Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2006

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Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry

The Alabama Department of Public Health
1875

The purpose of *Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures* is to provide local cancer data and cancer risk factor information to public health and medical professionals, American Cancer Society volunteers and staff, local community groups, and others who are interested in cancer prevention and control.

This document is supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number U55/CCU421939 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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

STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Donald E. Williamson, MD
State Health Officer

December 2006

Dear Colleague:

We are pleased to present the **Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2006** produced by the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry in collaboration with the American Cancer Society.

This report reflects the efforts of cancer registrars statewide to provide timely, accurate and complete data to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry at the Alabama Department of Public Health. Without the commitment of registrars, hospitals, labs and physicians throughout the state, we would not have the ability to provide an accurate picture of cancer in our state.

Cancer continues to be the second leading cause of death in Alabama. Between 1999 and 2004, the cancer incidence rate for all sites combined in Alabama displayed a slight increase while the cancer mortality rate for all sites combined slightly decreased. The overall cancer incidence rate for Alabama is lower than that of the United States; however, Alabama's incidence rates for major cancer groupings such as breast, cervical, lung, and colorectal cancer remain higher than the U.S. rates. The morbidity and mortality of cancer in Alabama can be reduced if we encourage screening for early detection of cancer, increase physical activity, decrease obesity, improve nutrition, and modify health behaviors, such as smoking.

We hope you will find this report useful as we continue to address the many complex issues related to reducing Alabama's cancer burden.

Sincerely,

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

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P.O. Box 303017 • Montgomery, AL 36130-3017

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

To support cancer control efforts in Alabama, the American Cancer Society has co-produced *Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures* 4 years in a row. In partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, I am pleased to present the 4th edition.

The American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer for over 90 years. Increasing survival rates are clear evidence that progress is being made. Just twenty years ago, the relative five-year cancer survival rate was only 50%. Today it is 65%. One important priority in this fight against cancer is improving the quality of life for cancer patients. This past year in Alabama, the American Cancer Society provided 7,692 patient related information services and provided 6,784 direct patient services. Nonetheless, too many lives are impacted and too many lives are lost. We have an opportunity to prevent many more cancers from occurring and to save many more lives with what is known today. To do this, we must work collaboratively using the most effective strategies and the most current data. We are indebted to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry for accurate and timely cancer incidence and mortality data. We are pleased that the state devotes significant resources in this area and hope that these systems will expand to assist us in our efforts to control cancer.

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

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

Sincerely,

Scott Dillard
American Cancer Society
State Vice President, Alabama

Contents

Cancer: Basic Facts

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. In 2006, an estimated 564,830 Americans will die of cancer, more than 1,500 people each day.[2]

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 an external factor and a diagnosis of cancer. Cancer is treated by surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormones, and immunotherapy.[2]

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2006, more than 170,000 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone; this is over one-third of the total expected cancer deaths in the U.S. In addition, scientists estimate that approximately one-third (188,277) of the 564,830 estimated cancer deaths will be related to physical inactivity, poor nutrition, overweight, and obesity.[2] By avoiding the use of tobacco products along with following the American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity, many types of cancer can be prevented altogether.[2]

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.

Who is at Risk?

Anyone can develop cancer. Since the risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases as individuals age, most cases occur in individuals who are middle-aged or older. About 76% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.[2]

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 with women who do not have a family history.[2]

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

In Alabama, there will be approximately 24,390 new cancer cases this year; approximately 66 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.[2]

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2006*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	24,390
Female Breast	3,740
Uterine Cervix	180
Colon & Rectum	2,400
Uterine Corpus	670
Leukemia	550
Lung & Bronchus	3,530
Melanoma	940
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	1,030
Prostate	4,030
Urinary Bladder	800

*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 2006. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

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

In Alabama, 9,840 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,290 deaths, approximately 33.4% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.[2]

Estimated Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2006*

Site	Deaths
All Sites	9,840
Brain/Nervous System	210
Female Breast	720
Colon & Rectum	890
Leukemia	350
Liver	290
Lung & Bronchus	3,290
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	330
Ovary	270
Pancreas	530
Prostate	470

*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 2006. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

Selected Cancers

LUNG CANCER

2006 Estimates:

In 2006, an estimated 3,530 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,290 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 73.8 - higher than the U.S. rate of 69.4.[3,4] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 109.5 versus 48.4.[3] Among males in Alabama, white males have a slightly higher lung cancer incidence rate than black males with a rate of 109.6 versus 109.2.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 51.6 versus 36.3.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 63.7 - higher than the U.S. rate of 54.2.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 97.4 versus 40.4.[3] Among males in Alabama, white males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black males with a rate of 97.5 versus 96.1.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 43.3 versus 29.4.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Risk Factors:

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor in the development of lung cancer. Nearly 87% of lung cancer cases are due to cigarette smoking.[2] Other risk factors include secondhand smoke; occupational or environmental exposure to radon and asbestos (particularly among smokers), certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), some organic chemicals, and radiation; air pollution; and, tuberculosis.[2] Genetic susceptibility can also play a contributing role in the development of lung cancer, especially in those who develop lung cancer at an early age.[2]

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth grades 9-12 have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 24.9% of Alabama adults and 24.4% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 20.9% and 23.0% respectively.[6] Adults with low levels of education (less than a high school education) have the highest rate of cigarette smoking of all age groups, genders, and races in Alabama.[6] (See Table 11 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

COLORECTAL CANCER

2006 Estimates:

In 2006, an estimated 2,400 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 890 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 52.4 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 52.0.[3,6] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 63.9 versus 44.2.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 67.6 versus 62.9. Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 50.0 versus 42.5.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 19.1 – slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 20.0.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 24.2 versus 15.7.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 30.5 versus 22.6.[3] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 20.6 versus 14.3.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Risk Factors:

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; more than 90% of these cancers are diagnosed in individuals over 50.[2] Risk is also increased by certain inherited genetic mutations, family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, or a personal history of inflammatory bowel disease. 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 fat and/or red meat, and an inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables.[1]

Early Detection:

When diagnosed at a localized stage, colorectal cancer has a five-year survival rate of 90.4% while colorectal cancers with a late stage diagnosis only have a five-year survival rate of 9.7%.[2] Unfortunately, only 39% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at a localized stage.[2] The goal of screening is to detect and remove adenomatous polyps, precursor lesions for colorectal cancer, and detection of early stage carcinomas. In general, adults in Alabama have colorectal cancer screening rates that are lower than the national averages.[6] Alabama males have lower screening rates than Alabama females, and black males and females have lower rates than white males and females.[6] Adults with low education (less than a high school education) have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 12 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

BREAST CANCER

2006 Estimates:

In 2006, an estimated 3,740 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 720 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 135.5 – higher than the U.S. rate of 128.2.[3,6] White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 137.9 versus 121.9.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 26.0 – the same as the U.S. rate of 26.0.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 30.2 versus 24.4.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Risk Factors:

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

Early Detection:

When breast cancers are detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative five-year survival rate is 97.9%, compared to a rate of only 26.1% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.[2] Alabama females have a higher rate of mammography screening than the U.S. average – 60.3% of Alabama females have had a mammogram in the past year compared to 58.4% of U.S. females.[6] White females in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of mammography than black females.[6] Females with a low education (less than a high school education) have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 13 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Call to Action

Mammography is a very valuable early detection tool because it can identify breast cancer at a stage when treatment may be more effective.

PROSTATE CANCER

2006 Estimates:

In 2006, it is estimated that 4,030 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 470 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 135.1 – lower than the U.S. rate of 165.0.[3,6] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 198.4 versus 116.3.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 36.7 – higher than the U.S. rate of 29.1.[3,5] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 68.8 versus 28.4.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Risk Factors:

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

Early Detection:

The relative five-year survival rate for prostate cancer is 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the localized stage, distant stage diagnosis has a five-year survival rate of 33.5%.[2] The PSA blood test, which detects a protein made by the prostate called prostate-specific antigen, and the digital rectal exam should be offered to men at average risk, beginning at age 50. Individuals at high risk of developing prostate cancer (African Americans or men with a strong family history) should begin screening at age 45.[2] In general, males in Alabama have lower rates of prostate cancer screening than the U.S. averages.[6] Males of low education (less than a high school education) have the lowest rates of screening of all groups.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 14 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

CERVICAL CANCER

2006 Estimates:

In 2006, it is estimated that 180 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 9.9 – just slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 9.1.[3,6] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 13.5 versus 8.7.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.7.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 5.3 versus 2.4.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

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. However, a woman may be infected with HPV even if she has had only one sexual partner. Persistence of the infection or progression to cancer may be influenced by factors such as immunosuppresion, cigarette smoking, and nutritional factors.[2]

Early Detection:

When detected at a localized stage, the five-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 92.4%.[2] Cervical cancer is detected primarily by using a Pap test which can detect abnormal cellular changes. The Pap test is a simple procedure performed by a health care professional in which a small cell scraping is taken from the cervix during a pelvic exam. Females in Alabama have higher rates of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. averages.[6] As a group, black females have the highest cervical cancer screening rate in Alabama. Females of low education (less than a high school education) have the lowest rate of screening.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 15 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

Call to Action

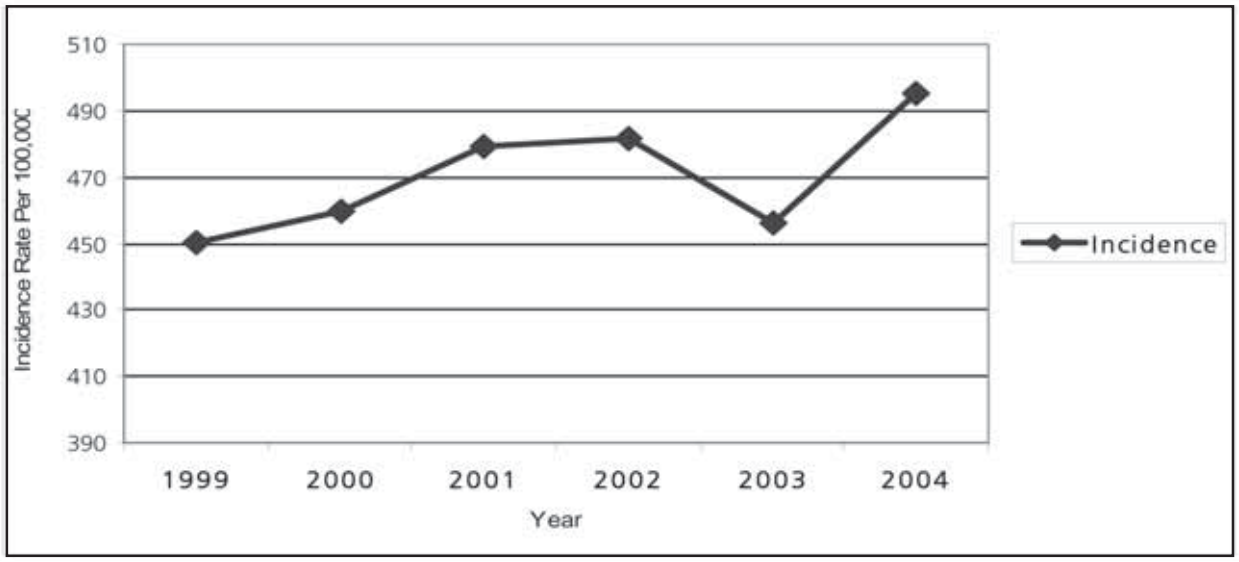
When cervical cancer is detected at an early stage, it is one of the most successfully treated cancers.

Cancer Trends in Alabama

ALL SITES CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY TRENDS

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 9.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.3%.[3] (See Table 2)

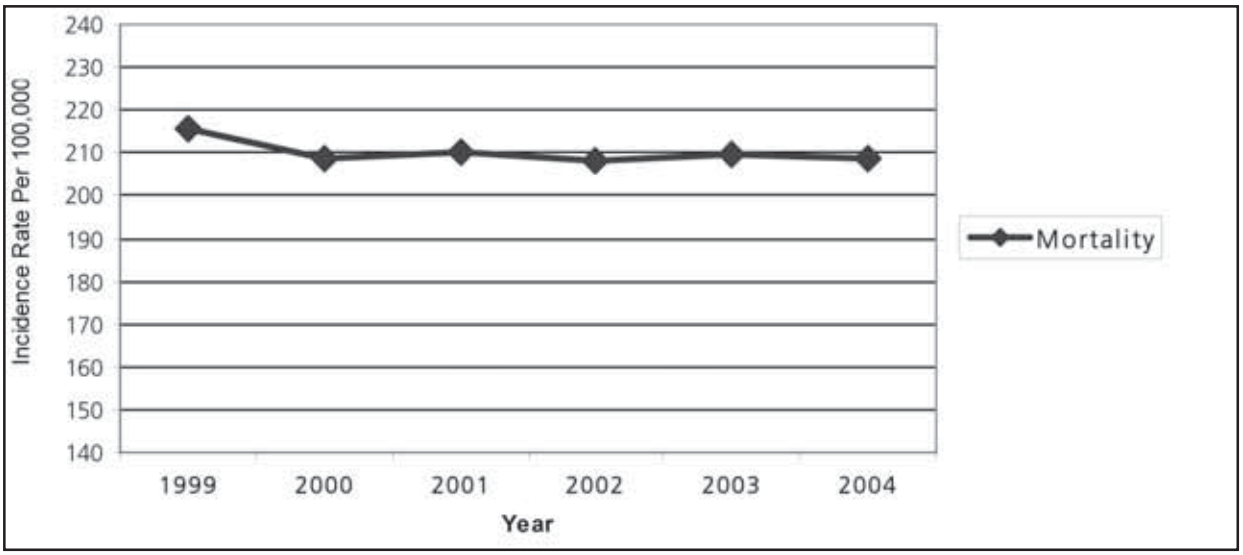
Figure 1: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 1999-2004



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years 1999-2004.

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 3.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.4%.[3] (See Table 10)

Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 1999-2004



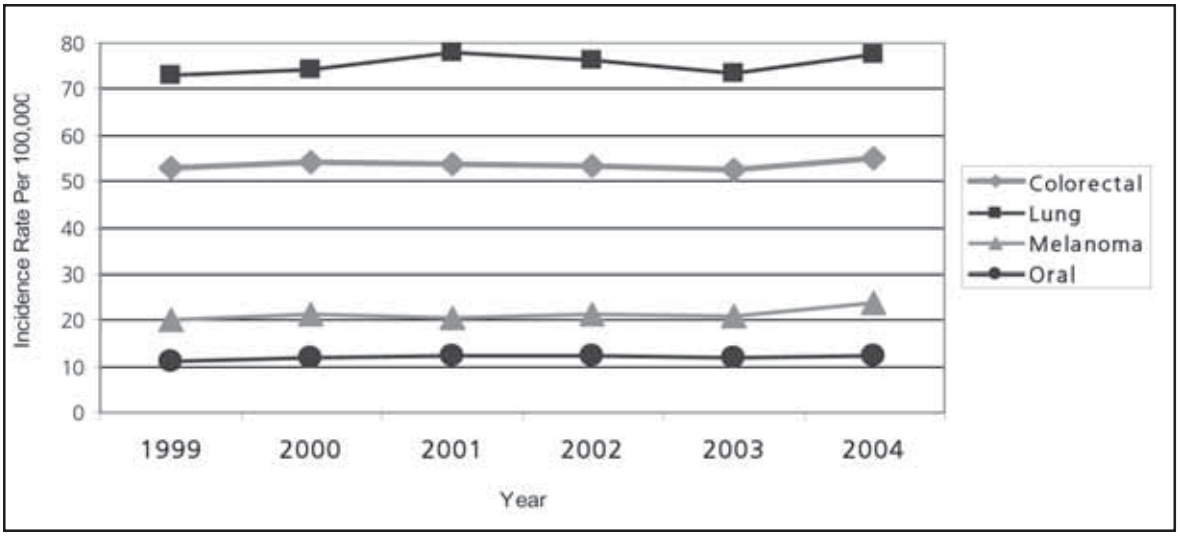
*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years 1999-2004.

