Catchment Area Profile
Volume 2, May 2023

Moffitt Cancer Center
Catchment Area Profile
Volume 2, May 2023

Moffitt Cancer Center
Community Outreach, Engagement & Equity
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Prepared by:

- Nathanael Stanley, Ph.D., MA
- Kyle Stein, MS

2022
May 4th, 2023

Dear Moffitt Faculty, Staff, Community Members, & Community Partners,

Moffitt’s Office of Community Outreach, Engagement & Equity (COEE) is dedicated to maximizing the impact in the communities we serve. In collaboration with our Research Integration Committee, we are pleased to present Volume 2 of the Moffitt Catchment Area Profile reflecting our newly expanded 23-county catchment area.

At Moffitt, we seek to provide exceptional care and advance research to prevent and cure all cancers. The catchment area priority cancers are intended to advance research and outreach that can have the greatest impact across our entire community. Based on the information gathered during our 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment, our community and patient advisory boards identified three priorities for Moffitt: Prevention, Education, and Outreach; Access to Screening and Early Detection; and Health Equity. Informed by community priorities, we conducted an in-depth assessment of the cancer burden and disparities to identify catchment area priority cancers that is summarized on p. 54-55.

The Catchment Area Profile provides summaries of the sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., education, insurance coverage), cancer burden (e.g., incidence, mortality, disparities), and risk factors (e.g., prevention and early detection behaviors) we reviewed. This comprehensive report is a call to action for all stakeholders to learn more about the unique cancer burden in our catchment area and the priorities identified by our community. In turn, we can collectively create novel research, education, and outreach initiatives across the cancer continuum to improve the health of the community we serve. We look forward to your ongoing support, engagement, and feedback.

Sincerely,

Susan T. Vadaparampil, PhD on behalf of the COEE Team
Charge of the Research Integration Committee

- Participate in strategic planning related to catchment area research at Moffitt
- Serve as liaison between COEE and research and clinical programs and faculty
- Foster engagement from faulty in catchment area research and outreach
- Assist with COEE activities targeted towards Moffitt faculty and community
- Provide recommendations to support research to address catchment area needs

*COEE recognizes the contributions of Dr. Dennis Adeegbe to the RIC and honors his memory.*
Moffitt Cancer Center’s Catchment Area Profile Overview

Information Included in the Catchment Area Profile

• Catchment area population demographic characteristics
• Cancer-related risk factors, prevention behaviors, and screening
• Geographically-referenced cancer incidence and mortality rates
• Geographically-referenced population and health behavior metrics
• Locations of FQHCs and mammography-capable clinics
• Non-traditional data, such as geographic comparisons of consumer spending on health expenditure

Purpose of the Catchment Area Profile

To help Moffitt team members and community members:
• **Understand** the key cancer issues present within Moffitt’s 23-county catchment area
• **Identify** populations disproportionately affected by cancer
• **Inform** cancer-related community priorities, initiatives, and activities
• **Motivate** research, outreach, and education to achieve cancer equity
**Acknowledgements and Data Sources**

**Acknowledgements**

We acknowledge and thank several Moffitt team members, departments, community members, and community partners that assisted us with preparing and disseminating this Catchment Area Profile:

- Community Health Needs Assessment Consultant/Administrator: The Carnahan Group
- Community Health Needs Assessment Advisors: Tampa Bay Community Cancer Network (TBCCN), Moffitt's Patient and Family Advisory Council (PFAC)
- Community Health Needs Assessment Participants: Moffitt community members, patients, and community leaders
- Reviewers: COEE Research Integration Committee Members: Vani Simmons, PhD (Health Outcomes and Behavior), Clement Gwede, PhD (Health Outcomes and Behavior), Peter Kanetsky, PhD (Cancer Epidemiology), Shelley Tworoger, PhD (Associate Center Director for Population Science) Jenny Vidrine, PhD (Assistant Center Director for Research Community Partnerships, COEE) Kedar Kirtane, MD (Physician Director, Community Clinical Trials Engagement, COEE), Kenisha Avery, MPH (COEE Manager), Morgan Lael (COEE-SCORE Manager)
- Dissemination: Melanie Nelson (COEE Executive Assistant), Kenisha Avery (COEE Manager)

**Data Sources**

Data from the following sources were used in the development of this Catchment Area Profile:

**U.S. Census Bureau**
- American Community Survey (ACS), 2016 – 2020
- Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171), 2020

**National Cancer Institute (NCI)**
- U.S. Cancer Statistics
  - Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER), 2015 – 2019

**Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**
- U.S. Cancer Statistics
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention
- PLACES Local Data for Better Health, CDC model-based estimates, 2018

**Florida Department of Health**
- Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), 2015 – 2019
- FLHealthCharts

**Moffitt 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)**
- 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment, Moffitt Cancer Center: https://moffitt.org/publications/community-benefit/

**Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (Esri)** (2022, 2022 – 2025, 2027)
1

Understanding Our Community

Back to School Event, Sadye Gibbs Martin Community Center, 2021, Plant City

Miles for Moffitt, 2021, Tampa

Cancer in Our Community Podcast,
4-Part Series, Launched 2021

HPV Elimination Symposium, 2020, Tampa
1.1 Catchment Area: Geography

Catchment Area Overview

- Increased from 15 to 23 counties in January 2022
- Population of 10,209,232 people
- Includes over 47% of Florida’s total population
- Largest counties by population: Hillsborough, Orange, Pinellas
- Rural counties: DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry
- Covers 100% of counties in 2 Cancer Control Collaborative regions: East Central Florida and Southwest Florida

1. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2020 5-Year Survey.
Catchment Area: Overall Population

