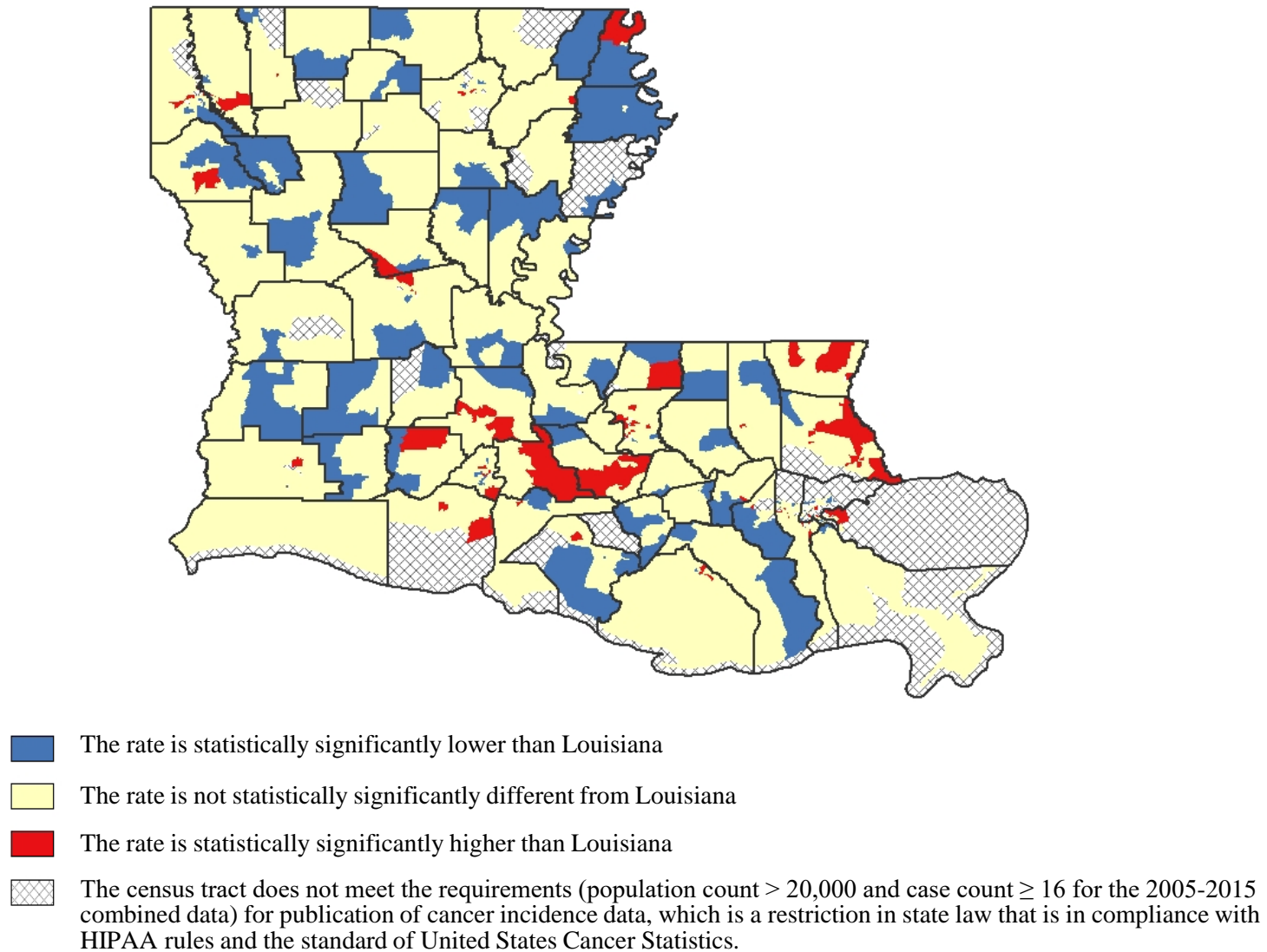
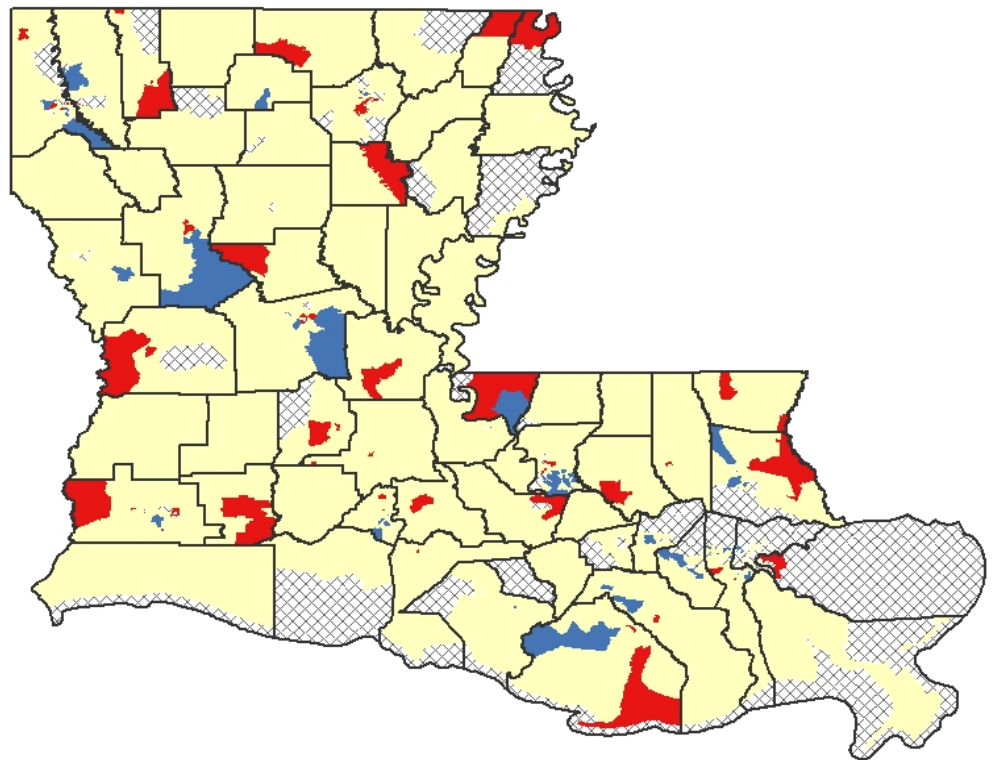


Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2005-2015



- The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.
- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
- The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

