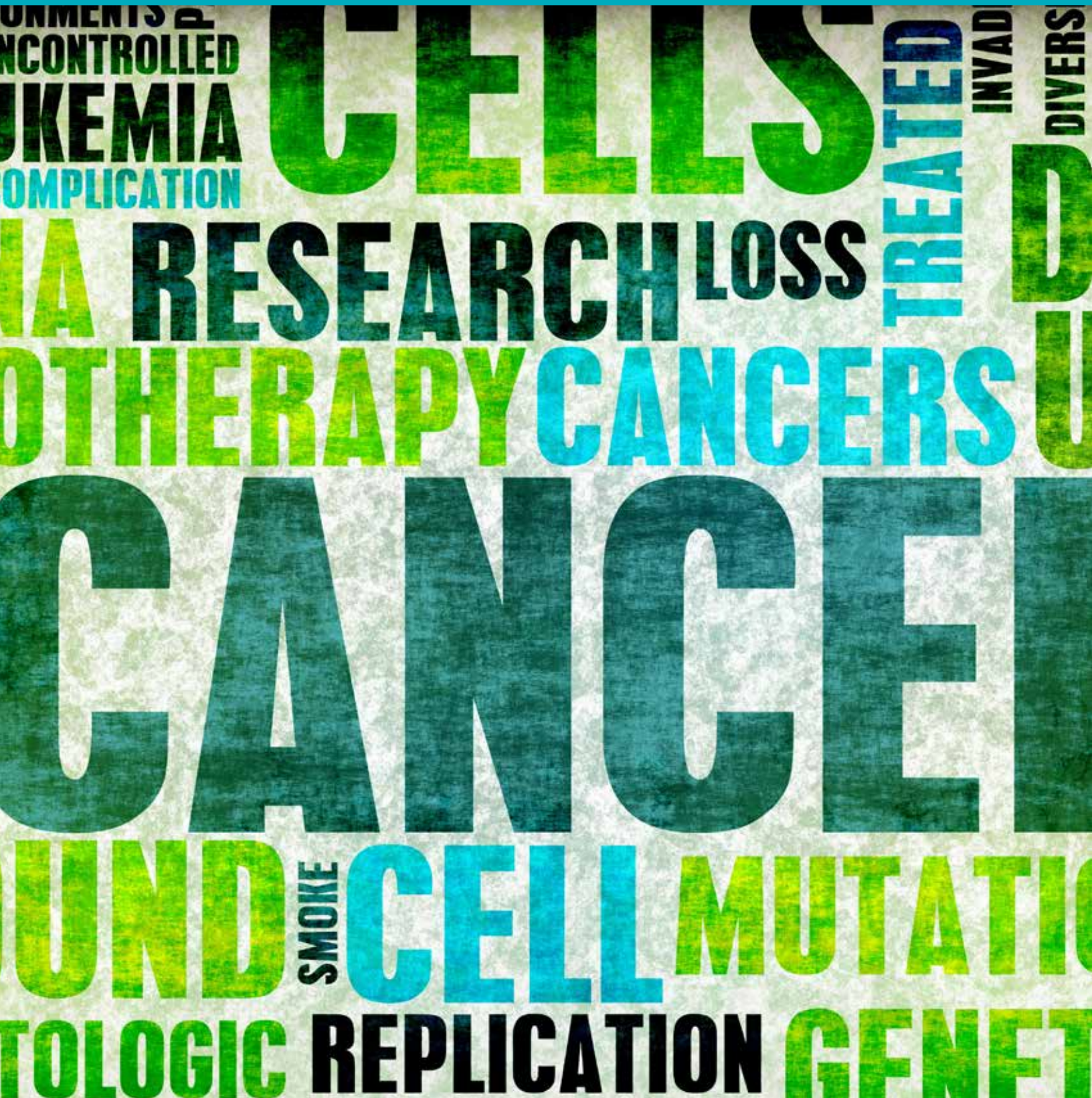
Georgia Department of Public Health

Georgia Cancer Data Report, 2014



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Executive Summary

Cancer is a major health problem in Georgia

- About 43,000 Georgians are diagnosed with invasive cancer, and nearly 15,000 die from this disease each year.
- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia. In 2011, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers account for 53% of all new cancers in Georgia among females.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia females and accounts for 31% of all new cancers in women.
- Non-Hispanic white females in Georgia are 9% more likely than non-Hispanic black females to be diagnosed with cancer.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers account for 54% of all new cancers in Georgia among males.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia males and accounts for 30% of all new cancers in men.
- Non-Hispanic black males in Georgia are 12% more likely than non-Hispanic white males to be diagnosed with cancer.
- Black males in Georgia are 27% more likely than white males to die from cancer.
- During 1990-2003, cancer mortality rates in Georgia declined at an average annual rate of 0.7%. Since 2003, the rates have been decreasing by an average of 2.3% every year.

Much of the burden of death and disability from cancer is preventable

- Tobacco use is responsible for about one-third of all cancer deaths and nearly 90% of lung cancer cases.
- Since 1990, smoking rates in Georgia have declined slightly.
- About one-third of cancer deaths could be prevented by adopting healthy diet and exercise practices.
- In 2011, 11% of middle school students and 23% of high school students reported currently using some form of tobacco.
- In 2011, 28% of Georgia adults were obese.
- In 2011, 79% of Georgia adults did not meet aerobic and strength exercise recommendations on a regular basis.
- In 2009, 75% of Georgia adults ate fewer than five fruits or vegetables per day.

Some cancers can be detected early, when treatment is most effective

- During 2011, 83% of Georgia females ages 40 and older reported having had a mammogram within the past two years.
- During 2011, 84% of Georgia females ages 18 and older without a hysterectomy reported having had a Pap test within the past 3 years.
- During 2011, 61% of Georgia adults ages 50 years and older reported having had an FOBT in the last year, and/or sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years, and/or colonoscopy in the last 10 years

This report reflects the spirit of commitment and dedication to excellence demonstrated by the central cancer registry and its partners in the medical community of Georgia. We hope that this report will be a useful tool in cancer control efforts in Georgia.

Introduction

The challenge
Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia, accounting for 22% of all deaths in 2011 *(Figure 1)*. Every year, about 43,000 Georgians are diagnosed with cancer and nearly 15,000 die from the disease.

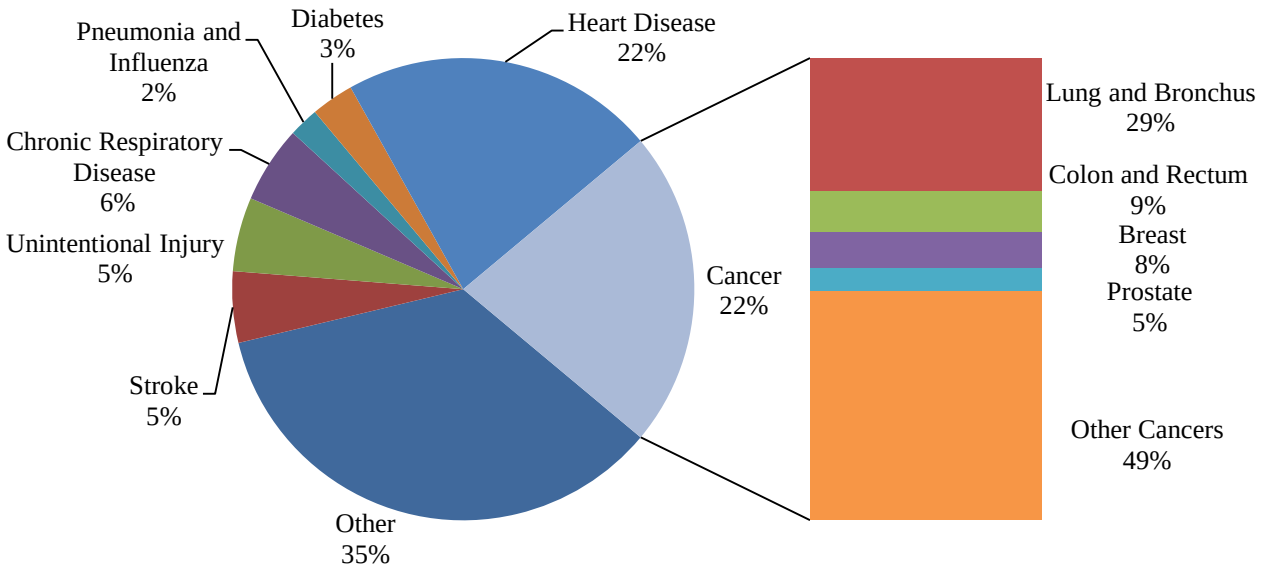
Hope and progress
Currently, there is no universal prevention or cure for all types of cancer. However, the number of lives lost to this disease can be reduced. New and better treatments for cancer continue to be developed and survival rates for cancer are improving. Many cancers can be detected early, increasing the chances of successful treatment and survival.

Most importantly, the risk for death from cancer can be reduced by adopting a healthy lifestyle. Nearly one-third of all cancer deaths could be prevented by not smoking.[1] Similarly, another one-third of cancer deaths could be prevented by adopting healthy diet and exercise practices.

Purpose of this report
This report was written to assist health professionals, volunteers and staff of cancer control organizations, community groups and others who are working to reduce the burden of cancer throughout Georgia. Data provided at the state and local level can be used to measure effectiveness of cancer control programs, develop future programs, develop funding proposals, and coordinate effective collaborations.

This report describes the burden of cancer in Georgia and includes: 1) the estimated number of new cancer cases and deaths in 2013; 2) the number of cancer cases and incidence rates for each county; 3) the number of cancer deaths and mortality rates for each county; 4) trends and survival rates for the top cancers in Georgia; 5) the prevalence of cancer screening; and 6) the prevalence of cancer risk factors. For more information on cancer, visit the Georgia Department of Public Health web site at http://dph.georgia.gov/georgia-comprehensive-cancer-registry.

Figure 1. Leading Causes of Death, Georgia, 2011.



Basic Cancer Information

What is cancer?
Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the growth is not controlled, it can result in death. Cancer is caused by both internal and external factors. Many cancers can be prevented by lifestyle changes and many can be cured if detected and treated promptly.

How many new cases are expected to occur?
In 2013, an estimated 48,370 Georgians were diagnosed with cancer — about 133 per day *(Figure 2)*. In the United States (U.S.), 1.7 million cases of cancer were expected to occur in 2013.[1] These estimates do not include non-melanoma skin cancer and carcinoma in situ for sites other than urinary bladder. National estimates suggest that more than one million cases of basal and squamous cell skin cancers were diagnosed in the United States in 2013.

How many people are expected to die from cancer?
In 2013, an estimated 17,260 Georgians were expected to die from cancer *(Figure 3)*. Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia, with about 1 out of every 5 deaths attributable to cancer. In the U.S., 580,350 cancer deaths were expected to occur in 2013.[1]

Can cancer be prevented?
Many cancers can be prevented. Nearly two-thirds of cancer deaths can be linked to modifiable risk factors such as tobacco use, diet, obesity, and lack of exercise.[1] In addition, many skin cancers could be prevented by protection from the sun's rays. Regular screening exams by a health care provider can result in early detection of many cancers, when treatment is more likely to be successful.

Who is at risk of developing cancer?
Everyone. Since the occurrence of cancer increases as individuals age, most cancers affect adults who are middle-aged or older. Nearly 75% of all cancers in Georgia are diagnosed in individuals aged 55 and older.

In the U.S., males have a 1 in 2 lifetime risk of developing cancer, and females have a 1 in 3 lifetime risk.[1] Lifetime risk refers to the probability that an individual, over the course of a lifetime, will develop cancer.

How is cancer treated?
Cancer is commonly treated by surgery, radiation, chemotherapy, hormones, immunotherapy (agents to stimulate the body's defenses) or a combination of two or more of these methods.

What are the costs of cancer?
The financial costs of cancer are great both to the individual and to society as a whole. Estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) put the overall medical care expenditures for cancer in Georgia at $3.7 billion in 2010[2]. In addition to medical costs, cancer leads to lost productivity through missed work time due to illness (absenteeism). The CDC estimates that cancer patients missed more than one million days of work due to their illness in 2010, leading to about $243 million in lost productivity.

Causes of Cancer in the United States

Estimated percentage of total cancer deaths attributable to established causes of cancer

Risk Factor	*Percentage*
Tobacco	30%
Adult diet/obesity	30%
Sedentary lifestyle	5%
Occupational factors	5%
Family history of cancer	5%
Viruses/other biologic agents	5%
Perinatal factors/growth	5%
Reproductive factors	3%
Alcohol	3%
Socioeconomic status	3%
Environmental pollution	2%
Ionizing/ultraviolet radiation	2%
Prescription drugs/medical procedures	1%
Salt/other food additives/contaminants	1%

Source: Cancer Causes & Control, Harvard Report on Cancer Prevention, 1996

Figure 2. New Cancer Cases, Georgia, 2013 Estimates.

Female	***Male***
Breast	**Prostate**
6,890	7,810
Lung & bronchus	**Lung & bronchus**
3,060	4,010
Colon & rectum	**Colon & rectum**
2,070	2,300
Uterine corpus	**Bladder (incl. in situ)**
1,130	1,420
Melanoma	**Melanoma**
910	1,330
Thyroid	**Non-Hodgkin lymphoma**
810	980
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	**Kidney and renal pelvis**
800	960
Ovary	**Oral Cavity**
700	890
Kidney	**Leukemia**
590	660
Pancreas	**Pancreas**
580	620
ALL SITES*	**ALL SITES***
22,500	**25,870**

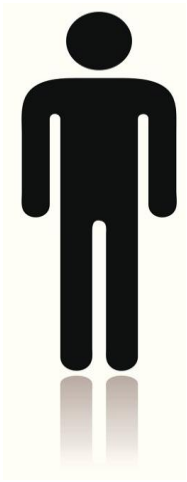
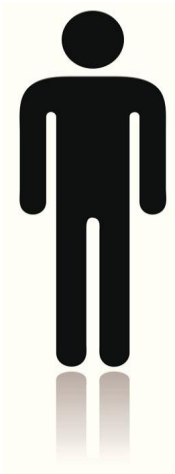


Figure 3. Cancer Deaths Georgia, 2013 Estimates.

Female	***Male***
Lung & bronchus	**Lung & bronchus**
2,100	3,060
Breast	**Prostate**
1,270	920
Colon & rectum	**Colon & rectum**
750	830
Pancreas	**Pancreas**
490	520
Ovary	**Leukemia**
450	360
Leukemia	**Esophagus**
260	310
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	**Non-Hodgkin lymphoma**
230	300
Corpus and uterus, NOS†	**Liver**
220	290
Brain and other nervous system	**Bladder**
180	270
Multiple myeloma	**Kidney and renal pelvis**
160	230
ALL SITES*	**ALL SITES***
8,000	**9,260**



* Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer and carcinoma in situ except urinary bladder
† NOS: Not otherwise specified

Cancer Incidence

Background

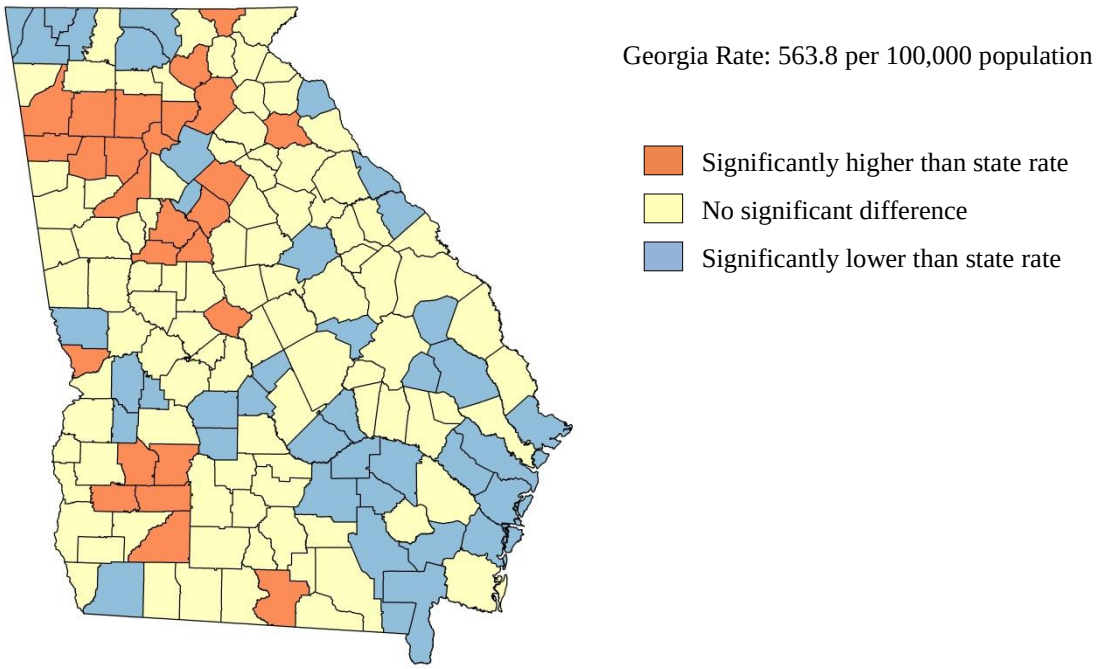
The Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry (GCCR) is a statewide population-based cancer registry collecting all cancer cases diagnosed among Georgia residents since January 1, 1995. This information furthers our understanding of cancer and is used to develop strategies and policies for prevention, control, and treatment. The availability of this data at the state level allows health researchers to analyze geographic, racial, and other differences that provide clues that point to risk factors. This data also helps in determining where early detection, educational, or other programs should be directed.

Cancer incidence in Georgia

During 2007-2011, an annual average of 42,970 new invasive cancer cases were diagnosed in Georgia: 22,625 among males and 20,345 among females *(Table1-Appendix)*. Four cancer sites — breast, prostate, lung and bronchus, and colorectal — accounted for 54% of the cancer cases in Georgia. The burden of these cancers can be significantly reduced by appropriate use of mammography, colorectal screening, and other early detection examinations and by preventing or stopping tobacco use, improving diet, and increasing physical activity.

Of the 159 counties in Georgia, twenty-five counties have incidence rates significantly higher than the state average and thirty-nine counties have incidence rates significantly lower than the state average (*Figure 4*).

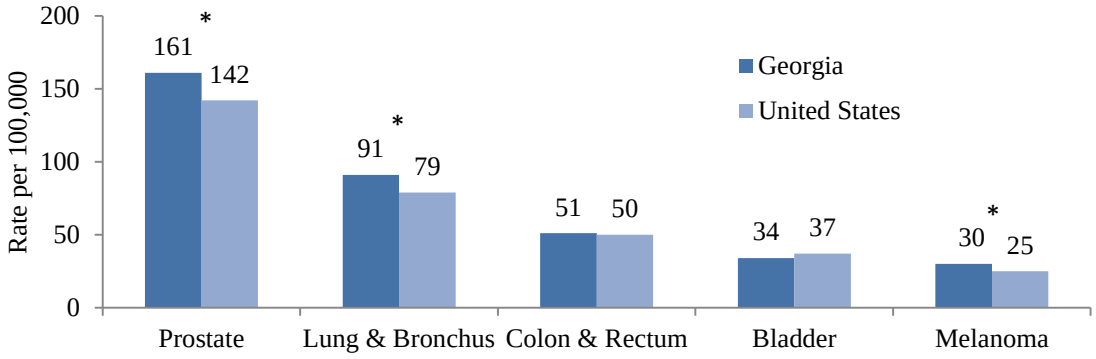
Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by County, Georgia, 2007-2011.



Cancer incidence in Georgia and the United States

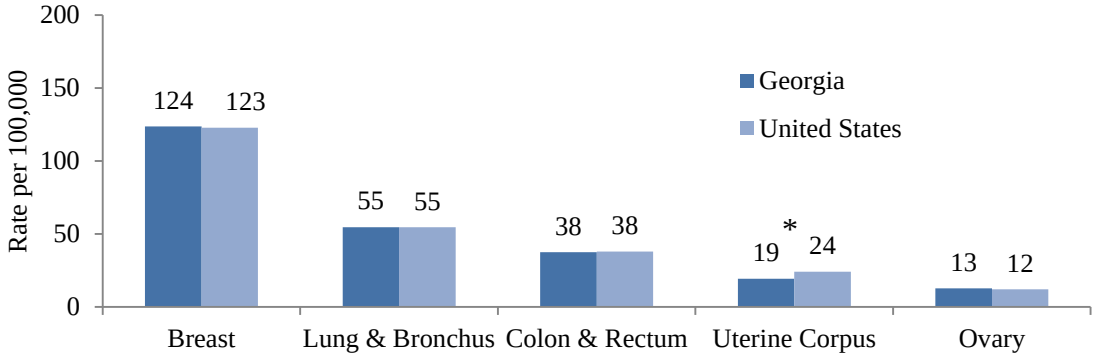
- Males in Georgia are 38% more likely than females to be diagnosed with cancer *(Table 1-Appendix)*.
- Prostate cancer (age-adjusted rate 161/100,000) is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia males and accounts for 30% of all cancer incidence among males each year.
- Breast cancer (age-adjusted rate 124/100,000) is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia females and accounts for 31% of all cancer incidence among females each year.
- For both males and females, lung and colorectal cancer are the second and third leading causes of cancer incidence.
- Prostate, lung, and melanoma cancer incidence rates among Georgia males are 13%, 15%, and 20% higher, respectively, than among U.S. males *(Figure 5)*.
- The bladder cancer incidence rate is 8% lower among Georgia males than among U.S. males.
- The colorectal cancer incidence rate among Georgia males is similar to that among U.S. males.
- The ovarian cancer incidence rate is 8% higher among Georgia females than among US females *(Figure 6)*.
- The uterine cancer incidence rate is 21% lower among Georgia females than among U.S. females.
- Breast, lung, and colorectal cancer incidence rates among Georgia females are similar to that among U.S. females.

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Males, Georgia and the United States, 2007-2011.



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)

Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Females, Georgia and the United States, 2007-2011.

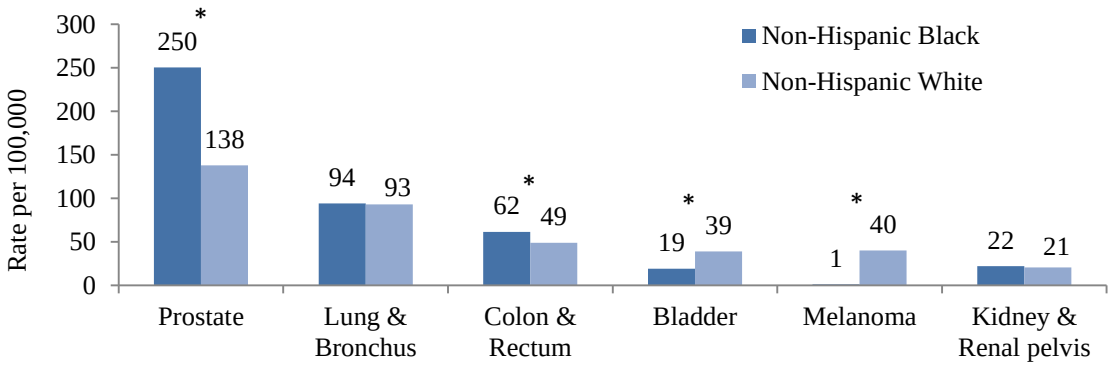


* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)

Racial differences in cancer incidence in Georgia

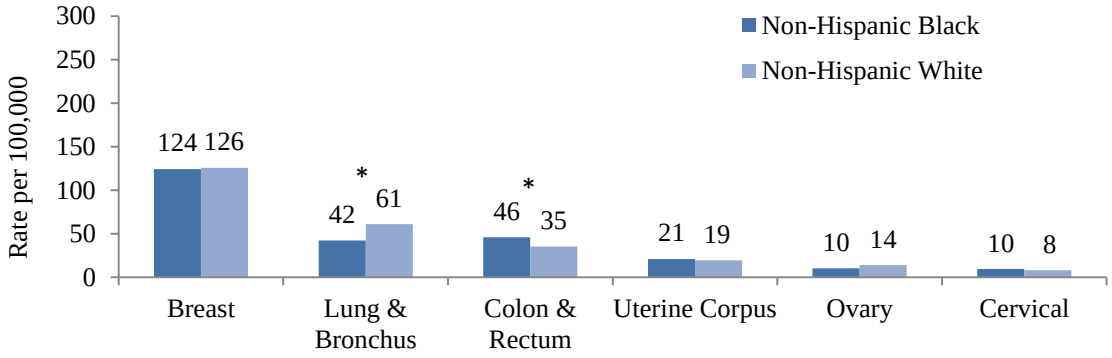
- Non-Hispanic (NH) black males in Georgia are 12% more likely than NH white males to be diagnosed with cancer, while NH white females are 9% more likely than NH black females to be diagnosed with cancer *(Table 1-Appendix).*
- Prostate, colorectal, and kidney and renal pelvis cancer incidence rates are higher (81%, 27%, and 5% respectively) among NH black males than among NH white males in Georgia *(Figure 7).*
- Bladder and melanoma cancer incidence rates are much higher among NH white males than among NH black males in Georgia.
- The lung cancer incidence rate among NH black males is similar to that among NH white males in Georgia.
- Colorectal, uterus, and cervical cancer incidence rates are higher (31%, 11%, and 25% respectively) among NH black females than among NH white females in Georgia (*Figure 8).*
- Lung and ovarian cancer incidence rates are higher (45% and 40% respectively) among NH white females than among NH black females in Georgia.
- The breast cancer incidence rate among NH black females is similar to that among NH white females in Georgia.

Figure 7. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Males by Race, Georgia, 2007-2011



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)

Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Females by Race, Georgia, 2007-2011



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)

Cancer incidence in Georgia's Hispanic population

- From 2007 to 2011, a total of 4,892 invasive cancer diagnoses were reported among Georgia's Hispanic population, an average of 978 per year.
- For all cancers combined, Hispanics have lower incidence rates than the overall state rates: 365 per 100,000 versus the state rate of 564 per 100,000 among males, and 308 per 100,000 versus the state rate of 408 per 100,000 among females.
- Five cancer types--prostate, lung, colorectal, non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), and bladder--account for 52% of cancer cases among Hispanic males, while breast, lung, colorectal, uterine, and thyroid account for 58% of all invasive cancer cases among Hispanic females.
- In general, Hispanic males are less likely than both non-Hispanic (NH) black and NH white males to be diagnosed with most types of cancers in Georgia, with the notable exceptions of NHL, bladder cancer, and stomach cancer where rates are similar to or higher than rates among NH black or NH white males (*Figure 9*).
- Similarly, Hispanic females are less likely than NH black and NH white females to be diagnosed with most types of cancer in Georgia, with exceptions for thyroid and cervical cancers *(Figure 10).*

Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Georgia by Race/Ethnicity, Males, 2007-2011.

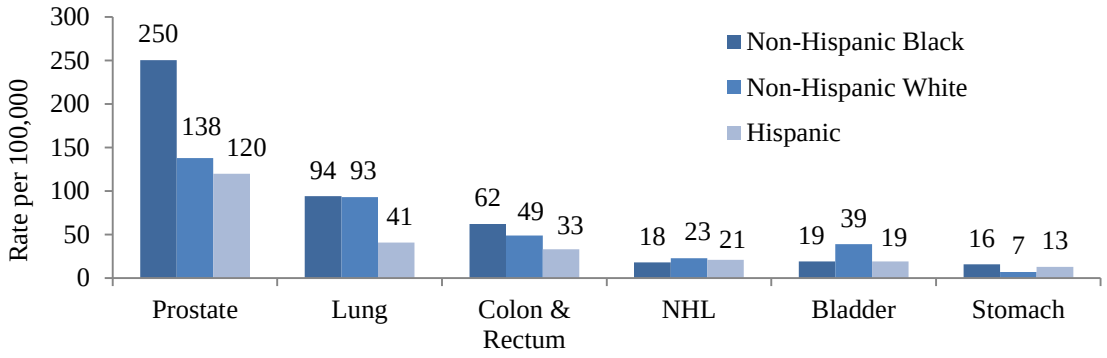
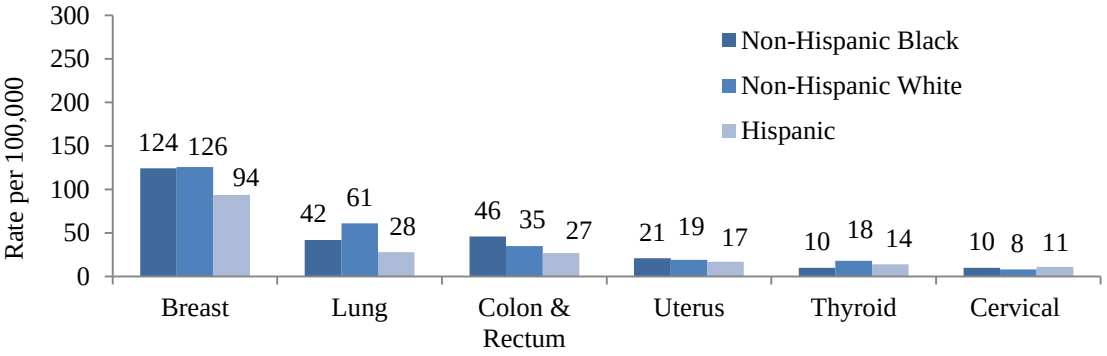


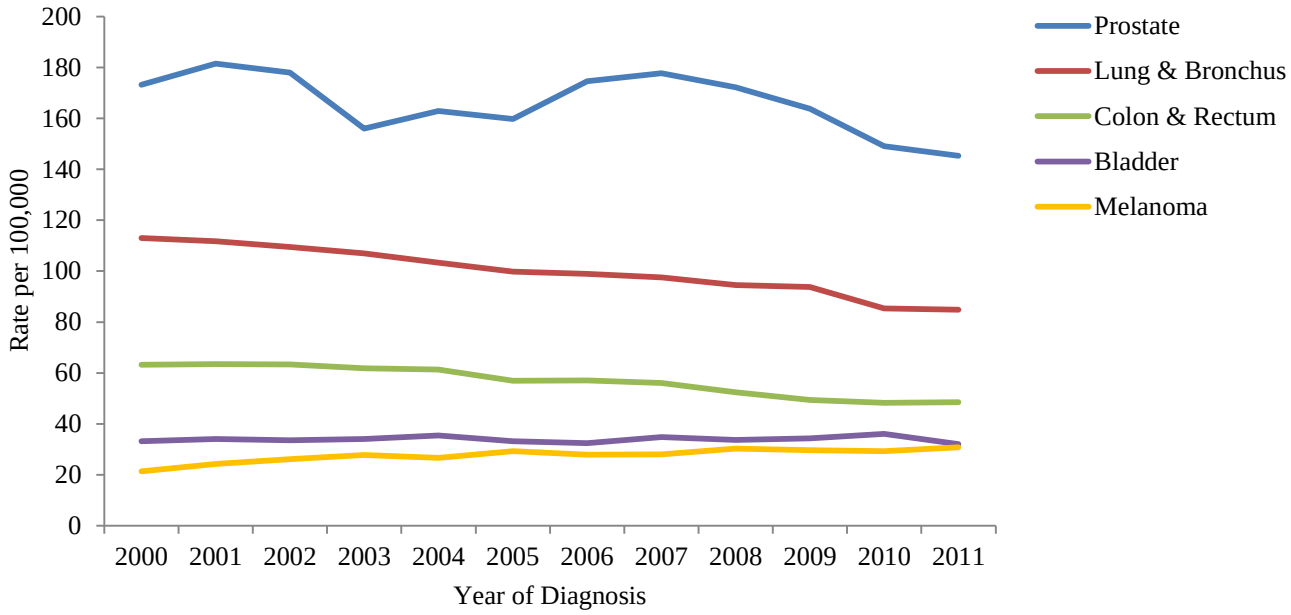
Figure 10. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Georgia by Race/Ethnicity, Females, 2007-2011.



Trends in cancer incidence among males, Georgia

- Overall cancer incidence rates among Georgia males remained fairly steady from 2000-2008, then decreased at an average annual rate of 3.0% from 2008-2011.
- Since 2000, prostate cancer incidence rates among males have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 1.2% *(Figure 11).*
- Since 2000, lung cancer incidence rates among males have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 2.6%.
- During 2000-2003, colorectal cancer incidence rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 0.5%, followed by a more rapid decrease during 2003-2011 of 3.4% per year.
- Since 2000, bladder cancer incidence rates among males have remained fairly steady.
- Since 2002, melanoma incidence rates among males have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.5%.