**Summary**

Catchment Area Includes:

- 4 of the 10 largest cities in Florida
- 52% of Florida’s Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs)
  - 12 metropolitan statistical areas*
  - 3 micropolitan statistical areas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Largest Cities in Florida in Catchment Area</th>
<th>2022 Pop</th>
<th>Pop change</th>
<th>Density (sq mi)</th>
<th>Area (sq mi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Tampa</td>
<td>394,809</td>
<td>↑2.56%</td>
<td>3,463</td>
<td>114.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Orlando</td>
<td>321,427</td>
<td>↑4.50%</td>
<td>2,907</td>
<td>110.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Petersburg</td>
<td>261,016</td>
<td>↑1.05%</td>
<td>4,219</td>
<td>61.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Cape Coral</td>
<td>201,958</td>
<td>↑4.09%</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>105.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Metro and micropolitan statistical areas are defined by population and social and economic integration with the core of the area as measured by commuting ties (Census Bureau, 2022, Housing Patterns and Core-Based Statistical Areas).
Catchment Area: Priority Populations

Catchment Area Priority Populations Distributions

- Priority populations in our Catchment Area are those groups that experience a disproportionate burden of cancer compared to the majority population
- % of those aged 65+ in the Catchment Area is higher than Florida overall and the United States (US)
- % of Black/AA in the Catchment Area is lower than Florida overall and the U.S.
- % of Hispanics in the Catchment Area is lower than Florida overall and higher than the U.S.
- % of individuals living below poverty level in the Catchment Area is similar to Florida overall and the U.S.
- % of people with HIV in the Catchment Area is similar to Florida overall and U.S.

Figure 2: Priority Populations Distribution in Catchment Area, Florida Overall, and the U.S.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2020 5-Year Survey.
Catchment Area: Race and Ethnic Minority Populations

**Catchment Area Racial and Ethnic Distributions**

- Counties with the highest % of the population that is Hispanic: Osceola (54.7%), Orange (32.1%), and DeSoto (31.5%)
- Counties with the highest % of the population that is African American: Orange (29.1%), Hillsborough (21.9%), and Osceola (19.6%)
- Counties with the highest % of the population that identifies with 2 or more races: Osceola (8.9%), Orange (7.5%), and Hillsborough (7.4%)

Figure 3: Race & Ethnicity Distribution in Catchment Area, Florida Overall, and the U.S.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2020 5-Year Survey.
Map 4: % Individuals Living Below Poverty

Map 5: % Age ≥ 25 with Less than High School Education

Table 1: Top 10 Poverty Rates and Top 10 Populations Over 25 with Less than a 9th Grade Education in Catchment Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>10,958</td>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>4,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>1,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td>9,049</td>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>3,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>17,319</td>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>2,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>18,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td>54,249</td>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>13,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>104,509</td>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>28,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>21,713</td>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>27,018</td>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>46,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>190,145</td>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>25,568</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Top 10 Poverty Rates and Top 10 Populations Over 25 with Less than a 9th Grade Education in Catchment Area

1. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2020 5-Year Survey.
1.6 Catchment Area: Uninsured Population

Map 6: % Total Population Uninsured

Map 7: % Age 35-64 Uninsured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>33.2%</td>
<td>13,588</td>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>9,464</td>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>3,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>2,793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
<td>246,672</td>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>26,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>67,269</td>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>6,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>132,988</td>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>1,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>122,364</td>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>51,529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>61,340</td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>9,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>31,760</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>21,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>241,786</td>
<td>Hernando</td>
<td>17.7%</td>
<td>12,368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Top 10 Uninsured Population and Top 10 Uninsured Population Ages 35-64 in the Catchment Area

Notes:
- Uninsured population is calculated by the amount uninsured divided by civilian noninstitutionalized population.

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Public Health Insurance Coverage by Type and Selected Characteristics, 2020 5-Year Survey.
Map 8: % Black/AA Population Uninsured

Map 9: % Hispanic Population Uninsured

Catchment Area: 13.5%
Florida: 14.9%
U.S.: 9.9%

Catchment Area: 19.1%
Florida: 18.6%
U.S.: 17.7%

### Table 3: Top 10 Uninsured Counties in the Black and Hispanic Populations of the Catchment Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>4,043</td>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>6,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>4,896</td>
<td>Collier</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>29,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
<td>43,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
<td>647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
<td>9,776</td>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>2,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>Manatee</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
<td>16,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatee</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>5,019</td>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
<td>5,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osceola</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>5,984</td>
<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>9,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>3,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polk</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>15,477</td>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
<td>1,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2020 5-Year Survey.
Catchment Area Risk Factors, Prevention Behaviors, and Screening

Moffitt’s Expansion to South Hillsborough Kick Off Event, 2023 – Sun City Center

Breast Cancer Awareness Walk, 2022, Plant City

Town ‘n’ Country Senior Center, 2022, Tampa

Men’s Health Huddle w/ Tampa Bay Buccaneers, 2022, Tampa
2.1 Risk Factors: Obesity

**Obesity and Cancer**

Obesity is associated with risk for several cancers including:

- Breast
- Colorectal
- Endometria
- Gallbladder
- Kidney
- Liver
- Multiple Myeloma
- Ovarian
- Pancreatic
- Thyroid

*Seventeen counties* in the Catchment Area have a greater rate of obesity than Florida overall.

Figure 4: Obesity Rates per Catchment Area County

2.2 Risk Factors: Physical Inactivity

Physical Inactivity and Cancer
Higher physical activity is linked to lower risk of several types of cancer, including:
- Bladder
- Breast
- Colorectal
- Endometrial

Twelve counties in the Catchment Area have a greater rate of physically inactive individuals than Florida overall.

