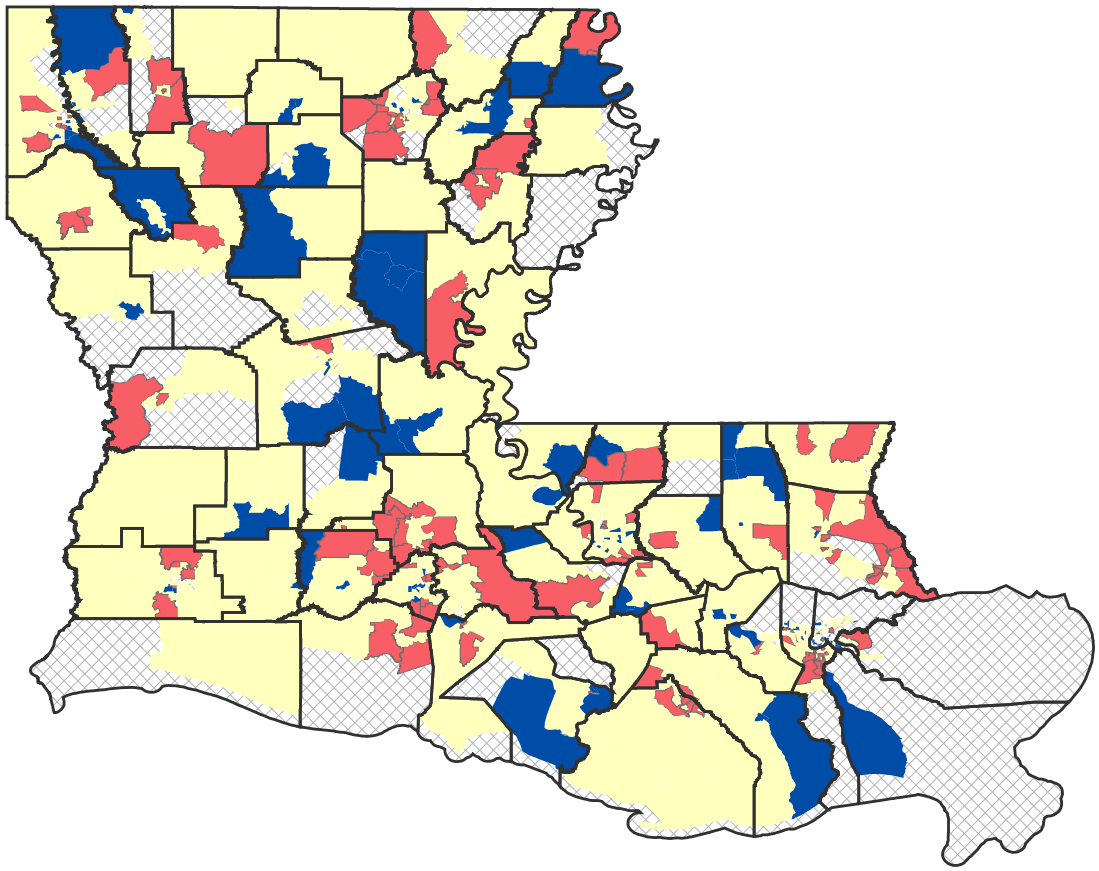
Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2010-2019



The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana

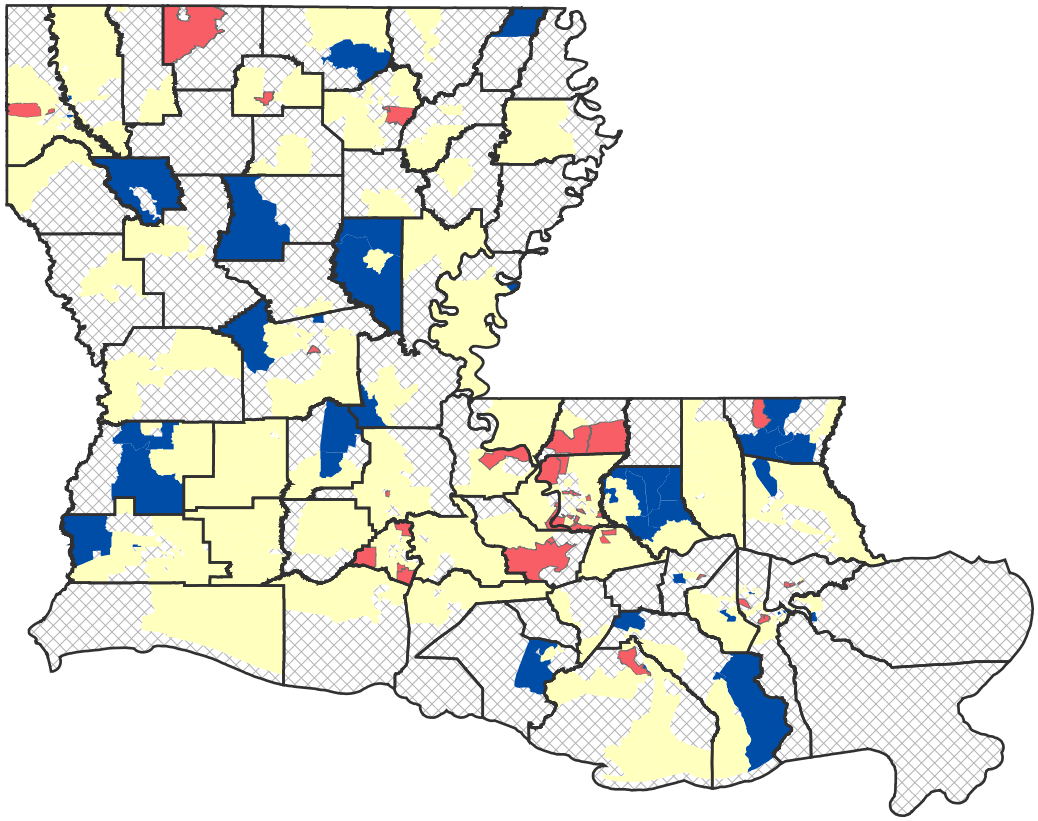
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count > 20,000 and case count ≥16 for the 2010-2019 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.

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

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 2. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- Race: African ancestry
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- Taking vitamin E alone or folic acid
- Chemical Exposures
- 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.

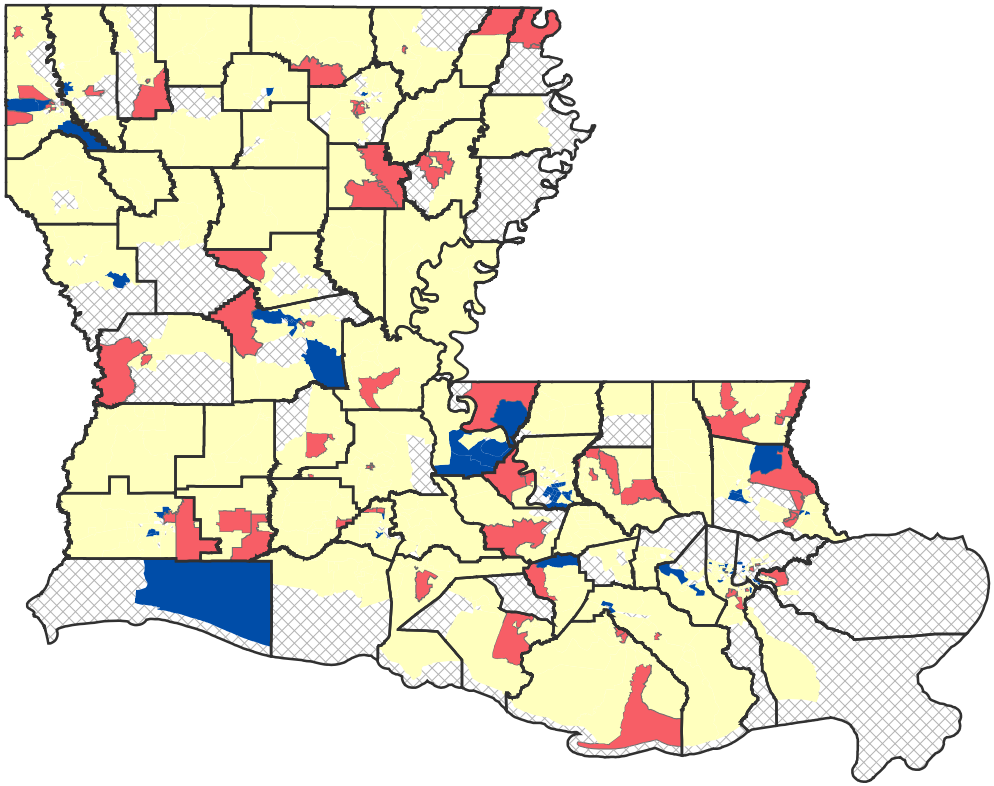
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Lung & Bronchus, 2010-2019



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 2010-2019 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 Factors[2]

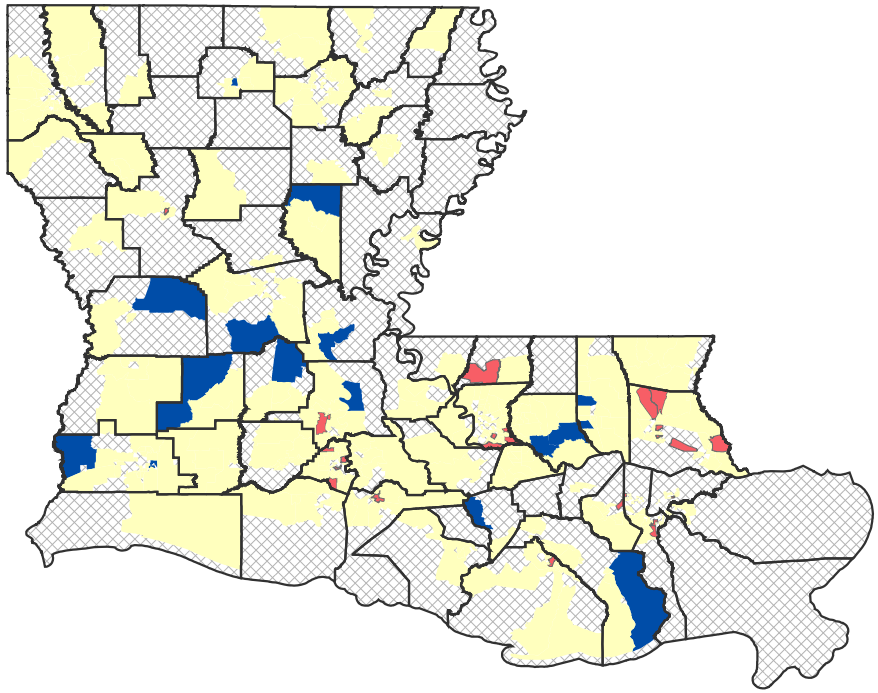
- Age
- Smoking and Tobacco Use
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- History of lung cancer
- Certain genetic causes
- Taking beta carotene supplements
- Exposure to radon gas, asbestos, certain metals (chromium, cadmium, arsenic), silica, beryllium, nickel chromate, some organic chemicals, radiation, vinyl chloride, mustard gas, coal products, or diesel exhaust
- Air pollution
- Occupational exposures, including: rubber manufacturing, paving, roofing, painting, chimney sweeping
- Arsenic in drinking water

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2010-2019



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 2010-2019 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 Factors[2]

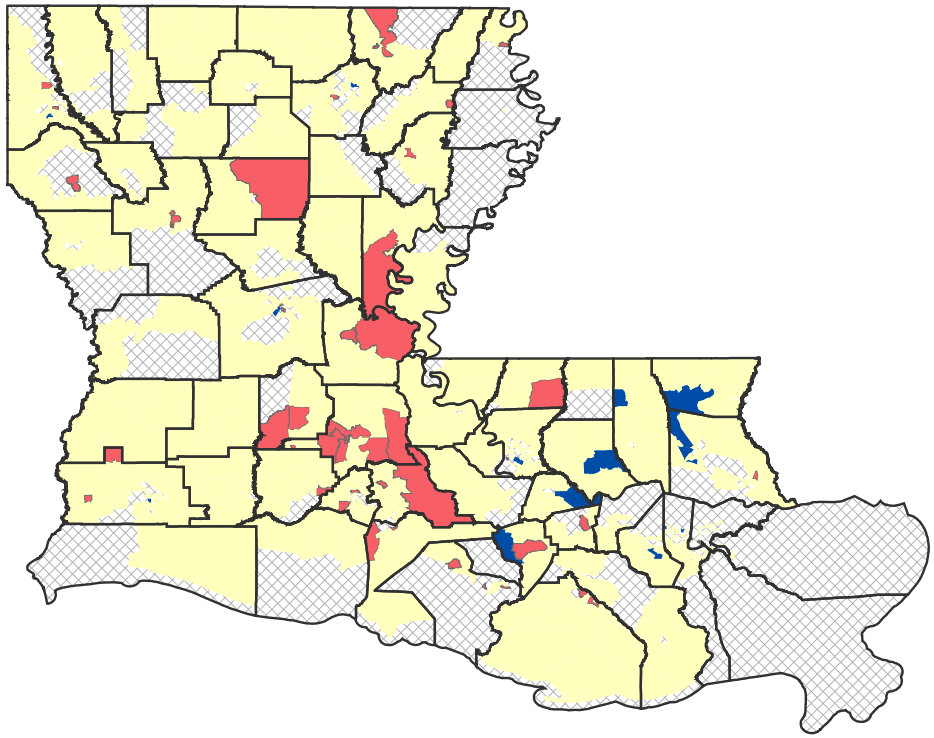
- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- Never having children
- Having first child after age of 30
- Personal or family history of breast 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
- High breast density
- Postmenopausal hormone use
- Long-term use of combination hormone replacement therapy
- Exposure to diethylstilbestrol

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Race/ethnicity
- Obesity
- Physical inactivity
- Smoking/Tobacco Use
- 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

The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana.

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

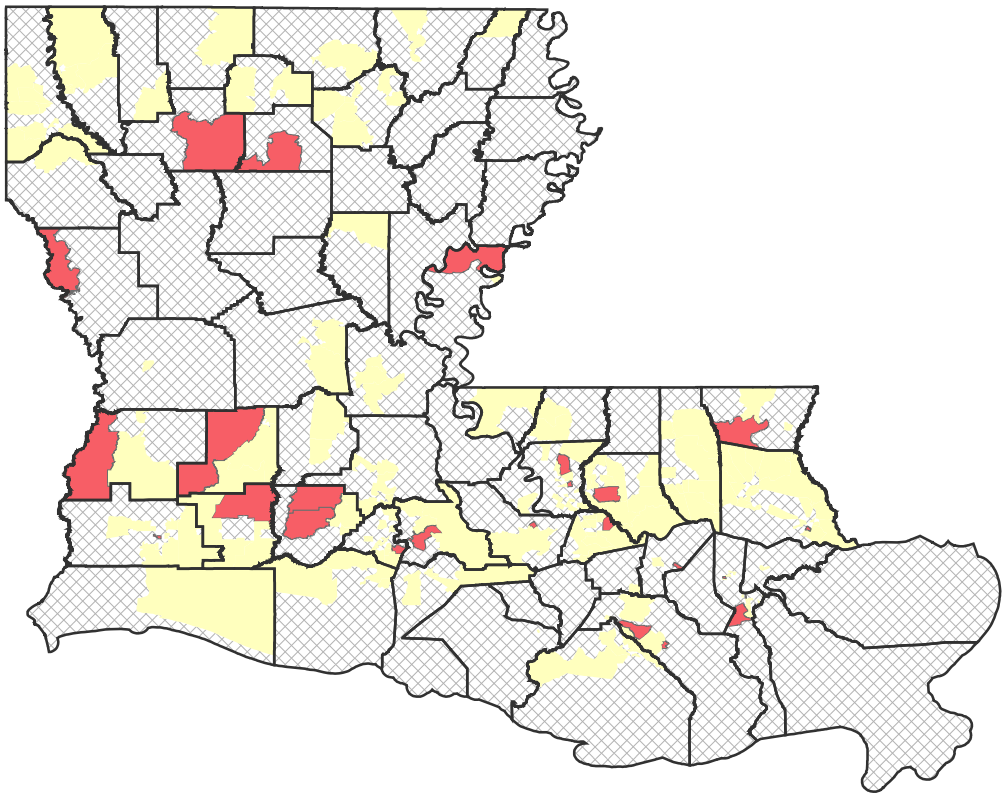
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 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.

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 6. Comparison of Cancer Incidence[1] Rates of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Kidney & Renal Pelvis, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Obesity
- Race
- Sex (Higher risk if assigned male at birth)
- Smoking/Tobacco use
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Genetic and Hereditary risk factors (such as Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome)
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

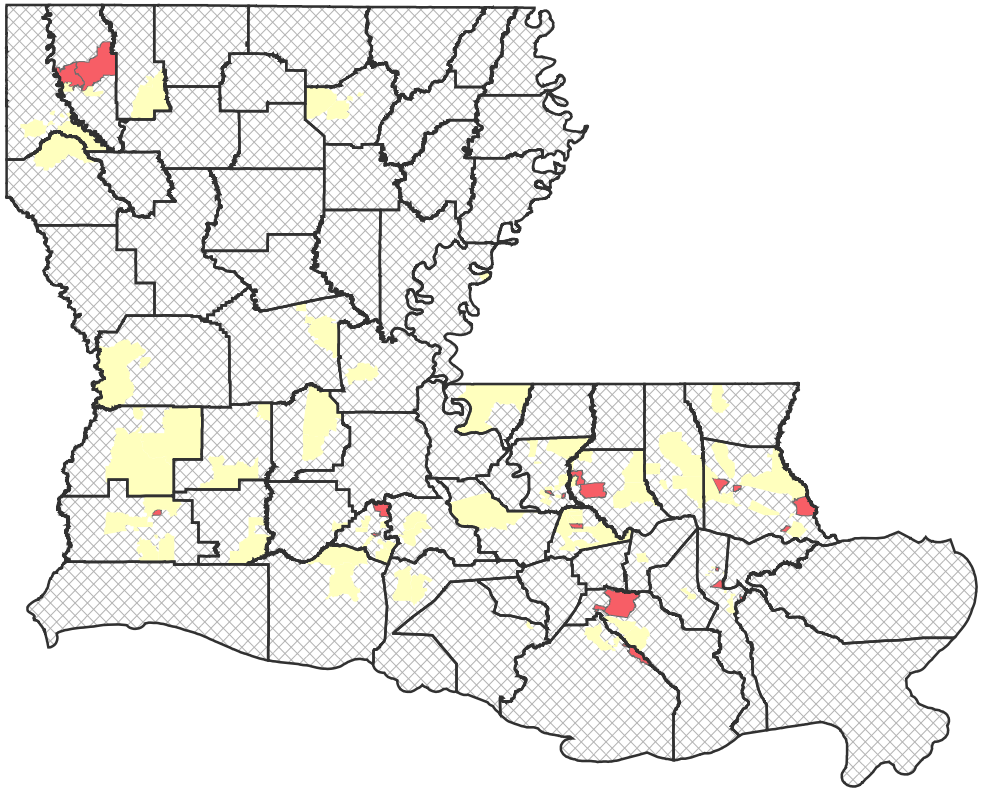
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2010-2019



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 c combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in s HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

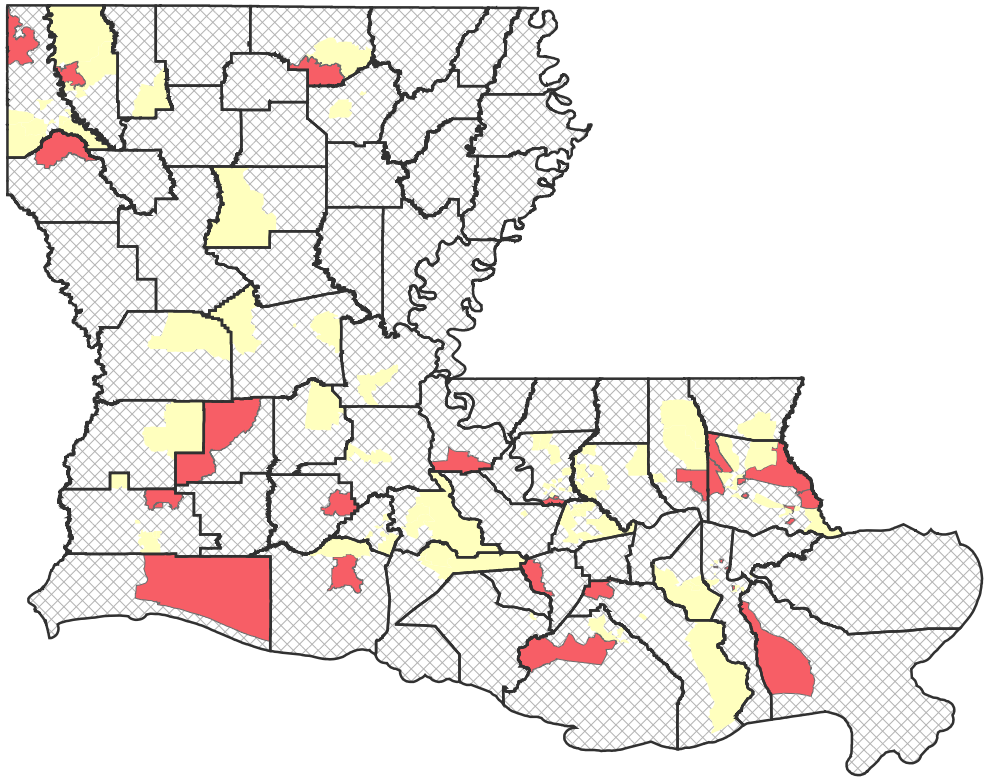
Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- Sex (Increased if assigned male at birth)
- Race (Increased incidence in Caucasian race)
- Weakened immune system due to HIV infection, inherited immunodeficiency syndromes, or receiving immune suppressants to prevent organ transplant rejection
- Infection with Epstein Barr virus, HIV, HTLV-1, H. pylori, or Hepatitis C virus
- Personal history of Sjogren syndrome, lupus, or rheumatoid arthritis
- Chemotherapy exposure from treatment for other cancers
- Radiation exposure from treatment for other cancers
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides

[1]Average annual age-adjusted (2000 US) incidence rates
[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, Diagnosed in 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Smoking/Tobacco use
- Working in the dye, rubber, chemical, metal, textile, leather, or aluminum industries
- Working as a hairdresser, mechanist, printer, painter, or truck driver
- Living in a community with high levels of arsenic in the drinking water
- Lack of fluid intake
- Bladder birth defects
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer
- Chemotherapy or radiation therapy exposure
- Chronic bladder irritation or infection
- Acquired or Inherited gene mutations

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

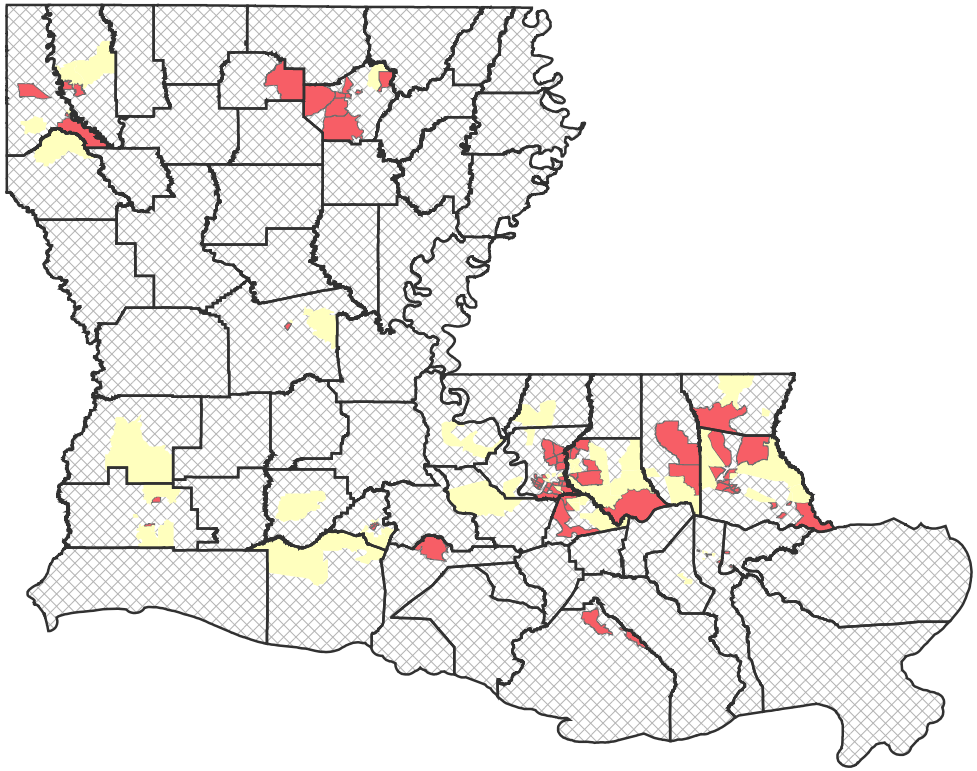
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex (Higher if assigned male at birth)
- 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

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

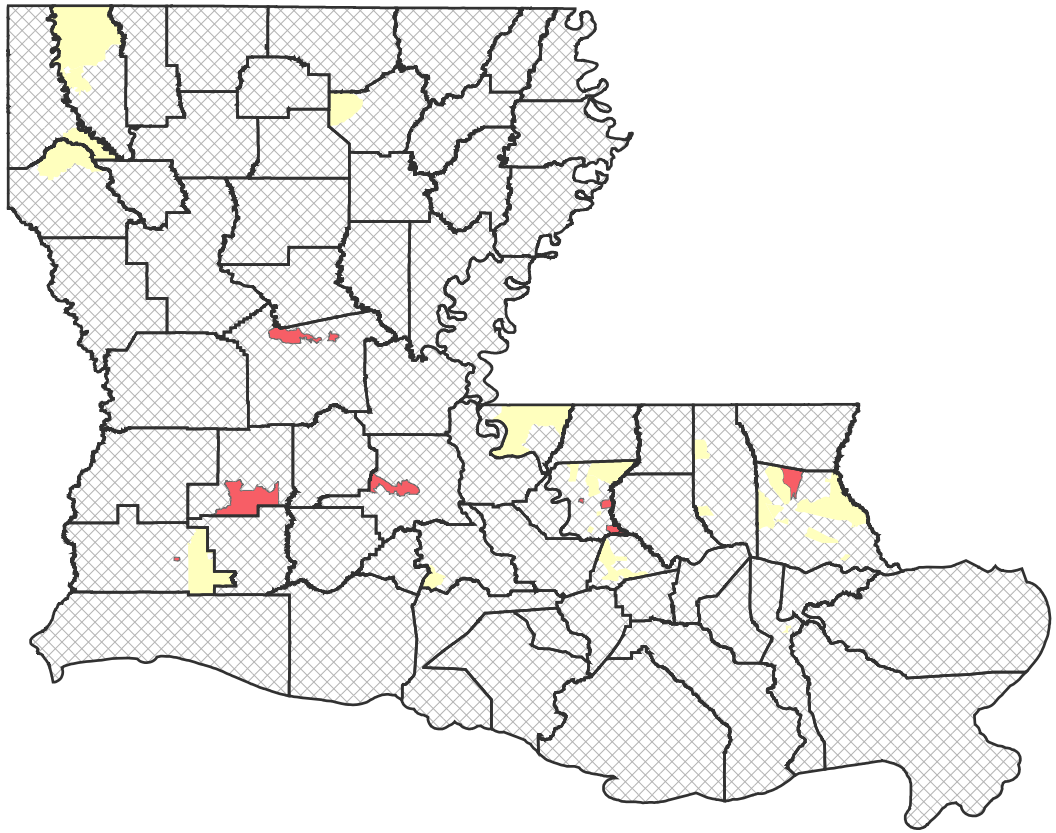
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Race (higher risk in African American persons)
- 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 and BRCA2 mutation carrier
- Heavy exposure to chemicals used in the dry cleaning and metal working industries

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

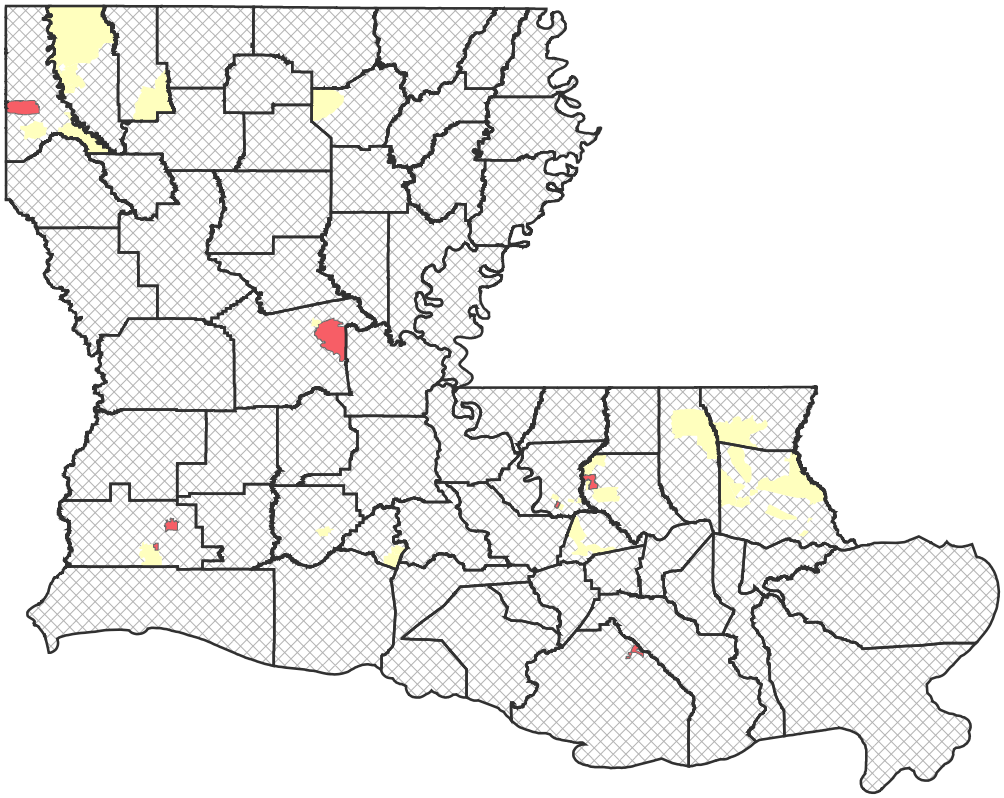
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- HTLV-1 infection
- Exposure to ionizing radiation
- Exposure to chemotherapy treatment
- Occupational exposure to benzene or ethylene oxide
- Certain inherited syndromes, such as Down syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome, Fanconi's anemia, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Bloom's syndrome, Li-Fraumeni syndrome, and ataxia telangiectasia

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

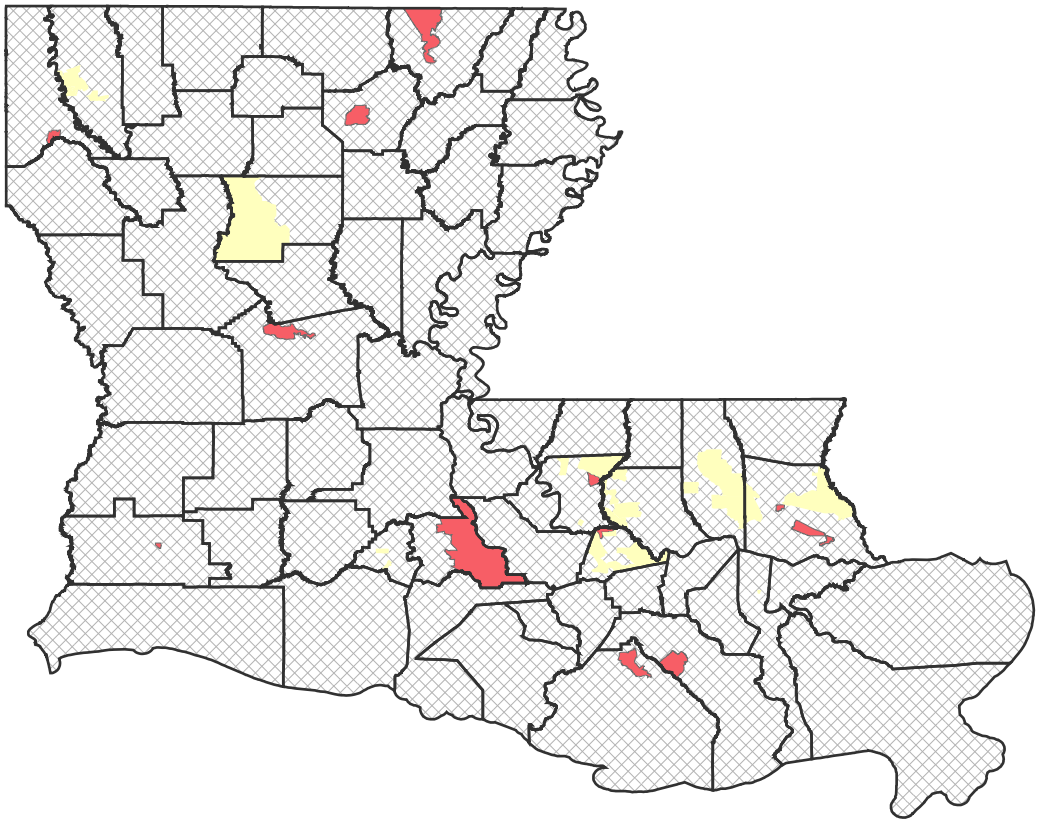
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex (Higher risk if assigned male at birth)
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Sun exposure
- HPV infection of mouth and throat
- Betel nut use
- Personal history of oral cavity and pharynx cancer
- Excess body weight
- Poor nutrition/diet low in fruits and vegetables

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

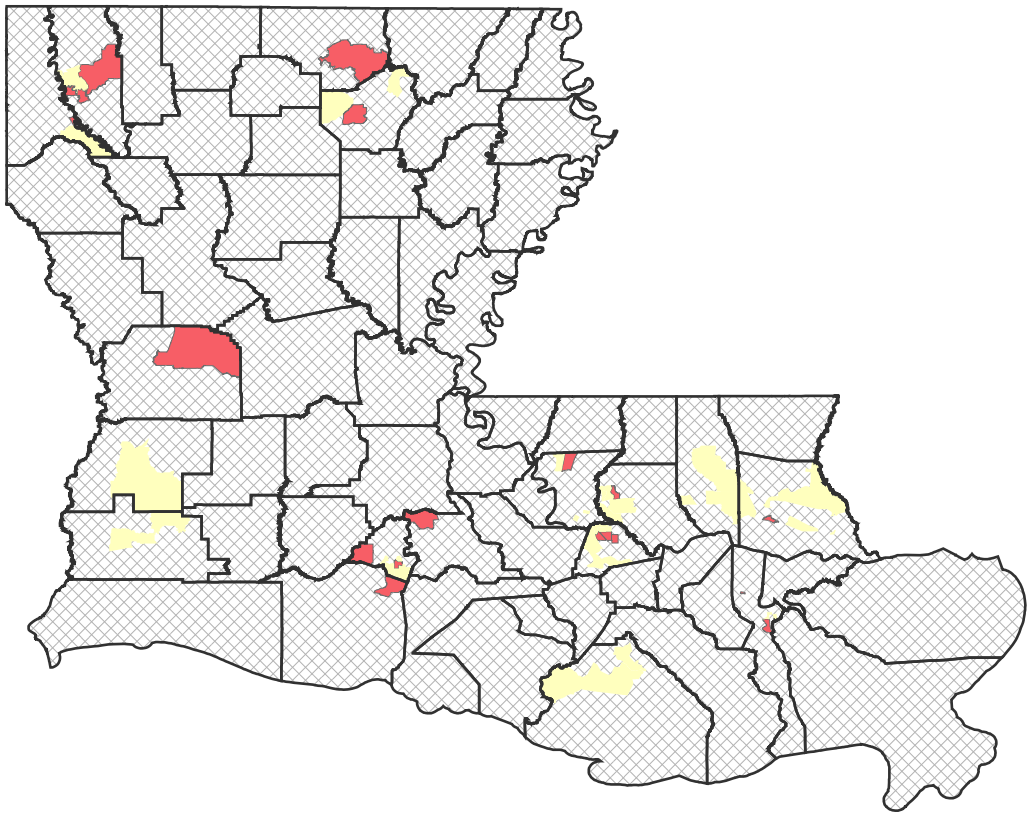
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, Diagnosed in 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex (Higher risk if assigned female at birth)
- Age
- Obesity
- Diet low in iodine
- Personal history of goiter or thyroid nodules
- Family history of thyroid cancer
- Exposure to radiation early in life
- Certain genetic conditions, such as *RET* gene mutation or familial adenomatous polyposis

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

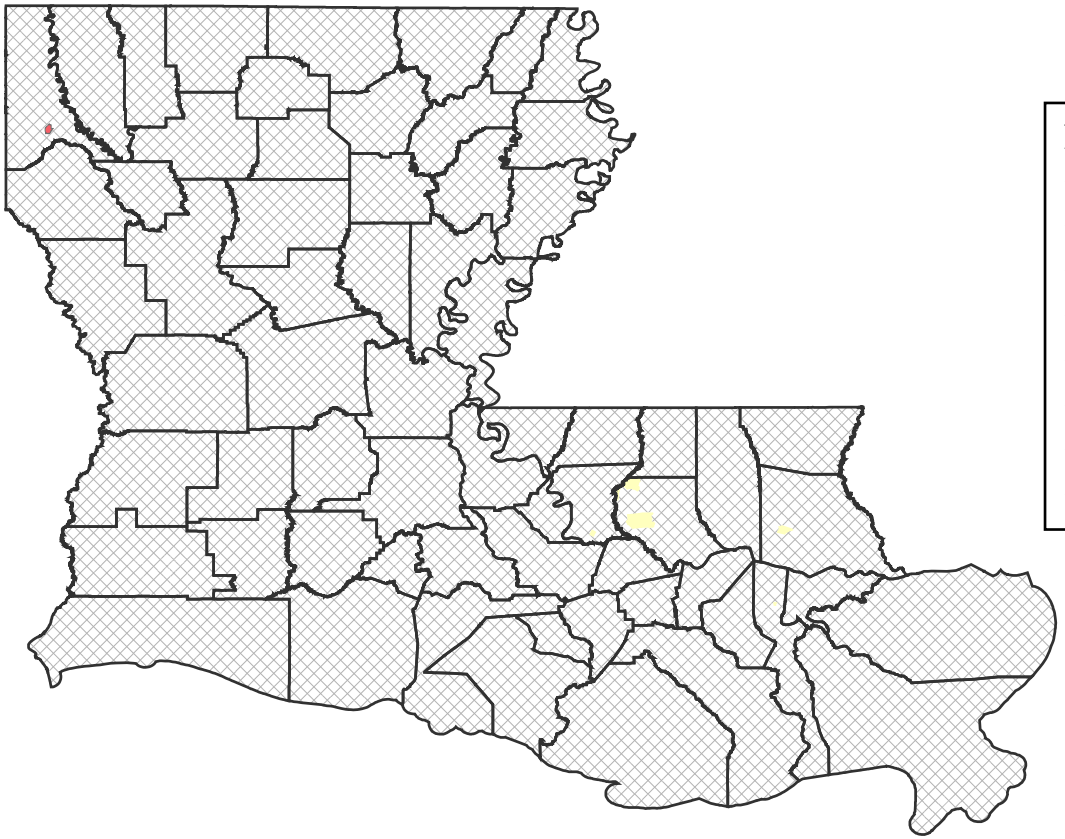
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Uterus, Diagnosed in 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Obesity
- Race
- Increased estrogen exposure
- Long menstrual history
- Family history of uterine cancer
- Use of Tamoxifen for breast cancer
- Metabolic Syndrome

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

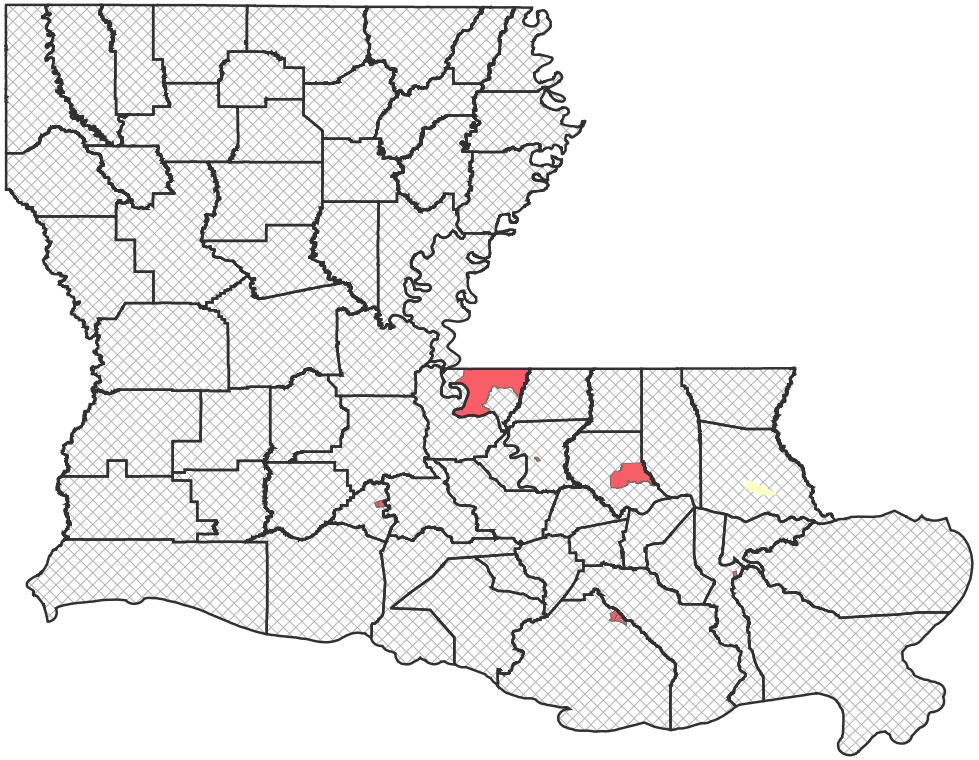
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 15. Comparison of Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Invasive Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancers Diagnosed in 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex (Higher risk if assigned male at birth)
- Race (Higher risk among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders)
- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Type II Diabetes
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Exposure to aflatoxin or vinyl chloride
- Cirrhosis
- Anabolic Steroids

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

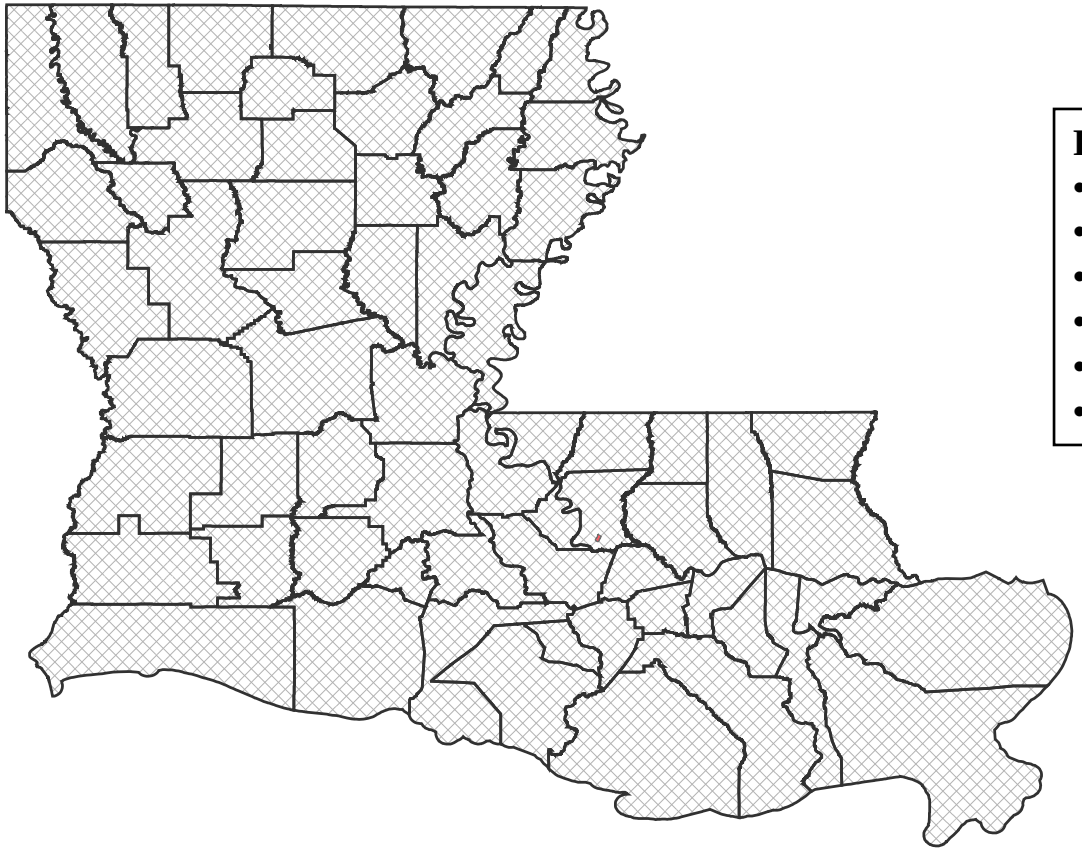
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2010-2019 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry

Figure 16. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Myeloma, Diagnosed in 2010-2019



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex
- Age
- Obesity
- Race
- Family history of Myeloma
- Having another plasma cell disease

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 2010-2019 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.

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

[2]American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts & Figures 2018*; National Cancer Institute, www.cancer.gov.

Louisiana Tumor Registry