Alabama
Cancer Facts & Figures 2007

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ASCR
Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry

THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH * 1875 *

STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
Donald E. Williamson, MD
State Health Officer

January 2008

Dear Colleagues:

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

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Alabama, exceeded only by heart disease. The five-year trend in cancer incidence rates for all cancer sites continues to show a gradual increase while the trend in cancer mortality rates for the same period shows a gradual decrease. The leading sites of new cancer cases for males are prostate, lung, colorectal, bladder, and melanoma; and the leading sites of new cancer cases for females are breast, lung, colorectal, uterus, and melanoma. Lung cancer continues to be the leading cause of cancer mortality for both men and women in Alabama.

The cancer community has made extraordinary progress in developing cancer prevention strategies, early detection interventions and treatments over the past two decades to reduce the cancer burden. I hope you will find this report useful in advancing those cancer control efforts as we continue to monitor the status of cancer in Alabama.

Sincerely,

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

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Dear Friends and Colleagues,

In partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, I am pleased to present the 5th edition of Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures.

The American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer for over 90 years. Increasing survival rates are clear evidence that progress is being made. Just twenty years ago, the relative five-year cancer survival rate was only 51%. Today it is 68%. One important priority in this fight against cancer is improving the quality of life for cancer patients. This past year in Alabama, the American Cancer Society provided 8,405 patient related information services and provided 8,055 direct patient services. Nonetheless, too many lives are impacted and too many lives are lost. We have an opportunity to prevent many more cancers from occurring and to save many more lives with what is known today. To do this, we must work collaboratively using the most effective strategies and the most current data. We are indebted to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry for accurate and timely cancer incidence and mortality data. We are pleased that the state devotes significant resources in this area and hope that these systems will expand to assist us in our efforts to control cancer.

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

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

Sincerely,
Scott Dillard
American Cancer Society
State Vice President, Alabama

Contents

Cancer: Basic Facts

What is Cancer?

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

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2007 about 559,650 Americans will die of cancer - more than 1,500 people each day.[2]

All cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2007 about 168,000 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use alone; this is almost one-third of the total expected cancer deaths in the U.S. In addition, scientific data suggests that approximately one-third of the 559,650 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2007 will be related to physical inactivity, overweight and obesity, and nutrition and thus could also be prevented.[2] By avoiding the use of tobacco products along with following the American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity, many types of cancer can be prevented altogether.[2]

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

Who is at Risk?

Anyone can develop cancer. Since the risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases as individuals age, most cancer cases occur in individuals who are middle-aged or older. About 77% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.[2]

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

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

In Alabama, there will be approximately 20,590 new cancer cases in 2007; approximately 56 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.[2]

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2007*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	20,590
Female Breast	2,750
Uterine Cervix	170
Colon & Rectum	2,350
Uterine Corpus	460
Leukemia	550
Lung & Bronchus	3,850
Melanoma	740
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	860
Prostate	3,010
Urinary Bladder	850

*Rounded to the nearest 10. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2007. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

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

In Alabama, 9,740 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,240 deaths, approximately 33.3% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.[2]

Estimated Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2007*

Site	Deaths
All Sites	9,740
Brain/Nervous System	210
Female Breast	680
Colon & Rectum	880
Leukemia	350
Liver	300
Lung & Bronchus	3,240
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	330
Ovary	290
Pancreas	530
Prostate	480

*Rounded to the nearest 10. Excludes basal and squamous cell skin cancers and in situ carcinomas except urinary bladder.
Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2007. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 462.8 - lower than the U.S. rate of 471.9.[3,4] Males in Alabama have a higher cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 551.2 versus 406.7.[3] Among males, black males have a higher cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 589.1 versus 536.2.[3] Among females, white females have a higher cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 412.9 versus 372.3.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

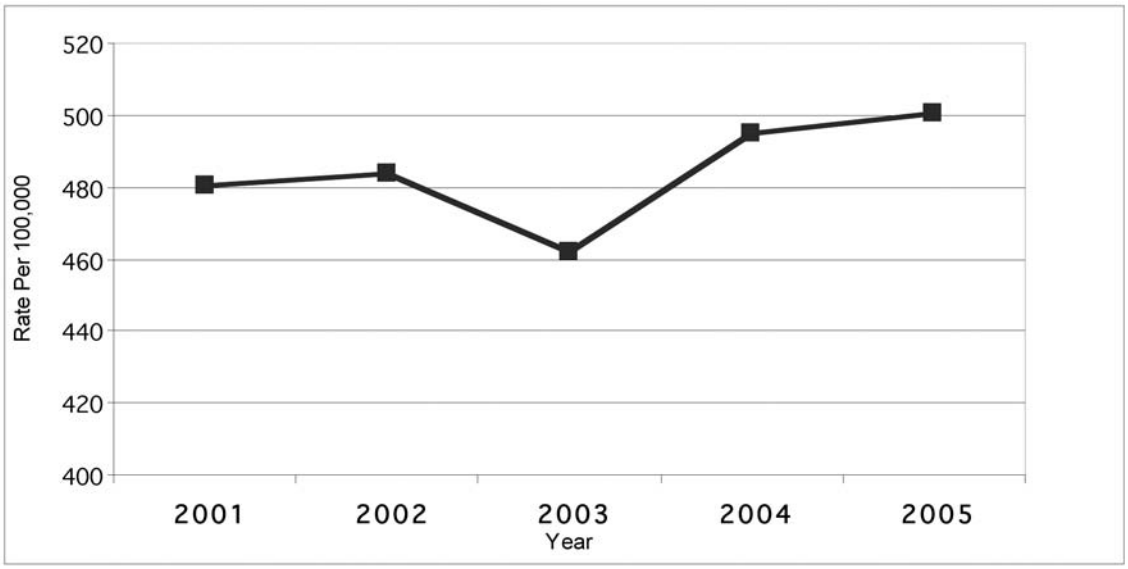
Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 208.7 - higher than the U.S. rate of 185.7.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 277.6 versus 164.7.[3] Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 349.1 versus 262.7.[3] Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 178.2 versus 161.3.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Trends:

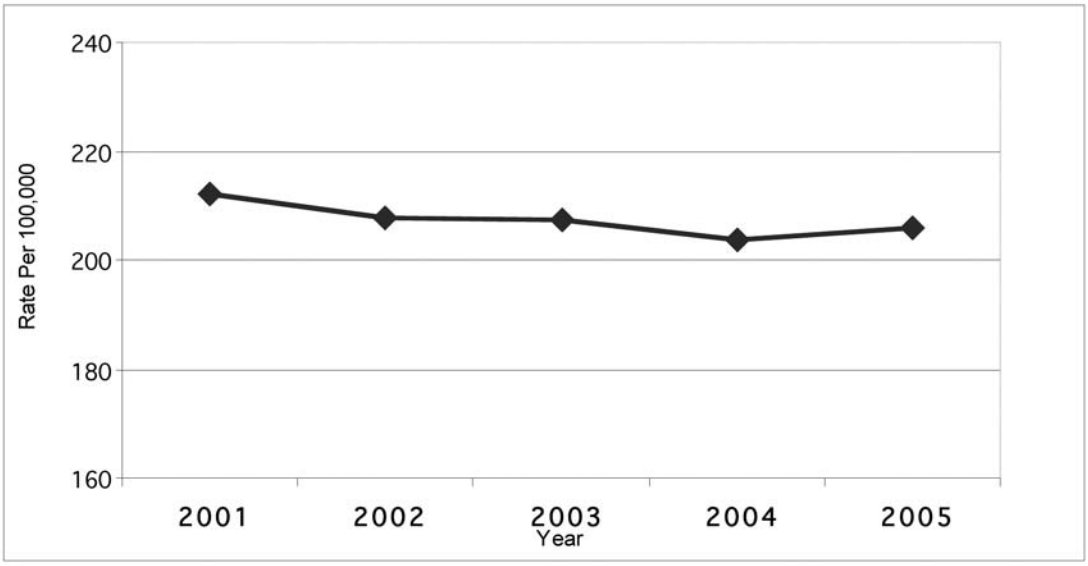
Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 4.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.1%.[3] (See Figure 1 and Table 2.) Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 2.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8%.[3] (See Figure 2 and Table 10.)

Figure 1: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2001-2005*



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

Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2001-2005*



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

Selected Cancers

LUNG CANCER

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, an estimated 3,850 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,240 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 74.9 - higher than the U.S. rate of 69.5.[3,4] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 110.3 versus 49.7.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a slightly higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 110.9 versus 110.2.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 53.1 versus 36.9.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

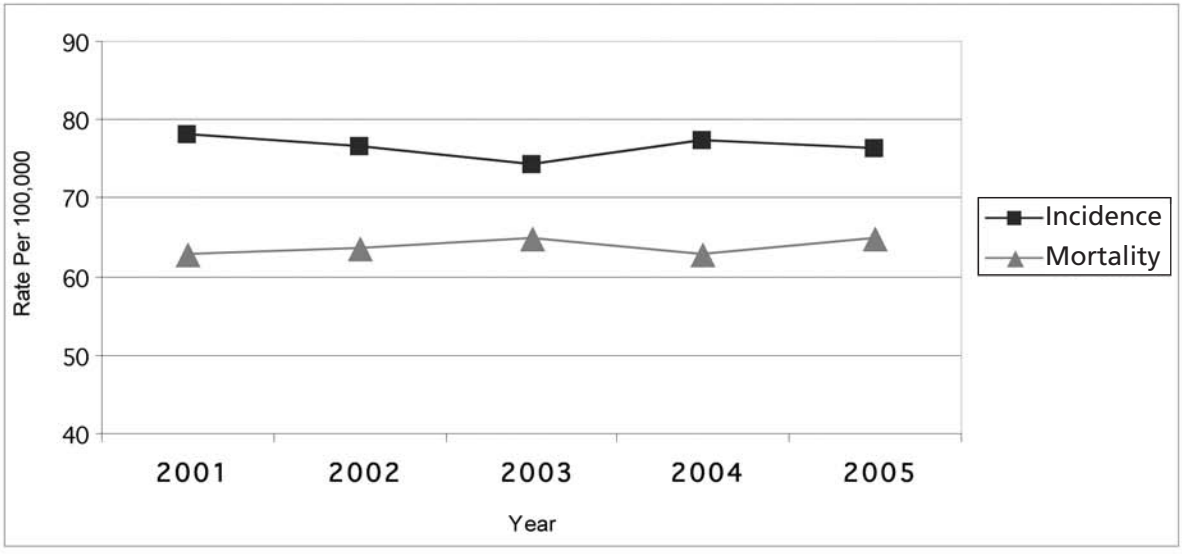
Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 63.5 - higher than the U.S. rate of 53.3.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 96.2 versus 40.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 104.1 versus 94.8.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 43.2 versus 32.0.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 2.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.3%.[3] For lung cancer mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall increase of 3.3%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.5%.[3] (See Figure 3 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 3: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2001-2005



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

Risk Factors:

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

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 23.3% of Alabama adults and 24.4% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 19.7% and 23.0% respectively.[6] Adults with low levels of education and Hispanic adults have the highest rates of cigarette smoking of all age groups, genders, and races in Alabama.[6] (See Table 11 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

COLORECTAL CANCER

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, an estimated 2,350 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 880 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 53.2 – equal to the U.S. rate of 53.2.[3,4] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 64.8 versus 44.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 69.5 versus 63.5. Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 51.4 versus 42.9.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

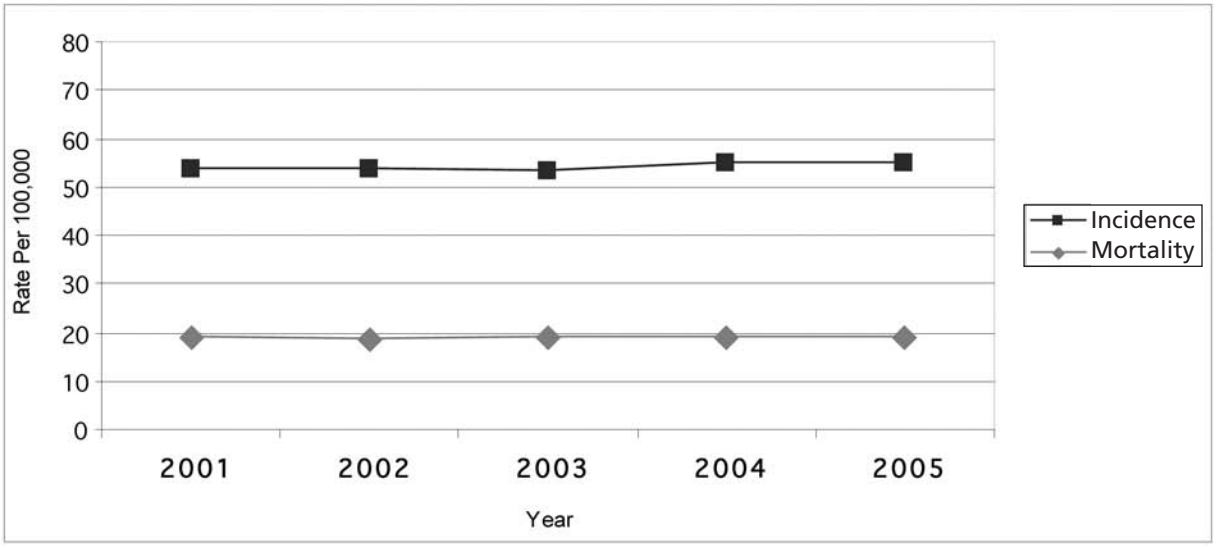
For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 19.0 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 17.9.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 24.1 versus 15.5.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 34.0 versus 22.0.[3] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 21.0 versus 14.1.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

COLORECTAL CANCER *CONTINUED*

Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 2.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.7%.[3] For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 0.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.2%.[3] (See Figure 4 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 4: Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males & Females, Alabama, 2001-2005



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

Risk Factors:

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

Early Detection:

When diagnosed at a localized stage, colorectal cancer has a five-year survival rate of 90% while colorectal cancers with a late stage diagnosis only have a five-year survival rate of 10%.[2] Unfortunately, only 39% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at a localized stage.[2] For all adults 50 years of age and older, Alabama adults have lower rates of colorectal cancer screening than the national averages.[6] Adults with low education have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates of all genders and races in Alabama.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 12 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

BREAST CANCER

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, an estimated 2,750 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 680 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 137.2 – lower than the U.S. rate of 154.4.[3,4] White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 138.9 versus 125.7.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

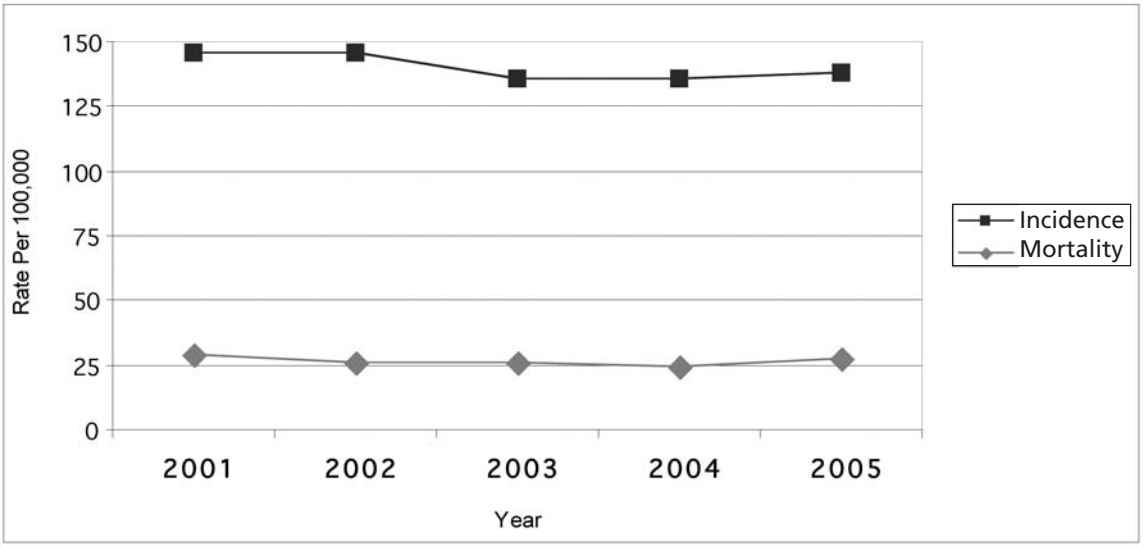
Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 26.1 – higher than the U.S. rate of 24.4.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 32.5 versus 24.3.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 5.3%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.8%.[3] For breast cancer mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 3.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.2%.[3] (See Figure 5 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 5: Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2001-2005