Map 11: % Physically Inactive, County

Quantiles
% Physically Inactive
- ≤ 25%
- ≤ 28%
- ≤ 30%
- ≤ 33%
- ≤ 42%

2.3 Risk Factors: Excessive Alcohol Consumption

Alcohol and Cancer

Alcohol consumption is associated with risk for several cancers including:
- Breast
- Colorectal
- Esophageal
- Head and Neck
- Liver

Twelve counties in the Catchment Area have a greater rate of alcohol consumption than Florida overall.

Figure 6: Excessive Drinking Rates by Catchment Area County

2.4 Risk Factors: Cigarette Smoking

**Smoking and Cancer.**

Cigarette smoking is associated with many cancers, including:

- Bladder
- Cervix
- Colorectal
- Esophagus
- Kidney
- Larynx
- Leukemia
- Liver
- Lung and Bronchus
- Head and Neck
- Pancreas
- Stomach

*Sixteen* counties in the Catchment Area have a higher overall smoking rate than Florida overall.

---

2.5 Risk Factors: Alternative Tobacco Products

Alternative Tobacco Products

Alternative Tobacco Products include:

- Electronic Cigarettes
- Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Snus

Seven counties in the Catchment Area have a higher alternative tobacco usage percentage than the Florida benchmark.

Map 13: Self-Reported Alternative Tobacco Product Use, Age 18+, Census Tract

Figure 8: Alternative Tobacco Rates per Catchment Area County

2. Centers for Disease Control, Current Rate of Smoking Among Adults in the United States, 2020.
Risk Factors and Prevention: Sun Protection

Sun Protection

- Exposure to the Sun is known to cause melanoma, which has an incidence rate of 38.3 per 100,000 in the Catchment Area.
- Ten counties in the Catchment Area have lower use of sun protection than Florida overall.

Figure 9: Used Sun Protection in the Past 12 Months per Catchment Area County

1. ESRI, GFK MRI Simmons 2022, accessed through ArcGIS Business Analyst.
Risk Factors and Prevention: Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination

**HPV Vaccination Importance**

- HPV causes up to six different types of cancer in women and men: cervical, vaginal, vulvar, penile, anal, and oropharyngeal.
- HPV vaccination for adolescent boys and girls is an important approach to prevent HPV-related cancers.
- Florida does not meet state or national goals for 80% of females and males 13 – 15 years of age to be vaccinated against HPV.

---

2. CDC, Cancers Associated with Human Papillomavirus (HPV), 2021.
2.8 Risk Factors: HPV Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity & Geography

HPV Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity

Hispanic adolescents have the highest HPV vaccine completion and initiation rates compared to Non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic White populations.

Figure 11: HPV Vaccination Initiation, Male and Female Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic Black, Ages 9 -17

Figure 12: HPV Vaccination Completion and Initiation in Catchment Area Populations, Ages 9 -17

2.9 HPV Vaccination and Cervical Cancer

Figure 13: HPV Vaccine Initiation and Completion Rates (%) among Non-Hispanic Black Males and Females, Ages 9 -17

Figure 14: Top 15 Cervix Uteri Rates for Non-Hispanic Black Females, Catchment Area

2.10 Risk Factors and Screening: Hepatitis C and Liver Cancer

**Hepatitis C and Cancer**

- Hepatitis C is linked to nearly half of all cases of liver cancer.
- *Thirteen* counties in the Catchment Area have a higher infection rate of Hepatitis C than the average infection rate in Florida (63 per 100,000).
- Moffitt’s Catchment Area and Florida have over 1.5x the Hepatitis C infection rate compared to the U.S.

Map 16: Chronic Hepatitis C, (Including Perinatal), Rate Per 100,000 Population

![Map showing chronic hepatitis C rates in Florida counties](image)

Figure 15: Chronic Hepatitis C per 100,000 Population in Each Catchment Area County

1. Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Florida Health Charts Rate of Chronic Hepatitis C per 100,000, 2020.
2. The University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Hepatitis C and Cancer: What to Know, 2018.
Risk Factors and Screening: New HIV Diagnosis

**HIV Diagnoses in 2020**

- Three counties in the Catchment Area had a higher overall rate of HIV diagnoses (per 100,000 persons/year) than Florida overall (16.2): Orange (26.2), Osceola (17.3), and Hillsborough (17.0).
- The Non-Hispanic Black population has the highest rate of HIV diagnosis per 100,000 individuals per year compared to other groups in our Catchment Area; this is similar to rates observed in Florida and the U.S.
- In 2020, the rate of HIV diagnoses in Florida (16.2 per 100,000) was the lowest since 1984.

Figure 16: HIV Incidence – New Diagnoses of HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

People with HIV (PWH) in 2020

- PWH are more likely to be diagnosed with certain types of cancers than people who are not infected. Some of these cancers include Kaposi Sarcoma, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, and Cervical Cancer.

- Two counties in the Catchment Area had a higher overall rate of PWH than Florida overall (549.9 per 100,000 persons/year): Glades (687.8) and Orange (654.4).

- The Non-Hispanic Black population has the highest number of HIV positive individuals (1264.3 per 100,000) in the Catchment Area, Florida, and the U.S.

Figure 17: HIV Prevalence – People with HIV by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

2.13 Cancer Screening

**Cancer Screening Rates Quick Facts**

- Cancer screening rates are lower in people of color.
- 1 in 3 breast cancer cases diagnosed at later stages.
- Women who make less than $25k annually are less likely to be screened compared to those who make over $50k per year.
- 30% of Floridians did not meet colorectal cancer screening guidelines in 2018.
- Most colorectal cases are diagnosed at a late stage.
- Men are more likely to develop colorectal cancer than females.
- 20% of women in Florida are not in compliance with cervical screening guidelines.
- At least half of cervical cancer cases are diagnosed at a late stage.

**Figure 18: Cancer Screening Rates for Catchment Area vs. Florida**

1. Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), Cancer Screening Dashboards, 2016.
Figure 21: Statewide Colorectal Cancer Stage at Diagnosis

Figure 22: Statewide Prostate Cancer Stage at Diagnosis

* Early stage is a term used to describe cancer that is early in its growth and may not have spread to other parts of the body. What is called early stage may differ between cancer types.

* Late stage is a term used to describe cancer that is far along in its growth and has spread to the lymph nodes or other places in the body.

Breast Cancer Cervical Cancer

* Early stage is a term used to describe cancer that is early in its growth and may not have spread to other parts of the body. What is called early stage may differ between cancer types.

* Late stage is a term used to describe cancer that is far along in its growth and has spread to the lymph nodes or other places in the body.

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)

FQHCs are federally funded nonprofit health centers or clinics that serve medically underserved areas and populations. FQHCs provide primary care services regardless of a patient’s ability to pay.

Florida
748 FQHCs
53 Grantee Sites
49 FQHC Look-a-Likes
41 Counties without a Grantee Site

FQHC
Grantee Site*
Look-a-Like**

*Grantee Site: Name of the parent organization receiving the HRSA grant
**FQHC Look-a-Like: Community-based health care provider meeting HRSA Health Center Program requirements, but does not receive funding

Catchment Area
270 FQHCs | 36.1% of Florida
21 Grantee Sites | 39.6% of Florida
42 FQHC Look-a-Likes | 85.7% of Florida
9 Counties without a Grantee Site

1. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), 2022, FQHCs and LALs by State: https://data.hrsa.gov/data/reports/datagrid?gridName=FQHCs.
2.17 Mammography-Capable Radiology Centers

Large spatial gaps exist in the location of radiology facilities that can provide mammography (MAP) screening.

Florida:
- 368 MAP-capable Radiology Centers
- 353 Accredited Centers
- 15 with Accreditation under Review

Florida Cities with 5 Highest # of MAP Facilities:
- 39 Miami
- 30 Jacksonville
- 28 Tampa*
- 20 Orlando*
- 13 Naples*

Catchment Area:
- 313 MAP-capable Radiology Centers
- 306 Accredited Centers
- 7 with Accreditation under Review

Catchment Area Cities with 5 Highest # of MAP Facilities:
- 28 Tampa
- 20 Orlando
- 13 Naples
- 11 Sarasota
- 10 Bradenton

Catchment Area Cancer Incidence\(^1\), Mortality\(^2\), and Disparities\(^3\)

1 Incidence: number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year; usually expressed as number of cases per 100,000
2 Mortality: number of deaths of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year; usually expressed as number of cases per 100,000
3 Disparity: adverse differences between certain population groups in cancer measures (e.g., incidence, mortality, stage of diagnosis, quality of life)
3.1 Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per Catchment Area County

- *Twelve* counties in the Catchment Area have a higher cancer incidence rate than Florida.

- *Five* counties in the Catchment Area have a higher cancer incidence rate than the U.S.

- 50% of all cancer cases (n = 308,102) in Florida were diagnosed in the Catchment Area between 2015 – 2019.

**Age-Adjusted Incidence**
Incidence Rate per 100,000 per year

**Catchment Area:** 593.3

**Florida:** 583.2

**U.S.:** 637.0

---

**Figure 27: Top Age Adjusted Incident Cancers per Catchment Area County**


3.2 Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates per Catchment Area County

- **Fifteen** counties in the Catchment Area have a higher cancer incidence rate than the Florida.

- **Five** counties in the Catchment Area have a higher cancer incidence rate than the U.S.

- **50%** of all cancer deaths (n = 111,360) in Florida came from the Catchment Area from 2015 – 2019.

**Age-Adjusted Mortality**
Mortality Rate per 100,000

**Catchment Area**: 200.0

**Florida**: 201.1

**U.S.**: 217.2

---

Figure 28: Top Age Adjusted Cancer Mortality rates per Catchment Area County

High cancer mortality observed in:

- Central, southern Pinellas County near Seminole and Bay Pines
- East-Central Hillsborough County, near Mango and Brandon
- Southeastern and southwestern Polk County, near Indian Lake Estates and Bradley Junction
- Northwestern Orange County, near Apopka and Zellwood
- Northern Citrus County, near Citrus Springs and Pine Ridge

Zip code level incidence of cancer mortality positively correlated with zip code level population density, meaning population density influences the rate of cancer mortality within a zip code, but there may be other factors influencing the mortality rate as well.

Figure 29: Relationship between Population Density and Cancer Mortality Incidence

Common Cancers: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

*Bolded text* shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher for the Catchment Area compared to Florida or the U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Incidence Rate Catchment Area</th>
<th>Incidence Rate Florida</th>
<th>Incidence Rate U.S.</th>
<th>Mortality Rate Catchment Area</th>
<th>Mortality Rate Florida</th>
<th>Mortality Rate U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix Uteri</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma of the Skin</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity and Pharynx</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Gland</td>
<td>119.0</td>
<td>120.8</td>
<td>148.9</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid Gland</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Sites Combined</td>
<td>593.3</td>
<td>583.2</td>
<td>649.8</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>201.1</td>
<td>217.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Top 15 Age-Adjusted Incident Cancers in Catchment Area with Corresponding Mortality Rates

# 3.5 Black/AA Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

![Image of incidence and mortality rates by site]

*Bolded text shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher in the Catchment Area compared to the NHW population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black/AA</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>92.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix Uteri</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity and Pharynx</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver, Intrahepatic Bile Duct</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Gland</td>
<td>172.5</td>
<td>109.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Invasive Sites Combined</td>
<td>515.7</td>
<td>619.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Top 15 Incidence Rates and Corresponding Mortality Rates for the Black Population

3.5 Black/AA Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

**Top 5 Cancers in the Black/AA Community**

Catchment Area, Incidence Rate per 100,000 Persons/Year

- Prostate Gland: 172.5
- Breast: 78.6
- Lung & Bronchus: 60.3
- Colon & Rectum: 49.4
- Corpus Uteri, Uterus NOS: 39.8

The Black/AA community comprised **7.3%** of all cancer cases in the Catchment Area from 2015 – 2019.

In the Catchment Area from 2015 – 2019, the **Top Five Cancer Sites** in the Black/AA Community:
- Account for over **12,500** cancer cases
- **56%** of all cases in the Black/AA Community

---

Figure 32: Top 10 Incidence Counts vs. Death Counts for the Catchment Area Black/AA Population

---

### Hispanic Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

#### Table 6: Top 15 Incidence Rates and Corresponding Mortality Rates for the Hispanic Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Incidence Rate Hispanic</th>
<th>Incidence Rate White</th>
<th>Mortality Rate Hispanic</th>
<th>Mortality Rate White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix Uteri</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver, Intrahepatic Bile Duct</td>
<td>bold 13.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>bold 10.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity and Pharynx</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Gland</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>109.9</td>
<td>bold 22.8</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid Gland</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>bold 0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Invasive Sites Combined</td>
<td>390.6</td>
<td>619.4</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>207.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bolded text shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher in the Catchment Area compared to the NHW population.

### Hispanic Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

#### Top 5 Cancers in the Hispanic Community

*Catchment Area, Incidence Rate per 100,000 Persons/Year*

- Prostate Gland: 91.2
- Breast: 61.9
- Lung & Bronchus: 37.6
- Colon & Rectum: 37.5
- Corpus Uteri, Uterus NOS: 30.5

The Catchment Area population of Hispanic origin accounted for **24,311** cancer cases from 2015 – 2019. Nearly **8%** of all cancer cases in the Catchment Area were diagnosed in someone of Hispanic origin.

![Figure 34: Top 10 Incidence Counts vs. Death Counts for the Catchment Area Hispanic Population](image)

---

**Elderly (65+) Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
<th>Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FCDS Site Group</strong></td>
<td><strong>Catchment Area</strong></td>
<td><strong>Florida</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>212.7</td>
<td>213.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>140.9</td>
<td>146.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver, Intrahepatic Bile Duct</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>302.1</td>
<td>301.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma of the Skin</td>
<td><strong>116.3</strong></td>
<td>106.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity &amp; Pharynx</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Gland</td>
<td>432.5</td>
<td>441.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>109.6</td>
<td>107.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Invasive Sites Combined</td>
<td><strong>1800.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>1793.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bolded text* shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher for the Catchment Area compared to Florida or the U.S.

---

1. Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS) 2015–2019 Cancer Incidence Rates, Ages ≥ 65. (Urinary Bladder Consists of Invasive and InSitu Cases)


Top 5 Cancers in the Elderly (65+) Population
Catchment Area, Incidence Rate per 100,000 Persons/Year

- Prostate Gland: 432.5
- Lung & Bronchus: 302.1
- Breast: 212.7
- Colon & Rectum: 140.9
- Melanoma of the Skin: 116.3
3.8 Female Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Catchment Area</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Catchment Area</th>
<th>Florida</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast (Female Only)</td>
<td>167.1</td>
<td>165.9</td>
<td>177.8</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix Uteri</td>
<td><strong>12.5</strong></td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>44.9</td>
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<td><strong>28.6</strong></td>
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<td>25.1</td>
<td><strong>2.0</strong></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Myeloma</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity &amp; Pharynx</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td><strong>2.1</strong></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid Gland</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Invasive Sites Combined</td>
<td><strong>572.5</strong></td>
<td>560.9</td>
<td>585.4</td>
<td>170.7</td>
<td>171.8</td>
<td>186.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bolded text* shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher for the Catchment Area compared to the Florida or the U.S.

Figure 38: Female Age-Adjusted Incidence Rate per 100,000 for all Catchment Area Counties

Table 8: Top 15 Incidence Rates and Corresponding Mortality Rates in the Female Population

### Female Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

#### Top 5 Cancers in the Female Population
Catchment Area, Incidence Rate per 100,000 Persons/Year

- Breast: 167.1
- Lung & Bronchus: 71.1
- Colon & Rectum: 42.3
- Corpus Uteri & Uteri, NOS: 36.3
- Melanoma of the Skin: 28.6

Note: Although breast cancer can occur in all genders, 99% of breast cancer diagnoses in the Catchment Area occur among females.

---

### Rural Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

#### Table 9: Top 15 Incidence Rates and Corresponding Mortality Rates in the Rural Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FCDS Site Group</th>
<th>Incidence Rate Catchment Area</th>
<th>Incidence Rate Florida</th>
<th>Mortality Rate Catchment Area</th>
<th>Mortality Rate Florida</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervix Uteri</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon &amp; Rectum</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri &amp; Uterus, NOS</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney &amp; Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukemia</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung &amp; Bronchus</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma of the Skin</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Cavity &amp; Pharynx</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovary</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate Gland</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>103.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid Gland</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Invasive Sites Combined</td>
<td>486.4</td>
<td>559.2</td>
<td>173.3</td>
<td>210.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bolded text shows which cancer site rates are 10% higher for the Catchment Area compared to Florida.*

Rural Population: Top Incidence and Mortality by Site

**Top 5 Cancers in the Rural Population**
Catchment Area, Incidence Rate per 100,000 Persons/Year

- Prostate Gland: 80.8
- Lung & Bronchus: 72.9
- Breast: 52.7
- Colon & Rectum: 50.2
- Corpus Uteri & Uterus, NOS: 43.9

Figure 42: Percentage of Total Cancer Cases in Rural Counties of the Catchment Area (n = 2,612).

Note: Rural county cancer cases make up 0.85% of all Catchment Area cancer cases.

3.10 Cancer Incidence Disparities Among the Catchment Area Population

**Chart Explanation and Findings**

- The figure below shows the respective age-adjusted incidence rate, from 2015 – 2019, for the top 15 cancer sites for the Catchment Area. Each cancer site is broken down by race and ethnicity to show similarities/difference between the rates for each group.
- Disparities include prostate cancer incidence among Black/AA men compared to White men.
- The Black/AA population has the highest incidence rates of prostate, colon & rectum, corpus uteri & uterus NOS, cervix uteri, and pancreas cancer.

![Chart of Top 15 Cancer Sites by Race/Ethnicity](image)

*Figure 44: Top 15 Catchment Area Cancers and Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity*

3.11 Cancer Mortality Disparities Among the Catchment Area Population

**Chart Explanation and Findings**

- The figure below shows the respective age-adjusted mortality rate, from 2015 – 2019, for the top 15 cancer mortality sites of the Catchment Area. Each cancer site is broken down by race and ethnicity to show similarities/differences between the rates for each group.
- Disparities include prostate, breast, colon & rectum cancers among the Black/AA population.
- Although the White population has a higher incidence, the mortality rate for breast cancer is higher in the Black/AA populations.

![Figure 45: Top 15 Catchment Area Mortality Cancers by Race/Ethnicity](image)

Prostate Cancer Disparities Among the Catchment Area Population

Prostate Cancer Disparities in the Catchment Area Population

- The graph below shows the county differences in prostate cancer incidence rates between Black/AA and White communities.
- Twenty-one counties in the Catchment Area have a higher prostate cancer incidence rate for Black/AA men compared to White men.
- Six of those 21 counties have a higher overall Black/AA population than the Catchment Area threshold (12.1%), these counties include: Orange, Hillsborough, Polk, Glades, Marion, and Desoto.

* Denotes counties with a higher percent Black/AA population than the Catchment Area threshold (12.1%).

Figure 46: Difference in Prostate Cancer Incidence Between White and Black/AA Communities

Lung Cancer Disparities Among the Catchment Area Population

The graph below shows the county differences in Lung cancer incidence rates between Black/AA and White communities.

Twenty counties in the Catchment Area have the highest lung cancer incidence rates in White communities.

* Denotes counties with a lower White population percentage than the Catchment Area threshold (75.7%).

Figure 47: Difference in Lung Cancer Incidence Between White and Black/AA Communities

Catchment Area Needs and Priorities

Beth-El Health Fair, 2022, Wimauma

Ladies Night, 2021 (virtual event): Watch parties in Lutz, Riverview, Brandon

La Ciudad se Viste de Rosa / The City Dresses in Pink, 2022, Tampa

HPV Summit, 2020, Tampa
2022 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Process and Priorities

- Moffitt conducts a **CHNA** to identify health needs specific to Moffitt’s 23-county Catchment Area

- The 2022 CHNA included analysis of:
  - community surveys (n = 1,864)
  - interviews with 64 key community stakeholders
  - existing data on population, cancer burden, and risk factors

- Health needs were reviewed and ranked by importance and feasibility by Moffitt’s Community Advisory Boards: Patient and Family Advisory Council (PFAC) and Tampa Bay Community Cancer Network (TBCCN)

- 3 prioritized health needs for the Cancer Center over the next three years

  1. **Prevention, Education, and Outreach**
  2. **Access to Screening and Early Detection**
  3. **Health Equity**

- Community priorities are the cornerstone for determining Catchment Area priority cancers.

---

4.2 Catchment Area (CA) Priority Cancers: Cancers with Greatest Impact on Catchment Area Population

### Prostate
- **CA Burden:** leading cancer incidence, 2nd leading cause of mortality in men (p. 38)
- **CA Disparity:** higher* incidence and mortality (p. 39) in Black men (vs. NHW men, pg. 49, pg. 50)
- **Screening:** PSA testing (p. 29), genetic testing

### Breast
- **CA Burden:** leading cancer incidence, 2nd leading cause of cancer mortality in women (p. 45)
- **CA Disparity:** higher* mortality in Black women (vs. NHW women, p. 50)
- **Screening:** mammography (p. 29), genetic testing
- **Prevention:** obesity (p. 17), physical activity (p. 18), alcohol (p. 19)

### Lung
- **CA Burden:** 3rd leading cancer incidence, 3rd leading cause of mortality (p. 38)
- **CA Disparity:** higher* incidence (p. 49) and mortality (p. 50) in Black community (vs. NHW)
- **Screening:** genetic testing, FIT and stool-based DNA testing, colonoscopy (p. 29)
- **Prevention:** obesity (p. 17), physical activity (p. 18), alcohol (p. 19), smoking (p. 20)

