Alabama Cancer Statistics 2026

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

ALABAMA PUBLIC HEALTH

ASCR Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry

Scott Harris, M.D., M.P.H.
STATE HEALTH OFFICER

May 2026

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 50 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. Routine screening tests can even prevent colorectal and cervical cancers by detecting precancerous lesions that can be removed before it turns into cancer. Additionally, engaging in healthy lifestyle habits, such as being physically active, maintaining a healthy weight, avoiding heavy alcohol consumption, and eating a healthy diet, can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts at the individual level.

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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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 not all causes of cancer have been identified, numerous factors are known to increase risk. Many of these factors include amendable lifestyle choices (e.g., smoking, physical inactivity, excess ultraviolet (UV) exposure, alcohol consumption), and genetic factors (e.g., family history, inherited genetic mutations) that may act simultaneously or in sequence to initiate/promote cancer growth.[1]

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

At least 40 percent (850,000 in 2026) of newly diagnosed cancers in the United States (U.S.) (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) are feasibly avoidable by modifying lifestyle behaviors identified as risk factors. Cigarette smoking was associated with 19 percent of cancers, 8 percent were associated with excess body weight, and 5 percent were associated with heavy alcohol consumption. Routine screening can help prevent colorectal and cervical cancers by detecting and removing precancerous lesions. Early detection can reduce the risk of death from these cancers, and those of the breast, lung, and prostate when treatment is statistically more successful.[1]

Who Is at Risk of Developing Cancer?

The risk of developing cancer increases with age; 88 percent of all cancers in the U.S. are diagnosed in people 50 years or older and 59 percent are 65 or older. On average, approximately 39 out of 100 men and women in the U.S. will develop cancer during their lifetime with variation in probabilities due to individual exposures (e.g., smoking), family history, or genetic susceptibility.[1]

How Many New Cancer Cases and Deaths Are Expected to Occur in 2026 in Alabama?

In Alabama, approximately 30,710 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed in 2026, which translates to slightly more than 84 people per day. For deaths, 10,640 Alabamians are expected to die of cancer in 2026 with lung cancer responsible for more than 22 percent of all estimated cancer deaths in the state.[1]

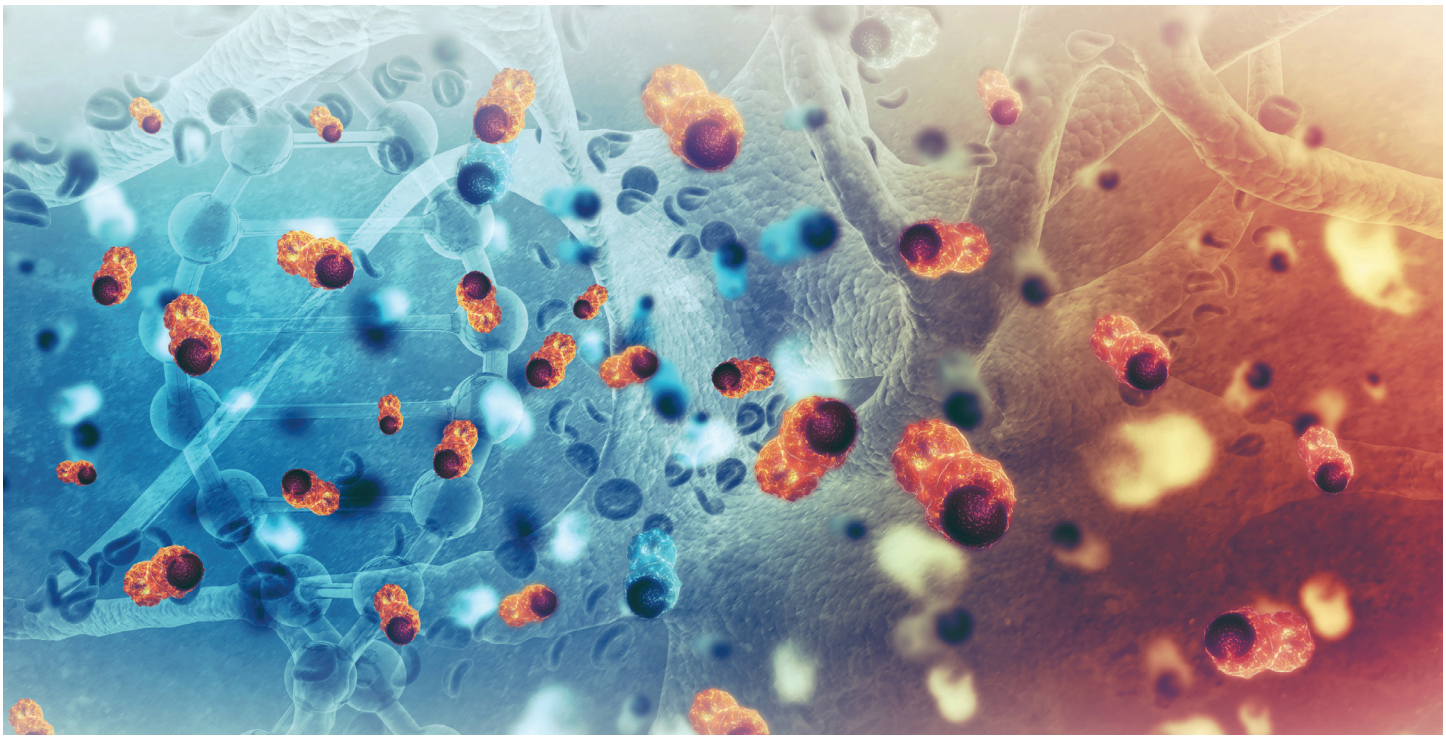
Estimates* for New Cancer Cases and Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2026

Site	New Cases	Deaths
All Sites	30,710	10,670
Female Breast	4,900	730
Uterine Cervix	250	#
Colon & Rectum	2,690	970
Lung & Bronchus	3,960	2,370
Melanoma	1,450	#
Prostate	5,400	560

*Rounded to the nearest 10. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and *in situ* carcinomas except urinary bladder.

#No projection was made for deaths for these cancer sites.

Source: American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2026*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.



All Cancers

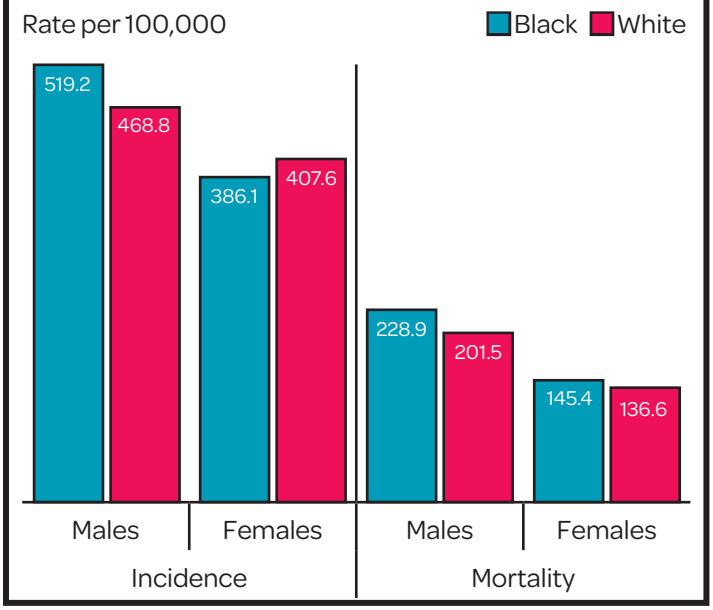
Incidence Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 436.2.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) Black males and females have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than white males and females, with a rate of 440.4 versus 432.0. Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 483.8 versus 402.6.[2] Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 519.2 versus 468.8.[2] Among females, white females have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 407.6 versus 386.1.[2] (See Figure 1 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 166.1.[2] (See Table 9, page 28.) Black males and females have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white males and females, with a rate of 177.8 versus 163.3.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 205.2 versus 137.9.[2] Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 228.9 versus 201.5.[2] Among females, black females have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 145.4 versus 136.6.[2] (See Figure 1 and Table 9, page 28.)

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



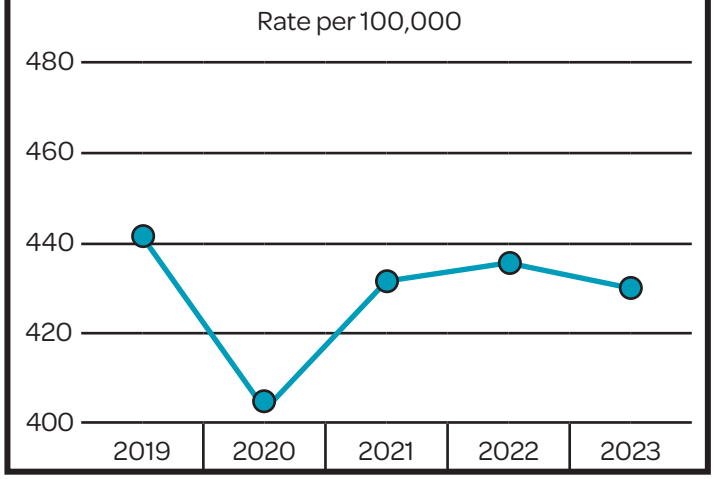
*Malignant only, with the exception of *in situ* bladder cancer, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change of cancer incidence for all sites in Alabama had an overall decrease of 2.5 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.2 percent.[2] The trend in cancer incidence rates was not found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 2 and Table 2, page 19.)

Figure 2. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates,* All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2019-2023

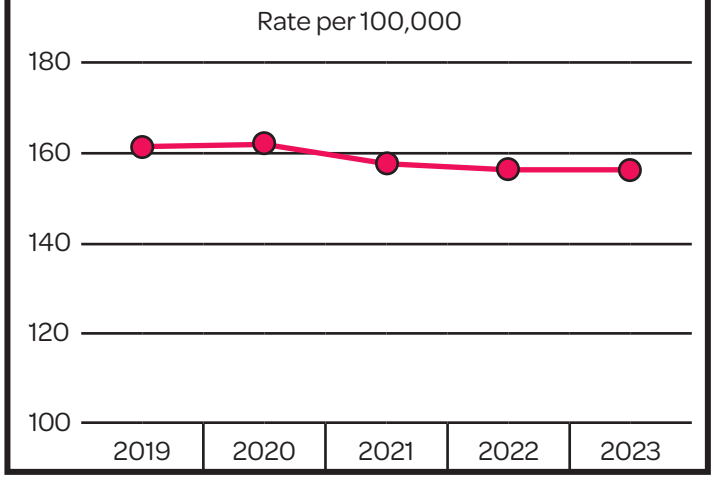


*Malignant only with the exception of *in situ* bladder cancer, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change of cancer mortality for all sites cancer in Alabama had an overall decrease of 4.0 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.3 percent.[2] The decrease in cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 10, page 30)

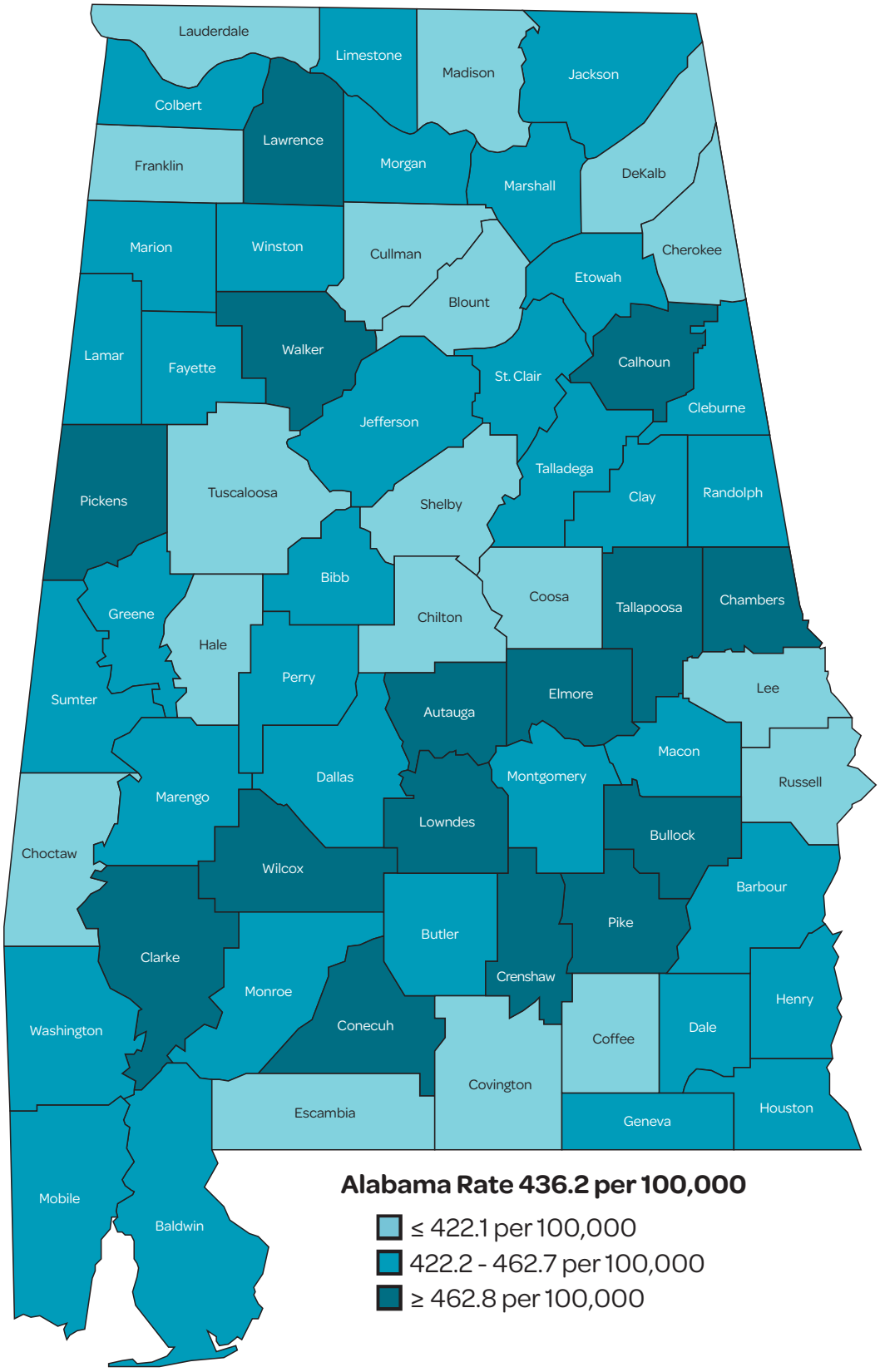
Figure 3. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates,* All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, All Sites Males and Females, All Races, 2014-2023



All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2025.

Visit the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry website at alabamapublichealth.org/ascr for additional maps based on the data found in the *Alabama Cancer Statistics 2026*.

Selected Cancers

Lung Cancer

2026 Estimates

In 2026, an estimated 3,960 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and approximately 2,370 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

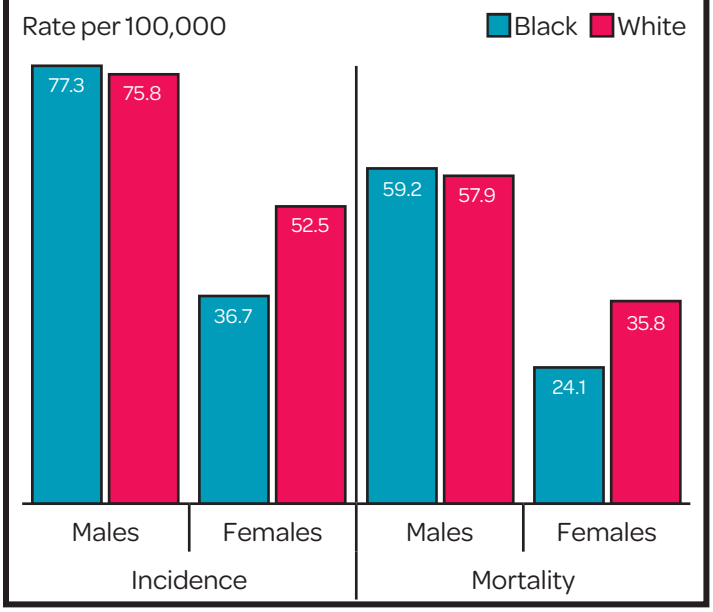
Incidence Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's lung cancer incidence rate is 60.3.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) White males and females have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than black males and females, with a rate of 62.8 versus 53.5.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 75.6 versus 48.4.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a non-significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 77.3 versus 75.8.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 52.5 versus 36.7.[2] (See Figure 4 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's lung cancer mortality rate is 43.6.[2] (See Table 9, page 28.) White males and females have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than black males and females, with a rate of 45.5 versus 38.5.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 57.7 versus 32.8.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a non-significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 59.2 versus 57.9.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females, with a rate of 35.8 versus 24.1.[2] (See Figure 4 and Table 9, page 18.)

