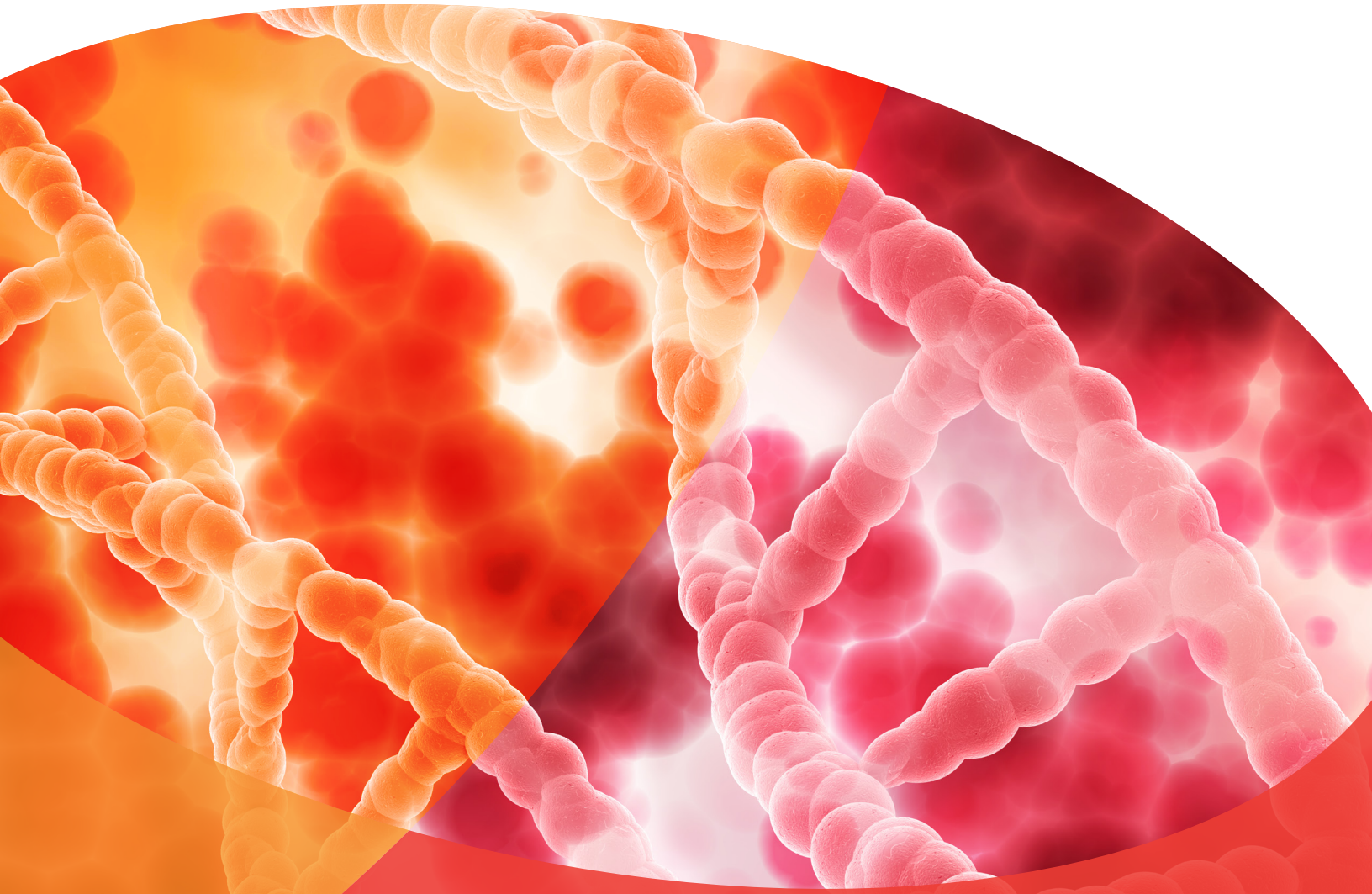
GEORGIA

Cancer Data Report

2016



Georgia Department of Public Health

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Executive Summary

Cancer is a major health problem in Georgia

- About 45,000 Georgians are diagnosed with invasive cancer, and nearly 15,500 die from this disease each year.
- Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Georgia. In 2013, cancer accounted for 22% of all deaths.
- Breast, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers account for 52% of all new cancers in Georgia among females.
- Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia females and accounts for 30% of all new cancers in women.
- Non-Hispanic white females in Georgia are 8% more likely than non-Hispanic black females to be diagnosed with cancer.
- Prostate, lung and bronchus, and colorectal cancers account for 51% of all new cancers in Georgia among males.
- Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia males and accounts for 27% of all new cancers in men.
- Non-Hispanic black males in Georgia are 8% more likely than non-Hispanic white males to be diagnosed with cancer.
- Black males in Georgia are 25% more likely than white males to die from cancer.
- During 2000-2013, cancer incidence rates in Georgia declined at an average annual rate of 0.3%.
- During 1990-2001, cancer mortality rates in Georgia declined at an average annual rate of 0.6%. Since 2001, the rates have been decreasing by an average of 1.7% every year.

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

- Smoking is responsible for about 4,500 cancer deaths each year in Georgia.[4]
- Since 1990, smoking rates in Georgia have been slowly declining.*
- About 20% of cancers could be prevented by adopting healthy diet and exercise practices.[8]
- In 2013, 9% of middle school students and 24% of high school students reported currently using some form of tobacco.^
- In 2014, 31% of Georgia adults were obese.*
- In 2013, 79% of Georgia adults did not meet aerobic and strength exercise recommendations on a regular basis.*

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

- During 2014, 80% of Georgia females ages 50 to 74 reported having had a mammogram within the past two years.*
- During 2014, 84% of Georgia females ages 21 to 65 without a hysterectomy reported having had a Pap test within the past three years.*
- During 2014, 69% of Georgia adults ages 50 to 75 reported having had an FOBT in the last year, and/or sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, and/or colonoscopy in the last ten years.*

* Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
^ Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBS)

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 2013 *(Figure 1)*. Every year, about 45,000 Georgians are diagnosed with invasive cancer and nearly 15,500 die from the disease.

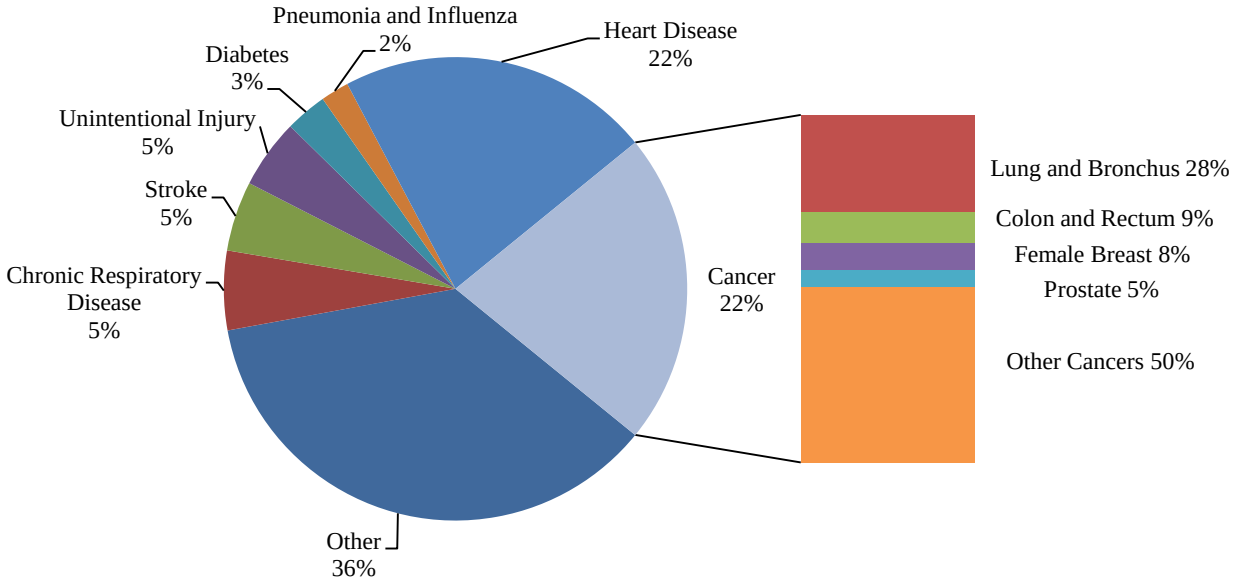
Hope and progress
Currently, there is no universal prevention or cure for all types of cancer. However, the number of lives lost to this disease can be reduced. New and better treatments for cancer continue to be developed and survival rates are improving. Many cancers can be detected early, increasing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

Most importantly, the risk of 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-fifth of cancer deaths could be prevented by adopting healthy diet and exercise practices.[8]

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 2015; 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, 2013.



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 2015, an estimated 50,400 Georgians were diagnosed with cancer — about 138 per day *(Figure 2)*. In the United States (U.S.), 1.7 million cases of cancer were expected to occur in 2015.[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 three million cases of non-melanoma skin cancers are diagnosed each year in the U.S.

How many people are expected to die from cancer?
In 2015, an estimated 17,700 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., nearly 600,000 cancer deaths were expected to occur in 2015.[1]

Can cancer be prevented?
Many cancers can be prevented. Nearly half of cancer deaths can be linked to modifiable risk factors such as tobacco use, excess body mass, physical inactivity and alcohol use.[2] Many skin cancers could be prevented by avoiding excessive sun exposure and indoor tanning. 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. About 76% of all cancers in Georgia are diagnosed among individuals ages 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[2]

Risk Factor	*Percentage*
Tobacco	30%
Excess body mass	≤10%
Infectious agents	≤5-8%
Physical inactivity	<5%
Alcohol	3-4%
Ionizing radiation	2-3%
Solar radiation	1-2%
Occupation	
Men	3-5%
Women	≤1%

Cancer in Georgia, 2015

Figure 2. New Cancer Cases, Georgia, 2015 Estimates.

Female	***Male***
Breast	**Prostate**
7,230	7,300
Lung & bronchus	**Lung & bronchus**
3,170	4,110
Colon & rectum	**Colon & rectum**
2,120	2,370
Uterine corpus	**Melanoma**
1,260	1,540
Melanoma	**Bladder (incl. in situ)**
1,030	1,520
Thyroid	**Kidney & renal pelvis**
880	1,050
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	**Non-Hodgkin lymphoma**
840	1,030
Ovary	**Oral cavity**
680	950
Pancreas	**Leukemias**
650	760
Kidney & renal pelvis	**Pancreas**
640	670
ALL SITES*	**ALL SITES***
23,870	**26,570**

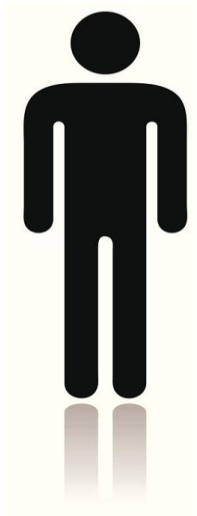
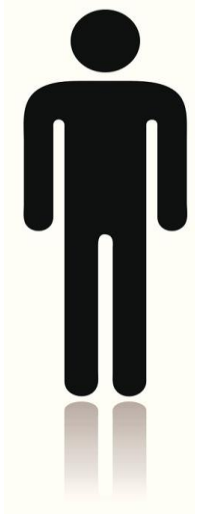


Figure 3. Cancer Deaths, Georgia, 2015 Estimates.

Female	***Male***
Lung & bronchus	**Lung & bronchus**
2,120	3,030
Breast	**Prostate**
1,300	910
Colon & rectum	**Colon & rectum**
730	870
Pancreas	**Pancreas**
510	560
Ovary	**Leukemias**
450	370
Leukemias	**Liver**
260	350
Corpus & uterus, NOS†	**Esophagus**
250	330
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	**Non-Hodgkin lymphoma**
230	300
Brain & other nervous system	**Bladder**
190	300
Multiple myeloma	**Brain & other nervous system**
170	240
ALL SITES*	**ALL SITES***
8,180	**9,520**



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

Cancer Incidence

Background

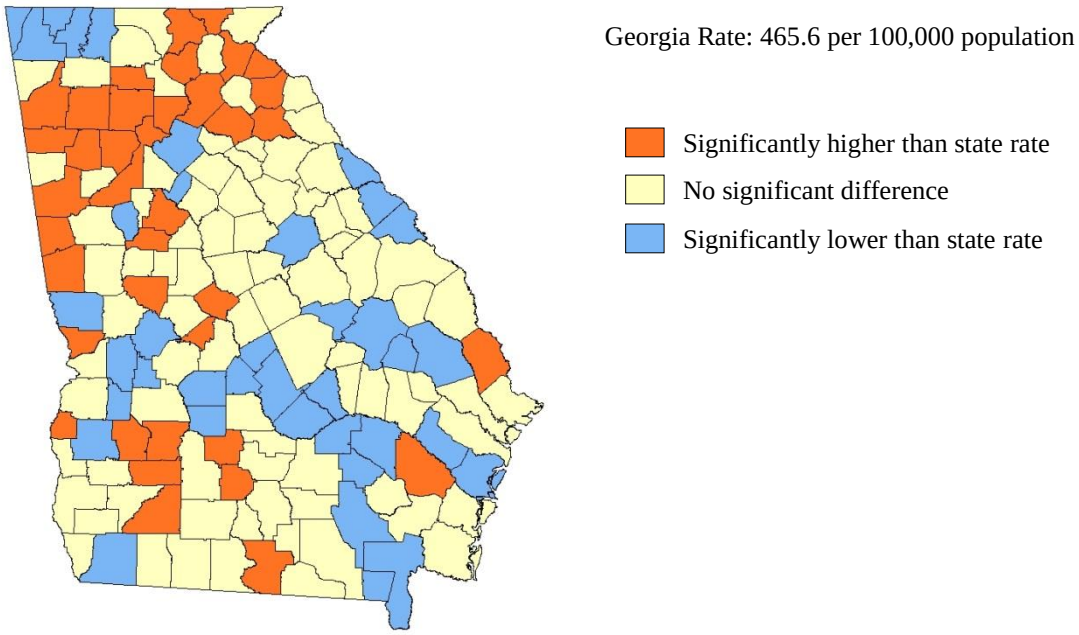
The Georgia Cancer Registry (comprised of the Georgia Comprehensive Cancer Registry and the Georgia Center for Cancer Statistics) is a statewide population-based cancer registry collecting information on all cancer cases diagnosed among Georgia residents since January 1, 1995. This information furthers 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 2009-2013, an annual average of 44,900 new invasive cancer cases were diagnosed in Georgia: 23,330 among males and 21,570 among females *(Table1-Appendix)*. Four cancer sites — female breast, prostate, lung and bronchus, and colorectal — accounted for 52% 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, 37 counties have incidence rates significantly higher than the state average and 37 counties have incidence rates significantly lower than the state average (*Figure 4*).

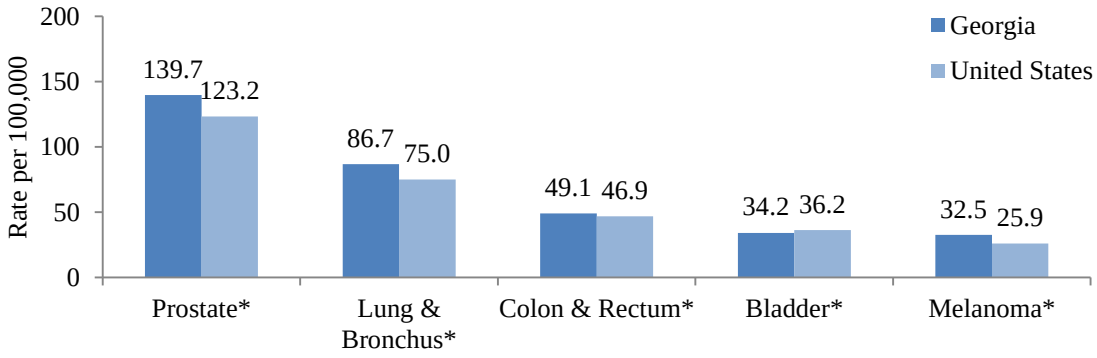
Figure 4. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates by County, Georgia, 2009-2013.



Cancer incidence in Georgia and the United States

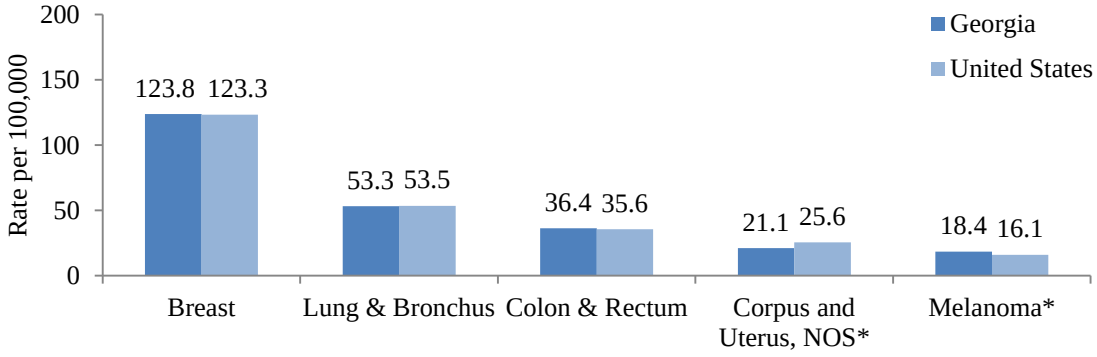
- Males in Georgia are 32% more likely than females to be diagnosed with cancer *(Table 1-Appendix)*.
- Prostate cancer (age-adjusted rate 139.7/100,000) is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia males and accounts for 27% of all cancer incidence among males each year.
- Breast cancer (age-adjusted rate 123.8/100,000) is the leading cause of cancer incidence among Georgia females and accounts for 30% 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 colorectal cancer and melanoma incidence rates among Georgia males are 13%, 16%, 5% and 25% higher, respectively, than among U.S. males *(Figure 5)*.
- The urinary bladder cancer incidence rate is 6% higher among U.S. males than among Georgia males.
- The melanoma incidence rate is 14% higher among Georgia females than among U.S. females *(Figure 6)*.
- The uterine cancer incidence rate is 21% higher among U.S. females than among Georgia females.
- Breast, lung, and colorectal cancer incidence rates among Georgia females are similar to those among U.S. females.

Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Males, Georgia and the United States, 2009-2013.



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

Figure 6. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Females, Georgia and the United States, 2009-2013.

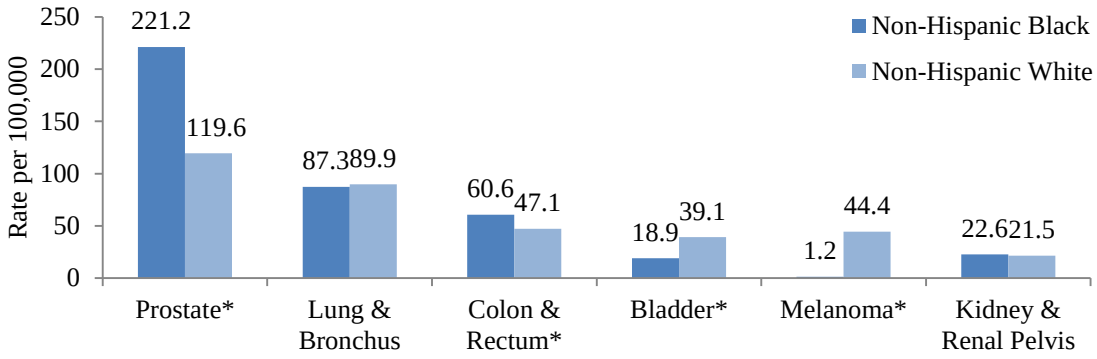


* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)

Racial differences in cancer incidence in Georgia

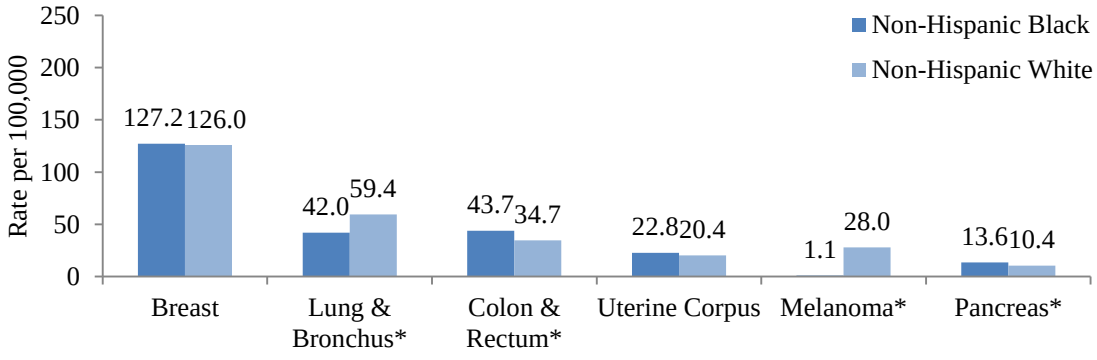
- Non-Hispanic (NH) black males in Georgia are 8% more likely than NH white males to be diagnosed with cancer, while NH white females are 8% more likely than NH black females to be diagnosed with cancer *(Table 1-Appendix).*
- Prostate and colorectal cancer incidence rates are higher (85% and 29% respectively) among NH black males than among NH white males in Georgia *(Figure 7).*
- Melanoma and bladder cancer incidence rates are much higher among NH white males than among NH black males in Georgia.
- Lung and kidney cancer incidence rates among NH black males are similar to those among NH white males in Georgia.
- Colorectal and pancreatic cancer incidence rates are higher (26% and 31% respectively) among NH black females than among NH white females in Georgia (*Figure 8).*
- The lung cancer incidence rate is 41% higher among NH white females than among NH black females in Georgia and the melanoma incidence rate is much higher among NH white females as compared to NH black females.
- Breast and uterine cancer incidence rates among NH black females are similar to those among NH white females in Georgia.

Figure 7. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Males by Race, Georgia, 2009-2013



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

Figure 8. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Females by Race, Georgia, 2009-2013



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

Cancer incidence in Georgia's Hispanic population

- From 2009 to 2013, a total of 5,447 invasive cancer diagnoses were reported among Georgia's Hispanic population, an average of 1,089 per year.
- For all cancers combined, Hispanics have lower incidence rates than the overall state rates: 344.2 per 100,000 versus the state rate of 543.9 per 100,000 among males, and 312.6 per 100,000 versus the state rate of 410.7 per 100,000 among females.
- Five cancer types – prostate, lung, colorectal, non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), and leukemias – account for 54% of cancer cases among Hispanic males, while breast, thyroid, colorectal, lung, and uterine account for 56% 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 and leukemias 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 uterine cancers *(Figure 10).*

Figure 9. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Males by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2009-2013.

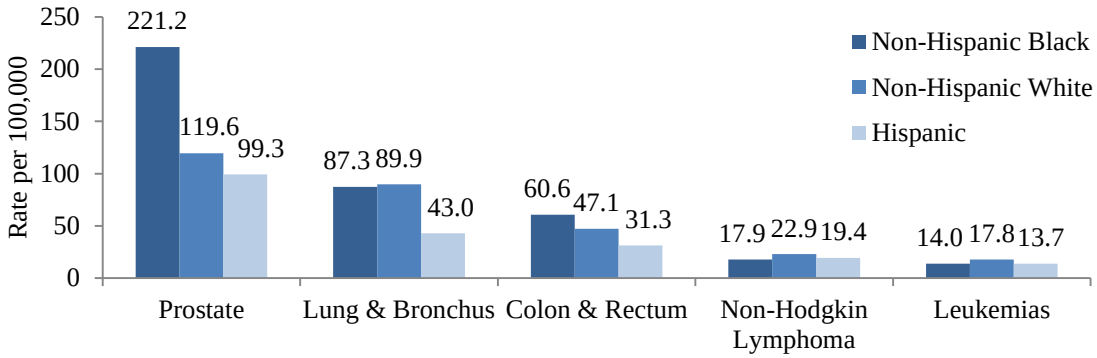
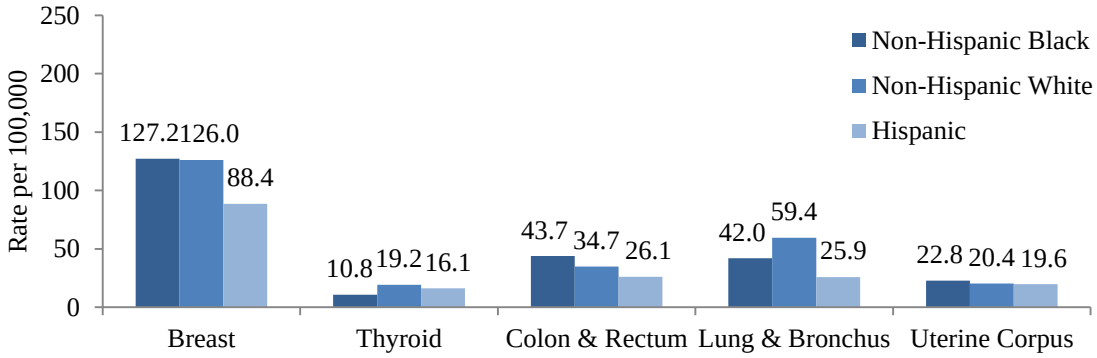


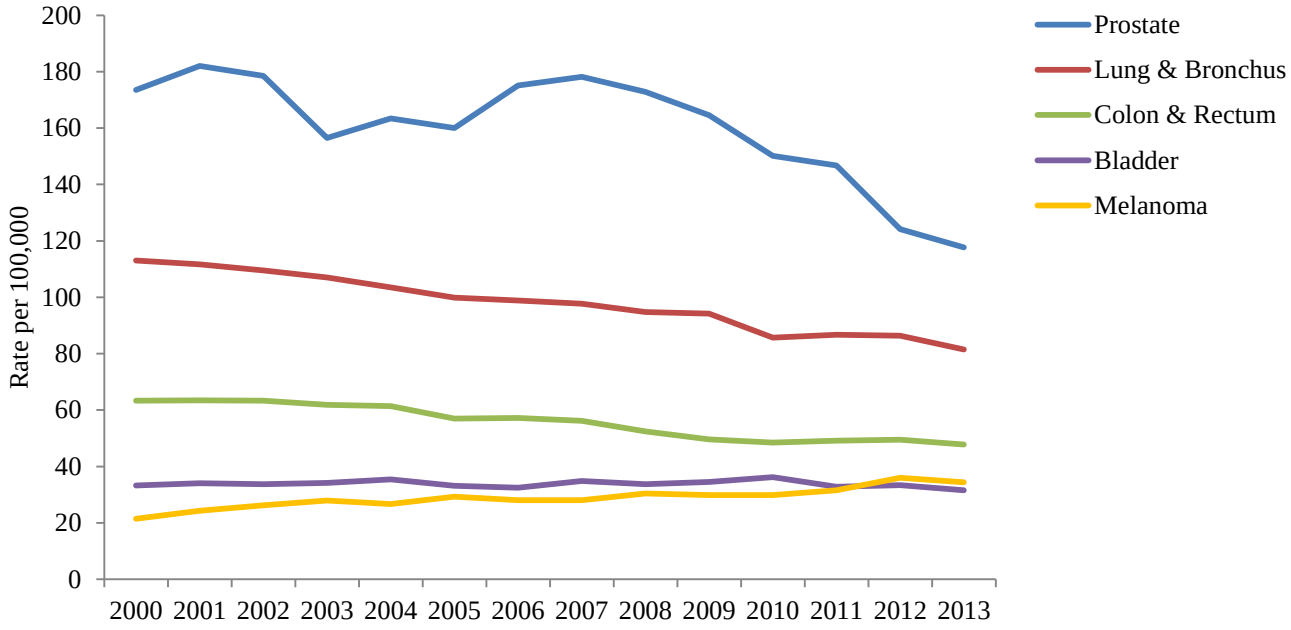
Figure 10. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates in Females by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2009-2013.



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 2.4% from 2008-2013.
- During 2000-2009, prostate cancer incidence rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 0.3% *(Figure 11)*, followed by a rapid decrease of 8.7% per year during 2009-2013.
- During 2000-2013, lung cancer incidence rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 2.5%.
- During 2000-2010, colorectal cancer incidence rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 2.8%, followed by a more modest decrease of 1.0% per year during 2010-2013.
- During 2000-2013, bladder cancer incidence rates among males increased at an average annual rate of 0.2%.
- During 2000-2013, melanoma incidence rates among males increased at an average annual rate of 2.9%.

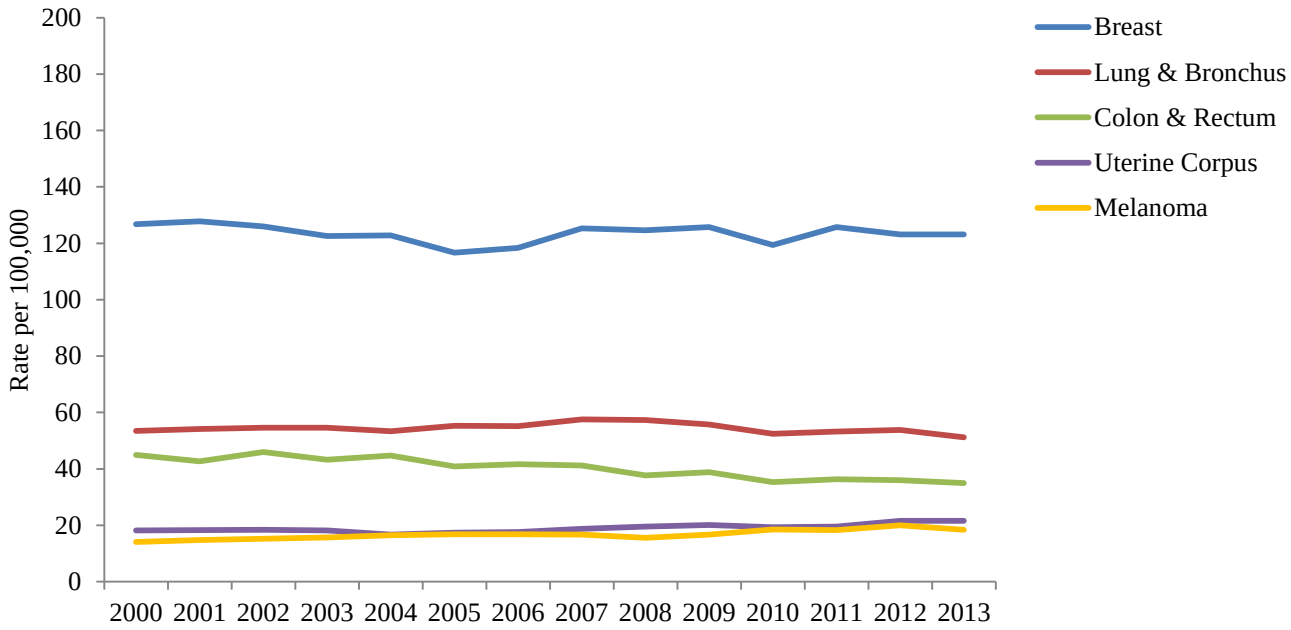
Figure 11. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates in Males, Georgia, 2000-2013.



Trends in cancer incidence among females, Georgia

- Overall cancer incidence rates among females remained fairly steady during 2000-2013.
- During 2000-2013, the incidence rates among females for breast cancer remained steady *(Figure 12)*.
- During 2000-2008, lung cancer incidence rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 0.7%, followed by a decrease of 1.9% per year during 2008-2013.
- During 2000-2013, colorectal cancer incidence rates among females decreased at an average annual rate of 2.1%.
- During 2000-2004, uterine cancer incidence rates among females decreased at an average annual rate of 2.0%, followed by an increase of 2.6% per year during 2004-2013.
- During 2000-2013, melanoma incidence rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 2.1%.

