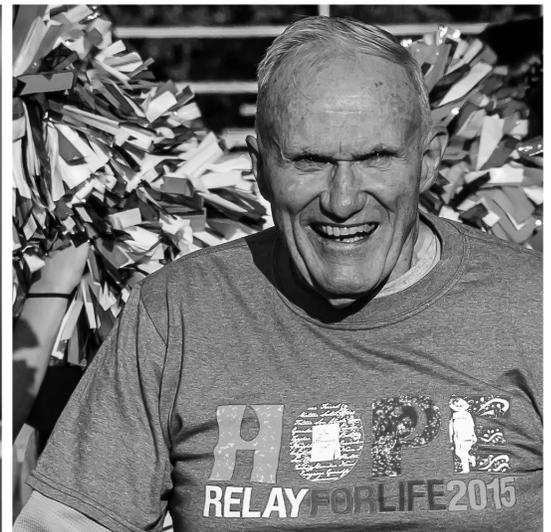
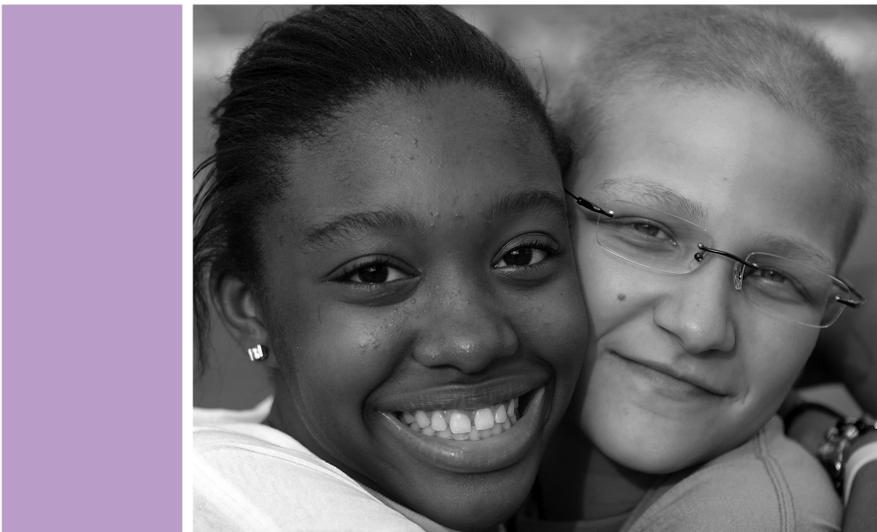


Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures

2015



Alabama Department of Public Health Letter



STATE OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH

Thomas M. Miller, M.D.
State Health Officer

May 2016

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.

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 54 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 of lung cancer. For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers, there are established, effective screening tests which can diagnose these cancers at an early stage when treatment is more effective and survival is more likely. 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Thomas M. Miller".

Thomas M. Miller, M.D.
State Health Officer

American Cancer Society Letter



Dear Alabamians,

It is with great pride that we present *Alabama Cancer Facts & Figures 2015*. This publication was developed to assist cancer control organizations, health professionals, legislators, donors, community groups, and others who are working to reduce the cancer burden throughout the state of Alabama. The overall goal of this document is to facilitate cancer control planning that is based on data and directed toward clear outcomes. Cancer continues to be a major public health problem in Alabama. In recent years, there has been significant progress toward reducing death and disease due to cancer. We know, however, that there is much more work to be done. We can meet these challenging goals, but we can't do it alone. We need the assistance of our community partners in cancer control efforts and individuals like you.

The American Cancer Society is a member of the Alabama Comprehensive Cancer Control Coalition (ACCCC), and I have the pleasure of serving as coalition chairman. The immediate goal of the ACCCC is to develop a state cancer plan, which will serve as a road map to guide action in cancer control throughout the state and help to avoid a duplication of services. It is based on the public health model of promoting health and preventing disease using risk reduction, screening, treatment, surveillance, public policy, and program evaluation.

This publication is a culmination of collaborative work with the Alabama Department of Public Health and the Alabama Cancer Registry. We greatly appreciate the work they have done with providing the American Cancer Society with the document outline and data, especially Justin George, from the Alabama Cancer Registry. We also acknowledge the assistance we received from those at American Cancer Society with editing and reviewing this document. We hope you find the information useful and that it will help you plan more effective, targeted programs to help reduce the cancer burden in Alabama.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Matt Allison". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Matt Allison
Health Systems Manager
American Cancer Society, Inc., MidSouth Division

Chairman
Alabama Comprehensive Cancer Control Coalition

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Cancer: Basic Facts

What Is Cancer?

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the spread is not controlled, it can result in death. Cancer is caused by both external factors (tobacco, infectious organisms, chemicals, and radiation) 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 the development of cancer. Ten or more years often pass between exposure to external factors and detectable cancer. Cancer is treated with surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormone therapy, immune therapy, and targeted therapy.¹

Can Cancer Be Prevented?

A substantial proportion of cancers could be prevented. All cancers caused by cigarette smoking and heavy use of alcohol could be prevented completely. In 2015, almost 171,000 of the estimated 589,430 cancer deaths were caused by tobacco use. In addition, the World Cancer Research Fund has estimated that up to one-third of the cancer cases that occur in economically developed countries like the US are related to overweight or obesity, physical inactivity, and/or poor nutrition, and thus could also be prevented. Certain cancers are related to infectious agents, such as hepatitis B virus (HBV), human papillomavirus (HPV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), and *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*). Many of these cancers could be prevented through behavioral changes or the use of protective vaccinations or antibiotic treatments. Many of the more than 3 million skin cancer cases that are diagnosed annually could be prevented by protecting skin from excessive sun exposure and avoiding indoor tanning.¹

Screening can prevent colorectal and cervical cancers by allowing for the detection and removal of precancerous lesions. Screening also offers the opportunity to detect cancer early, before symptoms appear, which usually results in less extensive treatment and better outcomes. Screening is known to reduce mortality for cancers of the breast, colon, rectum, cervix, and lung (among long-term and/or heavy smokers). A heightened awareness of changes in the breast, skin, or testicles may also result in the early detection of cancer.¹ (For complete cancer screening guidelines, see page 10.)

Who Is at Risk of Developing Cancer?

Anyone can develop cancer. Cancer most commonly develops in older people; 78% of all cancer diagnoses are in people 55 years of age or older. People who smoke, eat an unhealthy diet, or are physically inactive also have a higher risk of cancer. 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 will develop or die from cancer over the course of a lifetime. In the US, the lifetime risk of developing cancer is higher in men (slightly less than 1 in 2) than for women (a little more than 1 in 3). These probabilities are estimated based on the overall experience of the general population and may overestimate or underestimate individual risk because of differences in exposures (e.g., smoking), family history, and/or genetic susceptibility.¹

Relative risk is a measure of the strength of the relationship between a risk factor and cancer. It compares the risk of developing cancer in people with a certain exposure or trait to the risk in people who do not have this characteristic. For example, men and women who smoke are about 25 times more likely to develop lung cancer than nonsmokers, so their relative risk is 25. Most relative risks are not this large. For example, women who have one first-degree relative (mother, sister, or daughter) with a history of breast cancer are about twice as likely to develop breast cancer as women who do not have this family history; in other words, their relative risk is about 2. For most types of cancer, risk is higher with a family history of the disease. It is now thought that many familial cancers arise not exclusively from genetic makeup, but from the interplay between common gene variations and lifestyle and environmental risk factors. Only a small proportion of cancers are strongly hereditary, in that an inherited genetic alteration confers a very high risk.¹

How Many New Cancer Cases Were Expected to Occur in 2015 in Alabama?

In Alabama, approximately 26,150 new cancer cases were expected to be diagnosed in 2015, which translated to about 72 people per day.¹

Estimated Number* of New Cases for Selected Cancer, Alabama, 2015

| Site | New Cases |
|----------------------|-----------|
| All Sites | 26,150 |
| Female Breast | 3,680 |
| Uterine Cervix | 230 |
| Colon & Rectum | 2,150 |
| Uterine Corpus | 660 |
| Leukemia | 730 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 4,150 |
| Melanoma | 1,380 |
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 1,020 |
| Prostate | 3,590 |
| Urinary Bladder | 1,000 |

*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 2015*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.

How Many People Were Expected to Die of Cancer in 2015 in Alabama?

In Alabama, 10,560 people were expected to die of cancer in 2015. Lung cancer would account for 3,280 deaths, which was approximately 31% of all estimated cancer deaths in the state.¹

Estimated Number* of Deaths for Selected Cancer, Alabama, 2015

| Site | Deaths |
|----------------------|--------|
| All Sites | 10,560 |
| Brain/Nervous System | 290 |
| Female Breast | 680 |
| Colon & Rectum | 930 |
| Leukemia | 420 |
| Liver | 360 |
| Lung & Bronchus | 3,280 |
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 330 |
| Ovary | 270 |
| Pancreas | 660 |
| Prostate | 580 |

*Rounded to the nearest 10.

Source: American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2015*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society.

All Cancers

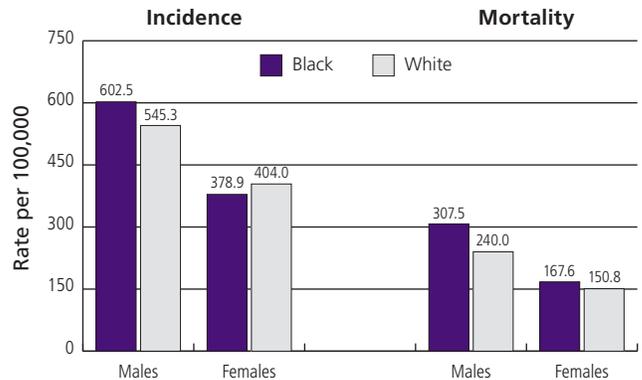
Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer incidence rate is 466.9 – significantly higher than the US rate of 461.9.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 562.0 versus 398.3.³ Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 602.5 versus 545.3.³ Among females, white females have a significantly higher cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 404.0 versus 378.9.³ (See Figure 1 and Table 11, page 24.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, Alabama's cancer mortality rate is 193.2 – significantly higher than the US rate of 175.0.^{2,4} Males in the state have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than females with a rate of 250.7 versus 153.9.² Among males, black males have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white males with a rate of 307.5 versus 240.0.² Among females, black females have a significantly higher cancer mortality rate than white females with a rate of 167.6 versus 150.8.² (See Figure 1 and Table 12, page 24.)

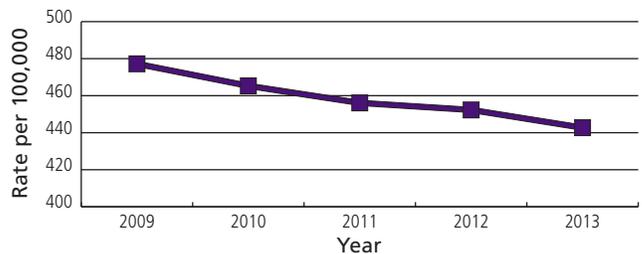
Figure 1. All Sites Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, by Sex and Race, Alabama



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016. Cancer Incidence (2008-2012), Cancer Mortality (2004-2013).

Figure 2. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

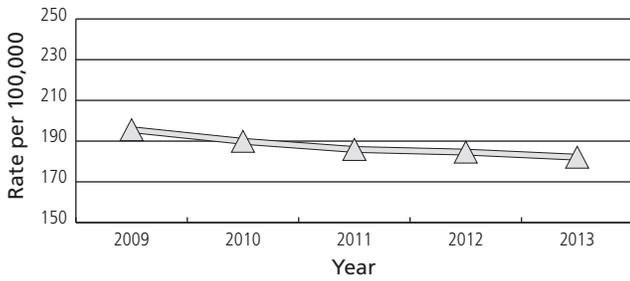
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for all sites cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 7.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.8%.² The decrease in cancer incidence was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 2 and Table 2, page 12.)

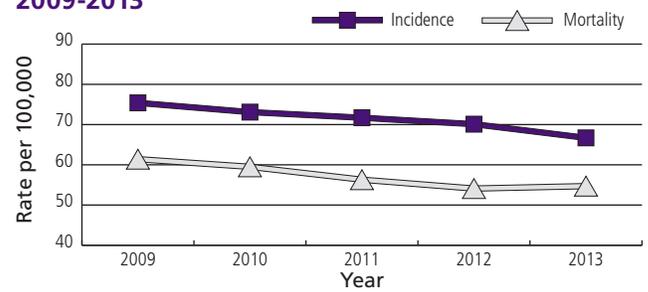
Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for all sites cancer mortality in Alabama had an overall decrease of 6.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.7%.² The decrease in cancer mortality was found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 3 and Table 10, page 23.)

Figure 3. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates*, All Sites, Males and Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

Figure 5. Trends in Lung Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

Selected Cancers

Lung Cancer

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 4,150 new cases of lung and bronchus cancer and approximately 3,280 deaths from lung and bronchus cancer were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the lung cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 73.6 – significantly higher than the US rate of 63.7.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 99.5 versus 54.3.³ Among males, black males have a higher lung cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 103.6 ver-

sus 98.8.³ Among females, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 59.0 versus 38.2.³ (See Figure 4 and Table 11, page 24.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the lung cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 59.0 – significantly higher than the US rate of 48.6.^{2,4} Males in the state have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 84.5 versus 40.5.² Among males, black males have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 89.5 versus 83.8.² Among females, white females have a significantly higher lung cancer mortality rate than black females, with a rate of 43.2 versus 31.0.² (See Figure 4 and Table 12, page 24.)

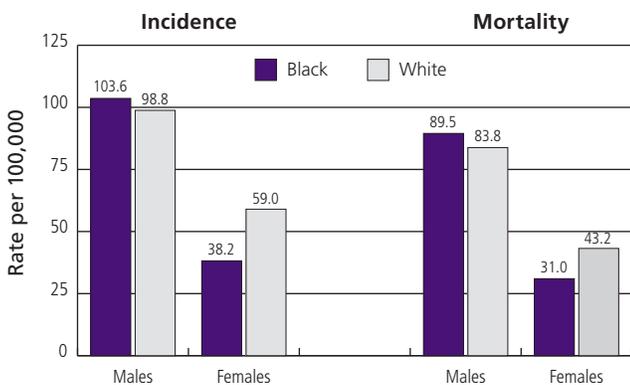
Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for lung cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 11.5%; the annual percentage change during this time was -2.8%.² For lung cancer mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 10.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.2%.² Both the decrease in incidence rates and mortality rates were found to be statistically significant. (See Figure 5 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

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, diesel exhaust, and paint.¹ 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.¹

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



*Malignant only, per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.
 Cancer Incidence (2008-2012), Cancer Mortality (2004-2013).

Tobacco Use

Alabama adults and Alabama youth have higher rates of cigarette smoking than the national averages. While 21.5% of the state's adults and 18.0% of youth smoke, the national averages are 19.0% and 15.7%, respectively.⁵ Adults with low levels of education have the highest rates of cigarette smoking in Alabama.⁵ (See Table 13, page 25, for additional information on smoking rates in Alabama and the US.)

Colorectal Cancer

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 2,150 new cases of colorectal cancer and approximately 930 colorectal cancer deaths were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 45.4 – significantly higher than the US rate of 41.9.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than females, with a rate of 54.4 versus 38.3.³ Among males, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 66.0 versus 51.7.³ Among females, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 46.5 versus 36.1.³ (See Figure 6 and Table 11, page 24.)

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the colorectal cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 17.7 – significantly higher than the US rate of 16.1.^{2,4} Males in the state have a significantly higher colorectal

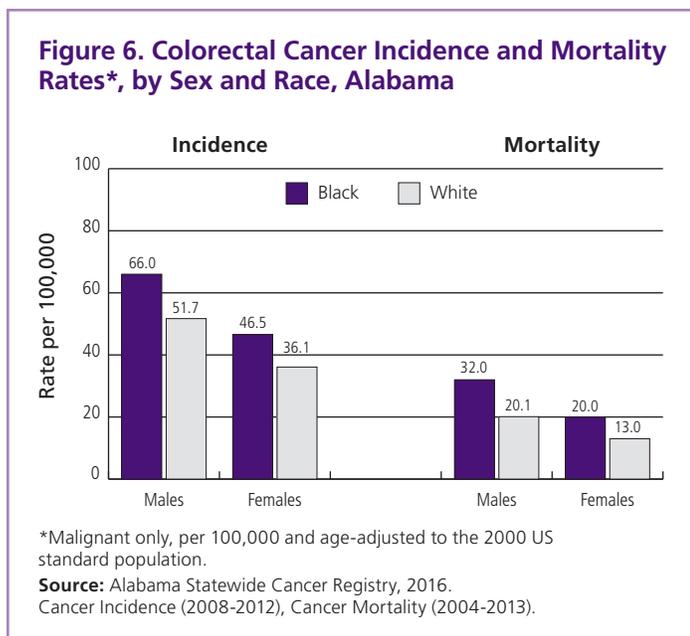
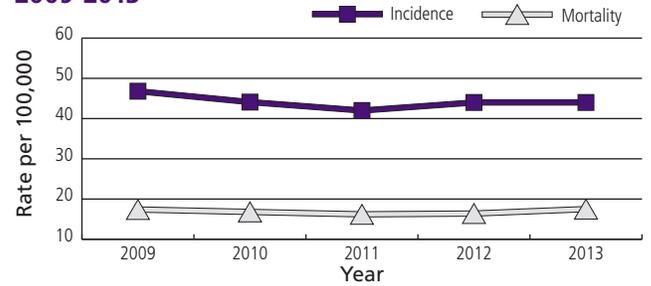


Figure 7. Trends in Colorectal Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

cancer mortality rate than females, with a rate of 22.1 versus 14.4.² Among males, black males have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white males, with a rate of 32.0 versus 20.1.² Among females, black females have a significantly higher colorectal cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 20.0 versus 13.0.² (See Figure 6 and Table 12, page 24.)

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for colorectal cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 5.9%; the annual percentage change during this time was -1.3%.² For colorectal cancer mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall increase of 0.7%; however, the annual percentage change during this time was -0.1%.² Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 7 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

Risk Factors

The risk of colorectal cancer increases with age; 90% of cases are diagnosed in individuals 50 years of age and older.¹ 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.¹ 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.¹ When colorectal cancers are detected at an early, localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 90%; however, only 40% of colorectal cancer cases are diagnosed at this stage, mostly due to underuse of screening.¹ After the cancer has spread regionally to involve adjacent organs or lymph nodes, the 5-year survival drops to 71%. For people with distant stage diagnosis, the 5-year survival rate is 13%.¹ For all adults 50 years of age and older, Alabama adults have similar rates of colorectal cancer screening compared to the national average.⁵ Adults with low education have the lowest colorectal cancer screening rates of all genders and races in the state.⁵ (See page 10 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines for the early detection of colorectal cancer and Table 14, page 25, for more information on colorectal cancer screening rates in Alabama and the US.)

Melanoma

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 1,380 new cases of melanoma were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

Incidence Rates

For both genders combined, the melanoma incidence rate in Alabama is 21.6 – significantly higher than the US rate of 19.9.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than females, with a rate of 28.8 versus 16.5.³ Among males, white males have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black males, with a rate of 35.9 versus 0.9.³ Among females, white females have a significantly higher melanoma incidence rate than black females, with a rate of 21.9 versus 0.8.³ (See Figure 8 and Table 11, page 24.)

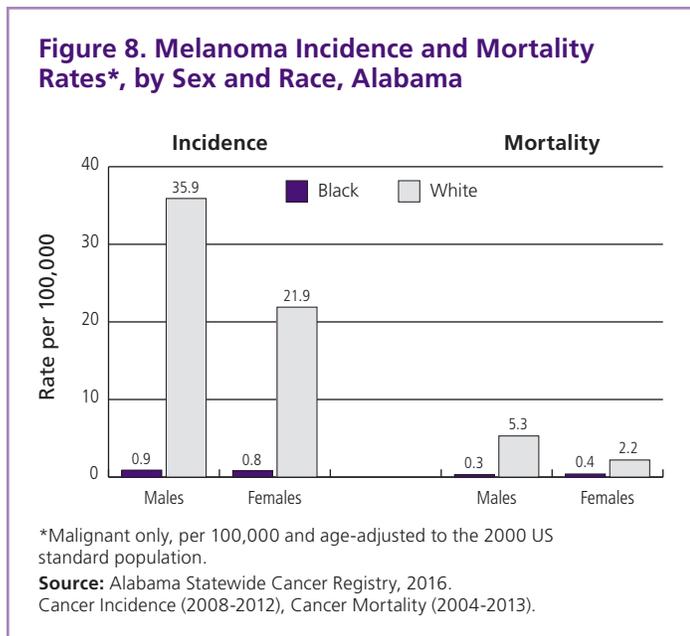
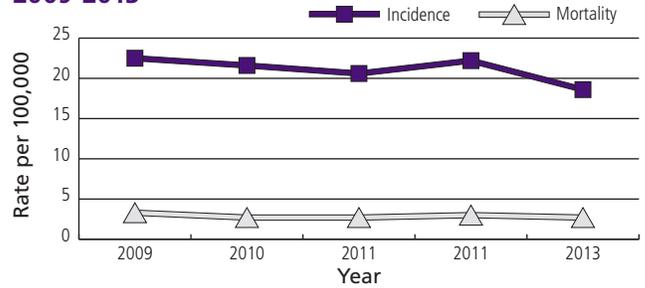


Figure 9. Trends in Melanoma Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males and Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

Mortality Rates

For both genders combined, the melanoma mortality rate in Alabama is 2.8 – roughly the same as the US rate of 2.7.^{2,4} Males in the state have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than females, with a rate of 4.4 versus 1.8.³ Among males, white males have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black males, with a rate of 5.3 versus 0.3.³ Among females, white females have a significantly higher melanoma mortality rate than black females, with a rate of 2.2 versus 0.4.³ (See Figure 8 and Table 12, page 24.)