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

Risk Factors:

Aside from being female, age is the most important factor affecting breast cancer risk. Risk is also increased by inherited genetic mutations in the BCRA1 and BCRA2 genes, a personal or family history of breast cancer, high breast tissue density, biopsy-confirmed hyperplasia, and high-dose radiation to the chest as a result of medical procedures.[2] Some reproductive factors also increase breast cancer risk including a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and/or end late in life), never having children, recent use of oral contraceptives, and having one's first child after age 30.[2] Some potentially modifiable risk factors include being overweight or obese after menopause, use of postmenopausal hormone therapy, physical inactivity, and consumption of one or more alcoholic beverages per day.[2]

BREAST CANCER *CONTINUED*

Early Detection:

When breast cancers are detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative five-year survival rate is 98%, compared to a rate of only 26% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.[2] Alabama females have a slightly lower rate of mammography screening than the U.S. average – 59.6% of Alabama females have had a mammogram in the past year compared to 61.2% of U.S. females.[6] Black females in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of mammography than white females.[6] Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 13 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Call to Action: *Mammography is a very valuable early detection tool. On average, mammography will detect 80-90% of breast cancers in women without symptoms.*[2]

PROSTATE CANCER

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, it is estimated that 3,010 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 480 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 139.7 – lower than the U.S. rate of 160.8.[3,4] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 208.3 versus 119.9.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 35.5 – higher than the U.S. rate of 25.4.[3,5] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 75.5 versus 26.6.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

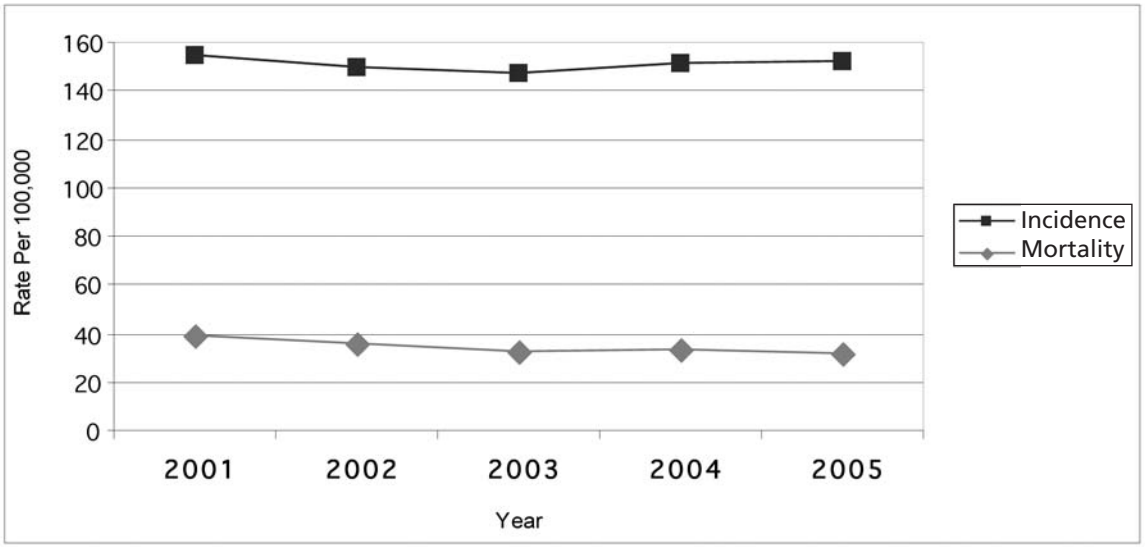
Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 1.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.2%.[3] For prostate cancer mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 18.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -4.8%.[3] (See Figure 6 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Risk Factors:

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

Figure 6: Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, Males, Alabama, 2001-2005*



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

Early Detection:

The American Cancer Society recommends that individuals at high risk (African Americans or men with a strong family history) should begin screening at age 45.[2] Beginning at age 50, the PSA blood test and the digital rectal examination (DRE) should be offered to men at average risk.[2] The relative five-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages; 90% of prostate cancers are discovered at these stages.[2] Males in Alabama have higher rates of PSA screening but lower rates of DRE screening than the U.S. averages.[6] Males of low education have the lowest rates of both PSA and DRE screening of all groups.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 14 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

CERVICAL CANCER

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, it is estimated that 170 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 9.9 – just slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 8.8.[3,4] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 13.4 versus 8.8.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

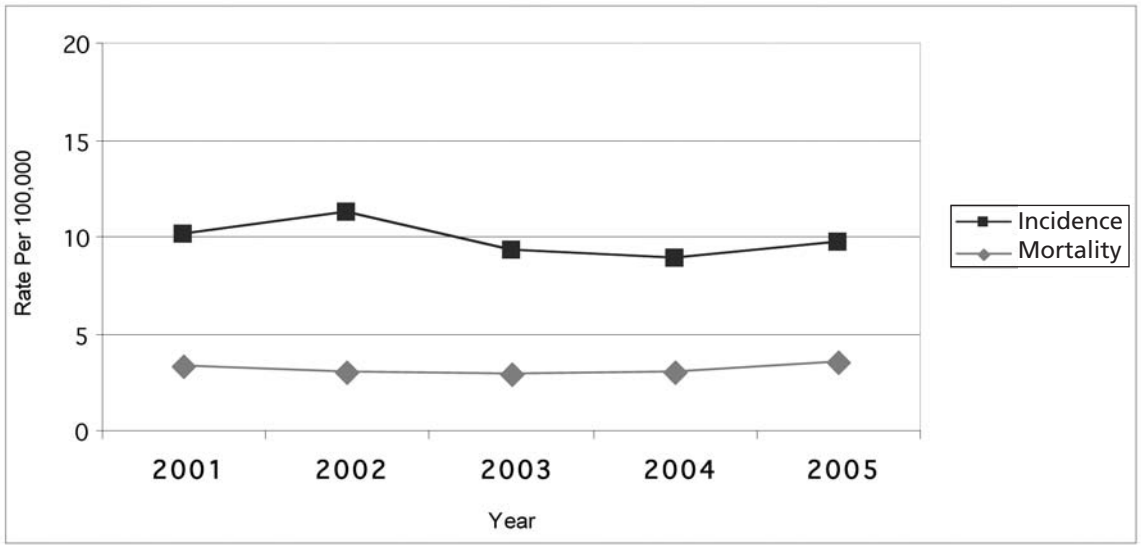
The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.4.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 5.8 versus 2.4.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 3.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.2%.[3] For cervical cancer mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall increase of 6.8%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.3%.[3] (See Figure 7 and Tables 2 and 10.)

CERVICAL CANCER *CONTINUED*

Figure 7: Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2001-2005



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

Risk Factors:

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

Early Detection:

When detected at a localized stage, the five-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 92%.[2] Cervical cancer is detected primarily by using a Pap test which can detect abnormal cellular changes. The Pap test is a simple procedure performed by a health care professional in which a small cell scraping is taken from the cervix during a pelvic exam. As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly lower rate of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. average.[6] Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.[6] (See page 17 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 15 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

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

MELANOMA

2007 Estimates:

In 2007, it is estimated that 740 new cases of melanoma will occur in Alabama.[2]

Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 19.9 – higher than the U.S. rate of 16.67.[3,4] Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma incidence rate than females with a rate of 26.0 versus 15.9.[3] Among males in Alabama,

white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males with a rate of 30.0 versus 1.0.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma incidence rate than black females with a rate of 18.8 versus 1.0.[3] (See Tables 1-8 for additional information and incidence rates by county.)

Mortality Rates:

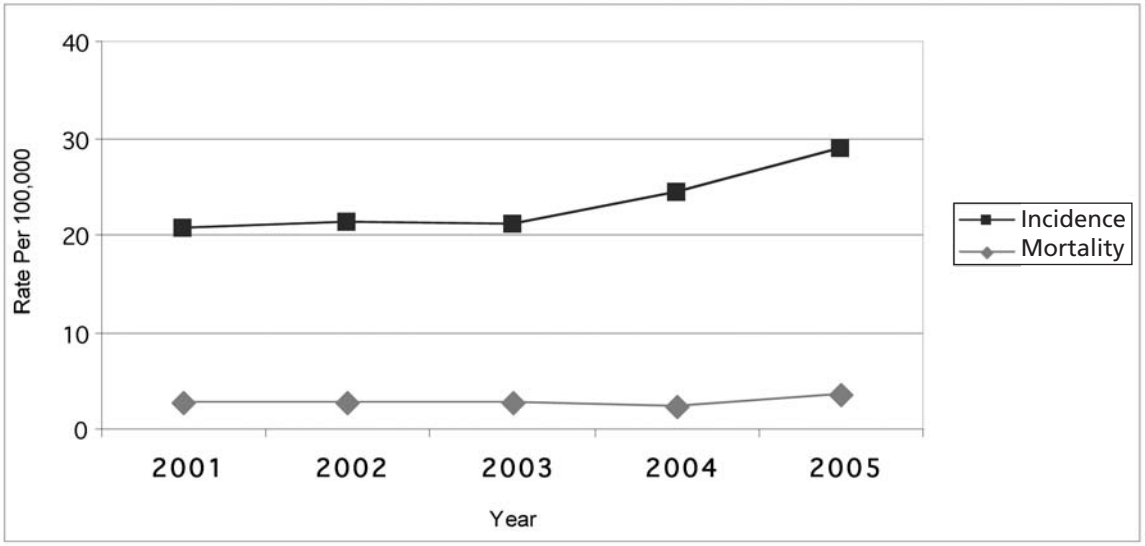
For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.7 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.6.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma mortality rate than females with a rate of 3.9 versus 1.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, white males have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black males with a rate of 4.8 versus 0.3.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black females with a rate of 2.2 versus 0.6.[3] (See Tables 9 and 10 for additional mortality data.)

Trends:

Between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 39.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was 8.8%.[3] For melanoma mortality, between 2001 and 2005, the percentage change had an overall increase of 36.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was 5.8%.[3] (See Figure 8 and Tables 2 and 10.)

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

Figure 8: Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2001-2005



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

Risk Factors:

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

Early Detection:

If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.[2] When detected at a localized stage, the five-year survival rate is 99%; the five-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 65% and 15%, respectively.[2] The best way to detect skin cancer early is to recognize changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths.[2] Adults should examine their skin regularly. The simple ABCD rule outlines the warning signals of the most common type of melanoma: A is for asymmetry (one half of the mole does not match the other half); B is for border irregularity (the edges are ragged, notched, or blurred); C is for color (the pigmentation is not uniform, with variable degrees of tan, brown, or black); D is for diameter greater than 6 millimeters (about the size of a pencil eraser).[2]

Lifestyle Factors and Cancer

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

Major Risk Factors to Cancer Incidence and Mortality:

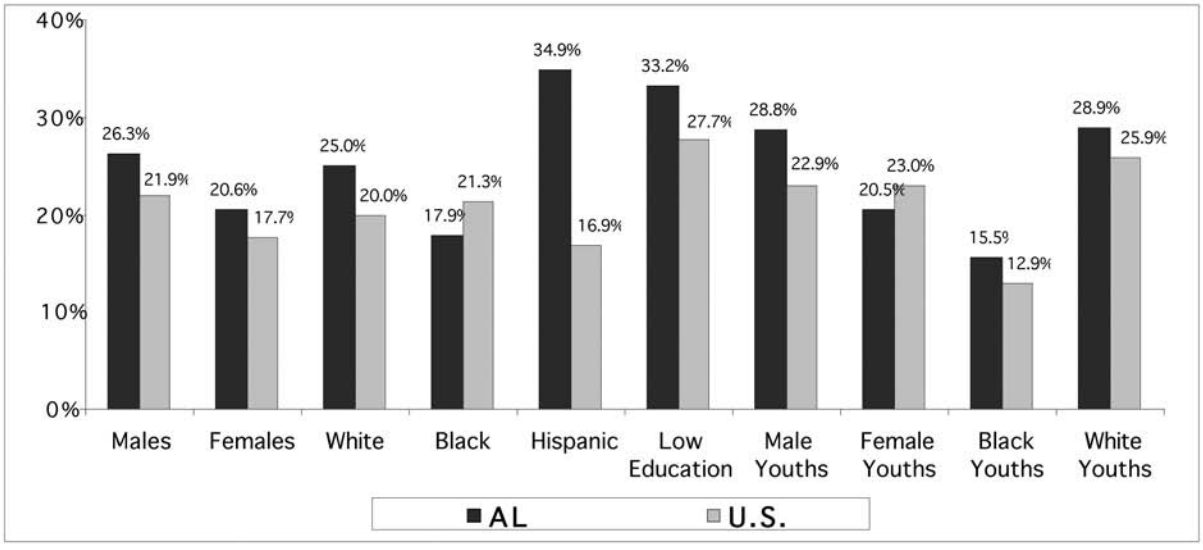
Tobacco use, physical inactivity, obesity, and poor nutrition are major preventable causes of cancer and other diseases in the U.S. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2007, more than 160,390 of the 559,650 cancer deaths will be caused by tobacco use alone.[1] In addition, it is estimated that one-third of cancer deaths can be attributed to physical inactivity and poor nutrition.[1] In total, approximately 60% of cancer deaths are related to these major preventable causes of cancer.[1]

Tobacco Use:

Smoking-related diseases are the most preventable cause of death in our society.[2] Since the first U.S. Surgeon General's report on smoking and health was published in 1964, there have been more than 12 million premature deaths attributable to smoking in the U.S. alone.[2] Tobacco use accounts for 30% of cancer deaths. It is attributable to cancers of the lung, oral, pharyngeal, laryngeal, leukemia, stomach, esophageal, bladder, kidney, and pancreatic cancer.[7] Tobacco use is also associated with an increased risk of colon cancer and cervical cancer.[7]

In Alabama, both adults and youth have higher rates of smoking than U.S. averages.[6] Adult males have higher rates of smoking than females – more than one-fourth of all adult males in Alabama smoke. Hispanic adults have the highest rate of cigarette smoking in Alabama of all age groups, genders, and races.[6] (See Figure 9 and Table 11 for additional data on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 9: Current Cigarette Smokers, Alabama and the U.S., Adults and Youth (Grades 9-12), 2006



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

A Call to Action - *The Benefits of Quitting... Within 20 minutes after you smoke that last cigarette, your body begins a series of changes that continues for years...*

20 minutes after quitting: Your heart rate drops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