Figure 12. Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates in Females, Georgia, 2000-2013.



Cancer Mortality

Cancer mortality in Georgia

During 2008-2013*, there were an average of 15,450 cancer deaths in Georgia per year: 8,190 among males and 7,250 among females *(Table 3- Appendix)*. Males in Georgia are about 52% more likely than females to die of cancer.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the overall cancer death rate.

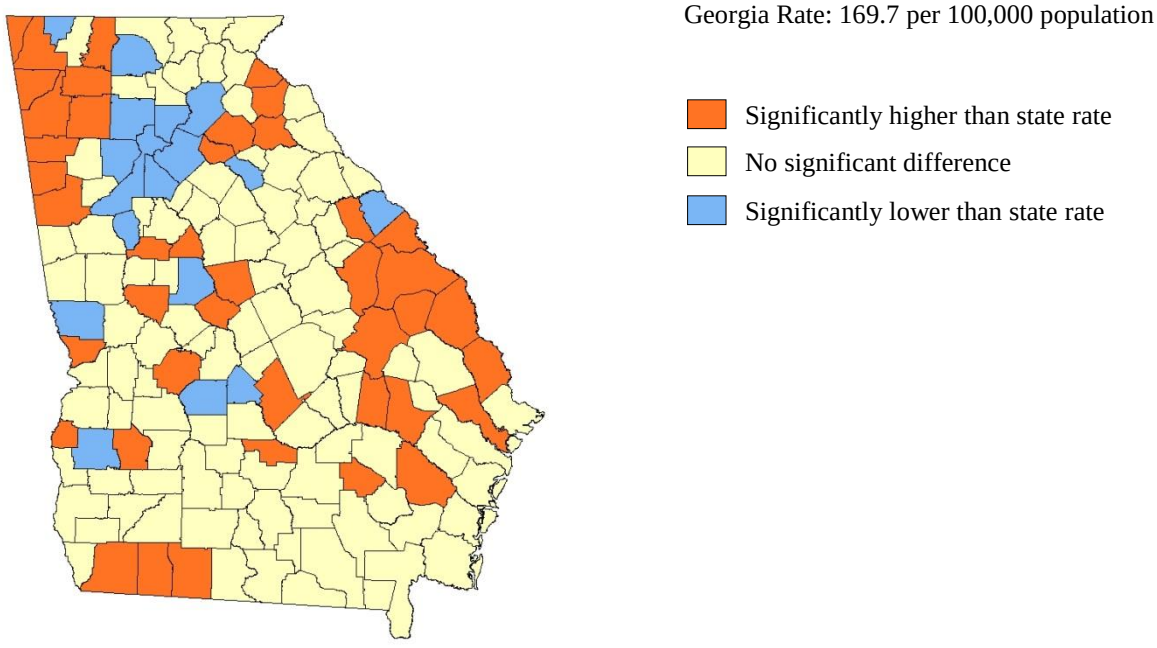
Target (2020): 161.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 169.7 deaths per 100,000 population

Four cancer sites – lung, colorectal, breast, and prostate – accounted for 50% 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 29% 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, 42 counties have mortality rates that are significantly higher than the state average, while 17 counties have mortality rates significantly lower than the state average *(Figure 13)*.

Figure 13. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County, Georgia, 2008-2013*

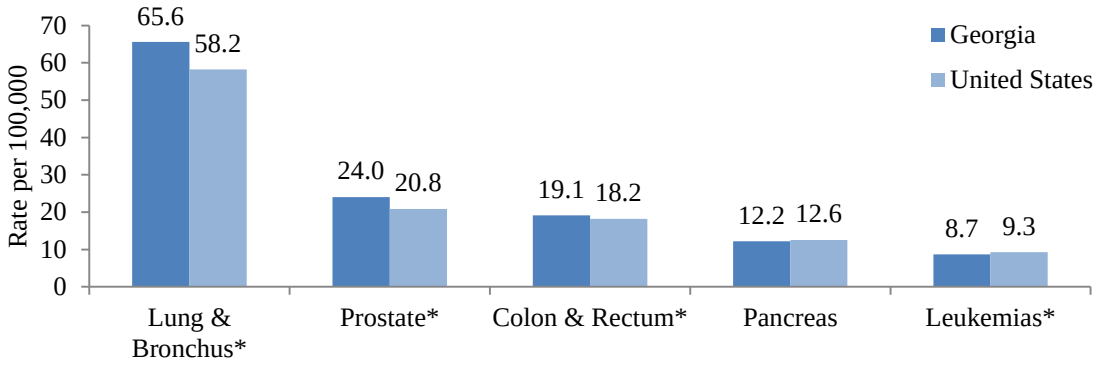


*Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Cancer mortality in Georgia and the United States

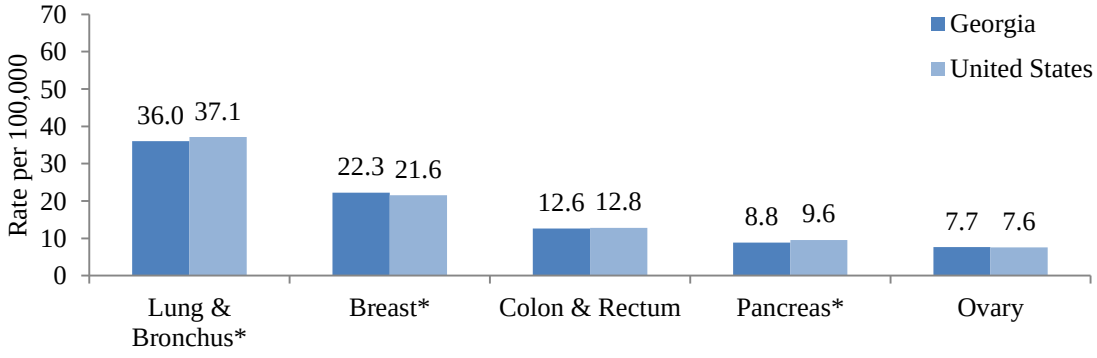
- Lung, prostate, and colorectal cancer mortality rates are higher among Georgia males than among U.S. males by 13%, 15%, and 5% respectively *(Figure 14).*
- The pancreatic cancer mortality rate among Georgia males is similar to that among U.S. males.
- The leukemia mortality rate is 7% higher among U.S. males than among Georgia males.
- The breast cancer mortality rate is 3% higher among Georgia females than among U.S. females *(Figure 15).*
- Colorectal and ovarian cancer mortality rates among Georgia females are similar to those among U.S. females.
- Lung and pancreatic cancer mortality rates are higher among U.S. females than among Georgia females by 3% and 9% respectively.

Figure 14. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Males, Georgia and the United States, 2008-2013†



* 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 and the United States, 2008-2013†

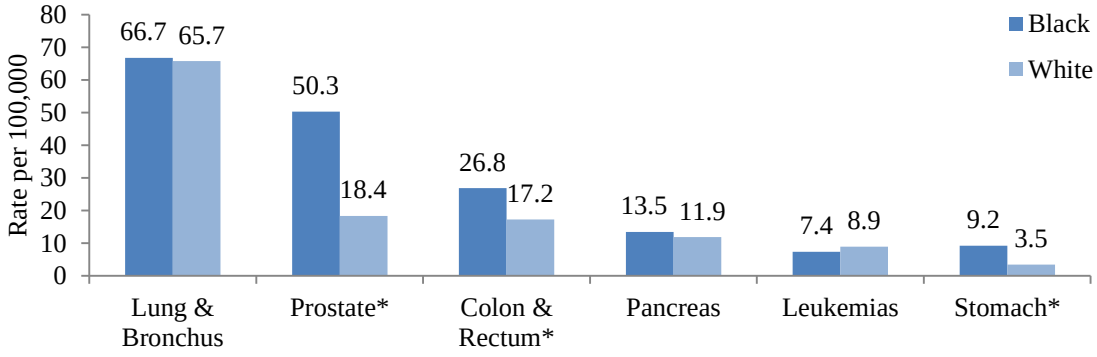


* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Racial differences in cancer mortality in Georgia

- Black males in Georgia are 25% more likely than white males to die of cancer; black females are 10% more likely than white females to die of cancer *(Table 2 – Appendix).*
- Prostate and stomach cancer mortality rates among black males are nearly three times higher than among white males in Georgia *(Figure 16).*
- The colorectal cancer mortality rate is 56% higher among black males than among white males.
- Lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, and leukemia mortality rates among black males are similar to those among white males.
- The uterine cancer mortality rate among black females is more than twice that of white females in Georgia *(Figure 17).*
- Breast and colorectal cancer mortality rates are higher (47% and 45% respectively) among black females than among white females.
- The lung cancer mortality rate is 38% higher among white females than among black females.
- Pancreatic and ovarian cancer mortality rates among black females are similar to those among white females.

Figure 16. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Males by Race, Georgia, 2008-2013†.



* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
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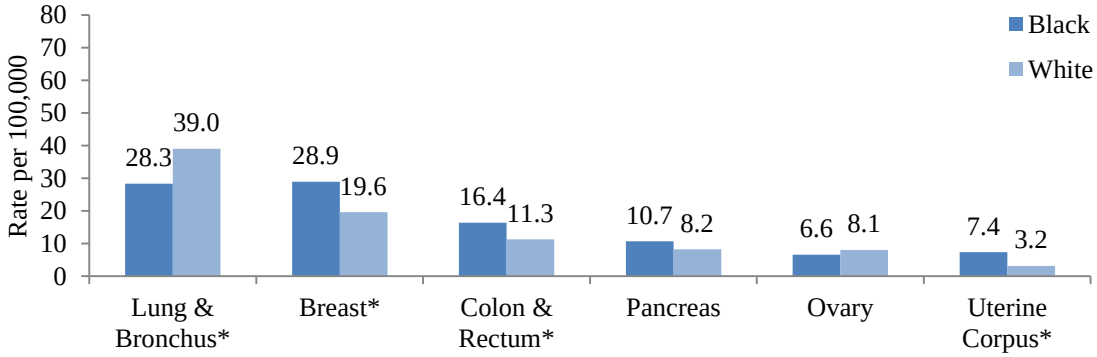
Figure 17. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates in Females by Race, Georgia, 2008-2013†.

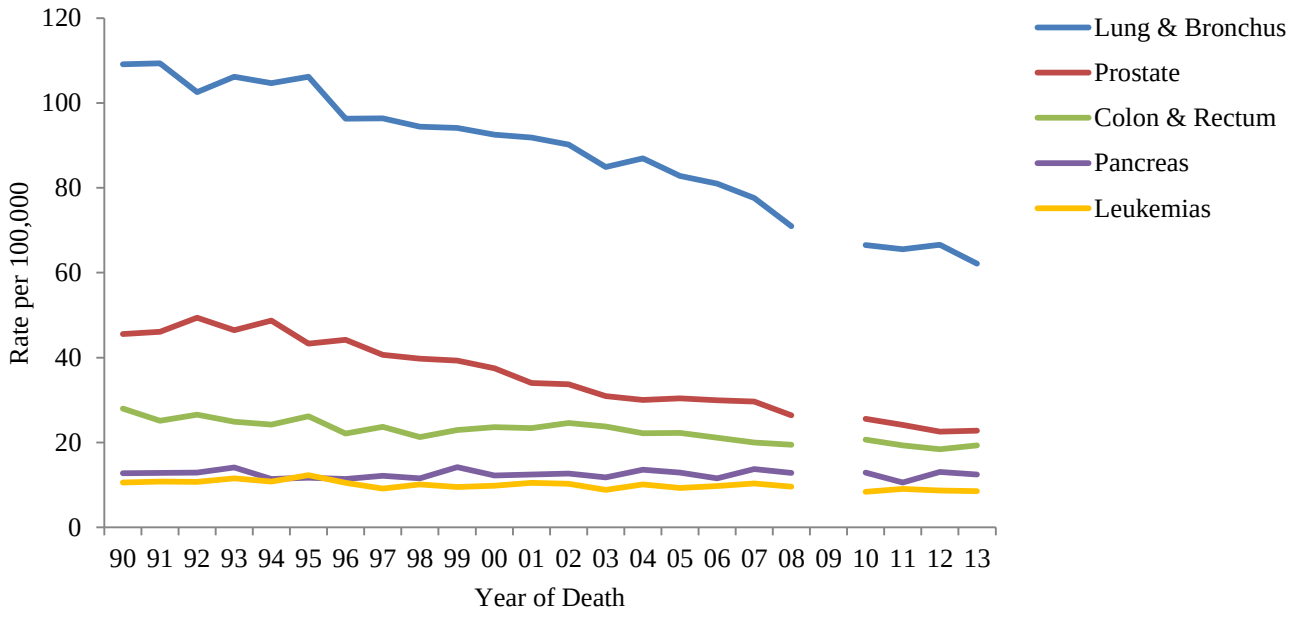


* Differences are statistically significant. (p<.05)
† Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Trends in cancer mortality in males, Georgia

- During 1990-2000, overall cancer mortality rates among Georgia males decreased by an average rate of 1.3% per year, followed by a more rapid decrease of 2.1% per year during 2000-2013.
- During 1990-2004, lung cancer mortality rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 1.8%, followed by a more rapid decrease of 3.6% per year during 2004-2013*(Figure 18).*
- During 1990-1992, prostate cancer mortality rates among males increased at an average annual rate of 5.1%. From 1992-2013, the rates decreased by 3.7% per year.
- During 1990-2013, colorectal cancer mortality rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4%.
- During 1990-2013, pancreatic cancer mortality rates among males remained relatively steady.
- During 1990-2013, leukemia mortality rates among males decreased at an average annual rate of 1.1% per year.

Figure 18. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates in Males, Georgia, 1990-2013*

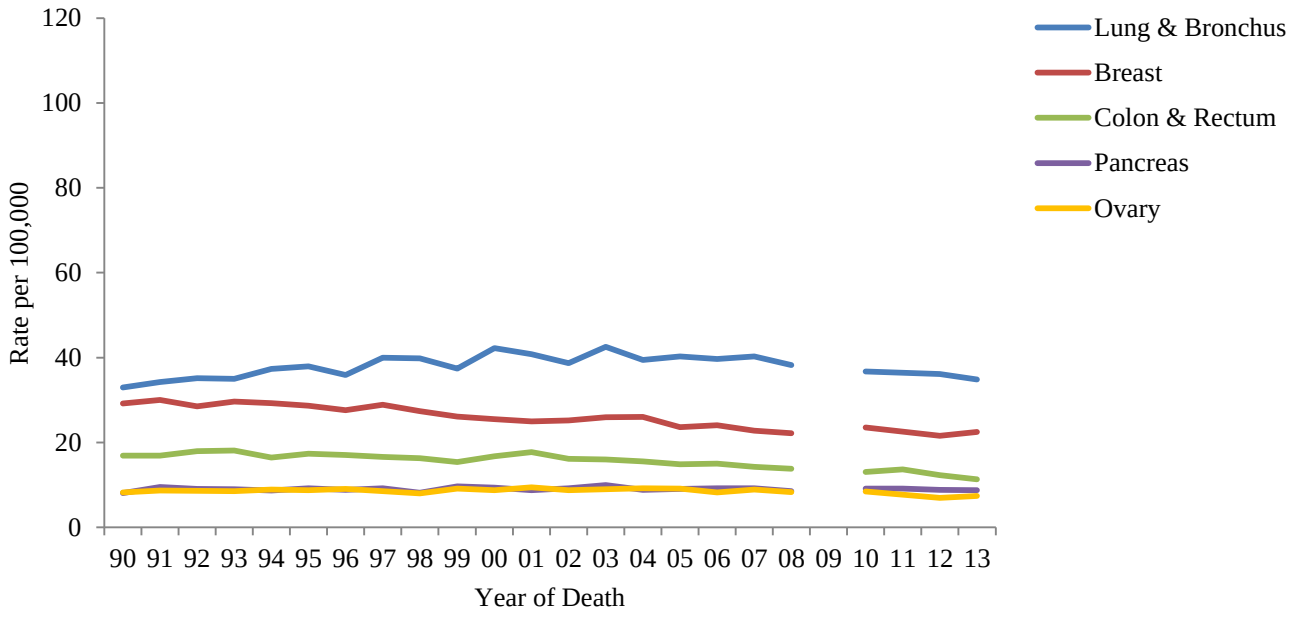


* Because of data quality issues, 2009 mortality data are not used for analysis.

Trends in cancer mortality in females, Georgia

- Overall cancer mortality rates among Georgia females remained fairly steady from 1990-2002 and began decreasing by about 1.6% per year from 2002-2013.
- During 1990-2003, lung cancer mortality rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 1.6%. From 2003-2013, the rates decreased by 1.7% per year *(Figure 19)*.
- During 1990-2013, breast cancer mortality rates among females decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4%.
- During 1990-2002, colorectal cancer mortality rates among females decreased at an annual average rate of 0.4%, followed by a more rapid decrease of 2.9% per year during 2002-2013.
- During 1990-2013, pancreatic cancer mortality rates among females remained relatively steady.
- During 1990-2005, ovarian cancer mortality rates among females increased at an average annual rate of 0.5%. From 2005-2013, the rates decreased by 2.7% per year

Figure 19. Trends in Cancer Mortality Rates in Females, Georgia, 1990-2013*



* 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 30% of all female cancer cases. An average of 6,575 new invasive and 1,635 in situ breast cancer cases are diagnosed among Georgia females every year. Since 2000, breast cancer incidence rates in Georgia have remained fairly steady. One in 8 American women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime.[4] Breast cancer can also occur in males, but it is rare. About 55 Georgia males are diagnosed with breast cancer each year.

Cobb-Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), 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), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 20*). A list of Public Health Districts and their counties can be found on page 44.

Deaths

An average of 1,170 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 1.4%. 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 (2008-2013)*: 22.3 deaths per 100,000 females

Fulton (3-2) Public Health District has a significantly higher mortality rate than the state average, while North (2), Cobb-Douglas (3-1), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates (*Figure 21*).

Figure 20. Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 123.8 per 100,000 females

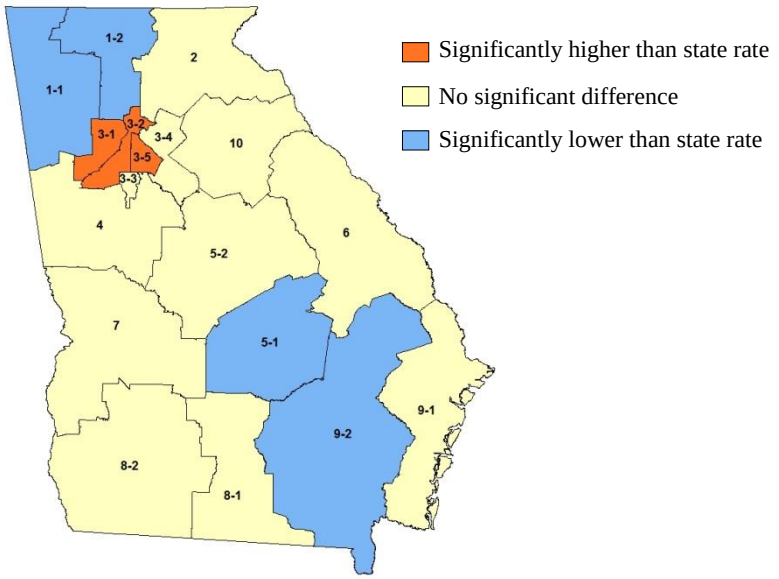
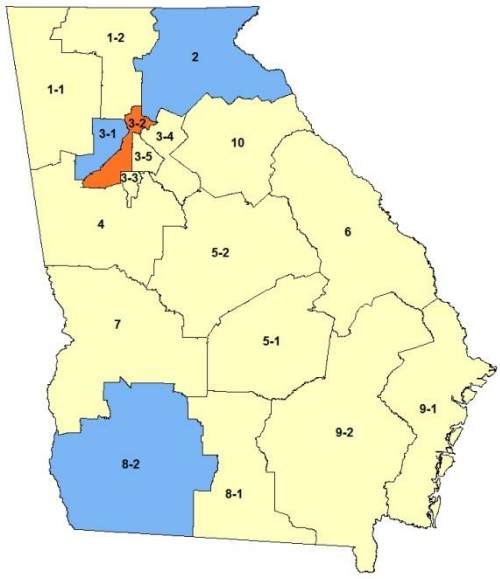


Figure 21. Age-Adjusted Breast Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 22.3 per 100,000 females



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

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 89%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 97%, but only 79% when discovered at a regional stage and 21% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 22)*.

In Georgia from 2006-2012, 68% of breast cancers were diagnosed at an early stage (in situ and localized) compared to 31% at a late stage (regional and distant) *(Figure 23*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 61% in Clayton (3-3) to 71% in North (2) 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 chest radiation
- Excessive alcohol consumption
- Obesity
- Physical Inactivity

Prevention

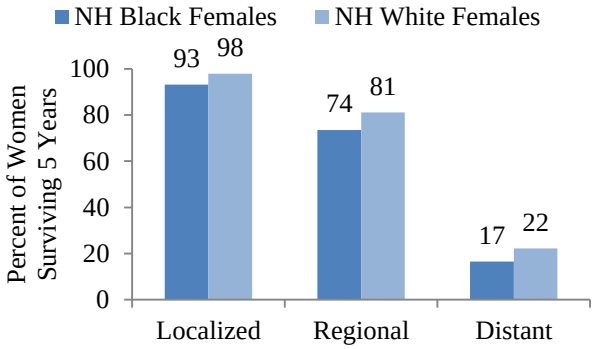
Although there is no sure way to prevent breast cancer, the best strategy is to avoid modifiable risk factors, including alcohol, obesity, inactivity, and hormone therapy with estrogen plus progestin after menopause.[4] However, estrogen has a therapeutic use, so consult with your doctor before making 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 (2009-2013): 45.1 cases per 100,000 females

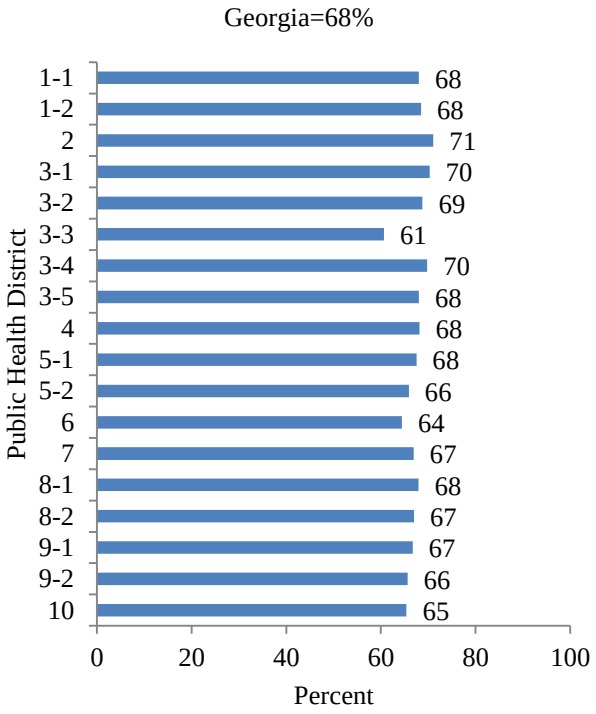
Figure 22. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Female Breast Cancer, Georgia, 2006-2012.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Females	53%	37%	9%
	NH White Females	64%	30%	5%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 23. Percent of Early Stage at Diagnosis for Female Breast Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2012.



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 2014 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 who had a mammogram in the last two years ranged from 71% in LaGrange (4) to 91% in Southwest (8-2) 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 (2014): 79.9%

Figure 24. Mammogram in the Last 2 Years by Age, Women Ages 50 to74, Georgia, 2014.

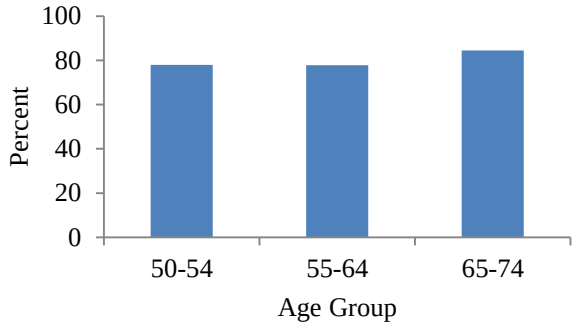
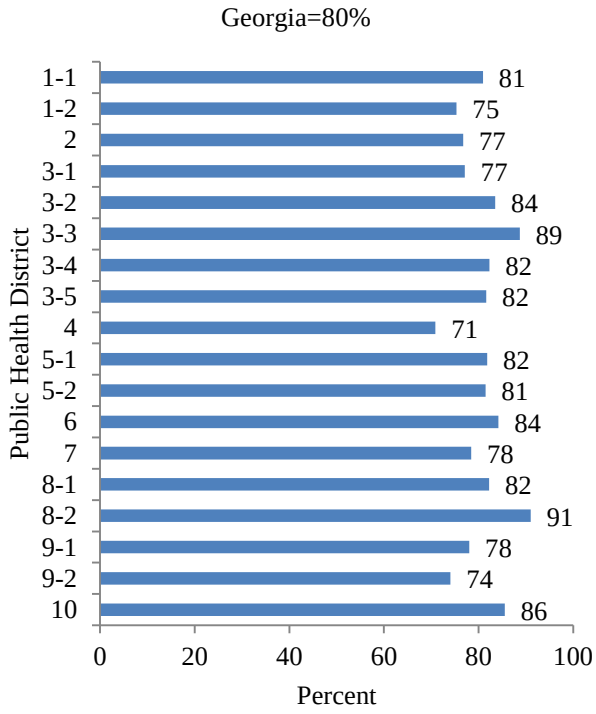


Figure 25. Mammogram in the Last 2 Years by Public Health District, Women Ages 50 to 74, Georgia, 2014.



Uterine Cervix Cancer

New cases

Yearly, an average of 390 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 (2009-2013): 7.7 cases per 100,000 females

East Central (6), South (8-1), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate. Cobb-Douglas (3-1) Public Health District has a significantly lower rate *(Figure 26).*

Deaths

Yearly, an average of 135 Georgia females die from cervical cancer. Since 1990, cervical cancer mortality rates have declined at an average annual rate of 1.4%.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the cervical cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 2.2 deaths per 100,000 females
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 2.6 deaths per 100,000 females

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

Figure 26. Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 7.7 per 100,000 females

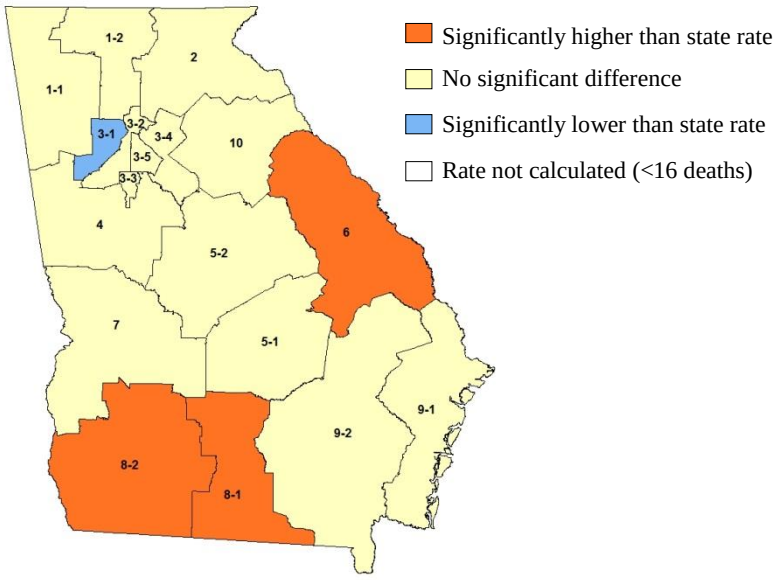
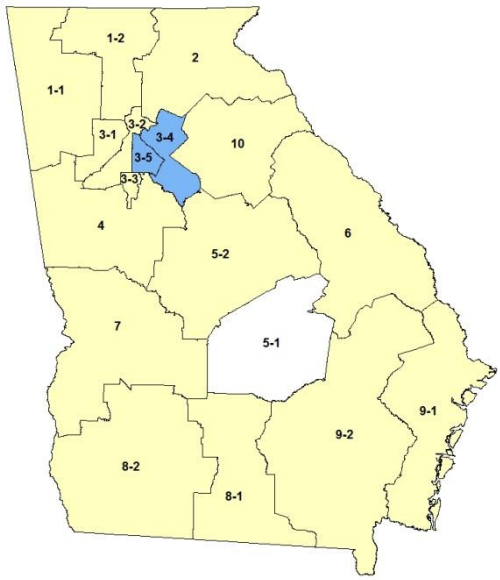


Figure 27. Age-Adjusted Cervical Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 2.6 per 100,000 females



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

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 46%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 71%, but only 44% when discovered at a regional stage and 15% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 28)*.

Among Georgia women diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2006-2012, 43% 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
- A high number of childbirths
- 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

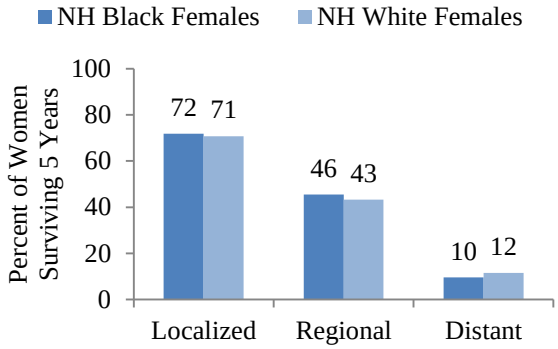
To work best, the HPV vaccine should be given before the young person has had any type of sexual contact with another person.

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, 2006-2012.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Females	35%	44%	16%
	NH White Females	47%	37%	12%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

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

	Incidence (2009-2013)	Mortality (2008-2013)†
State of Georgia	7.7	2.6
1-1 Northwest	8.6	3.5
1-2 North Georgia	7.8	2.3
2 North	7.0	2.4
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	6.5	2.8
3-2 Fulton	7.0	2.6
3-3 Clayton	9.0	2.8
3-4 East Metro	6.8	1.8
3-5 DeKalb	7.6	1.8
4 LaGrange	7.6	2.7
5-1 South Central	8.8	~
5-2 North Central	7.4	3.0
6 East Central	10.2	3.4
7 West Central	7.7	2.5
8-1 South	10.9	3.1
8-2 Southwest	10.3	3.3
9-1 Coastal	6.7	2.2
9-2 Southeast	7.6	2.4
10 Northeast	8.7	3.4

* Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. 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 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 84% of women ages 21 to 65 years reported having a Pap test within the past 3 years. Women ages 25 to 34 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 64% in South Central (5-1) to 94% in Fulton (3-2) Public Health District *(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.

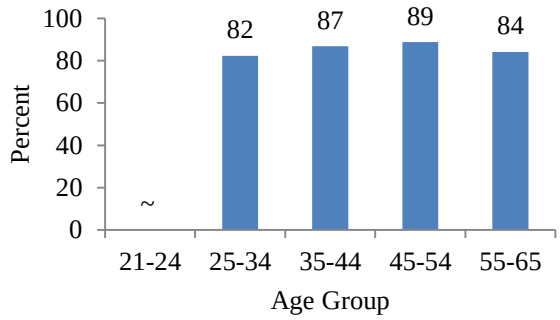
Talk to your doctor or nurse about your history. Some women, because of their health history, may need to have a different screening schedule for cervical cancer.