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for melanoma incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 17.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.3%.² For melanoma mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 20.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was -3.5%.² Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 9 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

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 (sunburning 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.¹

Early Detection

The best way to detect skin cancer early is to recognize changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths.¹ Adults should undergo regular dermatologic assessment and thoroughly examine their skin on a regular basis.¹ 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.¹ 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).¹ If detected at its earliest stages and treated properly, melanoma is highly curable.¹ When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year survival rate is 98%; the 5-year survival rates for regional and distant stage diseases are 63% and 16%, respectively.¹

Prostate Cancer

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 3,590 new cases of prostate cancer and approximately 580 prostate cancer deaths were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

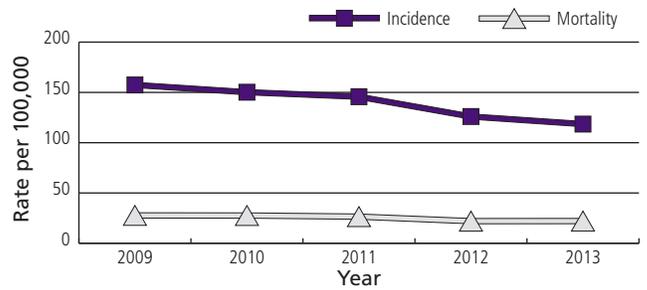
Incidence Rates

The prostate cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 146.9 – significantly higher than the US rate of 131.6.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer incidence rate than white males, with a rate of 221.9 versus 122.7.³ (See Figure 10 and Table 11, page 24.)

Mortality Rates

The prostate cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 27.5 – significantly higher than the US rate of 22.4.^{2,4} Black males in the state have a significantly higher prostate cancer mortality rate than

Figure 11. Trends in Prostate Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Males, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

white males with a rate of 61.0 versus 21.0.² (See Figure 10 and Table 12, page 24.)

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for prostate cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 24.7%; the annual percentage change during this time was -7.1% and was statistically significant.² The incidence rates for prostate cancer for the US as a whole have shown a similar decline over this time frame. One suspected reason for this decline is fewer men being screened for prostate cancer because of recent changes in screening guidelines. For prostate cancer mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 20.4%; the annual percentage change during this time was -6.6% and was statistically significant.² (See Figure 11 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

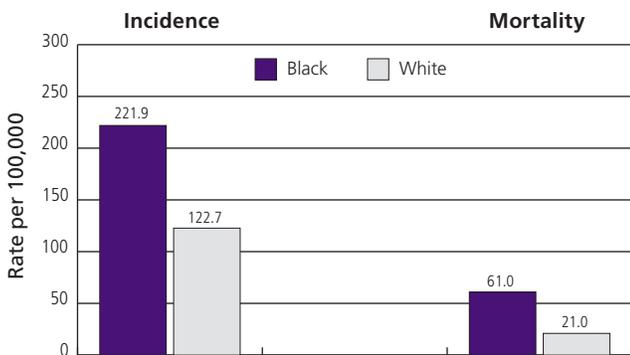
Risk Factors

Age, ethnicity, and family history are well-established risk factors for prostate cancer.¹ About 56% 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 Caribbean men of African descent have the highest prostate cancer incidence rates in the world.¹ Genetic studies suggest that strong familial disposition may account for 5-10% of prostate cancer cases. Studies suggest that a diet high in processed meat or dairy foods may be a risk factor, and obesity appears to increase risk of aggressive prostate cancer.¹

Early Detection

The American Cancer Society recommends that beginning at age 50, men who have at least a 10-year life expectancy should have a conversation with their health care provider about the benefits and limitations of prostate cancer screening. Men should have an opportunity to make an informed decision about screening after receiving information about the potential benefits,

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



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016. Cancer Incidence (2008-2012), Cancer Mortality (2004-2013).

risks, and uncertainties associated with screening. The 5-year survival rate for prostate cancer is almost 100% when the cancer is diagnosed and treated at the local and regional stages.¹ Males in Alabama have higher rates of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) screening than the US averages.⁵ Males of low education have the lowest rates of PSA screening of all groups.⁵ (See page 10 for the American Cancer Society's screening guidelines concerning the early detection of prostate cancer and Table 16, page 26, for more information on prostate cancer screening rates in Alabama and the US.)

Breast Cancer

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 3,680 new cases of female breast cancer and approximately 680 female breast cancer deaths were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

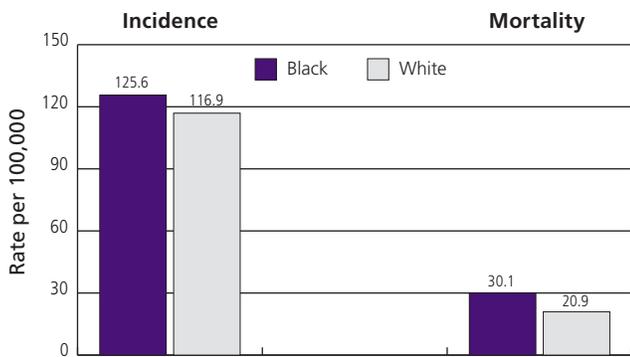
Incidence Rates

The female breast cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 119.7 – significantly lower than the US rate of 123.1.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 125.6 versus 116.9.³ (See Figure 12 and Table 11, page 24.)

Mortality Rates

The female breast cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 23.0 – marginally higher than the US rate of 22.6.^{2,4} Black females in the state have a significantly higher breast cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 30.1 versus 20.9.² (See Figure 12 and Table 12, page 24.)

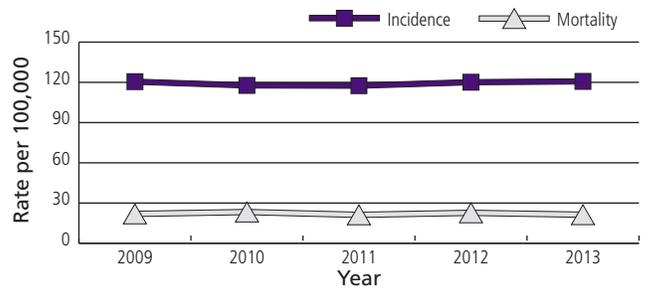
Figure 12. Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, by Race, Alabama



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016. Cancer Incidence (2008-2012), Cancer Mortality (2004-2013).

Figure 13. Trends in Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, breast cancer incidence rates in Alabama were almost constant, with the percentage change for breast cancer incidence in the state having an overall increase of only 0.2%; the annual percentage change during this time was also 0.2%.² For breast cancer mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall decrease of 2.6%; the annual percentage change during this time was -0.8%.² Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 13 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

Risk Factors

Aside from being female, age is the most important factor affecting breast cancer risk. Risk is also increased by inherited genetic mutations in the *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.¹ 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 30.¹ Potentially modifiable risk factors include weight gain after age 18, being overweight or obese (for post-menopausal breast cancer), use of combined estrogen and progestin menopausal hormone therapy, physical inactivity, and alcohol consumption.¹

Early Detection

Mammography can detect breast cancer at an early stage, when treatment is more effective.¹ Steady declines in breast cancer mortality among women since 1989 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 99%, compared to a rate of only 25% for breast cancers detected at the distant stage.¹ Alabama females have a slightly higher rate of mammography

screening than the US average – 74.3% of females in the state have had a mammogram in the past two years, compared to 74.0% of US females.⁵ Black females in Alabama have a higher rate of mammography screening than white females.⁵ Females with a low education have the lowest rate of mammography of all age groups and races.⁵ (See page 10 for the American Cancer Society’s screening guidelines for the early detection of breast cancer and Table 15, page 25, for more information on breast cancer screening rates in Alabama and the US.)

Cervical Cancer

2015 Estimates

In 2015, an estimated 230 new cases of cervical cancer were expected to occur in Alabama.¹

Incidence Rates

The cervical cancer incidence rate in Alabama is 8.5 – significantly higher than the US rate of 7.7.³ (See Table 11, page 24.) Black females in the state have a significantly higher cervical cancer incidence rate than white females, with a rate of 10.3 versus 8.2.³ (See Figure 14 and Table 11, page 24.)

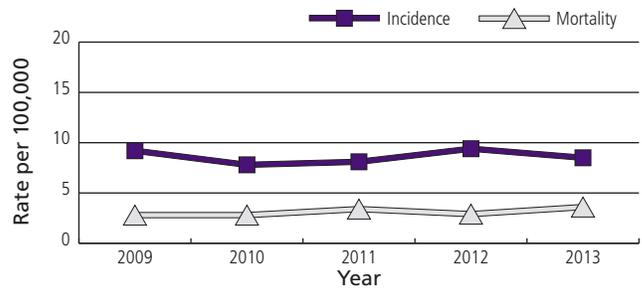
Mortality Rates

The cervical cancer mortality rate in Alabama is 3.1 – significantly higher than the US rate of 2.4.^{2,4} Black females in the state have a significantly higher cervical cancer mortality rate than white females, with a rate of 5.2 versus 2.6.² (See Figure 14 and Table 12, page 24.)

Trends

Between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change for cervical cancer incidence in Alabama had an overall decrease of 8.2%;

Figure 15. Trends in Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates*, Females, Alabama, 2009-2013



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016.

however, the annual percentage change during this time was 0.0%.² For cervical cancer mortality, between 2009 and 2013, the percentage change had an overall increase of 28.1%; the annual percentage change during this time was 5.6%.² Neither trend was statistically significant. (See Figure 15 and Table 2, page 12, and Table 10, page 23.)

Risk Factors

The primary cause of cervical cancer is infection with certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV).¹ 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.¹

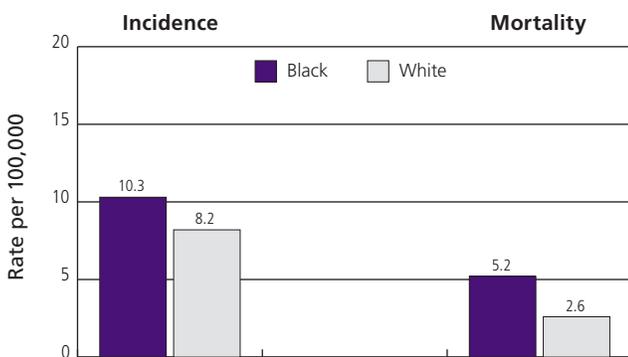
Prevention

The Food and Drug Administration has approved two vaccines (Gardasil and Cervarix) for use in females ages 9 to 26 for the prevention of the most common HPV infections that cause cervical cancer. 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 under a microscope.¹ The American Cancer Society, in collaboration with the American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology and the American Society for Clinical Pathology, issued new screen-

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



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

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry, 2016. Cancer Incidence (2008-2012), Cancer Mortality (2004-2013).

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

Individual Choices

Achieve and maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Be as lean as possible throughout life without being underweight.
- Avoid excessive weight gain at all ages. For those who are overweight or obese, losing even a small amount of weight has health benefits and is a good place to start.
- Get regular physical activity and limit intake of high-calorie foods and drinks as keys to helping maintain a healthy weight.

Be physically active.

- Adults: Engage in at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity or 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity activity each week (or a combination of these), preferably spread throughout the week.
- Children and teens: Engage in at least one hour of moderate- or vigorous-intensity activity each day, with vigorous activity on at least 3 days per week.
- Limit sedentary behavior such as sitting, lying down, watching TV, and other forms of screen-based entertainment.
- Doing some physical activity above usual activities can have many health benefits.

Eat a healthy diet, with an emphasis on plant foods.

- Choose foods and beverages in amounts that help you get to and maintain a healthy weight.
- Limit how much processed meat and red meat you eat.
- Eat at least 2½ cups of vegetables and fruits each day.
- Choose whole grains instead of refined-grain products.

If you drink alcoholic beverages, limit consumption.

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

Community Action

Public, private, and community organizations should work together at national, state, and local levels to apply policy and environmental changes that:

- Increase access to affordable, healthy food in communities, places of work, and schools, and decrease access to and marketing of foods and drinks of low nutritional value, particularly to youth.
- Provide safe, enjoyable, and accessible environments for physical activity in schools and workplaces and for transportation and recreation in communities.



ing guidelines for the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer in 2012. The most important changes to the guidelines were the age range for which screening is appropriate and the emphasis on the incorporation of HPV testing in addition to the Pap test. Among women at average risk, screening is recommended for those 21 to 65 years of age, and the preferred screening method for women 30 to 65 is HPV and Pap “co-testing” every 5 years. When detected at a localized stage, the 5-year

survival rate for invasive cervical cancer is 91%.¹ As a group, females 18 years of age and older in Alabama have a slightly higher rate of cervical cancer screening than the US average.⁵ Females of low education have the lowest rate of screening for all ages and races.⁵ (See page 10 for the American Cancer Society’s screening guidelines for the early detection of cervical cancer and Table 17, page 26, for more information on cervical cancer screening rates in Alabama.)

American Cancer Society Recommendations for the Early Detection of Cancer in Average-risk Asymptomatic People*

| Cancer Site | Population | Test or Procedure | Recommendation |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Breast | Women, ages 40-54 | Mammography | Women should undergo regular screening mammography starting at age 45. Women ages 45 to 54 should be screened annually. Women should have the opportunity to begin annual screening between the ages of 40 and 44. |
| | Women, ages 55+ | | Transition to biennial screening, or have the opportunity to continue annual screening. Continue screening as long as overall health is good and life expectancy is 10+ years. |
| Cervix | Women, ages 21-29 | Pap test | Screening should be done every 3 years with conventional or liquid-based Pap tests. |
| | Women, ages 30-65 | Pap test & HPV DNA test | Screening should be done every 5 years with both the HPV test and the Pap test (preferred), or every 3 years with the Pap test alone (acceptable). |
| | Women, ages 66+ | Pap test & HPV DNA test | Women ages 66+ who have had ≥ 3 consecutive negative Pap tests or ≥ 2 consecutive negative HPV and Pap tests within the past 10 years, with the most recent test occurring in the past 5 years should stop cervical cancer screening. |
| | Women who have had a total hysterectomy | | Stop cervical cancer screening. |
| Colorectal[†] | Men and women, ages 50+ | Guaiac-based fecal occult blood test (gFOBT) with at least 50% sensitivity or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) with at least 50% sensitivity, OR | Annual testing of spontaneously passed stool specimens. Single stool testing during a clinician office visit is not recommended, nor are "throw in the toilet bowl" tests. 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 | Every 3 years |
| | | Flexible sigmoidoscopy (FSIG), OR | Every 5 years 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, OR | Every 5 years |
| | | Colonoscopy, OR | Every 10 years |
| CT Colonography | Every 5 years | | |
| Endometrial | Women at menopause | | Women should be informed about risks and symptoms of endometrial cancer and encouraged to report unexpected bleeding to a physician. |
| Lung | Current or former smokers ages 55-74 in good health with 30+ pack-year history | Low-dose helical CT (LDCT) | Clinicians with access to high-volume, high-quality lung cancer screening and treatment centers should initiate a discussion about annual lung cancer screening with apparently healthy patients ages 55-74 who have at least a 30 pack-year smoking history, and who currently smoke or have quit within the past 15 years. A process of informed and shared decision making with a clinician related to the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with screening for lung cancer with LDCT should occur before any decision is made to initiate lung cancer screening. Smoking cessation counseling remains a high priority for clinical attention in discussions with current smokers, who should be informed of their continuing risk of lung cancer. Screening should not be viewed as an alternative to smoking cessation. |
| Prostate | Men, ages 50+ | Prostate-specific antigen test with or without digital rectal examination | 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. |

CT-Computed tomography. *All individuals should become familiar with the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with cancer screening. †All positive tests (other than colonoscopy) should be followed up with colonoscopy.

Cancer Incidence Tables

Table 1. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by Site and Sex, 2004-2013 Combined

| Males | Rate | Count | Females | Rate | Count |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| All Sites | 561.1 | 131,596 | All Sites | 394.0 | 112,467 |
| Oral Cavity and Pharynx | 19.9 | 4,864 | Oral Cavity and Pharynx | 7.1 | 2,044 |
| Digestive System | 104.3 | 24,327 | Digestive System | 67.4 | 19,714 |
| Esophagus | 8.6 | 2,083 | Esophagus | 1.7 | 504 |
| Stomach | 8.6 | 1,964 | Stomach | 4.7 | 1,353 |
| Small Intestine | 2.7 | 639 | Small Intestine | 2.0 | 581 |
| Colon and Rectum | 56.5 | 13,072 | Colon and Rectum | 39.8 | 11,606 |
| Colon Excluding Rectum | 40.7 | 9,318 | Colon Excluding Rectum | 30.7 | 8,981 |
| Rectum | 15.8 | 3,754 | Rectum | 9.1 | 2,625 |
| Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum | 1.4 | 332 | Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum | 2.0 | 575 |
| Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 9.3 | 2,292 | Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 3.2 | 944 |
| Gallbladder | 0.7 | 155 | Gallbladder | 1.0 | 296 |
| Pancreas | 14.1 | 3,261 | Pancreas | 10.5 | 3,105 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 0.3 | 81 | Other Digestive Organs | 0.2 | 71 |
| Respiratory System | 110.8 | 25,940 | Respiratory System | 56.4 | 16,677 |
| Larynx | 8.9 | 2,193 | Larynx | 1.9 | 557 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 100.5 | 23,428 | Lung and Bronchus | 53.9 | 15,955 |
| Bones and Joints | 1.1 | 255 | Bones and Joints | 0.8 | 200 |
| Soft Tissue Including Heart | 3.8 | 854 | Soft Tissue Including Heart | 2.9 | 761 |
| Skin (Excluding Basal and Squamous) | 28.5 | 6,480 | Skin (Excluding Basal and Squamous) | 16.3 | 4,414 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 26.6 | 6,079 | Melanoma of the Skin | 15.3 | 4,127 |
| Other Non-Epithelial Skin | 1.9 | 401 | Other Non-Epithelial Skin | 1.0 | 287 |
| Breast | 1.1 | 261 | Breast | 118.5 | 33,484 |
| Female Genital System | * | * | Female Genital System | 42.9 | 12,070 |
| Cervix Uteri | * | * | Cervix Uteri | 8.5 | 2,123 |
| Corpus and Uterus, NOS | * | * | Corpus and Uterus, NOS | 18.4 | 5,378 |
| Corpus Uteri | * | * | Corpus Uteri | 17.6 | 5,136 |
| Uterus, NOS | * | * | Uterus, NOS | 0.8 | 242 |
| Ovary | * | * | Ovary | 12.1 | 3,488 |
| Vagina | * | * | Vagina | 0.8 | 234 |
| Vulva | * | * | Vulva | 2.5 | 695 |
| Other Female Genital Organs | * | * | Other Female Genital Organs | 0.5 | 152 |
| Male Genital System | 154.3 | 37,422 | Male Genital System | * | * |
| Prostate | 148.7 | 36,168 | Prostate | * | * |
| Testis | 4.5 | 997 | Testis | * | * |
| Penis | 0.9 | 212 | Penis | * | * |
| Other Male Genital Organs | 0.2 | 45 | Other Male Genital Organs | * | * |
| Urinary System | 56.3 | 12,813 | Urinary System | 19.5 | 5,684 |
| Urinary Bladder | 33.5 | 7,387 | Urinary Bladder | 7.6 | 2,275 |
| Kidney and Renal Pelvis | 21.5 | 5,168 | Kidney and Renal Pelvis | 11.3 | 3,264 |
| Ureter | 0.9 | 186 | Ureter | 0.4 | 107 |
| Other Urinary Organs | 0.3 | 72 | Other Urinary Organs | 0.1 | 38 |
| Eye and Orbit | 1.2 | 278 | Eye and Orbit | 0.8 | 217 |
| Brain and Other Nervous System | 7.9 | 1,836 | Brain and Other Nervous System | 5.8 | 1,552 |
| Endocrine System | 5.1 | 1,200 | Endocrine System | 12.5 | 3,184 |
| Thyroid | 4.4 | 1,034 | Thyroid | 11.8 | 3,015 |
| Other Endocrine Including Thymus | 0.7 | 166 | Other Endocrine Including Thymus | 0.7 | 169 |
| Lymphoma | 22.7 | 5,174 | Lymphoma | 15.9 | 4,503 |
| Hodgkin Lymphoma | 2.7 | 627 | Hodgkin Lymphoma | 2.1 | 509 |
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 19.9 | 4,547 | Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 13.8 | 3,994 |
| Myeloma | 7.7 | 1,789 | Myeloma | 5.2 | 1,526 |
| Leukemia | 14.8 | 3,282 | Leukemia | 8.9 | 2,506 |
| Lymphocytic Leukemia | 6.9 | 1,554 | Lymphocytic Leukemia | 3.7 | 1,056 |
| Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia | 0.9 | 210 | Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia | 0.7 | 162 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia | 5.3 | 1,203 | Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia | 2.8 | 838 |
| Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia | 6.6 | 1,473 | Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia | 4.4 | 1,212 |
| Acute Myeloid Leukemia | 4.4 | 985 | Acute Myeloid Leukemia | 3.0 | 835 |
| Chronic Myeloid Leukemia | 1.7 | 368 | Chronic Myeloid Leukemia | 1.0 | 278 |
| Other Leukemia | 1.3 | 255 | Other Leukemia | 0.8 | 238 |
| Miscellaneous | 19.7 | 4,377 | Miscellaneous | 13.0 | 3,812 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (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), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 2. Trends in Alabama Cancer Incidence, Selected Sites, 2009-2013