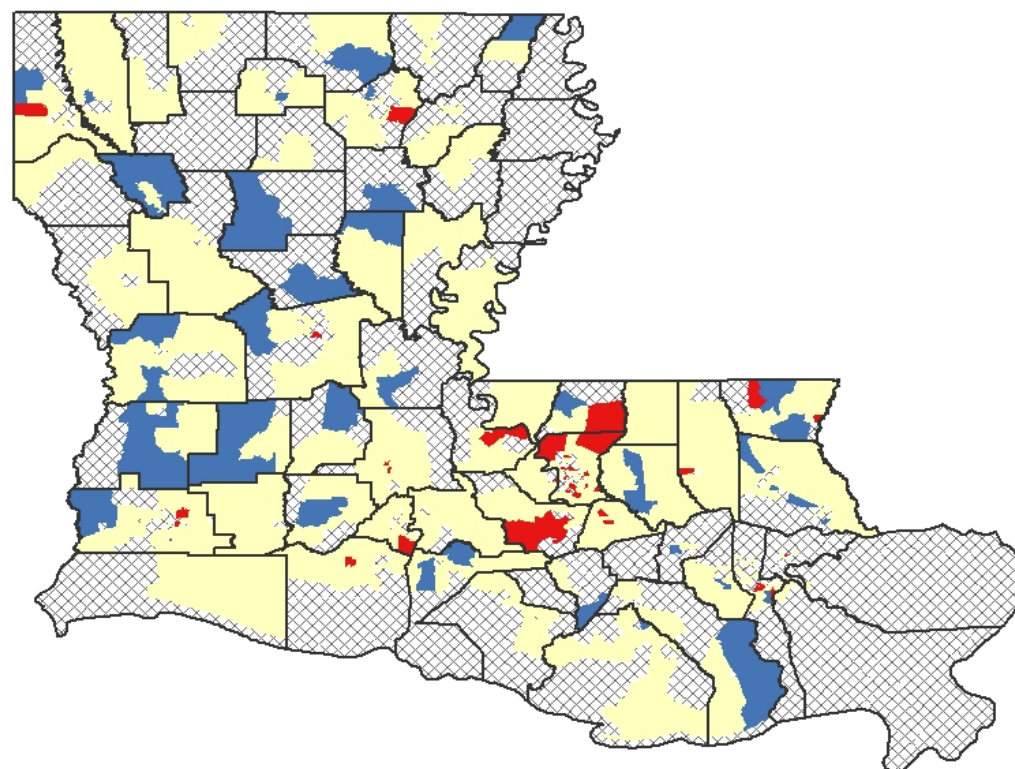
Risk Factors²

- Age
- Sex
- Cigarette smoking (increases with amount and years of smoking)
- Cigar and pipe smoking
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Taking beta carotene supplements
- Exposure to radon gas, asbestos, certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), silica, beryllium, nickel chromate, some organic chemicals, radiation, vinyl chloride, mustard gas, coal products, or diesel exhaust
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures, including: rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, chimney sweeping
- History of tuberculosis
- Personal or family history of lung cancer
- Radiation therapy to the chest for other cancers
- HIV infection
- Multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1)

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2005-2015



Risk Factors²

- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Excess body weight
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Prostate changes
- Family history of prostate cancer in first-degree relative
- Certain inherited genetic conditions, including Lynch syndrome and BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations

■ The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

■ The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

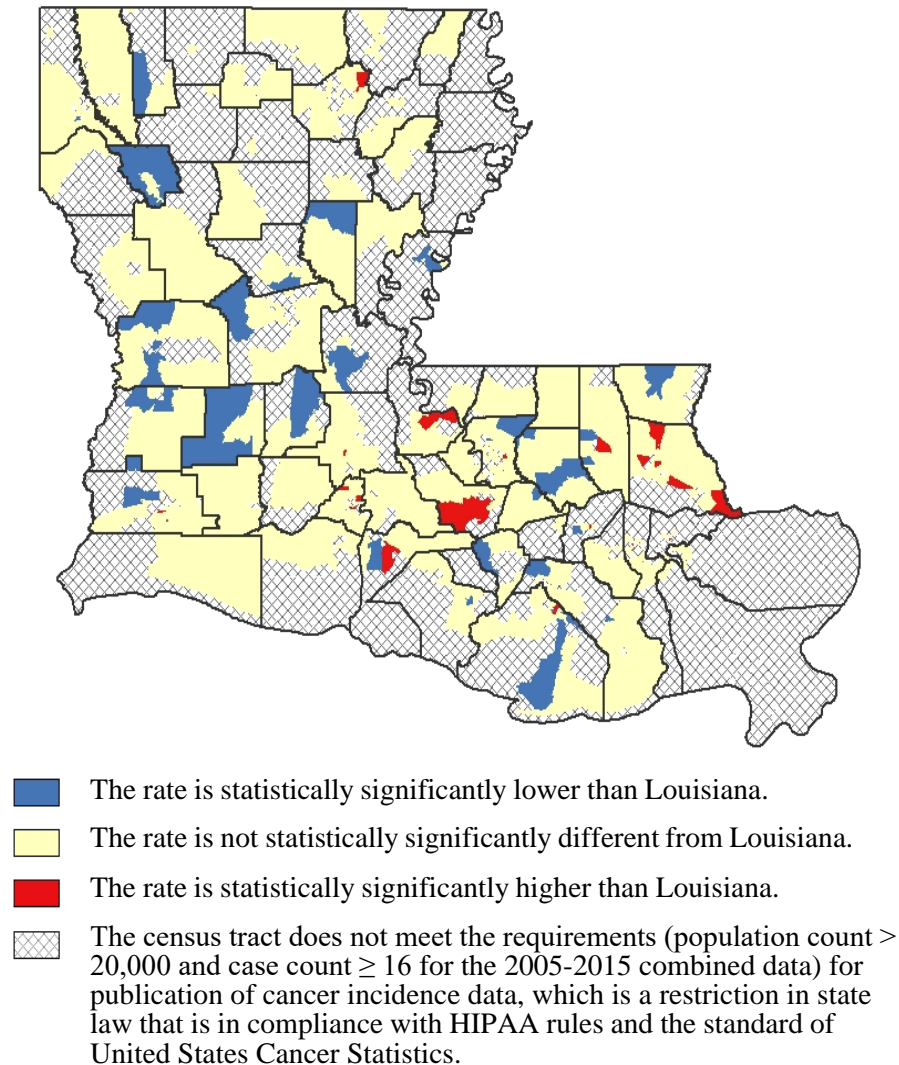
■ The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