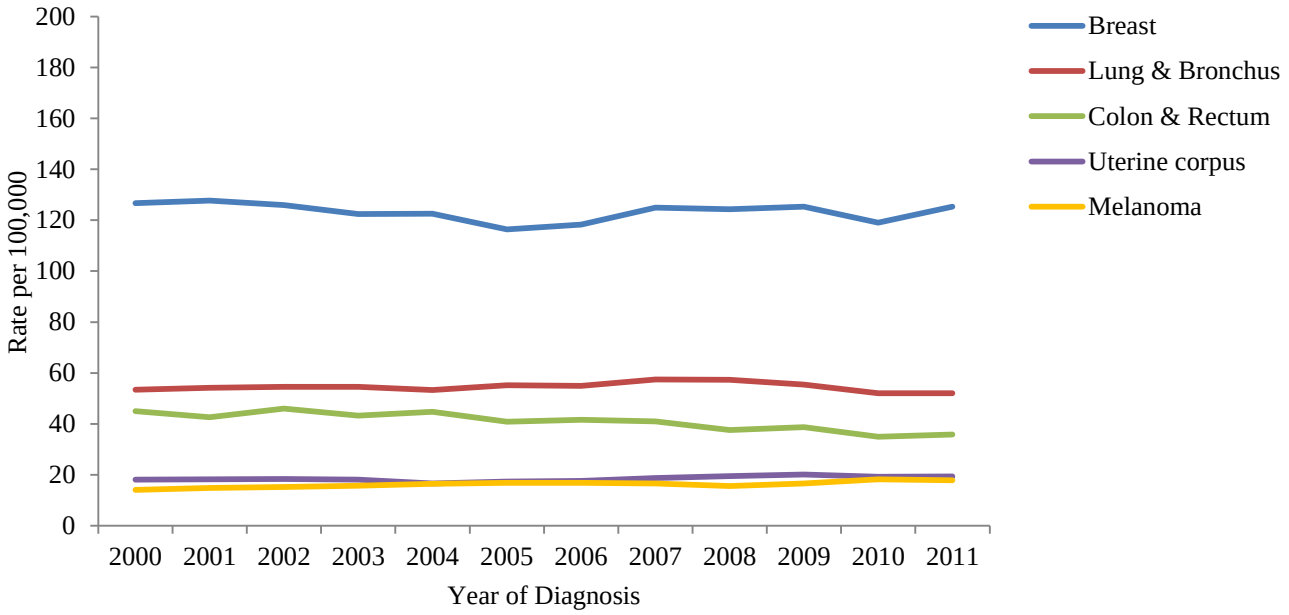
Figure 11. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates in Males, Georgia, 2000-2011.



Trends in cancer incidence among females, Georgia

- Overall cancer incidence rates among females, unlike males, have remained fairly steady since 2000.
- Since 2000, the incidence rates among females for breast cancer have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 0.2% *(Figure 12)*.
- During 2000-2008, lung cancer incidence rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 0.8%, followed by a decrease during 2008-2011 of 3.3% per year.
- Since 2000, colorectal cancer incidence rates among females have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 2.2%.
- Since 2000, uterine cancer incidence rates among females have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.0%.
- Since 2000, melanoma incidence rates among females have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.8%.

Figure 12. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates in Females, Georgia, 2000-2011.



Cancer Mortality

Cancer mortality in Georgia

During 2006-2011*, there were an average of 14,870 cancer deaths in Georgia per year: 7,840 among males and 7,030 among females *(Table 2- Appendix)*. Males in Georgia are about 53% more likely than females to die of cancer.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the overall cancer death rate.

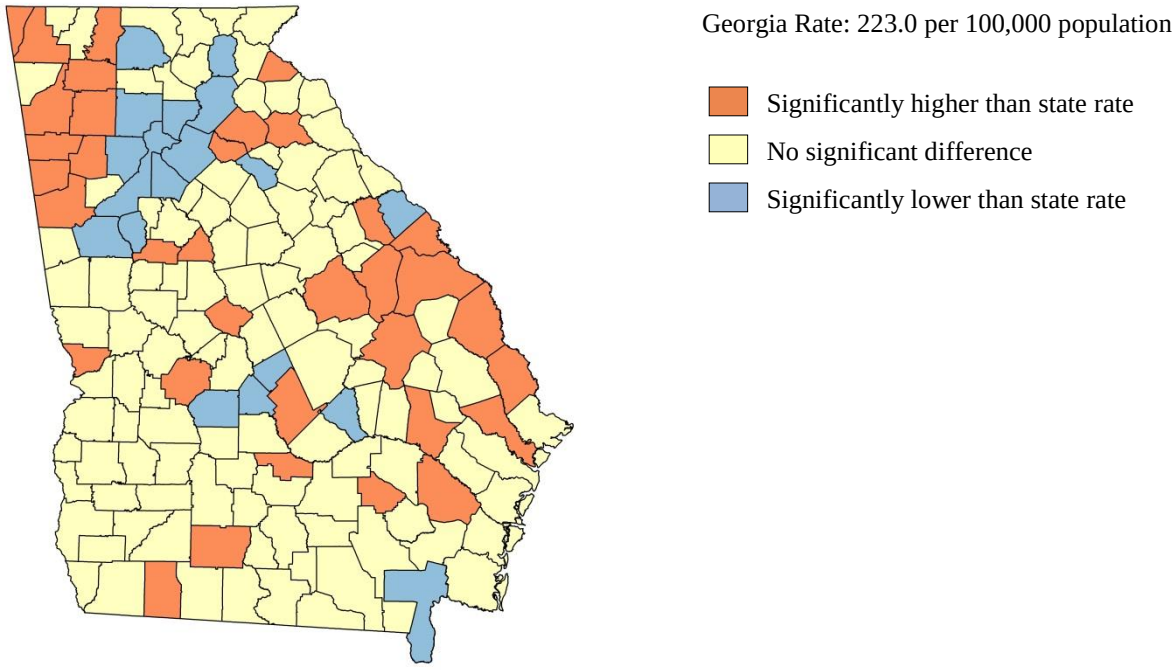
Target (2020): 161.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 223.0 deaths per 100,000 population

Four cancer sites--lung, colorectal, breast, and prostate--accounted for 52% of cancer deaths in Georgia. The burden of these cancers can be significantly reduced by preventing or stopping tobacco use, improving diet, and increasing physical activity and by appropriate use of mammography, colorectal screening, and other early detection examinations.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death among Georgia males and females and accounts for 30% of all cancer deaths each year. Among males, prostate and colorectal cancers are the second and third leading causes of cancer death, while breast and colorectal cancer rank second and third among females.

Of the 159 counties, thirty-five counties have mortality rates that are significantly higher than the state average, while eighteen counties have mortality rates significantly lower than the state average *(Figure 13)*.

Figure 13. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2011*

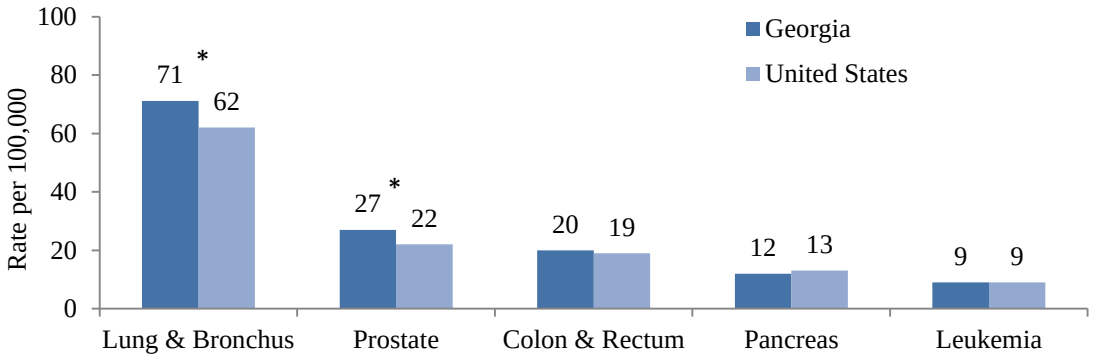


*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Cancer mortality in Georgia and the United States

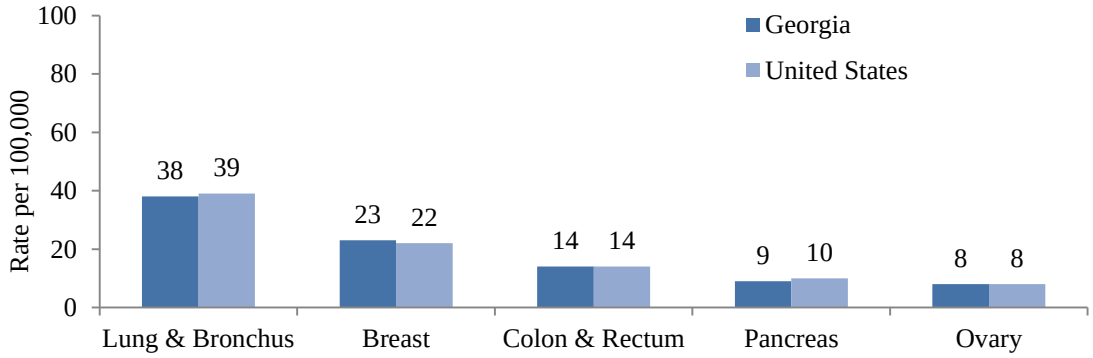
- Lung, prostate, and colorectal cancer mortality rates are higher among Georgia males than among U.S. males by 15%, 23%, and 5% respectively *(Figure 14)*.
- The pancreatic cancer mortality rate is 8% lower among Georgia males than among U.S. males.
- The leukemia mortality rate among Georgia males is similar to that among U.S. males.
- The breast mortality rate is 5% higher among Georgia females than among U.S. females *(Figure 15)*.
- Lung and pancreatic cancer mortality rates among Georgia females are lower than those among U.S. females by 3% and 10%, respectively.
- Colorectal and ovarian cancer mortality rates among Georgia females are similar to those among U.S. females.

Figure 14. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Males, Georgia, 2006-2011†, and the United States, 2007-2011



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 15. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Females, Georgia, 2006-2011†, and the United States, 2007-2011

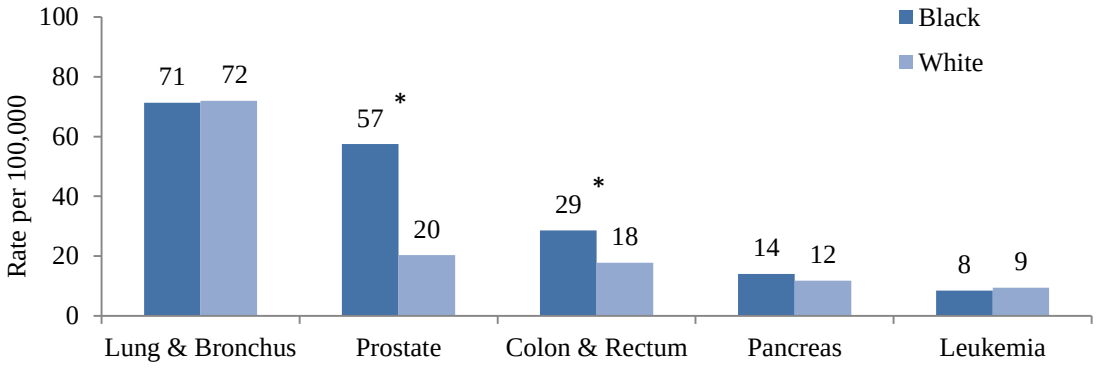


† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Racial differences in cancer mortality in Georgia

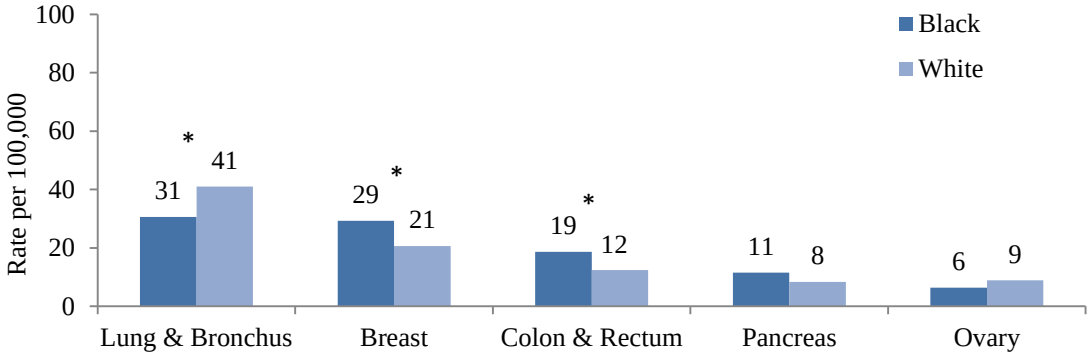
- Black males in Georgia are 27% more likely than white males to die of cancer; black females are 9% more likely than white females to die of cancer *(Table 2 – Appendix).*
- The prostate cancer mortality rate among black males is nearly three times higher than among white males in Georgia *(Figure 16).*
- Colorectal and pancreatic cancer mortality rates are 61% and 17% higher respectively among black males in Georgia than among white males.
- The leukemia mortality rate is 11% lower among black males than among white males.
- The lung cancer mortality rate among black males is similar to that among white males.
- Breast, colorectal and pancreatic cancer mortality rates are higher (38%, 58%, and 38% respectively) among black females in Georgia than among white females *(Figure 17).*
- Lung and ovarian cancer mortality rates are 24% and 33% lower respectively among black females in Georgia than among white females.

Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Males by Race, Georgia, 2006-2011†.



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Figure 17. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Females by Race, Georgia, 2006-2011†.

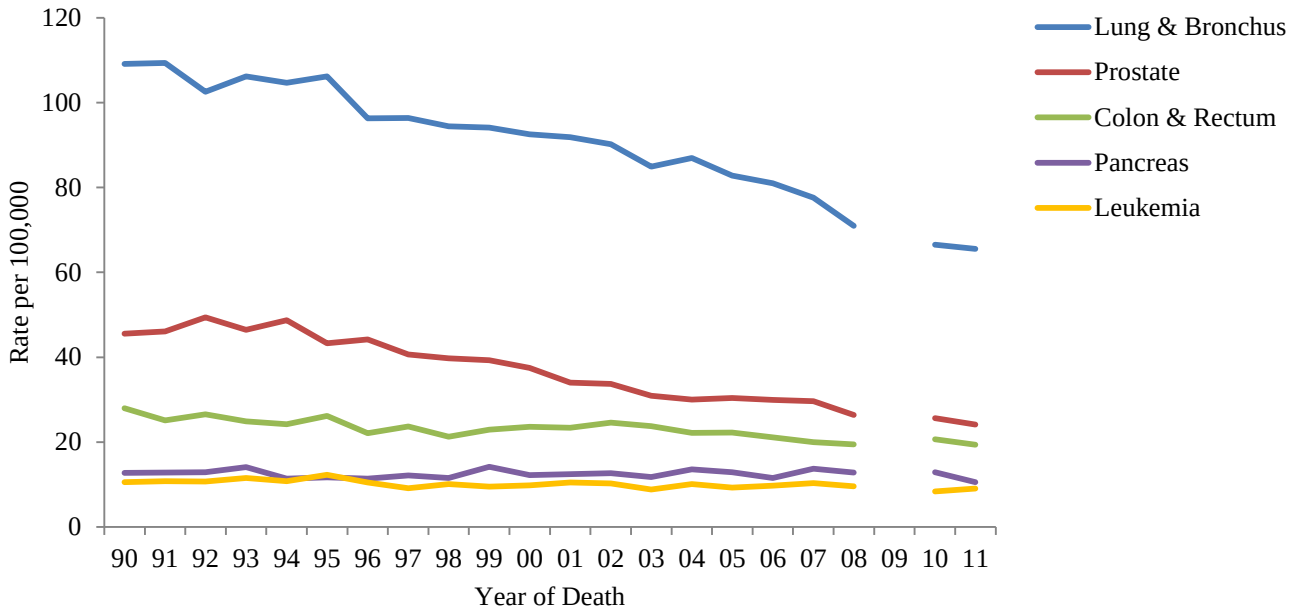


* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Trends in cancer mortality in males, Georgia

- During 1990-2008, overall cancer mortality rates among Georgia males decreased by an average rate of 1.6% per year and this downward trend appears to continue through 2011.
- During 1990-2006, lung cancer mortality rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 1.8%. From 2006-2008, the rates declined more rapidly by 6.9% per year and this trend appears to continue through 2011 *(Figure 18).*
- During 1990-1992, prostate cancer mortality rates among males increased at an average annual rate of 5.2%. From 1992-2008, the rates decreased by 3.8% every year and this trend appears to continue through 2011.
- During 1990-1998, colorectal cancer mortality rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 2.6%. During 1998-2002, rates increased by 2.5% annually. From 2002-2008, the rates decreased by 3.8% per year but appear to have leveled off in 2010 and 2011.
- During 1990-2008, pancreatic cancer mortality rates among males remained relatively steady and this trend appears to continue through 2011.
- During 1990-2008, leukemia mortality rates among males declined by 0.8% per year and this trend appears to continue through 2011.

Figure 18. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates in Males, Georgia, 1990-2011*

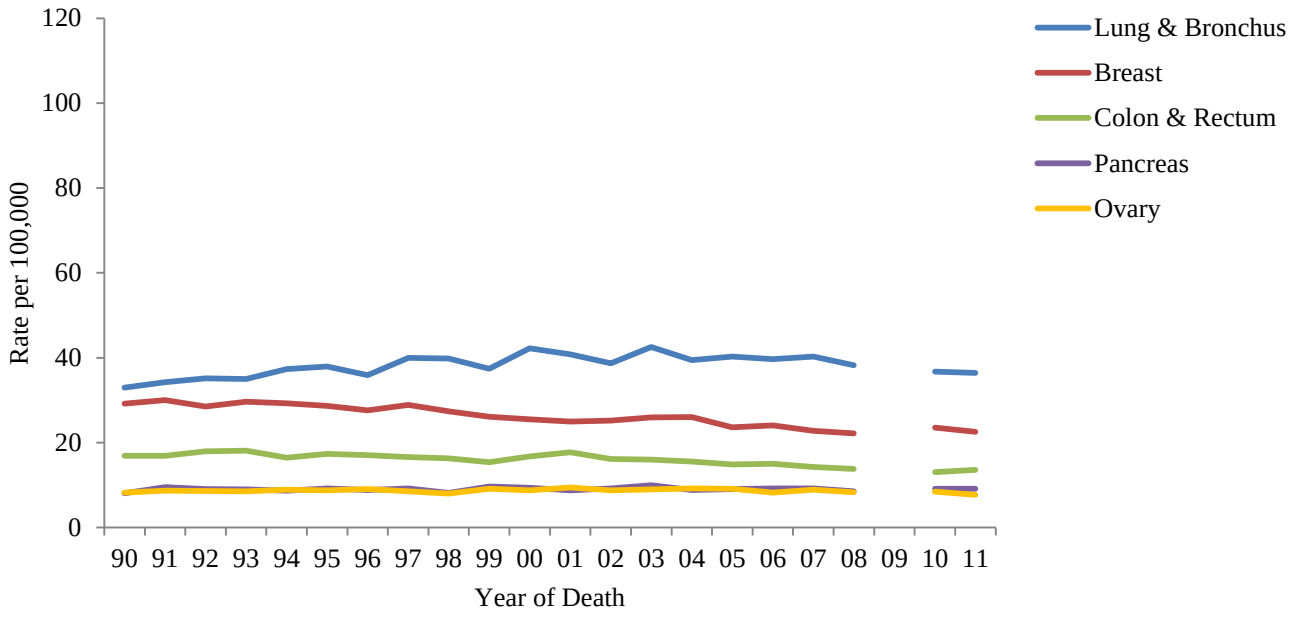


* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Trends in cancer mortality in females, Georgia

- Overall cancer mortality rates among females remained fairly steady from 1990-2003 and began decreasing by about 2.2% per year from 2003-2008. This decrease appears to continue through 2011.
- During 1990-2000, lung cancer mortality rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 2.0%. From 2000-2008, the rates decreased by 0.5% every year and this appears to continue through 2011 *(Figure 19)*.
- During 1990-2008, breast cancer mortality rates among females decreased at an average annual rate of 1.6% but appear to have leveled off in 2010 and 2011.
- During 1990-2001, colorectal cancer mortality rates among females decreased at an annual average rate of 0.3%. From 2001-2008, the rates decreased by 2.5% per year but appear to have leveled off in 2010 and 2011.
- Mortality rates for cancers of the pancreas and ovary among females were relatively steady during 1990-2008 and appear to remain so through 2011.

Figure 19. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates in Females, Georgia, 1990-2011*



* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Breast Cancer

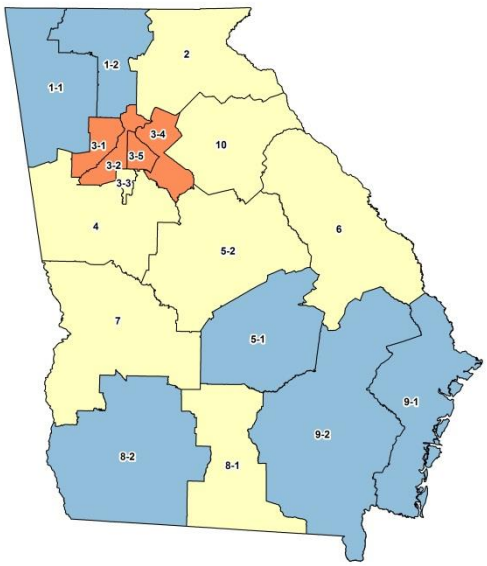
New cases

Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Georgia females. Currently it accounts for 31% of all female cancer cases. An average of 6,260 new invasive and 1,560 in situ breast cancer cases are diagnosed among Georgia females every year. Since 2000, breast cancer incidence rates in Georgia have declined at an average annual rate of 0.2%. One in 8 American women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.[3] Breast cancer can also occur in males, but it is rare.

Cobb/Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), East Metro (3-4), and Dekalb (3-5) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate, while Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2), South Central (5-1), Southwest (8-2) Coastal (9-1), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates (*Figure 20*).

Figure 20. Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 123.7 per 100,000 females



Deaths

An average of 1,125 Georgia females die from breast cancer every year. Breast cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in Georgia females and it accounts for 16% of all cancer deaths in females. Since 1990, breast cancer mortality rates in Georgia have declined at an average annual rate of 1.6%. This decrease is probably the result of earlier detection through mammography and improved treatment.

Healthy People 2020

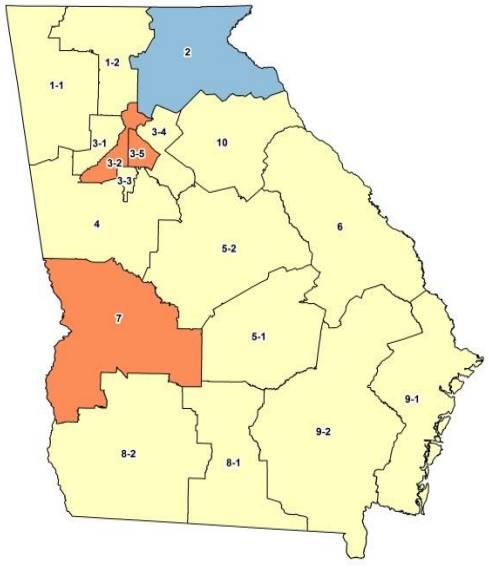
Objective: Reduce the female breast cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 20.7 deaths per 100,000 females
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 22.8 deaths per 100,000 females

Fulton (3-2), DeKalb (3-5), and West Central (7-0) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state average, while North (2-0) Public Health District has a significantly lower rate (*Figure 21*).

Figure 21. Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 22.8 per 100,000 females



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate
No significant difference
Significantly lower than state rate

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better the chance of survival. For breast cancer, the overall five year survival rate among Georgia women is 86%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 96%, but only 81% when discovered at a regional stage and 23% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 22)*.

In Georgia from 2004-2010, 68% of breast cancers were diagnosed at an early stage (in situ and localized) compared to 30% at a late stage (regional and distant) *(Figure 23*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 64% in Clayton (3-3) to 71% in the East Metro (3-4) Public Health District.

Risk factors

- Increasing age
- Personal or family history of breast cancer
- White race
- A long menstrual history (menstrual periods that start early and end late in life)
- Never having children or having the first child after age 30
- Recent use of oral contraceptives or postmenopausal estrogens
- Breast biopsy with abnormal results
- Previous breast radiation
- Consuming two or more drinks of alcohol daily
- Obesity
- Physical Inactivity

Prevention

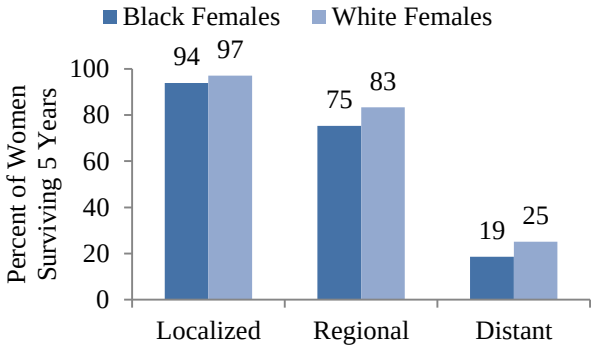
Although there is no sure way to prevent breast cancer, the best strategy is to avoid the modifiable risk factors, including alcohol, obesity, inactivity, and hormone therapy with estrogen plus progestin after menopause.[3] However, estrogen has a therapeutic use, so consult with your doctor before making this decision. The use of the anti-estrogen drug tamoxifen has been shown to reduce the risk of recurrence in localized breast cancer.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce late-stage female breast cancer.

Target (2020): 38.9 cases per 100,000 females
Georgia (2007-2011): 45.6 cases per 100,000 females

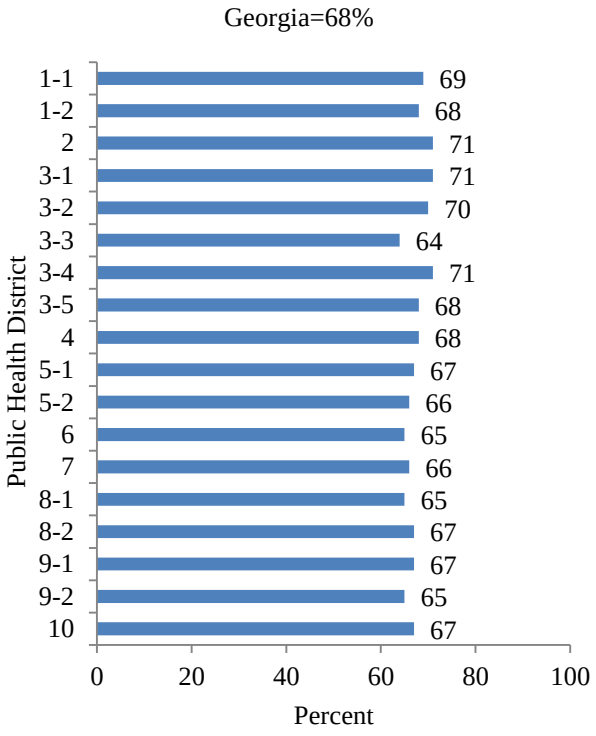
Figure 22. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Female Breast Cancer, Georgia, 2004-2010.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Females	52%	38%	8%
	White Females	63%	31%	5%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 23. Percent of Early Stage at Diagnosis for Female Breast Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia, 2004-2010.



Early detection
Early detection of breast cancer saves lives. Mammograms and clinical breast exams are both important screening tools. A mammogram, or low-dose x-ray of the breast, is valuable because it can identify breast abnormalities before a woman or her health care provider can feel them.

Breast cancer screening in Georgia
According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 80% of women ages 50 to 74 years reported having had a mammogram in the last two years. Mammography rates did not vary between age groups. (*Figure 24).*

Among the 18 public health districts in Georgia, the percentage of women ages 50 to 74 had a mammogram in the last two years ranged from 65% in DeKalb (3-5) to 93% in South (8-1) Public Health District *(Figure 25).*

Guidelines for Breast Cancer Screening

Beginning at age 50 and continuing until age 74, women at average risk for developing breast cancer should have a screening mammogram every two years.

Women at increased risk (e.g. women with family history, genetic tendency, past breast cancer) should talk with their doctors about the benefits and limitations of starting mammography earlier, having additional tests, or more frequent exams.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Increase the proportion of women ages 50 to 74 years who receive a breast cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines.

Target (2020): 81.1%
Georgia (2011): 80.2%

Figure 24. Mammogram in the Last 2 Years by Age, Women Ages 50 to74, Georgia, 2011.

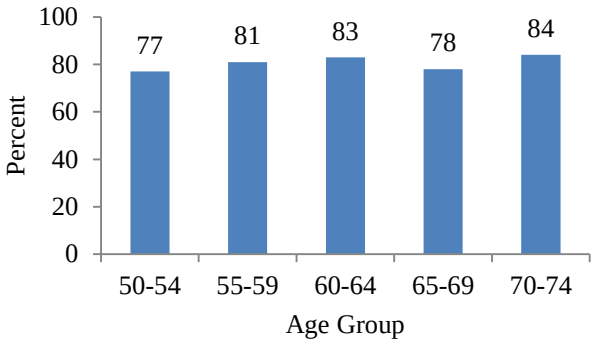
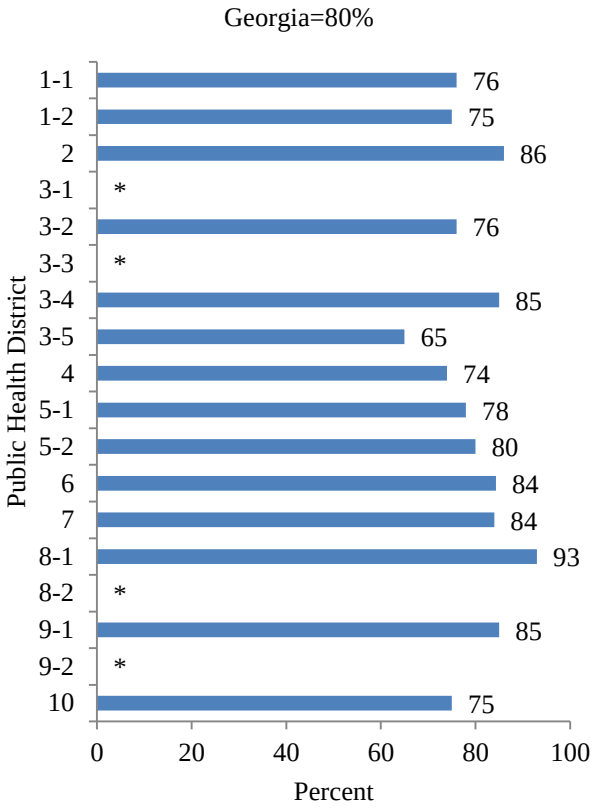


Figure 25. Mammogram in the Last 2 Years by Public Health District, Women Ages 50 to 74, Georgia, 2011.



* Insufficient data to produce estimates.

Uterine Cervix Cancer

New cases

Yearly, an average of 405 new invasive cervical cancer cases are diagnosed among Georgia females. Since 2000, cervical cancer incidence rates in Georgia have declined at an average annual rate of 2.2%. As Pap screening has become more prevalent, pre-invasive lesions of the cervix are detected far more frequently than invasive cancer.

Healthy People 2020

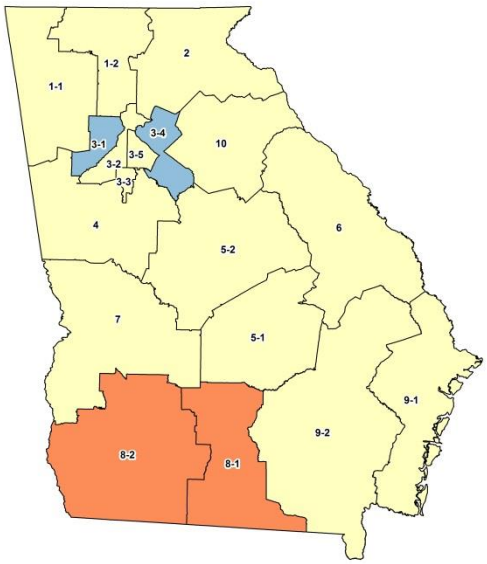
Objective: Reduce invasive cervical cancer.

Target (2020): 7.5 cases per 100,000 females
Georgia (2007-2011): 8.2 cases per 100,000 females

South (8-1) and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate. Cobb/Douglas (3-1) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 26).*

Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 8.2 per 100,000 population



Deaths

Yearly, an average of 135 Georgia females die of cervical cancer. Since 1990, cervical cancer mortality rates have declined at an average annual rate of 1.5%.

Healthy People 2020

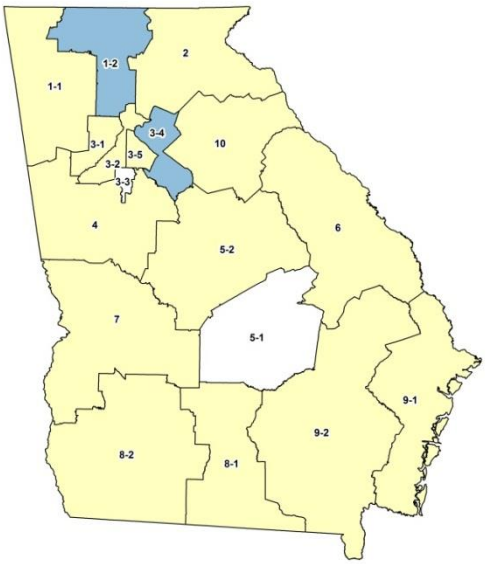
Objective: Reduce the cervical cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 2.2 deaths per 100,000 females
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 2.7 deaths per 100,000 females

There is no public health district that has a significantly higher mortality rate than the state average. North Georgia (1-2) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates. Clayton (3-3) and South Central (5-1) Public Health Districts had fewer than 16 deaths and rates were not calculated *(Figure 27).*

Figure 27. Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 2.7 per 100,000 population



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate
No significant difference
Significantly lower than state rate
Rates not calculated (less than 16 cases or deaths)

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better chance of survival. For cervical cancer, the overall five year survival rate among Georgia women is 64%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 86%, but only 54% when discovered at a regional stage and 14% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 28)*.