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.

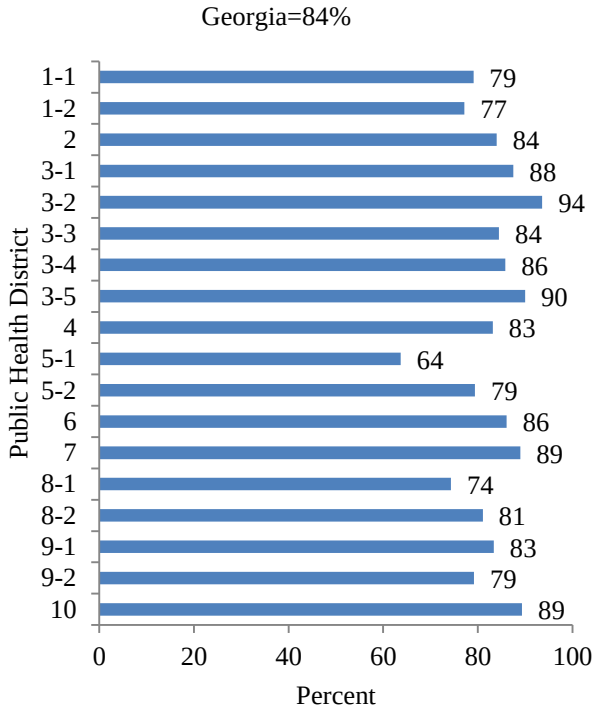
Target (2020): 93.0%
Georgia (2014): 84.2%

Figure 29. Pap Test in the Last 3 Years by Age, Women Ages 21 to 65 Years, Georgia, 2014.



~ Rate not calculated due to sparse data.

Figure 30. Pap Test in the Last 3 Years by Public Health District, Women Ages 21 to 65 Years, Georgia, 2014.



Colon and Rectum Cancer

New cases

Colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed among Georgia males and females. Yearly, an average of 4,000 new cases of colorectal cancer are diagnosed in Georgia: 2,095 in males and 1,905 in females. Since 2000, colorectal cancer incidence rates have declined at an average annual rate of 2.3%.

Healthy People 2020

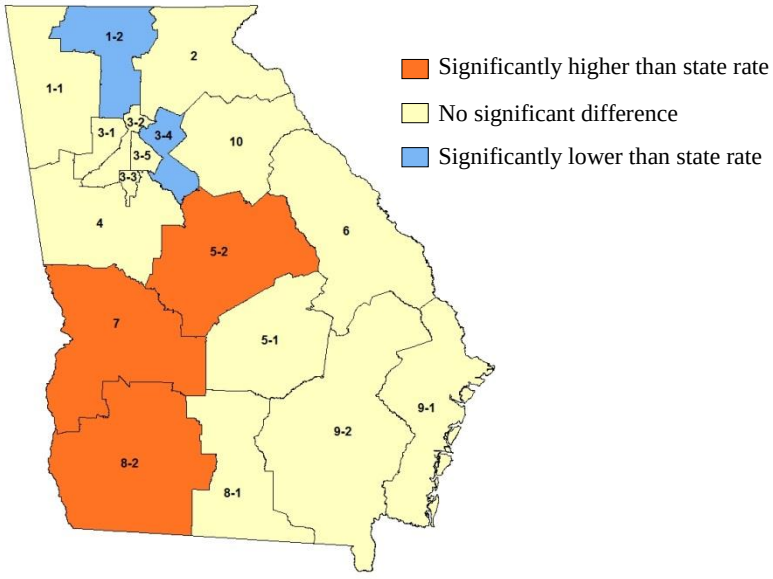
Objective: Reduce invasive colorectal cancer.

Target (2020): 41.6 cases per 100,000 population
Georgia (2009-2013): 41.9 cases per 100,000 population

North Central (5-2), West Central (7), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate. North Georgia (1-2) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 31)*.

Figure 31. Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 41.9 per 100,000 population



Deaths

Yearly, an average of 1,400 Georgians die from colorectal cancer: 750 males and 650 females. Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer death in Georgia. During 1990-2002, colorectal cancer mortality rates decreased at an average annual rate of 0.7%, followed by a more rapid decrease of 2.3% per year from 2002-2013.

Healthy People 2020

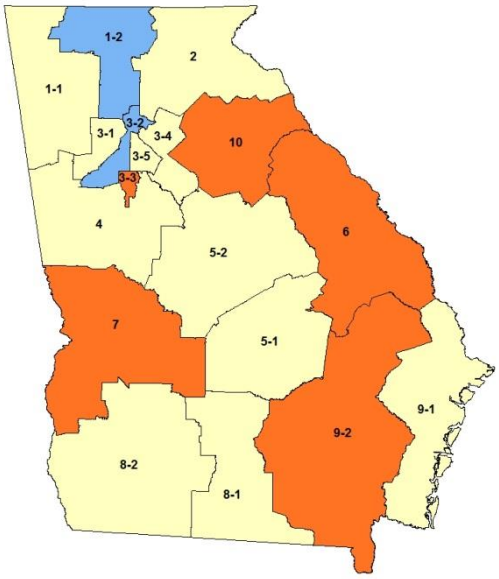
Objective: Reduce the colorectal cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 14.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 15.4 deaths per 100,000 population

Clayton (3-3), East Central (6), West Central (7), Southeast (9-2), and Northeast (10) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate. North Georgia (1-2) and Fulton (3-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower mortality rates than the state *(Figure 32)*.

Figure 32. Age-Adjusted Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 15.4 per 100,000 population



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

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 87%, but only 68% when discovered at a regional stage and 11% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 33)*. Early detection and removal of precancerous polyps can greatly reduce the risk of developing or dying from invasive colorectal cancer.

During 2006-2012, 55% of colorectal cancers were diagnosed at a late stage (regional and distant) while only 41% were diagnosed early (in situ and local) *(Figure 34*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 37% in Northeast (10) to 49% in North Central (5-2) Public Health District.

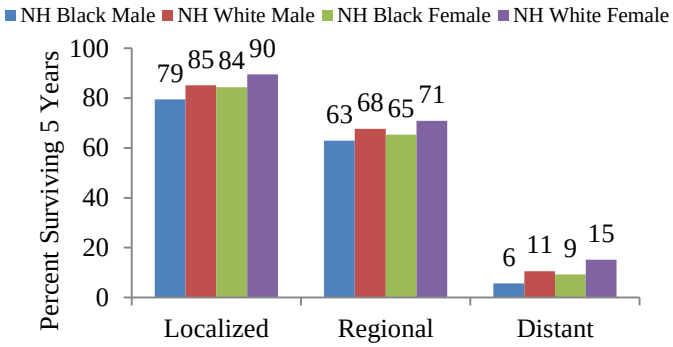
Risk factors

- 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]

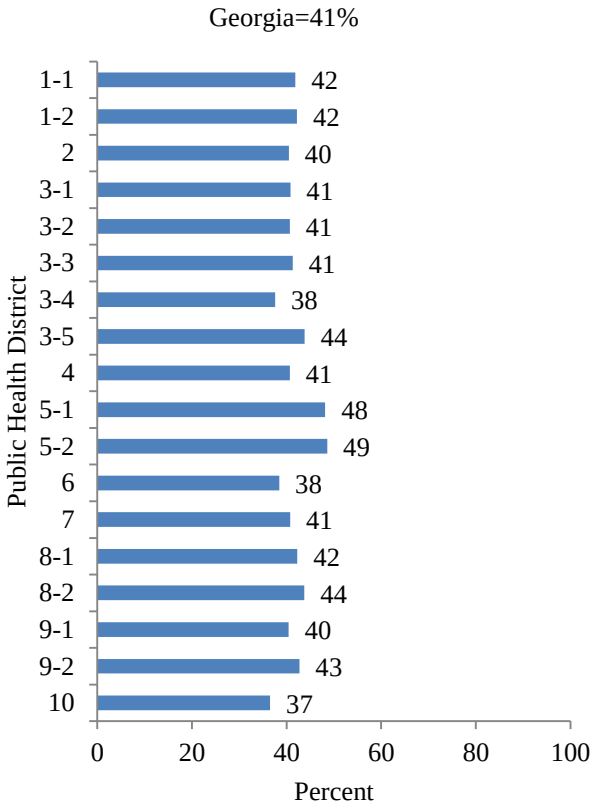
Figure 33. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Colorectal Cancer, Georgia, 2006-2012.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Males	37%	33%	26%
	NH White Males	40%	37%	20%
	NH Black Females	39%	32%	24%
	NH White Females	39%	37%	20%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 34. Percent of Early Stage at Diagnosis for Colorectal Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2006-2012.



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. 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 (2014): 68.5%

Colorectal cancer screening in Georgia

According to the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 69% 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).* The likelihood to meet screening recommendations increases significantly with age *(Figure 35).*

Among the 18 Public Health Districts in Georgia, the percentage of adults ages 50 to 75 years who met screening recommendations ranged from 55% in West Central (7) to 76% in DeKalb (3-5) Public Health District *(Figure 36).*

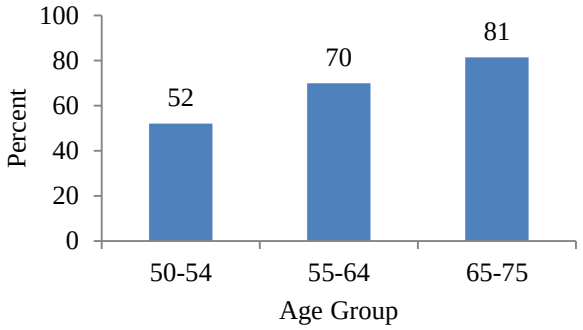
Guidelines for Colorectal Cancer Screening

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:

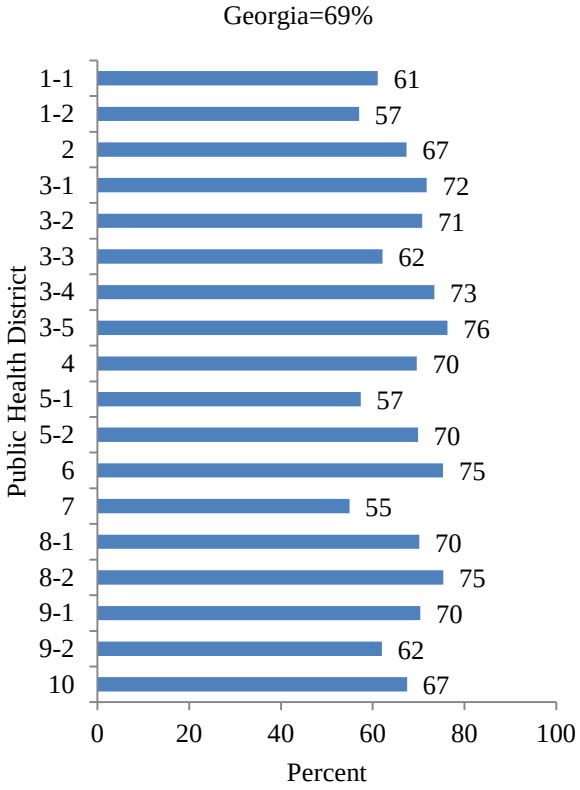
<u>Tests that find both colorectal polyps and cancer:</u>	
Sigmoidoscopy	every 5 years
Standard Colonoscopy	every 10 years
<u>Tests that find cancer:</u>	
Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT)	every year
Fecal Immunochemical Test (FIT)	every year

Figure 35. Percent of Adults Ages 50 to 75 Years Meeting the Colorectal Screening Recommendation* by Age, Georgia, 2014.



* 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, 2014.



* 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

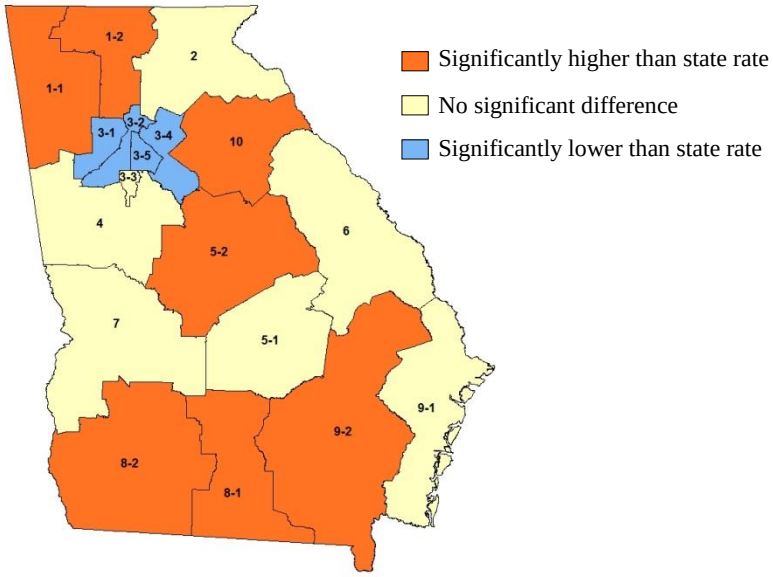
New cases

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 6,340 new cases of lung cancer are diagnosed in Georgia: 3,550 in males and 2,790 in females. Since 2000, lung cancer incidence rates in Georgia have decreased at an average annual rate of 1.4%.

Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2), North Central (5-2), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), Southeast (9-2), and Northeast (10) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate. 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, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 67.4 per 100,000 population



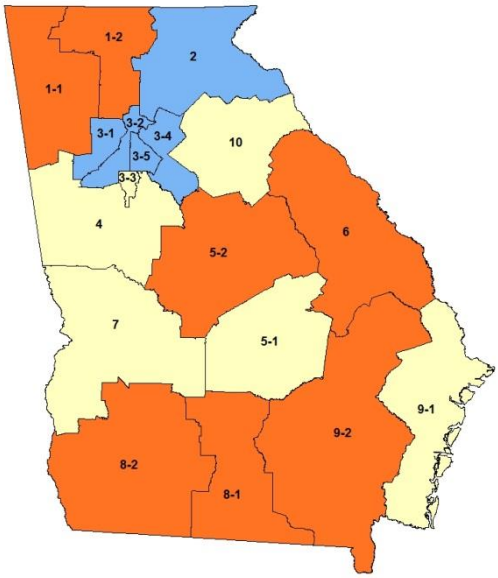
Deaths

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Georgia accounting for 29% of all cancer deaths. Yearly, an average of 4,450 Georgians die from lung cancer: 2,590 males and 1,860 females. During 1990-2003, lung cancer mortality rates in Georgia decreased at an average annual rate of 0.5%, followed by a more rapid decline of 2.6% per year from 2003-2013.

Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2) North Central (5-2), East Central (6), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate. North (2), 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, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 48.5 per 100,000 population



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

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the lung cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 45.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 48.5 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 overall five year survival rate among Georgians is 17%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 52%, but only 26% when discovered at a regional stage and 4% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 39)*.

In Georgia from 2006-2012, 80% 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 76% in South Central (5-1) to 83% in Clayton (3-3) and DeKalb (3-5) Public Health Districts.

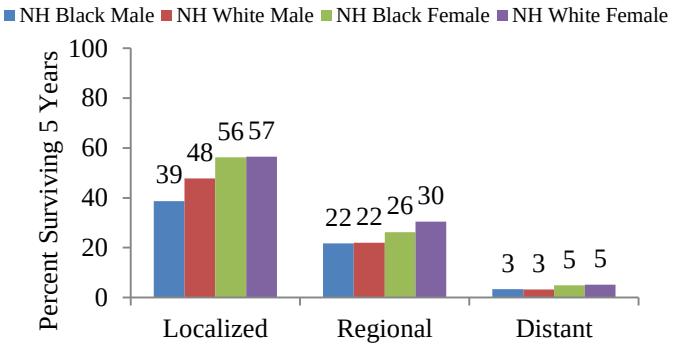
Risk factors

- Tobacco use (accounts for about 80% of all lung cancer deaths)
- Exposure to environmental (second-hand) tobacco smoke
- Exposure to certain industrial substances such as arsenic, diesel exhaust, 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 to not 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.

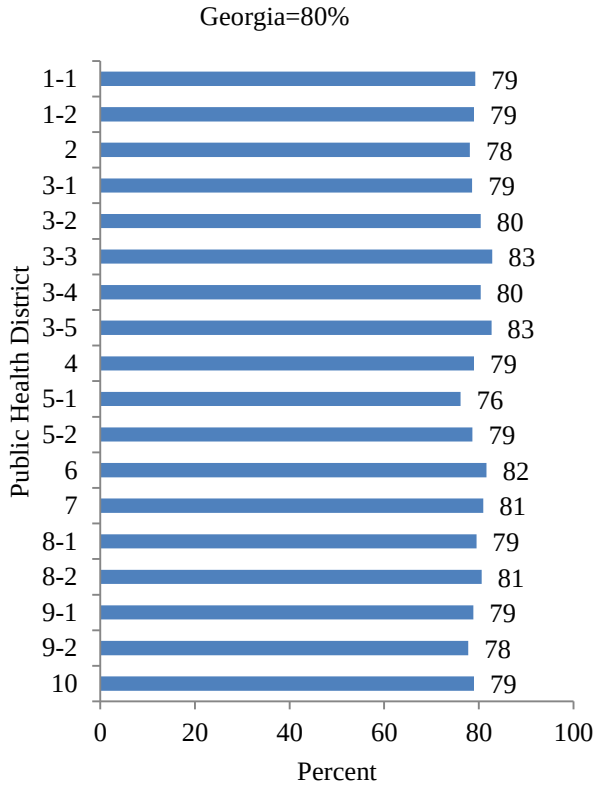
Figure 39. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Lung and Bronchus Cancer, Georgia, 2006-2012.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Males	11%	22%	64%
	NH White Males	16%	24%	56%
	NH Black Females	14%	23%	59%
	NH White Females	19%	24%	52%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 40. Late Stage at Diagnosis for Lung and Bronchus Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2006-2012.



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 27% of all male cancer cases. Yearly, an average of 6,340 new cases of invasive prostate cancer are diagnosed among Georgia males. During 2000-2009, prostate cancer incidence rates decreased at an average annual rate of 0.3%, followed by a more rapid decline of 8.7% per year from 2009-2013.

Fulton (3-2), Clayton (3-3), DeKalb (3-5), LaGrange (4), West Central (7), South (8-1), and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts have significantly higher incidence rates than the state rate. Northwest (1-1), North Georgia (1-2) North (2), South Central (5-1), East Central (6), Coastal (9-1), and Southeast (9-2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 41*).

Deaths

Prostate cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among males. Yearly, an average of 760 Georgia males die from prostate cancer. During 1990-1992, prostate cancer mortality rates increased at an average annual rate of 5.1%, followed by a decline of 3.7% per year from 1992-2013. Mortality rates among black males are nearly three times higher than rates among white males.

Fulton (3-2), Clayton (3-3), DeKalb (3-5), and East Central (6) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate. Northwest (1-1) and North (2) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 42).*

Figure 41. Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 139.7 per 100,000 males

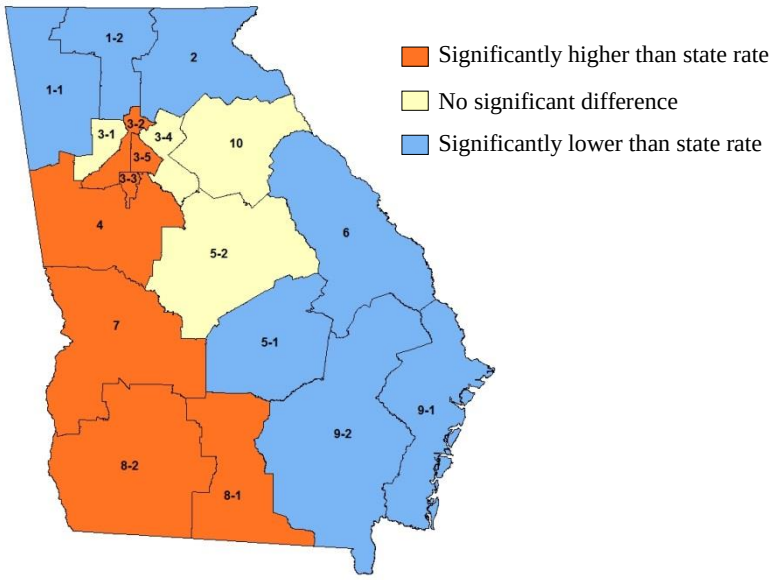
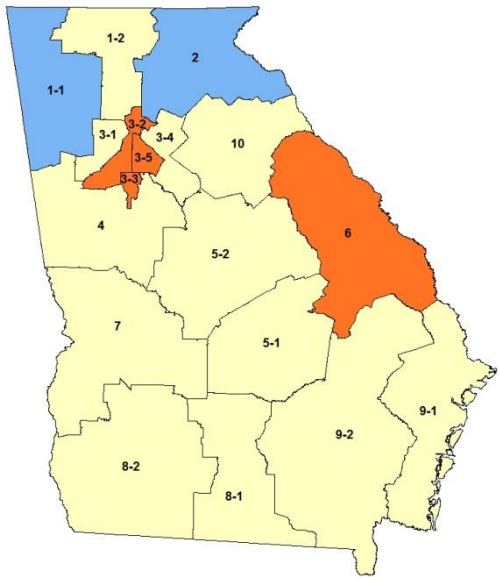


Figure 42. Age-Adjusted Prostate Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 24.0 per 100,000 males



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

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the prostate cancer death rate.

Target (2020): 21.8 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 24.0 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 the chance of survival. For prostate cancer, the overall five year survival rate among Georgia males is 96%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 100%, but only 27% 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 the localized stage.

During 2006-2012, 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 78% in South Central (5-1) to 90% in Clayton (3-3) and Southwest (8-2) Public Health Districts.

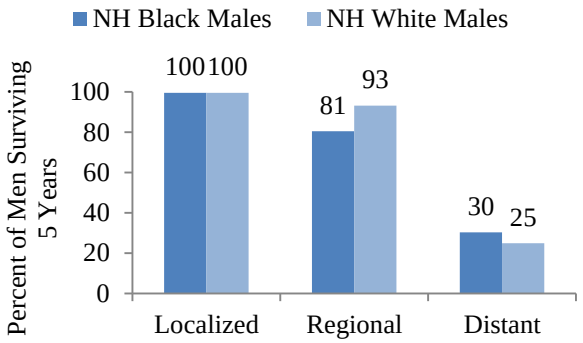
Risk factors

- Increasing age
- Black race
- Family history
- Diet high in fat and low in fruits and vegetables

Prevention

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

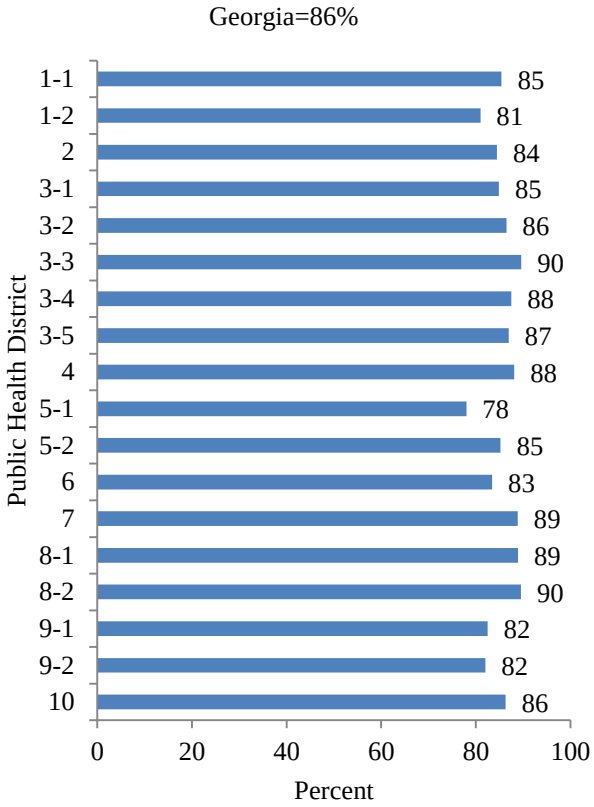
Figure 43. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer, Georgia, 2006-2012.



		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Males	86%	6%	5%
	NH White Males	86%	9%	3%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 44. Early Stage at Diagnosis for Prostate Cancer by Public Health District, Georgia 2006-2012.



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.

PSA Screening in Georgia

According to the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, nearly two thirds of Georgia men ages 40 and older discussed the advantages of PSA screening with a health professional while only about a third of men discussed the disadvantages (*Figure 45*). Of those men for whom a PSA was recommended by a health professional, about 90% actually received a PSA and 70% had done so within the past year (*Figure 46*). NH black men were more likely to discuss PSA with their doctor, but NH white men were more likely to follow through with the screening. The main reason for receiving a PSA for 77% of these men was as part of a routine check-up (*Figure 47*). About 15% reported some kind of personal prostate issue or a family history of prostate cancer as the main reason for receiving the screening.

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.

Figure 45. Percent of Men Ages 40 Years and Older Who Discussed the Advantages and Disadvantages of PSA Screening with a Health Professional, Georgia, 2014

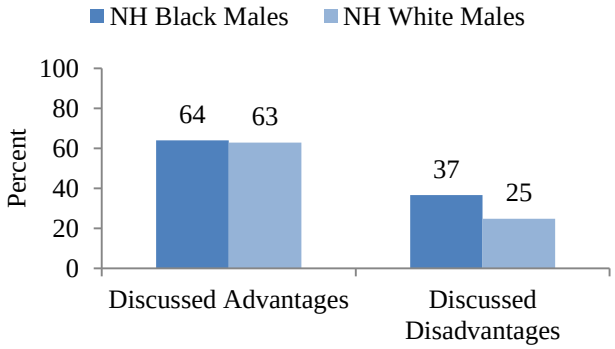


Figure 46. Percent of Men Ages 40 Years and Older Who Received a PSA Screening per Recommendation from a Health Professional, Georgia, 2014

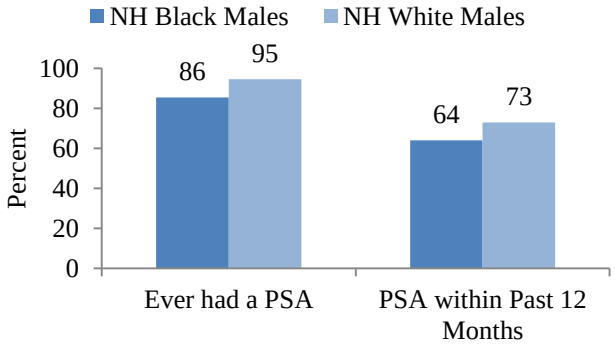
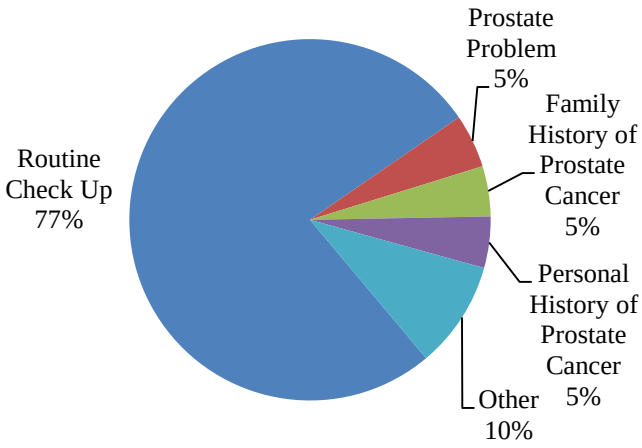


Figure 47. Main Reason for Receiving a PSA Screening per Recommendation from a Health Professional, Males Ages 40 Years and Older, Georgia, 2014



Melanoma

New cases
Yearly, an average of 2,320 new cases of malignant melanoma, the most serious form of skin cancer, are diagnosed in Georgia: 1,365 in males and 955 in females. Since 2000, melanoma incidence rates have been increasing at an average annual rate of 2.6%.

North Georgia (1-2), North (2), Cobb-Douglas (3-1), Fulton (3-2), East Metro (3-4), and Northeast (10) 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), West Central (7), South (8-1), Southwest (8-2), Coastal (9-1), and Southeast (9-2) Health Districts have significantly lower rates *(Figure 48).*

Deaths
Yearly, an average of 225 Georgians die from melanoma: 150 males and 75 females. Since 1990, melanoma mortality rates have been decreasing at an average annual rate of 0.5%.

Healthy People 2020

Objective: Reduce the melanoma death rate.

Target (2020): 2.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Georgia (2008-2013)*: 2.5 deaths per 100,000 population

North Georgia (1-2), Coastal (9-1), and Northeast (10) Public Health Districts have significantly higher mortality rates than the state rate while Fulton (3-2) and East Metro (3-4) Public Health Districts have significantly lower rates. Clayton (3-3) Public Health District had fewer than 16 deaths and the melanoma mortality rate was not calculated *(Figure 49).*

Figure 48. Age-Adjusted Melanoma Incidence Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009-2013.

Georgia Rate: 24.2 per 100,000 population

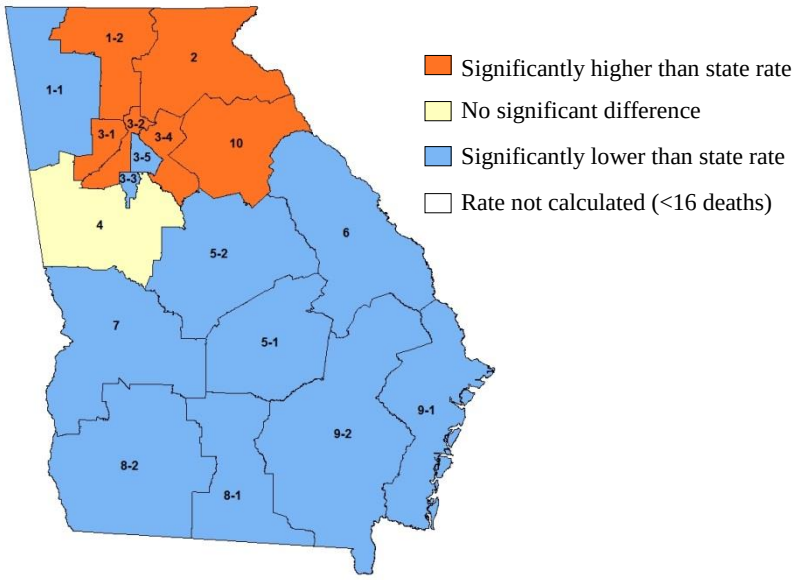
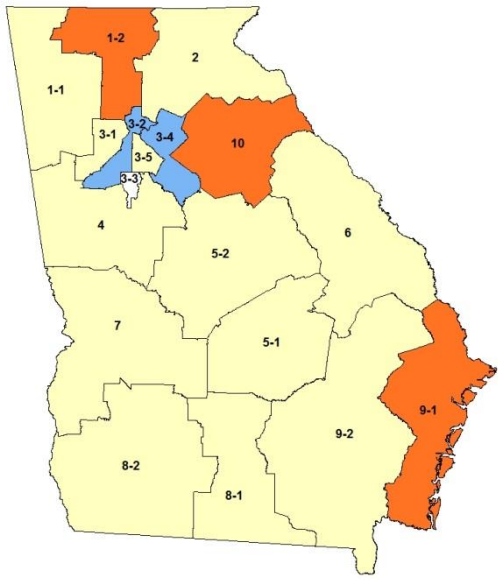


Figure 49. Age-Adjusted Melanoma Mortality Rates by Public Health District, Georgia, 2008-2013.*

Georgia Rate: 2.5 per 100,000 population



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

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 overall five year survival rate is 95%. If the cancer is discovered at a local stage, the survival rate is 96%, but only 62% when discovered at a regional stage and 18% when discovered at a distant stage *(Figure 50).*

In Georgia from 2006-2012, 91% of melanomas were diagnosed at an early stage (in situ and localized) of disease *(Figure 51*). The percentage diagnosed at an early stage varies among Public Health Districts, ranging from 81% in Southeast (9-2) to 94% in Cobb-Douglas (3-1) and Fulton (3-2) Public Health Districts.