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



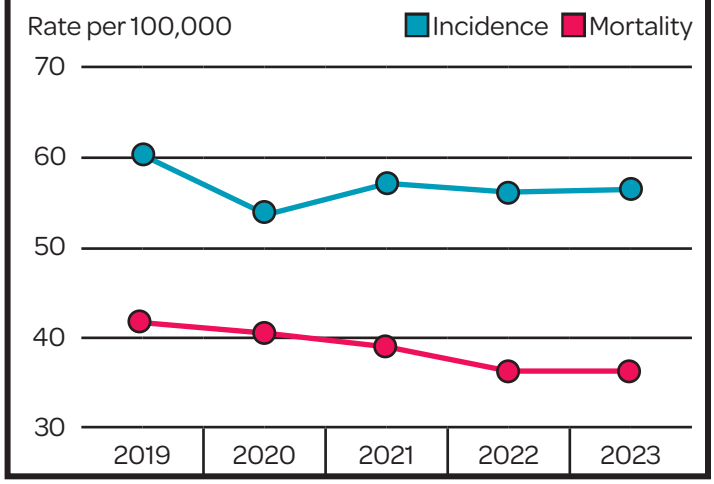
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 6.2 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8 percent.[2] For lung cancer mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 13.4 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.9 percent.[2] The decrease in mortality rates was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 5 and Table 2, page 19, and Table 10, page 30.)

Figure 5. Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

Risk Factors

Approximately 86 percent of all lung cancers in the U.S. are caused by cigarette smoking, designating it as by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer.[1] The risk of lung cancer increases with both quantity and duration of smoking cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. The second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. is exposure to radon gas, which is released from soil and can accumulate in indoor air. 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 a higher rate of cigarette smoking than the national average 14 and 11.6 percent respectively. Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in the state.[3] (See Table 11 on page 31 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Colorectal Cancer

2026 Estimates

In 2026, an estimated 2,690 new cases of colorectal cancer and approximately 970 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

Incidence Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's colorectal cancer incidence rate is 41.7.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) Black males and females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males and females, with a rate of 46.6 versus 40.2.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 47.5 versus 36.8.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 55.2 versus 45.5.[2] Among females in in the state, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 40.4 versus 35.6.[2] (See Figure 6 and Table 1 on page 17.)

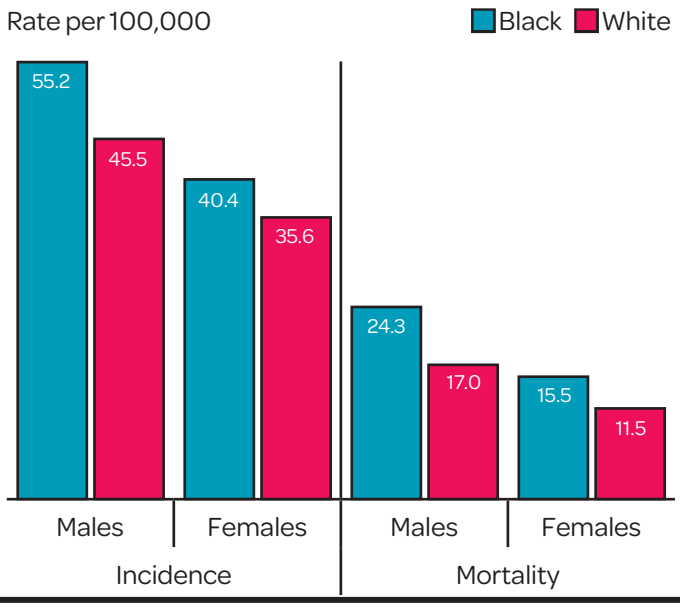
Mortality Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's colorectal cancer mortality rate is 15.0.[2] (See Table 9, page 28.) Black males and females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males and females, with a rate of 19.1 versus 14.0.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 18.2 versus 12.3.[2] Among males in Alabama, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 24.3 versus 17.0.[2] Among females in the state, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 15.5 versus 11.5.[2] (See Figure 6 and Table 9 on page 28.)

Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 0.8 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.8 percent.[2] For colorectal cancer mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall increase of 4.7 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.6 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 7 and Table 2 on page 19, and Table 10 on page 30.)

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

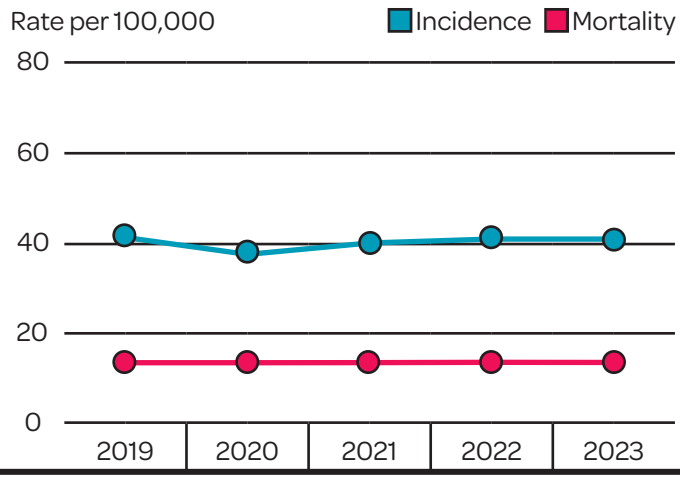


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Risk Factors

Figure 7. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

Over half (54 percent) of U.S. colorectal cancers are attributed to lifestyle behaviors that can be modified, such as excess body weight, physical inactivity, long-term smoking habits, heavy alcohol use, low calcium intake, and poor diet composition (lack of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and fiber rich foods). Compared to the U.S., adults in Alabama are less physically active on a weekly basis.[3] 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] (See Tables 12 and 13 page 31, for additional information on behavioral risk factors in Alabama and the U.S.)

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 visual exams (e.g., colonoscopy) results in a similar reduction in premature colorectal cancer death and incidence over a lifetime. The American Cancer Society and the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommend that adults begin screening at 45 years of age. After 75, screening frequency can be discussed with a provider through evaluating 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 45 to 75 years have a slightly lower rate of meeting USPSTF recommendations for colorectal cancer screening than the national average.[3] Screening rates among men and women in Alabama are roughly the same, whereas in the U.S. screening is higher in women.[3] Adults with low education have the lowest screening rates.[3] (See Table 14, page 31, for additional information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Melanoma

2026 Estimate

In 2026, an estimated 1,450 new cases of melanoma are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

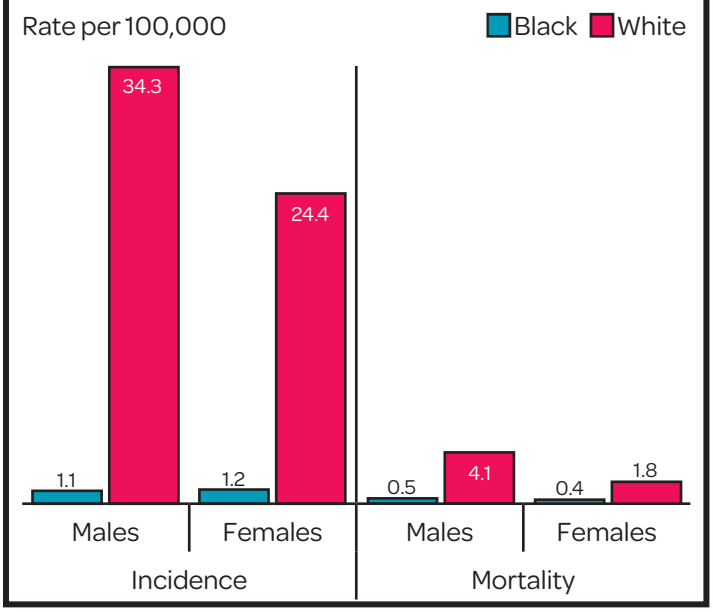
Incidence Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's melanoma incidence rate is 21.6.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) White males and females have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males and females, with a rate of 28.5 versus 1.2.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than females, with a rate of 27.0 versus 17.9.[2] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males, with a rate of 34.3 versus 1.1.[2] Among females in the state, white females have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 24.4 versus 1.2.[2] (See Figure 8 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

For all races combined, males and females, Alabama's melanoma mortality rate is 2.2.[2] (See Table 9, page 28.) White males and females have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black males and females, with a rate of 2.8 versus 0.4.[2] Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than females, with a rate of 3.4 versus 1.4.[2] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black males, with a rate of 4.1 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 1.8 versus 0.4.[2] (See Figure 8 and Table 9, page 28.)

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



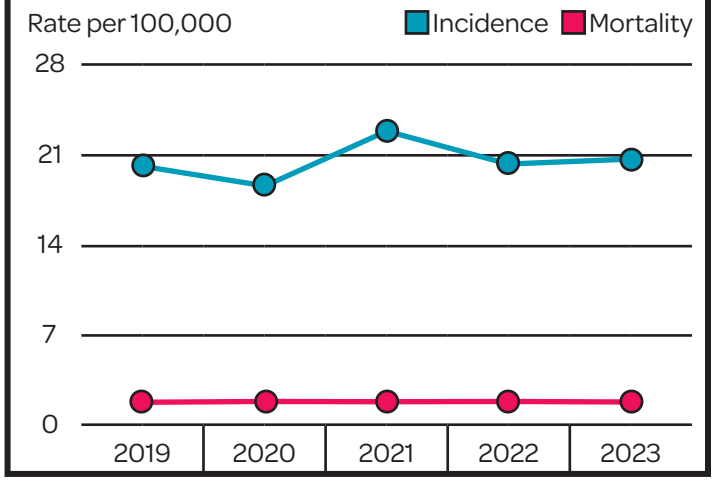
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 2.7 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.4 percent.[2] For melanoma mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall increase of 1.7 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.3 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant.[2] (See Figure 9 and Table 2, page 19, and Table 10, page 30.)

Figure 9. Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males and Females, Alabama,2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

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. People who are sun-sensitive (e.g., sunburn easily or have light hair), have a history of chronic sun exposure (including sunburns and/or skin cancer), or have a weakened immune system are also at increased risk for skin cancer.[1]

Early Detection

Skin cancer can be detected early through periodic self-examination of new or changing blemishes, particularly those that look unusual or show signs of progressive change in appearance (size, shape, color, new bleeding, etc.). If any unusual lesions identified during self-examination gradually change over a month or more, they 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 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 with a 5-year survival rate of 99 percent.[1]

Prostate Cancer

2026 Estimates

In 2026, an estimated 5,400 new cases of prostate cancer, and approximately 560 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

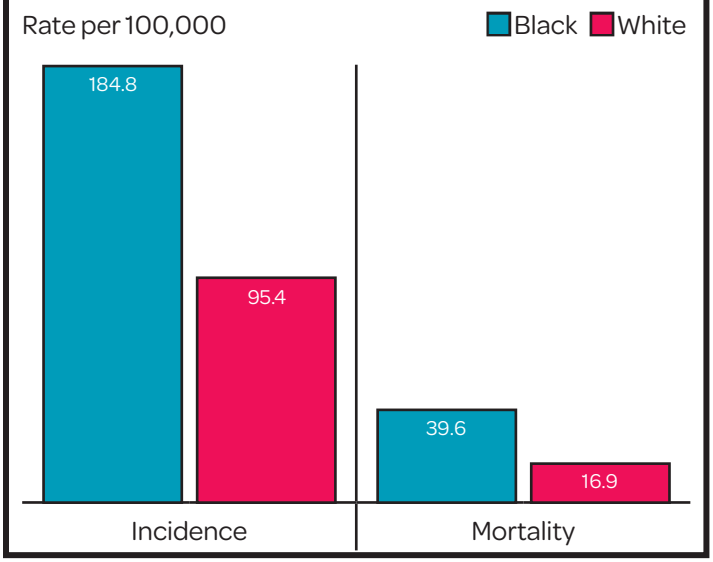
Incidence Rates

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 118.2.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 184.8 versus 95.4.[2] (See Figure 10 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 20.7.[2] Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 39.6 versus 16.9.[2] (See Figure 10 and Table 9, 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, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

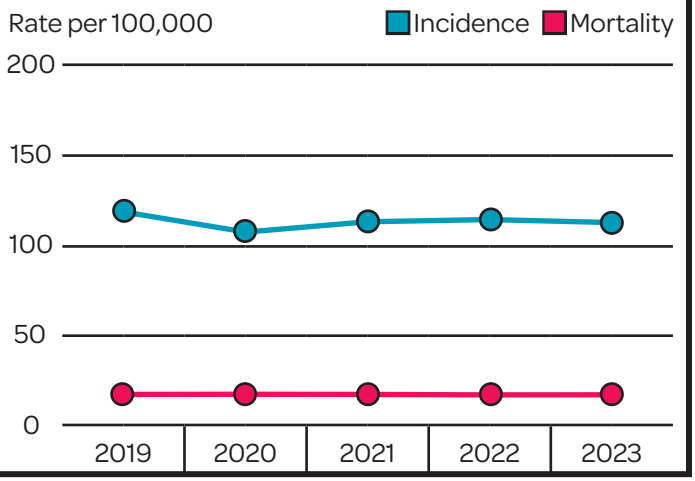
Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 5.5 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.5 percent. For prostate cancer mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 6.1 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.3 percent. Neither trend was statistically significant.[2] (See Figure 11 and Table 2, page 19, and Table 10, page 30.)

Risk Factors

Well-established risk factors for prostate cancer include increasing age, African ancestry, a family history of the disease,

Figure 11. Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Males, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

and certain inherited genetic conditions (e.g., Lynch syndrome and *BRCA1* and *BRCA2* mutations). The highest documented prostate cancer incidence rates in the world are among black men in the U.S and the Caribbean. Genetic studies suggest that strong familial predisposition may be responsible for 5 to 10 percent of prostate cancers. There is evidence that smoking and excess body weight may increase the risk of aggressive and/or fatal prostate cancer.[1] (See Tables 11 and 13, page 31, for additional information on behavioral risk factors in Alabama and the U.S.)

Early Detection

Due to concerns over the high rate of overdiagnosis (detecting disease that would never have caused symptoms or harm) and high potential for serious side effects associated with the treatment of prostate cancer, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) testing is not currently endorsed by any major medical association as a routine screening. 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 discussions begin at age 50 for men at average risk. 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.[3] Males of low education have the lowest rates of PSA screening of all groups.[3] (See Table 15, page 32, for additional information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Breast Cancer

2026 Estimates

In 2026, an estimated 4,900 new cases of female breast cancer, and approximately 730 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

Incidence Rates

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 126.4.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 132.4 versus 123.7.[2] (See Figure 12 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 21.0.[2] Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 26.7 versus 19.2.[2] (See Figure 12 and Table 9, page 28.)

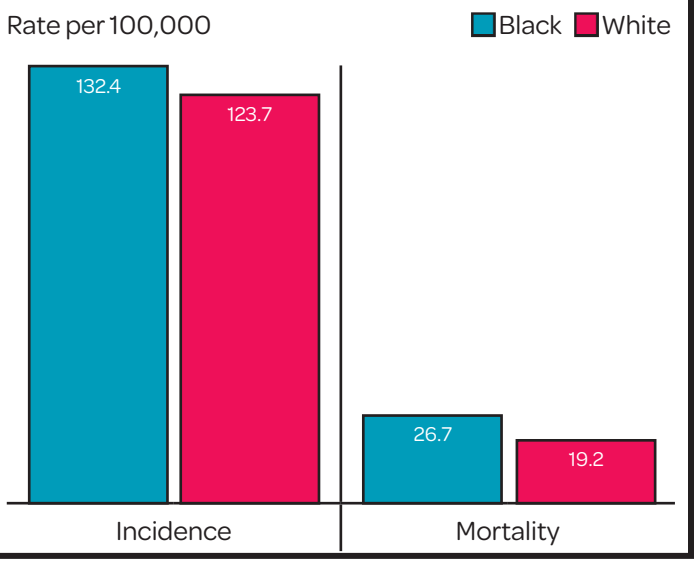
Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 3.9 percent, and the annual percentage change during this time was 2.0 percent.[2] For breast cancer mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall increase of 2.3 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.6 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 13 and Table 2, page 19, and Table 10, page 30.)