Among Georgia women diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2004-2010, 45% had early stage (localized) cancers. The vast majority of invasive cervical cancers can be prevented. Following the guidelines for early detection of cervical cancer helps in the prevention of this cancer.

Risk factors

- Certain types of human papillomavirus
- Early age at 1st full term pregnancy
- Cigarette smoking
- Family history of cervical cancer
- Immunosuppression

Prevention

Almost all invasive cervical cancers can be prevented. Early detection and treatment of precancerous lesions prevents invasive disease.[1] Cervical cancer can be prevented by delaying onset of first sexual intercourse and limiting the number of lifetime sex partners, both of which reduce exposure to the human papillomavirus and are risk factors beyond their relationship to human papillomavirus.

American Cancer Society Guidelines for Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccine Use

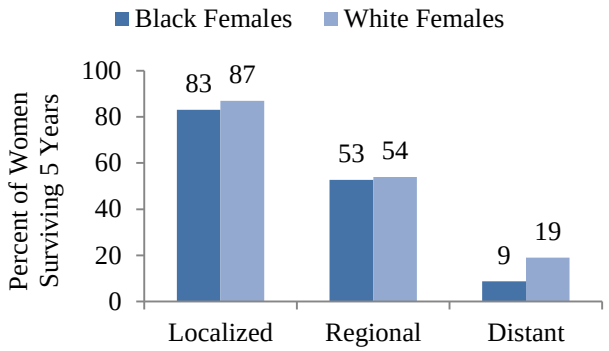
To work best, the HPV vaccine should be given before the young person has had any type of sexual contact with another person.

Routine HPV vaccination is recommended for girls 11 to 12 years old.

Girls as young as age 9 can get HPV vaccination.

HPV vaccination is also recommended for females 13 to 18 years old who have not started the vaccines, or who have started but not completed the series.

Figure 28. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Cervical Cancer, Georgia, 2004-2010.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Females	36%	45%	15%
	White Females	49%	37%	10%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Table A. Invasive Cervical Cancer Incidence and Mortality* by Public Health District, Georgia.

	Incidence (2007-2011)	Mortality (2006-2011)†
State of Georgia	8.2	2.7
1-1 Northwest	9.5	2.6
1-2 North Georgia	8.9	1.8
2 North	7.4	2.0
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	6.9	2.7
3-2 Fulton	7.2	2.8
3-3 Clayton	8.3	~
3-4 East Metro	6.9	1.9
3-5 DeKalb	7.8	2.7
4 LaGrange	8.3	3.4
5-1 South Central	10.3	~
5-2 North Central	7.2	2.7
6 East Central	9.2	3.7
7 West Central	7.1	2.9
8-1 South	12.3	4.2
8-2 Southwest	11.2	3.8
9-1 Coastal	8.3	2.4
9-2 Southeast	9.4	2.5
10 Northeast	9.5	3.4

* Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen.

Early detection
Deaths from cervical cancer were reduced dramatically with the advent of the Pap smear test in the 1940s. With regular Pap tests and appropriate follow-up care, death from cervical cancer is almost totally preventable.

Cervical cancer screening in Georgia
According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 82% of women ages 21 to 65 years reported having a Pap test within the past 3 years. Women ages 50 to 65 years were least likely to have had a Pap test within the past three years *(Figure 29*).

Among the 18 public health districts in Georgia, the percentage of women ages 21 to 65 years who had a Pap test within three years ranged from 60% in LaGrange (4-0) to 91% in Northwest (1-1) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts *(Figure 30).*

Guidelines for Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer screening (testing) should begin at age 21. Women under age 21 should not be tested.

Women between ages 21 and 29 should have a Pap test every 3 years. HPV testing should not be used in this age group unless it is needed after an abnormal Pap test result.

Women between the ages of 30 and 65 should have a Pap test plus an HPV test (called "co-testing") every 5 years. This is the preferred approach, but it is also OK to have a Pap test alone every 3 years.

Women over age 65 who have had regular cervical cancer testing with normal results should not be tested for cervical cancer. Once testing is stopped, it should not be started again. Women with a history of a serious cervical pre-cancer should continue to be tested for at least 20 years after that diagnosis, even if testing continues past age 65.

Talk to your doctor or nurse about your history. Some women, because of their health history, may need to have a different screening schedule for cervical cancer.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Increase the proportion of women ages 21 to 65 years who receive a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines.

Target (2020): 93.0%
Georgia (2011): 81.5%

Figure 29. Pap Test in the Last 3 Years by Age, Women Ages 21 to 65 Years, Georgia, 2011.

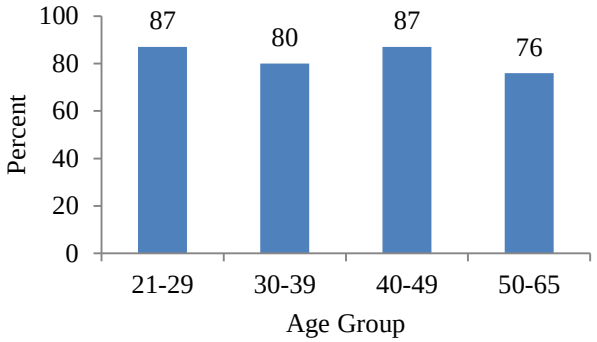
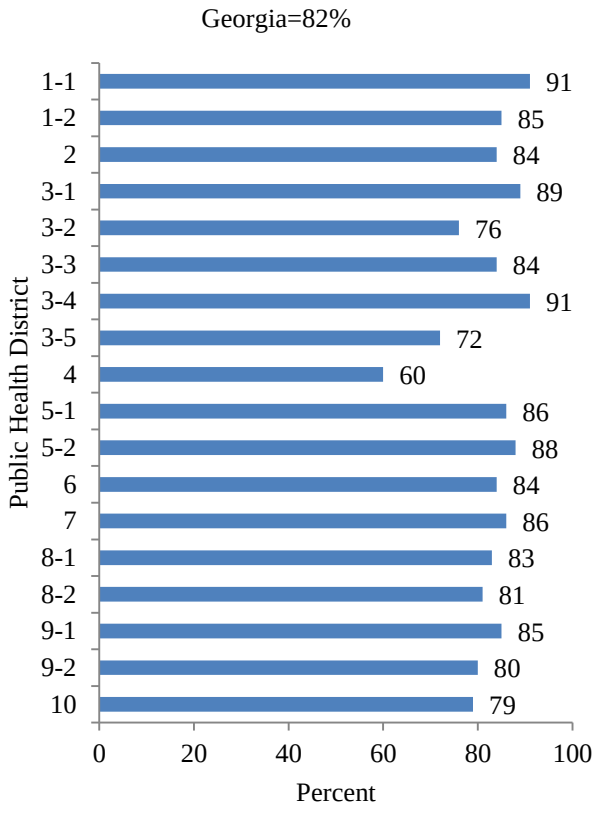


Figure 30. Pap Test in the Last 3 Years by Public Health District, Women Ages 21 to 65 Years, Georgia, 2011.



Colon and Rectum Cancer

New cases

Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed among Georgia males and females. Yearly, an average of 3,890 new cases of colorectal cancer are diagnosed in Georgia: 2,025 in males and 1,865 in females. During 2000-2003, colorectal cancer incidence rates among Georgia males decreased at an average annual rate of 0.5%, followed by a more rapid decline of 3.4% per year. Among females, the rates have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 2.2% since 2000.

Healthy People 2020

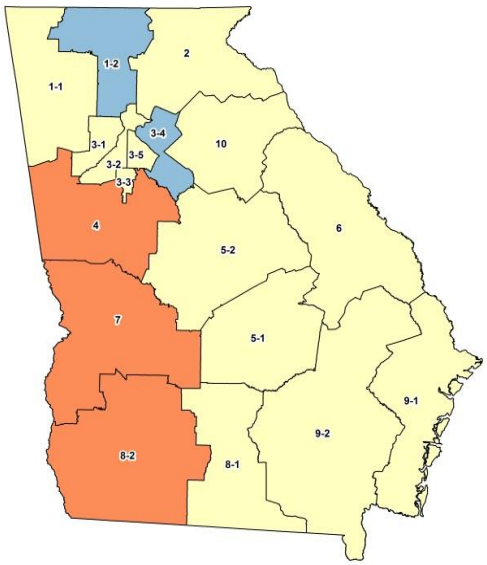
Objective: Reduce invasive colorectal cancer.

Target (2020): 41.6 cases per 100,000 population
Georgia (2007-2011): 43.3 cases per 100,000 population

LaGrange (4-0), West Central (7-0), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state for both males and females, while North Georgia (1-2) and East Metro (3-4) have significantly lower rates *(Figure 31)*.

Figure 31. Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 43.3 per 100,000 population



Deaths

Yearly, an average of 1,375 Georgians die of colorectal cancer: 710 males and 665 females. Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer death among Georgia males and females. During 1990-1998, colorectal cancer mortality rates among Georgia males decreased at an average annual rate of 2.6%, followed by an increase of 2.5% per year from 1998-2002. Since 2002, the rates have been decreasing by 3.8% per year. Among females, during 1990-2001, mortality rates decreased at an average annual rate of 0.3%, followed by a more rapid decline of 2.5% per year.

Healthy People 2020

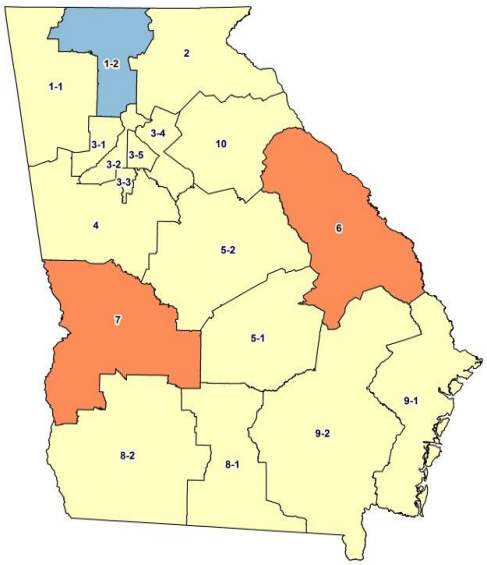
Objective: Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 16.3 deaths per 100,000 population

East Central (6-0) and West Central (7-0) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state. North Georgia (1-2) has a significantly lower mortality rate than the state *(Figure 32)*.

Figure 32. Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 16.3 per 100,000 population



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate
No significant difference
Significantly lower than state rate

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better chance of survival. For colorectal cancer, the overall five year survival rate among Georgians is 64%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 88%, but only 68% when discovered at a regional stage and 12% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 33)*. Early detection and removal of precancerous polyps can greatly reduce the risk of developing or dying of invasive colorectal cancer.

During 2004-2010, 52% of colorectal cancers were diagnosed at a late stage (regional and distant) while only 43% were diagnosed early (in situ and local) *(Figure 34*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 38% in Northeast (10-0) Public Health District to 51% in South Central (5-1) Public Health District.

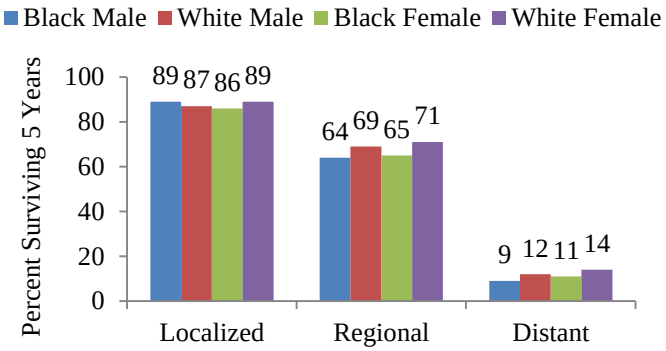
Risk factors

- Increasing age
- Personal or family history of colorectal cancer or inflammatory bowel disease
- Inherited syndromes such as familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) or hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC)
- Smoking and alcohol consumption
- Physical inactivity
- A high fat or low fiber diet
- Inadequate intake of fruits and vegetables
- Obesity
- Type 2 Diabetes

Prevention

Preventing colorectal cancer saves lives. Strategies for prevention include managing modifiable risk factors, such as diet and physical activity, and detection and removal of precancerous polyps.[1]

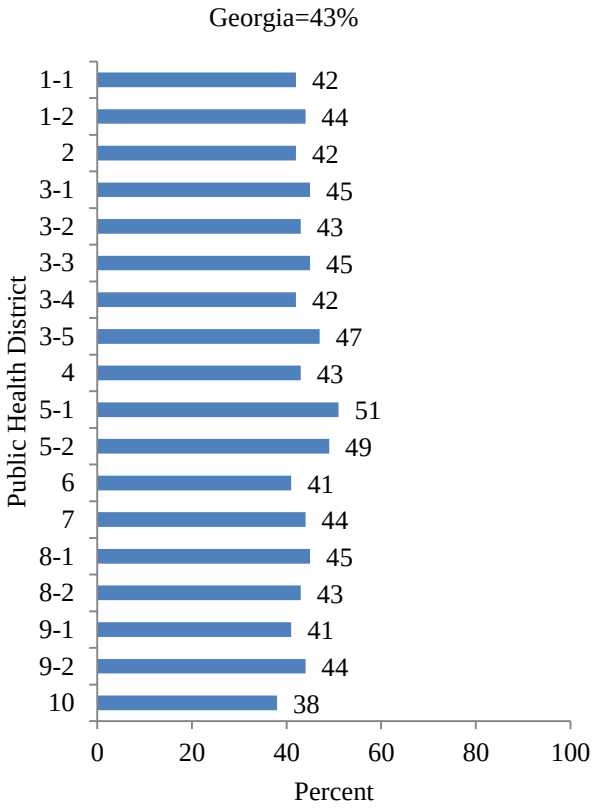
Figure 33. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Colorectal Cancer, Georgia, 2004-2010.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Males	39%	33%	25%
	White Males	41%	37%	20%
	Black Females	40%	32%	24%
	White Females	40%	37%	19%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 34. Percent of Early Stage at Diagnosis for Colorectal Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2004-2010.



Early detection

There are several effective tools available for screening for colorectal cancer. The Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) and Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT) are non-invasive cancer screening methods which can often be done at home. While sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are able to detect cancers as well as polyps before they become cancerous. Adults ages 50 years and older should decide with their doctor which screening schedule is right for them.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Increase the proportion of adults ages 50 to 75 years who receive a colorectal cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines.

Target (2020): 70.5%
Georgia (2011): 61.1%

Colorectal cancer screening in Georgia

According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 61% of adults ages 50 to 75 years reported having had an FOBT in the last year, and/or sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years, and/or colonoscopy in the last 10 years *(Figure 36)*. Adults ages 50-59 years were least likely to meet screening recommendations *(Figure 35)*.

Among the 18 public health districts, the percentage of adults ages 50 to 75 years who met screening recommendations ranged from 43% in North Georgia (1-2) to 74% in Southwest (8-2) Public Health District *(Figure 36)*.

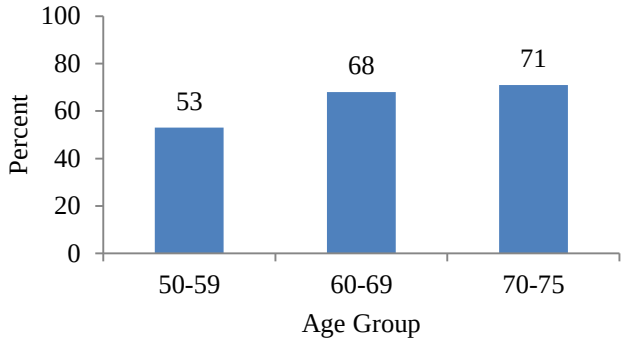
Guidelines for Colorectal Cancer Screening

Beginning at age 50 and continuing until age 75, both men and women at average risk for developing colorectal cancer should be screened for colorectal cancer using one of the examination schedules below.

Tests that are used to screen for colorectal cancer can be divided into two groups with different schedules:

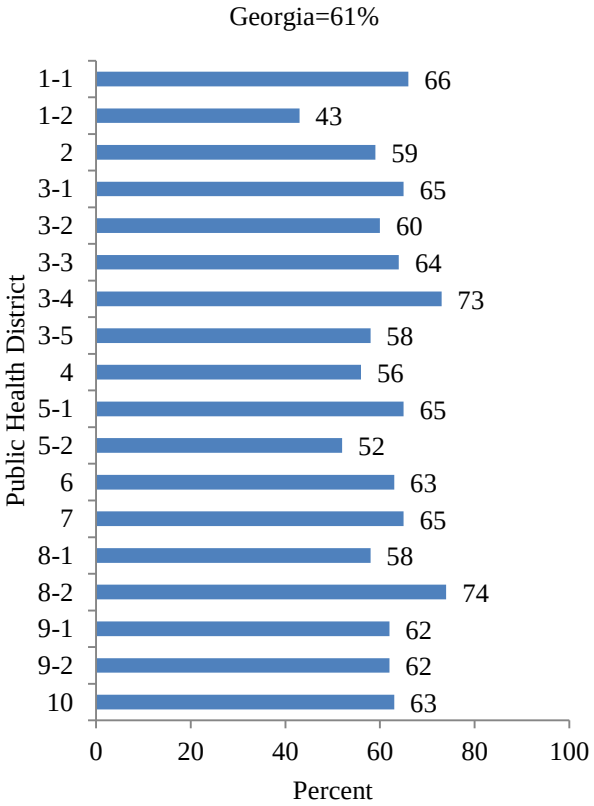
<u>Tests that find both colorectal polyps and cancer:</u>	
Sigmoidoscopy	every 5 years
Standard Colonoscopy	every 10 years
<u>Tests that find cancer:</u>	
Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	every year
Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT)	every year

Figure 35. Percent of Adults Ages 50 to 75 Years Meeting the Colorectal Screening Recommendation* by Age, Georgia, 2011.



* The Colorectal Screening Recommendation is defined as having had an FOBT in the last year, and/or sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years, and/or colonoscopy in the last 10 years.

Figure 36. Percent of Adults Ages 50 to 75 Years Meeting the Colorectal Screening Recommendation* by Public Health District, Georgia, 2011.



* The Colorectal Screening Recommendation is defined as having had an FOBT in the last year, and/or sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years, and/or colonoscopy in the last 10 years.

Lung and Bronchus Cancer

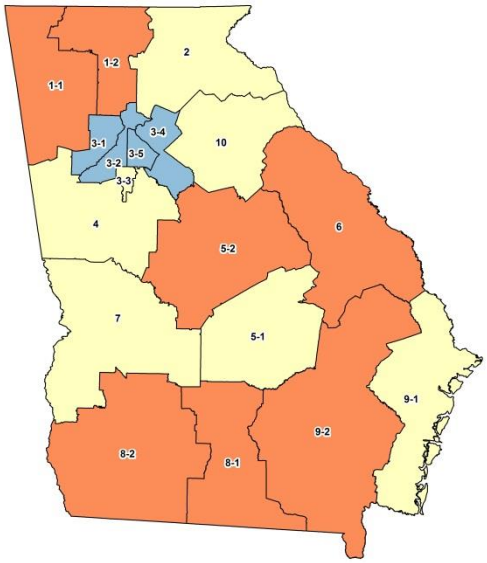
New cases

Lung cancer is the second most common cancer diagnosed among both males and females in Georgia and accounts for 14% of all cancer diagnoses. Yearly, an average of 6,155 new cases of lung cancer are diagnosed in Georgia: 3,460 in males and 2,700 in females. Since 2000, lung cancer incidence rates among Georgia males have decreased at an average annual rate of 2.6%. Among females, during 2000-2008, incidence rates were increasing at an average annual rate of 0.8%, followed by a rapid decline of 3.3% per year.

Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2), North Central (5-2), East Central (6-0), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate while Cobb/Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), East Metro (3-4), and DeKalb (3-5) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 37).*

Figure 37. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 69.9 per 100,000 population



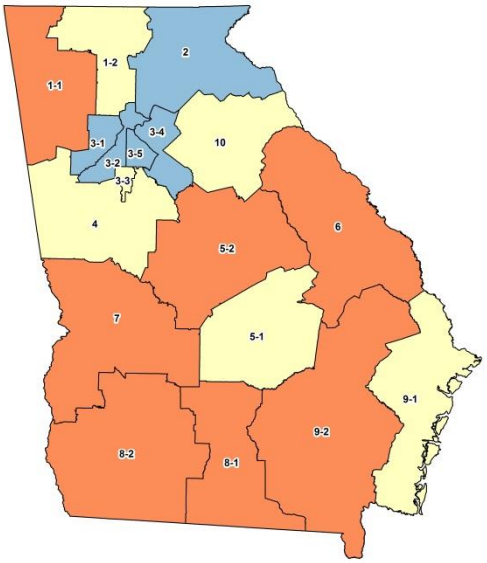
Deaths

Yearly, an average of 4,395 Georgians die of lung cancer: 2,575 males and 1,820 females. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death accounting for 30% of all cancer deaths in Georgia. During 1990-2006, lung cancer mortality rates among Georgia males decreased at an average annual rate of 1.8%, followed by a more rapid decline of 6.9% per year. Among females, during 1990-2000, mortality rates were increasing at an average annual rate of 2.0%, followed by a decline of 0.5% per year.

Northwest (1-1), North Central (5-2), East Central (6-0), West Central (7-0), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state average, while North (2-0), Cobb-Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), East Metro (3-4), and DeKalb (3-5) have significantly lower rates *(Figure 38*).

Figure 38. Age-Adjusted Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 51.7 per 100,000 population



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate

No significant difference

Significantly lower than state rate

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the lung cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 45.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 51.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better chance of survival. For lung and bronchus cancer, the five year survival rate among Georgians is 16%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 47%, but only 23% when discovered at a regional stage and 4% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 39)*.

During 2004-2010, 75% of lung cancers were diagnosed at a late stage (regional and distant) *(Figure 40*). The percentage diagnosed at a late stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 69% in South Central (5-1) Public Health District to 78% in DeKalb (3-5) and West Central (7-0) Public Health Districts.

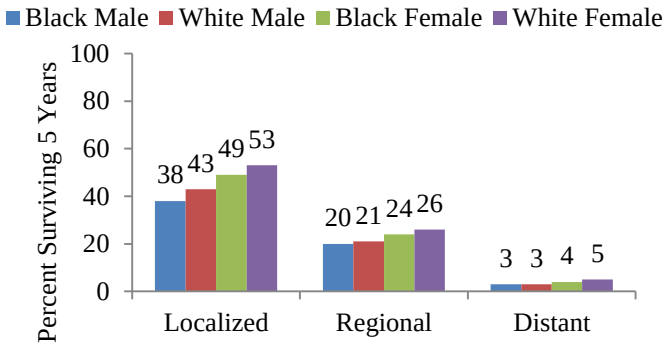
Risk factors

- Tobacco use (accounts for nearly 90% of all lung cancer cases)
- Exposure to environmental (second-hand) tobacco smoke
- Exposure to certain industrial substances such as arsenic, some organic chemicals, radon, and asbestos, particularly for persons who smoke
- Radiation exposure from occupational, medical, and environmental sources
- Air pollution

Prevention

The best strategy for preventing lung cancer is not to smoke or to stop smoking and to avoid exposure to environmental or second-hand smoke.[1] People who work with potentially cancer-causing chemicals should take appropriate protective measures to avoid harmful exposure.

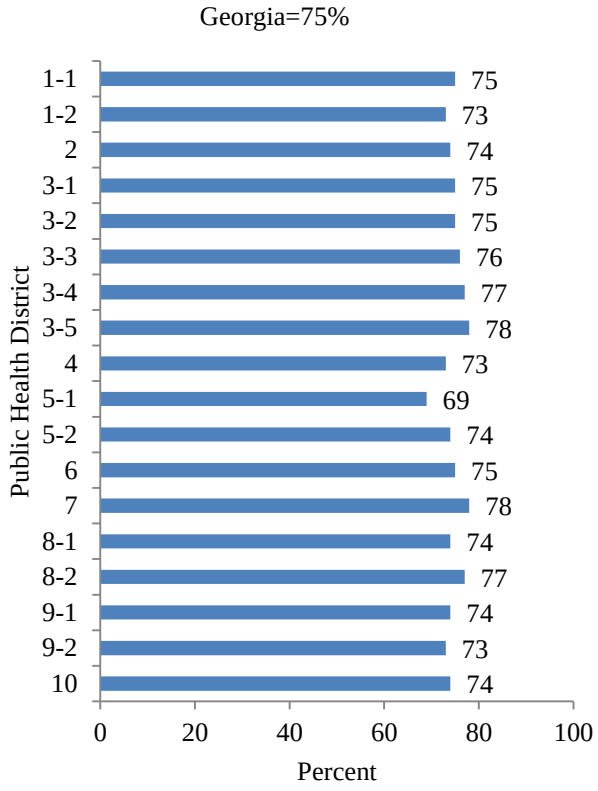
Figure 39. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Lung and Bronchus Cancer, Georgia, 2004-2010.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Males	12%	22%	62%
	White Males	16%	25%	54%
	Black Females	14%	22%	59%
	White Females	20%	25%	50%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 40. Late Stage at Diagnosis for Lung and Bronchus Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2004-2010.



Early detection

Doctors should talk to high risk patients about the benefits, limitations, and potential harms of lung cancer screening. Screening facilities should have the proper equipment and extensive experience in performing low dose helical CT scans for lung cancer. A team of specialists should also be on staff to provide the appropriate care and follow-up for patients with abnormal screening results.

American Cancer Society Guidelines for Lung Cancer Screening

Patients should be asked about their smoking history.

Patients who meet ALL of the following criteria may be candidates for lung cancer screening (low dose helical CT scan):

- 55 to 74 years old
- In fairly good health
- Have at least a 30 pack-year smoking history
- Are either still smoking or have quit smoking within the last 15 years

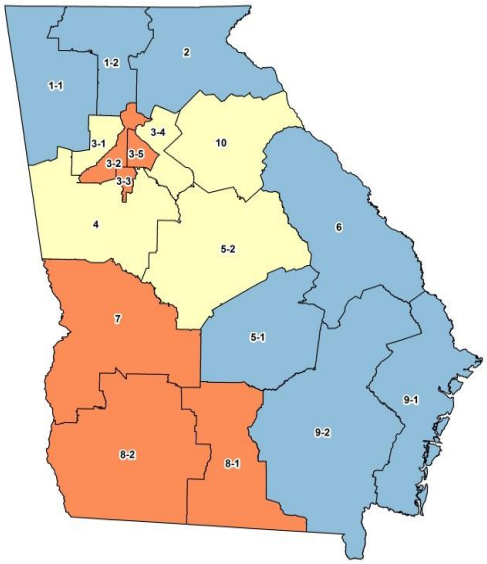
Prostate Cancer

New cases
Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among Georgia males, accounting for 30% of all male cancer cases. Yearly, an average of 6,740 new cases of invasive prostate cancer are diagnosed among Georgia males. Since 2000, prostate cancer incidence rates in Georgia have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 1.2%.

Fulton (3-2), Clayton (3-3), DeKalb (3-5), West Central (7-0), South (8-1), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate, while Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2) North (2-0), South Central (5-1), East Central (6), Coastal (9-1), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 41*).

Figure 41. Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 160.6 per 100,000 population

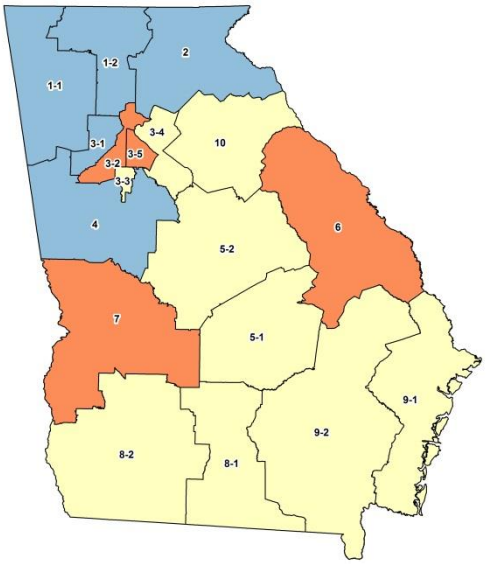


Deaths
Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among males. Yearly, an average of 755 Georgia males die of prostate cancer. During 1990-1992, prostate cancer mortality rates increased at an average annual rate of 5.2%, followed by a decline of 3.8% per year. Mortality rates among black males are nearly three times as high as rates among white males.

Fulton (3-2), DeKalb (3-5), East Central (6-0), and West Central (7-0) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate, while Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2) North (2-0), Cobb-Douglas (3-1), and LaGrange (4-0) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 42)*.

Figure 42. Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 26.7 per 100,000 population



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate
No significant difference
Significantly lower than state rate

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the prostate cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 21.8 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 26.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better chance of survival. For prostate cancer, the five year survival rate among Georgia males is 98%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 100%, but only 28% when discovered at a distant stage (*Figure 43*). Prostate cancer usually grows more slowly than most other cancers. As a result, the majority of prostate cancers are diagnosed at an early stage (in situ and localized).

During 2004-2010, 86% of prostate cancers were diagnosed at an early stage (*Figure 44*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 76% in South Central (5-1) to 90% in Clayton (3-3).

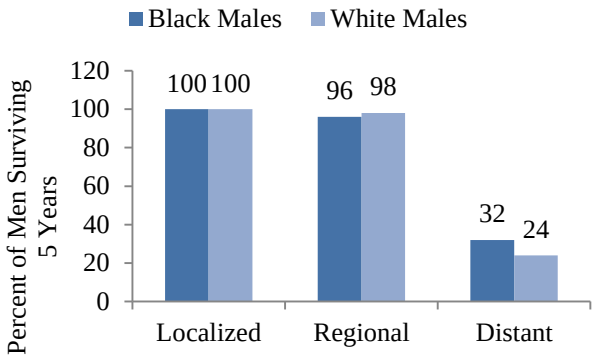
Risk factors

- Increasing age
- Black race
- Family history
- Obesity

Prevention

- Eat at least 2 and 1/2 cups of vegetables and fruits daily
- Participate in regular physical activity
- Stay at a healthy weight

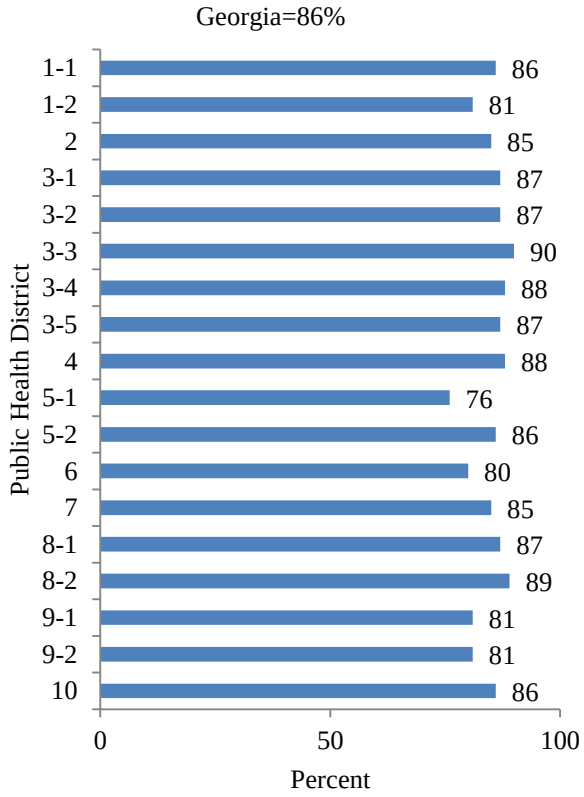
Figure 43. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer, Georgia, 2004-2010.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Males	86%	6%	5%
	White Males	86%	8%	3%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 44. Early Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2004-2010.



Early detection

A blood test for prostate specific antigen (PSA) and digital rectal examination of the prostate gland are two tools commonly used to detect prostate cancer early. Neither the PSA nor the digital rectal examination has been proven to reduce mortality from prostate cancer. Currently, there are no commonly agreed upon recommendations regarding routine screening for prostate cancer. Men should discuss prostate cancer screening options with their health care professional.

American Cancer Society Guidelines for Early Detection of Prostate Cancer

At present, national organizations commonly recommend informed decision making about testing for prostate cancer rather than a recommendation that all men be screened. For both men at average risk and high risk, information should be provided about what is known and what is uncertain about the benefits and limitations of early detection and treatment of prostate cancer so that they can make an informed decision about testing.