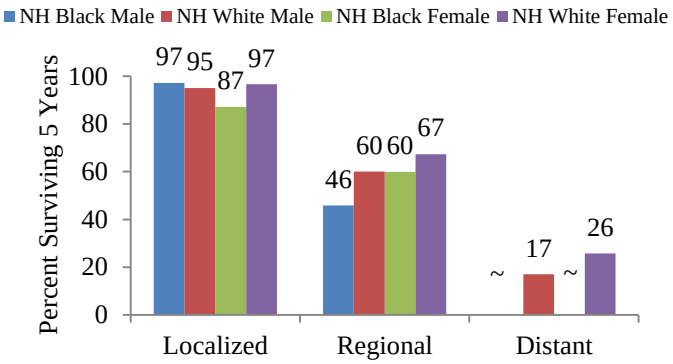
Risk factors

- 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 the risk of melanoma later in life. Children should be protected from the sun.

Figure 50. Survival by Stage at Diagnosis for Melanoma, Georgia, 2006-2012.

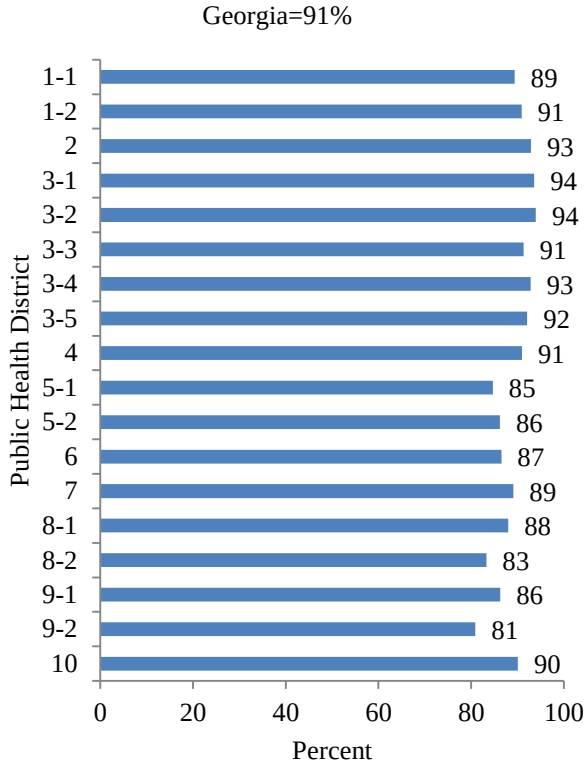


~ Rates not calculated due to sparse data.

		Localized	Regional	Distant
% of tumors found at this stage*	NH Black Males	42%	33%	18%
	NH White Males	83%	9%	4%
	NH Black Females	64%	17%	14%
	NH White Females	87%	6%	2%

*Unstaged tumors are not shown.

Figure 51. Early Stage at Diagnosis for Melanoma by Public Health District, Georgia, 2006-2012.



Early detection

Careful inspection of the skin can detect melanoma early when 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 signs 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 color is not the same all over and may include shades of brown or black, or sometimes contain patches of pink, red, white, or blue.

D - Diameter: Greater than 6 millimeters (about ¼ inch), although melanomas can sometimes be smaller than this.

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. About 4,500 adult Georgians die from smoking-related cancers each year.[5] During 2008-2013, tobacco use was responsible for an estimated 17% of deaths among Georgia adults ages 35 years and older, and Georgia adults who die as a result of smoking lose an average of 18 years of life.[5]

Tobacco-Related Cancers[5]

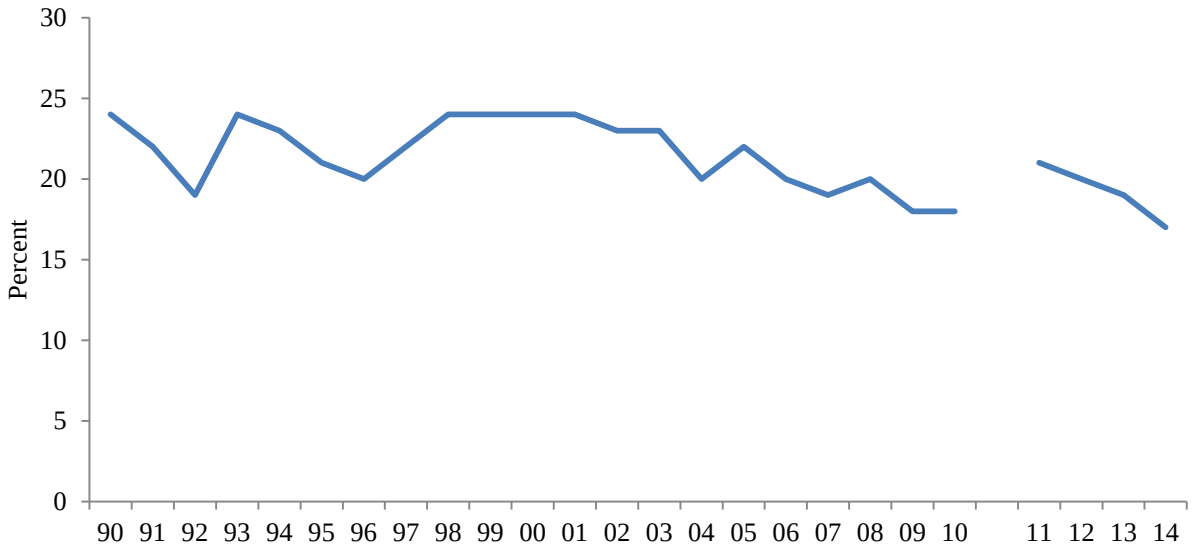
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	Trachea, lung, bronchus
Esophagus	Uterine Cervix
Stomach	Kidney and renal pelvis
Pancreas	Bladder
Larynx	Myeloid Leukemia

In 1986, the U.S. 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.[6] Cigars contain most of the same carcinogens found in cigarettes. Regular cigar smoking causes cancer of the lung, oral cavity, larynx, and esophagus, and possibly of the pancreas.[7]

Tobacco use among Georgia adults

- The prevalence of cigarette smoking among adults has been slowly declining over the past two decades *(Figure 52).*
- According to the 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, an estimated 17% of Georgia adults are current smokers: 21% of males and 14% of females. One in five white adults (19%) and nearly one in seven black adults (15%) smoke cigarettes. Smoking rates vary by age, with adults ages 25-34 years the most likely to smoke cigarettes (24%) and adults 65 and older the least likely (8%) *(Figure 53).*
- Among the 18 Public Health Districts in Georgia, the prevalence of cigarette smoking ranged from 10% in DeKalb (3-5) to 24% in North (2) Public Health District *(Figure 54).*
- Each year from 2008 to 2013, an estimated 10,350 deaths among Georgians ages 35 years and older were attributed to cigarette smoking. Of these, 44% were due to cancer (47% among males and 38% among females).[5]

Figure 52. Current Cigarette Use by Year, Adults 18+ Years of Age, Georgia, 1990-2014.*



* 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 2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 66% 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.[8]

Figure 53. Current Cigarette Use by Age, Georgia Adults, 2014.

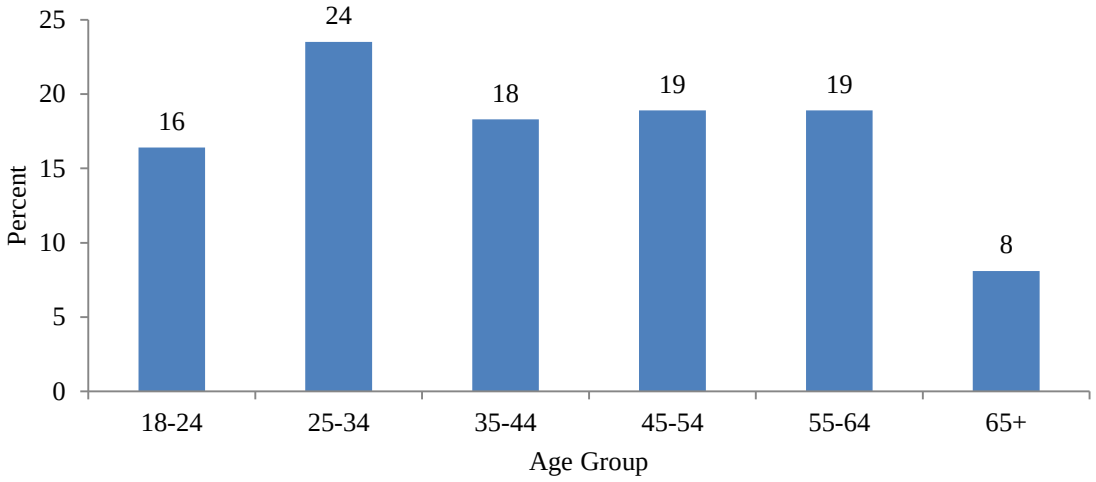
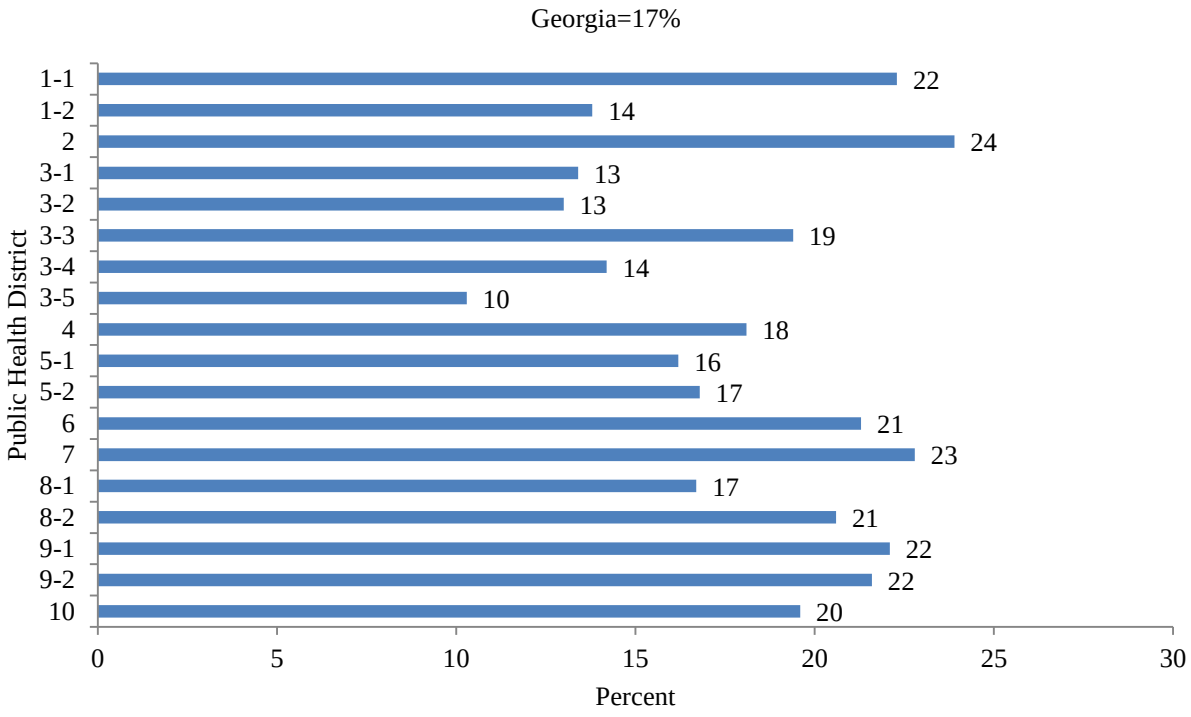


Figure 54. Current Cigarette Use by Public Health District, Georgia Adults, 2014.



Tobacco use among Georgia youth

In 2013, 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 2013 YRBS, 9% of middle school students and 24% of high school students reported using some form of tobacco; 4% of middle school and 13% of high school students were current cigarette smokers.

Among males, 5% of middle school students and 14% of high school students reported current cigarette smoking *(Figure 55)*. Among females, 4% of middle school students and 12% of high school students reported current cigarette smoking. Non-Hispanic white high school students (19%) were four times as likely as non-Hispanic black high school students (5%) to smoke cigarettes.

The prevalence of cigarette smoking increased as grade increased *(Figure 56)*. Among middle school students, 4% of males and 3% of females had already begun smoking before the age of 11 *(Figure 57)*. Among high school students, 9% of males and 14% of females started smoking before the age of 13. Age of initiation did not vary between race/ethnicity groups for either middle school or high school students.

Figure 55. Current Cigarette Use by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia Students, 2013.

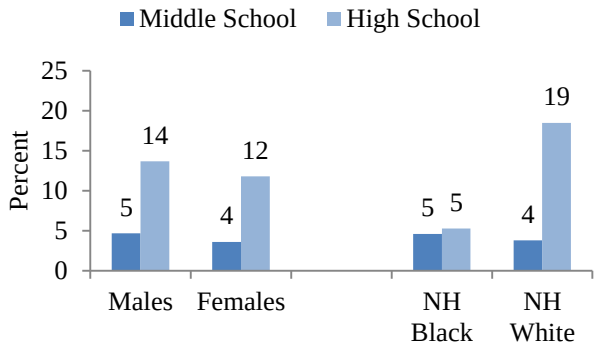


Figure 56. Current Cigarette Use by Grade, Georgia Students, 2013.

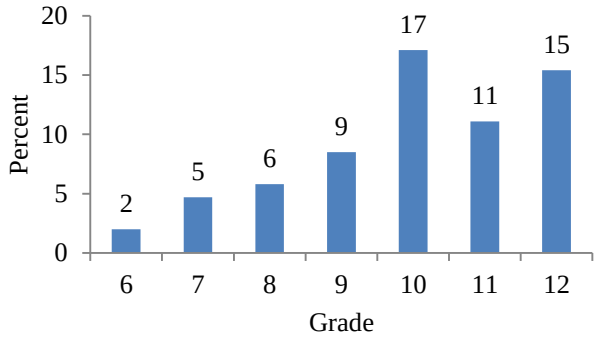
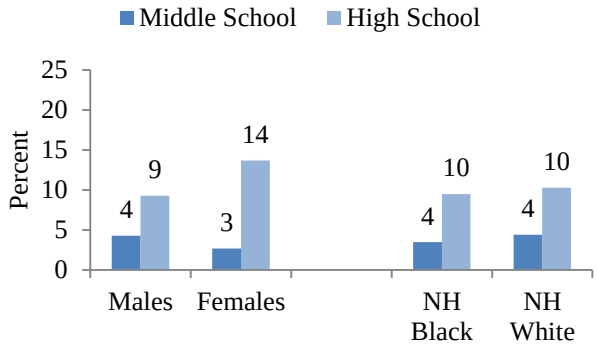


Figure 57. Initiation of Smoking before Age 11 among Middle School Students and before Age 13 among High School Students by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2013



Nutrition, physical activity, and obesity

The World Cancer Research Fund estimates that 20% of all cancers diagnosed in the U.S. are related to body fatness, physical inactivity, excess alcohol consumption, and/or poor nutrition, and thus could be prevented.[9] Maintaining a healthy weight, staying active throughout life, limiting alcohol, and eating a nutritious diet can reduce one's risk for 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.[9]

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:

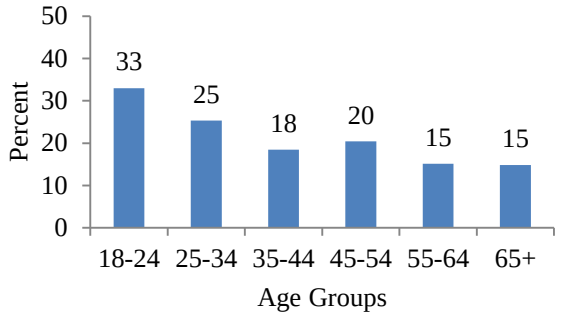
- Increase access to affordable, healthy foods in communities, places of work, and schools, and decrease access to and marketing of foods and drinks of low nutritional value, particularly to youth.
- Provide safe, enjoyable, and accessible environments for physical activity in schools and workplaces,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

Physical activity in Georgia

According to the 2013 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 ages 18-24 years (33%) the most likely to meet aerobic and strength exercise recommendations on a regular basis. Adults ages 55 and older are the least likely (15%) to meet the recommendations *(Figure 58)*.

Figure 58. Georgia Adults who Meet Aerobic and Strength Exercise Recommendations on a Regular Basis by Age Group, 2013



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).[10] 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 2014 Georgia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 29% of men and 32% of women are obese based on self-reported height and weight. Among adults, 38% of blacks and 29% of whites are obese. Obesity increases with age, with the highest prevalence reported among adults ages 45-64 years (36%) *(Figure 59)*. However, even among young adults ages 18-24 years, 17% are obese.

Among the 18 Public Health Districts, the prevalence of obese adults ranged from 23% in Cobb-Douglas (3-1) to 42% in South Central (5-1) Public Health District (*Figure 60*).

The prevalence of obesity among adults in Georgia has been steadily increasing throughout the last decade (*Figure 61*).

Figure 59. Percentage of Obese Adults by Age Group, Georgia, 2014.

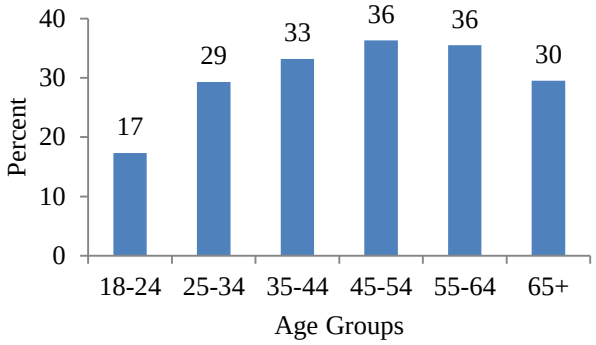


Figure 60. Percentage of Obese Adults by Public Health District, Georgia, 2014.

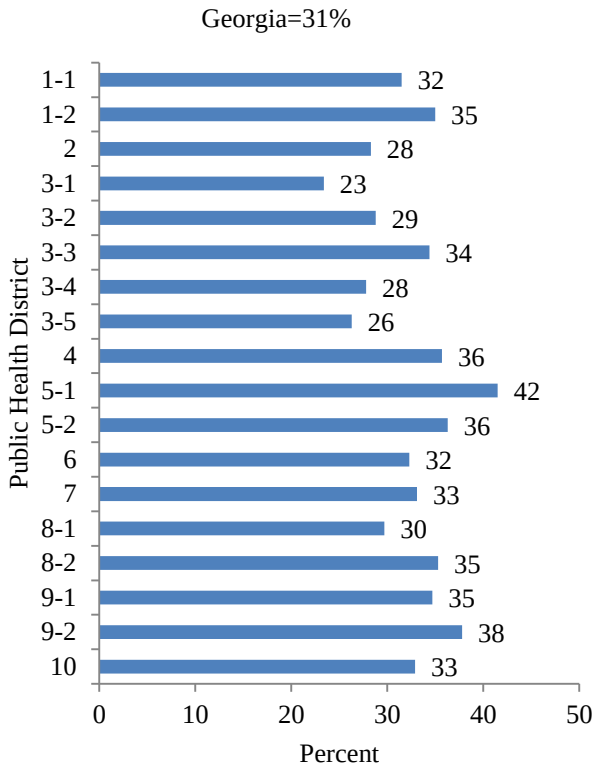
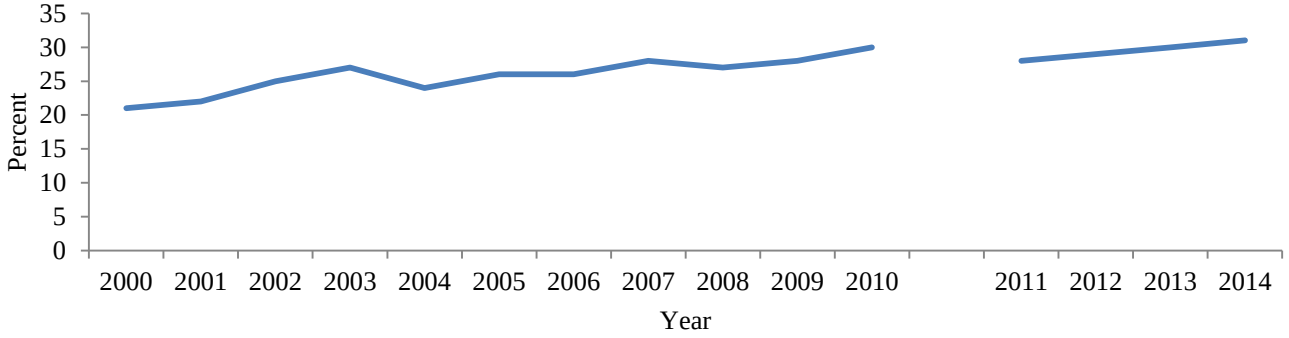


Figure 61. Percentage of Obese Adults by Year, Georgia, 2000-2014.*



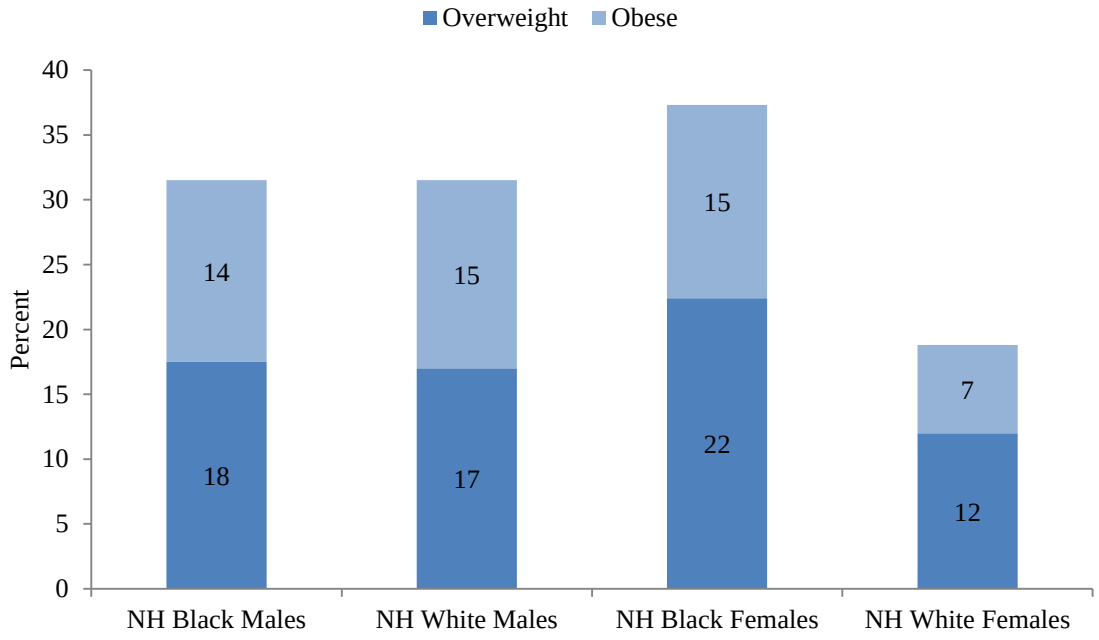
* BRFSS weighting methodology changed greatly in 2011. Comparisons should not be made between 2011 data and that of previous years.

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.[10] The CDC has developed age- and gender-specific growth charts which translate BMI into a percentile. Children with a BMI-for-age greater than the 85th percentile but less than the 95th percentile are classified as overweight. Obese children have a BMI-for-age at or above the 95th percentile.

According to the 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey for high school students, 32% of NH black males, 32% of NH white males, 37% of NH black females, and 19% of NH white females are overweight or obese *(Figure 62)*. 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 62. Overweight and Obese High School Students by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2013



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 2009-2013 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/.

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 2015 Sub (2000-2013) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment> - Linked To County Attributes - Total U.S., 1969-2014 Counties, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2016, based on the November 2015 submission. Incidence and survival data were categorized using the SEER Site Recode ICD-O-3/WHO 2008. Survival data were age-adjusted to the International Cancer Survival Standard 1.

Incidence rates for the United States for 2009-2013 were obtained from NAACCR Fast Stats: An interactive tool for quick access to key NAACCR cancer statistics. North American Association of Central Cancer Registries. http://www.naaccr.org/. (Accessed on 8-4-2016).

The number of deaths and mortality rates for the state of Georgia for 2008 and 2010-2013 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+. More information on these groupings can be found on the web at http://seer.cancer.gov/codrecode/1969+_d04162012.

Mortality trend data for Georgia and mortality rates for the United States were obtained from the SEER Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Aggregated With State, Total U.S. (1969-2013) <Katrina/Rita Population Adjustment>, National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Surveillance Systems Branch, released April 2016. 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 2008-2015 and the 2000 U.S. standard million population were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, available at http://www.census.gov/.

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 U.S. standard million population. Except where calculated to show trends, the incidence rates are five-year average annual rates for the period 2009 through 2013.

Mortality rates were calculated per 100,000 population and age-adjusted by the direct method to the 2000 U.S. 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 2008 and 2010-2013 combined.

The estimated number of cancer cases In Georgia for 2015 was calculated by multiplying the age-specific state incidence rates (2009-2013) by the age-specific state population estimates for 2015. 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 cancer deaths in Georgia for 2015 was calculated by multiplying the age-specific state mortality rates (2008 and 2010-2013 combined) by the age-specific state population estimates for 2015. 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 4.3.1.0 – April 2016; 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, 2009-2013

	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	116638	543.9	29264	591.6	82740	547.1	107828	410.7	27957	396.5	74671	429.7
1.1 Northwest	8224	546.8	656	624.4	7393	548.5	7395	409.0	631	431.3	6587	413.5
1.2 North Georgia	5759	540.7	152	588.3	5365	551.8	5002	409.2	137	363.3	4613	420.8
2.0 North	8976	555.1	325	577.9	8319	570.2	7916	434.8	325	421.0	7201	447.8
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	8939	552.4	1450	540.7	7006	575.8	8738	421.4	1655	378.1	6503	452.9
3.2 Fulton	10452	564.4	4737	634.3	5239	539.5	9894	420.3	4473	426.4	4864	433.5
3.3 Clayton	2296	544.7	1227	578.9	881	610.3	2302	402.7	1328	386.3	796	481.3
3.4 East Metro	9170	512.9	1801	558.5	6392	554.4	9489	409.3	2038	382.7	6293	458.7
3.5 DeKalb	7105	537.2	3694	592.3	3013	519.1	7445	414.9	3755	405.8	3205	446.0
4.0 LaGrange	10527	568.8	2271	623.1	7937	562.8	9335	417.9	2046	404.7	6978	429.0
5.1 South Central	1996	477.5	508	490.0	1448	481.8	1681	358.4	437	341.9	1226	368.0
5.2 North Central	7139	560.6	2258	594.8	4740	553.6	6209	405.8	2094	399.8	4001	416.8
6.0 East Central	5499	499.1	1969	548.0	3393	485.4	5274	392.2	1828	379.6	3270	408.7
7.0 West Central	4887	557.8	1897	606.4	2862	540.5	4336	398.4	1625	380.6	2565	418.8
8.1 South	3349	583.1	885	651.0	2406	575.7	2947	428.5	751	413.7	2105	436.5
8.2 Southwest	5064	572.6	1824	645.4	3166	556.8	4457	414.2	1616	413.2	2779	424.8
9.1 Coastal	6860	522.5	1830	552.5	4843	522.0	6323	404.5	1664	372.8	4426	425.6
9.2 Southeast	4457	512.1	840	559.3	3510	514.4	3850	387.2	736	387.6	3013	389.0
10.0 Northeast	5939	562.5	940	630.1	4827	559.6	5235	419.8	818	398.7	4246	430.7

	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	32877	123.8	9318	127.2	22025	126.0	1956	7.7	654	8.8	1104	7.5
1.1 Northwest	2045	112.9	186	122.0	1812	113.6	146	8.6	6	~	131	9.1
1.2 North Georgia	1394	111.8	43	107.6	1270	113.4	91	7.8	<5	~	80	8.4
2.0 North	2273	122.1	80	98.5	2097	126.9	112	7.0	***	~	92	7.0
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2826	130.8	600	117.7	2038	138.7	139	6.5	48	10.3	75	6.1
3.2 Fulton	3276	136.1	1445	134.6	1659	145.4	172	7.0	99	9.0	62	6.0
3.3 Clayton	794	129.6	529	138.9	219	134.3	56	9.0	31	8.5	13	~
3.4 East Metro	3136	128.3	770	129.0	2006	140.6	178	6.8	44	7.4	85	7.0
3.5 DeKalb	2503	136.6	1335	138.6	1021	145.9	142	7.6	79	8.1	36	5.8
4.0 LaGrange	2788	123.4	700	129.8	2002	122.4	162	7.6	54	10.1	96	6.8
5.1 South Central	456	99.3	125	99.3	328	101.4	36	8.8	16	13.2	19	6.7
5.2 North Central	1817	119.5	608	114.5	1176	124.0	101	7.4	50	9.5	50	6.5
6.0 East Central	1699	126.2	640	131.2	1006	125.9	118	10.2	45	9.6	65	11.2
7.0 West Central	1304	120.9	524	123.1	725	118.9	70	7.7	28	7.1	39	9.2
8.1 South	854	125.0	231	128.5	602	125.5	63	10.9	23	13.3	38	10.2
8.2 Southwest	1254	119.4	507	130.6	734	114.1	100	10.3	43	11.2	54	11.1
9.1 Coastal	1885	120.8	514	114.2	1303	125.7	101	6.7	40	8.7	49	5.4
9.2 Southeast	1058	106.6	214	111.3	817	105.2	67	7.6	21	11.5	43	6.7
10.0 Northeast	1515	121.9	267	128.1	1210	123.5	102	8.7	20	10.2	77	8.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	10479	49.1	2970	60.6	7058	47.1	9532	36.4	3002	43.7	6149	34.7
1.1 Northwest	754	50.6	59	62.2	683	51.1	667	36.5	64	43.8	585	36.1
1.2 North Georgia	425	40.3	16	63.5	391	40.8	394	32.4	12	~	370	33.3
2.0 North	830	51.1	45	77.1	746	51.3	668	36.4	41	54.0	604	36.6
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	765	47.8	137	44.0	574	48.7	681	34.2	142	37.2	504	35.1
3.2 Fulton	849	46.4	460	62.7	352	36.6	813	35.2	436	42.3	336	29.8
3.3 Clayton	232	53.1	143	72.1	76	52.1	218	38.4	142	43.8	63	36.7
3.4 East Metro	792	44.3	161	53.9	510	44.1	765	34.6	207	43.1	466	34.2
3.5 DeKalb	635	48.3	358	61.1	242	41.3	651	37.0	384	42.1	228	30.1
4.0 LaGrange	929	51.2	219	59.6	689	50.0	854	38.3	207	44.4	624	37.7
5.1 South Central	181	42.6	48	44.5	132	44.6	180	38.2	51	40.8	125	36.6
5.2 North Central	673	52.3	244	64.3	414	47.8	638	41.7	286	55.9	340	34.2
6.0 East Central	553	50.2	228	62.5	314	45.4	450	33.0	188	38.5	251	30.9
7.0 West Central	470	53.5	198	64.7	259	48.1	459	41.6	208	49.0	242	38.3
8.1 South	294	52.0	93	70.2	194	47.6	253	36.8	73	40.2	173	35.4
8.2 Southwest	499	57.7	184	64.9	309	56.1	446	40.1	196	49.2	247	35.6
9.1 Coastal	632	49.2	193	60.4	419	46.6	590	38.1	201	46.1	370	35.9
9.2 Southeast	428	50.0	85	55.7	333	49.8	348	34.5	71	36.2	270	34.2
10.0 Northeast	538	52.1	99	64.2	421	50.5	457	36.4	93	45.8	351	35.0

