

COLORECTAL CANCER

Adults 50+ Who Have Ever Had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy (Percent) 2010

	Rate	Ratio*
FL	68.2	REF
U.S.	65.2	.96
HP2020 Rank	70.5 17	-- --
SEX		
Male	67.6	.98
Female	68.8	REF
RACE/ETHNICITY		
White	70.1	REF
Black	63.7	.91
Hispanic	61.6	.88
EDUCATION		
<HS	54.1	.74
HS	63.2	.86
HS+	70.0	.95
College Grad	73.5	REF

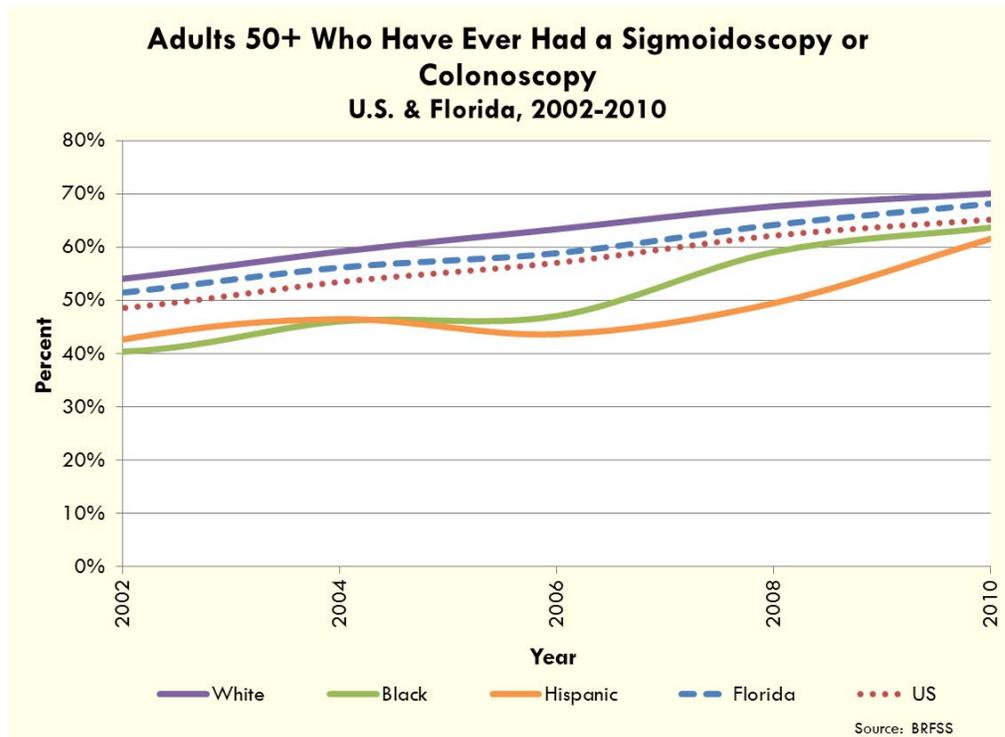
*Because a high rate for this indicator suggests a more favorable outcome, ratios will be below 1.0.

REF= Reference Group

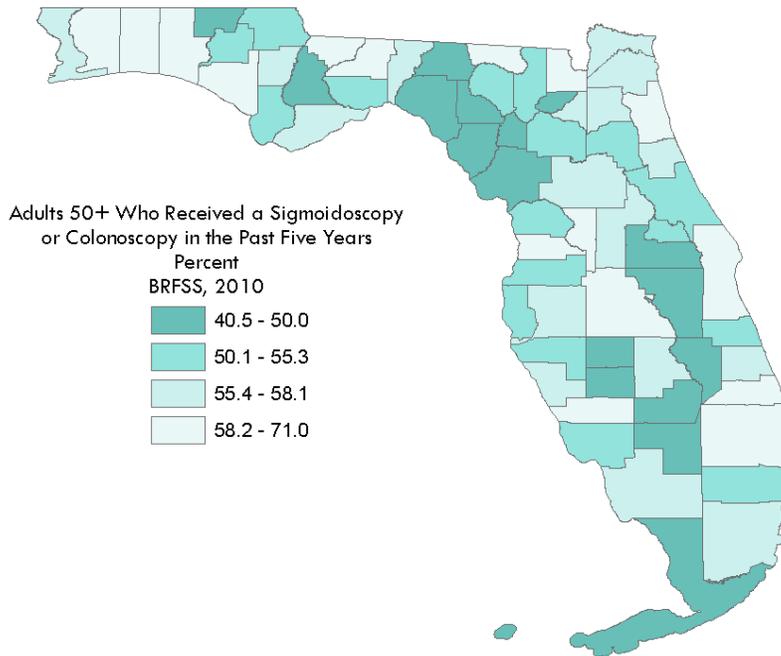
Colorectal cancer, commonly known as colon cancer, occurs when cells in the colon or rectum become abnormal and divide without control, forming a mass called a tumor. Most begin as polyps which can be removed during endoscopy (colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy) often preventing cancer. Even though colorectal cancer is highly preventable with screening, it is the second leading cause of cancer death in the U.S. after lung cancer. Although the exact cause of colorectal cancer is unknown, risk factors include age, personal history, family history, diet, exercise, smoking, and a medical history of ulcerative colitis or previous polyps.¹⁶ A healthy life style and regular screening are the keys to reducing this common cancer.