■ The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

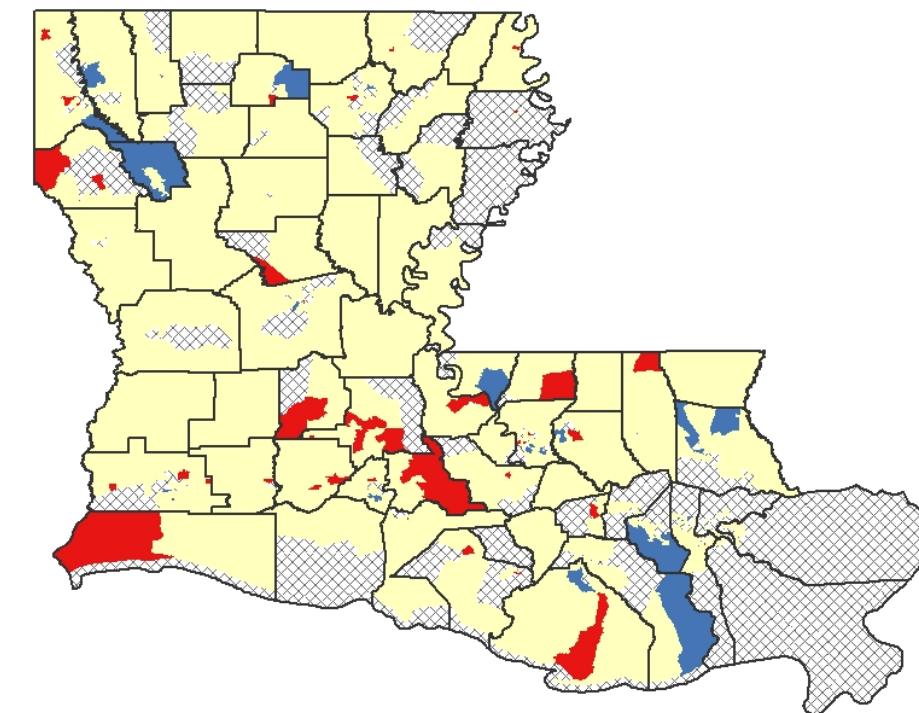
²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Risk Factors²

- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Breastfeeding for less than 1 year
- Personal or family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Inherited mutations in BRCA1, BRCA2, or other susceptibility genes
- Benign breast conditions (ex. atypical hyperplasia)
- Personal history of ductal or lobular carcinoma in situ, high-dose radiation to chest at young age, or high breast density
- Recent use of oral contraceptives
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Being given diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy, or mother having been given diethylstilbestrol during pregnancy
- Menopausal hormone therapy (combined estrogen and progestin)

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2005-2015



■ The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

■ The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

■ The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

■ The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

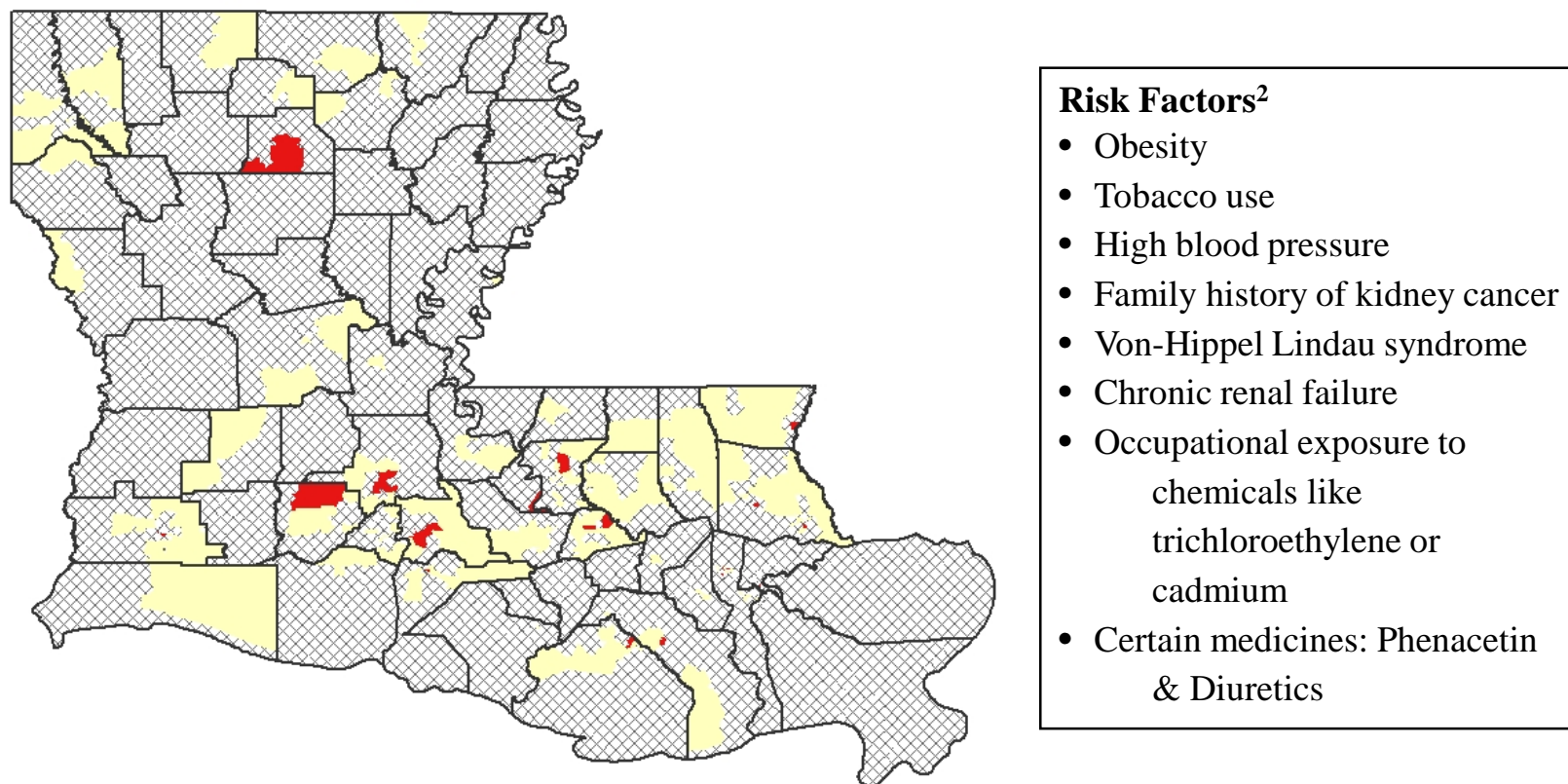
Risk Factors²

- Age
- Sex
- Race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Long-term smoking
- High consumption of red or processed meat
- Low intake of calcium, fruits, vegetables, and whole-grain fiber
- Moderate to heavy alcohol consumption
- Personal or family history of colon or rectal cancer and/or polyps
- Personal history of chronic inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, or Crohn's disease
- Inherited genetic conditions (ex. Lynch syndrome or familial adenomatous polyposis)
- Type II diabetes
- Long-term use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can reduce risk

