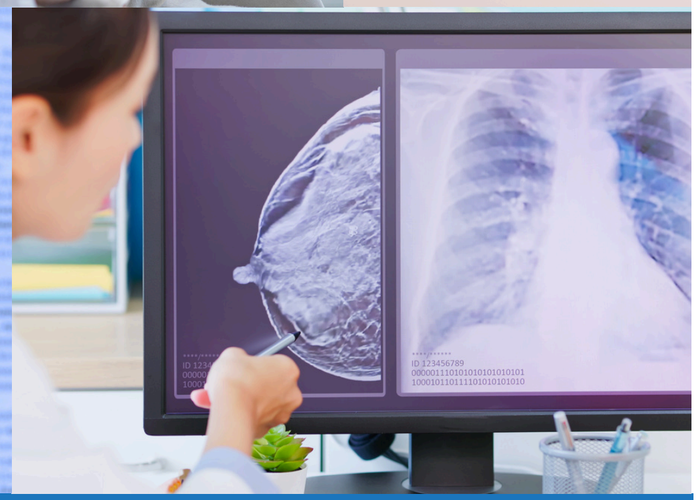
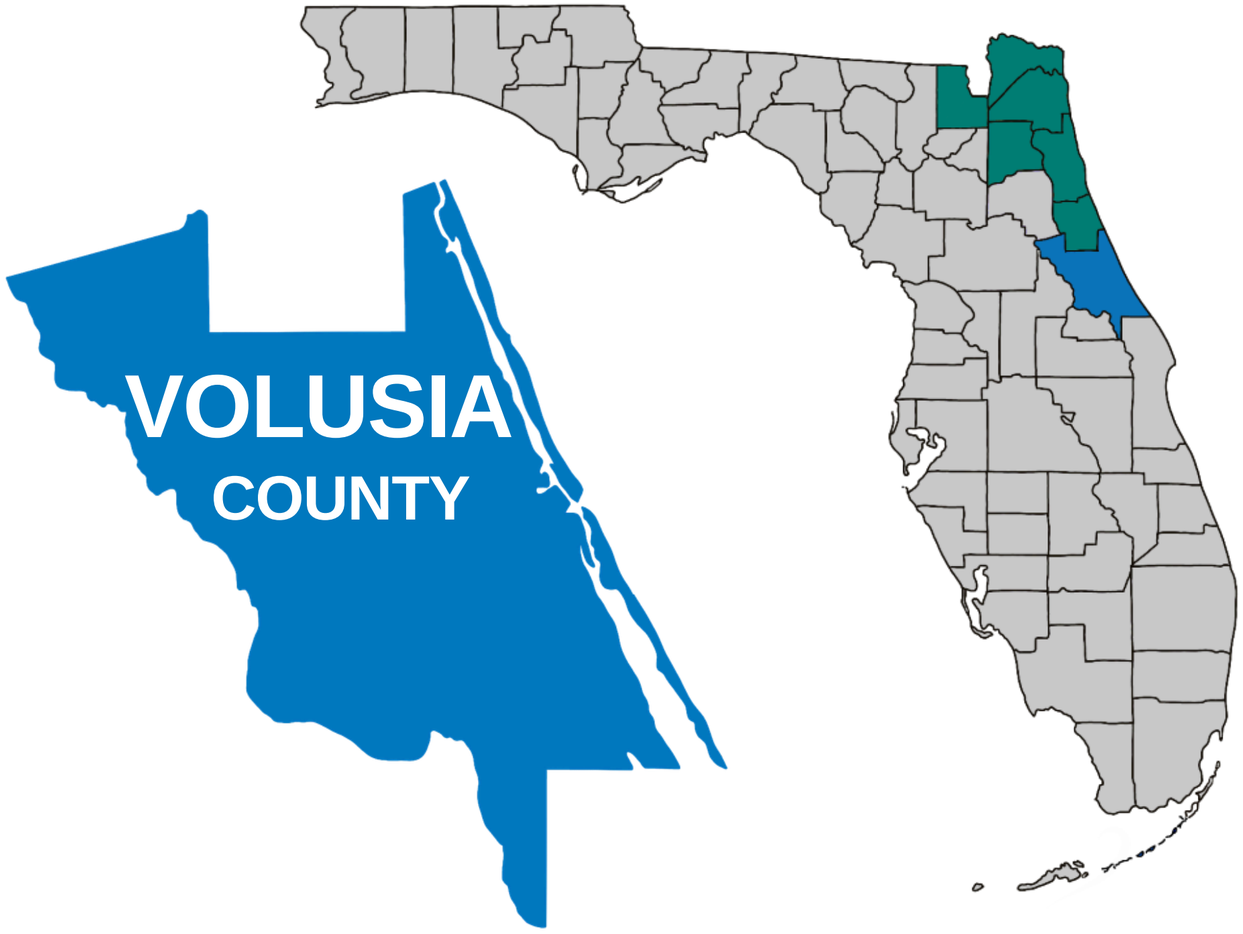
COUNTY CANCER PROFILE - 2026

