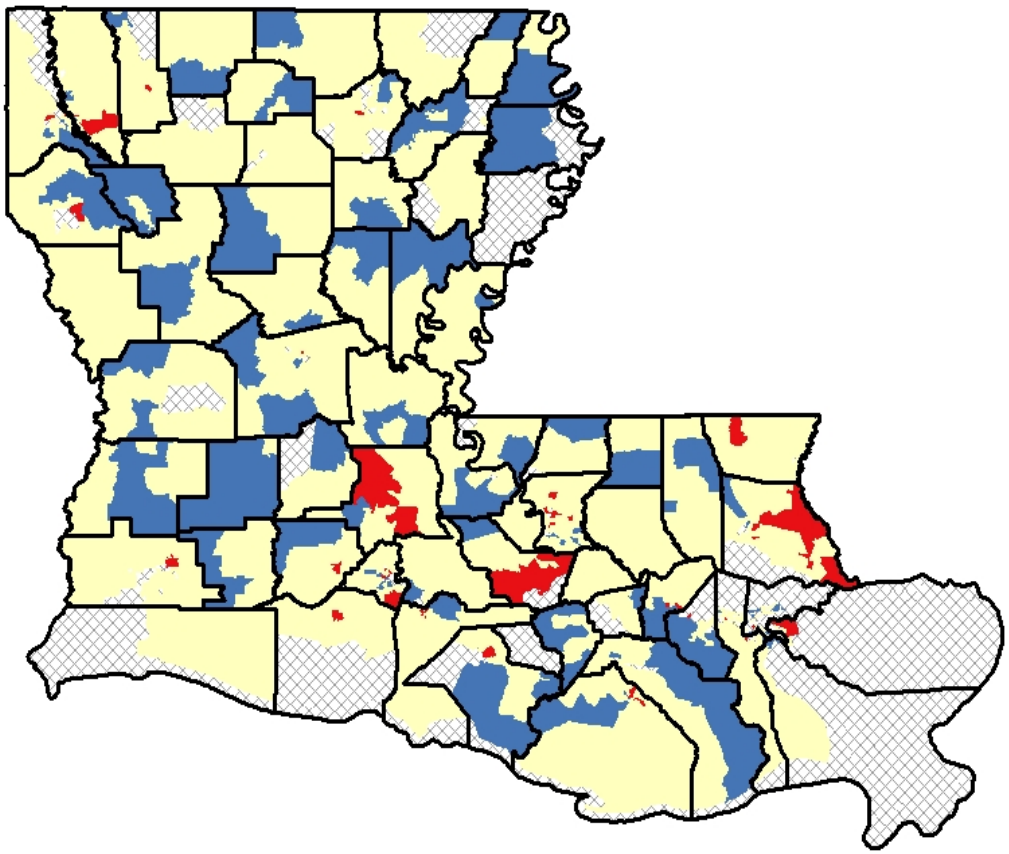
Figure 1. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, All Cancers Combined, 2006-2014