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence¹ Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2005-2015



■ The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

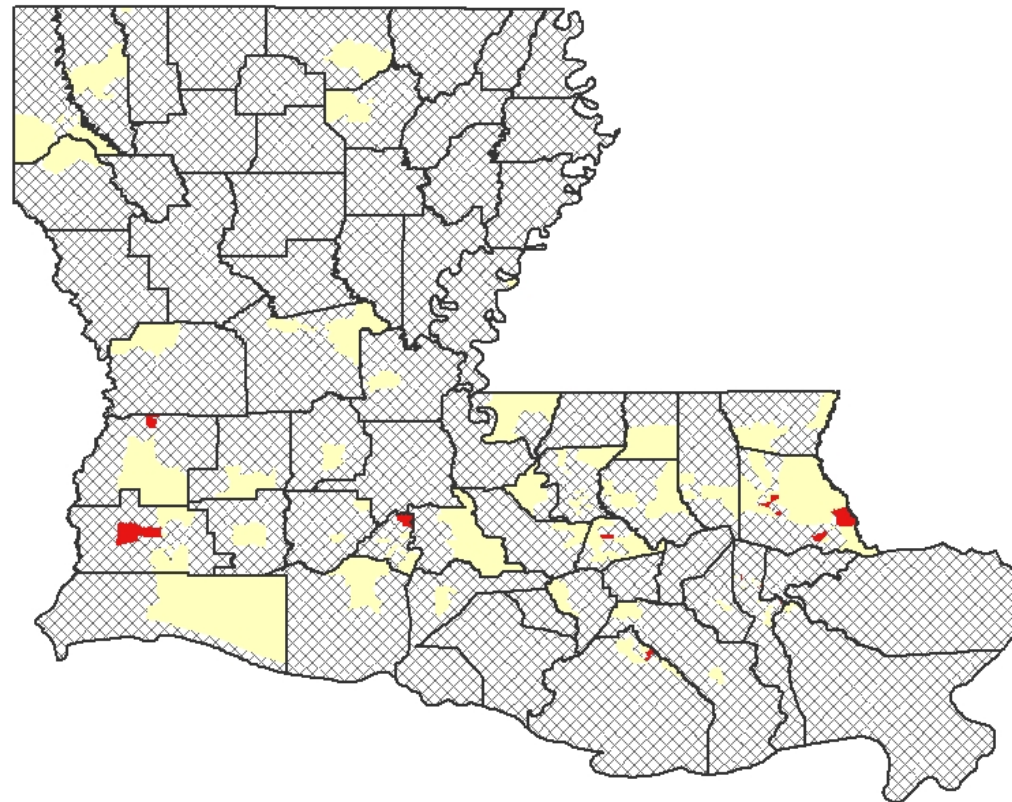
■ The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

■ The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2005-2015



The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

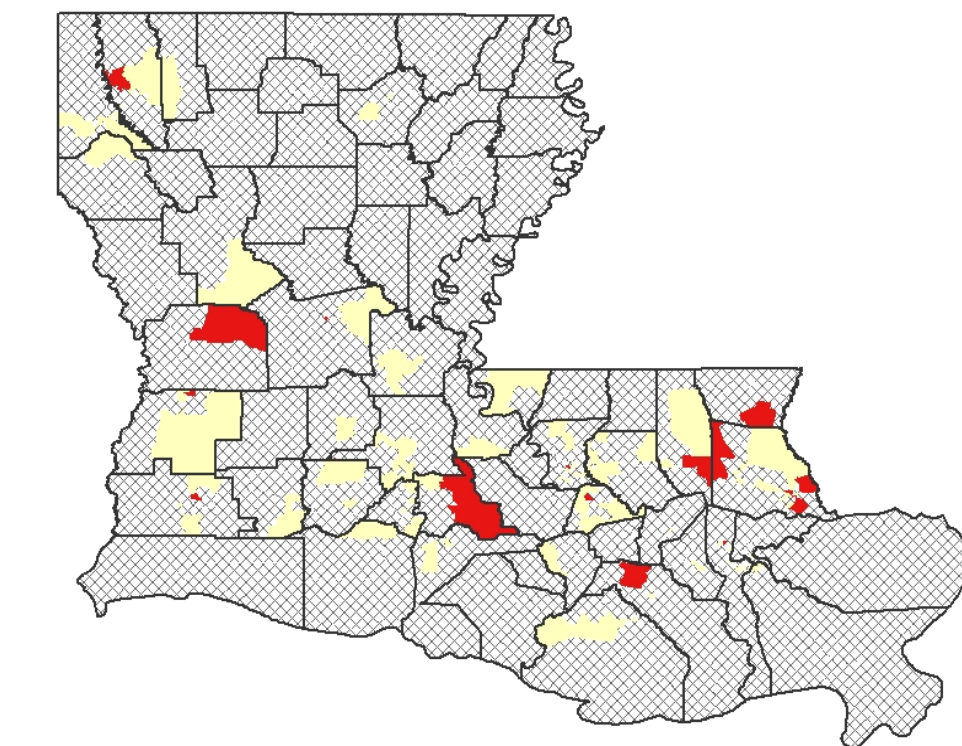
Risk Factors²

- Increased age
- Sex
- Race
- Weakened immune system
- Infection with Epstein Barr virus, HIV, HTLV-1, H. pylori, or Hepatitis C virus
- Personal history of Sjogren syndrome, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides
- Excessive body weight or diet high in fat and meats
- Radiation exposure