Serving the counties of Baker, Clay, Duval, Flagler, Nassau, St. Johns, and Volusia.





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

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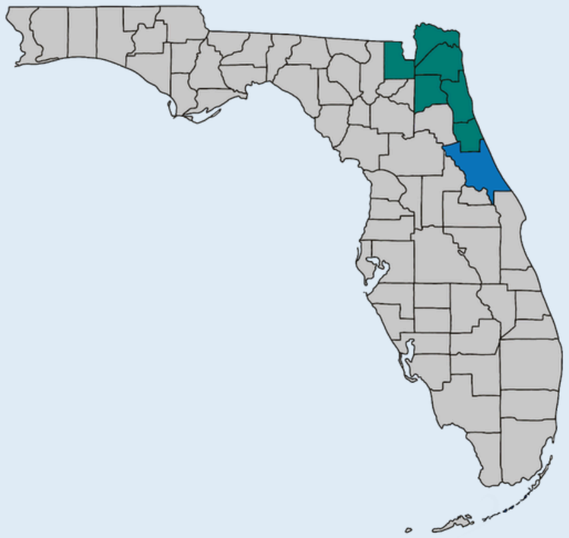
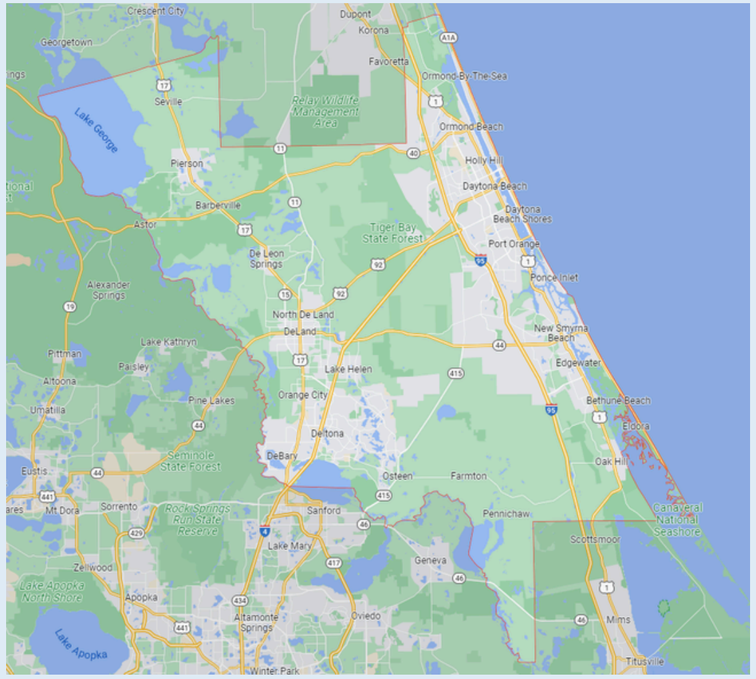
VOLUSIA COUNTY

Geography and Governance

Volusia County is on the east coast of Central Florida with 47 miles of Atlantic Ocean beaches with beachfront cities, including Daytona Beach, Ormond Beach, and New Smyrna Beach. It is bordered on the west by the St. Johns River, and the City of DeLand is the County seat. Water sports are plentiful, but Volusia's oceanfront communities are most famous for land sports. Volusia's beach's' hard-packed sand, gentle slope, and vast expanse were the perfect proving ground for early auto racing. Ormond Beach is known as the "Birthplace of Speed." Jackie Robinson Ballpark, located a mile from the beach, was the first place in Florida to allow Jackie Robinson to play in a game during 1946 Spring Training, a year before Jackie broke the color barrier in Major League baseball.