The rate is statistically significantly lower than Louisiana

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana

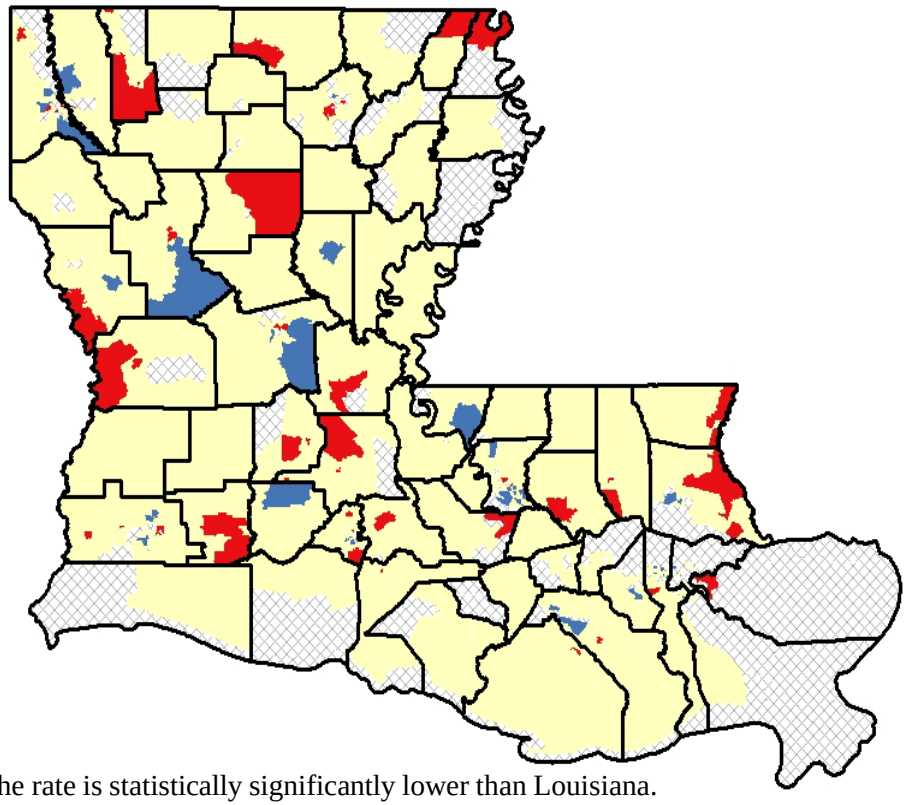
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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, Lung & Bronchus, 2006-2014



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 2006-2014 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.

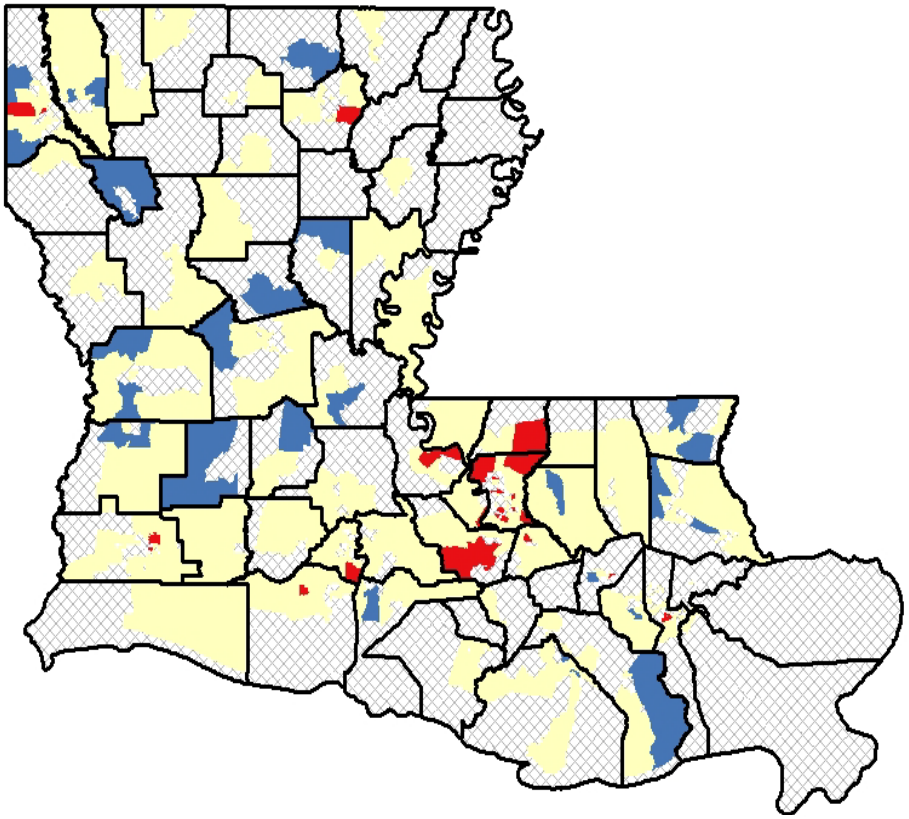
Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- 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

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

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

Figure 3. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Prostate, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- African ancestry
- Smoking
- Diets high in dairy and calcium
- 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.