COLORECTAL, LUNG, MELANOMA, AND ORAL CANCER TRENDS

Incidence Rates:

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for colorectal, lung, melanoma, and oral cancer incidence had an overall increase of 3.7%, 6.6%, 18.6%, and 12.1% respectively. The annual percentage change during this time was 0.3% for colorectal, 0.8% for lung, 2.5% for melanoma, and 1.8% for oral.[3] (See Table 2)

Figure 3: Trends in Select Cancer Incidence Rates*, Males and Females, All Races, Alabama, 1999-2004

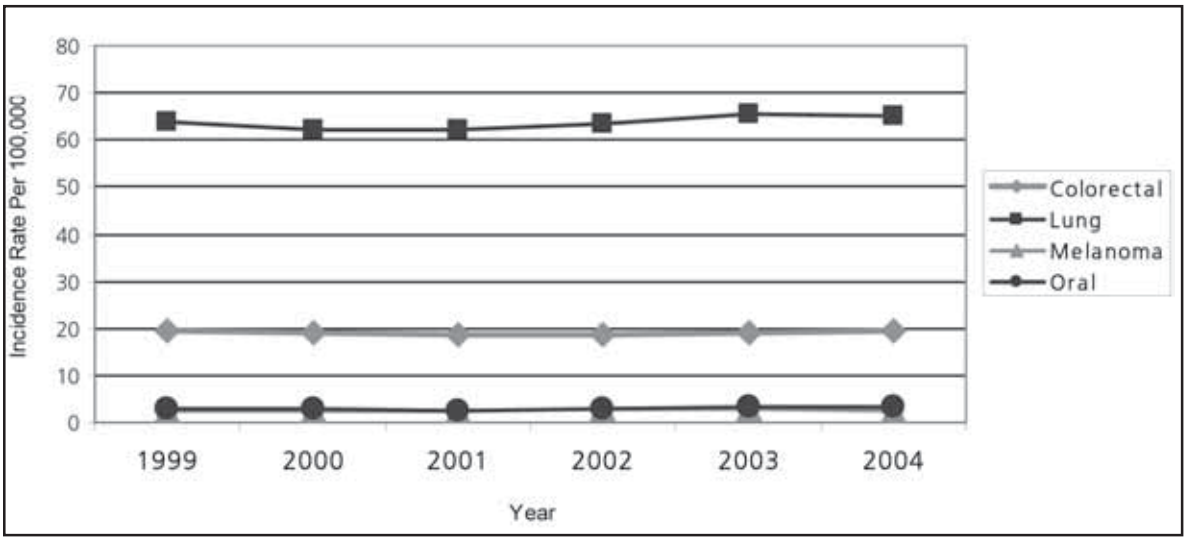


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years: 1999-2004.

Mortality:

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for colorectal, lung, and oral cancer mortality had an overall increase of 1.1%, 1.7%, and 11.2% respectively; melanoma had an overall decrease of 6.7%.[3] The annual percentage change during this time was 0.2% for colorectal, 0.8% for lung, 0.1% for melanoma, and 2.2% for oral.[3] (See Table 10)

Figure 4: Trends in Select Cancer Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, All Races, Alabama, 1999-2004



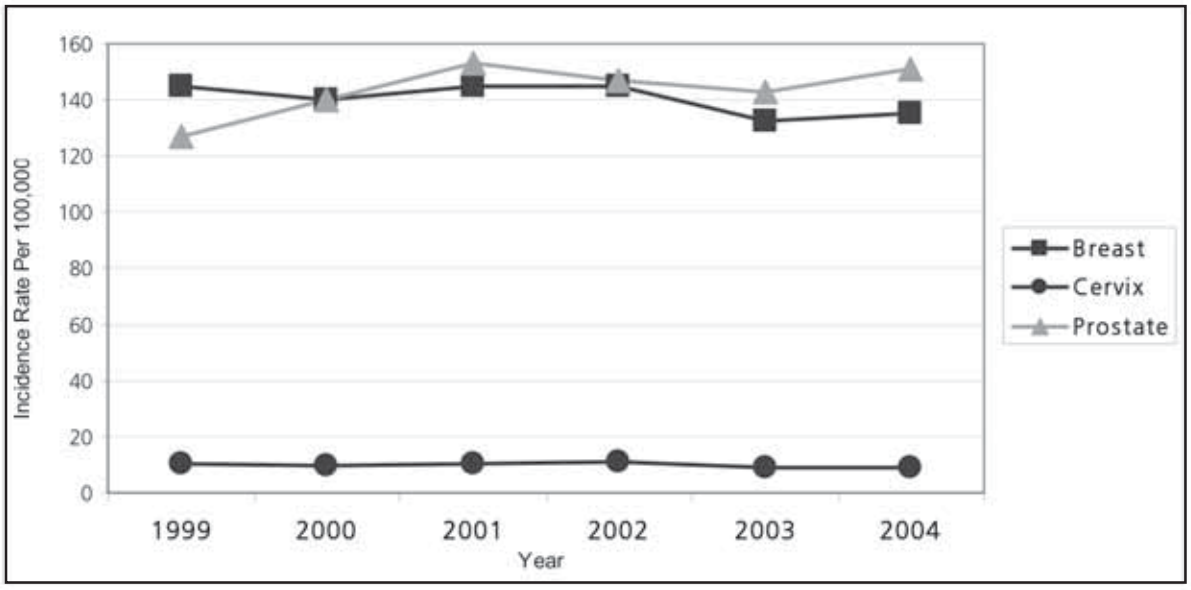
*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years: 1999-2004.

BREAST, CERVIX, AND PROSTATE CANCER TRENDS

Incidence:

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for breast and cervix cancer incidence had an overall decrease of 6.7% and 14.1% respectively; prostate had an overall increase of 19.1%.[3] The annual percentage change during this time was -1.4% for breast, -2.2% for cervix, and 2.4% for prostate.[3] (See Table 2)

Figure 5: Trends in Select Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Races, Alabama, 1999-2004

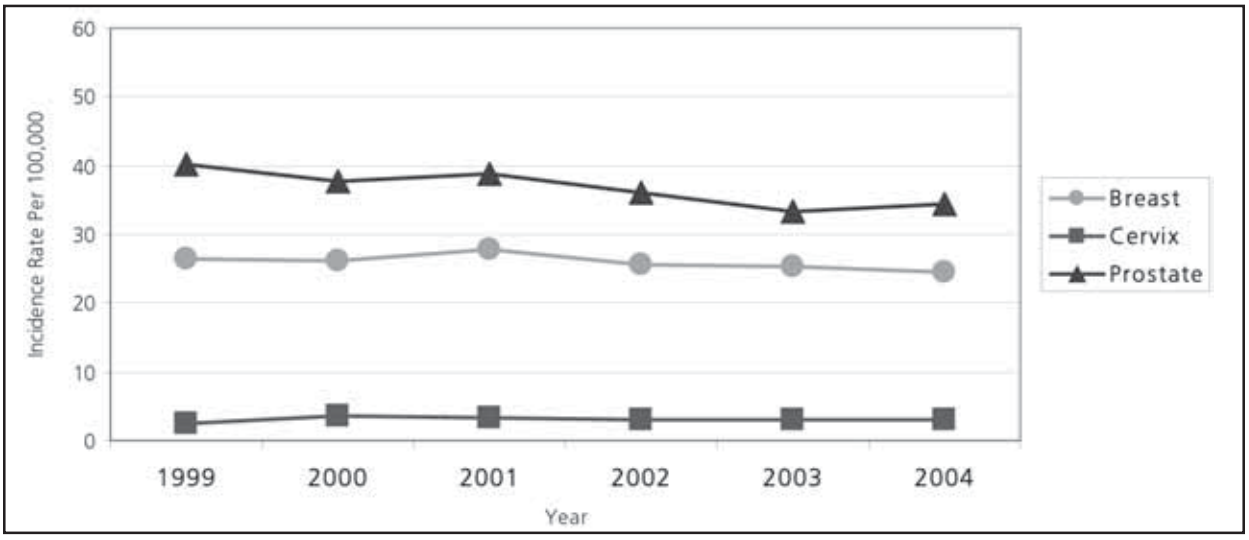


*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years: 1999-2004.

Mortality:

Between 1999 and 2004, the percentage change for breast and prostate cancer mortality had an overall decrease of 6.6% and 13.9% respectively; cervix had an overall increase of 13.5%.[3] The annual percentage change during this time was -1.4% for breast, -1.3% for cervix, and -3.4% for prostate.[3] (See Table 10)

Figure 6: Trends in Select Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Races, Alabama, 1999-2004



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2006. Data Years: 1999-2004.

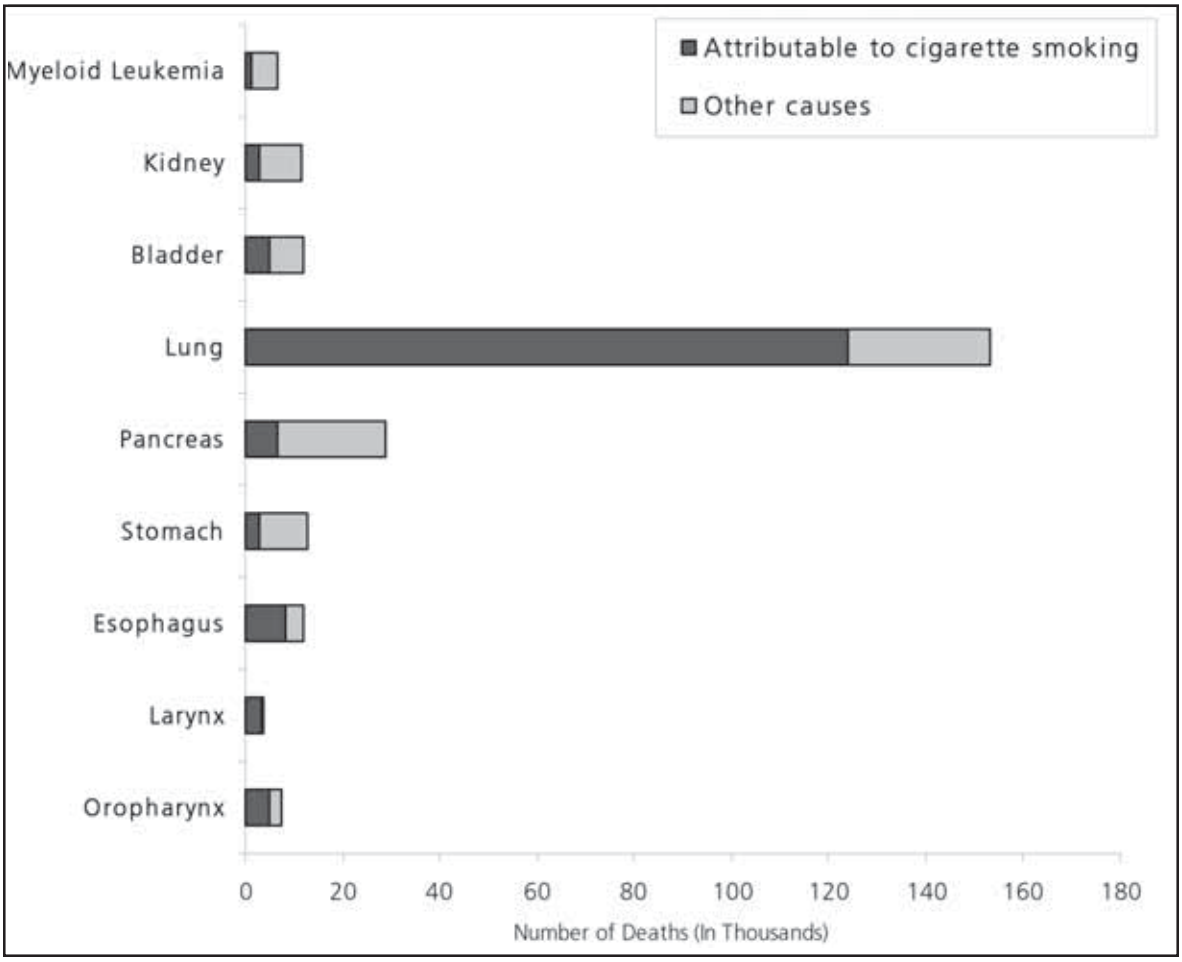
LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND CANCER

Much of the burden of cancer in the United States can be traced to modifiable health behaviors that increase one's risk of disease.[7]

Major Risk Factors to Cancer Incidence and Mortality

Tobacco use, physical inactivity, obesity, and poor nutrition are major preventable causes of cancer and other diseases in the U.S. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2006, more than 170,000 of the 564,380 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone.[1] In addition, it is estimated that approximately 188,277 of the 564,380 cancer deaths will be caused by physical inactivity, poor nutrition, and overweight and obesity.[1] In total, approximately 60% of cancer deaths are related to these major preventable causes of cancer.[1]

Figure 7: Annual Number of Cigarette Smoking-Attributable Cancer Deaths, by Site, U.S., 1997-2001



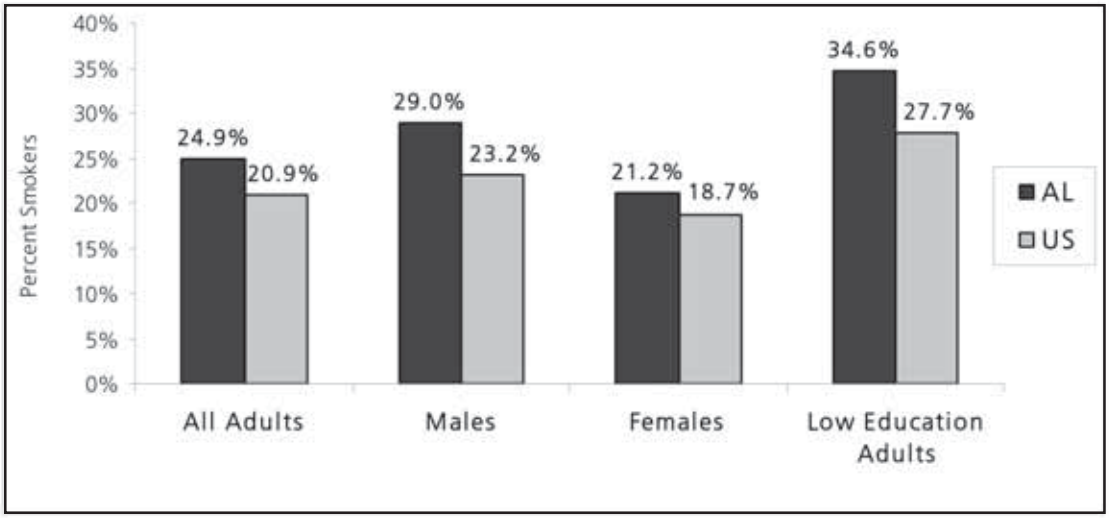
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual Smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and productivity losses – United States, 1997-2001. MMWR Morb Mort Weekly Rep. 2005; 54(25): 625-628.

Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is the leading cause of cancer death, causing almost one-third of all cancer deaths in the U.S. Tobacco use is attributable to numerous cancers: lung, oral, pharyngeal, laryngeal, leukemia, stomach, esophageal, bladder, kidney, and pancreatic cancer. Tobacco use is also associated with an increased risk of colon cancer and cervical cancer.[7]

In Alabama, both adults and youth have higher rates of smoking than the national averages.[6] Adult males have higher rates of smoking than females - almost one-third of all adult males in Alabama smoke. Low education adults have the highest rate of cigarette smoking in Alabama of all age groups, genders, and races.[6] (See Table 11 for additional data on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 8: Current Cigarette Smokers, Alabama and the U.S., Adults, 2004



Source: American Cancer Society Community Assessment ETool. Version 3.0: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2004, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

A Call to Action: The Health Benefits of Smoking Cessation

20 minutes after quitting: Your blood pressure drops to a level close to that before the last cigarette. The temperature of your hands and feet increases to normal.
8 hours after quitting: The carbon monoxide level in your blood drops to normal.
24 hours after quitting: Your chance of a heart attack decreases.
2 weeks to 3 months after quitting: Your circulation improves and your lung function increases up to 30%.
1 to 9 months after quitting: Coughing, sinus congestion, fatigue, and shortness of breath decrease; cilia (tiny hair-like structures that move mucus out of the lungs) regain normal function in the lungs, increasing the ability to handle mucus, clean the lungs, and reduce infection.
1 year after quitting: The excess 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 5-15 years after quitting.
10 years after quitting: The lung cancer death rate is about half that of a continuing smoker's; the risk of cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidney, and pancreas decrease.
15 years after quitting: The risk of coronary heart disease is that of a nonsmoker's. [9]

Poor 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. Consuming fruits and vegetables lowers the risk of developing various cancers such as pancreatic, bladder, lung, colon, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and stomach.[7] 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 (22.4%) consume the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than the U.S. average (23.6%). Among Alabama adults, low education adults (less than a high school education) have the lowest percentage of consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day at only 16.7%.[6] (See Table 16 for additional data on fruit and vegetable consumption in Alabama and the U.S.)