Population

579,622

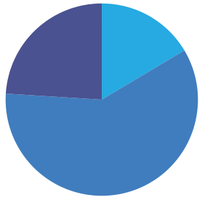
Gender

51.0%
1295,842 Females

49.0%
283,780 Males

Age Groups

	Estimate	Percent
Under 18	100,824	17.4%
18–64	364,219	63.0%
65+	147,134	25.4%



Race & Ethnicity

	Estimate	Percent
One Race	531,505	91.7%
White	410,175	70.8%
Black or African American	61,378	10.6%
American Indian & Alaskan Native	1,529	0.3%
Asian	11,546	2.0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	271	0.0%
Some other race	46,606	8.0%
Two or more races	48,117	8.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	94,499	16.3%

Data Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, DP05*; *U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, S0101*

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: ***4,765***
Rate: ***507.5 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***4,307***	**Count:** ***277***
Rate: ***507.9 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***423.5 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***300***	**Count:** ***4,465***
Rate: ***329.4 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***530.4 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***2,313***	**Count:** ***2,417***
Rate: ***490.8 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***526.3 per 100,000***

Deaths from Cancer

Count: ***1,562***
Rate: ***148.9 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***1,442***	**Count:** ***93***
Rate: ***151.9 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***132.8 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***103***	**Count:** ***1,456***
Rate: ***107.1 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***154.1 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***730***	**Count:** ***832***
Rate: ***129.6 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***172.1 per 100,000***

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)

Data Source: *Mayo Clinic, Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Cancer, 2024; Siegel et al., (2024) 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 (-)*

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: ***642***
Rate: ***144.6 per 100,000***
Female Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***574***	**Count:** ***44***
Rate: ***141.3 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***124.9 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***42***	**Count:** ***600***
Rate: ***87.1 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***151.2 per 100,000***

Deaths from Female Breast Cancer

Count: ***111***
Rate: ***19.6 per 100,000***
Female Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***98***	**Count:** ***10***
Rate: ***19.6 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***25.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***9***	**Count:** ***102***
Rate: ***16.8 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***20.3 per 100,000***

Deaths from Male Breast Cancer

Count: ***0***
Rate: ***0.0 per 100,000***
Male Population

Male Breast Cancer is rare and accounts for less than 1% of cases in the U.S. While the incidence of Male Breast Cancer may be lower, the mortality rate is actually higher than that of Female Breast Cancer. This is due to men being less aware of breast cancer and less likely to assume a lump is breast cancer, which causes a delay in diagnoses and seeking treatment.

Populations Most Affected

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

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: ***698***
Rate: ***66.9 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***655***	**Count:** ***28***
Rate: ***68.8 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***42.4 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***24***	**Count:** ***674***
Rate: ***27.0 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***71.3 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***375***	**Count:** ***316***
Rate: ***67.2 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***65.6 per 100,000***

Deaths from Lung Cancer

Count: ***373***
Rate: ***34.5 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***351***	**Count:** ***14***
Rate: ***35.7 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***19.9 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***16***	**Count:** ***357***
Rate: ***16.1 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***36.6 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***182***	**Count:** ***191***
Rate: ***31.1 per 100,000***	**Rate:** ***38.5 per 100,000***

Risk Factors

Smoking

Exposure to Secondhand Smoke

Family History

Exposure to Radon Gas

additional risk factors can be found* ***here*

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: ***317***
Rate: ***36.7 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***288*** **Rate:** ***37.5 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***18*** **Rate:** ***28.8 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***29*** **Rate:** ***32.6 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***288*** **Rate:** ***37.2 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***141*** **Rate:** ***30.3 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***174*** **Rate:** ***43.6 per 100,000***

Deaths from Colorectal Cancer

Count: ***100***
Rate: ***9.9 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***89*** **Rate:** ***9.9 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***11*** **Rate:** ***14.7 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***8*** **Rate:** ***8.2 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***92*** **Rate:** ***10.2 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***39*** **Rate:** ***7.0 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***61*** **Rate:** ***13.1 per 100,000***