*The American Cancer Society also recommends that the PSA test and the digital rectal examination be offered annually, beginning at age 50, to men who have a life expectancy of at least 10 years. Men at high risk (African American men and men with one or more first-degree relatives diagnosed with prostate cancer at an early age) should begin testing at age 45.

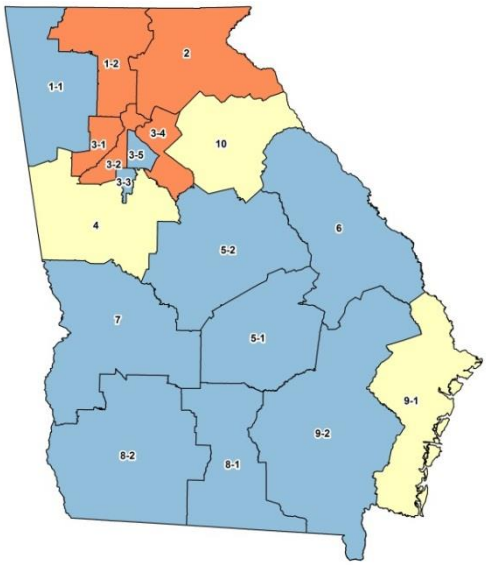
Melanoma

New cases
Yearly, an average of 2,025 new cases of malignant melanoma, the most serious form of skin cancer, are diagnosed in Georgia: 1,180 in males and 845 in females. Since 2002, melanoma incidence rates among Georgia males have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.5%. Among females, the rates have been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.8% since 2000.

North Georgia (1-2), North (2-0), Cobb/Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate while Northwest (1-1), Clayton (3-3), DeKalb (3-5), South Central (5-1), North Central (5-2), East Central (6-0), West Central (7-0), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), and Southeast (9-2) Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 45).*

Figure 45. Age-Adjusted Melanoma Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2007-2011.

Georgia Rate: 22.1 per 100,000 population



Deaths
Yearly, an average of 210 Georgians die from melanoma: 135 males and 75 females. Since 1990, melanoma mortality rates have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 0.5% among Georgia males and 0.7% among females.

Healthy People 2020

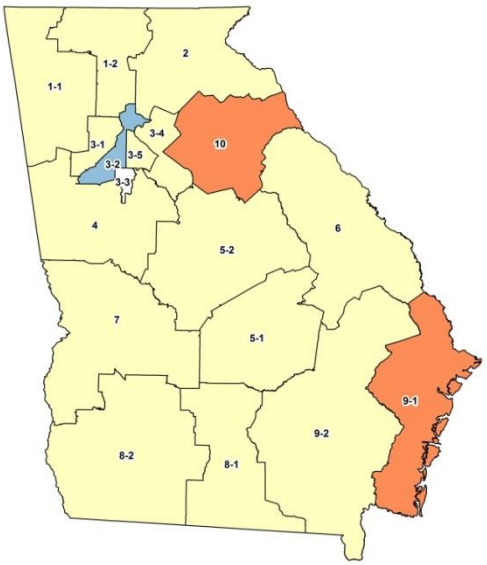
Objective: Reduce the melanoma death rate.

Target (2020): 2.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2006-2011)*: 2.5 deaths per 100,000 population

Most public health districts in Georgia have mortality rates similar to the state average. Coastal (9-1) and Northeast (10-0) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate while Fulton (3-2) Public Health District has a significantly lower rate. Clayton (3-3) Public Health District had fewer than 16 deaths and the melanoma mortality rate was not calculated *(Figure 46).*

Figure 46. Age-Adjusted Melanoma Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2011.*

Georgia Rate: 2.5 per 100,000 population



*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Significantly higher than state rate
No significant difference
Significantly lower than state rate
Rates not calculated (less than 16 cases or deaths)

Stage of disease and survival

Stage of disease refers to the extent to which cancer has spread when diagnosed. In general the earlier the stage, the better chance of survival. For melanoma, the five year survival rate is 92%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 98%, but only 66% when discovered at a regional stage and 17% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 47)*.

During 2004-2010, 91% of the melanomas were diagnosed at an early stage (in situ and localized) of disease *(Figure 48*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 78% in Southeast (9-2) Public Health District to 94% in Cobb/Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), and DeKalb (3-5) Public Health Districts.

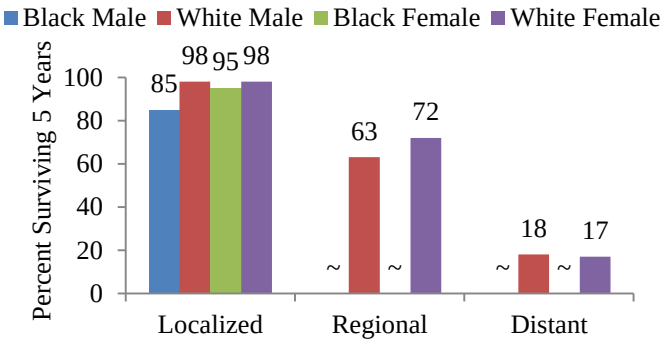
Risk factors

- Excessive exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight or tanning lamps
- Fair complexion, freckling, and light hair
- Family history
- Multiple or atypical nevi (moles)

Prevention

- Avoid tanning beds and sunlamps.[1]
- Limit or avoid direct exposure to sun during the midday hours (10 a.m. – 4 p.m.).
- When outdoors, wear a hat that shades the face, neck, and ears and a long sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Wear sunglasses to protect the skin around the eyes.
- Use sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of 30 or higher.
- Severe sunburns in childhood may increase risk of melanoma in later life. Children should be protected from the sun.

Figure 47. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Melanoma, Georgia, 2004-2010.

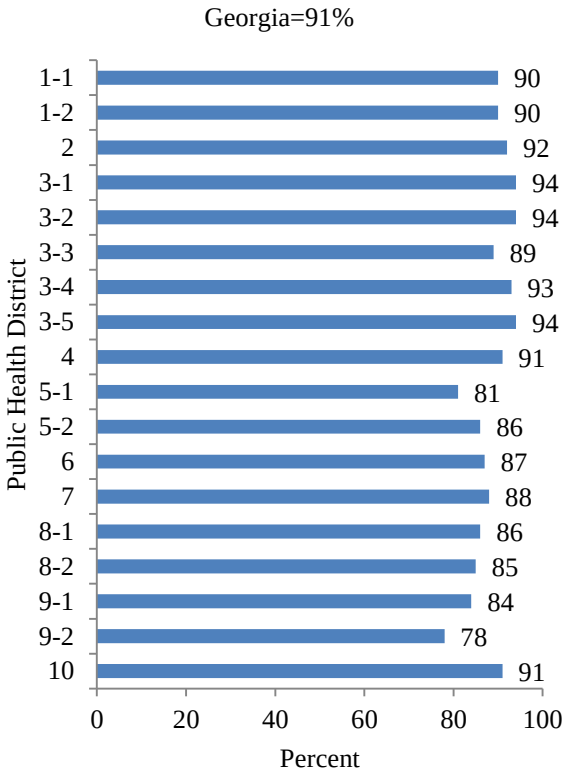


~ Rates not calculated due to sparse data.

		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	Black Males	46%	30%	20%
	White Males	84%	9%	4%
	Black Females	65%	18%	14%
	White Females	88%	6%	2%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 48. Early Stage at Diagnosis for Melanoma by Public Health District, Georgia, 2004-2010.



Early detection

Careful inspection of the skin can detect melanoma early so that it can be treated successfully. Recognition of changes in skin growths or the appearance of new growths is the best way to find early skin cancer. Adults should practice regular skin self-examination. Suspicious lesions should be evaluated promptly by a physician. A simple ABCDE rule outlines the warning signals of melanoma.

A - Asymmetry: One half of the mole does not match the other half.
B - Border: The edges of the mole are irregular, ragged, notched, or blurred.
C - Color: The pigmentation is not uniform, with variable degrees of tan, brown, or black.
D - Diameter: Greater than 6 millimeters (about ¼ inch).
E- Evolving: The mole is changing in size, shape, or color.

Cancer Risk Behaviors in Georgia

Tobacco use

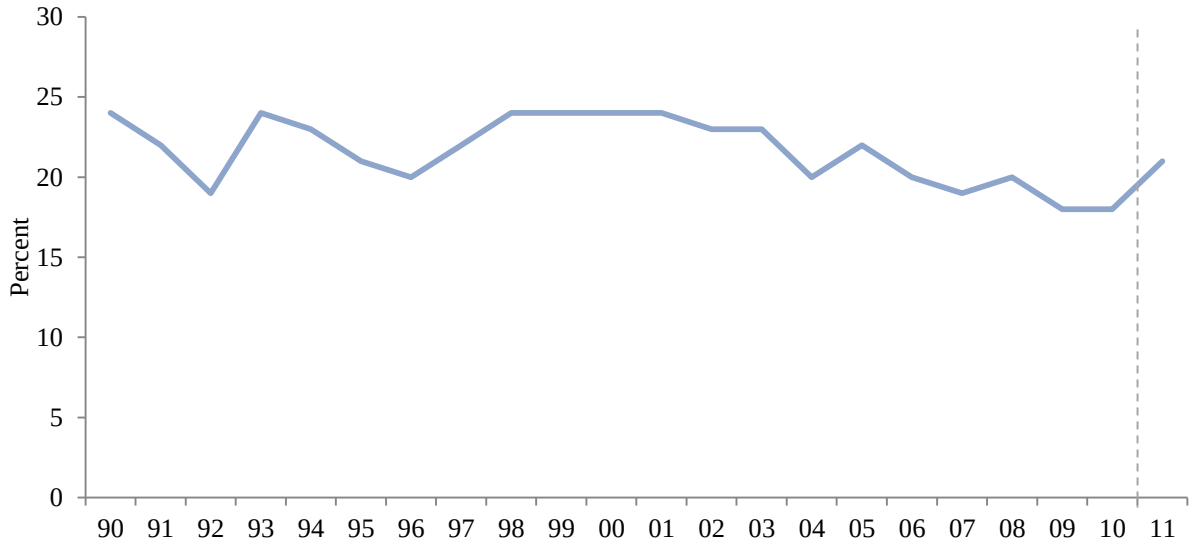
Tobacco use is a major preventable cause of death in our society. It accounts for about one-third of all cancer deaths and nearly 90% of lung cancer cases.[1] Tobacco use is also associated with cancers of the nasal cavities, mouth, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, uterine cervix, kidney, bladder, stomach and liver, and with myeloid leukemia. During 2003-2007, tobacco use was responsible for 16% of deaths among Georgia adults ages 35 years and older, and Georgia adults who die as a result of their smoking habit lose an average of 18 years of life.[4]

In 1986, the US Surgeon General concluded that the use of spit tobacco is not a safe substitute for smoking cigarettes. Spit tobacco causes cancer and a number of non-cancerous oral conditions, and can lead to nicotine addiction and dependence.[5] Cigars contain most of the same carcinogens and cancer-producing chemicals found in cigarettes. Regular cigar smoking causes cancer of the lung, oral cavity, larynx and esophagus, and may also be related to cancer of the pancreas.[6]

Tobacco use among Georgia adults

- The prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults has been slowly declining over the past two decades from a baseline of 24% down to 18% in more recent years *(Figure 49).*
- According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, an estimated 21% of Georgia adults are current smokers: 24% of males and 18% of females. One in four white adults (24%) and nearly one in five black adults (18%) smoke cigarettes. Smoking rates vary by age, with adults aged 18-24 years the most likely to smoke cigarettes (25%) and adults 65 and older the least likely (11%) *(Figure 50).*
- Among the 18 public health districts in Georgia, the prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 14% in Fulton (3-2) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts to 31% in Southeast (9-2) Public Health District *(Figure 51).*

Figure 49. Current Cigarette Use by Year, Adults 18+ Years of Age, Georgia, 1990-2011.*



* BRFSS weighting methodology changed greatly in 2011. Comparisons should not be made between 2011 data and that of previous years.

Many smokers want to stop. According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 62% of Georgia adults who were current smokers reported that they had tried to quit smoking for at least one day during the past year.

There are many benefits to stopping smoking. People who quit smoking, regardless of age, live longer than people who continue to smoke. Quitting smoking decreases the risk of developing many cancers and other major diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and cardiovascular diseases.[7]

Figure 50. Current Cigarette Use by Age, Georgia Adults, 2011.

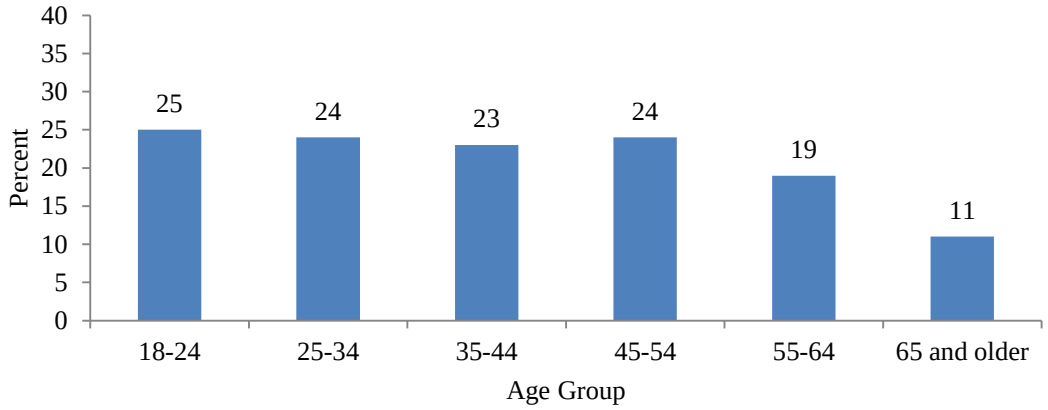
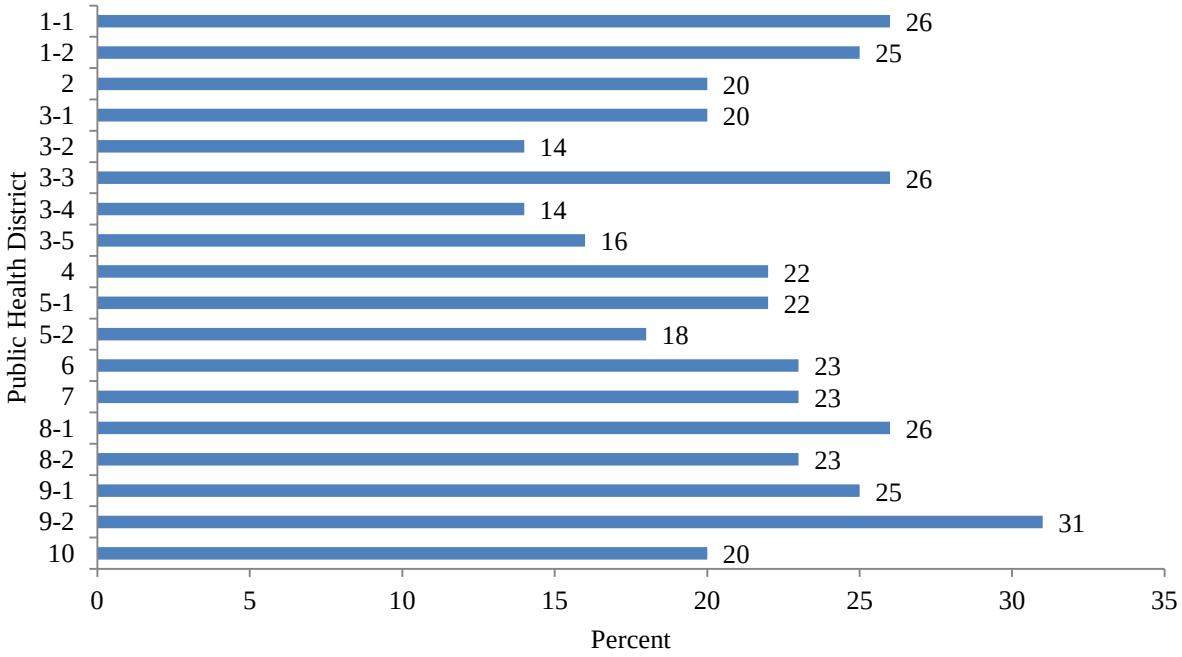


Figure 51. Current Cigarette Use by Public Health District, Georgia Adults, 2011.



Tobacco use among Georgia youth

In 2011, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was conducted to monitor priority health risk behaviors that put youth at risk for the leading causes of morbidity, mortality, and social problems. According to the 2011 YRBS, 11% of middle school students and 23% of high school students reported using some form of tobacco; 6% of middle school and 17% of high school students were current cigarette smokers.

Among males, 7% of middle school students and 19% of high school students reported current cigarette smoking *(Figure 52)*. Among females, 6% of middle school students and 15% of high school students reported current cigarette smoking. Non-Hispanic white high school students (24%) were three times as likely as non-Hispanic black high school students (8%) to smoke cigarettes *(Figure 53)*. The prevalence of cigarette smoking increased as grade increased *(Figure 54)*.

Figure 52. Current Cigarette Use by Gender, Georgia Students, 2011.

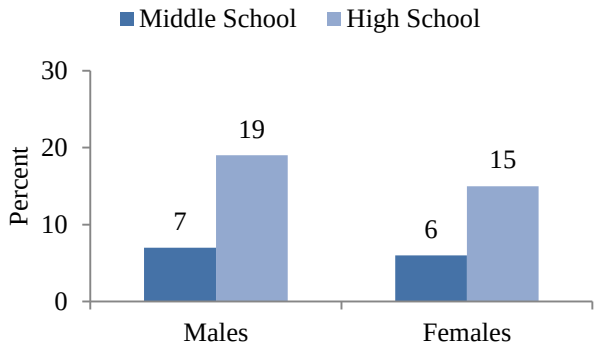


Figure 53. Current Cigarette Use by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia Students, 2011.

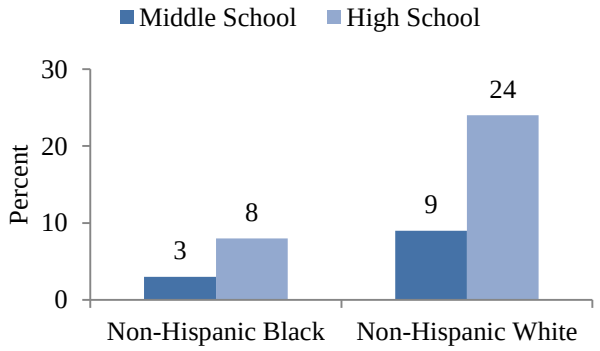
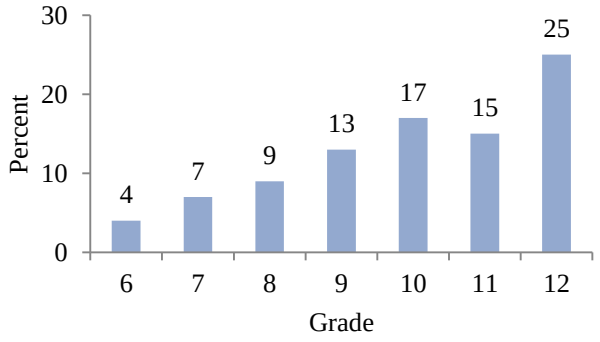


Figure 54. Current Cigarette Use by Grade, Georgia Students, 2011.



Nutrition, physical activity, and obesity

Scientific evidence suggests that about one-third of all cancer deaths that occur in the US each year are due to inappropriate diet, physical inactivity, and excess body weight.[8] Eating a nutritious diet, staying active throughout life, and maintaining a healthy weight can reduce one's risk of developing a cancer. These same behaviors also help lower risk of developing heart disease and diabetes.

Community efforts are needed to create an environment that promotes healthy behaviors and reduces cancer risk regardless of one's social, physical, and economic circumstances. Although these healthy choices are made individually, community involvement can affect many lives.[8]

American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity

Achieve and maintain a healthy weight throughout life.

- Be as lean as possible throughout life without being underweight.
- Avoid excess 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 help maintain a healthy weight.

Be physically active.

- **Adults:** Get 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:** Get at least 1 hour of moderate or vigorous intensity activity each day, with vigorous activity on at least 3 days each 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, no matter what one's level of activity, can have many health benefits.

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

- Choose foods and drinks 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 alcohol, limit your intake.

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

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

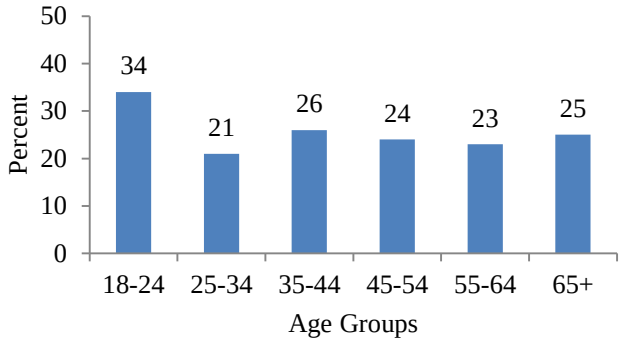
- Increase access to affordable, healthy foods in communities, places of work, and schools, and decrease access to and marketing of foods and drinks of low nutritional value, particularly to youth.
- Provide safe, enjoyable, and accessible environments for physical activity in schools and workplaces,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

Nutrition in Georgia

According to the 2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 25% of Georgia adults were eating the recommended 5 or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Georgia adults from 18-24 years of age were the most likely of all the age groups to meet the recommendation *(Figure 55).*

Figure 55. Consumption of 5 or More Servings of Fruits and Vegetables per Day by Age Group, Georgia Adults, 2009.

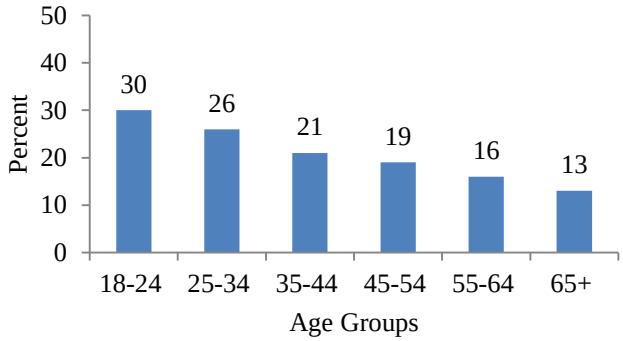


Physical activity in Georgia

According to the 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 21% of Georgia adults meet aerobic and strength exercise recommendations on a regular basis.

Physical activity rates vary by age, with adults aged 18-24 years (30%) the most likely to meet aerobic and strength exercise recommendations on a regular basis. Adults aged 65 and older the least likely (13%) to meet the recommendations *(Figure 56).*

Figure 56. Georgia Adults who Meet Aerobic and Strength Exercise Recommendations on a Regular Basis by Age Group, 2011



Recommendations for Physical Activity among Adults

Aerobic	Strength
150 minutes per week of moderate intensity activity or 75 minutes per week of vigorous intensity activity or An equivalent mix of moderate and vigorous intensity activity	Include muscle-strengthening activities on two or more days per week that work all major muscle groups (legs, hips, back, abdomen, chest, shoulders, and arms).

The different types of physical activities may include:

Moderate Physical Activities	Vigorous Physical Activities	Muscle-Strengthening Activities
Walking fast	Jogging or running	Lifting weights
Doing water aerobics	Swimming laps	Working with resistance bands
Riding a bike on level ground or with few hills	Riding a bike fast or on hills	Doing exercises that use your body weight for resistance (i.e., push-ups, sit-ups)
Playing doubles tennis	Playing singles tennis	Heavy gardening (i.e., digging, shoveling)
Pushing a lawn mower	Playing basketball	Yoga

Obesity among Georgia adults

A common measure of healthy weight for adults is body mass index (BMI).[9] Calculated as the ratio of weight (in kilograms) to height squared (in meters), BMI is an indicator of total body fat. For adults 20 years of age and older, a BMI of 18.5-24.9 is considered normal, while adults with a BMI of 25.0-29.9 are considered overweight. Obesity is defined as a BMI of 30.0 or more.

According to the 2011 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 26% of men and 29% of women are obese based on self-reported height and weight. Among adults, 36% of blacks and 25% of whites are obese. For adults, obesity increases with age, with the highest prevalence reported in the population aged 45-64 years (34%) *(Figure 57)*. However, even among young adults aged 18-24 years, 15% are obese.

The prevalence of obese adults ranges from 23% in North Georgia (1-2), Fulton (3-2), East Metro (3-4), and Dekalb (3-5) Public Health Districts to 35% in Clayton (3-3) and North Central (5-2) Public Health Districts (*Figure 58*).

The prevalence of obesity among adults in Georgia has been steadily increasing throughout the last decade (*Figure 59*).

Figure 57. Percentage of Obese Adults by Age Group, Georgia, 2011.

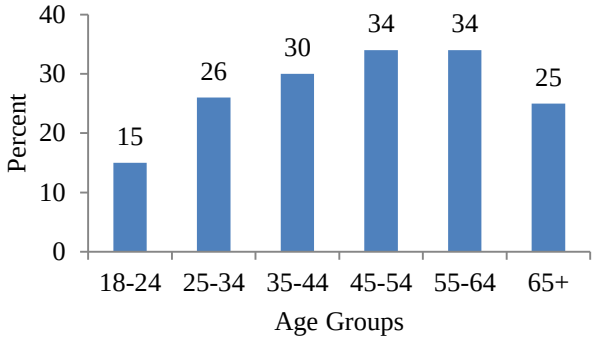


Figure 58. Percentage of Obese Adults by Public Health District, Georgia, 2011.

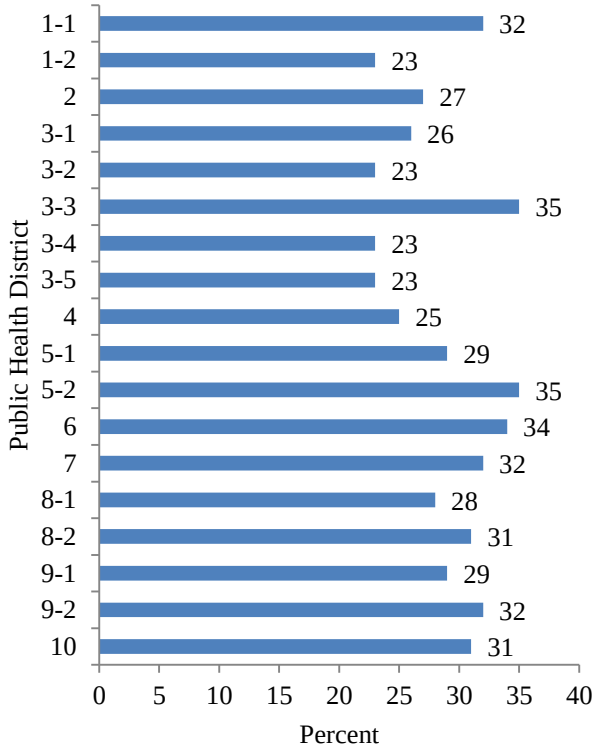
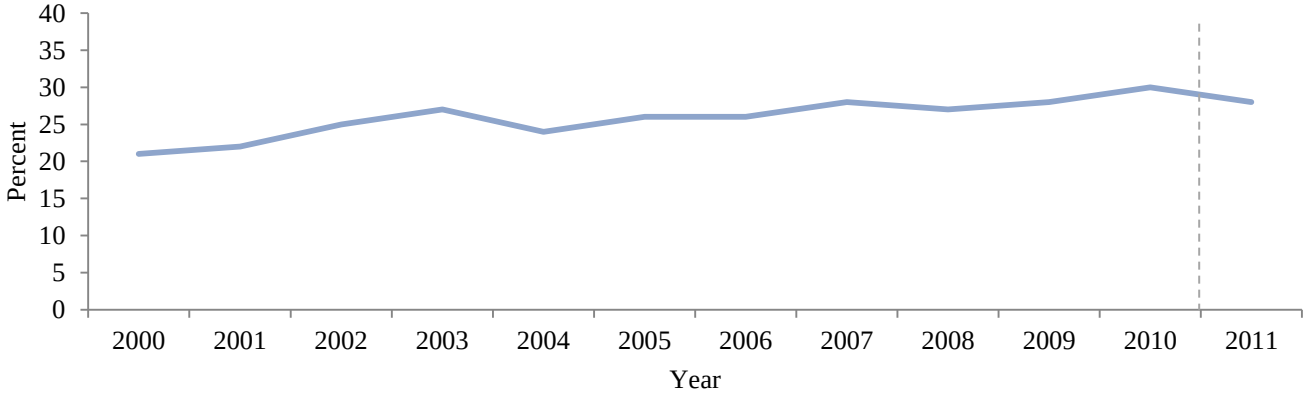


Figure 59. Percentage of Obese Adults by Year, Georgia, 2000-2011.*



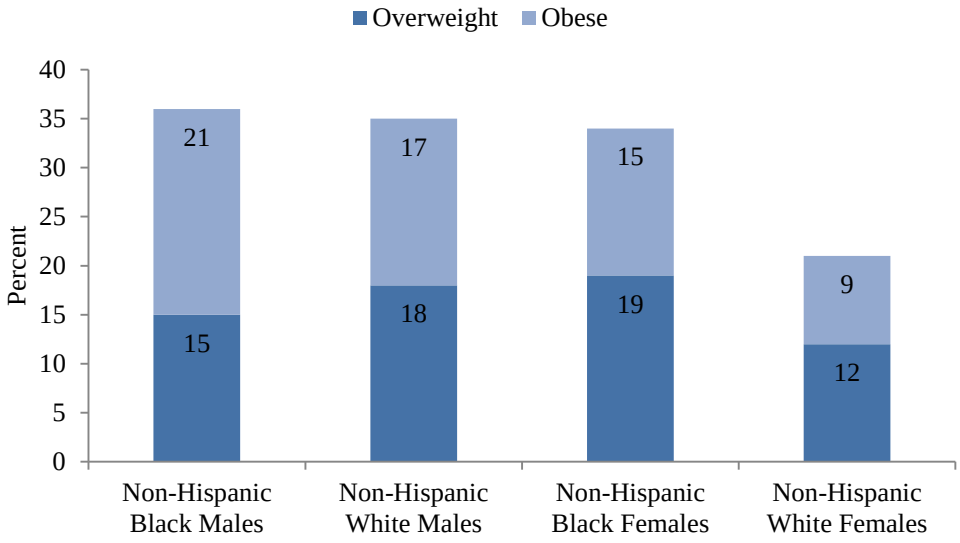
* BRFSS weighting methodology changed greatly in 2011. Comparisons should not be made between 2011 data and that of previous years.

Obesity among youth in Georgia

Defining obesity among children and adolescents is difficult since BMI is age dependent, and height and weight change as a child develops.[9] Growth charts show the distribution of weight-for-height across a range of ages for a reference population and provide a useful means to define childhood overweight based on percentile cut-offs. Children with a BMI-for-age greater than the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile are classified as obese. Overweight children have a BMI-for-age at or above the 95th percentile.

According to the 2011Youth Risk Behavior Survey for high school students, 36% of black males, 35% of white males, 34% of black females, and 21% of white females are overweight or obese *(Figure 60)*. Nearly a third of Georgia's high school students are at an increased risk for cancer later in life because they are overweight or obese.

Figure 60. Overweight and Obese High School Students by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2011



Technical Appendix

Definitions:

Age-adjusted rate: A rate calculated in a manner that allows for the comparison of rates derived from populations with different age structures.
Cancer incidence: The number of new cancer cases occurring in a population during a specified period of time, often expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
Cancer mortality: The number of cancer deaths occurring in a population during a specified period of time, often expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
Relative survival rate: A net survival measure representing cancer survival in the absence of other causes of death, often expressed as a percent.
Prevalence: The number of people with a disease or risk factor out of the total number of persons in a population, often expressed as a percent.

Data sources:

The number of new cases and incidence rates for the state of Georgia for 2007-2011 were obtained from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Division of Health Protection, Epidemiology Program, Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry. Incidence data were coded using ICD-O-3 codes and grouped using the SEER Site Recode ICD-O-3/WHO 2008. For more information on these groupings, please visit the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program on the web at http://seer.cancer.gov/siterecode/icdo3_dwhoheme/.

The number of deaths and mortality rates for the state of Georgia for 2006-2008, 2010, and 2011 were obtained from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Vital Records. Mortality data were coded using ICD-10 codes and grouped using the SEER Cause of Death Recode 1969+. For more information on these groupings, please visit the SEER Program on the web at http://seer.cancer.gov/codrecode/1969+_d04162012.

Incidence trend and survival data for Georgia were obtained from the SEER Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 18 Regs Research Data + Hurricane Katrina Impacted Louisiana Cases, Nov 2013 Sub (2000-2011) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> - Linked To County Attributes - Total U.S., 1969-2012 Counties, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2014 (updated 5/7/2014), based on the November 2013 submission. Incidence and survival data were categorized using the SEER Site Recode ICD-O-3/WHO 2008.

Mortality trend data for Georgia were obtained from the SEER Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With State, Total U.S. (1969-2011) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment>, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released July 2014. Underlying mortality data provided by NCHS (www.cdc.gov/nchs). Cause of death was categorized using the SEER Cause of Death Recode 1969+.