In Florida and the U.S., colorectal cancer incidence has been declining. In 2001, Florida incidence rates dipped below those of the U.S. Screening rates have been increasing but are still much lower than other cancers that are detected by screening, e.g., breast and cervical.

Since 2002, Floridians have had a slightly higher rate of sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy screening in their lifetime than the U.S. average. In 2010, 60-70% of those aged 50 and older, regardless of race or ethnicity, have had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy in their lifetime.



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Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

- Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer deaths in the U.S.
- Since 2002, Florida has higher than U.S. colorectal cancer screening rates with little difference between race or ethnicity.

ADULTS 50+ WHO RECEIVED A SIGMOIDOSCOPY OR COLONOSCOPY IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS BY COUNTY
(PERCENT; QUARTILE; 2010)
(1=LOWEST AND 4=HIGHEST)

Alachua	54.5	3	Flagler	57.4	2	Lake	58.1	2	Pinellas	54.1	3
Baker	65.7	1	Franklin	56.3	2	Lee	55.2	3	Polk	62.7	1
Bay	62.9	1	Gadsden	59.8	1	Leon	71.0	1	Putnam	53.7	3
Bradford	55.7	2	Gilchrist	41.5	4	Levy	48.5	4	Santa Rosa	58.6	1
Brevard	59.3	1	Glades	43.7	4	Liberty	45.0	4	Sarasota	57.5	2
Broward	52.3	3	Gulf	53.1	3	Madison	42.9	4	Seminole	53.3	3
Calhoun	55.8	2	Hamilton	59.5	1	Manatee	54.9	3	St. Johns	63.2	1
Charlotte	59.5	1	Hardee	40.5	4	Marion	56.0	2	St. Lucie	55.4	2
Citrus	54.0	3	Hendry	40.5	4	Martin	60.9	1	Sumter	63.7	1
Clay	57.3	2	Hernando	60.0	1	Monroe	45.1	4	Suwannee	50.1	3
Collier	56.3	2	Highlands	57.0	2	Nassau	55.5	2	Taylor	41.5	4
Columbia	50.9	3	Hillsborough	56.7	2	Okaloosa	63.9	1	Union	42.7	4
Miami-Dade	57.6	2	Holmes	43.9	4	Okeechobee	47.7	4	Volusia	54.8	3
DeSoto	48.0	4	Indian River	55.3	3	Orange	49.8	4	Wakulla	53.7	3
Dixie	49.2	4	Jackson	53.2	3	Osceola	50.0	4	Walton	60.7	1
Duval	57.2	2	Jefferson	57.5	2	Palm Beach	62.6	1	Washington	50.5	3
Escambia	58.1	2	Lafayette	42.2	4	Pasco	50.7	3			

Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Survey

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Colorectal Cancer Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate

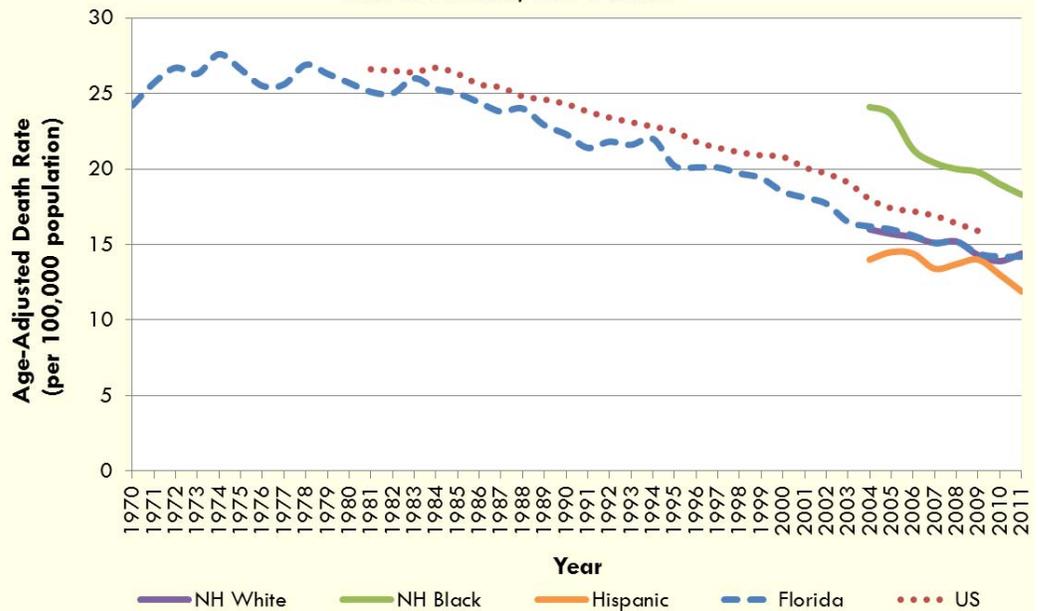
	Rate	Ratio
FL	14.4	REF
U.S.	15.9	1.1
HP2020	14.5	--
Rank	13	--
SEX		
Male	18.1	1.5
Female	12.1	REF
RACE/ETHNICITY		
NH White	14.3	1.02
NH Black	19.8	1.2
Hispanic	14	REF
EDUCATION		
<HS	--	--
HS	--	--
HS+	--	--
College Grad	--	--

REF= Reference Group

Since 1981, Florida has had lower colorectal cancer mortality rates than the U.S. Florida rates have declined over those same years, with an age-adjusted rate of 14.4 per 100,000 population in 2009. This rate is below the national HP2020 goal of 14.5 per 100,000 population.