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

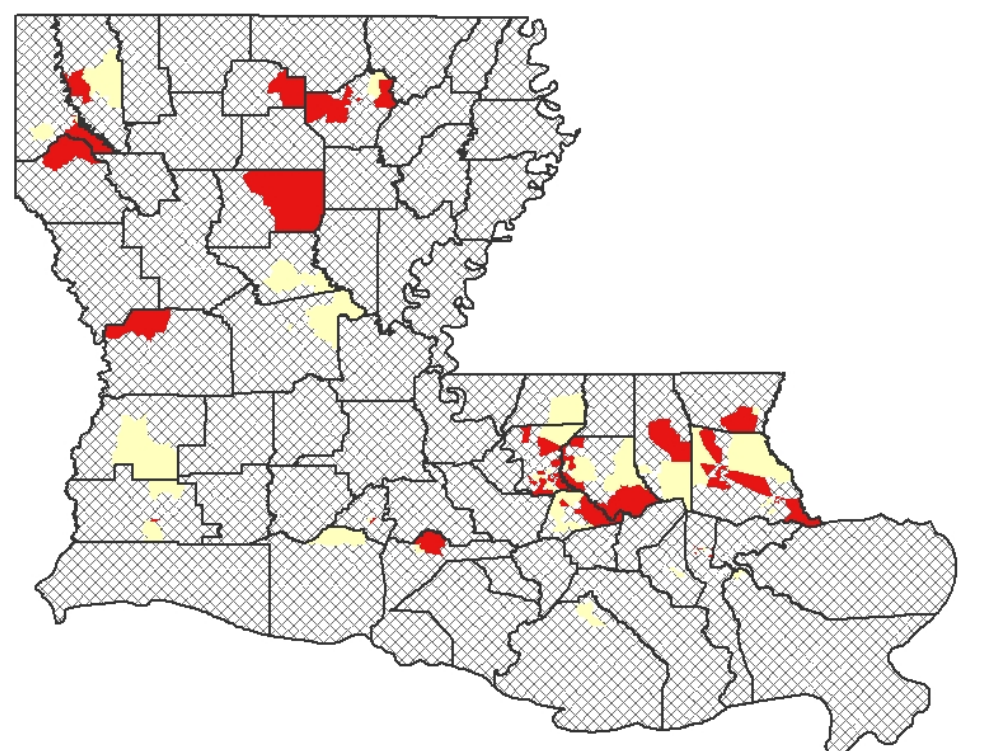
Risk Factors²

- Age
- Race/Ethnicity
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Working in the dye, rubber, chemical, metal, textile, leather, or aluminum industries
- Working as a hairdresser, machinist, printer, painter, or truck driver
- Living in a community with high levels of arsenic in the drinking water
- Bladder birth defects
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer
- Inherited genes and genetic syndromes

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2005-2015



- The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.
- The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.
- The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

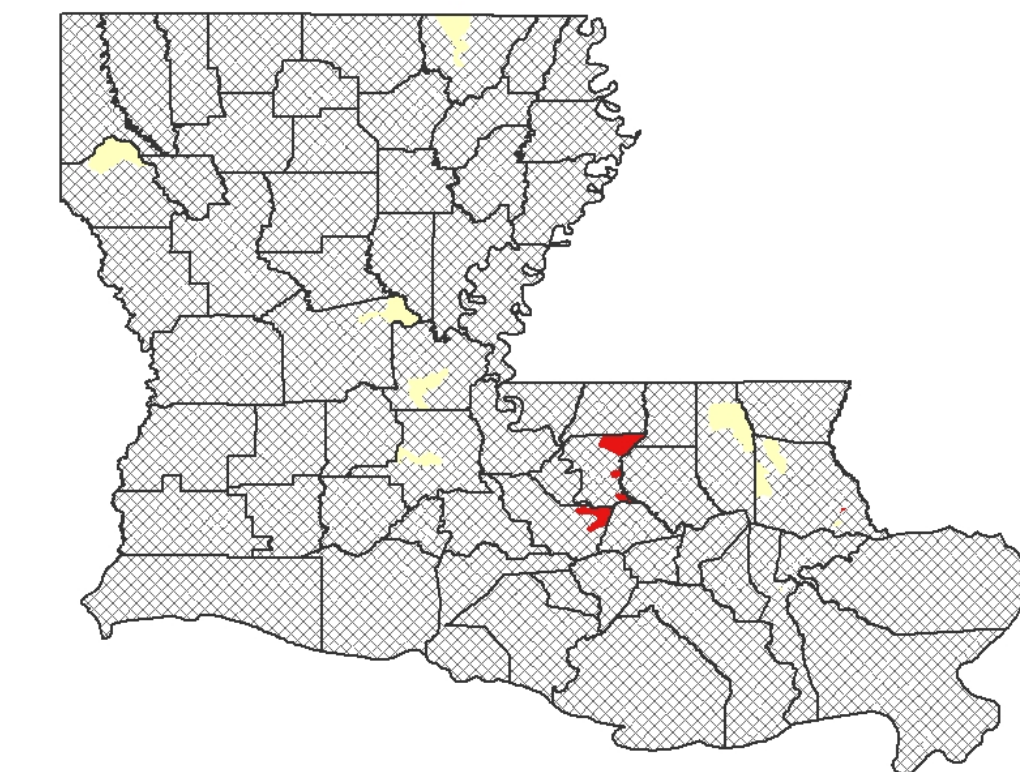
Risk Factors²

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Presence of atypical, large, or more than 50 moles
- Heavy exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight or indoor tanning beds
- Sun-sensitivity (fair-skinned, burning easily, or having natural blonde or red hair)
- Personal or family history of melanoma or skin cancer
- Personal history of having at least one severe, blistering sunburn in youth
- Weakened immune system
- Xeroderma pigmentosum