Physical Inactivity

Leading a physically active lifestyle reduces the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes, and breast and colon cancers. Regular physical activity also helps control weight; potentially decreasing the risk of the many cancers associated with excess weight.[1]

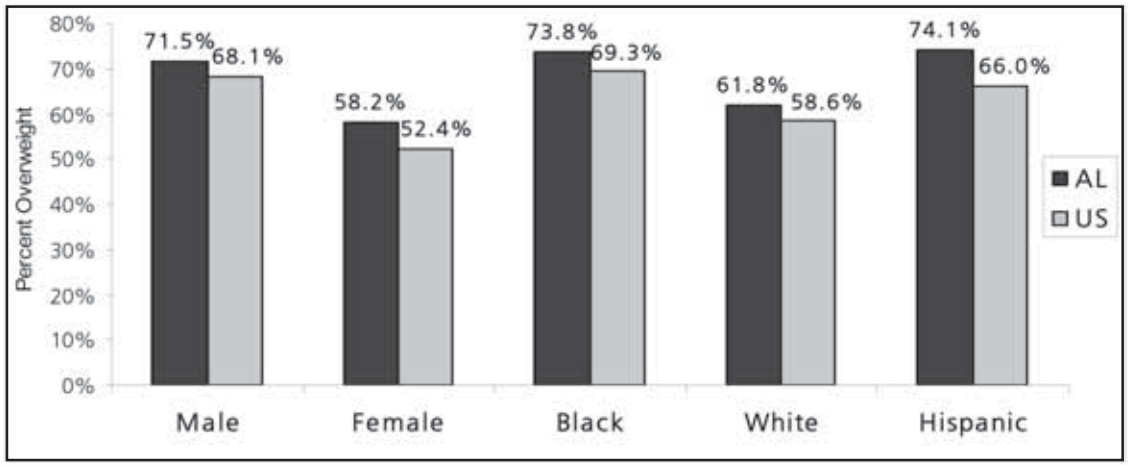
Almost one-third of Alabama adults are physically inactive; this is higher than the U.S. average of 23.8%.[6] The rates of physical inactivity among Alabama males, females, whites, blacks, and Hispanics are all higher than the U.S. averages for each group.[6] Low education adults (less than a high school education) have the highest rate of physical inactivity in Alabama – 53.7% are inactive.[6] (See Table 17 for additional data on physical inactivity in Alabama and U.S.)

Overweight

The American Cancer Society estimates that current patterns of overweight and obesity in the U.S. could account for 1 in 7 cancer deaths in men and 1 in 5 cancer deaths in women.[1] Higher levels of BMI (body mass index) are associated with higher death rates of 11 cancers in men (esophageal, colorectal, stomach, liver, gallbladder, pancreatic, prostate, kidney, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and leukemia) and 12 cancers in women (colorectal, liver, gallbladder, pancreatic, breast, cancer of the corpus and uterus, cervix, ovary, kidney, esophagus, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, and multiple myeloma).[1]

In Alabama, 64.7% of adults are overweight – higher than the U.S. average of 60.2%.[6] Black and Hispanic adults have the highest percentage of overweight persons in Alabama, 73.8% of black adults are overweight and 74.1% of Hispanic adults are overweight.[6] These rates are both higher than the U.S. averages. (See Table 18 for additional data on overweight adults in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 9: Percentage of Overweight Adults, by Group, Alabama and the U.S., 2004



Source: American Cancer Society Community Assessment ETool. Version 3.0: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2004, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity for Cancer Prevention

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CHOICES

Maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Balance caloric intake with physical activity.
- Avoid excessive weight gain throughout the life cycle.
- 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 five 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 one drink per day for women or two per day for men.

ACS Recommendations for 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.

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

Breast

Yearly mammograms are recommended starting at age 40. The age at which screening should be stopped should be individualized by considering the potential risks and benefits of screening in the context of overall health and longevity.
Clinical breast exam should be part of a periodic health exam, about every 3 years for women in their 20s and 30s, and every year for women 40 and older. Women should know how their breasts normally feel and report any breast change promptly to their health care providers. Breast self-exam is an option for women starting in their 20s. Women at increased risk (e.g., family history, genetic tendency, past breast cancer) should talk with their doctors about the benefits and limitations of starting mammography screening earlier, having additional tests (i.e., breast ultrasound and MRI), or having more frequent exams.

Colon and Rectum

- Beginning at age 50, men and women should begin screening with 1 of the examination schedules:
    - A fecal occult blood test (FOBT) or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) every year
    - A flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG) every five years
    - Annual FOBT or FIT and flexible sigmoidoscopy every five years*
    - A double-contrast barium enema every five years
    - A colonoscopy every 10 years

**Combined testing of annual FOBT or FIT and FSIG every five years is preferred over either of these tests alone. People who are at an increased risk for colorectal cancer should talk with a doctor about a different testing schedule.*

Prostate

The PSA test and digital rectal examination should be offered annually, beginning at age 50, to men who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years. Men at high risk (African American men and men with a strong family history of 1 or more first-degree relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age) should begin testing at age 45. For both men at average risk and high risk, information should be provided about what is known and what is uncertain about the benefits and limitations of early detection and treatment of prostate cancer so they can make an informed decision about testing.

Uterus

Cervix: Screening should begin approximately 3 years after a woman begins having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years of age. Screening should be done every year with regular Pap tests or every 2 years using liquid-based tests. At or after age 30, women who have had 3 normal consecutive tests may get screened every 2 to 3 years. Alternatively, cervical cancer screening with HPV DNA testing and conventional liquid-based cytology could be performed every 3 years. However, doctors may suggest a woman get screened more often if she has certain risk factors, such as HIV infection or a weak immune system. Women 70 years of age and over who have had 3 or more consecutive normal Pap tests in the last 10 years may choose to stop cervical cancer screening. Screening after total hysterectomy (with removal of the uterus) is not necessary unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer.
Endometrium: The American Cancer Society recommends that at the time of menopause all women should be informed about the risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer, and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians. Annual screening for endometrial cancer with endometrial biopsy beginning at age 35 should be offered to women with or at risk for hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC).

Cancer-related Checkup

For individuals undergoing periodic health examinations, a cancer-related checkup should include health counseling, and, depending on a person's age and gender, might include examinations for cancers of the thyroid, oral cavity, lymph nodes, testes, and ovaries, as well as some nonmalignant diseases.

American Cancer Society guidelines for early cancer detection are assessed annually in order to identify whether there is new scientific evidence sufficient to warrant a reevaluation of current recommendations. If evidence is sufficiently compelling to consider a change or clarification in a current guideline or the development of a new guideline, a formal procedure is initiated. Guidelines are formally evaluated every 5 years regardless of whether new evidence suggests a change in the existing recommendations. There are nine steps in this procedure, and these "guidelines for guideline development" were formally established to provide a specific methodology for science and expert judgment to form the underpinnings of specific statements and recommendations from the Society. These procedures constitute a deliberate process to ensure that all Society recommendations have the same methodological and evidence-based process at their core. This process also employs a system for rating strength and consistency of evidence that is similar to that employed by the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality (AHCRQ) and the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTP).

Table 1 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site & Sex, 1996-2004 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	536.2	94,752	All Sites	397.4	91,108
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	18.6	3,394	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.4	1,498
Digestive System	105.1	18,244	Digestive System	68.1	16,186
Esophagus	8.2	1,488	Esophagus	1.8	429
Stomach	9.1	1,549	Stomach	4.8	1161
Small Intestine	1.7	308	Small Intestine	1.3	302
Colon and Rectum	63.9	11,056	Colon and Rectum	44.2	10,485
Colon excluding Rectum	46.5	7,968	Colon excluding Rectum	33.7	8,048
Rectum	12.1	2,158	Rectum	7.0	1,638
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.2	209	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.6	354
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	6.3	1096	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.5	590
Gallbladder	0.7	121	Gallbladder	1.0	235
Pancreas	12.0	2,069	Pancreas	8.9	2,142
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	45	Other Digestive Organs	0.2	53
Respiratory System	122.0	21,652	Respiratory System	51.3	12,069
Larynx	9.9	1,808	Larynx	2.0	453
Lung and Bronchus	109.5	19,373	Lung and Bronchus	48.4	11,400
Bones and Joints	1.2	212	Bones and Joints	0.7	156
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.5	621	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.6	567
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	25.8	4,580	Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	15.8	3,486
Melanoma of the Skin	23.9	4,265	Melanoma of the Skin	14.9	3,278
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.9	315	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	208
Breast	2.3	403	Breast	135.5	30,483
Female Genital System	0.0	0	Female Genital System	47.7	10,727
Cervix Uteri	0.0	0	Cervix Uteri	9.9	2,096
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	0.0	0	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.0	3,924
Corpus Uteri	0.0	0	Corpus Uteri	16.4	3,785
Uterus, NOS	0.0	0	Uterus, NOS	0.6	139
Ovary	0.0	0	Ovary	13.5	3,093
Vagina	0.0	0	Vagina	1.2	281
Vulva	0.0	0	Vulva	5.7	1233
Other Female Genital Organs	0.0	0	Other Female Genital Organs	0.4	100
Male Genital System	140.6	25,135	Male Genital System	0.0	0
Prostate	135.1	24,094	Prostate	0.0	0
Testis	4.0	767	Testis	0.0	0
Penis	1.3	227	Penis	0.0	0
Other Male Genital Organs	0.3	47	Other Male Genital Organs	0.0	0
Urinary System	46.9	8,104	Urinary System	15.8	3,707
Urinary Bladder	29.5	4,957	Urinary Bladder	7.0	1,682
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	16.1	2,918	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	8.2	1,883
Ureter	0.9	151	Ureter	0.4	105
Other Urinary Organs	0.5	78	Other Urinary Organs	0.2	37
Eye and Orbit	1.0	182	Eye and Orbit	0.5	106
Brain and Other Nervous System	8.2	1,512	Brain and Other Nervous System	6.5	1433
Endocrine System	3.9	725	Endocrine System	8.6	1,818
Thyroid	3.0	557	Thyroid	7.8	1,643
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.9	168	Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.8	175
Lymphoma	21.8	3,914	Lymphoma	15.2	3,505
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.7	515	Hodgkin Lymphoma	1.9	409
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	19.1	3,399	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.2	3,096
Myeloma	6.6	1148	Myeloma	4.2	993
Leukemia	12.1	2,107	Leukemia	7.6	1,737
Lymphocytic Leukemia	5.5	969	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.3	754
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.3	246	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	193
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.8	650	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	526
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.5	963	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.6	826
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.5	613	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.5	564
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.6	275	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	204
Other Leukemia	1.1	175	Other Leukemia	0.7	157
Miscellaneous	16.7	2,819	Miscellaneous	11.0	2,636

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 1999-2004

Females

Cervix

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-14.1			
Total APC	-2.2		-7.3	3.3
1999 Rate	10.3	0.7	9.1	11.7
2000 Rate	9.9	0.6	8.7	11.2
2001 Rate	10.1	0.7	8.8	11.4
2002 Rate	11.2	0.7	9.9	12.7
2003 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.1	10.6
2004 Rate	8.9	0.6	7.7	10.2

Breast

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.7			
Total APC	-1.4		-3.5	0.6
1999 Rate	144.6	2.4	139.9	149.5
2000 Rate	140.1	2.4	135.5	144.8
2001 Rate	145	2.4	140.3	149.8
2002 Rate	144.7	2.4	140	149.5
2003 Rate	132.7	2.3	128.3	137.3
2004 Rate	134.9	2.3	130.4	139.5

Males

Prostate

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	19.1			
Total APC	2.4		-1.2	6.3
1999 Rate	126.9	2.6	121.9	132.1
2000 Rate	140	2.7	134.7	145.5
2001 Rate	153.4	2.8	147.9	159.1
2002 Rate	146.9	2.7	141.6	152.4
2003 Rate	143.1	2.7	137.9	148.5
2004 Rate	151.2	2.8	145.8	156.7

Males and Females

All Sites

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	9.9			
Total APC	1.3		-0.8	3.5
1999 Rate	450.4	3.2	444.2	456.6
2000 Rate	459.5	3.2	453.3	465.7
2001 Rate	479.3	3.2	473	485.7
2002 Rate	481.6	3.2	475.4	488
2003 Rate	456.4	3.1	450.3	462.5
2004 Rate	495.1	3.2	488.8	501.5

Males and Females

Colorectal

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	3.7			
Total APC	0.3		-0.8	1.4
1999 Rate	53	1.1	50.9	55.2
2000 Rate	54	1.1	51.8	56.1
2001 Rate	53.6	1.1	51.5	55.8
2002 Rate	53.4	1.1	51.4	55.6
2003 Rate	52.5	1.1	50.5	54.7
2004 Rate	55	1.1	52.9	57.1

Lung

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	6.6			
Total APC	0.8		-1	2.6
1999 Rate	72.9	1.3	70.5	75.4
2000 Rate	74.4	1.3	71.9	76.9
2001 Rate	77.9	1.3	75.4	80.4
2002 Rate	76.4	1.3	73.9	78.9
2003 Rate	73.6	1.2	71.2	76.1
2004 Rate	77.7	1.3	75.3	80.3

Melanoma

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	18.6			
Total APC	2.5		-0.6	5.7
1999 Rate	20.2	0.7	18.9	21.6
2000 Rate	21.4	0.7	20.1	22.8
2001 Rate	20.6	0.7	19.3	22
2002 Rate	21.3	0.7	20	22.7
2003 Rate	21	0.7	19.7	22.3
2004 Rate	24	0.7	22.6	25.4

Oral

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	12.1			
Total APC	1.8		-0.5	4.1
1999 Rate	10.9	0.5	10	11.9
2000 Rate	11.7	0.5	10.7	12.7
2001 Rate	12.3	0.5	11.3	13.3
2002 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.3
2003 Rate	12	0.5	11.1	13.1
2004 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.3	13.3

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 ($p<0.05$).

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, Males and Females, All Races, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	450.7	185,884	73.8	30,774	52.4	21,544	11.9	4,892	18.5	7,550
Autauga	417.3	1,504	70.4	250	56.4	196	8.6	33	16.7	64
Baldwin	425.6	6,336	66.5	1027	48.8	727	9.6	143	19.7	282
Barbour	401.4	1068	71.2	190	41.6	111	10.4	28	13.2	35
Bibb	459.0	821	82.8	149	54.1	98	9.6	17	21.2	39
Blount	349.7	1,680	69.5	341	38.8	184	9.6	46	15.4	73
Bullock	339.2	352	60.7	60	51.4	57	8.3	8	3.6	4
Butler	398.4	897	65.4	147	49.8	116	12.5	28	16.0	34
Calhoun	494.6	5,472	93.5	1052	56.0	617	16.1	181	15.5	166
Chambers	387.1	1,478	68.7	269	46.6	180	10.9	42	14.0	50
Cherokee	358.5	940	61.1	166	39.7	104	12.7	32	8.8	23
Chilton	373.4	1372	69.7	259	43.8	159	11.4	43	15.8	59
Choctaw	266.4	434	44.3	75	32.3	53	5.8	10	7.3	12
Clarke	465.4	1208	66.1	174	67.7	176	11.2	29	15.8	40
Clay	411.0	640	75.0	121	42.6	68	14.0	21	17.1	24
Cleburne	375.1	525	66.1	95	41.5	58	10.6	15	11.8	16
Coffee	404.4	1,764	64.5	287	37.9	165	12.5	55	20.2	86
Colbert	410.0	2,381	75.1	449	55.7	328	12.0	68	14.1	79
Conecuh	424.3	626	69.1	105	58.0	87	8.3	12	20.1	29
Coosa	426.7	522	60.7	76	46.3	57	13.6	17	11.8	13
Covington	396.2	1,673	78.6	343	45.8	198	10.9	47	16.8	67
Crenshaw	419.8	624	70.0	106	45.9	72	17.3	26	16.1	24
Cullman	426.6	3,325	79.2	636	51.3	400	15.3	118	23.6	177
Dale	443.2	1,906	80.8	353	46.6	197	12.9	55	25.0	109
Dallas	462.0	1,998	77.0	337	63.2	276	14.4	62	8.2	34
DeKalb	364.9	2,273	58.6	373	42.3	262	9.4	59	21.0	128
Elmore	479.7	2,643	85.3	463	67.3	362	17.4	97	16.7	95
Escambia	457.8	1,697	80.8	304	53.9	199	12.4	47	16.7	59
Etowah	432.3	4,754	79.2	900	50.5	557	12.1	132	15.8	172
Fayette	365.9	728	57.7	117	44.1	89	10.9	21	19.2	36
Franklin	413.5	1313	84.3	278	47.9	152	12.9	42	18.4	56
Geneva	421.2	1183	73.5	212	49.2	140	14.3	40	27.6	74
Greene	422.0	405	60.1	60	48.2	46	12.0	11	3.2	3
Hale	468.9	742	69.7	110	61.3	98	10.4	16	10.1	16
Henry	477.0	837	63.8	114	46.1	82	16.4	29	33.7	53
Houston	490.5	4,156	73.6	632	48.8	414	13.0	110	26.1	215
Jackson	399.9	2,107	67.7	369	48.8	254	12.2	64	19.5	101
Jefferson	522.5	32,601	77.6	4,889	60.1	3,782	12.6	778	19.9	1227
Lamar	389.0	650	61.3	107	41.0	72	14.2	24	19.7	32
Lauderdale	448.1	4,020	73.5	677	54.0	487	11.4	100	20.1	174
Lawrence	381.1	1202	68.4	218	51.1	160	13.7	45	14.5	46
Lee	352.5	2,598	53.7	382	40.8	290	8.4	62	13.1	106
Limestone	402.5	2,272	69.8	394	55.3	301	9.5	53	11.6	67
Lowndes	329.9	379	58.8	68	46.2	52	4.2	5	4.3	5
Macon	356.9	787	48.1	106	52.4	120	10.6	22	1.2	3
Madison	452.0	10,663	68.8	1,611	51.3	1,170	9.4	226	19.5	472
Marengo	377.2	833	58.8	132	47.5	105	8.6	19	7.7	16
Marion	362.7	1216	58.3	203	48.2	164	11.4	40	18.4	60
Marshall	473.6	3,856	86.7	727	51.0	412	15.6	127	21.5	170
Mobile	512.7	17,828	87.2	3,037	59.5	2,056	13.3	464	19.4	676
Monroe	413.3	949	67.0	156	51.3	118	13.9	32	17.3	39
Montgomery	449.9	8,481	67.3	1262	51.7	969	10.5	198	17.2	327
Morgan	519.8	5,300	83.8	863	55.7	558	14.4	147	21.0	214
Perry	375.6	433	54.6	63	51.7	60	9.8	11	6.3	8
Pickens	395.1	852	74.6	165	38.5	83	9.1	20	13.5	28
Pike	411.9	1076	57.4	152	56.4	149	9.5	25	17.1	43
Randolph	343.9	795	47.2	114	41.4	99	8.8	20	12.6	28
Russell	388.7	1,797	71.3	334	52.7	240	11.4	53	9.8	45
Shelby	417.5	2,437	83.6	491	45.0	261	9.7	57	17.5	101
St Clair	396.7	4,234	63.2	631	43.0	429	10.4	111	18.0	206
Sumter	288.7	376	47.1	62	33.9	47	6.3	8	4.8	6
Talladega	413.4	3,132	69.4	536	49.2	369	11.5	87	11.2	83
Tallapoosa	396.4	1,773	59.1	274	48.0	218	11.9	52	10.1	43
Tuscaloosa	442.7	5,973	71.7	965	51.6	687	9.3	126	20.7	282
Walker	522.4	3,800	98.7	737	63.0	460	14.2	104	17.2	121
Washington	408.1	658	69.6	113	45.5	74	6.8	11	14.9	23
Wilcox	438.0	527	47.1	58	62.1	76	8.1	10	14.7	16
Winston	454.8	1146	87.7	229	46.8	119	16.9	41	22.6	54

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	536.2	94,752	109.5	19,373	63.9	11,056	135.1	24,094	18.6	3,394	23.9	4,265
Autauga	475.3	734	105.0	158	67.8	98	109.2	166	13.5	23	21.6	39
Baldwin	473.3	3,283	84.4	600	54.9	376	118.5	848	14.5	101	25.1	171
Barbour	497.5	560	121.1	133	44.6	50	133.5	147	15.6	18	20.1	23
Bibb	519.4	414	120.0	95	68.5	58	119.2	92	9.7	9	23.3	20
Blount	410.7	881	102.0	219	53.4	113	88.9	195	12.1	28	20.7	43
Bullock	399.5	178	104.3	44	69.4	31	111.3	50	11.2	5	7.1	3
Butler	483.9	458	103.5	99	55.6	52	129.3	125	17.4	16	13.5	12
Calhoun	599.7	2,795	141.4	656	69.3	320	136.3	638	25.5	128	16.5	79
Chambers	472.5	751	112.5	180	58.8	92	90.2	146	19.0	31	19.2	31
Cherokee	453.4	527	95.2	114	51.2	60	115.1	142	21.0	21	9.2	11
Chilton	448.7	730	109.6	179	49.5	76	104.9	171	18.8	34	17.8	30
Choctaw	337.4	238	63.8	47	36.5	24	81.7	61	9.0	7	15.7	11
Clarke	567.0	633	109.4	121	81.6	88	146.0	171	20.8	23	22.1	25
Clay	473.6	331	112.5	82	57.5	38	91.3	65	23.4	16	23.0	15
Cleburne	450.2	275	86.1	56	57.3	35	95.6	58	15.4	9	15.7	10
Coffee	471.5	907	89.6	173	41.5	78	123.9	248	18.3	35	23.1	46
Colbert	476.6	1211	108.6	281	66.1	169	76.2	200	18.3	48	19.2	47
Conecuh	502.2	328	109.5	72	80.2	51	119.4	81	16.2	10	21.8	15
Coosa	480.7	273	91.0	52	49.7	27	112.6	67	21.5	13	14.7	8
Covington	456.5	850	118.8	224	48.0	89	100.1	193	17.4	32	21.8	40
Crenshaw	532.4	337	112.6	72	77.4	49	125.6	81	27.7	17	20.2	13
Cullman	506.9	1,740	125.8	443	59.5	200	95.9	337	20.5	70	30.9	106
Dale	519.9	991	115.7	225	64.5	120	114.8	217	19.4	38	25.5	51
Dallas	580.8	1010	118.4	209	76.1	130	166.2	290	22.6	41	10.7	19
DeKalb	432.2	1164	93.3	258	52.4	137	90.2	243	15.4	42	25.7	69
Elmore	568.3	1382	124.7	301	90.1	211	117.1	285	26.6	70	20.2	54
Escambia	547.3	869	121.0	195	62.8	96	136.5	214	19.8	34	14.8	24
Etowah	524.8	2,439	115.1	551	64.6	283	120.7	573	19.7	93	20.7	97
Fayette	435.2	368	86.0	74	54.7	44	85.7	76	16.3	15	29.0	23
Franklin	503.6	692	134.6	190	58.0	79	77.0	108	20.9	30	26.8	36
Geneva	518.1	632	110.3	141	69.4	81	116.5	146	22.5	28	30.5	37
Greene	523.8	215	106.1	43	74.1	30	130.5	54	26.3	11	0.0	0
Hale	538.1	366	98.5	67	65.6	45	165.2	113	11.0	8	13.2	9
Henry	572.0	431	99.8	77	68.9	50	170.3	129	28.2	22	33.2	24
Houston	596.3	2,145	117.5	426	58.9	206	162.5	603	21.5	77	33.8	120
Jackson	447.4	1046	101.0	240	61.7	139	71.4	172	15.3	37	29.4	66
Jefferson	632.3	16,264	114.5	2,927	73.5	1,867	178.8	4,615	20.0	527	27.1	700
Lamar	455.8	327	97.2	71	57.1	40	79.4	60	21.7	15	25.5	18
Lauderdale	529.6	2,041	115.7	450	69.9	265	114.2	448	19.0	72	26.5	100
Lawrence	459.1	638	103.1	145	61.0	86	89.8	125	22.0	32	15.7	24
Lee	424.6	1305	80.4	245	47.8	144	116.3	346	13.3	42	19.4	66
Limestone	477.8	1155	109.4	267	67.2	148	121.4	300	15.1	37	12.1	33
Lowndes	390.5	195	81.8	40	50.9	25	114.3	57	3.9	2	7.4	4
Macon	407.7	387	71.7	68	60.9	58	138.8	133	17.0	16	2.1	2
Madison	512.7	5,315	97.5	988	64.2	640	129.7	1,372	14.3	160	25.7	273
Marengo	454.4	424	92.3	87	58.1	53	108.2	101	15.8	16	7.5	7
Marion	403.0	592	93.1	141	54.8	77	80.6	118	19.1	28	23.3	33
Marshall	544.6	1,927	124.7	452	61.0	206	112.3	402	26.4	95	26.1	92
Mobile	625.9	9,211	127.7	1,866	73.1	1061	165.4	2,473	21.0	324	26.9	400
Monroe	491.0	493	101.6	102	60.2	61	116.1	119	26.6	27	21.4	21
Montgomery	547.3	4,202	104.1	781	61.1	460	161.5	1240	18.4	149	24.9	199
Morgan	624.6	2,742	118.8	523	65.2	281	175.9	783	22.3	100	27.6	125
Perry	509.1	244	84.3	40	64.1	30	158.4	77	19.5	9	9.8	5
Pickens	502.3	467	120.9	112	49.0	46	118.9	115	16.2	15	11.4	10
Pike	485.6	538	89.1	100	67.0	74	139.1	156	18.4	21	25.2	26
Randolph	384.5	392	63.4	66	55.6	55	93.1	96	14.1	15	16.0	16
Russell	475.0	926	105.3	206	66.6	123	113.7	223	18.7	38	11.3	23
Shelby	498.2	1,298	116.6	303	47.9	127	105.7	269	13.1	37	24.1	62
St Clair	457.3	2129	90.9	393	48.9	224	123.2	561	15.3	77	21.1	103
Sumter	339.3	185	63.2	35	35.5	20	102.7	55	7.2	4	7.5	4
Talladega	487.6	1,586	101.7	330	62.8	194	114.0	377	18.1	63	13.4	45
Tallapoosa	455.6	880	89.9	175	58.6	110	128.6	253	18.2	35	14.1	27
Tuscaloosa	507.2	2,956	106.3	611	64.2	366	121.7	713	14.7	85	27.8	166
Walker	633.1	1,949	152.1	470	75.6	235	124.2	391	19.9	66	19.2	60
Washington	546.1	391	106.7	78	59.9	44	166.4	118	11.6	8	23.8	17
Wilcox	585.0	291	80.5	40	89.3	44	184.7	92	12.6	7	10.2	5
Winston	525.9	578	131.9	150	50.3	57	95.0	101	24.1	26	28.7	29

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females, All Races, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	397.4	91,108	48.4	11,400	44.2	10,485	135.5	30,483	9.9	2,096	6.4	1,498	14.9	3,278
Autauga	385.2	770	46.5	92	49.6	98	138.2	278	8.9	18	4.7	10	12.5	25
Baldwin	389.6	3,052	52.0	427	43.4	351	131.6	1022	9.0	60	5.5	42	15.0	111
Barbour	350.2	508	38.4	57	40.9	61	120.1	169	8.2	12	6.6	10	9.1	12
Bibb	426.4	406	55.5	54	40.3	39	140.8	134	13.7	12	8.2	8	20.0	19
Blount	310.0	799	45.5	122	27.3	71	101.4	262	6.6	15	7.1	18	12.0	30
Bullock	316.9	174	28.8	16	37.2	26	114.0	57	12.7	6	5.9	3	1.9	1
Butler	341.9	439	38.8	48	46.8	64	110.7	133	8.4	10	8.3	12	19.1	22
Calhoun	432.4	2,677	61.1	396	46.1	297	136.7	833	12.6	70	8.3	53	15.0	87
Chambers	338.7	727	39.9	89	39.0	88	113.5	233	11.4	20	4.4	11	9.5	19
Cherokee	296.9	413	35.4	52	30.9	44	110.0	149	1.8	2	7.7	11	9.4	12
Chilton	325.7	642	39.6	80	40.4	83	101.4	197	11.3	20	4.3	9	15.1	29
Choctaw	219.5	196	29.9	28	31.1	29	65.4	57	9.7	7	3.1	3	1.0	1
Clarke	398.0	575	35.2	53	58.7	88	141.1	198	15.1	20	4.1	6	11.6	15
Clay	364.0	309	44.1	39	32.8	30	135.6	109	16.1	11	6.2	5	11.7	9
Cleburne	330.1	250	50.2	39	29.1	23	93.4	72	13.2	9	7.2	6	9.2	6
Coffee	360.9	857	46.5	114	35.5	87	121.3	282	7.2	16	8.0	20	17.6	40
Colbert	365.7	1170	50.6	168	47.2	159	116.3	366	9.4	25	7.0	20	10.3	32
Conecuh	368.8	298	39.3	33	42.4	36	130.8	101	12.7	9	2.0	2	17.5	14
Coosa	381.7	249	34.5	24	43.0	30	145.8	94	17.5	10	6.4	4	7.8	5
Covington	358.5	823	49.2	119	44.2	109	114.0	248	8.6	16	6.0	15	14.0	27
Crenshaw	351.3	287	40.5	34	26.7	23	130.4	100	11.1	8	10.1	9	12.3	11
Cullman	376.8	1,585	44.4	193	45.6	200	114.5	475	7.8	29	10.8	48	18.8	71
Dale	391.9	915	53.7	128	32.8	77	118.0	275	9.8	22	7.2	17	25.7	58
Dallas	391.9	988	48.7	128	54.5	146	131.8	319	12.2	27	8.0	21	6.7	15
DeKalb	323.1	1109	32.3	115	35.1	125	102.0	345	10.2	31	4.6	17	18.0	59
Elmore	425.6	1261	55.2	162	50.3	151	147.2	434	15.8	47	8.8	27	13.9	41
Escambia	408.6	828	52.4	109	47.9	103	143.0	287	7.3	13	5.9	13	20.6	35
Etowah	377.6	2,315	53.6	349	42.4	274	120.1	707	12.7	63	6.4	39	12.7	75
Fayette	330.1	360	36.4	43	39.5	45	109.7	115	4.8	5	6.5	6	12.5	13
Franklin	355.3	621	48.0	88	40.0	73	108.2	183	6.6	10	6.4	12	11.2	20
Geneva	363.4	551	47.1	71	34.0	59	119.7	179	11.3	13	8.1	12	25.4	37
Greene	357.2	190	30.3	17	29.1	16	159.3	80	4.6	2	0.0	0	5.8	3
Hale	431.3	376	48.2	43	55.8	53	158.4	130	9.1	8	9.9	8	9.0	7
Henry	421.0	406	37.4	37	31.2	32	140.3	135	6.8	5	6.2	7	35.1	29
Houston	425.1	2,011	42.1	206	42.3	208	152.2	709	11.0	48	6.9	33	21.3	95
Jackson	369.7	1060	42.9	129	39.0	115	118.3	336	12.0	31	9.6	27	12.6	35
Jefferson	456.5	16,336	53.2	1,962	50.6	1,915	158.5	5,500	10.6	350	7.0	251	15.3	526
Lamar	351.7	323	37.0	36	30.7	32	115.6	99	17.8	13	9.4	9	16.9	14
Lauderdale	399.5	1,979	43.9	227	42.8	222	140.6	677	6.9	31	5.4	28	15.8	74
Lawrence	326.8	564	41.5	73	42.3	74	94.4	162	10.5	17	7.2	13	13.5	22
Lee	310.1	1290	33.8	136	35.5	145	112.6	466	9.3	42	4.9	20	8.8	40
Limestone	363.6	1117	41.1	127	49.6	153	123.3	378	7.0	21	5.2	16	11.2	34
Lowndes	290.0	184	43.2	28	42.7	27	91.1	57	11.7	7	4.1	3	1.5	1
Macon	322.5	400	29.8	38	46.2	62	111.5	130	18.9	20	5.1	6	0.5	1
Madison	413.4	5,347	48.1	623	41.8	530	157.8	2,063	6.1	81	5.2	66	15.2	199
Marengo	330.8	409	34.7	45	40.3	52	117.4	139	9.1	12	2.3	3	8.0	9
Marion	343.2	624	32.4	62	43.8	87	121.4	214	9.4	13	5.3	12	14.9	27
Marshall	434.0	1,928	58.9	275	44.8	206	131.8	577	15.6	62	6.9	32	18.7	78
Mobile	438.8	8,608	58.6	1171	49.9	995	146.5	2,834	9.6	179	7.2	140	14.2	272
Monroe	359.0	455	41.4	54	43.7	57	133.1	161	14.3	17	4.0	5	13.8	17
Montgomery	394.3	4,277	43.8	481	45.5	509	149.4	1,589	10.4	110	4.4	49	11.8	127
Morgan	454.4	2,558	59.3	340	48.3	277	155.6	866	9.6	51	8.2	47	16.5	89
Perry	284.3	189	35.3	23	43.1	30	93.4	59	5.3	4	2.4	2	4.4	3
Pickens	320.8	385	42.0	53	30.3	37	101.1	116	5.8	6	3.8	5	15.1	18
Pike	367.7	538	34.8	52	47.3	75	127.9	177	12.5	17	2.7	4	12.7	17
Randolph	323.6	403	34.7	48	31.6	44	114.5	133	11.0	11	4.3	5	10.5	12
Russell	335.2	871	47.2	128	44.6	117	95.4	246	10.3	25	5.8	15	8.6	22
Shelby	363.9	1,137	58.8	188	42.4	133	104.4	327	6.4	19	6.4	20	13.2	39
St Clair	355.0	2104	43.0	238	37.6	205	127.1	785	4.7	32	6.2	34	16.2	103
Sumter	258.9	191	37.2	27	33.3	27	76.5	53	3.6	2	5.1	4	3.0	2
Talladega	369.1	1,546	46.8	206	40.4	175	122.3	504	12.7	47	5.6	24	10.0	38
Tallapoosa	360.8	893	37.4	99	40.2	108	129.6	314	12.4	24	6.9	17	7.1	16
Tuscaloosa	402.5	3,017	46.8	354	42.3	321	147.2	1090	9.0	66	5.4	41	15.8	116
Walker	460.9	1,851	63.6	267	54.3	225	135.9	537	12.8	43	9.1	38	16.4	61
Washington	308.3	267	40.3	35	33.5	30	118.6	101	11.9	10	3.3	3	7.4	6
Wilcox	349.4	236	24.6	18	45.8	32	129.9	85	12.0	7	4.7	3	18.7	11
Winston	413.0	568	55.2	79	42.9	62	133.7	181	6.8	8	11.5	15	20.2	25

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	522.2	74,354	568.2	18,650	109.6	15,749	109.2	3,534	62.9	8,768	67.6	2,192
Autauga	448.7	585	577.4	131	112.2	138	71.9	17	65.3	82	74.4	15
Baldwin	461.4	2,979	557.1	246	82.4	550	108.3	48	53.8	342	73.7	33
Barbour	504.0	368	499.9	187	136.5	98	95.8	35	45.7	34	40.4	16
Bibb	537.8	360	422.1	52	124.8	82	101.0	13	71.8	51	39.8	7
Blount	405.1	858	704.4	16	101.1	215	133.5	3	51.9	109	77.5	2
Bullock	319.3	57	434.1	116	90.1	16	119.2	28	55.4	10	75.7	20
Butler	457.2	304	527.1	147	92.9	64	124.1	34	58.4	38	48.9	14
Calhoun	587.7	2,370	679.5	398	140.4	566	156.6	88	68.9	274	67.8	43
Chambers	482.1	559	436.6	187	114.9	139	99.5	41	65.9	74	41.4	18
Cherokee	447.5	496	574.0	25	93.8	108	141.8	5	50.4	56	84.3	3
Chilton	441.2	652	550.4	75	111.5	166	109.9	13	47.8	66	79.7	10
Choctaw	355.9	162	301.6	74	60.4	30	69.0	17	45.8	19	21.1	5
Clarke	520.7	381	640.9	241	96.3	70	139.2	51	78.6	55	86.6	33
Clay	475.9	296	440.6	32	111.6	73	128.5	9	60.8	36	27.9	2
Cleburne	434.1	255	755.1	18	86.6	54	71.0	2	57.9	34	0.0	0
Coffee	462.0	769	478.3	116	87.3	146	112.0	27	42.6	69	29.1	8
Colbert	475.9	1054	456.3	146	108.3	246	107.6	34	62.9	142	87.5	27
Conecuh	493.4	224	499.0	98	98.2	45	140.2	27	74.4	35	81.9	16
Coosa	460.7	192	529.1	77	89.0	37	101.3	14	45.9	18	52.5	8
Covington	441.9	750	460.6	73	121.7	209	88.2	14	44.8	76	51.0	8
Crenshaw	549.6	272	418.3	56	113.6	57	112.5	15	80.9	39	65.9	9
Cullman	505.9	1,717	408.0	12	125.7	438	101.9	3	59.6	198	28.5	1
Dale	505.0	840	606.4	137	115.7	197	120.7	27	64.7	105	67.2	15
Dallas	535.4	476	637.3	527	120.0	111	117.5	98	73.3	62	82.2	68
DeKalb	429.2	1134	484.4	15	93.5	254	85.5	3	53.4	137	0.0	0
Elmore	557.4	1172	574.5	183	121.9	257	128.6	40	87.4	179	99.0	29
Escambia	550.8	661	565.4	195	123.4	152	117.6	42	64.2	74	60.6	19
Etowah	509.5	2,141	660.5	276	113.0	492	130.0	55	63.2	251	78.9	30
Fayette	416.8	322	583.5	43	89.1	70	50.7	4	50.2	37	94.1	7
Franklin	497.5	659	585.4	26	133.4	183	157.3	6	59.5	78	23.2	1
Geneva	500.6	563	705.1	64	105.8	125	172.3	16	67.5	72	90.1	8
Greene	570.7	72	502.9	142	113.9	15	99.7	28	91.4	11	68.8	19
Hale	540.4	189	538.2	176	98.1	35	98.8	32	62.3	23	67.0	22
Henry	570.7	327	523.6	95	105.1	62	79.9	15	75.7	42	44.4	8
Houston	586.2	1,728	618.6	386	117.8	351	116.7	73	58.4	167	61.3	38
Jackson	447.9	1005	450.6	31	100.9	230	133.1	9	61.6	134	43.7	3
Jefferson	631.1	11,336	619.0	4,678	116.3	2,104	109.9	815	72.6	1,295	75.2	557
Lamar	440.4	288	524.2	32	94.0	63	94.1	6	54.9	35	83.9	5
Lauderdale	512.4	1,843	664.6	157	113.9	415	146.2	34	67.8	238	110.6	27
Lawrence	460.4	560	533.7	75	104.1	128	117.1	16	60.1	73	83.0	13
Lee	406.9	984	494.7	299	78.1	187	89.7	55	44.2	105	60.7	36
Limestone	469.2	1009	489.2	117	113.9	250	67.7	15	67.7	131	65.1	16
Lowndes	376.2	77	405.9	118	91.2	18	75.3	22	28.4	6	67.2	19
Macon	420.6	87	397.8	292	73.4	15	69.5	51	60.8	13	59.5	44
Madison	505.5	4,404	534.9	769	99.5	853	90.8	129	65.2	542	63.1	89
Marengo	407.6	226	498.1	189	86.5	49	98.8	38	71.7	37	41.4	16
Marion	396.8	562	576.1	23	93.0	136	140.4	5	52.6	71	102.0	5
Marshall	538.0	1,878	523.8	18	125.1	448	95.5	3	61.3	204	0.0	0
Mobile	604.6	6,517	667.1	2,503	125.4	1,350	135.2	498	71.7	766	77.8	286
Monroe	482.0	328	501.0	158	105.2	72	95.4	30	61.4	42	58.2	18
Montgomery	524.2	2,618	576.6	1,499	101.0	498	108.5	277	58.4	286	64.9	171
Morgan	628.2	2,542	599.6	180	119.1	486	125.2	36	68.2	271	32.8	9
Perry	480.4	103	536.2	141	69.7	16	93.8	24	57.2	12	67.9	18
Pickens	485.7	310	537.3	156	114.4	73	135.4	39	44.6	29	58.2	17
Pike	455.3	371	545.7	154	86.2	72	93.3	27	71.0	58	54.9	14
Randolph	371.7	319	413.7	65	64.4	57	51.0	8	58.2	49	40.6	6
Russell	485.7	622	438.6	290	116.3	151	83.9	55	67.8	83	59.6	37
Shelby	492.7	1,195	624.2	97	115.5	281	142.0	22	47.2	117	66.5	10
St Clair	452.1	1965	561.0	136	90.4	366	115.5	25	49.9	212	33.0	10
Sumter	396.7	82	287.4	100	66.2	14	58.4	21	33.4	7	36.0	13
Talladega	475.9	1209	510.4	356	101.2	260	105.5	70	61.8	148	59.3	42
Tallapoosa	440.1	703	518.3	171	84.9	137	120.6	38	56.9	90	58.2	20
Tuscaloosa	498.0	2,276	542.3	656	106.9	483	106.2	128	64.3	287	63.9	76
Walker	631.3	1,845	684.0	93	151.4	447	159.3	21	74.8	220	104.8	14
Washington	523.2	275	651.8	105	113.6	61	101.9	17	58.5	32	68.8	11
Wilcox	507.6	114	631.9	175	75.3	17	84.1	23	71.7	16	100.0	28
Winston	523.3	571	2863.1	5	131.8	149	0.0	0	50.6	57	0.0	0

Table 6 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1996-2004

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	116.3	16,966	198.4	6,331	18.9	2,752	16.8	612	27.0	3,840	1.1	36
Autauga	86.3	112	204.9	46	11.5	17	23.5	6	24.7	38	0.0	0
Baldwin	107.3	724	204.5	86	14.7	95	9.6	5	25.8	162	2.6	1
Barbour	107.7	81	181.9	63	13.9	11	16.7	7	32.3	23	0.0	0
Bibb	116.6	77	150.7	15	9.0	7	11.4	2	28.4	20	0.0	0
Blount	86.9	188	327.1	7	11.4	26	0.0	0	21.1	43	0.0	0
Bullock	63.2	11	130.6	35	16.6	3	6.4	2	11.2	2	5.3	1
Butler	116.0	79	153.2	42	10.5	7	31.3	9	18.3	11	4.6	1
Calhoun	120.8	494	244.5	140	26.1	113	15.8	10	18.6	76	0.0	0
Chambers	78.4	94	119.2	50	20.2	24	14.7	7	24.5	28	1.8	1
Cherokee	112.7	132	134.3	7	22.0	21	0.0	0	8.8	10	18.1	1
Chilton	97.6	146	167.2	23	19.9	33	5.9	1	19.0	29	0.0	0
Choctaw	80.5	39	75.7	20	7.9	4	11.4	3	21.8	10	3.5	1
Clarke	110.1	88	197.9	75	26.1	19	8.8	4	29.0	21	2.6	1
Clay	82.1	52	168.3	12	24.8	15	14.4	1	22.9	13	0.0	0
Cleburne	90.5	53	212.2	5	14.4	8	42.4	1	16.4	10	0.0	0
Coffee	110.9	196	163.4	38	20.1	33	6.7	2	23.4	40	7.3	2
Colbert	69.6	160	107.6	35	17.7	40	23.7	8	20.3	43	2.6	1
Conecuh	106.6	51	126.6	25	20.2	8	8.9	2	30.9	15	0.0	0
Coosa	92.7	42	171.4	25	24.9	11	12.9	2	21.3	8	0.0	0
Covington	83.7	149	182.6	28	16.9	28	11.1	2	22.8	38	0.0	0
Crenshaw	115.7	59	118.2	16	31.7	15	7.9	1	25.5	13	0.0	0
Cullman	95.6	332	177.3	5	20.2	68	40.2	1	30.3	103	0.0	0
Dale	96.4	168	194.7	38	18.8	31	26.2	7	29.8	51	0.0	0
Dallas	99.7	95	235.6	188	30.7	29	13.8	12	20.5	18	1.1	1
DeKalb	86.9	230	157.0	5	15.6	42	0.0	0	25.3	67	0.0	0
Elmore	109.6	234	139.5	42	25.3	56	29.5	12	20.7	47	5.5	2
Escambia	120.0	144	197.9	65	20.2	26	21.8	8	19.3	23	1.7	1
Etowah	111.8	483	204.9	83	19.6	83	19.9	9	22.2	94	2.5	1
Fayette	72.2	60	214.1	15	11.9	10	54.3	4	30.5	22	0.0	0
Franklin	72.3	98	212.6	10	21.0	29	18.0	1	28.0	36	0.0	0
Geneva	103.3	121	235.7	21	22.3	25	28.1	3	33.2	37	0.0	0
Greene	140.8	17	127.0	36	38.5	5	20.9	6	0.0	0	0.0	0
Hale	119.4	44	215.6	69	16.9	6	5.8	2	24.6	9	0.0	0
Henry	132.2	78	239.8	42	23.1	13	44.6	9	44.9	24	0.0	0
Houston	135.3	422	256.5	156	22.3	64	17.9	13	40.4	116	1.4	1
Jackson	69.2	161	145.8	10	15.1	35	13.9	1	29.0	62	0.0	0
Jefferson	160.5	2,936	222.2	1,639	21.5	388	16.4	136	32.3	575	0.9	7
Lamar	66.1	46	180.8	11	22.2	14	15.4	1	26.4	17	0.0	0
Lauderdale	100.6	373	203.1	47	19.2	67	17.5	4	26.6	93	0.0	0
Lawrence	87.7	105	113.6	18	24.9	31	5.8	1	18.2	24	0.0	0
Lee	102.6	243	171.5	93	9.8	22	26.9	19	24.7	66	0.0	0
Limestone	103.1	231	213.8	50	15.3	33	15.5	4	13.3	32	0.0	0
Lowndes	93.0	20	131.1	37	8.9	2	0.0	0	19.6	4	0.0	0
Macon	126.7	25	140.0	104	3.9	1	20.9	15	11.4	2	0.0	0
Madison	112.5	1024	190.9	263	14.4	132	15.2	27	29.1	258	1.2	2
Marengo	60.0	35	162.0	60	19.7	12	9.7	4	13.0	7	0.0	0
Marion	78.3	111	187.1	5	18.5	26	42.3	2	23.7	32	0.0	0
Marshall	109.1	386	123.8	5	26.5	94	25.2	1	24.4	85	0.0	0
Mobile	141.1	1,567	224.4	834	21.4	237	20.8	86	32.5	352	0.4	2
Monroe	98.8	70	148.1	47	29.2	20	21.4	7	29.1	19	2.9	1
Montgomery	126.3	647	215.7	544	18.2	94	18.1	53	36.9	187	1.1	3
Morgan	170.8	706	233.2	68	22.7	93	19.3	7	28.8	118	2.8	1
Perry	99.1	22	214.1	55	32.1	7	8.4	2	20.1	5	0.0	0
Pickens	95.5	65	169.9	50	20.6	13	6.7	2	15.2	9	0.0	0
Pike	107.2	91	213.4	59	16.0	13	24.6	8	32.1	23	0.0	0
Randolph	83.5	72	126.4	20	15.7	14	7.1	1	19.1	16	0.0	0
Russell	92.0	120	152.2	98	18.8	25	18.4	13	15.4	21	0.0	0
Shelby	101.9	240	198.4	28	13.4	35	9.0	2	25.6	61	0.0	0
St Clair	117.4	501	211.3	48	15.6	72	13.2	5	21.4	98	7.8	1
Sumter	106.1	23	91.7	30	4.5	1	8.3	3	22.9	4	0.0	0
Talladega	97.6	258	166.9	112	19.5	52	12.6	11	17.1	44	0.0	0
Tallapoosa	121.6	201	153.5	49	16.7	26	25.9	9	16.6	26	0.0	0
Tuscaloosa	102.7	479	190.3	226	14.7	67	14.7	18	34.0	158	1.2	1
Walker	119.9	359	213.9	29	19.7	62	25.1	4	19.7	58	0.0	0
Washington	131.3	69	268.4	43	14.4	7	5.3	1	25.4	13	13.2	2
Wilcox	140.7	31	217.2	59	19.6	5	5.4	2	24.3	5	0.0	0
Winston	94.8	100	431.0	1	23.6	25	214.2	1	28.2	28	0.0	0

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Breast	
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	403.8	71,709	361.1	17,932	51.6	9,569	36.3	1,766	42.5	7,907	50.0	2,471	137.9	24,039
Autauga	392.7	646	320.3	107	49.9	82	30.4	10	43.2	70	73.3	24	146.5	243
Baldwin	388.3	2,794	388.4	228	53.0	402	42.0	24	42.5	317	52.2	31	130.3	931
Barbour	369.2	326	319.2	181	50.6	46	20.8	11	39.3	37	44.0	24	123.6	107
Bibb	444.1	352	307.1	49	61.7	51	21.4	3	39.8	32	40.9	7	145.5	116
Blount	310.2	785	446.9	13	45.9	121	33.6	1	27.1	69	60.1	2	100.7	256
Bullock	273.4	50	317.7	119	16.9	4	35.1	12	42.1	9	33.6	17	116.0	19
Butler	354.4	303	305.8	128	45.0	38	26.0	10	46.9	43	39.4	18	114.7	92
Calhoun	431.1	2,233	439.3	415	63.8	351	43.0	41	43.4	236	60.9	57	132.5	680
Chambers	368.8	549	262.1	173	50.1	77	16.7	11	42.1	68	29.2	19	123.8	178
Cherokee	294.9	389	285.4	19	36.0	50	29.4	2	31.9	43	13.2	1	109.5	140
Chilton	320.2	573	359.3	63	39.5	73	42.2	7	40.8	76	39.8	7	96.8	171
Choctaw	225.0	123	206.7	71	34.6	20	22.2	8	33.2	19	26.4	9	68.3	37
Clarke	402.4	376	379.0	194	41.2	41	23.9	12	56.9	56	62.8	32	148.6	136
Clay	365.9	272	323.7	33	49.3	38	8.1	1	30.8	25	50.2	5	132.7	94
Cleburne	320.3	233	591.7	16	49.9	37	31.3	1	23.3	18	175.3	5	90.3	67
Coffee	367.4	727	329.7	116	45.5	94	46.3	16	36.4	75	31.9	11	125.2	240
Colbert	372.8	1014	297.4	139	54.9	155	25.1	12	44.0	127	62.1	30	117.6	316
Conecuh	390.1	202	308.8	90	45.9	25	23.8	7	49.8	27	30.7	9	135.8	68
Coosa	397.6	189	315.5	58	40.2	20	20.0	4	48.4	24	25.9	5	148.3	71
Covington	357.9	728	330.8	78	51.8	111	23.1	6	40.5	88	74.3	18	115.6	223
Crenshaw	378.7	232	237.6	48	40.5	26	40.0	8	24.4	16	14.6	3	144.9	83
Cullman	374.2	1,556	488.0	14	44.7	192	32.1	1	45.4	197	38.7	1	114.7	470
Dale	392.5	748	396.1	144	55.5	109	52.5	18	31.3	61	44.8	16	116.2	224
Dallas	438.6	521	343.8	462	61.8	78	35.6	49	59.4	79	49.2	67	148.1	168
DeKalb	322.3	1080	312.7	17	32.1	112	24.4	1	34.5	120	79.2	4	102.4	338
Elmore	420.5	1055	406.2	174	56.2	142	50.4	19	47.4	121	65.4	26	147.8	370
Escambia	425.4	633	379.6	182	53.5	85	48.8	23	47.5	76	53.1	27	148.9	224
Etowah	375.6	2,030	377.3	262	53.8	311	55.0	38	41.8	238	48.6	35	117.2	608
Fayette	324.2	315	320.9	37	36.7	39	33.9	4	34.7	36	86.7	9	106.5	99
Franklin	348.3	585	463.7	30	48.4	85	43.4	3	39.4	69	65.9	4	105.6	172
Geneva	364.3	496	355.2	51	47.6	64	46.9	7	34.3	54	31.3	5	118.9	160
Greene	409.7	55	334.7	134	37.9	6	26.0	11	28.8	4	30.2	12	178.8	21
Hale	484.2	200	377.5	173	52.5	24	42.9	19	59.4	29	49.7	24	173.3	69
Henry	460.3	313	329.0	91	46.3	33	14.8	4	23.8	18	50.0	14	155.0	105
Houston	432.3	1,624	409.8	376	43.3	172	37.4	33	40.3	160	53.5	48	154.9	575
Jackson	373.5	1020	310.8	30	43.7	126	33.0	3	39.4	111	21.3	2	120.2	324
Jefferson	479.9	11,348	400.6	4,739	60.1	1,512	38.2	441	48.6	1,259	54.8	646	169.8	3,863
Lamar	359.0	298	261.5	21	35.9	32	34.5	3	31.5	30	25.8	2	119.5	93
Lauderdale	399.3	1,811	386.1	153	44.3	211	41.5	16	41.7	199	59.2	23	142.7	629
Lawrence	336.6	491	341.9	73	46.1	69	19.0	4	37.7	57	79.5	17	96.1	139
Lee	318.1	984	272.5	277	37.0	112	22.7	22	35.3	107	30.5	31	119.8	368
Limestone	364.0	995	351.5	114	41.6	115	37.9	12	50.5	139	41.9	13	122.6	334
Lowndes	370.5	74	252.1	108	75.8	15	27.6	12	49.9	10	39.3	17	111.0	22
Macon	475.9	96	284.4	294	59.1	12	23.4	25	59.7	13	43.4	48	169.7	34
Madison	423.8	4,454	358.1	752	48.9	525	44.9	91	39.4	414	53.6	103	161.1	1,708
Marengo	333.0	216	328.9	191	39.4	28	29.2	17	34.8	25	45.4	27	114.9	73
Marion	336.5	594	399.3	18	32.7	61	24.6	1	43.2	83	53.5	3	119.5	205
Marshall	430.0	1,879	573.0	26	58.5	269	125.5	5	44.9	203	32.3	1	130.9	563
Mobile	450.7	6,145	403.4	2,313	64.8	916	43.3	246	47.4	667	56.0	317	149.8	2,010
Monroe	387.4	319	305.2	131	47.4	42	28.8	12	38.2	33	55.1	24	154.6	121
Montgomery	415.6	2,756	352.5	1,445	46.8	331	37.6	146	42.3	309	50.0	196	160.0	1032
Morgan	450.9	2,312	506.8	231	60.1	317	52.1	23	46.7	245	69.8	30	155.9	789
Perry	333.0	91	248.6	98	40.0	12	30.2	11	52.4	14	38.7	16	109.5	28
Pickens	316.3	239	324.6	141	39.8	32	47.2	21	26.4	19	38.6	17	103.4	75
Pike	390.7	379	318.9	153	41.1	41	23.3	11	49.4	54	42.2	21	140.6	128
Randolph	307.0	319	370.5	79	36.3	43	24.4	5	29.1	34	44.2	10	101.9	99
Russell	376.6	608	258.8	248	55.8	97	32.3	31	41.9	70	43.3	41	112.5	182
Shelby	364.9	1,062	345.9	67	60.1	180	44.4	8	42.4	124	47.2	9	106.4	310
St Clair	352.0	1924	388.6	155	43.4	223	35.5	12	37.6	190	39.8	14	126.9	723
Sumter	314.4	69	239.5	122	52.3	11	31.5	16	32.9	10	32.6	17	100.7	20
Talladega	381.2	1209	308.3	314	51.6	176	29.2	29	39.7	134	38.9	39	125.3	388
Tallapoosa	353.9	706	352.5	171	41.4	90	19.0	9	38.2	84	40.4	20	131.0	255
Tuscaloosa	413.5	2,300	371.4	691	49.4	282	39.5	71	39.7	226	51.7	95	151.8	834
Walker	464.0	1,754	382.8	81	64.5	256	52.8	11	53.6	210	66.5	14	137.7	512
Washington	311.8	193	325.2	69	48.0	30	19.0	4	31.2	20	45.8	10	119.5	73
Wilcox	436.8	106	308.1	129	27.1	9	21.2	9	55.2	13	43.6	19	161.0	38
Winston	407.7	557	2603.2	5	53.4	76	348.4	2	41.8	60	110.8	1	133.0	179

Table 7 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 1996-2004 Combined

	Breast Cont'd		Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	121.9	6,026	8.7	1,339	13.5	687	6.6	1202	5.4	269	17.2	2,849	0.9	43
Autauga	85.4	28	9.2	15	8.7	3	3.3	6	8.8	3	14.3	23	0.0	0
Baldwin	134.2	78	7.5	45	19.8	12	5.4	38	6.5	4	15.7	106	1.6	1
Barbour	110.9	62	3.8	3	14.8	9	3.7	4	9.8	6	14.3	11	0.0	0
Bibb	104.1	16	11.3	8	21.2	3	8.9	7	3.9	1	23.0	18	0.0	0
Blount	182.0	5	6.7	15	0.0	0	7.2	18	0.0	0	12.2	30	0.0	0
Bullock	104.5	36	0.0	0	17.3	6	9.3	2	3.0	1	5.1	1	0.0	0
Butler	94.9	38	7.4	4	14.4	6	8.8	9	6.4	3	24.1	18	4.8	2
Calhoun	153.1	143	11.3	50	20.1	19	7.7	43	9.4	9	18.2	86	0.0	0
Chambers	84.7	54	7.1	8	18.0	12	3.8	7	5.9	4	14.0	17	2.9	2
Cherokee	120.1	8	1.9	2	0.0	0	8.1	11	0.0	0	9.3	11	0.0	0
Chilton	129.7	23	10.3	16	18.4	3	4.8	9	0.0	0	16.2	28	0.0	0
Choctaw	60.0	20	10.4	4	9.5	3	3.2	2	2.8	1	1.6	1	0.0	0
Clarke	115.6	59	13.6	10	19.8	10	3.2	3	6.1	3	18.3	14	0.0	0
Clay	118.8	12	13.9	8	31.9	3	5.9	4	10.4	1	11.7	8	0.0	0
Cleburne	193.9	5	13.8	9	0.0	0	7.5	6	0.0	0	9.6	6	0.0	0
Coffee	111.8	39	8.0	14	3.5	1	7.9	17	8.4	3	21.4	40	0.0	0
Colbert	94.9	43	9.3	20	8.8	4	7.4	18	4.8	2	11.4	30	0.0	0
Conecuh	110.0	31	13.0	5	13.8	4	3.1	2	0.0	0	24.6	12	3.3	1
Coosa	124.1	22	6.3	2	42.3	8	9.0	4	0.0	0	11.3	5	0.0	0
Covington	84.1	19	7.4	11	18.2	4	6.2	14	4.3	1	13.2	23	4.5	1
Crenshaw	72.7	14	9.8	5	16.6	3	11.2	8	6.8	1	16.1	11	0.0	0
Cullman	133.8	4	7.6	28	33.2	1	10.7	47	0.0	0	17.2	64	0.0	0
Dale	125.2	46	9.5	17	11.1	5	7.0	14	2.8	1	30.9	55	0.0	0
Dallas	115.1	150	12.5	10	12.8	17	10.8	14	5.1	7	17.1	15	0.0	0
DeKalb	43.9	3	10.2	30	0.0	0	4.7	17	0.0	0	17.8	57	22.0	1
Elmore	102.8	47	13.7	33	26.5	13	8.8	23	8.5	4	14.6	36	2.5	1
Escambia	117.2	55	4.3	5	15.3	7	7.0	11	1.3	1	30.2	35	0.0	0
Etowah	135.2	91	11.8	50	12.6	9	6.4	34	7.7	5	13.9	72	1.5	1
Fayette	121.0	14	5.4	5	0.0	0	5.8	5	10.8	1	11.5	11	0.0	0
Franklin	137.4	9	5.6	8	31.8	2	6.6	12	0.0	0	10.3	18	0.0	0
Geneva	124.8	17	12.2	12	6.4	1	8.4	11	7.4	1	27.7	36	0.0	0
Greene	155.0	59	15.4	1	2.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	16.0	2	0.0	0
Hale	137.5	60	17.2	6	3.6	2	12.3	5	6.7	3	24.0	7	0.0	0
Henry	103.4	29	4.1	2	12.8	3	8.5	7	0.0	0	51.6	28	0.0	0
Houston	145.8	133	9.7	32	17.3	16	6.7	26	7.7	7	27.3	92	2.3	2
Jackson	109.1	11	11.5	28	35.7	3	8.5	23	33.9	3	11.6	31	0.0	0
Jefferson	135.1	1,596	8.5	167	14.2	171	6.8	165	6.9	82	18.7	402	0.8	10
Lamar	62.1	5	17.6	11	11.9	1	10.4	9	0.0	0	18.1	13	0.0	0
Lauderdale	116.3	46	6.6	26	9.5	4	5.7	27	2.9	1	15.2	65	0.0	0
Lawrence	106.0	23	12.2	16	4.8	1	7.7	12	4.7	1	16.5	22	0.0	0
Lee	89.0	90	7.2	24	14.6	16	4.9	15	4.0	4	11.1	37	1.9	2
Limestone	123.8	41	6.9	18	9.7	3	5.5	15	3.3	1	12.6	34	0.0	0
Lowndes	80.6	34	6.2	1	14.3	6	8.7	2	2.3	1	4.0	1	0.0	0
Macon	97.6	93	35.2	5	15.7	15	4.6	1	5.3	5	7.6	1	0.0	0
Madison	132.4	296	5.9	60	7.6	17	5.3	55	2.8	6	17.4	178	0.7	1
Marengo	117.7	65	6.2	3	13.3	9	0.0	0	5.2	3	14.2	8	1.7	1
Marion	87.7	4	9.7	13	0.0	0	4.9	11	0.0	0	14.0	24	0.0	0
Marshall	163.9	7	15.2	59	0.0	0	7.0	32	0.0	0	18.1	74	0.0	0
Mobile	136.4	783	9.1	113	10.6	61	7.6	103	6.0	35	17.6	225	0.7	4
Monroe	96.9	40	11.9	8	18.9	8	3.5	3	5.0	2	19.4	15	0.0	0
Montgomery	124.0	517	8.3	47	13.6	60	4.7	32	4.1	16	19.7	119	0.4	2
Morgan	151.3	73	9.0	42	17.2	8	7.9	42	7.4	4	17.6	85	3.2	2
Perry	83.0	31	3.2	1	7.0	3	5.3	2	0.0	0	6.5	2	2.7	1
Pickens	93.3	39	1.8	1	11.2	5	5.6	5	0.0	0	23.8	17	2.2	1
Pike	106.8	49	12.4	10	13.9	7	3.1	3	1.6	1	16.9	14	2.0	1
Randolph	144.9	31	10.6	8	10.0	2	2.5	3	9.5	2	12.1	11	5.1	1
Russell	68.0	64	11.5	15	10.2	10	7.2	11	4.0	4	9.4	15	2.2	2
Shelby	80.4	16	5.2	14	20.0	4	6.5	19	5.4	1	13.9	38	0.0	0
St Clair	124.2	53	3.9	24	14.8	7	6.5	33	3.0	1	17.3	101	0.0	0
Sumter	66.6	33	5.2	1	2.3	1	2.6	1	5.4	3	11.6	2	0.0	0
Talladega	107.5	109	8.6	22	22.1	23	5.6	18	5.9	6	13.7	37	0.9	1
Tallapoosa	118.1	57	8.9	12	25.2	12	7.5	15	4.3	2	8.7	15	0.0	0
Tuscaloosa	130.3	246	6.9	36	14.3	28	5.7	33	4.4	8	21.3	113	0.0	0
Walker	116.4	24	13.1	41	10.8	2	8.9	35	5.6	1	16.3	57	0.0	0
Washington	129.8	27	8.9	5	20.9	5	4.5	3	0.0	0	7.2	4	0.0	0
Wilcox	114.0	47	10.4	2	12.1	5	0.0	0	4.6	2	60.4	9	5.4	2
Winston	1713.2	1	6.8	8	0.0	0	10.6	14	430.8	1	18.9	23	0.0	0

Table 8- Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males and Females by Race, 1996-2004 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	448.6	146,073	439.3	36,587	75.9	25,319	65.1	5,300	51.1	16,678	56.9	4,663
Autauga	410.0	1231	421.5	238	74.5	220	49.4	27	52.5	152	70.6	39
Baldwin	419.7	5,774	458.8	474	66.2	952	70.8	72	47.7	659	62.4	64
Barbour	416.4	694	376.2	368	84.8	144	48.8	46	41.9	71	41.6	40
Bibb	478.9	713	335.2	101	87.6	133	58.1	16	55.4	84	41.5	14
Blount	347.7	1,643	535.8	29	69.6	336	72.9	4	38.2	178	74.6	4
Bullock	283.8	107	352.7	235	53.0	20	65.8	40	48.4	19	51.4	37
Butler	393.1	607	395.9	275	64.6	102	65.5	44	50.1	81	44.4	32
Calhoun	489.4	4,603	524.0	813	95.0	917	84.8	129	54.3	510	65.0	100
Chambers	406.6	1108	325.9	360	75.9	216	48.1	52	51.2	142	34.2	37
Cherokee	354.8	885	378.1	44	60.8	158	67.9	7	39.9	99	36.2	4
Chilton	366.1	1225	435.9	138	70.5	239	68.0	20	43.1	142	55.8	17
Choctaw	279.9	285	240.9	145	45.8	50	40.9	25	38.0	38	22.7	14
Clarke	444.6	757	488.6	435	63.3	111	72.1	63	64.4	111	72.7	65
Clay	412.2	568	369.8	65	77.3	111	58.3	10	42.9	61	41.9	7
Cleburne	363.1	488	669.9	34	66.1	91	49.2	3	38.4	52	95.2	5
Coffee	404.4	1,496	385.3	232	62.9	240	72.8	43	38.7	144	31.4	19
Colbert	414.1	2,068	359.3	285	77.5	401	58.1	46	52.8	269	71.6	57
Conecuh	433.2	426	382.4	188	68.9	70	69.7	34	60.3	62	50.3	25
Coosa	427.9	381	403.7	135	62.9	57	54.1	18	47.4	42	39.0	13
Covington	389.1	1,478	384.3	151	81.4	320	48.7	20	42.2	164	66.4	26
Crenshaw	438.7	504	313.9	104	70.3	83	69.2	23	45.3	55	35.0	12
Cullman	424.7	3,273	464.7	26	79.3	630	64.8	4	51.2	395	35.0	2
Dale	438.4	1,588	472.9	281	82.5	306	78.1	45	46.2	166	54.2	31
Dallas	473.5	997	448.1	989	86.2	189	67.3	147	65.7	141	61.6	135
DeKalb	363.1	2,214	391.8	32	58.6	366	51.5	4	42.4	257	51.3	4
Elmore	472.8	2,227	466.6	357	84.8	399	82.9	59	64.8	300	76.6	55
Escambia	470.5	1294	442.6	377	82.5	237	76.9	65	54.6	150	53.9	46
Etowah	425.8	4,171	470.8	538	78.8	803	82.1	93	49.7	489	57.6	65
Fayette	357.2	637	397.2	80	59.6	109	39.1	8	40.4	73	80.9	16
Franklin	407.0	1244	497.4	56	84.2	268	75.8	9	48.2	147	46.5	5
Geneva	415.0	1059	488.1	115	72.0	189	96.6	23	48.6	126	56.1	13
Greene	466.2	127	400.6	276	69.8	21	54.4	39	54.5	15	46.4	31
Hale	494.7	389	439.6	349	73.1	59	65.5	51	63.0	52	57.4	46
Henry	498.4	640	400.8	186	71.6	95	40.7	19	45.0	60	48.4	22
Houston	489.6	3,352	491.8	762	74.5	523	69.6	106	47.3	327	57.0	86
Jackson	402.5	2,026	364.6	61	68.2	356	73.3	12	49.2	245	31.0	5
Jefferson	535.6	22,684	481.8	9,417	82.7	3,616	65.7	1256	58.8	2,554	62.7	1203
Lamar	385.9	586	368.7	53	59.3	95	61.6	9	40.7	65	48.7	7
Lauderdale	441.6	3,654	478.3	310	73.3	626	78.6	50	52.5	437	79.9	50
Lawrence	387.9	1051	413.4	148	71.8	197	55.6	20	48.6	130	80.7	30
Lee	348.9	1,970	352.6	577	55.0	300	48.8	77	39.3	213	41.4	67
Limestone	398.4	2,004	398.0	231	72.1	365	49.0	27	55.6	270	52.4	29
Lowndes	365.4	151	309.2	226	80.3	33	46.7	34	38.6	16	50.0	36
Macon	446.6	183	329.0	586	66.3	27	42.6	76	61.9	26	49.8	92
Madison	454.2	8,858	429.0	1,522	70.3	1,378	63.5	220	50.4	956	58.0	192
Marengo	359.6	442	391.6	380	60.4	77	57.0	55	49.7	62	45.1	43
Marion	356.5	1156	443.5	41	58.4	197	69.7	6	46.8	154	79.8	8
Marshall	468.6	3,758	545.5	44	86.7	717	110.3	8	51.1	407	15.8	1
Mobile	510.5	12,663	504.8	4,819	90.1	2,266	79.3	744	57.7	1,433	64.4	603
Monroe	423.3	647	386.5	289	72.3	114	56.8	42	48.7	75	56.7	42
Montgomery	452.5	5,375	434.8	2,944	67.8	829	65.1	423	48.9	595	55.7	367
Morgan	519.6	4,854	531.5	411	84.5	803	80.6	59	56.2	516	53.0	39
Perry	390.8	194	363.4	239	51.1	28	54.8	35	54.0	26	50.5	34
Pickens	385.2	549	410.3	297	69.7	105	84.2	60	34.8	48	46.4	34
Pike	414.6	750	394.2	307	60.5	113	49.1	38	61.0	112	44.9	35
Randolph	328.4	638	385.9	144	48.5	100	35.3	13	40.8	83	43.5	16
Russell	414.8	1230	330.3	538	81.3	248	53.1	86	51.8	153	48.8	78
Shelby	416.0	2,259	455.6	164	84.0	461	85.3	30	44.8	242	54.9	19
St Clair	392.7	3,889	442.4	291	63.3	589	63.6	37	43.4	402	38.0	24
Sumter	346.2	151	256.5	222	57.5	25	42.4	37	32.5	17	33.6	30
Talladega	416.1	2,418	382.5	670	72.2	436	58.7	99	48.5	282	46.7	81
Tallapoosa	385.7	1,409	413.8	342	59.4	227	58.3	47	46.3	174	47.9	40
Tuscaloosa	445.5	4,576	434.2	1,347	73.7	765	65.6	199	50.3	513	56.9	171
Walker	522.7	3,599	497.3	174	99.0	703	92.4	32	62.1	430	81.5	28
Washington	401.1	468	461.4	174	77.0	91	56.1	21	44.2	52	55.9	21
Wilcox	451.8	220	430.5	304	45.6	26	46.3	32	60.2	29	64.8	47
Winston	450.7	1128	1289.4	10	86.8	225	224.9	2	46.1	117	81.6	1

Table 8 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males and Females by Race, 1996-2004 Combined

	Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	12.1	3,954	10.3	881	21.1	6,689	0.9	79
Autauga	7.1	23	14.7	9	19.2	61	0.0	0
Baldwin	9.7	133	8.0	9	20.5	268	2.1	2
Barbour	8.9	15	11.9	13	21.2	34	0.0	0
Bibb	9.5	14	8.7	3	25.2	38	0.0	0
Blount	9.4	44	0.0	0	15.7	73	0.0	0
Bullock	13.6	5	4.5	3	7.1	3	1.9	1
Butler	9.5	16	17.2	12	20.6	29	4.3	3
Calhoun	16.3	156	11.8	19	18.2	162	0.0	0
Chambers	11.2	31	9.9	11	18.9	45	2.7	3
Cherokee	13.4	32	0.0	0	8.6	21	7.9	1
Chilton	12.2	42	2.9	1	16.9	57	0.0	0
Choctaw	5.5	6	6.5	4	10.8	11	1.3	1
Clarke	13.0	22	7.3	7	22.0	35	1.3	1
Clay	14.5	19	11.3	2	17.2	21	0.0	0
Cleburne	10.3	14	21.2	1	12.4	16	0.0	0
Coffee	13.4	50	7.7	5	22.5	80	3.2	2
Colbert	12.0	58	12.7	10	15.2	73	1.2	1
Conecuh	10.9	10	4.0	2	28.5	27	2.1	1
Coosa	16.7	15	5.7	2	17.2	13	0.0	0
Covington	10.8	42	7.5	3	16.9	61	2.7	1
Crenshaw	19.7	23	7.3	2	20.7	24	0.0	0
Cullman	15.1	115	19.7	1	22.5	167	0.0	0
Dale	12.6	45	12.9	8	29.6	106	0.0	0
Dallas	20.1	43	8.7	19	18.2	33	0.4	1
DeKalb	9.6	59	0.0	0	20.8	124	15.3	1
Elmore	16.7	79	18.9	16	17.4	83	4.0	3
Escambia	13.0	37	10.5	9	23.7	58	1.0	1
Etowah	12.1	117	12.2	14	17.1	166	1.8	2
Fayette	8.8	15	25.5	5	19.8	33	0.0	0
Franklin	13.1	41	9.9	1	18.4	54	0.0	0
Geneva	14.3	36	16.5	4	30.2	73	0.0	0
Greene	19.6	5	9.2	6	8.0	2	0.0	0
Hale	14.5	11	6.3	5	22.4	16	0.0	0
Henry	15.3	20	19.0	9	47.3	52	0.0	0
Houston	13.1	90	12.2	20	32.1	208	2.1	3
Jackson	11.6	58	24.6	4	18.7	93	0.0	0
Jefferson	13.2	553	10.9	218	24.0	977	0.9	17
Lamar	14.9	23	6.6	1	20.7	30	0.0	0
Lauderdale	11.7	94	8.1	5	19.8	158	0.0	0
Lawrence	15.3	43	5.7	2	17.2	46	0.0	0
Lee	6.7	37	13.4	23	16.8	103	1.1	2
Limestone	9.7	48	8.6	5	13.0	66	0.0	0
Lowndes	9.5	4	1.2	1	12.1	5	0.0	0
Macon	4.6	2	12.1	20	9.0	3	0.0	0
Madison	9.5	187	8.4	33	22.2	436	0.9	3
Marengo	9.6	12	7.4	7	13.5	15	1.0	1
Marion	10.8	37	22.6	2	17.9	56	0.0	0
Marshall	15.7	126	11.2	1	20.5	159	0.0	0
Mobile	13.8	340	12.2	121	23.6	577	0.6	6
Monroe	14.5	23	12.3	9	23.1	34	1.4	1
Montgomery	10.7	126	9.9	69	26.9	306	0.6	5
Morgan	14.3	135	12.7	11	22.0	203	3.3	3
Perry	17.4	9	3.5	2	12.0	7	1.5	1
Pickens	12.1	18	2.9	2	19.8	26	1.4	1
Pike	8.7	16	11.1	9	22.3	37	1.2	1
Randolph	8.8	17	8.4	3	14.8	27	3.1	1
Russell	12.1	36	10.3	17	12.0	36	1.3	2
Shelby	9.9	54	8.2	3	18.6	99	0.0	0
St Clair	10.6	105	7.7	6	18.8	199	2.3	1
Sumter	3.9	2	7.0	6	15.7	6	0.0	0
Talladega	12.1	70	9.5	17	14.8	81	0.5	1
Tallapoosa	11.5	41	13.2	11	12.2	41	0.0	0
Tuscaloosa	9.6	100	8.4	26	26.5	271	0.3	1
Walker	14.0	97	15.2	5	17.3	115	0.0	0
Washington	8.5	10	2.7	1	15.6	17	5.7	2
Wilcox	8.8	5	4.9	4	42.0	14	3.1	2
Winston	16.1	39	316.3	2	21.7	51	0.0	0

Table 9 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2004 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	210.2	56,687	204.9	43,496	226.3	13,031	282.3	30,761	271.6	23,543	321.8	7,141
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	818	2.8	598	3.7	219	4.9	563	4.5	397	6.6	165
Digestive System	45.5	12,222	41.8	8,850	57.9	3,319	60.0	6,617	55.7	4,861	75.9	1,732
Esophagus	4.0	1097	3.5	757	5.8	338	7.2	850	6.4	597	10.4	251
Stomach	4.2	1133	3.3	696	7.5	428	5.9	646	4.6	397	10.9	246
Small Intestine	0.3	77	0.3	56	0.4	21	0.4	41	0.3	30	0.4	11
Colon and Rectum	19.1	5,121	17.6	3,709	24.5	1399	24.2	2,593	22.6	1,910	30.5	675
Colon excluding Rectum	16.5	4,410	15.1	3,175	21.5	1226	20.8	2,213	19.3	1,621	26.7	586
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.6	711	2.5	534	3.0	173	3.4	380	3.3	289	3.8	89
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	46	0.2	36	0.2	10	0.1	16	0.1	13	0.1	3
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.3	1429	5.1	1076	5.8	339	7.7	875	7.5	669	8.1	200
Liver	4.6	1240	4.4	927	5.1	300	6.7	773	6.4	579	7.6	188
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	189	0.7	149	0.7	39	1.0	102	1.1	90	0.5	12
Gallbladder	0.5	148	0.5	110	0.6	35	0.5	57	0.6	50	0.3	6
Other Biliary	0.4	110	0.4	92	0.3	17	0.5	55	0.6	47	0.3	7
Pancreas	11.0	2,953	10.5	2,238	12.4	704	12.9	1429	12.5	1105	14.3	321
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	76	0.3	55	0.4	21	0.4	46	0.4	35	0.5	11
Respiratory System	65.4	17,817	66.9	14,435	58.4	3,336	100.6	11,383	100.2	9,052	101.1	2,306
Larynx	1.4	386	1.2	265	2.1	120	2.7	314	2.3	212	4.4	101
Lung and Bronchus	63.7	17,353	65.4	14,113	55.9	3,195	97.4	11,021	97.5	8,806	96.1	2,191
Bones and Joints	0.7	185	0.7	142	0.7	43	0.7	84	0.8	70	0.6	14
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	350	1.2	258	1.4	90	1.6	181	1.6	140	1.5	41
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	3.3	896	4.0	841	0.9	55	5.2	573	6.2	545	1.1	28
Melanoma of the Skin	2.5	680	3.1	655	0.4	25	3.7	424	4.7	417	0.3	7
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	216	0.9	186	0.5	30	1.4	149	1.6	128	0.8	21
Breast	15.0	4,004	14.0	2,923	18.0	1075	0.3	31	0.3	21	0.5	10
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	37.1	3,457	28.8	2,108	69.1	1341
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	36.7	3,412	28.4	2,070	68.8	1334
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	23	0.2	22	0.0	1
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	17	0.1	12	0.2	5
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	5	0.1	4	0.1	1
Urinary System	7.5	2,016	7.9	1,664	6.1	347	12.2	1302	13.1	1107	8.9	193
Urinary Bladder	3.5	945	3.8	803	2.5	139	6.4	644	7.0	563	3.9	79
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	1027	3.9	824	3.5	201	5.6	635	5.9	524	4.9	111
Ureter	0.1	25	0.1	24	0.0	1	0.1	13	0.2	12	0.0	1
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	19	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.1	10	0.1	8	0.1	2
Eye and Orbit	0.0	11	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.1	7	0.1	7	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.6	1232	5.2	1092	2.2	140	5.7	679	6.5	599	2.9	80
Endocrine System	0.7	192	0.7	145	0.7	45	0.8	91	0.8	74	0.7	15
Thyroid	0.4	111	0.4	80	0.5	30	0.4	48	0.4	35	0.6	12
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	81	0.3	65	0.2	15	0.4	43	0.4	39	0.1	3
Lymphoma	7.9	2,124	8.8	1,853	4.4	266	9.7	1074	10.7	932	5.6	138
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.5	129	0.5	103	0.4	26	0.7	78	0.7	61	0.6	17
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.5	1,995	8.3	1,750	4.1	240	9.0	996	10.0	871	5.1	121
Myeloma	4.3	1153	3.6	768	6.8	382	5.5	591	4.7	409	8.3	181
Leukemia	7.4	1,991	7.7	1,599	6.5	386	10.0	1069	10.5	879	8.0	189
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	581	2.2	455	2.1	126	3.1	317	3.2	254	2.7	63
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	101	0.4	78	0.3	23	0.5	58	0.5	46	0.4	12
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	437	1.6	341	1.7	96	2.4	238	2.4	190	2.2	48
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.8	759	3.0	621	2.2	134	3.6	411	3.8	343	2.7	67
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.2	587	2.3	475	1.8	108	2.6	305	2.8	254	2.1	50
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	118	0.5	97	0.3	21	0.7	76	0.7	61	0.6	15
Other Leukemia	2.4	651	2.5	523	2.1	126	3.3	341	3.5	282	2.6	59
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	20.7	5,587	20.2	4,272	22.5	1299	27.9	3,057	27.0	2,341	31.0	707

Table 9 - (Continued) Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2004 Combined

	Female All races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	164.7	25,926	162.5	19,953	168.5	5,890
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.6	255	1.6	201	1.5	54
Digestive System	34.9	5,605	31.7	3,989	45.3	1,587
Esophagus	1.6	247	1.3	160	2.6	87
Stomach	3.0	487	2.4	299	5.1	182
Small Intestine	0.2	36	0.2	26	0.3	10
Colon and Rectum	15.7	2,528	14.3	1,799	20.6	724
Colon excluding Rectum	13.6	2,197	12.3	1,554	18.2	640
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.1	331	2.0	245	2.4	84
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	30	0.2	23	0.2	7
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.5	554	3.3	407	4.0	139
Liver	2.9	467	2.8	348	3.2	112
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.5	87	0.5	59	0.8	27
Gallbladder	0.6	91	0.5	60	0.8	29
Other Biliary	0.3	55	0.3	45	0.3	10
Pancreas	9.5	1,524	9.0	1133	11.0	383
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	30	0.2	20	0.3	10
Respiratory System	41.1	6,434	43.9	5,383	30.2	1030
Larynx	0.5	72	0.4	53	0.6	19
Lung and Bronchus	40.4	6,332	43.3	5,307	29.4	1004
Bones and Joints	0.6	101	0.6	72	0.8	29
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.1	169	1.0	118	1.3	49
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.1	323	2.5	296	0.8	27
Melanoma of the Skin	1.7	256	2.0	238	0.5	18
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	67	0.4	58	0.2	9
Breast	26.0	3,973	24.4	2,902	30.2	1065
Female Genital System	16.9	2,628	16.0	1,935	19.6	686
Cervix Uteri	3.1	451	2.4	259	5.3	190
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.7	587	2.9	360	6.5	226
Corpus Uteri	1.8	291	1.5	187	3.0	103
Uterus, NOS	1.9	296	1.4	173	3.5	123
Ovary	9.3	1467	9.9	1218	7.1	245
Vagina	0.3	48	0.3	38	0.3	10
Vulva	0.3	55	0.4	49	0.2	6
Other Female Genital Organs	0.1	20	0.1	11	0.3	9
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.4	714	4.4	557	4.4	154
Urinary Bladder	1.8	301	1.9	240	1.7	60
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.5	392	2.4	300	2.6	90
Ureter	0.1	12	0.1	12	0.0	0
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	9	0.0	5	0.1	4
Eye and Orbit	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.6	553	4.2	493	1.7	60
Endocrine System	0.7	101	0.6	71	0.8	30
Thyroid	0.4	63	0.4	45	0.5	18
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	38	0.3	26	0.3	12
Lymphoma	6.6	1050	7.4	921	3.6	128
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	51	0.4	42	0.2	9
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6.2	999	7.0	879	3.4	119
Myeloma	3.5	562	2.8	359	5.8	201
Leukemia	5.8	922	5.8	720	5.5	197
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	264	1.6	201	1.8	63
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	43	0.3	32	0.3	11
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	199	1.1	151	1.4	48
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.2	348	2.3	278	1.9	67
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.8	282	1.9	221	1.6	58
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	42	0.3	36	0.2	6
Other Leukemia	1.9	310	1.9	241	1.9	67
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.8	2,530	15.5	1,931	16.9	592

Table 10 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 1999-2004

Females

Cervix

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	13.5			
Total APC	-1.3	0.7	-10.6	8.9
1999 Rate	2.5	0.3	1.9	3.3
2000 Rate	3.7	0.4	3	4.6
2001 Rate	3.3	0.4	2.6	4.1
2002 Rate	3	0.3	2.3	3.7
2003 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.3	3.7
2004 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.2	3.7

Breast

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.6			
Total APC	-1.4	0.1	-3.6	0.8
1999 Rate	26.3	1	24.4	28.5
2000 Rate	26.1	1	24.2	28.2
2001 Rate	27.7	1	25.7	29.8
2002 Rate	25.7	1	23.8	27.8
2003 Rate	25.4	1	23.5	27.4
2004 Rate	24.6	1	22.7	26.6

Males

Prostate

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-13.9			
Total APC	-3.4*	0	-5.6	-1.1
1999 Rate	40.1	1.7	36.9	43.5
2000 Rate	37.7	1.6	34.6	40.9
2001 Rate	38.7	1.6	35.6	42.1
2002 Rate	36.1	1.6	33.1	39.4
2003 Rate	33.2	1.5	30.3	36.3
2004 Rate	34.5	1.5	31.5	37.7

Males and Females

All Sites

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.1			
Total APC	-0.4	0.2	-1.1	0.3
1999 Rate	215.5	2.2	211.2	219.9
2000 Rate	208.8	2.2	204.6	213.1
2001 Rate	210	2.2	205.8	214.3
2002 Rate	208.4	2.2	204.2	212.7
2003 Rate	209.8	2.2	205.6	214
2004 Rate	208.9	2.2	204.7	213.1

Males and Females

Colorectal

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	1.1			
Total APC	0.2	0.7	-1.1	1.5
1999 Rate	19.4	0.7	18.1	20.7
2000 Rate	19.1	0.7	17.8	20.4
2001 Rate	18.8	0.6	17.6	20.1
2002 Rate	18.6	0.6	17.4	19.9
2003 Rate	19.2	0.7	17.9	20.5
2004 Rate	19.6	0.7	18.3	20.9

Lung

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	1.7			
Total APC	0.8	0.2	-0.5	2.1
1999 Rate	63.8	1.2	61.5	66.2
2000 Rate	62	1.2	59.7	64.3
2001 Rate	62	1.2	59.8	64.4
2002 Rate	63.6	1.2	61.3	66
2003 Rate	65.6	1.2	63.3	68
2004 Rate	64.9	1.2	62.6	67.3

Melanoma

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.7			
Total APC	0.1	1	-5.1	5.4
1999 Rate	2.4	0.2	2	2.9
2000 Rate	2.4	0.2	2	2.9
2001 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.2
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.3
2003 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.2	3.2
2004 Rate	2.3	0.2	1.9	2.8

Oral

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	11.2			
Total APC	2.2	0.4	-4.5	9.5
1999 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.6	3.7
2000 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.6	3.6
2001 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.3
2003 Rate	3.2	0.3	2.7	3.8
2004 Rate	3.4	0.3	2.9	4

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 ($p<0.05$).

Table 11 – Tobacco Use, Adults *(2004) & Youth Grades 9-12** (2005), Alabama and the U.S.		
Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	24.9	20.9
% Male Adults	29.0	23.2
% Female Adults	21.2	18.7
% White only, non-Hispanic Adults	25.5	21.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic Adults	22.2	22.1
% Other race, non-Hispanic Adults	32.7	19.5
% Hispanic Adults	21.9	17.2
% Low Education Adults	34.6	27.7
% Total Grades 9-12	24.4	23.0
% Male Grades 9-12	28.8	22.9
% Female Grades 9-12	20.5	23.0
% Black non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	15.5	12.9
% White non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	28.9	25.9

*Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and are current smokers. **Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the preceding 30 days.

TABLE 12 - Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2004		
Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy in the Past 5 Years	Alabama	United States
% Total	42.3	45.1
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	36.4	39.5
% Male & Female 65 years and older	49.8	52.6
% Male	41.6	46.1
% Males 50-64 years old	34.4	40.3
% Males 65 years and older	52.8	55.1
% Female	42.8	44.3
% Females 50-64 years old	38.4	38.8
% Females 65 years and older	47.8	50.9
% White only, non-Hispanic	43.0	46.9
% Black only, non-Hispanic	38.8	43.4
% Hispanic	-	34.4
% Low Education	36.1	36.0
Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% Total	17.4	18.5
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	16.5	15.7
% Male & Female 65 years and older	18.5	22.4
% Male	15.8	19.2
% Males 50-64 years old	15.3	15.9
% Males 65 years and older	16.5	24.4
% Female	18.7	18.0
% Females 50-64 years old	17.6	15.4
% Females 65 years and older	19.8	21.0
% White only, non-Hispanic	17.4	19.4
% Black only, non-Hispanic	16.3	18.9
% Hispanic	-	11.1
% Low Education	11.9	14.3

TABLE 13 – Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2004		
Mammogram within the past year	Alabama	United States
% 40 years and older	60.3	58.4
% 40-64 years old	58.6	56.8
% 65 years and older	64.1	61.7
% White only, non-Hispanic	61.4	59.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic	60.9	59.2
% Hispanic	-	53.7
% Low Education	54.0	49.6

TABLE 14 - Prostate Cancer Screening, Men Age 50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2004		
PSA in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 years and older	50.9	52.3
% 50-64 years old	50.4	46.7
% 65 years and older	51.7	62.1
% White only, non-Hispanic	50.8	54.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic	47.2	44.0
% Hispanic	-	39.4
% Low Education	29.1	38.7

DRE in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 years and older	45.6	49.5
% 50-64 years old	44.1	45.6
% 65 years and older	48.3	56.2
% White only, non-Hispanic	45.6	51.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	39.5	41.6
% Hispanic	-	38.7
% Low Education	34.5	37.3

TABLE 15 – Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2004

Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	Alabama	United States
% 18 years and older	87.2	85.2
% 18-44 years old	89.6	87.3
% 45-64 years old	88.6	87.3
% 65 years and older	72.7	71.2
% White only, non-Hispanic	86.7	85.7
% Black only, non-Hispanic	89.0	87.9
% Hispanic	-	83.5
% Low Education	73.1	77.4

TABLE 16 – Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18+, Alabama and the U.S., 2004

5 or More Fruits and Vegetables per Day	Alabama	United States
% Total	22.4	23.6
% Male	20.1	18.6
% Female	24.5	28.2
% White only, non-Hispanic	22.8	23.7
% Black only, non-Hispanic	20.9	22.1
% Hispanic	22.3	22.0
% Low Education	16.7	19.4

TABLE 17 – Physical Inactivity, Adults 18+, Alabama and the U.S., 2004

No Physical Activity	Alabama	United States
% Total	29.7	23.8
% Male	26.8	21.2
% Female	32.3	26.1
% White only, non-Hispanic	27.7	20.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	34.2	30.5
% Hispanic	45.1	35.0
% Low Education	53.7	46.6

TABLE 18 - Overweight Adults 18+, Alabama and the U.S., 2004

Overweight	Alabama	United States
% Total	64.7	60.2
% Male	71.5	68.1
% Female	58.2	52.4
% White only, non-Hispanic	61.8	58.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	73.8	69.3
% Hispanic	74.1	66.0
% Low Education	66.3	69.9

TABLE SOURCES

Source for Tables 1-10: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR) 2006. Data years 1996-2004 (incidence) 1999-2004 (mortality). Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (18 Age Groups) standard; Confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends.

Source for Tables 11-18: American Cancer Society Community Assessment ETOOL Version 3.0: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2004, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SOURCES

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TECHNICAL NOTES

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

MATERIALS & 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, 2005. For cancer cases diagnosed during 1996-2004, 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 editions), with the exception of in situ cancer of the cervix. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are also excluded, with the exception of those on the skin of the genital organs. The primary source of cancer incidence data is medical records. Staff at health care facilities abstract cancer incidence data from patients' medical records, enter the data into the facility's own cancer registry if it has one, and then send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. This uniformity means that data items collected by all reporting sources are comparable. For this report, information on primary cancer sites was coded according to the appropriate ICDO edition, and was grouped according to revised SEER recodes dated January 27, 2003, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The January 2003 SEER recodes were used to ensure (1) consistent site-type definitions over time and (2) consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates
Because the occurrence of many cancers increases with age and because the age distribution of a population (i.e., the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas, researchers age adjust incidence rates so that they can make a valid comparison between one year's rates and those of another year or between one geographic area's rates and those of another area. Age adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence from one year to another or from one geographic area to another are not due to differences in age distribution. The standard population used to age adjust the rates for this report is the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with a 1998 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The 2000 U.S. standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in specific age groups. The proportions of the 2000 population in these age groups serve as weights for calculating age-adjusted incidence rates.

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.

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 2004 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 fourth 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of this document would not be possible without the efforts of: Jean MacKay, Pam Bostick, Scott Dillard, Rebecca Cowens-Alvarado, and Liz Taylor of the American Cancer Society; and, Janice Cook, Justin George, and Vicki Nelson of the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry.

Special acknowledgment is extended to staff of the Cancer Registries, Hospital Health Information Departments, and histopathologic laboratories, as well as physicians and their staff, whose participation and cooperation help make this publication possible.

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.ACS.2345 or visiting www.cancer.org. American Cancer Society specialists are available through 1-800-ACS-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 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1-800-ACS-2345 or by linking through www.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. Many camps also have programs for siblings of children with cancer.
- The College Scholarship Program is available to students who have had a cancer diagnosis before age 21, maintain a 2.5 GPA, are under the age of 25, and have been accepted to an accredited college, university, or vocational school. The American Cancer Society's Mid-South Division awards $175,000 in scholarships each year to young cancer survivors pursuing higher education.
- The Community Resource Database contains detailed information about programs and services available in communities that offer assistance to those affected by cancer. By calling 1-800-ACS-2345 trained specialists provide callers with information and referrals to resources, including lodging, transportation, medications and other patient support services/programs.
- Hope Lodge is a temporary no-cost residential lodging facility for cancer patients and their family members receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The first Mid-South Division Hope Lodge opened in Birmingham, Alabama, with a similar facility now available in Nashville, Tennessee. Additional Hope Lodges will be opening in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Lexington, Kentucky in 2006.
- 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.
- 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 Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association 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 with the disease.
- 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 Social Work Departments of qualifying cancer treatment 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. Newsletters cover specific topics, including breast cancer, prostate cancer, advocacy and research. Brochures, books, posters and videos on cancer prevention, early detection and treatment are also available by calling 1-800-ACS-2345.

Have questions about cancer?
Cancer information specialists are
available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Call the American Cancer Society
at 1-800-ACS-2345.

The American Cancer Society is the nationwide, community-based, voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives and diminishing suffering from cancer, through research, education, advocacy and service.

American Cancer Society®

1.800.ACS.2345
www.cancer.org