| Females | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------|
| Breast | | | | | Cervix | | | | |
| P-Value 0.629 | | | | | P-Value 0.996 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | 0.2 | | | | Total PC | -8.2 | | | |
| Total APC | 0.2 | | -1.2 | 1.7 | Total APC | 0.0 | | -8.8 | 9.7 |
| 2009 Rate | 120.5 | 2.1 | 116.4 | 124.6 | 2009 Rate | 9.2 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 10.5 |
| 2010 Rate | 117.7 | 2.1 | 113.8 | 121.8 | 2010 Rate | 7.8 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 9.0 |
| 2011 Rate | 117.5 | 2.0 | 113.5 | 121.5 | 2011 Rate | 8.1 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 9.3 |
| 2012 Rate | 120.1 | 2.1 | 116.1 | 124.2 | 2012 Rate | 9.4 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 10.8 |
| 2013 Rate | 120.7 | 2.1 | 116.7 | 124.8 | 2013 Rate | 8.5 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 9.7 |
| Males | | | | | Males and Females | | | | |
| Prostate | | | | | All Sites | | | | |
| P-Value 0.007 | | | | | P-Value 0.001 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -24.7 | | | | Total PC | -7.2 | | | |
| Total APC | -7.1* | | -10.3 | -3.8 | Total APC | -1.8* | | -2.3 | -1.3 |
| 2009 Rate | 157.4 | 2.6 | 152.3 | 162.6 | 2009 Rate | 477.2 | 3.0 | 471.3 | 483.2 |
| 2010 Rate | 150.2 | 2.5 | 145.3 | 155.1 | 2010 Rate | 465.3 | 3.0 | 459.5 | 471.2 |
| 2011 Rate | 145.7 | 2.4 | 141.0 | 150.6 | 2011 Rate | 456.1 | 2.9 | 450.4 | 461.9 |
| 2012 Rate | 126.0 | 2.2 | 121.7 | 130.5 | 2012 Rate | 452.3 | 2.9 | 446.6 | 458.0 |
| 2013 Rate | 118.5 | 2.1 | 114.3 | 122.7 | 2013 Rate | 442.7 | 2.8 | 437.2 | 448.3 |
| Males and Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorectal | | | | | Lung | | | | |
| P-Value 0.358 | | | | | P-Value 0.002 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -5.9 | | | | Total PC | -11.5 | | | |
| Total APC | -1.3 | | -4.8 | 2.5 | Total APC | -2.8* | | -3.7 | -1.9 |
| 2009 Rate | 46.8 | 1.0 | 44.9 | 48.7 | 2009 Rate | 75.4 | 1.2 | 73.0 | 77.7 |
| 2010 Rate | 44.1 | 0.9 | 42.4 | 46.0 | 2010 Rate | 73.1 | 1.2 | 70.9 | 75.4 |
| 2011 Rate | 42.0 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 43.8 | 2011 Rate | 71.7 | 1.1 | 69.5 | 74.0 |
| 2012 Rate | 44.0 | 0.9 | 42.2 | 45.8 | 2012 Rate | 70.1 | 1.1 | 67.9 | 72.3 |
| 2013 Rate | 44.0 | 0.9 | 42.3 | 45.8 | 2013 Rate | 66.7 | 1.1 | 64.6 | 68.9 |
| Males and Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Melanoma | | | | | Oral | | | | |
| P-Value 0.183 | | | | | P-Value 0.889 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -17.4 | | | | Total PC | 1.4 | | | |
| Total APC | -3.3 | | -9.2 | 2.9 | Total APC | 0.2 | | -3.1 | 3.5 |
| 2009 Rate | 22.5 | 0.7 | 21.2 | 23.9 | 2009 Rate | 12.7 | 0.5 | 11.7 | 13.7 |
| 2010 Rate | 21.6 | 0.7 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 2010 Rate | 13.3 | 0.5 | 12.4 | 14.4 |
| 2011 Rate | 20.6 | 0.6 | 19.4 | 21.9 | 2011 Rate | 12.5 | 0.5 | 11.5 | 13.4 |
| 2012 Rate | 22.2 | 0.7 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 2012 Rate | 13.2 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 14.2 |
| 2013 Rate | 18.6 | 0.6 | 17.5 | 19.8 | 2013 Rate | 12.8 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 13.8 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (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), 2016. Data Years: 2009-2013.

Table 3. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females, All Races, 2004-2013 Combined

| | All Sites | | Lung | | Colorectal | | Oral | | Melanoma | |
|------------|-----------|---------|------|--------|------------|--------|------|-------|----------|--------|
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 463.6 | 244,063 | 73.8 | 39,383 | 47.1 | 24,678 | 12.9 | 6,908 | 19.9 | 10,206 |
| Autauga | 462.1 | 2,467 | 79.4 | 420 | 52.9 | 276 | 10.8 | 60 | 23.7 | 129 |
| Baldwin | 453.3 | 10,242 | 68.0 | 1,589 | 42.0 | 941 | 11.9 | 271 | 27.7 | 595 |
| Barbour | 459.6 | 1,464 | 75.0 | 240 | 48.2 | 152 | 16.8 | 53 | 10.6 | 32 |
| Bibb | 475.6 | 1,166 | 83.3 | 210 | 48.5 | 116 | 15.3 | 39 | 16.0 | 38 |
| Blount | 427.9 | 2,798 | 73.5 | 499 | 44.9 | 289 | 11.3 | 74 | 24.7 | 159 |
| Bullock | 480.1 | 593 | 68.9 | 87 | 71.1 | 89 | 17.2 | 21 | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | 451.0 | 1,163 | 67.9 | 183 | 53.9 | 142 | 12.4 | 34 | 17.4 | 44 |
| Calhoun | 470.2 | 6,338 | 87.9 | 1,213 | 51.6 | 689 | 16.6 | 222 | 19.5 | 257 |
| Chambers | 507.5 | 2,239 | 80.1 | 359 | 49.6 | 223 | 17.8 | 82 | 15.6 | 68 |
| Cherokee | 438.6 | 1,545 | 79.3 | 295 | 38.6 | 137 | 14.0 | 52 | 14.7 | 48 |
| Chilton | 443.2 | 2,133 | 81.0 | 402 | 37.2 | 177 | 13.7 | 66 | 20.9 | 100 |
| Choctaw | 407.8 | 773 | 62.2 | 123 | 46.7 | 88 | 8.8 | 18 | 7.8 | 16 |
| Clarke | 467.6 | 1,461 | 68.0 | 219 | 63.0 | 196 | 11.3 | 36 | 24.4 | 71 |
| Clay | 499.7 | 906 | 89.5 | 168 | 48.6 | 91 | 11.7 | 21 | 24.9 | 41 |
| Cleburne | 448.4 | 799 | 73.1 | 135 | 53.8 | 98 | 15.2 | 27 | 16.1 | 27 |
| Coffee | 431.4 | 2,425 | 72.1 | 417 | 34.9 | 194 | 12.2 | 68 | 17.7 | 97 |
| Colbert | 432.9 | 3,046 | 75.3 | 546 | 50.0 | 359 | 13.1 | 92 | 22.4 | 151 |
| Conecuh | 473.8 | 820 | 68.8 | 126 | 55.4 | 97 | 18.0 | 33 | 17.9 | 31 |
| Coosa | 450.0 | 688 | 78.1 | 126 | 43.5 | 65 | ^ | ^ | 17.2 | 23 |
| Covington | 450.0 | 2,288 | 80.4 | 419 | 52.0 | 268 | 11.9 | 61 | 18.9 | 92 |
| Crenshaw | 385.0 | 670 | 58.3 | 107 | 46.4 | 81 | 12.4 | 22 | 19.9 | 34 |
| Cullman | 433.1 | 4,184 | 72.9 | 734 | 42.5 | 412 | 16.0 | 157 | 30.2 | 280 |
| Dale | 450.6 | 2,469 | 80.1 | 447 | 38.5 | 210 | 16.9 | 94 | 18.0 | 94 |
| Dallas | 487.7 | 2,414 | 78.9 | 397 | 61.2 | 299 | 11.4 | 57 | 12.7 | 59 |
| DeKalb | 413.4 | 3,244 | 67.9 | 543 | 40.1 | 312 | 12.8 | 100 | 17.3 | 129 |
| Elmore | 482.6 | 3,857 | 84.2 | 663 | 47.6 | 372 | 14.4 | 119 | 26.4 | 216 |
| Escambia | 467.2 | 2,087 | 82.5 | 378 | 49.8 | 223 | 13.2 | 61 | 14.9 | 63 |
| Etowah | 468.0 | 6,017 | 81.3 | 1,076 | 45.8 | 594 | 14.3 | 186 | 19.9 | 243 |
| Fayette | 453.3 | 1,032 | 76.1 | 183 | 51.0 | 117 | 13.7 | 31 | 17.8 | 38 |
| Franklin | 435.7 | 1,598 | 78.7 | 300 | 46.6 | 174 | 10.4 | 37 | 18.2 | 64 |
| Geneva | 486.5 | 1,709 | 89.6 | 328 | 43.6 | 152 | 18.9 | 67 | 31.2 | 100 |
| Greene | 473.6 | 543 | 72.4 | 85 | 59.2 | 69 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | 468.0 | 879 | 66.5 | 127 | 42.8 | 79 | 13.1 | 25 | 12.1 | 22 |
| Henry | 494.3 | 1,135 | 66.3 | 157 | 47.8 | 108 | 16.6 | 37 | 20.9 | 48 |
| Houston | 481.1 | 5,425 | 72.1 | 833 | 49.1 | 550 | 15.4 | 178 | 20.6 | 226 |
| Jackson | 452.2 | 3,012 | 78.2 | 546 | 50.8 | 330 | 12.3 | 82 | 21.0 | 129 |
| Jefferson | 481.0 | 34,577 | 68.4 | 4,921 | 47.8 | 3,452 | 12.3 | 895 | 17.4 | 1,231 |
| Lamar | 487.7 | 978 | 81.4 | 171 | 54.5 | 109 | 14.4 | 30 | 18.7 | 35 |
| Lauderdale | 451.1 | 5,179 | 73.5 | 879 | 46.9 | 536 | 11.4 | 131 | 26.7 | 294 |
| Lawrence | 471.1 | 1,892 | 88.2 | 361 | 52.7 | 207 | 12.4 | 51 | 22.5 | 89 |
| Lee | 413.2 | 4,630 | 57.6 | 625 | 39.2 | 434 | 12.2 | 137 | 13.2 | 160 |
| Limestone | 453.9 | 3,848 | 77.3 | 657 | 40.2 | 344 | 10.2 | 90 | 18.8 | 156 |
| Lowndes | 493.0 | 657 | 63.6 | 89 | 64.9 | 86 | ^ | ^ | 13.3 | 17 |
| Macon | 429.1 | 1,054 | 57.1 | 144 | 51.1 | 124 | 15.7 | 41 | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 444.0 | 15,025 | 64.9 | 2,186 | 43.2 | 1,438 | 11.6 | 404 | 18.3 | 613 |
| Marengo | 453.3 | 1,191 | 62.0 | 170 | 55.1 | 145 | 10.2 | 25 | 10.5 | 27 |
| Marion | 449.5 | 1,848 | 80.4 | 346 | 50.3 | 206 | 14.4 | 62 | 19.0 | 74 |
| Marshall | 450.6 | 4,717 | 83.3 | 898 | 43.4 | 449 | 15.6 | 162 | 23.4 | 236 |
| Mobile | 480.2 | 20,980 | 79.7 | 3,488 | 51.8 | 2,248 | 12.5 | 554 | 17.6 | 755 |
| Monroe | 436.0 | 1,204 | 63.1 | 182 | 59.4 | 164 | 9.1 | 23 | 15.1 | 37 |
| Montgomery | 438.3 | 10,025 | 64.3 | 1,465 | 50.1 | 1,138 | 11.5 | 268 | 17.4 | 395 |
| Morgan | 499.2 | 6,686 | 79.6 | 1,087 | 46.4 | 616 | 14.2 | 194 | 23.7 | 305 |
| Perry | 486.3 | 621 | 74.9 | 101 | 49.4 | 64 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | 442.0 | 1,122 | 67.0 | 182 | 41.2 | 106 | 11.5 | 29 | 12.2 | 28 |
| Pike | 438.4 | 1,433 | 63.3 | 213 | 41.2 | 135 | 16.6 | 54 | 24.1 | 75 |
| Randolph | 437.6 | 1,280 | 67.7 | 205 | 45.2 | 132 | 11.5 | 33 | 15.6 | 43 |
| Russell | 480.2 | 2,677 | 75.6 | 428 | 53.8 | 293 | 16.0 | 91 | 14.9 | 81 |
| St. Clair | 455.3 | 4,008 | 84.4 | 751 | 41.3 | 356 | 13.7 | 123 | 21.8 | 186 |
| Shelby | 461.6 | 8,390 | 65.4 | 1,121 | 40.8 | 729 | 11.7 | 218 | 25.9 | 478 |
| Sumter | 432.6 | 687 | 63.1 | 102 | 44.9 | 74 | 14.8 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 467.2 | 4,439 | 80.8 | 782 | 49.8 | 471 | 13.3 | 128 | 18.5 | 167 |
| Tallapoosa | 452.5 | 2,443 | 70.9 | 399 | 43.5 | 233 | 11.5 | 60 | 18.7 | 97 |
| Tuscaloosa | 478.1 | 8,412 | 74.9 | 1,306 | 47.7 | 830 | 11.3 | 203 | 16.9 | 299 |
| Walker | 495.2 | 4,228 | 95.5 | 855 | 43.4 | 367 | 15.8 | 135 | 20.1 | 153 |
| Washington | 469.7 | 960 | 73.8 | 152 | 48.7 | 102 | 13.5 | 27 | 17.2 | 32 |
| Wilcox | 492.1 | 677 | 69.0 | 98 | 69.2 | 96 | 11.6 | 16 | 14.0 | 16 |
| Winston | 446.1 | 1,433 | 89.6 | 295 | 48.7 | 152 | 15.0 | 51 | 21.3 | 64 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 4. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males, All Races, 2004-2013 Combined

| | All Sites | | Lung | | Colorectal | | Prostate | | Oral | | Melanoma | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 561.1 | 131,596 | 100.5 | 23,428 | 56.5 | 13,072 | 148.7 | 36,168 | 19.9 | 4,864 | 26.6 | 6,079 |
| Autauga | 526.5 | 1,263 | 108.7 | 247 | 59.5 | 140 | 114.0 | 281 | 16.9 | 44 | 30.3 | 77 |
| Baldwin | 531.2 | 5,666 | 84.2 | 915 | 49.6 | 522 | 139.6 | 1,568 | 17.1 | 184 | 35.4 | 361 |
| Barbour | 564.8 | 810 | 116.5 | 159 | 51.8 | 73 | 178.3 | 261 | 22.1 | 35 | 21.0 | 27 |
| Bibb | 564.9 | 636 | 104.2 | 123 | 58.7 | 65 | 135.0 | 150 | 21.9 | 29 | 21.4 | 23 |
| Blount | 519.5 | 1,553 | 100.7 | 307 | 57.0 | 164 | 110.7 | 345 | 14.6 | 47 | 32.0 | 94 |
| Bullock | 526.0 | 318 | 95.4 | 59 | 81.5 | 47 | 149.9 | 94 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | 557.9 | 631 | 106.5 | 121 | 66.8 | 74 | 145.3 | 171 | 20.9 | 25 | 23.3 | 25 |
| Calhoun | 598.6 | 3,488 | 124.0 | 717 | 67.2 | 383 | 138.8 | 847 | 26.0 | 157 | 24.6 | 142 |
| Chambers | 629.7 | 1,226 | 114.2 | 222 | 55.8 | 111 | 169.3 | 341 | 26.5 | 55 | 21.4 | 42 |
| Cherokee | 528.7 | 865 | 105.1 | 177 | 47.0 | 79 | 131.9 | 230 | 24.5 | 42 | 22.8 | 34 |
| Chilton | 528.0 | 1,169 | 115.7 | 261 | 43.0 | 94 | 119.1 | 273 | 22.7 | 51 | 25.5 | 56 |
| Choctaw | 531.5 | 455 | 95.4 | 82 | 62.0 | 53 | 173.3 | 157 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Clarke | 579.0 | 811 | 104.7 | 146 | 84.4 | 116 | 152.2 | 223 | 15.7 | 23 | 25.0 | 35 |
| Clay | 609.1 | 511 | 120.0 | 103 | 70.4 | 59 | 145.5 | 125 | 19.6 | 17 | 31.8 | 25 |
| Cleburne | 548.3 | 451 | 93.4 | 80 | 73.7 | 62 | 111.0 | 94 | 26.6 | 23 | 20.6 | 16 |
| Coffee | 531.6 | 1,355 | 96.5 | 245 | 40.5 | 103 | 157.5 | 415 | 17.0 | 44 | 25.2 | 65 |
| Colbert | 517.9 | 1,631 | 103.9 | 332 | 60.6 | 191 | 86.9 | 293 | 22.3 | 72 | 31.1 | 97 |
| Conecuh | 539.7 | 446 | 105.6 | 87 | 56.9 | 46 | 134.0 | 116 | 27.3 | 24 | 21.1 | 19 |
| Coosa | 529.1 | 386 | 113.6 | 88 | 55.6 | 39 | 136.1 | 102 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 540.4 | 1,219 | 101.4 | 231 | 68.1 | 147 | 128.7 | 309 | 18.7 | 45 | 26.7 | 58 |
| Crenshaw | 459.4 | 358 | 78.3 | 66 | 66.7 | 50 | 112.1 | 90 | ^ | ^ | 23.5 | 18 |
| Cullman | 508.7 | 2,247 | 101.7 | 458 | 49.9 | 216 | 99.2 | 459 | 23.6 | 104 | 38.4 | 167 |
| Dale | 548.5 | 1,357 | 106.9 | 261 | 49.2 | 125 | 150.5 | 381 | 25.9 | 68 | 27.8 | 62 |
| Dallas | 607.9 | 1,296 | 108.1 | 235 | 71.2 | 145 | 200.8 | 443 | 16.7 | 38 | 16.3 | 32 |
| DeKalb | 509.7 | 1,814 | 94.0 | 333 | 43.3 | 157 | 146.1 | 529 | 18.4 | 68 | 22.7 | 77 |
| Elmore | 568.2 | 2,085 | 116.8 | 418 | 61.9 | 217 | 118.1 | 461 | 21.4 | 83 | 33.8 | 128 |
| Escambia | 593.4 | 1,189 | 127.8 | 251 | 63.7 | 126 | 141.6 | 294 | 19.0 | 42 | 16.4 | 33 |
| Etowah | 575.8 | 3,282 | 106.6 | 621 | 55.1 | 316 | 149.9 | 886 | 24.9 | 140 | 24.6 | 137 |
| Fayette | 530.2 | 552 | 91.4 | 102 | 71.1 | 72 | 126.6 | 139 | 24.9 | 25 | 24.8 | 24 |
| Franklin | 492.7 | 822 | 105.3 | 180 | 56.0 | 95 | 90.2 | 156 | 17.5 | 28 | 23.7 | 37 |
| Geneva | 592.0 | 946 | 121.9 | 199 | 50.6 | 80 | 158.5 | 268 | 25.5 | 41 | 34.0 | 48 |
| Greene | 573.9 | 300 | 100.0 | 54 | 78.8 | 42 | 207.1 | 113 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | 601.2 | 509 | 99.8 | 85 | 49.4 | 39 | 199.0 | 178 | 18.8 | 17 | 19.3 | 16 |
| Henry | 635.6 | 664 | 94.2 | 98 | 58.7 | 59 | 203.8 | 227 | 32.3 | 32 | 31.7 | 31 |
| Houston | 591.3 | 2,937 | 95.1 | 477 | 61.9 | 295 | 166.8 | 862 | 23.5 | 122 | 29.4 | 141 |
| Jackson | 524.8 | 1,595 | 105.4 | 342 | 52.7 | 159 | 104.5 | 328 | 19.9 | 62 | 27.9 | 79 |
| Jefferson | 590.7 | 18,097 | 95.5 | 2,844 | 56.8 | 1,734 | 173.8 | 5,490 | 19.5 | 620 | 24.9 | 739 |
| Lamar | 570.4 | 527 | 99.0 | 91 | 67.6 | 60 | 153.7 | 149 | 19.4 | 18 | 26.1 | 22 |
| Lauderdale | 549.3 | 2,816 | 104.5 | 539 | 55.6 | 284 | 125.6 | 671 | 18.9 | 97 | 35.1 | 177 |
| Lawrence | 585.0 | 1,069 | 120.5 | 227 | 64.7 | 113 | 137.5 | 256 | 19.8 | 38 | 30.7 | 57 |
| Lee | 475.8 | 2,379 | 72.8 | 352 | 44.8 | 224 | 149.3 | 741 | 19.7 | 98 | 15.7 | 83 |
| Limestone | 559.5 | 2,168 | 104.0 | 394 | 47.6 | 191 | 151.1 | 600 | 15.6 | 66 | 25.1 | 93 |
| Lowndes | 613.9 | 382 | 84.6 | 55 | 81.1 | 48 | 188.3 | 122 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Macon | 532.5 | 567 | 80.5 | 89 | 61.1 | 63 | 190.5 | 202 | 26.7 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 505.4 | 7,690 | 81.1 | 1,205 | 52.2 | 773 | 129.5 | 2,065 | 15.9 | 264 | 23.9 | 353 |
| Marengo | 575.3 | 670 | 92.0 | 110 | 72.1 | 81 | 176.6 | 219 | 16.9 | 19 | ^ | ^ |
| Marion | 537.9 | 1,030 | 118.2 | 230 | 59.5 | 115 | 114.5 | 227 | 24.0 | 49 | 24.0 | 44 |
| Marshall | 541.2 | 2,536 | 109.6 | 518 | 49.4 | 228 | 112.2 | 552 | 23.0 | 113 | 30.4 | 134 |
| Mobile | 589.5 | 11,315 | 106.8 | 2,013 | 62.5 | 1,180 | 159.1 | 3,177 | 19.0 | 381 | 25.2 | 475 |
| Monroe | 526.0 | 651 | 96.5 | 125 | 66.9 | 82 | 122.3 | 161 | 16.1 | 19 | 20.7 | 23 |
| Montgomery | 521.3 | 5,052 | 90.3 | 856 | 57.1 | 546 | 142.1 | 1,417 | 18.0 | 187 | 25.6 | 241 |
| Morgan | 614.9 | 3,725 | 104.5 | 622 | 57.7 | 349 | 174.8 | 1,098 | 23.1 | 144 | 28.4 | 172 |
| Perry | 639.0 | 357 | 123.8 | 72 | 67.7 | 38 | 211.8 | 123 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | 541.8 | 625 | 95.0 | 112 | 52.6 | 60 | 166.3 | 199 | 18.7 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Pike | 531.5 | 780 | 91.1 | 136 | 47.4 | 67 | 152.0 | 236 | 29.6 | 44 | 27.7 | 40 |
| Randolph | 529.1 | 703 | 89.4 | 120 | 65.7 | 88 | 139.6 | 194 | 11.7 | 16 | 17.6 | 24 |
| Russell | 593.6 | 1,404 | 106.6 | 256 | 61.7 | 140 | 159.3 | 382 | 29.3 | 72 | 21.7 | 51 |
| St. Clair | 554.3 | 2,230 | 112.0 | 445 | 48.0 | 193 | 125.3 | 536 | 20.8 | 89 | 30.8 | 121 |
| Shelby | 549.8 | 4,542 | 82.7 | 638 | 45.3 | 384 | 159.7 | 1,386 | 17.0 | 147 | 33.5 | 283 |
| Sumter | 592.2 | 397 | 118.0 | 78 | 53.4 | 35 | 207.1 | 143 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 569.5 | 2,445 | 113.4 | 489 | 60.9 | 264 | 145.7 | 644 | 20.6 | 89 | 24.6 | 100 |
| Tallapoosa | 539.1 | 1,323 | 97.0 | 244 | 52.0 | 124 | 137.5 | 359 | 16.5 | 39 | 26.2 | 60 |
| Tuscaloosa | 575.7 | 4,458 | 106.1 | 793 | 57.1 | 438 | 158.5 | 1,264 | 18.2 | 147 | 22.6 | 175 |
| Walker | 608.9 | 2,337 | 125.7 | 502 | 50.0 | 186 | 135.3 | 550 | 25.4 | 95 | 25.3 | 90 |
| Washington | 588.9 | 564 | 112.1 | 105 | 52.0 | 53 | 162.4 | 165 | 23.7 | 21 | 21.2 | 18 |
| Wilcox | 610.6 | 369 | 115.5 | 67 | 85.0 | 48 | 186.7 | 122 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Winston | 540.1 | 800 | 124.6 | 189 | 60.9 | 86 | 97.1 | 150 | 22.4 | 37 | 29.4 | 41 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 5. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females, All Races, 2004-2013 Combined