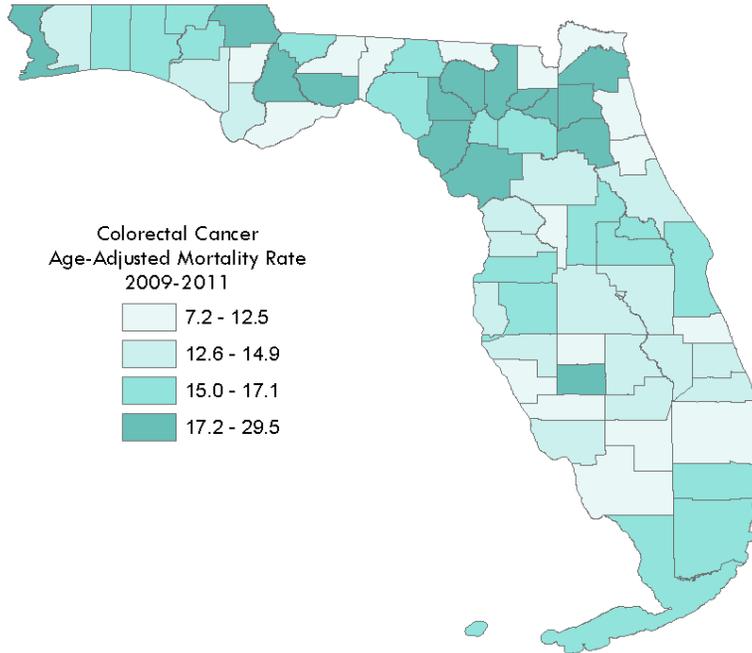
Non-Hispanic blacks have had higher rates of colorectal cancer compared to non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics over the last eight years. In 2009, male Floridians were 1.5 times more likely than their female counterparts to die from colorectal cancer.

Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population) U.S. & Florida, 1970-2011



Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics & CDC HealthData Interactive

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Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics

- Florida colorectal cancer mortality rates have been below the U.S. average over the last ten years.
- Florida's rates are below the Healthy People 2020 goal of 14.5 per 100,000 population.
- Male Floridians were 1.5 times more likely than female Floridians to die from colorectal cancer in 2009.

COLORECTAL CANCER MORTALITY RATE BY COUNTY
 (AGE-ADJUSTED RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION; QUARTILE; 2009-2011)
 (1=LOWEST AND 4=HIGHEST)

Alachua	15.8	3	Flagler	12.1	1	Lake	15.7	3	Pinellas	14.0	2
Baker	10.0	1	Franklin	10.8	1	Lee	13.1	2	Polk	14.8	2
Bay	12.7	2	Gadsden	17.1	3	Leon	11.8	1	Putnam	19.6	4
Bradford	19.8	4	Gilchrist	15.5	3	Levy	17.3	4	Santa Rosa	14.9	2
Brevard	15.1	3	Glades	13.7	2	Liberty	18.8	4	Sarasota	11.6	1
Broward	15.2	3	Gulf	13.2	2	Madison	15.8	3	Seminole	15.2	3
Calhoun	7.2	1	Hamilton	10.4	1	Manatee	13.4	2	St. Johns	12.1	1
Charlotte	11.4	1	Hardee	10.7	1	Marion	14.6	2	St. Lucie	13.3	2
Citrus	14.2	2	Hendry	12.5	1	Martin	12.7	2	Sumter	11.5	1
Clay	18.1	4	Hernando	13.3	2	Monroe	15.1	3	Suwannee	18.3	4
Collier	9.8	1	Highlands	14.2	2	Nassau	10.7	1	Taylor	16.1	3
Columbia	18.4	4	Hillsborough	15.7	3	Okaloosa	17.1	3	Union	29.5	4
Miami-Dade	15.1	3	Holmes	15.9	3	Okeechobee	14.7	2	Volusia	13.8	2
DeSoto	18.6	4	Indian River	12.5	1	Orange	15.0	3	Wakulla	21.7	4
Dixie	20.3	4	Jackson	21.6	4	Osceola	14.1	2	Walton	16.1	3
Duval	17.2	4	Jefferson	11.9	1	Palm Beach	12.1	1	Washington	15.9	3
Escambia	17.5	4	Lafayette	21.9	4	Pasco	15.4	3			

Source: Florida Bureau of Vital Statistics