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates


²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2005-2015



 The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

 The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

 The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

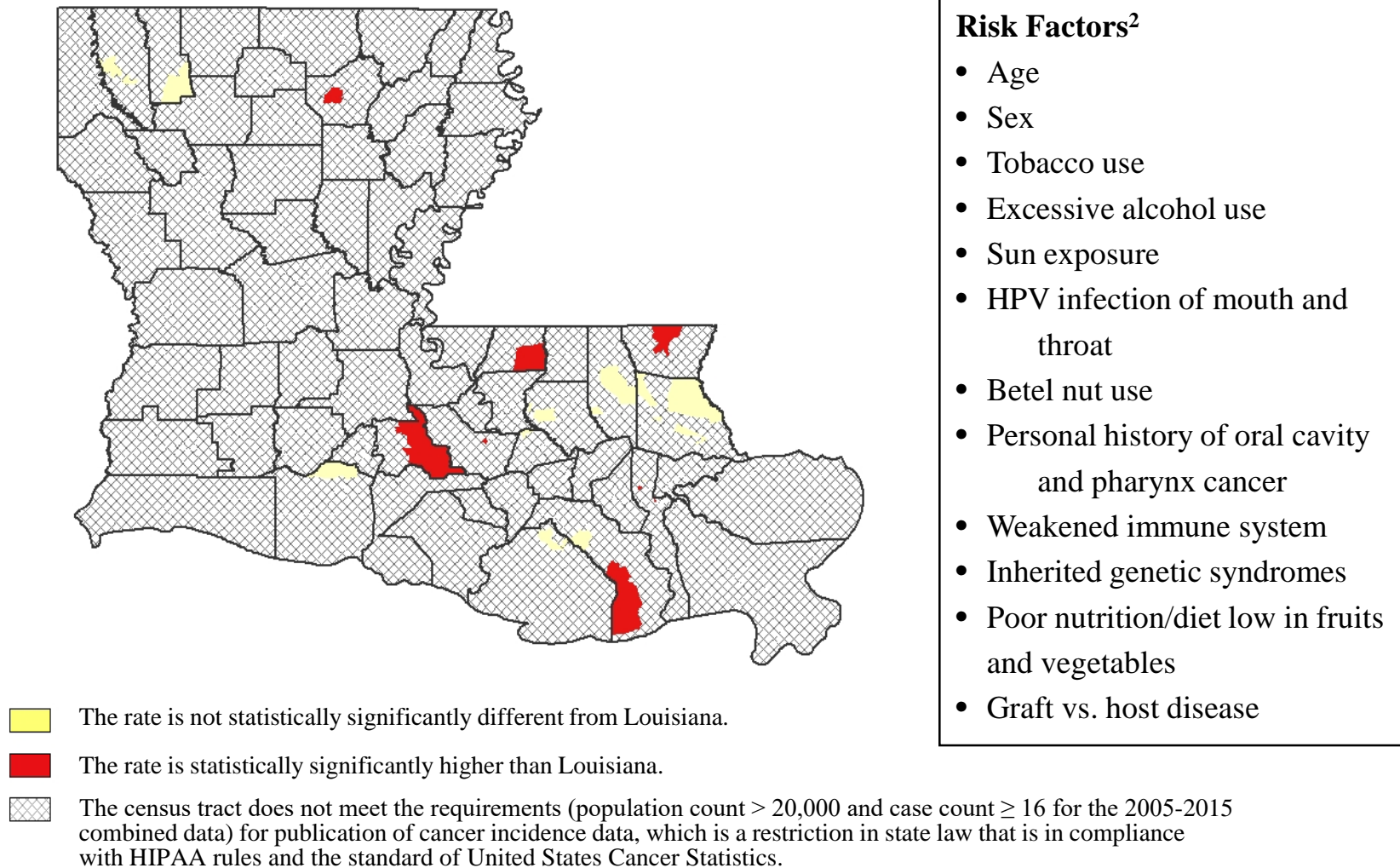
Risk Factors²

- Age, Sex, Race
- Tobacco use
- Obesity
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Family history of pancreatic cancer
- Personal history of chronic pancreatitis or diabetes
- Personal history of Lynch syndrome or certain other genetic syndromes
- BRCA1, BRCA2, and PALB2 gene mutation carrier
- Type II Diabetes
- Heavy occupation exposure to chemicals used in dry cleaning and metal working industries

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

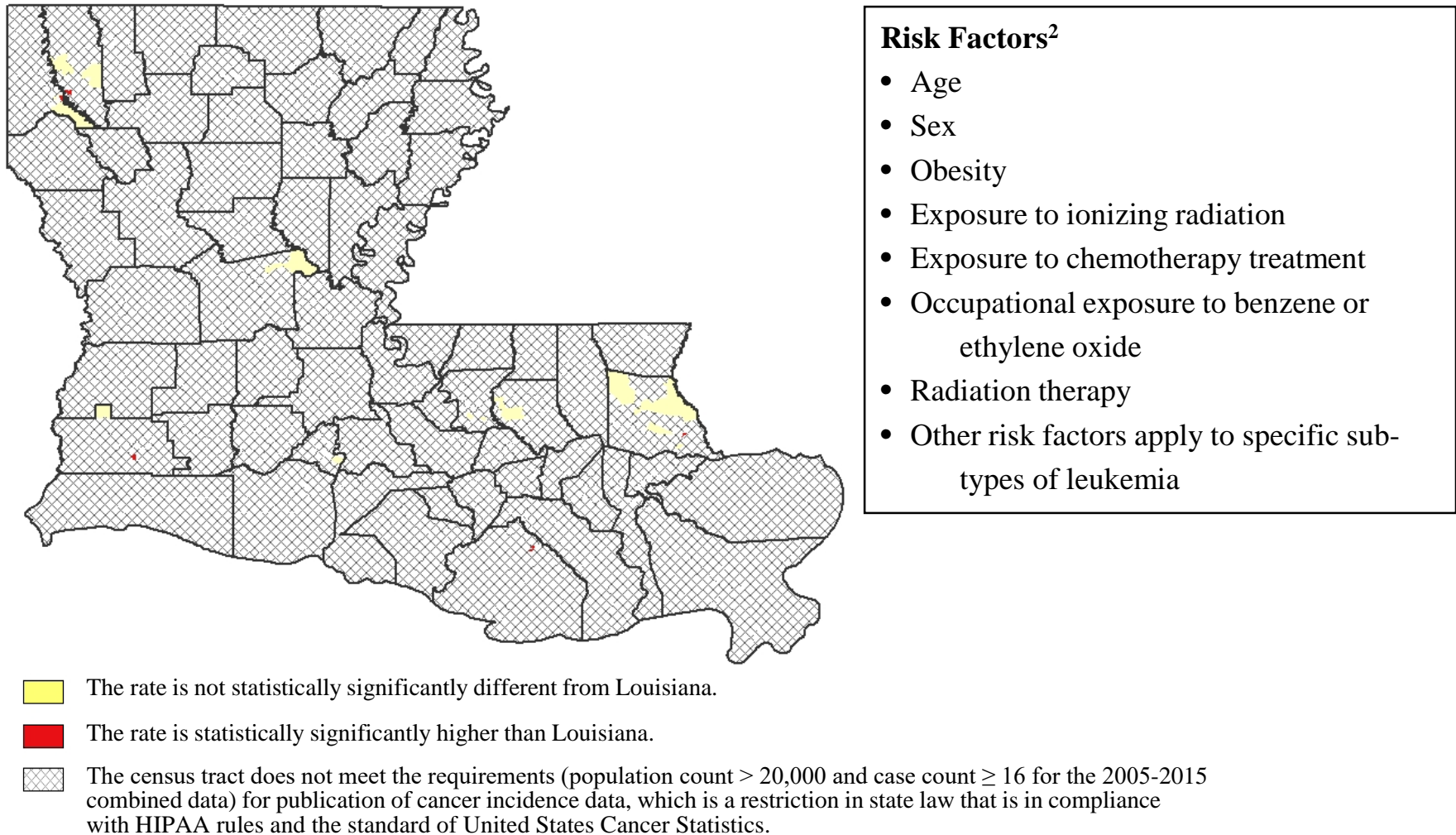
Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