| | All Sites | | Lung | | Colorectal | | Breast | | Cervix | | Oral | | Melanoma | |
|------------|-----------|---------|------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 394.0 | 112,467 | 53.9 | 15,955 | 39.8 | 11,606 | 118.5 | 33,484 | 8.5 | 2,123 | 7.1 | 2,044 | 15.3 | 4,127 |
| Autauga | 417.3 | 1,204 | 59.1 | 173 | 47.8 | 136 | 136.6 | 401 | 10.8 | 29 | 5.4 | 16 | 18.6 | 52 |
| Baldwin | 388.3 | 4,576 | 54.2 | 674 | 35.2 | 419 | 119.7 | 1,411 | 6.3 | 58 | 7.2 | 87 | 21.4 | 234 |
| Barbour | 394.5 | 654 | 46.8 | 81 | 45.2 | 79 | 135.1 | 214 | ^ | ^ | 11.6 | 18 | ^ | ^ |
| Bibb | 425.5 | 530 | 66.1 | 87 | 41.0 | 51 | 126.2 | 156 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 13.1 | 15 |
| Blount | 359.2 | 1,245 | 52.7 | 192 | 35.5 | 125 | 107.4 | 373 | 11.3 | 31 | 8.0 | 27 | 18.6 | 65 |
| Bullock | 455.5 | 275 | 43.8 | 28 | 61.7 | 42 | 151.6 | 84 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | 380.7 | 532 | 41.0 | 62 | 44.8 | 68 | 123.5 | 167 | 17.5 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 13.6 | 19 |
| Calhoun | 384.2 | 2,850 | 64.0 | 496 | 40.2 | 306 | 102.5 | 749 | 7.8 | 50 | 8.8 | 65 | 16.5 | 115 |
| Chambers | 421.1 | 1,013 | 55.3 | 137 | 43.3 | 112 | 110.5 | 255 | 17.9 | 36 | 10.0 | 27 | 10.9 | 26 |
| Cherokee | 374.8 | 680 | 59.4 | 118 | 31.7 | 58 | 108.1 | 191 | 10.7 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Chilton | 381.8 | 964 | 52.4 | 141 | 32.5 | 83 | 114.8 | 288 | 9.9 | 21 | 6.3 | 15 | 17.6 | 44 |
| Choctaw | 314.9 | 318 | 37.6 | 41 | 33.5 | 35 | 113.2 | 109 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Clarke | 383.7 | 650 | 39.2 | 73 | 46.4 | 80 | 121.5 | 203 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 24.6 | 36 |
| Clay | 418.1 | 395 | 66.5 | 65 | 30.7 | 32 | 127.4 | 118 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 17.7 | 16 |
| Cleburne | 377.7 | 348 | 57.3 | 55 | 35.9 | 36 | 92.4 | 84 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 358.2 | 1,070 | 54.5 | 172 | 30.3 | 91 | 107.8 | 317 | 7.8 | 18 | 8.0 | 24 | 12.4 | 32 |
| Colbert | 373.2 | 1,415 | 54.0 | 214 | 41.8 | 168 | 115.6 | 427 | 6.8 | 21 | 5.5 | 20 | 16.0 | 54 |
| Conecuh | 423.1 | 374 | 40.1 | 39 | 53.4 | 51 | 150.3 | 129 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Coosa | 386.1 | 302 | 44.5 | 38 | 33.8 | 26 | 107.9 | 84 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 387.9 | 1,069 | 67.0 | 188 | 41.7 | 121 | 97.8 | 272 | 8.3 | 18 | 5.7 | 16 | 13.3 | 34 |
| Crenshaw | 333.9 | 312 | 41.8 | 41 | 31.8 | 31 | 93.7 | 84 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 16.9 | 16 |
| Cullman | 380.3 | 1,937 | 50.2 | 276 | 36.9 | 196 | 109.1 | 551 | 9.4 | 39 | 9.7 | 53 | 24.4 | 113 |
| Dale | 377.3 | 1,112 | 60.1 | 186 | 29.2 | 85 | 113.1 | 330 | 7.0 | 18 | 8.6 | 26 | 11.3 | 32 |
| Dallas | 403.5 | 1,118 | 57.3 | 162 | 54.7 | 154 | 120.0 | 327 | 9.6 | 24 | 6.8 | 19 | 10.3 | 27 |
| DeKalb | 342.3 | 1,430 | 48.2 | 210 | 36.9 | 155 | 95.7 | 398 | 7.3 | 27 | 8.0 | 32 | 13.8 | 52 |
| Elmore | 416.8 | 1,772 | 58.0 | 245 | 36.9 | 155 | 129.9 | 567 | 10.4 | 43 | 8.5 | 36 | 20.8 | 88 |
| Escambia | 385.4 | 898 | 50.9 | 127 | 39.4 | 97 | 109.8 | 253 | ^ | ^ | 7.3 | 19 | 14.4 | 30 |
| Etowah | 392.8 | 2,735 | 61.8 | 455 | 38.4 | 278 | 108.6 | 746 | 9.9 | 53 | 6.3 | 46 | 16.9 | 106 |
| Fayette | 395.2 | 480 | 61.7 | 81 | 34.7 | 45 | 128.3 | 155 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Franklin | 397.9 | 776 | 58.4 | 120 | 39.4 | 79 | 116.8 | 229 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 14.4 | 27 |
| Geneva | 408.3 | 763 | 64.7 | 129 | 38.1 | 72 | 108.6 | 203 | ^ | ^ | 13.2 | 26 | 30.2 | 52 |
| Greene | 393.4 | 243 | 52.0 | 31 | 43.3 | 27 | 135.6 | 80 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | 367.6 | 370 | 39.8 | 42 | 37.9 | 40 | 114.3 | 111 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Henry | 383.4 | 471 | 46.6 | 59 | 39.1 | 49 | 123.5 | 146 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 14.4 | 17 |
| Houston | 405.2 | 2,488 | 55.4 | 356 | 40.2 | 255 | 112.1 | 678 | 10.5 | 54 | 9.1 | 56 | 14.5 | 85 |
| Jackson | 403.7 | 1,417 | 55.1 | 204 | 48.2 | 171 | 114.4 | 395 | 6.9 | 21 | 5.9 | 20 | 15.9 | 50 |
| Jefferson | 406.6 | 16,480 | 49.9 | 2,077 | 41.0 | 1,718 | 129.4 | 5,144 | 8.4 | 299 | 6.7 | 275 | 12.7 | 492 |
| Lamar | 426.1 | 451 | 69.7 | 80 | 47.2 | 49 | 125.0 | 132 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Lauderdale | 382.3 | 2,363 | 51.9 | 340 | 39.1 | 252 | 103.6 | 619 | 7.8 | 42 | 5.5 | 34 | 21.0 | 117 |
| Lawrence | 386.8 | 823 | 61.2 | 134 | 43.8 | 94 | 101.2 | 214 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 15.9 | 32 |
| Lee | 370.3 | 2,251 | 45.9 | 273 | 35.1 | 210 | 112.4 | 690 | 8.5 | 52 | 6.4 | 39 | 12.0 | 77 |
| Limestone | 377.9 | 1,680 | 57.2 | 263 | 33.6 | 153 | 111.7 | 502 | 9.7 | 40 | 5.4 | 24 | 14.7 | 63 |
| Lowndes | 386.5 | 275 | 46.6 | 34 | 50.0 | 38 | 117.3 | 80 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Macon | 357.1 | 487 | 39.8 | 55 | 42.8 | 61 | 97.1 | 131 | 15.5 | 19 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 401.1 | 7,335 | 52.9 | 981 | 36.2 | 665 | 125.5 | 2,319 | 6.1 | 101 | 7.7 | 140 | 14.5 | 260 |
| Marengo | 361.7 | 521 | 38.4 | 60 | 41.8 | 64 | 115.4 | 157 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Marion | 383.8 | 818 | 49.4 | 116 | 43.1 | 91 | 117.6 | 246 | 10.4 | 16 | ^ | ^ | 15.4 | 30 |
| Marshall | 389.9 | 2,181 | 64.6 | 380 | 38.1 | 221 | 94.2 | 528 | 8.2 | 37 | 8.9 | 49 | 19.6 | 102 |
| Mobile | 402.0 | 9,665 | 59.9 | 1,475 | 43.5 | 1,068 | 122.5 | 2,924 | 7.5 | 161 | 7.2 | 173 | 12.3 | 280 |
| Monroe | 370.7 | 553 | 35.8 | 57 | 54.4 | 82 | 124.3 | 183 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Montgomery | 384.6 | 4,973 | 46.8 | 609 | 44.7 | 592 | 124.4 | 1,590 | 9.9 | 117 | 6.3 | 81 | 11.9 | 154 |
| Morgan | 411.7 | 2,961 | 61.9 | 465 | 36.8 | 267 | 115.1 | 830 | 10.2 | 64 | 6.7 | 50 | 20.1 | 133 |
| Perry | 372.2 | 264 | 38.2 | 29 | 34.4 | 26 | 128.1 | 87 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | 368.2 | 497 | 45.7 | 70 | 32.3 | 46 | 143.3 | 182 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 12.6 | 15 |
| Pike | 370.8 | 653 | 42.4 | 77 | 36.4 | 68 | 105.2 | 183 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 21.6 | 35 |
| Randolph | 373.2 | 577 | 51.1 | 85 | 27.9 | 44 | 110.2 | 169 | ^ | ^ | 10.7 | 17 | 14.1 | 19 |
| Russell | 411.0 | 1,273 | 53.8 | 172 | 48.9 | 153 | 120.6 | 368 | 10.0 | 27 | 5.9 | 19 | 10.6 | 30 |
| St. Clair | 381.7 | 1,778 | 63.1 | 306 | 34.9 | 163 | 102.6 | 481 | 9.0 | 38 | 7.6 | 34 | 14.9 | 65 |
| Shelby | 393.0 | 3,848 | 52.2 | 483 | 36.6 | 345 | 126.9 | 1,284 | 5.6 | 57 | 7.1 | 71 | 19.7 | 195 |
| Sumter | 318.2 | 290 | 25.8 | 24 | 38.5 | 39 | 88.2 | 82 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 393.9 | 1,994 | 55.3 | 293 | 40.4 | 207 | 113.2 | 570 | 10.7 | 46 | 7.6 | 39 | 14.1 | 67 |
| Tallapoosa | 390.9 | 1,120 | 50.6 | 155 | 36.8 | 109 | 106.0 | 301 | 15.0 | 36 | 7.0 | 21 | 13.6 | 37 |
| Tuscaloosa | 410.0 | 3,954 | 52.2 | 513 | 40.6 | 392 | 132.5 | 1,268 | 7.2 | 65 | 5.7 | 56 | 12.8 | 124 |
| Walker | 415.6 | 1,891 | 72.5 | 353 | 39.1 | 181 | 103.0 | 467 | 12.3 | 44 | 8.3 | 40 | 17.1 | 63 |
| Washington | 371.3 | 396 | 42.8 | 47 | 45.5 | 49 | 126.5 | 136 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Wilcox | 409.1 | 308 | 38.5 | 31 | 58.6 | 48 | 100.3 | 71 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Winston | 378.2 | 633 | 59.2 | 106 | 39.1 | 66 | 107.2 | 180 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 16.6 | 23 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 6. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males and Females by Race, 2004-2013 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 | 460.9 | 188,695 | 467.6 | 51,654 | 76.2 | 32,113 | 65.1 | 7,051 | 44.9 | 18,360 | 56.1 | 6,043 | 13.6 | 5,602 | 10.2 | 1,209 | 25.5 | 9,993 | 1.0 | 104 |
| Autauga | 450.2 | 2,010 | 510.1 | 413 | 81.1 | 362 | 72.5 | 56 | 49.8 | 218 | 70.1 | 53 | 11.0 | 51 | ^ | ^ | 28.5 | 128 | ^ | ^ |
| Baldwin | 452.1 | 9,428 | 436.7 | 645 | 68.8 | 1,493 | 59.4 | 83 | 41.2 | 853 | 54.7 | 79 | 12.0 | 252 | 8.6 | 15 | 30.0 | 589 | ^ | ^ |
| Barbour | 478.2 | 929 | 427.7 | 522 | 78.3 | 157 | 66.7 | 81 | 47.0 | 90 | 50.9 | 60 | 19.2 | 38 | 11.6 | 15 | 17.5 | 31 | ^ | ^ |
| Bibb | 473.8 | 956 | 497.4 | 205 | 83.9 | 178 | 75.7 | 32 | 51.3 | 101 | 41.4 | 15 | 16.7 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 20.1 | 38 | ^ | ^ |
| Blount | 425.8 | 2,728 | 434.0 | 37 | 74.3 | 495 | ^ | ^ | 45.3 | 285 | ^ | ^ | 11.1 | 71 | ^ | ^ | 25.1 | 158 | ^ | ^ |
| Bullock | 520.9 | 216 | 457.2 | 370 | 93.2 | 41 | 57.2 | 46 | 69.0 | 28 | 73.4 | 61 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | 444.5 | 745 | 457.3 | 407 | 73.1 | 131 | 57.5 | 52 | 48.1 | 81 | 65.7 | 59 | 14.6 | 27 | ^ | ^ | 27.5 | 43 | ^ | ^ |
| Calhoun | 475.1 | 5,362 | 454.4 | 920 | 92.1 | 1,077 | 65.7 | 131 | 51.4 | 578 | 53.7 | 102 | 17.5 | 192 | 13.0 | 27 | 23.3 | 253 | ^ | ^ |
| Chambers | 530.7 | 1,584 | 450.7 | 626 | 92.7 | 282 | 52.1 | 74 | 48.2 | 148 | 50.7 | 70 | 20.6 | 66 | ^ | ^ | 22.7 | 65 | ^ | ^ |
| Cherokee | 433.5 | 1,454 | 521.2 | 78 | 79.6 | 282 | ^ | ^ | 40.3 | 136 | ^ | ^ | 14.5 | 51 | ^ | ^ | 15.3 | 47 | ^ | ^ |
| Chilton | 433.7 | 1,898 | 520.6 | 211 | 80.1 | 363 | 96.9 | 39 | 37.6 | 163 | ^ | ^ | 14.0 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 22.0 | 95 | ^ | ^ |
| Choctaw | 409.1 | 478 | 397.0 | 290 | 62.8 | 80 | 57.1 | 42 | 45.4 | 52 | 50.7 | 36 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 12.4 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Clarke | 453.9 | 921 | 479.5 | 529 | 72.0 | 156 | 57.8 | 63 | 52.7 | 109 | 78.6 | 86 | 11.7 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 39.0 | 69 | ^ | ^ |
| Clay | 495.4 | 786 | 558.7 | 116 | 90.6 | 150 | 102.1 | 18 | 48.0 | 80 | ^ | ^ | 11.3 | 108 | ^ | ^ | 28.9 | 41 | ^ | ^ |
| Cleburne | 443.6 | 758 | 592.4 | 37 | 72.5 | 128 | ^ | ^ | 54.5 | 95 | ^ | ^ | 14.1 | 24 | ^ | ^ | 16.8 | 27 | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 430.7 | 2,012 | 442.7 | 365 | 71.1 | 345 | 83.8 | 68 | 32.3 | 149 | 46.5 | 38 | 12.1 | 56 | ^ | ^ | 21.6 | 97 | ^ | ^ |
| Colbert | 433.5 | 2,602 | 429.9 | 428 | 78.3 | 487 | 56.8 | 57 | 46.9 | 288 | 66.7 | 70 | 13.3 | 79 | ^ | ^ | 26.2 | 150 | ^ | ^ |
| Conecuh | 466.1 | 496 | 490.5 | 319 | 77.5 | 89 | 51.6 | 37 | 51.1 | 59 | 58.3 | 38 | 25.7 | 27 | ^ | ^ | 29.4 | 30 | ^ | ^ |
| Coosa | 461.0 | 510 | 406.4 | 170 | 84.2 | 101 | 56.4 | 25 | 40.1 | 44 | 48.3 | 20 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 24.4 | 23 | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 446.5 | 2,046 | 485.8 | 226 | 79.2 | 374 | 90.4 | 42 | 51.1 | 237 | 61.9 | 29 | 11.9 | 55 | ^ | ^ | 21.1 | 92 | ^ | ^ |
| Crenshaw | 391.8 | 525 | 356.8 | 136 | 60.7 | 87 | 46.1 | 18 | 48.0 | 64 | 40.3 | 16 | 13.7 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 25.9 | 34 | ^ | ^ |
| Cullman | 432.6 | 4,106 | 421.2 | 33 | 72.7 | 720 | ^ | ^ | 42.8 | 408 | ^ | ^ | 16.0 | 154 | ^ | ^ | 30.5 | 278 | ^ | ^ |
| Dale | 452.9 | 2,055 | 457.7 | 376 | 85.5 | 399 | 51.5 | 44 | 38.2 | 173 | 40.6 | 35 | 17.2 | 79 | ^ | ^ | 21.9 | 94 | ^ | ^ |
| Dallas | 516.6 | 1,095 | 457.8 | 1,286 | 91.0 | 200 | 69.4 | 197 | 51.7 | 112 | 67.7 | 186 | 14.3 | 32 | 8.7 | 25 | 29.4 | 53 | ^ | ^ |
| DeKalb | 411.9 | 3,134 | 440.6 | 55 | 68.3 | 532 | ^ | ^ | 40.0 | 302 | ^ | ^ | 13.1 | 99 | ^ | ^ | 17.7 | 127 | ^ | ^ |
| Elmore | 480.8 | 3,270 | 472.5 | 533 | 83.9 | 571 | 89.4 | 91 | 48.4 | 324 | 44.2 | 47 | 14.8 | 104 | ^ | ^ | 30.9 | 212 | ^ | ^ |
| Escambia | 481.0 | 1,546 | 455.8 | 499 | 87.1 | 291 | 71.8 | 80 | 45.4 | 147 | 65.0 | 70 | 15.6 | 52 | ^ | ^ | 21.0 | 61 | ^ | ^ |
| Etowah | 462.7 | 5,221 | 488.1 | 708 | 83.0 | 974 | 70.8 | 99 | 44.7 | 514 | 49.3 | 72 | 13.9 | 159 | 16.5 | 25 | 22.5 | 237 | ^ | ^ |
| Fayette | 452.4 | 910 | 434.0 | 109 | 77.4 | 165 | 69.1 | 18 | 48.9 | 98 | 70.1 | 19 | 14.4 | 29 | ^ | ^ | 20.1 | 38 | ^ | ^ |
| Franklin | 435.4 | 1,526 | 478.4 | 64 | 80.5 | 294 | ^ | ^ | 46.2 | 165 | ^ | ^ | 10.0 | 34 | ^ | ^ | 19.1 | 64 | ^ | ^ |
| Geneva | 492.3 | 1,573 | 424.3 | 123 | 92.7 | 309 | 58.1 | 18 | 44.5 | 141 | ^ | ^ | 18.4 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 34.6 | 100 | ^ | ^ |
| Greene | 519.6 | 145 | 462.6 | 393 | 101.6 | 33 | 61.5 | 52 | ^ | ^ | 67.6 | 57 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | 474.2 | 440 | 453.6 | 432 | 77.7 | 73 | 55.7 | 54 | 45.5 | 43 | 38.5 | 36 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 23.4 | 20 | ^ | ^ |
| Henry | 501.7 | 850 | 461.5 | 272 | 72.2 | 128 | 48.4 | 28 | 48.4 | 78 | 49.8 | 30 | 17.1 | 29 | ^ | ^ | 28.4 | 48 | ^ | ^ |
| Houston | 478.2 | 4,310 | 499.6 | 1,064 | 74.0 | 694 | 65.4 | 137 | 45.5 | 410 | 65.8 | 137 | 16.9 | 156 | 7.9 | 19 | 25.9 | 223 | ^ | ^ |
| Jackson | 454.4 | 2,881 | 404.7 | 89 | 80.2 | 534 | ^ | ^ | 50.9 | 315 | ^ | ^ | 12.5 | 79 | ^ | ^ | 21.8 | 127 | ^ | ^ |
| Jefferson | 471.9 | 21,744 | 493.9 | 12,390 | 69.6 | 3,290 | 66.0 | 1,606 | 43.8 | 2,058 | 55.7 | 1,360 | 13.3 | 608 | 10.3 | 279 | 26.8 | 1193 | 1.0 | 22 |
| Lamar | 483.0 | 880 | 488.7 | 90 | 81.6 | 155 | 84.8 | 16 | 58.3 | 105 | ^ | ^ | 14.4 | 27 | ^ | ^ | 20.8 | 35 | ^ | ^ |
| Lauderdale | 446.1 | 4,712 | 500.2 | 429 | 73.3 | 807 | 77.2 | 67 | 44.6 | 471 | 74.8 | 62 | 11.4 | 118 | ^ | ^ | 29.1 | 292 | ^ | ^ |
| Lawrence | 487.9 | 1,662 | 469.3 | 219 | 95.4 | 334 | 54.4 | 26 | 52.7 | 177 | 65.8 | 30 | 13.5 | 47 | ^ | ^ | 26.7 | 88 | ^ | ^ |
| Lee | 401.5 | 3,423 | 454.7 | 1,111 | 58.5 | 489 | 56.2 | 131 | 37.1 | 312 | 45.6 | 111 | 13.0 | 108 | 10.5 | 28 | 16.9 | 153 | ^ | ^ |
| Limestone | 457.3 | 3,416 | 406.0 | 369 | 79.9 | 607 | 61.4 | 49 | 40.3 | 305 | 43.1 | 39 | 10.4 | 81 | ^ | ^ | 21.3 | 155 | ^ | ^ |
| Lowndes | 554.5 | 256 | 459.7 | 395 | 84.0 | 46 | 47.8 | 42 | 56.0 | 27 | 69.8 | 59 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 42.3 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Macon | 464.6 | 221 | 418.9 | 824 | 74.3 | 36 | 53.7 | 108 | 45.4 | 21 | 53.1 | 103 | ^ | ^ | 14.4 | 30 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 439.2 | 11,877 | 454.1 | 2,639 | 65.5 | 1,798 | 65.2 | 359 | 41.2 | 1,108 | 55.1 | 303 | 12.3 | 340 | 8.4 | 56 | 22.9 | 603 | ^ | ^ |
| Marengo | 436.3 | 636 | 462.5 | 542 | 64.3 | 102 | 58.1 | 68 | 44.9 | 64 | 68.1 | 81 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 19.4 | 26 | ^ | ^ |
| Marion | 447.4 | 1,776 | 493.2 | 61 | 80.8 | 337 | ^ | ^ | 50.1 | 197 | ^ | ^ | 14.7 | 61 | ^ | ^ | 19.4 | 72 | ^ | ^ |
| Marshall | 447.3 | 4,565 | 507.6 | 66 | 83.4 | 881 | ^ | ^ | 43.2 | 436 | ^ | ^ | 15.7 | 159 | ^ | ^ | 23.8 | 233 | ^ | ^ |
| Mobile | 482.8 | 14,596 | 482.7 | 6,087 | 82.8 | 2,545 | 72.4 | 907 | 49.4 | 1,497 | 59.9 | 732 | 13.4 | 410 | 10.5 | 136 | 25.2 | 740 | ^ | ^ |
| Monroe | 431.3 | 765 | 454.4 | 432 | 65.8 | 126 | 59.3 | 56 | 58.2 | 106 | 61.8 | 57 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 24.0 | 36 | ^ | ^ |
| Montgomery | 447.4 | 5,802 | 421.5 | 4,033 | 65.3 | 885 | 61.9 | 569 | 47.8 | 635 | 52.7 | 496 | 12.4 | 160 | 9.7 | 102 | 30.8 | 380 | ^ | ^ |
| Morgan | 499.8 | 6,057 | 510.1 | 560 | 80.8 | 1,008 | 76.3 | 76 | 45.6 | 549 | 57.8 | 60 | 14.7 | 181 | ^ | ^ | 26.3 | 302 | ^ | ^ |
| Perry | 432.0 | 232 | 508.3 | 379 | 76.7 | 48 | 69.7 | 53 | 39.9 | 23 | 55.0 | 40 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | 430.4 | 710 | 463.6 | 404 | 69.6 | 128 | 61.1 | 53 | 40.5 | 68 | 42.7 | 38 | 11.0 | 18 | ^ | ^ | 19.2 | 27 | ^ | ^ |
| Pike | 447.2 | 995 | 417.8 | 415 | 64.6 | 154 | 59.4 | 58 | 36.5 | 80 | 50.7 | 52 | 18.6 | 41 | ^ | ^ | 35.7 | 73 | ^ | ^ |
| Randolph | 427.2 | 1,049 | 490.7 | 221 | 69.5 | 178 | 58.7 | 26 | 46.4 | 114 | 42.6 | 18 | 11.8 | 28 | ^ | ^ | 17.5 | 40 | ^ | ^ |
| Russell | 490.4 | 1,714 | 448.5 | 911 | 86.5 | 313 | 55.7 | 113 | 48.9 | 169 | 59.9 | 120 | 18.6 | 66 | 10.3 | 22 | 22.2 | 74 | ^ | ^ |
| St. Clair | 453.9 | 3,707 | 464.6 | 257 | 84.9 | 707 | 81.8 | 41 | 42.1 | 337 | 31.9 | 16 | 14.0 | 117 | ^ | ^ | 23.3 | 184 | ^ | ^ |
| Shelby | 458.5 | 7,595 | 469.6 | 612 | 66.2 | 1,045 | 59.0 | 68 | 39.5 | 649 | 54.3 | 61 | 11.8 | 199 | 8.9 | 15 | 28.1 | 467 | ^ | ^ |
| Sumter | 453.6 | 220 | 421.5 | 461 | 78.9 | 40 | 56.7 | 62 | 29.5 | 15 | 53.4 | 59 | ^ | ^ | 14.8 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 469.8 | 3,331 | 454.1 | 1,051 | 86.2 | 634 | 66.0 | 148 | 49.7 | 351 | 50.6 | 116 | 14.1 | 102 | 10.2 | 26 | 24.7 | 164 | ^ | ^ |
| Tallapoosa | 442.3 | 1,903 | 489.8 | 528 | 73.0 | 328 | 66.4 | 71 | 41.2 | 178 | 50.9 | 53 | 11.4 | 46 | ^ | ^ | 24.0 | 96 | ^ | ^ |
| Tuscaloosa | 470.9 | 6,177 | 488.8 | 2,114 | 76.7 | 1,014 | 68.9 | 285 | 43.5 | 561 | 60.8 | 261 | 11.4 | 154 | 9.7 | 45 | 22.1 | 289 | ^ | ^ |
| Walker | 495.7 | 4,012 | 468.8 | 182 | 95.5 | 816 | 98.5 | 37 | 43.1 | 345 | 47.1 | 19 | 16.0 | 130 | ^ | ^ | 21.2 | 152 | ^ | ^ |
| Washington | 508.4 | 746 | 452.4 | 207 | 85.3 | 127 | 53.2 | 25 | 52.4 | 79 | 43.1 | 20 | 16.2 | 23 | ^ | ^ | 22.8 | 30 | ^ | ^ |
| Wilcox | 497.8 | 255 | 487.2 | 410 | 57.9 | 33 | 75.4 | 64 | 64.8 | 35 | 71.5 | 60 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Winston | 444.7 | 1,412 | ^ | ^ | 89.7 | 292 | ^ | ^ | 48.4 | 150 | ^ | ^ | 15.1 | 51 | ^ | ^ | 21.6 | 64 | ^ | ^ |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
 ^ Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 7. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2004-2013 Combined

| | All Sites | | | | Lung | | | | Colorectal | | | |
|------------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | White | | Black | | White | | Black | | White | | Black | |
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 545.6 | 101,645 | 609.8 | 27,721 | 100.1 | 18,766 | 103.8 | 4,555 | 53.8 | 9,916 | 68.2 | 3,005 |
| Autauga | 498.8 | 1,016 | 664.6 | 225 | 105.5 | 204 | 135.1 | 43 | 56.1 | 112 | 76.2 | 26 |
| Baldwin | 523.8 | 5,201 | 589.1 | 366 | 84.0 | 853 | 91.3 | 54 | 48.8 | 478 | 65.4 | 40 |
| Barbour | 559.2 | 514 | 576.7 | 287 | 110.0 | 98 | 123.4 | 59 | 48.3 | 44 | 60.3 | 28 |
| Bibb | 550.9 | 508 | 635.9 | 123 | 99.4 | 97 | 121.5 | 26 | 64.0 | 59 | ^ | ^ |
| Blount | 516.9 | 1,511 | 542.2 | 19 | 101.7 | 304 | ^ | ^ | 57.6 | 162 | ^ | ^ |
| Bullock | 530.9 | 120 | 515.8 | 192 | 116.8 | 28 | 88.1 | 31 | 77.5 | 17 | 87.8 | 30 |
| Butler | 526.1 | 396 | 598.2 | 226 | 107.5 | 82 | 102.5 | 39 | 64.5 | 46 | 70.9 | 27 |
| Calhoun | 596.8 | 2,955 | 630.4 | 508 | 129.2 | 642 | 93.9 | 74 | 65.9 | 324 | 76.4 | 54 |
| Chambers | 642.9 | 878 | 595.1 | 336 | 122.3 | 169 | 94.3 | 52 | 59.2 | 82 | 45.3 | 27 |
| Cherokee | 525.9 | 820 | 598.9 | 36 | 105.9 | 170 | ^ | ^ | 49.2 | 79 | ^ | ^ |
| Chilton | 513.9 | 1,040 | 633.0 | 112 | 116.4 | 241 | 119.0 | 20 | 43.0 | 86 | ^ | ^ |
| Choctaw | 534.3 | 293 | 519.7 | 158 | 94.9 | 55 | 95.5 | 27 | 55.2 | 30 | 76.5 | 23 |
| Clarke | 523.8 | 496 | 665.7 | 307 | 100.7 | 96 | 110.3 | 50 | 64.1 | 59 | 119.2 | 56 |
| Clay | 605.3 | 446 | 639.3 | 61 | 122.2 | 93 | ^ | ^ | 73.3 | 55 | ^ | ^ |
| Cleburne | 544.3 | 429 | 721.8 | 20 | 92.7 | 76 | ^ | ^ | 74.5 | 60 | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 521.0 | 1,125 | 601.1 | 210 | 92.1 | 200 | 129.4 | 43 | 36.3 | 78 | 66.6 | 23 |
| Colbert | 510.9 | 1,387 | 550.7 | 231 | 103.8 | 288 | 102.5 | 42 | 54.6 | 148 | 98.9 | 42 |
| Conecuh | 513.6 | 278 | 589.5 | 164 | 105.0 | 57 | 102.8 | 30 | 59.1 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Coosa | 522.5 | 279 | 528.1 | 101 | 117.3 | 68 | 94.5 | 20 | 49.4 | 25 | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 533.8 | 1,092 | 639.4 | 119 | 100.1 | 209 | 122.1 | 21 | 65.6 | 128 | 96.7 | 18 |
| Crenshaw | 467.6 | 279 | 429.3 | 72 | 80.2 | 53 | ^ | ^ | 70.1 | 40 | ^ | ^ |
| Cullman | 505.8 | 2,197 | 618.0 | 24 | 101.0 | 447 | ^ | ^ | 50.0 | 212 | ^ | ^ |
| Dale | 536.0 | 1,133 | 644.1 | 209 | 109.7 | 231 | 82.1 | 28 | 47.6 | 103 | 58.0 | 21 |
| Dallas | 582.0 | 577 | 610.6 | 692 | 97.8 | 98 | 117.7 | 137 | 57.6 | 55 | 82.5 | 90 |
| DeKalb | 505.6 | 1,745 | 524.7 | 31 | 94.9 | 327 | ^ | ^ | 42.7 | 150 | ^ | ^ |
| Elmore | 551.2 | 1,751 | 651.0 | 298 | 112.5 | 354 | 155.7 | 64 | 63.9 | 195 | 47.7 | 22 |
| Escambia | 606.7 | 881 | 579.7 | 277 | 129.4 | 185 | 123.9 | 60 | 58.0 | 82 | 83.1 | 40 |
| Etowah | 560.2 | 2,848 | 657.5 | 371 | 106.0 | 554 | 121.0 | 65 | 54.0 | 277 | 60.1 | 34 |
| Fayette | 516.9 | 482 | 565.6 | 58 | 92.0 | 91 | ^ | ^ | 69.3 | 63 | ^ | ^ |
| Franklin | 490.2 | 783 | 601.8 | 36 | 105.9 | 175 | ^ | ^ | 56.1 | 91 | ^ | ^ |
| Geneva | 596.5 | 872 | 520.1 | 66 | 124.3 | 186 | ^ | ^ | 52.1 | 75 | ^ | ^ |
| Greene | 594.5 | 81 | 562.4 | 214 | 142.0 | 21 | 84.4 | 33 | ^ | ^ | 90.8 | 35 |
| Hale | 560.9 | 250 | 620.1 | 252 | 103.2 | 45 | 96.0 | 40 | 42.9 | 19 | 55.1 | 20 |
| Henry | 616.9 | 489 | 670.2 | 165 | 96.4 | 78 | 88.0 | 19 | 66.6 | 50 | ^ | ^ |
| Houston | 576.7 | 2,328 | 655.1 | 572 | 96.1 | 397 | 93.6 | 78 | 58.2 | 224 | 78.8 | 68 |
| Jackson | 523.6 | 1,523 | 488.8 | 43 | 107.0 | 333 | ^ | ^ | 53.3 | 154 | ^ | ^ |
| Jefferson | 559.8 | 11,314 | 643.1 | 6,507 | 90.5 | 1,822 | 106.5 | 1,008 | 52.4 | 1,058 | 66.0 | 655 |
| Lamar | 558.0 | 472 | 608.2 | 47 | 96.0 | 80 | ^ | ^ | 73.1 | 59 | ^ | ^ |
| Lauderdale | 540.0 | 2,568 | 692.8 | 235 | 102.1 | 490 | 157.9 | 49 | 52.7 | 251 | 94.0 | 33 |
| Lawrence | 594.4 | 932 | 653.9 | 130 | 128.7 | 208 | 84.2 | 19 | 64.5 | 98 | 86.9 | 15 |
| Lee | 443.8 | 1,736 | 607.2 | 588 | 69.6 | 264 | 91.1 | 86 | 42.1 | 164 | 56.4 | 54 |
| Limestone | 555.8 | 1,917 | 576.5 | 217 | 105.7 | 362 | 99.7 | 32 | 47.7 | 171 | 56.0 | 20 |
| Lowndes | 684.0 | 160 | 586.3 | 217 | 118.6 | 32 | 60.3 | 23 | ^ | ^ | 102.9 | 36 |
| Macon | 495.6 | 119 | 539.0 | 441 | 92.1 | 22 | 78.2 | 67 | 67.9 | 15 | 60.5 | 48 |
| Madison | 490.1 | 6,062 | 551.6 | 1,368 | 80.8 | 993 | 89.5 | 201 | 49.6 | 601 | 70.3 | 157 |
| Marengo | 494.2 | 332 | 662.1 | 325 | 84.3 | 60 | 99.8 | 50 | 61.4 | 38 | 90.6 | 43 |
| Marion | 538.0 | 988 | 548.0 | 35 | 118.7 | 223 | ^ | ^ | 58.6 | 108 | ^ | ^ |
| Marshall | 534.1 | 2,440 | 772.2 | 39 | 110.4 | 511 | ^ | ^ | 48.9 | 219 | ^ | ^ |
| Mobile | 578.9 | 7,932 | 629.4 | 3,223 | 106.2 | 1,434 | 109.2 | 559 | 61.2 | 833 | 69.5 | 337 |
| Monroe | 498.0 | 409 | 595.0 | 239 | 89.0 | 77 | 113.1 | 48 | 62.8 | 53 | 74.3 | 28 |
| Montgomery | 504.6 | 2,875 | 536.2 | 2,063 | 84.9 | 489 | 100.1 | 364 | 52.2 | 294 | 65.5 | 247 |
| Morgan | 610.4 | 3,374 | 674.9 | 305 | 105.7 | 578 | 109.2 | 42 | 56.7 | 313 | 74.7 | 31 |
| Perry | 527.5 | 133 | 702.3 | 215 | 135.4 | 39 | 105.5 | 33 | 57.4 | 15 | 70.5 | 22 |
| Pickens | 507.0 | 398 | 613.5 | 221 | 99.4 | 82 | 85.7 | 30 | 53.0 | 42 | 52.8 | 18 |
| Pike | 524.3 | 546 | 542.4 | 219 | 89.0 | 98 | 97.8 | 38 | 43.4 | 42 | 52.8 | 23 |
| Randolph | 512.6 | 579 | 621.0 | 118 | 92.2 | 106 | ^ | ^ | 65.2 | 76 | ^ | ^ |
| Russell | 560.1 | 859 | 622.3 | 513 | 112.5 | 178 | 96.6 | 78 | 54.0 | 80 | 74.1 | 58 |
| St. Clair | 550.5 | 2,050 | 606.5 | 154 | 112.0 | 415 | 113.5 | 28 | 49.3 | 184 | ^ | ^ |
| Shelby | 543.8 | 4,119 | 606.5 | 331 | 81.8 | 585 | 109.8 | 51 | 44.4 | 347 | 53.1 | 28 |
| Sumter | 606.0 | 137 | 572.5 | 255 | 137.9 | 31 | 106.5 | 47 | ^ | ^ | 72.6 | 30 |
| Talladega | 554.8 | 1,814 | 605.7 | 590 | 114.0 | 383 | 119.6 | 106 | 59.5 | 193 | 65.2 | 68 |
| Tallapoosa | 527.3 | 1,047 | 579.6 | 268 | 96.8 | 196 | 104.4 | 48 | 50.2 | 99 | 60.5 | 25 |
| Tuscaloosa | 551.1 | 3,275 | 642.4 | 1,106 | 105.0 | 610 | 110.6 | 179 | 52.6 | 307 | 76.2 | 130 |
| Walker | 608.3 | 2,220 | 572.3 | 93 | 125.3 | 480 | 133.0 | 20 | 49.7 | 174 | ^ | ^ |
| Washington | 628.6 | 443 | 592.9 | 119 | 126.9 | 87 | 90.3 | 18 | 63.2 | 47 | ^ | ^ |
| Wilcox | 483.1 | 122 | 679.2 | 235 | 70.2 | 17 | 147.9 | 49 | ^ | ^ | 102.7 | 33 |
| Winston | 537.1 | 787 | ^ | ^ | 123.8 | 186 | ^ | ^ | 61.4 | 86 | ^ | ^ |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
 ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 7 (Continued). Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Males by Race, 2004-2013 Combined

| | Prostate | | | | Oral | | | | Melanoma | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | White | | Black | | White | | Black | | White | | Black | |
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 126.5 | 24,644 | 225.4 | 10,330 | 20.6 | 3,946 | 16.8 | 857 | 33.0 | 5,985 | 1.0 | 45 |
| Autauga | 92.9 | 193 | 226.8 | 77 | 16.8 | 38 | ^ | ^ | 35.8 | 77 | ^ | ^ |
| Baldwin | 131.3 | 1,380 | 228.2 | 137 | 17.5 | 174 | ^ | ^ | 37.9 | 358 | ^ | ^ |
| Barbour | 142.8 | 135 | 238.0 | 123 | 26.5 | 27 | ^ | ^ | 32.3 | 26 | ^ | ^ |
| Bibb | 112.7 | 104 | 237.3 | 41 | 23.7 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 26.9 | 23 | ^ | ^ |
| Blount | 107.4 | 327 | ^ | ^ | 14.4 | 45 | ^ | ^ | 32.4 | 93 | ^ | ^ |
| Bullock | 82.0 | 19 | 179.9 | 69 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | 120.8 | 94 | 180.7 | 71 | 22.9 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 35.3 | 25 | ^ | ^ |
| Calhoun | 122.5 | 638 | 239.2 | 196 | 26.3 | 132 | 27.1 | 23 | 28.5 | 140 | ^ | ^ |
| Chambers | 134.0 | 193 | 260.8 | 146 | 28.6 | 42 | ^ | ^ | 31.2 | 42 | ^ | ^ |
| Cherokee | 122.6 | 205 | 310.8 | 18 | 25.4 | 41 | ^ | ^ | 24.0 | 34 | ^ | ^ |
| Chilton | 108.2 | 229 | 229.9 | 40 | 22.7 | 46 | ^ | ^ | 27.0 | 54 | ^ | ^ |
| Choctaw | 148.0 | 88 | 208.2 | 66 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Clarke | 127.1 | 128 | 199.3 | 92 | 16.1 | 16 | ^ | ^ | 36.8 | 34 | ^ | ^ |
| Clay | 126.8 | 96 | 266.0 | 26 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 36.7 | 25 | ^ | ^ |
| Cleburne | 107.4 | 87 | ^ | ^ | 25.2 | 21 | ^ | ^ | 21.3 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 141.4 | 317 | 247.4 | 87 | 16.5 | 36 | ^ | ^ | 29.6 | 65 | ^ | ^ |
| Colbert | 76.1 | 221 | 150.4 | 65 | 22.5 | 62 | ^ | ^ | 36.0 | 97 | ^ | ^ |
| Conecuh | 89.1 | 51 | 218.2 | 63 | 35.5 | 20 | ^ | ^ | 33.5 | 19 | ^ | ^ |
| Coosa | 104.7 | 57 | 216.5 | 41 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 119.9 | 260 | 210.1 | 44 | 19.0 | 41 | ^ | ^ | 29.4 | 58 | ^ | ^ |
| Crenshaw | 96.6 | 58 | 176.2 | 30 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 30.2 | 18 | ^ | ^ |
| Cullman | 96.9 | 442 | ^ | ^ | 23.6 | 102 | ^ | ^ | 38.8 | 166 | ^ | ^ |
| Dale | 132.6 | 292 | 272.9 | 80 | 26.2 | 58 | ^ | ^ | 32.5 | 62 | ^ | ^ |
| Dallas | 156.9 | 169 | 228.3 | 254 | 17.9 | 19 | 16.0 | 19 | 33.7 | 30 | ^ | ^ |
| DeKalb | 139.6 | 492 | ^ | ^ | 19.0 | 68 | ^ | ^ | 23.4 | 77 | ^ | ^ |
| Elmore | 99.1 | 336 | 219.8 | 105 | 21.2 | 70 | ^ | ^ | 38.9 | 127 | ^ | ^ |
| Escambia | 127.7 | 198 | 185.9 | 86 | 22.3 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 22.9 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Etowah | 135.2 | 718 | 235.8 | 130 | 24.0 | 120 | 30.6 | 19 | 27.1 | 134 | ^ | ^ |
| Fayette | 102.6 | 104 | 252.7 | 25 | 25.7 | 23 | ^ | ^ | 27.8 | 24 | ^ | ^ |
| Franklin | 86.7 | 143 | ^ | ^ | 17.2 | 26 | ^ | ^ | 24.8 | 37 | ^ | ^ |
| Geneva | 152.0 | 235 | 230.5 | 30 | 23.5 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 37.2 | 48 | ^ | ^ |
| Greene | 142.7 | 22 | 223.0 | 88 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | 139.0 | 68 | 242.7 | 104 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 35.5 | 15 | ^ | ^ |
| Henry | 155.6 | 133 | 328.9 | 86 | 31.1 | 24 | ^ | ^ | 41.0 | 31 | ^ | ^ |
| Houston | 142.6 | 605 | 263.5 | 235 | 25.7 | 107 | ^ | ^ | 35.8 | 139 | ^ | ^ |
| Jackson | 96.4 | 292 | 190.4 | 16 | 20.3 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 28.8 | 78 | ^ | ^ |
| Jefferson | 140.1 | 2,919 | 236.2 | 2,443 | 20.8 | 425 | 17.0 | 191 | 36.1 | 721 | ^ | ^ |
| Lamar | 141.0 | 127 | 209.2 | 15 | 19.3 | 16 | ^ | ^ | 28.7 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Lauderdale | 117.9 | 588 | 242.8 | 78 | 18.6 | 87 | ^ | ^ | 37.7 | 176 | ^ | ^ |
| Lawrence | 124.5 | 199 | 251.1 | 51 | 21.5 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 35.6 | 56 | ^ | ^ |
| Lee | 120.3 | 469 | 267.5 | 249 | 20.5 | 78 | 15.9 | 19 | 19.4 | 81 | ^ | ^ |
| Limestone | 139.5 | 495 | 223.7 | 87 | 16.0 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 28.4 | 93 | ^ | ^ |
| Lowndes | 147.2 | 39 | 208.2 | 80 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Macon | 145.5 | 35 | 199.3 | 162 | ^ | ^ | 24.2 | 22 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 110.0 | 1,435 | 189.0 | 481 | 16.5 | 221 | 12.4 | 37 | 28.9 | 350 | ^ | ^ |
| Marengo | 123.7 | 89 | 232.2 | 119 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Marion | 112.0 | 214 | ^ | ^ | 24.6 | 48 | ^ | ^ | 25.1 | 44 | ^ | ^ |
| Marshall | 107.6 | 517 | ^ | ^ | 23.0 | 110 | ^ | ^ | 31.0 | 133 | ^ | ^ |
| Mobile | 134.7 | 1,947 | 229.4 | 1,175 | 19.4 | 277 | 18.9 | 101 | 34.5 | 466 | ^ | ^ |
| Monroe | 87.7 | 78 | 196.2 | 81 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 29.8 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Montgomery | 112.4 | 669 | 177.3 | 682 | 18.1 | 105 | 17.0 | 76 | 42.1 | 233 | ^ | ^ |
| Morgan | 166.5 | 958 | 239.1 | 109 | 23.9 | 135 | ^ | ^ | 30.8 | 169 | ^ | ^ |
| Perry | 115.1 | 33 | 272.2 | 83 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | 113.4 | 95 | 271.7 | 99 | 18.9 | 15 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pike | 132.5 | 148 | 196.6 | 80 | 33.4 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 38.8 | 39 | ^ | ^ |
| Randolph | 109.5 | 130 | 322.2 | 62 | 13.3 | 15 | ^ | ^ | 19.5 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Russell | 109.9 | 167 | 229.6 | 198 | 34.6 | 55 | 18.0 | 15 | 30.1 | 46 | ^ | ^ |
| St. Clair | 117.1 | 462 | 219.1 | 61 | 21.5 | 85 | ^ | ^ | 32.9 | 120 | ^ | ^ |
| Shelby | 151.1 | 1,204 | 242.4 | 140 | 17.3 | 137 | ^ | ^ | 36.5 | 281 | ^ | ^ |
| Sumter | 186.3 | 44 | 208.7 | 94 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 116.2 | 394 | 224.7 | 222 | 21.5 | 70 | 14.8 | 19 | 31.3 | 98 | ^ | ^ |
| Tallapoosa | 122.6 | 263 | 184.2 | 91 | 16.4 | 30 | ^ | ^ | 32.0 | 59 | ^ | ^ |
| Tuscaloosa | 131.1 | 810 | 229.7 | 398 | 18.5 | 113 | 15.9 | 32 | 28.9 | 172 | ^ | ^ |
| Walker | 128.4 | 497 | 191.5 | 34 | 26.2 | 93 | ^ | ^ | 26.7 | 90 | ^ | ^ |
| Washington | 146.0 | 113 | 240.2 | 50 | 28.8 | 18 | ^ | ^ | 25.9 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Wilcox | 127.6 | 39 | 197.7 | 73 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Winston | 93.0 | 142 | ^ | ^ | 22.6 | 37 | ^ | ^ | 29.7 | 41 | ^ | ^ |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
 ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 8. Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2004-2013 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 | 400.2 | 87,050 | 374.9 | 23,933 | 58.1 | 13,347 | 39.5 | 2,496 | 37.5 | 8,444 | 48.0 | 3,038 | 116.9 | 25,176 | 121.3 | 7,834 |
| Autauga | 417.3 | 994 | 406.1 | 188 | 64.8 | 158 | ^ | ^ | 44.6 | 106 | 64.0 | 27 | 132.4 | 322 | 150.4 | 73 |
| Baldwin | 391.3 | 4,227 | 337.8 | 279 | 55.7 | 640 | 38.0 | 29 | 34.2 | 375 | 47.2 | 39 | 119.9 | 1,295 | 105.9 | 90 |
| Barbour | 428.2 | 415 | 346.7 | 235 | 56.9 | 59 | 31.0 | 22 | 46.0 | 46 | 45.1 | 32 | 137.8 | 129 | 129.2 | 84 |
| Bibb | 430.3 | 448 | 420.8 | 82 | 72.4 | 81 | ^ | ^ | 40.7 | 42 | ^ | ^ | 121.3 | 126 | 149.5 | 30 |
| Blount | 358.6 | 1,217 | 383.0 | 18 | 53.6 | 191 | ^ | ^ | 35.8 | 123 | ^ | ^ | 106.1 | 361 | ^ | ^ |
| Bullock | 560.4 | 96 | 423.6 | 178 | ^ | ^ | 35.7 | 15 | ^ | ^ | 64.6 | 31 | 174.6 | 24 | 150.8 | 60 |
| Butler | 400.2 | 349 | 355.9 | 181 | 49.7 | 49 | ^ | ^ | 37.0 | 35 | 59.3 | 32 | 120.8 | 103 | 126.0 | 63 |
| Calhoun | 393.0 | 2,407 | 345.9 | 412 | 67.0 | 435 | 48.3 | 57 | 40.2 | 254 | 41.0 | 48 | 99.4 | 601 | 114.3 | 137 |
| Chambers | 447.7 | 706 | 362.0 | 290 | 70.1 | 113 | 26.3 | 22 | 38.0 | 66 | 51.4 | 43 | 118.3 | 182 | 89.5 | 69 |
| Cherokee | 366.7 | 634 | 528.2 | 42 | 59.0 | 112 | ^ | ^ | 32.8 | 57 | ^ | ^ | 102.9 | 173 | 209.2 | 17 |
| Chilton | 375.6 | 858 | 443.8 | 99 | 49.9 | 122 | 83.7 | 19 | 33.0 | 77 | ^ | ^ | 112.9 | 257 | 121.8 | 27 |
| Choctaw | 308.1 | 185 | 318.7 | 132 | 36.7 | 25 | 34.2 | 15 | 35.7 | 22 | ^ | ^ | 101.3 | 61 | 123.6 | 48 |
| Clarke | 403.1 | 425 | 350.4 | 222 | 48.5 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 44.9 | 50 | 48.3 | 30 | 121.8 | 126 | 119.7 | 76 |
| Clay | 415.3 | 340 | 489.8 | 55 | 67.7 | 57 | ^ | ^ | 26.7 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 129.0 | 104 | ^ | ^ |
| Cleburne | 372.0 | 329 | 523.0 | 17 | 56.5 | 52 | ^ | ^ | 36.5 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 94.3 | 82 | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 362.2 | 887 | 338.6 | 155 | 55.8 | 145 | 53.5 | 25 | 28.9 | 71 | 31.7 | 15 | 110.6 | 268 | 96.1 | 42 |
| Colbert | 378.9 | 1,215 | 351.9 | 197 | 59.4 | 199 | 26.2 | 15 | 41.0 | 140 | 45.3 | 28 | 112.6 | 353 | 134.9 | 74 |
| Conecuh | 430.3 | 218 | 427.0 | 155 | 54.3 | 32 | ^ | ^ | 43.7 | 27 | 63.5 | 24 | 130.7 | 65 | 179.5 | 63 |
| Coosa | 415.0 | 231 | 310.5 | 69 | 53.2 | 33 | ^ | ^ | 33.6 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 106.2 | 57 | 106.6 | 25 |
| Covington | 386.4 | 954 | 393.6 | 107 | 65.5 | 165 | 75.4 | 21 | 42.2 | 109 | ^ | ^ | 96.8 | 242 | 107.2 | 28 |
| Crenshaw | 344.3 | 246 | 302.6 | 64 | 44.3 | 34 | ^ | ^ | 32.1 | 24 | ^ | ^ | 95.5 | 64 | 93.9 | 20 |
| Cullman | 381.5 | 1,909 | ^ | ^ | 50.4 | 273 | ^ | ^ | 37.5 | 196 | ^ | ^ | 109.0 | 541 | ^ | ^ |
| Dale | 388.1 | 922 | 344.0 | 167 | 66.4 | 168 | 31.5 | 16 | 29.6 | 70 | ^ | ^ | 112.8 | 266 | 119.0 | 60 |
| Dallas | 470.6 | 518 | 361.3 | 594 | 86.1 | 102 | 37.1 | 60 | 47.2 | 57 | 59.0 | 96 | 132.9 | 141 | 111.6 | 186 |
| DeKalb | 343.1 | 1,389 | 373.1 | 24 | 48.3 | 205 | ^ | ^ | 37.3 | 152 | ^ | ^ | 96.4 | 388 | ^ | ^ |
| Elmore | 425.1 | 1,519 | 361.3 | 235 | 60.1 | 217 | 47.1 | 27 | 36.4 | 129 | 41.8 | 25 | 131.7 | 482 | 118.8 | 82 |
| Escambia | 400.1 | 665 | 379.6 | 222 | 58.8 | 106 | 33.0 | 20 | 36.9 | 65 | 49.5 | 30 | 100.6 | 168 | 133.8 | 78 |
| Etowah | 393.5 | 2,373 | 389.4 | 337 | 65.0 | 420 | 41.0 | 34 | 37.3 | 237 | 42.9 | 38 | 104.8 | 620 | 135.8 | 120 |
| Fayette | 401.8 | 428 | 366.3 | 51 | 63.9 | 74 | ^ | ^ | 30.6 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 125.0 | 134 | 165.1 | 21 |
| Franklin | 399.4 | 743 | 385.9 | 28 | 60.6 | 119 | ^ | ^ | 38.8 | 74 | ^ | ^ | 116.5 | 218 | ^ | ^ |
| Geneva | 415.9 | 701 | 352.2 | 57 | 68.5 | 123 | ^ | ^ | 38.5 | 66 | ^ | ^ | 108.0 | 181 | 135.1 | 21 |
| Greene | 460.0 | 64 | 381.8 | 179 | ^ | ^ | 42.9 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 48.8 | 22 | 135.4 | 16 | 141.1 | 64 |
| Hale | 404.8 | 190 | 337.0 | 180 | 55.0 | 28 | ^ | ^ | 47.0 | 24 | 28.6 | 16 | 96.6 | 47 | 124.9 | 64 |
| Henry | 406.9 | 361 | 323.1 | 107 | 54.1 | 50 | ^ | ^ | 32.8 | 28 | 60.0 | 21 | 136.6 | 118 | 86.5 | 27 |
| Houston | 411.4 | 1,982 | 398.2 | 492 | 57.3 | 297 | 48.4 | 59 | 36.8 | 186 | 56.2 | 69 | 114.8 | 543 | 104.5 | 131 |
| Jackson | 408.1 | 1,358 | 372.5 | 46 | 57.2 | 201 | ^ | ^ | 47.7 | 161 | ^ | ^ | 116.6 | 381 | ^ | ^ |
| Jefferson | 412.8 | 10,430 | 398.6 | 5,883 | 55.1 | 1,468 | 40.8 | 598 | 37.1 | 1,000 | 48.5 | 705 | 129.2 | 3,170 | 129.0 | 1,932 |
| Lamar | 428.4 | 408 | 416.0 | 43 | 72.9 | 75 | ^ | ^ | 50.5 | 46 | ^ | ^ | 119.7 | 115 | 167.3 | 17 |
| Lauderdale | 379.9 | 2,144 | 390.8 | 194 | 52.8 | 317 | 34.8 | 18 | 37.3 | 220 | 59.0 | 29 | 101.2 | 553 | 125.7 | 61 |
| Lawrence | 409.3 | 730 | 343.5 | 89 | 67.4 | 126 | ^ | ^ | 43.7 | 79 | 53.7 | 15 | 104.2 | 183 | 113.0 | 30 |
| Lee | 374.0 | 1,687 | 364.4 | 523 | 50.0 | 225 | 32.9 | 45 | 33.2 | 148 | 40.4 | 57 | 113.1 | 513 | 110.5 | 162 |
| Limestone | 384.2 | 1,499 | 305.1 | 152 | 60.1 | 245 | 36.5 | 17 | 33.3 | 134 | 38.1 | 19 | 110.1 | 433 | 103.7 | 56 |
| Lowndes | 423.2 | 96 | 363.9 | 178 | ^ | ^ | 39.3 | 19 | 62.0 | 15 | 44.1 | 23 | 114.2 | 26 | 116.4 | 54 |
| Macon | 448.6 | 102 | 338.4 | 383 | ^ | ^ | 36.1 | 41 | ^ | ^ | 47.2 | 55 | 134.4 | 31 | 90.1 | 100 |
| Madison | 405.5 | 5,815 | 384.7 | 1,271 | 54.0 | 805 | 48.9 | 158 | 34.6 | 507 | 45.3 | 146 | 122.5 | 1,772 | 128.0 | 441 |
| Marengo | 390.2 | 304 | 327.8 | 217 | 47.9 | 42 | 28.3 | 18 | 30.1 | 26 | 53.8 | 38 | 130.7 | 99 | 92.6 | 58 |
| Marion | 379.9 | 788 | 485.8 | 26 | 50.2 | 114 | ^ | ^ | 43.7 | 89 | ^ | ^ | 115.3 | 236 | ^ | ^ |
| Marshall | 390.1 | 2,125 | 367.2 | 27 | 64.3 | 370 | ^ | ^ | 38.3 | 217 | ^ | ^ | 94.0 | 513 | ^ | ^ |
| Mobile | 412.4 | 6,664 | 388.3 | 2,864 | 65.4 | 1,111 | 47.7 | 348 | 39.5 | 664 | 54.2 | 395 | 123.1 | 1,963 | 122.2 | 913 |
| Monroe | 383.7 | 356 | 360.0 | 193 | 46.6 | 49 | ^ | ^ | 56.1 | 53 | 54.1 | 29 | 127.5 | 114 | 123.3 | 68 |
| Montgomery | 413.1 | 2,927 | 350.8 | 1,970 | 51.9 | 396 | 38.0 | 205 | 43.7 | 341 | 44.7 | 249 | 130.6 | 898 | 116.5 | 667 |
| Morgan | 416.3 | 2,683 | 400.7 | 255 | 63.1 | 430 | 56.6 | 34 | 36.1 | 236 | 47.6 | 29 | 115.3 | 744 | 119.7 | 81 |
| Perry | 347.7 | 99 | 384.9 | 164 | ^ | ^ | 46.9 | 20 | ^ | ^ | 41.6 | 18 | 114.4 | 29 | 136.6 | 58 |
| Pickens | 371.9 | 312 | 361.9 | 183 | 45.5 | 46 | 44.4 | 23 | 29.8 | 26 | 37.0 | 20 | 144.8 | 117 | 136.4 | 65 |
| Pike | 389.1 | 449 | 341.5 | 196 | 45.2 | 56 | 35.4 | 20 | 30.0 | 38 | 49.3 | 29 | 106.0 | 122 | 100.3 | 59 |
| Randolph | 368.2 | 470 | 404.7 | 103 | 52.2 | 72 | ^ | ^ | 29.9 | 38 | ^ | ^ | 105.2 | 134 | 133.8 | 34 |
| Russell | 454.8 | 855 | 338.3 | 398 | 67.9 | 135 | 29.6 | 35 | 45.5 | 89 | 53.6 | 62 | 127.0 | 236 | 107.9 | 129 |
| St. Clair | 382.5 | 1,657 | 357.2 | 103 | 64.4 | 292 | ^ | ^ | 35.0 | 153 | ^ | ^ | 98.7 | 432 | 140.1 | 43 |
| Shelby | 391.9 | 3,476 | 371.0 | 281 | 54.2 | 460 | 24.1 | 17 | 35.0 | 302 | 53.8 | 33 | 125.4 | 1,147 | 137.2 | 108 |
| Sumter | 335.4 | 83 | 318.0 | 206 | ^ | ^ | 23.5 | 15 | ^ | ^ | 42.5 | 29 | 93.8 | 26 | 84.2 | 56 |
| Talladega | 409.2 | 1,517 | 353.2 | 461 | 63.6 | 251 | 32.2 | 42 | 41.3 | 158 | 37.3 | 48 | 113.1 | 416 | 112.4 | 148 |
| Tallapoosa | 381.8 | 856 | 425.4 | 260 | 54.3 | 132 | 38.9 | 23 | 33.8 | 79 | 44.8 | 28 | 103.4 | 233 | 109.9 | 67 |
| Tuscaloosa | 414.8 | 2,902 | 393.9 | 1,008 | 55.6 | 404 | 42.7 | 106 | 36.3 | 254 | 51.5 | 131 | 130.0 | 899 | 139.0 | 361 |
| Walker | 417.1 | 1,792 | 399.1 | 89 | 72.7 | 336 | 76.5 | 17 | 39.1 | 171 | ^ | ^ | 101.6 | 435 | 125.6 | 29 |
| Washington | 406.3 | 303 | 345.9 | 88 | 51.9 | 40 | ^ | ^ | 42.5 | 32 | ^ | ^ | 142.7 | 107 | 114.5 | 29 |
| Wilcox | 522.0 | 133 | 365.6 | 175 | 56.1 | 16 | 29.0 | 15 | 60.2 | 21 | 53.8 | 27 | 100.5 | 25 | 98.7 | 46 |
| Winston | 378.1 | 625 | ^ | ^ | 59.9 | 106 | ^ | ^ | 38.0 | 64 | ^ | ^ | 108.2 | 179 | ^ | ^ |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
 ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 8 (Continued). Alabama Cancer Incidence Rates and Counts, by County, Females by Race, 2004-2013 Combined