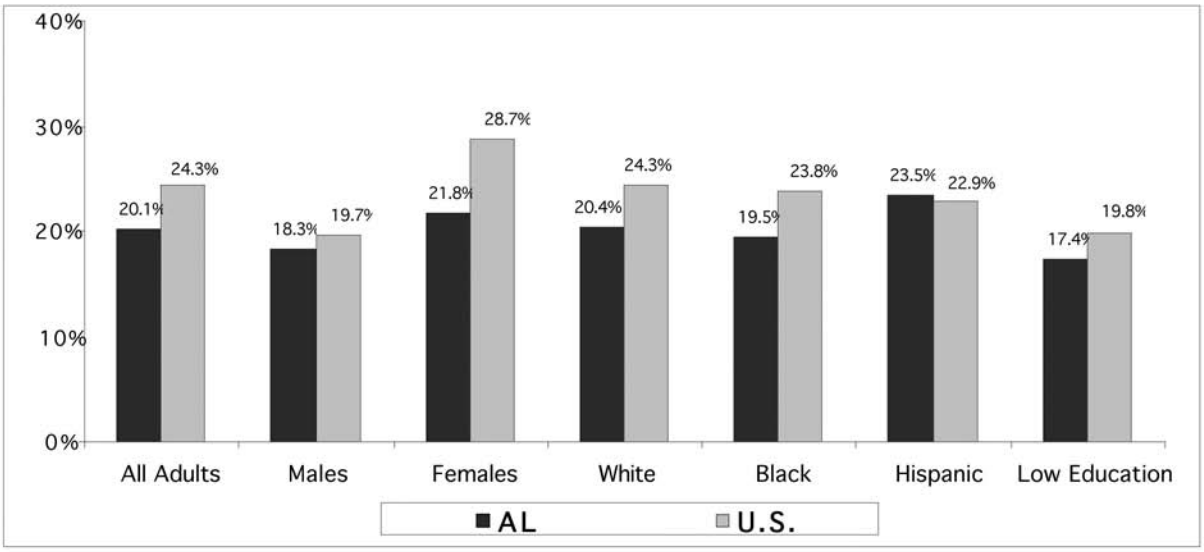
15 years after quitting: Your risk of coronary heart disease is back to that of a nonsmoker's. [8]

Poor Nutrition:

Scientific research has shown that about one-third of all cancer deaths in the U.S. can be attributed to the adult diet, including its effect on obesity.[7] The strongest relationship between diet and cancer is the benefit of consuming five or more servings of fruits and vegetables each day. Consuming fruits and vegetables lowers the risk of developing various cancers such as pancreatic, bladder, lung, colon, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus and stomach.[7] Consuming fruits and vegetables can also potentially reduce the risk of breast, prostate, cervix, endometrium, ovary, liver, kidney, and thyroid cancers.[7]

A smaller percentage of adults in Alabama (20.1%) consume the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than the U.S. average (24.3%). At only 17.4%, fewer low education adults consume five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day than all genders and races.[6] (See Figure 10 and Table 16 for additional data on fruit and vegetable consumption in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 10: Five or More Fruits and Vegetables Daily, Alabama and the U.S., 2006



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

Physical Inactivity:

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

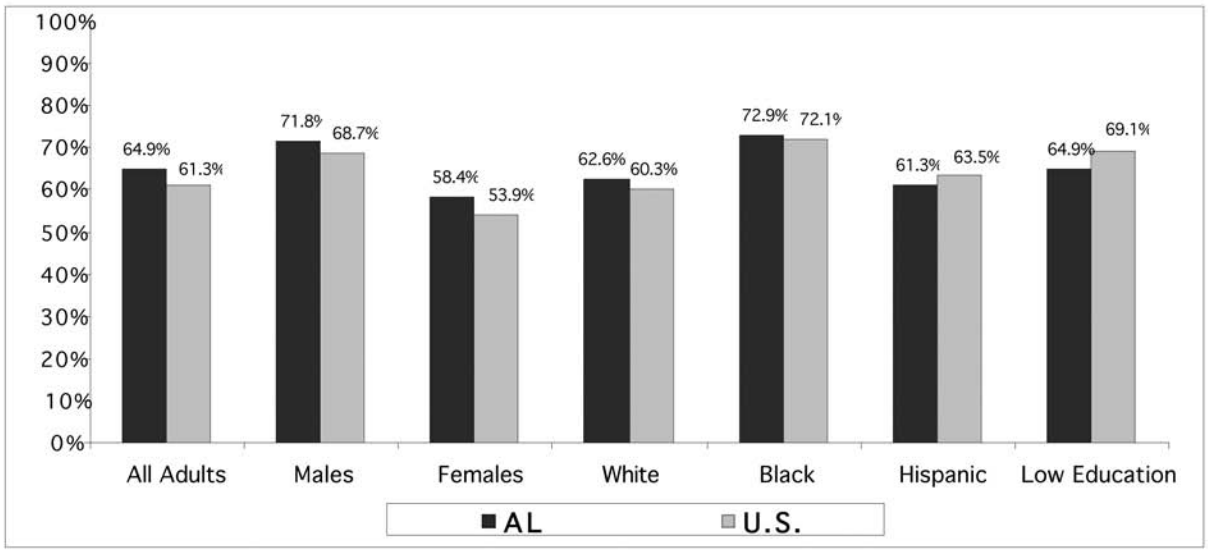
Almost one-third of Alabama adults are physically inactive; this is higher than the U.S. average of 23.9%.[6] The rates of physical inactivity among Alabama males, females, whites, and blacks, are all higher than the U.S. averages for each group.[6] Low education adults (less than a high school education) have the highest rate of physical inactivity in Alabama – 45.0% are inactive.[6] (See Table 17 for additional data on physical inactivity in Alabama and U.S.)

Overweight:

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

In Alabama, 64.9% of adults are overweight – higher than the U.S. average of 61.3%.[6] Males and blacks in Alabama have the highest percentage of overweight persons in Alabama; 71.8% of males are overweight and 72.9% of black adults are overweight.[6] The rates for these two groups are both higher than the U.S. averages. (See Figure 11 and Table 18 for additional data on overweight adults in Alabama and the U.S.)

Figure 11: Overweight Adults, by Group, Alabama and the U.S., 2006



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

American Cancer Society Guidelines

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CANCER PREVENTION

ACS Recommendations for Individual Choices

Maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

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

Adopt a physically active lifestyle.

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

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

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

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

- Drink no more than one drink per day for women or two per day for men.

ACS Recommendations for Community Action

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

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

American Cancer Society Guidelines

SCREENING GUIDELINES For the Early Detection of Cancer in Asymptomatic People

Breast

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

Colon & Rectum

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

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

Prostate

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

Uterus

Cervix: Screening should begin approximately 3 years after a woman begins having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years of age. Screening should be done every year with regular Pap tests or every 2 years using liquid-based tests. At or after age 30, women who have had 3 normal consecutive tests may get screened every 2 to 3 years. Alternatively, cervical cancer screening with HPV DNA testing and conventional liquid-based cytology could be performed every 3 years. However, doctors may suggest a woman get screened more often if she has certain risk factors, such as HIV infection or a weak immune system. Women 70 years of age and over who have had 3 or more consecutive normal Pap tests in the last 10 years may choose to stop cervical cancer screening. Screening after total hysterectomy (with removal of the uterus) is not necessary unless the surgery was done as a treatment for cervical cancer.

Endometrium: The American Cancer Society recommends that at the time of menopause all women should be informed about the risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer, and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians. Annual screening for endometrial cancer with endometrial biopsy beginning at age 35 should be offered to women with or at risk for hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC).

Cancer-related Checkup

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

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

Table 1 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site & Sex, 1996-2005 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	**551.2**	**109,136**	**All Sites**	**406.7**	**104,180**
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	18.9	3,885	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.6	1,722
Digestive System	107.0	20,842	Digestive System	69.2	18,362
Esophagus	8.3	1,697	Esophagus	1.9	496
Stomach	9.2	1,756	Stomach	4.9	1309
Small Intestine	1.8	355	Small Intestine	1.3	340
Colon and Rectum	64.8	12,590	Colon and Rectum	44.8	11,863
Colon excluding Rectum	47.2	9,088	Colon excluding Rectum	34.2	9,116
Rectum	12.3	2,450	Rectum	7.2	1,862
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.2	247	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.7	422
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	6.6	1300	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.5	670
Gallbladder	0.7	139	Gallbladder	1.0	260
Pancreas	12.3	2,362	Pancreas	9.0	2,439
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	53	Other Digestive Organs	0.2	58
Respiratory System	121.6	24,192	Respiratory System	52.4	13,774
Larynx	9.9	2,042	Larynx	2.1	527
Lung and Bronchus	110.3	21,854	Lung and Bronchus	49.7	13,071
Bones and Joints	1.2	248	Bones and Joints	0.7	176
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.5	700	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.6	636
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	27.6	5,476	Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	16.8	4,129
Melanoma of the Skin	26.0	5,183	Melanoma of the Skin	15.9	3,904
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.6	293	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	225
Breast	2.3	443	Breast	137.2	34,538
Female Genital System	*	*	Female Genital System	48.2	12,101
Cervix Uteri	*	*	Cervix Uteri	9.9	2,347
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.2	4,435
Corpus Uteri	*	*	Corpus Uteri	16.6	4,277
Uterus, NOS	*	*	Uterus, NOS	0.6	158
Ovary	*	*	Ovary	13.6	3,486
Vagina	*	*	Vagina	1.2	316
Vulva	*	*	Vulva	5.7	1392
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	Other Female Genital Organs	0.5	125
Male Genital System	145.4	29,110	Male Genital System	*	*
Prostate	139.7	27,921	Prostate	*	*
Testis	4.1	881	Testis	*	*
Penis	1.3	259	Penis	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	0.3	49	Other Male Genital Organs	*	*
Urinary System	48.4	9,362	Urinary System	16.2	4,267
Urinary Bladder	30.3	5,702	Urinary Bladder	7.1	1,901
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	16.7	3,403	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	8.6	2,214
Ureter	0.9	171	Ureter	0.4	115
Other Urinary Organs	0.5	86	Other Urinary Organs	0.1	37
Eye and Orbit	1.1	216	Eye and Orbit	0.5	129
Brain and Other Nervous System	8.8	1,813	Brain and Other Nervous System	7.4	1827
Endocrine System	4.2	867	Endocrine System	9.3	2,196
Thyroid	3.1	634	Thyroid	8.2	1,928
Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.1	233	Other Endocrine including Thymus	1.1	268
Lymphoma	22.5	4,518	Lymphoma	15.5	3,996
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.7	575	Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.1	482
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	19.8	3,943	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.4	3,514
Myeloma	6.8	1335	Myeloma	4.4	1159
Leukemia	12.8	2,484	Leukemia	7.9	2,020
Lymphocytic Leukemia	6.0	1174	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.4	878
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.3	271	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	216
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	4.3	818	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.3	620
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	5.7	1106	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	3.8	962
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.6	707	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.6	656
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.6	315	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	236
Other Leukemia	1.2	204	Other Leukemia	0.7	180
Miscellaneous	17.2	3,252	Miscellaneous	11.5	3,058

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

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2001-2005

Females
Cervix

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.9			
Total APC	-3.2	0.3	-11.3	5.7
2001 Rate	10.1	0.7	8.8	11.4
2002 Rate	11.2	0.7	9.9	12.7
2003 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.1	10.7
2004 Rate	8.9	0.6	7.7	10.2
2005 Rate	9.7	0.6	8.5	11

Breast

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-5.3			
Total APC	-1.8	0.1	-4.5	0.9
2001 Rate	145.4	2.4	140.7	150.2
2002 Rate	145.1	2.4	140.5	149.9
2003 Rate	135	2.3	130.5	139.6
2004 Rate	135.1	2.3	130.6	139.6
2005 Rate	137.6	2.3	133.2	142.2

Males
Prostate

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-1.8			
Total APC	-0.2	0.8	-2.2	1.8
2001 Rate	154.1	2.8	148.6	159.8
2002 Rate	149.2	2.8	143.9	154.8
2003 Rate	146.8	2.7	141.5	152.2
2004 Rate	151.2	2.7	145.9	156.7
2005 Rate	151.4	2.7	146.1	156.8

Males and Females
All Sites

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	4.1			
Total APC	1.1	0.3	-1.9	4.1
2001 Rate	480.5	3.2	474.2	486.9
2002 Rate	483.7	3.2	477.5	490.1
2003 Rate	461.9	3.1	455.8	468
2004 Rate	494.7	3.2	488.4	501.1
2005 Rate	500.4	3.2	494.1	506.7

Males and Females
Colorectal

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	2.2			
Total APC	0.7	0.2	-0.5	1.9
2001 Rate	53.7	1.1	51.6	55.9
2002 Rate	53.6	1.1	51.5	55.7
2003 Rate	53.1	1.1	51	55.2
2004 Rate	54.7	1.1	52.7	56.9
2005 Rate	54.9	1.1	52.8	57

Lung

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-2.1			
Total APC	-0.3	0.7	-2.4	1.8
2001 Rate	77.9	1.3	75.4	80.5
2002 Rate	76.5	1.3	74.1	79.1
2003 Rate	74.1	1.2	71.7	76.6
2004 Rate	77.3	1.3	74.9	79.8
2005 Rate	76.3	1.3	73.9	78.8

Melanoma

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	39.5			
Total APC	8.8*	0	1.4	16.8
2001 Rate	20.7	0.7	19.4	22
2002 Rate	21.3	0.7	20	22.7
2003 Rate	21.1	0.7	19.8	22.4
2004 Rate	24.4	0.7	23	25.9
2005 Rate	28.9	0.8	27.3	30.4

Oral

	Rate/Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	8.5			
Total APC	1.7	0.2	-2	5.6
2001 Rate	12.3	0.5	11.3	13.4
2002 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2003 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2004 Rate	12.2	0.5	11.2	13.2
2005 Rate	13.4	0.5	12.4	14.4

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends.

Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method.
*The APC is significantly different from Zero ($p<0.05$).

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2007.