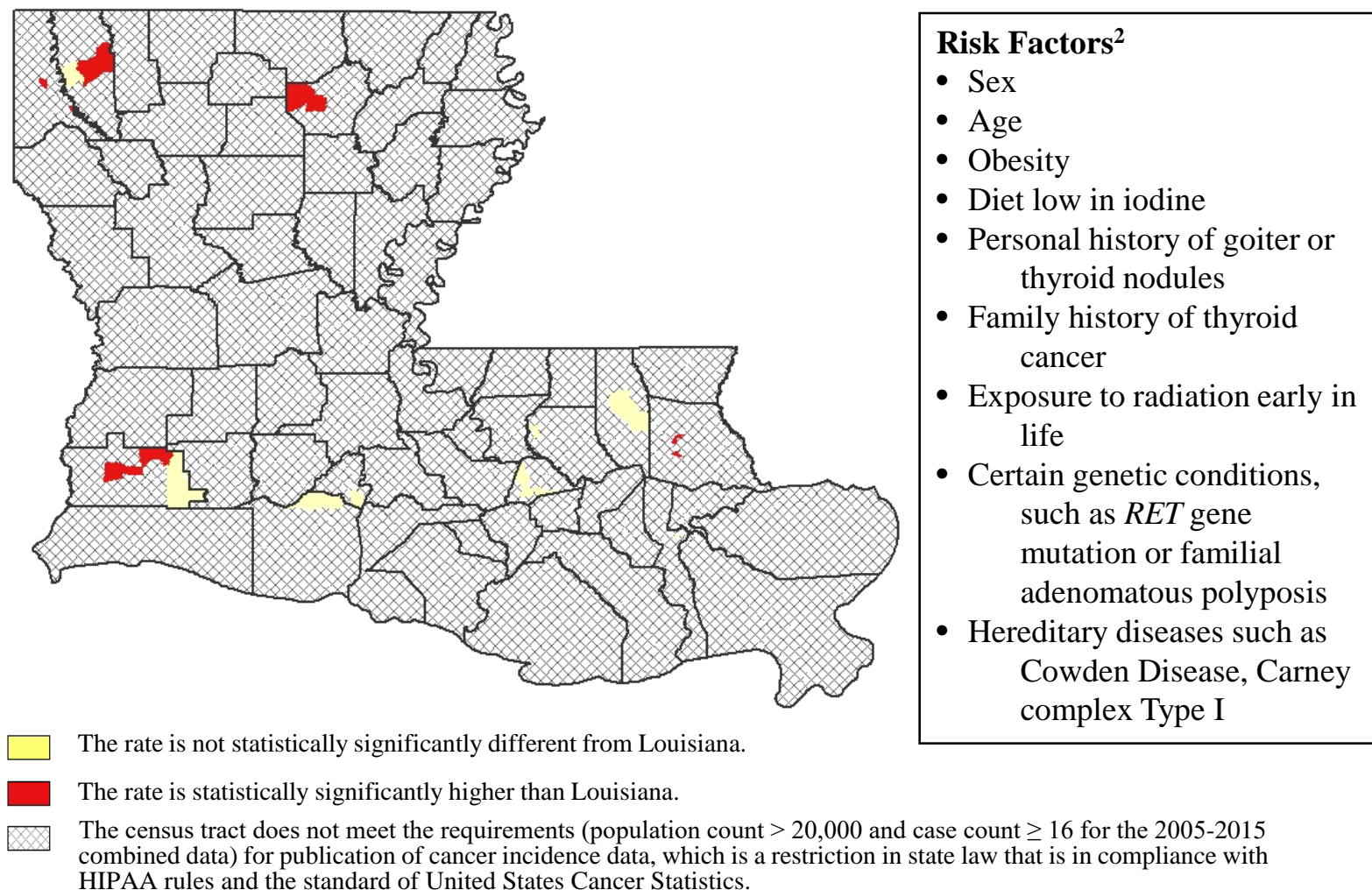
Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

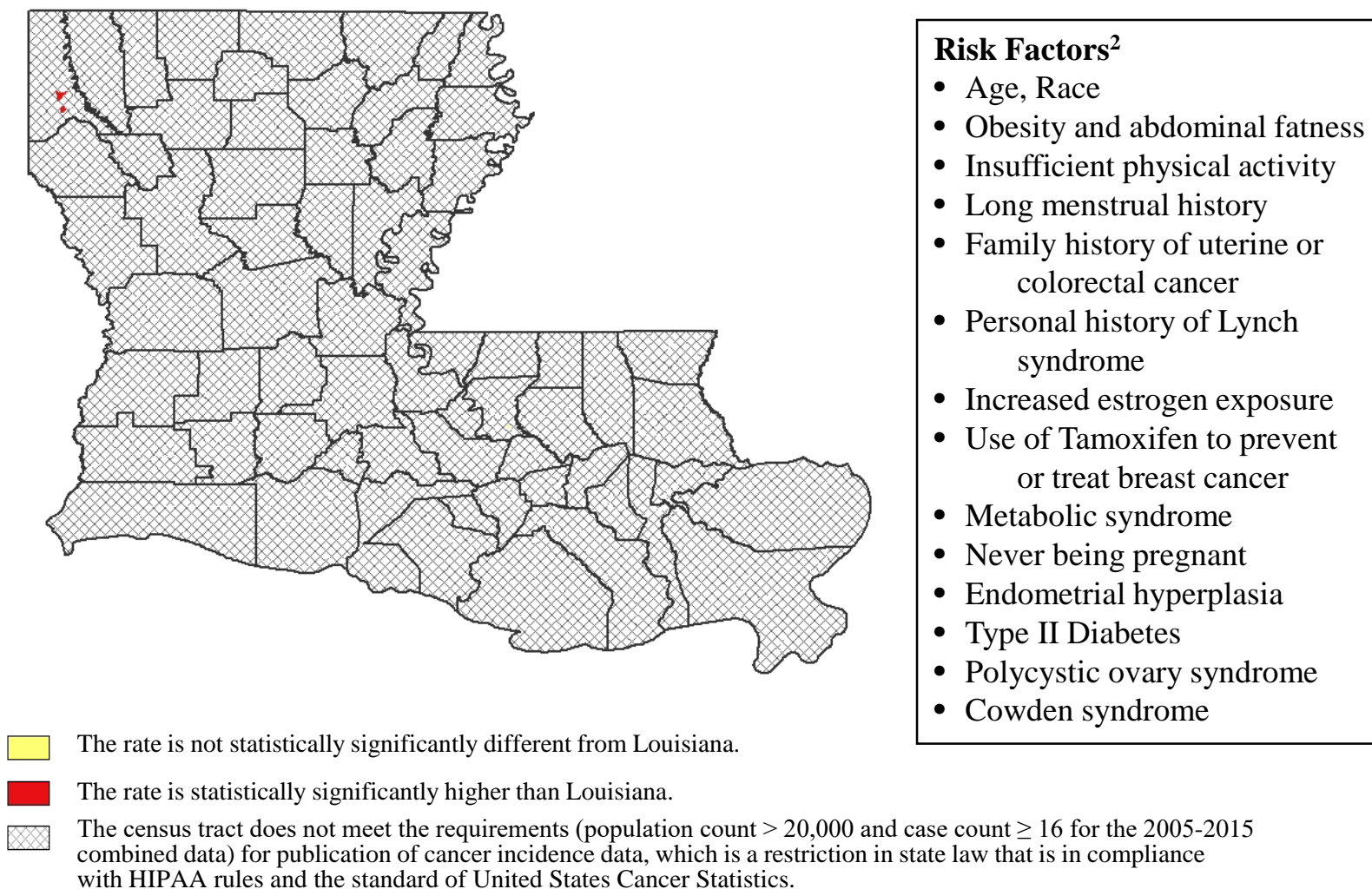
Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Uterus, Diagnosed in 2005-2015




¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Invasive Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2005-2015



 The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

 The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥ 16 for the 2005-2015 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

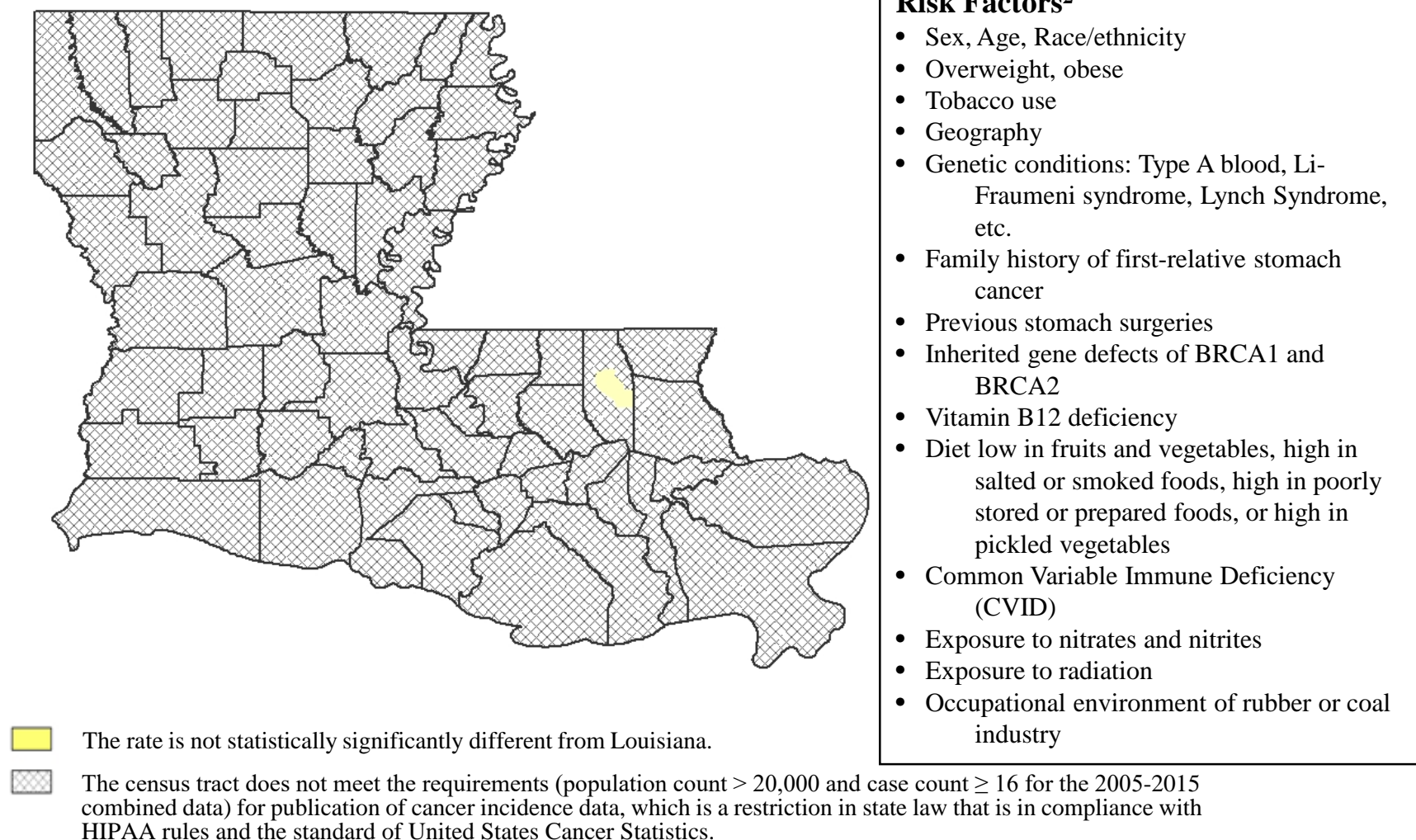
Risk Factors²

- Sex, race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)
- Certain genetic conditions
- Exposure to aflatoxin, vinyl chloride, or thorium dioxide
- Anabolic steroids
- Arsenic in drinking water
- Parasitic infection

¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Figure 16. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates¹ of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Stomach, Diagnosed in 2005-2015



¹Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates

²American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2019*; American Cancer Society, www.cancer.org/cancer.html; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.