Risk Factors

The strongest risk factors for breast cancer are increasing age and being born female. Other factors associated with increased risk that are potentially modifiable include excess body weight or weight gain after the age of 18 (for postmenopausal breast cancer), menopausal hormone therapy (combined estrogen and progestin), alcohol consumption, and physical inactivity. Breastfeeding for at least 1 year can decrease risk. Non-modifiable factors that increase risk include inherited mutations or genetic alterations in breast cancer susceptibility genes (e.g., *BRCA1*

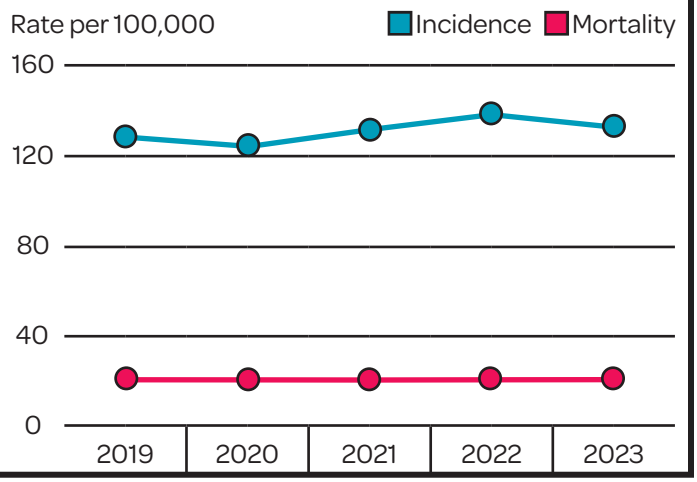
Figure 12. Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, by Race, Alabama



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Figure 13. Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

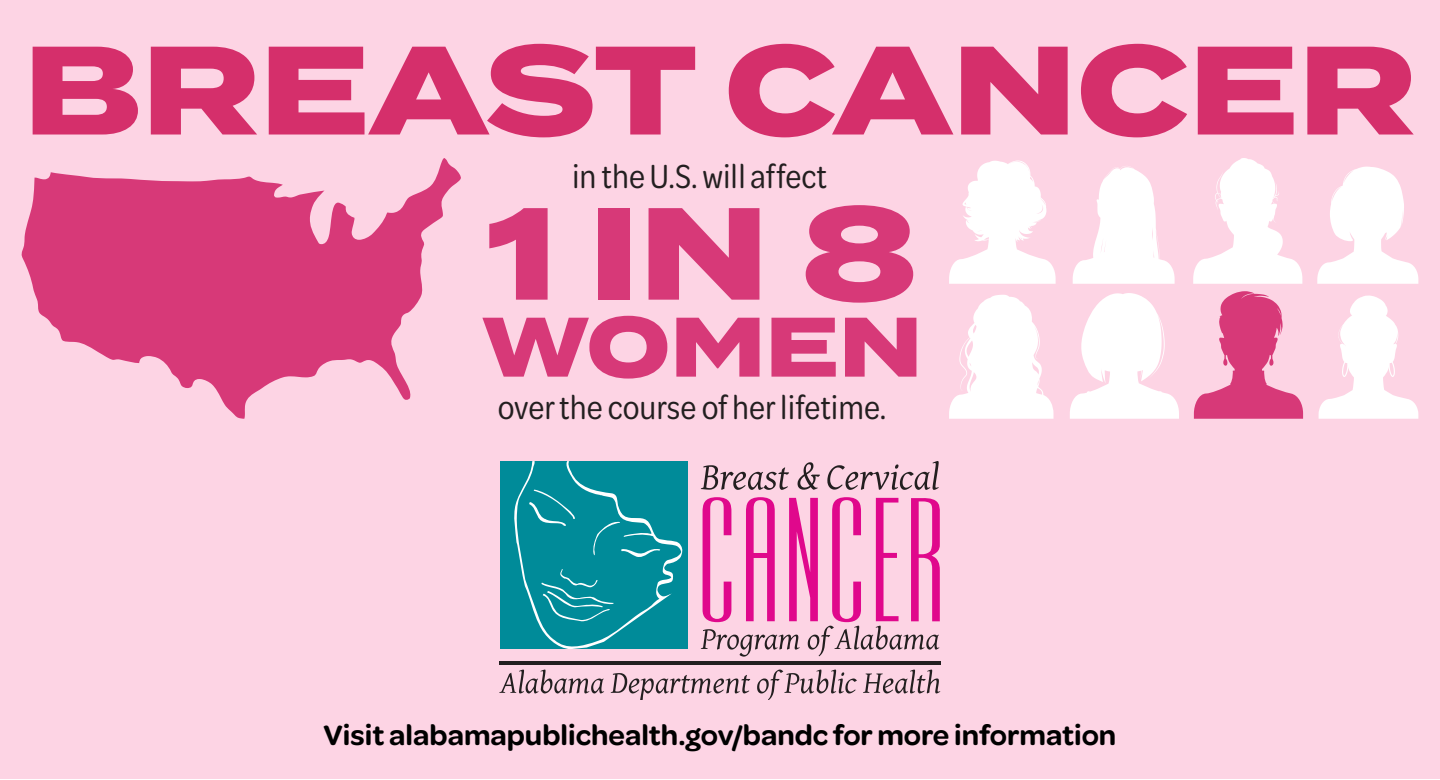
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

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, and 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). Although radiation exposure from mammograms is cumulative over time, it does not meaningfully increase breast cancer risk. 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] (See Table 12 and 13, page 31, for additional information on behavioral risk factors in Alabama and the U.S.)

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 without the presence of cancer (false positive). Approximately 12 percent of women who are screened have an abnormal mammogram, but only about 5 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. The USPSTF recommends that all women aged 40 to 74 years undergo biennial mammography. 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 92 percent. When the disease is detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative 5-year survival rate is nearly 100 percent.[1] Alabama women have an identical rate of mammography screening compared to U.S. women.[3] Alabama has a higher mammography screening rate of black women than white women and black women in the U.S. overall.[3] (See Table 16, page 32, for additional information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the US.)

For eligible women in Alabama, the Alabama Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (ABCCEDP) can provide free mammograms and cervical cancer screenings (visit https://www.alabamapublichealth.gov/bandc/ for more information).



Cervical Cancer

2026 Estimate

In 2026, an estimated 250 new cases of cervical cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[1]

Incidence Rates

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 9.4.[2] (See Table 1, page 17.) Black females in the state have a non-significantly higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 9.5 versus 9.3.[2] (See Figure 14 and Table 1, page 17.)

Mortality Rates

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.3.[2] Black females in the state have a significantly higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 4.4 versus 3.0.[2] (See Figure 14 and Table 9, page 28.)

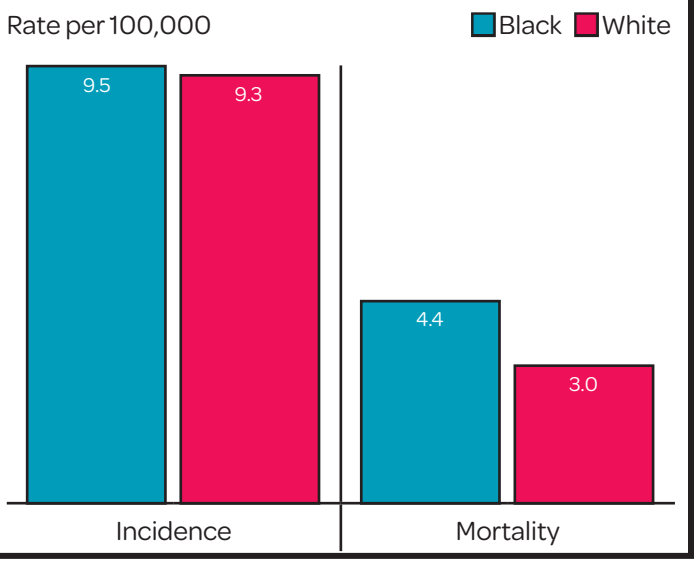
Trends

Between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 7.5 percent, and the annual percentage change during this time was -1.3 percent.[2] For cervical cancer mortality between 2019 and 2023, the percentage change had an overall increase of 18.0 percent; the annual percentage change during this time was 2.5 percent.[2] Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 15 and Table 2, page 19, and Table 10, page 30.)

Risk Factors

Almost all cervical cancers are caused by persistent infection with certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV). Over 85 percent of adults will be infected with HPV at some point in their lives. Most infections will resolve on their own, but 10 percent of the time will become a chronic, persistent infection that could potentially 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 in persons with only one sexual partner and without penetrative sex. Several factors are known to increase the risk of both persistent HPV infection

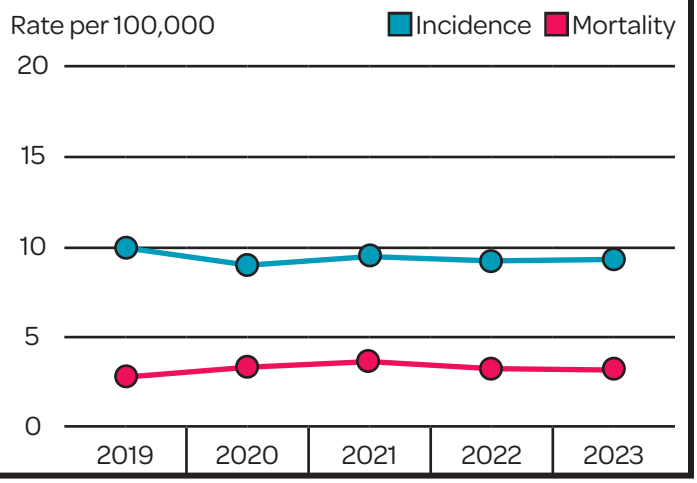
Figure 14. Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, by Race, Alabama



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Cancer Incidence (2014-2023), Cancer Mortality (2014-2023).

Figure 15. Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates,* Females, Alabama, 2019-2023



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026.

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] (See Table 11, page 31, for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Prevention

The HPV vaccine protects against the known 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 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.[1] 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.[1] A person will not know if they have precancerous lesions without a screening, as cervical cancer develops slowly and symptoms do not typically appear until cells become cancerous. Screening can prevent cervical cancer through the early detection and treatment of precancerous lesions.[1]

Early Detection

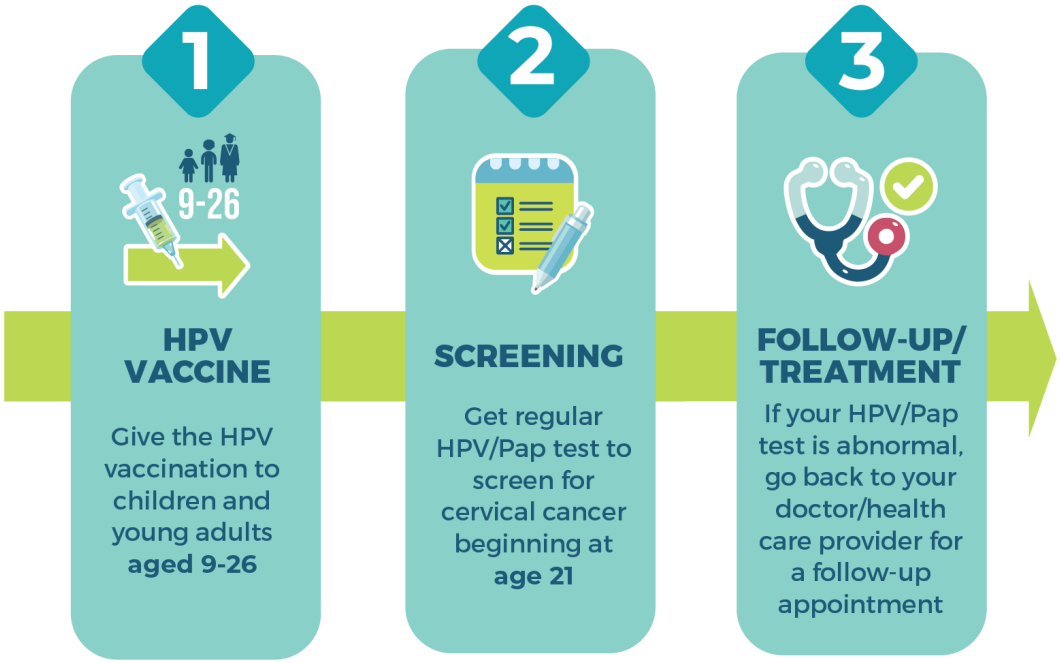
In addition to preventing cervical cancer, screening can detect invasive cancer early, when treatment is more successful. Half of the women diagnosed with cervical cancer have never been screened, and most others are not up to date. The USPSTF guidelines recommend screening every 3 years if cervical cytology alone for women aged 21 to 65 years. Women 30 to 65 years can receive an HPV test or HPV and cytology co-test (HPV testing in combination with Pap test) every 5 years. When detected at a distant stage, the 5-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 20 percent.[1] Alabama had a slightly higher cervical cancer screening rate than the U.S. but remained in the top five states for cervical cancer mortality. There was a higher percentage of black women screened in Alabama than in the U.S., and a lower percentage of white women screened in Alabama than in the U.S.[3] (See Table 17, page 32, for additional information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

Elimination

Cervical cancer is currently the only cancer that can be eliminated for three unique reasons: nearly all cervical cancers are caused by a vaccine preventable virus (HPV), screening can detect precancerous and cancerous lesions, and treatment exists to remove precancerous or cancerous findings. By ensuring youth are vaccinated for HPV before exposure, encouraging routine screening for women of eligible age, and prioritizing follow-up for those with abnormal findings, Alabama can eliminate cervical cancer and reduce the burden of other cancers caused by HPV. In 2021, Alabama launched a statewide action plan called *OPERATION WIPE OUT Cervical Cancer Alabama* that aims to spread awareness and facilitate access to care through collaboration and partnership with organizations across the state. (Visit OPERATIONWIPEOUT.org for more information.)

DID YOU KNOW THERE IS A CANCER THAT CAN BE ELIMINATED?

Yes! Cervical cancer is the ONLY cancer that can be wiped out through 3 simple steps:



Visit www.operationwipeout.org and get involved!