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*

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: *541*
Rate: *108.5 per 100,000*
Male Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: *461*	**Count: *47***
Rate: *100.8 per 100,000*	**Rate: *157.7 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *27*	**Count: *514***
Rate: *62.7 per 100,000*	**Rate: *112.5 per 100,000***

Deaths from Prostate Cancer

Count: *81*
Rate: *16.3 per 100,000*
Male Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: *74*	**Count: *5***
Rate: *16.1 per 100,000*	**Rate: *21.4 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *6*	**Count: *74***
Rate: *14.6 per 100,000*	**Rate: *16.2 per 100,000***

Risk Factors

- Family History
- Age over 50
- Being Black or African American
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Chemical Exposure

additional risk factors can be found **here*

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: *28*
Rate: *8.5 per 100,000*
Female Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: *20*	**Count: -**
Rate: *7.1 per 100,000*	**Rate: *19.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: -	**Count: *25***
Rate: *6.8 per 100,000*	**Rate: *8.8 per 100,000***

Deaths from Cervical Cancer

Count: *14*
Rate: *3.2 per 100,000*
Female Population

by Race

White	Black
Count: *14*	**Count: *0***
Rate: *3.7 per 100,000*	**Rate: *0.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *1*	**Count: *13***
Rate: *2.3 per 100,000*	**Rate: *3.1 per 100,000***

Risk Factors

- Smoking
- Increasing Number of Sexual Partners
- Sexual Activity at an Early Age
- Other STIs
- Weakened Immune System

additional risk factors can be found **here*

Populations Most Affected

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

Data Source: *Mayo Clinic, Cervical Cancer; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Cervical Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Cervical Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Cervical Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Cervical Cancer Risk Factors, 2025; Cohen et. al. (2022) Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Cervical Cancer Incidence, Survival, and Mortality by Histologic Subtype*
Data Note: *Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)*

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: ***343***
Rate: ***37.5 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***339*** **Rate:** ***42.0 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***-*** **Rate:** ***1.2 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***-*** **Rate:** ***4.1 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***339*** **Rate:** ***41.9 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***145*** **Rate:** ***32.8 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***198*** **Rate:** ***44.1 per 100,000***

Deaths from Skin Cancer

Count: ***39***
Rate: ***4.0 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***39*** **Rate:** ***4.4 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***0*** **Rate:** ***0.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***1*** **Rate:** ***1.1 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***38*** **Rate:** ***4.2 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***9*** **Rate:** ***2.0 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***30*** **Rate:** ***6.5 per 100,000***

Risk Factors


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*

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: *147*
Rate: *16.1 per 100,000 Population*

by Race

White	Black
Count: *140*	**Count: *-***
Rate: *17.3 per 100,000*	**Rate: *2.5 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *12*	**Count: *135***
Rate: *13.1 per 100,000*	**Rate: *16.6 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: *40*	**Count: *104***
Rate: *8.6 per 100,000*	**Rate: *24.0 per 100,000***

Deaths from Oral Cancer

Count: *35*
Rate: *3.4 per 100,000 Population*

by Race

White	Black
Count: *35*	**Count: *0***
Rate: *3.8 per 100,000*	**Rate: *0.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *3*	**Count: *32***
Rate: *3.2 per 100,000*	**Rate: *3.5 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: *10*	**Count: *25***
Rate: *1.7 per 100,000*	**Rate: *5.4 per 100,000***

Risk Factors

- Smoking
- Drinking Alcohol
- Excessive Sun Exposure to Lips
- Weakened Immune System
- Exposure to *human papillomavirus* (HPV)

additional risk factors can be found **here*

Populations Most Affected

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

Data Source: *Mayo Clinic, Mouth Cancer; FLHealth CHARTS, Oral Cancer Incidence, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Oral Cancer, 2024; American Cancer Society, Oral Cavity and Oropharyngeal Cancer Risk Factors, 2026*
Liu et al., (2024) Neighborhood socioeconomic status and racial and ethnic survival disparities in oral cavity and laryngeal cancer
Data Note: *Blank data fields indicate results have been suppressed because counts are between 1 and 9, which is represented with a dash (-)*

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: *21*
Rate: *18.4 per 100,000 Population*

by Race

White	Black
Count: *16*	**Count: -**
Rate: *19.0 per 100,000*	**Rate: *15.0 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: -	**Count: *17***
Rate: *14.9 per 100,000*	**Rate: *19.5 per 100,000***