	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	17747	86.7	3930	87.3	13414	89.9	13944	53.3	2809	42.0	10805	59.4
1.1 Northwest	1596	109.3	96	96.4	1488	112.1	1265	67.7	90	64.4	1161	69.4
1.2 North Georgia	991	96.2	26	124.2	936	97.3	765	62.2	13	~	733	64.5
2.0 North	1298	81.1	41	75.0	1234	83.8	1000	53.2	34	48.6	945	55.1
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	1112	77.8	144	65.6	929	82.2	1047	54.3	140	40.4	872	60.4
3.2 Fulton	1119	66.6	598	86.9	475	54.7	1040	46.4	524	50.9	489	44.1
3.3 Clayton	309	84.0	126	78.4	164	108.5	269	52.5	114	42.1	146	80.5
3.4 East Metro	1035	67.7	132	50.4	820	78.1	994	48.3	152	37.7	784	57.6
3.5 DeKalb	797	65.5	427	78.8	339	59.7	758	44.8	350	41.0	377	48.5
4.0 LaGrange	1570	88.7	272	82.9	1271	91.8	1214	54.1	186	38.7	1008	59.6
5.1 South Central	408	98.7	96	102.8	307	99.4	216	43.4	41	30.8	174	48.5
5.2 North Central	1281	100.8	380	100.0	886	101.9	893	56.7	225	43.0	655	64.3
6.0 East Central	986	91.1	330	94.8	643	92.1	722	52.5	203	41.9	501	59.0
7.0 West Central	769	89.8	291	98.3	470	88.3	581	52.0	165	38.3	404	61.9
8.1 South	572	101.5	128	102.2	443	104.9	386	54.1	74	41.6	297	58.2
8.2 Southwest	917	105.1	281	104.7	630	108.7	607	53.6	161	41.5	443	61.6
9.1 Coastal	1096	85.5	255	81.6	818	88.6	903	57.6	179	40.9	711	66.2
9.2 Southeast	923	105.9	154	113.3	755	108.0	582	56.0	72	38.6	501	60.9
10.0 Northeast	968	94.4	153	111.8	806	94.6	702	54.4	86	40.9	604	57.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	31701	139.7	11161	221.2	19461	119.6	6830	32.5	4767	18.4
1.1 Northwest	1810	113.1	252	231.2	1522	105.6	412	28.0	301	17.6
1.2 North Georgia	1392	121.8	60	225.4	1258	119.4	524	49.6	335	27.8
2.0 North	2204	128.5	123	213.3	2020	128.5	823	51.8	558	32.6
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2497	141.6	635	235.4	1750	129.6	779	47.7	511	23.9
3.2 Fulton	3234	170.7	1696	226.9	1440	140.2	697	37.4	523	21.5
3.3 Clayton	717	156.3	478	207.9	191	122.3	56	17.6	31	5.6
3.4 East Metro	2678	141.0	794	248.7	1658	130.2	657	35.6	521	21.3
3.5 DeKalb	2242	161.7	1396	211.9	767	127.3	302	25.2	263	14.0
4.0 LaGrange	2902	145.9	953	250.2	1867	122.1	612	33.8	423	19.5
5.1 South Central	498	114.0	160	154.1	327	102.3	70	17.9	38	8.6
5.2 North Central	1910	141.9	819	209.0	1053	115.5	243	20.2	138	9.3
6.0 East Central	1451	123.7	703	190.7	706	93.3	223	20.8	176	13.4
7.0 West Central	1384	152.8	701	224.9	647	116.1	233	27.5	120	11.7
8.1 South	982	165.2	345	255.4	624	142.8	129	22.9	99	15.0
8.2 Southwest	1452	155.6	728	254.5	712	115.8	140	16.6	132	12.9
9.1 Coastal	1812	129.0	676	198.1	1092	107.8	380	30.4	244	15.9
9.2 Southeast	957	103.9	271	173.3	661	90.0	173	19.4	103	11.2
10.0 Northeast	1579	140.7	371	241.1	1166	125.5	377	37.5	251	20.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

Table 2. Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence for Georgia by County, Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2013

	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	116638	543.9	29264	591.6	82740	547.1	107828	410.7	27957	396.5	74671	429.7
Appling	206	419.8	38	558.8	167	417.6	211	385.3	49	538.0	159	357.0
Atkinson	80	403.3	15	~	61	430.8	81	397.0	19	525.3	57	384.9
Bacon	135	461.4	21	713.9	110	435.5	116	354.2	11	~	100	353.8
Baker	44	428.0	17	373.8	26	473.4	53	464.0	25	511.4	28	469.9
Baldwin	631	537.4	212	547.9	408	542.5	495	400.1	185	397.4	302	409.1
Banks	252	512.8	5	~	243	523.4	182	359.5	<5	~	174	368.6
Barrow	802	574.5	79	561.9	691	589.9	719	411.3	73	425.8	616	426.2
Bartow	1321	572.6	112	699.1	1177	570.7	1213	454.7	98	408.3	1081	466.3
Ben Hill	259	584.1	72	590.7	186	606.8	241	440.9	62	388.3	171	456.2
Berrien	240	459.1	24	608.9	216	460.0	244	422.9	21	394.4	215	421.0
Bibb	2139	605.5	885	630.3	1219	595.1	1991	423.8	871	416.5	1095	438.8
Bleckley	164	492.1	29	658.9	133	470.2	142	346.9	29	416.9	113	345.1
Brantley	231	483.1	12	~	216	470.5	207	400.0	<5	~	201	407.1
Brooks	285	598.4	86	688.8	197	584.2	191	357.0	70	426.0	116	327.5
Bryan	389	587.8	55	768.0	328	578.2	303	409.0	34	349.1	256	424.8
Bulloch	598	459.4	127	483.9	459	460.8	597	382.9	126	331.6	455	399.4
Burke	310	551.4	127	595.4	180	538.9	289	425.2	136	435.2	151	420.5
Butts	374	641.9	88	650.7	278	630.9	256	387.6	52	357.7	200	401.6
Calhoun	94	547.3	54	601.7	40	516.1	63	398.8	31	352.1	31	422.6
Camden	523	492.9	87	515.6	426	497.2	457	398.6	72	332.9	356	407.6
Candler	119	398.7	28	529.0	89	395.0	113	324.7	31	373.3	77	308.9
Carroll	1356	563.4	187	614.9	1133	559.9	1267	437.7	150	351.9	1082	455.4
Catoosa	683	418.2	13	~	658	419.6	656	332.5	10	~	633	334.2
Charlton	165	488.1	26	401.0	133	516.1	86	270.8	26	406.4	60	237.0
Chatham	3320	530.2	1120	580.7	2112	520.5	3172	409.7	1070	396.1	1985	426.2
Chattahoochee	75	680.4	25	763.8	46	657.2	45	347.0	11	~	33	433.0
Chattooga	432	614.9	28	419.4	398	638.5	322	401.1	20	313.9	297	411.0
Cherokee	2648	570.1	94	646.0	2436	574.9	2450	442.9	101	405.8	2215	451.0
Clarke	1012	534.1	315	635.9	639	504.5	1038	422.4	306	409.4	679	442.7
Clay	61	584.5	24	514.7	36	656.5	34	286.3	16	251.1	18	392.7
Clayton	2296	544.7	1227	578.9	881	610.3	2302	402.7	1328	386.3	796	481.3
Clinch	105	609.9	23	713.0	81	609.6	77	380.6	18	448.4	59	377.1
Cobb	7562	555.3	1114	530.0	6016	581.1	7328	419.6	1272	376.7	5529	449.8
Coffee	489	503.7	98	485.1	376	526.1	462	415.8	104	409.6	344	420.4
Colquitt	619	576.8	116	666.9	475	593.9	509	395.4	102	402.7	392	413.8
Columbia	1289	458.3	159	494.0	1066	461.6	1268	375.0	145	320.9	1056	395.4
Cook	219	504.2	51	484.1	162	507.7	251	513.5	51	430.9	192	531.7
Coweta	1562	544.2	235	622.1	1287	546.4	1343	395.7	216	383.9	1078	404.3
Crawford	220	573.2	43	592.9	176	587.5	149	371.1	30	348.9	117	382.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	296	463.5	91	505.9	205	473.1	276	371.4	91	381.5	180	367.9
Dade	196	413.1	<5	~	194	418.6	185	358.3	<5	~	181	362.2
Dawson	370	550.0	<5	~	362	550.5	283	414.3	<5	~	279	424.6
Decatur	353	497.4	118	562.2	229	485.0	318	364.3	128	425.2	185	337.5
DeKalb	7105	537.2	3694	592.3	3013	519.1	7445	414.9	3755	405.8	3205	446.0
Dodge	279	482.7	66	524.9	212	485.5	242	381.7	51	334.6	191	408.9
Dooly	194	472.0	70	428.6	122	523.6	117	285.9	53	294.1	61	300.7
Dougherty	1266	603.1	657	617.4	598	598.2	1181	429.9	611	408.2	553	458.9
Douglas	1377	535.6	336	568.1	990	544.4	1410	430.4	383	386.7	974	470.1
Early	187	631.8	71	693.6	115	622.9	140	384.7	50	330.7	89	441.9
Echols	49	577.4	5	~	41	567.3	40	411.3	<5	~	37	454.2
Effingham	623	552.0	67	574.5	538	549.8	590	456.9	45	293.0	537	487.4
Elbert	322	554.7	78	580.1	240	548.2	271	398.9	68	411.8	201	408.3
Emanuel	288	500.6	70	520.9	216	510.9	249	359.9	66	339.8	179	371.7
Evans	156	562.9	39	613.6	113	561.3	134	408.4	41	479.8	89	379.7
Fannin	470	516.6	<5	~	458	511.2	390	423.1	<5	~	379	419.0
Fayette	1417	489.1	241	506.4	1113	493.0	1368	409.1	217	389.3	1076	423.8
Floyd	1469	592.8	200	756.3	1232	581.4	1250	415.8	167	484.0	1064	420.8
Forsyth	2022	547.4	28	406.5	1863	565.5	1949	441.3	44	425.2	1784	462.9
Franklin	392	595.1	27	642.6	360	598.3	332	448.1	29	600.4	293	433.6
Fulton	10452	564.4	4737	634.3	5239	539.5	9894	420.3	4473	426.4	4864	433.5
Gilmer	507	539.4	<5	~	490	542.1	374	379.8	<5	~	359	375.8
Glascock	43	527.4	<5	~	40	533.2	52	510.0	<5	~	49	531.5
Glynn	1141	513.8	207	538.5	908	516.9	1074	404.3	197	370.8	844	420.2
Gordon	726	566.1	19	458.1	689	592.1	654	427.0	21	441.8	614	445.2
Grady	368	540.8	92	635.4	270	542.4	306	393.4	81	403.7	217	391.8
Greene	338	539.8	90	694.7	242	513.3	257	410.6	74	407.3	182	440.4
Gwinnett	7034	503.6	1151	556.5	4963	554.6	7465	410.9	1369	398.4	5001	464.4
Habersham	670	567.2	13	~	637	581.4	623	451.4	22	628.1	567	446.5
Hall	2285	552.3	133	551.1	2024	588.3	2081	436.5	132	417.1	1786	466.1
Hancock	110	353.3	63	362.9	44	349.5	100	328.7	64	311.6	35	373.7
Haralson	437	585.4	21	572.2	410	584.3	371	420.8	21	539.3	345	415.7
Harris	453	479.0	79	466.9	367	484.9	381	367.8	55	285.3	316	390.6
Hart	415	511.0	47	502.6	358	507.1	353	385.9	39	304.5	306	401.3
Heard	200	642.9	22	655.8	174	635.7	147	428.1	12	~	135	450.2
Henry	2263	574.0	630	595.5	1514	573.0	2104	419.8	653	418.8	1338	432.3
Houston	1585	530.6	320	524.0	1207	536.5	1480	396.5	323	379.5	1098	414.7
Irwin	132	516.4	29	588.0	103	520.0	130	422.9	31	490.6	98	407.9
Jackson	840	586.0	44	427.4	772	601.1	756	454.7	47	436.2	688	462.9
Jasper	205	575.2	36	469.1	165	602.7	179	436.0	54	545.1	124	412.8

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
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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	185	466.3	32	540.0	149	468.2	159	365.2	24	410.0	131	370.1
Jefferson	240	533.8	116	611.1	122	487.4	210	377.1	107	379.0	100	375.4
Jenkins	104	472.9	33	510.9	71	466.6	111	393.1	36	329.2	73	437.5
Johnson	122	406.5	35	504.0	84	386.0	94	326.0	17	224.5	77	369.2
Jones	420	572.5	104	673.2	313	552.6	329	382.2	85	376.9	241	386.1
Lamar	280	583.5	55	504.3	224	618.4	238	435.1	54	391.7	182	453.5
Lanier	125	516.9	29	618.3	95	509.0	118	467.0	20	341.3	95	513.3
Laurens	676	533.8	186	552.0	474	530.1	607	395.4	189	397.8	407	390.7
Lee	374	648.4	67	672.1	298	653.1	322	463.7	46	409.6	275	495.5
Liberty	524	528.0	220	539.5	274	541.4	463	390.3	177	363.3	257	449.6
Lincoln	132	503.9	36	629.4	96	490.1	89	305.9	25	304.2	64	313.9
Long	134	486.1	23	298.0	106	567.6	99	316.2	17	204.9	79	375.9
Lowndes	1310	623.3	397	681.6	883	613.4	1054	399.8	335	408.1	688	402.3
Lumpkin	436	568.3	<5	~	423	575.7	400	473.6	<5	~	383	475.0
Macon	207	512.2	110	532.7	94	500.6	173	414.4	93	403.4	76	421.1
Madison	455	604.7	42	741.2	402	592.6	383	446.2	35	468.5	334	444.7
Marion	119	464.7	35	503.4	80	465.8	78	286.0	24	301.1	54	304.5
McDuffie	308	567.8	123	725.9	182	506.9	280	405.7	94	388.7	180	401.6
McIntosh	206	398.3	51	335.8	151	416.8	165	321.9	52	294.4	112	352.1
Meriwether	381	613.4	137	733.2	238	563.8	308	420.2	109	416.0	197	431.2
Miller	92	488.3	24	708.3	68	454.9	100	466.0	27	591.9	72	436.2
Mitchell	363	628.8	176	834.7	182	532.6	318	463.1	139	487.5	177	457.7
Monroe	419	546.7	99	699.0	316	527.4	319	376.7	71	393.8	245	378.7
Montgomery	115	460.1	27	442.3	86	458.6	99	389.1	17	287.9	81	436.6
Morgan	309	576.4	63	693.4	246	567.0	260	438.3	44	324.8	214	480.7
Murray	464	502.1	<5	~	451	514.4	393	370.7	<5	~	379	380.5
Muscogee	2414	607.4	996	660.6	1327	592.9	2391	438.7	933	417.3	1347	471.0
Newton	1127	560.4	338	602.8	760	551.9	1124	429.5	357	381.8	740	458.6
Oconee	444	565.9	24	613.7	404	570.0	379	410.7	20	424.8	342	411.0
Oglethorpe	235	541.7	50	707.1	185	526.1	183	394.9	26	296.0	151	409.7
Paulding	1428	580.5	152	557.0	1233	592.1	1423	442.3	194	411.3	1168	450.7
Peach	360	582.9	138	675.6	212	555.1	349	456.1	128	437.8	215	473.0
Pickens	568	614.5	<5	~	549	609.0	452	449.0	<5	~	442	451.0
Pierce	269	531.2	20	475.7	246	546.1	226	407.3	9	~	213	438.4
Pike	271	609.5	41	766.3	229	595.6	186	365.0	22	332.4	161	371.1
Polk	642	626.0	77	734.7	550	624.3	543	448.3	71	488.5	457	450.7
Pulaski	152	466.9	30	381.6	120	488.6	105	240.2	33	264.0	70	227.0
Putnam	408	566.8	70	592.7	333	573.0	298	397.5	65	418.5	229	398.7
Quitman	65	656.7	25	886.7	39	659.0	50	515.9	26	619.7	23	350.2
Rabun	299	483.3	6	~	287	477.0	299	477.4	<5	~	290	477.0

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	514.8	54	523.6	59	463.2	89	294.5	40	251.1	48	346.9
Richmond	2279	507.0	1088	522.5	1133	507.5	2259	406.1	1045	394.1	1129	432.4
Rockdale	1009	529.8	312	516.1	669	559.2	900	377.5	312	338.5	552	408.0
Schley	62	487.3	15	~	46	492.9	45	312.6	10	~	35	338.3
Screven	208	514.9	70	510.1	135	511.2	204	430.8	67	382.3	135	468.3
Seminole	145	496.3	40	575.1	105	491.4	139	413.4	37	421.6	100	402.2
Spalding	994	603.1	252	685.0	724	586.7	857	441.7	215	433.7	634	455.1
Stephens	453	594.8	49	768.8	400	587.0	390	435.7	39	436.7	342	431.1
Stewart	103	653.8	56	776.4	44	567.1	56	344.3	25	271.9	31	474.1
Sumter	441	571.8	204	659.2	231	518.9	391	417.4	167	418.2	216	411.6
Talbot	124	577.2	55	566.5	68	627.2	92	366.8	38	280.6	53	466.0
Taliaferro	29	531.8	20	628.1	9	~	23	334.7	12	~	11	~
Tattnall	336	558.1	64	567.8	264	593.5	279	447.5	62	512.5	209	436.0
Taylor	123	501.5	42	581.1	80	480.0	96	328.8	33	323.2	62	333.1
Telfair	165	364.0	49	382.3	104	367.7	152	314.1	45	308.2	106	317.2
Terrell	178	697.0	91	831.6	87	614.0	145	462.0	75	461.2	69	498.6
Thomas	670	558.5	239	694.6	424	519.7	587	396.7	206	428.8	374	391.4
Tift	580	620.3	148	704.2	419	616.3	538	460.8	126	441.5	388	472.4
Toombs	418	634.4	95	758.6	306	615.8	320	382.5	72	416.2	237	381.2
Towns	311	646.6	<5	~	308	651.7	231	467.8	<5	~	226	465.2
Treutlen	89	517.6	33	701.8	56	460.4	85	417.8	20	335.7	65	449.5
Troup	954	606.9	275	695.8	660	580.8	864	435.2	243	432.5	602	444.4
Turner	150	630.3	44	633.3	104	635.9	140	510.0	32	377.7	105	583.4
Twiggs	172	583.6	77	718.8	95	507.9	122	394.6	48	372.1	74	422.4
Union	578	624.8	<5	~	572	629.9	410	408.8	<5	~	403	413.4
Upson	475	658.7	108	722.1	363	646.5	397	425.9	103	466.0	293	419.2
Walker	890	473.4	32	484.9	852	478.1	778	350.1	28	356.4	747	354.4
Walton	1182	567.9	155	657.5	1006	565.2	989	412.5	125	391.3	839	418.4
Ware	475	503.4	125	666.6	338	465.6	441	376.5	96	355.4	332	379.0
Warren	73	426.1	40	487.5	33	381.8	89	430.0	41	375.1	45	496.6
Washington	315	559.2	156	678.4	153	485.8	265	410.0	125	397.7	139	433.2
Wayne	490	641.2	77	687.3	402	651.4	341	401.2	44	336.7	290	414.5
Webster	35	375.3	16	450.8	18	287.3	22	254.8	10	~	12	~
Wheeler	97	471.0	22	298.6	74	521.3	51	261.5	13	~	36	258.3
White	493	546.6	5	~	482	552.6	383	408.7	9	~	368	407.4
Whitfield	1102	480.5	49	580.0	981	514.5	943	354.0	29	297.2	839	386.4
Wilcox	137	499.6	31	407.3	105	558.3	104	403.9	23	374.9	80	429.6
Wilkes	196	607.8	84	760.9	110	536.0	151	391.5	52	353.0	98	433.0
Wilkinson	155	544.3	55	639.5	99	511.2	133	395.7	45	391.4	87	400.9
Worth	311	527.8	62	481.3	249	553.6	276	400.7	58	336.6	217	424.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	32877	123.8	9318	127.2	22025	126.0	1956	7.7	654	8.8	1104	7.5
Appling	61	116.7	16	185.6	44	101.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	25	116.7	6	~	18	111.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	32	96.0	5	~	26	91.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	12	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	124	97.9	46	94.5	77	101.0	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Banks	43	81.2	<5	~	42	84.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	186	105.8	25	125.3	154	106.2	15	~	<5	~	13	~
Bartow	336	124.9	30	124.9	295	125.6	23	8.5	<5	~	20	9.0
Ben Hill	65	120.2	12	~	49	132.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	61	103.1	7	~	53	100.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	577	125.4	257	122.4	312	128.7	33	8.6	20	10.1	13	~
Bleckley	39	99.6	7	~	32	106.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	39	73.5	<5	~	38	75.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	49	100.6	20	130.5	28	87.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	87	111.5	9	~	74	116.5	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bulloch	175	113.2	38	97.9	130	114.7	11	~	5	~	5	~
Burke	83	120.3	40	124.0	43	119.8	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Butts	69	104.8	19	132.0	49	98.8	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	17	112.1	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	141	119.0	27	125.7	102	112.3	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Candler	28	80.7	9	~	17	69.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	339	116.2	41	90.7	290	120.9	19	6.9	7	~	11	~
Catoosa	182	91.5	<5	~	175	91.8	15	~	<5	~	14	~
Charlton	27	80.8	9	~	18	68.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	993	130.0	338	124.6	617	135.3	52	7.0	28	10.3	18	4.1
Chattahoochee	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	67	86.0	<5	~	63	89.7	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Cherokee	729	127.5	28	102.9	654	128.7	39	6.8	<5	~	34	6.9
Clarke	311	130.2	107	140.9	188	129.1	28	10.6	8	~	16	10.3
Clay	11	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	794	129.6	529	138.9	219	134.3	56	9.0	31	8.5	13	~
Clinch	16	75.7	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	2417	133.2	467	121.4	1778	141.5	111	6.1	36	9.5	62	5.9
Coffee	111	99.5	29	114.0	80	97.5	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Colquitt	142	111.0	31	123.0	108	114.1	12	~	6	~	5	~
Columbia	419	119.5	62	121.0	338	123.9	34	10.7	<5	~	28	12.0
Cook	66	139.7	18	149.7	47	133.2	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Coweta	395	112.4	58	100.9	326	118.2	26	7.7	10	~	13	~
Crawford	58	149.4	12	~	46	154.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	75	100.1	29	116.5	45	85.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	47	90.2	<5	~	47	93.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	89	121.0	<5	~	89	125.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Decatur	91	109.9	39	133.2	50	92.1	7	~	<5	~	5	~
DeKalb	2503	136.6	1335	138.6	1021	145.9	142	7.6	79	8.1	36	5.8
Dodge	64	104.4	12	~	52	115.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	29	67.5	11	~	17	71.7	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	329	123.0	197	128.7	128	113.3	25	10.1	16	11.3	9	~
Douglas	409	118.8	133	106.9	260	121.9	28	8.1	12	~	13	~
Early	36	106.8	14	~	22	110.2	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	11	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	170	130.4	15	~	154	139.3	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Elbert	67	104.8	18	116.9	49	107.2	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	82	117.2	26	134.1	55	110.0	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Evans	40	126.6	14	~	26	117.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	101	112.6	<5	~	97	110.0	11	~	<5	~	11	~
Fayette	473	140.6	96	165.1	348	138.7	12	~	<5	~	6	~
Floyd	356	120.2	42	119.9	307	123.0	31	12.2	<5	~	27	13.6
Forsyth	628	132.4	11	~	584	141.3	19	4.1	<5	~	17	4.6
Franklin	96	129.6	10	~	83	122.7	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Fulton	3276	136.1	1445	134.6	1659	145.4	172	7.0	99	9.0	62	6.0
Gilmer	92	96.5	<5	~	89	96.0	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Glascock	18	170.5	<5	~	17	171.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	301	116.3	55	106.4	240	122.9	15	~	7	~	7	~
Gordon	181	117.5	<5	~	173	124.3	14	~	<5	~	13	~
Grady	77	101.8	22	118.3	53	99.7	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Greene	88	146.1	22	134.5	65	148.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	2499	129.5	532	135.4	1627	144.1	131	6.2	29	7.4	57	5.7
Habersham	167	120.3	8	~	154	117.8	11	~	<5	~	10	~
Hall	575	118.3	34	103.2	497	126.0	35	8.1	<5	~	23	7.2
Hancock	24	79.2	15	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	83	94.6	7	~	75	90.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Harris	125	118.9	22	113.2	99	120.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	91	97.8	10	~	81	102.5	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	31	89.1	<5	~	27	90.4	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Henry	679	129.9	260	144.4	390	123.9	34	5.8	7	~	23	7.6
Houston	437	115.2	91	98.1	329	124.3	24	6.4	9	~	14	~
Irwin	34	117.1	12	~	21	88.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	225	132.5	19	171.9	202	133.6	16	10.5	<5	~	14	~
Jasper	59	145.7	17	174.6	41	134.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	42	91.2	6	~	34	88.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	64	112.8	29	99.6	35	126.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jenkins	31	113.2	8	~	23	142.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	23	79.2	7	~	16	76.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	99	113.6	24	104.9	73	115.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	72	131.4	13	~	58	145.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	33	128.4	<5	~	30	158.3	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	180	118.8	59	126.8	119	116.3	23	16.4	10	~	12	~
Lee	85	116.5	15	~	70	117.7	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Liberty	122	98.3	49	86.6	67	117.4	13	~	<5	~	7	~
Lincoln	25	85.0	9	~	16	77.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	26	84.0	5	~	20	99.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	328	125.3	115	142.8	206	121.2	23	10.1	10	~	12	~
Lumpkin	103	116.1	<5	~	101	118.7	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	44	106.8	21	93.4	22	125.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	102	119.9	10	~	89	119.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Marion	26	108.7	9	~	17	108.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	84	121.4	33	135.5	48	104.7	5	~	<5	~	5	~
McIntosh	45	78.7	16	89.5	29	74.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	90	127.2	32	130.3	58	127.0	12	~	8	~	<5	~
Miller	28	131.5	6	~	21	125.2	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	100	152.9	41	143.8	59	166.0	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	97	111.1	13	~	82	122.8	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Montgomery	30	119.8	<5	~	26	140.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	80	135.9	19	147.8	61	135.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	106	97.7	<5	~	102	99.3	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Muscogee	738	136.7	320	141.1	375	135.4	45	9.5	19	8.9	24	12.5
Newton	324	120.8	117	118.2	198	120.9	24	9.0	7	~	15	~
Oconee	132	134.3	<5	~	125	141.4	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Oglethorpe	51	112.8	8	~	41	112.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	420	123.8	66	128.5	335	123.6	22	6.3	<5	~	19	7.0
Peach	104	137.5	48	169.7	54	117.3	7	~	5	~	<5	~
Pickens	107	104.0	<5	~	106	106.4	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Pierce	64	114.1	<5	~	62	126.3	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	49	94.6	7	~	42	95.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	153	126.0	21	140.9	132	130.6	13	~	<5	~	11	~
Pulaski	23	51.3	7	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	87	117.4	19	118.7	68	124.1	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	16	175.1	9	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	83	124.3	<5	~	82	125.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	28	95.6	9	~	19	150.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	744	134.9	382	142.5	337	132.1	47	9.5	26	9.7	15	~
Rockdale	313	127.5	121	120.6	181	130.1	23	10.0	8	~	13	~
Schley	16	107.3	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	56	114.9	14	~	41	138.5	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	43	130.3	17	194.2	26	104.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	236	123.0	66	127.6	169	122.6	24	14.1	11	~	12	~
Stephens	93	101.2	<5	~	86	105.9	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Stewart	11	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	121	136.6	54	143.4	63	133.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	23	90.9	12	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	78	124.8	16	119.5	59	123.3	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Taylor	30	104.4	10	~	19	100.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	38	78.8	13	~	25	73.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	50	172.2	26	172.9	24	164.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	168	115.6	71	149.0	96	101.5	13	~	<5	~	8	~
Tift	163	139.3	35	117.6	123	152.3	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Toombs	94	116.4	27	159.7	66	109.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	63	125.5	<5	~	61	122.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	23	119.1	6	~	17	123.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	255	130.8	71	121.7	178	137.0	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Turner	44	151.9	7	~	36	186.0	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Twiggs	34	116.5	11	~	23	139.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	118	121.2	<5	~	117	124.1	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Upson	100	111.2	33	151.9	67	96.6	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Walker	220	101.7	9	~	210	102.0	16	8.1	<5	~	16	8.6
Walton	273	113.4	35	111.2	236	117.9	21	9.4	<5	~	20	11.1
Ware	127	110.9	23	84.6	100	119.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	36	171.0	14	~	19	210.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	79	125.9	37	116.8	42	138.7	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	99	115.3	11	~	85	119.8	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	10	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	124	129.1	<5	~	120	129.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Whitfield	259	96.3	14	~	222	99.3	21	8.5	<5	~	16	10.1
Wilcox	26	104.2	8	~	18	102.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	52	135.9	19	136.3	33	138.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	38	120.6	18	171.7	20	91.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	76	114.3	19	126.5	57	111.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	10479	49.1	2970	60.6	7058	47.1	9532	36.4	3002	43.7	6149	34.7
Appling	23	58.9	7	~	16	49.4	22	37.7	<5	~	19	39.9
Atkinson	7	~	<5	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Bacon	12	~	<5	~	9	~	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Baker	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	52	45.0	14	~	36	48.2	58	48.6	23	51.6	34	49.3
Banks	34	69.2	<5	~	31	67.0	23	47.3	<5	~	22	47.5
Barrow	65	48.8	7	~	54	49.9	44	24.9	6	~	36	24.1
Bartow	143	64.2	12	~	130	64.2	115	43.0	12	~	101	43.0
Ben Hill	17	38.2	5	~	12	~	20	34.7	10	~	9	~
Berrien	24	46.8	<5	~	21	43.9	26	42.9	<5	~	23	41.8
Bibb	204	56.7	101	70.2	99	46.8	200	42.8	117	56.5	80	31.7
Bleckley	11	~	<5	~	8	~	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Brantley	24	49.8	<5	~	21	45.8	17	31.1	<5	~	17	32.6
Brooks	24	57.3	<5	~	19	66.7	19	31.3	5	~	14	~
Bryan	38	63.4	9	~	28	52.7	29	43.5	5	~	24	43.4
Bulloch	57	43.1	11	~	46	46.3	36	23.2	8	~	28	24.9
Burke	29	49.5	20	99.5	8	~	43	61.8	24	72.4	18	52.6
Butts	32	49.1	12	~	20	42.1	18	27.0	<5	~	14	~
Calhoun	8	~	5	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Camden	44	44.5	10	~	34	42.6	47	40.8	7	~	38	41.5
Candler	9	~	<5	~	6	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Carroll	136	56.7	24	66.3	107	53.6	129	44.4	15	~	110	45.7
Catoosa	53	33.0	<5	~	50	32.7	54	27.1	<5	~	51	26.5
Charlton	18	57.0	<5	~	15	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Chatham	299	48.7	117	62.1	176	44.7	289	36.7	133	49.3	146	31.1
Chattahoochee	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Chattooga	50	73.9	<5	~	45	74.8	32	37.2	<5	~	29	37.4
Cherokee	161	35.9	11	~	146	35.8	186	34.6	12	~	169	34.8
Clarke	79	43.7	27	60.4	46	37.7	98	38.8	28	38.3	68	41.7
Clay	8	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	232	53.1	143	72.1	76	52.1	218	38.4	142	43.8	63	36.7
Clinch	9	~	<5	~	8	~	15	~	7	~	8	~
Cobb	643	47.7	103	40.8	494	49.3	539	32.1	103	35.7	404	32.5
Coffee	46	45.5	8	~	37	51.4	42	37.2	8	~	32	38.9
Colquitt	59	59.8	12	~	45	59.5	43	32.5	15	~	28	26.8
Columbia	117	40.3	18	54.2	95	39.9	102	31.6	10	~	85	32.9
Cook	14	~	<5	~	9	~	26	54.8	5	~	20	54.0
Coweta	141	47.3	20	45.1	118	49.3	107	32.6	23	42.8	81	31.4
Crawford	16	36.3	<5	~	13	~	9	~	<5	~	6	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	35	56.1	10	~	25	56.4	32	40.9	12	~	20	42.7
Dade	14	~	<5	~	14	~	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Dawson	35	52.2	<5	~	35	53.9	20	27.8	<5	~	19	27.8
Decatur	38	52.5	11	~	27	55.5	35	38.4	13	~	22	38.0
DeKalb	635	48.3	358	61.1	242	41.3	651	37.0	384	42.1	228	30.1
Dodge	20	34.9	9	~	11	~	31	50.4	5	~	26	58.2
Dooly	11	~	7	~	<5	~	13	~	7	~	6	~
Dougherty	119	58.1	65	61.4	53	57.1	112	39.7	66	44.7	44	32.8
Douglas	122	48.3	34	52.2	80	45.5	142	44.7	39	43.0	100	49.6
Early	20	67.9	10	~	10	~	11	~	7	~	<5	~
Echols	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	69	63.4	10	~	54	55.4	53	42.1	6	~	47	43.7
Elbert	38	68.9	10	~	28	66.8	29	40.4	13	~	16	30.1
Emanuel	39	67.7	11	~	28	67.9	25	36.0	11	~	13	~
Evans	17	63.3	6	~	10	~	22	65.0	7	~	14	~
Fannin	49	53.3	<5	~	47	52.4	30	30.2	<5	~	30	30.8
Fayette	90	34.9	13	~	75	36.6	106	29.8	18	33.3	82	28.7
Floyd	131	52.8	20	78.1	111	53.0	106	34.7	21	60.5	85	32.8
Forsyth	185	50.5	<5	~	165	50.1	139	34.0	7	~	125	34.4
Franklin	45	70.6	<5	~	41	70.3	35	46.1	<5	~	32	45.5
Fulton	849	46.4	460	62.7	352	36.6	813	35.2	436	42.3	336	29.8
Gilmer	40	44.0	<5	~	37	42.4	35	33.7	<5	~	34	33.8
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	104	47.0	25	64.6	76	44.8	93	35.1	13	~	75	38.1
Gordon	62	47.9	<5	~	60	51.3	63	41.0	<5	~	60	43.1
Grady	43	62.2	12	~	31	60.8	40	50.9	16	78.4	23	38.6
Greene	30	49.4	14	~	16	32.2	21	32.8	10	~	11	~
Gwinnett	601	42.8	89	39.4	399	44.9	585	34.3	128	41.2	372	35.2
Habersham	72	62.9	<5	~	68	64.4	57	40.2	<5	~	52	40.4
Hall	206	49.2	18	79.2	172	49.8	156	33.1	13	~	134	34.3
Hancock	10	~	6	~	<5	~	21	77.4	19	98.3	<5	~
Haralson	39	53.6	<5	~	35	49.6	42	47.6	<5	~	41	49.5
Harris	42	45.0	<5	~	37	48.8	34	33.4	12	~	21	26.6
Hart	46	55.2	8	~	38	53.6	38	37.1	7	~	29	34.3
Heard	28	89.4	<5	~	27	99.2	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Henry	177	45.0	59	52.5	109	42.4	184	39.4	66	56.0	109	35.5
Houston	164	53.8	40	57.5	120	53.4	163	44.8	38	50.4	120	44.3
Irwin	15	~	6	~	9	~	10	~	<5	~	9	~
Jackson	80	54.8	<5	~	74	57.1	66	41.3	<5	~	61	42.4
Jasper	14	~	7	~	7	~	19	45.7	12	~	7	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	43.3	<5	~	16	44.6	21	47.4	6	~	15	~
Jefferson	35	79.3	19	102.5	16	69.6	22	39.9	12	~	10	~
Jenkins	14	~	7	~	7	~	13	~	7	~	6	~
Johnson	9	~	<5	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Jones	39	56.1	11	~	27	48.3	18	20.0	8	~	9	~
Lamar	23	47.7	<5	~	20	55.4	26	44.6	6	~	20	47.3
Lanier	10	~	5	~	5	~	10	~	5	~	5	~
Laurens	61	46.8	13	~	47	52.3	62	41.0	22	47.8	39	37.7
Lee	36	63.5	6	~	30	65.7	32	44.2	8	~	24	43.1
Liberty	43	39.8	15	~	23	41.0	56	52.1	26	57.3	29	54.5
Lincoln	19	73.5	5	~	14	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Long	18	76.5	<5	~	16	102.7	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	116	55.5	37	66.0	76	53.8	81	30.7	32	40.0	48	27.7
Lumpkin	37	42.5	<5	~	37	44.5	30	35.2	<5	~	29	35.9
Macon	24	57.5	8	~	15	~	23	51.1	17	70.0	5	~
Madison	57	76.3	9	~	47	71.1	41	47.1	<5	~	38	49.0
Marion	13	~	6	~	6	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
McDuffie	39	72.9	17	95.0	20	62.2	20	26.3	7	~	13	~
McIntosh	17	33.2	5	~	12	~	17	30.6	9	~	8	~
Meriwether	53	85.6	15	~	37	89.9	37	50.0	11	~	26	56.5
Miller	6	~	<5	~	5	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Mitchell	38	66.5	22	101.3	15	~	38	51.8	22	77.4	16	38.0
Monroe	39	52.0	12	~	27	44.5	23	25.6	6	~	17	24.3
Montgomery	15	~	<5	~	12	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Morgan	29	55.3	8	~	21	51.4	32	52.4	10	~	21	45.7
Murray	47	48.9	<5	~	46	50.7	29	26.4	<5	~	28	26.7
Muscogee	213	53.7	97	67.5	107	47.4	244	44.6	107	50.2	130	42.9
Newton	104	54.0	38	76.3	63	47.0	103	39.4	44	51.0	59	36.4
Oconee	25	32.0	<5	~	24	34.3	30	35.6	<5	~	28	36.8
Oglethorpe	25	56.8	<5	~	21	59.5	23	44.5	5	~	17	40.9
Paulding	132	51.3	12	~	117	53.6	123	39.5	13	~	104	40.6
Peach	45	74.0	14	~	30	74.2	37	48.7	17	59.1	20	44.6
Pickens	32	32.9	<5	~	31	33.1	41	41.2	<5	~	41	42.5
Pierce	24	50.3	<5	~	22	51.6	17	27.9	<5	~	16	29.3
Pike	24	55.4	7	~	17	46.5	22	44.2	<5	~	18	43.4
Polk	53	54.4	5	~	46	56.4	61	51.2	8	~	49	47.5
Pulaski	15	~	<5	~	13	~	16	37.0	7	~	9	~
Putnam	36	54.9	9	~	26	51.0	29	38.7	11	~	17	27.5
Quitman	10	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	25	42.9	<5	~	25	45.2	31	45.7	<5	~	30	43.4