| | Cervix | | | | Oral | | | | Melanoma | | | |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | White | | Black | | White | | Black | | White | | Black | |
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| Alabama | 8.1 | 1,429 | 10.3 | 651 | 7.4 | 1,656 | 5.3 | 352 | 20.2 | 4,008 | 1.0 | 59 |
| Autauga | 10.1 | 21 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 22.7 | 51 | ^ | ^ |
| Baldwin | 5.9 | 48 | ^ | ^ | 7.0 | 78 | ^ | ^ | 23.4 | 231 | ^ | ^ |
| Barbour | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Bibb | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 16.1 | 15 | ^ | ^ |
| Blount | 10.8 | 29 | ^ | ^ | 7.7 | 26 | ^ | ^ | 19.0 | 65 | ^ | ^ |
| Bullock | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Butler | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 22.7 | 18 | ^ | ^ |
| Calhoun | 8.1 | 39 | ^ | ^ | 9.9 | 60 | ^ | ^ | 20.3 | 113 | ^ | ^ |
| Chambers | 20.5 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 13.1 | 24 | ^ | ^ | 15.4 | 23 | ^ | ^ |
| Cherokee | 11.3 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Chilton | 9.9 | 18 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 18.2 | 41 | ^ | ^ |
| Choctaw | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Clarke | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 42.4 | 35 | ^ | ^ |
| Clay | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 20.5 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Cleburne | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Coffee | 8.5 | 15 | ^ | ^ | 7.7 | 20 | ^ | ^ | 15.9 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Colbert | 7.3 | 18 | ^ | ^ | 5.5 | 17 | ^ | ^ | 18.9 | 53 | ^ | ^ |
| Conecuh | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Coosa | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Covington | 8.3 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 15.2 | 34 | ^ | ^ |
| Crenshaw | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 22.1 | 16 | ^ | ^ |
| Cullman | 8.9 | 37 | ^ | ^ | 9.7 | 52 | ^ | ^ | 24.7 | 112 | ^ | ^ |
| Dale | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 8.5 | 21 | ^ | ^ | 14.3 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Dallas | ^ | ^ | 10.0 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 26.4 | 23 | ^ | ^ |
| DeKalb | 7.2 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 8.1 | 31 | ^ | ^ | 14.0 | 50 | ^ | ^ |
| Elmore | 8.6 | 28 | ^ | ^ | 9.3 | 34 | ^ | ^ | 24.5 | 85 | ^ | ^ |
| Escambia | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 8.8 | 17 | ^ | ^ | 20.2 | 29 | ^ | ^ |
| Etowah | 10.7 | 47 | ^ | ^ | 6.1 | 39 | ^ | ^ | 19.5 | 103 | ^ | ^ |
| Fayette | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Franklin | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 15.2 | 27 | ^ | ^ |
| Geneva | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 14.0 | 25 | ^ | ^ | 33.7 | 52 | ^ | ^ |
| Greene | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Hale | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Henry | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 20.5 | 17 | ^ | ^ |
| Houston | 10.6 | 38 | 13.2 | 16 | 10.0 | 49 | ^ | ^ | 19.2 | 84 | ^ | ^ |
| Jackson | 7.0 | 20 | ^ | ^ | 6.0 | 19 | ^ | ^ | 16.4 | 49 | ^ | ^ |
| Jefferson | 7.6 | 152 | 9.8 | 143 | 7.0 | 183 | 5.6 | 88 | 20.9 | 472 | ^ | ^ |
| Lamar | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Lauderdale | 8.1 | 39 | ^ | ^ | 5.6 | 31 | ^ | ^ | 23.3 | 116 | ^ | ^ |
| Lawrence | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 19.4 | 32 | ^ | ^ |
| Lee | 8.7 | 38 | ^ | ^ | 6.8 | 30 | ^ | ^ | 15.6 | 72 | ^ | ^ |
| Limestone | 10.1 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 5.4 | 21 | ^ | ^ | 16.7 | 62 | ^ | ^ |
| Lowndes | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Macon | ^ | ^ | 15.8 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Madison | 6.0 | 72 | 7.1 | 24 | 8.3 | 119 | 5.5 | 19 | 18.9 | 253 | ^ | ^ |
| Marengo | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Marion | 10.0 | 15 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 15.2 | 28 | ^ | ^ |
| Marshall | 8.5 | 37 | ^ | ^ | 9.1 | 49 | ^ | ^ | 19.8 | 100 | ^ | ^ |
| Mobile | 6.4 | 83 | 10.4 | 74 | 8.1 | 133 | 4.5 | 35 | 18.5 | 274 | ^ | ^ |
| Monroe | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Montgomery | 8.2 | 43 | 12.2 | 71 | 7.7 | 55 | 4.3 | 26 | 22.6 | 147 | ^ | ^ |
| Morgan | 9.5 | 50 | ^ | ^ | 6.8 | 46 | ^ | ^ | 23.0 | 133 | ^ | ^ |
| Perry | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pickens | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Pike | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 33.6 | 34 | ^ | ^ |
| Randolph | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 16.1 | 18 | ^ | ^ |
| Russell | 10.5 | 16 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 17.1 | 28 | ^ | ^ |
| St. Clair | 9.1 | 35 | ^ | ^ | 7.6 | 32 | ^ | ^ | 16.0 | 64 | ^ | ^ |
| Shelby | 5.0 | 44 | ^ | ^ | 7.0 | 62 | ^ | ^ | 21.1 | 186 | ^ | ^ |
| Sumter | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Talladega | 10.8 | 31 | ^ | ^ | 8.3 | 32 | ^ | ^ | 19.8 | 66 | ^ | ^ |
| Tallapoosa | 11.5 | 20 | 27.9 | 16 | 6.8 | 16 | ^ | ^ | 18.5 | 37 | ^ | ^ |
| Tuscaloosa | 6.7 | 42 | 8.4 | 23 | 5.5 | 41 | ^ | ^ | 17.2 | 117 | ^ | ^ |
| Walker | 12.0 | 40 | ^ | ^ | 8.0 | 37 | ^ | ^ | 18.0 | 62 | ^ | ^ |
| Washington | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Wilcox | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Winston | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | 16.9 | 23 | ^ | ^ |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard. Rates are for malignant cases only, except for All Sites, which contains *in situ* bladder cases.
 ^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 cases.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Cancer Mortality Tables

Table 9. Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2004-2013 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 | 193.2 | 100,530 | 187.7 | 77,168 | 219.1 | 22,887 | 250.7 | 55,131 | 240.0 | 42,530 | 307.5 | 12,389 |
| Oral Cavity and Pharynx | 2.8 | 1,494 | 2.7 | 1,104 | 3.4 | 383 | 4.5 | 1,051 | 4.1 | 754 | 6.2 | 292 |
| Digestive System | 43.9 | 22,934 | 40.4 | 16,623 | 58.8 | 6,174 | 58.0 | 13,090 | 53.5 | 9,640 | 79.2 | 3,385 |
| Esophagus | 4.0 | 2,131 | 3.8 | 1,608 | 4.6 | 515 | 7.3 | 1,733 | 7.1 | 1,334 | 8.3 | 392 |
| Stomach | 3.6 | 1,832 | 2.7 | 1,106 | 6.9 | 707 | 4.9 | 1,078 | 3.8 | 654 | 10.3 | 418 |
| Small Intestine | 0.3 | 138 | 0.2 | 102 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.3 | 68 | 0.3 | 49 | 0.4 | 19 |
| Colon and Rectum | 17.7 | 9,131 | 16.1 | 6,542 | 24.7 | 2,555 | 22.1 | 4,860 | 20.1 | 3,540 | 32.0 | 1,305 |
| Colon Excluding Rectum | 14.6 | 7,531 | 13.2 | 5,358 | 20.9 | 2,142 | 18.1 | 3,937 | 16.3 | 2,856 | 26.8 | 1,067 |
| Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction | 3.1 | 1,600 | 2.9 | 1,184 | 3.8 | 413 | 4.0 | 923 | 3.8 | 684 | 5.2 | 238 |
| Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum | 0.2 | 124 | 0.2 | 90 | 0.3 | 34 | 0.3 | 65 | 0.2 | 44 | 0.5 | 21 |
| Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 5.9 | 3,128 | 5.6 | 2,313 | 6.9 | 772 | 8.7 | 2,058 | 8.1 | 1,505 | 10.9 | 528 |
| Gallbladder | 0.5 | 258 | 0.4 | 174 | 0.8 | 82 | 0.5 | 104 | 0.4 | 76 | 0.8 | 27 |
| Pancreas | 11.1 | 5,813 | 10.6 | 4,384 | 13.6 | 1,401 | 13.1 | 2,949 | 12.6 | 2,294 | 15.1 | 644 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 0.2 | 118 | 0.2 | 80 | 0.4 | 36 | 0.3 | 64 | 0.3 | 46 | 0.5 | 18 |
| Respiratory System | 60.7 | 32,106 | 62.0 | 25,998 | 56.2 | 5,974 | 87.5 | 19,897 | 86.4 | 15,839 | 94.2 | 3,992 |
| Larynx | 1.4 | 739 | 1.2 | 508 | 2.0 | 229 | 2.5 | 594 | 2.1 | 397 | 4.2 | 196 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 59.0 | 31,216 | 60.6 | 25,377 | 53.8 | 5,709 | 84.5 | 19,203 | 83.8 | 15,368 | 89.5 | 3,771 |
| Bones and Joints | 0.6 | 286 | 0.6 | 217 | 0.6 | 66 | 0.7 | 160 | 0.7 | 120 | 0.8 | 38 |
| Soft Tissue Including Heart | 1.2 | 598 | 1.1 | 435 | 1.4 | 159 | 1.3 | 291 | 1.3 | 223 | 1.4 | 67 |
| Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous | 3.7 | 1,896 | 4.4 | 1,792 | 0.9 | 99 | 5.8 | 1,279 | 6.9 | 1,216 | 1.3 | 58 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 2.8 | 1,474 | 3.5 | 1,430 | 0.4 | 41 | 4.4 | 969 | 5.3 | 952 | ^ | ^ |
| Other Non-Epithelial Skin | 0.8 | 422 | 0.9 | 362 | 0.5 | 58 | 1.5 | 310 | 1.5 | 264 | 1.0 | 44 |
| Breast | 13.0 | 6,734 | 11.7 | 4,737 | 18.0 | 1,954 | 0.3 | 60 | 0.2 | 44 | 0.4 | 16 |
| Female Genital System | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Cervix Uteri | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Corpus and Uterus, NOS | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Corpus Uteri | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Uterus, NOS | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Ovary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Vagina | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Vulva | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other Female Genital Organs | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Male Genital System | * | * | * | * | * | * | 28.0 | 5,280 | 21.6 | 3,318 | 61.5 | 1,951 |
| Prostate | * | * | * | * | * | * | 27.5 | 5,164 | 21.0 | 3,226 | 61.0 | 1,927 |
| Testis | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.3 | 61 | 0.3 | 54 | ^ | ^ |
| Penis | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0.2 | 48 | 0.2 | 32 | 0.4 | 16 |
| Other Male Genital Organs | * | * | * | * | * | * | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Urinary System | 8.0 | 4,136 | 8.3 | 3,386 | 7.3 | 739 | 13.0 | 2,742 | 13.5 | 2,316 | 10.7 | 419 |
| Urinary Bladder | 3.9 | 1,971 | 4.1 | 1,668 | 3.1 | 300 | 7.0 | 1,395 | 7.5 | 1,229 | 4.7 | 163 |
| Kidney and Renal Pelvis | 4.0 | 2,085 | 4.0 | 1,651 | 4.1 | 427 | 5.7 | 1,292 | 5.8 | 1,042 | 5.8 | 247 |
| Ureter | 0.1 | 41 | 0.1 | 34 | ^ | ^ | 0.1 | 28 | 0.1 | 22 | ^ | ^ |
| Other Urinary Organs | 0.1 | 39 | 0.1 | 33 | ^ | ^ | 0.1 | 27 | 0.1 | 23 | ^ | ^ |
| Eye and Orbit | 0.1 | 34 | 0.1 | 31 | ^ | ^ | 0.1 | 19 | 0.1 | 17 | ^ | ^ |
| Brain and Other Nervous System | 4.7 | 2,456 | 5.4 | 2,172 | 2.4 | 272 | 5.8 | 1,358 | 6.5 | 1,196 | 3.1 | 158 |
| Endocrine System | 0.7 | 373 | 0.7 | 282 | 0.8 | 88 | 0.8 | 171 | 0.7 | 132 | 0.9 | 37 |
| Thyroid | 0.4 | 225 | 0.4 | 172 | 0.5 | 52 | 0.4 | 97 | 0.4 | 78 | 0.5 | 19 |
| Other Endocrine Including Thymus | 0.3 | 148 | 0.3 | 110 | 0.3 | 36 | 0.3 | 74 | 0.3 | 54 | 0.4 | 18 |
| Lymphoma | 6.8 | 3,444 | 7.3 | 2,934 | 4.7 | 489 | 8.5 | 1,811 | 9.1 | 1,549 | 5.9 | 250 |
| Hodgkin Lymphoma | 0.4 | 196 | 0.4 | 150 | 0.4 | 45 | 0.5 | 105 | 0.4 | 79 | 0.5 | 25 |
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 6.4 | 3,248 | 6.9 | 2,784 | 4.3 | 444 | 8.1 | 1,706 | 8.6 | 1,470 | 5.4 | 225 |
| Myeloma | 4.0 | 2,087 | 3.4 | 1,402 | 6.7 | 676 | 5.0 | 1,087 | 4.4 | 759 | 8.1 | 324 |
| Leukemia | 7.5 | 3,781 | 7.8 | 3,128 | 6.2 | 639 | 10.4 | 2,165 | 10.9 | 1,824 | 8.4 | 335 |
| Lymphocytic Leukemia | 2.0 | 992 | 2.1 | 816 | 1.7 | 173 | 2.8 | 575 | 2.9 | 476 | 2.4 | 97 |
| Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia | 0.4 | 192 | 0.4 | 156 | 0.3 | 33 | 0.5 | 115 | 0.6 | 96 | 0.3 | 17 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia | 1.4 | 710 | 1.4 | 584 | 1.3 | 126 | 2.0 | 404 | 2.1 | 334 | 1.8 | 70 |
| Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia | 3.1 | 1,567 | 3.3 | 1,307 | 2.4 | 254 | 4.2 | 897 | 4.4 | 771 | 3.0 | 125 |
| Acute Myeloid Leukemia | 2.5 | 1,280 | 2.7 | 1,067 | 1.9 | 208 | 3.4 | 733 | 3.6 | 628 | 2.6 | 104 |
| Chronic Myeloid Leukemia | 0.3 | 159 | 0.3 | 132 | 0.2 | 27 | 0.4 | 80 | 0.4 | 69 | ^ | ^ |
| Other Leukemia | 2.4 | 1,222 | 2.5 | 1,005 | 2.1 | 212 | 3.4 | 693 | 3.5 | 577 | 3.0 | 113 |
| Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer | 15.8 | 8,203 | 15.2 | 6,220 | 18.6 | 1,947 | 21.1 | 4,670 | 20.2 | 3,583 | 25.4 | 1,065 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 deaths.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 9 (Continued). Alabama Cancer Mortality Rates and Counts, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2004-2013 Combined

| | Female | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | All Races | | White | | Black | |
| | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count |
| All Malignant Cancers | 153.9 | 45,399 | 150.8 | 34,638 | 167.6 | 10,498 |
| Oral Cavity and Pharynx | 1.5 | 443 | 1.5 | 350 | 1.4 | 91 |
| Digestive System | 33.1 | 9,844 | 30.0 | 6,983 | 44.9 | 2,789 |
| Esophagus | 1.3 | 398 | 1.2 | 274 | 1.9 | 123 |
| Stomach | 2.6 | 754 | 2.0 | 452 | 4.7 | 289 |
| Small Intestine | 0.2 | 70 | 0.2 | 53 | 0.3 | 17 |
| Colon and Rectum | 14.4 | 4,271 | 13.0 | 3,002 | 20.0 | 1,250 |
| Colon Excluding Rectum | 12.1 | 3,594 | 10.7 | 2,502 | 17.2 | 1,075 |
| Rectum and Rectosigmoid Junction | 2.3 | 677 | 2.2 | 500 | 2.8 | 175 |
| Anus, Anal Canal, and Anorectum | 0.2 | 59 | 0.2 | 46 | ^ | ^ |
| Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct | 3.6 | 1,070 | 3.5 | 808 | 3.9 | 244 |
| Gallbladder | 0.5 | 154 | 0.4 | 98 | 0.9 | 55 |
| Pancreas | 9.5 | 2,864 | 8.9 | 2,090 | 12.3 | 757 |
| Other Digestive Organs | 0.2 | 54 | 0.1 | 34 | 0.3 | 18 |
| Respiratory System | 41.1 | 12,209 | 43.8 | 10,159 | 31.7 | 1,982 |
| Larynx | 0.5 | 145 | 0.5 | 111 | 0.5 | 33 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 40.5 | 12,013 | 43.2 | 10,009 | 31.0 | 1,938 |
| Bones and Joints | 0.4 | 126 | 0.4 | 97 | 0.4 | 28 |
| Soft Tissue Including Heart | 1.1 | 307 | 1.0 | 212 | 1.4 | 92 |
| Skin Excluding Basal and Squamous | 2.1 | 617 | 2.6 | 576 | 0.7 | 41 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 1.8 | 505 | 2.2 | 478 | 0.4 | 27 |
| Other Non-Epithelial Skin | 0.4 | 112 | 0.4 | 98 | ^ | ^ |
| Breast | 23.0 | 6,674 | 20.9 | 4,693 | 30.1 | 1,938 |
| Female Genital System | 16.1 | 4,688 | 15.0 | 3,389 | 20.5 | 1,274 |
| Cervix Uteri | 3.1 | 824 | 2.6 | 499 | 5.2 | 321 |
| Corpus and Uterus, NOS | 3.4 | 1,015 | 2.6 | 601 | 6.6 | 411 |
| Corpus Uteri | 1.7 | 516 | 1.4 | 319 | 3.1 | 195 |
| Uterus, NOS | 1.7 | 499 | 1.2 | 282 | 3.5 | 216 |
| Ovary | 8.7 | 2,588 | 9.0 | 2,078 | 8.0 | 494 |
| Vagina | 0.3 | 91 | 0.3 | 71 | 0.3 | 19 |
| Vulva | 0.4 | 117 | 0.5 | 103 | ^ | ^ |
| Other Female Genital Organs | 0.2 | 53 | 0.2 | 37 | 0.2 | 16 |
| Male Genital System | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Prostate | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Testis | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Penis | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Other Male Genital Organs | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Urinary System | 4.6 | 1,394 | 4.5 | 1,070 | 5.2 | 320 |
| Urinary Bladder | 1.9 | 576 | 1.8 | 439 | 2.3 | 137 |
| Kidney and Renal Pelvis | 2.7 | 793 | 2.6 | 609 | 2.9 | 180 |
| Ureter | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Other Urinary Organs | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Eye and Orbit | 0.1 | 15 | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ |
| Brain and Other Nervous System | 3.8 | 1,098 | 4.5 | 976 | 1.8 | 114 |
| Endocrine System | 0.7 | 202 | 0.7 | 150 | 0.8 | 51 |
| Thyroid | 0.4 | 128 | 0.4 | 94 | 0.5 | 33 |
| Other Endocrine Including Thymus | 0.3 | 74 | 0.3 | 56 | 0.3 | 18 |
| Lymphoma | 5.5 | 1,633 | 6.0 | 1,385 | 3.9 | 239 |
| Hodgkin Lymphoma | 0.3 | 91 | 0.3 | 71 | 0.3 | 20 |
| Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma | 5.2 | 1,542 | 5.6 | 1,314 | 3.6 | 219 |
| Myeloma | 3.3 | 1,000 | 2.7 | 643 | 5.8 | 352 |
| Leukemia | 5.5 | 1,616 | 5.7 | 1,304 | 4.8 | 304 |
| Lymphocytic Leukemia | 1.4 | 417 | 1.5 | 340 | 1.2 | 76 |
| Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia | 0.3 | 77 | 0.3 | 60 | 0.3 | 16 |
| Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia | 1.0 | 306 | 1.0 | 250 | 0.9 | 56 |
| Myeloid and Monocytic Leukemia | 2.3 | 670 | 2.4 | 536 | 2.0 | 129 |
| Acute Myeloid Leukemia | 1.9 | 547 | 2.0 | 439 | 1.6 | 104 |
| Chronic Myeloid Leukemia | 0.3 | 79 | 0.3 | 63 | 0.3 | 16 |
| Other Leukemia | 1.8 | 529 | 1.8 | 428 | 1.6 | 99 |
| Miscellaneous Malignant Cancer | 11.9 | 3,533 | 11.4 | 2,637 | 14.1 | 882 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard.

^Statistic not displayed due to fewer than 15 deaths.