Population estimates for 2006-2013 and the 2000 US standard million population were obtained from the US Bureau of the Census, available at http://www.census.gov/.

Incidence and mortality rates for the United States for 2007-2011 were obtained from the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR) Cancer in North America: 2007-2011 publication.

Health risk and screening behavior data for adults were obtained from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a telephone health survey administered by the Georgia Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

Health risk behavior data for youths were obtained from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS), a national school-based survey administered by the Georgia Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the CDC.

Methods:
Incidence rates were calculated per 100,000 population and age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 US standard million population. Except where calculated to show trends, the incidence rates are five-year average annual rates for the period 2007 through 2011.

Mortality rates were calculated per 100,000 population and age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 US standard million population. Because of data quality issues, 2009 Georgia cancer death data are not used for analysis. Except where calculated to show trends, the mortality rates are five-year average annual rates including data for 2006-2008, 2010, and 2011 combined.

The estimated number of cases for 2013 was calculated by multiplying the age-specific state incidence rates (2007-2011) by the age-specific state population estimates for 2013. The results were then summed to obtain a state estimate. This was done for all sites combined and for each cancer site individually.

The estimated number of deaths for 2013 was calculated by multiplying the age-specific state mortality rates (2006-2008, 2010 and 2011 combined) by the age-specific state population estimates for 2013. The results were then summed to obtain a state estimate. This was done for all sites combined and for each cancer site individually.

Annual percent change computations for the incidence and mortality trends were calculated using Joinpoint Regression Program, Version 4.1.1 - August 2014; Statistical Methodology and Applications Branch, Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute.

Georgia public health districts:

Public Health District	Counties
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	Cherokee, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield
2 North (Gainesville)	Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	Cobb, Douglas
3-2 Fulton	Fulton
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	Clayton
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	Gwinnett, Newton, Rockdale
3-5 DeKalb	DeKalb
4 LaGrange	Butts, Carroll, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Henry, Lamar, Meriwether, Pike, Spalding, Troup, Upson
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	Bleckley, Dodge, Johnson, Laurens, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Treutlen, Wheeler, Wilcox
5-2 North Central (Macon)	Baldwin, Bibb, Crawford, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twiggs, Washington, Wilkinson
6 East Central (Augusta)	Burke, Columbia, Emanuel, Glascock, Jefferson, Jenkins, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Screven, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes
7 West Central (Columbus)	Chattahoochee, Clay, Crisp, Dooly, Harris, Macon, Marion, Muscogee, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor, Webster
8-1 South (Valdosta)	Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Cook, Echols, Irwin, Lanier, Lowndes, Tift, Turner
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	Baker, Calhoun, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Lee, Miller, Mitchell, Seminole, Terrell, Thomas, Worth
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	Bryan, Camden, Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Liberty, Long, McIntosh
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Evans, Glynn, Jeff Davis, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Tattnall, Toombs, Ware, Wayne
10 Northeast (Athens)	Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton

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Statistical Appendix

Table 1. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence for Georgia by Public Health District, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2011

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	113125	563.8	28219	626.4	80475	560.4	101718	407.5	25529	389.2	71547	425.6
1.1 Northwest	8045	571.1	619	646.5	7272	572.7	7144	412.9	563	411.7	6390	416.4
1.2 North Georgia	5411	547.3	153	702.9	4979	549.3	4698	408.7	119	359.0	4338	417.9
2.0 North	8462	565.5	317	629.7	7864	577.2	7349	428.4	287	408.6	6755	440.6
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	8798	584.5	1344	607.4	6985	601.0	8055	413.3	1425	378.3	6111	438.5
3.2 Fulton	10107	595.8	4582	670.2	5026	560.3	9274	421.4	4058	416.2	4708	440.3
3.3 Clayton	2249	558.0	1158	595.7	918	604.2	2186	402.9	1228	404.1	798	467.3
3.4 East Metro	8669	527.1	1635	592.9	6164	560.0	8648	404.5	1682	369.8	5975	450.4
3.5 DeKalb	7143	572.9	3610	635.9	3136	554.4	7115	415.4	3542	410.3	3172	449.9
4.0 LaGrange	10051	584.7	2137	650.7	7603	573.3	8737	412.7	1748	378.2	6677	426.3
5.1 South Central	1979	497.7	498	503.3	1453	506.3	1660	362.1	424	338.8	1218	373.9
5.2 North Central	7084	586.0	2243	634.7	4704	570.8	5885	397.6	1905	380.4	3874	414.1
6.0 East Central	5529	529.9	1983	592.9	3430	511.3	5195	401.7	1826	400.1	3219	412.4
7.0 West Central	4801	578.9	1921	665.8	2746	540.0	4261	403.3	1550	375.0	2573	426.9
8.1 South	3274	600.0	848	662.9	2368	590.0	2742	409.0	691	393.0	1978	418.4
8.2 Southwest	5085	598.3	1810	678.3	3204	575.1	4359	412.3	1504	400.2	2787	426.5
9.1 Coastal	6472	525.1	1649	529.4	4651	531.8	5865	393.3	1565	366.3	4105	411.8
9.2 Southeast	4357	522.3	793	565.6	3467	525.3	3649	377.6	669	363.0	2888	381.9
10.0 Northeast	5609	567.8	919	674.5	4505	555.2	4896	412.4	743	381.5	3981	422.1

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	31301	123.7	8554	124.4	21294	125.8	2015	8.2	668	9.5	1168	8.0
1.1 Northwest	1968	113.3	178	124.7	1744	113.3	156	9.5	8	~	137	9.9
1.2 North Georgia	1324	112.4	40	114.3	1211	113.4	98	8.9	<5	~	87	9.7
2.0 North	2151	123.1	77	101.0	1992	127.0	116	7.4	8	~	94	7.3
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2635	129.1	537	121.5	1926	134.1	144	6.9	42	10.4	87	6.9
3.2 Fulton	3074	136.2	1322	131.6	1591	146.2	163	7.2	99	9.7	52	5.2
3.3 Clayton	723	122.9	461	131.6	214	125.1	53	8.3	30	8.9	13	~
3.4 East Metro	2909	129.0	620	119.8	1940	141.5	173	6.9	39	7.0	95	7.5
3.5 DeKalb	2406	137.1	1269	139.1	1006	147.5	139	7.8	77	8.1	45	7.8
4.0 LaGrange	2647	123.2	600	122.1	1955	123.7	170	8.3	50	9.8	112	8.2
5.1 South Central	445	99.8	122	98.8	320	101.4	43	10.3	19	15.3	24	8.5
5.2 North Central	1775	119.7	597	116.2	1152	123.6	96	7.2	40	7.9	53	7.4
6.0 East Central	1669	128.9	635	136.9	985	125.3	108	9.2	48	10.1	57	9.5
7.0 West Central	1312	126.1	523	126.1	736	124.1	65	7.1	35	8.9	27	6.3
8.1 South	799	119.8	204	114.5	577	123.4	73	12.3	32	18.0	37	9.9
8.2 Southwest	1214	116.9	460	121.4	736	114.0	107	11.2	49	13.1	53	10.8
9.1 Coastal	1728	115.0	452	104.5	1215	121.0	121	8.3	40	8.7	69	7.6
9.2 Southeast	1015	104.8	203	109.0	786	103.5	81	9.4	27	15.1	49	7.7
10.0 Northeast	1507	127.4	254	127.0	1208	129.1	109	9.5	23	11.8	77	8.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 1. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	10123	50.7	2780	61.5	6924	48.8	9316	37.5	2913	46.1	6055	35.3
1.1 Northwest	716	50.7	50	56.1	658	51.6	631	36.3	61	43.6	551	35.4
1.2 North Georgia	409	43.1	14	~	376	43.2	373	33.1	12	~	352	34.0
2.0 North	762	51.2	41	77.2	690	51.2	634	36.8	45	64.9	567	36.4
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	720	48.4	118	46.1	561	49.4	673	36.5	142	42.3	503	36.4
3.2 Fulton	822	49.9	437	66.6	341	39.4	823	38.4	441	46.9	341	31.2
3.3 Clayton	236	55.5	131	62.0	86	56.2	221	41.0	138	45.9	71	40.4
3.4 East Metro	769	47.1	152	53.0	507	47.0	722	35.0	180	44.9	453	33.7
3.5 DeKalb	597	47.5	318	54.4	248	43.6	652	38.9	396	48.0	233	31.3
4.0 LaGrange	921	53.9	215	64.4	684	52.2	842	39.8	179	41.0	636	40.0
5.1 South Central	181	43.9	44	42.2	134	46.5	169	36.6	51	41.9	116	34.3
5.2 North Central	646	53.0	231	64.4	403	48.4	601	39.9	267	53.6	327	33.5
6.0 East Central	539	52.3	206	61.2	325	49.1	486	37.3	202	44.7	266	33.7
7.0 West Central	453	54.7	185	66.5	256	49.7	474	44.0	213	51.6	251	40.4
8.1 South	283	52.0	85	67.4	192	48.0	244	35.8	67	38.3	174	35.5
8.2 Southwest	481	57.5	175	65.1	302	55.5	423	38.9	174	45.6	244	35.2
9.1 Coastal	609	50.2	192	62.6	398	46.7	570	38.7	206	49.3	349	35.3
9.2 Southeast	456	55.2	87	57.8	356	55.1	328	33.5	53	29.3	266	34.3
10.0 Northeast	523	54.7	99	73.3	407	52.2	450	37.8	86	45.9	355	36.9

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	17293	90.9	3843	94.2	13089	93.1	13492	54.7	2602	42.3	10606	60.9
1.1 Northwest	1587	116.8	96	104.9	1480	119.2	1258	71.1	75	58.9	1169	73.3
1.2 North Georgia	889	92.5	23	118.2	843	93.8	749	65.3	10	~	722	67.6
2.0 North	1159	78.6	42	81.3	1101	80.8	1013	58.0	39	60.1	954	59.4
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	1073	80.8	118	68.0	927	86.2	950	53.4	110	36.3	807	58.6
3.2 Fulton	1074	69.8	605	96.7	428	53.6	1011	48.2	476	50.0	503	47.9
3.3 Clayton	300	83.2	129	79.5	154	99.7	282	57.6	117	46.8	157	83.7
3.4 East Metro	998	72.3	122	55.9	799	81.5	933	49.9	127	35.9	764	59.4
3.5 DeKalb	813	71.9	412	86.8	366	66.0	709	44.4	303	38.5	375	49.4
4.0 LaGrange	1518	92.8	274	94.3	1221	94.3	1148	54.4	164	38.4	968	59.9
5.1 South Central	449	115.7	100	109.8	348	120.3	221	45.6	41	30.9	179	51.5
5.2 North Central	1250	104.2	336	95.7	900	107.8	877	57.9	216	44.0	653	65.8
6.0 East Central	1005	99.0	342	108.4	648	97.2	728	55.2	218	48.3	500	60.6
7.0 West Central	779	95.8	299	109.0	470	91.7	590	54.6	150	36.4	430	67.5
8.1 South	588	109.7	132	115.2	455	112.1	367	53.6	71	42.7	284	57.3
8.2 Southwest	906	108.0	279	109.4	621	110.0	588	53.6	142	38.9	442	62.9
9.1 Coastal	1091	91.6	246	82.6	824	95.8	832	55.9	187	45.1	634	61.9
9.2 Southeast	894	109.5	131	102.5	751	114.0	577	57.7	72	39.4	501	63.0
10.0 Northeast	920	97.1	157	124.3	753	95.4	659	54.4	84	42.8	564	57.6

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 1. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Males		Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	33701	160.6	11380	250.3	21053	137.7	5894	29.6	4227	17.0
1.1 Northwest	1962	133.6	259	270.8	1660	124.5	354	25.6	270	16.3
1.2 North Georgia	1478	141.8	67	296.9	1302	134.3	430	43.3	270	23.4
2.0 North	2337	148.8	113	233.2	2151	148.1	687	46.9	454	27.7
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2690	166.2	610	276.6	1958	153.4	703	45.9	461	22.5
3.2 Fulton	3516	205.5	1821	266.9	1562	168.0	592	33.7	470	20.7
3.3 Clayton	768	182.6	464	228.3	253	152.5	44	13.5	31	6.0
3.4 East Metro	2722	159.4	761	289.6	1746	146.5	596	33.4	469	20.9
3.5 DeKalb	2569	200.2	1540	264.2	924	159.5	280	24.2	247	13.7
4.0 LaGrange	3004	165.3	942	278.3	1958	138.7	522	30.9	354	17.0
5.1 South Central	497	120.8	156	158.9	328	108.4	55	13.8	31	7.2
5.2 North Central	2109	166.5	865	239.3	1196	137.4	225	19.4	130	9.2
6.0 East Central	1542	139.3	733	215.4	774	106.9	214	21.4	157	12.3
7.0 West Central	1497	176.4	770	268.0	681	127.9	192	23.8	121	12.2
8.1 South	1034	184.8	334	264.5	681	163.5	93	17.6	86	13.3
8.2 Southwest	1584	178.2	726	271.7	837	140.1	142	16.9	120	12.1
9.1 Coastal	1774	134.3	591	181.7	1134	119.3	313	26.6	238	16.2
9.2 Southeast	1005	113.0	270	185.5	707	98.6	148	17.4	101	10.9
10.0 Northeast	1613	156.0	358	256.2	1201	139.6	304	31.4	217	18.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence for Georgia by County, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2011

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	113125	563.8	28219	626.4	80475	560.4	101718	407.5	25529	389.2	71547	425.6
Appling	196	414.7	30	534.5	166	424.0	190	361.5	36	400.1	145	343.4
Atkinson	87	470.2	14	~	70	523.5	71	357.4	21	547.2	42	293.9
Bacon	135	470.5	18	626.3	113	459.4	103	304.4	7	~	95	326.1
Baker	45	471.7	21	497.9	23	453.6	51	431.4	26	513.4	25	392.3
Baldwin	664	587.2	225	595.6	426	585.3	485	401.7	166	371.2	313	425.1
Banks	265	569.4	6	~	255	579.4	185	383.0	<5	~	178	391.6
Barrow	739	565.7	85	694.0	623	565.2	636	386.9	60	336.6	544	399.5
Bartow	1278	595.1	108	679.6	1137	594.2	1160	458.6	90	389.4	1028	466.9
Ben Hill	241	554.1	64	599.5	176	565.9	234	441.8	61	397.8	164	449.0
Berrien	243	498.5	18	462.3	223	509.1	232	412.8	17	312.0	209	416.1
Bibb	2125	621.9	859	662.9	1229	604.6	1884	404.8	816	407.5	1046	413.4
Bleckley	164	506.2	32	776.6	131	469.8	132	329.2	15	~	117	367.8
Brantley	207	477.6	11	~	194	466.5	173	352.1	7	~	165	352.1
Brooks	287	629.6	87	716.1	199	622.6	178	344.8	72	431.0	103	313.0
Bryan	342	557.5	44	611.2	289	553.8	303	434.0	38	419.3	257	449.3
Bulloch	575	472.7	117	501.8	451	477.5	562	378.5	141	390.9	411	376.8
Burke	288	559.6	115	604.1	172	537.9	294	452.1	132	441.5	159	464.9
Butts	386	668.1	112	799.6	265	618.2	270	424.0	55	374.5	209	438.0
Calhoun	113	698.9	67	781.9	46	637.2	73	469.1	39	446.5	32	456.0
Camden	505	512.2	87	543.1	409	511.6	433	392.0	65	298.9	338	403.8
Candler	136	481.8	29	611.1	102	473.4	112	338.0	30	361.7	78	335.8
Carroll	1295	571.5	169	586.8	1086	566.6	1185	425.2	138	350.4	1011	438.4
Catoosa	717	475.9	9	~	694	477.6	695	363.0	8	~	678	367.6
Charlton	140	454.8	24	313.2	112	489.3	89	286.5	25	406.4	63	253.9
Chatham	3174	535.6	1011	555.1	2086	539.8	2989	401.4	1004	388.5	1891	419.0
Chattahoochee	66	598.8	23	688.8	40	570.3	61	508.6	12	~	47	727.2
Chattooga	400	583.2	34	524.2	362	596.5	309	396.0	15	~	291	412.1
Cherokee	2445	577.3	88	775.8	2225	571.9	2260	440.6	85	383.4	2050	448.0
Clarke	959	542.1	313	700.8	592	492.6	974	419.9	271	395.2	655	451.1
Clay	65	618.8	28	669.7	37	663.1	42	367.8	17	269.3	25	551.2
Clayton	2249	558.0	1158	595.7	918	604.2	2186	402.9	1228	404.1	798	467.3
Clinch	103	631.6	20	569.1	81	646.2	68	337.9	14	~	53	352.1
Cobb	7479	587.4	1053	604.0	6014	606.9	6794	412.8	1109	379.0	5220	437.7
Coffee	431	466.0	90	472.4	329	482.7	434	406.7	78	334.6	346	437.1
Colquitt	602	586.0	120	686.9	455	586.6	540	429.9	95	409.6	424	450.1
Columbia	1257	478.1	132	433.0	1073	493.9	1191	378.4	125	315.7	1003	397.7
Cook	234	559.1	48	456.2	178	573.0	238	487.0	52	460.2	181	504.7
Coweta	1472	559.5	231	628.8	1195	554.9	1259	398.7	185	358.7	1032	413.5
Crawford	206	589.7	46	662.3	159	588.9	144	388.5	29	359.8	113	399.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Crisp	295	493.6	90	545.0	204	499.8	240	325.5	70	289.8	167	337.3
Dade	213	484.6	<5	~	211	490.6	182	370.8	<5	~	178	372.7
Dawson	326	526.3	<5	~	320	526.1	299	488.0	<5	~	296	499.6
Decatur	347	506.0	104	489.7	235	516.3	315	369.1	101	345.4	207	382.7
DeKalb	7143	572.9	3610	635.9	3136	554.4	7115	415.4	3542	410.3	3172	449.9
Dodge	301	555.0	77	631.1	223	551.3	250	400.1	51	332.9	197	431.4
Dooly	171	421.6	61	374.1	108	466.0	120	296.8	49	275.0	69	338.4
Dougherty	1306	646.6	633	649.2	661	653.7	1152	422.6	579	409.6	561	442.9
Douglas	1319	565.0	291	620.0	971	562.9	1261	416.1	316	377.6	891	442.4
Early	186	623.4	71	650.8	113	597.7	139	369.3	46	302.2	91	418.0
Echols	47	611.4	5	~	38	558.1	41	454.3	<5	~	40	519.9
Effingham	565	543.7	63	551.2	486	540.7	542	455.1	54	358.3	481	474.2
Elbert	327	572.0	73	585.5	250	568.7	261	385.9	58	349.0	199	409.2
Emanuel	296	535.1	86	658.6	208	510.8	276	408.5	78	419.3	194	407.9
Evans	161	600.4	35	609.2	120	613.1	125	384.4	32	378.8	89	383.4
Fannin	430	504.0	<5	~	421	503.5	332	372.5	<5	~	322	366.5
Fayette	1447	542.8	246	536.3	1141	542.6	1364	429.1	186	353.8	1108	451.7
Floyd	1477	620.2	192	800.0	1260	613.0	1225	416.4	163	486.2	1035	414.2
Forsyth	1890	574.6	28	533.4	1766	592.2	1757	444.0	33	412.7	1627	463.4
Franklin	376	590.2	28	650.8	345	590.7	303	411.3	25	483.0	272	403.4
Fulton	10107	595.8	4582	670.2	5026	560.3	9274	421.4	4058	416.2	4708	440.3
Gilmer	453	506.4	<5	~	435	505.0	288	311.9	<5	~	276	308.6
Glascock	41	508.5	<5	~	40	541.1	48	490.7	<5	~	45	510.5
Glynn	1097	520.5	184	517.0	892	530.3	957	376.2	192	373.7	736	381.4
Gordon	680	553.8	22	564.5	646	576.1	624	429.2	19	463.9	583	440.0
Grady	344	539.0	90	662.2	251	530.2	315	420.9	93	480.8	213	401.2
Greene	327	584.0	85	693.0	238	567.8	220	373.6	66	375.3	150	388.2
Gwinnett	6564	513.2	1007	568.1	4744	559.1	6762	405.9	1117	389.8	4713	456.1
Habersham	622	544.8	13	~	592	557.6	578	429.9	15	~	541	432.9
Hall	2204	578.0	122	538.3	1963	607.8	1931	429.6	113	396.3	1693	459.8
Hancock	134	466.4	82	479.4	48	453.0	93	292.8	57	263.4	35	370.3
Haralson	434	605.8	20	569.3	409	603.5	367	433.1	21	573.2	337	420.2
Harris	458	521.8	87	558.1	362	510.0	359	365.8	52	294.3	294	383.9
Hart	393	514.9	55	674.3	333	502.7	323	360.3	38	312.9	281	370.7
Heard	179	611.3	15	~	161	617.6	137	397.4	11	~	126	418.2
Henry	2164	611.8	563	650.9	1492	605.0	1863	404.4	520	390.5	1230	414.0
Houston	1526	547.3	315	558.3	1158	542.3	1383	393.2	294	389.0	1034	408.6
Irwin	138	542.9	28	546.7	110	558.2	113	371.6	31	500.7	82	351.8
Jackson	778	570.8	44	512.2	708	577.8	703	440.6	54	523.5	625	436.8
Jasper	208	608.3	38	578.1	164	614.9	178	448.2	42	434.5	136	467.3

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Jeff Davis	182	478.8	29	545.5	150	482.4	147	359.4	23	433.9	119	350.3
Jefferson	250	585.2	119	616.4	130	548.5	203	377.7	92	339.2	108	421.8
Jenkins	98	462.1	35	583.4	62	430.4	101	367.8	36	350.2	64	385.1
Johnson	133	450.1	39	496.1	93	454.5	93	326.7	20	241.9	72	364.5
Jones	429	625.1	111	834.8	315	586.7	314	383.5	73	354.9	238	398.0
Lamar	272	612.8	51	563.0	221	646.4	222	424.3	40	300.8	178	466.4
Lanier	114	498.3	25	548.4	85	488.0	105	423.4	21	352.4	80	440.8
Laurens	685	556.7	179	543.7	495	567.6	575	385.9	184	402.7	381	374.8
Lee	359	651.9	61	758.8	293	650.6	292	445.8	38	373.2	251	473.6
Liberty	473	477.4	193	512.5	247	473.5	415	360.3	156	325.1	235	422.0
Lincoln	114	446.5	28	515.4	86	438.4	86	295.5	28	337.1	58	280.7
Long	116	486.2	21	376.5	90	551.9	71	244.5	15	~	54	276.6
Lowndes	1306	663.4	400	739.1	880	645.3	1006	398.0	301	388.1	682	413.2
Lumpkin	428	602.0	5	~	416	604.5	373	473.6	<5	~	354	468.9
Macon	215	590.1	123	706.7	92	521.8	161	395.7	86	379.7	73	419.1
Madison	435	620.9	42	821.2	384	603.7	359	440.3	26	376.5	324	447.5
Marion	106	441.1	43	666.6	60	355.4	87	338.7	22	298.0	64	367.4
McDuffie	297	559.4	119	714.1	175	503.3	292	426.9	93	406.9	198	442.1
McIntosh	200	440.7	46	323.9	152	497.9	155	321.6	41	247.3	113	370.7
Meriwether	358	609.3	135	762.3	217	546.2	265	360.3	95	365.9	168	359.0
Miller	87	469.5	32	1054.7	55	365.7	91	418.1	17	410.4	74	450.3
Mitchell	394	709.3	170	839.9	220	655.3	280	417.7	110	384.2	167	447.0
Monroe	428	597.6	102	741.6	322	575.1	320	409.6	69	401.7	250	422.4
Montgomery	106	463.7	24	414.7	81	481.8	108	441.3	16	274.2	91	513.1
Morgan	274	533.8	50	553.1	222	541.8	253	442.9	43	319.2	206	486.9
Murray	470	549.9	<5	~	451	558.2	450	443.5	<5	~	435	454.2
Muscogee	2399	631.3	1026	725.2	1282	586.9	2357	446.0	884	417.7	1373	478.6
Newton	1113	598.1	330	663.8	757	579.7	1033	422.6	305	361.6	708	450.3
Oconee	410	552.9	24	614.3	365	546.6	342	390.2	17	430.7	310	389.2
Oglethorpe	228	573.6	47	708.2	179	555.7	178	406.9	34	404.7	138	403.1
Paulding	1301	612.0	116	502.7	1144	625.9	1284	435.6	169	392.1	1058	440.9
Peach	344	582.4	127	663.7	211	556.8	309	414.9	126	439.3	175	401.0
Pickens	506	582.0	<5	~	485	571.2	407	427.9	<5	~	397	427.9
Pierce	276	560.7	21	488.9	252	574.0	231	427.2	12	~	213	446.8
Pike	250	582.1	42	850.6	206	554.6	181	374.2	18	254.3	160	387.7
Polk	670	684.3	86	761.7	573	682.6	509	426.8	57	391.6	438	436.0
Pulaski	138	475.2	27	380.9	110	502.8	121	289.4	49	394.0	70	238.1
Putnam	385	558.0	64	578.6	318	572.0	271	370.7	52	355.1	217	392.7
Quitman	61	648.9	21	992.4	40	679.1	43	463.0	22	541.9	20	326.0
Rabun	259	443.5	5	~	249	440.5	281	459.5	<5	~	271	448.6