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	~	8	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Richmond	192	42.5	101	47.5	88	40.0	163	29.0	90	33.4	71	27.0
Rockdale	87	44.1	34	70.1	48	36.7	77	33.2	35	43.2	35	24.5
Schley	6	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	34	83.1	14	~	19	66.9	23	51.8	8	~	15	~
Seminole	11	~	<5	~	7	~	14	~	<5	~	13	~
Spalding	93	57.8	20	56.7	73	59.2	91	46.2	20	46.5	70	47.2
Stephens	48	63.5	10	~	37	55.3	49	51.9	5	~	42	47.9
Stewart	17	111.2	10	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	43	53.2	19	56.5	23	47.4	39	41.1	20	47.4	19	31.2
Talbot	11	~	7	~	<5	~	16	63.3	8	~	8	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	37	62.4	10	~	26	63.6	32	50.2	8	~	24	48.7
Taylor	15	~	6	~	9	~	16	52.7	6	~	10	~
Telfair	21	40.2	11	~	10	~	12	~	7	~	<5	~
Terrell	19	86.7	9	~	10	~	20	65.6	11	~	9	~
Thomas	61	49.9	17	42.8	42	51.4	48	32.1	20	39.0	28	30.2
Tift	47	50.7	17	74.6	29	44.6	44	37.8	11	~	31	37.6
Toombs	32	48.2	7	~	23	42.9	20	23.7	6	~	14	~
Towns	15	~	<5	~	15	~	20	36.8	<5	~	20	37.4
Treutlen	7	~	<5	~	5	~	10	~	<5	~	10	~
Troup	93	63.0	29	81.9	63	57.9	72	36.8	26	48.5	46	34.3
Turner	22	99.3	12	~	10	~	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Twiggs	14	~	6	~	8	~	13	~	8	~	5	~
Union	43	48.7	<5	~	43	49.7	31	27.2	<5	~	31	27.7
Upson	39	55.6	16	114.3	23	41.1	49	49.8	13	~	36	48.0
Walker	77	40.8	<5	~	75	41.7	57	24.4	<5	~	53	24.1
Walton	110	51.9	15	~	90	50.5	73	30.4	13	~	55	27.4
Ware	49	53.0	8	~	39	54.5	36	26.2	5	~	29	27.6
Warren	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~
Washington	27	46.3	16	67.7	10	~	31	46.7	17	57.1	13	~
Wayne	44	53.8	10	~	32	48.8	33	40.5	<5	~	28	41.3
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	6	~	<5	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	39	45.5	<5	~	39	47.0	39	39.1	<5	~	39	40.3
Whitfield	96	41.9	5	~	84	43.8	73	27.5	<5	~	68	30.7
Wilcox	16	61.6	<5	~	15	~	17	60.7	<5	~	13	~
Wilkes	22	71.2	10	~	12	~	16	37.4	10	~	6	~
Wilkinson	13	~	5	~	8	~	17	48.6	7	~	10	~
Worth	36	59.6	9	~	27	62.0	28	39.8	6	~	22	43.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	17747	86.7	3930	87.3	13414	89.9	13944	53.3	2809	42.0	10805	59.4
Appling	49	102.1	5	~	44	112.1	28	50.8	5	~	23	50.8
Atkinson	17	82.9	<5	~	14	~	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Bacon	31	96.7	5	~	26	95.8	27	80.1	<5	~	26	89.3
Baker	10	~	<5	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	113	93.9	35	93.7	75	94.1	69	55.5	22	43.9	46	59.1
Banks	43	87.0	<5	~	42	88.6	23	45.1	<5	~	22	45.9
Barrow	150	118.8	11	~	138	126.2	126	70.2	10	~	115	75.9
Bartow	262	114.9	11	~	248	120.7	198	73.2	17	71.5	179	75.1
Ben Hill	60	126.7	14	~	46	139.9	30	49.9	<5	~	25	58.9
Berrien	53	102.9	5	~	48	104.1	35	60.0	<5	~	33	64.0
Bibb	374	105.4	151	105.0	220	106.6	297	60.8	100	47.1	197	74.5
Bleckley	30	88.4	<5	~	26	88.5	26	60.8	7	~	19	51.9
Brantley	53	109.4	<5	~	51	108.8	38	69.0	<5	~	38	72.4
Brooks	46	96.8	13	~	33	94.5	35	61.4	13	~	20	50.7
Bryan	71	117.4	15	~	55	109.4	40	57.0	<5	~	36	63.3
Bulloch	129	103.3	34	149.1	92	94.4	93	59.6	13	~	78	66.2
Burke	63	117.6	21	96.4	42	126.2	43	63.0	13	~	30	80.6
Butts	77	136.3	13	~	63	144.4	50	70.0	6	~	44	80.9
Calhoun	14	~	<5	~	10	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Camden	76	76.6	10	~	64	78.3	66	59.2	5	~	60	70.1
Candler	31	96.6	<5	~	27	110.5	26	70.3	5	~	20	71.9
Carroll	242	105.1	23	95.3	216	108.6	199	68.5	17	40.6	180	73.5
Catoosa	139	87.0	<5	~	135	87.5	111	51.2	<5	~	110	52.5
Charlton	30	80.4	5	~	24	81.3	14	~	<5	~	11	~
Chatham	494	80.6	149	81.8	334	81.9	422	54.1	116	43.4	297	60.6
Chattahoochee	11	~	<5	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Chattooga	92	141.2	<5	~	89	151.6	64	77.1	5	~	57	75.1
Cherokee	360	89.4	13	~	333	88.9	317	61.3	8	~	297	63.1
Clarke	139	76.3	53	108.8	82	67.2	123	51.2	33	45.3	86	53.0
Clay	5	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	309	84.0	126	78.4	164	108.5	269	52.5	114	42.1	146	80.5
Clinch	18	120.3	<5	~	16	129.8	16	68.6	<5	~	15	~
Cobb	881	74.0	110	62.7	737	77.7	827	51.4	106	40.8	690	56.3
Coffee	101	105.2	17	99.0	81	110.6	69	61.2	10	~	58	68.2
Colquitt	136	122.6	13	~	122	147.0	84	63.7	15	~	68	67.8
Columbia	198	75.9	25	104.8	166	75.8	165	50.9	14	~	141	53.7
Cook	48	116.1	7	~	41	129.8	38	71.9	<5	~	31	80.2
Coweta	223	84.2	40	117.5	180	82.1	168	51.8	17	30.0	148	57.5
Crawford	53	146.4	12	~	41	143.0	26	60.8	<5	~	24	75.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	55	87.6	20	110.7	35	82.8	49	63.7	13	~	36	69.0
Dade	43	93.2	<5	~	42	93.5	40	71.0	<5	~	40	73.1
Dawson	63	92.8	<5	~	63	95.3	42	59.0	<5	~	42	60.8
Decatur	67	95.8	25	121.0	41	88.4	48	53.4	18	60.8	30	52.7
DeKalb	797	65.5	427	78.8	339	59.7	758	44.8	350	41.0	377	48.5
Dodge	65	113.9	19	136.5	45	106.5	36	53.5	8	~	28	55.5
Dooly	36	91.9	11	~	25	109.3	14	~	7	~	7	~
Dougherty	208	103.0	91	92.9	117	114.6	153	53.6	64	44.3	88	63.3
Douglas	231	98.7	34	72.8	192	109.0	220	70.0	34	39.1	182	84.6
Early	30	99.4	11	~	18	92.4	13	~	<5	~	9	~
Echols	8	~	<5	~	7	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Effingham	113	99.6	8	~	103	103.9	93	73.1	<5	~	90	82.5
Elbert	61	101.2	16	95.4	45	101.1	41	52.5	8	~	33	54.5
Emanuel	61	108.5	11	~	50	118.0	29	38.8	<5	~	25	46.6
Evans	28	107.1	6	~	21	106.8	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Fannin	89	94.0	<5	~	86	92.0	59	59.1	<5	~	57	58.1
Fayette	152	59.2	11	~	136	64.5	134	39.4	17	32.6	113	42.3
Floyd	253	102.1	37	145.5	212	98.2	208	66.5	30	88.6	176	65.4
Forsyth	230	68.1	<5	~	215	70.2	219	54.5	<5	~	208	57.8
Franklin	77	113.1	7	~	70	112.5	48	58.8	<5	~	42	56.7
Fulton	1119	66.6	598	86.9	475	54.7	1040	46.4	524	50.9	489	44.1
Gilmer	91	97.5	<5	~	91	100.2	67	60.4	<5	~	65	59.2
Glascock	5	~	<5	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Glynn	194	85.2	36	92.7	157	85.6	173	61.5	28	54.5	143	65.4
Gordon	154	123.6	<5	~	150	129.9	120	74.8	8	~	109	74.1
Grady	71	101.6	22	157.8	48	90.5	42	51.7	7	~	35	59.4
Greene	64	102.3	21	179.1	43	92.9	30	42.9	8	~	22	45.0
Gwinnett	728	62.7	80	48.1	568	72.0	714	44.8	94	37.6	565	53.7
Habersham	102	84.1	<5	~	101	87.7	76	51.2	<5	~	73	52.6
Hall	293	74.3	14	~	273	79.8	250	52.3	14	~	231	56.6
Hancock	16	49.3	10	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	6	~
Haralson	84	113.2	<5	~	80	114.5	78	79.9	<5	~	76	82.1
Harris	67	76.5	5	~	61	85.0	55	51.5	<5	~	53	63.0
Hart	76	90.3	7	~	68	91.2	52	52.4	<5	~	48	57.2
Heard	46	139.8	<5	~	42	141.7	27	76.2	<5	~	26	82.9
Henry	268	73.6	51	53.8	207	82.0	242	51.4	37	27.0	197	62.9
Houston	272	93.5	45	81.9	220	97.2	210	57.6	34	46.9	166	60.5
Irwin	33	118.3	8	~	25	113.2	19	57.5	<5	~	17	66.8
Jackson	134	94.2	<5	~	127	98.3	118	68.2	<5	~	112	70.9
Jasper	29	89.0	<5	~	27	111.1	31	74.4	8	~	23	75.5

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	43	107.9	<5	~	40	124.7	22	48.7	<5	~	22	58.9
Jefferson	43	92.4	20	101.3	23	84.0	25	39.5	12	~	13	~
Jenkins	26	117.7	<5	~	22	137.1	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Johnson	24	85.6	6	~	17	80.7	15	~	<5	~	15	~
Jones	85	112.7	16	102.0	69	118.2	49	54.9	5	~	44	67.2
Lamar	57	119.0	6	~	51	139.9	35	60.6	<5	~	32	74.1
Lanier	17	69.9	<5	~	15	~	22	83.0	<5	~	18	92.6
Laurens	138	106.2	37	127.8	101	105.9	69	42.0	17	32.1	51	45.9
Lee	54	101.4	6	~	48	110.1	43	69.4	7	~	36	73.0
Liberty	91	108.7	28	77.5	59	136.2	60	54.1	17	37.2	42	75.5
Lincoln	25	89.3	5	~	20	90.4	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Long	29	118.6	<5	~	24	136.5	21	66.2	<5	~	19	88.2
Lowndes	183	90.7	50	94.5	133	93.2	126	47.6	34	41.3	88	50.5
Lumpkin	69	90.7	<5	~	69	94.1	51	59.2	<5	~	48	57.8
Macon	35	92.5	20	112.3	15	~	22	51.0	11	~	10	~
Madison	98	130.0	6	~	92	135.7	56	60.0	5	~	50	61.4
Marion	21	97.5	<5	~	16	103.6	12	~	<5	~	10	~
McDuffie	40	75.4	15	~	25	67.8	51	69.1	17	71.0	33	67.7
McIntosh	28	55.9	6	~	22	62.3	28	56.9	<5	~	24	80.6
Meriwether	60	94.5	24	138.2	36	79.6	36	45.5	9	~	27	54.3
Miller	23	119.2	7	~	16	104.7	15	~	<5	~	13	~
Mitchell	69	115.7	28	148.4	41	109.5	44	57.5	10	~	33	71.7
Monroe	72	94.0	15	~	57	95.1	46	54.2	9	~	37	56.5
Montgomery	21	103.8	<5	~	16	97.9	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Morgan	52	97.9	12	~	40	91.4	27	41.6	<5	~	25	51.9
Murray	125	135.1	<5	~	123	139.3	83	76.5	<5	~	83	79.9
Muscogee	353	90.8	148	104.8	201	89.5	314	56.8	100	45.4	205	67.4
Newton	167	87.9	30	55.9	135	99.4	176	71.3	33	43.1	141	84.6
Oconee	45	62.2	<5	~	42	63.0	32	34.9	<5	~	28	33.6
Oglethorpe	38	99.9	7	~	31	105.5	30	59.2	<5	~	29	71.1
Paulding	222	99.0	6	~	214	110.1	192	64.1	18	50.9	172	68.7
Peach	67	109.2	25	131.8	41	103.2	43	54.6	6	~	37	79.9
Pickens	94	98.0	<5	~	90	94.0	76	72.0	<5	~	76	74.0
Pierce	58	114.3	<5	~	54	118.7	30	53.1	<5	~	30	60.1
Pike	47	95.8	8	~	39	91.3	30	59.8	<5	~	26	59.9
Polk	144	140.7	18	171.1	126	141.3	97	75.7	7	~	88	79.9
Pulaski	27	82.2	<5	~	24	98.5	14	~	<5	~	13	~
Putnam	69	100.6	10	~	59	103.6	46	55.3	6	~	39	59.8
Quitman	18	187.5	6	~	12	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Rabun	45	70.5	<5	~	44	71.4	44	64.3	<5	~	44	66.4

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	21	92.7	15	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Richmond	424	94.9	187	90.8	231	102.5	318	56.0	118	45.0	195	68.3
Rockdale	140	81.9	22	53.6	117	100.5	104	46.5	25	33.2	78	53.2
Schley	12	~	<5	~	9	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Screven	43	107.1	13	~	30	116.6	30	57.7	9	~	20	61.0
Seminole	22	68.4	5	~	17	65.4	25	65.6	<5	~	24	85.2
Spalding	164	99.3	42	117.4	121	95.7	113	54.8	22	46.5	90	59.3
Stephens	77	95.1	8	~	68	92.6	57	62.4	5	~	52	63.4
Stewart	12	~	5	~	6	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Sumter	65	82.4	31	100.7	34	72.5	47	48.4	15	~	31	54.1
Talbot	22	116.6	6	~	16	149.2	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	93	152.0	19	157.0	72	154.7	39	58.5	<5	~	35	67.1
Taylor	23	94.1	11	~	12	~	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Telfair	36	80.5	8	~	26	88.8	18	34.3	<5	~	16	43.5
Terrell	28	113.3	19	194.6	9	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Thomas	130	110.8	42	123.2	86	105.1	77	47.3	19	39.0	58	52.7
Tift	95	104.7	24	140.5	70	100.8	60	49.2	8	~	47	51.6
Toombs	72	111.1	10	~	62	125.8	42	48.4	7	~	33	48.8
Towns	45	79.8	<5	~	45	80.8	30	48.5	<5	~	30	49.2
Treutlen	22	129.2	8	~	14	~	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Troup	138	88.9	36	97.2	101	87.7	123	60.9	41	75.3	80	55.6
Turner	29	123.6	<5	~	25	147.0	14	~	<5	~	11	~
Twiggs	40	135.5	19	166.5	21	118.8	18	58.6	9	~	9	~
Union	90	91.8	<5	~	90	93.4	60	51.5	<5	~	59	51.8
Upson	96	137.5	16	117.9	79	140.9	57	56.7	12	~	45	58.8
Walker	203	109.1	9	~	192	108.0	157	66.7	<5	~	154	68.8
Walton	187	92.8	21	96.6	166	94.7	119	49.1	13	~	104	50.5
Ware	91	95.0	23	146.3	66	85.8	66	52.7	12	~	52	55.0
Warren	21	125.8	8	~	13	~	12	~	6	~	6	~
Washington	57	105.1	28	126.7	28	92.1	29	41.2	14	~	15	~
Wayne	79	103.0	13	~	65	104.6	48	54.1	8	~	40	54.3
Webster	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	19	100.6	<5	~	18	128.6	7	~	<5	~	5	~
White	88	97.3	<5	~	86	98.1	48	47.5	<5	~	46	46.7
Whitfield	232	98.3	9	~	213	105.9	163	60.4	<5	~	155	66.5
Wilcox	26	101.5	6	~	20	99.3	8	~	<5	~	7	~
Wilkes	35	103.6	20	166.0	15	~	15	~	5	~	10	~
Wilkinson	34	111.2	12	~	22	107.6	20	52.9	7	~	12	~
Worth	55	99.1	6	~	49	109.3	38	49.9	<5	~	34	60.0

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	31701	139.7	11161	221.2	19461	119.6	6830	32.5	4767	18.4
Appling	41	73.8	9	~	32	70.8	9	~	<5	~
Atkinson	21	102.2	6	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	28	89.6	5	~	21	79.6	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	14	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	161	127.0	72	169.1	87	109.2	16	13.3	12	~
Banks	53	103.6	<5	~	51	104.7	18	38.8	20	39.9
Barrow	174	115.9	25	156.6	142	112.3	45	33.1	38	22.5
Bartow	279	115.5	42	249.9	231	106.1	65	29.2	50	19.0
Ben Hill	68	154.8	27	239.8	41	131.7	6	~	6	~
Berrien	62	104.8	7	~	55	103.1	7	~	7	~
Bibb	618	167.2	313	212.2	297	138.9	50	14.5	39	8.6
Bleckley	40	115.8	9	~	30	100.7	5	~	<5	~
Brantley	39	76.6	<5	~	34	69.3	12	~	7	~
Brooks	93	190.3	37	283.5	56	161.9	7	~	8	~
Bryan	83	111.8	15	~	68	103.6	19	29.0	19	27.2
Bulloch	101	73.7	24	91.1	73	68.1	32	23.0	23	14.5
Burke	77	125.6	37	164.8	39	101.6	11	~	6	~
Butts	95	161.4	26	212.6	67	148.0	14	~	9	~
Calhoun	31	160.4	23	237.5	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	153	128.0	35	194.6	115	116.9	24	23.1	19	15.9
Candler	24	73.5	7	~	17	67.9	5	~	<5	~
Carroll	295	115.5	67	225.4	218	100.1	92	39.7	55	19.5
Catoosa	150	89.6	<5	~	146	90.2	37	21.9	38	20.6
Charlton	37	99.1	7	~	29	101.8	9	~	<5	~
Chatham	901	136.1	409	207.2	470	108.0	220	36.4	116	15.2
Chattahoochee	15	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	101	132.1	12	~	89	130.7	13	~	13	~
Cherokee	700	138.5	44	290.6	619	133.5	314	66.1	181	30.7
Clarke	328	171.1	132	266.1	185	141.8	49	26.7	44	17.7
Clay	19	163.1	7	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	717	156.3	478	207.9	191	122.3	56	17.6	31	5.6
Clinch	35	181.2	11	~	23	148.8	5	~	<5	~
Cobb	2119	142.8	486	236.6	1534	133.2	702	51.0	471	26.1
Coffee	109	108.9	38	186.8	68	92.9	19	18.6	14	~
Colquitt	148	133.0	47	261.2	94	111.4	11	~	16	13.0
Columbia	348	112.0	64	194.0	259	100.1	89	32.9	54	15.6
Cook	60	126.5	21	208.0	37	104.1	7	~	6	~
Coweta	371	118.8	88	216.3	275	106.2	115	40.0	79	23.1
Crawford	45	107.0	14	~	31	95.5	5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	74	115.2	29	186.4	45	95.9	11	~	8	~
Dade	36	67.1	<5	~	35	66.7	8	~	6	~
Dawson	78	98.7	<5	~	75	95.5	36	52.4	16	28.0
Decatur	101	139.9	50	250.2	50	98.1	11	~	9	~
DeKalb	2242	161.7	1396	211.9	767	127.3	302	25.2	263	14.0
Dodge	72	117.8	13	~	59	123.8	7	~	8	~
Dooly	49	108.2	23	130.6	24	89.1	6	~	<5	~
Dougherty	443	197.6	281	250.4	159	146.8	26	13.1	27	10.2
Douglas	378	134.6	149	227.4	216	109.0	77	30.2	40	12.3
Early	56	184.2	23	253.4	33	166.7	11	~	<5	~
Echols	15	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	111	89.6	27	215.5	83	75.2	40	36.0	32	25.1
Elbert	82	132.9	24	182.5	56	117.5	10	~	12	~
Emanuel	57	93.6	24	189.0	33	70.5	17	27.3	5	~
Evans	33	115.5	10	~	23	106.4	7	~	<5	~
Fannin	107	107.0	<5	~	104	106.2	31	33.9	22	23.9
Fayette	436	131.4	126	213.5	296	115.3	132	44.0	96	29.2
Floyd	380	143.0	70	250.9	303	131.6	60	26.3	42	14.3
Forsyth	521	133.5	14	~	486	138.9	253	65.7	174	38.6
Franklin	87	125.8	10	~	76	118.4	20	29.6	19	28.3
Fulton	3234	170.7	1696	226.9	1440	140.2	697	37.4	523	21.5
Gilmer	121	114.6	<5	~	114	112.5	32	35.0	27	27.4
Glascock	12	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	310	130.3	62	166.6	238	124.0	49	24.0	35	13.6
Gordon	133	96.5	<5	~	126	99.6	36	28.3	29	19.9
Grady	71	101.4	26	182.0	45	86.2	8	~	8	~
Greene	91	124.5	30	203.0	58	100.4	31	49.5	8	~
Gwinnett	2029	137.0	479	240.0	1339	134.5	529	35.5	431	22.0
Habersham	169	132.6	6	~	162	134.5	54	48.6	27	20.2
Hall	577	131.6	58	237.0	493	131.1	212	52.9	144	31.7
Hancock	37	121.4	25	154.4	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	83	107.0	8	~	74	101.5	31	41.3	19	25.3
Harris	149	147.1	46	270.3	100	120.7	32	29.4	20	21.4
Hart	83	97.5	10	~	71	93.6	25	32.9	16	18.8
Heard	34	104.4	9	~	25	86.6	12	~	<5	~
Henry	747	177.0	299	268.7	415	146.7	122	32.0	98	18.9
Houston	373	118.3	124	198.2	235	99.4	73	26.3	37	9.9
Irwin	27	105.3	7	~	20	98.8	8	~	5	~
Jackson	204	128.9	19	168.1	179	125.8	73	59.7	24	15.0
Jasper	52	127.5	14	~	36	113.2	14	~	8	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	43	104.9	14	~	27	82.3	9	~	6	~
Jefferson	66	145.5	40	201.1	25	99.6	8	~	8	~
Jenkins	19	88.8	8	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	30	91.2	9	~	21	90.9	5	~	<5	~
Jones	118	149.7	44	285.2	74	118.8	11	~	<5	~
Lamar	85	165.3	33	280.3	52	134.2	9	~	8	~
Lanier	41	171.6	13	~	27	141.7	6	~	<5	~
Laurens	160	121.9	64	190.0	91	98.4	25	20.3	13	~
Lee	96	160.8	36	385.9	59	122.3	14	~	25	35.0
Liberty	158	146.8	100	228.5	54	96.5	13	~	13	~
Lincoln	29	101.0	14	~	15	~	6	~	5	~
Long	28	86.6	9	~	18	81.3	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	440	206.0	170	292.4	263	178.1	55	25.5	39	14.7
Lumpkin	100	119.6	<5	~	98	120.7	36	54.0	29	39.7
Macon	60	135.1	40	184.5	19	87.3	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	95	116.8	19	367.8	73	97.3	24	32.6	20	24.6
Marion	34	123.8	13	~	21	110.3	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	86	153.8	41	245.0	45	116.4	9	~	8	~
McIntosh	68	119.9	19	113.6	46	112.4	14	~	9	~
Meriwether	87	129.0	48	246.7	39	87.0	16	25.4	5	~
Miller	29	143.8	10	~	19	113.1	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	98	165.2	53	253.0	45	122.3	7	~	6	~
Monroe	131	163.6	44	305.0	83	131.4	13	~	7	~
Montgomery	36	133.7	15	~	21	104.5	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	82	145.6	24	246.0	58	125.6	24	44.6	14	~
Murray	73	82.0	<5	~	72	83.3	18	17.1	23	23.6
Muscogee	690	171.1	375	248.9	286	125.8	137	35.0	67	12.7
Newton	324	152.6	162	277.1	156	107.3	69	33.9	60	23.2
Oconee	166	192.9	16	397.2	144	182.6	30	41.2	20	21.3
Oglethorpe	59	122.1	19	249.6	40	98.5	11	~	7	~
Paulding	326	118.8	76	294.2	237	100.9	99	42.1	59	16.5
Peach	86	128.9	44	195.9	39	96.0	11	~	6	~
Pickens	151	142.2	<5	~	143	137.3	62	71.5	30	30.1
Pierce	60	107.8	8	~	51	101.2	8	~	5	~
Pike	73	157.2	16	317.2	57	139.3	10	~	11	~
Polk	155	143.2	28	229.6	123	133.3	22	19.8	18	16.3
Pulaski	40	109.3	9	~	31	109.8	6	~	<5	~
Putnam	111	134.0	27	237.9	82	114.2	25	42.4	9	~
Quitman	17	161.8	9	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	85	132.7	<5	~	80	126.8	14	~	12	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