Childhood Cancer Incidence by Age

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

Risk Factors

Exposure to Radiation

Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Family Cancer Syndromes

Down Syndrome

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

13.5%

Deaths from Diabetes

Count: ***268***
Rate: ***26.0 per 100,000 Population***

by Race

White	Black
Count: ***228*** **Rate:** ***24.6 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***34*** **Rate:** ***49.1 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: ***26*** **Rate:** ***27.2 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***240*** **Rate:** ***25.8 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: ***107*** **Rate:** ***18.1 per 100,000***	**Count:** ***161*** **Rate:** ***34.6 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

32.7%

Data Source: *PolicyMap, 2023; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Diabetes, 2024; Mayo Clinic, Diabetes, 2026; Mayo Clinic, Type 1 Diabetes, 2024; Mayo Clinic, Type 2 Diabetes, 2025; Mayo Clinic, Obesity, 2025*

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: *183*

Drug Overdose Deaths

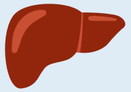
Count: *238*

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

14.4%



Deaths from Alcoholic Liver Disease

Count: *68*
Rate: *8.8 per 100,000 Population*

by Race

White	Black
Count: *65*	**Count: *2***
Rate: *9.9 per 100,000*	**Rate: *2.9 per 100,000***

by Ethnicity

Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Count: *5*	**Count: *62***
Rate: *5.2 per 100,000*	**Rate: *9.4 per 100,000***

by Gender

Female	Male
Count: *22*	**Count: *46***
Rate: *6.1 per 100,000*	**Rate: *11.7 per 100,000***

Data Source: *FLHealth CHARTS, Substance Use Dashboard, 2024; Mayo Clinic, Drug Addiction (Substance Use Disorder), 2025; Mayo Clinic, Alcohol Use Disorder, 2022; FLHealth CHARTS, Deaths from Alcoholic Liver Disease, 2024; PolicyMap, 2023*

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

13.7%

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

25.5%

Individuals with Access to Exercise Opportunities

82%

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: ***70***
Rate: ***11.8 per 100,000***

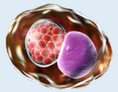
AIDS Diagnoses

Count: ***37***
Rate: ***6.2 per 100,000***

Data Source: *PolicyMap, 2023; Mayo Clinic, Nicotine Dependence, 2025; MedlinePlus, Health Risks of an Inactive Lifestyle, 2025; County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2025; FLHealth CHARTS, HIV Diagnoses, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, AIDS Diagnoses, 2024; Mayo Clinic, HIV/AIDS, 2024*

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: *2,246*
Rate: *378.1 per 100,000 Population*

Gonorrhea

Prevalence

Count: *786*
Rate: *132.3 per 100,000 Population*

Syphilis

Prevalence

Count: *282*
Rate: *47.5 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)**

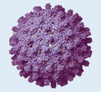
Vaccine Initation (Age 11)

30.2%

Vaccine Completion (Ages 9–17)

29.6%

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: *88*
Rate: *14.8 per 100,000 Population*

Hepatitis C, Chronic

Prevalence

Count: *398*
Rate: *67.0 per 100,000 Population*

Data Source: *Mayo Clinic, HPV Infection, 2025; FLHealth CHARTS, Human papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine Initiation, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Human papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine Completion, 2024; Mayo Clinic, Hepatitis B, 2026; Mayo Clinic, Hepatitis C, 2025; FLHealth CHARTS, Hepatitis B, Chronic, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Hepatitis C, Chronic (Including Perinatal), 2024; CDC, About Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Chlamydia, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Gonorrhea, 2024; FLHealth CHARTS, Syphilis (All Stages), 2024*

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.

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)

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

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.

Data Source: *Mayo Clinic, Know your numbers: Family health history, 2021; Mayo Clinic, Familial Cancer Program, 2024; Mayo Clinic, Cancer prevention: 7 tips to reduce your risk, 2024; CDC, Healthy Eating Tips, 2026; CDC, Alcohol and Cancer, 2026; American Institute for Cancer Research, Limit Alcohol to Reduce Cancer Risk, 2025; Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030;*

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

Services Offered:
Support Groups
Preventive Health Exams & Screenings
Clinical Appointments

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