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Randolph	115	541.7	68	710.7	46	385.5	96	338.7	53	341.7	43	333.8
Richmond	2394	560.5	1149	608.9	1195	541.2	2235	413.2	1057	418.7	1109	422.2
Rockdale	992	546.2	298	581.0	663	547.6	853	373.6	260	323.4	554	402.2
Schley	59	521.5	13	~	45	583.8	35	263.3	7	~	27	284.4
Screven	207	540.1	74	575.4	129	510.7	197	421.1	69	419.1	127	434.5
Seminole	159	570.9	45	783.6	114	549.0	129	389.9	40	470.6	88	369.7
Spalding	949	619.7	229	692.8	704	610.1	806	432.3	199	416.0	588	439.1
Stephens	427	589.4	42	686.6	377	576.3	379	421.6	49	522.7	326	411.9
Stewart	101	657.4	47	674.8	46	626.9	61	361.5	31	326.2	28	427.5
Sumter	428	589.1	183	682.3	236	533.4	383	408.9	158	401.9	216	403.3
Talbot	118	616.3	54	607.6	60	621.4	90	358.2	36	256.9	52	474.1
Taliaferro	32	580.3	19	624.5	13	~	28	411.1	15	~	13	~
Tattnall	359	627.5	80	765.2	271	635.6	271	433.6	44	369.7	222	461.1
Taylor	121	529.6	43	656.9	76	486.5	100	359.8	40	401.1	60	346.5
Telfair	157	382.1	48	432.1	103	396.7	145	303.8	31	209.1	113	351.0
Terrell	181	738.5	96	902.8	84	604.2	157	496.6	78	492.6	78	483.6
Thomas	658	578.1	237	749.8	414	524.7	572	392.9	175	375.2	391	412.3
Tift	538	606.3	133	696.5	396	600.3	466	409.2	107	385.2	338	414.9
Toombs	416	649.2	80	665.8	319	656.1	318	384.1	74	440.3	237	380.5
Towns	280	620.5	<5	~	278	625.1	236	477.7	<5	~	231	473.0
Treutlen	80	471.6	22	533.8	58	464.2	81	392.6	20	337.5	61	397.5
Troup	854	574.3	246	680.1	590	540.7	808	418.5	211	396.0	580	432.3
Turner	126	531.7	40	579.1	83	496.9	129	461.4	28	318.2	99	541.5
Twiggs	176	625.3	84	868.7	92	493.5	120	383.8	36	270.0	83	467.8
Union	510	583.6	<5	~	499	580.8	348	379.3	<5	~	336	375.1
Upson	425	595.4	98	669.0	325	586.1	377	413.3	90	419.1	287	421.9
Walker	875	488.4	30	490.8	836	491.1	789	366.3	21	288.2	764	373.2
Walton	1132	592.6	156	744.8	944	574.9	970	423.1	114	387.8	830	427.9
Ware	483	518.0	123	684.9	351	487.8	427	356.6	79	285.2	339	371.6
Warren	70	402.2	32	383.8	38	428.4	89	423.1	38	368.4	48	491.6
Washington	313	599.3	140	658.7	167	564.5	252	391.9	103	325.7	145	449.9
Wayne	470	625.6	72	738.1	386	629.7	328	404.3	46	372.7	271	403.6
Webster	23	287.8	11	~	12	~	26	322.5	11	~	15	~
Wheeler	78	437.1	17	292.5	59	474.8	50	276.9	14	~	36	272.0
White	482	583.9	8	~	471	587.9	356	394.7	<5	~	349	399.8
Whitfield	1107	513.6	56	777.0	962	531.0	961	374.6	29	311.7	858	403.0
Wilcox	137	507.8	33	423.8	100	540.6	105	398.1	24	347.5	80	421.9
Wilkes	185	584.2	74	668.1	109	543.8	155	398.6	61	408.7	93	404.9
Wilkinson	146	551.5	50	676.3	95	515.7	132	409.7	42	362.1	89	432.5
Worth	304	534.1	63	540.1	240	537.7	253	365.3	67	392.3	185	359.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	31301	123.7	8554	124.4	21294	125.8	2015	8.2	668	9.5	1168	8.0
Appling	65	125.6	10	~	51	120.9	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	20	98.5	5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	28	81.1	<5	~	25	83.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	13	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	131	105.6	48	102.9	82	108.7	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Banks	47	94.2	<5	~	45	95.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	177	107.3	18	86.0	155	114.0	14	~	<5	~	9	~
Bartow	291	112.8	25	110.9	254	112.3	20	7.7	<5	~	17	7.7
Ben Hill	68	133.1	17	107.9	46	133.5	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	62	110.2	5	~	56	110.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	591	129.1	259	128.1	324	131.0	30	7.5	16	8.3	14	~
Bleckley	45	118.1	6	~	39	131.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	34	68.2	<5	~	32	68.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	53	105.2	22	136.1	30	92.0	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	91	123.5	11	~	78	128.8	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Bulloch	170	116.0	53	144.1	114	106.7	15	~	5	~	9	~
Burke	76	114.5	39	126.0	37	109.5	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Butts	79	122.9	22	155.7	54	110.8	7	~	<5	~	6	~
Calhoun	17	106.3	5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	120	105.3	17	80.1	92	106.6	12	~	<5	~	6	~
Candler	34	98.7	8	~	25	103.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	332	119.0	36	86.2	288	124.8	23	8.5	7	~	14	~
Catoosa	200	103.6	<5	~	195	104.9	16	9.6	<5	~	15	~
Charlton	22	64.9	6	~	16	60.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	906	122.4	291	111.7	587	131.1	51	7.2	22	8.2	24	5.9
Chattahoochee	11	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	81	108.2	7	~	73	106.7	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Cherokee	692	130.7	25	96.9	625	132.4	41	7.5	<5	~	37	8.1
Clarke	331	146.3	108	155.9	206	149.6	28	11.2	10	~	14	~
Clay	12	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	723	122.9	461	131.6	214	125.1	53	8.3	30	8.9	13	~
Clinch	13	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	2254	130.7	419	124.5	1678	136.2	119	6.8	37	11.1	71	6.7
Coffee	100	93.9	19	86.9	79	97.6	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Colquitt	138	111.4	28	113.1	106	115.2	11	~	6	~	<5	~
Columbia	400	124.3	49	106.8	327	128.2	19	6.2	<5	~	16	7.3
Cook	69	147.5	17	141.3	50	147.6	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Coweta	393	120.8	57	103.7	325	126.9	20	6.3	<5	~	13	~
Crawford	52	135.1	15	~	37	127.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Crisp	66	93.9	26	104.6	39	81.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	39	79.2	<5	~	39	81.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	85	127.1	<5	~	85	131.2	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Decatur	79	96.4	30	103.7	46	86.8	9	~	<5	~	6	~
DeKalb	2406	137.1	1269	139.1	1006	147.5	139	7.8	77	8.1	45	7.8
Dodge	58	94.5	12	~	45	100.0	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	37	91.2	12	~	24	110.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	327	122.5	181	123.7	143	117.8	27	10.3	18	12.2	9	~
Douglas	381	120.4	118	111.6	248	121.5	25	7.8	5	~	16	8.3
Early	39	111.0	14	~	25	121.2	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	11	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	155	126.6	16	98.7	138	133.2	10	~	<5	~	10	~
Elbert	64	98.6	16	100.3	47	100.2	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	93	137.0	31	171.3	60	119.5	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Evans	38	120.1	12	~	25	119.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	92	105.3	<5	~	90	104.3	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Fayette	459	139.5	85	155.7	346	136.4	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Floyd	355	123.0	47	140.6	301	123.4	34	13.8	<5	~	29	15.3
Forsyth	553	130.7	11	~	515	136.8	24	5.9	<5	~	21	6.2
Franklin	76	102.8	6	~	69	102.5	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Fulton	3074	136.2	1322	131.6	1591	146.2	163	7.2	99	9.7	52	5.2
Gilmer	77	83.7	<5	~	74	82.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glascock	14	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	285	113.7	55	108.3	219	115.9	20	8.8	8	~	12	~
Gordon	181	123.8	<5	~	174	130.9	12	~	<5	~	9	~
Grady	77	104.8	24	128.7	49	95.1	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Greene	79	138.6	21	123.0	57	150.0	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	2308	130.0	437	131.9	1540	142.4	128	6.5	28	8.3	64	6.4
Habersham	173	128.4	7	~	160	126.8	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Hall	553	121.6	33	109.2	482	128.3	38	9.0	<5	~	29	9.7
Hancock	24	76.6	17	77.6	7	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~
Haralson	94	109.9	11	~	80	97.3	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Harris	127	129.4	23	134.7	98	125.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	100	112.5	8	~	92	120.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	28	80.0	<5	~	26	85.6	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Henry	598	124.0	207	140.0	361	118.7	42	7.7	13	~	27	9.5
Houston	414	115.7	91	104.5	312	122.9	23	6.4	<5	~	16	7.2
Irwin	26	86.5	9	~	17	70.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	211	129.3	21	197.4	185	126.5	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Jasper	65	162.5	12	~	53	177.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Jeff Davis	38	90.9	6	~	30	82.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	69	130.6	33	125.0	35	133.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jenkins	21	76.8	5	~	16	100.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	21	78.6	6	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	91	106.9	20	92.9	68	109.4	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	72	138.0	14	~	56	144.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	22	88.0	5	~	17	93.5	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Laurens	160	110.7	58	130.7	101	102.4	23	16.3	9	~	14	~
Lee	87	128.6	12	~	73	130.2	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Liberty	105	85.9	42	79.1	56	99.9	17	12.1	5	~	9	~
Lincoln	26	87.3	8	~	18	86.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	20	65.7	8	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	313	123.2	92	117.2	217	131.5	24	10.5	13	~	9	~
Lumpkin	107	132.0	<5	~	105	135.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	46	111.4	20	86.7	26	152.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	106	132.7	5	~	96	134.0	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Marion	28	119.9	9	~	18	117.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	93	135.4	33	144.0	60	129.0	7	~	<5	~	6	~
McIntosh	46	85.4	12	~	34	96.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	68	98.2	26	105.8	42	93.6	9	~	6	~	<5	~
Miller	19	92.0	<5	~	16	103.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	95	151.4	34	123.5	61	177.2	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	91	111.2	16	89.7	75	120.1	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Montgomery	29	119.9	<5	~	25	139.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	85	147.6	18	141.3	65	149.2	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	131	124.4	<5	~	126	125.7	11	~	<5	~	10	~
Muscogee	734	141.1	311	142.5	387	139.8	43	9.1	25	12.1	16	8.3
Newton	308	124.5	91	98.9	211	136.0	24	8.9	6	~	16	11.5
Oconee	116	125.6	<5	~	112	134.5	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Oglethorpe	50	116.6	11	~	37	106.9	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Paulding	372	120.0	54	108.1	303	121.5	26	7.3	<5	~	21	7.5
Peach	96	129.2	47	166.1	48	110.3	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pickens	92	92.6	<5	~	90	93.0	10	~	<5	~	10	~
Pierce	58	103.7	<5	~	55	111.0	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	51	103.0	6	~	45	107.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	145	121.1	21	143.3	123	122.3	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Pulaski	36	85.6	12	~	23	77.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	75	103.3	14	~	61	114.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	11	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	82	127.6	<5	~	82	131.9	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Randolph	32	118.2	17	113.2	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	726	134.9	372	144.6	335	127.4	50	10.0	30	11.3	18	10.1
Rockdale	293	124.5	92	102.4	189	133.6	21	8.9	5	~	15	~
Schley	10	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	61	128.1	23	133.0	38	127.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	35	99.0	14	~	21	77.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	228	122.6	51	103.5	172	129.1	23	14.5	9	~	13	~
Stephens	95	105.2	10	~	83	103.7	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stewart	18	102.2	8	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	130	145.8	57	153.0	67	135.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	20	83.9	10	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	73	119.2	11	~	62	135.8	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taylor	27	101.8	9	~	18	105.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	40	83.1	7	~	33	104.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	51	171.5	20	135.4	31	193.3	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	168	114.9	64	135.4	102	103.0	11	~	<5	~	7	~
Tift	132	115.7	30	106.1	98	121.8	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Toombs	99	120.0	29	177.0	70	112.0	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	70	146.5	<5	~	68	142.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	19	92.8	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	247	128.4	65	117.2	177	132.6	16	9.2	<5	~	12	~
Turner	43	146.6	6	~	36	184.9	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	46	147.2	13	~	32	180.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	96	104.6	<5	~	95	106.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Upson	92	104.4	29	135.6	63	94.9	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Walker	210	99.0	7	~	202	100.3	19	10.7	<5	~	19	11.3
Walton	288	124.3	34	107.7	248	127.3	20	8.8	<5	~	17	9.2
Ware	128	109.3	20	71.2	105	119.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	30	147.1	13	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	69	110.0	30	92.3	38	123.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	95	116.4	15	~	73	107.1	11	~	8	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	13	~	6	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	114	122.1	<5	~	111	122.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Whitfield	240	93.2	14	~	206	95.3	24	10.0	<5	~	18	11.8
Wilcox	24	94.9	7	~	17	96.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	52	138.5	24	171.3	28	112.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	30	94.7	15	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	69	99.3	24	140.1	45	84.6	7	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	10123	50.7	2780	61.5	6924	48.8	9316	37.5	2913	46.1	6055	35.3
Appling	25	61.3	6	~	19	53.4	21	37.6	5	~	16	36.9
Atkinson	12	~	<5	~	11	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Bacon	18	60.0	<5	~	14	~	11	~	<5	~	10	~
Baker	6	~	<5	~	5	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	59	51.0	16	40.4	40	53.3	45	38.5	16	36.7	29	40.5
Banks	37	79.0	<5	~	34	77.0	24	50.0	<5	~	24	52.5
Barrow	63	47.1	6	~	53	47.5	44	27.1	6	~	36	26.2
Bartow	148	71.5	10	~	138	73.8	121	47.8	14	~	103	46.6
Ben Hill	16	36.1	5	~	11	~	21	37.8	9	~	12	~
Berrien	23	49.6	<5	~	21	49.7	22	36.4	<5	~	22	40.6
Bibb	189	55.0	91	72.7	95	45.3	214	45.3	127	63.8	84	33.2
Bleckley	11	~	<5	~	10	~	17	37.4	<5	~	17	47.6
Brantley	22	51.1	<5	~	20	49.6	13	~	<5	~	13	~
Brooks	19	42.6	5	~	14	~	18	32.6	7	~	11	~
Bryan	40	76.7	8	~	32	71.4	36	54.1	7	~	29	51.2
Bulloch	67	53.4	14	~	53	55.9	37	24.6	7	~	30	27.0
Burke	25	47.7	12	~	13	~	51	77.6	26	85.3	24	70.5
Butts	29	46.8	15	~	14	~	22	34.7	8	~	14	~
Calhoun	10	~	5	~	5	~	9	~	5	~	<5	~
Camden	44	44.0	7	~	37	47.6	45	42.3	8	~	36	42.6
Candler	13	~	<5	~	11	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	130	58.0	23	66.7	102	54.7	126	45.3	12	~	111	47.4
Catoosa	61	41.4	<5	~	59	41.9	60	31.5	<5	~	56	30.4
Charlton	14	~	<5	~	9	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	295	50.1	114	63.9	174	45.4	294	38.8	138	53.7	147	31.5
Chattahoochee	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	35	49.8	<5	~	31	49.8	22	26.2	<5	~	21	27.7
Cherokee	145	35.7	13	~	128	33.8	164	34.2	11	~	149	34.4
Clarke	91	53.4	34	80.4	50	42.2	95	39.7	28	41.2	65	40.7
Clay	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	236	55.5	131	62.0	86	56.2	221	41.0	138	45.9	71	40.4
Clinch	6	~	<5	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	592	47.2	87	42.8	469	48.5	538	34.4	109	42.7	403	33.7
Coffee	38	38.0	5	~	33	44.8	50	47.0	9	~	39	47.6
Colquitt	53	53.9	9	~	42	55.8	34	26.1	9	~	25	24.2
Columbia	101	36.9	13	~	87	38.5	95	30.7	15	~	72	28.3
Cook	24	57.9	5	~	17	56.2	24	47.3	7	~	16	40.2
Coweta	143	53.1	26	62.1	115	53.4	113	37.0	20	40.2	89	36.4
Crawford	16	40.6	5	~	11	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Crisp	31	51.9	8	~	23	54.7	35	44.0	13	~	22	44.7
Dade	18	38.9	<5	~	18	39.8	17	33.8	<5	~	15	~
Dawson	30	50.3	<5	~	30	51.6	28	44.4	<5	~	27	44.5
Decatur	38	56.7	10	~	28	63.5	34	38.0	8	~	25	43.0
DeKalb	597	47.5	318	54.4	248	43.6	652	38.9	396	48.0	233	31.3
Dodge	27	49.2	8	~	19	46.6	25	41.7	5	~	20	45.8
Dooly	10	~	8	~	<5	~	16	35.6	7	~	9	~
Dougherty	118	61.0	56	60.1	61	64.1	117	41.8	64	45.9	52	37.9
Douglas	128	54.9	31	57.0	92	54.4	135	46.8	33	39.5	100	51.6
Early	18	59.3	11	~	7	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	58	60.0	10	~	43	53.3	52	46.2	6	~	46	47.3
Elbert	38	71.1	9	~	28	67.2	29	39.8	8	~	21	39.4
Emanuel	36	65.9	13	~	23	59.8	27	40.5	10	~	15	~
Evans	18	67.9	<5	~	12	~	13	~	<5	~	9	~
Fannin	40	51.1	<5	~	40	52.0	29	29.8	<5	~	29	30.3
Fayette	92	37.2	13	~	77	39.0	115	35.5	9	~	99	38.9
Floyd	112	46.6	16	63.8	95	46.4	104	34.4	19	53.7	84	32.3
Forsyth	159	49.3	<5	~	147	50.7	130	35.8	<5	~	116	35.5
Franklin	50	82.5	<5	~	45	81.3	40	50.4	<5	~	36	49.4
Fulton	822	49.9	437	66.6	341	39.4	823	38.4	441	46.9	341	31.2
Gilmer	40	46.7	<5	~	39	47.7	27	28.4	<5	~	27	29.2
Glascock	9	~	<5	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Glynn	104	48.8	28	76.5	72	43.1	85	32.9	20	37.9	60	31.1
Gordon	58	48.0	<5	~	58	52.3	59	40.5	<5	~	55	41.1
Grady	42	63.3	15	~	27	55.6	37	49.2	13	~	22	39.6
Greene	32	58.7	13	~	19	43.7	17	26.6	7	~	10	~
Gwinnett	585	45.8	89	41.6	391	47.1	539	33.8	108	43.5	352	33.9
Habersham	72	61.1	<5	~	67	61.0	55	40.5	<5	~	54	43.0
Hall	187	48.7	16	65.7	155	48.5	154	34.8	15	~	129	35.2
Hancock	12	~	9	~	<5	~	14	~	11	~	<5	~
Haralson	38	53.5	<5	~	33	45.8	39	44.1	<5	~	38	45.5
Harris	37	42.4	5	~	31	44.6	33	33.6	9	~	23	29.8
Hart	39	53.4	7	~	32	50.0	40	40.0	11	~	28	34.0
Heard	30	98.0	<5	~	30	111.1	10	~	<5	~	9	~
Henry	191	53.3	59	72.1	124	49.5	169	38.3	51	47.7	108	36.0
Houston	163	57.6	35	49.2	124	58.3	138	39.9	35	52.9	101	38.6
Irwin	16	64.6	5	~	11	~	12	~	<5	~	10	~
Jackson	85	62.8	5	~	78	64.0	79	50.3	<5	~	75	52.9
Jasper	11	~	5	~	6	~	17	41.9	9	~	8	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Jeff Davis	20	48.5	<5	~	18	54.6	20	46.2	5	~	15	~
Jefferson	36	90.1	18	99.9	18	83.4	19	32.0	8	~	11	~
Jenkins	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	14	~	6	~	8	~
Johnson	13	~	6	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	36	52.8	12	~	24	44.7	24	26.8	8	~	16	24.2
Lamar	28	61.9	6	~	22	66.4	25	46.0	<5	~	22	55.9
Lanier	11	~	5	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Laurens	70	53.8	14	~	54	60.1	58	39.1	22	49.3	35	33.4
Lee	27	45.4	<5	~	23	45.4	27	42.3	7	~	20	40.8
Liberty	43	43.5	19	51.2	21	39.3	39	39.6	20	45.3	19	40.0
Lincoln	18	68.5	6	~	12	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Long	12	~	<5	~	11	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Lowndes	102	52.3	33	67.9	66	48.2	88	34.4	30	40.7	57	33.2
Lumpkin	36	43.6	<5	~	36	45.1	25	31.6	<5	~	25	32.9
Macon	27	80.4	12	~	15	~	24	55.5	18	76.3	5	~
Madison	43	63.4	<5	~	39	63.4	31	37.3	<5	~	27	35.5
Marion	13	~	7	~	6	~	10	~	<5	~	7	~
McDuffie	29	59.0	11	~	16	54.7	25	35.2	8	~	17	36.1
McIntosh	13	~	5	~	8	~	13	~	7	~	6	~
Meriwether	43	77.5	15	~	28	74.4	33	42.9	11	~	22	46.0
Miller	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Mitchell	35	62.2	17	79.9	17	50.8	26	36.4	14	~	11	~
Monroe	42	57.9	10	~	32	56.8	26	32.5	6	~	20	32.3
Montgomery	9	~	<5	~	7	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Morgan	24	49.9	5	~	19	52.9	25	43.1	6	~	19	43.6
Murray	57	69.1	<5	~	54	69.0	36	35.1	<5	~	34	34.8
Muscogee	226	59.8	101	78.7	116	52.8	251	47.0	115	56.2	128	42.3
Newton	106	57.6	35	67.3	68	53.1	99	40.8	37	50.9	62	38.2
Oconee	23	30.3	<5	~	20	29.9	30	35.4	<5	~	26	33.3
Oglethorpe	21	52.8	7	~	14	~	24	52.5	5	~	19	53.3
Paulding	127	53.3	12	~	113	55.8	102	35.7	16	41.8	81	34.0
Peach	39	67.4	16	89.4	23	59.3	34	45.5	18	62.9	15	~
Pickens	35	39.5	<5	~	34	39.1	35	35.8	<5	~	35	36.8
Pierce	30	62.8	<5	~	27	62.8	19	33.5	<5	~	17	33.0
Pike	20	48.0	6	~	14	~	19	39.0	<5	~	15	~
Polk	48	52.3	5	~	43	54.9	45	36.8	5	~	37	35.0
Pulaski	12	~	<5	~	12	~	15	~	7	~	8	~
Putnam	27	39.2	8	~	19	33.8	24	33.1	9	~	15	~
Quitman	9	~	<5	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	26	47.5	<5	~	26	50.5	23	33.7	<5	~	21	29.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Randolph	11	~	6	~	<5	~	12	~	6	~	6	~
Richmond	205	48.3	98	50.8	103	46.7	189	35.1	98	39.7	85	33.1
Rockdale	78	43.9	28	64.7	48	38.7	84	36.9	35	44.3	39	26.6
Schley	7	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	29	75.1	12	~	16	58.4	20	42.6	9	~	11	~
Seminole	12	~	<5	~	9	~	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Spalding	94	62.3	25	71.5	68	60.7	93	49.4	23	51.8	68	49.2
Stephens	49	65.4	7	~	41	59.7	41	43.4	7	~	34	37.9
Stewart	13	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~
Sumter	37	51.0	15	~	21	47.4	36	37.6	15	~	21	36.0
Talbot	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	8	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	45	78.6	12	~	32	81.0	28	44.2	<5	~	24	47.7
Taylor	13	~	<5	~	11	~	18	61.2	8	~	10	~
Telfair	16	36.1	8	~	7	~	14	~	7	~	6	~
Terrell	17	77.7	10	~	7	~	23	71.7	15	~	8	~
Thomas	65	56.7	20	61.2	45	56.6	56	38.5	22	45.3	34	36.7
Tift	56	63.3	19	79.4	36	56.9	37	32.8	7	~	29	34.9
Toombs	32	56.0	8	~	21	47.7	26	30.7	<5	~	22	35.2
Towns	17	39.7	<5	~	17	40.1	20	35.5	<5	~	20	36.0
Treutlen	8	~	<5	~	6	~	10	~	<5	~	9	~
Troup	87	58.1	17	44.3	66	59.9	76	39.4	28	55.3	47	35.1
Turner	14	~	6	~	8	~	10	~	<5	~	9	~
Twiggs	23	82.2	10	~	13	~	12	~	6	~	6	~
Union	28	34.5	<5	~	28	35.2	19	20.2	<5	~	18	19.5
Upson	34	49.1	10	~	24	43.0	41	46.1	9	~	32	46.8
Walker	71	41.3	<5	~	70	42.9	62	28.2	<5	~	61	29.1
Walton	103	54.2	13	~	87	54.2	76	33.1	16	61.0	57	28.9
Ware	39	42.0	6	~	31	42.9	27	20.9	<5	~	25	25.1
Warren	8	~	7	~	<5	~	10	~	5	~	<5	~
Washington	20	37.2	10	~	9	~	26	39.6	12	~	13	~
Wayne	57	73.3	15	~	39	64.7	34	42.6	<5	~	29	43.2
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	32	42.3	<5	~	32	43.4	35	37.8	<5	~	35	39.0
Whitfield	92	44.9	<5	~	81	47.3	82	31.9	<5	~	78	35.2
Wilcox	10	~	<5	~	7	~	16	56.9	<5	~	12	~
Wilkes	32	100.2	10	~	22	108.5	18	43.5	10	~	8	~
Wilkinson	9	~	<5	~	5	~	18	53.1	8	~	10	~
Worth	34	58.1	10	~	24	55.1	21	28.5	5	~	16	29.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	17293	90.9	3843	94.2	13089	93.1	13492	54.7	2602	42.3	10606	60.9
Appling	40	83.3	<5	~	36	90.4	29	53.1	<5	~	26	59.3
Atkinson	20	102.8	<5	~	17	121.5	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Bacon	27	89.2	<5	~	25	97.1	21	60.7	<5	~	21	69.7
Baker	8	~	<5	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Baldwin	113	99.3	33	91.9	79	102.7	76	61.7	20	44.0	56	72.0
Banks	46	99.5	<5	~	44	100.1	22	44.0	<5	~	21	44.3
Barrow	161	138.0	12	~	147	146.5	104	61.3	9	~	94	65.3
Bartow	249	117.7	16	102.9	232	121.5	211	83.2	16	71.8	191	85.3
Ben Hill	56	124.0	11	~	45	138.7	27	46.3	5	~	21	51.4
Berrien	55	107.8	<5	~	51	109.3	38	67.7	<5	~	36	72.3
Bibb	350	102.8	120	92.3	228	110.2	269	56.6	100	49.7	169	63.3
Bleckley	36	110.0	<5	~	32	111.9	20	48.6	<5	~	17	49.0
Brantley	52	120.3	<5	~	49	118.1	31	58.2	<5	~	31	61.0
Brooks	58	128.6	17	154.9	41	126.2	29	52.9	6	~	22	61.3
Bryan	53	96.4	7	~	44	96.8	37	58.2	<5	~	33	64.2
Bulloch	110	95.4	24	116.2	85	94.0	89	59.9	18	53.6	70	62.2
Burke	65	123.8	28	148.5	37	106.2	46	71.0	14	~	32	92.5
Butts	76	141.9	17	142.7	58	142.3	43	65.1	<5	~	39	78.2
Calhoun	21	114.4	8	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	78	89.9	15	~	63	86.5	61	55.8	6	~	54	64.8
Candler	30	108.4	5	~	25	117.0	15	~	<5	~	11	~
Carroll	227	104.2	23	93.5	202	107.2	188	67.1	22	60.6	164	68.9
Catoosa	150	103.8	<5	~	147	104.6	113	54.6	<5	~	112	55.8
Charlton	27	87.6	5	~	21	90.3	17	50.5	<5	~	15	~
Chatham	522	90.2	147	82.7	364	94.7	417	55.4	123	48.3	289	61.0
Chattahoochee	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	10	~
Chattooga	82	128.2	5	~	77	133.3	57	70.7	<5	~	54	73.8
Cherokee	319	86.0	10	~	301	87.4	300	63.3	8	~	284	65.4
Clarke	123	70.0	56	115.3	62	53.1	124	54.2	31	46.3	90	57.8
Clay	16	158.3	5	~	11	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	300	83.2	129	79.5	154	99.7	282	57.6	117	46.8	157	83.7
Clinch	24	149.4	<5	~	20	147.5	16	73.9	<5	~	15	~
Cobb	852	77.3	93	67.0	737	82.0	767	51.3	82	35.6	655	55.9
Coffee	89	100.6	18	102.2	69	102.3	67	61.5	7	~	59	71.3
Colquitt	127	121.6	19	103.7	106	133.7	77	60.8	11	~	65	66.5
Columbia	192	78.1	22	93.3	163	79.2	168	55.4	10	~	153	61.5
Cook	44	107.2	<5	~	40	127.2	40	78.9	5	~	33	88.2
Coweta	217	87.6	39	114.3	176	85.9	157	51.7	15	~	142	58.1
Crawford	58	177.9	9	~	49	188.2	26	68.3	<5	~	23	77.0

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Crisp	67	110.2	23	140.7	44	102.1	48	63.2	8	~	40	77.2
Dade	44	104.3	<5	~	43	104.3	41	78.3	<5	~	41	80.3
Dawson	40	65.5	<5	~	40	66.7	35	61.0	<5	~	35	62.4
Decatur	72	106.8	24	112.4	48	106.4	42	47.7	13	~	29	49.3
DeKalb	813	71.9	412	86.8	366	66.0	709	44.4	303	38.5	375	49.4
Dodge	84	162.2	25	214.2	59	150.5	40	62.3	7	~	33	69.2
Dooly	28	70.2	5	~	23	97.1	11	~	<5	~	7	~
Dougherty	202	103.5	82	91.5	120	116.3	141	51.0	58	44.2	81	58.9
Douglas	221	99.2	25	72.3	190	110.0	183	64.4	28	38.5	152	74.0
Early	31	102.8	11	~	19	96.2	14	~	<5	~	11	~
Echols	7	~	<5	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Effingham	102	104.4	7	~	94	106.0	79	68.9	7	~	72	73.6
Elbert	69	121.0	21	171.3	48	110.7	46	61.6	9	~	37	64.8
Emanuel	58	107.5	14	~	44	108.6	30	41.9	5	~	25	48.9
Evans	42	161.8	8	~	31	160.8	27	80.1	5	~	22	87.1
Fannin	71	78.0	<5	~	68	76.3	56	55.4	<5	~	54	53.9
Fayette	156	64.6	14	~	136	69.1	138	45.3	15	~	117	47.5
Floyd	281	119.9	37	159.4	240	116.4	219	71.3	27	79.9	190	71.5
Forsyth	210	68.7	5	~	199	71.4	213	60.7	<5	~	204	63.9
Franklin	68	105.2	6	~	62	104.7	50	61.1	<5	~	45	60.2
Fulton	1074	69.8	605	96.7	428	53.6	1011	48.2	476	50.0	503	47.9
Gilmer	80	89.6	<5	~	79	90.6	54	51.6	<5	~	50	48.2
Glascock	6	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Glynn	196	93.9	30	88.7	165	96.6	151	56.2	29	59.0	119	55.6
Gordon	152	128.7	<5	~	148	134.7	115	76.8	5	~	108	77.9
Grady	62	94.7	18	145.7	44	86.9	47	59.3	9	~	38	66.9
Greene	62	116.3	18	173.4	44	107.4	17	22.0	<5	~	12	~
Gwinnett	712	67.9	78	59.5	561	76.2	671	47.4	77	35.8	555	56.8
Habersham	84	72.5	<5	~	82	74.3	64	45.0	<5	~	62	46.1
Hall	299	82.9	16	74.5	277	87.7	281	62.7	17	65.3	256	66.0
Hancock	28	95.8	16	88.1	11	~	13	~	<5	~	10	~
Haralson	97	132.8	<5	~	96	139.1	75	82.3	<5	~	73	84.6
Harris	66	87.1	6	~	59	97.8	56	57.0	<5	~	53	69.3
Hart	62	75.7	8	~	54	74.9	51	52.2	5	~	46	54.7
Heard	32	105.3	<5	~	30	110.9	30	83.9	<5	~	28	88.2
Henry	271	84.8	45	61.0	216	93.0	210	50.9	25	22.9	180	62.1
Houston	258	95.8	40	74.4	211	98.9	203	59.1	35	56.7	162	61.3
Irwin	33	124.4	5	~	28	133.7	15	~	<5	~	11	~
Jackson	124	99.2	6	~	115	101.2	106	65.3	6	~	99	66.6
Jasper	31	92.8	<5	~	27	102.9	20	50.6	5	~	15	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Jeff Davis	45	123.1	6	~	39	131.3	17	39.4	<5	~	17	47.7
Jefferson	60	135.8	27	142.5	33	128.9	25	41.6	11	~	14	~
Jenkins	22	102.8	6	~	16	109.1	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	26	89.3	6	~	20	97.0	16	52.4	<5	~	15	~
Jones	90	131.4	18	119.8	72	136.4	43	50.2	5	~	38	60.8
Lamar	53	120.6	9	~	44	125.8	30	51.3	<5	~	27	63.1
Lanier	20	84.7	5	~	15	~	20	77.1	<5	~	16	84.3
Laurens	141	114.3	30	98.9	111	122.8	63	39.2	17	33.5	45	40.7
Lee	45	96.0	<5	~	42	106.6	47	79.0	6	~	41	86.1
Liberty	82	91.4	29	79.0	49	103.3	51	47.8	12	~	37	70.9
Lincoln	22	95.6	<5	~	19	107.9	11	~	<5	~	8	~
Long	24	113.1	6	~	16	108.2	12	~	<5	~	10	~
Lowndes	191	101.3	56	117.5	135	99.9	128	52.0	36	49.6	88	52.8
Lumpkin	61	85.8	<5	~	61	88.5	54	68.4	<5	~	51	66.8
Macon	47	137.9	30	204.6	17	89.3	19	45.1	9	~	10	~
Madison	86	122.1	5	~	81	127.4	54	62.4	6	~	47	62.1
Marion	18	84.8	7	~	10	~	12	~	<5	~	10	~
McDuffie	47	91.8	20	133.8	27	76.1	45	62.4	14	~	31	64.4
McIntosh	34	74.3	5	~	29	89.7	24	49.9	<5	~	20	67.7
Meriwether	62	105.1	25	145.3	37	91.9	45	57.5	8	~	37	72.1
Miller	21	113.1	6	~	15	~	14	~	<5	~	13	~
Mitchell	95	167.6	28	147.4	67	189.0	43	58.7	12	~	30	70.7
Monroe	71	102.3	14	~	57	105.1	59	74.2	10	~	49	81.4
Montgomery	30	151.5	5	~	25	166.1	17	63.9	<5	~	15	~
Morgan	51	101.2	7	~	44	104.0	29	47.7	5	~	23	52.0
Murray	114	134.2	<5	~	112	137.8	85	83.4	<5	~	85	86.8
Muscogee	350	93.1	146	107.3	200	90.8	328	61.4	95	46.1	225	74.0
Newton	150	85.6	25	53.9	123	95.8	155	66.6	29	38.7	125	78.7
Oconee	35	53.3	<5	~	35	57.5	26	31.0	<5	~	25	32.0
Oglethorpe	40	108.3	7	~	33	109.9	28	59.3	<5	~	24	64.5
Paulding	204	108.0	8	~	194	117.3	173	62.6	16	50.5	154	65.7
Peach	59	99.5	24	131.2	34	88.8	42	54.8	11	~	31	68.0
Pickens	81	90.9	<5	~	78	88.9	72	74.6	<5	~	72	76.5
Pierce	56	116.4	<5	~	55	128.4	39	71.5	<5	~	38	78.7
Pike	40	89.6	9	~	31	80.1	27	57.0	<5	~	26	62.7
Polk	132	133.0	13	~	119	138.5	89	72.4	<5	~	84	78.6
Pulaski	24	83.5	<5	~	22	103.2	14	~	5	~	9	~
Putnam	61	94.0	7	~	54	104.2	55	69.8	7	~	48	78.6
Quitman	16	182.9	6	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	29	47.3	<5	~	27	45.7	39	58.9	<5	~	39	60.5

