Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2011

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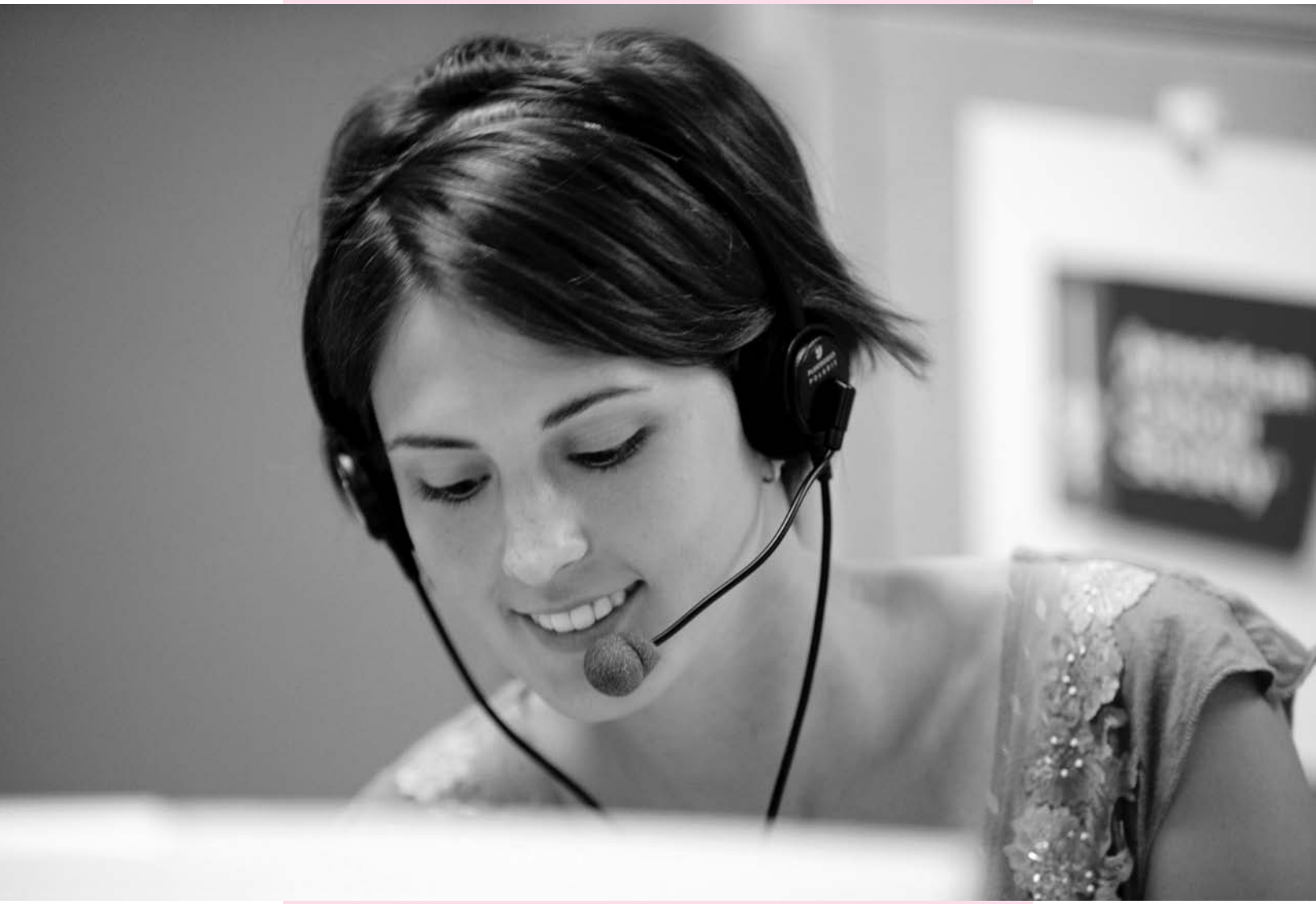
ASCR Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry

THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH 1875



Have questions about cancer?

Cancer information specialists are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Call the American Cancer Society at 1.800.227.2345.

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

May 2012

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to present the annual **Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures** report produced by the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry in collaboration with the American Cancer Society. This edition will focus on cancers in women as well as highlight the work of the Alabama Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program and its efforts to provide access to breast and cervical cancer screening and treatment to underserved women in Alabama.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Alabama, exceeded only by heart disease. Breast, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancers are the most commonly diagnosed cancers accounting for more than 56 percent of all new cases in Alabama; however, more Alabamians die from lung cancer than from breast, colorectal, and prostate cancers combined. Eliminating tobacco use, one of the single most preventable causes of disease, and eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke could greatly reduce the incidence and mortality from lung cancer. For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers, there are established effective screening tests which can diagnose cancers at an early stage when treatment is more effective and survival is more likely. In addition, engaging in healthy lifestyle habits, such as being physically active and consuming a healthy diet, can also contribute to cancer prevention efforts.

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

Sincerely,

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

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

Dear Friends,

On behalf of the American Cancer Society I am honored to present the ninth edition of Alabama Cancer Facts and Figures. This publication is made possible through our ongoing partnership with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry.

Since 1913 the American Cancer Society has been leading the fight against cancer. Today we are saving more lives and celebrating more birthdays as we are currently the "Official Sponsor of Birthdays." We are helping people stay well, get well, find cures and fight back. We are able to accomplish this by supporting high-impact research; providing prevention and early detection education; improving the quality of life for those affected by cancer; and reaching more people, including the medically underserved, with the reliable cancer-related information they need.

We have an opportunity to prevent many more cancers from occurring and to save many more lives with what is known today. To do this, we must work collaboratively using the most effective strategies and the most current data. We are thankful to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry for accurate and timely cancer incidence and mortality data. We are pleased that the state devotes significant resources in this area and hope that these systems will continue to expand to assist us in our efforts to control cancer.

This publication serves as a planning tool for American Cancer Society staff and volunteers as well as our partners working on cancer control issues in Alabama. I invite you to join us as we evaluate the impact of cancer in our state. Together, we can develop and implement local cancer plans that will benefit the people in our communities who are affected by cancer. Together we can make a huge difference in our mission to eliminate cancer.

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

Fighting cancer with you,

Kimberly M. Williams
State Vice President, Alabama
American Cancer Society, Mid-South Division

American Cancer Society®

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

Cancer: Basic Facts

What is Cancer?

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

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the U.S., exceeded only by heart disease. The American Cancer Society estimates that in 2011 about 571,950 Americans will die of cancer - approximately 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 2011 about 171,600 cancer deaths are expected to be caused by tobacco use alone. Scientific evidence suggests that approximately one-third of the 571,950 cancer deaths expected to occur in 2011 will be related to physical inactivity, overweight or obesity, and poor nutrition and thus could also be prevented.[2] Certain cancers are related to infectious agents, such as hepatitis B virus (HBV), human papillomavirus (HPV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori), and others, and could be prevented through behavioral changes, vaccines, or antibiotics. In addition, many of the more than 2 million skin cancers that are expected to be diagnosed in 2010 could be prevented by protection from the sun's rays and avoiding indoor tanning.[2]

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

Who is at Risk?

Anyone can develop cancer. Since the risk of being diagnosed with cancer increases as individuals age, most cases occur in adults who are middle-aged or older. About 78% of all cancers are diagnosed in persons 55 and older.[2] Cancer researchers use the word "risk" in different ways, most commonly expressing risk as lifetime risk or relative risk. Lifetime risk refers to the probability that an individual, over the course of a lifetime, will develop or die from cancer. In the U.S., men have slightly less than a 1 in 2 lifetime risk of developing cancer; for women, the risk is a little more than 1 in 3.[2] Relative risk is a measure of the strength of the relationship between risk factors and a particular cancer. It compares the risk of developing cancer in persons with a certain exposure or trait to the risk in persons who do not have this characteristic. For example, male smokers are about 23 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers, so their relative risk is 23. Women who have a first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with a history of breast cancer have about twice the risk of developing breast cancer compared to women who do not have a family history.[2]

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

In Alabama, there will be approximately 25,530 new cancer cases in 2011; approximately 70 people will hear that they have been diagnosed with cancer each day.[2]

Estimated New Cancer Cases for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2011*

Site	New Cases
All Sites	25,530
Female Breast	3,700
Uterine Cervix	210
Colon & Rectum	2,310
Uterine Corpus	550
Leukemia	590
Lung & Bronchus	4,240
Melanoma	1,260
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	960
Prostate	3,680
Urinary Bladder	930

*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 2011. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

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

In Alabama, 10,210 people are expected to die of cancer this year. Lung cancer will account for 3,210 deaths which is approximately 31% of all estimated cancer deaths in Alabama.[2]

Estimated Cancer Deaths for Selected Cancer Sites, Alabama, 2011*

Site	Deaths
All Sites	10,210
Brain/Nervous System	210
Female Breast	700
Colon & Rectum	930
Leukemia	350
Liver	320
Lung & Bronchus	3,210
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	310
Ovary	290
Pancreas	600
Prostate	710

*Rounded to the nearest 10. Source: American Cancer Society, Cancer Facts & Figures 2011. National Home Office: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

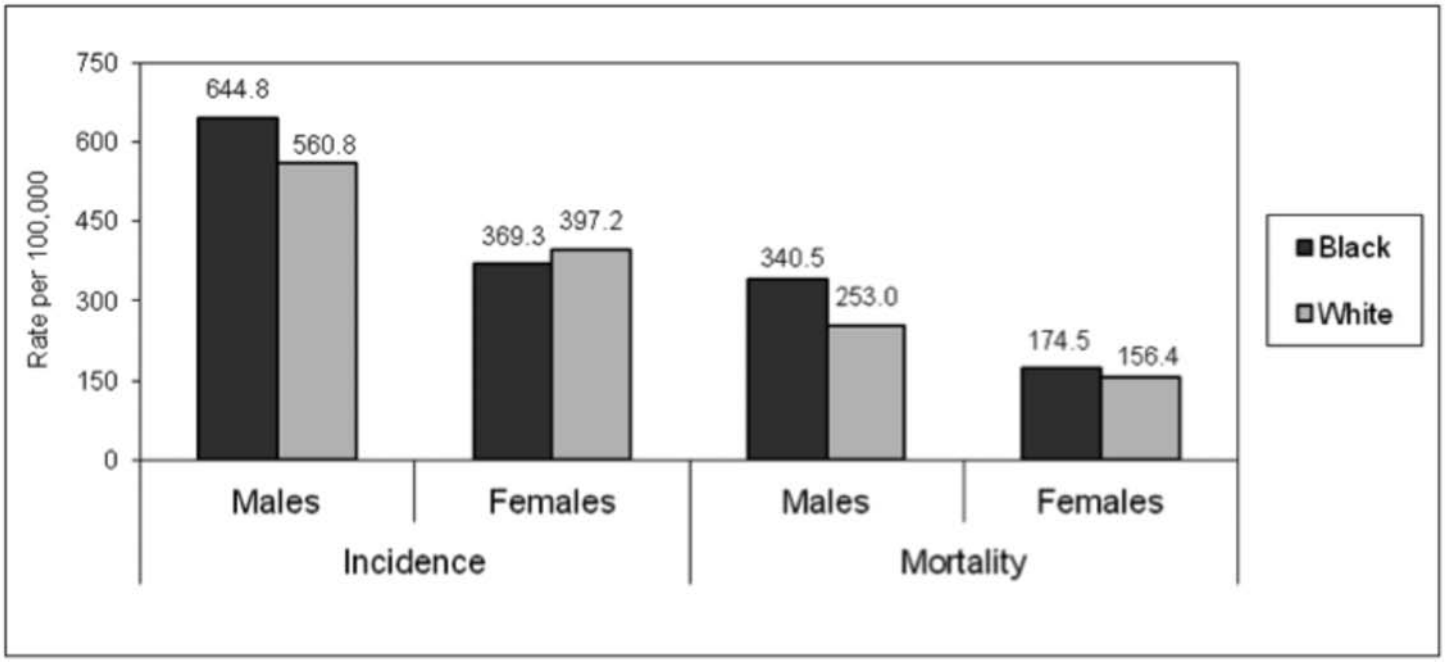
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 469.0 - lower than the U.S. rate of 472.6.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 579.5 versus 391.2.[4] Among males, black males have a higher cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 644.8 versus 560.8.[4] Among females, white females have a higher cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 397.2 versus 369.3.[4] (See Figure 1 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 202.4 - higher than the U.S. rate of 187.1.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 267.4 versus 159.9.[3] Among males, black males have a higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 340.5 versus 253.0.[3] Among females, black females have a higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 174.5 versus 156.4.[3] (See Figure 1 and Table 12.)

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

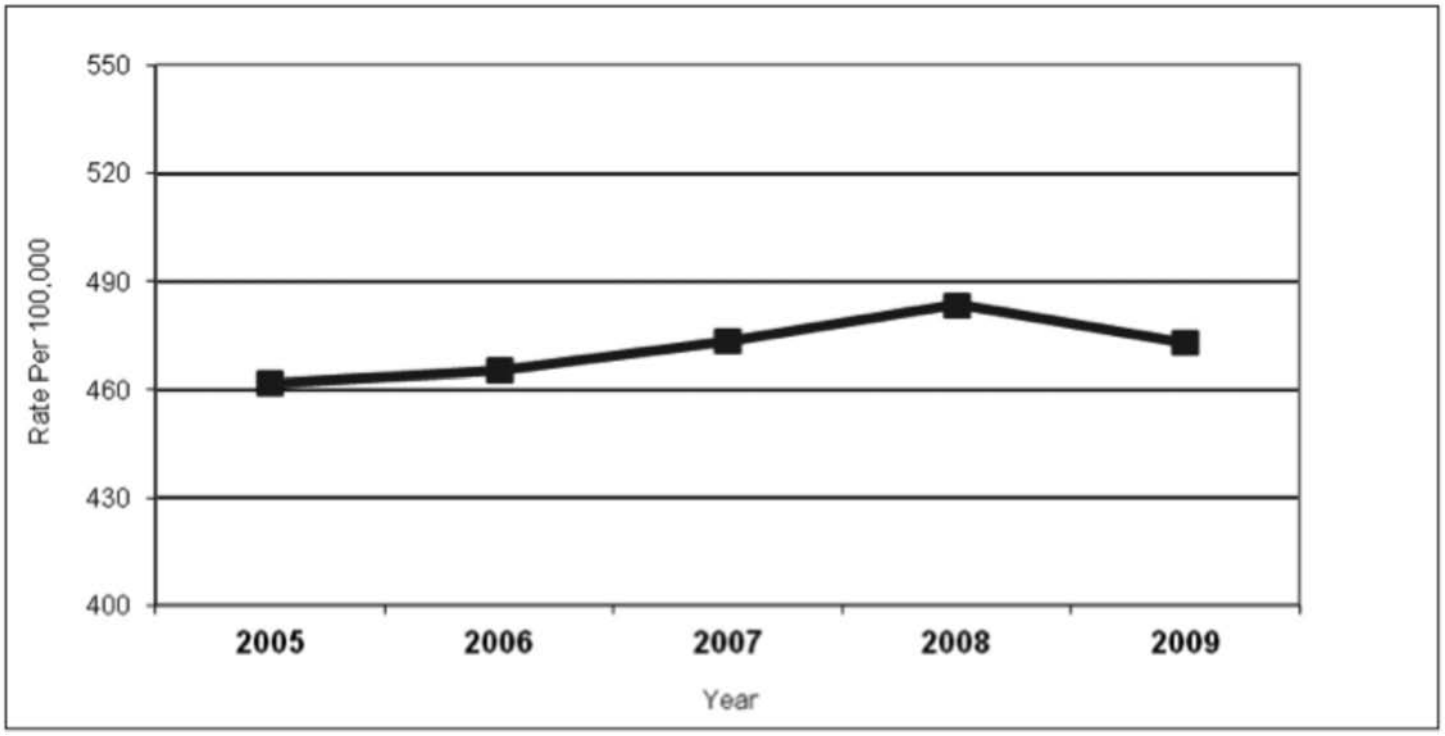


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 2.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.9%.[3] The increase in cancer incidence was not found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 2 and Table 2.)

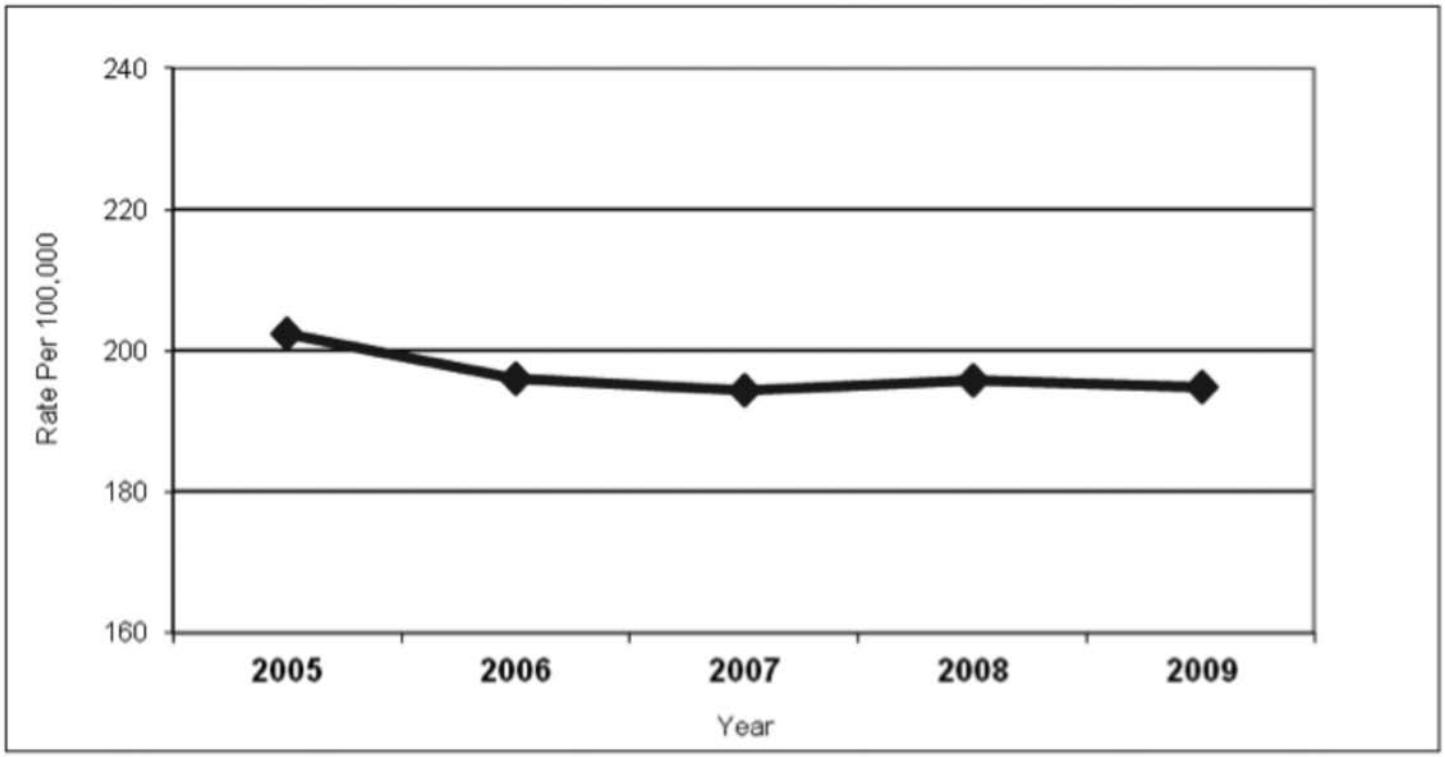
Figure 2: Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 3.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8%.[3] The decrease in cancer mortality was not found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 10.)

Figure 3: Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Selected Cancers

Lung Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, an estimated 4,240 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and an estimated 3,210 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

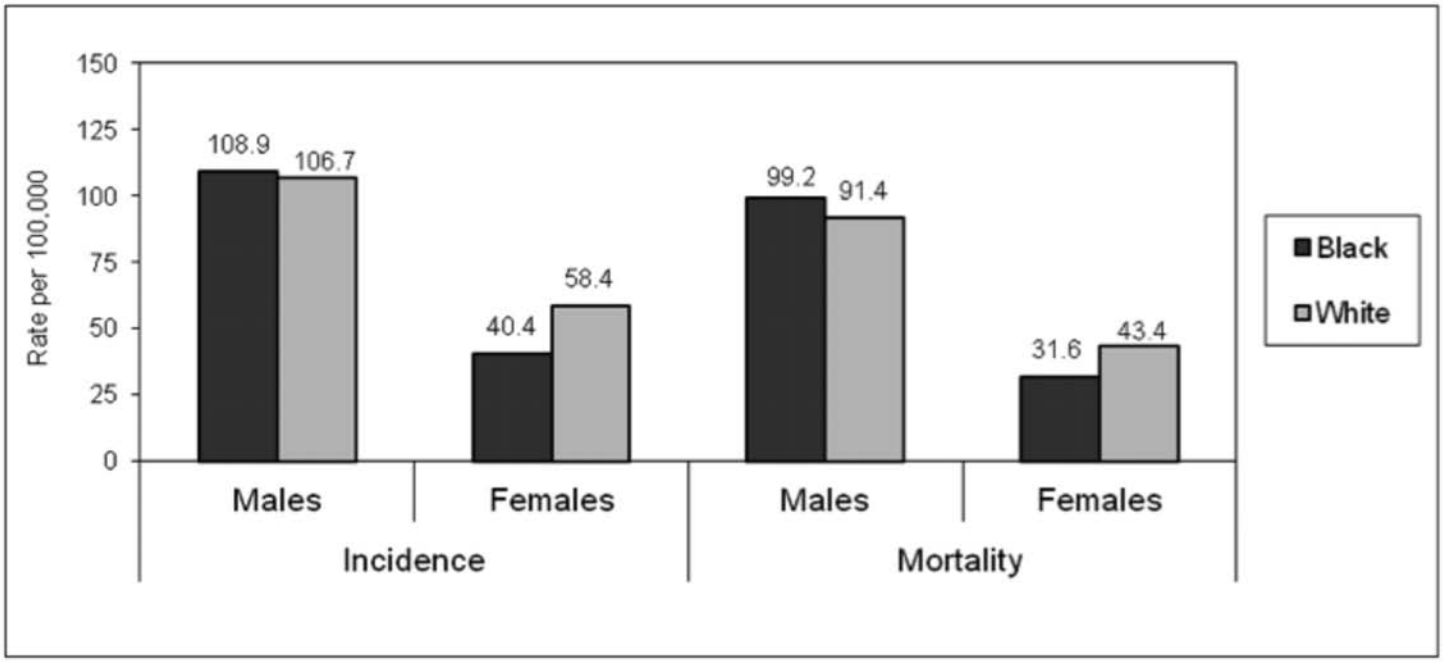
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 76.6 - higher than the U.S. rate of 67.9.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 106.9 versus 54.4.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 108.9 versus 106.7.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 58.4 versus 40.4.[4] (See Figure 4 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 62.2 - higher than the U.S. rate of 53.1.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 92.4 versus 40.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 99.2 versus 91.4.[3] Among females in Alabama, white females have a higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 43.4 versus 31.6.[3] (See Figure 4 and Table 12.)

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

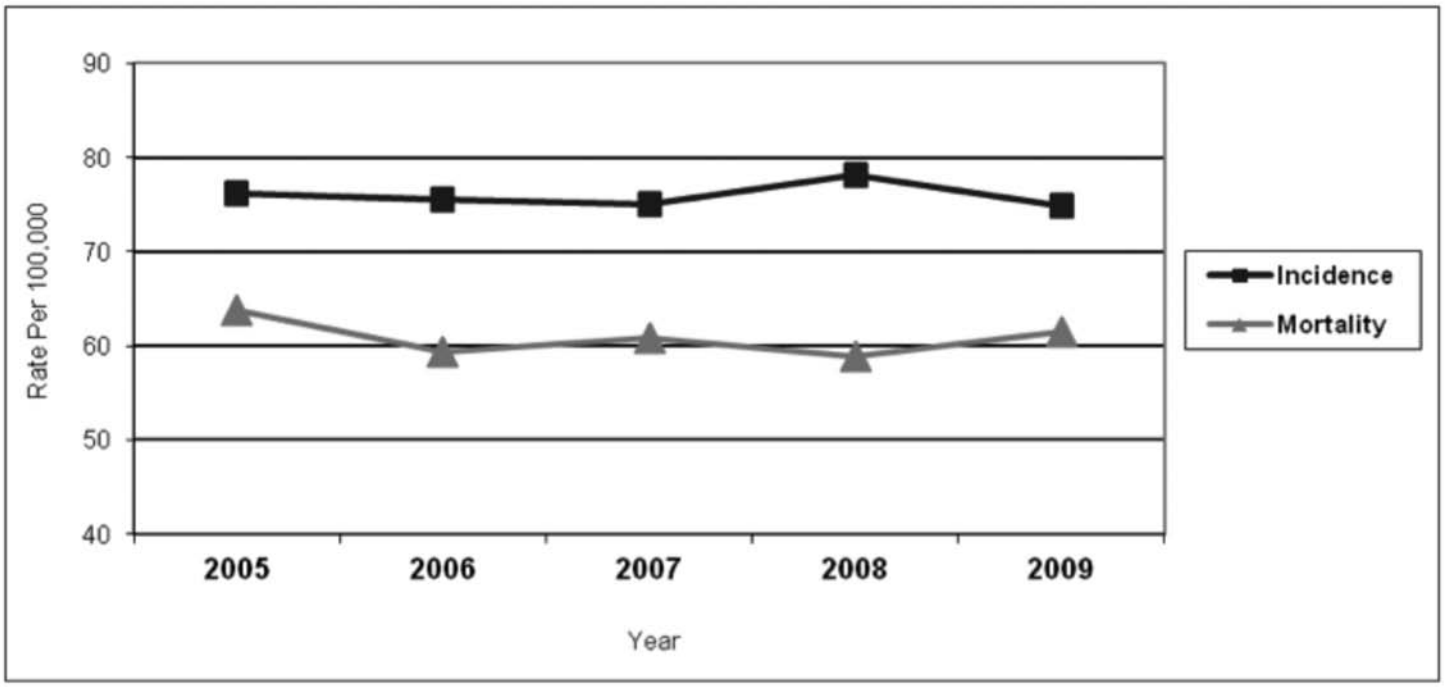


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 1.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was less than 0.1%.[3] For lung cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 3.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8%.[3] (See Figure 5 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 5: Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

Cigarette smoking is by far the most important risk factor for lung cancer. Risk increases with quantity and duration of cigarette consumption. Cigar and pipe smoking also increase risk. Other risk factors include occupational or environmental exposure to secondhand smoke, radon, asbestos (particularly among smokers), certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), some organic chemicals, radiation, air pollution, and a history of tuberculosis.[2] Genetic susceptibility can also play a contributing role in the development of lung cancer, especially in those who develop lung cancer at a younger age.[2]

Tobacco Use:

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 21.9% of Alabama adults and 20.8% of Alabama youth smoke, the national averages are 17.3% and 19.5% respectively.[9] Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama.[9] (See Table 13 for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Colorectal Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, an estimated 2,310 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 930 colorectal cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

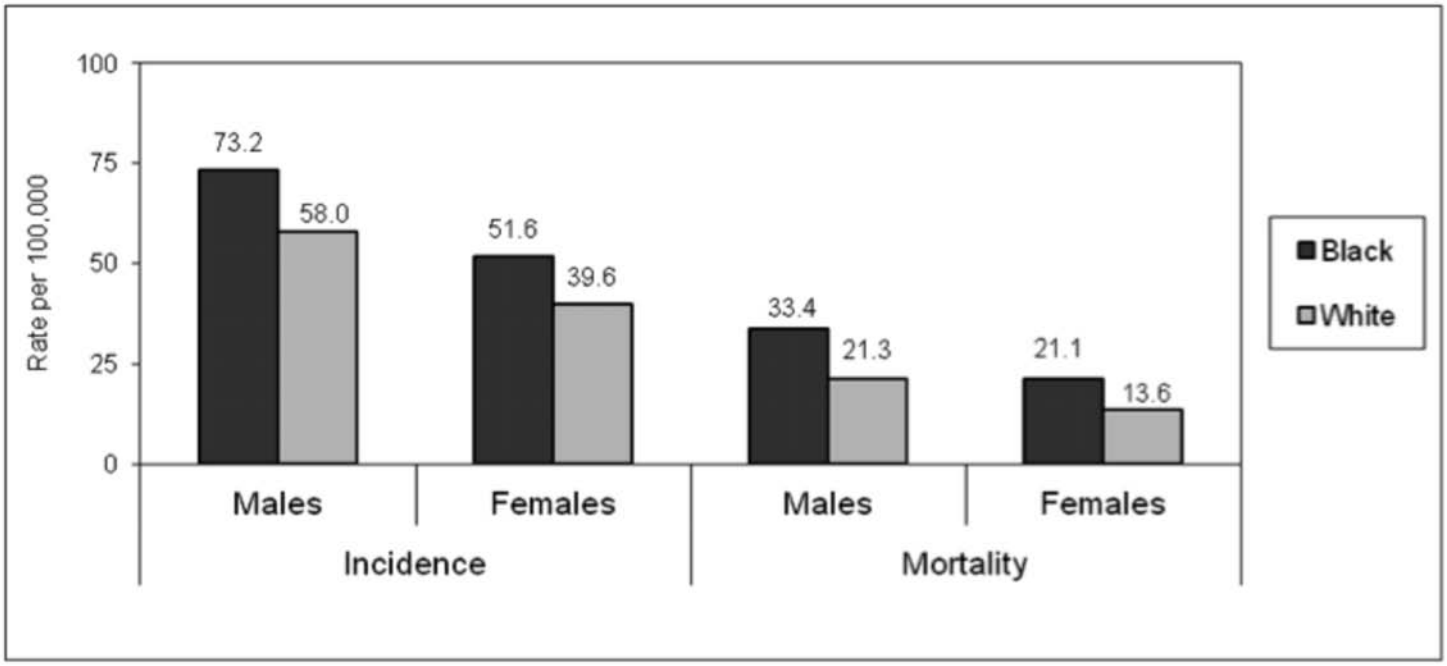
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 50.3 – higher than the U.S. rate of 47.7.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females with a rate of 60.8 versus 42.1.[4] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 73.2 versus 58.0.[4] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 51.6 versus 39.6.[4] (See Figure 6 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 18.5 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 18.3.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 23.4 versus 15.1.[3] Among males in Alabama, black males have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 33.4 versus 21.3.[3] Among females in Alabama, black females have a higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 21.1 versus 13.6.[3] (See Figure 6 and Table 12.)

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

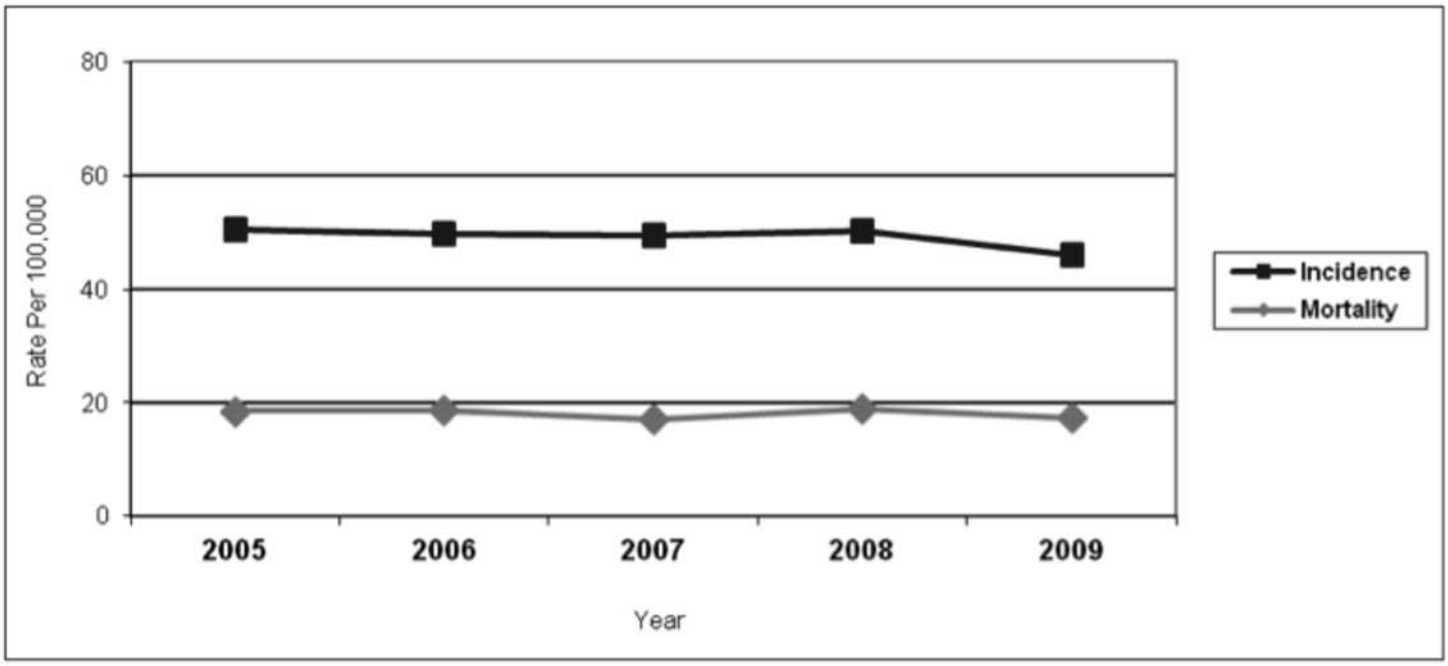


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 8.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.6%.[3] For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 6.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.2%.[3] (See Figure 7 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 7: Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; 90% of cases are diagnosed in individuals 50 years of age and older.[2] Risk is also increased by certain inherited genetic mutations (familial adenomatous polyposis [FAP] and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer [HNPCC]), a personal or family history of colorectal cancer and/or polyps, or a personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease.[2] Several modifiable factors are associated with an increased risk of colorectal cancer. These include smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, heavy alcohol consumption, a diet high in red or processed meat, and inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables.[1]

Early Detection:

Beginning at age 50, men and women who are at average risk for developing colorectal cancer should begin screening. Screening can result in the detection and removal of colorectal polyps before they become cancerous, as well as detect cancers at an early stage.[2] When colorectal cancers are detected at an early, localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 90%; however, only 39% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at this stage, mostly due to underuse of screening.[2] After the cancer has spread regionally to involve adjacent organs or lymph nodes, the 5-year survival drops to 70%. For persons with distant stage diagnosis the 5-year survival rate is 12%.[2] For all adults 50 years of age and older, Alabama adults have slightly lower rates of colorectal cancer screening than the national average.[6] Adults with low education have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates of all genders and races in Alabama.[6] (See page 26 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 14 for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Melanoma

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, it is estimated that 1,260 new cases of melanoma will occur in Alabama.[2]

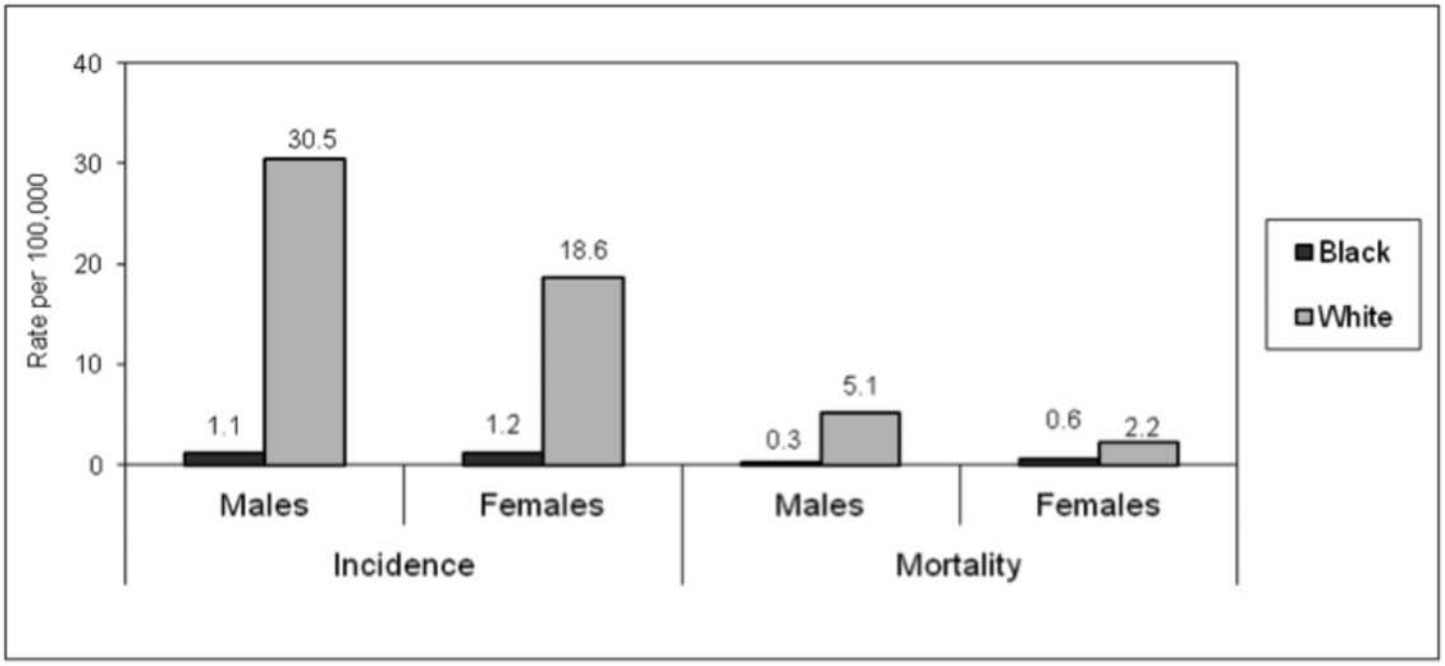
Incidence Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 18.6 –slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 18.8.[4] (See Table 11.) Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma incidence rate than females with a rate of 24.9 versus 14.3.[4] Among males in Alabama, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males with a rate of 30.5 versus 1.1.[4] Among females in Alabama, white females have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black females with a rate of 18.6 versus 1.2.[4] (See Figure 8 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.8 – roughly the same as the U.S. rate of 2.7.[3,5] Males in Alabama have a higher melanoma mortality rate than females with a rate of 4.2 versus 1.8.[3] Among males in Alabama, white males have a higher melanoma mortality rate than black males with a rate of 5.1 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 Figure 8 and Table 12.)

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



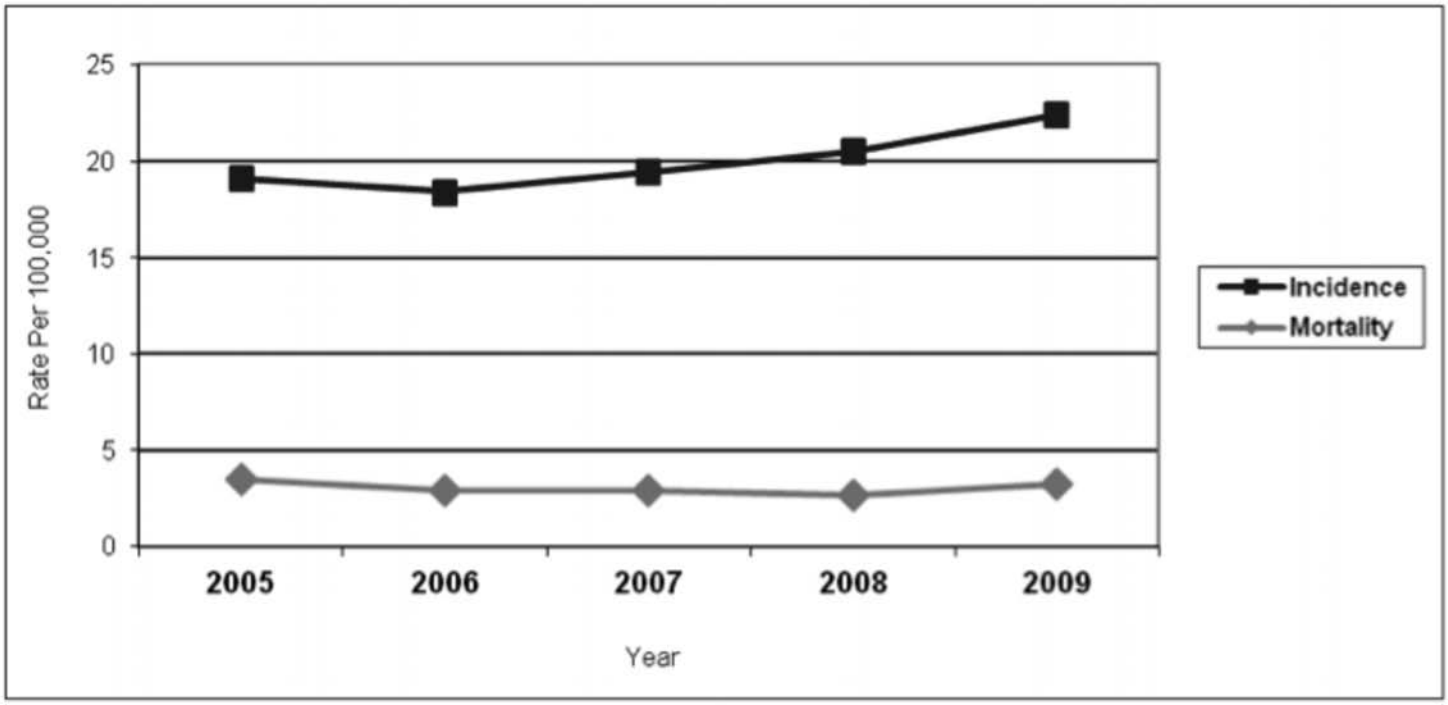
*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 17.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 4.4%.[3] For melanoma mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 4.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.5%.[3] (See Figure 15 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Since 2004 the number of dermatology clinics reporting to the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR) has more than tripled. This increase in case reporting is more than likely responsible for the significant increase in the melanoma incidence trend.

Figure 9: Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

Major risk factors for melanoma include a personal or family history of melanoma and the presence of atypical moles or a large number of moles (greater than 50). Other risk factors for all types of skin cancer include sun sensitivity (burning easily, difficulty tanning, natural blond or red hair color); a history of excessive sun exposure, including sunburns; use of tanning booths; diseases that suppress the immune system; and a past history of basal cell or squamous cell skin cancers.[2]

Early Detection:

The best way to detect skin cancer early is to recognize changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths.[2] Adults should undergo regular dermatologic assessment and thoroughly examine their skin on a regular basis.[2] New or unusual lesions or a progressive change in a lesion's appearance size, shape, or color, etc. should be evaluated promptly by a physician.[2] A simple ABCD rule outlines the warning signals of the most common type of melanoma: A is for asymmetry (one half of the mole does not match the other half); B is for border irregularity (the edges are ragged, notched, or blurred); C is for color (the pigmentation is not uniform, with variable degrees of tan, brown, or black); D is for diameter greater than 6 millimeters (about the size of a pencil eraser).[2] If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.[2] When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 98%; the 5-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 62% and 16%, respectively.[2]

Prostate Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, an estimated 3,680 new cases of prostate cancer and an estimated 710 prostate cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

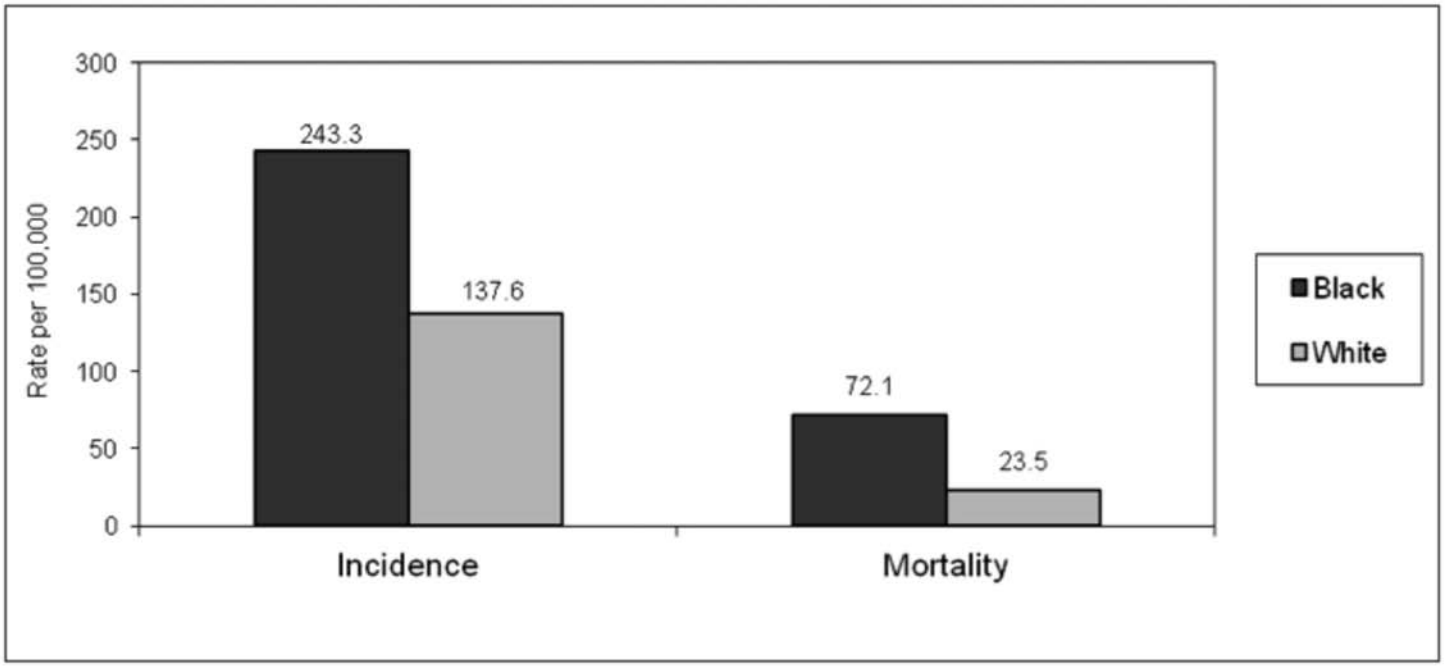
Incidence Rates:

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 160.5 – higher than the U.S. rate of 152.9.[4] (See Table 11.) Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males with a rate of 243.3 versus 137.6.[4] (See Figure 10 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 31.6 – higher than the U.S. rate of 26.2.[3,5] Black males in Alabama have a higher prostate cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 72.1 versus 23.5.[3] (See Figure 10 and Table 12.)

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

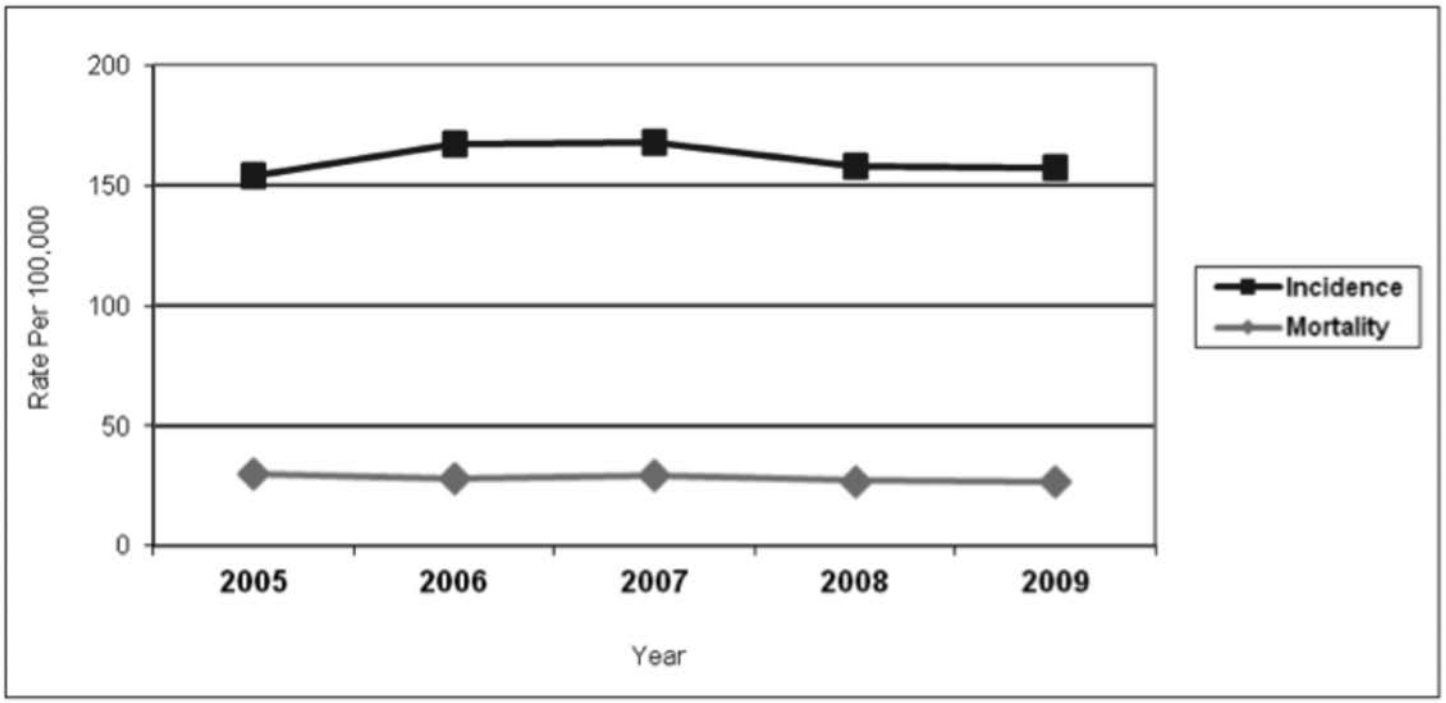


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 2.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.2%.[3] For prostate cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 11.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.6%.[3] (See Figure 11 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 11: Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, Alabama, 2005-2009



* Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

Age, ethnicity, and family history are well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.[2] About 62% of all prostate cancer cases are diagnosed in men 65 years of age and older, and 97% occur in men 50 and older. African American men and Jamaican men of African descent have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world.[2] Recent studies indicate that strong familial disposition may account for 5-10% of prostate cancer cases. There is also evidence linking a diet high in saturated fat to an increased risk of developing prostate cancer.[2]

Early Detection:

At this time, there are insufficient data to recommend for or against routine testing for early prostate cancer detection with the PSA test. The American Cancer Society recommends that beginning at age 50, men who are at average risk of prostate cancer and have a life expectancy of at least 10 years receive information about the potential benefits and known limitations of testing for early prostate cancer detection and have an opportunity to make an informed decision about testing. Men at high risk of developing prostate cancer (African Americans or men with a close relative diagnosed with prostate cancer before age 65) should have this discussion with their health care provider beginning at age 45. Men at even higher risk (because they have several close relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age) should have this discussion with their provider at age 40. All men should be given sufficient information about the benefits and limitations of testing to allow them to make a decision based on their personal values and preferences.

More than 90% of all prostate cancers are discovered in the local or regional stages, for which the 5-year relative survival rate approaches 100%. Over the past 25 years, the 5-year relative survival rate for all stages combined has increased from 69% to 99.6%.[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 26 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 16 for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Breast Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, an estimated 3,700 new cases of female breast cancer and an estimated 700 female breast cancer deaths are expected to occur in Alabama.[2]

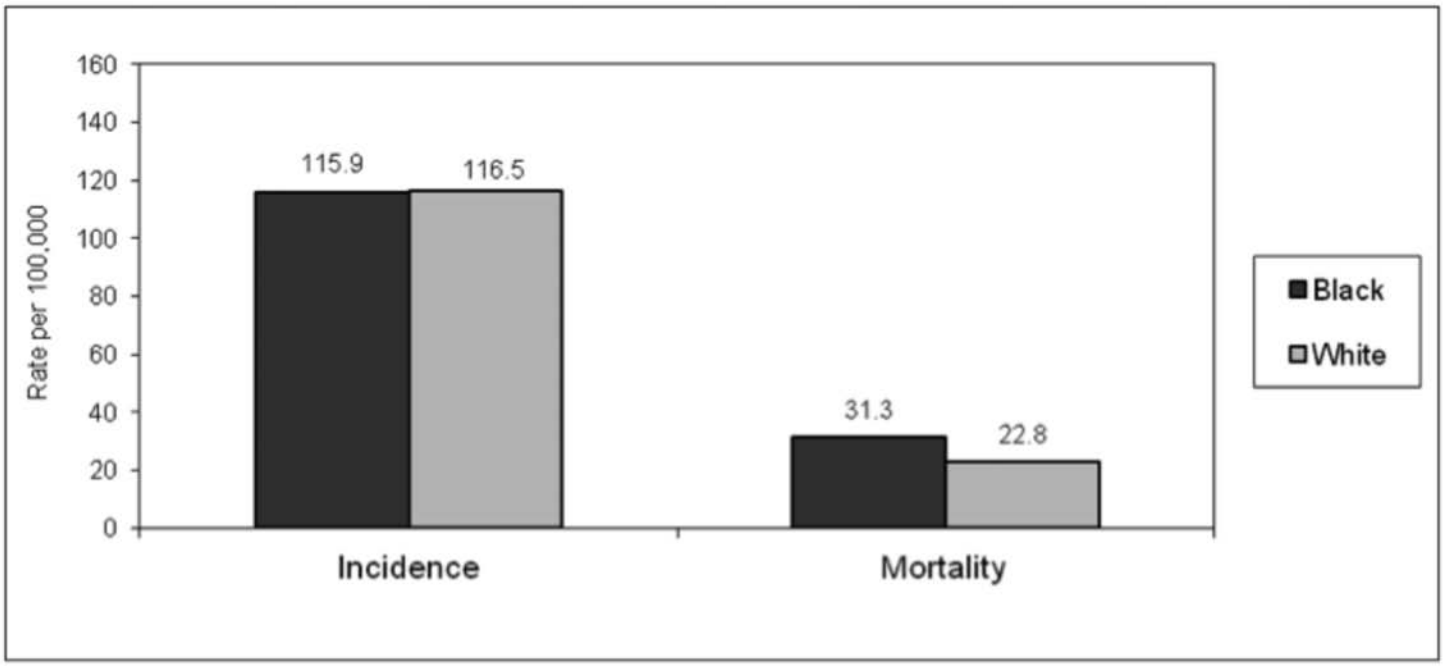
Incidence Rates:

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 117.1 – lower than the U.S. rate of 121.2.[4] (See Table 11.) White females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 116.5 versus 115.9.[4] (See Figure 12 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 24.7 – almost even with the U.S. rate of 24.5.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 31.3 versus 22.8.[3] (See Figure 12 and Table 12.)

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

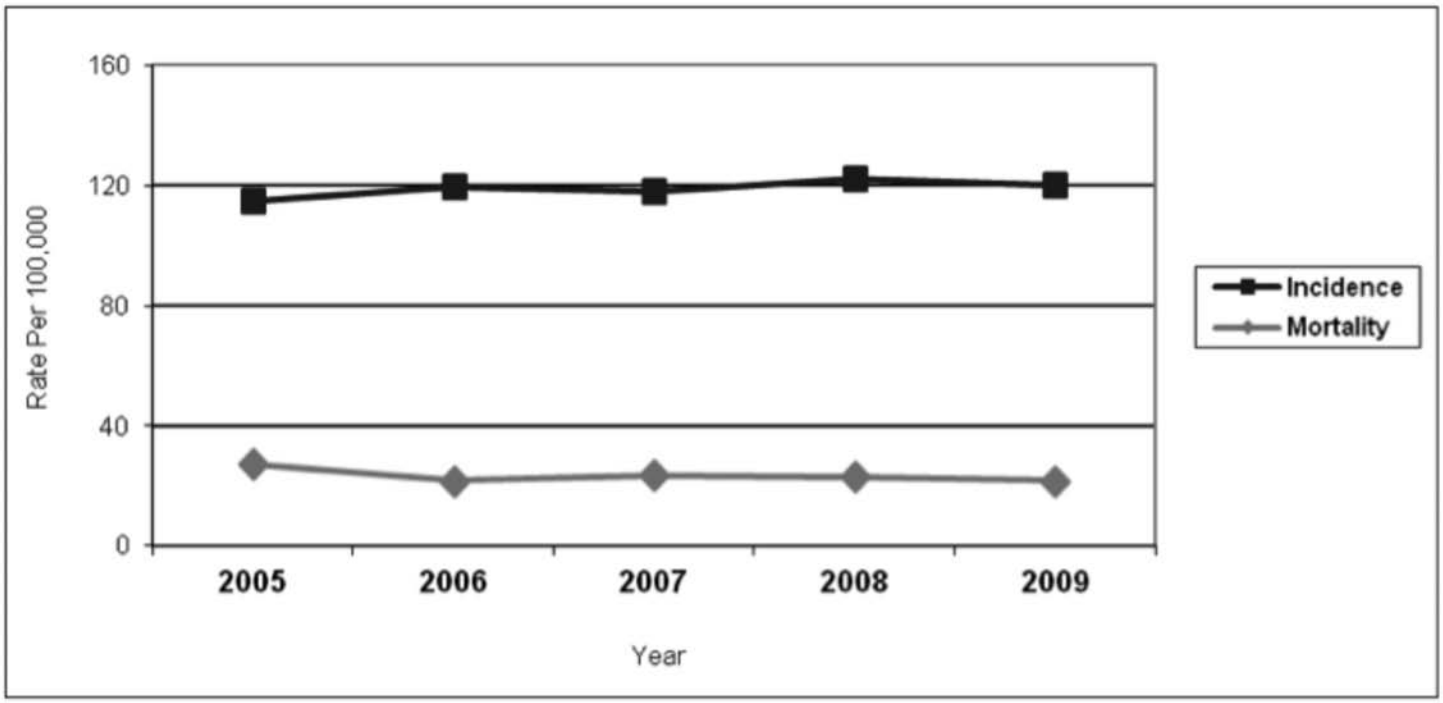


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 4.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was 1.1%.[3] For breast cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 19.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.9%.[3] (See Figure 13 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 13: Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

Aside from being female, increasing age is the most important factor affecting breast cancer risk. Risk is also increased by inherited genetic mutations in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, a personal or family history of breast cancer, high breast tissue density, biopsy-confirmed hyperplasia, high bone mineral density, and high-dose radiation to the chest, typically related to a medical procedure.[2] Reproductive factors that increase breast cancer risk include a long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and/or end late in life), never having children, recent use of oral contraceptives, and having one's first child after age 30.[2] Potentially modifiable risk factors include weight gain after age 18, being overweight or obese (for postmenopausal breast cancer), use of combined estrogen and progestin menopausal hormone therapy, physical inactivity, and consumption of one or more alcoholic beverages per day.[2]

Early Detection:

Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment is more effective and a cure is more likely.[2] Steady declines in breast cancer mortality among women since 1990 have been attributed to a combination of early detection and improvements in treatment. When breast cancers are detected and diagnosed at the localized stage, the relative 5-year survival rate is 98%, compared to a rate of only 23% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.[2] Alabama females have a slightly lower rate of mammography screening than the U.S. average – 75.2% of Alabama females have had a mammogram in the past two years compared to 75.6% of U.S. females.[6] Black females in Alabama have a higher rate of mammography screening than white females.[6] Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.[6] (See page 26 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 15 for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the U.S.)

Call to Action

Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment may be more effective and survival is more likely.[2]

Cervical Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, it is estimated that 210 new cases of cervical cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

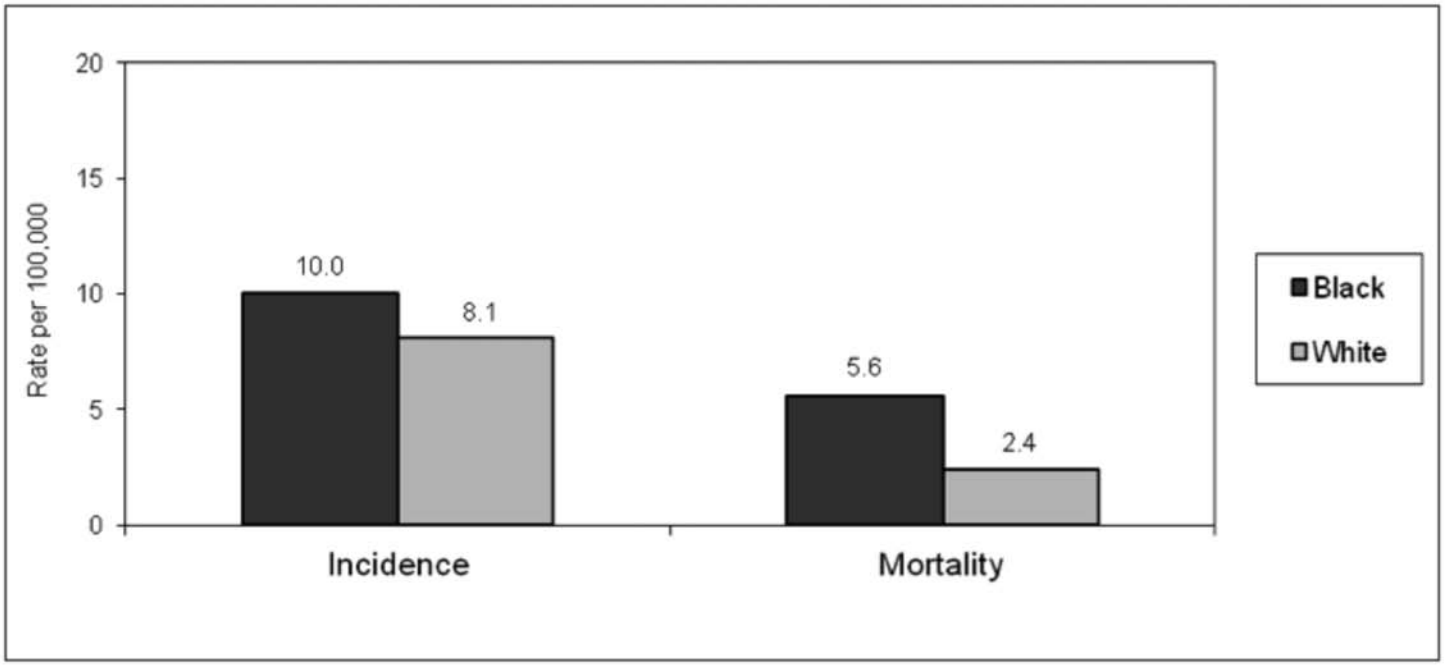
Incidence Rates:

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 8.5 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 8.1.[4] (See Table 11.) Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 10.0 versus 8.1.[4] (See Figure 14 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 2.5.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 5.6 versus 2.4.[3] (See Figure 14 and Table 12.)

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

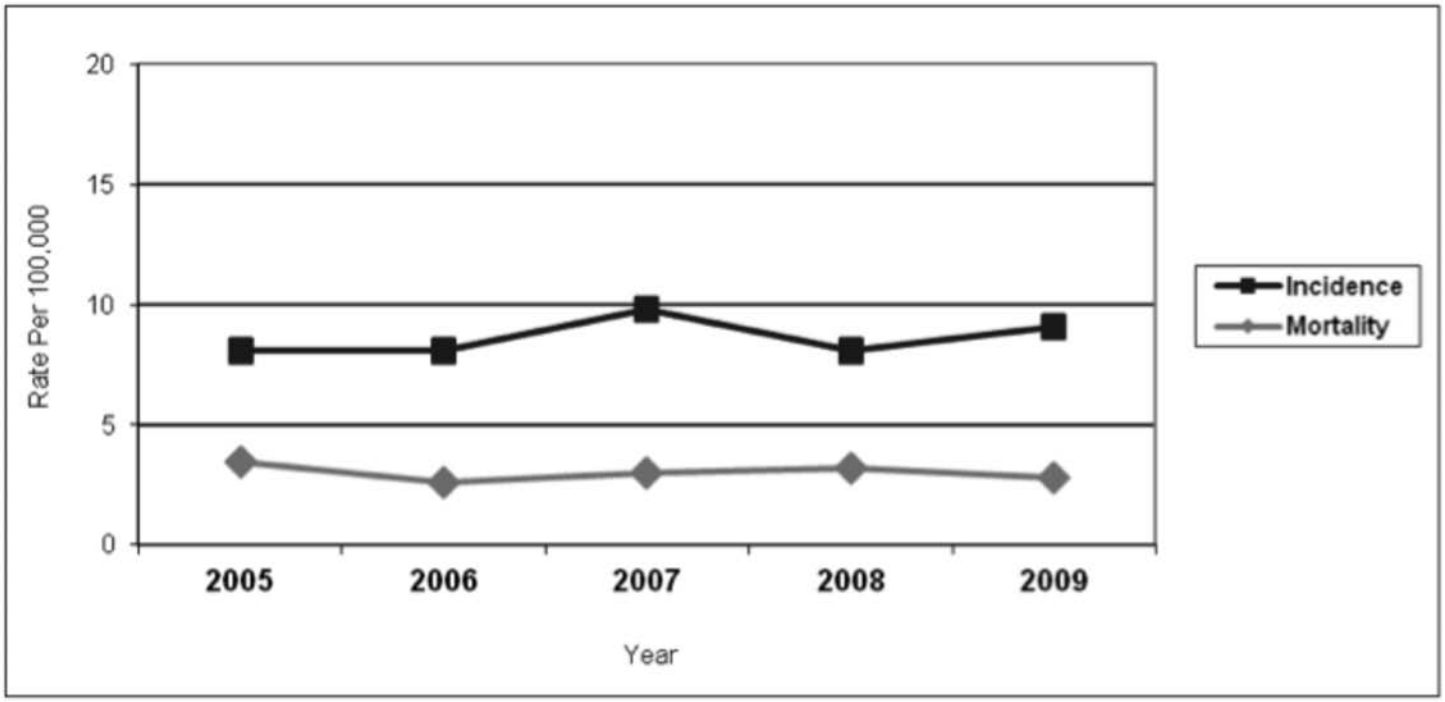


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 12.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was 2.4%.[3] For cervical cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 18.3%; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.2%.[3] (See Figure 15 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 15: Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

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

Prevention:

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

Early Detection:

The Pap test is a simple procedure in which a small sample of cells is collected from the cervix and examined.[2] When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 91%.[2] As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of cervical cancer screening than the U.S. average.[6] Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.[6] (See page 26 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 17 for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

Ovarian Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, it is estimated that 290 deaths from ovarian cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

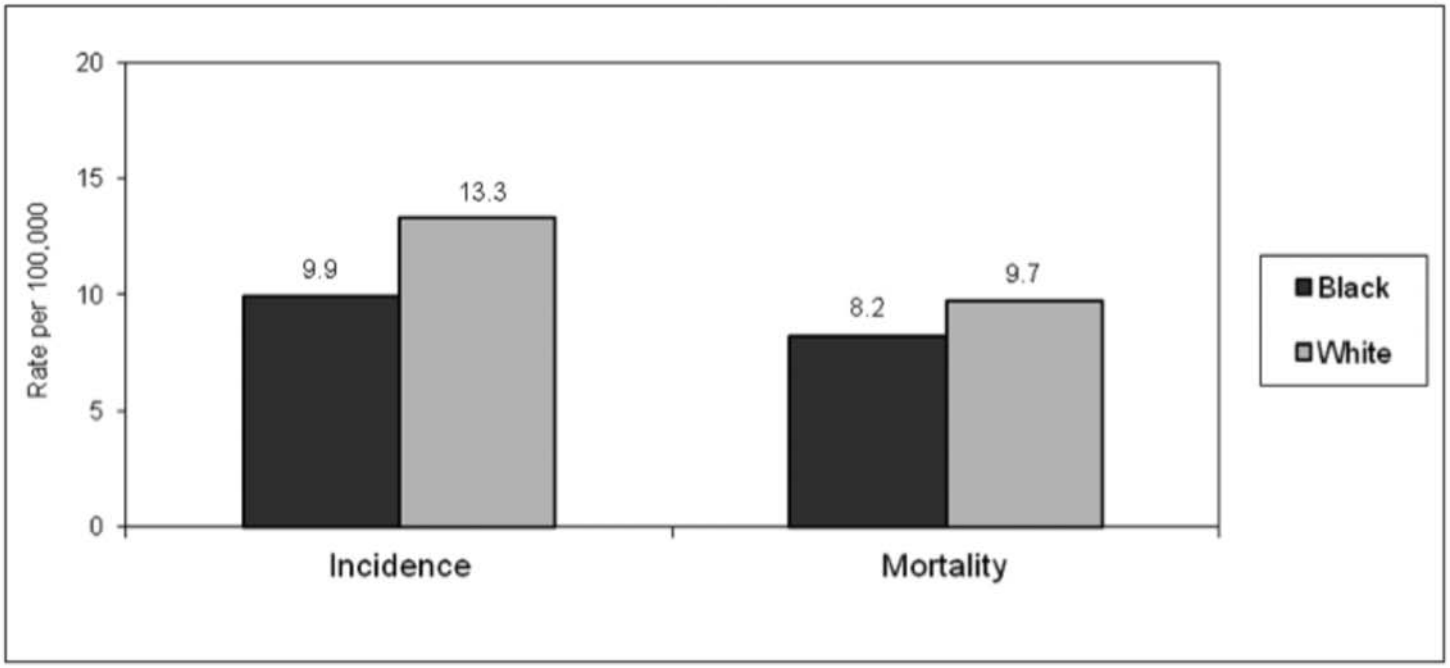
Incidence Rates:

The ovarian cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 12.4 – slightly lower than the U.S. rate of 12.7.[4] (See Table 11.) White females in Alabama have a higher ovarian cancer incidence rate than black females with a rate of 13.3 versus 9.9.[4] (See Figure 16 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The ovarian cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 9.3 – higher than the U.S. rate of 8.6.[3,5] White females in Alabama have a higher ovarian cancer mortality rate than black females with a rate of 9.7 versus 8.2.[3] (See Figure 16 and Table 12.)

Figure 16: Ovarian Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

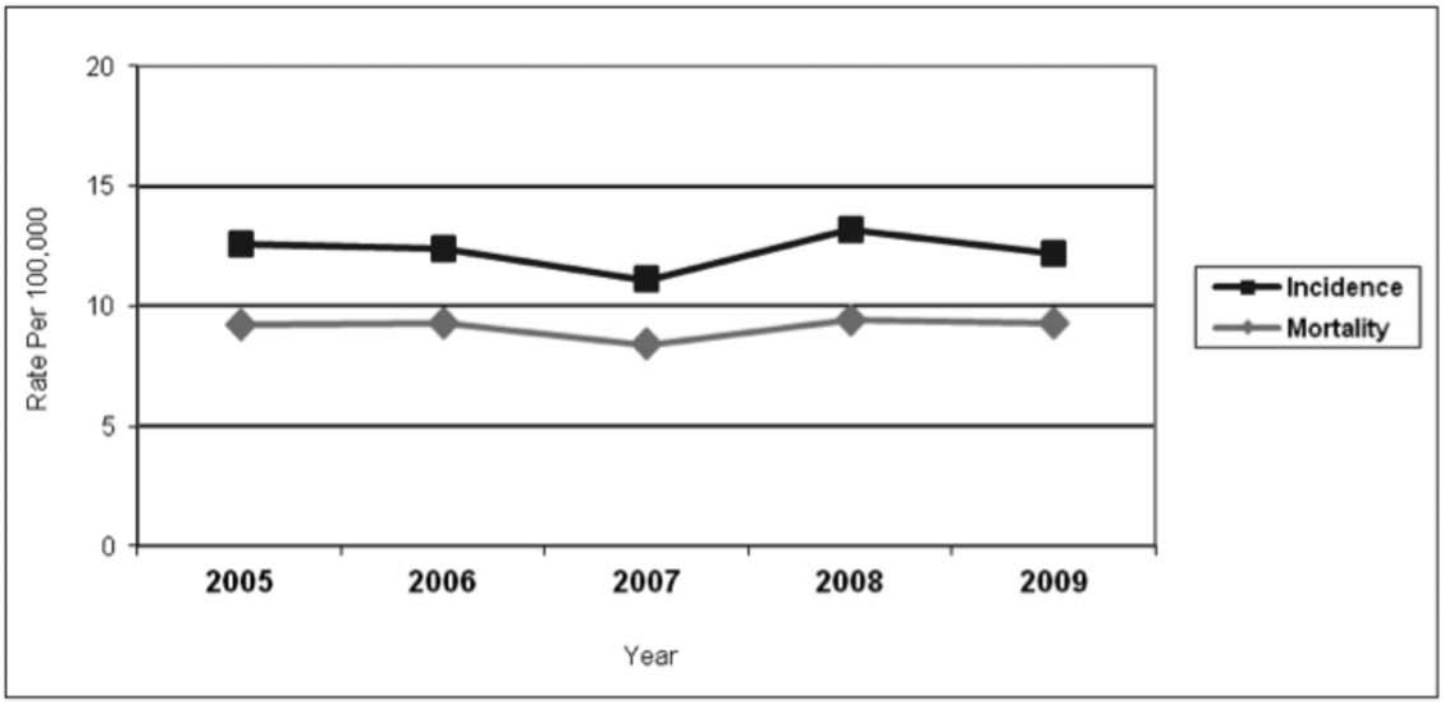


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for ovarian cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 3.0%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.1%.[3] For ovarian cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall increase of 1.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.6%.[3] (See Figure 17 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 17: Trends in Ovarian Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

The most important risk factor is a strong family history of breast or ovarian cancer. Women who have had breast cancer or who have tested positive for inherited mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes are at increased risk. Studies suggest that preventive surgery to remove the ovaries and fallopian tubes in these women can decrease the risk of ovarian cancers. A genetic condition called Lynch syndrome (also known as hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer) is also associated with increased risk. The use of estrogen alone as postmenopausal hormone therapy has been shown to increase risk in several large studies. Tobacco smoking increases risk of mucinous ovarian cancer. Heavier body weight may be associated with increased risk of ovarian cancer. Pregnancy, longterm use of oral contraceptives, and tubal ligation reduce the risk of developing ovarian cancer; hysterectomy also appears to decrease risk.[2]

Early Detection:

There is currently no sufficiently accurate screening test proven to be effective in the early detection of ovarian cancer. Pelvic examination only occasionally detects ovarian cancer, generally when the disease is advanced. However, for women who are at high risk of ovarian cancer and women who have persistent, unexplained symptoms, the combination of a thorough pelvic exam, transvaginal ultrasound, and a blood test for the tumor marker CA125 may be offered. For women at average risk, transvaginal ultrasound and testing for the tumor marker CA125 may help in diagnosis but are not used for routine screening. However, a large clinical trial using these methods to assess the effect of ovarian cancer screening on mortality is currently under way in the United Kingdom. [2]

Uterine Cancer

2011 Estimates:

In 2011, it is estimated that 550 new cases of uterine cancer will occur in Alabama.[2]

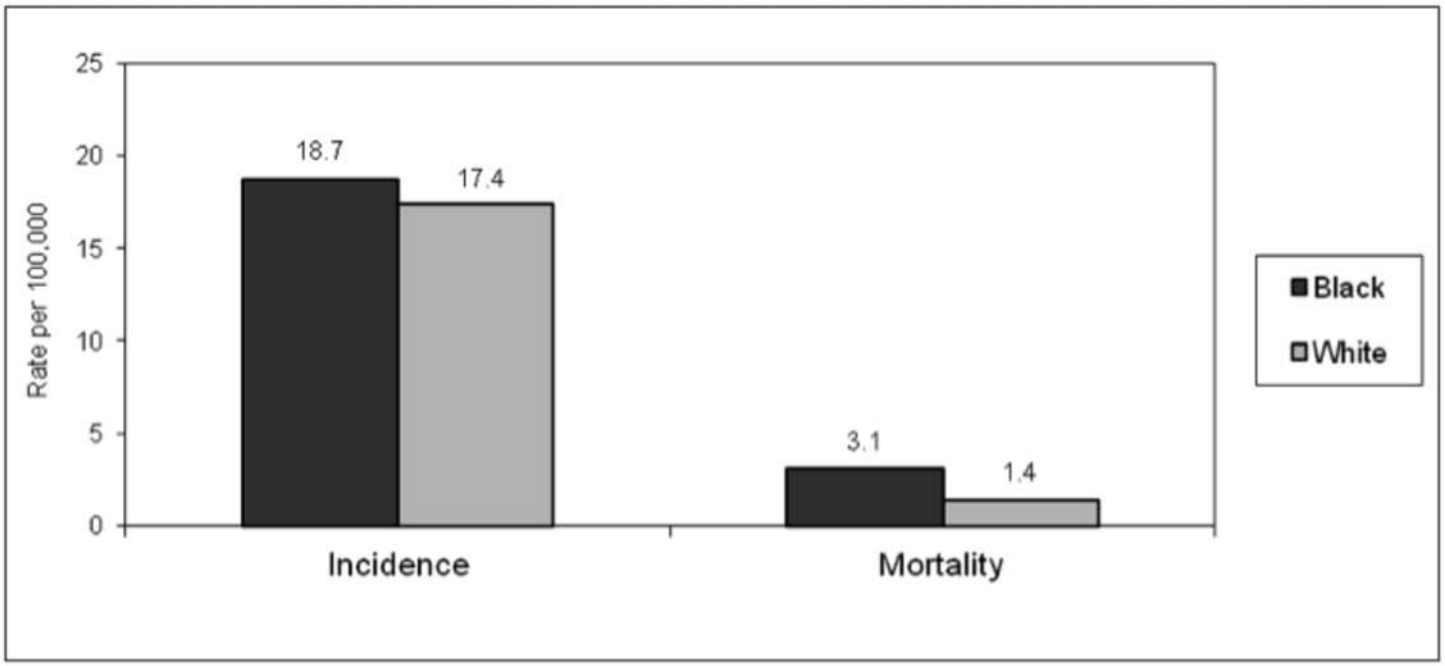
Incidence Rates:

The uterine cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 17.5 – lower than the U.S. rate of 23.4.[4] (See Table 11.) Black females in Alabama have a higher uterine cancer incidence rate than white females with a rate of 18.7 versus 17.4.[4] (See Figure 18 and Table 11.)

Mortality Rates:

The uterine cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 1.8 – roughly even with the U.S. rate of 1.9.[3,5] Black females in Alabama have a higher uterine cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 3.1 versus 1.4.[3] (See Figure 18 and Table 12.)

Figure 18: Uterine Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama

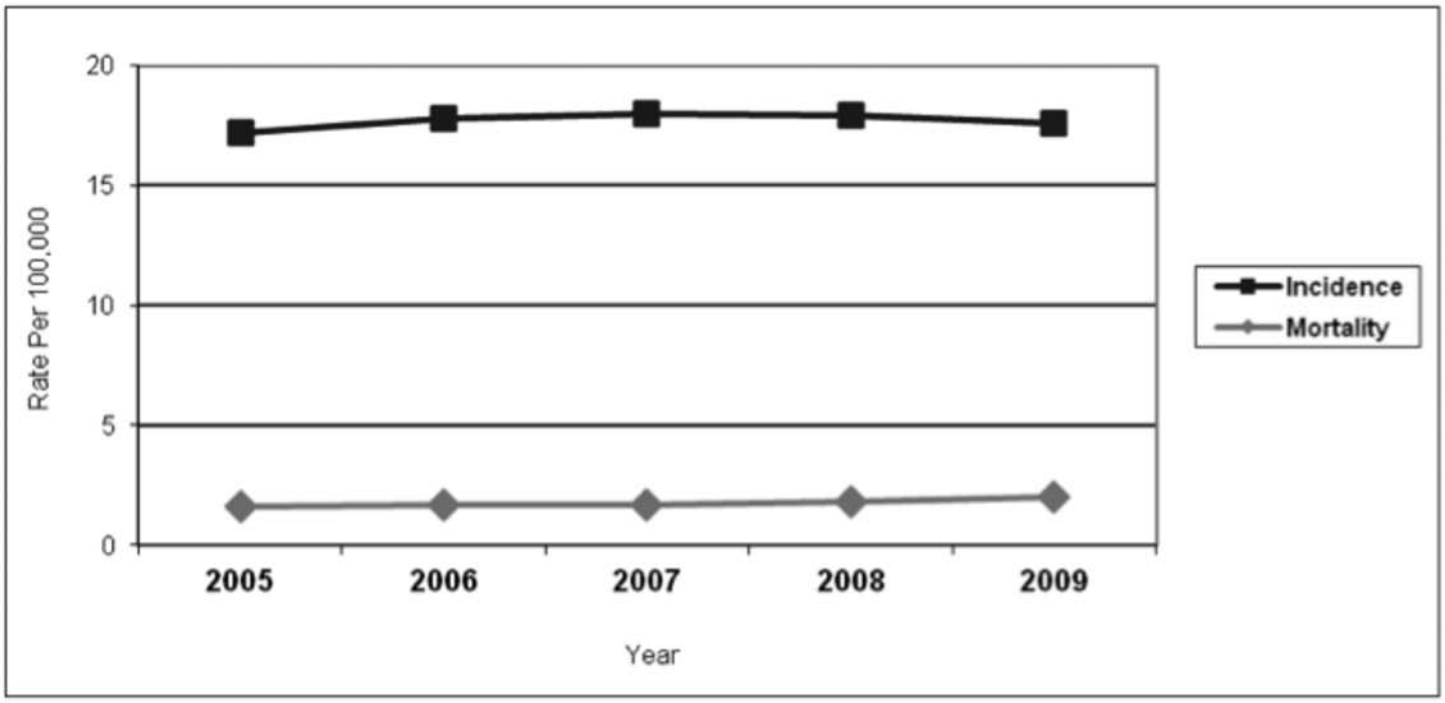


*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Cancer Incidence (2004-2008), Cancer Mortality (2000-2009).

Trends:

Between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change for uterine cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall increase of 2.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was 0.6%.[3] For uterine cancer mortality, between 2005 and 2009, the percentage change had an overall increase of 21.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was 4.8%.[3] (See Figure 19 and Tables 2 and 10.)

Figure 19: Trends in Uterine Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2005-2009



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011.

Risk Factors:

Obesity and greater abdominal fatness increase the risk of endometrial cancer, most likely by increasing the amount of estrogen in the body. Increased estrogen exposure is a strong risk factor for endometrial cancer. Other factors that increase estrogen exposure include menopausal estrogen therapy (without use of progestin), late menopause, never having children, and a history of polycystic ovary syndrome. (Estrogen plus progestin menopausal hormone therapy does not appear to increase risk.) Tamoxifen use increases risk slightly because it has estrogen-like effects on the uterus. Medical conditions that increase risk include Lynch syndrome, also known as hereditary nonpolyposis colon cancer (HNPCC), and diabetes. Pregnancy, use of oral contraceptives, and physical activity provide protection against endometrial cancer. [2]

Early Detection:

There is no standard or routine screening test for endometrial cancer. Most endometrial cancer (69%) is diagnosed at an early stage because of postmenopausal bleeding. Women are encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians. The American Cancer Society recommends that women with Lynch syndrome, or who are otherwise at high risk for endometrial cancer, should be offered annual screening with endometrial biopsy and/or transvaginal ultrasound beginning at 35 years of age. [2]

Alabama Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program

The Alabama Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program's goal is to provide access to breast and cervical cancer screening to underserved women in Alabama because early detection of breast and cervical cancer saves lives. The program provides free screening and diagnostic services for underserved women. Screening services for breast cancer include clinical breast exams and mammograms. Diagnostic services for breast cancer consist of additional mammographic views, ultrasounds, surgical consultations, biopsies and fine needle aspiration cytologies. Screening services for cervical cancer include pelvic exams and Pap smears. Diagnostic services for cervical cancer comprise of colposcopies, colposcopy directed biopsies, Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedures (LEEP) and cone biopsies.

If a patient is diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer through the program, she is eligible to receive treatment through the Alabama Medicaid Agency. In order to be eligible for breast and cervical cancer screening services, the individual must be female, age 40-64, have an income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level and have no insurance or be underinsured. Criteria regarding age eligibility may be adjusted based on funding.

Funding for the screening services is provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), State of Alabama, Susan G. Komen for the Cure North Central Alabama Affiliate, the Joy to Life Foundation and the National Breast Cancer Foundation.

Program services are provided by over 400 contracted physicians, surgeons, radiologists, and facilities across the state committed to providing services to underserved women. In addition to receiving a reduced rate for their services, they also agree to submit required data regarding services they provide for submission to the CDC.

Partners throughout the state work with the program to recruit eligible individuals to enroll and receive screening services. Often women are unaware of or fear cancer screening tests. These partners provide countless hours educating people and recruiting providers for the program. Partners include the American Cancer Society, Deep South Network, Susan G. Komen for the Cure, Joy to Life Foundation, REACH US Coalition, the University of Alabama at Birmingham's Comprehensive Cancer Center, Mitchell Cancer Institute, Southeast Alabama Regional Medical Center, Avon Foundation's Butterfly Project and many others.

A Medical Advisory Committee guides the program. The committee consists of professionals with experience in screening, diagnosis and initiation of treatment for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer. The committee meets quarterly and makes decisions regarding program policy and guidelines. Members are available as needed to provide clinical consultation.

Facts about the Alabama Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (ABCCEDP)

- Since the program's inception in 1996, more than 80,000 women have received screening services and over 1,900 (1,504 breast cancers and 400 cervical cancers) have been diagnosed with cancer.
- In 2011, the program enrolled over 10,704 women and provided screening services to 10,427 women. Of these women:
  - o 9,855 women received screening mammograms through this program.
  - o 1,479 women received diagnostic services for breast abnormalities.
  - o 230 women received diagnostic services for cervical abnormalities.
  - o 133 women were diagnosed with breast cancer.
  - o 40 women were diagnosed with pre-invasive or invasive cervical cancer.
- Twice each year the Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry performs a data linkage with the ABCCEDP. To date the registry has successfully linked 97% of breast cancers and 95% of cervical cancers found by the ABCCEDP.

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

Individual Choices

Maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

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

Adopt a physically active lifestyle.

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

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

- Choose foods and beverages in amounts that help achieve and maintain a healthy weight.
- Eat 5 or more servings of a variety of vegetables and fruits each day.
- Choose whole grains in preference to processed (refined) grains.
- Limit consumption of processed and red meats.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

- Drink no more than 1 drink per day for women or 2 per day for men.

Community Action

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

- Limit the availability, advertising and marketing of foods and beverages of low nutritional value, particularly in schools.
- Strengthen nutrition standards in schools for foods and beverages served as part of the school meals program and for competitive foods and beverages served outside of the program.
- Increase and enforce physical education requirements in grades K-12.
- Ensure that worksites have healthy food and beverage options and that physical environments are designed or adapted to facilitate physical activity and weight control.
- Encourage restaurants to provide nutrition information on menus, especially calories.
- Invest in community design that supports development of sidewalks, bike lanes and access to parks and green space.

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

Cancer Site	Population	Test or Procedure	Frequency
Breast	Women, age 20+	Breast self-examination	It is acceptable for women to choose not to do BSE or to do BSE regularly (monthly) or irregularly. Beginning in their early 20s, women should be told about the benefits and limitations of breast self-examination (BSE). Whether a woman ever performs BSE, the importance of prompt reporting of any new breast symptoms to a health professional should be emphasized. Women who choose to do BSE should receive instruction and have their technique reviewed on the occasion of a periodic health examination.
		Clinical breast examination	For women in their 20s and 30s, it is recommended that clinical breast examination (CBE) be part of a periodic health examination, preferably at least every three years. Asymptomatic women age 40 and older should continue to receive a clinical breast examination as part of a periodic health examination, preferably annually.
		Mammography	Begin annual mammography at age 40.*
Colorectal	Men and women, age 50+	Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) with at least 50% test sensitivity for cancer, or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) with at least 50% test sensitivity for cancer, or	Annual, starting at age 50. Testing at home with adherence to manufacturer's recommendation for collection techniques and number of samples is recommended. FOBT with the single stool sample collected on the clinician's a fingertip during a digital rectal examination in the health care setting is not recommended. Guaiac-based toilet bowl FOBT tests also are not recommended. In comparison with guaiac-based tests for the detection of occult blood, immunochemical tests are more patient-friendly, and are likely to be equal or better in sensitivity and specificity. There is no justification for repeating FOBT in response to an initial positive finding.
		Stool DNA test, or	Interval uncertain, starting at age 50
		Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), or	Every 5 years, starting at age 50. FSIG can be performed alone, or consideration can be given to combining FSIG performed every 5 years with a highly sensitive gFOBT or FIT performed annually.
		Double contrast barium enema (DCBE), or	Every 5 years, starting at age 50
		Colonoscopy	Every 10 years, starting at age 50
		CT Colonography	Every 5 years, starting at age 50
Prostate	Men, age 50+	Digital rectal examination (DRE) and prostate-specific antigen test (PSA)	Men who have at least a 10-year life expectancy should have an opportunity to make an informed decision with their health care provider about whether to be screened for prostate cancer, after receiving information about the potential benefits, risks, and uncertainties associated with prostate cancer screening. Prostate cancer screening should not occur without an informed decision-making process.
Cervix	Women, age 21+	Pap test Pap test HPV DNA test	All women should begin cervical cancer screening at age 21. Women between the ages of 21 and 29 should have a Pap test every 3 years. They should not be tested for HPV unless it is needed after an abnormal Pap test result. Women between the ages of 30 and 65 should have both a Pap test and an HPV test every 5 years. This is the preferred approach, but it is also OK to have a Pap test alone every 3 years. Women over age 65 who have had regular screenings with normal results should not be screened for cervical cancer. Women who have been diagnosed with cervical pre-cancer should continue to be screened. Women who have had their uterus and cervix removed in a hysterectomy and have no history of cervical cancer or pre-cancer should not be screened. Women who have had the HPV vaccine should still follow the screening recommendations for their age group. Women who are at high risk for cervical cancer may need to be screened more often. Women at high risk might include those with HIV infection, organ transplant, or exposure to the drug DES. They should talk with their doctor or nurse.
Endometrial	Women, at menopause	At the time of menopause, women at average risk should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and strongly encouraged to report any unexpected bleeding or spotting to their physicians.	
Cancer-related checkup	Men and women, age 20+	On the occasion of a periodic health examination, the cancer-related checkup should include examination for cancers of the thyroid, testicles, ovaries, lymph nodes, oral cavity, and skin, as well as health counseling about tobacco, sun exposure, diet and nutrition, risk factors, sexual practices, and environmental and occupational exposures.	

*Beginning at age 40, annual clinical breast examination should be performed prior to mammography.
Note: Screening recommendations for lung cancer will be released in 2012; please refer to cancer.org for the most current information.

Cancer Incidence Tables

Table 1 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site & Sex, 2000-2009 Combined

Males	Rate	Count	Females	Rate	Count
All Sites	567.6	120,926	**All Sites**	385.9	104,100
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	19.7	4,360	Oral Cavity and Pharynx	6.7	1,827
Digestive System	105.4	22,240	Digestive System	67.5	18,808
Esophagus	8.7	1,919	Esophagus	1.7	485
Stomach	8.8	1,828	Stomach	4.6	1,286
Small Intestine	2.2	476	Small Intestine	1.7	463
Colon and Rectum	60.5	12,723	Colon and Rectum	41.8	11,621
Colon excluding Rectum	44.0	9,168	Colon excluding Rectum	32.0	8,944
Rectum	16.4	3,555	Rectum	9.8	2,677
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.2	263	Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	1.8	482
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.8	1,678	Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	2.8	783
Gallbladder	0.8	147	Gallbladder	1.0	292
Pancreas	13.1	2,736	Pancreas	9.5	2,684
Other Digestive Organs	0.3	72	Other Digestive Organs	0.2	67
Respiratory System	118.3	25,222	Respiratory System	55.8	15,450
Larynx	9.4	2,084	Larynx	2.0	528
Lung and Bronchus	107.6	22,847	Lung and Bronchus	53.3	14,761
Bones and Joints	1.2	255	Bones and Joints	0.8	193
Soft Tissue including Heart	3.6	770	Soft Tissue including Heart	2.8	722
Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	24.3	5,121	Skin (excluding Basal and Squamous)	14.2	3,632
Melanoma of the Skin	22.5	4,765	Melanoma of the Skin	13.2	3,387
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	1.8	356	Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.9	245
Breast	1.7	361	Breast	117.3	31,171
Female Genital System	*	*	Female Genital System	43.1	11,428
Cervix Uteri	*	*	Cervix Uteri	9.0	2,190
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	Corpus and Uterus, NOS	17.5	4,764
Corpus Uteri	*	*	Corpus Uteri	16.9	4,584
Uterus, NOS	*	*	Uterus, NOS	0.7	180
Ovary	*	*	Ovary	12.7	3,444
Vagina	*	*	Vagina	0.8	215
Vulva	*	*	Vulva	2.6	685
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	Other Female Genital Organs	0.5	130
Male Genital System	161.2	34,883	Male Genital System	*	*
Prostate	155.8	33,711	Prostate	*	*
Testis	4.3	946	Testis	*	*
Penis	0.9	184	Penis	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	0.2	42	Other Male Genital Organs	*	*
Urinary System	52.6	10,980	Urinary System	18.0	4,955
Urinary Bladder	31.9	6,468	Urinary Bladder	7.4	2,085
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	19.5	4,282	Kidney and Renal Pelvis	10.1	2,736
Ureter	0.7	151	Ureter	0.4	100
Other Urinary Organs	0.4	79	Other Urinary Organs	0.1	34
Eye and Orbit	1.0	222	Eye and Orbit	0.6	168
Brain and Other Nervous System	7.8	1,700	Brain and Other Nervous System	5.8	1,475
Endocrine System	4.6	1,022	Endocrine System	10.7	2,607
Thyroid	3.9	860	Thyroid	10.1	2,458
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.7	162	Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.6	149
Lymphoma	23.0	4,887	Lymphoma	15.8	4,263
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.8	622	Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.2	518
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	20.1	4,265	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	13.6	3,745
Myeloma	7.3	1,534	Myeloma	4.8	1,326
Leukemia	14.3	2,946	Leukemia	8.8	2,361
Lymphocytic Leukemia	7.1	1,477	Lymphocytic Leukemia	3.9	1,049
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.3	282	Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.0	234
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	5.2	1,074	Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.7	766
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	6.0	1,241	Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	4.2	1,096
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	3.9	808	Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.9	766
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	1.6	327	Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.9	247
Other Leukemia	1.2	228	Other Leukemia	0.8	216
Miscellaneous	19.6	3,993	Miscellaneous	12.8	3,610

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates and counts are for malignant cases only with the exception of urinary bladder and groups that contain urinary bladder. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 2 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2005-2009

Females

Breast	**P-Value**	**0.15**			**Cervix**	**P-Value**	**0.48**			**Uterus**	**P-Value**	**0.39**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	4.5				Total PC	12.5				Total PC	2.7			
Total APC	1.1		-0.7	2.9	Total APC	2.4		-6.7	12.3	Total APC	0.6		-1.3	2.5
2005 Rate	114.8	2.1	110.8	119.0	2005 Rate	8.1	0.6	6.9	9.3	2005 Rate	17.2	0.8	15.6	18.8
2006 Rate	119.6	2.1	115.5	123.9	2006 Rate	8.1	0.6	7.0	9.4	2006 Rate	17.8	0.8	16.2	19.4
2007 Rate	117.8	2.1	113.7	122.0	2007 Rate	9.8	0.6	8.5	11.1	2007 Rate	18.0	0.8	16.4	19.6
2008 Rate	122.1	2.1	118.0	126.4	2008 Rate	8.1	0.6	7.0	9.4	2008 Rate	17.9	0.8	16.4	19.6
2009 Rate	120.0	2.1	115.9	124.2	2009 Rate	9.1	0.6	7.9	10.3	2009 Rate	17.6	0.8	16.1	19.2

Females					**Males**					**Males and Females**				
Ovary	**P-Value**	**0.96**			**Prostate**	**P-Value**	**0.88**			**All Sites**	**P-Value**	**0.14**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.0				Total PC	2.2				Total PC	2.4			
Total APC	0.1		-6.7	7.5	Total APC	-0.2		-4.7	4.4	Total APC	0.9		-0.5	2.2
2005 Rate	12.6	0.7	11.3	14.0	2005 Rate	154.0	2.7	148.7	159.4	2005 Rate	461.8	3.1	455.8	467.9
2006 Rate	12.4	0.7	11.1	13.8	2006 Rate	167.2	2.8	161.8	172.8	2006 Rate	465.3	3.1	459.3	471.3
2007 Rate	11.1	0.6	9.9	12.5	2007 Rate	168.2	2.8	162.8	173.7	2007 Rate	473.4	3.1	467.4	479.5
2008 Rate	13.2	0.7	11.9	14.6	2008 Rate	158.2	2.6	153.1	163.5	2008 Rate	483.4	3.1	477.4	489.4
2009 Rate	12.2	0.7	10.9	13.5	2009 Rate	157.3	2.6	152.2	162.5	2009 Rate	473.0	3.0	467.1	479.0

Males and Females

Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.17**			**Lung**	**P-Value**	**0.99**			**Melanoma**	**P-Value**	**0.04**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI		Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-8.6				Total PC	-1.7				Total PC	17.1			
Total APC	-1.6		-4.5	1.3	Total APC	0.0		-2.0	2.1	Total APC	4.4*		0.3	8.7
2005 Rate	50.5	1.0	48.6	52.6	2005 Rate	76.2	1.2	73.8	78.7	2005 Rate	19.1	0.6	17.9	20.4
2006 Rate	49.8	1.0	47.8	51.8	2006 Rate	75.6	1.2	73.2	78.1	2006 Rate	18.4	0.6	17.3	19.7
2007 Rate	49.4	1.0	47.5	51.4	2007 Rate	75.1	1.2	72.7	77.5	2007 Rate	19.4	0.6	18.2	20.6
2008 Rate	50.3	1.0	48.4	52.3	2008 Rate	78.2	1.2	75.8	80.7	2008 Rate	20.5	0.6	19.3	21.8
2009 Rate	46.2	0.9	44.3	48.1	2009 Rate	74.9	1.2	72.6	77.3	2009 Rate	22.4	0.7	21.1	23.7

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. Rates are for malignant cases only with the exception of All Sites which includes bladder cancer ***in situ***. Percent changes were calculated using 1 year for each end point; APCs were calculated using weighted least squares method. * The APC is significantly different from zero ($p<0.05$). Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2005-2009.

Table 3 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 2000-2009 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	459.9	225,026	76.1	37,608	49.8	24,344	12.5	6,187	17.0	8,152
Autauga	446.4	2,012	74.4	333	57.6	253	11.3	55	20.7	97
Baldwin	433.4	8,617	68.6	1,407	41.3	822	10.1	201	21.1	400
Barbour	417.7	1,321	75.2	238	45.1	141	14.6	46	9.0	28
Bibb	463.4	1,019	84.7	188	57.2	125	11.7	26	12.9	29
Blount	349.4	2,109	63.0	387	38.4	230	10.4	63	15.5	93
Bullock	430.3	478	64.1	68	68.1	77	16.1	17	6.2	7
Butler	445.0	1,095	75.8	189	56.9	144	11.1	28	15.8	37
Calhoun	486.4	6,200	96.6	1,257	54.3	692	16.0	203	18.6	230
Chambers	444.4	1,911	77.4	339	48.0	209	13.0	58	12.0	51
Cherokee	414.1	1,319	76.2	250	39.4	126	12.8	43	11.2	35
Chilton	409.3	1,808	80.1	359	40.7	178	11.5	52	16.4	72
Choctaw	386.3	708	62.8	120	40.4	75	10.3	20	7.4	14
Clarke	469.1	1,412	70.5	217	61.5	184	11.4	34	20.4	58
Clay	460.3	824	90.2	165	45.7	85	11.6	20	16.4	26
Cleburne	409.7	676	64.1	110	54.0	88	14.4	24	12.3	19
Coffee	436.1	2,239	72.4	379	39.4	200	13.2	67	15.0	75
Colbert	415.5	2,790	75.4	517	51.9	354	13.4	90	17.2	110
Conecuh	451.5	749	74.8	127	61.3	103	16.0	26	16.2	27
Coosa	455.9	636	79.1	114	44.0	61	10.3	15	13.8	18
Covington	423.5	2,051	78.9	388	47.7	236	11.4	55	16.2	74
Crenshaw	408.5	689	57.4	100	50.1	87	14.1	24	14.4	25
Cullman	430.1	3,962	80.8	768	47.2	435	14.1	129	24.3	212
Dale	467.6	2,322	88.1	443	45.0	222	16.1	81	16.9	83
Dallas	483.5	2,335	80.7	396	61.6	297	13.5	64	11.1	50
DeKalb	395.2	2,917	64.5	485	39.9	293	10.5	77	16.8	121
Elmore	491.4	3,505	90.2	632	55.9	392	16.5	120	18.7	139
Escambia	473.1	2,014	82.6	356	53.8	230	15.1	66	12.2	49
Etowah	458.2	5,708	84.6	1,084	49.9	627	13.6	169	16.7	196
Fayette	391.1	878	72.2	165	39.6	88	11.1	24	12.4	25
Franklin	436.2	1,564	92.0	341	48.7	177	12.9	46	14.6	51
Geneva	462.3	1,520	83.3	279	49.2	163	16.4	54	25.1	76
Greene	471.5	505	61.8	68	62.2	68	7.7	8	^	^
Hale	483.4	899	67.6	127	51.5	96	12.4	23	10.9	20
Henry	495.1	1,035	71.3	151	48.9	102	16.9	35	17.6	35
Houston	461.6	4,863	71.8	772	48.3	510	15.2	162	17.8	180
Jackson	454.0	2,845	79.9	520	56.5	351	13.2	84	21.0	126
Jefferson	505.5	35,719	75.0	5,314	53.2	3,798	12.3	870	16.6	1,163
Lamar	479.8	911	80.5	158	51.8	100	15.3	30	20.8	37
Lauderdale	462.5	4,917	77.9	853	51.7	552	12.7	135	21.1	218
Lawrence	415.7	1,546	75.8	287	50.9	189	11.7	47	12.5	45
Lee	408.9	3,859	58.5	534	41.9	391	11.6	110	12.9	133
Limestone	440.1	3,139	76.7	547	50.3	355	10.1	73	14.8	105
Lowndes	397.0	540	65.0	90	60.2	80	4.5	6	5.8	8
Macon	396.6	991	56.2	140	52.8	133	12.5	30	3.5	9
Madison	454.6	13,629	68.0	2,030	48.1	1,412	11.7	360	17.8	533
Marengo	411.8	1,029	59.4	152	49.8	125	11.2	28	10.7	25
Marion	417.4	1,595	78.8	311	50.7	198	12.0	49	17.9	65
Marshall	486.5	4,635	95.2	928	47.4	448	15.2	145	21.7	198
Mobile	494.5	20,049	83.1	3,371	55.1	2,217	13.5	549	14.7	593
Monroe	410.7	1,069	60.5	161	50.7	132	10.9	28	15.6	38
Montgomery	441.4	9,569	68.5	1,476	51.1	1,106	11.6	255	14.2	307
Morgan	520.2	6,412	83.6	1,043	51.2	622	14.2	177	22.0	267
Perry	426.2	528	66.7	84	54.3	68	4.8	6	10.7	14
Pickens	460.3	1,113	75.2	190	49.4	120	11.5	28	13.5	31
Pike	444.2	1,329	65.3	201	48.5	144	16.9	51	19.3	56
Randolph	393.4	1,080	54.5	154	44.5	125	10.0	27	15.1	40
Russell	472.4	2,519	75.3	410	58.6	309	13.6	73	13.6	72
St. Clair	422.6	3,225	83.5	643	39.7	299	12.0	94	16.9	125
Shelby	398.7	5,788	68.6	931	39.4	549	10.8	162	17.2	264
Sumter	397.4	583	66.1	98	44.5	68	10.3	14	8.5	12
Talladega	435.4	3,876	76.1	691	48.9	435	10.6	94	14.3	123
Tallapoosa	412.2	2,144	62.7	339	42.8	225	11.9	60	12.9	64
Tuscaloosa	469.8	7,510	74.7	1,189	52.7	836	9.9	159	17.5	282
Walker	516.1	4,341	102.1	889	51.0	431	14.4	122	16.3	130
Washington	452.2	871	74.1	145	41.7	83	10.7	21	15.0	27
Wilcox	504.0	678	63.2	88	72.4	99	10.4	14	12.2	14
Winston	467.1	1,381	98.2	296	48.1	140	15.6	47	23.6	66

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains ***in situ*** bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 4 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 2000-2009 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Prostate		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	567.6	120,926	107.6	22,847	60.5	12,723	155.8	33,711	19.7	4,360	22.5	4,765
Autauga	529.3	1,030	109.1	204	70.8	131	120.9	235	16.0	37	27.3	60
Baldwin	514.3	4,805	84.9	806	48.7	453	149.8	1,444	15.1	141	26.7	243
Barbour	538.4	731	118.8	157	48.6	66	172.7	235	20.6	30	16.8	22
Bibb	575.1	572	113.1	113	75.0	76	143.2	140	13.0	15	13.8	15
Blount	429.5	1,179	89.9	247	49.4	137	98.5	277	13.0	39	22.4	60
Bullock	486.4	240	97.1	46	65.1	32	154.6	77	19.3	9	12.5	6
Butler	552.5	583	122.1	129	65.7	68	147.5	161	15.8	17	18.7	19
Calhoun	606.9	3,318	139.1	755	68.7	370	139.0	779	25.7	146	22.7	122
Chambers	551.6	1,006	115.7	210	57.1	105	142.1	264	21.3	41	17.9	34
Cherokee	527.6	756	111.6	161	47.7	68	141.3	215	20.3	30	16.3	23
Chilton	503.5	1,007	119.2	239	47.8	90	117.9	241	21.0	44	17.1	34
Choctaw	520.8	423	94.7	79	48.0	37	165.1	142	17.1	15	12.5	10
Clarke	590.0	785	115.9	153	76.4	99	158.5	221	18.0	24	22.2	29
Clay	556.5	446	134.2	110	73.5	59	115.3	93	18.8	15	26.1	19
Cleburne	491.6	364	83.1	64	66.4	49	107.4	81	22.6	17	15.7	11
Coffee	544.2	1,236	95.0	216	45.5	100	168.5	395	20.5	47	19.5	46
Colbert	497.0	1,465	106.4	320	61.6	183	82.7	254	22.3	69	24.4	69
Conecuh	562.4	413	123.0	90	65.9	49	138.8	105	27.0	19	15.6	13
Coosa	550.7	355	118.2	79	55.1	35	147.1	97	18.7	13	17.8	11
Covington	529.6	1,123	107.4	230	55.7	115	135.0	297	19.5	43	25.7	53
Crenshaw	522.2	379	82.7	62	82.2	58	131.7	97	19.0	14	14.8	11
Cullman	510.3	2,117	116.9	496	54.8	221	107.3	455	20.5	84	28.8	118
Dale	600.0	1,314	126.6	276	64.1	141	161.2	353	25.6	60	24.6	53
Dallas	599.1	1,203	115.0	232	74.9	144	202.8	410	19.8	42	13.3	26
DeKalb	489.9	1,579	92.4	299	44.4	143	135.0	435	16.4	55	21.0	69
Elmore	596.9	1,917	125.6	400	75.9	236	130.5	425	24.1	82	24.8	86
Escambia	617.8	1,144	128.0	237	69.3	127	151.7	282	23.9	47	11.5	21
Etowah	575.6	3,084	119.0	651	61.9	323	151.4	830	23.8	128	21.1	111
Fayette	475.2	466	97.2	99	55.8	52	116.4	118	18.2	18	21.4	20
Franklin	529.1	833	124.8	201	64.4	102	96.3	156	21.2	33	21.9	32
Geneva	594.3	856	117.4	172	67.6	96	160.7	240	26.8	39	26.5	35
Greene	603.5	286	101.3	49	93.3	45	227.9	108	15.4	7	^	^
Hale	603.3	494	86.7	72	54.4	43	223.0	184	17.0	15	15.8	13
Henry	638.3	581	107.9	97	61.0	55	214.6	199	32.1	29	24.6	21
Houston	583.6	2,645	102.1	468	62.4	275	172.7	810	25.1	116	24.3	105
Jackson	535.1	1,517	114.2	335	66.2	186	102.5	295	21.4	61	30.0	80
Jefferson	631.8	18,622	107.0	3,107	63.3	1,860	190.5	5,664	18.9	578	23.1	679
Lamar	589.9	492	116.1	96	63.3	53	151.7	133	25.6	20	27.3	20
Lauderdale	579.6	2,691	114.7	538	63.0	296	141.1	670	22.1	102	28.3	128
Lawrence	510.0	849	102.3	178	61.0	101	118.5	202	18.3	33	15.6	27
Lee	496.8	2,010	76.1	302	47.3	195	162.3	639	19.1	77	16.8	72
Limestone	560.9	1,764	110.9	351	62.4	193	151.8	482	15.1	49	20.7	65
Lowndes	491.9	298	93.4	56	67.1	40	149.3	93	^	^	10.0	6
Macon	476.6	516	75.6	83	63.2	67	169.4	185	23.4	26	^	^
Madison	528.1	7,079	90.3	1,189	58.8	763	143.8	1,982	17.2	249	22.7	302
Marengo	522.8	564	88.0	97	62.6	66	147.5	163	20.2	23	11.0	11
Marion	508.1	867	120.5	205	58.1	97	112.0	195	20.8	38	22.4	37
Marshall	587.3	2,451	131.2	551	56.7	231	131.6	561	25.6	110	27.2	108
Mobile	621.9	10,838	116.1	2,002	66.4	1,141	180.7	3,208	21.5	392	20.8	368
Monroe	516.2	596	97.6	113	59.4	69	132.8	159	19.0	23	21.4	23
Montgomery	543.7	4,864	99.8	873	58.8	519	161.4	1,441	18.5	177	19.6	180
Morgan	645.5	3,535	113.9	620	60.8	326	191.6	1,074	23.0	129	27.4	154
Perry	549.2	291	103.8	55	71.8	37	197.5	106	^	^	14.8	8
Pickens	585.3	619	113.9	122	57.1	61	173.4	188	18.7	20	13.0	13
Pike	553.4	723	92.2	124	58.5	74	156.5	210	31.4	43	26.8	33
Randolph	477.8	583	72.5	88	67.6	82	116.6	146	12.7	16	15.7	20
Russell	604.9	1,359	114.1	258	75.1	163	163.3	368	25.4	58	17.6	41
St. Clair	522.9	1,800	114.0	388	42.5	147	116.4	412	18.1	67	24.4	80
Shelby	479.1	3,118	88.9	542	46.0	299	140.4	920	15.8	115	21.4	145
Sumter	535.9	322	127.1	75	50.2	31	172.7	105	9.6	6	17.5	10
Talladega	531.8	2,073	107.3	422	61.2	241	135.8	534	14.1	59	19.1	73
Tallapoosa	505.0	1,150	93.3	214	56.2	126	150.0	353	18.6	41	18.2	41
Tuscaloosa	564.3	3,959	105.3	726	63.3	437	153.8	1,090	15.4	109	23.5	165
Walker	646.0	2,348	147.5	541	66.0	238	132.5	497	21.9	82	20.1	73
Washington	605.0	529	115.4	101	49.0	45	196.9	177	20.0	17	19.1	16
Wilcox	667.1	375	111.6	62	97.6	54	218.1	125	15.3	9	^	^
Winston	574.0	756	143.1	192	64.2	82	101.6	135	23.4	33	32.7	40

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains ***in situ*** bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 5 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females, All Races, 2000-2009 Combined

	All Sites		Lung		Colorectal		Breast		Cervix		Oral		Melanoma	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	385.9	104,100	53.3	14,761	41.8	11,621	117.3	31,171	9.0	2,190	6.7	1,827	13.2	3,387
Autauga	395.6	982	51.3	129	49.4	122	118.8	300	10.3	26	7.0	18	15.4	37
Baldwin	366.6	3,812	54.9	601	34.7	369	115.5	1,192	6.7	56	5.8	60	16.4	157
Barbour	345.7	590	46.3	81	42.2	75	118.9	196	6.9	11	9.7	16	3.6	6
Bibb	387.2	447	63.9	75	42.4	49	99.2	115	17.3	18	9.3	11	11.7	14
Blount	289.4	930	42.1	140	28.6	93	84.9	275	7.0	19	7.5	24	10.6	33
Bullock	402.0	238	36.6	22	68.4	45	128.8	71	^	^	13.9	8	^	^
Butler	369.7	512	42.9	60	51.3	76	111.7	148	14.0	16	6.9	11	13.5	18
Calhoun	407.7	2,882	68.1	502	43.5	322	113.2	783	11.3	69	8.2	57	16.1	108
Chambers	377.1	905	52.0	129	40.6	104	108.2	250	14.4	27	6.0	17	7.0	17
Cherokee	333.6	563	50.2	89	33.7	58	102.9	169	4.5	7	7.0	13	7.2	12
Chilton	340.1	801	49.3	120	36.3	88	101.4	237	9.2	19	3.4	8	16.5	38
Choctaw	289.3	285	38.5	41	35.6	38	93.2	87	11.6	10	^	^	^	^
Clarke	377.3	627	35.5	64	49.9	85	122.3	199	8.7	13	6.0	10	19.9	29
Clay	391.4	378	56.6	55	24.3	26	140.6	131	18.0	13	^	^	7.2	7
Cleburne	356.5	312	50.9	46	42.1	39	87.4	78	13.1	10	7.4	7	10.1	8
Coffee	360.6	1,003	56.8	163	35.5	100	106.9	291	6.7	17	7.1	20	11.5	29
Colbert	360.3	1,325	52.2	197	43.9	171	111.8	403	5.2	17	6.1	21	12.4	41
Conecuh	370.7	336	39.4	37	56.9	54	126.2	109	7.7	6	7.8	7	15.7	14
Coosa	382.2	281	43.9	35	34.8	26	111.3	83	14.1	8	^	^	9.8	7
Covington	349.8	928	59.1	158	43.0	121	91.3	239	9.4	20	4.8	12	9.4	21
Crenshaw	332.1	310	37.9	38	28.3	29	94.5	83	19.2	14	9.7	10	13.6	14
Cullman	375.7	1,845	52.4	272	41.4	214	102.0	494	8.7	36	8.9	45	21.5	94
Dale	371.9	1,008	60.1	167	29.9	81	106.6	286	8.0	20	7.6	21	11.7	30
Dallas	407.0	1,132	56.9	164	53.5	153	124.8	338	10.4	26	7.8	22	10.0	24
DeKalb	332.4	1,338	44.3	186	36.5	150	102.0	407	9.2	32	5.5	22	14.1	52
Elmore	417.5	1,588	61.9	232	40.8	156	134.5	520	16.4	61	9.6	38	14.0	53
Escambia	377.4	870	50.7	119	41.5	103	112.2	256	8.8	17	7.7	19	14.2	28
Etowah	380.6	2,624	59.3	433	42.2	304	109.4	737	10.9	58	5.9	41	14.0	85
Fayette	336.0	412	51.9	66	29.6	36	116.8	141	5.3	7	5.3	6	^	^
Franklin	374.9	731	69.2	140	36.7	75	108.4	206	8.2	12	6.1	13	9.8	19
Geneva	373.7	664	58.9	107	35.5	67	118.7	208	9.5	12	8.1	15	25.2	41
Greene	370.0	219	31.1	19	36.3	23	127.2	72	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	403.0	405	52.3	55	50.0	53	125.2	119	^	^	8.3	8	7.4	7
Henry	393.1	454	46.0	54	38.9	47	126.0	139	7.3	7	5.1	6	13.8	14
Houston	380.5	2,218	50.0	304	38.4	235	111.7	634	11.0	56	7.8	46	13.5	75
Jackson	395.3	1,328	52.3	185	48.1	165	119.9	398	8.2	24	6.7	23	14.6	46
Jefferson	423.5	17,097	53.5	2,207	45.8	1,938	132.2	5,191	8.8	322	7.2	292	12.5	484
Lamar	408.7	419	56.4	62	45.0	47	112.2	111	17.4	14	8.5	10	17.7	17
Lauderdale	383.1	2,226	52.0	315	42.3	256	111.0	622	6.4	35	5.4	33	16.6	90
Lawrence	347.1	697	53.2	109	43.2	88	92.0	186	7.3	14	6.6	14	10.0	18
Lee	352.7	1,849	45.3	232	37.9	196	113.0	593	8.3	43	6.3	33	10.8	61
Limestone	358.8	1,375	50.7	196	41.9	162	103.5	400	8.7	32	6.3	24	11.0	40
Lowndes	323.4	242	44.3	34	53.4	40	90.7	67	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	337.7	475	40.5	57	45.6	66	99.1	135	14.8	18	^	^	4.6	7
Madison	401.9	6,550	51.4	841	39.9	649	130.6	2,148	6.6	103	6.9	111	14.4	231
Marengo	332.8	465	37.7	55	39.8	59	102.1	137	6.7	9	^	^	10.2	14
Marion	358.8	728	48.4	106	46.3	101	113.0	221	10.1	14	4.5	11	15.6	28
Marshall	422.2	2,184	69.8	377	40.4	217	105.0	540	12.2	53	6.8	35	18.8	90
Mobile	405.7	9,211	59.2	1,369	46.6	1,076	125.7	2,824	8.1	171	6.9	157	10.4	225
Monroe	333.5	473	31.9	48	43.6	63	111.1	154	7.9	10	^	^	11.9	15
Montgomery	378.3	4,705	48.2	603	45.6	587	125.6	1,534	9.9	115	6.3	78	10.3	127
Morgan	429.0	2,877	61.7	423	43.3	296	126.7	843	10.9	66	7.1	48	17.6	113
Perry	337.8	237	41.1	29	41.3	31	109.0	73	14.9	10	^	^	7.5	6
Pickens	373.6	494	47.3	68	43.3	59	125.0	156	7.6	8	6.1	8	13.6	18
Pike	368.0	606	45.2	77	40.7	70	102.6	162	11.2	17	4.8	8	14.7	23
Randolph	335.9	497	40.9	66	27.5	43	102.6	146	10.3	13	6.9	11	15.0	20
Russell	389.4	1,160	48.5	152	47.9	146	107.4	317	14.7	40	4.8	15	11.1	31
St. Clair	348.9	1,425	60.8	255	36.5	152	92.6	377	7.2	27	6.5	27	11.9	45
Shelby	336.9	2,670	52.7	389	33.7	250	103.7	861	4.7	42	6.2	47	14.0	119
Sumter	307.3	261	27.1	23	39.8	37	83.0	69	^	^	11.0	8	^	^
Talladega	371.9	1,803	52.9	269	39.1	194	108.8	523	10.7	44	7.1	35	11.2	50
Tallapoosa	350.4	994	41.6	125	33.0	99	106.2	298	12.5	30	6.4	19	9.4	23
Tuscaloosa	402.4	3,551	52.0	463	44.9	399	126.8	1,111	8.0	67	5.7	50	13.4	117
Walker	432.5	1,993	71.5	348	40.8	193	116.7	528	12.4	46	8.3	40	14.1	57
Washington	333.1	342	41.8	44	36.0	38	129.9	131	10.4	10	^	^	11.5	11
Wilcox	399.6	303	31.8	26	57.5	45	115.4	83	12.9	9	^	^	17.9	11
Winston	394.8	625	62.5	104	36.4	58	111.8	176	8.9	12	9.0	14	18.8	26

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains ***in situ*** bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 6 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 2000-2009 Combined

	All Sites				Lung				Colorectal			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	549.4	94,021	623.7	24,783	107.4	18,480	108.7	4,238	58.3	9,865	69.7	2,719
Autauga	499.6	828	695.5	187	113.6	179	96.0	25	65.0	106	95.4	22
Baldwin	503.1	4,375	553.9	325	84.0	745	87.8	53	47.4	409	73.6	43
Barbour	536.1	472	542.9	251	126.9	109	104.2	47	48.1	43	45.3	22
Bibb	559.4	465	610.2	96	106.6	90	145.9	23	80.3	68	47.4	8
Blount	423.2	1,142	549.9	17	90.1	244	^	^	49.2	134	^	^
Bullock	400.3	77	530.0	158	103.7	19	92.8	27	63.1	12	70.8	20
Butler	531.8	390	586.7	185	115.5	86	137.1	43	72.4	52	49.3	16
Calhoun	602.0	2,838	649.7	458	141.5	668	125.0	84	69.3	324	66.2	44
Chambers	554.2	726	534.9	270	122.5	163	95.0	46	62.7	82	38.1	21
Cherokee	524.0	718	485.5	26	111.6	154	120.3	6	47.0	64	^	^
Chilton	491.7	894	633.2	106	119.6	219	124.7	19	46.5	79	62.0	10
Choctaw	559.0	289	454.0	132	99.7	53	84.7	26	43.7	21	58.7	16
Clarke	557.0	494	617.0	275	113.6	100	121.5	53	66.0	57	93.9	42
Clay	562.3	397	494.5	45	141.7	103	80.2	7	80.1	57	^	^
Cleburne	482.4	341	800.0	22	83.2	61	^	^	66.9	47	^	^
Coffee	521.2	1,026	657.3	182	90.6	180	128.6	35	42.0	79	65.1	19
Colbert	488.6	1,251	525.7	200	102.9	271	128.4	47	55.5	143	98.4	39
Conecuh	546.5	272	583.4	135	111.0	56	147.1	34	73.1	37	50.5	12
Coosa	537.8	256	550.6	93	113.6	57	125.5	22	51.4	25	60.3	10
Covington	522.6	1,004	539.2	98	110.9	216	77.9	14	52.7	98	74.4	13
Crenshaw	528.4	296	473.7	75	82.8	48	88.0	14	80.4	43	87.0	14
Cullman	504.4	2,062	617.7	25	116.3	486	165.3	7	54.4	216	^	^
Dale	581.4	1,097	747.3	201	126.6	239	132.7	35	63.7	122	67.0	18
Dallas	542.1	558	658.0	637	113.4	119	116.9	113	63.2	62	87.1	82
DeKalb	482.6	1,520	423.7	19	92.6	293	^	^	44.0	138	^	^
Elmore	579.8	1,611	679.5	274	120.2	332	156.6	65	75.6	206	84.7	29
Escambia	624.0	858	624.4	257	126.1	174	139.1	59	66.5	90	81.7	32
Etowah	551.6	2,667	754.1	361	116.0	575	150.5	72	60.2	286	74.8	32
Fayette	462.6	412	550.9	45	98.7	91	93.9	8	54.0	46	79.1	6
Franklin	520.9	788	722.5	38	124.3	194	157.0	7	64.5	98	^	^
Geneva	581.3	772	742.5	77	115.0	155	147.8	16	68.4	89	65.6	7
Greene	545.0	77	623.6	202	114.5	18	96.0	31	92.2	13	97.5	32
Hale	567.3	244	628.8	244	82.0	36	90.5	36	57.0	24	46.1	18
Henry	605.6	419	701.1	153	113.2	79	89.3	18	61.4	42	57.3	13
Houston	570.8	2,107	630.4	511	100.7	380	108.4	86	62.0	222	61.4	50
Jackson	530.0	1,437	552.1	47	114.9	322	124.0	11	67.0	180	71.9	6
Jefferson	613.4	12,389	662.0	5,921	105.3	2,130	111.4	962	59.9	1,212	71.2	629
Lamar	564.4	430	693.4	51	111.2	84	134.0	10	66.8	51	^	^
Lauderdale	565.7	2,447	766.0	221	112.6	494	155.7	42	59.8	262	110.8	34
Lawrence	508.1	735	639.9	106	107.9	162	78.3	15	60.5	86	78.9	15
Lee	459.5	1,471	645.3	499	71.7	224	93.3	73	43.0	139	63.6	52
Limestone	558.6	1,569	523.7	162	116.7	331	64.8	20	61.1	170	74.6	22
Lowndes	460.5	118	522.4	179	119.3	32	71.2	24	31.8	9	93.1	31
Macon	505.8	126	461.7	381	86.7	22	71.0	59	63.4	16	62.2	50
Madison	515.0	5,703	567.7	1,146	90.7	1,002	92.3	174	57.8	620	67.3	129
Marengo	455.3	292	588.1	255	86.7	57	87.0	40	56.1	34	72.6	32
Marion	497.1	817	870.3	42	120.0	197	150.2	7	54.1	87	174.8	10
Marshall	576.1	2,365	837.0	33	131.7	545	^	^	56.1	224	^	^
Mobile	600.5	7,585	690.5	3,106	115.2	1,443	119.4	537	64.4	809	74.3	322
Monroe	501.9	388	539.1	201	99.8	78	94.0	35	61.4	48	54.2	20
Montgomery	512.5	2,899	598.1	1,879	93.6	530	111.3	338	54.3	306	67.3	208
Morgan	645.2	3,231	670.2	266	114.4	573	123.7	45	61.5	303	52.8	19
Perry	484.2	118	584.9	167	113.3	29	91.3	26	52.9	13	83.3	23
Pickens	541.0	391	657.9	217	102.0	77	135.8	45	52.9	39	66.4	22
Pike	529.3	503	613.8	206	92.9	93	87.9	31	59.0	54	59.0	18
Randolph	463.4	475	502.4	97	74.2	76	57.8	11	70.4	73	52.7	9
Russell	620.7	906	536.3	420	130.4	195	82.4	63	76.5	108	65.4	50
St. Clair	512.5	1,642	663.5	137	113.5	361	125.2	25	43.2	140	42.7	7
Shelby	470.6	2,834	574.2	236	87.9	499	113.0	41	45.6	275	43.1	19
Sumter	577.4	130	496.6	187	152.9	34	107.8	40	28.0	7	62.4	24
Talladega	522.6	1,586	529.6	447	111.9	347	92.6	75	61.5	185	55.8	53
Tallapoosa	482.8	909	590.4	231	89.0	170	118.5	44	51.8	98	76.6	28
Tuscaloosa	536.2	2,918	650.7	982	103.4	560	113.4	163	61.0	322	72.7	112
Walker	644.0	2,216	716.8	118	146.1	511	166.7	27	64.4	219	110.2	18
Washington	607.2	384	678.8	137	131.1	83	87.1	18	44.4	30	67.3	14
Wilcox	526.8	133	745.6	232	87.7	21	130.6	41	86.1	20	108.0	32
Winston	571.8	746	^	^	141.3	188	^	^	64.7	82	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains ***in situ*** bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 6 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males by Race, 2000-2009 Combined

	Prostate				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	132.8	23,336	235.9	9,186	20.2	3,542	17.2	774	27.3	4,608	1.1	41
Autauga	96.5	160	254.4	67	14.3	29	25.1	8	31.9	60	^	^
Baldwin	139.0	1,257	219.2	124	15.5	134	^	^	28.4	238	^	^
Barbour	134.8	120	240.6	110	27.8	26	^	^	24.7	20	^	^
Bibb	115.3	95	251.6	36	13.7	13	^	^	17.3	15	^	^
Blount	94.7	261	258.6	8	12.8	38	^	^	22.2	58	^	^
Bullock	93.8	18	185.3	55	^	^	21.9	6	^	^	^	^
Butler	128.5	98	174.9	56	11.5	9	26.1	8	27.7	19	^	^
Calhoun	124.6	606	233.3	165	25.4	122	26.5	20	26.1	120	^	^
Chambers	115.6	157	213.3	105	20.6	29	18.3	10	25.3	33	^	^
Cherokee	134.1	197	194.0	11	21.3	30	^	^	16.5	22	^	^
Chilton	106.3	201	235.3	38	21.2	40	^	^	18.0	32	^	^
Choctaw	166.2	93	157.5	48	18.9	10	^	^	19.3	10	^	^
Clarke	132.4	128	187.0	83	19.1	18	^	^	32.3	27	^	^
Clay	96.8	69	235.6	21	18.2	13	^	^	30.2	19	^	^
Cleburne	100.0	73	255.4	7	22.4	16	^	^	16.4	11	^	^
Coffee	152.4	313	251.5	67	20.4	40	16.3	6	20.6	42	^	^
Colbert	77.3	206	110.0	43	22.4	60	20.0	8	26.8	66	^	^
Conecuh	111.3	58	187.9	43	35.5	16	^	^	22.8	13	^	^
Coosa	118.1	58	212.8	36	23.5	12	^	^	24.1	11	^	^
Covington	122.7	245	191.8	36	20.0	40	^	^	28.4	53	^	^
Crenshaw	121.6	69	148.2	24	19.6	11	^	^	18.9	11	^	^
Cullman	103.4	433	233.8	9	20.4	82	^	^	28.3	114	^	^
Dale	141.2	273	297.2	70	25.0	49	31.7	11	29.1	53	^	^
Dallas	138.7	151	271.2	253	24.5	26	14.4	16	23.0	24	^	^
DeKalb	127.4	403	165.9	7	16.8	55	^	^	21.5	69	^	^
Elmore	116.6	332	214.8	84	24.2	70	18.4	9	27.9	83	^	^
Escambia	137.3	194	200.1	78	25.9	38	21.2	9	14.2	18	^	^
Etowah	134.8	673	265.5	121	22.5	109	33.6	18	23.0	108	^	^
Fayette	101.5	96	213.1	16	14.0	12	^	^	23.8	20	^	^
Franklin	90.9	141	247.6	14	20.8	31	^	^	22.1	31	^	^
Geneva	149.9	207	289.7	30	24.6	33	^	^	28.5	34	^	^
Greene	144.4	20	250.7	81	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	153.4	69	295.7	111	20.1	9	12.4	6	28.7	12	^	^
Henry	153.8	109	372.6	81	29.6	20	37.4	9	31.7	21	^	^
Houston	147.5	572	274.7	219	27.0	100	15.3	15	29.6	103	^	^
Jackson	93.5	260	145.6	11	21.1	58	^	^	30.9	78	^	^
Jefferson	161.1	3,310	248.0	2,195	20.5	420	15.5	154	32.0	644	1.2	9
Lamar	131.5	107	270.5	19	25.7	18	^	^	30.1	20	^	^
Lauderdale	128.3	572	291.1	83	21.7	92	26.1	9	29.9	126	^	^
Lawrence	110.4	163	192.8	34	19.2	29	^	^	16.6	25	^	^
Lee	133.1	418	281.9	203	17.8	54	24.5	22	20.7	71	^	^
Limestone	138.9	398	198.8	60	15.3	44	^	^	23.3	65	^	^
Lowndes	110.8	30	180.9	63	^	^	^	^	23.6	6	^	^
Macon	156.5	37	170.5	143	36.8	10	19.4	16	^	^	^	^
Madison	123.4	1,424	211.0	419	17.9	211	13.4	34	27.0	296	^	^
Marengo	92.7	63	200.3	85	14.5	10	28.5	13	19.3	11	^	^
Marion	105.4	178	322.2	11	20.0	35	^	^	22.6	36	^	^
Marshall	123.9	521	168.7	8	25.9	109	^	^	26.9	104	^	^
Mobile	153.5	1,999	260.0	1,152	21.8	285	21.5	105	27.7	355	^	^
Monroe	100.2	82	191.5	72	17.3	14	22.9	9	32.2	23	^	^
Montgomery	126.7	734	220.7	666	19.7	114	15.9	61	30.8	174	^	^
Morgan	184.2	949	257.3	99	23.3	119	18.8	10	29.4	150	^	^
Perry	133.9	34	247.4	69	^	^	^	^	26.3	7	^	^
Pickens	133.0	100	239.0	79	19.8	14	^	^	19.1	13	^	^
Pike	118.3	119	260.1	83	31.9	31	30.5	12	35.5	31	^	^
Randolph	95.8	101	205.6	40	14.7	15	^	^	17.2	18	^	^
Russell	128.6	187	213.6	168	27.5	40	22.5	18	19.3	30	^	^
St. Clair	106.0	350	240.8	50	18.4	63	^	^	26.2	80	^	^
Shelby	133.0	806	206.9	87	16.0	107	14.4	7	22.8	143	^	^
Sumter	165.6	39	171.7	63	^	^	^	^	47.7	10	^	^
Talladega	108.9	340	199.7	165	14.2	45	12.0	14	24.4	72	^	^
Tallapoosa	132.5	262	207.3	84	16.9	29	30.4	12	22.2	41	^	^
Tuscaloosa	124.0	691	244.9	362	16.4	89	12.0	20	29.6	161	^	^
Walker	126.5	449	240.3	41	22.2	78	^	^	21.2	73	^	^
Washington	172.7	114	290.4	59	21.0	13	^	^	20.1	12	^	^
Wilcox	138.9	38	254.8	79	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Winston	100.4	132	^	^	23.0	32	^	^	33.0	40	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains *in situ* bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 7 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 2000-2009 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	391.8	81,317	361.4	21,399	57.2	12,390	39.1	2,277	39.7	8,605	49.5	2,907	117.3	23,983	113.2	6,754
Autauga	399.2	816	360.5	147	54.6	114	34.2	14	44.8	91	68.4	27	123.4	257	92.7	38
Baldwin	369.2	3,519	327.9	253	57.0	575	28.3	22	33.3	327	50.0	38	115.8	1,095	106.7	83
Barbour	358.9	365	325.0	222	54.7	58	32.8	23	42.5	47	40.4	27	120.9	119	113.3	76
Bibb	403.5	389	311.0	58	69.5	69	34.0	6	43.0	41	44.7	8	98.8	97	92.4	18
Blount	290.6	914	341.4	14	42.6	139	^	^	28.7	91	^	^	84.8	269	^	^
Bullock	301.8	62	436.9	172	30.5	7	39.2	15	58.5	13	74.9	32	98.8	18	140.0	53
Butler	378.3	338	364.1	169	51.5	46	29.5	14	45.5	44	63.0	30	113.8	98	108.3	49
Calhoun	410.2	2,410	393.8	439	70.6	438	53.2	59	41.8	259	52.3	59	108.0	621	134.6	150
Chambers	414.6	670	293.4	225	64.1	108	25.0	19	42.0	74	36.6	29	125.5	196	70.4	53
Cherokee	332.1	530	328.6	28	50.6	85	^	^	35.0	57	^	^	101.5	157	126.4	11
Chilton	336.0	715	367.3	81	48.4	106	62.4	14	38.7	85	^	^	98.9	210	114.0	25
Choctaw	299.5	176	277.3	108	44.7	29	29.8	12	39.1	25	31.0	12	91.7	52	91.0	35
Clarke	388.7	409	358.2	214	42.8	52	20.7	12	47.1	52	55.2	33	125.6	129	114.4	68
Clay	402.8	337	341.1	41	61.4	51	^	^	24.3	23	^	^	143.6	117	120.1	14
Cleburne	350.6	294	473.4	16	51.3	44	^	^	42.7	38	^	^	88.1	75	^	^
Coffee	363.1	836	345.7	147	57.4	137	50.0	21	35.0	82	31.6	14	109.3	244	101.3	43
Colbert	367.8	1,146	313.1	170	56.2	180	29.2	16	42.3	142	49.4	28	111.2	341	108.5	58
Conecuh	406.6	229	302.0	104	60.4	35	^	^	54.0	33	60.0	21	125.1	68	114.3	39
Coosa	411.9	214	314.6	66	49.2	28	32.5	7	39.5	21	^	^	125.9	66	80.1	17
Covington	350.8	825	347.6	96	60.3	142	51.7	15	40.7	100	73.3	21	93.8	218	73.9	20
Crenshaw	366.7	257	216.8	49	41.6	31	22.0	6	31.4	24	^	^	109.2	72	47.5	10
Cullman	374.9	1,811	317.3	13	52.8	270	^	^	41.4	211	^	^	101.4	483	^	^
Dale	381.9	834	349.3	153	64.3	146	44.9	19	29.8	65	37.9	16	107.7	235	100.9	46
Dallas	458.6	552	372.1	576	71.7	96	43.2	67	48.8	66	56.0	86	138.3	159	115.7	179
DeKalb	332.1	1,302	344.1	23	44.3	182	^	^	36.3	145	^	^	101.7	395	87.3	6
Elmore	424.3	1,353	361.1	213	63.4	202	53.5	29	39.5	128	46.5	26	139.5	452	95.3	61
Escambia	386.3	646	364.5	206	54.2	95	42.2	23	38.9	72	47.6	28	107.2	181	119.3	66
Etowah	380.8	2,295	371.3	306	61.6	397	42.2	35	40.4	257	56.5	46	104.9	620	131.8	108
Fayette	337.4	366	291.7	40	54.7	62	^	^	29.9	32	^	^	114.6	122	131.5	18
Franklin	377.1	703	310.1	25	70.8	137	^	^	37.3	73	^	^	107.8	196	88.1	7
Geneva	381.3	606	327.2	56	62.2	101	34.2	6	35.3	60	34.0	6	118.9	185	136.7	23
Greene	466.0	67	339.9	151	36.9	6	29.1	13	^	^	43.9	20	161.8	22	117.3	50
Hale	434.4	211	370.4	192	62.6	32	42.3	23	61.8	33	37.1	20	111.7	53	128.8	65
Henry	426.9	350	305.3	100	55.6	47	21.4	7	30.7	28	59.1	19	150.7	117	65.2	21
Houston	385.9	1,773	372.4	435	51.7	253	44.1	51	34.4	170	55.3	64	116.4	518	96.4	114
Jackson	399.2	1,269	363.1	44	54.2	182	^	^	47.4	155	47.4	6	120.7	378	110.8	13
Jefferson	438.3	11,444	395.6	5,465	59.9	1,649	40.3	547	42.9	1,213	51.8	711	135.4	3,403	125.6	1,751
Lamar	419.9	387	323.2	32	58.4	58	^	^	47.5	44	^	^	108.9	98	132.1	13
Lauderdale	381.5	2,024	390.9	187	52.8	293	41.8	20	40.6	224	64.1	31	110.6	566	110.1	52
Lawrence	359.8	606	359.6	88	58.1	101	28.5	7	41.0	70	67.3	18	93.7	159	108.6	27
Lee	352.7	1,376	335.3	422	50.2	194	30.3	36	37.6	144	34.7	44	112.8	438	108.5	139
Limestone	360.8	1,223	327.6	135	52.5	181	39.5	15	42.5	146	40.4	16	102.6	351	90.2	39
Lowndes	373.8	92	291.8	147	66.7	17	31.6	16	67.0	17	45.6	23	100.7	25	81.8	41
Macon	521.8	119	295.9	348	56.5	14	36.4	42	52.5	12	43.6	53	164.4	38	86.3	95
Madison	409.6	5,334	365.2	1,012	52.6	704	46.8	124	38.1	505	47.7	131	130.1	1,707	115.4	341
Marengo	361.5	272	299.9	193	44.6	36	29.5	19	31.5	26	48.9	33	111.6	83	87.7	54
Marion	360.1	707	354.8	19	49.1	104	^	^	46.1	97	^	^	113.8	216	^	^
Marshall	419.7	2,124	457.5	29	69.9	370	108.8	7	40.8	215	^	^	103.7	521	128.7	8
Mobile	414.5	6,429	387.0	2,637	65.3	1,052	45.4	305	43.1	693	56.2	378	126.7	1,935	122.8	844
Monroe	347.4	317	309.5	151	42.5	43	^	^	42.4	40	45.9	23	117.1	103	102.1	50
Montgomery	396.8	2,904	350.2	1,721	50.6	396	42.4	198	44.1	358	47.7	227	132.0	929	115.4	578
Morgan	428.7	2,598	451.9	261	62.2	389	58.6	33	42.1	262	59.3	33	125.3	753	140.5	86
Perry	297.7	87	356.1	149	24.4	8	51.2	21	28.3	10	49.1	21	102.1	26	110.4	46
Pickens	378.6	314	361.1	179	45.7	43	50.7	25	40.6	33	51.0	26	132.8	103	109.2	53
Pike	392.7	428	321.0	172	52.2	59	32.8	17	41.3	47	43.2	23	110.5	117	80.7	44
Randolph	335.6	409	327.5	84	44.4	60	^	^	28.8	36	27.0	7	99.2	118	107.1	27
Russell	449.9	814	281.5	317	61.8	122	25.5	29	45.0	87	48.0	54	123.7	222	84.5	95
St. Clair	352.6	1,336	282.6	77	63.1	246	32.6	9	37.4	144	28.3	8	91.7	348	99.2	27
Shelby	336.4	2,431	315.5	190	54.5	367	31.0	18	32.5	222	48.9	25	102.9	780	104.1	64
Sumter	295.5	78	312.4	181	26.8	7	28.0	16	34.5	11	43.8	26	81.7	22	79.8	47
Talladega	386.7	1,401	323.1	387	58.6	227	35.2	42	40.3	153	34.7	41	112.4	399	97.3	118
Tallapoosa	341.6	769	378.5	217	45.4	110	26.0	15	32.3	77	32.0	19	106.4	238	103.5	59
Tuscaloosa	407.5	2,637	385.7	877	55.6	369	42.2	93	39.8	261	59.1	133	127.6	819	121.5	282
Walker	436.5	1,892	350.8	88	72.3	332	64.3	16	41.1	183	32.6	8	117.8	501	105.3	26
Washington	358.4	257	313.7	80	52.3	39	^	^	33.9	25	47.3	12	139.2	98	133.7	33
Wilcox	480.4	128	372.3	174	37.1	12	29.2	14	71.7	20	53.7	25	126.9	33	107.4	50
Winston	394.6	619	^	^	61.8	102	^	^	35.8	57	^	^	111.5	174	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains *in situ* bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 7 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Females by Race, 2000-2009 Combined

	Cervix				Oral				Melanoma			
	White		Black		White		Black		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
Alabama	8.3	1,445	11.5	684	7.0	1,480	5.3	316	16.9	3,205	0.9	52
Autauga	10.4	21	^	^	6.1	13	^	^	18.6	36	^	^
Baldwin	5.9	45	11.9	9	5.9	56	^	^	18.0	155	^	^
Barbour	8.9	7	^	^	8.3	8	11.1	8	6.5	6	^	^
Bibb	18.2	15	^	^	10.9	11	^	^	14.3	14	^	^
Blount	7.1	19	^	^	7.2	23	^	^	10.8	33	^	^
Bullock	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Butler	10.9	6	22.3	10	6.7	8	^	^	20.1	16	^	^
Calhoun	11.0	52	14.1	16	8.3	49	6.4	7	19.4	106	^	^
Chambers	15.3	17	14.1	10	7.8	15	^	^	8.6	14	^	^
Cherokee	4.8	7	^	^	7.4	13	^	^	7.1	11	^	^
Chilton	8.5	15	^	^	3.7	8	^	^	16.6	34	^	^
Choctaw	11.5	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Clarke	7.9	6	11.5	7	5.6	6	^	^	33.7	28	^	^
Clay	15.8	9	^	^	^	^	^	^	8.5	7	^	^
Cleburne	13.7	10	^	^	6.7	6	^	^	10.6	8	^	^
Coffee	6.9	14	^	^	7.5	18	^	^	14.4	29	^	^
Colbert	4.7	12	^	^	5.9	17	^	^	14.6	40	^	^
Conecuh	^	^	^	^	12.1	6	^	^	23.4	12	^	^
Coosa	^	^	28.9	6	^	^	^	^	14.5	7	^	^
Covington	7.7	14	23.7	6	4.0	9	^	^	10.1	20	^	^
Crenshaw	16.8	9	^	^	11.2	9	^	^	18.1	14	^	^
Cullman	8.6	35	^	^	8.7	43	^	^	21.7	93	^	^
Dale	7.9	15	^	^	7.0	16	^	^	14.5	29	^	^
Dallas	9.7	8	11.9	18	9.5	13	5.8	9	27.2	21	^	^
DeKalb	9.1	30	^	^	5.6	22	^	^	14.2	51	^	^
Elmore	15.0	44	24.0	15	10.8	36	^	^	15.7	48	^	^
Escambia	6.6	8	16.8	9	9.5	17	^	^	20.0	27	^	^
Etowah	11.6	51	^	^	5.9	36	^	^	15.9	82	^	^
Fayette	5.1	6	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Franklin	7.5	10	^	^	6.0	12	^	^	10.3	19	^	^
Geneva	10.9	12	^	^	9.0	15	^	^	28.4	41	^	^
Greene	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	18.2	6	^	^
Henry	^	^	^	^	7.2	6	^	^	19.5	13	^	^
Houston	9.8	36	17.2	20	8.4	40	5.1	6	17.4	73	^	^
Jackson	8.4	23	^	^	6.4	21	^	^	15.5	46	^	^
Jefferson	7.6	163	10.5	148	7.3	196	6.4	90	18.7	442	0.9	13
Lamar	19.1	13	^	^	9.4	10	^	^	19.9	17	^	^
Lauderdale	6.4	31	^	^	5.4	30	^	^	18.0	88	^	^
Lawrence	9.1	14	^	^	6.6	12	^	^	11.9	17	^	^
Lee	6.8	25	12.3	16	6.9	27	^	^	12.0	50	^	^
Limestone	8.2	26	15.4	6	6.3	21	^	^	12.6	40	^	^
Lowndes	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Macon	^	^	11.4	13	^	^	^	^	25.5	6	^	^
Madison	6.0	70	9.1	26	7.4	96	5.3	14	18.0	220	^	^
Marengo	^	^	10.5	7	^	^	^	^	18.9	13	^	^
Marion	10.5	14	^	^	4.6	11	^	^	15.7	27	^	^
Marshall	11.9	50	^	^	6.8	34	^	^	18.4	86	^	^
Mobile	7.6	101	9.4	64	7.8	124	4.2	29	14.6	208	^	^
Monroe	^	^	13.0	6	^	^	^	^	18.6	14	^	^
Montgomery	8.8	51	11.1	60	7.4	54	4.6	24	18.1	123	^	^
Morgan	10.5	55	17.9	10	7.3	45	^	^	19.5	111	^	^
Perry	^	^	18.9	8	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Pickens	^	^	13.1	6	^	^	^	^	21.9	17	^	^
Pike	10.7	10	11.3	6	^	^	^	^	21.6	21	^	^
Randolph	11.2	11	^	^	4.7	7	^	^	16.6	18	^	^
Russell	18.3	28	11.1	12	5.7	11	^	^	13.2	22	^	^
St. Clair	7.0	24	^	^	7.1	27	^	^	12.7	44	^	^
Shelby	3.7	30	12.8	10	6.1	41	8.7	6	14.8	114	^	^
Sumter	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Talladega	7.0	20	18.5	22	8.1	30	^	^	15.2	49	^	^
Tallapoosa	8.3	15	27.0	15	6.1	14	^	^	12.8	23	^	^
Tuscaloosa	7.0	41	10.8	26	5.5	37	5.3	12	18.3	113	^	^
Walker	12.0	41	^	^	8.4	38	^	^	14.9	56	^	^
Washington	^	^	26.7	7	^	^	^	^	15.4	10	^	^
Wilcox	^	^	15.3	7	^	^	^	^	74.1	9	^	^
Winston	9.0	12	^	^	9.1	14	^	^	18.5	25	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains *in situ* bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 8 - Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates, by County, Males and Females, by Race, 2000-2009 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	456.3	175,338	462.3	46,182	78.6	30,870	66.4	6,515	47.9	18,470	57.3	5,626	13.0	5,022	10.4	1,090	21.1	7,813	1.0	93
Autauga	437.1	1,644	485.9	334	78.0	293	59.1	39	53.6	197	74.9	49	10.1	42	17.5	13	24.6	96	^	^
Baldwin	430.3	7,894	421.5	578	69.4	1,320	54.3	75	40.0	736	60.3	81	10.4	190	5.3	8	22.7	393	^	^
Barbour	426.2	837	400.2	473	84.0	167	59.0	70	45.7	90	42.5	49	17.3	34	9.3	12	13.7	26	^	^
Bibb	467.0	854	431.3	154	84.6	159	83.1	29	60.0	109	45.8	16	12.9	24	^	^	16.1	29	^	^
Blount	347.1	2,056	427.9	31	63.4	383	^	^	38.3	225	^	^	10.2	61	^	^	15.5	91	^	^
Bullock	344.5	139	468.5	330	65.7	26	62.6	42	62.1	25	73.6	52	17.9	7	14.0	10	14.2	6	^	^
Butler	440.1	728	453.3	354	78.1	132	72.3	57	56.0	96	58.4	46	9.4	17	13.5	11	23.5	35	^	^
Calhoun	487.5	5,248	483.3	897	99.6	1,106	78.6	143	54.0	583	56.6	103	16.2	171	14.2	27	21.9	226	^	^
Chambers	467.2	1,396	382.6	495	88.1	271	50.6	65	51.3	156	38.0	50	13.9	44	9.2	12	16.7	47	^	^
Cherokee	412.2	1,248	368.1	54	76.6	239	62.2	9	39.9	121	^	^	13.5	43	^	^	11.2	33	^	^
Chilton	401.6	1,609	478.9	187	80.0	325	85.7	33	41.4	164	33.2	13	11.8	48	^	^	16.8	66	^	^
Choctaw	411.0	465	348.1	240	68.0	82	54.1	38	41.6	46	40.7	28	11.2	13	9.7	7	12.0	14	^	^
Clarke	460.6	903	468.0	489	74.0	152	63.4	65	55.2	109	71.7	75	11.7	24	8.4	9	31.8	55	^	^
Clay	468.6	734	408.8	86	95.9	154	55.2	11	48.9	80	^	^	11.2	17	^	^	19.2	26	^	^
Cleburne	402.1	635	607.5	38	64.2	105	^	^	54.5	85	^	^	14.0	22	^	^	12.8	19	^	^
Coffee	429.6	1,862	457.5	329	71.2	317	79.3	56	37.6	161	45.2	33	13.5	58	9.8	8	17.1	71	^	^
Colbert	416.3	2,397	396.0	370	76.3	451	68.2	63	48.5	285	69.3	67	13.5	77	12.4	12	19.5	106	^	^
Conecuh	464.8	501	412.5	239	82.0	91	61.0	36	62.3	70	57.8	33	22.6	22	^	^	23.9	25	^	^
Coosa	465.9	470	416.8	159	80.2	85	74.6	29	44.4	46	39.6	15	13.2	14	^	^	19.3	18	^	^
Covington	421.6	1,829	420.1	194	81.2	358	61.4	29	44.8	198	75.0	34	11.4	49	^	^	17.8	73	^	^
Crenshaw	428.0	553	320.9	124	59.2	79	49.0	20	50.7	67	42.5	17	15.4	20	^	^	18.8	25	^	^
Cullman	427.0	3,873	448.1	38	80.7	756	75.5	7	47.0	427	^	^	13.9	125	^	^	24.1	207	^	^
Dale	467.7	1,931	491.1	354	91.4	385	75.4	54	45.3	187	47.6	34	15.8	65	18.8	15	20.6	82	^	^
Dallas	491.6	1,110	477.1	1,213	90.2	215	71.1	180	54.5	128	67.1	168	17.1	39	9.6	25	24.4	45	^	^
DeKalb	391.8	2,822	376.5	42	64.6	475	57.1	7	39.6	283	59.2	6	10.8	77	^	^	17.0	120	^	^
Elmore	489.8	2,964	469.4	487	88.8	534	95.8	94	55.7	334	55.2	55	17.2	106	9.3	10	21.3	131	^	^
Escambia	481.3	1,504	465.4	463	83.1	269	83.0	82	51.4	162	61.0	60	17.1	55	11.1	11	16.4	45	^	^
Etowah	449.5	4,962	501.4	667	85.0	972	80.9	107	48.5	543	60.1	78	13.1	145	16.8	23	18.5	190	^	^
Fayette	388.6	778	370.8	85	74.9	153	54.5	12	39.6	78	41.7	10	8.9	17	26.3	6	13.3	24	^	^
Franklin	433.5	1,491	475.4	63	92.8	331	73.5	10	49.1	171	45.6	6	12.5	43	^	^	14.9	50	^	^
Geneva	461.5	1,378	479.7	133	84.2	256	77.3	22	49.5	149	46.8	13	15.9	48	^	^	27.6	75	^	^
Greene	499.5	144	459.9	353	74.6	24	57.0	44	50.7	16	68.0	52	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
Hale	487.5	455	471.2	436	71.5	68	63.3	59	60.2	57	40.6	38	14.1	13	10.3	10	21.8	18	^	^
Henry	503.3	769	456.3	253	80.5	126	44.7	25	45.2	70	58.9	32	17.2	26	15.6	9	23.8	34	^	^
Houston	458.9	3,880	475.4	946	72.4	633	69.6	137	45.7	392	58.5	114	16.3	140	9.8	21	22.2	176	^	^
Jackson	454.3	2,706	430.3	91	81.3	504	64.7	14	56.7	335	55.9	12	13.0	79	^	^	21.8	124	^	^
Jefferson	507.4	23,833	496.4	11,386	78.4	3,779	67.3	1,509	50.3	2,425	59.4	1,340	13.3	616	10.2	244	23.9	1086	1.0	22
Lamar	473.3	817	481.1	83	79.2	142	81.0	14	54.5	95	^	^	15.7	28	^	^	23.2	37	^	^
Lauderdale	456.8	4,471	516.8	408	77.7	787	79.5	62	49.3	486	83.8	65	12.6	122	13.5	11	22.7	214	^	^
Lawrence	423.1	1,341	462.7	194	81.3	263	48.7	22	49.5	156	72.1	33	12.1	41	12.3	6	14.1	42	^	^
Lee	394.0	2,847	446.7	921	59.4	418	55.1	109	39.9	283	45.2	96	11.3	81	12.6	27	15.5	121	^	^
Limestone	441.2	2,792	399.2	297	80.2	512	50.9	35	50.1	316	54.0	38	10.2	65	9.3	7	16.8	105	^	^
Lowndes	416.5	210	381.0	326	91.9	49	46.4	40	49.8	26	64.5	54	^	^	^	^	16.1	8	^	^
Macon	512.5	245	363.8	729	72.1	36	51.2	101	58.0	28	50.8	103	21.4	11	10.3	19	17.2	8	^	^
Madison	452.7	11,037	450.4	2,158	69.0	1,706	65.1	298	46.7	1,125	55.6	260	12.3	307	9.1	48	21.6	516	^	^
Marengo	401.6	564	411.8	448	63.2	93	53.5	59	42.7	60	59.1	65	7.9	11	15.5	17	19.4	24	^	^
Marion	413.4	1,524	548.1	61	78.8	301	82.6	9	48.8	184	118.7	14	11.7	46	^	^	18.0	63	^	^
Marshall	480.4	4,489	581.5	62	95.6	915	106.9	11	47.3	439	^	^	15.3	143	^	^	21.4	190	^	^
Mobile	491.7	14,014	503.9	5,743	86.4	2,495	74.9	842	52.7	1,502	62.9	700	14.4	409	11.4	134	20.2	563	^	^
Monroe	412.1	705	405.3	352	67.5	121	46.3	40	50.5	88	50.5	43	9.5	16	12.3	11	24.1	37	^	^
Montgomery	439.9	5,803	441.5	3,600	67.5	926	68.8	536	48.7	664	54.7	435	12.9	168	9.4	85	23.7	297	^	^
Morgan	520.0	5,829	534.8	527	84.2	962	83.2	78	51.1	565	55.1	52	14.4	164	10.9	13	24.0	261	^	^
Perry	383.2	205	444.3	316	63.5	37	66.5	47	39.6	23	62.1	44	^	^	^	^	19.0	11	^	^
Pickens	444.8	705	480.4	396	69.2	120	85.4	70	46.4	72	57.0	48	11.9	19	8.4	7	20.8	30	^	^
Pike	450.9	931	424.7	378	69.8	152	54.9	48	50.1	101	48.0	41	17.5	36	16.3	15	27.0	52	^	^
Randolph	386.1	884	401.3	181	57.3	136	35.5	16	46.5	109	37.9	16	9.9	22	^	^	16.5	36	^	^
Russell	512.1	1,720	383.0	737	90.5	317	47.9	92	57.8	195	54.3	104	15.4	51	9.9	20	15.8	52	^	^
St. Clair	420.4	2,978	432.1	214	84.5	607	70.2	34	40.5	284	32.1	15	12.5	90	^	^	18.3	124	^	^
Shelby	395.2	5,265	419.8	426	69.4	866	61.3	59	38.6	497	48.4	44	10.8	148	10.9	13	18.3	257	^	^
Sumter	416.1	208	380.3	368	80.3	41	57.8	56	32.5	18	50.8	50	^	^	11.0	10	26.4	12	^	^
Talladega	441.1	2,987	399.7	834	81.8	574	57.5	117	49.8	338	44.3	94	11.1	75	8.4	19	18.9	121	^	^
Tallapoosa	398.0	1,678	459.5	448	63.1	280	61.8	59	40.9	175	48.2	47	11.0	43	17.5	17	16.5	64	^	^
Tuscaloosa	461.5	5,555	488.5	1,859	76.4	929	69.9	256	48.9	583	64.7	245	10.4	126	8.2	32	23.0	274	^	^
Walker	517.0	4,108	488.8	206	101.9	843	103.4	43	50.4	402	62.9	26	14.6	116	^	^	17.2	129	^	^
Washington	468.6	641	472.1	217	87.1	122	46.2	22	38.6	55	56.5	26	12.0	17	^	^	17.6	22	^	^
Wilcox	488.3	261	515.0	406	54.0	33	69.2	55	76.7	40	73.2	57	10.5	6	9.0	8	39.8	11	^	^
Winston	465.9	1,365	1060.1	11	97.0	290	^	^	48.1	139	^	^	15.4	46	^	^	23.5	65	^	^

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 Age Groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only except for All Sites which contains *in situ* bladder cases. ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 6 cases. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Cancer Mortality Tables

Table 9 - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2000-2009 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	202.4	98,650	195.4	75,718	234.7	22,591	267.4	53,702	253.0	41,231	340.5	12,317
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	2.9	1,435	2.7	1,054	3.7	378	4.7	1,003	4.2	713	6.9	288
Digestive System	44.4	21,673	40.5	15,724	60.8	5,845	58.9	12,026	53.9	8,855	82.7	3,122
Esophagus	4.0	1,979	3.6	1,421	5.5	554	7.4	1,599	6.7	1,164	10.4	431
Stomach	3.9	1,901	3.0	1,168	7.6	720	5.4	1,089	4.1	667	11.3	418
Small Intestine	0.3	130	0.2	92	0.4	38	0.3	65	0.3	47	0.5	18
Colon and Rectum	18.5	8,976	16.8	6,490	25.8	2,458	23.4	4,651	21.3	3,424	33.4	1,212
Colon excluding Rectum	15.5	7,515	14.0	5,405	22.0	2,087	19.5	3,839	17.7	2,816	28.3	1,010
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	3.0	1,461	2.8	1,085	3.8	371	3.9	812	3.7	608	5.0	202
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	104	0.2	77	0.3	27	0.2	42	0.2	29	0.3	13
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	5.4	2,628	5.0	1,957	6.4	639	7.9	1,675	7.4	1,250	9.8	406
Liver	4.6	2,250	4.2	1,649	5.7	572	7.0	1,490	6.4	1,093	9.1	379
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.8	378	0.8	308	0.7	67	0.9	185	1.0	157	0.8	27
Gallbladder	0.6	271	0.5	196	0.8	72	0.5	101	0.5	85	0.5	15
Other Biliary	0.4	180	0.4	154	0.3	26	0.5	84	0.5	73	0.3	11
Pancreas	10.9	5,315	10.3	4,030	13.3	1,263	12.9	2,637	12.4	2,054	15.5	577
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	118	0.2	79	0.4	37	0.3	63	0.3	44	0.6	19
Respiratory System	64.0	31,477	65.1	25,532	60.4	5,849	95.7	19,855	94.1	15,837	104.8	3,966
Larynx	1.5	734	1.3	501	2.3	231	2.8	598	2.3	397	5.0	199
Lung and Bronchus	62.2	30,592	63.5	24,917	57.7	5,582	92.4	19,162	91.4	15,369	99.2	3,743
Bones and Joints	0.6	286	0.6	218	0.7	67	0.7	146	0.7	116	0.7	29
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.3	616	1.2	454	1.5	157	1.4	298	1.4	230	1.5	67
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	3.6	1,759	4.3	1,654	1.0	102	5.7	1,156	6.7	1,100	1.2	54
Melanoma of the Skin	2.8	1,367	3.5	1,319	0.5	46	4.2	871	5.1	856	0.3	14
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.8	392	0.9	335	0.5	56	1.4	285	1.5	244	0.9	40
Breast	14.1	6,836	12.8	4,923	18.9	1,889	0.3	52	0.2	35	0.5	17
Female Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cervix Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Corpus Uteri	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Uterus, NOS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ovary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vagina	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vulva	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Female Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*	32.1	5,577	23.9	3,399	72.6	2,168
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*	31.6	5,478	23.5	3,322	72.1	2,146
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	54	0.3	48	0.1	6
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	37	0.1	23	0.3	14
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*	<0.1	8	<0.1	6	^	^
Urinary System	7.7	3,752	7.9	3,074	7.1	666	12.4	2,421	12.9	2,048	10.5	367
Urinary Bladder	3.7	1,771	3.8	1,489	3.0	277	6.6	1,220	7.0	1,066	4.8	150
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	3.9	1,896	3.9	1,514	3.9	376	5.6	1,152	5.6	941	5.6	210
Ureter	0.1	44	0.1	40	^	^	0.1	25	0.1	21	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	41	0.1	31	0.1	10	0.1	24	0.1	20	^	^
Eye and Orbit	0.1	25	0.1	24	^	^	0.1	13	0.1	12	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	4.5	2,204	5.2	1,953	2.3	244	5.6	1,208	6.3	1,068	3.1	138
Endocrine System	0.7	327	0.7	254	0.7	72	0.8	157	0.8	126	0.8	30
Thyroid	0.4	199	0.4	154	0.5	45	0.5	93	0.4	73	0.6	20
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.3	128	0.3	100	0.2	27	0.3	64	0.3	53	0.2	10
Lymphoma	7.4	3,552	8.0	3,063	4.8	473	9.2	1,841	9.9	1,581	6.2	248
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.4	200	0.4	159	0.4	40	0.5	114	0.5	88	0.5	25
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.0	3,352	7.6	2,904	4.4	433	8.7	1,727	9.3	1,493	5.7	223
Myeloma	4.2	2,036	3.5	1,360	7.1	672	5.3	1,059	4.5	721	9.3	338
Leukemia	7.4	3,570	7.6	2,891	6.8	666	10.2	1,971	10.4	1,625	9.2	343
Lymphocytic Leukemia	2.1	1,022	2.2	821	2.1	199	3.0	577	3.1	467	3.0	109
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.4	196	0.4	156	0.3	38	0.6	125	0.6	102	0.4	22
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.6	748	1.6	600	1.6	148	2.2	407	2.2	327	2.4	80
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.9	1,405	3.0	1,148	2.5	251	3.8	773	4.0	651	3.1	121
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	2.3	1,121	2.4	907	2.1	208	3.0	607	3.1	509	2.5	97
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.4	177	0.4	147	0.3	30	0.5	103	0.5	84	0.4	19
Other Leukemia	2.4	1,143	2.4	922	2.2	216	3.3	621	3.3	507	3.2	113
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	18.2	8,868	17.4	6,742	21.8	2,104	24.4	4,919	23.1	3,765	30.4	1,141

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 deaths. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 9 (Continued) - Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2000-2009 Combined

	Female					
	All races		White		Black	
	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count
All Malignant Cancers	159.9	44,948	156.4	34,487	174.5	10,274
Oral Cavity and Pharynx	1.5	432	1.5	341	1.5	90
Digestive System	33.6	9,647	30.4	6,869	46.3	2,723
Esophagus	1.3	380	1.1	257	2.1	123
Stomach	2.8	812	2.2	501	5.1	302
Small Intestine	0.2	65	0.2	45	0.3	20
Colon and Rectum	15.1	4,325	13.6	3,066	21.1	1,246
Colon excluding Rectum	12.8	3,676	11.4	2,589	18.3	1,077
Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction	2.3	649	2.2	477	2.9	169
Anus, Anal Canal and Anorectum	0.2	62	0.2	48	0.2	14
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	3.4	953	3.2	707	4.0	233
Liver	2.7	760	2.5	556	3.3	193
Intrahepatic Bile Duct	0.7	193	0.7	151	0.7	40
Gallbladder	0.6	170	0.5	111	1.0	57
Other Biliary	0.3	96	0.3	81	0.3	15
Pancreas	9.3	2,678	8.7	1,976	11.8	686
Other Digestive Organs	0.2	55	0.2	35	0.3	18
Respiratory System	41.5	11,622	44.1	9,695	32.4	1,883
Larynx	0.5	136	0.5	104	0.6	32
Lung and Bronchus	40.8	11,430	43.4	9,548	31.6	1,839
Bones and Joints	0.5	140	0.5	102	0.6	38
Soft Tissue including Heart	1.2	318	1.1	224	1.5	90
Skin excluding Basal and Squamous	2.2	603	2.6	554	0.8	48
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	496	2.2	463	0.6	32
Other Non-Epithelial Skin	0.4	107	0.4	91	0.3	16
Breast	24.7	6,784	22.8	4,888	31.3	1,872
Female Genital System	16.8	4,657	15.7	3,399	21.1	1,238
Cervix Uteri	3.1	807	2.4	470	5.6	333
Corpus and Uterus, NOS	3.5	978	2.7	593	6.6	383
Corpus Uteri	1.8	506	1.4	324	3.1	180
Uterus, NOS	1.7	472	1.2	269	3.5	203
Ovary	9.3	2,627	9.7	2,139	8.2	476
Vagina	0.3	94	0.3	75	0.3	18
Vulva	0.4	106	0.4	90	0.2	15
Other Female Genital Organs	0.2	45	0.1	32	0.2	13
Male Genital System	*	*	*	*	*	*
Prostate	*	*	*	*	*	*
Testis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Penis	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Male Genital Organs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Urinary System	4.6	1,331	4.5	1,026	5.1	299
Urinary Bladder	1.9	551	1.8	423	2.2	127
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	2.6	744	2.6	573	2.8	166
Ureter	0.1	19	0.1	19	^	^
Other Urinary Organs	0.1	17	<0.1	11	0.1	6
Eye and Orbit	<0.1	12	0.1	12	^	^
Brain and Other Nervous System	3.7	996	4.2	885	1.8	106
Endocrine System	0.6	170	0.6	128	0.7	42
Thyroid	0.4	106	0.4	81	0.4	25
Other Endocrine including Thymus	0.2	64	0.2	47	0.3	17
Lymphoma	6.0	1,711	6.6	1,482	3.8	225
Hodgkin Lymphoma	0.3	86	0.4	71	0.2	15
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	5.7	1,625	6.3	1,411	3.6	210
Myeloma	3.4	977	2.8	639	5.8	334
Leukemia	5.6	1,599	5.7	1,266	5.4	323
Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.5	445	1.5	354	1.5	90
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	0.3	71	0.3	54	0.3	16
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	1.1	341	1.1	273	1.2	68
Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia	2.3	632	2.3	497	2.2	130
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	1.9	514	1.9	398	1.8	111
Chronic Myeloid Leukemia	0.3	74	0.3	63	0.2	11
Other Leukemia	1.8	522	1.8	415	1.7	103
Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer	13.9	3,949	13.3	2,977	16.3	963

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 deaths. Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009.

Table 10 - Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2005-2009

Females

Breast	**P-Value**	**0.19**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-19.6			
Total APC	-3.9		-10.9	3.7
2005 Rate	27.0	1.0	25.1	29.1
2006 Rate	21.7	0.9	20.0	23.6
2007 Rate	23.6	0.9	21.8	25.5
2008 Rate	23.1	0.9	21.4	25.0
2009 Rate	21.7	0.9	20.1	23.5

Cervix	**P-Value**	**0.61**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-18.3			
Total APC	-2.2		-13.7	10.8
2005 Rate	3.5	0.4	2.8	4.3
2006 Rate	2.6	0.3	2.0	3.3
2007 Rate	3.0	0.3	2.4	3.7
2008 Rate	3.2	0.4	2.6	4.0
2009 Rate	2.8	0.3	2.2	3.6

Uterus	**P-Value**	**0.01**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	21.4			
Total APC	4.8*		2.9	6.7
2005 Rate	1.6	0.2	1.2	2.2
2006 Rate	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.2
2007 Rate	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.3
2008 Rate	1.8	0.2	1.4	2.4
2009 Rate	2.0	0.3	1.5	2.5

Females

Ovary	**P-Value**	**0.75**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	1.7			
Total APC	0.6		-4.4	5.7
2005 Rate	9.2	0.6	8.1	10.4
2006 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.2	10.5
2007 Rate	8.4	0.5	7.4	9.6
2008 Rate	9.4	0.6	8.4	10.6
2009 Rate	9.3	0.6	8.3	10.5

Males

Prostate	**P-Value**	**0.08**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-11.1			
Total APC	-2.6		-5.8	0.6
2005 Rate	30.3	1.4	27.7	33.0
2006 Rate	27.9	1.3	25.5	30.5
2007 Rate	29.2	1.3	26.8	31.9
2008 Rate	27.1	1.2	24.7	29.5
2009 Rate	26.9	1.2	24.6	29.3

Males and Females

All Sites	**P-Value**	**0.14**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.7			
Total APC	-0.8		-2.0	0.5
2005 Rate	202.3	2.0	198.3	206.4
2006 Rate	196.0	2.0	192.1	200.0
2007 Rate	194.3	2.0	190.5	198.2
2008 Rate	195.7	2.0	191.9	199.6
2009 Rate	194.8	1.9	191.0	198.6

Males and Females

Colorectal	**P-Value**	**0.48**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-6.6			
Total APC	-1.2		-6.0	3.8
2005 Rate	18.5	0.6	17.3	19.7
2006 Rate	18.7	0.6	17.5	20.0
2007 Rate	17.1	0.6	15.9	18.2
2008 Rate	18.8	0.6	17.7	20.1
2009 Rate	17.3	0.6	16.1	18.4

Lung	**P-Value**	**0.50**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-3.5			
Total APC	-0.8		-4.0	2.5
2005 Rate	63.8	1.1	61.5	66.0
2006 Rate	59.4	1.1	57.3	61.6
2007 Rate	60.8	1.1	58.6	62.9
2008 Rate	58.9	1.1	56.9	61.1
2009 Rate	61.5	1.1	59.4	63.7

Melanoma	**P-Value**	**0.73**		
	Rate or Trend	SE	Lower CI	Upper CI
Total PC	-4.6			
Total APC	-1.5		-12.9	11.4
2005 Rate	3.5	0.3	3.0	4.1
2006 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.4	3.4
2007 Rate	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.4
2008 Rate	2.7	0.2	2.3	3.2
2009 Rate	3.3	0.3	2.9	3.9

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), 2011. Data Years: 2005-2009.

National Comparison Tables

Table 11 - Alabama and United States Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site, Race & Sex, 2004-2008*

Males and Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	469.0	465.3	476.0	472.6	471.6	485.5
Lung and Bronchus	76.6	79.1	67.3	67.9	68.5	71.7
Colon and Rectum	50.3	47.9	60.0	47.7	46.7	56.5
Melanoma of the Skin	18.6	23.5	1.2	18.8	21.0	1.1

Males

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	579.5	560.8	644.8	553.0	545.0	626.2
Lung and Bronchus	106.9	106.7	108.9	84.4	83.7	102.7
Colon and Rectum	60.8	58.0	73.2	55.7	54.6	66.9
Melanoma of the Skin	24.9	30.5	1.1	23.8	26.3	1.1
Prostate	160.5	137.6	243.3	152.9	142.8	230.8

Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	391.2	397.2	369.3	416.5	420.8	394.2
Lung and Bronchus	54.4	58.4	40.4	55.8	57.2	51.4
Colon and Rectum	42.1	39.6	51.6	41.4	40.3	49.7
Melanoma of the Skin	14.3	18.6	1.2	15.4	17.4	1.0
Breast	117.1	116.5	115.9	121.2	122.3	116.1
Cervix	8.5	8.1	10.0	8.1	7.7	10.6
Corpus Uteri	17.5	17.4	18.7	23.4	23.9	20.4
Ovary	12.4	13.3	9.9	12.7	13.1	9.5

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. * All rates are for malignant cases only except the rates for All Sites which includes bladder cancer *in situ*. Source Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2004-2008. Source United States Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2011. Data Years: 2004-2008.

Table 12 - Alabama and United States Cancer Mortality Rates, by Site, Race & Sex, 2000-2009*

Males and Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	202.4	195.4	234.7	187.1	185.4	229.9
Lung and Bronchus	62.2	63.5	57.7	53.1	53.4	59.3
Colon and Rectum	18.5	16.8	25.8	18.3	17.8	25.6
Melanoma of the Skin	2.8	3.5	0.5	2.7	3.0	0.4

Males

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	267.4	253.0	340.5	231.2	227.7	309.8
Lung and Bronchus	92.4	91.4	99.2	70.3	69.7	90.4
Colon and Rectum	23.4	21.3	33.4	22.1	21.5	31.9
Melanoma of the Skin	4.2	5.1	0.3	4.0	4.5	0.5
Prostate	31.6	23.5	72.1	26.2	24.1	59.4

Females

	Alabama			United States		
	All Races	White	Black	All Races	White	Black
All Sites	159.9	156.4	174.5	157.7	157.1	183.5
Lung and Bronchus	40.8	43.4	31.6	40.6	41.6	39.2
Colon and Rectum	15.1	13.6	21.1	15.5	15.0	21.7
Melanoma of the Skin	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.7	2.0	0.4
Breast	24.7	22.8	31.3	24.5	23.9	33.0
Cervix	3.1	2.4	5.6	2.5	2.3	4.6
Corpus Uteri	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.1
Ovary	9.3	9.7	8.2	8.6	9.0	7.2

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard. * United States rates are for 2000-2008. Source Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009. Source United States Data: CDC WONDER, 2011. Data Years: 2000-2008.

Cancer Screening and Lifestyle Behaviors Tables

Table 13 – Percentage of Tobacco Use, Adults (2010) and High School Students (2009), Alabama and the U.S.

Current Cigarette Smoking	Alabama	United States
Total Adults	21.9	17.3
Male Adults	25.5	18.5
Female Adults	18.7	15.8
Less Than High School Education Adults	37.7	32.4
White	21.5	16.7
Black	22.8	20.3
Hispanic	n/a	14.9
Total High School Students	20.8	19.5
Male High School Students	24.0	19.8
Female High School Students	17.8	19.1
White High School Students	25.1	22.5
Black High School Students	12.5	9.5

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

TABLE 14 – Percentage of Colorectal Cancer Screening, Adults 50 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2010

Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy	Alabama	United States
Total Adults	63.9	65.3
Male Adults	63.0	64.7
Female Adults	64.6	65.8
White	65.5	67.2
Black	58.8	63.7
Hispanic	n/a	54.0
Less Than High School Education	52.8	52.9
Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past 2 Years	**Alabama**	**United States**
Total Adults	16.7	17.3
Male Adults	28.5	17.8
Female Adults	15.1	16.1
White	15.7	17.4
Black	19.9	19.9
Hispanic	n/a	12.7
Less Than High School Education	13.0	14.7

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

TABLE 15 – Percentage of Breast Cancer Screening, Women 40 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2010

Mammogram in the Past 2 Years	Alabama	United States
40 years and older	75.2	75.6
White	74.1	75.4
Black	79.3	78.9
Hispanic	n/a	77.4
Less Than High School Education	65.6	63.7

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *American Cancer Society. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File 2010, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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

PSA in the Past Year	Alabama	United States
50 Years and Older	62.5	55.9
50-64 Years Old	59.8	50.0
65 Years and Older	67.5	66.9
White 50+	64.6	58.1
Black 45+	51.6	50.5
Less Than High School Education	49.0	41.7
DRE in the Past Year (2008 Data)	**Alabama**	**United States**
50 Years and Older	45.8	48.9
50-64 Years Old	43.6	44..8
65 Years and Older	49.8	56.7
White 50+	45.9	50.8
Black 45+	42.1	45.1
Less Than High School Education	31.7	35.9

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

TABLE 17 – Percentage of Cervical Cancer Screening, Women 18 and Older, Alabama and the U.S., 2010

Pap Test within the Past 3 Years	Alabama	United States
Total 18 Years and Older	83.2	81.1
65 Years and Older	68.6	62.9
White	81.4	81.9
Black	88.3	86.1
Hispanic	n/a	84.3
Less Than High School Education	66.6	72.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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2. American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2011. National Home Office: American Cancer Society, 2011.
3. Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2011. Data Years: 2000-2009 (Incidence and Mortality). Alabama Department of Public Health. Note: *Rates Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard population excluding *in situ* cases except bladder.
4. Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2010. Data Years: 2004-2008. Alabama Department of Public Health. Note: *Rates Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. (19 age groups) standard population excluding *in situ* cases except bladder. U.S. Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2011. Data Years: 2004-2008.
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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 and mortality data and used to determine the level of significance when comparing two rates. If the confidence intervals overlapped, it was determined that no difference existed between the two rates.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Population Estimates

The population estimates for the denominators of incidence and mortality rates are race-specific (all races, white, black) and sex-specific county population estimates. The county population estimates were incorporated into 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, 2011. For cancer cases diagnosed during 2000-2009, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 2 (*in situ*, non-invasive) or 3 (invasive, primary site only) in the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICDO) (3rd edition), with the exception of *in situ* cancer of the cervix. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are also excluded, with the exception of those on the skin of the genital organs. The primary source of cancer incidence data is medical records. Staff at health care facilities abstract cancer incidence data from patients' medical records, enter the data into the facility's own cancer registry if it has one, and then send the data to the ASCR. All reporting sources collect data using uniform data items and codes as documented by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. This uniformity means that data items collected by all reporting sources are comparable. For this report, information on primary cancer sites was coded according to the appropriate ICDO edition, and was grouped according to revised SEER recodes dated January 27, 2003, which define standard groupings of primary cancer sites. The January 2003 SEER recodes were used to ensure consistent site-type definitions over time and consistency with other published cancer incidence and mortality data. Invalid site codes were excluded from the analysis.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

Because the occurrence of many cancers increases with age and because the age distribution of a population (i.e., the number of people in particular age categories) can change over time and can be different in different geographic areas, researchers age adjust incidence rates so that they can make a valid comparison between one year's rates and those of another year or between one geographic area's rates and those of another area. Age adjusting the rates ensures that differences in incidence from one year to another or from one geographic area to another are not due to differences in age distribution. The standard population used to age adjust the rates for this report is the 2000 U.S. standard population, in accordance with a 1998 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The 2000 U.S. standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in specific age groups. The proportions of the 2000 population in these age groups serve as weights for calculating age-adjusted incidence rates. Because national publications with the exception of bladder cancer tend to exclude *in situ* cases when calculating incidence rates, the ASCR has included a new table (Table 11) that calculates incidence rates in the same fashion. This table was added to facilitate an accurate comparison between Alabama and United States incidence rates. Moreover, the ASCR incidence rates and their associated counts presented in Table 1 through Table 8 are based on the ten most recent years of data available and exclude *in situ* cases for all sites except urinary bladder. The ASCR chose to make this change to exclude *in situ* cases to bring this publication into line with the national publication standard of excluding *in situ* cases even if doing so prohibits direct comparisons to be made to previous editions of the Alabama Cancer Facts and Figures.

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates

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

Annual Percentage Change (APC)

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

Interpreting the Data

Published age-adjusted cancer incidence and mortality rates for years before 1999 were calculated using standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Beginning with the publication of data for the 1999 diagnosis year, or year of death, cancer incidence and mortality rates were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. This change was motivated by a need to standardize age-adjustment procedures across publications and to update the calculation of age-adjusted rates to more closely reflect the current age distribution of the U.S. population and the current burden of cancer. Because of the aging of the U.S. population, the 2000 U.S. standard population gives more weight to older age categories than did previous standard populations. Caution should be used when comparing the data published here with cancer incidence and mortality rates adjusted to standard populations other than the 2000 U.S. standard population. Geographic variation in incidence and mortality rates may be the result of regional differences in the exposure of the population to known or unknown risk factors. Differences may arise because of differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the populations (e.g., age, race or ethnicity, geographic region, urban or rural residence), screening use, health-related behaviors (e.g., behaviors related to tobacco use, diet, physical activity), exposure to cancer-causing agents, or factors related to registry operations (e.g., completeness, timeliness, specificity in coding cancer sites). Work continues to ensure the reporting of high-quality data. Please note that differences in registry database completeness and data quality does influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2009 cases were 95 percent complete at the time of this publication, some rates, especially all sites combined, may vary slightly from the "true" or final rates for the Alabama population. The rates presented here have not been adjusted for completeness differences across the database. The ASCR may update the previous years' data as cancer registries submit data for the new diagnosis year and additional cases from the previous diagnosis years. Users of cancer incidence data should be mindful of this issue for all data used in their comparisons. Race information reported to the ASCR is not self-reported by the patient. Information on race is abstracted from medical records, coded according to standard procedures, and then grouped into standard race groupings. In this Alabama's Cancer Facts and Figures report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.

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American Cancer Society Quality of Life Programs

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

- **Cancer Information** is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by calling 1-800-ACS-2345 or visiting www.cancer.org. Cancer information specialists are available by calling 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 online 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. American Cancer Society sponsored camps are available in Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Kentucky.
- The **College Scholarship Program** is available to students who have had a cancer diagnosis before age 19, maintain a 2.5 GPA, are under the age of 25, and have been accepted to an accredited college, university, or vocational school. Students must be a legal resident of the Mid-South Division. The American Cancer Society's Mid-South Division awards competitive scholarships each year to young cancer survivors pursuing higher education.
- The **Community Resource Database** contains detailed information about community programs and services available in communities that offer assistance available 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 lodging facility for cancer patients and a caregiver while receiving cancer treatment at nearby hospitals. The Mid-South Division operates four lodges: Birmingham, AL; Nashville, TN; New Orleans, LA; and Lexington, KY. A fifth lodge will be opening in the fall of 2010 in Memphis, TN.
- **I Can Cope** is a patient education program designed to help cancer patients and their loved ones deal with their cancer experience. These stand-alone educational modules provide information about cancer, diagnosis and treatment, pain control, money management and nutrition for the cancer patient. Some modules can also be found online at www.cancer.org/onlineclasses.
- **Look Good...Feel Better** is a program in which trained volunteer cosmetologists help female cancer patients deal with the side effects of treatment by teaching them beauty techniques to enhance their appearance and self-image. The Personal Care Products Foundation and National Cosmetology Association partner with the American Cancer Society to offer this program.
- **Man to Man** is a peer-support service that offers education, discussion and support to men with prostate cancer. Topics include information about the disease, treatment, side effects and coping.
- **Reach to Recovery** is a peer-support service for patients with a diagnosis of breast cancer. Specially trained Reach to Recovery volunteer visitors allow patients to find "someone like me" and gain support.
- **Transportation** programs provide community appropriate solutions to help cancer patients (in need) get to treatment.
    - The American Cancer Society's **Transportation Grants Program** provides grants to qualifying radiation therapy facilities to help patients with financial needs get to treatment.
    - The American Cancer Society's **Road to Recovery Program** provides transportation for cancer patients to and from treatment appointments. Rides are provided by volunteer drivers who donate their time and the use of their personal vehicles.

Publications are available from the American Cancer Society for individuals with a concern about cancer. Brochures, books, posters and videos on cancer prevention, early detection and treatment are also available by calling 1-800-ACS-2345.

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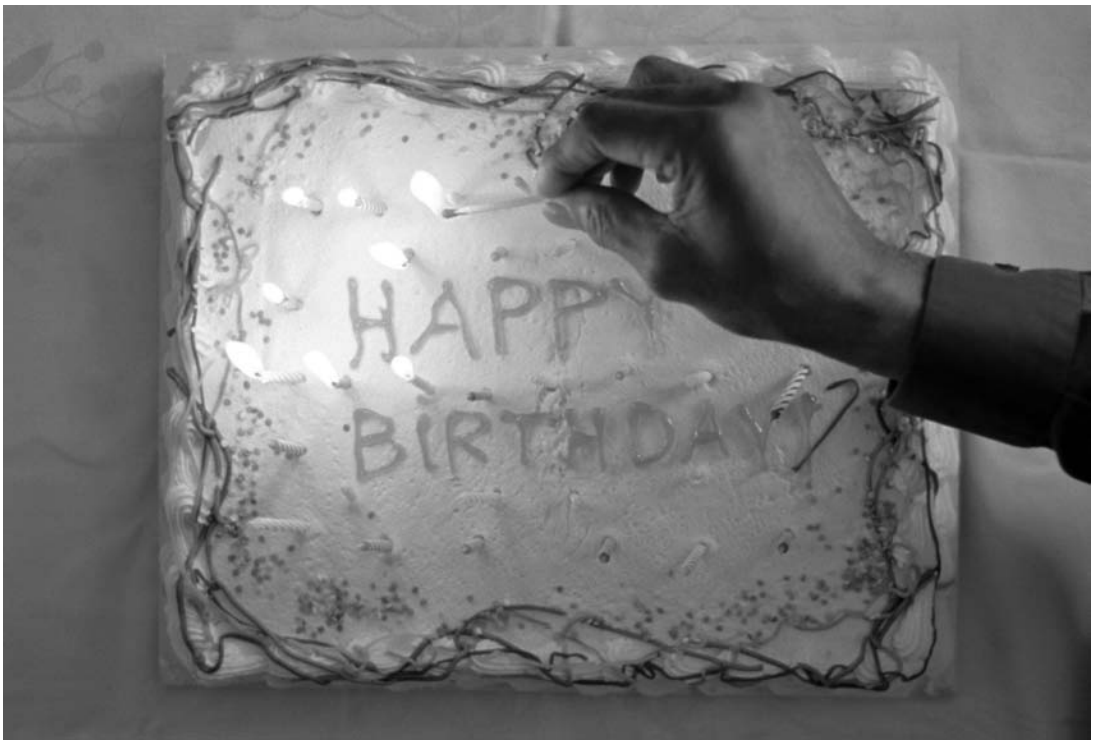

The American Cancer Society is working to create a world with more birthdays – a world where cancer never steals another year from anyone's life. And we're getting results. Eleven million people in America who are surviving cancer – and countless others who have avoided it – will celebrate another birthday this year, thanks in part to our work.

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