1	1,900	2.3	239	5.5	1,172	6.2	1,039	3.0	132
Endocrine System	0.7	325	0.7	247	0.8	75	0.8	162	0.8	128	0.8	31
Thyroid	0.4	197	0.4	147	0.5	49	0.5	92	0.4	69	0.6	22
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	128	0.3	100	0.2	26	0.3	70	0.4	59	0.2	9
Lymphoma	7.5	3,577	8.2	3,095	4.8	468	9.3	1,840	10.0	1,586	6.1	244
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.4	209	0.5	165	0.4	43	0.6	122	0.6	94	0.5	27
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.1	3,368	7.7	2,930	4.4	425	8.7	1,718	9.5	1,492	5.6	217
Myeloma	4.2	2,018	3.6	1,361	7.0	652	5.3	1,050	4.6	725	9.0	324
Leukemia	7.4	3,524	7.6	2,844	6.9	668	10.1	1,936	10.3	1,590	9.1	343
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	1,030	2.2	816	2.2	213	3.1	580	3.1	466	3.0	113
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	202	0.5	160	0.4	41	0.6	128	0.7	104	0.4	23
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	749	1.5	590	1.7	159	2.2	407	2.2	324	2.4	83
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.9	1,360	3.0	1,118	2.4	236	3.7	750	3.9	631	3.0	118
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.3	1,073	2.3	877	1.9	190	2.9	585	3.0	492	2.4	92
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	180	0.4	147	0.3	33	0.5	101	0.5	81	0.5	20
Other Leukemia	2.4	1,134	2.4	910	2.3	219	3.2	606	3.3	493	3.1	112
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	19.0	9,132	18.3	6,970	22.4	2,137	25.3	5,023	24.0	3,846	31.2	1,163

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 9 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2008 Combined

	Female					
	All races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	160.9	44,660	157.5	34,301	175.1	10,189
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.6	443	1.6	349	1.6	93
Digestive System	34.0	9,629	30.7	6,876	46.3	2,701
Esophagus	1.4	386	1.2	258	2.2	128
Stomach	2.9	820	2.3	508	5.1	303
Small Intestine	0.2	64	0.2	45	0.3	19
Colon and Rectum	15.3	4,340	13.8	3,084	21.3	1,244
Colon excluding Rectum	13.1	3,719	11.7	2,625	18.6	1,084
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.2	621	2.1	459	2.7	160
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	59	0.2	45	0.2	14
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.3	936	3.2	697	3.9	227
Liver	2.7	755	2.5	556	3.2	188
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	181	0.6	141	0.7	39
Gallbladder	0.6	168	0.5	112	0.9	54
Other Biliary	0.3	92	0.3	77	0.3	15
Pancreas	9.4	2,661	8.8	1,972	11.7	673
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	55	0.2	38	0.3	16
Respiratory System	41.1	11,337	43.6	9,453	32.4	1,845
Larynx	0.5	138	0.5	107	0.6	31
Lung and Bronchus	40.4	11,143	42.9	9,303	31.6	1,802
Bones and Joints	0.5	142	0.5	105	0.6	37
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.1	305	1.0	216	1.4	85
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.1	588	2.6	540	0.8	47
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	475	2.1	443	0.5	31
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	113	0.4	97	0.3	16
Breast	25.1	6,799	23.1	4,890	32.0	1,889
Female Genital System	16.7	4,571	15.6	3,345	20.9	1,210
Cervix Uteri	3.1	794	2.4	464	5.5	325
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.5	986	2.8	606	6.6	378
Corpus Uteri	1.8	499	1.5	323	3.1	174
Uterus, NOS	1.7	487	1.3	283	3.6	204
Ovary	9.2	2,558	9.6	2,086	8.1	465
Vagina	0.3	85	0.3	66	0.3	18
Vulva	0.4	104	0.4	92	0.2	11
Other Female Genital Organs	0.2	44	0.1	31	0.2	13
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.5	1,300	4.5	1,014	4.8	280
Urinary Bladder	1.9	543	1.8	424	2.0	118
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.6	726	2.6	564	2.7	157
Ureter	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.0	0
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	16	0.0	11	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.6	971	4.2	861	1.8	107
Endocrine System	0.6	163	0.6	119	0.7	44
Thyroid	0.4	105	0.3	78	0.4	27
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.2	58	0.2	41	0.3	17
Lymphoma	6.2	1,737	6.8	1,509	3.8	224
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	87	0.4	71	0.2	16
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.9	1,650	6.5	1,438	3.6	208
Myeloma	3.4	968	2.8	636	5.7	328
Leukemia	5.7	1,588	5.7	1,254	5.5	325
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	450	1.6	350	1.7	100
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	74	0.3	56	0.3	18
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.1	342	1.1	266	1.3	76
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.2	610	2.3	487	2.0	118
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.8	488	1.9	385	1.6	98
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	79	0.3	66	0.2	13
Other Leukemia	1.9	528	1.9	417	1.8	107
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	14.6	4,109	14.1	3,124	16.7	974

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), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008

Table 10 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2004-2008

Females

Cervix					**Breast**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	10.8				Total PC	-2.6			
Total APC	0.3	0.939	-11.8	14.2	Total APC	-2.0	0.503	-10.0	6.7
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	3.7	2007 Rate	23.5	0.9	21.7	25.4
2008 Rate	3.3	0.4	2.6	4.1	2008 Rate	23.4	0.9	21.7	25.3

Males

Prostate					**Males and Females** **All Sites**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-16.0				Total PC	-2.1			
Total APC	-3.8	0.069	-7.9	0.6	Total APC	-0.8	0.225	-2.5	0.9
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	201.7	2.0	197.8	205.8
2006 Rate	27.1	1.2	24.7	29.6	2006 Rate	195.6	2.0	191.7	199.5
2007 Rate	28.4	1.2	26.0	30.9	2007 Rate	193.6	2.0	189.8	197.5
2008 Rate	27.0	1.2	24.7	29.5	2008 Rate	198.6	2.0	194.7	202.5

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	0.7				Total PC	-4.7			
Total APC	-0.6	0.759	-5.6	4.8	Total APC	-1.4	0.137	-3.7	0.8
2004 Rate	18.9	0.6	17.7	20.2	2004 Rate	63.0	1.1	60.7	65.2
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	59.5	1.1	57.4	61.7
2007 Rate	17.0	0.6	15.9	18.1	2007 Rate	60.7	1.1	58.6	62.9
2008 Rate	19.1	0.6	17.9	20.3	2008 Rate	60.0	1.1	57.9	62.2

Melanoma					**Oral**				
	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	23.6				Total PC	-15.4			
Total APC	0.7	0.911	-17.0	22.3	Total APC	-2.8	0.264	-8.9	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	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.4	2007 Rate	3.1	0.2	2.6	3.6
2008 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2	2008 Rate	2.8	0.2	2.4	3.3

*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), 2010. Data Years: 2004-2008.*

National Comparison Tables

Table 11 - Alabama and United States Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site, Race & Sex, 2003-2007*

Males and Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	458.4	455.3	463.1	471.5	470.6	484.3
Lung and Bronchus	75.8	78.4	66.2	68.1	68.6	72.5
Colon and Rectum	50.0	41.7	58.4	48.9	47.9	57.3
Melanoma of the Skin	17.2	21.8	1.0	18.3	20.4	1.0

Males

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	567.9	551.8	622.2	552.5	544.9	623.1
Lung and Bronchus	106.4	106.5	106.8	84.9	84.3	103.5
Colon and Rectum	60.8	58.5	71.1	57.1	56.1	67.2
Melanoma of the Skin	22.8	28.1	1.0	23.1	25.4	1.1
Prostate	158.0	136.2	235.6	153.5	143.8	230.0

Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	381.8	387.2	361.6	414.7	418.8	392.9
Lung and Bronchus	53.5	57.4	39.7	55.6	57.0	51.9
Colon and Rectum	41.7	39.5	50.1	42.4	41.4	50.7
Melanoma of the Skin	13.3	17.4	1.0	15.0	16.9	1.0
Breast	114.6	114.2	112.3	120.7	121.9	114.6
Cervix	8.6	8.1	10.1	8.1	7.7	10.7

*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), 2010. Data Years: 2003-2007. Source United States Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2010. Data Years: 2003-2007*

Table 12 - Alabama and United States Cancer Mortality Rates, by Site, Race & Sex, 1999-2007*

Males and Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	203.9	196.9	235.7	194.1	192.6	236.9
Lung and Bronchus	62.4	63.6	58.3	53.6	54.0	60.3
Colon and Rectum	18.6	16.9	25.9	18.8	18.3	25.9
Melanoma of the Skin	2.7	3.3	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.4

Males

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	269.3	255.4	338.6	239.1	235.8	315.7
Lung and Bronchus	93.5	92.4	100.0	71.4	70.7	92.0
Colon and Rectum	23.4	21.3	33.1	22.6	22.0	31.7
Melanoma of the Skin	4.0	5.0	0.3	3.9	4.4	0.5
Prostate	32.3	24.3	70.0	26.7	24.6	58.8

Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	160.9	157.5	175.1	163.8	163.4	189.4
Lung and Bronchus	40.4	42.9	31.6	40.7	41.7	39.5
Colon and Rectum	15.3	13.8	21.3	15.9	15.5	22.1
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	2.1	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.4
Breast	25.1	23.1	32.0	25.0	24.4	33.3
Cervix	3.1	2.4	5.5	2.6	2.3	4.7

*Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. * Alabama rates also include 2008 data. Source Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Data Years: 1999-2008. Source United States Data: CDC WONDER, 2010. Data Years: 1999-2007.*

Health Risk and Cancer Screening Behaviors Tables

Table 13 – Percentage of Tobacco Use, Adults (2009) and High School Students (2009), Alabama and the U.S.

Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	22.5	17.9
% Male Adults	25.7	19.6
% Female Adults	19.7	16.7
% Low Education Adults	35.6	31.5
% White	22.6	17.3
% Black	20.6	20.5
% Hispanic	n/a	15.7
% Total High School Students	20.8	19.5
% Male High School Students	24.0	19.8
% Female High School Students	17.8	19.1
% White High School Students	25.1	22.5
% Black High School Students	12.5	9.5

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

TABLE 14 - Percentage of 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. *American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2008, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

TABLE 15 – Percentage of 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. *American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2008, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.*

TABLE 16 - Percentage of Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 45-50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2008

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: 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 – Percentage of 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 18 – Percentage of Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2009

5 or More Fruits and Vegetables per Day	Alabama	United States
% Total	20.3	23.4
% Male	18.2	19.2
% Female	22.3	27.7
% White	20.5	24.1
% Black	19.5	21.3
% Low Education	11.3	18.3
% Low Education	16.9	18.2

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

TABLE 19 – Percentage of Physical Inactivity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2009

No Physical Activity	Alabama	United States
% Total	31.0	23.8
% Male	26.4	21.5
% Female	35.2	25.6
% White	29.4	22.3
% Black	35.3	30.5
% Hispanic	n/a	27.9
% Low Education	44.3	40.9

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

TABLE 20 – Percentage of Overweight* Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2009

Overweight	Alabama	United States
% Total	68.2	63.1
% Male	73.9	71.2
% Female	62.8	55.8
% White	66.1	62.8
% Black	74.2	72.1
% Low Education	64.5	64.9
% 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 and mortality 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.

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, 2009. For cancer cases diagnosed during 1999-2008, 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 consistent site-type definitions over time and 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. 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 11) 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 8 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 2008 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 1-800-227-2345 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 lodging facility for cancer patients and a caregiver while receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The Mid-South Division operates four lodges: Birmingham, AL; Nashville, TN; New Orleans, LA; and Lexington, KY. A fifth lodge will be opening in the fall of 2010 in Memphis, TN.
- **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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