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Females		Non-Hispanic Black Females		Non-Hispanic White Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Randolph	26	126.8	15	~	11	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Richmond	436	105.3	181	103.7	248	111.7	323	58.8	135	55.5	184	64.0
Rockdale	136	87.8	19	48.7	115	102.9	107	49.2	21	33.2	84	56.2
Schley	9	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	40	101.1	15	~	24	93.9	30	59.5	7	~	22	67.8
Seminole	18	65.0	5	~	13	~	25	68.7	<5	~	21	77.4
Spalding	152	101.2	32	108.7	119	101.6	104	53.6	23	48.8	80	55.6
Stephens	68	91.6	<5	~	65	96.6	60	66.1	5	~	55	68.0
Stewart	15	~	7	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Sumter	67	90.8	29	106.7	38	82.7	49	50.2	13	~	35	61.4
Talbot	24	143.5	7	~	17	183.0	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	92	161.2	16	152.5	73	166.6	44	68.3	<5	~	43	85.6
Taylor	21	90.2	9	~	12	~	11	~	<5	~	7	~
Telfair	38	96.1	11	~	26	99.5	20	38.1	<5	~	19	52.4
Terrell	31	137.1	18	190.0	13	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Thomas	126	110.3	47	145.2	76	95.4	85	55.7	13	~	72	70.4
Tift	95	109.4	21	138.9	73	108.2	55	45.9	10	~	42	46.6
Toombs	73	117.2	8	~	64	130.7	42	49.3	11	~	30	45.3
Towns	36	67.8	<5	~	36	68.5	29	50.9	<5	~	29	51.5
Treutlen	20	119.5	<5	~	16	128.6	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Troup	140	95.6	40	114.6	99	90.4	122	61.5	32	60.2	89	63.2
Turner	29	125.9	7	~	22	129.9	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Twiggs	37	127.6	16	146.1	21	117.7	18	55.1	5	~	13	~
Union	72	81.9	<5	~	72	83.1	65	61.2	<5	~	62	59.4
Upson	92	131.3	19	149.8	73	129.2	54	55.5	15	~	39	52.2
Walker	196	110.8	10	~	184	108.6	165	71.9	<5	~	162	73.9
Walton	169	91.3	25	121.7	144	89.6	125	54.8	9	~	113	57.9
Ware	78	85.3	11	~	67	91.8	69	55.2	12	~	56	58.3
Warren	22	130.6	7	~	15	~	13	~	6	~	7	~
Washington	64	126.1	27	130.5	36	123.0	30	43.8	10	~	20	55.3
Wayne	89	119.0	14	~	75	120.0	46	55.2	<5	~	42	60.7
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	20	128.3	<5	~	18	157.2	9	~	<5	~	8	~
White	84	100.4	<5	~	82	101.1	50	52.3	<5	~	49	52.6
Whitfield	224	101.2	9	~	205	106.3	182	69.6	<5	~	177	77.2
Wilcox	30	113.8	11	~	19	96.4	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Wilkes	31	95.5	17	142.3	14	~	22	50.9	8	~	14	~
Wilkinson	30	107.0	9	~	21	106.5	23	66.1	<5	~	19	87.7
Worth	47	81.8	7	~	40	85.3	33	45.5	5	~	28	51.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Males		Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Georgia	33701	160.6	11380	250.3	21053	137.7	5894	29.6	4227	17.0
Appling	44	81.4	7	~	37	84.0	7	~	6	~
Atkinson	22	109.2	6	~	16	108.3	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	28	97.4	6	~	20	82.0	5	~	<5	~
Baker	13	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	188	160.5	90	229.3	94	128.5	24	20.1	15	~
Banks	71	152.6	<5	~	68	151.9	17	36.0	14	~
Barrow	170	123.0	29	214.2	136	115.1	37	26.5	40	24.7
Bartow	323	149.8	44	279.0	267	138.7	50	23.2	42	16.8
Ben Hill	66	150.2	21	200.0	45	141.3	6	~	<5	~
Berrien	64	124.4	6	~	57	123.9	7	~	5	~
Bibb	693	197.0	332	247.6	346	164.6	48	14.4	33	7.2
Bleckley	42	127.2	9	~	32	111.6	6	~	6	~
Brantley	36	74.2	<5	~	34	72.4	9	~	<5	~
Brooks	100	210.7	38	300.6	62	188.0	5	~	5	~
Bryan	76	108.0	11	~	63	104.3	23	37.6	18	25.3
Bulloch	120	93.1	34	152.4	83	80.0	25	20.2	26	16.9
Burke	83	151.2	35	184.1	47	128.0	11	~	7	~
Butts	115	199.0	44	313.3	69	165.6	16	27.3	12	~
Calhoun	39	208.9	30	329.9	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	167	161.3	31	187.9	133	155.0	23	24.2	15	~
Candler	32	105.9	7	~	21	91.7	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	300	124.5	63	226.4	224	108.6	83	37.7	42	15.4
Catoosa	150	94.4	<5	~	144	93.6	28	16.9	34	18.5
Charlton	39	127.6	8	~	30	128.7	5	~	<5	~
Chatham	891	141.5	368	193.7	498	120.2	172	29.9	113	15.5
Chattahoochee	18	200.8	9	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	114	157.0	17	262.5	96	148.2	10	~	10	~
Cherokee	721	159.8	43	329.8	618	146.5	264	59.2	153	27.1
Clarke	334	188.2	116	263.2	204	166.3	35	19.8	33	14.1
Clay	23	204.8	13	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	768	182.6	464	228.3	253	152.5	44	13.5	31	6.0
Clinch	30	163.9	5	~	23	164.7	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	2325	169.7	485	281.2	1732	159.0	631	48.5	416	24.1
Coffee	98	100.7	31	166.5	63	87.4	14	~	13	~
Colquitt	159	147.7	43	245.7	107	126.9	16	14.9	19	16.0
Columbia	353	123.5	58	177.0	278	117.8	81	31.5	43	13.0
Cook	67	157.3	21	206.5	44	142.6	7	~	6	~
Coweta	420	151.1	99	267.7	309	134.1	91	35.5	59	18.5
Crawford	46	117.0	17	212.1	29	95.6	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Males		Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Crisp	85	144.8	32	219.0	53	123.6	11	~	<5	~
Dade	43	89.8	<5	~	42	89.4	11	~	11	~
Dawson	80	108.4	<5	~	77	104.5	29	49.7	11	~
Decatur	101	143.0	42	206.8	57	117.5	14	~	6	~
DeKalb	2569	200.2	1540	264.2	924	159.5	280	24.2	247	13.7
Dodge	71	124.9	15	~	55	126.1	<5	~	7	~
Dooly	58	129.1	26	155.7	31	115.4	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	480	225.2	279	273.1	196	180.6	27	13.6	22	8.3
Douglas	365	145.6	125	256.8	226	120.2	72	31.9	45	14.3
Early	64	204.3	20	168.6	43	215.0	6	~	<5	~
Echols	14	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	109	91.2	24	181.6	83	79.2	32	31.8	31	26.1
Elbert	90	149.6	19	151.2	68	143.1	8	~	13	~
Emanuel	72	123.2	32	252.3	40	90.3	10	~	5	~
Evans	25	88.0	7	~	18	80.1	8	~	<5	~
Fannin	111	119.0	<5	~	106	116.3	30	35.0	17	17.6
Fayette	527	180.3	146	284.5	358	157.2	111	38.8	80	26.1
Floyd	445	178.3	79	319.8	363	166.5	39	17.9	31	11.6
Forsyth	528	154.4	10	~	491	156.5	212	62.9	150	34.8
Franklin	101	152.9	9	~	92	150.5	10	~	14	~
Fulton	3516	205.5	1821	266.9	1562	168.0	592	33.7	470	20.7
Gilmer	138	142.8	<5	~	128	135.7	24	26.2	17	18.5
Glascock	13	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	316	140.2	57	159.0	253	139.0	45	23.5	39	15.9
Gordon	141	106.6	9	~	131	106.5	28	24.5	23	16.4
Grady	79	120.7	25	181.4	53	105.6	5	~	9	~
Greene	97	151.6	32	233.9	64	126.3	24	36.9	6	~
Gwinnett	2000	151.9	439	268.7	1370	149.5	486	33.8	395	22.3
Habersham	168	136.2	<5	~	162	138.2	41	39.8	25	19.6
Hall	617	154.3	52	245.0	538	155.4	188	49.8	110	25.0
Hancock	40	143.1	27	174.0	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	77	104.8	8	~	68	96.9	28	41.1	20	27.3
Harris	152	169.1	54	352.2	94	125.8	31	34.1	21	22.1
Hart	96	121.9	16	232.4	79	113.8	17	21.6	7	~
Heard	33	123.6	<5	~	27	111.2	10	~	<5	~
Henry	731	191.6	283	311.9	409	152.8	119	35.7	80	16.5
Houston	392	132.6	124	199.5	254	113.6	59	22.9	34	9.8
Irwin	39	152.3	12	~	27	136.8	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	193	132.3	23	255.6	166	126.0	59	44.4	22	14.3
Jasper	73	196.1	16	232.9	54	181.8	9	~	6	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Males		Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Jeff Davis	41	104.8	12	~	27	83.7	7	~	5	~
Jefferson	73	164.6	47	232.9	26	107.9	5	~	8	~
Jenkins	24	106.4	12	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	31	97.8	12	~	19	85.2	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	128	179.6	48	375.2	80	137.4	17	24.2	7	~
Lamar	74	156.9	22	237.2	52	139.7	5	~	6	~
Lanier	35	153.1	7	~	25	141.2	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	164	130.6	61	183.3	98	109.5	20	17.1	11	~
Lee	104	175.8	33	380.9	69	140.7	16	27.1	16	22.3
Liberty	132	129.3	78	192.0	46	88.5	10	~	12	~
Lincoln	31	111.3	12	~	19	83.1	6	~	5	~
Long	22	80.1	6	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	473	235.0	170	317.0	297	209.6	40	20.5	34	13.3
Lumpkin	118	153.1	<5	~	113	151.1	27	43.1	25	37.5
Macon	64	171.1	40	217.9	24	131.8	<5	~	5	~
Madison	114	150.0	20	332.2	90	129.8	20	30.5	9	~
Marion	33	145.9	15	~	18	115.2	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	76	132.8	35	209.9	41	105.0	8	~	11	~
McIntosh	61	119.9	16	109.1	43	119.2	8	~	7	~
Meriwether	95	152.5	49	276.5	44	107.2	11	~	<5	~
Miller	25	128.1	12	~	13	~	<5	~	5	~
Mitchell	120	213.0	57	299.9	63	177.9	5	~	5	~
Monroe	150	200.5	50	392.1	96	156.7	12	~	5	~
Montgomery	32	129.6	11	~	21	117.4	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	77	145.1	18	189.1	57	133.7	20	42.4	11	~
Murray	86	100.5	<5	~	83	101.5	20	23.2	15	~
Muscogee	751	195.0	423	296.7	295	132.5	110	29.5	64	12.5
Newton	358	185.0	166	334.3	180	131.2	60	29.7	49	20.0
Oconee	157	194.5	16	392.7	133	182.3	15	~	15	~
Oglethorpe	62	138.7	19	256.8	42	114.6	9	~	7	~
Paulding	290	124.0	48	228.2	226	110.3	105	53.2	62	20.0
Peach	96	155.2	39	174.7	55	144.2	13	~	8	~
Pickens	154	163.7	<5	~	141	152.6	48	59.0	24	27.0
Pierce	58	106.2	8	~	49	100.0	6	~	<5	~
Pike	76	167.3	20	408.3	56	141.0	6	~	12	~
Polk	180	177.4	37	320.1	138	157.9	19	18.4	11	~
Pulaski	38	115.7	9	~	29	112.2	9	~	<5	~
Putnam	113	144.1	25	246.0	87	126.5	18	34.9	7	~
Quitman	14	~	5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	97	158.5	<5	~	93	153.0	<5	~	7	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 2. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Non-Hispanic Black Males		Non-Hispanic White Males		Males		Females	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
Randolph	36	158.1	23	246.1	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	686	153.4	434	222.4	238	102.4	74	18.6	60	10.8
Rockdale	364	184.4	156	301.5	196	145.0	50	31.5	25	11.2
Schley	16	109.8	5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	54	135.7	25	195.3	27	99.2	8	~	8	~
Seminole	55	181.6	22	379.9	33	140.0	8	~	<5	~
Spalding	284	180.1	87	266.2	190	155.4	36	24.4	25	13.2
Stephens	86	115.8	13	~	71	104.2	27	39.7	16	18.9
Stewart	32	214.8	14	~	16	224.1	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	142	185.9	78	304.0	63	131.2	12	~	8	~
Talbot	38	187.4	20	221.3	15	~	6	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	79	126.9	27	206.3	51	108.9	10	~	7	~
Taylor	31	130.1	12	~	17	102.3	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	45	111.0	14	~	29	104.4	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	62	235.2	41	383.6	21	134.3	6	~	<5	~
Thomas	199	169.3	90	298.1	108	128.4	21	18.9	18	13.4
Tift	149	163.8	47	259.1	100	143.2	20	22.4	22	20.1
Toombs	132	187.0	46	367.4	82	150.5	15	~	7	~
Towns	94	192.5	<5	~	93	192.8	29	61.5	19	43.5
Treutlen	15	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	239	156.4	91	261.2	144	126.4	21	15.1	23	12.2
Turner	27	106.9	10	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	46	147.7	25	220.6	21	112.3	<5	~	<5	~
Union	151	157.6	<5	~	147	156.0	44	50.8	27	33.7
Upson	110	139.6	34	209.2	76	123.2	13	~	10	~
Walker	199	107.0	12	~	185	104.8	36	19.8	26	13.3
Walton	319	162.6	66	337.8	241	141.3	77	41.5	61	28.0
Ware	136	140.2	47	251.9	86	114.3	15	~	11	~
Warren	18	95.8	8	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	98	175.1	52	240.3	44	131.5	11	~	8	~
Wayne	85	109.9	17	190.8	67	100.7	14	~	8	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	21	108.1	7	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	130	143.9	<5	~	127	144.6	42	52.8	29	35.7
Whitfield	268	120.6	21	315.8	226	118.7	44	20.3	44	17.6
Wilcox	38	132.8	14	~	21	108.5	5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	51	151.6	30	283.8	20	80.8	7	~	5	~
Wilkinson	46	170.6	20	275.0	25	128.1	5	~	<5	~
Worth	84	141.2	22	221.7	62	126.3	15	~	8	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen

Table 3. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality for Georgia by Public Health District, Sex, and Race, 2006-2011*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	39198	223.0	10009	272.8	28771	214.0	35171	145.8	9382	156.3	25403	143.9
1.1 Northwest	3132	249.1	178	219.4	2942	252.2	2793	163.6	206	163.2	2574	163.9
1.2 North Georgia	1735	203.2	38	251.3	1687	203.6	1580	145.1	40	123.6	1531	146.4
2.0 North	2700	200.3	134	298.1	2546	198.6	2329	137.8	88	134.3	2227	139.2
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2479	198.3	338	205.3	2103	200.7	2347	133.2	412	141.6	1903	134.2
3.2 Fulton	2875	200.2	1567	279.8	1269	156.3	2921	140.3	1540	168.2	1346	120.6
3.3 Clayton	704	212.8	321	237.9	351	217.8	756	158.9	390	160.2	347	167.8
3.4 East Metro	2549	192.6	424	216.4	2004	197.6	2546	137.9	505	147.1	1945	142.0
3.5 DeKalb	2223	208.6	1131	265.0	1050	181.5	2342	145.5	1207	163.1	1096	133.4
4.0 LaGrange	3312	221.7	666	250.3	2623	217.5	3085	150.7	654	156.1	2410	150.2
5.1 South Central	790	218.5	209	237.4	578	212.6	661	138.9	163	131.0	495	141.7
5.2 North Central	2679	244.3	857	287.3	1812	230.7	2152	145.4	701	146.5	1436	144.7
6.0 East Central	2427	260.9	915	329.9	1502	237.2	2037	157.9	752	171.6	1265	152.6
7.0 West Central	1935	255.4	753	299.5	1170	236.1	1643	152.4	646	158.0	978	147.8
8.1 South	1219	243.9	318	281.4	897	234.1	994	147.7	271	158.9	718	144.5
8.2 Southwest	1958	249.7	706	307.3	1249	229.6	1628	149.3	570	153.3	1051	147.3
9.1 Coastal	2523	229.5	713	260.8	1791	220.3	2207	151.3	676	165.0	1509	146.9
9.2 Southeast	1901	252.6	347	286.1	1547	248.0	1426	146.0	253	139.1	1168	148.1
10.0 Northeast	2057	233.1	394	336.6	1650	219.8	1724	147.2	308	167.7	1404	144.2

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Black Females		White Females		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	5636	22.8	1895	29.3	3682	20.7	666	2.7	270	4.1	384	2.3
1.1 Northwest	418	24.4	45	31.4	368	23.4	45	2.6	<5	~	43	2.8
1.2 North Georgia	248	22.0	12	~	234	21.7	20	1.8	<5	~	19	1.8
2.0 North	327	19.3	20	29.5	305	19.1	31	2.0	<5	~	28	1.9
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	409	21.5	107	28.1	296	20.0	55	2.7	15	~	40	2.7
3.2 Fulton	580	27.0	334	35.5	239	20.9	61	2.8	40	4.1	20	1.8
3.3 Clayton	137	26.5	82	29.6	54	26.2	15	~	<5	~	11	~
3.4 East Metro	450	22.3	107	24.5	328	22.8	40	1.9	11	~	25	1.6
3.5 DeKalb	445	26.4	271	32.8	170	21.0	44	2.7	32	4.1	11	~
4.0 LaGrange	475	22.6	139	30.8	334	20.5	72	3.4	27	5.6	45	2.9
5.1 South Central	99	21.2	30	24.4	69	20.0	9	~	5	~	<5	~
5.2 North Central	311	20.8	112	22.3	199	20.2	38	2.7	22	4.3	16	1.8
6.0 East Central	301	23.1	131	28.7	166	19.9	45	3.7	24	5.2	20	2.9
7.0 West Central	287	27.1	139	33.5	144	22.3	29	2.9	18	4.5	11	~
8.1 South	139	20.6	49	27.0	88	17.5	27	4.2	13	~	14	~
8.2 Southwest	219	20.1	87	22.4	132	18.7	37	3.8	21	5.7	15	~
9.1 Coastal	323	21.8	110	25.9	208	20.1	35	2.4	16	3.9	18	1.8
9.2 Southeast	207	21.1	63	33.6	144	18.2	22	2.5	<5	~	19	2.7
10.0 Northeast	261	22.2	57	30.8	204	21.0	41	3.4	15	~	25	2.6

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 3. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	3555	19.8	1091	28.6	2420	17.8	3330	13.8	1104	18.7	2184	12.3
1.1 Northwest	274	21.9	14	~	259	22.4	252	14.8	21	17.4	230	14.6
1.2 North Georgia	125	14.3	6	~	117	13.6	111	10.4	5	~	106	10.3
2.0 North	245	17.4	21	38.7	220	16.6	212	12.5	10	~	202	12.5
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	216	16.9	41	26.7	172	16.2	235	13.7	40	14.6	192	13.9
3.2 Fulton	294	19.7	169	29.7	117	13.8	271	12.8	160	17.4	107	9.4
3.3 Clayton	78	20.9	45	19.8	30	19.8	79	15.8	45	13.5	33	15.7
3.4 East Metro	247	17.7	52	25.2	183	17.3	253	13.8	60	19.2	183	13.3
3.5 DeKalb	230	20.5	127	25.3	95	16.3	235	14.7	149	20.9	83	9.4
4.0 LaGrange	297	19.4	79	26.8	218	18.0	301	14.8	70	17.8	226	14.1
5.1 South Central	56	14.9	19	23.3	37	12.9	65	14.0	19	14.9	46	13.9
5.2 North Central	242	22.2	99	34.9	143	18.0	224	15.1	102	21.7	118	11.8
6.0 East Central	238	24.6	105	34.7	132	20.6	183	14.3	84	19.1	97	11.8
7.0 West Central	181	23.5	76	31.8	104	20.4	173	15.9	88	21.3	81	12.2
8.1 South	106	20.3	26	20.7	80	20.2	92	13.3	30	18.0	62	12.1
8.2 Southwest	153	20.1	60	27.9	93	17.2	153	13.9	70	18.5	82	11.2
9.1 Coastal	225	20.3	68	23.7	157	19.4	217	14.7	91	22.7	122	11.5
9.2 Southeast	156	21.1	36	28.4	119	19.6	116	12.0	23	11.8	93	11.9
10.0 Northeast	192	21.8	48	43.4	144	19.2	158	13.5	37	20.0	121	12.4

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	12876	71.2	2788	71.3	9960	71.9	9089	37.9	1783	30.6	7239	41.0
1.1 Northwest	1199	92.2	61	79.3	1131	93.2	897	51.8	42	34.7	853	53.6
1.2 North Georgia	616	67.3	5	~	607	68.3	464	42.3	7	~	455	43.0
2.0 North	865	61.7	37	83.3	822	61.4	648	38.0	15	~	629	38.9
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	736	58.3	75	44.7	652	61.0	566	33.4	79	29.5	478	34.5
3.2 Fulton	719	49.5	416	70.4	292	36.8	637	31.1	312	34.1	319	29.0
3.3 Clayton	212	65.0	78	60.5	124	73.9	183	39.4	87	42.0	92	43.9
3.4 East Metro	768	58.0	118	54.5	616	61.0	683	38.3	111	37.6	560	41.5
3.5 DeKalb	599	54.8	311	69.4	279	47.9	510	32.9	209	30.0	295	36.5
4.0 LaGrange	1147	74.4	189	67.3	950	76.2	810	39.6	109	26.4	695	43.1
5.1 South Central	300	80.5	65	69.9	234	84.0	147	30.3	25	19.2	121	34.1
5.2 North Central	939	82.1	237	70.5	697	85.8	603	40.5	144	30.3	458	45.5
6.0 East Central	788	81.5	256	84.9	529	81.0	520	40.2	153	35.4	362	43.3
7.0 West Central	650	84.4	229	87.9	418	82.7	393	36.5	112	27.2	277	42.4
8.1 South	454	88.1	94	76.8	359	91.0	245	36.0	43	25.7	200	40.0
8.2 Southwest	697	86.5	231	95.5	465	83.5	409	37.8	101	27.6	308	43.7
9.1 Coastal	840	74.6	183	64.5	648	77.7	555	38.2	137	33.6	415	40.6
9.2 Southeast	682	86.8	89	63.0	590	91.4	381	38.5	37	20.8	344	43.1
10.0 Northeast	665	71.9	114	86.6	547	70.0	438	37.2	60	31.8	378	38.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 3. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	3787	26.7	1503	57.5	2260	20.3	681	3.8	372	1.5
1.1 Northwest	194	20.4	17	32.0	177	19.9	59	4.3	31	1.9
1.2 North Georgia	140	22.0	9	~	130	21.0	40	4.3	27	2.4
2.0 North	247	22.0	16	48.4	231	21.6	59	4.1	27	1.6
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	207	21.6	36	35.2	168	20.2	49	3.7	25	1.3
3.2 Fulton	383	31.9	248	58.7	133	18.3	26	1.9	21	1.0
3.3 Clayton	67	28.9	39	47.0	27	21.9	5	~	<5	~
3.4 East Metro	250	25.4	64	51.5	178	22.9	49	3.4	28	1.6
3.5 DeKalb	291	33.1	170	62.6	121	21.9	33	3.3	23	1.4
4.0 LaGrange	277	23.1	92	47.7	185	19.1	66	4.8	25	1.2
5.1 South Central	74	23.8	30	43.4	43	18.0	18	5.0	***	~
5.2 North Central	273	30.5	132	60.2	140	21.4	42	3.8	17	1.1
6.0 East Central	284	37.0	153	75.4	130	23.6	33	3.5	16	1.2
7.0 West Central	212	32.9	130	67.5	82	18.7	23	3.2	16	1.5
8.1 South	112	27.2	56	66.7	55	17.5	20	3.5	20	3.0
8.2 Southwest	178	26.6	86	50.0	92	18.7	26	3.5	17	1.5
9.1 Coastal	228	24.7	104	47.9	122	17.7	54	5.2	32	2.1
9.2 Southeast	187	30.1	65	69.6	121	22.8	32	4.2	15	~
10.0 Northeast	183	25.9	56	70.7	125	20.1	47	5.2	24	2.1

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis
*** Data suppressed for confidentiality purposes

Table 4. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality for Georgia by County, Sex, and Race, 2006-2011*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	39198	223.0	10009	272.8	28771	214.0	35171	145.8	9382	156.3	25403	143.9
Appling	112	273.4	23	459.5	89	251.1	64	119.8	5	~	59	131.2
Atkinson	41	260.1	7	~	34	276.4	34	171.9	12	~	22	137.3
Bacon	79	309.3	6	~	73	325.0	60	183.7	<5	~	58	200.9
Baker	15	~	6	~	9	~	14	~	7	~	7	~
Baldwin	228	215.1	80	254.3	145	202.6	171	145.3	57	137.7	112	148.1
Banks	89	205.1	5	~	83	200.6	71	155.0	<5	~	71	161.0
Barrow	289	262.1	30	364.3	256	258.3	245	159.8	24	165.1	215	158.4
Bartow	481	264.0	27	189.4	452	271.1	386	157.3	35	165.5	349	157.2
Ben Hill	120	297.7	27	280.0	93	313.8	86	154.9	24	149.0	62	155.4
Berrien	92	208.0	6	~	86	211.7	93	168.0	9	~	84	167.1
Bibb	808	254.0	320	302.2	485	237.6	716	148.1	301	158.0	414	140.4
Bleckley	54	169.6	6	~	48	174.6	55	135.4	7	~	48	142.7
Brantley	109	258.0	<5	~	108	264.9	69	139.6	<5	~	68	143.0
Brooks	104	244.6	28	263.6	76	241.4	67	120.7	23	129.6	42	113.6
Bryan	139	273.3	20	376.8	117	264.8	103	161.7	14	~	89	165.6
Bulloch	250	234.0	60	319.1	190	220.9	216	149.7	56	169.5	158	143.2
Burke	161	347.5	82	480.6	79	263.2	118	186.7	57	198.8	61	177.0
Butts	134	271.4	36	315.7	98	259.1	109	165.4	20	147.2	89	172.9
Calhoun	36	269.2	15	~	21	348.2	37	209.8	18	182.4	18	226.0
Camden	164	194.5	33	238.2	130	185.6	155	152.6	19	98.4	133	165.9
Candler	59	227.8	13	~	46	221.9	37	110.1	9	~	28	112.0
Carroll	469	238.2	63	291.1	405	233.8	447	165.3	62	176.3	382	162.7
Catoosa	300	223.4	<5	~	295	224.4	278	143.4	<5	~	271	143.0
Charlton	55	210.6	6	~	48	232.0	27	87.4	<5	~	24	99.0
Chatham	1245	228.3	431	263.9	800	213.7	1134	149.9	448	176.5	676	136.7
Chattahoochee	20	244.9	<5	~	16	291.6	17	158.5	<5	~	15	~
Chattooga	161	250.8	12	~	149	253.2	132	164.3	7	~	124	165.9
Cherokee	626	179.2	15	~	606	181.2	625	138.6	27	135.4	594	139.6
Clarke	329	199.8	126	332.5	200	165.5	327	139.8	107	170.4	218	130.0
Clay	21	222.1	9	~	12	~	21	157.2	9	~	12	~
Clayton	704	212.8	321	237.9	351	217.8	756	158.9	390	160.2	347	167.8
Clinch	38	266.7	10	~	28	249.6	27	139.0	5	~	22	147.7
Cobb	2046	193.1	267	202.7	1746	195.2	1941	130.3	310	135.2	1600	131.7
Coffee	179	224.6	37	255.1	142	221.5	154	143.9	25	123.7	128	150.5
Colquitt	244	254.6	46	275.5	198	250.3	210	161.0	43	185.0	166	155.4
Columbia	425	191.0	50	209.6	373	195.4	410	140.9	49	160.4	356	144.9
Cook	98	254.1	18	237.8	80	260.9	86	173.2	22	183.1	64	167.1
Coweta	438	199.6	96	312.1	340	184.1	411	140.9	81	169.0	328	136.3
Crawford	74	247.3	11	~	63	267.5	51	140.5	8	~	43	157.3

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Crisp	123	217.4	45	285.8	78	197.0	106	143.3	35	143.7	71	136.2
Dade	105	262.5	<5	~	103	261.2	92	183.7	<5	~	92	187.3
Dawson	123	223.2	<5	~	123	224.9	88	164.2	<5	~	88	166.2
Decatur	175	280.1	55	290.3	119	274.8	127	144.5	39	134.3	88	152.3
DeKalb	2223	208.6	1131	265.0	1050	181.5	2342	145.5	1207	163.1	1096	133.4
Dodge	148	298.7	39	371.0	109	285.0	102	157.9	16	111.6	86	176.3
Dooly	57	146.3	16	110.0	40	170.7	53	131.8	21	117.9	30	138.6
Dougherty	420	224.6	218	271.8	202	199.9	405	144.4	198	145.8	206	140.6
Douglas	433	230.1	71	246.2	357	234.6	406	149.3	102	164.2	303	150.1
Early	76	276.8	35	412.5	41	216.8	61	146.0	19	115.3	42	162.0
Echols	19	262.5	<5	~	18	271.7	14	~	<5	~	14	~
Effingham	214	245.1	24	231.0	190	248.0	192	182.7	25	195.6	166	182.3
Elbert	132	236.0	41	360.7	91	208.8	96	131.6	23	134.0	73	131.9
Emanuel	154	298.1	50	377.0	104	271.3	119	169.3	35	182.0	83	164.3
Evans	66	261.5	21	396.0	42	220.2	52	155.5	15	~	37	149.8
Fannin	148	183.9	<5	~	148	185.4	129	142.9	<5	~	128	143.2
Fayette	407	182.9	59	189.6	342	182.6	433	141.5	60	128.7	368	144.7
Floyd	525	235.5	60	269.1	462	231.9	520	169.3	55	169.4	465	171.0
Forsyth	473	182.0	5	~	463	187.9	445	131.9	5	~	432	134.3
Franklin	132	218.3	14	~	117	207.7	120	158.2	9	~	111	154.7
Fulton	2875	200.2	1567	279.8	1269	156.3	2921	140.3	1540	168.2	1346	120.6
Gilmer	141	178.1	<5	~	140	178.9	104	111.0	<5	~	104	111.8
Glascock	21	264.3	<5	~	19	267.0	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Glynn	458	236.6	97	316.6	360	224.0	397	152.1	95	190.3	300	143.6
Gordon	276	253.1	6	~	270	258.4	225	160.2	9	~	214	159.4
Grady	153	254.0	45	344.9	108	234.2	132	171.1	35	169.9	95	167.0
Greene	112	250.6	39	368.6	72	217.3	86	140.0	35	210.2	51	114.3
Gwinnett	1835	182.7	254	204.2	1463	189.1	1879	135.1	306	147.5	1482	140.8
Habersham	198	180.6	5	~	189	178.0	200	144.2	5	~	195	145.7
Hall	648	189.4	43	221.5	601	188.8	567	129.2	43	157.5	521	128.3
Hancock	64	252.2	44	283.1	20	207.5	38	121.7	24	114.1	14	~
Haralson	195	297.2	7	~	188	303.4	147	170.3	9	~	138	167.0
Harris	166	219.5	35	251.4	130	209.2	119	130.3	21	121.2	97	135.2
Hart	156	211.6	25	360.7	131	199.7	136	143.8	9	~	127	154.7
Heard	66	236.8	7	~	59	241.3	59	176.5	5	~	54	181.6
Henry	631	228.7	131	228.7	489	230.7	613	153.9	142	137.6	460	161.0
Houston	575	235.2	105	233.0	468	235.5	487	145.1	96	138.5	381	145.5
Irwin	54	216.2	14	~	40	199.1	45	131.5	11	~	34	121.7
Jackson	300	259.5	27	340.6	273	256.0	247	163.8	23	253.2	222	159.3
Jasper	64	203.1	12	~	52	197.0	65	166.1	15	~	50	172.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Jeff Davis	70	214.8	10	~	60	216.2	66	156.3	<5	~	61	171.7
Jefferson	130	333.2	62	390.0	68	291.0	84	142.7	37	131.8	47	154.4
Jenkins	53	266.9	19	320.2	34	245.6	47	163.6	15	~	31	169.5
Johnson	54	200.6	14	~	40	212.4	36	112.9	7	~	29	128.7
Jones	165	260.7	46	403.5	118	231.9	98	127.2	28	132.7	70	127.7
Lamar	102	245.6	20	231.8	82	257.4	88	167.9	17	132.6	71	179.9
Lanier	41	197.4	10	~	30	187.8	35	145.8	8	~	27	145.7
Laurens	258	224.7	76	253.6	182	216.0	208	136.8	69	156.5	137	126.9
Lee	108	213.7	11	~	97	225.5	107	181.7	18	205.9	88	181.4
Liberty	174	223.3	72	247.3	102	217.2	140	142.7	52	137.8	83	152.5
Lincoln	66	278.2	15	~	51	266.6	41	143.4	18	222.6	23	106.0
Long	45	214.9	10	~	34	236.4	27	105.1	6	~	20	112.5
Lowndes	433	250.1	142	300.7	290	233.9	357	146.6	114	158.6	241	144.0
Lumpkin	162	259.3	<5	~	159	259.7	118	151.5	<5	~	116	152.3
Macon	100	327.4	55	389.1	45	283.9	66	155.3	43	181.1	23	121.8
Madison	165	259.6	13	~	151	253.2	147	180.1	15	~	132	178.0
Marion	45	201.0	18	309.1	27	160.5	42	164.9	18	221.7	24	142.4
McDuffie	144	326.1	58	443.6	86	287.4	113	165.7	34	153.1	79	173.5
McIntosh	84	197.0	26	195.8	58	195.4	59	139.4	17	105.6	42	167.7
Meriwether	129	232.0	46	259.9	83	217.4	106	144.5	42	166.4	64	134.0
Miller	50	272.3	12	~	38	255.6	33	149.4	9	~	24	140.2
Mitchell	136	267.9	65	376.8	70	214.8	110	152.2	50	176.4	60	134.1
Monroe	138	219.5	31	250.7	107	216.1	121	152.2	30	164.9	91	149.1
Montgomery	50	293.4	11	~	39	301.7	37	156.1	7	~	30	160.4
Morgan	109	227.5	26	322.5	83	213.0	90	153.3	18	123.1	71	161.2
Murray	209	279.1	<5	~	207	279.5	179	191.7	<5	~	178	193.1
Muscogee	993	281.1	394	331.5	593	263.0	886	163.5	352	173.4	519	157.3
Newton	390	240.2	103	260.5	287	238.1	369	160.3	120	169.1	248	155.2
Oconee	117	182.0	8	~	106	176.5	92	107.9	9	~	83	105.6
Oglethorpe	96	275.4	22	332.4	74	262.5	61	139.4	9	~	52	145.7
Paulding	432	243.7	28	230.7	403	249.6	420	168.6	61	168.8	355	166.7
Peach	137	249.7	57	370.9	79	198.4	101	139.9	42	150.7	59	134.0
Pickens	169	231.0	<5	~	166	228.8	166	173.7	<5	~	164	174.6
Pierce	121	274.7	9	~	112	280.7	81	150.6	7	~	74	154.3
Pike	89	224.7	13	~	75	219.2	77	160.5	14	~	63	152.7
Polk	239	266.0	23	200.3	215	271.1	235	193.2	17	129.9	217	201.4
Pulaski	50	185.2	16	267.6	33	154.4	48	114.0	17	142.7	31	103.5
Putnam	141	231.0	26	262.6	115	226.6	115	161.0	33	228.9	82	145.6
Quitman	26	318.8	8	~	18	288.0	20	207.5	8	~	12	~
Rabun	105	191.6	<5	~	100	185.0	102	151.6	<5	~	100	150.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	ALL SITES											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Randolph	50	252.3	25	284.6	25	232.3	36	126.3	20	125.9	16	141.9
Richmond	1032	269.0	468	310.0	556	253.1	889	164.7	417	176.5	459	155.4
Rockdale	324	210.4	67	209.6	254	221.1	298	137.6	79	132.5	215	138.7
Schley	16	277.5	6	~	10	~	19	142.8	6	~	13	~
Screven	112	303.7	46	360.3	66	274.4	84	168.3	36	208.7	48	148.5
Seminole	61	227.9	15	~	46	225.9	55	165.0	15	~	40	160.4
Spalding	350	252.8	76	262.7	273	254.0	297	155.4	74	162.5	223	152.6
Stephens	199	292.7	30	542.5	168	271.3	140	146.3	14	~	125	146.5
Stewart	38	274.9	16	250.6	21	290.0	29	176.8	17	178.9	12	~
Sumter	162	238.0	76	301.2	85	191.3	150	152.8	59	153.1	91	149.5
Talbot	46	267.2	19	219.5	26	313.9	31	126.5	16	114.1	14	~
Taliaferro	19	353.1	8	~	11	~	11	~	5	~	6	~
Tattnall	167	332.3	37	395.1	128	320.9	112	175.2	21	169.8	91	179.6
Taylor	58	273.5	20	337.5	38	246.6	35	126.2	13	~	22	123.8
Telfair	68	188.1	26	267.5	41	159.1	67	136.1	18	120.0	48	139.1
Terrell	68	316.9	37	498.0	31	231.2	46	143.9	28	178.9	18	114.2
Thomas	283	265.6	109	384.9	173	224.1	217	142.7	69	145.4	148	143.6
Tift	199	244.5	50	299.4	148	229.4	163	140.0	46	166.9	117	132.6
Toombs	143	252.2	26	265.9	116	249.5	124	146.4	32	185.7	92	134.8
Towns	89	205.0	<5	~	89	205.4	84	167.3	<5	~	84	168.0
Treutlen	31	194.0	10	~	21	175.6	35	155.0	9	~	26	152.6
Troup	324	229.0	80	247.7	244	228.0	305	153.6	93	179.7	212	146.0
Turner	59	252.6	22	331.5	36	215.8	48	166.4	14	~	33	159.4
Twiggs	76	306.0	30	348.6	46	289.5	41	129.1	12	~	29	159.3
Union	177	206.3	<5	~	177	207.3	139	143.4	<5	~	139	144.6
Upson	173	258.2	39	302.3	133	247.9	140	148.2	44	207.6	96	131.3
Walker	418	255.1	10	~	405	256.3	358	159.9	9	~	349	162.3
Walton	408	237.5	62	338.9	344	228.5	333	147.8	45	168.2	287	146.4
Ware	221	245.5	48	271.3	173	244.1	174	139.0	37	137.7	136	137.7
Warren	38	225.5	23	333.2	15	~	44	187.4	21	186.5	23	201.8
Washington	149	318.2	80	408.0	69	257.1	104	153.5	46	141.6	56	157.8
Wayne	191	277.6	33	408.0	158	265.9	129	160.0	19	165.7	110	160.5
Webster	14	~	8	~	6	~	13	~	6	~	7	~
Wheeler	27	190.0	<5	~	26	234.8	22	103.5	6	~	16	100.4
White	149	186.5	<5	~	146	185.6	119	128.9	<5	~	118	130.2
Whitfield	442	230.3	19	366.1	420	227.7	377	147.4	12	~	363	149.0
Wilcox	50	217.3	10	~	39	230.8	51	184.8	7	~	44	214.5
Wilkes	72	252.8	32	328.5	40	215.5	64	150.9	27	167.1	37	138.7
Wilkinson	60	236.2	15	~	45	260.0	44	135.0	9	~	35	166.2
Worth	133	253.2	37	354.0	96	230.5	74	111.6	22	144.1	51	101.1