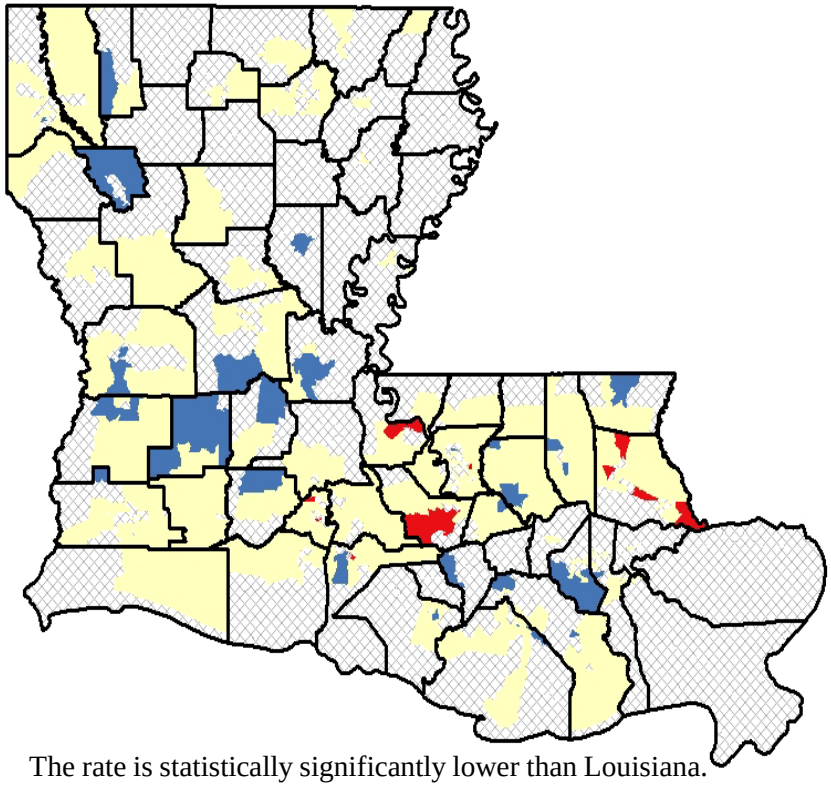
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[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 4. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Female Breast, 2006-2014



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 2006-2014 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.

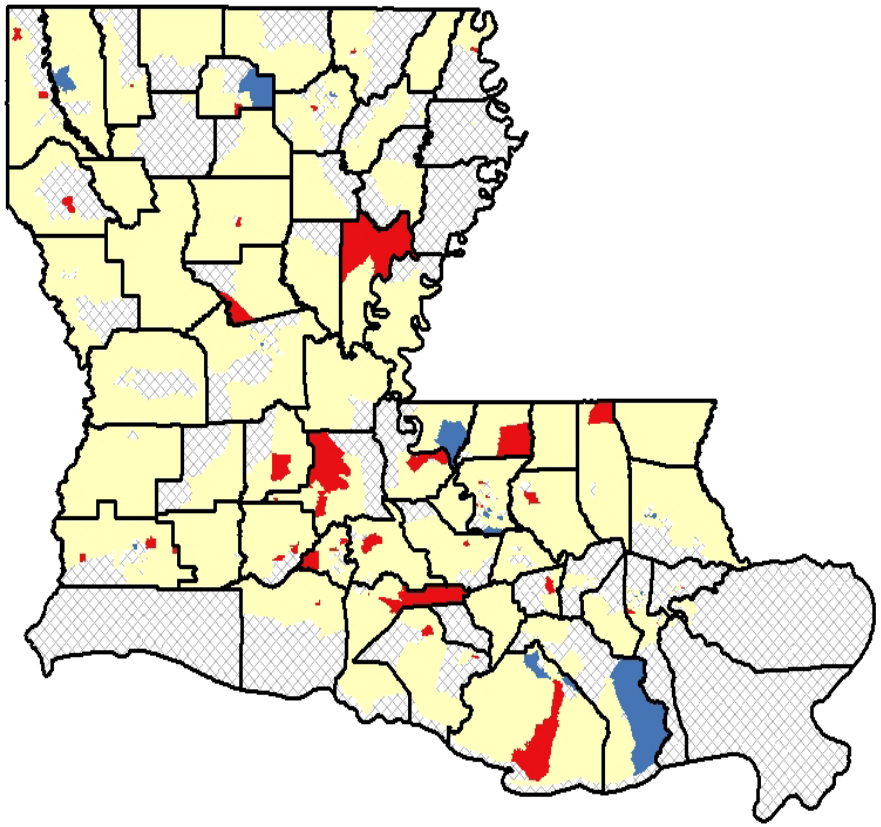
Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- Race/ethnicity
- Weight gain after age of 18
- Being overweight or obese
- Physical inactivity
- Alcohol consumption
- Working night shifts
- Type II diabetes
- Long menstrual history (starting early and ending later in life)
- 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