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	30	127.1	14	~	16	116.8	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	617	131.4	398	184.4	207	88.9	68	15.7	68	11.9
Rockdale	325	157.7	153	243.5	163	124.1	59	36.3	30	12.3
Schley	13	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	50	113.1	23	160.7	25	80.1	6	~	10	~
Seminole	42	135.0	17	252.2	25	105.2	11	~	<5	~
Spalding	297	173.8	95	261.4	196	148.8	46	28.3	24	13.3
Stephens	92	111.1	16	204.7	75	101.2	33	42.4	16	21.7
Stewart	27	159.6	19	251.7	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	131	158.7	74	238.9	57	118.8	13	~	9	~
Talbot	36	168.2	20	215.6	16	146.4	7	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	68	109.7	15	~	51	110.3	11	~	7	~
Taylor	29	109.5	11	~	17	93.3	5	~	<5	~
Telfair	43	100.7	10	~	29	101.4	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	50	170.4	30	234.7	20	125.2	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	184	144.9	96	284.6	88	99.0	16	14.3	14	~
Tift	143	143.0	48	223.8	95	128.8	27	30.4	22	20.5
Toombs	119	163.5	48	360.1	67	119.9	11	~	11	~
Towns	94	178.2	<5	~	92	176.3	26	51.9	22	50.6
Treutlen	17	99.4	7	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	255	150.8	102	251.8	146	118.0	26	17.4	23	11.2
Turner	33	127.6	13	~	19	107.9	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	43	141.5	20	187.9	23	112.6	6	~	<5	~
Union	157	152.9	<5	~	154	150.5	36	39.8	31	31.9
Upson	127	160.8	44	284.1	81	129.9	18	26.2	11	~
Walker	167	84.2	9	~	158	84.1	41	22.8	27	14.1
Walton	298	138.2	63	256.9	231	125.1	80	38.1	64	28.5
Ware	115	118.0	48	245.5	64	84.8	13	~	8	~
Warren	20	101.9	11	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	99	168.8	61	265.1	37	103.9	9	~	8	~
Wayne	84	107.0	17	177.4	66	99.0	17	23.1	5	~
Webster	11	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	27	114.1	10	~	17	105.8	7	~	<5	~
White	108	108.5	<5	~	107	110.6	60	66.7	32	40.0
Whitfield	240	102.9	15	~	206	103.9	67	29.8	52	19.9
Wilcox	33	106.3	14	~	18	83.8	5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	63	179.4	36	316.6	26	104.7	5	~	6	~
Wilkinson	36	126.0	17	204.3	19	92.8	8	~	<5	~
Worth	89	142.7	26	227.2	63	126.6	16	28.1	15	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes

Table 3. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality for Georgia by Public Health District, Sex, and Race, 2008-2013*

	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	40972	213.4	10496	254.6	29573	203.8	36265	140.5	9903	150.5	25547	136.9
1.1 Northwest	3152	230.8	201	235.2	2875	227.5	2806	155.0	223	160.4	2517	151.9
1.2 North Georgia	1941	205.1	39	210.9	1864	204.0	1661	139.7	46	120.7	1585	139.3
2.0 North	2894	192.6	129	256.5	2711	190.5	2412	131.2	96	131.3	2273	131.3
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	2583	190.0	378	196.9	2137	190.8	2531	131.6	472	132.6	1978	130.7
3.2 Fulton	3013	189.0	1638	262.1	1308	146.1	3029	133.0	1653	165.1	1310	107.6
3.3 Clayton	771	213.2	376	234.4	345	215.2	762	149.7	415	146.7	316	157.2
3.4 East Metro	2750	184.4	471	204.0	2061	186.2	2747	133.4	620	147.5	1939	132.6
3.5 DeKalb	2350	206.6	1206	252.3	1059	178.9	2313	135.1	1218	148.4	1022	121.3
4.0 LaGrange	3589	216.7	730	234.7	2809	212.9	3182	144.8	685	148.4	2459	144.2
5.1 South Central	838	215.5	240	256.9	596	203.8	677	137.0	164	127.2	511	141.5
5.2 North Central	2687	228.1	896	274.5	1772	212.4	2283	147.0	769	149.3	1493	145.1
6.0 East Central	2559	254.8	953	312.7	1583	234.0	2037	150.0	749	158.4	1251	144.9
7.0 West Central	1840	226.0	716	253.7	1107	212.0	1632	146.4	635	149.3	972	142.4
8.1 South	1264	235.0	327	260.7	921	225.5	1018	145.5	268	147.8	734	143.2
8.2 Southwest	1998	243.8	682	273.4	1300	231.4	1630	145.1	574	148.1	1036	142.2
9.1 Coastal	2555	214.4	735	248.5	1780	202.5	2261	145.4	689	160.3	1533	139.8
9.2 Southeast	1974	245.0	379	292.3	1563	235.0	1461	143.7	283	149.4	1167	142.4
10.0 Northeast	2214	229.9	400	306.5	1782	218.5	1823	144.6	344	172.7	1451	138.7

	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	5858	22.3	2040	28.9	3683	19.6	678	2.6	253	3.5	403	2.3
1.1 Northwest	437	24.3	51	33.1	376	22.9	62	3.5	<5	~	58	3.7
1.2 North Georgia	244	20.0	13	~	227	19.5	27	2.3	<5	~	24	2.2
2.0 North	327	17.6	13	~	304	17.4	40	2.4	<5	~	35	2.3
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	418	20.2	114	26.3	288	18.3	61	2.8	19	5.0	41	2.6
3.2 Fulton	599	25.3	369	35.5	214	17.0	61	2.6	40	3.8	20	1.7
3.3 Clayton	141	25.6	94	28.9	42	20.6	18	2.8	6	~	8	~
3.4 East Metro	501	22.7	134	25.8	338	22.4	45	1.8	13	~	30	1.9
3.5 DeKalb	439	24.6	271	30.5	157	19.2	34	1.8	24	2.5	7	~
4.0 LaGrange	517	23.1	159	31.9	353	20.6	60	2.7	21	4.3	39	2.4
5.1 South Central	115	23.7	35	27.0	80	22.6	10	~	<5	~	8	~
5.2 North Central	350	22.3	146	27.5	202	19.9	41	3.0	22	4.4	18	2.1
6.0 East Central	334	24.3	146	30.3	182	21.0	42	3.4	20	4.1	21	3.0
7.0 West Central	257	23.3	122	27.8	129	19.1	27	2.5	17	4.0	10	~
8.1 South	152	21.8	53	28.3	97	18.5	20	3.1	8	~	12	~
8.2 Southwest	213	19.0	81	19.8	132	18.3	33	3.3	18	4.8	14	~
9.1 Coastal	319	20.6	106	24.1	204	18.9	33	2.2	16	3.8	14	~
9.2 Southeast	196	19.5	54	28.3	142	17.4	22	2.4	5	~	16	2.2
10.0 Northeast	299	23.6	79	37.4	216	20.9	42	3.4	13	~	28	2.9

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	3762	19.1	1151	26.8	2531	17.2	3248	12.6	1067	16.4	2108	11.3
1.1 Northwest	251	18.5	17	19.1	231	18.5	240	13.2	19	13.3	217	13.0
1.2 North Georgia	131	13.3	5	~	123	12.9	119	10.1	6	~	113	10.1
2.0 North	258	16.9	19	35.3	235	16.4	224	12.2	15	~	206	12.0
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	227	16.5	44	22.9	175	15.7	239	12.9	42	12.0	190	12.9
3.2 Fulton	313	18.9	175	27.3	127	13.4	244	10.5	154	15.3	87	7.0
3.3 Clayton	85	22.7	51	29.4	30	19.0	85	16.2	51	16.4	32	16.1
3.4 East Metro	271	17.2	53	19.6	195	16.7	255	12.4	70	17.3	162	11.0
3.5 DeKalb	263	22.5	147	28.9	106	17.6	202	12.0	123	16.3	74	8.1
4.0 LaGrange	328	19.1	87	23.7	238	17.9	294	13.4	66	14.9	225	13.2
5.1 South Central	61	15.3	20	19.7	41	13.9	68	14.2	21	16.7	47	13.3
5.2 North Central	240	20.4	92	28.5	145	17.3	213	13.7	90	17.7	118	11.4
6.0 East Central	259	25.3	116	35.3	141	21.0	177	13.0	77	16.1	96	11.2
7.0 West Central	177	21.2	75	27.0	101	18.5	171	15.1	84	19.9	83	11.6
8.1 South	106	18.5	31	26.5	75	16.9	77	11.0	26	15.2	51	9.8
8.2 Southwest	155	18.9	54	21.1	100	17.6	127	11.1	55	13.6	70	9.5
9.1 Coastal	232	19.1	82	28.1	148	16.5	216	13.6	93	21.6	118	10.5
9.2 Southeast	185	23.1	35	25.8	149	22.8	133	13.1	34	17.5	98	12.0
10.0 Northeast	220	22.9	48	38.5	171	21.1	164	13.2	41	21.1	121	11.7

	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	12946	65.6	2898	66.7	9818	65.7	9296	36.0	1836	28.3	7313	39.0
1.1 Northwest	1141	80.7	60	64.9	1050	80.2	856	46.4	49	36.3	796	47.2
1.2 North Georgia	661	66.0	9	~	641	66.1	496	41.3	8	~	480	41.5
2.0 North	908	58.3	33	66.0	858	58.0	673	36.1	19	26.0	647	36.9
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	759	55.5	85	42.9	659	57.9	622	33.3	88	26.1	521	34.9
3.2 Fulton	750	47.2	439	67.5	293	33.6	647	29.0	330	33.0	303	25.2
3.3 Clayton	234	65.1	96	58.6	126	76.6	166	33.6	74	29.2	88	42.9
3.4 East Metro	756	51.7	104	42.0	605	55.6	685	34.4	119	33.1	540	37.1
3.5 DeKalb	609	53.0	332	68.9	264	44.5	497	29.7	220	27.4	261	31.0
4.0 LaGrange	1175	69.3	192	58.3	966	71.2	799	36.3	119	26.1	670	39.1
5.1 South Central	322	79.8	76	82.0	246	80.7	149	29.4	21	15.6	127	34.5
5.2 North Central	928	75.7	271	75.5	652	75.6	609	39.1	143	27.6	465	44.9
6.0 East Central	810	76.6	278	81.9	523	74.4	515	37.8	140	29.0	366	42.3
7.0 West Central	580	70.2	209	71.2	369	69.5	419	37.7	99	22.7	313	46.9
8.1 South	440	80.2	90	67.3	350	83.5	265	37.3	39	21.8	219	42.3
8.2 Southwest	699	82.6	218	84.2	477	82.2	434	38.8	117	30.8	314	43.3
9.1 Coastal	769	62.3	182	59.9	574	63.0	598	38.3	139	32.5	453	41.0
9.2 Southeast	701	83.4	109	79.3	580	83.5	402	38.7	49	25.6	352	41.9
10.0 Northeast	704	70.4	115	79.9	585	69.4	464	36.5	63	30.8	398	37.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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Table 3. *(continued)*

	PROSTATE						MELANOMA			
	Males		Black Males		White Males		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Georgia	3807	24.0	1489	50.3	2267	18.4	738	3.9	378	1.5
1.1 Northwest	196	18.0	20	34.4	172	16.9	65	4.6	32	1.9
1.2 North Georgia	159	20.9	11	~	145	19.7	53	5.5	24	2.1
2.0 North	230	17.9	14	~	215	17.6	62	4.3	24	1.3
3.1 Cobb-Douglas	230	21.2	46	37.0	180	19.4	52	3.7	26	1.3
3.2 Fulton	396	28.9	260	53.0	132	16.1	31	2.0	23	1.0
3.3 Clayton	84	31.8	42	41.3	39	28.0	6	~	<5	~
3.4 East Metro	262	22.7	76	49.7	174	19.7	46	2.6	27	1.4
3.5 DeKalb	309	32.0	186	58.1	118	20.4	32	3.1	22	1.3
4.0 LaGrange	293	21.6	100	46.7	191	17.2	76	4.8	34	1.5
5.1 South Central	71	21.3	33	46.0	38	14.8	19	4.8	***	~
5.2 North Central	252	25.7	123	52.1	128	17.8	37	3.3	19	1.2
6.0 East Central	266	32.3	134	62.7	131	22.2	33	3.2	18	1.3
7.0 West Central	188	26.6	102	48.0	86	17.9	23	2.9	17	1.7
8.1 South	102	22.5	44	46.6	56	16.3	26	4.5	18	2.7
8.2 Southwest	187	27.0	83	46.7	102	20.0	25	3.5	14	~
9.1 Coastal	227	22.2	100	41.6	125	16.4	58	5.3	30	1.9
9.2 Southeast	166	25.2	60	58.9	105	19.1	40	4.9	18	1.7
10.0 Northeast	189	24.0	55	61.6	130	18.9	54	5.7	24	2.0

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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Table 4. Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality for Georgia by County, Sex, and Race, 2008-2013*

	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	40972	213.4	10496	254.6	29573	203.8	36265	140.5	9903	150.5	25547	136.9
Appling	111	258.9	24	415.6	87	236.9	73	129.6	12	~	61	129.9
Atkinson	42	249.5	6	~	35	266.2	28	147.7	8	~	20	133.2
Bacon	77	274.5	16	596.7	60	239.1	62	179.7	5	~	56	183.4
Baker	15	~	5	~	10	~	16	147.5	6	~	9	~
Baldwin	229	206.9	77	235.2	148	197.1	197	163.4	74	166.6	122	162.2
Banks	89	190.6	<5	~	86	191.5	58	122.0	<5	~	57	125.6
Barrow	311	246.6	39	366.3	268	239.1	245	146.1	36	235.9	202	136.2
Bartow	475	237.1	30	213.5	442	239.7	424	162.6	39	174.5	383	162.5
Ben Hill	123	281.5	33	277.4	90	283.1	88	157.5	25	145.7	63	156.5
Berrien	98	201.9	9	~	88	200.6	94	158.7	7	~	87	164.0
Bibb	815	242.9	339	284.2	467	226.3	728	148.3	315	153.4	410	144.4
Bleckley	63	190.5	10	~	53	184.7	59	136.5	8	~	51	142.2
Brantley	114	246.1	<5	~	108	240.4	76	145.8	<5	~	74	148.1
Brooks	106	235.1	36	316.4	69	209.3	79	137.4	25	138.4	49	127.1
Bryan	149	264.1	24	380.4	121	248.1	107	153.7	13	~	93	156.6
Bulloch	266	224.3	75	329.5	190	202.0	223	144.9	57	163.9	165	140.4
Burke	168	314.9	75	389.8	93	275.1	116	174.6	60	202.5	55	148.6
Butts	161	300.6	40	309.1	121	296.6	114	164.1	26	181.1	88	161.6
Calhoun	38	259.9	13	~	25	350.9	27	149.3	13	~	13	~
Camden	185	193.3	37	242.4	141	176.1	180	160.6	25	123.6	150	169.2
Candler	66	227.5	14	~	52	224.7	39	106.5	12	~	27	96.3
Carroll	499	238.5	63	270.4	429	233.5	461	161.5	63	168.2	395	160.3
Catoosa	276	185.3	<5	~	255	175.6	270	132.2	<5	~	255	128.0
Charlton	67	220.5	8	~	50	208.0	37	112.3	6	~	30	113.7
Chatham	1219	209.1	449	258.2	752	188.1	1123	141.8	452	170.2	657	127.4
Chattahoochee	19	226.5	<5	~	13	~	24	218.1	<5	~	21	313.0
Chattooga	165	246.7	9	~	153	250.9	134	164.8	10	~	121	160.5
Cherokee	732	187.8	18	187.8	705	189.3	691	137.5	31	126.4	650	138.1
Clarke	355	201.9	135	307.3	210	166.8	335	131.9	113	161.5	216	119.0
Clay	20	184.5	10	~	10	~	14	~	6	~	8	~
Clayton	771	213.2	376	234.4	345	215.2	762	149.7	415	146.7	316	157.2
Clinch	40	284.3	5	~	34	303.7	27	133.6	7	~	20	130.2
Cobb	2131	186.3	290	197.4	1781	186.6	2095	129.3	359	129.7	1658	127.9
Coffee	192	215.8	40	246.2	151	211.2	173	153.9	32	136.9	139	157.9
Colquitt	247	237.3	37	199.0	208	244.0	194	146.3	40	165.8	153	141.1
Columbia	474	189.9	56	189.2	405	191.4	430	136.3	50	140.5	368	139.3
Cook	92	220.5	15	~	77	240.2	87	169.1	20	157.7	66	166.3
Coweta	506	200.7	100	298.4	402	188.1	421	131.7	77	144.3	338	128.7
Crawford	89	264.9	17	271.8	72	266.9	57	148.3	12	~	45	154.1

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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	126	201.4	50	289.1	76	175.5	110	143.9	37	159.3	73	135.8
Dade	111	251.9	<5	~	107	247.3	89	167.9	<5	~	82	159.9
Dawson	130	217.7	<5	~	130	219.6	83	129.1	<5	~	83	130.8
Decatur	180	272.5	60	306.1	116	256.3	132	145.5	48	155.0	83	142.7
DeKalb	2350	206.6	1206	252.3	1059	178.9	2313	135.1	1218	148.4	1022	121.3
Dodge	137	260.1	40	374.9	97	237.0	107	161.2	19	120.5	88	177.5
Dooly	58	144.7	19	127.3	38	155.0	48	116.6	23	132.9	24	99.3
Dougherty	454	233.7	229	250.5	223	221.2	423	148.6	199	141.2	218	156.2
Douglas	452	210.2	88	200.7	356	216.1	436	143.5	113	144.3	320	147.9
Early	82	287.9	34	376.7	48	253.5	55	140.6	20	122.7	34	142.2
Echols	19	228.1	<5	~	18	235.1	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Effingham	238	248.2	28	257.4	207	245.2	205	178.6	24	185.0	179	178.6
Elbert	140	245.3	37	300.2	101	228.8	98	134.2	25	145.4	72	125.7
Emanuel	154	287.8	39	302.5	115	284.6	123	172.2	37	190.2	85	166.3
Evans	71	282.6	20	382.6	47	243.6	50	147.5	15	~	35	138.9
Fannin	177	195.0	<5	~	172	192.1	160	163.9	<5	~	153	159.3
Fayette	425	165.8	73	192.7	342	161.8	423	127.0	70	138.2	345	125.2
Floyd	540	226.8	74	318.4	461	217.3	475	152.0	55	164.2	418	151.5
Forsyth	517	165.0	6	~	501	170.2	521	132.5	7	~	499	134.9
Franklin	154	245.4	12	~	140	240.3	126	162.5	9	~	117	160.4
Fulton	3013	189.0	1638	262.1	1308	146.1	3029	133.0	1653	165.1	1310	107.6
Gilmer	164	196.3	<5	~	163	197.7	86	86.1	<5	~	84	84.2
Glascock	19	234.5	<5	~	17	226.9	18	150.5	<5	~	18	167.5
Glynn	457	219.1	91	275.8	362	208.5	403	142.8	90	170.8	305	134.2
Gordon	274	237.4	6	~	268	242.4	241	158.7	8	~	230	158.7
Grady	141	221.9	37	304.3	104	209.8	141	176.0	40	191.7	97	163.4
Greene	126	239.7	36	307.9	88	218.1	96	155.4	43	242.4	53	120.3
Gwinnett	2014	176.6	289	204.9	1514	177.5	2038	130.2	381	148.1	1482	130.3
Habersham	228	198.3	6	~	215	193.1	223	153.4	<5	~	220	157.9
Hall	686	179.7	43	196.8	629	177.8	603	124.7	42	130.9	543	122.0
Hancock	64	244.8	46	299.1	18	180.6	38	117.9	26	121.1	12	~
Haralson	183	268.8	8	~	175	272.8	157	175.2	10	~	145	167.8
Harris	150	178.0	30	212.3	120	170.2	129	128.8	16	84.0	111	140.2
Hart	165	207.3	25	318.9	135	192.5	132	132.2	15	~	115	133.1
Heard	80	262.5	8	~	70	257.6	55	155.5	<5	~	51	162.2
Henry	684	212.5	162	218.1	501	211.7	665	148.4	162	123.8	485	158.0
Houston	578	213.9	120	214.5	454	212.0	509	139.8	117	146.1	379	135.1
Irwin	63	251.8	18	368.4	45	223.9	49	152.8	10	~	39	155.1
Jackson	337	274.9	25	333.4	307	269.7	268	165.2	23	280.8	237	156.6
Jasper	65	206.3	9	~	56	227.4	73	179.3	19	191.6	54	178.7

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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	72	200.3	10	~	62	197.5	57	126.5	5	~	50	131.1
Jefferson	130	308.8	73	433.5	56	223.3	80	130.6	45	151.6	35	111.1
Jenkins	59	290.2	20	392.5	39	264.9	52	176.6	19	170.1	32	168.2
Johnson	62	218.2	18	228.0	44	219.4	42	131.9	9	~	33	145.0
Jones	170	254.1	45	348.2	124	233.3	130	153.3	27	119.8	103	166.2
Lamar	98	208.7	18	182.4	80	223.0	96	174.9	25	180.2	69	166.7
Lanier	44	192.4	12	~	31	177.2	44	173.8	9	~	35	183.9
Laurens	269	217.3	86	263.9	183	204.0	221	138.2	62	132.7	157	138.9
Lee	122	244.2	13	~	108	264.7	87	136.3	14	~	72	139.8
Liberty	178	208.1	68	189.5	108	227.2	147	144.4	57	152.4	83	143.1
Lincoln	68	287.0	19	380.2	49	256.3	38	129.7	10	~	27	128.8
Long	47	200.1	10	~	35	211.6	40	134.7	9	~	29	143.5
Lowndes	455	242.0	132	257.7	313	233.0	344	132.0	108	137.3	229	128.3
Lumpkin	143	201.4	<5	~	142	204.1	104	121.5	<5	~	101	121.0
Macon	92	267.3	51	315.5	40	223.3	77	181.7	48	202.9	29	152.5
Madison	189	267.5	15	~	173	263.8	160	188.3	15	~	145	189.8
Marion	49	193.8	14	~	35	179.9	32	111.1	11	~	21	110.6
McDuffie	145	319.0	60	439.3	84	265.0	122	171.1	43	175.9	79	170.4
McIntosh	82	179.7	28	207.2	54	165.1	56	114.2	19	108.7	37	127.0
Meriwether	132	222.1	44	239.8	88	213.8	100	129.9	35	131.4	65	125.6
Miller	53	285.7	15	~	37	250.8	34	139.1	12	~	22	116.3
Mitchell	122	231.4	61	328.8	60	178.6	114	156.5	49	171.3	65	144.9
Monroe	126	176.2	25	194.4	101	175.4	116	130.4	31	160.1	85	122.9
Montgomery	42	219.1	11	~	31	212.4	34	131.0	8	~	26	127.8
Morgan	117	226.8	30	349.4	87	207.7	92	150.0	13	~	77	162.6
Murray	213	255.0	<5	~	211	255.4	178	178.1	<5	~	176	179.1
Muscogee	929	251.0	368	271.0	552	241.3	868	155.6	348	160.1	500	150.2
Newton	408	223.8	107	215.6	298	226.7	391	156.5	130	160.0	258	154.5
Oconee	129	188.4	12	~	113	178.0	104	111.7	7	~	97	113.5
Oglethorpe	80	205.7	17	239.1	63	202.6	62	129.0	17	178.5	45	116.3
Paulding	458	222.2	37	235.8	413	223.7	449	155.5	65	147.2	371	152.6
Peach	142	243.9	63	386.6	78	188.4	117	152.9	48	164.8	69	148.1
Pickens	185	218.5	5	~	179	214.3	165	160.1	<5	~	164	161.9
Pierce	125	251.7	9	~	115	254.9	88	151.9	8	~	80	154.1
Pike	110	266.2	17	350.1	93	260.8	75	144.4	14	~	60	135.4
Polk	242	250.4	24	254.3	216	250.3	225	179.9	27	191.9	195	176.5
Pulaski	57	190.7	13	~	43	179.7	39	88.1	17	138.0	22	70.1
Putnam	141	208.1	30	313.8	111	194.1	122	160.1	29	186.1	92	151.8
Quitman	33	392.9	10	~	22	373.4	14	~	6	~	8	~
Rabun	123	208.8	<5	~	115	199.3	97	140.9	<5	~	94	139.3

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	42	195.5	20	204.5	22	185.8	30	94.5	14	~	16	118.3
Richmond	1075	259.0	489	280.4	580	254.9	867	153.6	409	157.8	437	145.1
Rockdale	328	196.6	75	195.5	249	209.4	318	135.2	109	136.3	199	128.8
Schley	22	203.1	<5	~	19	181.9	18	124.2	7	~	11	~
Screven	127	343.0	46	387.6	79	317.5	79	155.4	31	170.1	48	146.0
Seminole	52	195.0	11	~	41	208.3	49	139.0	8	~	40	148.3
Spalding	376	252.9	80	226.8	294	259.5	321	158.6	73	153.3	248	161.7
Stephens	193	270.9	29	522.3	163	251.3	143	150.1	16	167.5	127	148.0
Stewart	39	272.9	18	263.1	20	271.2	30	184.1	18	202.7	12	~
Sumter	158	213.9	76	262.3	81	175.1	149	149.9	60	151.4	89	145.8
Talbot	41	227.2	19	208.9	21	251.2	39	149.5	18	118.5	20	186.4
Taliaferro	16	291.2	9	~	7	~	13	~	6	~	7	~
Tattnall	164	310.5	34	363.5	127	307.3	104	161.2	24	190.5	80	157.5
Taylor	50	211.8	19	285.1	31	183.9	36	122.4	13	~	22	115.8
Telfair	79	204.3	30	280.3	49	171.8	75	147.4	19	120.0	56	159.0
Terrell	72	321.3	44	551.3	28	198.1	52	154.0	31	185.0	21	132.8
Thomas	287	256.9	92	294.1	190	235.8	226	141.5	73	148.1	151	138.0
Tift	208	238.1	50	290.1	155	224.8	174	145.9	51	178.0	122	137.0
Toombs	162	271.6	31	278.6	129	268.8	133	153.7	32	177.8	100	144.2
Towns	113	230.2	<5	~	108	222.4	79	144.7	<5	~	78	144.3
Treutlen	41	259.3	14	~	27	230.1	28	124.6	6	~	22	130.9
Troup	330	220.2	79	213.0	249	223.5	300	146.4	87	163.1	213	143.9
Turner	56	226.1	21	271.0	35	196.9	50	185.5	13	~	35	192.7
Twiggs	71	303.3	31	404.7	40	249.3	48	145.1	15	~	33	174.9
Union	190	197.8	<5	~	187	196.1	127	123.3	<5	~	125	123.0
Upson	188	274.8	46	349.4	140	255.7	151	157.3	49	232.2	102	138.5
Walker	428	246.6	10	~	385	231.6	342	147.4	7	~	317	141.6
Walton	430	226.9	54	265.9	372	224.0	363	148.9	52	171.8	307	146.0
Ware	204	224.3	48	284.4	151	209.2	170	136.5	41	145.2	127	132.6
Warren	40	237.5	20	275.8	20	192.8	34	137.9	13	~	21	179.9
Washington	134	270.3	75	354.2	59	214.1	103	143.2	46	129.1	55	150.8
Wayne	201	280.8	35	394.4	165	270.9	121	145.4	18	140.2	103	146.0
Webster	12	~	5	~	7	~	14	~	7	~	7	~
Wheeler	36	200.9	7	~	28	213.5	17	83.1	5	~	12	~
White	163	189.9	<5	~	160	189.5	116	119.9	<5	~	114	120.0
Whitfield	470	226.9	16	235.4	434	220.5	381	141.3	15	~	358	139.7
Wilcox	52	208.8	11	~	41	230.2	55	200.1	11	~	44	211.0
Wilkes	84	284.7	45	432.1	39	210.5	65	151.7	26	168.7	39	141.1
Wilkinson	63	234.3	19	223.6	44	238.1	45	138.1	10	~	34	159.1
Worth	133	253.2	31	255.5	102	247.1	80	111.6	21	121.5	58	106.1

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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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	5858	22.3	2040	28.9	3683	19.6	678	2.6	253	3.5	403	2.3
Appling	11	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	28	23.3	16	33.6	12	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Banks	7	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	37	22.2	7	~	29	20.3	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Bartow	63	24.5	10	~	53	22.6	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Ben Hill	18	33.3	6	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Berrien	14	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	117	23.7	61	29.0	55	20.7	12	~	8	~	<5	~
Bleckley	9	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	11	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	20	29.8	<5	~	18	31.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bulloch	33	22.2	11	~	22	19.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Burke	15	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Butts	31	43.0	11	~	20	35.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	32	27.7	5	~	25	27.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Candler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	66	22.7	12	~	53	21.6	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Catoosa	40	20.1	<5	~	39	20.1	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Charlton	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	172	22.3	73	27.2	96	19.8	17	2.5	9	~	6	~
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	21	26.9	<5	~	17	22.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cherokee	101	19.6	7	~	92	19.1	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Clarke	55	21.3	27	37.0	28	15.0	10	~	5	~	5	~
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	141	25.6	94	28.9	42	20.6	18	2.8	6	~	8	~
Clinch	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	335	19.1	84	25.5	235	17.3	55	3.0	16	5.2	38	2.8
Coffee	18	16.4	5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Colquitt	27	20.2	7	~	20	19.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Columbia	69	21.2	9	~	58	21.7	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Cook	16	31.8	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Coweta	61	20.0	12	~	49	19.3	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Crawford	10	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