Table 1. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2014-2023 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	436.2	271,085	432.0	202,492	440.4	62,283	483.8	140,040	468.8	104,534	519.2	31,917
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	12.5	7,886	13.7	6,498	8.1	1,181	19.0	5,613	20.6	4,674	12.3	791
Digestive System	82.5	51,365	79.2	37,415	93.2	12,951	99.5	28,481	95.7	21,158	113.5	6,789
Esophagus	4.5	2,903	4.7	2,297	3.8	566	7.7	2,303	8.2	1,867	6.2	403
Stomach	6.5	4,012	5.4	2,571	9.8	1,327	8.3	2,359	7.0	1,565	12.9	738
Small Intestine	2.8	1,695	2.5	1,146	3.6	510	3.1	861	2.8	608	3.7	231
Colon and Rectum	41.7	25,402	40.2	18,500	46.6	6,379	47.5	13,311	45.5	9,815	55.2	3,223
Colon Excluding Rectum	30.6	18,708	29.2	13,528	35.3	4,816	34.0	9,509	32.3	6,957	40.9	2,367
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	11.1	6,694	11.0	4,972	11.3	1,563	13.5	3,802	13.2	2,858	14.3	856
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	2.0	1,198	2.1	961	1.6	220	1.5	408	1.4	297	1.7	103
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.5	5,667	8.5	4,238	8.5	1,304	13.0	4,006	12.8	3,013	13.4	913
Gallbladder	0.8	510	0.7	335	1.2	162	0.6	164	0.5	111	0.9	47
Pancreas	13.2	8,362	12.6	6,144	15.5	2,120	15.0	4,312	14.7	3,301	16.6	971
Other Digestive Organs	0.4	270	0.4	174	0.7	91	0.5	134	0.4	86	0.8	45
Respiratory System	65.0	42,588	67.3	33,827	58.6	8,346	83.4	24,565	83.1	19,114	86.9	5,230
Larynx	3.8	2,502	3.7	1,831	4.2	632	6.6	2,017	6.1	1,442	8.6	542
Lung and Bronchus	60.3	39,553	62.8	31,586	53.5	7,603	75.6	22,231	75.8	17,422	77.3	4,627
Bones and Joints	1.2	636	1.2	454	1.2	164	1.4	355	1.3	255	1.5	89
Soft Tissue Including Heart	3.4	1,918	3.3	1,395	3.5	468	3.9	1,029	3.9	784	3.7	218
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	22.9	13,528	30.0	13,230	1.6	215	28.8	7,849	36.5	7,729	1.6	84
Melanoma of the Skin	21.6	12,763	28.5	12,553	1.2	150	27.0	7,372	34.3	7,287	1.1	60
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.3	765	1.5	677	0.5	65	1.9	477	2.2	442	0.4	24
Breast	68.2	41,000	65.4	29,673	76.1	10,507	1.4	386	1.3	277	2.0	105
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	123.6	38,087	101.9	24,118	187.1	12,139
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	118.2	36,784	95.4	23,019	184.8	11,998
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	4.3	984	5.3	842	1.4	87
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	270	1.0	220	0.8	44
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	49	0.2	37	^	^
Urinary System	29.6	18,338	30.4	14,276	27.2	3,781	43.7	12,237	44.9	9,776	38.4	2,271
Urinary Bladder	10.1	6,326	10.7	5,237	7.3	952	17.4	4,755	18.7	4,049	11.4	606
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	18.8	11,525	18.8	8,632	19.4	2,759	25.2	7,181	25.0	5,462	26.5	1,636
Ureter	0.5	313	0.6	279	0.2	28	0.7	193	0.8	174	0.3	16
Other Urinary Organs	0.3	174	0.3	128	0.3	42	0.4	108	0.4	91	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.8	488	1.0	451	0.2	30	1.1	295	1.3	274	0.3	18
Brain and Other Nervous System	6.5	3,704	7.2	3,028	4.3	602	7.4	1,993	8.1	1,645	4.8	309
Endocrine System	10.3	5,523	11.0	4,234	8.1	1,101	5.9	1,584	6.4	1,273	4.4	265
Thyroid	9.2	4,949	10.1	3,878	6.6	897	4.8	1,293	5.4	1,080	2.9	172
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	1.0	574	0.9	356	1.5	204	1.1	291	1.0	193	1.5	93
Lymphoma	17.5	10,390	18.0	8,163	14.2	1,934	21.3	5,748	21.9	4,606	16.9	995
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.3	1,189	2.2	800	2.7	356	2.5	629	2.4	434	3.0	180
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	15.1	9,201	15.8	7,363	11.5	1,578	18.7	5,119	19.6	4,172	13.9	815
Myeloma	7.4	4,635	5.5	2,658	14.0	1,909	8.8	2,495	7.0	1,550	15.9	914
Leukemia	12.3	7,220	12.4	5,489	9.9	1,346	15.2	4,061	15.4	3,156	12.2	706
Lymphocytic Leukemia	5.5	3,237	5.7	2,476	4.1	558	7.1	1,914	7.2	1,471	5.8	326
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.5	694	1.7	541	0.9	128	1.7	392	1.9	307	1.1	70
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.7	2,314	3.6	1,756	3.0	400	4.9	1,376	4.8	1,046	4.4	241
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.8	3,390	5.8	2,591	4.8	655	6.8	1,833	7.0	1,457	5.2	309
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.7	2,189	3.9	1,737	3.0	410	4.4	1,185	4.7	978	3.2	191
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.8	1,039	1.6	719	1.6	219	2.0	550	1.9	401	1.6	99
Other Leukemia	1.0	593	0.9	422	1.0	133	1.2	314	1.2	228	1.3	71
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.1	9,205	15.1	7,082	14.2	1,884	17.9	4,899	18.1	3,875	16.1	907

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, with the exception of All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*. *Statistic not displayed because it is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.**

Table 1. (Continued) Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2014-2023 Combined						
	Female					
	All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	402.6	131,045	407.6	97,958	386.1	30,366
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.9	2,273	7.4	1,824	4.9	390
Digestive System	68.4	22,884	65.1	16,257	78.3	6,162
Esophagus	1.7	600	1.6	430	2.0	163
Stomach	5.0	1,653	4.0	1,006	7.6	589
Small Intestine	2.6	834	2.2	538	3.6	279
Colon and Rectum	36.8	12,091	35.6	8,685	40.4	3,156
Colon Excluding Rectum	27.8	9,199	26.6	6,571	31.4	2,449
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	9.1	2,892	9.0	2,114	9.1	707
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	2.4	790	2.8	664	1.5	117
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	4.7	1,661	4.7	1,225	4.7	391
Gallbladder	1.0	346	0.8	224	1.5	115
Pancreas	11.6	4,050	10.8	2,843	14.5	1,149
Other Digestive Organs	0.4	136	0.3	88	0.6	46
Respiratory System	50.5	18,023	54.7	14,713	38.4	3,116
Larynx	1.4	485	1.5	389	1.1	90
Lung and Bronchus	48.4	17,322	52.5	14,164	36.7	2,976
Bones and Joints	1.0	281	1.0	199	1.0	75
Soft Tissue Including Heart	3.0	889	2.8	611	3.3	250
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	18.8	5,679	25.4	5,501	1.7	131
Melanoma of the Skin	17.9	5,391	24.4	5,266	1.2	90
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	288	1.0	235	0.5	41
Breast	126.4	40,614	123.7	29,396	132.4	10,402
Female Genital System	44.8	14,126	44.7	10,165	45.5	3,620
Cervix Uteri	9.4	2,454	9.3	1,665	9.5	697
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	20.3	6,848	19.7	4,786	22.8	1,903
Corpus Uteri	19.3	6,492	18.9	4,591	20.9	1,752
Uterus, NOS	1.1	356	0.8	195	1.9	151
Ovary	10.4	3,329	10.7	2,522	9.6	749
Vagina	0.8	266	0.7	184	1.0	73
Vulva	3.0	947	3.3	798	1.9	133
Other Female Genital Organs	0.9	282	0.8	210	0.9	65
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	18.4	6,101	18.4	4,500	19.0	1,510
Urinary Bladder	4.5	1,571	4.5	1,188	4.5	346
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	13.3	4,344	13.4	3,170	14.0	1,123
Ureter	0.3	120	0.4	105	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.2	66	0.1	37	0.4	29
Eye and Orbit	0.6	193	0.8	177	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	5.7	1,711	6.3	1,383	3.9	293
Endocrine System	14.4	3,939	15.6	2,961	11.1	836
Thyroid	13.4	3,656	14.7	2,798	9.6	725
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	1.0	283	0.8	163	1.5	111
Lymphoma	14.5	4,642	14.7	3,557	12.2	939
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.2	560	2.0	366	2.5	176
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	12.3	4,082	12.7	3,191	9.7	763
Myeloma	6.2	2,140	4.2	1,108	12.7	995
Leukemia	10.1	3,159	10.0	2,333	8.4	640
Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.2	1,323	4.3	1,005	3.0	232
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	302	1.4	234	0.8	58
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.7	938	2.7	710	2.0	159
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.0	1,557	4.9	1,134	4.6	346
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.2	1,004	3.3	759	2.9	219
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.6	489	1.4	318	1.6	120
Other Leukemia	0.9	279	0.8	194	0.8	62
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	12.9	4,306	12.7	3,207	12.9	977

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, with the exception of All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.
*Statistic not displayed because it is not applicable. ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.**

Table 2. Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Selected Sites, 2019-2023

Females									
Breast	**P-Value**	**0.1917**			**Cervix**	**P-Value**	**0.4417**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	3.9				Total PC	-7.5			
Total APC	2.0		-1.7	5.8	Total APC	-1.3		-5.9	3.5
2019 Rate	127.7	2.1	123.7	131.9	2019 Rate	10.1	0.7	8.8	11.4
2020 Rate	123.2	2.0	119.3	127.3	2020 Rate	8.9	0.6	7.8	10.2
2021 Rate	131.5	2.1	127.4	135.6	2021 Rate	9.5	0.6	8.3	10.8
2022 Rate	138.8	2.1	134.6	143.0	2022 Rate	9.2	0.6	8.0	10.4
2023 Rate	132.7	2.1	128.7	136.9	2023 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.2	10.6
Males					**Males and Females**				
Prostate	**P-Value**	**0.7526**			**All Sites**	**P-Value**	**0.8647**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-5.5				Total PC	-2.5			
Total APC	-0.5		-4.8	4.1	Total APC	0.2		-3.6	4.2
2019 Rate	120.5	2.0	116.6	124.5	2019 Rate	441.3	2.7	436.0	446.7
2020 Rate	107.7	1.9	104.0	111.5	2020 Rate	403.7	2.6	398.6	408.8
2021 Rate	114.3	1.9	110.5	118.2	2021 Rate	431.9	2.7	426.6	437.2
2022 Rate	115.7	1.9	111.9	119.6	2022 Rate	435.9	2.7	430.7	441.2
2023 Rate	113.8	1.9	110.2	117.6	2023 Rate	430.4	2.6	425.3	435.6
Males and Females									
Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.6471**			**Lung**	**P-Value**	**0.5904**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-0.8				Total PC	-6.2			
Total APC	0.8		-3.9	5.6	Total APC	-0.8		-5.2	3.7
2019 Rate	41.9	0.9	40.2	43.6	2019 Rate	60.5	1.0	58.6	62.4
2020 Rate	37.6	0.8	36.1	39.3	2020 Rate	53.8	0.9	52.0	55.6
2021 Rate	40.5	0.8	38.9	42.2	2021 Rate	57.4	0.9	55.6	59.2
2022 Rate	41.5	0.8	39.8	43.2	2022 Rate	56.4	0.9	54.6	58.2
2023 Rate	41.5	0.8	39.9	43.2	2023 Rate	56.7	0.9	54.9	58.5
Melanoma	**P-Value**	**0.6534**			**Oral**	**P-Value**	**0.3291**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	2.7				Total PC	-3.9			
Total APC	1.4		-7.1	10.6	Total APC	-0.7		-2.4	1.2
2019 Rate	20.3	0.6	19.2	21.5	2019 Rate	12.4	0.5	11.6	13.4
2020 Rate	18.7	0.6	17.6	19.9	2020 Rate	12.0	0.4	11.1	12.9
2021 Rate	23.2	0.6	22.0	24.5	2021 Rate	12.4	0.5	11.5	13.3
2022 Rate	20.5	0.6	19.4	21.7	2022 Rate	12.2	0.4	11.3	13.1
2023 Rate	20.9	0.6	19.7	22.1	2023 Rate	12.0	0.4	11.1	12.9

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2019-2023.

Table 3. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 2014-2023 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	436.2	271,085	60.3	39,553	41.7	25,402	12.5	7,886	21.6	12,763
Autauga	472.0	3,267	64.5	462	46.2	317	11.7	81	25.1	166
Baldwin	439.4	13,978	60.5	2,082	38.2	1,201	15.3	492	34.2	1,037
Barbour	440.1	1,539	64.1	237	36.6	123	13.8	47	20.2	71
Bibb	437.9	1,238	74.4	219	43.6	123	15.7	43	14.4	39
Blount	422.1	3,249	69.9	578	38.4	281	13.0	99	21.3	154
Bullock	468.9	617	66.7	92	41.7	53	14.6	19	^	^
Butler	450.9	1,191	55.7	162	47.9	125	12.9	34	14.6	37
Calhoun	475.5	7,026	75.0	1,166	51.8	755	15.5	233	23.2	315
Chambers	474.8	2,304	61.3	318	50.3	236	17.3	81	11.7	56
Cherokee	414.9	1,608	64.9	279	41.1	143	15.2	62	17.8	63
Chilton	415.9	2,294	63.9	375	43.2	233	13.7	76	18.9	98
Choctaw	410.5	823	45.8	104	50.3	101	11.1	19	18.2	38
Clarke	487.4	1,585	58.3	202	65.2	212	10.3	33	18.9	60
Clay	451.4	910	83.8	186	48.6	93	10.5	22	17.0	35
Cleburne	429.7	903	67.6	150	50.5	108	19.2	42	18.4	36
Coffee	419.1	2,743	61.1	422	33.4	214	11.5	79	21.7	138
Colbert	427.4	3,356	61.4	522	41.3	324	13.2	105	23.5	169
Conecuh	490.4	868	75.0	144	56.2	95	17.1	32	19.1	35
Coosa	371.6	624	58.2	108	37.0	60	9.4	16	14.2	21
Covington	420.8	2,285	68.7	412	45.2	239	13.9	77	21.5	107
Crenshaw	564.0	1,027	85.2	168	58.0	106	16.0	30	23.4	35
Cullman	413.6	4,716	63.2	786	39.9	456	12.5	142	28.8	311
Dale	447.7	2,752	73.8	488	41.3	249	13.9	88	25.8	151
Dallas	443.7	2,294	54.2	300	49.7	256	10.8	56	11.5	48
DeKalb	383.5	3,451	58.4	557	42.6	388	10.7	100	18.6	162
Elmore	479.4	4,984	66.7	716	38.9	397	14.0	148	31.1	306
Escambia	421.4	2,056	70.4	364	44.1	211	10.5	49	18.5	87
Etowah	462.0	6,414	67.7	1,012	45.4	623	15.0	210	22.5	292
Fayette	436.9	1,033	59.7	156	48.6	114	13.1	29	15.4	33
Franklin	404.7	1,602	71.5	295	40.4	162	11.8	49	21.4	79
Geneva	433.2	1,647	78.1	315	32.5	119	15.0	60	37.3	129
Greene	454.1	522	59.8	76	50.5	58	^	^	^	^
Hale	416.7	860	55.2	123	42.0	87	8.5	18	6.0	15
Henry	441.9	1,157	71.2	200	33.3	86	12.4	33	33.8	84
Houston	442.8	6,030	58.7	851	38.6	517	14.9	199	27.1	355
Jackson	429.2	3,184	73.3	596	45.5	331	12.6	88	25.1	177
Jefferson	440.1	35,146	55.4	4,556	37.3	2,916	11.2	913	16.0	1,203
Lamar	461.5	942	76.6	168	48.4	101	12.9	28	26.0	46
Lauderdale	409.3	5,177	57.2	784	42.7	531	11.4	142	26.1	316
Lawrence	469.9	2,093	77.4	374	54.6	240	11.9	52	32.1	131
Lee	368.6	6,116	45.1	742	31.0	513	10.8	183	14.7	238
Limestone	428.3	5,192	56.4	708	39.0	464	11.6	149	28.3	326
Lowndes	547.7	771	70.2	106	67.3	94	^	^	17.3	20
Macon	462.8	1,212	54.2	162	53.3	139	9.7	28	8.2	21
Madison	417.5	18,634	52.8	2,429	37.0	1,616	11.4	517	24.3	1,043
Marengo	436.6	1,151	48.7	133	46.6	126	8.6	24	11.0	29
Marion	450.1	1,926	68.7	321	48.8	203	14.6	62	21.2	83
Marshall	436.3	5,213	69.0	877	43.6	508	13.8	171	22.8	260
Mobile	442.8	22,250	61.5	3,251	46.3	2,268	12.1	609	23.5	1,127
Monroe	433.4	1,239	54.3	173	53.1	153	8.1	24	15.5	43
Montgomery	450.8	11,821	52.2	1,411	43.0	1,097	10.6	286	15.2	383
Morgan	448.4	6,972	64.9	1,076	42.9	655	12.6	199	28.9	430
Perry	430.2	503	40.6	52	47.8	56	^	^	12.2	15
Pickens	480.1	1,263	66.2	191	47.8	127	13.0	35	13.4	36
Pike	469.1	1,666	65.7	246	47.7	161	15.1	55	21.5	75
Randolph	431.7	1,370	68.4	232	45.7	144	9.2	31	17.6	51
Russell	401.4	2,707	65.6	460	43.1	281	12.8	86	10.2	67
St. Clair	441.4	5,077	72.3	881	40.1	454	12.4	150	23.8	254
Shelby	388.7	10,016	43.3	1,141	34.4	872	11.3	299	22.2	559
Sumter	452.6	683	54.7	87	57.8	77	^	^	^	^
Talladega	451.1	4,812	67.5	773	46.0	481	16.2	171	18.0	186
Tallapoosa	473.7	2,899	69.0	458	46.4	270	15.5	93	21.3	119
Tuscaloosa	394.2	9,108	53.5	1,273	36.8	827	9.7	228	14.2	318
Walker	496.7	4,409	79.3	767	47.4	406	15.4	138	22.1	177
Washington	439.6	947	49.1	115	49.6	104	9.9	22	18.6	37
Wilcox	476.4	695	59.5	94	55.0	72	12.1	20	16.3	24
Winston	429.4	1,487	66.1	256	42.4	145	15.6	54	25.8	84