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, Males and Females, All Races, 1996-2005 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	**462.8**	**213,515**	**74.9**	**34,926**	**53.2**	**24,458**	**12.1**	**5,607**	**19.9**	**9,095**
Autauga	443.7	1,806	75.2	302	59.9	235	9.1	39	19.6	84
Baldwin	433.8	7,318	67.8	1185	48.3	816	9.5	159	22.1	361
Barbour	406.1	1206	71.1	212	41.3	123	11.4	34	13.1	39
Bibb	470.7	948	83.8	170	53.9	109	12.9	26	23.4	48
Blount	354.8	1,916	69.1	382	40.2	215	9.5	51	16.7	89
Bullock	370.5	425	63.8	70	57.7	70	9.3	10	^	^
Butler	409.6	1022	70.9	176	50.8	131	11.6	29	16.8	40
Calhoun	501.2	6,179	94.6	1187	57.4	705	16.2	202	17.6	211
Chambers	405.3	1,725	71.2	310	49.8	214	11.8	50	14.0	56
Cherokee	380.6	1118	63.0	191	43.3	127	13.5	39	10.4	30
Chilton	393.4	1616	72.5	301	45.2	183	11.9	50	18.4	77
Choctaw	300.8	546	51.4	97	33.4	61	5.2	10	7.8	14
Clarke	472.1	1371	66.6	196	68.8	201	11.1	32	16.5	47
Clay	424.6	736	78.9	141	43.3	77	16.2	27	18.0	28
Cleburne	393.1	615	66.7	108	44.6	69	11.5	18	12.5	19
Coffee	417.6	2,038	65.2	325	41.2	201	12.5	61	19.9	95
Colbert	417.6	2,703	74.1	495	56.7	373	12.5	79	15.3	96
Conecuh	435.9	715	69.2	117	58.6	98	9.1	14	21.1	34
Coosa	450.2	613	66.3	93	48.9	67	12.2	17	15.1	19
Covington	399.8	1,890	77.1	376	45.3	219	11.1	53	16.5	74
Crenshaw	411.7	681	65.0	110	44.6	78	17.3	29	15.0	25
Cullman	437.7	3,816	78.3	704	51.6	449	15.1	131	26.8	226
Dale	448.3	2,157	81.2	396	45.8	217	13.5	65	25.9	126
Dallas	471.0	2,264	78.0	380	62.6	303	14.8	71	10.0	46
DeKalb	385.6	2,689	60.8	432	42.4	294	10.6	74	21.2	145
Elmore	493.0	3,064	88.3	540	66.8	405	16.9	106	18.7	120
Escambia	458.6	1,900	81.7	344	54.6	226	12.2	52	17.0	67
Etowah	441.0	5,398	79.4	1002	51.3	633	12.2	148	17.0	206
Fayette	380.2	841	58.7	132	44.7	100	10.6	23	19.1	40
Franklin	429.3	1517	87.0	320	51.2	182	13.0	47	19.4	66
Geneva	432.6	1360	75.7	244	48.5	154	14.5	46	28.7	86
Greene	454.1	485	64.2	70	52.5	56	11.6	12	^	^
Hale	498.0	881	72.6	129	65.0	116	11.1	19	12.5	22
Henry	490.7	961	64.5	129	48.2	95	16.9	33	32.1	57
Houston	497.8	4,738	73.8	712	48.3	460	13.4	128	27.3	253
Jackson	419.6	2,473	71.7	438	50.0	290	12.9	76	21.1	122
Jefferson	533.1	37,051	77.8	5,459	60.5	4,243	12.8	883	22.0	1517
Lamar	447.1	833	74.6	145	46.6	90	16.6	31	22.1	39
Lauderdale	458.8	4,604	74.6	768	54.6	551	12.3	121	21.8	213
Lawrence	389.5	1376	69.5	248	51.9	182	13.7	51	15.2	54
Lee	370.7	3,078	55.0	441	41.3	331	8.5	71	13.8	125
Limestone	414.4	2,631	71.9	454	53.6	329	10.2	64	14.0	91
Lowndes	352.0	453	61.7	80	47.4	60	4.5	6	8.7	11
Macon	373.0	914	49.2	120	53.6	135	10.7	25	2.7	7
Madison	458.5	12,188	68.3	1,805	51.7	1,328	9.5	259	19.6	536
Marengo	391.9	960	58.8	147	48.4	119	9.5	23	9.7	23
Marion	387.9	1453	65.7	256	49.0	186	10.9	43	19.1	70
Marshall	483.9	4,394	87.7	819	51.8	466	15.5	141	23.2	204
Mobile	515.6	20,030	86.5	3,367	59.7	2,304	13.4	522	19.8	770
Monroe	412.1	1056	66.8	174	50.2	129	13.3	34	17.5	44
Montgomery	461.2	9,697	68.6	1435	52.7	1101	10.8	229	19.1	404
Morgan	528.7	6,052	83.6	968	55.5	625	14.5	166	22.9	262
Perry	397.6	509	57.6	74	53.0	69	8.8	11	6.5	9
Pickens	430.1	1030	79.2	196	41.5	99	9.2	22	15.2	35
Pike	429.6	1244	60.1	177	56.2	164	12.1	35	19.8	55
Randolph	357.1	923	48.0	129	43.2	115	9.8	25	14.1	35
Russell	416.1	2,148	71.3	373	56.6	290	12.1	63	10.5	54
St. Clair	430.1	2,830	86.8	574	45.6	295	9.8	65	19.7	129
Shelby	408.0	4,952	64.7	732	43.1	488	10.8	132	19.2	249
Sumter	336.1	487	55.4	81	38.5	58	7.1	10	6.1	9
Talladega	425.7	3,605	72.2	623	52.1	437	11.7	99	13.1	109
Tallapoosa	408.3	2,038	58.6	303	48.1	244	12.6	62	11.5	54
Tuscaloosa	469.0	7,060	75.1	1128	53.8	798	9.4	142	21.1	321
Walker	532.3	4,312	97.9	815	65.2	530	14.7	119	18.7	147
Washington	427.6	773	71.9	131	46.6	85	8.3	15	16.2	28
Wilcox	453.7	606	52.3	72	63.9	87	9.0	12	16.2	20
Winston	463.5	1303	88.8	258	46.6	132	17.3	47	25.0	67

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

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, Males, All Races, 1996-2005 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	**551.2**	**109,133**	**110.3**	**21,853**	**64.8**	**12,590**	**139.7**	**27,920**	**18.9**	**3,885**	**26.0**	**5,183**
Autauga	504.7	890	111.2	191	72.7	121	114.1	198	13.4	26	25.6	52
Baldwin	487.4	3,830	85.6	692	54.2	422	124.3	1004	14.4	113	28.3	218
Barbour	500.9	630	120.5	147	45.4	57	132.5	163	17.0	22	21.3	27
Bibb	534.3	483	118.1	106	68.6	65	122.0	106	13.4	14	27.8	26
Blount	422.6	1025	102.1	248	54.7	132	89.4	221	11.0	29	22.4	52
Bullock	434.1	214	106.9	50	73.8	37	114.6	57	12.7	6	^	^
Butler	504.2	532	113.5	121	55.6	58	127.8	138	15.5	16	15.8	16
Calhoun	609.8	3,173	141.5	732	72.0	370	137.4	718	26.0	145	20.2	108
Chambers	492.8	872	113.4	202	63.5	111	98.1	176	19.2	35	19.9	36
Cherokee	479.4	624	98.3	131	55.9	73	123.4	170	21.5	25	9.8	13
Chilton	473.8	861	116.5	212	52.0	89	109.8	200	18.7	38	20.5	39
Choctaw	389.8	305	76.7	63	41.2	30	103.2	85	8.1	7	15.1	12
Clarke	569.8	715	110.5	137	85.7	105	143.6	189	18.6	23	22.8	29
Clay	490.0	381	120.9	97	60.7	45	86.7	69	26.6	20	23.8	17
Cleburne	471.9	323	88.4	64	62.8	43	100.8	69	18.1	12	15.3	11
Coffee	487.4	1053	89.4	193	46.5	99	134.3	300	18.1	39	22.2	50
Colbert	485.7	1375	106.8	309	67.4	193	77.0	225	19.7	57	22.4	61
Conecuh	516.9	375	112.3	81	77.0	55	125.1	95	16.3	11	22.1	17
Coosa	516.1	325	99.5	64	56.1	34	118.3	77	19.3	13	22.2	13
Covington	468.3	972	118.7	249	47.9	99	107.4	230	17.4	36	22.8	47
Crenshaw	511.1	362	101.4	73	75.0	53	125.6	90	26.0	18	19.4	14
Cullman	517.7	1,992	122.2	484	60.1	226	100.0	392	21.0	81	35.2	136
Dale	524.9	1120	115.8	251	63.2	133	116.4	244	19.8	44	28.0	62
Dallas	584.0	1133	116.9	230	76.4	146	169.0	328	22.6	46	12.4	24
DeKalb	459.2	1383	95.9	296	51.3	151	100.8	305	16.8	51	26.7	79
Elmore	584.9	1609	129.3	353	88.2	235	121.3	335	25.2	75	22.8	68
Escambia	554.7	987	124.7	225	65.8	113	133.7	234	19.1	37	16.5	30
Etowah	535.3	2,777	115.3	613	64.4	318	125.5	664	20.1	105	22.0	116
Fayette	456.1	432	85.9	83	57.2	51	89.8	89	17.0	17	28.8	26
Franklin	523.9	803	133.8	212	64.7	98	82.4	129	21.4	34	27.0	40
Geneva	529.8	726	111.8	160	69.7	92	119.9	169	22.7	32	29.2	40
Greene	564.0	258	109.0	49	81.9	37	166.5	77	25.4	12	^	^
Hale	586.6	448	101.5	77	70.1	54	182.3	140	11.0	9	18.4	14
Henry	588.4	496	102.5	88	68.5	56	187.2	158	27.6	24	31.8	26
Houston	608.5	2,456	115.4	470	60.7	238	167.0	696	21.9	89	36.8	146
Jackson	472.5	1236	105.8	283	60.8	155	77.2	210	16.7	45	31.2	79
Jefferson	644.2	18,488	113.8	3,246	74.5	2,111	181.8	5,233	20.3	601	30.0	863
Lamar	512.7	413	114.5	94	61.0	49	99.8	84	23.5	18	27.3	21
Lauderdale	548.7	2,364	115.1	501	69.9	299	119.5	525	20.3	86	31.1	130
Lawrence	466.5	731	101.8	161	60.7	96	96.8	152	22.8	38	16.3	28
Lee	444.7	1547	80.0	275	47.9	163	132.5	445	13.3	49	20.4	77
Limestone	499.5	1359	110.6	300	63.9	160	125.6	350	16.9	47	14.7	44
Lowndes	418.4	234	90.6	50	51.0	28	116.5	65	^	^	15.9	9
Macon	425.2	449	70.1	74	61.5	65	149.1	159	17.1	18	^	^
Madison	517.8	6,049	95.5	1095	63.9	718	131.8	1,561	14.3	182	25.4	305
Marengo	480.8	499	93.4	97	59.0	60	113.6	119	18.0	20	10.5	11
Marion	437.1	717	101.6	169	55.8	87	94.7	156	18.6	31	24.7	40
Marshall	554.6	2,183	125.0	502	61.2	232	114.4	456	25.3	102	28.9	111
Mobile	632.4	10,405	125.5	2,052	73.8	1198	168.9	2,820	21.1	364	28.2	468
Monroe	496.3	557	103.2	116	58.0	66	117.2	135	25.4	29	22.7	25
Montgomery	559.2	4,789	105.3	880	62.0	523	165.3	1415	18.4	168	27.4	244
Morgan	632.9	3,136	117.9	587	64.7	315	178.9	900	22.9	115	28.7	147
Perry	523.5	281	88.0	47	59.0	31	175.9	96	17.3	9	10.6	6
Pickens	536.2	554	127.1	131	51.6	54	128.1	137	16.6	17	12.3	12
Pike	508.7	627	95.1	119	64.2	79	143.9	179	23.5	30	27.6	31
Randolph	404.3	463	65.4	76	57.7	64	102.5	119	14.2	17	17.6	20
Russell	510.0	1107	107.3	232	72.8	154	121.5	264	20.9	48	13.6	31
St. Clair	514.7	1,508	122.4	354	48.1	142	109.8	316	13.8	44	28.2	84
Shelby	471.9	2501	91.5	449	50.3	261	129.0	666	15.7	90	23.9	132
Sumter	397.1	241	84.0	51	38.7	24	121.5	73	^	^	9.8	6
Talladega	503.7	1,840	106.8	390	65.4	231	115.2	424	18.4	72	16.5	62
Tallapoosa	469.1	1014	89.8	195	57.8	122	134.9	298	18.8	40	15.5	33
Tuscaloosa	546.9	3,556	110.9	712	65.8	417	135.2	885	15.2	98	28.8	191
Walker	636.9	2,189	150.6	520	77.9	267	123.2	435	20.8	76	20.6	72
Washington	557.7	451	110.9	91	58.7	49	171.4	138	15.8	12	25.1	20
Wilcox	581.1	320	84.1	46	82.6	45	184.7	102	13.3	8	12.9	7
Winston	541.6	663	133.0	170	53.4	66	95.3	114	25.6	31	29.7	34

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

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females, All Races, 1996-2005 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	**406.7**	**104,179**	**49.7**	**13,071**	**44.8**	**11,863**	**137.2**	**34,538**	**9.9**	**2,347**	**6.6**	**1,722**	**15.9**	**3,904**
Autauga	406.4	915	49.9	111	51.4	114	142.4	323	10.4	24	5.5	13	14.3	32
Baldwin	392.4	3,481	53.2	493	43.1	394	132.3	1162	9.3	69	5.3	46	16.9	143
Barbour	355.5	576	39.4	65	39.6	66	124.0	196	8.5	14	7.2	12	8.1	12
Bibb	434.0	464	58.7	64	40.0	43	136.6	146	14.1	14	10.9	12	20.2	22
Blount	308.0	890	44.4	134	28.6	83	98.2	284	7.4	19	7.7	22	13.2	37
Bullock	342.6	211	32.5	20	43.2	33	122.0	70	13.5	7	^	^	^	^
Butler	344.5	489	40.4	55	48.4	73	111.2	149	10.8	14	8.4	13	18.5	24
Calhoun	436.2	3,006	63.1	455	46.7	335	135.2	917	12.1	75	8.1	57	15.9	103
Chambers	352.9	844	43.5	108	41.0	103	115.9	266	12.4	24	5.6	15	9.2	20
Cherokee	315.6	492	36.7	60	33.7	54	112.2	171	^	^	8.4	14	12.0	17
Chilton	338.5	748	39.2	89	40.9	94	109.5	238	11.1	22	5.3	12	17.6	38
Choctaw	242.0	241	32.4	34	29.7	31	80.6	78	9.7	8	^	^	^	^
Clarke	406.2	655	35.1	59	57.0	96	144.8	227	15.0	22	5.3	9	12.4	18
Clay	372.5	352	45.6	44	31.4	32	139.2	125	17.6	13	7.7	7	12.3	11
Cleburne	344.0	290	50.5	44	29.6	26	102.4	88	13.2	10	6.5	6	10.8	8
Coffee	371.3	984	48.2	132	37.0	102	120.3	313	7.4	18	8.0	22	17.8	45
Colbert	372.2	1323	50.2	186	47.9	180	119.1	414	8.8	26	7.0	22	10.3	35
Conecuh	377.5	339	38.1	36	44.8	43	138.5	118	11.4	9	^	^	19.0	17
Coosa	396.0	287	37.3	29	42.5	33	150.0	107	15.7	10	^	^	8.2	6
Covington	355.7	916	47.1	127	43.3	120	111.8	275	8.1	17	6.1	17	12.6	27
Crenshaw	351.5	319	39.4	37	25.5	25	129.3	111	15.9	12	11.1	11	11.1	11
Cullman	387.7	1,820	45.1	220	45.4	223	117.7	547	7.8	32	10.1	50	21.3	90
Dale	396.6	1037	54.4	145	31.8	84	121.4	317	9.1	23	7.9	21	25.3	64
Dallas	402.9	1130	51.2	150	53.0	157	137.1	371	11.9	30	8.6	25	8.8	22
DeKalb	339.0	1303	34.1	136	36.0	143	105.7	401	9.9	33	5.6	23	18.1	66
Elmore	435.1	1454	56.4	187	50.3	170	149.0	497	14.8	50	9.0	31	15.7	52
Escambia	402.4	912	51.0	119	47.1	113	136.7	306	7.5	15	6.2	15	19.5	37
Etowah	382.7	2,609	53.8	389	43.5	314	120.0	785	13.1	72	6.3	43	13.9	90
Fayette	336.4	408	37.9	49	38.9	49	112.8	132	4.8	6	6.0	6	11.8	14
Franklin	368.6	713	53.2	108	41.3	84	108.4	203	7.3	12	6.3	13	13.2	26
Geneva	373.4	633	49.5	84	32.6	62	122.1	205	11.5	15	8.3	14	28.3	46
Greene	381.1	227	34.2	21	30.0	19	163.6	92	^	^	0.0	0	^	^
Hale	443.4	432	51.1	52	58.4	62	154.7	142	9.4	9	10.9	10	9.0	8
Henry	432.8	465	37.1	41	34.6	39	143.6	153	6.8	6	7.6	9	33.2	31
Houston	429.5	2,280	44.0	242	40.2	222	153.6	802	10.4	51	7.2	39	21.5	107
Jackson	385.1	1234	46.2	155	41.2	135	123.9	393	11.8	34	10.0	31	13.9	43
Jefferson	465.4	18,544	54.0	2,213	50.7	2,131	159.6	6,181	10.3	381	7.0	282	17.1	652
Lamar	407.6	417	46.7	51	36.6	41	123.5	119	18.8	15	11.8	13	19.7	18
Lauderdale	404.0	2,235	46.2	267	43.6	252	139.6	753	6.8	34	6.1	35	16.0	83
Lawrence	334.2	645	44.3	87	44.0	86	96.8	186	10.0	18	6.4	13	14.4	26
Lee	326.8	1526	36.3	165	36.4	167	115.1	535	10.2	51	4.8	22	9.4	48
Limestone	368.2	1271	44.5	154	48.8	169	120.6	416	7.7	26	4.9	17	13.8	47
Lowndes	302.6	218	41.3	30	43.6	32	92.2	65	10.3	7	^	^	^	^
Macon	337.7	463	32.8	46	48.3	70	115.5	149	17.9	21	5.2	7	^	^
Madison	421.0	6,134	48.5	710	42.7	610	161.4	2,378	6.3	93	5.3	77	15.7	231
Marengo	336.5	461	34.4	50	40.9	59	115.8	152	10.1	14	^	^	9.4	12
Marion	363.5	736	40.4	87	44.7	99	121.2	238	11.1	17	4.8	12	15.0	30
Marshall	443.3	2,199	60.7	317	46.0	234	132.9	651	15.4	68	7.6	39	20.0	93
Mobile	439.2	9,613	59.0	1315	49.7	1106	145.5	3,144	9.2	193	7.3	158	14.0	299
Monroe	352.7	498	39.8	58	43.4	63	128.3	174	12.9	17	^	^	12.9	18
Montgomery	405.1	4,898	45.3	555	46.4	578	153.6	1,824	10.1	118	5.0	61	13.3	159
Morgan	460.9	2,905	59.2	381	48.3	310	155.1	969	9.4	56	7.9	51	18.9	114
Perry	308.4	227	36.7	27	48.8	38	98.4	69	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	357.0	474	45.9	65	33.7	45	118.8	151	6.5	8	^	^	17.3	23
Pike	380.7	615	35.1	58	48.4	85	132.6	204	12.1	18	^	^	16.1	24
Randolph	331.0	460	34.2	53	33.5	51	111.2	145	12.4	14	5.6	8	11.9	15
Russell	358.5	1039	46.5	141	46.4	136	104.1	301	10.0	27	5.2	15	8.2	23
St. Clair	374.3	1,319	60.9	220	43.1	152	104.5	370	7.5	25	5.9	21	13.6	45
Shelby	362.8	2444	45.0	282	36.8	227	129.4	912	4.4	34	6.7	42	16.2	117
Sumter	300.1	246	36.6	30	39.7	34	87.2	68	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	377.8	1,763	47.7	233	42.9	206	122.7	565	12.1	50	5.7	27	10.8	47
Tallapoosa	372.3	1024	36.7	108	40.8	122	128.0	346	13.2	29	7.8	22	8.5	21
Tuscaloosa	417.6	3,494	49.4	416	45.0	381	149.7	1239	8.5	70	5.2	44	15.8	130
Walker	474.1	2,116	63.0	295	57.0	263	134.9	593	16.2	59	9.3	43	17.9	75
Washington	331.9	322	40.8	40	36.6	36	132.6	127	12.8	12	^	^	8.7	8
Wilcox	378.7	286	31.5	26	53.4	42	131.8	96	14.3	9	^	^	19.6	13
Winston	417.9	638	55.6	88	41.2	66	131.4	199	9.5	12	11.0	16	23.6	33

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

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Males by Race, 1996-2005 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	**536.2**	**85,523**	**589.1**	**21,700**	**110.2**	**17,726**	**110.9**	**4,027**	**63.5**	**9,948**	**69.5**	**2,528**
Autauga	480.0	715	618.9	159	116.4	165	88.4	23	70.7	102	77.2	18
Baldwin	474.4	3,473	557.1	276	83.7	635	105.7	53	53.1	384	75.2	37
Barbour	508.8	415	503.3	210	133.3	106	99.5	41	48.3	40	38.8	17
Bibb	542.0	412	456.9	66	119.8	89	113.0	17	73.0	58	35.1	7
Blount	415.1	994	675.0	18	101.6	244	^	^	53.5	128	^	^
Bullock	369.0	73	464.9	137	102.0	20	112.0	30	64.7	13	77.3	23
Butler	477.5	354	549.4	171	104.5	80	130.1	40	59.3	43	47.2	15
Calhoun	597.5	2,689	693.1	454	140.4	631	155.4	98	72.0	319	69.4	48
Chambers	499.2	645	453.1	217	115.1	155	98.6	46	70.7	89	43.5	21
Cherokee	469.7	585	612.9	29	96.9	124	146.0	6	53.6	67	^	^
Chilton	468.5	774	547.0	84	118.2	196	117.5	16	50.5	78	76.7	11
Choctaw	419.9	211	338.6	93	77.6	42	74.2	21	43.5	20	40.0	10
Clarke	521.7	431	643.3	271	99.4	81	136.5	56	81.5	65	93.6	40
Clay	494.5	342	444.7	37	122.5	88	114.6	9	63.5	42	^	^
Cleburne	456.4	300	786.0	21	89.2	62	^	^	63.8	42	^	^
Coffee	470.8	878	540.6	147	85.8	160	122.3	33	47.2	86	36.2	11
Colbert	482.9	1192	475.9	170	106.0	269	109.5	39	63.0	159	98.0	34
Conecuh	500.7	252	530.8	117	101.7	51	139.2	30	70.4	37	82.9	18
Coosa	497.1	232	548.6	88	98.1	46	96.5	17	56.0	25	48.4	8
Covington	453.6	857	490.9	86	121.9	233	87.4	15	44.6	84	53.3	9
Crenshaw	529.6	292	404.8	61	101.3	57	104.9	16	79.9	43	64.5	10
Cullman	514.7	1,958	479.7	16	122.1	478	^	^	59.8	222	^	^
Dale	505.6	943	642.5	162	115.1	219	125.1	31	61.6	114	75.9	19
Dallas	541.2	536	637.5	590	122.4	126	111.2	104	68.7	64	88.0	82
DeKalb	457.4	1350	489.0	18	95.8	290	^	^	51.9	150	^	^
Elmore	574.1	1373	603.2	211	127.7	306	129.0	44	86.5	202	94.8	30
Escambia	564.5	756	563.9	219	125.5	172	129.2	52	66.1	86	67.6	24
Etowah	518.0	2,429	687.5	322	112.2	542	137.8	65	62.8	282	80.3	34
Fayette	438.3	378	598.6	50	86.1	76	77.7	7	53.3	43	95.9	8
Franklin	518.9	767	594.9	29	133.2	205	135.2	6	65.9	96	^	^
Geneva	515.8	652	705.3	70	108.8	144	157.1	16	67.1	81	102.1	10
Greene	597.2	84	550.1	173	124.3	18	99.8	31	95.0	13	77.7	24
Hale	589.9	233	584.5	214	104.2	42	97.0	35	70.6	29	68.1	25
Henry	583.9	375	553.8	112	110.8	73	71.1	15	75.3	47	44.2	9
Houston	599.4	1,982	630.2	443	114.5	384	121.0	84	60.5	194	61.0	43
Jackson	471.4	1182	537.1	41	105.8	271	144.9	11	60.6	149	^	^
Jefferson	637.6	12,750	645.4	5,466	114.6	2,309	111.7	929	72.7	1,442	78.5	653
Lamar	493.4	363	602.3	41	111.3	84	113.2	8	59.8	44	^	^
Lauderdale	529.9	2,131	709.0	189	113.1	461	146.9	38	67.5	268	113.1	31
Lawrence	465.7	638	564.6	90	102.0	141	118.4	19	60.2	82	79.8	14
Lee	422.2	1156	533.1	365	77.4	209	91.5	63	44.1	119	61.9	41
Limestone	492.6	1195	477.7	128	116.4	284	60.7	15	64.1	141	60.2	17
Lowndes	429.6	99	420.0	135	106.3	25	77.8	25	24.6	6	70.7	22
Macon	472.9	108	406.9	332	69.6	16	68.8	56	74.2	17	57.3	47
Madison	507.7	4,983	543.5	890	97.2	942	90.3	146	64.2	603	66.1	103
Marengo	438.9	269	525.3	222	91.1	56	96.6	41	68.8	40	47.0	20
Marion	431.0	682	608.6	28	100.9	162	144.5	7	54.2	81	^	^
Marshall	546.9	2,124	630.7	24	125.7	499	^	^	60.8	227	^	^
Mobile	610.0	7,337	680.5	2,865	122.3	1,470	135.3	560	72.7	866	78.1	322
Monroe	488.6	371	506.6	178	108.6	83	94.5	33	61.5	47	52.3	18
Montgomery	539.0	2,993	583.7	1,704	101.6	558	110.7	315	59.9	328	63.9	190
Morgan	634.1	2,895	626.5	214	117.6	543	135.2	43	67.3	302	33.6	11
Perry	482.4	118	557.1	162	79.1	21	92.2	26	54.4	13	60.6	18
Pickens	514.0	363	587.9	190	118.9	84	145.8	47	45.1	33	64.5	21
Pike	486.9	441	554.6	173	94.7	88	92.4	30	68.4	62	51.4	15
Randolph	382.9	369	462.6	83	65.8	65	53.9	10	58.8	56	48.3	8
Russell	532.9	760	447.3	330	118.7	171	84.9	61	76.3	107	60.0	43
St. Clair	508.0	1,386	649.5	114	121.8	329	146.6	25	47.8	132	59.6	10
Shelby	464.5	2300	591.3	169	90.4	415	123.5	32	50.9	246	39.1	13
Sumter	452.7	103	344.9	133	89.9	20	79.5	31	30.2	7	42.8	17
Talladega	493.4	1408	522.0	408	107.1	310	108.0	80	64.0	175	63.7	51
Tallapoosa	450.8	805	543.9	202	86.9	156	110.2	39	55.9	99	59.4	23
Tuscaloosa	533.8	2,715	590.5	806	110.7	559	112.7	153	66.1	326	64.4	87
Walker	637.7	2,080	644.1	98	150.3	496	149.5	22	77.8	252	93.9	14
Washington	548.0	325	628.2	114	122.2	74	90.8	17	56.4	35	71.0	13
Wilcox	497.4	125	623.3	191	68.4	17	96.4	29	64.3	16	94.3	29
Winston	539.1	656	^	^	132.2	168	^	^	53.7	66	^	^

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

Table 6 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 1996-2005

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	119.9	19,578	208.3	7,456	19.2	3,142	17.2	705	30.0	4,775	1.0	38
Autauga	91.4	134	229.4	58	11.9	20	20.5	6	30.1	52	^	^
Baldwin	111.9	852	208.6	98	14.6	106	10.2	6	29.5	209	^	^
Barbour	105.2	88	186.1	72	17.2	15	15.1	7	33.6	27	^	^
Bibb	110.7	83	168.7	20	12.6	11	^	^	33.7	26	^	^
Blount	86.1	210	317.3	8	10.4	27	^	^	22.8	52	^	^
Bullock	72.8	14	137.2	40	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	113.1	86	156.0	48	9.3	7	28.2	9	21.6	15	^	^
Calhoun	121.2	553	250.4	161	26.5	127	18.2	13	23.0	105	^	^
Chambers	87.4	116	126.0	59	18.8	25	14.9	8	25.1	32	^	^
Cherokee	118.5	157	177.3	9	22.5	25	^	^	8.9	11	^	^
Chilton	102.6	172	168.1	26	19.9	37	^	^	22.0	38	^	^
Choctaw	110.8	59	84.1	25	^	^	^	^	21.0	11	^	^
Clarke	106.3	96	195.4	83	23.3	19	^	^	31.3	26	^	^
Clay	77.6	55	159.2	13	26.7	18	^	^	25.6	16	^	^
Cleburne	94.3	62	241.9	7	17.3	11	^	^	15.9	11	^	^
Coffee	117.8	232	192.1	50	19.9	37	^	^	22.8	44	^	^
Colbert	72.0	184	102.6	37	18.8	47	24.5	9	24.1	57	^	^
Conecuh	105.1	57	147.7	33	21.2	9	^	^	31.2	17	^	^
Coosa	97.3	49	167.9	27	22.3	11	^	^	30.9	13	^	^
Covington	90.9	178	207.0	36	17.1	32	^	^	24.0	45	^	^
Crenshaw	115.6	65	119.4	18	28.4	15	^	^	24.5	14	^	^
Cullman	98.2	382	180.1	6	20.6	78	^	^	34.8	133	^	^
Dale	96.5	186	222.9	48	19.2	36	25.9	8	32.6	62	^	^
Dallas	103.6	109	237.7	212	31.3	33	12.9	13	23.9	23	^	^
DeKalb	98.1	291	160.7	6	17.1	51	^	^	26.9	78	^	^
Elmore	113.1	275	153.8	52	23.7	60	32.4	13	23.8	61	^	^
Escambia	120.3	160	189.7	70	19.9	29	19.3	8	22.0	29	^	^
Etowah	115.4	555	224.7	102	19.7	93	21.1	11	23.5	112	^	^
Fayette	77.9	72	203.7	16	12.3	11	^	^	30.5	25	^	^
Franklin	77.9	118	214.1	11	21.7	33	^	^	28.1	40	^	^
Geneva	109.5	144	236.0	23	21.7	28	^	^	31.9	40	^	^
Greene	146.1	20	177.7	56	40.4	6	18.6	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	130.9	54	238.7	85	15.1	6	^	^	34.9	14	^	^
Henry	145.6	96	275.1	53	22.0	14	42.4	10	42.9	26	^	^
Houston	139.3	487	266.9	184	23.2	76	15.5	13	44.4	142	^	^
Jackson	74.6	196	156.1	12	16.7	43	^	^	30.7	74	^	^
Jefferson	160.5	3,270	230.3	1,901	21.4	432	17.9	166	37.7	748	0.8	7
Lamar	84.2	65	218.6	15	24.2	17	^	^	28.6	20	^	^
Lauderdale	105.5	439	223.4	58	20.3	79	22.3	6	31.6	123	^	^
Lawrence	95.2	129	122.0	21	24.0	34	^	^	19.0	28	^	^
Lee	114.7	307	201.7	124	9.8	26	27.2	22	26.0	77	^	^
Limestone	108.6	275	204.9	54	17.5	43	^	^	15.9	42	^	^
Lowndes	99.4	24	131.6	41	^	^	^	^	43.5	9	^	^
Macon	141.6	31	148.8	123	^	^	18.8	15	^	^	^	^
Madison	113.7	1154	191.7	303	14.3	149	14.7	30	29.1	291	^	^
Marengo	65.7	42	174.6	72	22.2	15	^	^	17.7	11	^	^
Marion	92.2	147	215.7	7	18.1	29	^	^	24.4	38	^	^
Marshall	109.5	433	133.8	6	25.4	101	^	^	28.2	106	^	^
Mobile	143.6	1,777	231.6	964	21.6	267	20.6	96	34.8	420	^	^
Monroe	98.7	79	148.9	53	27.4	21	21.6	8	31.2	23	^	^
Montgomery	128.5	732	223.3	631	18.3	106	18.2	60	41.3	232	^	^
Morgan	173.3	809	239.2	78	23.3	107	18.9	8	30.2	140	^	^
Perry	98.4	25	243.4	70	28.7	7	^	^	21.5	6	^	^
Pickens	101.6	76	185.6	61	21.7	15	^	^	16.7	11	^	^
Pike	110.7	105	226.6	68	20.9	19	31.9	11	35.7	28	^	^
Randolph	88.9	86	154.8	28	15.0	15	^	^	20.2	19	^	^
Russell	102.6	148	154.2	111	22.9	34	17.3	14	19.2	29	^	^
St. Clair	103.1	275	226.8	38	14.1	42	^	^	30.0	83	^	^
Shelby	122.8	595	206.3	56	15.8	84	17.8	6	24.7	128	^	^
Sumter	125.8	30	106.6	39	^	^	^	^	29.6	6	^	^
Talladega	98.1	289	170.1	127	18.7	56	16.1	16	21.1	61	^	^
Tallapoosa	122.3	227	183.5	67	17.5	30	26.2	10	18.4	32	^	^
Tuscaloosa	112.9	585	215.5	288	15.8	80	13.1	18	35.8	184	^	^
Walker	119.7	401	203.0	31	20.8	72	^	^	21.2	70	^	^
Washington	139.3	83	268.8	48	15.9	9	^	^	28.3	16	^	^
Wilcox	142.8	36	209.1	63	^	^	^	^	31.1	7	^	^
Winston	94.8	113	^	^	25.1	30	^	^	30.0	34	^	^

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

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females by Race, 1996-2005 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	412.9	81,860	372.3	20,715	53.1	10,990	36.9	2,012	42.9	8,899	51.4	2,840	138.9	27,080	125.7	6,973
Autauga	418.6	776	322.7	121	54.8	101	27.2	10	45.0	82	72.8	27	152.3	285	83.8	31
Baldwin	390.4	3,181	391.1	257	54.3	466	38.8	25	41.7	352	56.2	37	130.7	1056	127.3	83
Barbour	380.6	375	314.6	200	51.5	52	22.0	13	37.1	39	44.1	27	132.7	128	107.2	68
Bibb	449.7	401	333.7	59	64.7	60	^	^	39.2	35	43.3	8	139.2	125	109.0	19
Blount	307.8	873	439.3	15	44.9	133	^	^	28.1	80	^	^	97.8	278	^	^
Bullock	283.0	58	353.1	148	^	^	38.4	15	43.3	10	43.1	23	110.7	21	119.5	47
Butler	351.3	333	320.2	148	45.6	42	30.7	13	48.5	49	42.4	21	112.6	102	99.5	44
Calhoun	437.1	2,515	434.1	460	66.2	404	43.1	46	44.1	266	60.8	64	131.1	746	153.5	161
Chambers	384.3	636	273.7	202	55.3	94	17.6	13	42.4	76	35.4	26	127.5	205	84.2	60
Cherokee	311.6	460	328.5	25	37.6	58	^	^	34.8	53	^	^	110.5	159	146.5	11
Chilton	332.1	667	379.2	74	38.9	81	42.1	8	41.7	87	35.4	7	104.5	207	136.9	27
Choctaw	247.4	151	229.7	88	38.2	25	22.5	9	31.3	20	26.4	10	81.8	49	77.1	29
Clarke	411.5	427	385.3	221	41.3	46	23.0	13	52.8	58	64.7	37	147.9	151	127.6	73
Clay	375.9	311	331.6	38	50.2	42	^	^	29.8	27	^	^	137.6	109	124.9	14
Cleburne	331.4	268	667.6	21	48.2	40	^	^	24.5	21	^	^	98.1	81	219.3	7
Coffee	377.7	833	346.1	137	47.1	109	49.0	19	37.6	87	35.2	14	124.8	267	109.3	43
Colbert	378.1	1141	314.9	164	54.0	170	28.1	15	44.0	142	67.4	36	120.4	356	100.5	51
Conecuh	397.3	229	318.8	104	45.8	28	21.6	7	51.9	32	33.6	11	142.2	79	116.8	37
Coosa	411.5	216	336.5	68	42.8	24	^	^	47.0	26	27.5	6	156.4	82	123.2	24
Covington	354.3	809	342.4	90	49.0	117	28.5	8	40.0	98	70.3	19	113.6	247	90.1	23
Crenshaw	382.2	261	236.7	53	39.2	28	39.6	9	23.9	18	^	^	147.3	95	68.9	15
Cullman	385.5	1,789	458.3	15	45.4	219	^	^	45.1	219	^	^	117.6	540	^	^
Dale	398.9	851	401.8	163	56.6	124	51.7	20	29.6	65	47.6	19	120.3	259	129.2	53
Dallas	462.3	602	348.3	524	65.9	93	36.4	56	57.1	83	48.5	74	151.2	190	122.7	180
DeKalb	337.4	1267	356.1	21	34.0	133	^	^	35.5	138	^	^	105.3	390	^	^
Elmore	431.7	1223	414.3	202	58.2	166	46.3	20	47.6	137	65.8	30	150.3	426	111.6	57
Escambia	418.7	697	370.4	200	53.6	95	43.7	23	45.6	82	53.1	30	145.1	242	108.0	57
Etowah	381.3	2,286	380.6	296	54.1	347	54.0	42	42.7	271	51.3	41	117.3	675	133.7	101
Fayette	333.0	360	314.9	40	37.7	44	^	^	35.1	40	77.4	9	110.5	115	118.9	15
Franklin	362.8	674	433.6	32	54.0	105	^	^	40.3	79	^	^	105.9	191	121.1	9
Geneva	372.3	566	391.1	63	50.9	77	42.3	7	31.6	55	42.5	7	119.6	180	144.8	23
Greene	464.1	68	351.6	158	47.1	8	28.6	13	^	^	32.5	15	199.4	25	155.9	67
Hale	486.5	226	399.9	204	54.1	28	46.8	24	65.3	36	48.8	26	164.3	73	139.4	68
Henry	468.9	357	346.0	106	44.9	36	^	^	26.0	22	55.3	17	157.8	119	106.7	33
Houston	436.3	1,838	416.1	430	45.8	204	37.2	37	38.1	170	51.6	52	155.6	647	148.6	153
Jackson	388.3	1185	336.7	36	47.4	152	^	^	41.5	130	^	^	124.8	376	129.2	14
Jefferson	487.7	12,802	414.4	5,487	61.1	1,706	38.6	499	48.2	1,383	55.8	736	169.2	4,285	140.2	1,856
Lamar	418.3	387	286.8	26	47.0	47	^	^	37.6	38	^	^	126.5	111	77.4	7
Lauderdale	403.3	2,044	395.0	175	46.8	249	41.4	18	42.4	225	61.5	27	141.5	699	117.6	52
Lawrence	345.9	564	338.7	81	49.1	82	^	^	40.5	68	74.5	18	98.9	160	106.8	26
Lee	335.1	1164	290.8	332	40.0	137	24.0	26	35.9	122	33.3	38	121.2	418	95.9	109
Limestone	371.1	1139	332.0	121	45.2	140	39.9	14	49.9	154	39.8	14	121.1	371	112.4	42
Lowndes	368.3	84	270.8	132	67.4	15	29.0	14	47.7	11	41.8	21	110.1	25	81.8	39
Macon	501.7	112	298.4	340	57.3	13	27.3	32	59.6	14	45.8	55	173.3	38	102.2	108
Madison	427.6	5,056	374.9	887	49.2	596	45.3	104	40.0	472	56.2	124	162.8	1,941	137.1	345
Marengo	337.3	244	335.6	215	40.2	32	27.8	18	36.3	29	45.5	30	111.4	79	118.0	72
Marion	357.1	702	440.6	22	40.7	85	^	^	44.2	95	^	^	119.9	229	^	^
Marshall	438.7	2,141	563.0	29	60.3	310	131.6	6	46.4	232	^	^	131.5	633	157.1	8
Mobile	449.4	6,822	409.1	2,626	65.4	1031	43.5	276	46.8	733	56.8	360	147.9	2,210	137.7	886
Monroe	379.5	349	297.1	142	45.4	45	27.8	13	39.6	38	51.3	25	148.3	130	95.6	44
Montgomery	429.4	3,155	361.4	1,662	48.5	381	38.8	169	44.5	359	48.9	215	163.8	1174	129.8	606
Morgan	456.7	2,620	517.4	266	60.1	355	51.9	26	46.6	274	68.6	34	154.1	876	163.5	88
Perry	348.6	104	281.9	123	41.5	14	32.1	13	57.9	18	44.5	20	111.4	30	91.6	39
Pickens	359.4	298	353.6	172	44.7	41	49.0	24	31.2	25	39.2	19	123.9	98	106.5	51
Pike	403.2	432	327.9	173	41.6	46	23.1	12	49.6	60	44.0	24	142.3	145	113.8	58
Randolph	317.8	368	363.6	87	36.2	48	^	^	32.6	41	39.4	10	97.6	107	146.2	35
Russell	401.6	721	279.9	300	55.0	107	31.7	34	42.2	79	48.0	51	122.4	222	74.7	79
St. Clair	377.2	1,238	325.9	72	62.4	211	42.1	9	43.3	142	46.3	10	106.5	351	80.0	18
Shelby	359.9	2233	386.5	178	45.8	266	33.1	13	36.4	208	38.7	16	128.1	832	135.0	66
Sumter	341.4	84	285.9	161	58.9	14	28.4	16	38.1	11	41.2	23	106.3	24	79.7	44
Talladega	389.2	1374	319.7	364	52.0	197	31.5	35	42.7	159	39.9	45	125.8	435	107.4	122
Tallapoosa	364.2	806	370.6	201	41.1	99	16.9	9	39.0	95	39.5	22	130.6	284	111.4	60
Tuscaloosa	428.3	2,655	385.3	806	52.3	332	40.8	83	41.4	263	56.7	117	154.3	946	132.3	281
Walker	478.9	2,012	366.5	87	63.9	283	51.4	12	56.7	247	59.2	14	137.0	567	108.4	25
Washington	336.8	234	345.5	82	49.4	35	^	^	32.7	23	50.1	12	134.8	93	142.2	33
Wilcox	455.6	126	340.8	159	32.2	12	29.7	14	64.4	18	49.9	24	158.5	42	117.7	54
Winston	415.0	630	^	^	54.7	86	^	^	39.9	64	^	^	130.9	197	^	^

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

Table 7 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Females by Race, 1996-2005 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	8.8	1,511	13.4	761	6.8	1391	5.4	302	18.8	3,476	1.0	57
Autauga	10.2	19	^	^	4.1	8	^	^	16.6	30	^	^
Baldwin	7.8	52	20.6	14	5.4	43	^	^	17.9	138	^	^
Barbour	^	^	15.0	10	5.5	6	8.9	6	12.8	11	^	^
Bibb	12.6	10	^	^	12.1	11	^	^	23.3	21	^	^
Blount	7.5	19	^	^	7.8	22	^	^	13.1	36	^	^
Bullock	^	^	18.3	7	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	^	^	19.4	9	8.0	9	^	^	23.6	20	^	^
Calhoun	11.0	54	18.9	20	7.8	47	8.4	9	19.4	102	^	^
Chambers	7.9	10	19.1	14	5.9	11	^	^	13.8	18	^	^
Cherokee	^	^	^	^	8.9	14	^	^	12.1	16	^	^
Chilton	10.3	18	^	^	5.8	12	^	^	17.5	34	^	^
Choctaw	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	13.7	11	17.7	10	^	^	^	^	20.2	17	^	^
Clay	14.5	9	^	^	7.7	6	^	^	12.5	10	^	^
Cleburne	13.8	10	^	^	6.8	6	^	^	11.3	8	^	^
Coffee	8.4	16	^	^	8.1	19	^	^	21.7	45	^	^
Colbert	8.8	21	^	^	7.4	20	^	^	11.5	33	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	27.4	15	^	^
Coosa	^	^	37.7	8	^	^	^	^	11.9	6	^	^
Covington	7.0	12	^	^	6.0	15	^	^	11.9	23	^	^
Crenshaw	12.4	7	^	^	12.8	10	^	^	14.4	11	^	^
Cullman	7.6	31	^	^	10.0	49	^	^	20.1	84	^	^
Dale	9.0	18	^	^	7.5	17	^	^	30.5	61	^	^
Dallas	11.4	10	13.2	20	11.7	17	5.2	8	22.5	22	^	^
DeKalb	9.9	32	^	^	5.7	23	^	^	18.0	64	^	^
Elmore	13.3	36	23.6	13	9.3	27	^	^	17.1	47	^	^
Escambia	5.0	7	15.7	8	7.5	13	^	^	28.5	37	^	^
Etowah	12.1	57	11.2	9	6.3	38	^	^	15.2	86	^	^
Fayette	5.4	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	11.0	12	^	^
Franklin	6.5	10	^	^	6.5	13	^	^	12.5	24	^	^
Geneva	12.5	14	^	^	8.6	13	^	^	31.1	45	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	18.5	7	^	^	15.1	7	^	^	23.4	8	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	10.6	9	^	^	47.4	29	^	^
Houston	9.2	34	16.2	17	7.3	32	6.8	7	27.7	104	^	^
Jackson	11.4	31	^	^	9.0	27	^	^	13.1	39	^	^
Jefferson	8.3	181	13.9	188	6.8	185	7.0	93	22.1	526	1.2	16
Lamar	19.0	13	^	^	13.1	13	^	^	21.3	17	^	^
Lauderdale	6.6	29	^	^	6.4	34	^	^	15.6	74	^	^
Lawrence	11.6	17	^	^	6.8	12	^	^	17.7	26	^	^
Lee	8.0	29	16.1	20	4.7	16	^	^	12.0	45	^	^
Limestone	7.5	22	^	^	5.2	16	^	^	15.7	47	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	12.6	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	15.2	16	^	^	5.5	6	^	^	^	^
Madison	5.9	67	8.7	21	5.4	63	3.9	9	18.2	208	^	^
Marengo	^	^	12.1	9	^	^	^	^	17.0	11	^	^
Marion	11.5	17	^	^	4.4	11	^	^	14.1	27	^	^
Marshall	14.8	64	^	^	7.7	39	^	^	19.4	89	^	^
Mobile	8.8	120	10.6	68	7.7	117	5.8	38	17.7	253	^	^
Monroe	9.2	7	16.9	8	^	^	^	^	18.3	16	^	^
Montgomery	7.9	49	13.2	66	5.1	39	4.7	21	22.5	151	^	^
Morgan	9.0	47	15.2	8	7.7	46	^	^	20.2	109	^	^
Perry	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	13.5	7	^	^	^	^	26.3	21	^	^
Pike	12.5	11	12.6	7	^	^	^	^	22.7	21	^	^
Randolph	11.8	10	^	^	^	^	^	^	14.1	14	^	^
Russell	11.1	16	10.0	11	6.4	11	^	^	9.3	16	^	^
St. Clair	6.6	20	^	^	6.0	20	^	^	14.3	44	^	^
Shelby	3.7	26	12.5	7	6.9	40	^	^	17.6	116	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	8.2	23	21.5	25	5.6	20	6.2	7	14.7	46	^	^
Tallapoosa	9.6	15	26.3	14	8.2	19	^	^	10.6	20	^	^
Tuscaloosa	6.8	40	12.8	28	5.7	36	3.9	8	21.5	127	^	^
Walker	16.8	57	^	^	9.2	40	^	^	18.1	71	^	^
Washington	^	^	27.3	7	^	^	^	^	9.7	6	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	15.5	7	^	^	^	^	62.7	10	^	^
Winston	9.6	12	^	^	10.2	15	^	^	23.1	32	^	^

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

Table 8 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, Males and Females, by Race, 1996-2005 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	459.8	167,403	454.5	42,424	77.0	28,718	66.1	6,039	51.7	18,851	58.5	5,369	12.4	4,533	10.5	1007	23.3	8,253	1.0	95
Autauga	439.9	1491	441.4	280	79.5	266	53.8	33	56.0	184	72.6	45	7.8	28	14.7	10	23.0	82	^	^
Baldwin	426.8	6,655	459.9	533	67.6	1101	67.9	78	47.0	736	65.0	74	9.7	149	7.2	9	23.3	347	^	^
Barbour	425.3	790	374.7	410	83.5	158	50.8	54	41.9	79	41.0	44	11.4	21	10.6	13	21.0	38	^	^
Bibb	485.1	814	370.4	125	87.1	149	66.5	21	55.5	94	40.1	15	12.9	22	^	^	27.9	47	^	^
Blount	351.5	1,867	529.8	33	69.2	377	^	^	39.5	208	^	^	9.3	49	^	^	16.8	88	^	^
Bullock	314.7	131	388.3	285	59.7	25	65.7	45	53.9	23	58.7	46	14.6	6	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	401.1	687	412.8	319	70.4	122	70.6	53	51.7	92	45.3	36	8.6	16	16.2	13	21.9	35	^	^
Calhoun	497.0	5,204	526.1	914	96.3	1035	84.6	144	55.9	585	65.3	112	16.5	174	12.2	22	20.8	207	^	^
Chambers	422.6	1282	338.6	419	78.9	249	48.5	59	53.5	165	38.5	47	11.8	36	9.6	12	19.0	50	^	^
Cherokee	373.8	1045	409.0	54	62.9	182	68.0	8	43.0	120	^	^	14.1	39	^	^	10.0	27	^	^
Chilton	385.2	1441	444.1	158	73.1	277	71.2	24	44.9	165	52.5	18	12.8	49	^	^	19.0	72	^	^
Choctaw	318.4	362	269.6	181	55.0	67	44.3	30	36.1	40	29.9	20	4.9	6	^	^	11.8	13	^	^
Clarke	451.2	858	493.4	492	65.1	127	70.5	69	63.7	123	77.0	77	12.7	24	7.4	8	23.9	43	^	^
Clay	426.1	653	378.0	75	81.9	130	57.5	11	43.7	69	42.2	8	16.3	24	^	^	19.1	26	^	^
Cleburne	378.3	568	721.7	42	65.9	102	^	^	42.1	63	^	^	11.3	17	^	^	13.0	19	^	^
Coffee	414.0	1,711	420.3	284	63.1	269	78.2	52	41.7	173	36.9	25	13.5	56	^	^	22.3	89	^	^
Colbert	419.3	2,334	377.1	334	76.0	439	61.1	54	52.9	301	78.8	70	12.4	67	12.5	11	16.7	90	^	^
Conecuh	441.0	481	400.8	221	70.5	79	67.3	37	60.5	69	52.5	29	12.6	12	^	^	30.2	32	^	^
Coosa	452.0	448	419.6	156	68.7	70	58.6	22	51.4	51	37.3	14	14.9	15	^	^	21.5	19	^	^
Covington	392.0	1,666	400.7	176	79.7	350	50.9	23	41.9	182	64.6	28	10.9	47	^	^	16.7	68	^	^
Crenshaw	433.2	553	308.1	114	64.6	85	66.7	25	45.1	61	33.8	13	19.2	25	^	^	19.3	25	^	^
Cullman	434.8	3,747	480.0	31	78.4	697	^	^	51.2	441	^	^	14.9	127	^	^	26.1	217	^	^
Dale	443.0	1,794	486.9	325	82.9	343	78.5	51	44.4	179	59.0	38	13.2	53	14.2	10	30.7	123	^	^
Dallas	489.9	1138	451.6	1114	90.0	219	65.2	160	62.1	147	63.7	156	21.0	50	8.4	21	22.5	45	^	^
DeKalb	383.4	2,618	421.4	39	60.6	423	63.8	6	42.4	288	^	^	10.8	74	^	^	21.2	142	^	^
Elmore	488.1	2,596	478.2	413	88.9	472	80.1	64	64.9	339	74.4	60	16.3	87	18.6	17	20.0	108	^	^
Escambia	473.3	1453	438.0	419	83.4	267	79.3	75	54.4	168	56.5	54	13.2	42	9.3	9	24.2	66	^	^
Etowah	432.6	4,716	485.8	618	78.5	889	84.8	107	50.4	554	60.0	75	12.1	131	12.3	16	18.4	198	^	^
Fayette	372.4	738	402.7	90	59.0	120	54.0	12	41.6	83	77.0	17	8.3	16	28.0	6	19.9	37	^	^
Franklin	423.7	1441	484.6	61	87.4	310	67.9	9	51.2	175	58.3	7	13.2	46	^	^	19.6	64	^	^
Geneva	426.9	1219	503.6	133	75.4	221	86.6	23	47.0	136	66.3	17	14.3	41	^	^	31.5	85	^	^
Greene	513.7	152	430.4	331	81.0	26	56.2	44	55.8	17	51.8	39	20.3	6	8.1	6	^	^	^	^
Hale	520.6	459	472.2	418	76.8	70	67.1	59	70.5	65	57.5	51	15.1	13	6.8	6	27.1	22	^	^
Henry	510.0	732	421.2	218	73.2	109	38.2	20	46.7	69	51.5	26	15.9	23	18.5	10	44.3	55	^	^
Houston	497.0	3,820	499.9	873	74.6	588	70.7	121	46.9	364	55.7	95	14.0	108	10.8	20	33.8	246	^	^
Jackson	420.9	2,368	411.5	77	72.5	423	76.7	14	50.2	279	32.2	6	12.4	70	^	^	20.4	113	^	^
Jefferson	543.1	25,553	500.7	10,954	82.6	4,015	66.7	1428	58.5	2,825	64.7	1390	13.3	617	11.5	259	28.1	1275	1.0	23
Lamar	442.6	750	415.9	67	73.4	131	68.0	11	46.8	82	48.6	8	17.6	30	^	^	23.5	37	^	^
Lauderdale	450.7	4,175	501.4	364	74.4	710	78.7	56	52.8	493	82.8	58	12.5	113	10.2	7	21.8	197	^	^
Lawrence	396.2	1202	425.3	171	72.6	223	58.7	24	50.0	150	77.2	32	14.6	46	^	^	18.2	54	^	^
Lee	365.0	2,322	378.4	698	56.4	347	50.2	89	39.6	242	43.1	79	6.7	42	14.0	27	17.8	122	^	^
Limestone	412.7	2,334	382.5	249	74.9	424	47.5	29	53.8	295	49.1	31	10.6	59	^	^	15.6	89	^	^
Lowndes	394.7	183	326.9	267	84.8	40	48.3	39	36.7	17	53.1	43	^	^	^	^	25.8	11	^	^
Macon	482.4	220	340.5	672	63.1	29	44.8	88	67.3	31	50.1	102	^	^	11.3	21	16.9	7	^	^
Madison	457.2	10,039	442.8	1,778	69.5	1,538	63.5	250	50.3	1075	60.6	227	9.5	212	8.8	39	22.6	499	^	^
Marengo	374.5	513	407.1	437	62.2	88	54.9	59	49.7	69	47.1	50	10.8	15	7.6	8	17.0	22	^	^
Marion	381.8	1384	478.5	50	65.3	247	84.9	9	47.9	176	70.5	8	10.4	40	^	^	18.4	65	^	^
Marshall	476.9	4,266	572.4	53	87.8	809	108.0	9	51.7	459	^	^	15.6	140	^	^	22.5	195	^	^
Mobile	512.1	14,160	513.5	5,494	89.2	2,501	79.5	836	57.8	1,599	65.1	682	14.0	384	12.0	134	24.8	673	0.8	8
Monroe	422.3	720	383.6	320	72.5	128	55.9	46	49.5	85	52.0	43	13.7	24	12.1	10	23.8	39	^	^
Montgomery	466.3	6,149	443.1	3,368	69.1	939	66.6	484	50.8	687	54.7	405	11.1	145	10.2	81	30.4	383	0.6	6
Morgan	526.1	5,516	551.3	480	84.1	898	84.1	69	55.8	576	53.3	45	14.5	153	12.1	12	24.1	250	^	^
Perry	403.6	222	391.8	285	57.4	35	55.6	39	56.2	31	51.1	38	15.8	9	^	^	12.6	8	^	^
Pickens	420.0	661	448.4	362	74.1	125	89.2	71	37.5	58	49.3	40	12.6	20	^	^	21.9	32	^	^
Pike	435.5	873	401.3	346	64.3	134	49.4	42	60.2	122	45.2	39	11.7	23	13.7	12	26.7	49	^	^
Randolph	339.4	737	404.3	170	49.3	113	35.8	15	43.1	97	43.4	18	9.2	20	^	^	16.3	33	^	^
Russell	448.2	1481	345.7	630	81.7	278	52.6	95	55.9	186	52.0	94	13.6	45	9.7	18	13.5	45	^	^
St. Clair	429.1	2,627	455.3	186	87.3	540	85.9	34	45.6	275	51.1	20	10.1	62	^	^	20.9	127	^	^
Shelby	402.7	4,534	457.4	347	64.7	682	66.4	45	43.1	454	39.5	29	11.0	124	9.9	8	20.3	244	^	^
Sumter	384.1	187	306.4	294	70.5	34	49.0	47	33.4	18	40.7	40	^	^	7.6	7	19.3	9	^	^
Talladega	428.5	2,782	393.6	772	75.2	507	60.8	115	51.5	334	49.3	96	11.7	76	11.2	23	17.3	107	^	^
Tallapoosa	395.8	1,611	435.3	403	59.9	255	53.1	48	46.3	194	48.1	45	12.3	49	14.0	13	14.0	52	^	^
Tuscaloosa	469.2	5,371	463.6	1,613	77.0	891	69.2	236	51.9	589	60.2	204	10.0	116	7.5	26	27.4	311	^	^
Walker	533.8	4,092	471.3	185	98.4	779	87.3	34	64.8	499	72.7	28	14.6	112	^	^	19.0	141	^	^
Washington	427.2	559	464.3	196	82.2	109	49.7	21	44.0	58	59.2	25	9.1	12	^	^	18.1	22	^	^
Wilcox	458.3	251	446.4	350	45.6	29	55.8	43	62.3	34	66.4	53	^	^	^	^	45.2	17	^	^
Winston	460.4	1286	1153.4	10	88.0	254	^	^	46.0	130	^	^	16.7	45	^	^	24.9	66	^	^

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

Table 9 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2005 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	208.7	68,110	201.3	52,264	241.0	15,649	277.6	36,876	262.7	28,225	349.1	8,561
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	3.0	987	2.8	727	3.8	258	4.8	676	4.4	485	6.8	190
Digestive System	44.8	14,589	40.8	10,565	61.2	3,962	59.0	7,943	53.8	5,815	82.8	2,101
Esophagus	3.9	1294	3.4	901	5.9	391	7.0	1012	6.2	719	10.8	291
Stomach	4.1	1336	3.2	818	7.9	509	5.7	764	4.4	472	11.5	289
Small Intestine	0.3	92	0.3	66	0.4	26	0.3	48	0.3	35	0.5	13
Colon and Rectum	19.0	6,150	17.3	4,458	26.0	1677	24.1	3,149	22.0	2,307	34.0	834
Colon excluding Rectum	16.2	5,256	14.7	3,790	22.7	1455	20.5	2,661	18.7	1,946	29.4	709
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.7	894	2.6	668	3.4	222	3.6	488	3.3	361	4.6	125
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	60	0.2	45	0.2	15	0.1	23	0.1	17	0.2	6
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.1	1681	4.8	1262	6.0	401	7.4	1038	7.0	786	8.8	244
Liver	4.4	1454	4.2	1081	5.3	356	6.5	919	6.1	682	8.2	229
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	227	0.7	181	0.7	45	0.9	119	1.0	104	0.6	15
Gallbladder	0.6	180	0.5	133	0.7	44	0.5	71	0.6	61	0.4	9
Other Biliary	0.4	134	0.5	116	0.3	17	0.5	68	0.6	60	0.3	7
Pancreas	10.8	3,529	10.3	2,668	13.2	847	12.6	1707	12.0	1310	15.7	393
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	87	0.2	62	0.4	25	0.4	50	0.3	37	0.6	13
Respiratory System	65.3	21,567	66.1	17,455	62.8	4,059	99.4	13,722	97.6	10,912	109.6	2,781
Larynx	1.5	485	1.3	334	2.3	150	2.8	390	2.3	262	4.9	127
Lung and Bronchus	63.5	20,982	64.6	17,047	60.1	3,883	96.2	13,271	94.8	10,604	104.1	2,639
Bones and Joints	0.7	211	0.7	164	0.7	47	0.7	99	0.8	83	0.6	16
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	430	1.3	320	1.5	107	1.6	218	1.6	170	1.5	47
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	3.5	1128	4.1	1057	1.0	70	5.3	717	6.3	681	1.3	36
Melanoma of the Skin	2.7	872	3.3	840	0.5	31	3.9	536	4.8	528	0.3	8
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	256	0.9	217	0.6	39	1.4	181	1.5	153	0.9	28
Breast	15.0	4,876	13.8	3,549	19.5	1318	0.3	35	0.2	24	0.4	11
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.8	4,061	27.0	2,456	75.9	1595
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	35.5	4,008	26.6	2,413	75.5	1585
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	27	0.2	25	0.1	2
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.1	21	0.1	14	0.3	7
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.0	5	0.1	4	0.1	1
Urinary System	7.5	2,438	7.8	2,016	6.5	417	12.3	1595	12.9	1352	10.1	241
Urinary Bladder	3.5	1143	3.8	967	2.8	173	6.5	791	6.9	687	4.6	102
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.8	1244	3.9	1007	3.6	235	5.6	775	5.8	641	5.3	134
Ureter	0.1	30	0.1	28	0.0	2	0.1	17	0.2	15	0.1	2
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	21	0.1	14	0.1	7	0.1	12	0.1	9	0.1	3
Eye and Orbit	0.0	15	0.1	15	0.0	0	0.1	9	0.1	9	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.5	1459	5.1	1295	2.3	162	5.6	802	6.2	708	3.1	94
Endocrine System	0.7	230	0.7	175	0.8	52	0.8	113	0.9	93	0.7	17
Thyroid	0.4	135	0.4	102	0.5	32	0.5	62	0.5	49	0.5	12
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	95	0.3	73	0.3	20	0.4	51	0.4	44	0.1	5
Lymphoma	7.9	2,557	8.7	2,228	4.8	320	9.7	1296	10.5	1124	6.1	166
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.5	154	0.5	123	0.4	31	0.6	89	0.6	70	0.6	19
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.4	2,403	8.2	2,105	4.3	289	9.1	1207	9.9	1054	5.6	147
Myeloma	4.4	1419	3.7	962	7.1	454	5.4	716	4.7	503	8.8	212
Leukemia	7.6	2,445	7.8	1,967	7.1	471	10.1	1312	10.4	1080	8.9	231
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.2	721	2.2	564	2.4	157	3.1	397	3.2	317	3.1	80
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	134	0.4	105	0.4	29	0.6	84	0.6	67	0.5	17
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.7	534	1.6	416	1.9	118	2.3	286	2.4	228	2.4	58
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.9	937	3.0	765	2.5	167	3.7	505	3.8	423	3.0	81
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.3	732	2.3	592	2.0	135	2.8	387	2.9	325	2.3	61
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	138	0.4	113	0.4	25	0.6	82	0.6	66	0.5	16
Other Leukemia	2.5	787	2.5	638	2.2	147	3.2	410	3.4	340	2.8	70
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	20.0	6,526	19.3	4,989	23.3	1520	26.7	3,562	25.4	2,730	32.5	823

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

Table 9 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 1999-2005 Combined

	Female All races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	**164.7**	**31,234**	**161.3**	**24,039**	**178.2**	**7,088**
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.6	311	1.6	242	1.7	68
Digestive System	34.4	6,646	31.1	4,750	46.6	1,861
Esophagus	1.5	282	1.2	182	2.6	100
Stomach	3.0	572	2.3	346	5.4	220
Small Intestine	0.2	44	0.2	31	0.3	13
Colon and Rectum	15.5	3,001	14.1	2,151	21.0	843
Colon excluding Rectum	13.4	2,595	12.0	1,844	18.6	746
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.1	406	2.1	307	2.4	97
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	37	0.2	28	0.2	9
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.4	643	3.2	476	4.0	157
Liver	2.8	535	2.6	399	3.2	127
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.6	108	0.5	77	0.8	30
Gallbladder	0.6	109	0.5	72	0.9	35
Other Biliary	0.3	66	0.4	56	0.2	10
Pancreas	9.4	1,822	8.9	1358	11.4	454
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	37	0.2	25	0.3	12
Respiratory System	41.5	7,845	43.9	6,543	32.9	1278
Larynx	0.5	95	0.5	72	0.6	23
Lung and Bronchus	40.8	7,711	43.2	6,443	32.0	1244
Bones and Joints	0.6	112	0.6	81	0.8	31
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.2	212	1.1	150	1.4	60
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.2	411	2.6	376	0.9	34
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	336	2.2	312	0.6	23
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	75	0.4	64	0.3	11
Breast	26.1	4,841	24.3	3,525	32.5	1307
Female Genital System	16.9	3,172	15.8	2,324	21.1	837
Cervix Uteri	3.1	559	2.4	317	5.8	238
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.7	697	2.8	428	6.9	268
Corpus Uteri	1.8	345	1.4	219	3.2	125
Uterus, NOS	1.8	352	1.4	209	3.7	143
Ovary	9.3	1768	9.8	1461	7.6	301
Vagina	0.3	57	0.3	44	0.3	13
Vulva	0.3	65	0.4	59	0.1	6
Other Female Genital Organs	0.1	26	0.1	15	0.3	11
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.3	843	4.3	664	4.4	176
Urinary Bladder	1.8	352	1.8	280	1.8	71
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.4	469	2.4	366	2.5	101
Ureter	0.1	13	0.1	13	0.0	0
Other Urinary Organs	0.0	9	0.0	5	0.1	4
Eye and Orbit	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0	0
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.6	657	4.1	587	1.7	68
Endocrine System	0.6	117	0.6	82	0.8	35
Thyroid	0.4	73	0.3	53	0.5	20
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	44	0.2	29	0.4	15
Lymphoma	6.6	1261	7.3	1104	3.8	154
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.4	65	0.4	53	0.3	12
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	6.2	1196	6.9	1051	3.5	142
Myeloma	3.7	703	3.0	459	6.2	242
Leukemia	5.9	1133	6.0	887	5.9	240
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.7	324	1.6	247	1.9	77
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	50	0.3	38	0.3	12
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.2	248	1.2	188	1.5	60
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.3	432	2.4	342	2.1	86
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.9	345	1.9	267	1.8	74
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	56	0.3	47	0.2	9
Other Leukemia	2.0	377	2.0	298	1.9	77
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	15.5	2,964	15.0	2,259	17.5	697

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

Table 10 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2001-2005

Females
Cervix

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	6.8			
Total APC	1.3	0.7	-7.4	10.8
2001 Rate	3.3	0.4	2.6	4.1
2002 Rate	3	0.3	2.4	3.8
2003 Rate	2.9	0.3	2.3	3.7
2004 Rate	3	0.3	2.3	3.7
2005 Rate	3.5	0.4	2.8	4.3

Breast

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.4			
Total APC	-1.2	0.6	-8	6
2001 Rate	28.4	1	26.4	30.5
2002 Rate	25.6	1	23.8	27.7
2003 Rate	25.3	1	23.5	27.3
2004 Rate	24.1	1	22.2	26
2005 Rate	27.4	1	25.5	29.5

Males
Prostate

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-18.9			
Total APC	-4.8*	0	-8	-1.4
2001 Rate	38.6	1.6	35.5	41.8
2002 Rate	35.4	1.5	32.4	38.5
2003 Rate	32.5	1.4	29.8	35.5
2004 Rate	33.2	1.5	30.4	36.2
2005 Rate	31.3	1.4	28.6	34.2

Males and Females
All Sites

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-2.9			
Total APC	-0.8	0.1	-1.7	0.2
2001 Rate	212	2.1	207.9	216.3
2002 Rate	207.8	2.1	203.6	212
2003 Rate	207.4	2.1	203.3	211.5
2004 Rate	203.5	2.1	199.5	207.7
2005 Rate	206	2.1	201.9	210.1

Males and Females
Colorectal

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-0.5			
Total APC	0.2	0.7	-1	1.4
2001 Rate	19	0.6	17.7	20.3
2002 Rate	18.6	0.6	17.3	19.8
2003 Rate	18.9	0.6	17.7	20.2
2004 Rate	19.1	0.6	17.9	20.4
2005 Rate	18.9	0.6	17.7	20.2

Lung

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	3.3			
Total APC	0.5	0.4	-1.1	2.2
2001 Rate	62.6	1.2	60.3	64.9
2002 Rate	63.5	1.2	61.2	65.8
2003 Rate	64.8	1.2	62.5	67.1
2004 Rate	62.7	1.1	60.5	65
2005 Rate	64.7	1.2	62.4	67

Melanoma

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	36.9			
Total APC	5.8	0.4	-11.2	26
2001 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.3
2003 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1
2004 Rate	2.2	0.2	1.8	2.7
2005 Rate	3.6	0.3	3	4.1

Oral

	Rate/Trend	SE/P-Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	12.2			
Total APC	4.4	0.3	-5.5	15.4
2001 Rate	2.6	0.2	2.2	3.1
2002 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.3
2003 Rate	3.2	0.3	2.7	3.8
2004 Rate	3.4	0.3	2.9	3.9
2005 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.5

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard; confidence intervals are 95% for rates and trends.

Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method.
*The APC is significantly different from zero ($p<0.05$).

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2007.

Health Risk and Cancer Screening Behaviors Tables

TABLE 11 - Tobacco Use, Adults *(2006) & Youth Grades 9-12 (2005), Alabama and the U.S.**

Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
% Total Adults	23.3	19.7
% Male Adults	26.3	21.9
% Female Adults	20.6	17.7
% White only, non-Hispanic Adults	25.0	20.0
% Black only, non-Hispanic Adults	17.9	21.3
% Other race, non-Hispanic Adults	22.2	18.8
% Hispanic Adults	34.9	16.9
% Low Education Adults	33.2	27.7
% Total Grades 9-12	24.4	23.0
% Male Grades 9-12	28.8	22.9
% Female Grades 9-12	20.5	23.0
% Black non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	15.5	12.9
% White non-Hispanic Grades 9-12	28.9	25.9

*Smoked 100 cigarettes in lifetime and are current smokers. **Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the preceding 30 days.
Source: American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

TABLE 12 - Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy in the Past 5 Years	Alabama	United States
% Male & Female 50 years and older	43.5	50.0
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	36.9	44.9
% Male & Female 65 years and older	52.6	57.1
% Male 50 years and older	44.2	50.5
% Males 50-64 years old	37.7	45.1
% Males 65 years and older	54.5	59.5
% Female 50 years and older	42.9	49.5
% Females 50-64 years old	36.2	44.8
% Females 65 years and older	51.3	55.4
% White only, non-Hispanic	43.6	51.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	42.5	49.3
% Hispanic	-	38.2
% Low Education	34.7	38.8
Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past Year	**Alabama**	**United States**
% Male & Female 50 years and older	15.3	16.1
% Male & Female 50-64 years old	14.4	13.4
% Male & Female 65 years and older	16.6	20.0
% Male 50 years and older	16.7	16.8
% Males 50-64 years old	16.2	14.1
% Males 65 years and older	17.6	21.4
% Female 50 years and older	14.2	15.5
% Females 50-64 years old	12.8	12.8
% Females 65 years and older	15.9	19.0
% White only, non-Hispanic	15.4	16.5
% Black only, non-Hispanic	15.5	16.9
% Hispanic	-	11.3
% Low Education	13.3	12.7

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

TABLE 13 - Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Mammogram within the past year	Alabama	United States
% 40 years and older	59.6	61.2
% 40-64 years old	59.3	59.7
% 65 years and older	60.2	64.6
% White only, non-Hispanic	59.3	61.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	62.2	62.7
% Hispanic	-	58.7
% Low Education	46.6	51.6

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

TABLE 14 - Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

PSA in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
% 50 years and older	53.9	53.8
% 50-64 years old	48.0	48.5
% 65 years and older	64.3	63.4
% White only, non-Hispanic	56.5	55.6
% Black only, non-Hispanic	47.2	48.1
% Hispanic	-	43.0
% Low Education	39.4	40.3
DRE in the Past Year	**Alabama**	**United States**
% 50 years and older	42.4	50.0
% 50-64 years old	37.1	46.2
% 65 years and older	51.6	56.9
% White only, non-Hispanic	43.9	52.1
% Black only, non-Hispanic	30.0	42.9
% Hispanic	-	38.0
% Low Education	28.0	35.5

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

TABLE 15 - Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	Alabama	United States
% 18 years and older	82.7	83.7
% 18-44 years old	82.2	85.1
% 45-64 years old	87.8	86.6
% 65 years and older	74.8	70.8
% White only, non-Hispanic	82.9	84.2
% Black only, non-Hispanic	83.0	87.2
% Hispanic	-	82.0
% Low Education	66.5	74.4

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

TABLE 16 - Fruit and Vegetable Intake, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

5 or More Fruits and Vegetables per Day	Alabama	United States
% Total	20.1	24.3
% Male	18.3	19.7
% Female	21.8	28.7
% White only, non-Hispanic	20.4	24.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic	19.5	23.8
% Hispanic	23.5	22.9
% Low Education	17.4	19.8

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

TABLE 17 - Physical Inactivity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

No Physical Activity	Alabama	United States
% Total	29.1	23.9
% Male	24.2	21.6
% Female	33.5	26.2
% White only, non-Hispanic	26.5	20.9
% Black only, non-Hispanic	36.0	31.4
% Hispanic	33.8	34.0
% Low Education	45.0	46.8

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

TABLE 18 - Overweight Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2006

Overweight	Alabama	United States
% Total	64.9	61.3
% Male	71.8	68.7
% Female	58.4	53.9
% White only, non-Hispanic	62.6	60.3
% Black only, non-Hispanic	72.9	72.1
% Hispanic	61.3	63.5
% Low Education	64.9	69.1

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

SOURCES

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4. NAACCR CINA+ Online, http://www.naaccr.org/cinap/index.htm. Data Year: December, 2000-2004.
5. Cancer Control Planet. Death rates calculated by the National Cancer Institute using SEER*Stat. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population by 5-year age groups.
6. American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2006. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
7. Institute of Medicine, National Research Council of the National Academies. Fulfilling the Potential of Cancer Prevention and Early Detection. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2003.
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Technical Notes

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

MATERIALS & METHODS

Population Estimates

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

Data Sources

Data from Cancer Registries, Health Information Departments, histopathologic laboratories, and physician offices were reported to the ASCR as of June 30, 2006. For cancer cases diagnosed during 1996-2005, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 2 (in situ, non-invasive) or 3 (invasive, primary site only) in the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICDO) (3rd editions), with the exception of in situ cancer of the cervix. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are also excluded, with the exception of those on the skin of the genital organs. The primary source of cancer incidence data is medical records. Staff at health care facilities abstract cancer incidence data from patients' medical records, enter the data into the facility's own cancer registry if it has one, and then send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. This uniformity means that data items collected by all reporting sources are comparable. For this report, information on primary cancer sites was coded according to the appropriate ICDO edition, and was grouped according to revised SEER recodes dated January 27, 2003, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The January 2003 SEER recodes were used to ensure (1) consistent site-type definitions over time and (2) consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

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

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

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

Annual Percentage Change (APC)

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

Interpreting the Data

Published age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates for years before 1999 were calculated using standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Beginning with the publication of data for the 1999 diagnosis year, or year of death, cancer incidence and mortality rates were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. This change was motivated by a need to standardize age-adjustment procedures across publications and to update the calculation of age-adjusted rates to more closely reflect the current age distribution of the U.S. population and the current burden of cancer. Because of the aging of the U.S. population, the 2000 U.S. standard population gives more weight to older age categories than did previous standard populations. Caution should be used when comparing the data published here with cancer incidence and mortality rates adjusted to standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Geographic variation in incidence and mortality rates may be the result of regional differences in the exposure of the population to known or unknown risk factors. Differences may arise because of differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the populations (e.g., age, race or ethnicity, geographic region, urban or rural residence), screening use, health-related behaviors (e.g., behaviors related to tobacco use, diet, physical activity), exposure to cancer-causing agents, or factors related to registry operations (e.g., completeness, timeliness, specificity in coding cancer sites). Work continues to ensure the reporting of high-quality data. Please note that differences in registry database completeness and data quality does influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2005 cases were 95 percent complete at the time of this publication, some rates, especially all sites combined, may vary slightly from the "true" or final rates for the Alabama population. The rates presented here have not been adjusted for completeness differences across the database. The ASCR may update the previous years' data as cancer registries submit data for the new diagnosis year and additional cases from the previous diagnosis years. Users of cancer incidence data should be mindful of this issue for all data used in their comparisons. Race information reported to the ASCR is not self-reported by the patient. Information on race is abstracted from medical records, coded according to standard procedures, and then grouped into standard race groupings. In this fifth Alabama's Cancer Facts & Figures report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.

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American Cancer Society Quality of Life Programs

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

- **Cancer Information** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1.800.ACS.2345 or visiting www.cancer.org. American Cancer Society specialists are available through 1-800-ACS-2345 to provide comprehensive information about the disease and its treatment, as well as connect the caller with local community resources.
- **Cancer Survivors Network** is a virtual community created by and for cancer survivors to connect with one another, share experiences, and provide support. It is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1-800-ACS-2345 or by linking through www.cancer.org.
- **Children's Camps** are supported by the American Cancer Society for children who have, or have had, cancer. These camps are designed to handle the special needs of children undergoing treatment, as well as offer a fun environment where children can enjoy typical summer camp activities. Many camps also have programs for siblings of children with cancer.
- The **College Scholarship Program** is available to students who have had a cancer diagnosis before age 21, maintain a 2.5 GPA, are under the age of 25, and have been accepted to an accredited college, university, or vocational school. The American Cancer Society's Mid-South Division awards $175,000 in scholarships each year to young cancer survivors pursuing higher education.
- The **Community Resource Database** contains detailed information about programs and services available in communities that offer assistance to those affected by cancer. By calling 1-800-ACS-2345 trained specialists provide callers with information and referrals to resources, including lodging, transportation, medications and other patient support services/programs.
- **Hope Lodge** is a temporary no-cost residential lodging facility for cancer patients and their family members receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The first Mid-South Division Hope Lodge opened in Birmingham, Alabama, with a similar facility now available in Nashville, Tennessee. Additional Hope Lodges will be opening in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Lexington, Kentucky in 2006.
- **I Can Cope** is a patient education program designed to help cancer patients and their loved ones deal with their cancer experience. These stand-alone educational modules provide information about cancer diagnosis and treatment, pain control, money management and nutrition for the cancer patient.
- **Look Good...Feel Better** is a program in which trained volunteer cosmetologists help female cancer patients deal with the side effects of treatment by teaching them beauty techniques to enhance their appearance and self-image. The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association Foundation and National Cosmetology Association partner with the American Cancer Society to offer this program.
- **Man to Man** is a peer-support service that offers education, discussion and support to men with prostate cancer. Topics include information about the disease, treatment, side effects and coping with the disease.
- **Reach to Recovery** is a peer-support service for patients with a diagnosis of breast cancer. Specially trained Reach to Recovery volunteer visitors allow patients to find "someone like me" and gain support.
- **Transportation Programs** provide community appropriate solutions to help cancer patients (in need) get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Transportation Grants Program** provides grants to Social Work Departments of qualifying cancer treatment facilities to help patients with financial needs get to treatment.
- The American Cancer Society's **Road to Recovery Program** provides transportation for cancer patients to and from treatment appointments. Rides are provided by volunteer drivers who donate their time and the use of their personal vehicles.
- **Publications** are available from the American Cancer Society for individuals with a concern about cancer. Newsletters cover specific topics, including breast cancer, prostate cancer, advocacy and research. Brochures, books, posters and videos on cancer prevention, early detection and treatment are also available by calling 1-800-ACS-2345.

Have questions about cancer?

Cancer information specialists are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call the American Cancer Society at 1.800.ACS.2345.

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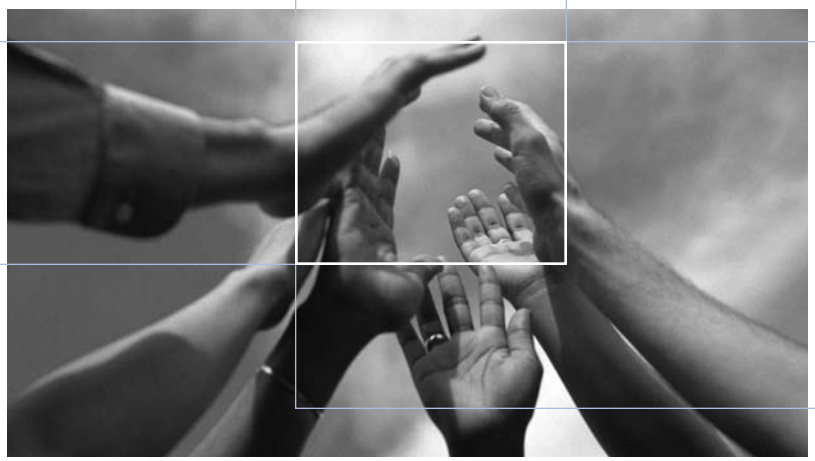

The American Cancer Society is the nationwide, community-based, voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives and diminishing suffering from cancer, through research, education, advocacy and service.

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