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Black Females		White Females		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	5636	22.8	1895	29.3	3682	20.7	666	2.7	270	4.1	384	2.3
Appling	15	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	10	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	19	16.2	5	~	14	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Banks	7	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	38	24.4	<5	~	34	25.0	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Bartow	51	20.6	7	~	44	19.5	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Ben Hill	20	37.6	6	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	12	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	104	21.6	46	23.2	58	20.2	11	~	9	~	<5	~
Bleckley	10	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	10	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	18	29.4	<5	~	16	29.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bulloch	27	18.6	11	~	16	14.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Burke	18	28.0	11	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Butts	23	33.9	6	~	17	32.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	23	22.6	<5	~	20	24.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Candler	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	66	23.9	17	42.2	47	19.9	12	~	<5	~	8	~
Catoosa	35	18.2	<5	~	34	18.1	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Charlton	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	170	22.9	77	29.5	90	19.2	16	2.3	9	~	6	~
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	23	29.8	<5	~	18	23.8	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Cherokee	99	20.3	8	~	91	19.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clarke	44	18.1	16	26.1	28	16.0	12	~	7	~	5	~
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	137	26.5	82	29.6	54	26.2	15	~	<5	~	11	~
Clinch	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	334	20.9	81	27.0	247	19.5	49	2.9	13	~	36	2.8
Coffee	18	17.0	5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Colquitt	22	17.3	6	~	16	15.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Columbia	67	22.2	7	~	58	23.0	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Cook	17	34.4	5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Coweta	59	21.2	12	~	47	20.4	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Crawford	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Black Females		White Females		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Crisp	19	27.2	9	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	15	~	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	14	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Decatur	16	18.4	5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
DeKalb	445	26.4	271	32.8	170	21.0	44	2.7	32	4.1	11	~
Dodge	16	26.0	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	11	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	49	17.1	29	19.6	20	14.2	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Douglas	75	25.0	26	30.9	49	23.6	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Early	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	26	21.9	<5	~	22	21.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Elbert	13	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	11	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Evans	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	20	23.7	<5	~	20	23.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fayette	65	19.5	16	25.4	49	18.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Floyd	75	25.2	10	~	65	24.6	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Forsyth	55	15.1	<5	~	54	15.5	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Franklin	12	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fulton	580	27.0	334	35.5	239	20.9	61	2.8	40	4.1	20	1.8
Gilmer	16	18.2	<5	~	16	18.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	51	19.5	14	~	36	17.1	8	~	5	~	<5	~
Gordon	36	25.7	<5	~	35	26.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Grady	19	24.8	5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Greene	20	34.4	9	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	336	21.7	69	24.6	252	22.5	30	1.7	8	~	18	1.4
Habersham	29	21.7	<5	~	26	20.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hall	91	20.5	12	~	79	19.3	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Hancock	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	27	32.4	<5	~	25	31.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Harris	12	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	23	25.4	<5	~	21	27.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	10	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Henry	109	24.8	42	36.1	67	22.0	20	4.0	7	~	13	~
Houston	78	22.4	22	30.7	56	21.0	10	~	<5	~	7	~
Irwin	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	38	24.8	6	~	32	22.6	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jasper	9	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Black Females		White Females		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Jeff Davis	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	14	~	7	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jenkins	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	15	~	5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	35	23.7	13	~	22	21.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lee	19	31.9	<5	~	17	35.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Liberty	20	20.2	7	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lincoln	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	46	18.6	22	28.7	23	13.6	10	~	5	~	5	~
Lumpkin	21	26.2	<5	~	20	25.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	21	27.0	<5	~	19	27.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Marion	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	11	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McIntosh	12	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	11	~	5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Miller	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	16	22.0	7	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	16	19.8	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Montgomery	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	16	28.5	6	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	34	36.8	<5	~	33	36.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Muscogee	156	29.3	77	35.9	75	23.9	19	3.9	14	~	5	~
Newton	68	28.6	25	28.9	43	27.0	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Oconee	11	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Oglethorpe	9	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	70	25.5	16	34.6	52	22.9	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Peach	12	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pickens	26	26.3	<5	~	26	26.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pierce	11	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	12	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	34	28.7	<5	~	29	27.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pulaski	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	19	27.8	9	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	15	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	BREAST						UTERINE CERVIX					
	Females		Black Females		White Females		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Randolph	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	128	23.4	74	29.5	53	17.3	21	4.2	15	~	5	~
Rockdale	46	19.9	13	~	33	19.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Schley	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	12	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	7	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	52	27.4	14	~	38	26.3	9	~	5	~	<5	~
Stephens	13	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stewart	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	30	31.4	13	~	17	29.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	22	33.9	<5	~	18	35.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taylor	9	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	10	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	8	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	38	23.8	18	36.9	20	16.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tift	21	17.9	7	~	14	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Toombs	25	30.4	10	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	39	19.9	15	~	24	17.0	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Turner	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	27	30.1	<5	~	27	30.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Upson	20	20.4	6	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Walker	52	24.2	<5	~	51	24.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Walton	51	22.3	8	~	43	21.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Ware	28	22.9	12	~	16	17.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	13	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	19	22.6	6	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	14	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Whitfield	53	20.1	<5	~	48	19.0	7	~	<5	~	6	~
Wilcox	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	14	~	9	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	11	~	<5	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	3555	19.8	1091	28.6	2420	17.8	3330	13.8	1104	18.7	2184	12.3
Appling	10	~	<5	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Atkinson	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	15	~	7	~	8	~	17	14.6	6	~	11	~
Banks	14	~	<5	~	12	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Barrow	17	16.4	<5	~	16	17.5	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Bartow	39	20.7	<5	~	37	21.6	38	15.7	<5	~	36	16.3
Ben Hill	9	~	<5	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Bibb	93	29.9	50	50.3	43	21.8	86	17.7	53	28.6	33	11.4
Bleckley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	9	~	<5	~	7	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~
Bryan	13	~	<5	~	10	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Bulloch	16	13.1	<5	~	14	~	21	14.2	5	~	16	14.7
Burke	18	37.9	9	~	9	~	15	~	10	~	5	~
Butts	13	~	<5	~	9	~	11	~	<5	~	7	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	10	~	<5	~	7	~	17	16.5	5	~	12	~
Candler	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	55	29.7	9	~	46	28.5	39	14.5	5	~	34	14.5
Catoosa	23	15.7	<5	~	23	16.1	21	10.9	<5	~	21	11.1
Charlton	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	115	20.8	39	23.4	76	20.0	107	13.8	56	22.2	48	9.4
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	18	28.7	<5	~	18	30.9	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Cherokee	51	12.5	<5	~	47	12.3	48	10.5	<5	~	45	10.4
Clarke	26	15.3	13	~	13	~	38	16.5	9	~	29	17.3
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	78	20.9	45	19.8	30	19.8	79	15.8	45	13.5	33	15.7
Clinch	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	177	15.9	32	25.3	143	15.4	186	13.0	31	13.7	152	13.0
Coffee	13	~	<5	~	11	~	14	~	5	~	9	~
Colquitt	12	~	<5	~	10	~	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Columbia	37	15.9	8	~	29	14.8	28	10.1	5	~	22	9.4
Cook	7	~	<5	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Coweta	41	19.0	15	~	26	14.7	32	11.4	8	~	22	9.5
Crawford	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Crisp	15	~	5	~	10	~	10	~	7	~	<5	~
Dade	10	~	<5	~	10	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Dawson	9	~	<5	~	9	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Decatur	15	~	<5	~	12	~	14	~	<5	~	10	~
DeKalb	230	20.5	127	25.3	95	16.3	235	14.7	149	20.9	83	9.4
Dodge	10	~	<5	~	8	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Dooly	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	35	20.3	22	29.7	13	~	46	16.3	28	19.9	18	13.0
Douglas	39	22.4	9	~	29	20.7	49	18.3	9	~	40	19.7
Early	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	23	24.7	7	~	16	22.3	18	20.0	<5	~	15	~
Elbert	13	~	<5	~	11	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Emanuel	20	37.9	11	~	9	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~
Evans	9	~	<5	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	14	~	<5	~	14	~	10	~	<5	~	10	~
Fayette	28	12.4	7	~	21	11.0	40	13.2	5	~	34	13.6
Floyd	45	20.7	7	~	38	19.7	51	16.5	6	~	45	16.7
Forsyth	48	17.8	<5	~	46	18.2	38	11.5	<5	~	38	12.0
Franklin	17	29.0	<5	~	14	~	18	23.8	<5	~	16	21.9
Fulton	294	19.7	169	29.7	117	13.8	271	12.8	160	17.4	107	9.4
Gilmer	10	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Glascock	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	38	20.0	7	~	31	19.4	39	14.5	13	~	25	11.3
Gordon	17	16.6	<5	~	17	17.3	19	13.7	<5	~	18	13.6
Grady	13	~	<5	~	10	~	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Greene	17	44.0	11	~	6	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	184	17.9	34	25.7	138	17.6	187	13.7	36	20.2	142	13.5
Habersham	21	17.6	<5	~	19	16.2	15	~	<5	~	15	~
Hall	56	15.5	8	~	48	14.6	51	11.6	<5	~	49	12.0
Hancock	8	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	15	~	<5	~	15	~	17	19.4	<5	~	16	18.9
Harris	14	~	<5	~	11	~	12	~	5	~	6	~
Hart	11	~	<5	~	8	~	13	~	<5	~	10	~
Heard	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Henry	50	16.4	13	~	37	16.7	65	16.9	16	16.8	47	16.7
Houston	56	21.3	13	~	43	20.5	38	11.2	9	~	26	10.1
Irwin	9	~	<5	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Jackson	30	24.7	<5	~	26	21.9	29	19.0	5	~	24	17.2
Jasper	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Jeff Davis	9	~	<5	~	9	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	15	~	7	~	8	~	13	~	7	~	6	~
Jenkins	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Johnson	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	13	~	<5	~	9	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Lamar	9	~	<5	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Lanier	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	24	20.1	11	~	13	~	22	15.5	8	~	14	~
Lee	12	~	<5	~	11	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Liberty	17	19.9	5	~	12	~	15	~	7	~	8	~
Lincoln	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Lowndes	31	15.7	11	~	20	14.2	32	12.7	13	~	19	10.8
Lumpkin	12	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	10	~	5	~	5	~	15	~	13	~	<5	~
Madison	12	~	<5	~	11	~	13	~	<5	~	11	~
Marion	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	19	40.4	6	~	13	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
McIntosh	8	~	<5	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	9	~	<5	~	5	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Miller	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	10	~	7	~	<5	~	14	~	7	~	7	~
Monroe	16	24.7	<5	~	14	~	21	27.1	8	~	13	~
Montgomery	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	10	~	<5	~	10	~	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Muscogee	96	26.7	38	34.0	57	25.0	93	17.1	45	22.8	46	13.2
Newton	34	19.9	8	~	26	20.2	38	16.2	14	~	24	14.5
Oconee	12	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Oglethorpe	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	52	25.2	<5	~	48	26.2	34	14.2	9	~	24	12.1
Peach	13	~	<5	~	9	~	12	~	7	~	5	~
Pickens	11	~	<5	~	9	~	11	~	<5	~	11	~
Pierce	12	~	<5	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Pike	5	~	<5	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Polk	14	~	<5	~	13	~	20	15.6	<5	~	18	16.0
Pulaski	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	8	~	<5	~	6	~	11	~	<5	~	8	~
Quitman	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	16	27.5	<5	~	15	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	COLON & RECTUM											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Randolph	6	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	89	22.2	49	30.3	39	17.3	84	15.8	43	18.8	40	13.5
Rockdale	29	16.7	10	~	19	15.1	28	12.5	10	~	17	10.7
Schley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	12	~	6	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	30	19.6	15	~	15	~	24	12.5	5	~	19	12.6
Stephens	15	~	<5	~	11	~	17	17.1	<5	~	14	~
Stewart	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Talbot	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	14	~	7	~	6	~	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Taylor	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	22	22.0	7	~	15	~	22	14.0	9	~	13	~
Tift	19	22.9	<5	~	15	~	19	15.9	5	~	14	~
Toombs	11	~	5	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Towns	5	~	<5	~	5	~	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Treutlen	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	37	24.0	8	~	29	26.5	45	22.6	15	~	30	20.5
Turner	11	~	<5	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	11	~	<5	~	11	~	14	~	<5	~	14	~
Upson	17	25.8	<5	~	15	~	15	~	8	~	7	~
Walker	41	26.1	<5	~	40	26.5	34	14.6	<5	~	34	15.2
Walton	50	27.2	9	~	41	25.3	28	12.4	5	~	23	11.4
Ware	20	21.4	<5	~	17	22.3	17	12.5	<5	~	14	~
Warren	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	15	~	<5	~	11	~	13	~	<5	~	13	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	10	~	<5	~	10	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Whitfield	29	16.6	<5	~	27	15.7	24	9.6	<5	~	22	9.3
Wilcox	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Wilkes	7	~	<5	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Wilkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Worth	9	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	12876	71.2	2788	71.3	9960	71.9	9089	37.9	1783	30.6	7239	41.0
Appling	42	96.9	<5	~	38	103.0	15	~	<5	~	15	~
Atkinson	19	123.7	<5	~	15	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	30	104.8	<5	~	29	114.0	14	~	<5	~	14	~
Baker	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	74	70.0	20	66.3	54	74.2	39	31.2	11	~	28	34.0
Banks	35	77.5	<5	~	33	77.0	14	~	<5	~	14	~
Barrow	122	106.5	6	~	114	112.4	70	44.3	5	~	65	46.2
Bartow	186	96.2	9	~	176	98.8	144	57.9	13	~	131	58.3
Ben Hill	51	122.5	8	~	43	140.1	16	28.3	<5	~	13	~
Berrien	42	93.6	<5	~	39	92.3	29	49.7	<5	~	29	54.9
Bibb	273	83.5	85	70.7	186	89.4	195	40.5	67	34.6	128	43.7
Bleckley	19	60.5	<5	~	17	61.2	19	45.1	<5	~	17	48.7
Brantley	45	102.7	<5	~	44	103.8	25	51.3	<5	~	25	53.4
Brooks	42	95.4	8	~	34	107.4	17	30.0	<5	~	15	~
Bryan	49	88.3	7	~	40	83.5	27	40.7	<5	~	26	47.0
Bulloch	79	68.8	14	~	65	72.9	51	35.2	9	~	42	38.2
Burke	55	108.2	24	117.2	31	101.1	29	44.7	8	~	21	60.6
Butts	58	108.8	15	~	43	109.1	35	52.5	<5	~	31	59.2
Calhoun	11	~	<5	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Camden	56	67.7	9	~	47	69.8	38	39.2	<5	~	34	44.9
Candler	20	75.2	<5	~	17	82.8	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Carroll	175	84.1	22	85.1	153	84.2	127	46.9	9	~	117	49.6
Catoosa	109	73.2	<5	~	107	73.2	91	45.7	<5	~	89	45.8
Charlton	21	74.7	<5	~	21	92.5	10	~	<5	~	10	~
Chatham	402	71.9	115	67.3	282	73.4	274	36.5	88	34.9	185	37.9
Chattahoochee	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	70	110.6	6	~	64	111.0	36	43.2	<5	~	34	44.4
Cherokee	189	51.9	<5	~	185	52.5	173	39.2	<5	~	168	39.8
Clarke	86	50.4	39	84.3	45	37.4	74	32.5	21	32.9	53	32.4
Clay	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	212	65.0	78	60.5	124	73.9	183	39.4	87	42.0	92	43.9
Clinch	14	~	<5	~	12	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Cobb	597	56.4	65	48.6	524	58.2	464	32.5	57	28.8	398	33.6
Coffee	63	73.4	13	~	50	72.5	48	44.4	<5	~	44	51.2
Colquitt	89	92.0	9	~	80	100.8	57	45.1	10	~	47	46.1
Columbia	137	60.6	15	~	120	61.6	116	39.3	15	~	101	40.5
Cook	32	83.1	<5	~	28	91.7	17	33.2	<5	~	13	~
Coweta	148	64.5	23	63.0	124	64.5	114	37.7	15	~	99	39.8
Crawford	38	131.3	5	~	33	147.9	21	57.4	<5	~	20	71.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Crisp	43	73.0	11	~	32	77.7	31	41.4	7	~	24	46.7
Dade	33	84.4	<5	~	32	83.3	24	45.0	<5	~	24	45.9
Dawson	48	82.0	<5	~	48	82.6	28	49.5	<5	~	28	50.1
Decatur	67	104.1	24	128.7	43	95.7	33	37.1	7	~	26	44.4
DeKalb	599	54.8	311	69.4	279	47.9	510	32.9	209	30.0	295	36.5
Dodge	56	108.4	15	~	41	101.2	21	32.3	<5	~	19	38.5
Dooly	21	49.2	<5	~	19	74.1	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Dougherty	150	76.7	71	78.3	79	75.0	89	32.2	34	26.2	55	38.4
Douglas	139	69.4	10	~	128	78.3	102	37.9	22	31.8	80	39.4
Early	25	89.4	12	~	13	~	21	49.4	<5	~	17	68.3
Echols	10	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	73	80.4	<5	~	70	86.1	60	54.5	<5	~	56	58.9
Elbert	53	89.8	16	116.9	37	81.3	27	36.2	6	~	21	36.3
Emanuel	51	97.4	14	~	37	94.4	30	43.0	<5	~	26	52.0
Evans	22	84.7	6	~	14	~	19	55.5	<5	~	17	68.3
Fannin	52	58.0	<5	~	52	58.4	35	35.2	<5	~	35	35.5
Fayette	123	55.2	13	~	108	57.6	100	34.7	7	~	92	38.0
Floyd	198	86.7	24	124.3	173	83.7	161	51.8	9	~	152	55.2
Forsyth	135	50.2	<5	~	132	51.8	123	37.4	<5	~	119	38.0
Franklin	49	78.4	<5	~	46	79.4	37	45.0	<5	~	36	47.1
Fulton	719	49.5	416	70.4	292	36.8	637	31.1	312	34.1	319	29.0
Gilmer	49	61.0	<5	~	48	60.7	28	28.7	<5	~	28	28.9
Glascock	10	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	160	80.2	25	76.1	134	80.5	107	40.5	25	51.9	82	38.6
Gordon	129	117.8	<5	~	128	121.5	77	53.9	<5	~	73	53.3
Grady	55	88.1	16	110.7	39	81.7	34	44.3	7	~	27	47.5
Greene	29	53.9	9	~	20	44.9	11	~	<5	~	7	~
Gwinnett	537	55.0	69	53.4	435	57.9	477	35.7	62	33.9	406	39.7
Habersham	44	39.4	<5	~	42	38.7	55	38.7	<5	~	55	40.0
Hall	211	61.2	12	~	199	61.8	163	37.0	12	~	151	37.0
Hancock	23	83.9	14	~	9	~	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Haralson	80	119.0	<5	~	79	124.2	47	53.1	<5	~	45	53.7
Harris	57	81.6	9	~	47	88.0	37	40.6	<5	~	35	48.8
Hart	56	72.1	7	~	49	70.3	33	33.4	<5	~	33	38.4
Heard	25	82.9	<5	~	21	79.2	21	58.1	<5	~	20	61.5
Henry	199	71.0	24	48.1	172	77.6	161	41.7	18	17.8	139	48.7
Houston	196	78.4	22	41.1	173	84.7	134	40.1	19	31.2	114	42.9
Irwin	23	93.7	5	~	18	92.4	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Jackson	97	82.6	7	~	90	83.0	63	40.4	<5	~	60	41.6
Jasper	18	51.3	<5	~	17	57.9	17	40.7	<5	~	16	50.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Jeff Davis	28	82.2	<5	~	25	86.3	21	46.8	<5	~	21	55.2
Jefferson	47	117.2	21	111.8	26	113.4	14	~	5	~	9	~
Jenkins	15	~	<5	~	11	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Johnson	19	66.6	<5	~	16	80.2	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Jones	63	94.9	15	~	47	93.7	29	39.1	6	~	23	43.9
Lamar	36	86.6	11	~	25	76.7	27	49.3	<5	~	24	58.6
Lanier	10	~	<5	~	8	~	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Laurens	97	80.5	20	62.4	77	87.8	39	24.8	9	~	29	25.4
Lee	34	70.7	<5	~	32	78.3	35	56.7	<5	~	31	61.8
Liberty	56	75.9	16	59.3	40	89.2	28	25.8	9	~	18	34.1
Lincoln	23	96.0	<5	~	20	108.0	13	~	6	~	7	~
Long	16	86.7	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	146	79.8	41	74.9	105	80.9	103	41.7	25	35.1	78	46.2
Lumpkin	61	97.5	<5	~	59	96.0	45	56.7	<5	~	45	57.9
Macon	34	113.0	21	165.8	13	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~
Madison	52	78.6	<5	~	48	79.7	45	52.9	7	~	38	49.8
Marion	16	71.9	6	~	10	~	10	~	<5	~	7	~
McDuffie	33	69.7	15	~	18	55.0	36	51.3	9	~	27	56.6
McIntosh	28	62.3	5	~	23	70.3	17	39.4	5	~	12	~
Meriwether	37	62.9	9	~	28	69.2	26	33.1	5	~	21	40.7
Miller	22	114.4	6	~	16	104.3	7	~	<5	~	6	~
Mitchell	54	99.5	19	110.0	35	99.2	24	32.4	12	~	12	~
Monroe	44	61.1	8	~	36	65.9	34	42.5	<5	~	30	49.1
Montgomery	22	131.6	<5	~	20	153.2	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Morgan	38	76.9	6	~	32	76.0	25	43.4	<5	~	21	49.5
Murray	93	110.5	<5	~	92	110.3	58	60.4	<5	~	58	61.1
Muscogee	300	83.5	114	91.2	185	80.8	220	40.7	62	29.8	154	48.3
Newton	126	72.2	34	70.3	92	72.2	128	57.0	33	56.8	94	58.7
Oconee	35	50.1	<5	~	34	52.8	21	25.1	<5	~	19	24.6
Oglethorpe	32	85.3	5	~	27	89.7	17	39.8	<5	~	16	46.2
Paulding	138	78.9	6	~	132	82.9	113	45.5	5	~	108	49.7
Peach	47	80.3	16	100.9	30	71.3	33	45.7	9	~	24	54.0
Pickens	66	86.6	<5	~	66	87.7	45	44.7	<5	~	44	44.4
Pierce	37	77.5	<5	~	35	81.7	22	39.9	<5	~	21	42.5
Pike	34	80.4	5	~	28	73.4	24	49.8	<5	~	20	48.9
Polk	95	98.6	9	~	85	100.1	78	63.3	<5	~	75	68.9
Pulaski	23	79.6	7	~	16	80.1	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Putnam	48	76.5	<5	~	44	84.2	38	50.1	9	~	29	46.4
Quitman	12	~	<5	~	9	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	32	56.8	<5	~	29	52.4	27	41.2	<5	~	27	41.6

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	LUNG & BRONCHUS											
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Females		Black Females		White Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Randolph	20	100.6	8	~	12	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Richmond	343	86.7	129	79.6	213	94.6	226	42.0	91	39.8	131	44.0
Rockdale	105	65.9	15	~	89	75.1	78	36.4	16	30.0	60	39.2
Schley	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	30	78.1	14	~	16	67.8	17	32.2	<5	~	13	~
Seminole	12	~	<5	~	8	~	17	50.1	<5	~	14	~
Spalding	132	94.4	24	87.3	108	97.8	74	38.4	18	39.5	56	37.6
Stephens	63	86.0	7	~	55	81.4	35	38.0	<5	~	33	40.3
Stewart	19	139.8	7	~	12	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	60	85.1	25	93.2	34	75.1	37	38.2	10	~	27	45.3
Talbot	21	122.0	7	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	7	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	69	129.9	9	~	60	141.4	29	44.2	<5	~	26	50.1
Taylor	21	100.2	8	~	13	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	23	63.1	9	~	13	~	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Terrell	31	142.8	18	235.1	13	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	99	90.7	36	123.9	62	78.6	54	35.8	10	~	44	43.5
Tift	77	90.6	15	~	62	92.2	34	29.8	5	~	29	34.2
Toombs	52	88.0	6	~	45	93.8	29	33.9	<5	~	26	39.0
Towns	31	63.0	<5	~	31	63.2	28	57.3	<5	~	28	57.6
Treutlen	8	~	<5	~	7	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	114	80.1	28	84.4	86	79.4	69	34.8	17	31.0	52	36.2
Turner	21	90.8	8	~	13	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Twiggs	33	124.0	11	~	22	134.1	20	60.0	7	~	13	~
Union	46	50.3	<5	~	46	50.6	32	30.5	<5	~	32	30.7
Upson	66	94.7	11	~	54	96.8	32	34.5	8	~	24	33.9
Walker	161	94.4	<5	~	155	94.4	126	55.5	<5	~	122	55.7
Walton	121	68.7	21	125.2	100	64.0	85	37.9	7	~	78	39.9
Ware	71	79.1	13	~	58	82.4	44	35.6	6	~	38	39.9
Warren	16	91.1	6	~	10	~	10	~	<5	~	7	~
Washington	55	111.4	28	142.4	27	93.2	21	31.0	9	~	12	~
Wayne	70	97.2	8	~	62	100.7	33	40.5	<5	~	29	41.8
Webster	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	12	~	<5	~	11	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	54	65.9	<5	~	53	66.0	28	30.2	<5	~	28	30.7
Whitfield	167	80.5	<5	~	164	82.9	125	48.8	<5	~	122	50.1
Wilcox	21	87.3	5	~	16	93.9	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Wilkes	21	65.6	10	~	11	~	18	39.7	6	~	12	~
Wilkinson	27	90.5	8	~	19	95.4	14	~	<5	~	14	~
Worth	43	79.8	9	~	34	78.5	22	32.3	5	~	17	32.1

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	3787	26.7	1503	57.5	2260	20.3	681	3.8	372	1.5
Appling	11	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	19	21.2	11	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~
Banks	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	18	22.9	6	~	11	~	10	~	<5	~
Bartow	28	23.6	<5	~	26	23.2	10	~	<5	~
Ben Hill	11	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	90	33.1	47	59.6	42	22.7	13	~	6	~
Bleckley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	9	~	<5	~	9	~	5	~	<5	~
Brooks	5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	10	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Bulloch	28	33.3	11	~	17	23.6	<5	~	6	~
Burke	21	53.1	15	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~
Butts	8	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	13	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Candler	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	33	19.2	5	~	28	18.2	14	~	8	~
Catoosa	18	17.4	<5	~	17	16.9	6	~	<5	~
Charlton	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	130	26.4	66	48.5	62	17.9	25	4.9	12	~
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cherokee	59	22.0	<5	~	56	22.0	19	5.6	12	~
Clarke	39	27.0	18	71.6	21	18.0	8	~	7	~
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	67	28.9	39	47.0	27	21.9	5	~	<5	~
Clinch	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	179	21.7	29	35.1	147	20.5	42	3.8	22	1.3
Coffee	20	29.1	7	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
Colquitt	28	30.1	8	~	20	24.2	5	~	<5	~
Columbia	42	21.7	5	~	37	21.7	5	~	5	~
Cook	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Coweta	46	28.1	16	76.2	30	21.7	<5	~	<5	~
Crawford	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Crisp	14	~	6	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	11	~	<5	~	11	~	7	~	<5	~
Decatur	12	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
DeKalb	291	33.1	170	62.6	121	21.9	33	3.3	23	1.4
Dodge	18	43.4	7	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	35	22.4	24	42.5	11	~	7	~	<5	~
Douglas	28	21.4	7	~	21	18.7	7	~	<5	~
Early	9	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	18	33.2	<5	~	15	~	8	~	<5	~
Elbert	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	16	38.2	5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Evans	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	11	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fayette	34	17.7	11	~	23	14.7	16	7.5	<5	~
Floyd	30	15.9	<5	~	29	16.8	10	~	5	~
Forsyth	46	24.6	<5	~	45	25.2	12	~	<5	~
Franklin	13	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fulton	383	31.9	248	58.7	133	18.3	26	1.9	21	1.0
Gilmer	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	34	20.1	16	65.9	18	12.9	11	~	<5	~
Gordon	9	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~
Grady	8	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Greene	14	~	5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	164	21.8	32	38.3	125	21.1	42	3.8	25	1.8
Habersham	23	22.6	<5	~	23	23.2	<5	~	<5	~
Hall	52	17.9	<5	~	48	17.5	14	~	8	~
Hancock	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	12	~	<5	~	11	~	5	~	<5	~
Harris	13	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	10	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Henry	63	29.4	25	64.2	38	23.1	9	~	<5	~
Houston	54	27.5	17	50.2	37	23.5	10	~	5	~
Irwin	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	28	32.1	5	~	23	29.7	9	~	<5	~
Jasper	11	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis

Table 4. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Jeff Davis	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	16	51.0	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jenkins	10	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	19	42.4	10	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	18	17.7	7	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lee	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Liberty	15	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lincoln	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	50	35.2	27	80.8	23	22.2	5	~	10	~
Lumpkin	10	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	14	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Marion	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	17	47.1	12	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McIntosh	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	18	38.7	8	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Miller	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	10	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	12	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Montgomery	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	12	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	6	~	<5	~	6	~	7	~	<5	~
Muscogee	117	37.7	69	79.7	48	22.6	13	~	7	~
Newton	46	36.4	19	74.9	27	27.9	<5	~	<5	~
Oconee	10	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Oglethorpe	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	28	24.8	<5	~	24	23.0	5	~	5	~
Peach	14	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pickens	17	32.0	<5	~	17	32.2	<5	~	<5	~
Pierce	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	19	27.2	<5	~	16	25.8	6	~	<5	~
Pulaski	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	15	~	7	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	15	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
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Table 4. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Randolph	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	118	36.8	76	68.3	41	20.5	11	~	8	~
Rockdale	40	34.4	13	~	26	28.0	<5	~	<5	~
Schley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	19	60.8	8	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	31	26.9	11	~	20	22.4	8	~	<5	~
Stephens	17	28.9	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stewart	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	20	31.9	16	85.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	17	41.4	8	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~
Taylor	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	37	38.8	21	95.4	16	21.7	6	~	<5	~
Tift	21	31.6	9	~	11	~	<5	~	5	~
Toombs	19	43.3	8	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	14	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	19	14.6	5	~	14	~	5	~	5	~
Turner	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	20	25.3	<5	~	20	25.3	<5	~	<5	~
Upson	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Walker	39	29.5	<5	~	37	28.6	6	~	5	~
Walton	32	22.6	7	~	25	20.1	6	~	<5	~
Ware	22	26.4	8	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	16	39.1	11	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	19	32.7	6	~	13	~	5	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	11	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Whitfield	38	27.4	6	~	31	23.0	9	~	5	~
Wilcox	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	12	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis