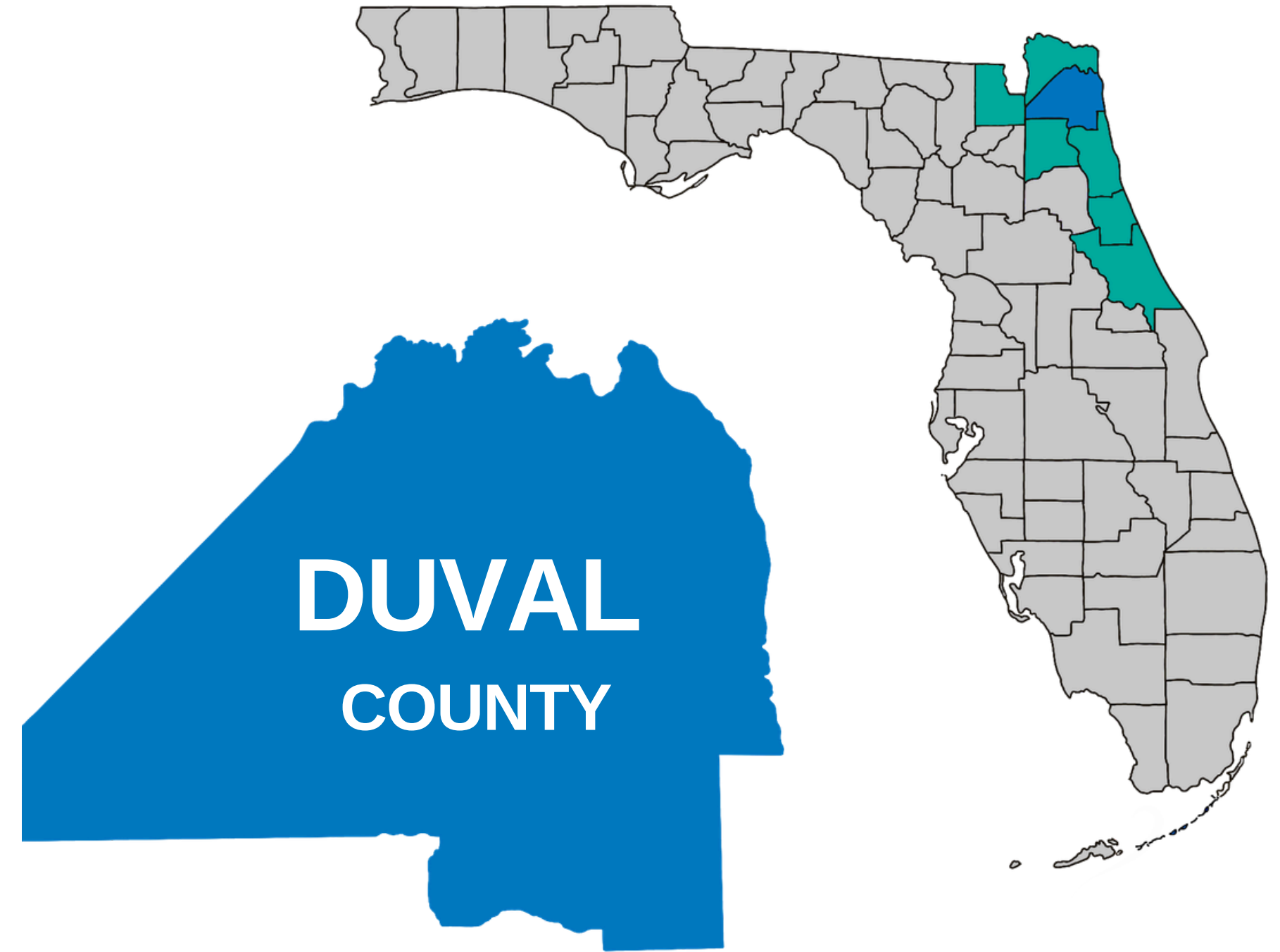




OUR VISION:


Northeast Florida will become the healthiest region in the state through evidence-based assessment, data, and planning.



Health Planning
Council OF NORTHEAST
FLORIDA

 hpcnef.org

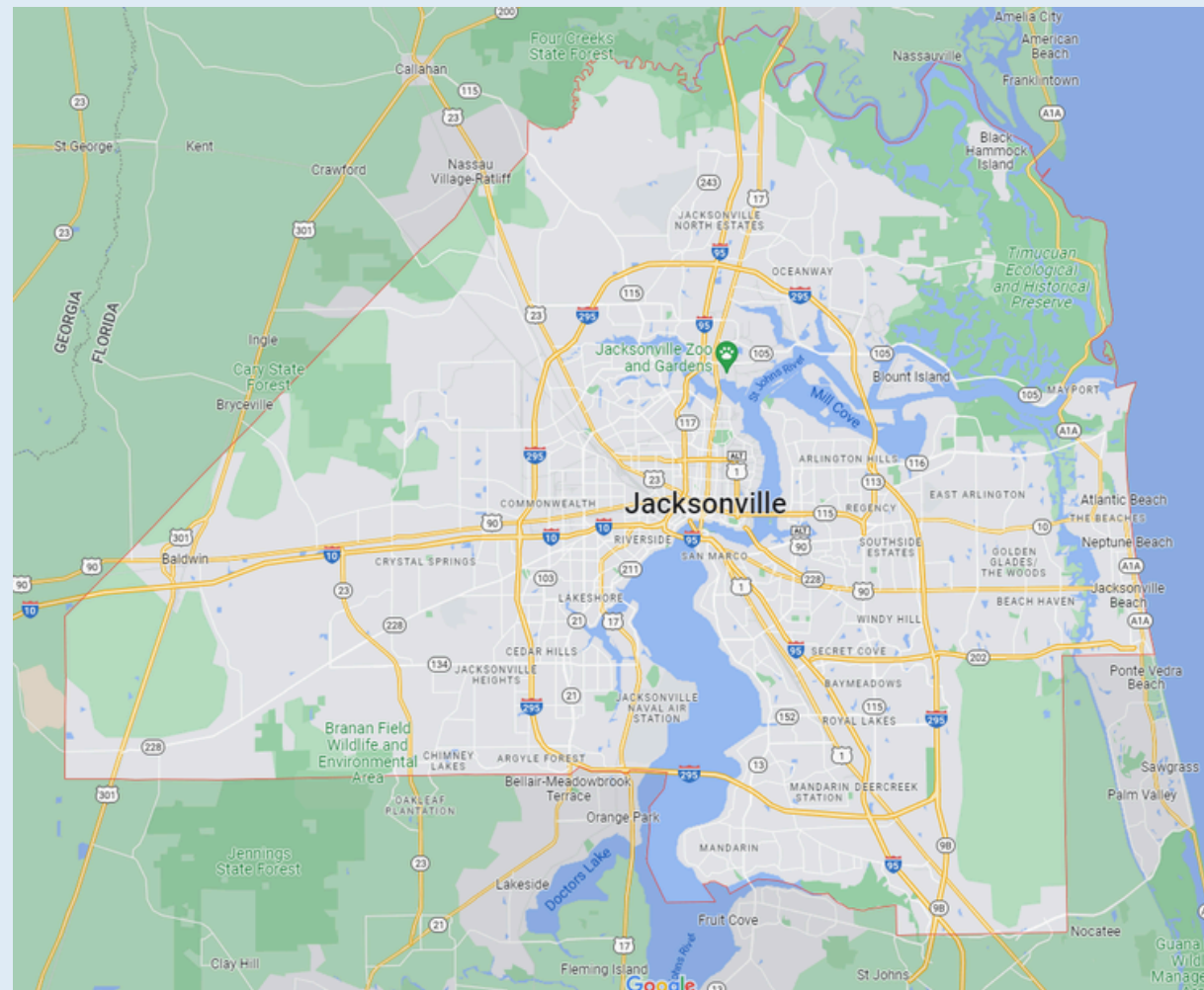
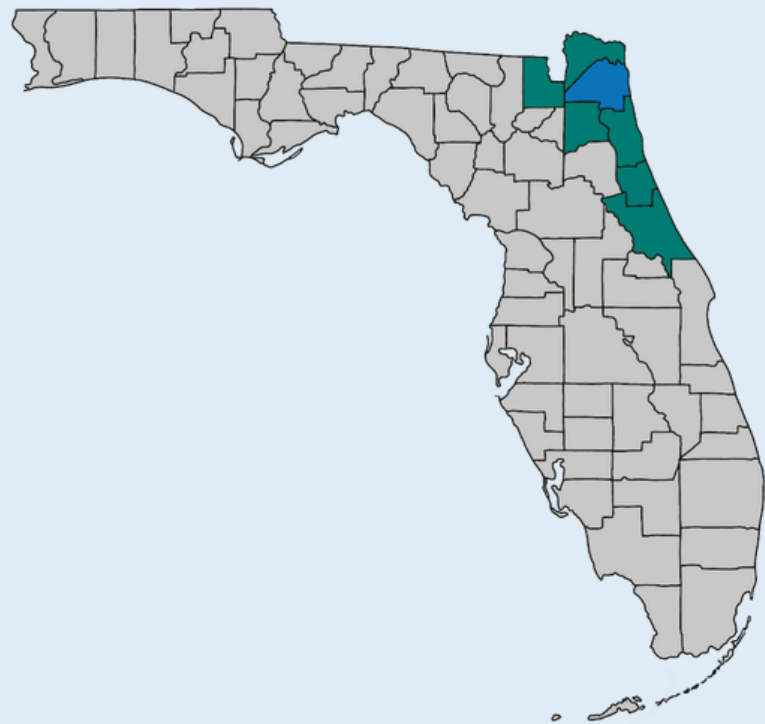
 4201 Baymeadows Road, Suite 2
Jacksonville, Florida 32217