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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	14	~	8	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	13	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Decatur	15	~	5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
DeKalb	439	24.6	271	30.5	157	19.2	34	1.8	24	2.5	7	~
Dodge	14	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	54	18.6	32	20.3	22	16.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Douglas	83	26.1	30	29.3	53	24.9	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Early	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	23	18.2	5	~	18	16.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Elbert	15	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	18	25.8	8	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Evans	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	30	32.7	<5	~	29	32.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fayette	75	22.0	22	36.4	52	19.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Floyd	71	23.9	11	~	60	22.9	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Forsyth	69	16.4	<5	~	66	16.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Franklin	13	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fulton	599	25.3	369	35.5	214	17.0	61	2.6	40	3.8	20	1.7
Gilmer	12	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	44	16.0	12	~	30	13.9	6	~	5	~	<5	~
Gordon	32	21.0	<5	~	31	21.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Grady	19	23.8	<5	~	16	26.9	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Greene	26	43.7	15	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	370	21.9	85	26.1	257	21.8	29	1.5	9	~	19	1.5
Habersham	34	23.5	<5	~	33	23.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hall	83	16.8	8	~	70	15.3	20	4.3	<5	~	17	4.1
Hancock	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	27	31.5	<5	~	24	29.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Harris	18	17.0	5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	19	18.6	<5	~	17	19.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	8	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Henry	131	27.0	54	37.1	75	23.5	18	3.4	6	~	12	~
Houston	71	19.0	22	27.2	48	17.0	10	~	5	~	<5	~
Irwin	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	46	27.0	6	~	39	24.8	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jasper	14	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

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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	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	19	22.2	<5	~	16	25.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	18	31.6	9	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	43	27.2	16	32.5	27	25.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lee	15	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Liberty	15	~	7	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lincoln	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	49	19.2	25	31.1	23	12.6	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lumpkin	16	18.2	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	9	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	25	31.0	<5	~	23	32.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Marion	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	16	22.8	7	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McIntosh	9	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	7	~	5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Miller	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	17	23.8	8	~	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	15	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Montgomery	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	17	28.4	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Murray	33	32.5	<5	~	32	32.2	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Muscogee	145	26.4	72	30.5	68	21.4	14	~	10	~	<5	~
Newton	72	27.8	27	26.1	45	27.6	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Oconee	12	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Oglethorpe	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	77	24.7	18	35.7	57	22.3	17	5.2	<5	~	14	~
Peach	16	19.3	9	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pickens	18	17.4	<5	~	18	17.7	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pierce	14	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	10	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	41	34.1	6	~	34	31.5	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pulaski	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	22	28.9	9	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	17	21.2	<5	~	16	20.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

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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	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	148	26.1	89	32.9	57	18.6	19	3.8	13	~	5	~
Rockdale	59	23.7	22	26.4	36	21.5	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Schley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	60	29.8	12	~	48	33.0	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stephens	16	17.1	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stewart	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	28	28.9	14	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	14	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taylor	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	17	31.7	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	32	19.2	12	~	20	17.1	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tift	27	21.9	7	~	20	21.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Toombs	27	32.4	9	~	18	27.0	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	28	14.1	13	~	15	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Turner	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	23	25.0	<5	~	22	24.6	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Upson	22	23.1	8	~	14	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Walker	52	23.0	<5	~	49	22.4	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Walton	58	23.3	9	~	47	22.1	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Ware	28	21.6	9	~	19	19.3	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	19	27.7	10	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	14	~	5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	15	~	<5	~	15	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Whitfield	50	18.0	6	~	44	16.5	12	~	<5	~	9	~
Wilcox	9	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	16	41.4	8	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	12	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes
* 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	3762	19.1	1151	26.8	2531	17.2	3248	12.6	1067	16.4	2108	11.3
Appling	11	~	<5	~	9	~	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Atkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	6	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	16	13.4	<5	~	11	~	14	~	6	~	8	~
Banks	12	~	<5	~	11	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Barrow	26	17.8	<5	~	24	19.1	19	10.9	5	~	14	~
Bartow	33	16.9	<5	~	30	16.5	44	16.9	<5	~	41	17.2
Ben Hill	10	~	<5	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Berrien	6	~	<5	~	6	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Bibb	80	23.6	40	32.1	38	18.7	69	14.1	39	19.9	30	10.3
Bleckley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Brantley	10	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brooks	11	~	<5	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	13	~	<5	~	9	~	10	~	<5	~	7	~
Bulloch	25	18.6	5	~	20	19.4	17	10.9	<5	~	13	~
Burke	21	41.4	9	~	12	~	20	29.7	13	~	7	~
Butts	16	28.7	6	~	10	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	16	14.5	5	~	11	~	16	13.6	<5	~	12	~
Candler	6	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	53	26.2	7	~	46	26.5	37	13.5	5	~	32	13.6
Catoosa	14	~	<5	~	13	~	26	12.6	<5	~	25	12.4
Charlton	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	114	19.5	46	28.1	66	16.2	110	13.4	64	23.9	44	8.1
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	18	25.3	<5	~	18	27.9	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Cherokee	47	11.1	<5	~	43	10.9	50	9.8	<5	~	46	9.7
Clarke	28	15.9	12	~	16	13.3	29	11.3	9	~	19	10.0
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	85	22.7	51	29.4	30	19.0	85	16.2	51	16.4	32	16.1
Clinch	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	189	16.2	37	24.8	147	15.3	192	12.3	33	12.6	153	12.2
Coffee	20	22.2	<5	~	19	26.8	18	15.9	6	~	11	~
Colquitt	18	18.6	<5	~	17	20.6	12	~	<5	~	9	~
Columbia	43	15.7	10	~	32	14.3	34	11.5	5	~	27	10.8
Cook	9	~	<5	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Coweta	48	18.2	13	~	35	16.2	32	10.0	5	~	26	9.8
Crawford	7	~	<5	~	5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. 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
Crisp	12	~	5	~	7	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Dade	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	8	~	<5	~	8	~	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Decatur	13	~	<5	~	9	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
DeKalb	263	22.5	147	28.9	106	17.6	202	12.0	123	16.3	74	8.1
Dodge	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	12	~	5	~	7	~
Dooly	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	32	16.8	19	19.0	13	~	38	13.1	20	13.3	17	13.1
Douglas	38	18.2	7	~	28	17.9	47	15.8	9	~	37	17.6
Early	9	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	27	31.1	9	~	18	22.8	25	22.7	<5	~	21	21.5
Elbert	12	~	<5	~	8	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Emanuel	18	35.0	8	~	10	~	13	~	7	~	6	~
Evans	7	~	<5	~	5	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Fannin	20	21.3	<5	~	20	21.5	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Fayette	33	12.4	7	~	25	11.6	43	13.5	8	~	35	13.1
Floyd	43	17.3	8	~	35	15.9	40	12.3	5	~	35	12.2
Forsyth	43	12.9	<5	~	43	13.8	50	13.1	<5	~	49	13.5
Franklin	20	36.3	<5	~	17	34.1	18	24.5	<5	~	16	23.1
Fulton	313	18.9	175	27.3	127	13.4	244	10.5	154	15.3	87	7.0
Gilmer	7	~	<5	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	36	17.0	7	~	29	16.7	35	12.3	8	~	25	11.2
Gordon	18	17.2	<5	~	18	17.9	19	12.4	<5	~	18	12.3
Grady	15	~	<5	~	11	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Greene	16	32.1	9	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Gwinnett	205	17.5	29	17.0	154	17.5	189	12.2	43	17.5	125	11.1
Habersham	15	~	<5	~	14	~	19	12.9	<5	~	18	12.7
Hall	65	16.2	6	~	57	15.4	51	10.7	7	~	43	9.9
Hancock	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~
Haralson	15	~	<5	~	14	~	16	18.4	<5	~	14	~
Harris	15	~	<5	~	12	~	12	~	<5	~	8	~
Hart	16	20.7	<5	~	13	~	13	~	<5	~	10	~
Heard	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Henry	58	15.6	20	16.0	38	15.2	64	14.5	16	12.6	46	14.9
Houston	51	18.3	15	~	36	16.7	51	14.0	10	~	37	13.4
Irwin	8	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	38	27.1	<5	~	35	26.4	27	17.6	<5	~	24	16.9
Jasper	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
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* 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
Jeff Davis	10	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Jefferson	21	54.5	15	~	6	~	12	~	5	~	7	~
Jenkins	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	6	~
Johnson	7	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	19	27.9	7	~	12	~	11	~	<5	~	8	~
Lamar	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	25	19.8	10	~	15	~	23	15.4	8	~	15	~
Lee	10	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Liberty	16	14.5	6	~	10	~	14	~	9	~	5	~
Lincoln	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	31	14.5	10	~	21	13.3	23	8.4	11	~	12	~
Lumpkin	12	~	<5	~	12	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Macon	9	~	<5	~	6	~	12	~	10	~	<5	~
Madison	16	30.4	<5	~	14	~	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Marion	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	19	37.9	5	~	14	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
McIntosh	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	12	~	5	~	7	~	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Miller	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	9	~	7	~	<5	~	12	~	7	~	5	~
Monroe	12	~	<5	~	10	~	14	~	<5	~	11	~
Montgomery	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	12	~	<5	~	8	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Murray	17	18.1	<5	~	17	18.3	12	~	<5	~	12	~
Muscogee	92	24.0	38	28.2	53	22.7	91	16.3	43	20.6	46	12.7
Newton	40	20.8	13	~	27	19.8	35	13.3	11	~	23	13.0
Oconee	10	~	<5	~	9	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Oglethorpe	7	~	<5	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Paulding	48	22.6	<5	~	44	23.6	37	12.9	7	~	29	12.2
Peach	17	33.1	5	~	12	~	12	~	8	~	<5	~
Pickens	6	~	<5	~	5	~	11	~	<5	~	11	~
Pierce	13	~	<5	~	10	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Pike	6	~	<5	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Polk	16	19.0	<5	~	16	21.0	17	12.9	<5	~	17	14.7
Pulaski	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	10	~	<5	~	7	~	9	~	<5	~	5	~
Quitman	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	16	25.9	<5	~	15	~	7	~	<5	~	6	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes
* 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
Randolph	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	88	20.1	46	23.7	41	18.0	63	11.1	33	12.7	28	9.4
Rockdale	26	13.0	11	~	14	~	31	12.9	16	20.2	14	~
Schley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	14	~	7	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Spalding	28	18.2	10	~	18	15.8	28	13.3	<5	~	24	15.2
Stephens	18	25.8	6	~	12	~	12	~	<5	~	10	~
Stewart	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	11	~	6	~	5	~
Talbot	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	18	33.9	6	~	11	~	9	~	<5	~	7	~
Taylor	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	6	~	5	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	25	23.1	5	~	20	25.0	19	12.0	9	~	10	~
Tift	17	17.4	5	~	12	~	17	14.6	<5	~	13	~
Toombs	11	~	<5	~	8	~	16	18.4	6	~	10	~
Towns	7	~	<5	~	7	~	13	~	<5	~	13	~
Treutlen	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	45	28.4	9	~	35	30.5	37	18.1	11	~	26	17.8
Turner	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	17	17.7	<5	~	17	17.8	13	~	<5	~	13	~
Upson	16	25.3	5	~	10	~	17	18.6	9	~	8	~
Walker	37	21.8	<5	~	34	21.2	27	11.1	<5	~	26	11.0
Walton	55	28.6	9	~	45	27.3	37	15.3	8	~	29	13.5
Ware	17	19.8	<5	~	14	~	14	~	<5	~	10	~
Warren	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	8	~	6	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	18	24.3	<5	~	16	25.9	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	9	~	<5	~	9	~	8	~	<5	~	8	~
Whitfield	34	16.8	<5	~	31	15.6	28	10.5	<5	~	26	10.3
Wilcox	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	9	~
Wilkes	11	~	6	~	5	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Wilkinson	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	8	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
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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	12946	65.6	2898	66.7	9818	65.7	9296	36.0	1836	28.3	7313	39.0
Appling	42	93.7	6	~	36	94.3	17	29.9	<5	~	16	32.8
Atkinson	19	109.6	<5	~	16	118.8	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Bacon	25	77.7	5	~	19	66.2	23	67.9	<5	~	21	67.6
Baker	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	77	65.4	23	58.9	54	68.8	42	32.8	14	~	28	33.5
Banks	31	60.6	<5	~	31	62.5	15	~	<5	~	14	~
Barrow	118	94.9	7	~	110	99.2	69	40.4	9	~	59	38.7
Bartow	172	80.0	5	~	164	83.5	139	51.8	12	~	127	52.5
Ben Hill	46	100.1	9	~	37	110.4	19	32.2	<5	~	18	41.5
Berrien	34	64.2	<5	~	32	66.4	26	44.0	<5	~	26	49.1
Bibb	282	81.4	102	79.4	178	84.4	190	39.2	69	32.9	121	43.9
Bleckley	25	76.2	<5	~	22	76.3	21	48.2	<5	~	17	47.1
Brantley	46	92.2	<5	~	42	85.1	26	49.6	<5	~	26	51.7
Brooks	38	81.1	10	~	28	80.8	24	40.6	<5	~	18	45.6
Bryan	54	96.0	10	~	42	84.5	26	35.7	<5	~	24	38.4
Bulloch	86	69.9	19	70.0	66	68.9	62	38.8	10	~	52	42.9
Burke	51	93.6	21	96.8	30	88.2	33	49.7	11	~	22	62.0
Butts	67	124.2	12	~	55	132.7	32	47.2	<5	~	29	54.2
Calhoun	15	~	<5	~	12	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Camden	52	55.2	8	~	43	55.6	47	42.2	6	~	40	46.2
Candler	27	84.5	<5	~	23	90.9	12	~	<5	~	10	~
Carroll	182	83.5	16	64.8	164	85.5	129	44.9	10	~	118	47.7
Catoosa	92	57.4	<5	~	85	53.7	73	34.4	<5	~	71	34.3
Charlton	23	67.3	<5	~	19	67.7	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Chatham	339	56.2	112	61.6	222	54.0	282	35.7	92	34.8	188	36.7
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Chattooga	65	101.2	<5	~	63	106.9	37	43.4	<5	~	34	43.3
Cherokee	221	55.9	<5	~	218	57.4	204	41.4	5	~	196	41.9
Clarke	100	54.8	44	77.0	54	43.4	72	28.8	18	25.4	54	30.1
Clay	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	234	65.1	96	58.6	126	76.6	166	33.6	74	29.2	88	42.9
Clinch	14	~	<5	~	13	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Cobb	598	52.6	64	40.1	521	54.5	514	32.7	68	25.7	434	34.1
Coffee	63	67.4	11	~	52	68.3	57	50.7	8	~	49	56.0
Colquitt	88	80.1	9	~	79	89.0	54	41.6	9	~	45	42.6
Columbia	144	54.0	15	~	123	54.3	109	34.3	11	~	96	36.1
Cook	34	84.2	<5	~	30	96.3	23	42.9	<5	~	19	47.2
Coweta	156	61.3	27	71.8	127	59.4	104	32.2	16	27.5	86	32.7
Crawford	38	114.4	8	~	30	116.6	20	52.5	<5	~	19	64.7

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. 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	44	67.3	15	~	29	66.5	38	49.7	9	~	29	54.9
Dade	32	73.5	<5	~	30	70.4	26	46.9	<5	~	24	44.5
Dawson	45	70.0	<5	~	45	70.7	30	45.6	<5	~	30	46.2
Decatur	58	84.7	23	120.6	35	73.3	33	36.8	12	~	20	34.8
DeKalb	609	53.0	332	68.9	264	44.5	497	29.7	220	27.4	261	31.0
Dodge	50	93.9	14	~	36	85.6	25	37.3	<5	~	23	46.4
Dooly	19	46.8	5	~	14	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	168	84.6	75	76.2	93	91.1	103	36.7	42	30.6	61	43.1
Douglas	161	71.3	21	53.7	138	78.5	108	36.2	20	28.0	87	39.6
Early	30	105.6	11	~	19	98.0	12	~	<5	~	8	~
Echols	8	~	<5	~	7	~	5	~	<5	~	5	~
Effingham	76	72.0	<5	~	70	74.7	68	58.3	<5	~	64	63.5
Elbert	59	99.2	14	~	44	95.6	27	34.8	5	~	22	36.6
Emanuel	51	90.1	11	~	40	94.8	30	41.6	<5	~	25	48.3
Evans	27	100.6	5	~	20	95.5	12	~	<5	~	10	~
Fannin	59	60.3	<5	~	58	59.9	41	36.9	<5	~	38	34.4
Fayette	124	48.7	15	~	106	49.9	87	26.4	8	~	77	28.5
Floyd	174	72.3	30	128.1	143	66.3	132	41.2	13	~	119	42.1
Forsyth	147	44.9	<5	~	144	47.0	137	35.2	<5	~	130	35.6
Franklin	59	90.5	5	~	54	89.0	34	41.5	<5	~	32	42.6
Fulton	750	47.2	439	67.5	293	33.6	647	29.0	330	33.0	303	25.2
Gilmer	56	64.0	<5	~	55	64.0	20	17.9	<5	~	19	17.1
Glascock	7	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	150	68.6	24	69.0	125	68.8	113	39.5	21	41.5	91	39.3
Gordon	126	105.1	<5	~	125	108.6	88	57.0	<5	~	83	56.4
Grady	49	72.8	14	~	35	66.9	39	48.8	9	~	29	48.9
Greene	35	59.6	12	~	23	48.2	14	~	5	~	9	~
Gwinnett	540	49.0	68	46.3	426	51.6	494	32.6	73	32.5	398	35.4
Habersham	73	62.6	<5	~	69	61.4	57	38.3	<5	~	57	39.8
Hall	213	54.6	13	~	196	54.0	172	35.6	8	~	163	36.8
Hancock	19	68.4	14	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Haralson	71	98.0	<5	~	69	100.9	49	51.1	<5	~	47	51.3
Harris	43	52.2	9	~	34	50.4	40	40.9	<5	~	40	51.3
Hart	53	64.7	6	~	46	63.4	35	33.9	<5	~	34	38.5
Heard	36	107.7	<5	~	32	105.0	21	55.7	<5	~	20	59.0
Henry	202	59.4	33	48.4	162	63.7	156	36.7	15	~	136	44.4
Houston	188	68.3	29	51.2	158	71.5	141	39.5	19	25.4	121	43.2
Irwin	18	67.7	<5	~	14	~	15	~	<5	~	12	~
Jackson	100	79.1	7	~	93	78.9	74	44.0	<5	~	69	43.7
Jasper	22	68.1	<5	~	21	87.0	20	47.0	<5	~	17	53.3

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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
Jeff Davis	34	88.6	<5	~	31	95.6	22	46.7	<5	~	22	54.7
Jefferson	51	117.9	28	154.6	22	84.6	16	24.6	7	~	9	~
Jenkins	21	88.9	7	~	14	~	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Johnson	22	74.7	6	~	16	74.7	11	~	<5	~	10	~
Jones	69	96.5	14	~	54	99.0	38	44.6	<5	~	35	56.8
Lamar	33	68.9	7	~	26	71.0	30	54.5	<5	~	27	64.3
Lanier	9	~	<5	~	8	~	13	~	<5	~	12	~
Laurens	108	83.0	25	83.0	83	86.9	41	25.2	5	~	35	30.3
Lee	43	86.9	<5	~	39	95.5	31	48.0	<5	~	27	53.0
Liberty	55	71.6	13	~	41	95.5	32	30.0	8	~	23	39.4
Lincoln	22	86.8	5	~	17	85.2	11	~	<5	~	9	~
Long	16	70.7	<5	~	11	~	14	~	<5	~	12	~
Lowndes	150	77.6	38	71.7	112	80.2	95	35.7	20	24.8	73	40.4
Lumpkin	49	69.6	<5	~	49	70.9	38	43.0	<5	~	37	43.1
Macon	24	80.5	15	~	9	~	17	39.8	10	~	7	~
Madison	68	91.8	<5	~	65	95.5	50	56.2	7	~	43	54.1
Marion	17	71.9	<5	~	13	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
McDuffie	31	63.0	12	~	18	51.8	42	57.4	11	~	31	63.7
McIntosh	27	57.4	7	~	20	58.1	16	33.3	5	~	11	~
Meriwether	43	69.7	11	~	32	76.3	26	31.3	6	~	20	36.5
Miller	20	104.0	6	~	14	~	10	~	<5	~	8	~
Mitchell	47	82.5	16	92.3	31	82.4	29	38.5	12	~	17	37.1
Monroe	39	51.3	8	~	31	53.0	32	37.9	6	~	26	39.9
Montgomery	17	85.9	<5	~	14	~	15	~	<5	~	11	~
Morgan	34	65.6	7	~	27	61.5	23	36.3	<5	~	21	43.4
Murray	90	96.9	<5	~	89	97.2	55	54.1	<5	~	55	54.9
Muscogee	269	71.1	96	67.2	172	73.8	226	40.6	56	24.4	163	51.1
Newton	132	71.3	26	49.3	106	78.7	120	49.5	28	42.2	91	54.1
Oconee	34	48.5	<5	~	31	47.6	24	25.8	<5	~	22	25.9
Oglethorpe	30	80.1	<5	~	27	90.8	18	37.1	<5	~	17	42.5
Paulding	143	66.7	6	~	133	70.0	116	41.1	9	~	106	43.9
Peach	42	69.5	18	103.9	23	54.2	35	45.4	7	~	28	59.0
Pickens	64	71.3	<5	~	62	68.4	53	48.5	<5	~	53	49.4
Pierce	47	86.4	<5	~	43	86.8	21	35.6	<5	~	19	36.1
Pike	34	73.4	5	~	29	67.8	29	56.3	7	~	22	49.5
Polk	101	98.9	10	~	90	98.8	75	58.1	<5	~	70	61.8
Pulaski	19	66.5	<5	~	17	80.8	6	~	<5	~	6	~
Putnam	47	66.9	7	~	40	68.5	38	46.8	5	~	33	50.3
Quitman	14	~	5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	35	56.2	<5	~	32	52.6	30	42.5	<5	~	30	43.0

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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	14	~	6	~	8	~	11	~	<5	~	8	~
Richmond	353	82.6	147	76.9	206	89.0	213	37.8	78	30.6	129	43.0
Rockdale	84	50.4	10	~	73	61.4	71	30.6	18	25.6	51	32.3
Schley	7	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	31	80.9	10	~	20	79.7	16	31.2	5	~	11	~
Seminole	8	~	<5	~	5	~	17	46.3	<5	~	14	~
Spalding	127	84.0	25	78.6	101	86.2	77	37.6	16	32.3	61	39.1
Stephens	57	72.8	6	~	50	68.4	45	48.2	<5	~	42	50.1
Stewart	18	128.0	6	~	12	~	7	~	<5	~	5	~
Sumter	63	84.7	27	90.4	35	76.3	34	34.5	8	~	26	44.0
Talbot	16	97.2	5	~	11	~	6	~	<5	~	5	~
Taliaferro	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	71	130.6	16	146.9	55	126.2	29	43.4	6	~	23	43.5
Taylor	17	71.5	10	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	29	67.9	10	~	19	61.6	9	~	<5	~	9	~
Terrell	23	92.5	16	178.5	7	~	14	~	6	~	8	~
Thomas	97	84.7	30	91.0	64	78.8	56	34.7	10	~	46	42.1
Tift	80	91.1	14	~	66	94.6	37	31.3	6	~	30	34.4
Toombs	57	92.6	8	~	48	96.1	28	33.0	<5	~	24	35.8
Towns	32	58.2	<5	~	30	54.8	20	39.0	<5	~	20	39.2
Treutlen	13	~	6	~	7	~	8	~	<5	~	5	~
Troup	98	64.6	23	55.9	75	66.9	76	37.2	23	42.1	53	36.0
Turner	23	97.5	7	~	16	91.1	8	~	<5	~	6	~
Twiggs	27	100.0	14	~	13	~	17	49.3	7	~	10	~
Union	59	59.3	<5	~	58	58.9	32	27.8	<5	~	32	28.0
Upson	73	105.0	15	~	57	102.5	32	32.5	11	~	21	28.0
Walker	165	91.9	<5	~	148	86.0	121	51.4	<5	~	115	50.7
Walton	126	62.4	15	~	111	62.4	93	38.1	11	~	82	39.0
Ware	62	68.5	16	95.9	45	61.8	42	33.7	5	~	37	39.2
Warren	18	99.1	5	~	13	~	11	~	<5	~	8	~
Washington	51	98.6	27	133.1	24	80.8	17	23.2	8	~	9	~
Wayne	58	81.4	6	~	52	84.9	29	32.2	5	~	24	31.8
Webster	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	17	~	<5	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	55	63.2	<5	~	54	63.4	28	30.4	<5	~	26	28.8
Whitfield	171	76.1	5	~	159	74.9	123	45.3	<5	~	119	46.1
Wilcox	22	89.3	<5	~	19	106.1	9	~	<5	~	8	~
Wilkes	25	74.1	16	125.3	9	~	18	42.3	5	~	13	~
Wilkinson	27	91.8	6	~	21	106.3	13	~	<5	~	13	~
Worth	48	88.0	6	~	42	94.8	27	36.1	<5	~	23	41.3

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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	3807	24.0	1489	50.3	2267	18.4	738	3.9	378	1.5
Appling	10	~	<5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Atkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bacon	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baker	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Baldwin	14	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Banks	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Barrow	18	20.3	<5	~	14	~	9	~	<5	~
Bartow	32	22.2	<5	~	29	21.6	13	~	<5	~
Ben Hill	10	~	<5	~	6	~	5	~	<5	~
Berrien	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bibb	79	28.0	45	55.0	33	17.1	10	~	7	~
Bleckley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Brantley	7	~	<5	~	7	~	8	~	<5	~
Brooks	7	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Bryan	10	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	7	~
Bulloch	27	28.5	12	~	15	~	6	~	5	~
Burke	23	46.4	15	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Butts	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Calhoun	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Camden	14	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~
Candler	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Carroll	32	18.0	7	~	24	14.6	16	7.8	6	~
Catoosa	18	16.1	<5	~	18	16.3	5	~	5	~
Charlton	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chatham	124	23.5	62	42.2	60	16.2	30	5.5	12	~
Chattahoochee	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Chattooga	5	~	<5	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~
Cherokee	70	24.0	5	~	64	23.0	26	5.9	9	~
Clarke	37	23.7	20	74.0	15	~	10	~	7	~
Clay	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Clayton	84	31.8	42	41.3	39	28.0	6	~	<5	~
Clinch	5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Cobb	196	21.4	34	38.7	158	19.8	49	4.0	22	1.3
Coffee	16	21.3	7	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Colquitt	25	26.6	<5	~	21	26.0	<5	~	<5	~
Columbia	40	19.2	6	~	34	18.6	6	~	6	~
Cook	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Coweta	52	27.7	16	75.4	36	21.7	6	~	<5	~
Crawford	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

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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	8	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dade	9	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dawson	10	~	<5	~	10	~	5	~	<5	~
Decatur	13	~	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
DeKalb	309	32.0	186	58.1	118	20.4	32	3.1	22	1.3
Dodge	16	37.9	6	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dooly	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Dougherty	45	27.1	27	39.8	17	17.5	<5	~	<5	~
Douglas	34	19.3	12	~	22	16.9	<5	~	<5	~
Early	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Echols	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Effingham	17	28.5	<5	~	15	~	8	~	<5	~
Elbert	15	~	6	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Emanuel	17	39.2	5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Evans	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fannin	12	~	<5	~	12	~	5	~	<5	~
Fayette	40	16.7	15	~	25	13.2	15	~	<5	~
Floyd	28	13.2	5	~	23	12.1	13	~	5	~
Forsyth	52	21.0	<5	~	49	21.1	11	~	7	~
Franklin	9	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Fulton	396	28.9	260	53.0	132	16.1	31	2.0	23	1.0
Gilmer	14	~	<5	~	14	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glascock	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Glynn	37	20.2	17	69.2	20	13.1	8	~	<5	~
Gordon	13	~	<5	~	11	~	6	~	<5	~
Grady	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Greene	12	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Gwinnett	174	19.8	37	39.1	125	18.4	35	2.3	25	1.7
Habersham	18	16.5	<5	~	18	16.8	<5	~	<5	~
Hall	54	16.6	5	~	49	16.1	19	5.1	8	~
Hancock	10	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Haralson	13	~	<5	~	12	~	5	~	<5	~
Harris	13	~	5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Hart	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Heard	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Henry	66	27.4	26	54.8	39	20.5	14	~	7	~
Houston	55	24.6	15	~	40	22.6	8	~	<5	~
Irwin	9	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jackson	32	31.9	6	~	26	28.1	6	~	<5	~
Jasper	6	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~

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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
Jeff Davis	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jefferson	9	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jenkins	9	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Johnson	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Jones	19	36.7	7	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lamar	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lanier	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Laurens	15	~	10	~	5	~	5	~	<5	~
Lee	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Liberty	17	27.1	9	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lincoln	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Long	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Lowndes	45	29.0	18	47.8	26	22.8	6	~	8	~
Lumpkin	12	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Macon	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Madison	11	~	<5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Marion	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
McDuffie	19	52.0	10	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
McIntosh	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Meriwether	14	~	7	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Miller	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Mitchell	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Monroe	9	~	<5	~	6	~	6	~	<5	~
Montgomery	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Morgan	13	~	<5	~	10	~	5	~	<5	~
Murray	8	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	6	~
Muscogee	109	33.1	59	58.5	50	22.8	10	~	6	~
Newton	48	32.8	21	60.1	27	25.3	<5	~	<5	~
Oconee	14	~	<5	~	11	~	<5	~	<5	~
Oglethorpe	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~
Paulding	23	16.1	5	~	18	14.6	8	~	5	~
Peach	11	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pickens	24	30.8	<5	~	22	29.5	<5	~	<5	~
Pierce	7	~	<5	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pike	7	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Polk	13	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Pulaski	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Putnam	16	26.2	7	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Quitman	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Rabun	13	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~

Average annual rate per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
~ Rates not calculated where the count is less than sixteen
*** Counts less than five and those that allow data inference are suppressed for confidentiality purposes
* 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
Randolph	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Richmond	105	31.0	60	50.2	44	21.1	11	~	7	~
Rockdale	40	29.7	18	70.7	22	21.7	7	~	<5	~
Schley	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Screven	24	73.4	11	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
Seminole	7	~	<5	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Spalding	29	22.0	8	~	21	20.0	9	~	<5	~
Stephens	13	~	<5	~	12	~	<5	~	<5	~
Stewart	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Sumter	16	21.6	9	~	7	~	<5	~	<5	~
Talbot	7	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taliaferro	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Tattnall	12	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~
Taylor	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Telfair	11	~	5	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~
Terrell	7	~	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Thomas	37	37.5	18	84.7	18	23.2	8	~	<5	~
Tift	14	~	7	~	6	~	6	~	5	~
Toombs	15	~	7	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Towns	10	~	<5	~	10	~	<5	~	<5	~
Treutlen	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Troup	18	13.9	6	~	12	~	5	~	5	~
Turner	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Twiggs	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Union	17	19.3	<5	~	16	18.0	<5	~	<5	~
Upson	13	~	5	~	8	~	<5	~	<5	~
Walker	42	28.9	<5	~	37	26.2	6	~	5	~
Walton	31	20.5	7	~	24	18.1	8	~	5	~
Ware	20	24.7	7	~	13	~	<5	~	<5	~
Warren	6	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Washington	16	36.8	11	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wayne	14	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~
Webster	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wheeler	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
White	11	~	<5	~	10	~	6	~	<5	~
Whitfield	31	18.0	<5	~	26	15.3	15	~	5	~
Wilcox	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkes	6	~	5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Wilkinson	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~	<5	~
Worth	12	~	<5	~	9	~	<5	~	<5	~

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