### Colorectal (CRC)
- **CA Burden:** 4th leading cancer incidence, 3rd leading cause of mortality (p. 38)
- **CA Disparity:** higher* incidence (p. 49) and mortality (p. 50) in Black community (vs. NHW)
- **Screening:** genetic testing, FIT and stool-based DNA testing, colonoscopy (p. 29)
- **Prevention:** obesity (p. 17), physical activity (p. 18), alcohol (p. 19), smoking (p. 20)

### Melanoma
- **CA Burden:** 2 of top 20 incident cancers (p. 38)
- **CA Disparity:** higher* incidence of cervix and head & neck cancers in Catchment Area (vs. U.S., p. 38), higher incidence & mortality of cervix cancer in Black women (vs. NHW women, p. 49)
- **Screening:** pap testing (cervix, p. 29), HPV DNA testing (cervix)
- **Prevention:** HPV vaccination (p. 23), smoking (p. 20), alcohol (head & neck, p. 19)

### HPV-Related Cancers: Cervix, Oral Cavity & Pharynx (aka Head & Neck)
- **Incidence & Mortality:** cervix, multiple myeloma, pancreas, prostate, stomach (vs. NHW, p. 39)
- **Mortality:** breast, colorectal, uterine, liver (vs. NHW, p. 39)
- **Screening:** genetic testing (pancreas, uterine), mammography (p. 29), PSA testing (p. 29), pap test (p. 29), stool-based test (p. 29), colonoscopy (p. 29)
- **Prevention:** smoking (CRC, lung, stomach, colorectal, liver, cervix, p. 20), obesity (uterine, MM, pancreas, stomach, liver, breast, colorectal, p. 17), physical activity (colorectal, stomach, breast, p. 18), alcohol (liver, breast, colorectal, p. 19)

### Higher* Incidence and/or Mortality in CA Black Population (vs. NHW)
- **Incidence & Mortality:** cervix, multiple myeloma, pancreas, prostate, stomach (vs. NHW, p. 39)
- **Mortality:** breast, colorectal, uterine, liver (vs. NHW, p. 39)
- **Screening:** genetic testing (pancreas, uterine), mammography (p. 29), PSA testing (p. 29), pap test (p. 29), stool-based test (p. 29), colonoscopy (p. 29)
- **Prevention:** smoking (CRC, lung, stomach, colorectal, liver, cervix, p. 20), obesity (uterine, MM, pancreas, stomach, liver, breast, colorectal, p. 17), physical activity (colorectal, stomach, breast, p. 18), alcohol (liver, breast, colorectal, p. 19)

### Higher* Incidence and/or Mortality in CA Hispanic Population (vs. NHW)
- **Incidence & Mortality:** liver (p. 41)
- **Mortality:** prostate, thyroid (p. 41)
- **Screening:** PSA testing (p. 29), genetic testing (prostate, thyroid)
- **Prevention:** smoking (liver, p. 20), HCV screening & treatment, (liver, p. 26), alcohol (liver, p. 19)

*higher=>10% higher than comparison group
# Appendix

## Contained in the Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glossary (A.1)</strong></td>
<td>Glossary of terms used throughout the catchment area profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Table (A.2)</strong></td>
<td>An example of a data table COEE can create that shows cancer burden by county, gender, and race/ethnicity. Data available for request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Traditional Data (A.3)</strong></td>
<td>An example of data that healthcare research does not traditionally use to characterize a population. Examples on this page and the geographic comparisons give researchers and community members ideas for types of data they can use to inform their research and outreach initiatives. Data are available for request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographic Comparisons (A.4)</strong></td>
<td>This page shows an example of how COEE can generate data and infographics to compare data across different geographic regions. Data and infographics are available for request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Data Available for Request (A.5)</strong></td>
<td>List of types of data available for request from COEE, in addition to the data included in this profile.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix: Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alternative Tobacco Products</strong></td>
<td>A product that does not consist of or contain tobacco, that provides nicotine into the body by means of chewing, absorbing, dissolving, inhaling, etc. Common products include electronic cigarettes and snus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Catchment Area</strong></td>
<td>The community served by Moffitt Cancer Center where the majority of our patients reside. This is the area Moffitt is responsible for assessing and responding to needs through research, outreach, education, and care. The Catchment Area includes 23 counties: Brevard, Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, and Sumter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancer Control Collaborative Region</strong></td>
<td>Regional groups of cancer stakeholders who meet routinely to implement cancer control efforts to address the priority strategies of the state’s cancer plan (Florida Department of Health, 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA)</strong></td>
<td>Collective term that refers to Micropolitan and Metropolitan Statistical Areas; defined in terms of whole counties or county equivalents, including the six New England states (U.S. Census, 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Cancer] Disparity</strong></td>
<td>Adverse differences in cancer measures such as the number of new cases, the number of deaths, cancer-related health complications, survivorship, and quality of life after cancer treatment, screening rates, and stage at diagnosis that exist among certain population groups (NCI, 2015).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)</strong></td>
<td>Safety net providers that deliver outpatient clinical services. FQHCs can include community health centers, migrant health centers, health care for the homeless, public housing primary care, programs and facilities operated by a tribal organization, and health center program “look-a-likes”. FQHCs are paid based on the FQHC Prospective Payment System. For more information, visit: <a href="https://www.fqhc.org/what-is-an-fqhc">https://www.fqhc.org/what-is-an-fqhc</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FQHC “Look-a-Like”</strong></td>
<td>An FQHC Look-Alike is an organization that meets all the eligibility requirements of an FQHC that receives a PHS Section 330 grant, but it does not receive grant funding. They do receive benefits such as reimbursement through PPS, or Alternative Payment Methodology, eligible for prescription and non-prescription medications, and automatic designation as a Health Professional Shortage Area (FQHC.org, 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographically-referenced</strong></td>
<td>Having a defined geographic scale, such as county, zip code, census track, or latitude/longitude. Can be represented as a point, line, or polygon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Cancer] Incidence Rate</strong></td>
<td>The number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year; usually expressed as number of cases per 100,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metropolitan Statistical Areas</strong></td>
<td>Have at least one urbanized area populated with 50,000 or more, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties (U.S. Census, 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Micropolitan Statistical Area</strong></td>
<td>Have at least one urban cluster populated with at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 people, plus adjacent territory that has a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured by commuting ties (U.S. Census, 2022).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Cancer] Mortality Rate</strong></td>
<td>The number of deaths of a specific site/type occurring in a specified population during a year; usually expressed as number of cases per 100,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-traditional Data</strong></td>
<td>Data used to describe a population that are outside of the typical metrics used in healthcare (age, sex/gender, race, ethnicity, language, and income). Examples include consumer spending on health insurance, internet connectivity, and sunscreen use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Cancer] Prevalence</strong></td>
<td>The proportion of the population who have been diagnosed with a specific cancer in a given time period, regardless of when they first developed the cancer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural</strong></td>
<td>Rural populations include all people, housing, and territories that are not within an urban area. Urban areas consist of 50,000 people or more and urban clusters consist of 2,500 – 49,999 people. Rural (non-metropolitan counties with less than 50,000 people); USDA Rural-Urban Continuum Codes, 2020, <a href="https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/">https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/rural-urban-continuum-codes/</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catchment Area</td>
<td>Male White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevard</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>101.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collier</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeSoto</td>
<td>119.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glades</td>
<td>69.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardee</td>
<td>119.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry</td>
<td>105.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando</td>
<td>112.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands</td>
<td>83.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillsborough</td>
<td>118.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
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<td>Manatee</td>
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<td>Sarasota</td>
<td>85.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumter</td>
<td>71.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>100.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>112.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the incidence rate, per 100,000, by Catchment Area county and sex for Colon & Rectum cancer among the White, Black/AA, and Hispanic populations who are 45 or older.

Example: Non-Traditional Data

ESRI (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.):
A Global leader in Geographic Information System Software

Consumer Spending Example: Health Care & Insurance

Used in market research to understand trends in spending on different products and services

Current-year and five-year consumer spending forecast data available

Use custom geographies to observe local trends
- 1 mile from Moffitt Wesley Chapel
- Zip codes representing East Tampa
- Within 20 min driving distance from MCC

Request pre-curated, interactive infographics, or tabular data in pdf or excel format

Data Source: ESRI 2022; Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CEX), 2022, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Example: Geographic Comparisons

Using data sources from ESRI, U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Data Axle, SafeGraph, and Kalibrate:

- Compare data trends between existing and custom geographies
- Inform grant applications with trending current data and projections for the future
- Identify populations within the Catchment Area that would most benefit from clinical trials
- Request pre-curated, interactive infographics, or tabular data in pdf or excel format

Moffitt Catchment Area (Benchmark) vs. Hillsborough County vs. East Tampa (6 Zip Codes)

In addition to the data contained in the Catchment Area Profile, COEE can also provide the following data upon request:

**Cancer Incidence and Mortality**
- Ranking and number of new cases for additional sites by county
- Incidence and mortality by year or grouped 5 year
- Incidence and mortality by race/ethnicity, age, zip code (suppressed incidence for low frequency areas)
- Cancer stage at diagnosis

**Additional Indicators, Screening, Risk Factors, Data Available at Different Geographic Scales**

The following are sources of secondary data COEE has access to and can provide upon request:
- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
  - Medicare/Medicaid beneficiaries’ expense on chronic disease – national, county
- U.S. Census (Census Survey Explorer can be used to search census surveys & explore what is available)
  - County Business Patterns
  - Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020 (SAIPE) – state, county, other
  - Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2020 (SAHIE) – state, county
  - Job-to-Job Flows (J2J) – national, state, metro area
  - Puerto Rico Community Survey (La Encuesta sobre la Comunidad de Puerto Rico)
- Esri (Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc.)
  - Geographic Availability of Data – Esri makes their data available at multiple spatial scales and at times available in custom geographies like city, voting district, and school district
  - Demographic Projections – Esri provides forecasts of population demographics using American Community Survey data and the same methodology as the U.S. Census Bureau
  - Market Potential - details about products and services consumers want and the civic attitudes they have; based on survey data from MRI-Simmons, provides the expected number of consumers and a Market Potential Index (MPI) for thousands of items
  - Tapestry Segmentation - detailed description of America's neighborhoods — U.S. residential areas are divided into distinct segments based on their socioeconomic and demographic composition. Neighborhoods with the most similar characteristics are grouped together, and neighborhoods showing divergent characteristics are separated

**2022 Community Health Needs Assessment**
- Primary data: Community Survey (n => 1,800); Key Informant Interviews (n = 64)
- Secondary data: any data listed in the CHNA publication is available for request
Contact Us

Point of contact for additional information

Please contact the Office of Community Outreach, Engagement, and Equity (COEE) at COEE-office@moffitt.org to request additional information not included in the profile, or to provide feedback, suggestions or highlight opportunities for collaboration.

If you would like assistance identifying community organizations in the Catchment Area to collaborate with on research, please contact our SCORE team (Support for Community Organization Research engagement) at COEE-SCORE@moffitt.org

Interested in some of the data in this profile? Feel free to send us a data request via email at: COEE-office@moffitt.org