 (904) 448-4300

DUVAL COUNTY

Geography and Governance

Duval County is a consolidated city-county government located on the northeast coast of Florida. It includes the cities of Jacksonville, Baldwin, and the beach communities of Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, and Atlantic Beach. Jacksonville is the largest city geographically in the contiguous forty-eight states, and Duval County has a land area of over 800 square miles. Urban, suburban, and pockets of rural areas comprise the geographic make-up of Duval County. On October 1, 1968, the government of Duval County was merged with the government of the City of Jacksonville. However, the Duval County cities of Atlantic Beach, Baldwin, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach are not included in the corporate limits of Jacksonville.



Population



1,023,153

Gender



51.5%

526,776 Females



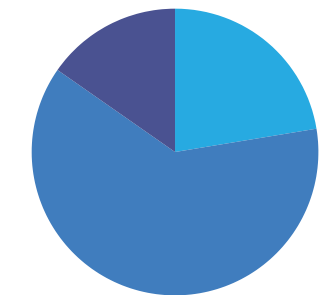
48.5%

496,377 Males

Age Groups

Under 18
18-64
65+

Estimate	Percent
229,053	22.4%
637,418	62.3%
156,682	15.3%



Race & Ethnicity

	Estimate	Percent
One Race	910,341	89.0%
White	521,574	51.0%
Black or African American	292,981	28.6%
American Indian & Alaskan Native	2,253	0.2%
Asian	50,482	4.9%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	703	0.1%
Some other race	42,348	4.1%
Two or more races	112,812	11.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	126,467	12.4%

CANCER

Cancer refers to any one of a large number of diseases characterized by the development of abnormal cells that divide uncontrollably and have the ability to infiltrate and destroy normal body tissue. It often has the ability to spread throughout your body.



Cancer Incidence

Count: 6,090
Rate: 514.4 per 100,000 Population



Deaths from Cancer

Count: 1,911
Rate: 153.0 per 100,000 Population

Risk Factors



Family History



Drinking Alcohol



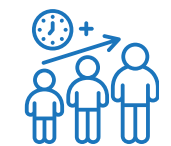
Obesity



Smoking



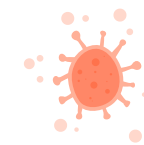
Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



Increasing Age



Certain Chronic Health Conditions



Exposure to human papillomavirus (HPV)



History of Sunburns



Air Pollution



Exposure to Radiation



Chemical Exposure (e.g., asbestos, benzene)

by Race	
White Count: 4,294 Rate: 535.0 per 100,000	Black Count: 1,434 Rate: 470.8 per 100,000
by Ethnicity	
Hispanic Count: 343 Rate: 372.7 per 100,000	Non-Hispanic Count: 5,747 Rate: 524.9 per 100,000
by Gender	
Female Count: 3,055 Rate: 486.1 per 100,000	Male Count: 3,034 Rate: 564.1 per 100,000

by Race	
White Count: 1,368 Rate: 158.7 per 100,000	Black Count: 447 Rate: 146.1 per 100,000
by Ethnicity	
Hispanic Count: 102 Rate: 113.0 per 100,000	Non-Hispanic Count: 1,801 Rate: 155.8 per 100,000
by Gender	
Female Count: 914 Rate: 130.3 per 100,000	Male Count: 996 Rate: 189.2 per 100,000

BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer begins as a growth of cells in the breast tissue. There are different types of breast cancer, which depend on the cells in the breast that turn into cancer. It is the most common type of cancer diagnosed in women in the United States.



Female Breast Cancer Incidence
Count: 899
Rate: 144.9 per 100,000
Female Population



Deaths from Female Breast Cancer
Count: 139
Rate: 20.3 per 100,000
Female Population



Deaths from Male Breast Cancer
Count: 1
Rate: 0.3 per 100,000
Male Population

Populations Most Affected

- **Women**
- **Non-Hispanic White**
- **Non-Hispanic Black**
- **Older Adults**

by Race

White	Black
Count: 605	Count: 231
Rate: 148.6 per 100,000	Rate: 132.5 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: 54	Count: 845
Rate: 107.6 per 100,000	Rate: 146.7 per 100,000

by Race

White	Black
Count: 85	Count: 45
Rate: 18.7 per 100,000	Rate: 24.6 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: 9	Count: 130
Rate: 17.8 per 100,000	Rate: 20.5 per 100,000

by Race

White	Black
Count: 1	Count: 0
Rate: 0.4 per 1,000	Rate: 0.0 per 1,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: 1	Count: 0
Rate: 5.0 per 1,000	Rate: 0.0 per 1,000

Risk Factors



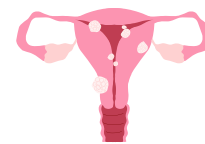
Family History



Being Female



First Period Before Age 12



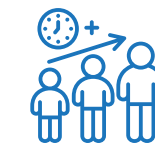
Starting Menopause After Age 55



Drinking Alcohol



Obesity



Increasing Age

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

Data Source: Mayo Clinic, Breast Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Breast Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Female Breast Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Female Breast Cancer, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Male Breast Cancer, 2024; National Breast Cancer Foundation, Inc., Male Breast Cancer, 2026; American Cancer Society, Breast Cancer Risk Factors You Cannot Change, 2021; Giaquinto et al., (2024) Breast cancer statistics 2024

Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

LUNG CANCER

Lung cancer begins as a growth of cells in the lungs. It is the leading cause of cancer deaths worldwide.



Lung Cancer Incidence

Count: 814

Rate: 66.0 per 100,000 Population



Deaths from Lung Cancer

Count: 419

Rate: 32.3 per 100,000 Population



Smoking



Exposure to Secondhand Smoke



Family History

Risk Factors



Exposure to Radon Gas

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race

White

Count: 597

Rate: 69.6 per 100,000

Black

Count: 179

Rate: 60.4 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 29

Rate: 37.1 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 785

Rate: 68.1 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 397

Rate: 58.2 per 100,000

Male

Count: 417

Rate: 76.4 per 100,000

by Race

White

Count: 320

Rate: 35.5 per 100,000

Black

Count: 82

Rate: 25.8 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 11

Rate: 10.9 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 407

Rate: 33.8 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 196

Rate: 26.8 per 100,000

Male

Count: 222

Rate: 40.6 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Black or African American Men**
- **Older Adults**

Data Source: Mayo Clinic, Lung Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Lung Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Lung Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Lung Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Key Statistics for Lung Cancer, 2026; Zavala et al., (2021) Cancer health disparities in racial/ethnic minorities in the United States

Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

COLORECTAL CANCER

Colorectal cancer includes both colon cancer and rectal cancer. These cancers begin as a growth of cells in the colon or rectum. These cancers are similar in many ways, but different treatments are used.



Colorectal Cancer Incidence

Count: 443

Rate: 38.8 per 100,000 Population



Deaths from Colorectal Cancer

Count: 174

Rate: 13.8 per 100,000 Population

Risk Factors



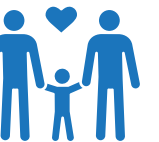
Personal History of Colorectal Cancer or Polyps



Low Fiber, High Fat Diet



Being Black or African American



Family History



Older Age



Obesity



Diabetes



Smoking

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race

White

Count: 286

Rate: 37.2 per 100,000

Black

Count: 125

Rate: 42.5 per 100,000

by Race

White

Count: 131

Rate: 15.3 per 100,000

Black

Count: 34

Rate: 10.8 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 18

Rate: 21.3 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 425

Rate: 40.4 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 8

Rate: 8.0 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 164

Rate: 14.1 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 204

Rate: 32.7 per 100,000

Male

Count: 239

Rate: 45.6 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 80

Rate: 10.9 per 100,000

Male

Count: 94

Rate: 17.7 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Black or African American Individuals**
- **American Indian/Alaskan Native Individuals**
- **Men**
- **Older Adults**

Data Source: Mayo Clinic, Colon Cancer; Mayo Clinic, Rectal Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Colorectal Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Colorectal Cancer Incidence, 2022;

FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Colorectal Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Colorectal Cancer Risk Factors, 2025; Zavala et al., (2021) Cancer health disparities in racial/ethnic minorities in the United States

Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

PROSTATE CANCER

Prostate cancer begins as a growth of cells in the prostate. Prostate cancer is one of the most common types of cancer and only affects men.



Prostate Cancer Incidence

Count: 613
Rate: 106.8 per 100,000 Male Population



Deaths from Prostate Cancer

Count: 82
Rate: 16.3 per 100,000 Male Population

Risk Factors



Family History



Age over 50



Being Black or African American



Obesity



Smoking



Chemical Exposure

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race	
White Count: 368 Rate: 91.0 per 100,000	Black Count: 214 Rate: 153.9 per 100,000
by Ethnicity	
Hispanic Count: 34 Rate: 94.7 per 100,000	Non-Hispanic Count: 579 Rate: 108.1 per 100,000

by Race	
White Count: 52 Rate: 14.3 per 100,000	Black Count: 27 Rate: 26.3 per 100,000
by Ethnicity	
Hispanic Count: 8 Rate: 26.8 per 100,000	Non-Hispanic Count: 74 Rate: 15.7 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- Older Adults
- Black or African American Men

Data Source: Mayo Clinic, Prostate Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Prostate Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Prostate Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Prostate Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Prostate Cancer Risk Factors, 2023; Zavala et al., (2021) Cancer health disparities in racial/ethnic minorities in the United States
Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

CERVICAL CANCER

Prostate cancer begins as a growth of cells in the cervix. Strains of the *human papillomavirus*, HPV, play a role in causing most cervical cancers. HPV is a common sexually transmitted infection (STI).



Cervical Cancer Incidence

Count: 70
Rate: 12.2 per 100,000
Female Population



Deaths from Cervical Cancer

Count: 17
Rate: 3.0 per 100,000
Female Population



Smoking



Increasing Number of Sexual Partners



Sexual Activity at an Early Age



Other STIs



Weakened Immune System

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race

White

Count: 47
Rate: 13.8 per 100,000

Black

Count: 18
Rate: 9.7 per 100,000

by Race

White

Count: 10
Rate: 2.6 per 100,000

Black

Count: 6
Rate: 3.7 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: -
Rate: 10.6 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 65
Rate: 12.5 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 1
Rate: 1.4 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 16
Rate: 3.2 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Low Socioeconomic Status**
- **Black or African American Women**
- **Hispanic Women**

SKIN CANCER

Skin cancer is cancer that starts as a growth of cells on the skin. The cells can invade and destroy healthy body tissue. Sometimes the cells break away and spread to other parts of the body.



Skin Cancer Incidence

Count: 374

Rate: 32.2 per 100,000 Population



Deaths from Skin Cancer

Count: 33

Rate: 2.6 per 100,000 Population



Family History



Light from the Sun



Light from Tanning Beds



History of Sunburns



Skin that Burns Easily



Weakened Immune System

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race

White

Count: 370

Rate: 47.2 per 100,000

Black

Count: -

Rate: 0.7 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: -

Rate: 2.9 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 372

Rate: 34.7 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 142

Rate: 23.6 per 100,000

Male

Count: 232

Rate: 44.8 per 100,000

by Race

White

Count: 28

Rate: 3.4 per 100,000

Black

Count: 4

Rate: 1.0 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 0

Rate: 0.0 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 33

Rate: 2.9 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 12

Rate: 1.8 per 100,000

Male

Count: 21

Rate: 3.8 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Older Adults**
- **White Individuals with History of Sunburns**

Data Source: Mayo Clinic, Skin Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Skin Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Skin Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Skin Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Basal and Squamous Cell Skin Cancer Risk Factors, 2023; Roky et al. (2025) Overview of skin cancer types and prevalence rates across continents.

Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

ORAL CANCER

Mouth cancer is a growth of cells that starts in the mouth. Mouth cancer can happen in any of the parts that make up the mouth.



Oral Cancer Incidence

Count: 175

Rate: 14.7 per 100,000 Population



Deaths from Oral Cancer

Count: 47

Rate: 3.9 per 100,000 Population



Smoking



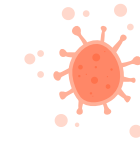
Drinking Alcohol



Excessive Sun Exposure to Lips



Weakened Immune System



Exposure to *human papillomavirus (HPV)*

**additional risk factors can be found [here](#)*

by Race

White

Count: 148

Rate: 18.0 per 100,000

Black

Count: 23

Rate: 8.2 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 13

Rate: 13.3 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 162

Rate: 14.7 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 41

Rate: 6.9 per 100,000

Male

Count: 134

Rate: 24.2 per 100,000

by Race

White

Count: 41

Rate: 4.9 per 100,000

Black

Count: 6

Rate: 2.0 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 1

Rate: 0.9 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 46

Rate: 4.1 per 100,000

by Gender

Female

Count: 20

Rate: 3.0 per 100,000

Male

Count: 27

Rate: 5.1 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Older Adults**
- **Men**

CHILDHOOD CANCER

Cancers that affect children from birth through age 14 are known as childhood cancers, and cancers that affect children ages 15 to 19 are known as adolescent cancers. The most common childhood cancers include Leukemia, Brain and Spinal Tumors, Neuroblastoma, Nephroblastoma, Lymphoma, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Retinoblastoma, Osteosarcoma, and Ewing Sarcoma.



Childhood Cancer Incidence (Age 0–19)

Count: 47

Rate: 18.2 per 100,000 Population



Childhood Cancer Incidence by Age

0–4 **Count: 15** 5–9 **Count: -** 10–14 **Count: -** 15–19 **Count: 18**

Risk Factors



Exposure to Radiation



Exposure to Tobacco Smoke



Family Cancer Syndromes



Down Syndrome

by Race

White

Count: 30

Rate: 23.0 per 100,000

Black

Count: -

Rate: 9.2 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic

Count: 14

Rate: 37.3 per 100,000

Non-Hispanic

Count: 33

Rate: 15.0 per 100,000

Populations Most Affected

- **Hispanic Children**
- **Low Socioeconomic Status**
- **Black or African American Children**

Data Source: American Cancer Society, Childhood Cancer; American Cancer Society, Causes, Risk Factors, and Prevention of Cancer in Children; FLHealth CHARTS, Childhood Cancer Incidence, 2022; Childrens Cancer Cause, Childhood Cancer Facts and Figures, 2026; Monterroso et al., (2023) Racial and ethnic and socioeconomic disparities in childhood cancer incidence trends in the United States, 2000-2019

Data Note: Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)

CANCER RISK FACTORS

Diabetes mellitus is a group of diseases that affect how the body uses blood sugar (glucose), a main source of energy for the body, leading to excess sugar in the blood, which can cause serious health problems. Type 1 diabetes is a condition where the body does not produce enough insulin and Type 2 diabetes is a condition where the body cannot use insulin properly—both result in excess sugar in the bloodstream.



Diabetes

Prevalence of Diagnosed Diabetes Among Adults Aged 18 or Older

12.8%



Deaths from Diabetes

Count: 366

Rate: 29.5 per 100,000

Population

by Race	
White Count: 203 Rate: 23.7 per 100,000	Black Count: 140 Rate: 45.2 per 100,000
by Ethnicity	
Hispanic Count: 23 Rate: 25.3 per 100,000	Non-Hispanic Count: 337 Rate: 29.6 per 100,000
by Gender	
Female Count: 168 Rate: 24.5 per 100,000	Male Count: 198 Rate: 36.0 per 100,000

Obesity is a disease that involves having too much body fat, which can increase the risk of other diseases and health conditions (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, and certain cancers). Obesity can result from inherited, physiological and environmental factors, alongside diet, physical activity, and exercise choices.



Obesity

Prevalence of Obesity Among Adults Aged 18 or Older

34.3%

CANCER RISK FACTORS

Substance use disorder is a disease that affects an individual's brain/behavior, leading to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug/medicine. Individuals experience withdrawal symptoms, such as intensified cravings and feeling physically ill, if they attempt to stop use of substances without organized treatment.



Substance Use

Opioid Overdose Deaths

Count: 267

Drug Overdose Deaths

Count: 370

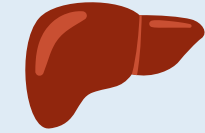
Alcohol use disorder is a pattern of alcohol use that involves issues over controlling alcohol drinking, being preoccupied with alcohol, or continuing to use alcohol even when it causes problems. Excess alcohol use can lead to health complications.



Alcohol Use

Prevalence of Binge Drinking
Among Adults Aged 18 or Older

15.2%



Deaths from Alcoholic
Liver Disease

Count: 75

**Rate: 6.3 per 100,000
Population**

by Race

White	Black
Count: 59	Count: 12
Rate: 7.6 per 100,000	Rate: 3.7 per 100,000

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: 3	Count: 69
Rate: 2.4 per 100,000	Rate: 6.5 per 100,000

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: 27	Count: 48
Rate: 4.3 per 100,000	Rate: 8.8 per 100,000

CANCER RISK FACTORS

Nicotine dependence occurs when the body craves nicotine, the chemical in smoked tobacco that causes the urge to smoke, and an individual cannot stop using it. People who smoke cigarettes are at an increased risk of developing certain diseases, such as lung and other cancers.



Smoking

Prevalence of Current Smoking
Among Adults Aged 18 or Older

13.9%

Physical inactivity involves a lifestyle with a lot of sitting and lying down, with very little or no exercise. Having an inactive lifestyle can lead to an increased risk of developing chronic diseases.



Physical Inactivity

Prevalence of No Leisure-Time
Physical Activity Among Adults
Aged 18 or Older

27.1%

Individuals with Access
to Exercise Opportunities

89%

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus spread through contact with the genitals or blood, and may also be spread to a child during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding. It damages the immune system, making the body less resistant to infections and diseases. **Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)** is a chronic condition caused by HIV.



HIV / AIDS

HIV Diagnoses

Count: 260

Rate: 24.3 per 100,000

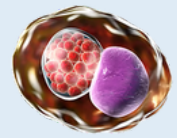
AIDS Diagnoses

Count: 143

Rate: 13.3 per 100,000

CANCER RISK FACTORS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites that people can get through sexual contact. Types of STIs that lead to a higher risk of having an HPV infection and, therefore, developing cervical cancer include chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.



Chlamydia

Prevalence

Count: 8,136
Rate: 758.9 per
100,000 Population



Gonorrhea

Prevalence

Count: 4,335
Rate: 404.4 per
100,000 Population

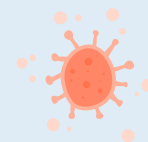


Syphilis

Prevalence

Count: 1,153
Rate: 107.5 per
100,000 Population

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a viral infection often passed through sex or other skin-to-skin contact that can occasionally lead to cervical cancer. The HPV vaccine is a vaccine that can be used for males and females to protect against cervical cancer.



Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

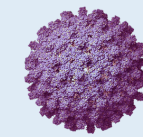
Vaccine Initiation (Age 11)

34.2%

Vaccine Completion (Ages 9–17)

26.4%

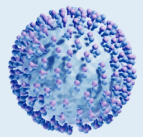
Hepatitis B is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Most individuals experience short-term, acute, Hepatitis B; however, for some, the infection lasts more than 6 months, leading to chronic Hepatitis B. Chronic Hepatitis B raises the risk for liver failure and liver cancer. **Hepatitis C** is a viral infection that causes inflammation and can lead to serious liver damage.



Hepatitis B, Chronic

Prevalence

Count: 222
Rate: 20.7 per
100,000 Population



Hepatitis C, Chronic

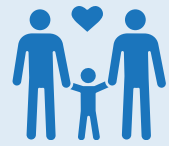
Prevalence

Count: 527
Rate: 49.2 per
100,000 Population

WHAT YOU CAN DO

There are some cancer risk factors you can address that may decrease your risk for certain types of cancer. Early prevention steps and screenings can help decrease morbidity rates, as earlier identification of cancer allows for treatment to begin earlier if it goes unidentified longer.

Take a Look at Your Family History



Family History

Gather a Detailed Family History

- Which relatives, types of cancer, age of diagnosis

Talk to Your Primary Care Provider (PCP)

- Discuss your family history to evaluate your risk level

Consider Genetic Counseling and Testing

- Genetic testing can clarify your personal risk and help you establish early screening schedules

Establish a Plan

- Your healthcare team can create a tailored prevention plan, which may include additional screenings

Improving Lifestyle Behaviors



Decreasing Alcohol Consumption

Drink in moderation and stay conscious of your habits. Two drinks or fewer in a day for men and one drink or fewer in a day for women, is recommended



Decreasing Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is linked to many types of cancer. Ask your PCP about products that can help you stop smoking and other ways of quitting.



Healthy Diet

Some tips to consider:

- Aim for a variety of colors on your plate
- Limit added sugars
- Reduce sodium intake
- Increase fiber intake
- Prioritize protein foods at every meal
- Consume dairy
- Eat fruits and vegetables throughout the day
- Incorporate healthy fats
- Focus on consuming whole grains



Sunscreen Use

- Limit time spent in the sun (especially mid-day between 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.)
- Stay in the shade when possible and wear sunglasses and a wide-brimmed hat
- Use a broad-spectrum sunscreen with an SPF of at least 30, even on cloudy days
- Reapply sunscreen at least every two hours, or more often if swimming/sweating
- Avoid using tanning beds and sunlamps



Get Vaccinated

Getting vaccines for certain viral infections can help protect against cancer. Talk to your PCP about the Hepatitis B and HPV vaccines.



Active Lifestyle

Aim for at least 150 minutes a week of moderate aerobic activity (e.g., walking, swimming) or 75 minutes a week of hard aerobic activity (e.g., running)

It is recommended that each person should ask their Primary Care Provider for an individual plan for cancer prevention and treatment, and their health insurance provider to understand their benefits and coverage.

Northeast Florida Cancer Partnership (NEFCP)

The Northeast Florida Cancer Partnership (NEFCP) serves the seven-county service area of HPCNEF and includes representatives from health care providers, safety net providers, cancer centers, public health organizations, social service organizations, non-profit organizations and community stakeholder groups. NEFCP shares updates at the regional, state, and national levels with a focus on cancer education, prevention, treatment, advocacy, survivorship, and access to care.

If you have any questions about the partnership or would like to be included in upcoming meetings, please email Kim_Millrood@hpcnef.org

Sign up for our newsletter here: [HPCNEF Newsletter](#)

Request an appointment at Mayo Clinic Jacksonville

(904) 953-0853

Monday through Friday, 8 a.m to 5 p.m. EST

Or Visit

4500 San Pablo Road Jacksonville, FL 32224

Support Groups

Services Offered: Preventive Health Exams & Screenings
Clinical Appointments

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Comprehensive
Cancer Center