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 4. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 2014-2023 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	483.8	140,040	75.6	22,231	47.5	13,311	118.2	36,784	19.0	5,613	27.0	7,372
Autauga	536.1	1,733	76.5	247	53.2	170	137.6	469	18.9	63	27.6	86
Baldwin	472.0	7,302	68.6	1,115	43.0	635	94.5	1,586	23.1	360	44.1	660
Barbour	512.9	855	84.3	141	39.3	63	158.8	277	22.2	38	24.7	39
Bibb	497.3	693	96.4	133	56.1	78	106.7	159	27.3	37	20.7	27
Blount	451.5	1,677	88.2	338	43.0	149	83.1	339	21.7	81	24.7	86
Bullock	511.0	317	86.5	56	56.3	31	156.3	105	^	^	^	^
Butler	505.6	609	74.8	95	54.8	65	135.8	179	21.2	25	18.0	19
Calhoun	546.5	3,680	95.7	648	59.5	390	134.1	957	24.7	170	30.4	196
Chambers	550.9	1,245	82.7	189	59.9	131	143.6	357	21.0	48	12.3	29
Cherokee	459.4	899	76.7	159	44.8	76	97.7	221	21.5	45	24.2	43
Chilton	467.0	1,239	72.9	201	54.0	139	102.2	280	20.4	56	20.4	54
Choctaw	477.6	460	62.8	66	55.3	50	154.8	159	^	^	24.3	24
Clarke	541.8	828	75.2	120	72.1	112	130.3	215	16.0	24	20.3	30
Clay	484.2	474	108.7	112	47.5	45	97.6	103	18.4	18	22.3	22
Cleburne	479.6	483	80.1	82	57.9	60	107.2	119	27.9	29	24.3	24
Coffee	452.4	1,398	72.8	225	35.6	106	118.6	385	18.1	59	26.7	80
Colbert	490.2	1,790	80.8	302	49.4	178	105.8	415	19.3	72	28.0	93
Conecuh	580.4	493	101.9	91	74.7	59	111.5	102	21.3	20	27.7	25
Coosa	393.2	338	77.9	71	36.8	29	95.1	91	^	^	^	^
Covington	460.5	1,165	88.1	242	46.7	114	84.5	226	22.7	58	27.5	59
Crenshaw	608.3	528	105.9	94	66.7	57	136.6	129	24.3	23	21.3	15
Cullman	434.3	2,360	78.5	451	40.0	219	70.9	419	18.4	100	35.0	183
Dale	487.3	1,423	87.3	265	44.3	126	107.8	340	20.2	61	29.9	85
Dallas	495.2	1,164	80.0	191	54.4	126	143.5	361	17.5	40	9.8	21
DeKalb	415.1	1,790	74.3	324	46.2	203	85.7	397	15.8	69	24.3	98
Elmore	553.5	2,678	78.9	392	46.8	223	137.4	714	21.5	108	38.8	173
Escambia	478.3	1,095	90.1	215	46.9	107	104.9	251	13.1	30	23.1	51
Etowah	509.5	3,292	81.7	546	54.3	343	112.6	780	22.8	147	28.7	174
Fayette	476.6	536	63.8	78	61.0	66	115.2	140	22.8	25	^	^
Franklin	459.4	850	89.9	167	44.6	82	96.9	188	19.5	37	28.0	49
Geneva	490.3	890	98.7	183	34.9	58	105.9	207	21.0	41	42.7	76
Greene	477.9	259	84.4	48	44.2	22	156.8	91	^	^	^	^
Hale	478.4	457	75.0	74	34.9	38	135.0	138	15.5	15	^	^
Henry	519.1	653	87.1	112	38.5	45	141.2	194	23.1	28	39.5	50
Houston	497.4	3,127	71.7	458	47.5	293	128.3	878	22.3	136	33.9	198
Jackson	453.8	1,625	88.3	334	52.9	181	85.2	327	19.7	65	27.3	101
Jefferson	498.1	17,833	72.3	2,546	42.6	1,466	148.0	5,725	17.5	637	20.5	686
Lamar	510.2	501	95.6	99	59.4	54	95.1	106	16.3	17	32.2	26
Lauderdale	448.1	2,633	76.5	465	49.7	278	87.9	567	17.2	101	29.4	158
Lawrence	519.6	1,113	98.2	222	60.0	125	104.5	242	18.7	39	25.6	53
Lee	404.4	3,136	52.9	391	34.8	273	121.5	1,000	15.2	119	18.4	139
Limestone	469.0	2,726	69.8	410	44.9	256	98.1	619	16.3	101	33.0	177
Lowndes	664.8	438	110.6	73	96.6	62	185.2	132	^	^	^	^
Macon	540.9	644	73.0	98	59.8	70	204.9	247	16.3	21	^	^
Madison	426.1	8,866	62.5	1,287	38.6	782	88.7	2,010	17.1	368	30.9	607
Marengo	473.2	597	65.9	80	53.9	67	129.9	179	^	^	14.1	17
Marion	490.7	1,015	83.5	179	61.8	124	105.1	226	21.3	45	22.0	44
Marshall	480.4	2,691	83.8	478	51.0	279	97.2	582	20.6	121	25.8	137
Mobile	494.2	11,444	76.5	1,798	54.2	1,201	105.9	2,664	17.2	403	30.0	646
Monroe	495.8	669	72.3	104	63.5	83	112.9	162	13.0	18	18.9	25
Montgomery	513.1	5,958	68.0	790	50.2	557	154.9	1,914	17.1	204	21.5	236
Morgan	506.6	3,697	83.2	624	45.6	323	120.6	933	17.6	132	39.1	277
Perry	490.5	253	54.5	30	46.3	24	152.1	84	^	^	^	^
Pickens	481.4	617	84.2	112	49.7	62	108.1	147	19.5	23	15.1	19
Pike	527.3	861	87.5	143	57.1	86	123.3	221	26.4	44	30.9	49
Randolph	480.8	736	87.7	135	41.5	63	118.3	197	14.9	23	19.7	28
Russell	449.7	1,371	81.2	249	56.6	166	101.7	337	20.0	62	13.2	38
St. Clair	482.3	2,613	88.2	485	50.2	268	103.1	592	20.1	118	26.9	134
Shelby	415.5	5,011	49.6	588	36.6	437	119.0	1,552	17.7	221	27.8	328
Sumter	533.3	361	94.8	64	66.1	38	193.9	145	^	^	^	^
Talladega	496.7	2,518	87.5	460	57.0	267	101.4	559	24.0	122	23.5	116
Tallapoosa	513.3	1,569	81.2	259	48.6	142	123.7	416	21.8	66	22.3	63
Tuscaloosa	447.9	4,722	71.7	758	43.9	445	117.6	1,338	14.1	155	20.6	198
Walker	553.5	2,296	100.1	437	51.5	207	121.4	543	25.6	105	24.5	90
Washington	502.8	529	62.8	68	63.3	61	122.8	144	16.6	17	21.1	20
Wilcox	558.5	378	75.3	53	67.2	39	155.9	114	18.9	15	26.6	16
Winston	489.4	827	87.8	158	51.8	85	96.7	181	22.9	39	29.4	46

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023

Table 5. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females, All Races, 2014-2023 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	402.6	131,045	48.4	17,322	36.8	12,091	126.4	40,614	9.4	2,454	6.9	2,273	17.9	5,391
Autauga	422.7	1,534	55.1	215	40.4	147	123.0	450	9.6	30	5.2	18	23.7	80
Baldwin	414.8	6,676	53.7	967	33.7	566	136.4	2,178	11.0	124	8.3	132	25.8	377
Barbour	399.6	684	47.2	96	34.2	60	123.6	205	^	^	^	^	17.7	32
Bibb	395.2	545	57.0	86	31.8	45	121.7	167	^	^	^	^	^	^
Blount	399.8	1,572	54.7	240	34.2	132	120.8	472	7.4	24	5.2	18	18.7	68
Bullock	459.5	300	48.0	36	31.8	22	163.9	99	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	414.5	582	40.9	67	41.5	60	153.2	205	^	^	^	^	12.7	18
Calhoun	429.8	3,346	60.2	518	46.3	365	115.2	898	13.1	76	7.5	63	18.5	119
Chambers	419.2	1,059	45.7	129	42.3	105	116.4	292	14.4	27	13.9	33	11.3	27
Cherokee	378.9	709	54.6	120	38.4	67	102.2	195	^	^	9.5	17	12.3	20
Chilton	377.7	1,055	56.9	174	34.3	94	105.7	297	9.6	24	8.0	20	18.1	44
Choctaw	355.8	363	31.5	38	45.5	51	119.5	122	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	444.9	757	45.0	82	59.1	100	162.8	271	^	^	^	^	18.0	30
Clay	433.0	436	64.4	74	50.9	48	139.5	138	^	^	^	^	^	^
Cleburne	390.4	420	56.5	68	44.1	48	103.6	109	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coffee	398.5	1,345	52.7	197	31.5	108	126.4	419	9.1	23	5.4	20	18.4	58
Colbert	380.3	1,566	46.6	220	34.4	146	113.3	467	10.0	28	7.7	33	20.0	76
Conecuh	411.4	375	51.0	53	40.0	36	123.0	108	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coosa	351.3	286	40.0	37	36.5	31	88.8	74	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	392.6	1,120	53.6	170	44.3	125	119.3	335	7.3	16	6.5	19	16.9	48
Crenshaw	531.0	499	69.7	74	50.6	49	150.2	138	^	^	^	^	26.6	20
Cullman	403.1	2,356	50.8	335	40.5	237	120.5	710	9.4	41	6.9	42	23.7	128
Dale	417.1	1,329	62.4	223	37.7	123	129.7	408	13.0	32	8.0	27	23.3	66
Dallas	404.9	1,130	34.6	109	46.3	130	143.0	393	15.1	30	5.3	16	12.9	27
DeKalb	363.1	1,661	46.0	233	38.9	185	96.9	441	11.6	41	6.4	31	14.6	64
Elmore	422.1	2,306	56.3	324	32.1	174	129.6	710	12.0	55	7.5	40	25.6	133
Escambia	384.3	961	54.3	149	41.7	104	103.8	255	^	^	8.0	19	15.3	36
Etowah	429.7	3,122	57.2	466	38.4	280	114.0	819	13.2	70	8.5	63	18.1	118
Fayette	403.0	497	55.6	78	36.1	48	97.4	121	17.2	16	^	^	17.6	20
Franklin	370.2	752	57.7	128	37.7	80	96.0	192	^	^	^	^	17.2	30
Geneva	390.4	757	61.4	132	30.6	61	112.2	210	12.1	18	10.0	19	33.6	53
Greene	436.5	263	41.3	28	55.1	36	154.4	90	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	369.8	403	40.2	49	46.6	49	135.8	144	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	377.1	504	58.6	88	29.0	41	108.8	140	^	^	^	^	28.7	34
Houston	403.6	2,903	49.4	393	31.1	224	126.5	891	9.6	62	9.1	63	22.4	157
Jackson	415.8	1,559	60.7	262	40.0	150	121.1	443	13.5	36	5.9	23	24.0	76
Jefferson	399.9	17,313	42.9	2,010	33.2	1,450	134.4	5,714	7.9	288	6.1	276	13.0	517
Lamar	423.8	441	61.5	69	40.6	47	132.4	129	^	^	^	^	20.7	20
Lauderdale	385.5	2,544	42.2	319	36.9	253	113.3	726	6.0	30	6.6	41	24.4	158
Lawrence	432.9	980	59.3	152	49.3	115	122.1	275	^	^	^	^	38.9	78
Lee	341.4	2,980	39.1	351	27.2	240	113.8	995	8.7	68	7.3	64	11.6	99
Limestone	401.2	2,466	45.1	298	33.4	208	119.1	729	9.6	50	7.5	48	25.9	149
Lowndes	454.2	333	38.3	33	42.9	32	143.5	103	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	404.0	568	38.3	64	47.7	69	133.6	177	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	417.0	9,768	45.6	1,142	35.7	834	137.3	3,208	7.2	140	6.3	149	19.7	436
Marengo	404.4	554	34.8	53	39.8	59	152.1	198	^	^	^	^	^	^
Marion	424.9	911	57.8	142	38.1	79	127.6	265	9.3	15	8.2	17	20.8	39
Marshall	410.4	2,522	58.4	399	37.6	229	110.7	680	12.0	58	7.6	50	21.4	123
Mobile	405.3	10,806	49.9	1,453	39.9	1,067	124.0	3,266	9.9	213	7.8	206	19.1	481
Monroe	387.2	570	40.4	69	44.6	70	131.7	185	^	^	^	^	13.0	18
Montgomery	408.4	5,863	40.8	621	37.6	540	137.1	1,930	10.5	131	5.5	82	10.8	147
Morgan	407.7	3,275	50.5	452	41.1	332	125.4	1,000	7.4	45	7.8	67	21.3	153
Perry	386.2	250	31.1	22	49.2	32	128.3	79	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	490.4	646	51.8	79	47.0	65	182.3	228	^	^	^	^	13.2	17
Pike	425.6	805	49.1	103	40.6	75	145.3	263	^	^	^	^	14.3	26
Randolph	392.9	634	52.4	97	49.6	81	100.1	156	12.0	15	^	^	15.9	23
Russell	367.8	1,336	54.1	211	33.1	115	100.7	366	10.8	35	6.6	24	7.8	29
St. Clair	415.9	2,464	59.7	396	31.3	186	134.5	803	11.6	55	5.2	32	22.9	120
Shelby	371.1	5,005	38.7	553	32.2	435	131.3	1,780	5.0	61	5.8	78	17.9	231
Sumter	397.8	322	26.3	23	53.1	39	145.8	114	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	417.4	2,294	51.0	313	37.0	214	128.1	689	11.6	56	8.9	49	13.8	70
Tallapoosa	441.2	1,330	58.8	199	44.3	128	124.5	383	10.4	23	9.5	27	20.7	56
Tuscaloosa	356.4	4,386	39.5	515	31.1	382	122.0	1,472	8.9	96	5.8	73	10.0	120
Walker	456.2	2,113	63.2	330	43.8	199	120.7	572	11.9	40	6.5	33	21.3	87
Washington	385.4	418	36.8	47	38.3	43	119.8	129	^	^	^	^	17.0	17
Wilcox	418.3	317	48.2	41	46.4	33	125.7	90	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	386.2	660	48.1	98	34.4	60	109.1	184	^	^	9.5	15	24.1	38

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 6. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, by Race, 2014-2023 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	432.0	202,492	440.4	62,283	62.8	31,586	53.5	7,603	40.2	18,500	46.6	6,379	13.7	6,498	8.1	1,181	28.5	12,553	1.2	150
Autauga	454.9	2,561	544.1	636	67.2	398	53.7	60	44.3	249	53.5	61	12.0	66	^	^	31.4	166	^	^
Baldwin	440.0	12,876	412.0	847	61.2	1,949	51.7	111	37.5	1,090	54.5	104	15.8	466	8.0	19	37.1	1,031	^	^
Barbour	457.3	938	419.3	584	72.9	164	49.8	72	30.0	58	46.7	62	16.0	34	^	^	33.4	70	^	^
Bibb	433.5	1,006	469.7	223	74.3	183	78.9	36	40.7	93	64.9	30	18.0	40	^	^	17.5	39	^	^
Blount	419.1	3,148	391.7	46	70.7	570	^	^	38.2	272	^	^	13.2	98	^	^	21.8	153	^	^
Bullock	421.7	180	479.3	424	74.6	34	61.8	58	^	^	48.1	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	440.4	705	459.4	459	61.2	112	47.7	49	43.4	70	54.6	54	12.9	21	^	^	23.8	36	^	^
Calhoun	481.4	5,777	448.7	1,141	79.7	1,017	56.0	142	51.9	617	51.2	128	16.5	200	11.0	29	28.8	314	^	^
Chambers	497.6	1,543	428.0	726	71.5	242	43.1	75	49.0	148	51.1	86	23.9	69	^	^	17.4	53	^	^
Cherokee	415.2	1,530	373.1	62	66.9	273	^	^	41.8	136	^	^	15.2	58	^	^	18.7	63	^	^
Chilton	411.9	2,046	437.7	218	64.9	344	60.5	29	43.3	209	44.6	22	14.2	71	^	^	20.7	96	^	^
Choctaw	395.4	471	426.7	346	50.6	68	37.0	36	41.2	50	63.8	50	^	^	^	^	29.6	37	^	^
Clarke	445.5	894	538.5	670	57.8	125	56.6	75	54.9	108	83.8	103	10.7	21	^	^	28.9	54	^	^
Clay	457.8	798	364.9	97	89.6	172	^	^	47.8	78	^	^	10.9	19	^	^	19.6	35	^	^
Cleburne	421.3	851	537.1	38	69.0	147	^	^	49.6	103	^	^	16.8	36	^	^	18.7	35	^	^
Coffee	427.3	2,259	402.3	416	65.1	365	48.9	50	33.3	174	34.2	33	12.8	71	^	^	26.9	137	^	^
Colbert	425.7	2,793	433.8	516	62.8	448	57.7	72	41.3	271	43.1	51	14.1	93	^	^	27.8	167	^	^
Conecuh	484.0	504	493.3	348	72.7	83	77.4	59	55.9	58	57.2	37	^	^	23.5	18	33.3	35	^	^
Coosa	367.8	441	389.5	178	61.7	85	49.5	23	31.5	37	50.9	22	^	^	^	^	20.6	21	^	^
Covington	415.7	2,002	446.1	247	70.0	375	61.8	35	45.3	209	51.8	28	14.7	72	^	^	23.5	104	^	^
Crenshaw	559.5	784	580.9	232	92.6	141	66.3	27	54.5	76	60.8	26	18.3	27	^	^	31.1	35	^	^
Cullman	414.2	4,610	308.6	39	63.6	774	^	^	40.3	449	^	^	12.7	141	^	^	29.4	310	^	^
Dale	451.6	2,230	431.7	456	75.7	405	63.9	71	40.9	198	47.8	47	15.2	77	^	^	30.6	146	^	^
Dallas	465.5	866	430.6	1,392	61.4	133	49.3	165	57.0	108	46.9	147	15.9	29	7.9	26	34.7	44	^	^
DeKalb	380.8	3,293	410.7	60	59.1	543	^	^	42.7	374	^	^	11.2	100	^	^	19.2	161	^	^
Elmore	474.9	4,087	492.5	794	66.7	611	71.4	102	36.5	308	51.5	85	14.4	127	^	^	38.2	305	^	^
Escambia	435.1	1,471	409.8	534	74.5	271	59.6	80	46.1	151	41.5	54	11.4	36	^	^	26.5	85	^	^
Etowah	464.7	5,552	432.9	757	69.2	899	56.3	104	44.9	526	49.1	81	15.7	189	9.4	16	26.0	288	^	^
Fayette	432.9	896	402.4	112	61.9	142	^	^	50.7	104	^	^	12.8	25	^	^	17.3	32	^	^
Franklin	405.7	1,512	309.6	56	72.8	283	^	^	41.2	155	^	^	11.4	45	^	^	22.9	79	^	^
Geneva	436.5	1,490	442.1	143	78.1	284	87.7	28	32.1	106	^	^	16.0	57	^	^	41.0	127	^	^
Greene	496.1	131	436.8	384	90.0	29	50.1	47	^	^	56.0	48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	405.4	383	420.8	462	53.5	54	58.5	68	38.0	38	44.2	48	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	428.8	842	490.2	309	70.4	152	75.5	47	30.4	59	43.0	27	13.3	27	^	^	43.9	82	^	^
Houston	439.7	4,630	453.9	1,314	58.5	670	58.4	169	36.3	378	47.8	134	17.2	174	7.8	24	35.2	352	^	^
Jackson	428.0	2,999	383.4	93	74.8	575	^	^	44.8	310	^	^	12.9	85	^	^	26.1	174	^	^
Jefferson	425.9	20,113	451.1	14,266	55.7	2,778	54.2	1,729	33.6	1,565	42.1	1,285	13.0	630	8.4	262	26.8	1,173	0.9	27
Lamar	460.8	843	470.8	96	81.4	160	^	^	49.5	93	^	^	13.0	26	^	^	29.0	46	^	^
Lauderdale	403.8	4,663	448.7	444	57.3	721	55.4	58	41.0	466	60.8	59	12.3	138	^	^	28.5	312	^	^
Lawrence	494.5	1,822	489.3	253	85.4	343	51.9	29	55.4	201	75.2	39	13.2	48	^	^	39.1	131	^	^
Lee	357.7	4,438	405.3	1,474	44.6	565	49.2	161	27.7	344	40.1	141	11.2	140	10.0	37	19.1	231	^	^
Limestone	427.5	4,439	417.6	622	59.2	646	39.0	56	38.6	395	37.1	52	12.6	138	^	^	33.0	322	^	^
Lowndes	572.4	255	532.0	499	69.9	39	68.5	66	54.6	25	72.0	68	^	^	^	^	50.3	16	^	^
Macon	466.6	257	456.7	933	83.5	50	46.3	111	^	^	60.0	124	^	^	8.5	18	^	^	^	^
Madison	420.0	14,347	404.8	3,630	55.0	1,981	48.3	410	37.2	1,239	37.9	335	12.9	446	6.0	58	31.6	1,030	^	^
Marengo	409.3	567	454.0	562	49.0	75	47.3	58	41.7	58	51.4	67	^	^	^	^	19.3	26	^	^
Marion	446.8	1,836	542.0	73	68.5	308	^	^	48.2	194	^	^	15.0	61	^	^	22.1	83	^	^
Marshall	435.3	5,006	464.7	101	69.8	859	82.7	15	43.9	491	^	^	14.2	169	^	^	23.7	258	^	^
Mobile	447.4	14,866	444.0	6,966	64.4	2,290	56.9	917	45.4	1,475	49.9	751	14.0	466	8.1	131	35.3	1,105	1.1	16
Monroe	434.1	772	427.3	450	61.5	123	44.1	50	46.0	86	63.6	64	8.6	15	^	^	23.0	39	^	^
Montgomery	447.0	5,551	451.3	5,927	54.0	734	50.9	662	41.4	499	45.0	573	12.8	161	7.9	111	32.4	370	^	^
Morgan	448.3	6,174	457.3	687	65.5	975	69.1	96	41.5	560	56.3	80	13.1	183	10.7	16	32.6	426	^	^
Perry	396.3	178	429.2	312	57.4	27	29.8	24	38.0	19	50.6	37	^	^	^	^	35.8	15	^	^
Pickens	444.3	745	520.4	497	61.6	114	74.8	77	40.1	67	63.8	60	14.5	24	^	^	20.7	35	^	^
Pike	469.1	1,110	451.6	514	68.3	174	62.3	71	47.8	107	40.3	45	17.3	42	^	^	31.5	73	^	^
Randolph	430.6	1,135	426.4	217	72.0	206	46.0	23	45.5	118	48.8	25	10.2	29	^	^	21.6	51	^	^
Russell	436.0	1,674	346.3	972	80.7	335	45.2	121	41.7	157	45.2	120	15.1	57	7.8	24	18.3	66	^	^
St. Clair	438.7	4,615	458.8	381	74.6	840	47.5	39	40.6	421	35.7	26	12.7	141	^	^	26.4	252	^	^
Shelby	387.7	8,820	400.4	960	44.2	1,049	39.6	79	34.1	760	39.3	87	11.7	274	6.2	17	25.3	554	^	^
Sumter	434.5	189	457.6	486	56.2	28	53.1	58	36.2	17	66.9	60	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	461.2	3,509	414.8	1,219	74.4	626	49.7	143	45.5	336	47.1	138	18.6	138	10.1	30	25.0	181	^	^
Tallapoosa	462.9	2,195	506.2	673	69.8	362	70.2	94	45.6	203	53.6	67	16.2	77	^	^	28.1	118	^	^
Tuscaloosa	380.8	6,261	416.6	2,648	52.9	914	56.3	354	34.4	553	42.8	257	10.6	178	6.7	45	19.6	312	^	^
Walker	495.2	4,136	534.9	236	81.0	740	58.3	25	46.8	375	70.3	31	15.7	132	^	^	23.4	176	^	^
Washington	458.1	696	480.8	235	52.9	90	45.9	24	51.5	75	56.9	27	13.1	21	^	^	26.5	37	^	^
Wilcox	439.6	238	488.3	445	62.5	39	55.7	55	35.5	18	60.1	50	^	^	^	^	41.4	21	^	^
Winston	432.6	1,466	^	^	66.3	252	^	^	43.1	144	^	^	15.5	53	^	^	26.4	84	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023

Table 7. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2014-2023 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	468.8	104,534	519.2	31,917	75.8	17,422	77.3	4,627	45.5	9,815	55.2	3,223
Autauga	496.9	1,324	715.5	369	76.3	206	82.2	40	48.5	129	78.8	39
Baldwin	467.6	6,695	478.4	442	68.5	1,034	76.2	72	41.6	573	69.6	58
Barbour	509.9	519	527.9	324	91.3	95	71.4	45	29.5	28	58.4	33
Bibb	493.8	561	538.2	125	91.9	106	133.0	27	56.8	63	66.8	15
Blount	450.8	1,628	434.5	23	89.7	335	^	^	42.7	144	^	^
Bullock	396.5	89	560.5	221	86.8	20	85.0	36	^	^	70.6	23
Butler	485.6	362	514.5	224	75.4	63	73.3	31	44.7	36	72.0	29
Calhoun	551.1	3,058	521.6	577	101.0	572	72.3	73	60.1	322	56.5	64
Chambers	570.2	847	522.4	385	90.8	142	63.4	47	58.1	84	60.3	46
Cherokee	461.6	858	364.1	32	79.8	157	^	^	45.1	71	^	^
Chilton	452.5	1,085	594.1	140	73.0	182	74.5	18	52.9	122	66.6	15
Choctaw	450.6	269	517.4	188	65.7	42	54.9	24	47.4	26	73.5	24
Clarke	477.3	472	635.6	337	60.4	63	99.4	55	62.0	61	95.0	50
Clay	482.2	412	439.9	53	114.0	103	^	^	45.8	38	^	^
Cleburne	468.7	455	1016.1	18	80.0	79	^	^	55.7	57	^	^
Coffee	452.6	1,144	461.6	219	75.5	193	65.6	30	33.9	84	43.2	17
Colbert	480.6	1,481	526.1	274	80.4	255	86.2	45	49.4	151	48.7	25
Conecuh	539.5	282	641.7	199	93.1	50	117.3	39	75.4	38	75.4	21
Coosa	380.5	236	446.7	100	72.3	51	91.8	20	29.7	17	^	^
Covington	454.1	1,032	551.0	122	87.8	218	104.9	23	47.2	102	^	^
Crenshaw	610.2	412	612.6	109	109.8	76	109.6	18	62.6	43	^	^
Cullman	434.0	2,298	340.9	24	78.7	442	^	^	40.4	215	^	^
Dale	479.9	1,160	545.3	241	87.3	220	92.3	43	42.8	100	46.2	22
Dallas	485.9	446	491.8	691	81.8	79	77.9	111	63.5	58	51.7	68
DeKalb	411.4	1,700	522.0	33	75.4	316	^	^	46.9	196	^	^
Elmore	526.6	2,139	652.8	460	76.3	326	107.9	65	42.4	167	73.3	54
Escambia	496.9	800	448.1	268	90.7	154	85.1	52	52.1	81	36.8	24
Etowah	507.8	2,861	520.6	387	82.4	485	74.0	56	52.5	291	72.2	43
Fayette	467.6	463	441.6	57	66.5	72	^	^	64.0	61	^	^
Franklin	462.7	800	356.3	34	91.2	158	^	^	46.0	79	^	^
Geneva	489.5	799	574.4	83	96.6	162	136.2	19	34.0	52	^	^
Greene	510.1	70	452.9	184	135.8	20	64.8	28	^	^	51.1	18
Hale	415.7	197	535.1	251	68.4	33	84.2	41	27.6	15	40.1	22
Henry	476.1	464	671.3	185	80.6	83	103.0	28	34.3	30	52.7	15
Houston	478.6	2,369	560.6	716	68.8	351	80.6	100	43.3	211	65.9	80
Jackson	454.3	1,537	394.2	47	90.8	324	^	^	54.3	175	^	^
Jefferson	465.3	10,159	538.8	7,296	68.7	1,507	77.9	1,011	38.7	815	48.2	617
Lamar	514.6	454	474.5	47	100.8	94	^	^	60.2	50	^	^
Lauderdale	440.8	2,376	512.4	222	75.4	422	90.1	41	47.8	246	72.2	29
Lawrence	539.6	971	596.6	136	109.5	207	^	^	58.5	102	104.9	23
Lee	383.9	2,281	491.1	766	49.2	287	73.3	96	31.2	184	44.5	74
Limestone	464.6	2,326	474.7	330	71.1	364	65.8	44	43.7	215	53.5	30
Lowndes	572.1	140	690.9	283	90.0	25	120.3	48	61.3	15	112.2	47
Macon	528.8	146	539.7	481	93.8	27	67.3	70	^	^	68.5	61
Madison	422.9	6,896	424.4	1,644	63.3	1,042	64.6	226	38.8	608	40.2	157
Marengo	398.5	279	539.3	301	68.0	47	60.5	33	43.8	28	69.4	39
Marion	484.7	961	592.2	41	83.0	171	^	^	60.8	118	^	^
Marshall	480.5	2,587	508.5	51	85.3	471	^	^	50.9	267	^	^
Mobile	485.7	7,672	521.1	3,529	75.7	1,225	80.1	544	51.7	780	61.8	395
Monroe	469.4	407	544.0	252	71.8	67	74.8	37	52.6	48	80.7	32
Montgomery	499.5	2,873	514.5	2,882	68.7	408	68.0	378	50.2	272	50.7	270
Morgan	503.3	3,287	557.4	350	82.6	561	111.4	60	45.0	283	60.0	36
Perry	473.6	95	493.9	150	^	^	53.6	16	^	^	^	^
Pickens	434.9	370	560.4	238	74.9	68	103.7	44	37.2	31	78.6	31
Pike	522.4	584	525.7	259	84.0	96	99.4	47	63.8	64	42.7	20
Randolph	467.6	603	531.2	122	88.4	117	74.9	16	43.8	55	^	^
Russell	464.8	832	418.8	511	89.3	168	71.6	79	52.4	91	61.2	73
St. Clair	474.3	2,357	586.7	217	89.4	454	87.6	30	51.4	250	49.0	15
Shelby	411.3	4,429	480.6	465	49.7	535	60.0	48	36.0	380	42.6	40
Sumter	490.5	104	544.7	251	78.9	18	99.9	46	^	^	72.2	26
Talladega	499.4	1,846	470.2	626	92.5	365	76.6	92	57.8	193	56.7	70
Tallapoosa	492.6	1,193	586.8	358	79.4	202	95.3	56	48.0	111	54.3	31
Tuscaloosa	419.1	3,228	511.9	1,367	67.2	530	89.5	225	41.0	307	54.0	131
Walker	548.4	2,144	684.8	128	101.9	421	79.5	15	50.4	190	95.6	17
Washington	507.6	379	594.2	139	63.0	49	74.0	18	64.2	43	71.5	16
Wilcox	493.6	134	578.5	236	76.1	20	74.4	33	^	^	79.3	29
Winston	491.9	815	^	^	87.5	155	^	^	52.3	84	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 7. (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2014-2023 Combined