Source: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Table 10. Trends in Alabama Cancer Mortality, Selected Sites, 2009-2013

| Females | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|----------|----------|--------------------------|------------|-------|----------|----------|
| Breast | | | | | Cervix | | | | |
| P-Value 0.615 | | | | | P-Value 0.154 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -2.6 | | | | Total PC | 28.1 | | | |
| Total APC | -0.8 | | -5.2 | 3.8 | Total APC | 5.6 | | -3.7 | 15.8 |
| 2009 Rate | 21.9 | 0.9 | 20.2 | 23.7 | 2009 Rate | 2.8 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| 2010 Rate | 23.3 | 0.9 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 2010 Rate | 2.8 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| 2011 Rate | 21.2 | 0.9 | 19.6 | 23.0 | 2011 Rate | 3.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| 2012 Rate | 22.7 | 0.9 | 21.0 | 24.5 | 2012 Rate | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| 2013 Rate | 21.3 | 0.8 | 19.7 | 23.0 | 2013 Rate | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Males | | | | | Males and Females | | | | |
| Prostate | | | | | All Sites | | | | |
| P-Value 0.030 | | | | | P-Value 0.006 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -20.4 | | | | Total PC | -6.9 | | | |
| Total APC | -6.6* | | -11.6 | -1.2 | Total APC | -1.7* | | -2.5 | -0.9 |
| 2009 Rate | 27.7 | 1.2 | 25.4 | 30.3 | 2009 Rate | 195.6 | 2.0 | 191.8 | 199.5 |
| 2010 Rate | 27.6 | 1.2 | 25.3 | 30.1 | 2010 Rate | 189.9 | 1.9 | 186.2 | 193.7 |
| 2011 Rate | 26.5 | 1.2 | 24.2 | 28.9 | 2011 Rate | 185.9 | 1.9 | 182.3 | 189.6 |
| 2012 Rate | 22.0 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 24.2 | 2012 Rate | 184.6 | 1.8 | 181.0 | 188.3 |
| 2013 Rate | 22.1 | 1.0 | 20.1 | 24.2 | 2013 Rate | 182.1 | 1.8 | 178.6 | 185.7 |
| Males and Females | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorectal | | | | | Lung | | | | |
| P-Value 0.969 | | | | | P-Value 0.014 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | 0.7 | | | | Total PC | -10.9 | | | |
| Total APC | -0.1 | | -4.0 | 4.1 | Total APC | -3.2* | | -5.1 | -1.2 |
| 2009 Rate | 17.4 | 0.6 | 16.3 | 18.6 | 2009 Rate | 61.4 | 1.1 | 59.3 | 63.5 |
| 2010 Rate | 16.8 | 0.6 | 15.7 | 18.0 | 2010 Rate | 59.5 | 1.1 | 57.4 | 61.6 |
| 2011 Rate | 16.2 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 17.3 | 2011 Rate | 56.3 | 1.0 | 54.4 | 58.4 |
| 2012 Rate | 16.4 | 0.6 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 2012 Rate | 54.1 | 1.0 | 52.1 | 56.0 |
| 2013 Rate | 17.5 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 18.7 | 2013 Rate | 54.7 | 1.0 | 52.8 | 56.6 |
| Melanoma | | | | | Oral | | | | |
| P-Value 0.332 | | | | | P-Value 0.988 | | | | |
| | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI | | Rate/Trend | SE | Lower CI | Upper CI |
| Total PC | -20.1 | | | | Total PC | 8.4 | | | |
| Total APC | -3.5 | | -12.7 | 6.6 | Total APC | 0.0 | 1.000 | -8.4 | 9.0 |
| 2009 Rate | 3.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2009 Rate | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| 2010 Rate | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2010 Rate | 3.0 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| 2011 Rate | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2011 Rate | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| 2012 Rate | 3.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2012 Rate | 2.6 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| 2013 Rate | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 2013 Rate | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.2 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (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), 2016. Data Years: 2009-2013.

National Comparison Tables

Table 11. Alabama and United States Cancer Incidence Rates, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2008-2012

| Males and Females | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 466.9# | 463.3 | 467.9 | 461.9 | 462.5 | 472.9 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 73.6# | 76.2# | 64.5 | 63.7 | 64.5 | 66.7 |
| Colon and Rectum | 45.4# | 43.1# | 54.3# | 41.9 | 40.9 | 49.7 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 21.6# | 27.8# | 0.9 | 19.9 | 22.5 | 1.0 |
| Males | | | | | | |
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 562.0# | 545.3# | 602.5# | 522.6 | 516.6 | 581.0 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 99.5# | 98.8# | 103.6# | 76.7 | 76.2 | 91.2 |
| Colon and Rectum | 54.4# | 51.7# | 66.0# | 48.4 | 47.1 | 59.1 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 28.8# | 35.9# | 0.9 | 25.4 | 28.4 | 1.1 |
| Prostate | 146.9# | 122.7 | 221.9# | 131.6 | 121.4 | 205.1 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 398.3^ | 404.0^ | 378.9^ | 419.0 | 424.9 | 400.6 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 54.3 | 59.0# | 38.2^ | 54.1 | 55.7 | 50.3 |
| Colon and Rectum | 38.3# | 36.1 | 46.5# | 36.6 | 35.7 | 43.3 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 16.5 | 21.9# | 0.8 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 1.0 |
| Breast | 119.7^ | 116.9^ | 125.6 | 123.1 | 124.2 | 121.8 |
| Cervix | 8.5# | 8.2 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 9.8 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard.

All rates are for malignant cases only, except the rates for All Sites, which includes bladder cancer *in situ*.

#The incidence rate for Alabama is significantly higher than the incidence rate for the United States ($p < 0.05$).

^The incidence rate for Alabama is significantly lower than the incidence rate for the United States ($p < 0.05$).

Sources: Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2008-2012. United States Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2016. Data Years: 2008-2012.

Table 12. Alabama and United States Cancer Mortality Rates, by Site, Race, and Sex, 2004-2013

| Males and Females | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 193.2# | 187.7# | 219.1# | 175.0 | 174.5 | 207.3 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 59.0# | 60.6# | 53.8 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 52.5 |
| Colon and Rectum | 17.7# | 16.1 | 24.7# | 16.1 | 15.7 | 22.2 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 2.8 | 3.5# | 0.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 0.4 |
| Males | | | | | | |
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 250.7# | 240.0# | 307.5# | 212.6 | 210.8 | 269.6 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 84.5# | 83.8# | 89.5# | 62.0 | 61.8 | 76.3 |
| Colon and Rectum | 22.1# | 20.1# | 32.0# | 19.3 | 18.7 | 27.8 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 4.4 | 5.3# | 0.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 0.5 |
| Prostate | 27.5# | 21.0 | 61.0# | 22.4 | 20.7 | 48.4 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| | Alabama | | | United States | | |
| | All Races | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| All Sites | 153.9# | 150.8 | 167.6 | 148.8 | 149.0 | 170.0 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 40.5# | 43.2# | 31.0^ | 38.5 | 39.7 | 36.8 |
| Colon and Rectum | 14.4# | 13.0 | 20.0 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 18.6 |
| Melanoma of the Skin | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Breast | 23.0 | 20.9^ | 30.1 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 30.7 |
| Cervix | 3.1# | 2.6 | 5.2# | 2.4 | 2.2 | 4.1 |

Rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US (19 age groups) standard.

#The mortality rate for Alabama is significantly higher than the rate for United States ($p < 0.05$).

^The mortality rate for Alabama is significantly lower than the rate for United States ($p < 0.05$).

Sources: Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013. United States Data: CDC WONDER, 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013.

Cancer Screening and Lifestyle Behaviors Tables

Table 13. Percentage of Tobacco Use, Adults and High School Students, Alabama and the US, 2013

| Current Cigarette Smoking | Alabama | United States |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Total Adults | 21.5 | 19.0 |
| Male Adults | 25.1 | 21.6 |
| Female Adults | 18.2 | 17.2 |
| Low Education | 34.1 | 33.4 |
| White | 21.9 | 18.6 |
| Black | 22.3 | 22.2 |
| Total High School Students | 18.0 | 15.7 |
| Male High School Students | 21.5 | 16.4 |
| Female High School Students | 14.2 | 15.0 |
| White High School Students | 22.1 | 18.6 |
| Black High School Students | 9.1 | 8.3 |

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 US, 2012

| Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy | Alabama | United States |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Total Adults | 67.8 | 67.3 |
| Male Adults | 65.3 | 65.8 |
| Female Adults | 69.8 | 68.6 |
| White | 68.4 | 69.6 |
| Black | 67.5 | 66.1 |
| Low Education | 57.2 | 55.7 |
| Fecal Occult Blood Test in the Past 2 Years | Alabama | United States |
| Total Adults | 16.7 | 14.2 |
| Male Adults | 28.5 | 14.4 |
| Female Adults | 15.1 | 14.3 |
| White | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| Black | 16.7 | 17.5 |
| Low Education | 11.0 | 13.2 |

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 US, 2012

| Mammogram in the Past 2 Years | Alabama | United States |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 40 Years and Older | 74.3 | 74.0 |
| White | 73.5 | 74.2 |
| Black | 78.1 | 78.3 |
| Low Education | 63.4 | 62.7 |

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

Table 16. Percentage of Prostate Cancer Screening, Men 50 and Older, Alabama and the US, 2012

| PSA in the Past 2 Years | Alabama | United States |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| 50-59 Years Old | 46.3 | 45.1 |
| 60-64 Years Old | 64.9 | 61.0 |
| 65 Years and Older | 69.2 | 66.7 |
| White | 57.1 | 55.2 |
| Black, 45 Years and Older | 49.4 | 49.0 |
| Low Education | 33.0 | 37.2 |

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 US, 2012

| Pap Test in the Past 3 Years | Alabama | United States |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| Total 18 Years and Older | 80.1 | 78.0 |
| White | 77.9 | 77.8 |
| Black | 85.9 | 83.5 |
| Low Education | 70.4 | 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 US, 2013

| Consuming Vegetables Less than One Time Daily | Alabama | United States |
|---|---------|---------------|
| Total | 25.8 | 22.9 |
| Male | 28.3 | 25.8 |
| Female | 23.5 | 19.6 |
| White | 20.8 | 20.3 |
| Black | 40.8 | 36.5 |
| Low Education | 38.2 | 33.2 |
| Consuming Fruit Less than One Time Daily | Alabama | United States |
| Total | 45.9 | 39.2 |
| Male | 49.1 | 44.4 |
| Female | 43.0 | 33.8 |
| White | 47.6 | 38.5 |
| Black | 42.7 | 43.0 |
| Low Education | 50.7 | 46.4 |

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

Table 19. Percentage of Physical Activity, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the US, 2013

| Participated in ≥ 150 Minutes Aerobic Physical Activity per Week | Alabama | United States |
|---|---------|---------------|
| Total | 45.4 | 50.8 |
| Male | 49.9 | 52.5 |
| Female | 41.2 | 49.5 |
| White | 47.1 | 53.5 |
| Black | 42.5 | 43.8 |
| Low Education | 34.2 | 38.0 |

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

Table 20. Percentage of Overweight*, Adults 18 and Older, Alabama and the US, 2013

| Overweight | Alabama | United States |
|---------------|---------|---------------|
| Total | 68.1 | 64.8 |
| Male | 71.7 | 70.5 |
| Female | 64.9 | 57.8 |
| White | 65.6 | 63.2 |
| Black | 75.7 | 72.3 |
| Low Education | 69.1 | 67.7 |

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

Sources

1. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2015*. Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2015.
2. Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2004-2013 (Incidence and Mortality). Alabama Department of Public Health.
3. Alabama Data: Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR), 2016. Data Years: 2008-2012. Alabama Department of Public Health. U.S. Data: NAACCR CINA+ Online, 2016. Data Years: 2008-2012.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics System (NVSS), 2016. wonder.cdc.gov/cancer.html. Data Years: 2004-2013.
5. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2015. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Technical Notes

International Classification of Diseases (ICD) codes used for this report were based on the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries 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 the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) SEER*Stat software to calculate cancer incidence and mortality rates. The SEER*Stat population estimates are a slight modification of the annual time series of July 1 county population estimates (by age, sex, and race) produced by the Population Estimates Program of the US 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 Alabama Statewide Cancer Registry (ASCR) as of January 7, 2016. For cancer cases diagnosed during 2004-2013, the ASCR considered as reportable all incident cases with a behavior code of 2 (*in situ*, noninvasive) 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 US standard population, in accordance with a 1998 Department of Health and Human Services recommendation. The 2000 US

standard population is based on the proportion of the 2000 population in specific age groups. The proportions of the 2000 population in these age groups serve as weights for calculating age-adjusted incidence rates.

Age-adjusted Mortality Rates

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

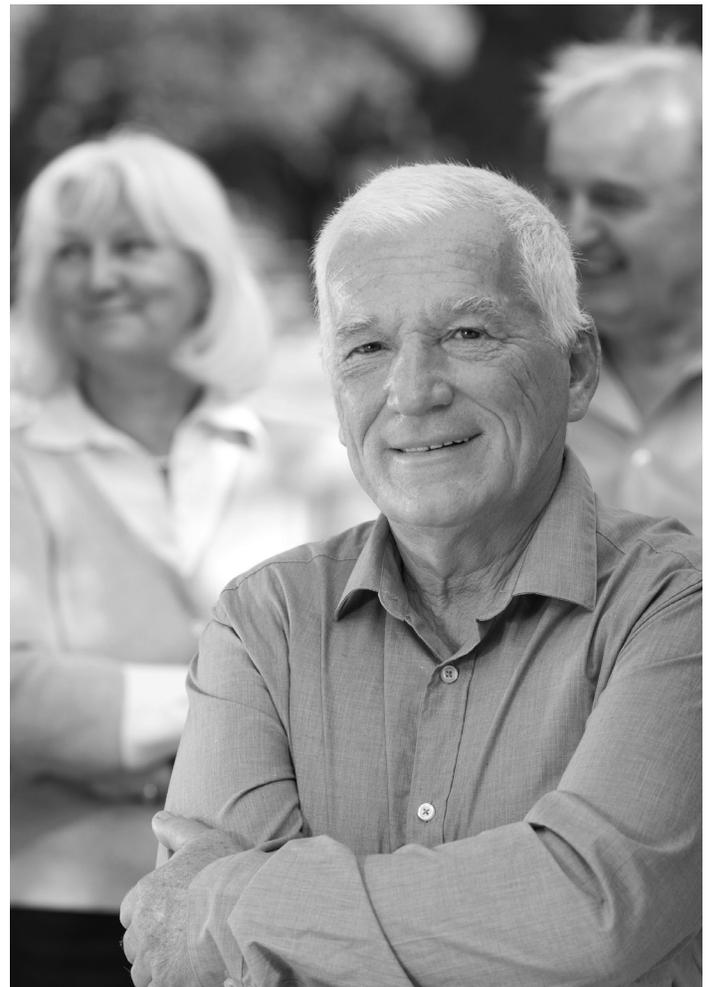
Annual Percentage Change

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 US 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 US 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 US population and the current burden of cancer. Because of the aging of the US population, the 2000 US 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 US standard population. Geographic variation in incidence and mortality rates may be the result of regional differences in the exposure of the population to known or unknown risk factors. Differences may arise because of differences in sociodemographic characteristics of the populations (e.g., age, race, or ethnicity, geographic region, urban, or rural residence), screening use, health-related behaviors (e.g., behaviors related to tobacco use, diet, physical activity), exposure to cancer-causing agents, or factors related to registry operations (e.g., completeness, timeliness, specificity in coding cancer sites). Work continues to ensure the reporting of high-quality data. Please note that differences in registry database completeness and data quality do influence the estimated cancer incidence rates. Because 2013 cases were estimated to be 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 Cancer Facts & Figures* report, cancer incidence and mortality data are presented for all races combined and for white and black populations in Alabama.



American Cancer Society Quality of Life Programs

For the nearly 1.7 million cancer patients who were expected to be diagnosed in 2015 and the nearly 14.5 million US cancer survivors, the American Cancer Society is available anytime, day or night, to offer free information, programs, services, and community referrals to patients, survivors, and caregivers to help them make decisions through every step of a cancer experience. These resources are designed to help people facing cancer on their journey to getting well.

Information, 24 Hours a Day, Seven Days a Week

The American Cancer Society is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week online at cancer.org and by calling 1-800-227-2345. Callers are connected with a cancer information specialist who can help them locate a hospital, understand cancer and treatment options, learn what to expect and how to plan, help address insurance concerns, find financial resources, find a local support group, and more. The Society can also help people who speak languages other than English or Spanish find the assistance they need, offering services in 170 languages.

Information on every aspect of the cancer experience, from prevention to survivorship, is also available through cancer.org, the organization website. The site contains in-depth information on every major cancer type, as well as on treatments, side effects, caregiving, and coping.

The Society also publishes a wide variety of pamphlets and books that cover a multitude of topics, from patient education, quality of life, and caregiving issues to healthy living. Visit cancer.org/bookstore for a complete list of Society books available to order.

The Society publishes three peer-reviewed journals for health care providers and researchers: *Cancer*, *Cancer Cytopathology*, and *CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians*. Visit acsjournals.com for more information about the journals and their content.

Day-to-day Help and Emotional Support

The American Cancer Society can help cancer patients and their families find the resources they need to make decisions about the day-to-day challenges that can come from a cancer diagnosis, such as transportation to and from treatment, financial and insurance needs, and lodging when having to travel away from home for treatment. The Society also connects people with others who have been through similar experiences to offer emotional support.

Help Navigating the Health Care System

Learning how to navigate the cancer journey and the health care system can be overwhelming for anyone, but it is particularly difficult for those who are medically underserved, those who experience language or health literacy barriers, or those with limited resources. The American Cancer Society Patient Naviga-

tor Program was designed to reach those most in need. The largest oncology-focused patient navigator program in the country, it has specially trained patient navigators at 121 cancer treatment facilities across the nation. Patient navigators work in cooperation with patients, family members, caregivers, and facility staff to connect patients with information, resources, and support to decrease barriers and ultimately to improve health outcomes. In 2014, approximately 56,000 people relied on the Patient Navigator Program to help them through their diagnosis and treatment. The Society collaborates with a variety of organizations, including the National Cancer Institute's Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities, the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services, numerous cancer treatment centers, and others to implement and evaluate this program.

Transportation to Treatment

Cancer patients cite transportation to and from treatment as a critical need, second only to direct financial assistance. The American Cancer Society Road To Recovery® program matches patients who don't have a ride or are unable to drive themselves with specially trained volunteer drivers who donate their time and the use of their personal vehicles so patients can receive the treatment they need. This program offers patients an additional key benefit of companionship and moral support during the drive to medical appointments. In 2014, the Society provided more than 341,000 rides to cancer patients.



Lodging during Treatment

When someone diagnosed with cancer must travel away from home for the best treatment, where to stay and how to afford accommodations are immediate concerns and can sometimes affect treatment decisions. American Cancer Society Hope Lodge® communities provide free overnight lodging for patients and their caregivers close to treatment centers, so they can focus on what's important: getting well. In 2014, the 31 Hope Lodge locations provided more than 276,000 nights of free lodging to 44,000 patients and caregivers – saving them \$36 million in lodging expenses. Through its Hotel Partners Program, the Society also partners with local hotels across the country to provide free or discounted lodging to patients and their caregivers in communities without a Hope Lodge facility.

Breast Cancer Support

Through the American Cancer Society Reach To Recovery® program, trained breast cancer survivor volunteers provide one-on-one support, information, and resource referrals to people facing breast cancer. Patients are matched with a volunteer who has had a similar breast cancer experience as well as other similar characteristics. These volunteers will meet one-on-one, either in person, by telephone, or via email, with women to help them cope with their disease, treatment, or long-term survivorship issues so they can focus on their critical needs.

Cancer Education Classes

The I Can Cope® online educational program is available free to people facing cancer and their families and friends. The program consists of self-paced classes that can be taken anytime, day or night. People are welcome to take as few or as many classes as they like. Among the topics offered are information about cancer, managing treatments and side effects, healthy eating during and after treatment, communicating with family and friends, finding resources, and more. Visit cancer.org/online-classes to learn more about the classes that are available.

Hair-loss and Mastectomy Products

Some women wear wigs, hats, breast forms, and special bras to help cope with the effects of mastectomy and hair loss. The American Cancer Society's "tlc" *Tender Loving Care*® publication offers informative articles and a line of products to help women who are battling cancer restore their appearance and self-esteem. The "tlc"™ products and catalogs may be ordered online at tlcdirect.org or by calling 1-800-850-9445. All proceeds from product sales go back into the Society's programs and services for patients and survivors.



Help with Appearance-related Side Effects of Treatment

The Look Good Feel Better® program is a collaboration of the American Cancer Society, the Personal Care Products Council Foundation, and the Professional Beauty Association that helps women learn beauty techniques to restore their self-image and cope with appearance-related side effects of cancer treatment. This free program engages certified, licensed beauty professionals trained as Look Good Feel Better volunteers to teach simple techniques on skin care, and nail care, and head coverings. Information and materials are also available for men and teens. To learn more, visit the Look Good Feel Better website at look-goodfeelbetter.org or call 1-800-395-LOOK (1-800-395-5665).

Finding Hope and Inspiration

People with cancer and their loved ones do not have to face their cancer experience alone. The American Cancer Society Cancer Survivors Network® is a free online community created by and for people living with cancer and their families. At csn.cancer.org, they can get and give support, connect with others, find resources, and tell their own story through personal expressions like music and art.

Geographic Divisions of the American Cancer Society, Inc.

To reach the American Cancer Society, please call 1-800-227-2345.

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Oakland, CA 94612-3412

East Central Division (OH, PA)

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Hershey, PA 17033-0897

Eastern Division (NJ, NY)

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New York, NY 10001

Florida Division (including Puerto Rico operations)

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Tampa, FL 33629-5146

Puerto Rico

Urb. La Merced
Calle Cabo Alverio #577
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cancer.org | 1.800.227.2345

