Alabama Cancer Statistics 2023

A sourcebook of cancer data for cancer prevention and control activities in Alabama

ALABAMA PUBLIC HEALTH

ASCR Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry

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STATE HEALTH OFFICER

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Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the annual *Alabama Cancer Statistics* report produced by the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Alabama, exceeded only by heart disease. Breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers are the most commonly diagnosed cancers, accounting for more than 47 percent of all new cases in Alabama; however, more Alabamians die from lung cancer than from breast, colorectal, and prostate cancers combined. Eliminating tobacco use, one of the single most preventable causes of disease, and eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke could greatly reduce the incidence and mortality not only for lung cancer but many other cancers as well. For some cancers such as breast, cervical, and colorectal, there are established, effective screening tests which can diagnose these cancers at an early stage when treatment is more effective and survival is more likely. Additionally, engaging in healthy lifestyle habits, such as being physically active and consuming a healthy diet, can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts.

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

Sincerely,

Scott Harris, M.D., M.P.H.
State Health Officer

SH/JTG

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Visit the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry website at alabamapublichealth.org/ascr for additional copies of *Alabama Cancer Statistics 2023*.

Cancer: Basic Facts

What Is Cancer?
Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells that can result in death if not treated. Although the causes of cancer are not completely understood, numerous factors are known to increase risk, including many that are potentially modifiable (e.g., tobacco use and excess body weight) and those that are not (e.g., inherited genetic mutations). These risk factors may act simultaneously or in sequence to initiate and/or promote cancer growth.[1]

Can Cancer Be Prevented?
A substantial proportion of cancers could be prevented, including all cancers caused by tobacco use and other unhealthy behaviors. Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer, at least 42 percent of newly diagnosed cancers in the U.S. – about 820,000 cases in 2023 – are potentially avoidable, including the 19 percent of cancers caused by smoking and the 18 percent caused by a combination of excess body weight, alcohol consumption, poor nutrition, and physical inactivity. Certain cancers caused by infectious agents, such as *human papillomavirus* (HPV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and *Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori)*, could be prevented through behavioral changes or vaccination to avoid the infection or by treating the infection. Many of the more than five million skin cancer cases that are diagnosed annually could be prevented by protecting the skin from excessive sun exposure and not using indoor tanning devices.[1]

Screening can help prevent colorectal and cervical cancers by detecting and removing precancerous lesions in the colon, rectum, and uterine cervix. Screening can also detect these and some cancers early, when treatment is often less intensive and more successful. Screening is known to help reduce mortality for cancers of the breast, colon, rectum, cervix, lung (among people who smoke or used to smoke), and probably prostate. In addition, being aware of changes in the body, such as the breast, skin, mouth, eyes, or genitalia, and bringing these to the attention of a health care professional may also result in the early detection of cancer.[1]

Who Is at Risk of Developing Cancer?
The risk of developing cancer increases with advancing age; 88 percent of all cancers in the U.S. are diagnosed in people 50 years of age or older and 57 percent are 65 or older. Certain behaviors also increase risk, such as smoking, having excess body weight, drinking alcohol, and having an unhealthy diet. In the U.S., approximately 41 out of 100 men and 39 out of 100 women will develop cancer during their lifetime. However, these probabilities are estimated based on cancer occurrence in the general population and may differ because of variations in individual exposures (e.g., smoking), family history, and/or genetic susceptibility.[1]

A family history of cancer is thought to primarily reflect inheritance of genetic variations that confer slight-to-moderate increased risk in concert with similar exposures to lifestyle/environmental risk factors among family members. Inheritance of genetic alterations that confer a very high risk occurs much less frequently.[1]

Relative risk is the strength of the relationship between exposure to a given risk factor and cancer. It is measured by comparing the rate of cancer in a group of people with a certain exposure or trait to the rate in a group of people without this characteristic. For example, men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than people who never smoked, so the relative risk of lung cancer among people who smoke is 25. Most relative risks are not this large; for example, the relative risk of breast cancer among women who have a mother, sister, or daughter with a history of breast cancer is about two. However, even exposures associated with a relatively small excess risk can have a large influence on the number of cancers diagnosed in the population if they are common (e.g., excess body weight).[1]

How Many New Cancer Cases Are Expected to Occur in 2023 in Alabama?
In Alabama, approximately 30,730 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed in 2023, which translates to slightly more than 84 people per day.[1]

Estimated Number* of New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2023

Site	New Cases
All Sites	30,730
Female Breast	4,500
Uterine Cervix	240
Colon & Rectum	2,570
Uterine Corpus	830
Leukemia	780
Lung & Bronchus	4,280
Melanoma	1,510
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	1,030
Prostate	5,320
Urinary Bladder	1,180

*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 2023*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.

How Many People Are Expected to Die of Cancer in 2023 in Alabama?
In Alabama, 10,640 people are expected to die of cancer in 2023. Lung cancer will account for 2,610 deaths, more than 24 percent of all estimated cancer deaths in the state.[1]

Estimated Number* of Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2023	
Site	**Deaths**
All Sites	10,640
Brain/Nervous System	330
Female Breast	720
Colon & Rectum	900
Leukemia	370
Liver	520
Lung & Bronchus	2,610
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	290
Ovary	200
Pancreas	840
Prostate	540

*Rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2023*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Cancer Diagnoses

During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, hospitals and physician offices were unable to see patients at the same level as before the pandemic because of COVID-19 infections. This disruption of health services resulted in missed or postponed appointments for cancer screening, as well as follow-up of abnormal results and symptoms. Patients also experienced treatment delays or modifications to treatment during this time.[1]

In Alabama, there was a statistically significant 9.9 percent decline in the all sites cancer incidence rate from 2019 to 2020.[2] Similarly, for the U.S. there was a 10.2 percent decline in the all sites cancer incidence rate, and this decline was also statistically significant.[3] For this reason, incidence trend data should be interpreted with caution. However, there was no significant change from 2019 to 2020 in the all sites cancer mortality rate for either Alabama or the U.S.[2,4] It may take several years for the consequences of the interruption in healthcare services due to the pandemic to become fully evident in our statistics.

All Cancers

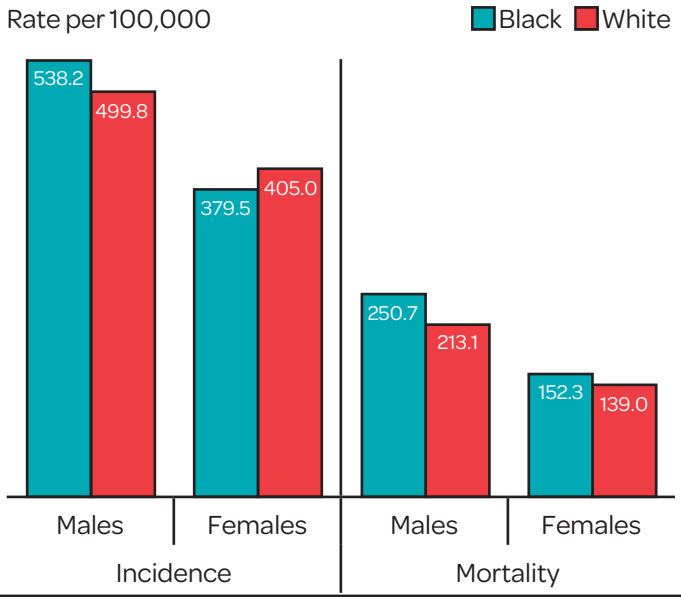
Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 447.0 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 442.0.[2,3] Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 513.2 versus 399.0.[2] Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 538.2 versus 499.8.[2] Among females, white females have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 405.0 versus 379.5.[2] (See Figure 1 below and Table 11 on page 29.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 173.7 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 160.3.[2,4] Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 218.7 versus 141.2.[2] Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 250.7 versus 213.1.[2] Among females, black females have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 152.3 versus 139.0.[2] (See Figure 1 below and Table 12 on page 30.)

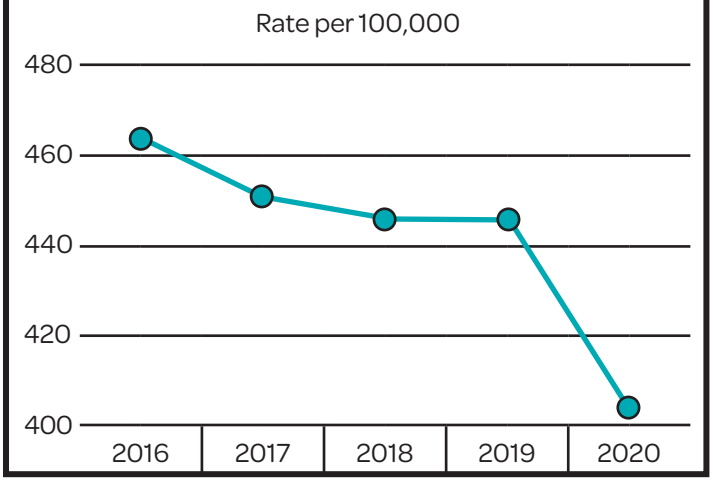
Figure 1. All Sites Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* by Sex and Race, Alabama



*Malignant only, with the exception of *in situ* bladder cancer, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2011-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

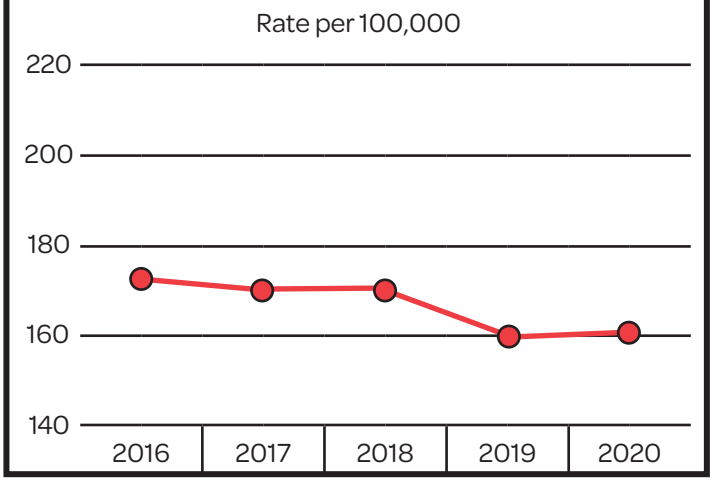
Figure 2. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates,* All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only with the exception of *in situ* bladder cancer, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023

Figure 3. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates,* All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023

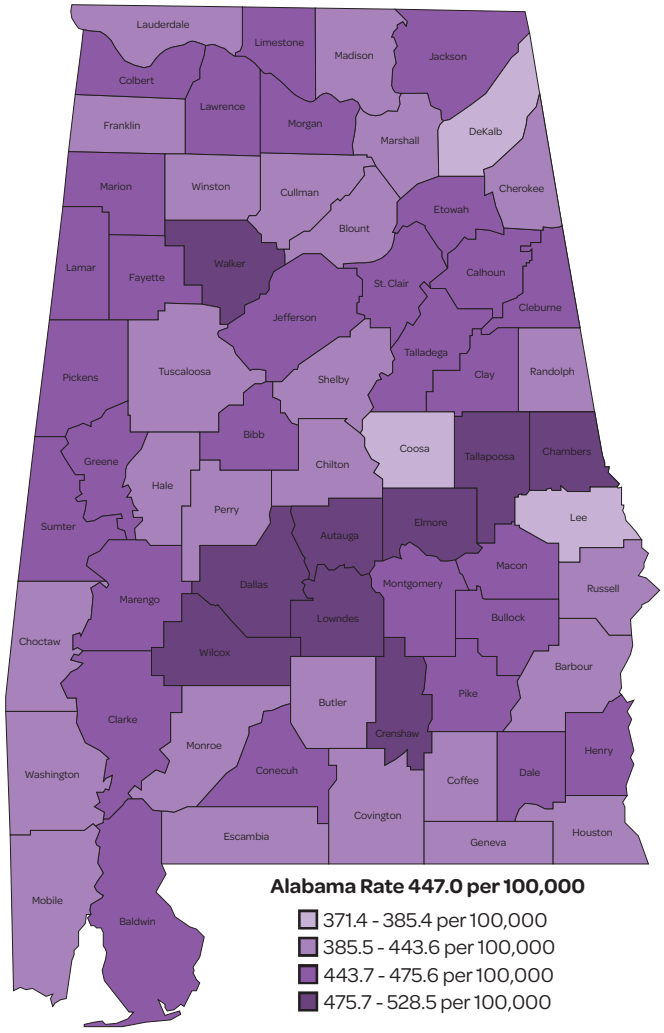
Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the percentage change (PC) of cancer incidence for all sites in Alabama had an overall decrease of 13.2 percent; the annual percentage change (APC) during this time was -2.8 percent.[2] There was a 9.9 percent decline from 2019 to 2020 due in large part to the pandemic restricting treatment and screening access. The trend in cancer incidence rates was not found to be statistically significant even including the massive decline from 2019 to 2020. (See Figure 2 top left and Table 2 on page 17.)

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC of cancer mortality for all sites cancer in Alabama had an overall decrease of 7.5 percent; the APC during this time was -2.1 percent.[2] The decrease in cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 top right and Table 10 on page 28.)

Visit the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry website at alabamapublichealth.org/ascr for additional maps based on the data found in the *Alabama Cancer Statistics 2023*.

Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, All Sites Males and Females, All Races, 2011-2020



All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19-age group) standard. Rates are for malignant tumors only except all sites which includes bladder cancer in situ. County groupings were determined using natural breaks (Jenks).

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Selected Cancers

Lung Cancer

2023 Estimates

In 2023, an estimated 4,280 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and approximately 2,610 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

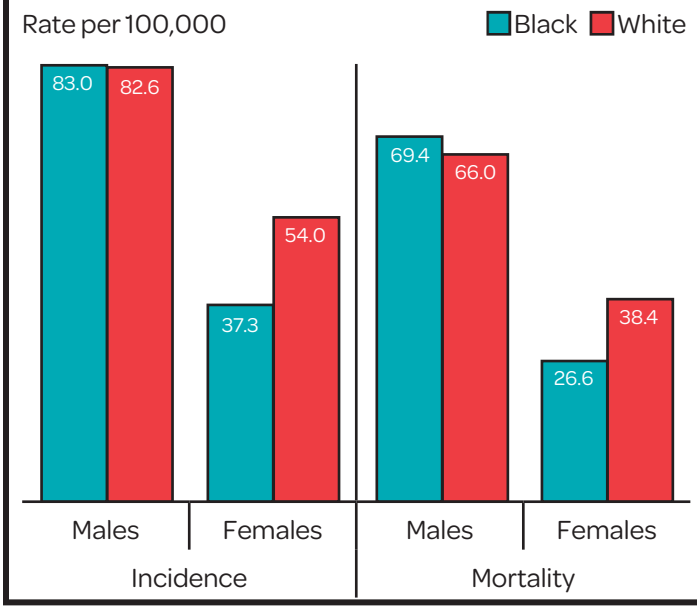
Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 63.9 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 50.8.[2,3] Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 82.2 versus 49.8.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 83.0 versus 82.6.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 54.0 versus 37.3.[2] (See Figure 4 below and Table 11 on page 29.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 48.7 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 38.9.[2,4] Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 66.2 versus 35.5.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 69.4 versus 66.0.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females, with a rate of 38.4 versus 26.6.[2] (See Figure 4 below and Table 11 on page 29.)

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



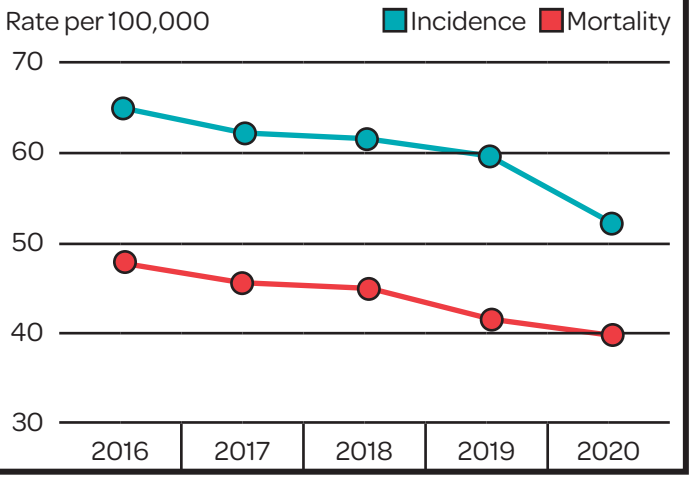
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2011-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 19.0 percent; the APC during this time was -4.4 percent.[2] For lung cancer mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall decrease of 17.5 percent; the APC during this time was -4.8 percent.[2] The decreases in incidence rates and mortality rates were found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 5 below, Table 2 on page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.) However, there was a statistically significant 12.5 percent decline in the lung cancer incidence rate from 2019 to 2020, and without that decline the 2016 to 2020 trend would not have been statistically significant.

Figure 5. Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer, with approximately 80 percent of lung cancer deaths in the U.S. caused by smoking. Risk increases with both quantity and duration of smoking. Cigar and pipe smoking also increase risk. Exposure to radon gas, which is released from soil and can accumulate in indoor air, is the second-leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. Other risk factors associated with increased risk include exposure to secondhand smoke, asbestos (particularly among smokers), certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), some organic chemicals, radiation, air pollution, and diesel exhaust. Specific occupational exposures that increase risk include rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, and chimney sweeping.[1]

Tobacco Use

Alabama adults have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 17.5 percent of Alabama adults smoke, the national average is 14.4 percent.[5] Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in the state.[5] (See Table 13 on page 31 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Colorectal Cancer

2023 Estimates

In 2023, an estimated 2,570 new cases of colorectal cancer and approximately 900 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

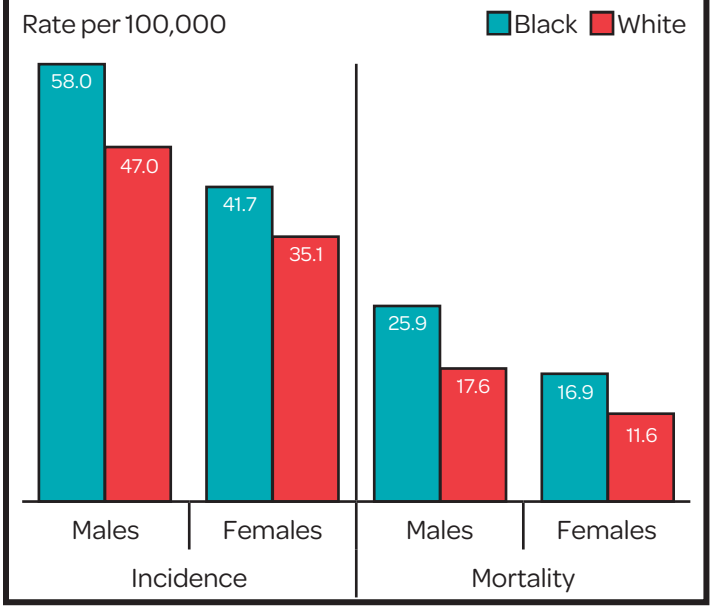
Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 42.3 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 37.9.[2,3] Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 49.2 versus 36.7.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 58.0 versus 47.0.[2] Among females in the state, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 41.7 versus 35.1.[2] (See Figure 6 below and Table 11 on page 29.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 15.5 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 13.7.[2,4] Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 19.1 versus 12.6.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 25.9 versus 17.6.[2] Among females in the state, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 16.9 versus 11.6.[2] (See Figure 6 below and Table 12 on page 30.)

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



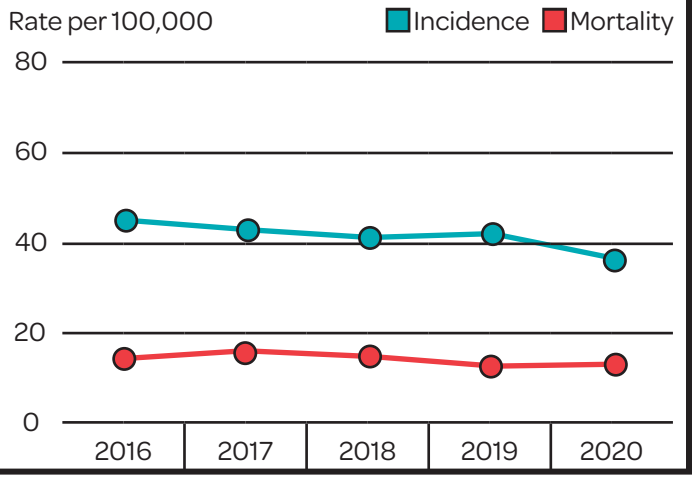
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2016-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 15.6 percent; the APC during this time was -3.4 percent.[2] For colorectal cancer mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall decrease of 4.7 percent; the APC during this time was -2.3 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 7 below, Table 2 on page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.)

Figure 7. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

More than half (55 percent) of colorectal cancers in the U.S. are attributable to potentially modifiable risk factors, including excess body weight, physical inactivity, long-term smoking, high consumption of red or processed meat, low calcium intake, heavy alcohol consumption, and very low intake of fruits and vegetables and whole-grain fiber. Hereditary/genetic and medical factors that increase risk include a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or adenomatous polyps, certain inherited genetic syndromes (e.g., Lynch syndrome), a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease), and type 2 diabetes.[1]

Early Detection

Screening can prevent colorectal cancer through the detection and removal of precancerous growths (polyps), as well as detect cancer at an early stage, when treatment is usually less intensive and more successful. Regular adherence to screening with either stool testing (e.g., fecal immunochemical tests) or structural exams (e.g., colonoscopy) results in a similar reduction in premature colorectal cancer death over a lifetime. The American Cancer Society and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommend that individuals at average risk for colorectal cancer begin screening at 45 years

of age and continue up to 75 years, with more individualized decision making from ages 76 to 85 based on health status/life expectancy, patient preferences, and prior screening history.[1] When colorectal cancers are detected at an early, localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 91 percent; however, only 1 in 3 cases of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at this stage.[1] Alabama adults 50 years of age and older have higher rates of meeting USPSTF recommendations for colorectal cancer screening than the national average.[5] Adults with low education have the lowest screening rates.[5] (See Table 14 on page 31 for more information on colorectal cancer screening in Alabama and the U.S.)

Melanoma

2023 Estimate

In 2023, an estimated 1,510 new cases of melanoma are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 21.3 – significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 23.4.[2,3] Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than females, with a rate of 27.4 versus 17.1.[2] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males, with a rate of 34.5 versus 0.9.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 23.2 versus 1.0.[2] (See Figure 8 top right and Table 11 on page 29.)

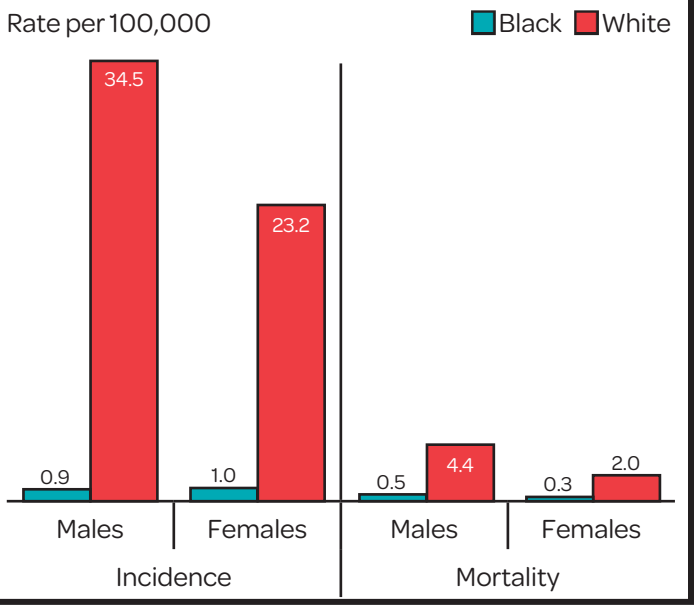
Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.4 – roughly the same as the U.S. rate of 2.3.[2,4] Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than females, with a rate of 3.6 versus 1.5.[2] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black males, with a rate of 4.4 versus 0.5.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black females, with a rate of 2.0 versus 0.3.[2] (See Figure 8 top right and Table 12 on page 30.)

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 24.7 percent; the APC during this time was -6.6 percent.[2] For melanoma mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall decrease of 7.0 percent; the APC during this time was -3.0 percent.[2] The trend in incidence rates was statistically significant. (See Figure 9 middle right, Table 2 on Page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.) There was a statistically significant 8.4 percent decline in the melanoma incidence rate from 2019 to 2020, but without that decline, the 2016 to 2020 trend would have been statistically significant.

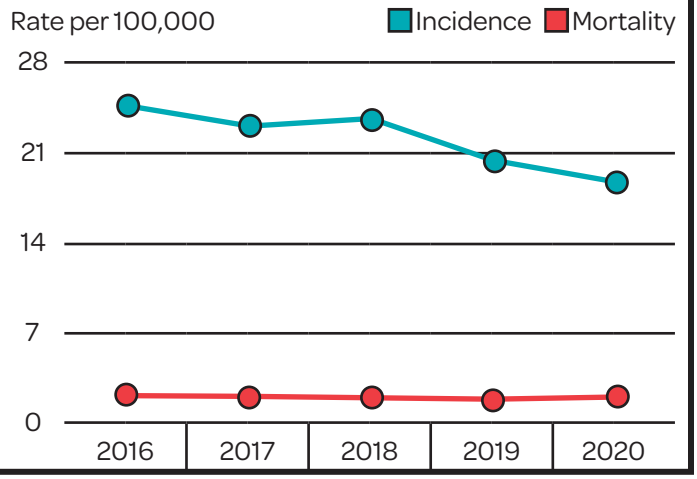
Figure 8. Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates,* by Sex and Race, Alabama



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2016-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Figure 9. Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

For melanoma, major risk factors include a personal or family history of melanoma and the presence of atypical, large, or numerous (more than 50) moles. Heavy exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, from sunlight or the use of indoor tanning, is a risk factor for all types of skin cancer, and indoor tanning devices are classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Risk is also increased for people who are sun-sensitive (e.g., sunburn

easily or have natural blond or red hair color) and those who have a history of excessive sun exposure (including sunburns) or skin cancer. People with a weakened immune system are also at increased risk for skin cancer.[1]

Early Detection

The best way to detect skin cancer early is to be aware of new or changing skin growths, particularly those that look unusual. Any new lesions, or a progressive change in a lesion's appearance (size, shape, color, new bleeding, etc.), should be evaluated promptly by a clinician. The ABCDE rule outlines warning signs of the most common type of melanoma: A is for asymmetry (one half of the mole does not match the other half); B is for border irregularity (the edges are ragged, notched, or blurred); C is for color (the pigmentation is not uniform); D is for diameter greater than 6 millimeters (about the size of a pencil eraser); and E is for evolution, meaning a change in the mole's appearance over time. Not all melanomas have these signs, so be alert for any new or changing skin growths or spots. If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.[1] When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 99 percent.[1]

Prostate Cancer

2023 Estimates

In 2023, an estimated 5,320 new cases of prostate cancer and approximately 540 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

Incidence Rates

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 122.6 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 112.8.[2,3] Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 188.0 versus 100.3.[2] (See Figure 10 top right and Table 11 on page 29.)

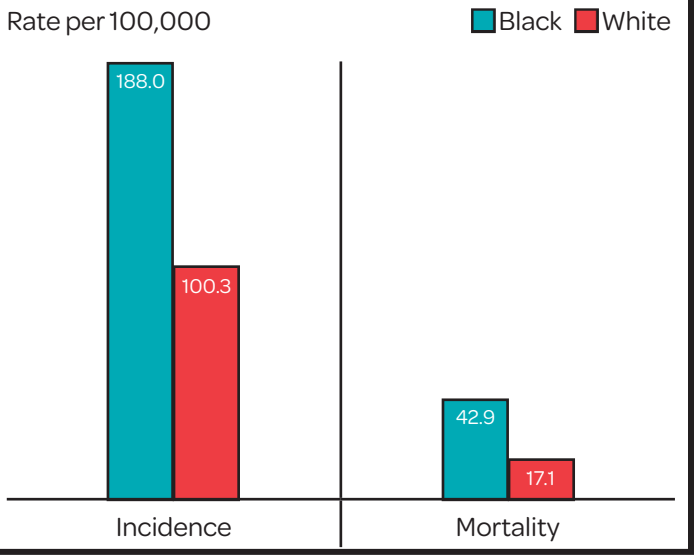
Mortality Rates

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 21.4 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 19.0.[2,4] Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 42.9 versus 17.1.[2] (See Figure 10 top right and Table 12 on page 30.)

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 16.5 percent; the APC during this time was -4.4 percent. For prostate cancer mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall decrease of 6.5 percent; the APC during this time was -1.3 percent. Neither trend was statistically significant.[2] (See Figure 11 middle right, Table 2 on page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.)

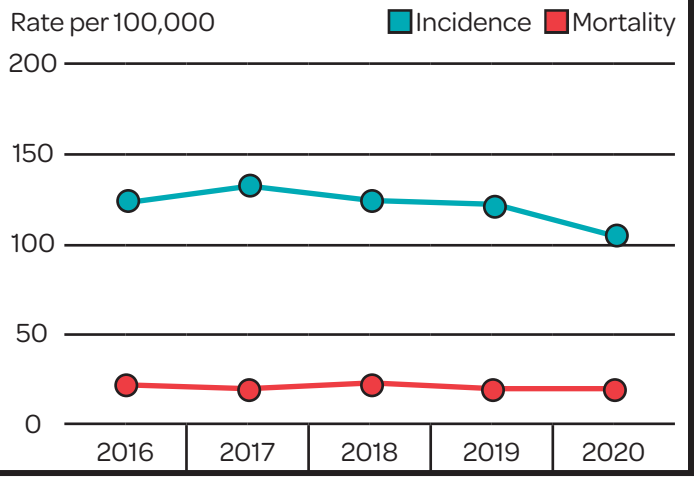
Figure 10. Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males, by Race, Alabama



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2016-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Figure 11. Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

Well established risk factors for prostate cancer are increasing age, African ancestry, a family history of the disease, and certain inherited genetic conditions (e.g., Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations). Black men in the U.S. and the Caribbean have the highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world. Genetic studies suggest that strong familial predisposition may be responsible for 5 to 10 percent of prostate cancers. There is accumulating evidence that smoking increases the risk of fatal prostate cancer and excess body weight increases risk of aggressive and fatal prostate cancer.[1]

Early Detection

Although studies have shown the prostate-specfic antigen (PSA) testing reduces prostate cancer mortality, no major medical organizations presently endorse routine prostate cancer screening for men at average risk because of concerns about the high rate of overdiagnosis (detecting disease that would never have caused symptoms or harm), along with the high potential for serious side effects associated with prostate cancer treatment. However, because prostate cancer is a leading cause of cancer death in men, many organizations recommend an "informed decision-making" approach whereby men are educated about screening and encouraged to make a personal choice. The American Cancer Society recommends that beginning at age 50, men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and have a life expectancy of at least 10 years have a conversation with their healthcare provider about the benefits and limitations of PSA testing and make an informed decision about whether to be tested based on their personal values and preferences. Black men and those with a close relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before the age of 65 should have this discussion beginning at age 45, and men at even higher risk (several close relatives diagnosed at an early age and BRCA mutation carriers) should have this discussion beginning at age 40. The 5-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100 percent when the disease is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages.[1] Males in Alabama have significantly higher rates of PSA screening than the U.S. averages across all categories.[5] Males of low education have the lowest rates of PSA screening of all groups.[5] (See Table 16 on page 31 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Breast Cancer

2023 Estimates

In 2023, an estimated 4,500 new cases of female breast cancer and approximately 720 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

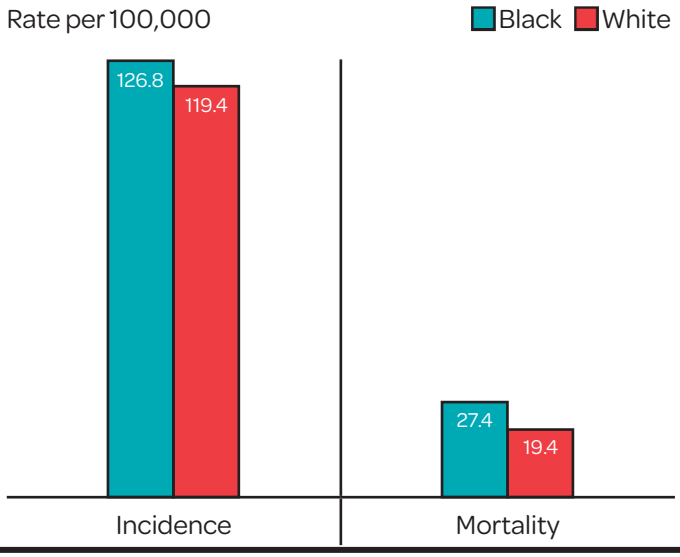
Incidence Rates

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 121.8 – significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 126.8.[2,3] Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 126.8 versus 119.4.[2] (See Figure 12 top right and Table 11 on page 29.)

Mortality Rates

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 21.3 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 20.2.[2,4] However, both white females and black females in Alabama have slightly lower mortality rates than their U.S. counterparts. Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 27.4 versus 19.4.[2] (See Figure 12 top right and Table 12 on page 30.)

Figure 12. Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, by Race, Alabama



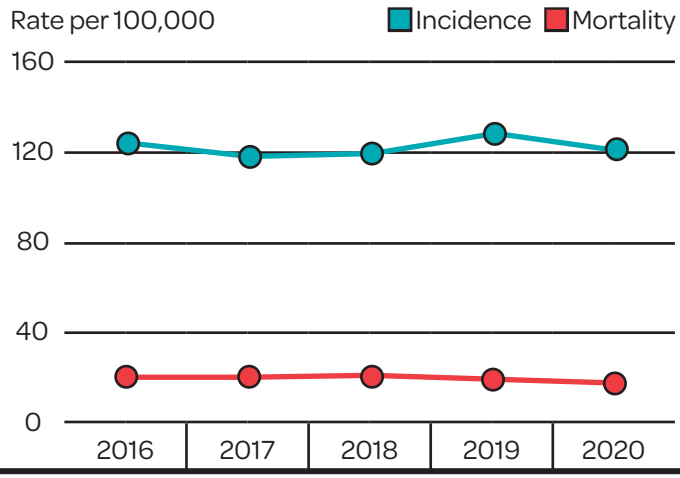
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2016-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, breast cancer incidence rates in Alabama were almost constant, with the PC having an overall decrease of only 0.7 percent; the APC during this time was 0.6 percent.[2] Breast cancer is one of the few cancer groupings that did not decline more than 5 percent from 2019 to 2020. For breast cancer mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall decrease of 5.2 percent; the APC during this time was -1.5 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 13 below, Table 2 on page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.)

Figure 13. Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

Increasing age and being born female are the strongest risk factors for breast cancer. Potentially modifiable factors associated with increased risk include weight gain after the age of 18 and/or being overweight or obese (for postmenopausal breast cancer), menopausal hormone therapy (combined estrogen and progestin), alcohol consumption, and physical inactivity. Breastfeeding for at least 1 year decreases risk. Non-modifiable factors that increase risk include inherited mutations genetic alterations in breast cancer susceptibility genes (e.g., BRCA1 or BRCA2). These mutations are most common among people with a family history of breast, ovarian, and/or some other cancers. Other non-modifiable factors include a personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer, certain benign breast conditions, such as atypical hyperplasia, a history of ductal carcinoma *in situ* (DCIS) or lobular carcinoma *in situ* (LCIS), high breast tissue density (the amount of glandular tissue relative to fatty tissue measured on a mammogram), and high-dose radiation to the chest at a young age (e.g., for treatment of lymphoma). Reproductive factors that increase risk include a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and/or end late in life), not having children or having children after age 30, high natural levels of estrogen or testosterone, and recent use of hormonal contraceptives.[1]

Early Detection

Mammography is a low-dose x-ray procedure used to detect breast cancer at an early stage. Early diagnosis reduces the risk of dying from breast cancer and increases treatment options. However, like any screening tool, mammography is not perfect. It can miss cancer (false negative) or appear abnormal in the absence of cancer (false positive); approximately 12 percent of women who are screened have an abnormal mammogram, but only about 4 percent of these women have cancer. Other potential harms include detection of cancers and *in situ* lesions (e.g., DCIS) that would never have progressed or caused harm (i.e., overdiagnoses), and anxiety and medical costs associated with additional diagnostic testing in women without cancer. Although radiation exposure from mammograms is cumulative over time, it does not meaningfully increase breast cancer risk. The American Cancer Society recommends that women at average risk of developing breast cancer undergo annual mammography beginning at age 45 with the option to transition to biennial mammography beginning at age 55. Women ages 40 to 44 should have the option to begin annual mammography. Women should continue mammography as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10 or more years. For some women at high risk of breast cancer, annual magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is recommended to accompany mammography, often starting before age 40. The 5-year relative survival rate for women with invasive breast cancer is 91 percent. When the disease is detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative 5-year survival rate is 99 percent, compared to a rate of only 30 percent for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.[1]

Alabama females have an identical rate of mammography screening compared to U.S. females.[5] Black females in the state have a higher rate of mammography screening than white females.[5] Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.[5] (See Table 15 on page 31 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Cervical Cancer

2023 Estimate

In 2023, an estimated 240 new cases of cervical cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

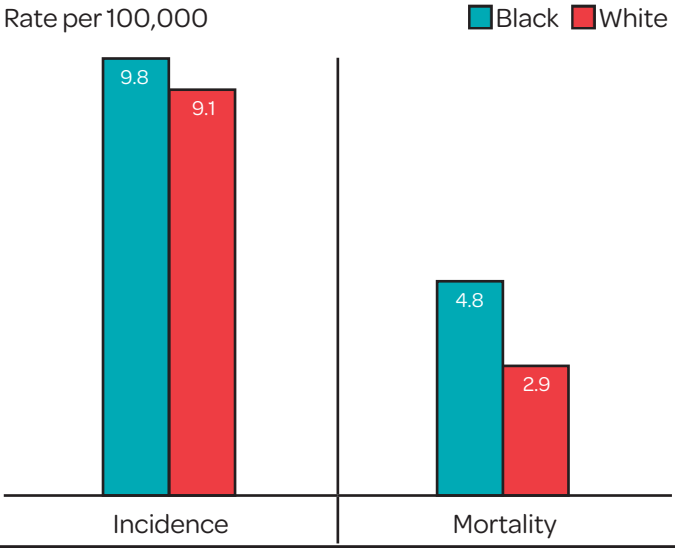
Incidence Rates

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 9.2 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 7.4.[2,3] Black females in the state have a significantly higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 9.8 versus 9.1.[2] (See Figure 14 below and Table 11 on page 29.)

Mortality Rates

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.3 – significantly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.2.[2,4] Black females in the state have a significantly higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 4.8 versus 2.9.[2] (See Figure 14 below and Table 12 on page 30.)

Figure 14. Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, by Race, Alabama



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

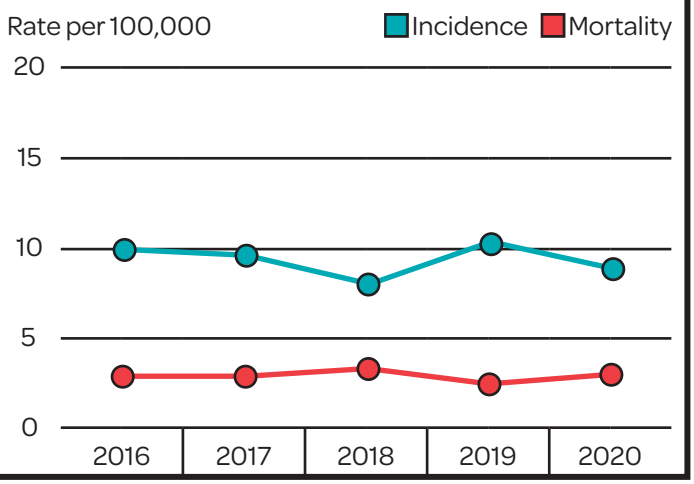
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Cancer Incidence (2016-2020), Cancer Mortality (2011-2020).

Trends

Between 2016 and 2020, the PC for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 9.9 percent, and the APC during this time was -1.6 percent.[2] For cervical cancer mortality between 2016 and 2020, the PC had an overall increase of 9.4 percent; the APC during this time was

0.5 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 5 below, Table 2 on page 17, and Table 10 on page 28.)

Figure 15. Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, Alabama, 2016-2020



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023.

Risk Factors

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by persistent infection with certain types of HPV, although these infections are common in healthy people and only rarely cause cancer. Individuals who begin having sex at an early age or who have had many sexual partners are at increased risk for HPV infection, although infection can occur with only one sexual partner. Several factors are known to increase the risk of both persistent HPV infection and progression to cancer, including a suppressed immune system, a high number of childbirths, and cigarette smoking. Long-term use of oral contraceptives is also associated with increased risk that gradually declines after cessation.[1]

Prevention

The HPV vaccine protects against the types of HPV that cause 90 percent of cervical cancers, as well as several other cancers and diseases. A population-based study recently demonstrated that the vaccine substantially reduces the risk of invasive cervical cancer, especially among women who were immunized before age 17. The American Cancer Society recommends routine vaccination between ages 9 and 12 years with catchup vaccinations for all persons through age 26 years who are not adequately vaccinated. HPV vaccines cannot protect against established infections or all types of HPV, which is why it is important for all people with a cervix, even those who have been vaccinated, to follow cervical cancer screening guidelines.

Screening can prevent cervical cancer through detection and treatment of precancerous lesions, which are now detected far more frequently than invasive cancer. The Pap test is a simple procedure in which a small sample of cells is collected from the cervix and examined under a microscope. The HPV test, which can be done on the same sample, detects HPV infections associated with cervical cancer and can forecast cervical cancer risk. The HPV test can also identify women at risk for a type of cervical cancer (adenocarcinoma) that is often missed by Pap tests and accounts for 29 percent of cases.

Early Detection

In addition to preventing cervical cancer, screening can detect invasive cancer early, when treatment is more successful. Most women diagnosed with cervical cancer have not been screened recently.

The updated guideline from the American Cancer Society recommends that individuals with a cervix at average risk for cervical cancer initiate screening at age 25 years with primary HPV testing every 5 years though age 65 years. If a primary HPV test is not available, these individuals should undergo co-testing (HPV testing in combination with Pap test) every 5 years or screening with a Pap test alone every 3 years. When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 92 percent.[1] As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. average.[5] Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.[5] (See Table 17 on page 32 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

Table 1. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020 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	447.0	264,979	444.4	200,644	443.9	58,503	513.2	139,639	499.8	105,794	538.2	30,405
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	12.8	7,659	13.8	6,285	8.6	1,182	19.7	5,452	21.0	4,499	13.8	817
Digestive System	82.0	48,712	78.0	35,499	95.6	12,336	100.7	27,200	96.1	20,228	118.1	6,496
Esophagus	4.5	2,801	4.6	2,152	4.5	615	8.0	2,250	8.1	1,766	7.7	458
Stomach	6.5	3,856	5.4	2,462	10.3	1,289	8.6	2,280	7.2	1,509	13.7	717
Small Intestine	2.6	1,537	2.4	1,049	3.5	460	2.9	790	2.8	573	3.6	201
Colon and Rectum	42.3	24,761	40.5	18,124	48.5	6,181	49.2	13,063	47.0	9,718	58.0	3,109
Colon Excluding Rectum	31.2	18,281	29.6	13,292	37.0	4,682	35.2	9,305	33.3	6,868	43.2	2,282
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	11.1	6,480	10.9	4,832	11.5	1,499	14.0	3,758	13.7	2,850	14.9	827
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	1.9	1,087	2.0	880	1.5	196	1.5	388	1.4	283	1.8	98
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.8	4,902	7.6	3,624	8.1	1,160	12.1	3,490	11.6	2,581	13.0	831
Gallbladder	0.8	486	0.7	318	1.3	156	0.7	166	0.6	117	1.0	45
Pancreas	13.0	7,842	12.4	5,789	15.5	1,962	15.1	4,086	14.8	3,153	16.5	891
Other Digestive Organs	0.4	219	0.3	146	0.5	69	0.4	114	0.4	76	0.7	35
Respiratory System	69.0	42,546	71.5	34,099	61.3	8,080	90.7	24,956	90.6	19,607	93.2	5,156
Larynx	4.1	2,591	4.1	1,932	4.4	614	7.3	2,080	6.9	1,522	8.9	525
Lung and Bronchus	63.9	39,430	66.5	31,767	56.1	7,355	82.2	22,562	82.6	17,848	83.0	4,564
Bones and Joints	1.1	552	1.1	400	1.1	141	1.3	300	1.2	223	1.2	70
Soft Tissue Including Heart	3.4	1,855	3.3	1,358	3.5	446	4.0	998	4.0	762	3.8	213
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	22.6	12,833	29.3	12,535	1.5	188	29.2	7,542	36.6	7,410	1.4	73
Melanoma of the Skin	21.3	12,083	27.9	11,894	1.0	117	27.4	7,093	34.5	7,004	0.9	48
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.3	750	1.4	641	0.6	71	1.8	449	2.1	406	0.5	25
Breast	66.2	38,158	63.7	27,945	73.1	9,509	1.4	376	1.3	280	1.7	91
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	128.0	36,907	106.8	23,890	190.4	11,268
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	122.6	35,648	100.3	22,814	188.0	11,132
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	968	5.3	837	1.6	92
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	246	1.0	206	0.6	35
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	45	0.2	33	^	^
Urinary System	36.6	21,721	38.7	17,671	29.3	3,787	57.3	15,110	60.5	12,563	43.5	2,356
Urinary Bladder	17.9	10,756	19.8	9,283	10.7	1,315	31.8	8,255	34.9	7,249	17.7	881
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	17.9	10,513	18.1	8,003	18.1	2,412	24.3	6,556	24.3	5,050	25.1	1,445
Ureter	0.5	312	0.6	282	0.2	26	0.8	208	0.9	190	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.2	140	0.2	103	0.3	34	0.4	91	0.4	74	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.8	479	1.0	443	0.2	28	1.1	280	1.3	259	0.2	16
Brain and Other Nervous System	6.6	3,601	7.2	2,953	4.4	584	7.6	1,964	8.3	1,622	5.1	309
Endocrine System	10.2	5,331	11.0	4,135	7.8	1,026	5.7	1,457	6.2	1,183	3.9	229
Thyroid	9.4	4,898	10.3	3,869	6.6	866	4.9	1,243	5.4	1,042	2.8	160
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.8	433	0.7	266	1.2	160	0.8	214	0.8	141	1.1	69
Lymphoma	18.0	10,274	18.7	8,207	13.9	1,790	21.8	5,597	22.5	4,533	16.9	928
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.3	1,147	2.2	782	2.5	329	2.6	619	2.4	421	3.0	177
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	15.7	9,127	16.5	7,425	11.3	1,461	19.2	4,978	20.1	4,112	13.9	751
Myeloma	7.0	4,193	5.3	2,466	13.0	1,652	8.4	2,257	6.9	1,441	14.6	778
Leukemia	12.4	6,995	12.6	5,388	9.5	1,208	15.7	3,977	16.0	3,127	12.0	642
Lymphocytic Leukemia	5.6	3,176	5.7	2,443	4.1	519	7.4	1,883	7.4	1,457	5.8	304
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.4	638	1.6	507	0.9	116	1.6	371	1.8	294	1.1	68
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.9	2,316	3.8	1,759	3.0	376	5.2	1,367	5.0	1,041	4.4	224
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.8	3,259	5.9	2,540	4.4	571	7.1	1,788	7.3	1,438	4.9	278
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.7	2,107	4.0	1,719	2.7	353	4.6	1,160	4.9	970	3.1	174
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.7	949	1.5	651	1.4	187	2.0	513	1.9	371	1.5	87
Other Leukemia	1.0	560	0.9	405	1.0	118	1.3	306	1.2	232	1.3	60
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.7	9,134	15.6	7,027	14.8	1,852	18.8	4,862	19.0	3,849	16.7	881

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, with the exception of All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.
*Statistic not displayed because is is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.**

Table 1. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020 Combined						
	Female					
	All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	399.0	125,340	405.0	94,850	379.5	28,098
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.9	2,207	7.5	1,786	4.8	365
Digestive System	66.5	21,512	62.6	15,271	79.2	5,840
Esophagus	1.6	551	1.5	386	2.1	157
Stomach	4.9	1,576	3.9	953	7.9	572
Small Intestine	2.4	747	2.0	476	3.5	259
Colon and Rectum	36.7	11,698	35.1	8,406	41.7	3,072
Colon Excluding Rectum	27.9	8,976	26.5	6,424	32.6	2,400
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	8.7	2,722	8.5	1,982	9.1	672
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	2.2	699	2.5	597	1.3	98
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	4.3	1,412	4.2	1,043	4.3	329
Gallbladder	1.0	320	0.8	201	1.5	111
Pancreas	11.2	3,756	10.3	2,636	14.6	1,071
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	105	0.3	70	0.4	34
Respiratory System	52.1	17,590	56.4	14,492	39.0	2,924
Larynx	1.6	511	1.7	410	1.1	89
Lung and Bronchus	49.8	16,868	54.0	13,919	37.3	2,791
Bones and Joints	0.9	252	0.9	177	1.0	71
Soft Tissue Including Heart	3.0	857	2.8	596	3.2	233
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	18.0	5,291	24.2	5,125	1.6	115
Melanoma of the Skin	17.1	4,990	23.2	4,890	1.0	69
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.0	301	1.0	235	0.6	46
Breast	121.8	37,782	119.4	27,665	126.8	9,418
Female Genital System	44.2	13,522	44.5	9,944	44.5	3,322
Cervix Uteri	9.2	2,353	9.1	1,605	9.8	682
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	19.7	6,396	19.3	4,600	21.7	1,687
Corpus Uteri	18.7	6,070	18.6	4,430	19.7	1,535
Uterus, NOS	1.0	326	0.7	170	2.0	152
Ovary	11.1	3,444	11.5	2,672	9.6	714
Vagina	0.8	261	0.8	188	0.9	69
Vulva	2.9	871	3.2	734	1.8	121
Other Female Genital Organs	0.6	197	0.6	145	0.7	49
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	20.4	6,611	21.1	5,108	19.2	1,431
Urinary Bladder	7.5	2,501	7.9	2,034	6.0	434
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	12.5	3,957	12.7	2,953	12.8	967
Ureter	0.3	104	0.4	92	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	49	0.1	29	0.3	19
Eye and Orbit	0.6	199	0.8	184	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	5.6	1,637	6.3	1,331	3.8	275
Endocrine System	14.4	3,874	15.7	2,952	11.0	797
Thyroid	13.7	3,655	15.1	2,827	9.7	706
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.8	219	0.6	125	1.2	91
Lymphoma	15.0	4,677	15.6	3,674	11.7	862
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.1	528	2.0	361	2.2	152
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	12.9	4,149	13.5	3,313	9.5	710
Myeloma	5.9	1,936	4.0	1,025	11.9	874
Leukemia	9.8	3,018	9.9	2,261	7.8	566
Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.2	1,293	4.3	986	2.9	215
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.1	267	1.3	213	0.7	48
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.8	949	2.8	718	2.1	152
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	4.8	1,471	4.9	1,102	4.0	293
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.1	947	3.3	749	2.4	179
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.5	436	1.3	280	1.4	100
Other Leukemia	0.8	254	0.7	173	0.8	58
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	13.3	4,272	13.0	3,178	13.5	971

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, with the exception of All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.
*Statistic not displayed because is is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.**

Table 2. Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Selected Sites, 2016-2020									
Females									
Breast	**P-Value**	**0.5576**			**Cervix**	**P-Value**	**0.5883**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-0.7				Total PC	-9.9			
Total APC	0.6		-2.4	3.7	Total APC	-1.6		-9.8	7.3
2016 Rate	123.0	2.1	119.0	127.1	2016 Rate	9.9	0.7	8.7	11.3
2017 Rate	117.9	2.0	113.9	121.9	2017 Rate	9.7	0.6	8.5	11.1
2018 Rate	120.9	2.0	117.0	125.0	2018 Rate	8.3	0.6	7.2	9.6
2019 Rate	127.2	2.1	123.2	131.4	2019 Rate	10.1	0.7	8.9	11.5
2020 Rate	122.1	2.0	118.2	126.2	2020 Rate	9.0	0.6	7.8	10.2
Males					**Males and Females**				
Prostate	**P-Value**	**0.0916**			**All Sites**	**P-Value**	**0.0671**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-16.5				Total PC	-13.2			
Total APC	-4.4		-9.8	1.3	Total APC	-2.8		-5.9	0.4
2016 Rate	124.9	2.1	120.8	129.1	2016 Rate	462.9	2.9	457.3	468.6
2017 Rate	131.5	2.1	127.3	135.8	2017 Rate	451.4	2.8	445.9	456.9
2018 Rate	123.6	2.1	119.6	127.7	2018 Rate	445.8	2.8	440.4	451.3
2019 Rate	119.6	2.0	115.7	123.6	2019 Rate	446.3	2.8	440.9	451.7
2020 Rate	104.2	1.9	100.6	107.9	2020 Rate	401.9	2.6	396.8	407.1
Males and Females									
Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.0531**			**Lung**	**P-Value**	**0.0380**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-15.6				Total PC	-19.0			
Total APC	-3.4		-6.8	0.1	Total APC	-4.4*		-8.2	-0.5
2016 Rate	44.0	0.9	42.2	45.7	2016 Rate	64.8	1.0	62.7	66.8
2017 Rate	42.4	0.9	40.7	44.1	2017 Rate	62.4	1.0	60.5	64.5
2018 Rate	40.8	0.8	39.2	42.5	2018 Rate	61.8	1.0	59.9	63.8
2019 Rate	41.8	0.9	40.1	43.5	2019 Rate	59.9	1.0	58.0	61.8
2020 Rate	37.1	0.8	35.5	38.7	2020 Rate	52.4	0.9	50.7	54.2
Melanoma	**P-Value**	**0.0245**			**Oral**	**P-Value**	**0.1357**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-24.7				Total PC	-13.2			
Total APC	-6.6*		-11.3	-1.6	Total APC	-3.2		-8.0	1.9
2016 Rate	24.5	0.7	23.2	25.9	2016 Rate	13.8	0.5	12.8	14.8
2017 Rate	22.9	0.6	21.7	24.3	2017 Rate	13.0	0.5	12.1	13.9
2018 Rate	23.5	0.7	22.2	24.8	2018 Rate	11.6	0.4	10.7	12.5
2019 Rate	20.2	0.6	19.0	21.4	2019 Rate	12.5	0.5	11.6	13.5
2020 Rate	18.5	0.6	17.3	19.6	2020 Rate	12.0	0.4	11.1	12.9

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard; Confidence intervals (CI) are 95 percent for rates and trends.
Rates are for malignant cases only, with the exception of All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.
Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using the weighted least squares method.
*APC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2016-2020.

Table 3. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	447.0	264,979	63.9	39,430	42.3	24,761	12.8	7,659	21.3	12,083
Autauga	488.4	3,101	70.9	458	47.2	295	12.6	79	27.5	169
Baldwin	447.1	12,751	64.5	1,955	39.4	1,108	14.9	430	33.6	917
Barbour	441.4	1,515	65.0	230	40.6	134	17.7	57	18.2	62
Bibb	474.6	1,297	79.8	227	44.8	121	16.0	43	15.1	39
Blount	431.1	3,166	68.5	535	38.3	273	13.0	95	22.2	153
Bullock	459.4	578	67.3	87	36.9	48	17.1	21	^	^
Butler	434.9	1,178	57.4	168	45.3	123	12.4	35	15.9	41
Calhoun	469.0	6,799	75.9	1,148	46.6	672	16.2	238	19.3	262
Chambers	496.5	2,296	64.5	311	50.6	232	17.8	82	13.5	60
Cherokee	412.4	1,617	69.7	298	35.2	135	16.9	69	15.7	56
Chilton	422.4	2,247	62.5	349	41.1	215	12.0	63	17.4	90
Choctaw	419.5	833	46.9	104	56.6	109	13.3	24	12.6	26
Clarke	471.5	1,562	63.0	220	67.6	222	11.4	37	19.5	62
Clay	475.6	890	86.1	174	48.5	87	9.4	19	19.3	33
Cleburne	449.9	907	74.2	154	51.3	107	16.2	33	17.9	35
Coffee	423.9	2,671	64.0	424	32.0	197	12.1	80	22.7	137
Colbert	450.0	3,369	68.5	547	46.6	350	14.7	107	23.3	167
Conecuh	447.0	809	66.5	133	43.6	82	15.2	28	19.4	33
Coosa	371.4	625	61.8	111	33.5	53	10.7	18	^	^
Covington	443.6	2,344	78.2	447	48.6	257	14.5	77	22.6	111
Crenshaw	499.8	921	81.1	161	55.9	104	12.7	26	24.4	39
Cullman	434.3	4,628	67.7	772	38.7	416	14.8	160	30.4	312
Dale	447.4	2,686	73.0	462	39.5	230	14.8	91	23.7	137
Dallas	480.8	2,413	66.0	346	56.6	287	9.9	52	11.6	53
DeKalb	379.3	3,333	56.9	521	41.7	367	10.8	96	16.7	140
Elmore	492.6	4,607	71.9	685	40.8	375	14.3	137	35.0	314
Escambia	427.8	2,048	74.2	374	47.0	223	11.1	51	17.7	81
Etowah	467.3	6,375	73.1	1,051	45.1	618	14.6	203	21.3	278
Fayette	449.4	1,061	66.3	173	50.7	121	12.1	27	17.3	37
Franklin	432.2	1,652	69.9	277	44.8	173	11.0	43	23.5	85
Geneva	436.9	1,635	81.0	321	32.4	117	16.7	66	35.8	123
Greene	451.4	548	65.5	83	53.0	63	^	^	^	^
Hale	423.8	854	58.1	124	39.4	81	10.1	21	^	^
Henry	452.3	1,138	66.2	181	35.7	86	12.6	32	32.0	78
Houston	443.4	5,821	60.0	826	41.3	534	15.0	198	26.8	343
Jackson	449.8	3,241	76.6	595	45.3	320	11.6	79	24.2	163
Jefferson	451.2	34,996	57.7	4,570	38.0	2,911	11.4	899	16.1	1,185
Lamar	472.7	969	82.2	176	52.3	110	10.9	24	22.3	40
Lauderdale	418.3	5,220	61.7	821	41.5	509	11.4	139	25.6	302
Lawrence	471.4	2,071	80.5	375	55.4	239	14.8	63	30.4	127
Lee	385.4	5,590	50.0	710	33.2	475	11.6	171	15.7	222
Limestone	451.1	4,899	62.0	694	37.9	411	11.5	133	27.3	284
Lowndes	528.5	716	69.3	100	61.5	83	^	^	17.1	21
Macon	455.5	1,160	57.6	162	56.7	143	12.8	33	6.4	17
Madison	431.3	17,755	55.9	2,355	38.0	1,545	11.3	473	23.4	935
Marengo	450.1	1,180	57.2	155	55.1	147	8.1	21	11.2	28
Marion	444.8	1,923	68.6	319	47.4	202	15.3	64	16.9	66
Marshall	438.8	5,109	72.1	885	42.5	482	13.7	160	21.0	236
Mobile	440.8	21,634	64.6	3,270	46.0	2,229	11.7	579	21.5	1,016
Monroe	425.2	1,253	57.1	185	53.2	158	7.3	21	13.4	39
Montgomery	444.8	11,266	54.1	1,396	43.2	1,077	11.2	286	17.7	436
Morgan	468.4	6,996	69.9	1,099	44.4	658	14.4	215	28.2	398
Perry	437.9	535	46.9	62	44.6	55	14.1	17	^	^
Pickens	459.1	1,225	61.7	181	42.3	117	11.7	32	12.1	32
Pike	450.9	1,596	58.8	217	39.2	137	14.2	51	23.3	80
Randolph	428.6	1,369	68.9	233	46.3	144	9.8	33	16.2	47
Russell	438.3	2,787	71.5	468	44.1	273	14.0	88	12.2	75
St. Clair	462.0	4,919	75.0	832	42.8	449	13.4	146	23.9	241
Shelby	414.5	9,805	48.4	1,132	36.2	841	11.5	279	21.9	508
Sumter	454.8	714	61.4	99	51.9	77	^	^	^	^
Talladega	455.1	4,686	71.1	769	46.8	475	16.0	164	16.8	163
Tallapoosa	483.5	2,807	73.4	457	42.7	241	11.9	68	24.3	127
Tuscaloosa	441.3	9,127	61.2	1,286	39.5	808	11.1	237	13.8	277
Walker	515.1	4,493	89.0	839	46.3	389	15.5	138	24.7	191
Washington	422.0	932	56.0	129	49.2	106	11.5	25	18.4	37
Wilcox	486.9	693	64.5	97	58.2	77	^	^	16.5	23
Winston	427.5	1,481	74.4	281	38.2	132	15.7	54	24.7	79

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 4. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	513.2	139,639	82.2	22,562	49.2	13,063	122.6	35,648	19.7	5,452	27.4	7,093
Autauga	555.1	1,631	87.2	252	52.0	151	135.8	419	19.8	59	32.3	92
Baldwin	497.4	6,820	75.4	1,078	45.5	598	92.5	1,372	21.6	300	44.0	584
Barbour	532.3	853	90.3	142	44.7	68	153.9	262	26.9	43	20.7	33
Bibb	541.5	716	98.5	131	60.8	78	112.0	157	27.4	37	20.5	24
Blount	482.3	1,677	86.1	310	46.9	153	92.3	345	21.8	77	26.1	84
Bullock	509.8	308	86.5	54	50.5	28	156.4	102	^	^	^	^
Butler	507.4	616	81.0	102	57.4	69	132.9	176	20.0	25	21.5	23
Calhoun	554.8	3,603	96.4	628	57.8	366	132.9	907	25.3	171	25.0	159
Chambers	589.0	1,251	90.3	194	60.7	125	144.9	336	24.2	53	13.6	29
Cherokee	471.7	921	89.0	180	39.6	76	89.6	196	26.4	53	22.8	41
Chilton	487.7	1,223	77.1	198	50.6	122	111.2	290	16.5	43	20.7	52
Choctaw	507.2	476	64.5	65	68.6	61	158.0	158	20.3	17	16.6	16
Clarke	545.2	833	83.0	131	80.6	123	126.3	205	20.1	29	22.0	33
Clay	533.9	481	115.3	107	49.4	43	122.9	114	^	^	19.9	17
Cleburne	530.4	511	91.3	88	71.5	69	101.7	107	24.0	23	27.0	26
Coffee	487.6	1,424	82.7	244	37.6	106	120.0	367	17.6	54	29.0	81
Colbert	525.0	1,808	93.1	327	54.4	186	98.1	361	22.8	76	32.2	106
Conecuh	496.0	435	91.5	84	47.4	43	94.3	89	20.0	19	29.4	25
Coosa	388.8	329	80.8	70	30.0	24	98.4	92	^	^	^	^
Covington	499.2	1,202	95.9	245	59.1	139	88.4	231	23.3	56	26.2	57
Crenshaw	568.5	487	109.6	99	69.4	58	120.0	111	22.1	20	23.0	17
Cullman	479.1	2,394	88.1	456	38.8	197	78.8	422	22.1	111	38.5	190
Dale	501.1	1,402	83.2	238	40.2	110	114.7	345	22.5	64	31.6	84
Dallas	563.5	1,269	93.5	216	66.7	148	164.5	397	14.8	34	11.9	25
DeKalb	427.7	1,772	76.0	316	42.5	178	91.2	410	15.2	64	22.8	88
Elmore	579.3	2,500	89.9	393	49.9	214	131.0	608	21.2	96	44.7	179
Escambia	495.5	1,107	101.7	233	57.5	125	93.1	220	13.8	30	19.2	41
Etowah	536.4	3,345	89.0	569	55.5	345	112.7	747	22.8	142	26.5	161
Fayette	498.5	553	71.8	87	64.5	71	118.0	142	21.4	23	16.2	16
Franklin	493.0	869	88.5	159	54.4	95	89.3	165	17.6	31	31.0	54
Geneva	504.3	890	104.9	190	33.0	54	104.4	199	23.2	43	41.6	70
Greene	502.8	275	93.8	52	57.0	30	159.4	92	^	^	^	^
Hale	515.3	473	84.0	80	43.0	41	145.1	140	16.2	16	^	^
Henry	548.7	653	88.3	109	38.7	42	136.0	182	23.0	26	38.6	45
Houston	521.8	3,112	73.5	445	51.0	297	128.9	826	23.9	143	32.9	187
Jackson	494.8	1,679	96.1	347	51.3	170	85.0	310	18.3	59	28.5	96
Jefferson	529.7	18,140	76.6	2,568	43.7	1,454	158.0	5,790	18.5	645	21.6	701
Lamar	527.1	514	95.7	96	66.0	60	108.7	119	^	^	32.5	27
Lauderdale	471.6	2,702	88.3	516	48.3	264	88.7	549	17.9	103	30.6	165
Lawrence	542.4	1,119	106.2	228	65.6	133	107.2	227	20.8	43	30.9	62
Lee	438.4	2,908	63.4	401	38.0	249	120.2	835	16.7	115	19.5	128
Limestone	513.5	2,638	78.4	402	45.0	233	107.2	590	16.9	95	35.0	164
Lowndes	645.5	405	104.3	67	80.7	49	188.1	125	^	^	^	^
Macon	559.0	639	82.6	103	68.8	77	193.8	225	20.1	24	^	^
Madison	455.3	8,649	65.9	1,243	41.8	778	95.6	1,964	16.8	328	29.9	542
Marengo	527.9	641	78.7	94	68.3	80	156.6	207	^	^	^	^
Marion	505.9	1,044	90.9	193	62.8	130	105.2	225	23.1	48	18.5	36
Marshall	501.1	2,699	91.3	502	45.0	234	90.2	527	20.4	112	25.8	133
Mobile	509.5	11,346	82.4	1,836	54.8	1,189	105.7	2,534	16.8	383	28.3	596
Monroe	479.0	652	72.7	107	60.1	77	107.9	157	12.1	16	17.0	22
Montgomery	518.6	5,738	71.2	780	50.6	545	149.0	1,739	18.8	211	25.5	268
Morgan	547.7	3,780	91.5	637	49.7	344	128.8	934	21.2	146	38.8	256
Perry	542.2	286	78.4	44	39.5	20	160.6	89	^	^	^	^
Pickens	481.6	615	80.2	105	50.8	64	113.0	153	19.0	23	14.9	19
Pike	522.5	839	80.6	129	45.1	69	130.1	230	24.1	40	33.1	51
Randolph	495.9	745	94.9	145	50.3	72	114.1	186	14.2	23	19.8	28
Russell	502.6	1,432	94.1	267	52.4	147	113.1	343	21.7	62	16.0	43
St. Clair	523.9	2,614	94.8	475	51.1	253	117.0	618	21.5	116	29.7	136
Shelby	469.6	5,132	56.6	590	39.3	430	138.5	1,632	18.4	208	27.5	295
Sumter	560.7	384	96.9	67	62.8	39	193.7	141	^	^	^	^
Talladega	527.0	2,526	97.2	473	61.7	281	109.8	570	24.4	118	23.1	103
Tallapoosa	551.2	1,554	91.2	267	47.4	132	120.3	377	17.8	50	27.1	70
Tuscaloosa	515.2	4,810	84.5	776	47.0	428	141.1	1,396	16.9	166	18.8	164
Walker	586.8	2,390	111.7	481	50.0	193	131.1	568	26.7	107	27.3	102
Washington	482.8	518	71.0	78	63.8	64	102.8	122	17.8	18	23.8	23
Wilcox	584.1	378	90.1	59	63.2	36	160.9	114	^	^	28.2	16
Winston	512.5	845	107.1	185	46.0	74	91.1	166	22.0	36	29.2	45

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 5. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females, All Races, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	399.0	125,340	49.8	16,868	36.7	11,698	121.8	37,782	9.2	2,353	6.9	2,207	17.1	4,990
Autauga	436.3	1,470	58.2	206	43.0	144	133.4	459	9.5	27	6.1	20	24.1	77
Baldwin	406.2	5,931	55.2	877	33.8	510	123.9	1,800	10.4	111	8.9	130	24.9	333
Barbour	385.2	662	45.6	88	38.2	66	105.4	172	^	^	^	^	17.0	29
Bibb	430.3	581	64.9	96	30.2	43	141.0	188	^	^	^	^	^	^
Blount	391.9	1,489	54.1	225	31.5	120	120.2	459	10.7	31	5.2	18	19.0	69
Bullock	442.3	270	49.1	33	27.0	20	148.8	83	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	389.9	562	41.0	66	35.3	54	152.3	205	^	^	^	^	13.1	18
Calhoun	411.7	3,196	61.5	520	38.5	306	112.7	866	10.1	61	8.3	67	15.3	103
Chambers	430.4	1,045	45.0	117	42.0	107	114.5	278	17.0	34	12.3	29	13.6	31
Cherokee	365.0	696	53.5	118	32.3	59	96.1	180	13.2	19	8.3	16	^	^
Chilton	375.3	1,024	51.0	151	34.2	93	109.1	296	12.1	28	8.3	20	15.1	38
Choctaw	350.8	357	33.5	39	45.6	48	113.3	115	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	414.6	729	47.5	89	57.0	99	143.7	250	^	^	^	^	17.6	29
Clay	435.7	409	62.1	67	48.8	44	132.5	120	^	^	^	^	19.2	16
Cleburne	384.4	396	59.3	66	35.0	38	105.9	107	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coffee	378.7	1,247	49.9	180	27.9	91	115.1	372	8.8	22	7.2	26	18.1	56
Colbert	395.9	1,561	49.5	220	40.4	164	120.4	466	12.1	34	7.5	31	16.5	61
Conecuh	405.0	374	44.8	49	40.6	39	138.0	123	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coosa	357.8	296	44.6	41	35.4	29	87.1	74	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	404.6	1,142	66.2	202	40.7	118	114.1	315	^	^	7.2	21	20.2	54
Crenshaw	446.9	434	58.1	62	45.3	46	127.1	122	^	^	^	^	27.3	22
Cullman	403.8	2,234	51.5	316	39.0	219	117.5	654	9.1	41	8.1	49	24.2	122
Dale	406.4	1,284	64.7	224	38.1	120	123.6	383	10.3	25	8.2	27	17.6	53
Dallas	419.0	1,144	44.2	130	49.2	139	142.3	374	15.3	33	5.9	18	11.5	28
DeKalb	342.9	1,561	42.0	205	40.4	189	89.0	405	10.0	37	7.0	32	12.2	52
Elmore	425.3	2,107	57.3	292	32.8	161	125.9	626	11.4	50	8.2	41	28.4	135
Escambia	381.0	941	52.0	141	38.4	98	106.3	258	^	^	8.4	21	17.1	40
Etowah	419.4	3,030	60.9	482	37.1	273	109.8	781	13.9	75	8.2	61	17.6	117
Fayette	408.7	508	60.2	86	38.4	50	101.7	127	16.0	16	^	^	19.3	21
Franklin	392.3	783	55.1	118	37.2	78	111.3	222	^	^	^	^	17.8	31
Geneva	385.0	745	61.6	131	32.0	63	106.4	203	^	^	11.6	23	31.8	53
Greene	413.0	273	45.0	31	50.3	33	135.0	86	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	354.8	381	39.2	44	36.5	40	117.3	124	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	372.1	485	49.5	72	32.7	44	102.4	130	^	^	^	^	27.5	33
Houston	386.1	2,709	50.1	381	33.7	237	114.1	789	10.2	62	7.9	55	22.9	156
Jackson	421.2	1,562	60.0	248	40.7	150	116.8	429	11.6	30	5.4	20	21.5	67
Jefferson	396.1	16,856	44.2	2,002	33.6	1,457	130.9	5,463	8.1	286	5.7	254	12.4	484
Lamar	431.1	455	72.5	80	43.0	50	140.3	142	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lauderdale	383.6	2,518	41.5	305	35.9	245	113.4	724	5.9	31	5.8	36	22.5	137
Lawrence	418.4	952	59.2	147	46.5	106	116.0	261	^	^	9.2	20	31.6	65
Lee	346.3	2,682	39.6	309	29.2	226	107.1	832	8.3	60	7.2	56	12.7	94
Limestone	405.9	2,261	49.0	292	31.1	178	123.3	686	8.7	43	6.6	38	22.6	120
Lowndes	435.6	311	41.2	33	44.9	34	125.0	88	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	377.6	521	37.4	59	46.4	66	114.1	153	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	417.4	9,106	48.5	1,112	35.0	767	132.6	2,895	6.8	123	6.6	145	18.8	393
Marengo	386.2	539	40.2	61	43.9	67	129.8	171	^	^	^	^	^	^
Marion	401.0	879	50.8	126	33.8	72	123.4	265	^	^	7.8	16	15.9	30
Marshall	397.4	2,410	58.0	383	40.3	248	101.1	616	10.9	52	7.6	48	18.3	103
Mobile	390.8	10,288	51.1	1,434	38.8	1,040	117.2	3,054	9.3	201	7.5	196	16.9	420
Monroe	388.2	601	44.5	78	49.0	81	136.6	203	^	^	^	^	10.9	17
Montgomery	394.7	5,528	42.0	616	37.6	532	126.7	1,736	9.8	117	5.2	75	12.3	168
Morgan	411.4	3,216	53.9	462	40.3	314	119.4	926	8.9	53	8.3	69	20.3	142
Perry	359.5	249	23.5	18	49.2	35	115.7	77	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	452.2	610	47.9	76	35.6	53	187.5	236	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pike	398.4	757	43.1	88	35.1	68	129.1	239	^	^	^	^	16.1	29
Randolph	379.6	624	47.5	88	43.8	72	99.1	159	14.2	17	^	^	13.0	19
Russell	395.6	1,355	55.4	201	37.2	126	114.0	387	11.0	33	7.9	26	9.2	32
St. Clair	416.0	2,305	59.2	357	35.6	196	126.4	702	10.0	46	5.7	30	19.9	105
Shelby	373.0	4,673	42.4	542	33.1	411	125.2	1,587	4.7	55	5.7	71	17.5	213
Sumter	380.0	330	35.7	32	44.7	38	128.7	111	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	400.9	2,160	50.1	296	34.5	194	117.4	622	10.9	52	8.6	46	12.0	60
Tallapoosa	429.5	1,253	58.7	190	38.8	109	110.6	332	13.8	29	6.3	18	22.3	57
Tuscaloosa	388.9	4,317	43.9	510	33.8	380	130.2	1,419	9.5	93	6.2	71	10.4	113
Walker	462.7	2,103	70.4	358	43.5	196	115.9	537	13.1	45	6.2	31	23.1	89
Washington	370.6	414	42.6	51	37.1	42	107.6	124	^	^	^	^	^	^
Wilcox	417.0	315	47.6	38	55.0	41	120.5	85	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	364.1	636	46.8	96	31.6	58	97.3	169	^	^	10.5	18	22.5	34

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 6. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, by Race, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	444.4	200,644	443.9	58,503	66.5	31,767	56.1	7,355	40.5	18,124	48.5	6,181	13.8	6,285	8.6	1,182	27.9	11,894	1.0	117
Autauga	475.1	2,488	524.3	543	73.2	397	58.7	57	46.4	242	49.1	48	13.2	67	^	^	34.1	169	^	^
Baldwin	446.2	11,723	428.3	793	65.2	1,831	58.4	108	38.1	998	58.4	101	15.2	406	9.3	20	36.4	911	^	^
Barbour	459.8	941	418.0	559	73.0	159	51.3	69	34.5	68	51.9	64	19.1	38	15.4	19	30.9	62	^	^
Bibb	473.3	1,063	493.5	228	80.9	193	75.9	34	45.3	100	50.6	21	17.5	38	^	^	18.2	39	^	^
Blount	426.9	3,068	410.8	42	69.2	528	^	^	37.9	263	^	^	13.0	93	^	^	22.7	152	^	^
Bullock	435.3	178	466.6	388	71.1	30	66.3	57	^	^	41.1	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	431.4	721	434.8	435	62.5	116	48.7	51	37.8	66	57.4	56	16.0	27	^	^	25.8	41	^	^
Calhoun	474.5	5,640	444.1	1,056	80.3	1,008	58.1	134	45.6	541	51.9	121	17.5	208	10.1	25	23.9	261	^	^
Chambers	518.4	1,560	452.4	705	73.5	233	47.1	77	49.7	150	53.0	80	24.1	71	^	^	19.5	56	^	^
Cherokee	409.6	1,529	462.0	74	70.4	287	^	^	35.2	127	^	^	17.1	66	^	^	16.6	56	^	^
Chilton	415.6	2,001	446.3	209	62.5	317	70.1	31	41.2	194	40.4	19	12.4	58	^	^	19.3	90	^	^
Choctaw	397.1	477	450.0	352	49.6	68	42.1	36	46.7	55	70.0	53	^	^	^	^	21.0	26	^	^
Clarke	448.1	933	501.6	620	66.9	151	53.5	68	55.9	113	89.7	109	12.4	25	^	^	29.6	57	^	^
Clay	476.7	773	426.6	102	87.1	154	90.5	20	46.1	72	^	^	9.8	17	^	^	22.3	33	^	^
Cleburne	444.8	863	475.9	32	74.6	149	^	^	50.4	102	^	^	14.9	30	^	^	18.2	34	^	^
Coffee	430.9	2,208	403.7	395	66.3	358	63.4	62	32.3	162	31.3	29	13.2	70	^	^	27.5	135	^	^
Colbert	453.2	2,848	429.2	481	73.5	495	43.4	51	45.1	283	56.6	65	15.7	96	^	^	27.2	164	^	^
Conecuh	434.1	468	464.9	332	68.3	83	60.8	48	37.6	46	52.0	36	13.8	16	^	^	34.5	33	^	^
Coosa	367.0	444	379.6	174	68.3	91	43.2	20	27.2	31	49.1	21	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	438.9	2,072	471.3	247	78.3	404	76.9	40	48.6	228	52.4	28	15.7	74	^	^	24.5	107	^	^
Crenshaw	504.6	721	470.1	186	87.3	135	63.9	26	49.7	72	68.0	27	16.4	26	^	^	30.7	37	^	^
Cullman	433.5	4,524	272.2	29	67.9	760	^	^	39.4	414	^	^	15.1	159	^	^	30.9	310	^	^
Dale	452.2	2,203	428.6	423	76.8	398	51.4	52	38.5	183	47.9	44	15.9	80	^	^	29.3	137	^	^
Dallas	507.2	954	464.6	1,420	69.5	142	63.4	201	57.8	109	58.6	177	14.9	28	7.0	23	32.9	49	^	^
DeKalb	375.4	3,183	422.1	59	57.1	507	^	^	41.8	356	^	^	11.2	95	^	^	17.2	138	^	^
Elmore	488.8	3,824	499.3	686	72.0	591	75.0	91	39.7	305	50.3	68	14.7	119	^	^	42.2	312	^	^
Escambia	442.0	1,486	420.5	529	79.5	285	63.8	81	49.8	165	43.9	56	12.7	41	^	^	24.8	79	^	^
Etowah	468.6	5,534	449.1	743	74.4	938	62.8	104	44.8	530	47.9	76	15.0	180	9.0	17	24.5	275	^	^
Fayette	442.8	923	438.4	115	68.3	157	55.1	16	51.2	106	^	^	12.4	25	^	^	19.3	36	^	^
Franklin	435.2	1,571	306.4	52	72.3	271	^	^	45.4	166	^	^	11.3	42	^	^	24.6	84	^	^
Geneva	443.0	1,497	395.2	124	81.8	293	77.0	25	33.3	109	^	^	17.3	61	^	^	39.0	121	^	^
Greene	494.0	143	433.4	398	88.9	29	57.6	54	^	^	57.9	51	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	412.1	392	425.5	449	63.1	65	53.9	58	41.9	42	36.0	38	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	445.7	835	479.2	297	68.0	142	60.4	38	37.7	67	31.6	19	12.8	25	^	^	41.7	76	^	^
Houston	444.9	4,560	443.8	1,188	61.2	669	52.9	145	39.4	400	49.5	128	16.9	172	8.9	24	34.6	340	^	^
Jackson	451.1	3,080	377.3	85	78.5	578	^	^	45.1	304	^	^	11.8	76	^	^	25.2	161	^	^
Jefferson	443.2	20,775	454.8	13,550	59.1	2,893	55.2	1,642	34.0	1,593	43.7	1,257	12.9	615	8.9	270	26.5	1164	0.7	18
Lamar	471.7	873	479.6	93	85.6	164	^	^	53.6	102	^	^	10.4	21	^	^	25.0	40	^	^
Lauderdale	413.4	4,722	453.6	439	62.3	760	54.9	57	39.7	446	63.1	60	12.0	133	^	^	27.7	294	^	^
Lawrence	493.5	1,801	480.6	254	90.0	349	39.1	24	55.5	200	79.3	39	16.6	59	^	^	36.7	126	^	^
Lee	374.3	4,079	421.1	1,333	49.1	537	56.1	163	29.6	320	43.4	129	12.4	137	9.6	31	20.8	219	^	^
Limestone	451.8	4,245	424.2	547	64.1	629	52.4	63	37.4	352	39.6	48	12.4	124	^	^	31.6	281	^	^
Lowndes	553.7	247	513.2	457	67.7	37	67.5	62	53.7	25	63.9	57	^	^	^	^	52.5	18	^	^
Macon	461.4	244	446.3	895	83.9	48	50.9	114	^	^	63.1	128	^	^	11.6	23	^	^	^	^
Madison	433.5	13,821	405.8	3,233	57.7	1,920	51.7	396	37.3	1,171	43.4	333	12.6	406	6.2	54	30.3	928	^	^
Marengo	434.3	615	446.2	536	61.9	95	50.8	60	49.6	70	59.8	75	^	^	^	^	20.3	25	^	^
Marion	443.8	1,848	454.3	63	69.3	311	^	^	47.8	196	^	^	15.7	63	^	^	17.7	66	^	^
Marshall	437.4	4,923	457.2	85	72.6	868	^	^	42.7	468	^	^	14.1	158	^	^	21.7	235	^	^
Mobile	448.0	14,744	435.2	6,516	67.5	2,327	59.4	901	44.9	1,463	50.8	733	13.0	428	8.9	138	31.7	994	1.3	17
Monroe	420.0	783	435.3	458	60.7	127	53.7	58	44.9	85	68.3	71	^	^	^	^	20.0	35	^	^
Montgomery	445.9	5,667	437.9	5,287	56.7	779	51.8	609	41.8	534	44.3	525	12.4	157	8.8	114	35.6	421	^	^
Morgan	467.9	6,239	475.1	646	71.4	1,013	65.7	82	43.0	566	61.5	81	15.0	199	^	^	31.6	395	^	^
Perry	394.9	200	438.3	322	53.8	30	40.8	31	39.4	21	47.1	34	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	423.1	727	501.9	481	60.5	115	63.3	66	36.4	64	54.7	53	12.1	20	^	^	19.4	32	^	^
Pike	446.0	1,065	446.1	496	57.1	148	61.5	68	33.0	80	47.3	52	15.9	39	^	^	34.6	79	^	^
Randolph	422.9	1,123	452.5	231	70.7	201	61.1	31	44.9	117	55.4	27	11.1	31	^	^	19.2	45	^	^
Russell	466.2	1,744	391.9	995	88.4	351	46.4	113	42.1	154	46.3	115	16.8	62	8.5	22	21.2	74	^	^
St. Clair	460.8	4,511	412.6	318	76.5	787	59.9	41	42.8	415	36.8	26	13.6	137	^	^	25.9	237	^	^
Shelby	412.2	8,710	425.7	847	49.3	1,046	41.8	70	35.6	741	43.6	75	11.8	254	6.2	16	24.6	505	^	^
Sumter	441.0	205	456.0	500	56.1	30	61.1	68	38.1	19	58.2	58	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	463.2	3,446	425.1	1,165	75.8	611	59.9	157	46.6	343	47.8	125	18.2	132	11.4	31	22.8	159	^	^
Tallapoosa	471.6	2,134	526.6	651	75.9	369	70.2	87	39.2	173	59.0	68	12.0	52	^	^	32.2	127	^	^
Tuscaloosa	429.7	6,434	454.7	2,501	61.6	954	60.4	326	37.1	550	45.8	243	11.7	182	8.1	49	18.7	271	^	^
Walker	513.6	4,231	543.8	221	90.1	805	80.6	32	45.9	363	60.5	25	15.9	134	^	^	26.2	190	^	^
Washington	446.9	700	439.0	222	61.3	102	52.5	27	53.4	81	42.8	22	14.2	22	^	^	26.3	37	^	^
Wilcox	477.6	253	483.1	431	65.3	40	59.8	56	39.4	22	63.8	53	^	^	^	^	46.0	21	^	^
Winston	427.4	1,455	^	^	74.1	276	^	^	38.6	131	^	^	15.7	53	^	^	24.8	78	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 7. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	499.8	105,794	538.2	30,405	82.6	17,848	83.0	4,564	47.0	9,718	58.0	3,109
Autauga	519.9	1,278	686.6	312	85.4	210	97.8	41	48.9	120	71.0	31
Baldwin	492.7	6,266	482.2	399	75.4	1,003	82.7	66	44.0	542	69.0	52
Barbour	524.8	524	564.8	320	92.6	93	83.7	47	32.1	31	74.8	36
Bibb	533.9	577	588.5	134	94.1	104	128.1	27	62.6	65	^	^
Blount	480.5	1,630	367.4	18	87.5	308	^	^	46.8	149	^	^
Bullock	415.7	93	551.9	206	77.5	18	94.0	36	^	^	56.1	18
Butler	505.7	386	485.4	212	83.4	66	75.8	35	48.3	39	71.3	29
Calhoun	554.6	3,003	547.5	549	101.0	556	74.9	69	56.1	295	66.2	66
Chambers	605.6	869	561.8	371	95.4	141	77.3	53	60.7	84	59.5	41
Cherokee	473.0	877	450.8	37	91.2	175	^	^	40.0	72	^	^
Chilton	475.4	1,085	544.1	118	77.6	181	76.2	17	49.6	109	^	^
Choctaw	475.8	280	558.1	194	66.1	42	60.9	23	58.3	33	87.0	28
Clarke	503.1	505	606.7	320	74.4	80	94.8	50	66.9	67	109.1	56
Clay	533.6	421	461.3	50	115.2	95	^	^	46.0	36	^	^
Cleburne	521.7	486	546.7	16	90.6	84	^	^	70.8	67	^	^
Coffee	489.0	1,181	498.8	215	83.0	204	93.8	39	37.4	89	^	^
Colbert	522.4	1,523	506.9	251	98.1	293	65.2	33	51.9	150	68.0	34
Conecuh	460.4	254	545.7	173	86.9	50	97.2	32	39.3	25	61.1	18
Coosa	368.7	226	449.3	99	83.9	55	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	492.4	1,071	582.4	125	95.8	223	105.9	21	59.5	125	^	^
Crenshaw	580.0	388	518.5	90	113.0	81	105.0	18	66.8	45	^	^
Cullman	476.8	2,332	319.0	17	88.4	449	^	^	39.6	197	^	^
Dale	497.9	1,164	526.7	218	85.1	205	71.2	30	38.5	87	43.5	21
Dallas	548.4	499	564.6	741	77.3	73	103.1	141	67.8	60	70.8	88
DeKalb	421.0	1,680	556.1	37	76.5	307	^	^	42.9	173	^	^
Elmore	554.3	2,031	662.7	396	85.8	329	126.9	63	47.3	171	68.4	42
Escambia	510.8	804	489.1	283	102.3	168	106.8	59	61.4	92	50.6	31
Etowah	532.3	2,914	555.7	377	89.5	508	84.6	56	53.1	293	76.0	45
Fayette	483.9	477	510.2	59	72.5	78	^	^	67.7	65	^	^
Franklin	494.6	821	365.7	31	91.1	154	^	^	55.8	92	^	^
Geneva	504.7	808	543.5	76	103.9	171	126.7	17	33.2	50	^	^
Greene	591.8	81	457.5	188	132.4	19	79.5	33	^	^	66.3	25
Hale	456.1	210	556.0	252	81.5	40	87.6	40	39.3	19	45.0	21
Henry	513.1	468	665.3	181	86.7	84	86.1	24	39.4	33	^	^
Houston	508.3	2,406	574.1	666	73.0	353	70.1	84	46.8	218	69.5	76
Jackson	497.0	1,601	403.5	43	98.9	339	^	^	53.5	168	^	^
Jefferson	505.7	10,780	556.9	7,018	74.4	1,581	79.8	962	40.0	829	48.9	590
Lamar	530.0	469	499.4	44	98.0	89	^	^	68.1	57	^	^
Lauderdale	464.7	2,454	529.7	221	88.0	473	96.5	43	45.5	231	87.5	33
Lawrence	560.1	973	628.1	141	118.4	213	^	^	62.9	108	123.0	25
Lee	414.8	2,132	537.7	691	59.1	296	86.5	100	33.6	169	51.6	67
Limestone	508.5	2,273	525.5	306	78.3	353	89.3	48	44.6	202	52.9	25
Lowndes	629.3	147	634.0	248	85.5	23	109.9	44	^	^	85.6	34
Macon	508.6	138	561.2	484	84.1	25	81.9	78	^	^	76.4	67
Madison	450.8	6,789	437.5	1,500	66.2	1,006	68.5	222	41.2	604	47.9	158
Marengo	448.4	305	588.2	313	74.5	51	83.2	43	58.2	37	82.2	43
Marion	504.0	998	492.3	37	91.8	188	^	^	62.7	125	^	^
Marshall	499.4	2,596	542.9	46	93.1	497	^	^	44.7	223	^	^
Mobile	504.6	7,768	525.9	3,350	81.2	1,258	86.6	553	52.8	792	62.1	375
Monroe	446.3	400	547.2	245	65.3	63	91.3	44	44.3	40	91.6	35
Montgomery	505.5	2,937	514.2	2,604	71.1	425	72.9	354	50.5	286	51.2	249
Morgan	544.0	3,389	583.9	328	92.6	587	100.9	49	48.5	301	64.3	37
Perry	505.3	111	544.0	165	82.1	21	75.9	23	^	^	^	^
Pickens	446.5	383	540.7	224	77.0	69	89.3	36	41.0	35	73.0	29
Pike	511.5	572	535.7	253	77.5	88	90.4	41	41.5	44	49.4	23
Randolph	482.9	614	551.1	122	96.1	125	84.2	19	48.1	60	^	^
Russell	503.9	874	498.0	533	102.8	185	82.3	80	48.5	82	56.4	63
St. Clair	520.9	2,391	502.4	181	96.7	448	70.5	26	52.0	236	^	^
Shelby	463.0	4,570	557.1	436	56.5	538	69.5	47	38.8	383	49.3	33
Sumter	545.7	115	556.4	261	78.7	19	103.2	48	^	^	71.0	28
Talladega	519.7	1,833	528.0	648	97.6	361	101.2	111	60.5	202	66.1	74
Tallapoosa	531.0	1,187	628.1	353	89.7	208	104.9	58	45.3	102	60.3	30
Tuscaloosa	486.1	3,380	569.4	1,290	82.2	569	94.5	204	43.9	300	58.0	121
Walker	581.9	2,247	663.6	114	113.0	463	111.5	17	49.9	182	^	^
Washington	500.3	385	526.2	127	74.8	60	73.7	18	71.5	51	^	^
Wilcox	567.0	141	573.4	231	91.6	24	85.0	35	^	^	79.9	28
Winston	510.6	829	^	^	105.9	181	^	^	46.0	73	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 7. (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2011-2020 Combined

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	100.3	22,814	188.0	11,132	21.0	4,499	13.8	817	34.5	7,004	0.9	48
Autauga	99.5	258	279.3	133	19.9	49	^	^	38.8	92	^	^
Baldwin	83.5	1,151	137.2	114	22.2	287	^	^	47.2	581	^	^
Barbour	117.0	126	222.0	133	28.5	29	^	^	32.7	33	^	^
Bibb	102.8	120	128.3	35	29.9	32	^	^	25.0	24	^	^
Blount	90.5	330	^	^	22.1	76	^	^	26.8	84	^	^
Bullock	73.4	17	188.5	77	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	96.6	82	184.5	84	23.8	19	^	^	32.8	23	^	^
Calhoun	118.7	679	210.1	212	26.7	148	17.1	20	29.7	158	^	^
Chambers	108.5	172	232.1	160	33.3	48	^	^	20.1	29	^	^
Cherokee	87.4	182	^	^	27.6	52	^	^	24.0	41	^	^
Chilton	102.1	242	190.6	43	17.3	41	^	^	22.8	52	^	^
Choctaw	113.4	72	231.2	85	^	^	^	^	26.0	16	^	^
Clarke	100.8	108	164.4	93	21.1	20	^	^	30.5	31	^	^
Clay	113.3	91	153.7	18	^	^	^	^	22.7	17	^	^
Cleburne	96.5	98	^	^	23.4	22	^	^	27.0	25	^	^
Coffee	108.0	272	188.7	87	18.2	46	^	^	33.6	79	^	^
Colbert	80.7	253	177.3	90	23.9	67	^	^	37.1	104	^	^
Conecuh	63.8	39	137.5	47	^	^	^	^	48.9	25	^	^
Coosa	81.4	56	150.6	35	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	80.4	189	166.4	41	25.8	56	^	^	28.6	56	^	^
Crenshaw	107.9	77	155.9	31	28.4	20	^	^	30.6	17	^	^
Cullman	74.3	391	^	^	22.4	110	^	^	38.9	188	^	^
Dale	102.4	257	187.7	82	23.5	57	^	^	37.5	84	^	^
Dallas	111.4	118	193.4	260	18.5	17	11.3	16	29.0	23	^	^
DeKalb	87.2	378	^	^	15.8	64	^	^	23.6	88	^	^
Elmore	104.7	412	231.4	147	20.6	80	^	^	51.8	178	^	^
Escambia	77.3	131	146.4	84	15.9	24	^	^	25.3	39	^	^
Etowah	100.9	590	194.4	138	23.7	129	^	^	29.5	158	^	^
Fayette	101.9	110	167.7	20	21.3	21	^	^	18.3	16	^	^
Franklin	83.4	145	^	^	18.0	30	^	^	32.2	53	^	^
Geneva	96.0	167	226.1	32	23.9	40	^	^	45.8	70	^	^
Greene	119.2	17	165.7	72	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	95.3	47	174.0	84	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	101.2	103	245.7	77	23.0	20	^	^	46.5	43	^	^
Houston	110.2	566	205.2	250	26.2	124	14.4	17	40.9	186	^	^
Jackson	77.3	268	176.3	21	18.9	58	^	^	29.1	94	^	^
Jefferson	123.1	2,809	216.9	2,899	20.2	438	15.4	196	33.4	691	^	^
Lamar	102.4	102	175.9	16	^	^	^	^	36.0	27	^	^
Lauderdale	84.0	482	133.9	55	18.6	98	^	^	32.8	162	^	^
Lawrence	100.9	180	190.2	44	22.3	39	^	^	37.1	62	^	^
Lee	100.9	544	204.5	266	18.0	96	12.8	16	25.0	128	^	^
Limestone	95.3	459	171.4	105	17.9	87	^	^	40.0	164	^	^
Lowndes	127.6	33	203.1	82	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	141.6	40	199.9	174	^	^	18.7	16	^	^	^	^
Madison	79.2	1,299	128.9	470	18.8	289	8.4	33	37.1	538	^	^
Marengo	107.2	80	191.6	107	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Marion	101.2	208	^	^	23.7	47	^	^	19.4	36	^	^
Marshall	86.5	489	185.6	16	21.0	110	^	^	26.6	132	^	^
Mobile	85.4	1,433	154.4	1,032	18.0	284	14.2	92	39.4	583	^	^
Monroe	79.0	77	167.3	77	^	^	^	^	23.5	20	^	^
Montgomery	106.3	663	180.1	947	21.1	120	15.1	82	47.3	264	^	^
Morgan	119.3	782	206.7	123	22.2	137	^	^	42.7	255	^	^
Perry	73.6	20	200.4	61	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	76.0	69	179.9	79	21.5	17	^	^	21.9	19	^	^
Pike	113.7	141	167.2	84	26.8	31	^	^	46.9	51	^	^
Randolph	95.1	132	221.9	53	15.4	21	^	^	23.2	27	^	^
Russell	87.7	162	150.0	173	28.2	47	^	^	26.8	43	^	^
St. Clair	110.4	538	205.3	73	22.3	110	^	^	31.9	134	^	^
Shelby	130.5	1,394	230.2	200	18.8	191	^	^	30.3	293	^	^
Sumter	146.8	33	209.4	103	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	93.1	358	151.6	201	27.4	95	16.3	22	30.1	100	^	^
Tallapoosa	104.1	262	180.2	110	18.0	38	^	^	34.5	70	^	^
Tuscaloosa	109.6	807	204.7	489	17.1	125	14.4	36	24.3	161	^	^
Walker	124.9	514	227.5	40	27.4	104	^	^	28.9	102	^	^
Washington	81.1	70	198.4	51	21.1	16	^	^	33.2	23	^	^
Wilcox	110.2	33	184.4	77	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	88.9	159	^	^	22.4	36	^	^	29.7	45	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 8. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2011-2020 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal				Breast			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	405.0	94,850	379.5	28,098	54.0	13,919	37.3	2,791	35.1	8,406	41.7	3,072	119.4	27,665	126.8	9,418
Autauga	441.4	1,210	400.7	231	63.7	187	31.3	16	44.3	122	32.0	17	127.9	359	154.6	93
Baldwin	408.4	5,457	390.6	394	56.5	828	40.2	42	32.6	456	50.5	49	125.2	1,664	115.9	118
Barbour	419.8	417	338.5	239	57.3	66	29.6	22	37.3	37	39.0	28	102.9	99	107.0	72
Bibb	429.5	486	448.6	94	70.6	89	^	^	29.3	35	^	^	133.2	149	184.8	39
Blount	385.7	1,438	465.9	24	54.1	220	^	^	30.8	114	^	^	115.7	437	^	^
Bullock	516.6	85	423.8	182	^	^	45.8	21	^	^	32.4	17	155.6	21	151.5	61
Butler	392.5	335	396.5	223	49.3	50	29.0	16	29.7	27	45.9	27	139.8	110	168.8	93
Calhoun	422.0	2,637	376.9	507	65.4	452	47.9	65	38.1	246	41.0	55	111.2	697	114.5	155
Chambers	452.2	691	383.4	334	56.6	92	25.6	24	41.0	66	44.2	39	110.9	173	118.1	101
Cherokee	358.9	652	476.5	37	53.0	112	^	^	32.0	55	^	^	90.3	164	^	^
Chilton	373.3	916	367.3	91	50.7	136	^	^	34.9	85	^	^	107.4	263	116.6	28
Choctaw	332.9	197	371.2	158	36.5	26	^	^	35.7	22	56.3	25	95.6	57	137.8	58
Clarke	404.0	428	430.9	300	61.6	71	24.7	18	46.4	46	75.1	53	130.4	139	159.0	111
Clay	441.2	352	402.8	52	63.7	59	^	^	47.8	36	^	^	133.0	103	^	^
Cleburne	381.7	377	434.8	16	60.6	65	^	^	34.0	35	^	^	107.2	104	^	^
Coffee	388.3	1,027	341.4	180	53.5	154	41.5	23	28.1	73	^	^	113.9	297	122.9	63
Colbert	404.1	1,325	372.7	230	54.5	202	26.0	18	39.8	133	47.7	31	116.2	375	148.8	90
Conecuh	417.6	214	407.9	159	51.0	33	35.1	16	36.4	21	47.3	18	138.4	71	138.1	51
Coosa	371.5	218	315.1	75	55.4	36	^	^	33.2	20	^	^	83.9	48	91.9	24
Covington	401.0	1,001	403.1	122	66.1	181	65.8	19	40.2	103	^	^	114.6	277	108.4	33
Crenshaw	448.4	333	433.8	96	66.7	54	^	^	34.4	27	72.7	17	125.1	90	142.4	32
Cullman	404.1	2,192	^	^	51.7	311	^	^	39.5	217	^	^	117.7	641	^	^
Dale	416.5	1,039	364.3	205	70.0	193	37.2	22	37.9	96	47.0	23	121.8	299	121.7	71
Dallas	480.7	455	393.2	679	63.7	69	33.6	60	49.4	49	50.8	89	138.6	130	141.8	242
DeKalb	342.0	1,503	313.8	22	42.1	200	^	^	40.3	183	^	^	89.0	393	^	^
Elmore	438.6	1,793	382.1	290	60.3	262	42.4	28	32.9	134	35.9	26	128.3	526	118.3	94
Escambia	390.7	682	382.7	246	60.8	117	33.0	22	40.2	73	37.9	25	97.4	170	128.5	81
Etowah	423.9	2,620	384.5	366	62.5	430	50.4	48	38.2	237	31.1	31	105.6	647	127.8	123
Fayette	409.1	446	386.7	56	63.4	79	^	^	36.2	41	^	^	97.8	110	125.5	16
Franklin	396.6	750	268.3	21	57.6	117	^	^	37.1	74	^	^	114.4	215	^	^
Geneva	396.4	689	284.5	48	63.8	122	^	^	33.5	59	^	^	108.7	188	^	^
Greene	398.2	62	416.3	210	^	^	42.1	21	^	^	51.3	26	^	^	148.2	72
Hale	383.6	182	334.4	197	49.0	25	30.1	18	44.7	23	28.7	17	108.6	53	124.6	71
Henry	388.1	367	339.9	116	54.2	58	^	^	35.8	34	^	^	106.8	98	95.8	32
Houston	401.4	2,154	346.7	522	52.7	316	39.4	61	33.7	182	35.0	52	117.0	619	109.3	163
Jackson	421.3	1,479	371.7	42	61.1	239	^	^	38.1	136	^	^	116.7	405	^	^
Jefferson	400.6	9,995	385.9	6,532	47.9	1,312	38.8	680	29.0	764	40.0	667	131.2	3,180	128.8	2,190
Lamar	425.8	404	477.8	49	76.8	75	^	^	43.5	45	^	^	138.7	128	^	^
Lauderdale	380.6	2,268	399.6	218	42.8	287	^	^	34.9	215	45.4	27	110.7	645	132.9	70
Lawrence	445.3	828	369.4	113	66.2	136	^	^	49.3	92	^	^	120.1	221	122.8	36
Lee	344.3	1,947	351.4	642	41.1	241	36.6	63	26.3	151	36.4	62	107.2	609	105.0	198
Limestone	410.4	1,972	358.2	241	52.9	276	^	^	30.1	150	33.1	23	119.9	576	135.7	92
Lowndes	484.4	100	422.1	209	^	^	35.4	18	^	^	44.8	23	139.2	30	119.6	58
Macon	415.3	106	365.3	411	83.5	23	27.6	36	^	^	52.4	61	100.9	26	117.5	127
Madison	426.1	7,032	384.9	1,733	51.3	914	39.6	174	34.0	567	40.0	175	130.8	2,158	135.1	624
Marengo	428.4	310	335.1	223	52.0	44	26.9	17	41.8	33	42.4	32	144.3	94	116.5	76
Marion	400.3	850	451.0	26	51.4	123	^	^	34.7	71	^	^	119.1	250	^	^
Marshall	396.3	2,327	415.2	39	57.5	371	^	^	41.1	245	^	^	100.6	594	^	^
Mobile	407.3	6,976	373.1	3,166	56.9	1,069	40.3	348	38.0	671	42.9	358	118.3	1,994	119.2	1,015
Monroe	405.9	383	363.9	213	57.7	64	^	^	46.5	45	56.6	36	145.2	130	124.2	72
Montgomery	407.7	2,730	387.6	2,683	46.4	354	37.7	255	34.4	248	39.4	276	124.2	793	128.7	902
Morgan	412.9	2,850	409.8	318	55.4	426	44.5	33	38.8	265	59.3	44	119.8	814	120.2	100
Perry	299.1	89	367.4	157	^	^	^	^	^	^	57.0	25	62.3	18	135.6	59
Pickens	417.7	344	484.4	257	46.7	46	48.6	30	34.0	29	41.3	24	154.7	125	212.7	106
Pike	397.5	493	383.1	243	41.9	60	42.8	27	25.9	36	46.3	29	125.7	149	129.3	84
Randolph	379.4	509	387.6	109	49.6	76	^	^	42.1	57	^	^	95.1	125	113.6	32
Russell	443.0	870	326.1	462	77.5	166	23.9	33	37.0	72	38.3	52	114.6	220	108.3	160
St. Clair	416.1	2,120	343.1	137	60.5	339	^	^	34.9	179	^	^	125.5	637	111.1	49
Shelby	374.0	4,140	344.4	411	44.0	508	23.8	23	32.2	358	40.2	42	125.4	1,401	117.5	152
Sumter	365.2	90	386.8	239	^	^	31.5	20	^	^	50.3	30	139.0	36	124.1	75
Talladega	422.0	1,613	349.3	517	57.7	250	30.8	46	34.9	141	34.2	51	114.6	434	122.4	182
Tallapoosa	424.2	947	450.4	298	64.4	161	44.2	29	34.1	71	58.2	38	102.7	246	122.1	82
Tuscaloosa	390.8	3,054	379.9	1,211	45.7	385	38.3	122	31.3	250	38.3	122	127.4	979	133.1	426
Walker	463.7	1,984	469.3	107	71.2	342	^	^	42.9	181	^	^	116.6	507	126.4	30
Washington	400.5	315	372.4	95	49.7	42	^	^	38.1	30	^	^	120.6	98	96.4	26
Wilcox	423.3	112	411.5	200	50.0	16	40.9	21	^	^	53.9	25	111.8	26	125.9	59
Winston	364.4	626	^	^	47.2	95	^	^	32.1	58	^	^	98.0	167	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 8. (Continued) Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2011-2020 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	9.1	1,605	9.8	682	7.5	1,786	4.8	365	23.2	4,890	1.0	69
Autauga	10.5	23	^	^	7.0	18	^	^	30.6	77	^	^
Baldwin	9.2	87	15.8	16	8.9	119	^	^	27.3	330	^	^
Barbour	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	30.5	29	^	^
Bibb	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Blount	10.2	29	^	^	5.0	17	^	^	19.3	68	^	^
Bullock	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	23.2	18	^	^
Calhoun	10.9	49	^	^	9.2	60	^	^	19.7	103	^	^
Chambers	17.9	20	^	^	15.8	23	^	^	19.3	27	^	^
Cherokee	13.9	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Chilton	11.7	24	^	^	8.2	17	^	^	16.9	38	^	^
Choctaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	29.2	26	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	22.7	16	^	^
Cleburne	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coffee	10.1	20	^	^	8.1	24	^	^	23.0	56	^	^
Colbert	12.1	27	^	^	8.6	29	^	^	19.7	60	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	^	^	^	^	7.2	18	^	^	21.7	51	^	^
Crenshaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	33.7	20	^	^
Cullman	8.6	39	^	^	8.3	49	^	^	24.8	122	^	^
Dale	10.8	20	^	^	8.7	23	^	^	22.7	53	^	^
Dallas	^	^	15.7	23	^	^	^	^	36.7	26	^	^
DeKalb	10.2	36	^	^	7.1	31	^	^	12.3	50	^	^
Elmore	11.5	38	^	^	9.5	39	^	^	35.3	134	^	^
Escambia	^	^	^	^	9.5	17	^	^	25.0	40	^	^
Etowah	14.2	60	^	^	8.0	51	^	^	20.9	117	^	^
Fayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	21.4	20	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.0	31	^	^
Geneva	^	^	^	^	12.1	21	^	^	34.2	51	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	38.5	33	^	^
Houston	9.8	43	12.6	19	9.2	48	^	^	30.5	154	^	^
Jackson	12.4	30	^	^	5.2	18	^	^	22.9	67	^	^
Jefferson	8.0	145	8.5	132	6.5	177	4.3	74	22.1	473	^	^
Lamar	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Lauderdale	5.8	27	^	^	6.3	35	^	^	24.6	132	^	^
Lawrence	^	^	^	^	11.1	20	^	^	38.4	64	^	^
Lee	8.1	39	10.0	19	7.5	41	^	^	17.2	91	^	^
Limestone	8.9	37	^	^	7.4	37	^	^	26.2	117	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	7.0	87	7.3	33	7.0	117	4.5	21	25.6	390	^	^
Marengo	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Marion	^	^	^	^	8.1	16	^	^	16.5	30	^	^
Marshall	11.2	51	^	^	7.9	48	^	^	19.0	103	^	^
Mobile	8.6	110	10.8	85	8.5	144	5.2	46	26.5	411	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Montgomery	7.2	33	12.2	81	4.9	37	4.2	32	27.3	157	^	^
Morgan	8.4	42	^	^	8.3	62	^	^	23.2	140	^	^
Perry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pike	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	25.3	28	^	^
Randolph	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	15.6	18	^	^
Russell	11.3	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	16.5	31	^	^
St. Clair	10.9	45	^	^	5.5	27	^	^	21.6	103	^	^
Shelby	4.7	46	^	^	5.9	63	^	^	20.2	212	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	12.9	41	^	^	9.9	37	^	^	17.1	59	^	^
Tallapoosa	12.6	19	^	^	^	^	^	^	30.8	57	^	^
Tuscaloosa	9.0	58	10.7	34	7.0	57	^	^	14.9	110	^	^
Walker	12.6	40	^	^	6.4	30	^	^	24.6	88	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	^	^	^	^	10.0	17	^	^	22.3	33	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard.
Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 9. Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020 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	173.7	103,558	170.6	79,066	190.2	23,749	218.7	56,814	213.1	43,852	250.7	12,607
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	2.9	1,722	2.8	1,324	2.9	386	4.7	1,276	4.6	973	5.5	297
Digestive System	43.3	25,968	40.6	18,829	54.7	6,870	56.5	15,068	53.3	11,160	71.5	3,772
Esophagus	3.8	2,344	3.9	1,818	3.8	508	6.9	1,885	7.0	1,496	6.7	375
Stomach	3.1	1,843	2.4	1,082	5.9	723	4.2	1,083	3.2	646	8.4	422
Small Intestine	0.3	195	0.3	127	0.5	67	0.4	100	0.4	69	0.6	31
Colon and Rectum	15.5	9,094	14.3	6,503	20.6	2,525	19.1	4,939	17.6	3,600	25.9	1,308
Colon Excluding Rectum	12.9	7,583	11.8	5,359	17.8	2,168	15.8	4,062	14.5	2,934	22.2	1,104
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.6	1,511	2.5	1,144	2.8	357	3.3	877	3.2	666	3.8	204
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	0.4	205	0.3	155	0.4	49	0.4	90	0.3	59	0.6	31
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.1	4,362	6.9	3,250	7.6	1,042	10.4	2,910	10.0	2,170	11.8	698
Gallbladder	0.5	291	0.4	194	0.8	92	0.4	108	0.4	74	0.7	32
Pancreas	11.6	7,025	11.1	5,222	14.0	1,740	13.7	3,653	13.3	2,814	15.5	810
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	172	0.3	117	0.4	52	0.4	109	0.4	74	0.7	34
Respiratory System	50.3	30,749	51.8	24,689	46.0	5,884	68.9	18,500	68.4	14,533	73.4	3,884
Larynx	1.2	744	1.1	516	1.7	225	2.2	610	1.9	414	3.5	195
Lung and Bronchus	48.7	29,818	50.4	24,029	44.0	5,616	66.2	17,767	66.0	14,026	69.4	3,659
Bones and Joints	0.7	386	0.7	290	0.7	92	0.9	231	0.9	173	1.0	54
Soft Tissue Including Heart	1.2	680	1.2	494	1.4	179	1.5	366	1.5	281	1.5	81
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	3.4	1,971	4.2	1,868	0.8	98	5.3	1,311	6.3	1,253	1.1	56
Melanoma of the Skin	2.4	1,388	3.0	1,336	0.4	50	3.6	906	4.4	882	0.5	23
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.0	583	1.2	532	0.4	48	1.7	405	1.9	371	0.6	33
Breast	12.0	6,963	10.8	4,863	16.2	2,054	0.3	69	0.3	51	0.4	17
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.9	5,112	17.6	3,310	43.5	1,778
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.4	4,976	17.1	3,205	42.9	1,750
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	57	0.3	44	0.2	10
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	62	0.3	52	0.2	10
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	17	^	^	^	^
Urinary System	8.3	4,893	8.6	4,004	7.2	869	13.6	3,368	14.2	2,835	10.6	518
Urinary Bladder	4.3	2,484	4.6	2,102	3.3	375	7.5	1,795	8.2	1,572	4.8	217
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	2,289	3.9	1,808	3.7	468	5.7	1,506	5.8	1,207	5.6	290
Ureter	0.1	41	0.1	33	^	^	0.1	21	0.1	18	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	79	0.1	61	0.2	18	0.2	46	0.2	38	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.1	40	0.1	35	^	^	0.1	24	0.1	21	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	5.0	2,924	5.6	2,490	3.2	421	6.0	1,611	6.7	1,380	3.7	224
Endocrine System	0.7	406	0.7	306	0.8	98	0.8	195	0.8	162	0.7	33
Thyroid	0.4	253	0.4	197	0.4	54	0.5	115	0.5	102	0.3	13
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.3	153	0.3	109	0.4	44	0.3	80	0.3	60	0.4	20
Lymphoma	5.6	3,239	5.9	2,713	4.1	500	7.4	1,826	7.8	1,544	5.4	271
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	176	0.3	134	0.3	42	0.4	107	0.4	77	0.5	30
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.3	3,063	5.6	2,579	3.8	458	7.0	1,719	7.4	1,467	4.9	241
Myeloma	3.6	2,128	3.0	1,382	6.1	734	4.6	1,167	4.1	809	7.3	352
Leukemia	6.6	3,803	7.0	3,145	5.1	628	8.9	2,195	9.5	1,850	6.6	327
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	902	1.7	754	1.2	146	2.1	509	2.3	431	1.6	76
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	205	0.4	172	0.2	32	0.4	106	0.5	93	0.2	12
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	576	1.0	481	0.8	94	1.4	336	1.5	283	1.1	52
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.1	1,802	3.3	1,479	2.4	305	4.2	1,048	4.4	884	3.0	155
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.5	1,438	2.6	1,181	1.9	243	3.2	830	3.4	698	2.5	126
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	157	0.3	127	0.2	29	0.4	86	0.4	75	0.2	10
Other Leukemia	1.9	1,099	2.0	912	1.5	177	2.7	638	2.8	535	2.0	96
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	13.0	7,757	12.8	5,932	14.2	1,769	17.3	4,495	17.1	3,517	18.4	940

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. *Statistic not displayed because is is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 10 deaths. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.**

Table 9. Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020 Combined						
	Female					
	All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	141.2	46,744	139.0	35,214	152.3	11,142
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.3	446	1.4	351	1.1	89
Digestive System	32.7	10,900	30.1	7,669	42.6	3,098
Esophagus	1.4	459	1.2	322	1.8	133
Stomach	2.3	760	1.7	436	4.2	301
Small Intestine	0.3	95	0.2	58	0.5	36
Colon and Rectum	12.6	4,155	11.6	2,903	16.9	1,217
Colon Excluding Rectum	10.7	3,521	9.6	2,425	14.8	1,064
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.0	634	2.0	478	2.1	153
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	0.3	115	0.4	96	0.2	18
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	4.3	1,452	4.2	1,080	4.6	344
Gallbladder	0.5	183	0.5	120	0.8	60
Pancreas	10.0	3,372	9.3	2,408	12.8	930
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	63	0.2	43	0.3	18
Respiratory System	36.1	12,249	39.0	10,156	27.2	2,000
Larynx	0.4	134	0.4	102	0.4	30
Lung and Bronchus	35.5	12,051	38.4	10,003	26.6	1,957
Bones and Joints	0.5	155	0.5	117	0.5	38
Soft Tissue Including Heart	1.1	314	1.0	213	1.3	98
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	2.1	660	2.6	615	0.5	42
Melanoma of the Skin	1.5	482	2.0	454	0.3	27
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.5	178	0.6	161	0.2	15
Breast	21.3	6,894	19.4	4,812	27.4	2,037
Female Genital System	14.9	4,817	13.9	3,392	18.8	1,385
Cervix Uteri	3.3	946	2.9	594	4.8	345
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.6	1,223	2.8	723	6.6	493
Corpus Uteri	2.1	691	1.7	430	3.5	257
Uterus, NOS	1.6	532	1.1	293	3.1	236
Ovary	7.0	2,318	7.2	1,818	6.5	476
Vagina	0.3	87	0.2	61	0.4	26
Vulva	0.5	180	0.6	157	0.3	21
Other Female Genital Organs	0.2	63	0.2	39	0.3	24
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.5	1,525	4.5	1,169	4.9	351
Urinary Bladder	2.0	689	2.0	530	2.3	158
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.3	783	2.3	601	2.4	178
Ureter	0.1	20	0.1	15	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	33	0.1	23	0.1	10
Eye and Orbit	0.0	16	0.1	14	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.1	1,313	4.6	1,110	2.7	197
Endocrine System	0.7	211	0.6	144	0.9	65
Thyroid	0.4	138	0.4	95	0.5	41
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.3	73	0.2	49	0.3	24
Lymphoma	4.2	1,413	4.5	1,169	3.2	229
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.2	69	0.2	57	0.2	12
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	4.0	1,344	4.2	1,112	3.1	217
Myeloma	2.8	961	2.2	573	5.4	382
Leukemia	5.0	1,608	5.3	1,295	4.2	301
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	393	1.3	323	1.0	70
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	99	0.4	79	0.3	20
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.7	240	0.7	198	0.6	42
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.4	754	2.4	595	2.1	150
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.9	608	2.0	483	1.6	117
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.2	71	0.2	52	0.3	19
Other Leukemia	1.4	461	1.5	377	1.1	81
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	9.8	3,262	9.4	2,415	11.5	829

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. *Statistic not displayed because is is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 10 deaths. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.**

Table 10. Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates, Selected Sites, 2016-2020									
Females									
Breast	**P-Value**	**0.2414**			**Cervix**	**P-Value**	**0.9089**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-5.2				Total PC	9.4			
Total APC	-1.5		-4.7	1.8	Total APC	0.5		-10.8	13.1
2016 Rate	21.0	0.8	19.4	22.7	2016 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.4	3.8
2017 Rate	21.2	0.8	19.6	22.9	2017 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.4	3.8
2018 Rate	21.9	0.8	20.3	23.6	2018 Rate	3.4	0.4	2.8	4.2
2019 Rate	20.3	0.8	18.8	21.9	2019 Rate	2.6	0.3	2.1	3.3
2020 Rate	19.9	0.8	18.4	21.5	2020 Rate	3.3	0.4	2.7	4.1
Males					**Males and Females**				
Prostate	**P-Value**	**0.4595**			**All Sites**	**P-Value**	**0.0275**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.5				Total PC	-7.5			
Total APC	-1.3		-6.0	3.6	Total APC	-2.1*		-3.7	-0.4
2016 Rate	21.4	1.0	19.6	23.4	2016 Rate	174.1	1.7	170.7	177.5
2017 Rate	19.3	0.9	17.5	21.1	2017 Rate	169.5	1.7	166.2	172.9
2018 Rate	21.1	0.9	19.2	23.0	2018 Rate	170.1	1.7	166.8	173.5
2019 Rate	19.4	0.9	17.7	21.3	2019 Rate	160.2	1.6	157.1	163.4
2020 Rate	20.0	0.9	18.3	21.9	2020 Rate	161.0	1.6	157.9	164.2
Males and Females									
Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.2161**			**Lung**	**P-Value**	**0.0028**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-4.7				Total PC	-17.5			
Total APC	-2.3		-6.7	2.4	Total APC	-4.8*		-6.4	-3.2
2016 Rate	14.7	0.5	13.7	15.7	2016 Rate	49.1	0.9	47.3	50.9
2017 Rate	15.8	0.5	14.8	16.9	2017 Rate	46.6	0.9	44.9	48.3
2018 Rate	15.1	0.5	14.1	16.1	2018 Rate	45.6	0.9	43.9	47.3
2019 Rate	13.9	0.5	13.0	14.9	2019 Rate	41.7	0.8	40.1	43.3
2020 Rate	14.0	0.5	13.1	15.0	2020 Rate	40.5	0.8	39.0	42.1
Melanoma	**P-Value**	**0.2370**			**Oral**	**P-Value**	**0.9073**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-7.0				Total PC	-3.4			
Total APC	-3.0		-9.0	3.5	Total APC	0.2		-3.9	4.4
2016 Rate	2.4	0.2	2.0	2.8	2016 Rate	3.1	0.2	2.7	3.6
2017 Rate	2.3	0.2	1.9	2.7	2017 Rate	2.8	0.2	2.4	3.3
2018 Rate	2.1	0.2	1.8	2.6	2018 Rate	3.0	0.2	2.5	3.5
2019 Rate	1.9	0.2	1.6	2.3	2019 Rate	3.1	0.2	2.7	3.6
2020 Rate	2.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	2020 Rate	3.0	0.2	2.6	3.5

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard; CI are 95 percent for rates and trends.
Percent changes (PC) were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using the weighted least squares method.
*The APC is significantly different from zero (p<0.05).
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2016-2020.

Table 11. Alabama and U.S. Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020						
	Males and Females					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	447.0#	444.4^	443.9^	442.0	453.9	450.4
Lung and Bronchus	63.9#	66.5#	56.1	50.8	52.3	55.7
Colon and Rectum	42.3#	40.5#	48.5#	37.9	37.5	44.3
Melanoma of the Skin	21.3^	27.9	1.0	23.4	28.3	1.0
	Males					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	513.2#	499.8#	538.2#	484.0	493.3	528.3
Lung and Bronchus	82.2#	82.6#	83.0#	58.4	58.8	72.5
Colon and Rectum	49.2#	47.0#	58.0#	43.3	42.7	51.5
Melanoma of the Skin	27.4^	34.5^	0.9	30.3	36.1	1.1
Prostate	122.6#	100.3^	188.0#	112.8	107.0	180.9
	Females					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	399.0^	405.0^	379.5^	414.0	428.2	397.1
Lung and Bronchus	49.8#	54.0#	37.3^	45.0	47.5	44.1
Colon and Rectum	36.7#	35.1#	41.7#	33.2	33.0	39.1
Melanoma of the Skin	17.1^	23.2	1.0	18.3	22.5	0.9
Breast	121.8^	119.4^	126.8	126.8	129.1	126.7
Cervix	9.2#	9.1#	9.8#	7.4	7.5	8.4

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
All rates are for malignant cases only, except the rates for All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.
The incidence rate for Alabama is signficantly higher than the incidence rate for the U.S. ($p<0.05$).
^ The incidence rate for Alabama is signficantly lower than the incidence rate for the U.S. ($p<0.05$).
Source: Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.
Source: U.S. Data: SEER Research Data, 17 Registries Nov. 2022 Submission. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Table 12. Alabama and U.S. Cancer Mortality Rates, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2011-2020						
	Males and Females					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	173.7#	170.6#	190.2#	160.3	161.3	182.2
Lung and Bronchus	48.7#	50.4#	44.0#	38.9	39.7	40.6
Colon and Rectum	15.5#	14.3#	20.6#	13.7	13.4	18.0
Melanoma of the Skin	2.4	3.0#	0.4	2.3	2.7	0.3
	Males					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	218.7#	213.1#	250.7#	191.4	192.1	226.6
Lung and Bronchus	66.2#	66.0#	69.4#	47.5	47.7	56.2
Colon and Rectum	19.1#	17.6#	25.9#	16.3	15.9	22.6
Melanoma of the Skin	3.6	4.4	0.5	3.4	4.0	0.4
Prostate	21.4#	17.1^	42.9#	19.0	17.8	37.6
	Females					
	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	141.2#	139.0	152.3	137.5	138.4	154.6
Lung and Bronchus	35.5#	38.4#	26.6^	32.2	33.5	29.9
Colon and Rectum	12.6#	11.6	16.9#	11.5	11.3	14.8
Melanoma of the Skin	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.3
Breast	21.3#	19.4	27.4	20.2	19.8	27.6
Cervix	3.3#	2.9#	4.8#	2.2	2.1	3.4

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard.
The mortality rate for Alabama is signficantly higher than the rate for the U.S. ($p<0.05$).
^ The mortality rate for Alabama is signficantly lower than the rate for the U.S. ($p<0.05$).
Source: Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.
Source U.S. Data: CDC WONDER, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020.

Health Risk and Cancer Screening Behaviors Tables

Table 13. Percentage of Tobacco Use, Adults, Alabama and the U.S., 2021		
Current Cigarette Smoking	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	17.5	14.4
Male Adults	19.1	15.9
Female Adults	15.6	13.1
Low Education	34.2	27.0
White	18.0	13.6
Black	17.3	16.8

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

Table 14. Percentage of Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 50-75 Years Old, Alabama and the U.S., 2020		
Met USPSTF Recommendation	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	76.2	73.5
Male Adults	74.7	72.4
Female Adults	78.8	75.8
Low Education	72.7	63.4
White	77.7	75.4
Black	75.0	74.6

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

Table 15. Percentage of Breast Cancer Screening, Women 50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2020		
Mammogram in the Past 2 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
50 years and older	78.0	78.0
Low Education	68.5	71.2
White	75.8	77.7
Black	87.0	84.1

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

Table 16. Percentage of Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2020		
PSA within the Past 2 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
40-49 Years Old	10.2	6.9
50-59 Years Old	35.8	26.4
60-64 Years Old	56.4	40.4
65 Years and Older	55.3	49.8
Low Education	20.9	16.2
White	39.8	35.0
Black	36.6	27.5

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

Table 17. Percentage of Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 21-65, Alabama and the U.S., 2020		
Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total 21-65	79.2	77.6
Low Education	66.7	68.7
White	76.4	78.0
Black	85.5	84.2

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

Table 18. Percentage of Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2021		
Consuming Vegetables Less than One Time Daily	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	20.5	19.7
Male Adults	22.9	22.2
Female Adults	18.4	17.4
Low Education	27.8	30.1
White	17.4	17.6
Black	27.2	26.4
Consuming Fruit Less than One Time Daily	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	46.1	40.9
Male Adults	47.0	43.5
Female Adults	44.7	37.8
Low Education	44.4	44.0
White	49.3	41.0
Black	37.4	39.4

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

Table 19. Percentage of Physical Activity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2021		
Participated in >=150 Minutes Aerobic Physical Activity per Week	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total	70.2	77.2
Male	73.1	78.7
Female	64.3	73.8
Low Education	53.1	58.6
White	69.1	78.4
Black	64.8	72.0

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

Table 20. Percentage of Overweight and Obese*, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2021		
Overweight and Obese	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total	71.4	68.3
Male	74.3	72.5
Female	69.3	64.2
Low Education	73.6	68.8
White	70.2	67.4
Black	76.1	74.2

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

Sources

1. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2023*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2023.
2. Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020 (Incidence) and ASCR and Alabama Center for Health Statistics, 2023. Data Years: 2011-2020 (Mortality). Alabama Department of Public Health.
3. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER Research Data, 17 Registries, Nov. 2022 Submission. www.seer.cancer.gov Data Years: 2011-2020.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, 2023. wonder.cdc.gov. Data Years: 2011-2020.
5. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2023. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Technical Notes

International Classification of Diseases 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 (ICDO), 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 percent confidence intervals were calculated for incidence and mortality data and used to determine the level of significance when comparing two rates. If the confidence intervals overlapped, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates.

Materials & 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 the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) 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 January 15, 2021. For cancer cases diagnosed during 2009-2018, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 3 (invasive, primary site only) in the ICDO Third Edition, except for *in situ* cancer of the bladder which was included. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin were excluded, except for 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 send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the NAACCR. 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 March 19, 2013, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The SEER/World Health Organization 2008 recodes were used to ensure consistent site-type definitions over time and consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

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

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

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

APC

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 do influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2016 cases were estimated to be 97 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 grouped into standard race groupings. In this *Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures* report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.

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