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	95.4	23,019	184.8	11,998	20.6	4,674	12.3	791	34.3	7,287	1.1	60
Autauga	101.0	285	293.4	156	18.9	51	^	^	33.4	86	^	^
Baldwin	85.5	1,339	147.4	135	23.8	343	^	^	47.6	658	^	^
Barbour	125.4	135	220.1	138	26.8	29	^	^	38.9	39	^	^
Bibb	97.0	119	131.6	37	31.9	35	^	^	25.7	27	^	^
Blount	80.6	321	^	^	22.3	81	^	^	25.4	86	^	^
Bullock	60.9	15	202.0	85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	87.5	73	192.9	88	23.6	17	^	^	28.4	19	^	^
Calhoun	118.0	703	223.3	242	26.3	148	15.8	19	36.6	196	^	^
Chambers	103.4	170	228.2	180	30.4	44	^	^	19.1	29	^	^
Cherokee	97.1	209	^	^	22.0	43	^	^	25.5	43	^	^
Chilton	93.4	232	186.5	45	21.6	54	^	^	21.6	52	^	^
Choctaw	116.5	74	212.1	83	^	^	^	^	37.9	24	^	^
Clarke	91.4	99	184.0	104	17.0	16	^	^	28.3	28	^	^
Clay	88.2	81	129.2	17	19.2	16	^	^	25.7	22	^	^
Cleburne	99.9	107	^	^	27.0	27	^	^	24.4	23	^	^
Coffee	106.8	282	186.1	95	19.1	51	^	^	32.4	80	^	^
Colbert	89.7	297	178.0	98	19.9	62	^	^	32.7	92	^	^
Conecuh	78.7	46	149.2	49	^	^	^	^	46.4	25	^	^
Coosa	85.0	59	132.1	32	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	76.3	184	167.8	38	24.4	56	^	^	30.1	58	^	^
Crenshaw	117.6	86	199.7	40	28.8	21	^	^	27.6	15	^	^
Cullman	67.7	392	^	^	18.7	99	^	^	35.7	182	^	^
Dale	94.1	247	196.5	89	21.3	53	^	^	35.7	85	^	^
Dallas	89.3	90	172.9	256	22.5	21	13.1	18	22.7	19	^	^
DeKalb	82.1	365	^	^	16.5	69	^	^	25.3	98	^	^
Elmore	111.7	487	221.7	171	20.2	87	^	^	46.1	173	^	^
Escambia	93.4	159	132.7	81	13.8	21	^	^	31.5	49	^	^
Etowah	103.0	625	179.4	145	24.0	135	^	^	32.1	170	^	^
Fayette	101.3	107	156.6	23	21.3	21	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	92.2	167	^	^	18.4	33	^	^	29.9	49	^	^
Geneva	97.6	172	217.5	33	22.3	39	^	^	47.5	76	^	^
Greene	^	^	175.5	75	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	91.2	47	167.2	84	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	105.9	115	257.5	77	26.7	25	^	^	48.3	48	^	^
Houston	109.2	595	203.2	272	24.3	116	13.8	19	42.5	197	^	^
Jackson	77.9	284	146.0	19	20.4	64	^	^	28.4	100	^	^
Jefferson	110.6	2,611	207.1	3,007	20.0	447	12.9	174	32.3	672	^	^
Lamar	88.5	88	167.6	18	18.1	17	^	^	35.6	26	^	^
Lauderdale	79.1	472	167.2	74	18.2	98	^	^	31.8	157	^	^
Lawrence	100.9	194	167.3	45	19.9	35	^	^	30.8	53	^	^
Lee	101.7	641	202.5	336	15.9	96	13.8	19	23.6	138	^	^
Limestone	87.8	479	155.5	115	17.1	91	^	^	38.1	177	^	^
Lowndes	124.5	33	191.3	85	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	145.9	44	213.5	192	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	73.6	1,316	129.3	537	19.4	324	8.3	37	38.5	601	^	^
Marengo	74.7	60	180.5	104	^	^	^	^	24.4	16	^	^
Marion	99.8	206	222.6	16	21.8	44	^	^	23.0	44	^	^
Marshall	94.8	546	191.0	19	21.2	119	^	^	26.7	136	^	^
Mobile	82.6	1,436	159.0	1,142	19.8	315	11.8	82	42.3	632	^	^
Monroe	77.7	72	182.0	86	^	^	^	^	28.3	24	^	^
Montgomery	108.4	677	187.2	1,104	21.3	122	11.9	74	41.8	232	^	^
Morgan	112.7	783	184.2	127	18.2	121	^	^	43.5	276	^	^
Perry	83.5	21	190.6	58	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	77.0	67	162.7	75	24.0	19	^	^	22.2	19	^	^
Pike	98.4	121	169.8	91	30.7	35	^	^	44.0	49	^	^
Randolph	101.5	144	203.5	50	16.0	21	^	^	23.6	28	^	^
Russell	77.6	152	132.7	175	24.1	42	13.2	18	22.7	38	^	^
St. Clair	94.3	502	231.9	80	20.6	111	^	^	29.5	134	^	^
Shelby	112.1	1,310	184.3	209	18.5	206	^	^	30.9	325	^	^
Sumter	133.9	31	219.7	111	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	85.7	348	139.7	202	26.8	97	15.0	22	31.7	114	^	^
Tallapoosa	103.6	282	189.4	123	23.7	56	^	^	28.4	63	^	^
Tuscaloosa	89.6	743	181.4	521	14.6	119	11.8	32	26.6	193	^	^
Walker	116.0	490	237.5	44	26.2	101	^	^	26.0	90	^	^
Washington	90.0	78	250.5	62	20.6	16	^	^	28.9	20	^	^
Wilcox	81.4	26	197.5	82	^	^	^	^	67.5	15	^	^
Winston	95.5	175	^	^	23.3	39	^	^	29.9	46	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 8. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2014-2023 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	407.6	97,958	386.1	30,366	52.5	14,164	36.7	2,976	35.6	8,685	40.4	3,156	123.7	29,396	132.4	10,402
Autauga	425.6	1,237	415.2	267	60.2	192	32.9	20	41.0	120	34.7	22	117.3	346	140.1	94
Baldwin	419.6	6,181	368.3	405	55.1	915	32.0	39	33.5	517	42.8	46	139.1	2,028	117.3	128
Barbour	431.2	419	364.4	260	56.2	69	34.0	27	29.4	30	39.4	29	124.9	118	124.6	87
Bibb	384.7	445	457.6	98	59.8	77	^	^	25.2	30	68.6	15	114.2	132	161.2	35
Blount	394.5	1,520	420.6	23	54.9	235	^	^	34.1	128	^	^	117.9	453	^	^
Bullock	509.7	91	436.5	203	^	^	42.9	22	^	^	34.3	17	170.7	25	159.3	71
Butler	416.8	343	417.3	235	49.1	49	30.0	18	42.0	34	41.4	25	145.0	114	163.1	90
Calhoun	436.9	2,719	400.7	564	64.0	445	46.1	69	46.0	295	46.2	64	112.4	711	121.1	169
Chambers	440.9	696	368.2	341	57.0	100	28.2	28	41.5	64	42.9	40	108.6	174	123.2	111
Cherokee	377.5	672	390.5	30	55.5	116	^	^	39.4	65	^	^	101.1	184	^	^
Chilton	383.5	961	303.4	78	58.9	162	^	^	35.3	87	^	^	107.0	270	99.2	25
Choctaw	348.6	202	358.1	158	37.6	26	^	^	34.8	24	56.2	26	98.0	57	148.0	65
Clarke	421.2	422	477.1	333	56.7	62	27.4	20	48.0	47	75.5	53	144.0	144	183.1	127
Clay	449.6	386	307.3	44	70.5	69	^	^	51.5	40	^	^	138.9	118	115.9	16
Cleburne	383.3	396	535.7	20	59.0	68	^	^	44.3	46	^	^	103.2	104	^	^
Coffee	412.8	1,115	363.7	197	57.7	172	35.9	20	32.6	90	29.2	16	130.2	344	124.7	68
Colbert	385.0	1,312	368.9	242	49.2	193	37.2	27	34.2	120	38.7	26	108.3	370	141.2	93
Conecuh	434.3	222	382.3	149	53.3	33	47.0	20	36.9	20	43.2	16	148.7	72	91.4	34
Coosa	360.0	205	336.5	78	53.6	34	^	^	32.5	20	^	^	73.7	43	127.5	30
Covington	388.4	970	385.4	125	56.0	157	^	^	44.3	107	48.0	16	119.5	293	112.8	36
Crenshaw	524.3	372	563.8	123	81.0	65	^	^	45.7	33	^	^	146.4	100	178.6	38
Cullman	404.4	2,312	258.1	15	51.4	332	^	^	41.0	234	^	^	121.2	697	^	^
Dale	429.9	1,070	360.3	215	65.5	185	43.8	28	38.4	98	45.9	25	128.9	319	124.9	76
Dallas	454.5	420	387.2	701	45.7	54	28.2	54	51.6	50	44.1	79	134.1	126	146.4	265
DeKalb	361.7	1,593	374.3	27	46.4	227	^	^	38.6	178	^	^	95.7	422	^	^
Elmore	435.9	1,948	379.2	334	58.3	285	47.0	37	31.4	141	35.3	31	134.0	599	115.3	107
Escambia	391.8	671	390.0	266	61.8	117	39.0	28	40.9	70	44.4	30	94.1	161	130.7	87
Etowah	435.5	2,691	377.3	370	59.2	414	45.3	48	38.5	235	36.7	38	111.4	689	120.5	117
Fayette	403.0	433	368.4	55	57.3	70	^	^	37.6	43	^	^	95.5	106	^	^
Franklin	369.6	712	262.8	22	59.5	125	^	^	37.9	76	^	^	97.6	184	^	^
Geneva	397.3	691	352.0	60	63.2	122	^	^	30.2	54	^	^	113.9	193	102.5	16
Greene	485.2	61	425.9	200	^	^	39.4	19	^	^	58.6	30	150.1	20	155.2	70
Hale	398.5	186	349.1	211	41.0	21	40.8	27	47.4	23	46.4	26	134.7	64	131.3	76
Henry	387.3	378	359.5	124	62.7	69	49.8	19	27.1	29	^	^	112.4	104	104.1	36
Houston	415.6	2,261	372.6	598	51.5	319	42.0	69	30.3	167	34.0	54	127.9	681	125.9	199
Jackson	413.2	1,462	392.5	46	61.5	251	^	^	37.3	135	^	^	120.3	414	140.7	16
Jefferson	401.3	9,954	391.3	6,970	45.8	1,271	38.1	718	29.2	750	37.8	668	133.6	3,228	132.5	2,359
Lamar	418.5	389	468.5	49	65.9	66	^	^	41.9	43	^	^	132.2	116	^	^
Lauderdale	381.6	2,287	407.3	222	43.4	299	28.9	17	35.4	220	52.3	30	110.1	645	137.4	72
Lawrence	461.1	851	411.5	117	64.0	136	50.7	15	52.3	99	51.0	16	127.9	235	126.2	36
Lee	338.6	2,157	347.1	708	41.2	278	33.4	65	24.4	160	34.3	67	111.9	712	116.3	246
Limestone	402.7	2,113	383.7	292	49.2	282	^	^	33.6	180	27.2	22	114.1	596	148.6	111
Lowndes	576.9	115	416.0	216	^	^	31.1	18	^	^	40.2	21	157.5	33	139.2	70
Macon	423.4	111	399.9	452	79.0	23	29.9	41	^	^	53.5	63	117.4	29	139.0	148
Madison	426.0	7,451	393.4	1,986	48.9	939	37.4	184	36.0	631	36.0	178	136.5	2,378	139.2	714
Marengo	423.7	288	383.4	261	33.5	28	36.7	25	38.2	30	36.9	28	149.8	89	158.5	108
Marion	423.2	875	563.1	32	58.0	137	^	^	37.9	76	^	^	123.6	249	296.5	16
Marshall	408.3	2,419	452.8	50	58.6	388	^	^	38.2	224	^	^	110.2	652	^	^
Mobile	420.9	7,194	390.3	3,437	55.5	1,065	40.4	373	40.0	695	41.4	356	123.4	2,084	129.4	1,133
Monroe	409.7	365	350.2	198	54.4	56	^	^	39.0	38	54.3	32	132.8	114	127.1	69
Montgomery	412.8	2,678	408.1	3,045	42.9	326	38.8	284	33.9	227	40.9	303	134.2	839	138.5	1,040
Morgan	409.7	2,887	400.2	337	51.9	414	43.4	36	38.9	277	55.2	44	127.0	881	121.3	107
Perry	326.7	83	390.2	162	^	^	^	^	^	^	54.0	23	^	^	157.0	64
Pickens	469.6	375	495.9	259	50.3	46	55.1	33	44.5	36	53.4	29	154.7	121	206.2	102
Pike	431.2	526	393.9	255	56.7	78	35.8	24	33.5	43	38.7	25	133.8	156	157.2	100
Randolph	401.8	532	347.5	95	58.6	89	^	^	46.8	63	62.4	17	96.8	126	112.2	29
Russell	418.2	842	298.0	461	73.8	167	28.5	42	34.4	66	32.7	47	105.4	207	90.7	149
St. Clair	417.2	2,258	377.9	164	63.1	386	^	^	31.3	171	^	^	131.6	719	149.6	68
Shelby	373.3	4,391	350.9	495	40.1	514	26.7	31	32.0	380	36.7	47	130.7	1,543	129.1	196
Sumter	395.1	85	400.2	235	^	^	^	^	^	^	64.8	34	128.1	28	152.0	86
Talladega	433.9	1,663	375.8	593	58.8	261	30.5	51	34.8	143	40.8	68	126.2	472	137.1	211
Tallapoosa	438.8	1,002	447.4	315	61.6	160	52.0	38	43.5	92	51.8	36	120.2	288	126.7	90
Tuscaloosa	355.6	3,033	354.1	1,281	41.4	384	35.3	129	28.5	246	36.1	126	117.4	983	128.3	463
Walker	458.1	1,992	445.2	108	64.8	319	^	^	43.6	185	^	^	122.3	542	116.2	30
Washington	414.0	317	397.9	96	44.9	41	^	^	41.2	32	^	^	122.6	94	142.8	35
Wilcox	409.3	104	424.1	209	55.6	19	41.4	22	^	^	47.2	21	114.0	26	131.9	64
Winston	388.9	651	^	^	48.7	97	^	^	35.2	60	^	^	109.2	181	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 8. (Continued) Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2014-2023 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	9.3	1,665	9.5	697	7.4	1,824	4.9	390	24.4	5,266	1.2	90
Autauga	10.3	23	^	^	5.6	15	^	^	30.5	80	^	^
Baldwin	9.8	98	16.7	17	8.4	123	^	^	28.2	373	^	^
Barbour	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	30.5	31	^	^
Bibb	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Blount	7.6	24	^	^	5.0	17	^	^	19.0	67	^	^
Bullock	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	21.6	17	^	^
Calhoun	13.5	58	12.7	17	7.7	52	^	^	23.7	118	^	^
Chambers	^	^	^	^	17.8	25	^	^	15.8	24	^	^
Cherokee	^	^	^	^	9.0	15	^	^	13.0	20	^	^
Chilton	9.0	20	^	^	7.7	17	^	^	20.4	44	^	^
Choctaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	29.9	26	^	^
Clay	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Cleburne	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coffee	10.0	20	^	^	6.7	20	^	^	23.0	57	^	^
Colbert	9.4	21	^	^	8.8	31	^	^	24.0	75	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Coosa	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Covington	^	^	^	^	6.4	16	^	^	18.3	46	^	^
Crenshaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	36.5	20	^	^
Cullman	9.3	40	^	^	7.1	42	^	^	24.3	128	^	^
Dale	14.2	26	^	^	9.0	24	^	^	26.9	61	^	^
Dallas	^	^	15.7	22	^	^	^	^	47.0	25	^	^
DeKalb	11.7	39	^	^	6.6	31	^	^	15.0	63	^	^
Elmore	13.2	46	^	^	9.3	40	^	^	32.2	132	^	^
Escambia	^	^	^	^	9.3	15	^	^	22.8	36	^	^
Etowah	13.5	56	^	^	8.5	54	^	^	21.7	118	^	^
Fayette	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.5	19	^	^
Franklin	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	18.4	30	^	^
Geneva	13.3	17	^	^	10.8	18	^	^	36.3	51	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	39.6	34	^	^
Houston	9.2	43	11.4	18	11.6	58	^	^	30.1	155	^	^
Jackson	14.4	36	^	^	5.7	21	^	^	25.1	74	^	^
Jefferson	7.8	143	8.0	134	6.7	183	5.1	88	23.1	501	^	^
Lamar	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	23.2	20	^	^
Lauderdale	6.2	27	^	^	7.2	40	^	^	26.8	155	^	^
Lawrence	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	47.9	78	^	^
Lee	8.7	45	8.6	18	7.1	44	8.4	18	15.2	93	^	^
Limestone	9.6	42	^	^	8.5	47	^	^	30.2	145	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Madison	6.8	92	8.8	41	7.0	122	4.0	21	26.8	429	^	^
Marengo	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Marion	9.7	15	^	^	8.6	17	^	^	21.6	39	^	^
Marshall	12.0	55	^	^	7.9	50	^	^	22.1	122	^	^
Mobile	9.9	122	10.0	82	8.9	151	5.4	49	30.6	473	^	^
Monroe	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.1	15	^	^
Montgomery	8.6	41	11.7	86	5.2	39	4.7	37	25.8	138	^	^
Morgan	7.2	37	^	^	8.2	62	^	^	24.3	150	^	^
Perry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	21.3	16	^	^
Pike	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	21.3	24	^	^
Randolph	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	19.9	23	^	^
Russell	12.1	21	^	^	6.8	15	^	^	14.4	28	^	^
St. Clair	12.5	52	^	^	5.3	30	^	^	25.5	118	^	^
Shelby	5.0	51	^	^	5.8	68	^	^	21.0	229	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	13.8	43	^	^	10.7	41	^	^	19.6	67	^	^
Tallapoosa	11.0	16	^	^	8.8	21	^	^	28.1	55	^	^
Tuscaloosa	8.5	59	9.9	36	6.8	59	^	^	14.9	119	^	^
Walker	11.5	35	^	^	6.6	31	^	^	22.7	86	^	^
Washington	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	25.0	17	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	24.6	38	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Table 9. Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2014-2023 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	166.1	103,886	164.3	79,339	177.8	23,718	205.2	56,333	201.5	43,514	228.9	12,426
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	1,899	3.1	1,510	2.7	373	4.8	1,387	4.8	1,097	4.9	282
Digestive System	42.8	26,903	40.8	19,729	50.9	6,869	54.9	15,527	52.5	11,593	66.0	3,782
Esophagus	3.6	2,346	3.8	1,875	3.2	454	6.4	1,872	6.7	1,534	5.3	324
Stomach	3.0	1,859	2.4	1,124	5.3	687	4.0	1,098	3.1	660	7.7	417
Small Intestine	0.3	207	0.3	140	0.5	65	0.4	110	0.4	83	0.5	27
Colon and Rectum	15.0	9,159	14.0	6,578	19.1	2,502	18.2	4,990	17.0	3,625	24.3	1,328
Colon Excluding Rectum	12.3	7,511	11.3	5,340	16.2	2,105	14.9	4,039	13.8	2,916	20.3	1,094
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.7	1,648	2.7	1,238	3.0	397	3.4	951	3.2	709	4.0	234
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	0.4	233	0.4	184	0.3	47	0.3	85	0.3	58	0.4	26
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.2	4,705	7.1	3,543	7.4	1,089	10.5	3,150	10.3	2,384	11.2	721
Gallbladder	0.5	285	0.4	201	0.6	78	0.3	87	0.3	63	0.5	22
Pancreas	11.6	7,360	11.2	5,495	13.3	1,797	13.4	3,784	13.1	2,913	14.8	843
Other Digestive Organs	0.4	222	0.3	160	0.4	58	0.5	133	0.4	94	0.6	37
Respiratory System	45.1	29,133	46.8	23,391	40.4	5,564	60.2	17,227	60.2	13,527	62.7	3,611
Larynx	1.1	747	1.1	532	1.5	212	2.1	611	1.9	432	3.0	177
Lung and Bronchus	43.6	28,194	45.5	22,714	38.5	5,307	57.7	16,494	57.9	13,005	59.2	3,402
Bones and Joints	0.7	436	0.8	335	0.7	97	1.0	255	1.0	195	1.1	57
Soft Tissue Including Heart	1.2	708	1.2	514	1.4	183	1.5	376	1.5	291	1.5	79
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	3.3	2,008	4.1	1,892	0.8	110	5.2	1,347	6.3	1,282	1.1	62
Melanoma of the Skin	2.2	1,344	2.8	1,284	0.4	56	3.4	882	4.1	854	0.5	25
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.1	664	1.3	608	0.4	54	1.8	465	2.1	428	0.6	37
Breast	11.7	7,113	10.6	4,967	15.8	2,095	0.2	63	0.2	46	0.3	16
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	21.2	5,187	17.4	3,382	40.2	1,778
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	20.7	5,051	16.9	3,277	39.6	1,751
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	55	0.3	42	^	^
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	64	0.3	54	0.2	10
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	17	^	^	^	^
Urinary System	8.3	5,097	8.7	4,157	7.2	912	13.4	3,483	14.2	2,922	10.5	543
Urinary Bladder	4.3	2,592	4.6	2,183	3.2	398	7.5	1,852	8.1	1,615	4.7	229
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.7	2,329	3.8	1,834	3.6	479	5.6	1,534	5.6	1,225	5.5	299
Ureter	0.1	48	0.1	40	^	^	0.1	21	0.1	19	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.2	128	0.2	100	0.2	28	0.3	76	0.3	63	0.3	13
Eye and Orbit	0.1	42	0.1	38	^	^	0.1	20	0.1	18	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	5.0	3,036	5.6	2,573	3.1	439	5.9	1,661	6.7	1,427	3.5	219
Endocrine System	0.7	419	0.7	324	0.7	92	0.8	204	0.8	171	0.6	33
Thyroid	0.4	261	0.5	214	0.4	46	0.4	120	0.5	108	0.2	12
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.3	158	0.2	110	0.3	46	0.3	84	0.3	63	0.3	21
Lymphoma	5.1	3,085	5.4	2,563	3.9	496	6.9	1,787	7.2	1,500	5.1	275
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	171	0.3	134	0.3	36	0.4	112	0.4	83	0.5	29
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	4.8	2,914	5.1	2,429	3.6	460	6.4	1,675	6.8	1,417	4.6	246
Myeloma	3.3	2,069	2.7	1,298	5.9	754	4.2	1,106	3.5	739	7.1	363
Leukemia	6.1	3,666	6.5	2,996	5.0	637	8.2	2,089	8.6	1,739	6.3	330
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	907	1.7	749	1.2	153	2.2	520	2.3	431	1.7	86
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	203	0.4	164	0.3	37	0.5	110	0.5	93	0.2	16
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.9	557	1.0	467	0.7	88	1.4	323	1.4	268	1.1	53
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.0	1,810	3.1	1,470	2.5	322	3.9	1,034	4.1	860	3.0	163
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.3	1,428	2.4	1,156	1.9	257	3.0	805	3.1	664	2.5	133
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	159	0.3	130	0.2	28	0.4	94	0.4	83	0.1	10
Other Leukemia	1.6	949	1.7	777	1.3	162	2.1	535	2.2	448	1.5	81
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	12.5	7,823	12.2	5,904	14.0	1,866	16.0	4,404	15.7	3,398	17.6	972

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) standard. *Statistic not displayed because it is not applicable.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 10 deaths. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.**

Table 9. (Continued) Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2014-2023 Combined						
	Female					
	All Races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	137.9	47,553	136.6	35,825	145.4	11,292
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.5	512	1.6	413	1.1	91
Digestive System	32.8	11,376	30.9	8,136	39.8	3,087
Esophagus	1.4	474	1.3	341	1.6	130
Stomach	2.2	761	1.8	464	3.6	270
Small Intestine	0.3	97	0.2	57	0.5	38
Colon and Rectum	12.3	4,169	11.5	2,953	15.5	1,174
Colon Excluding Rectum	10.2	3,472	9.4	2,424	13.3	1,011
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.1	697	2.1	529	2.1	163
Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum	0.4	148	0.5	126	0.3	21
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	4.4	1,555	4.3	1,159	4.6	368
Gallbladder	0.6	198	0.5	138	0.7	56
Pancreas	10.1	3,576	9.6	2,582	12.1	954
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	89	0.3	66	0.3	21
Respiratory System	33.4	11,906	36.4	9,864	24.7	1,953
Larynx	0.4	136	0.4	100	0.4	35
Lung and Bronchus	32.8	11,700	35.8	9,709	24.1	1,905
Bones and Joints	0.6	181	0.6	140	0.5	40
Soft Tissue Including Heart	1.1	332	1.0	223	1.4	104
Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous	2.0	661	2.4	610	0.6	48
Melanoma of the Skin	1.4	462	1.8	430	0.4	31
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.6	199	0.7	180	0.2	17
Breast	21.0	7,050	19.2	4,921	26.7	2,079
Female Genital System	14.8	4,990	14.1	3,524	18.0	1,421
Cervix Uteri	3.3	989	3.0	640	4.4	339
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.9	1,382	3.2	832	6.7	541
Corpus Uteri	2.4	852	2.1	542	3.8	305
Uterus, NOS	1.5	530	1.1	290	2.9	236
Ovary	6.4	2,221	6.6	1,727	6.0	471
Vagina	0.3	98	0.3	74	0.3	24
Vulva	0.6	225	0.7	197	0.3	25
Other Female Genital Organs	0.2	75	0.2	54	0.3	21
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.6	1,614	4.6	1,235	4.9	369
Urinary Bladder	2.1	740	2.1	568	2.3	169
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.3	795	2.3	609	2.3	180
Ureter	0.1	27	0.1	21	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	52	0.1	37	0.2	15
Eye and Orbit	0.1	22	0.1	20	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.1	1,375	4.6	1,146	2.8	220
Endocrine System	0.7	215	0.6	153	0.8	59
Thyroid	0.4	141	0.4	106	0.4	34
Other Endocrine Including Thymus	0.2	74	0.2	47	0.3	25
Lymphoma	3.7	1,298	3.9	1,063	2.9	221
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.2	59	0.2	51	^	^
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	3.6	1,239	3.7	1,012	2.8	214
Myeloma	2.7	963	2.1	559	5.2	391
Leukemia	4.7	1,577	4.9	1,257	4.1	307
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	387	1.2	318	0.9	67
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	93	0.3	71	0.3	21
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.7	234	0.7	199	0.5	35
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.3	776	2.4	610	2.1	159
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.9	623	2.0	492	1.6	124
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.2	65	0.2	47	0.2	18
Other Leukemia	1.2	414	1.3	329	1.1	81
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	9.9	3,419	9.5	2,506	11.6	894

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) standard. *Statistic not displayed because it is not applicable.
^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 10 deaths. **Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.**

Table 10. Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates, Selected Sites, 2019-2023									
Females									
Breast	**P-Value**	**0.5316**			**Cervix**	**P-Value**	**0.6233**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	2.3				Total PC	18.0			
Total APC	0.6		-2.2	3.5	Total APC	2.5		-11.1	18.2
2019 Rate	20.5	0.8	19.0	22.1	2019 Rate	2.6	0.3	2.1	3.3
2020 Rate	20.1	0.8	18.6	21.7	2020 Rate	3.3	0.4	2.7	4.1
2021 Rate	19.5	0.8	18.1	21.1	2021 Rate	3.7	0.4	3	4.5
2022 Rate	20.4	0.8	18.9	22.0	2022 Rate	3.2	0.3	2.5	3.9
2023 Rate	21.0	0.8	19.5	22.6	2023 Rate	3.1	0.3	2.5	3.8
Males					**Males and Females**				
Prostate	**P-Value**	**0.1077**			**All Sites**	**P-Value**	**0.0309**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.1				Total PC	-4.0			
Total APC	-2.3		-5.5	1.0	Total APC	-1.3*		-2.3	-0.2
2019 Rate	20.3	0.9	18.5	22.3	2019 Rate	161.9	1.6	158.7	165.1
2020 Rate	21.0	0.9	19.1	22.9	2020 Rate	162.5	1.6	159.3	165.7
2021 Rate	20.4	0.9	18.6	22.3	2021 Rate	157.1	1.6	154.0	160.3
2022 Rate	18.8	0.9	17.1	20.6	2022 Rate	155.4	1.6	152.3	158.5
2023 Rate	19.1	0.9	17.4	20.8	2023 Rate	155.4	1.5	152.4	158.5
Males and Females									
Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.0642**			**Lung**	**P-Value**	**0.0054**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	4.7				Total PC	-13.4			
Total APC	1.6		-0.2	3.3	Total APC	-3.9*		-5.6	-2.2
2019 Rate	14.1	0.5	13.1	15.0	2019 Rate	42.0	0.8	40.4	43.7
2020 Rate	14.1	0.5	13.2	15.1	2020 Rate	40.8	0.8	39.2	42.4
2021 Rate	14.3	0.5	13.3	15.3	2021 Rate	39.2	0.8	37.7	40.7
2022 Rate	15.0	0.5	14.0	16.0	2022 Rate	36.4	0.7	35.0	37.9
2023 Rate	14.7	0.5	13.8	15.7	2023 Rate	36.4	0.7	35.0	37.9
Melanoma	**P-Value**	**0.8947**			**Oral**	**P-Value**	**0.5808**		
	Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate/Trend	Std. Error	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	1.7				Total PC	-12.7			
Total APC	0.3		-6.6	7.8	Total APC	-1.5		-8.9	6.5
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
2021 Rate	2.1	0.2	1.7	2.5	2021 Rate	3.0	0.2	2.6	3.5
2022 Rate	2.2	0.2	1.9	2.6	2022 Rate	3.3	0.2	2.9	3.8
2023 Rate	2.0	0.2	1.6	2.4	2023 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (Census P25-1130) 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, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023.

Health Risk and Cancer Screening Behaviors Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Tobacco Use, Adults, Alabama and the U.S., 2024		
Current Cigarette Smoking	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	14	11.6
Male Adults	15.8	13
Female Adults	12.3	10
Low Education	29.4	21.6
White	14.6	11
Black	12.4	12

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

TABLE 12. Percentage of Physical Activity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2023		
Participated in ≥150 Minutes Aerobic Physical Activity per Week	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total	56.3	59.9
Male	59.7	62.2
Female	53.2	57.8
Low Education	41.2	42.2
White	57.8	63.9
Black	51.4	52.7

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

TABLE 13. Percentage of Overweight and Obese*, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2024		
Overweight and Obese	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total	72.6	68.5
Male	75.1	72.2
Female	70.3	64.1
Low Education	72.6	69.9
White	69.6	68
Black	79.9	72.75

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

TABLE 14. Percentage of Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 45-75 Years Old, Alabama and the U.S., 2024		
Met USPSTF Recommendation	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	70.4	71.1
Male Adults	70.3	69.3
Female Adults	70.5	72.6
Low Education	59.4	55.3
White	70.3	73.35
Black	70.9	72.5

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

TABLE 15. 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 16. Percentage of Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2024		
Mammogram in the Past 2 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
40 years and older	72.3	72.2
Low Education	58.9	59.3
White	69.2	72.7
Black	82.4	79.4

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.

Sources

1. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2026*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2026.

2. Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023 (Incidence) and ASCR and Alabama Center for Health Statistics, 2026. Data Years: 2014-2023 (Mortality). Alabama Department of Public Health.

3. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2026. 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 December 15, 2025. For cancer cases diagnosed during 2014-2023, 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 Census P25-1130 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with a 2024 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. This U.S. standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in 20 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. Like the incidence data, the mortality data also uses the Census P25-1130 standard.

Average Percent Change (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 2023 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.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Cancer Incidence Rates and Trends

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. In Alabama, there was a statistically significant 9.9 percent decline in the overall all sites cancer incidence rate from 2019 to 2020, and there was a statistically significant 7.0 percent increase in the overall all sites cancer incidence rate from 2020 to 2021. For this reason, incidence trend data should be interpreted with caution. Incidence rates are based on 10 years of data and therefore should not be significantly affected by 1 low year. Several years of data may be required for the consequences of the interruption in health care services due to the pandemic to become fully evident in our statistics.

Acknowledgments

The production of this document would not be possible without the efforts of Justin T. George of the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry and Shannon Phillips of the Alabama Cancer Prevention and Control Division. Special acknowledgment is extended to staff of the cancer registries, hospital health information departments, and histopathologic laboratories, as well as physicians and their staff, whose participation and cooperation help make this publication possible.

This publication was supported by CDC Cooperative Agreement Number 5NU58/DP007158-04. The contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the CDC.