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

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

Figure 5. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Colon & Rectum, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- 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

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.

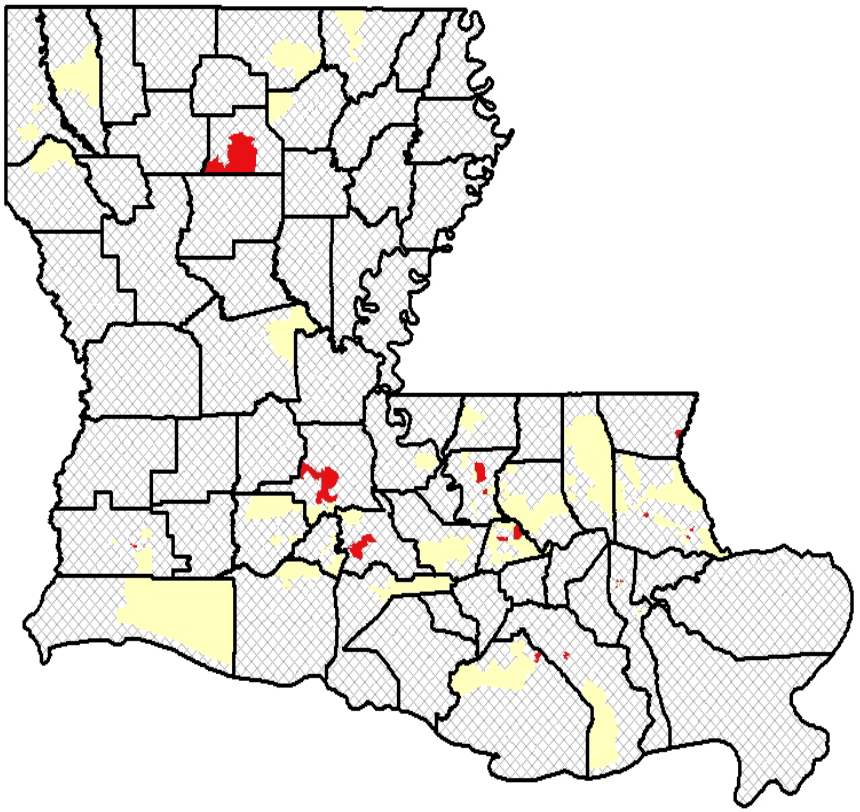
The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 combined data) for publication of cancer incidence data, which is a restriction in state law that is in compliance with HIPAA rules and the standard of United States Cancer Statistics.

[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, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- High blood pressure
- Family history of kidney cancer
- Von-Hippel Lindau syndrome
- Chronic renal failure
- Occupational exposure to chemicals like trichloroethylene or cadmium

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

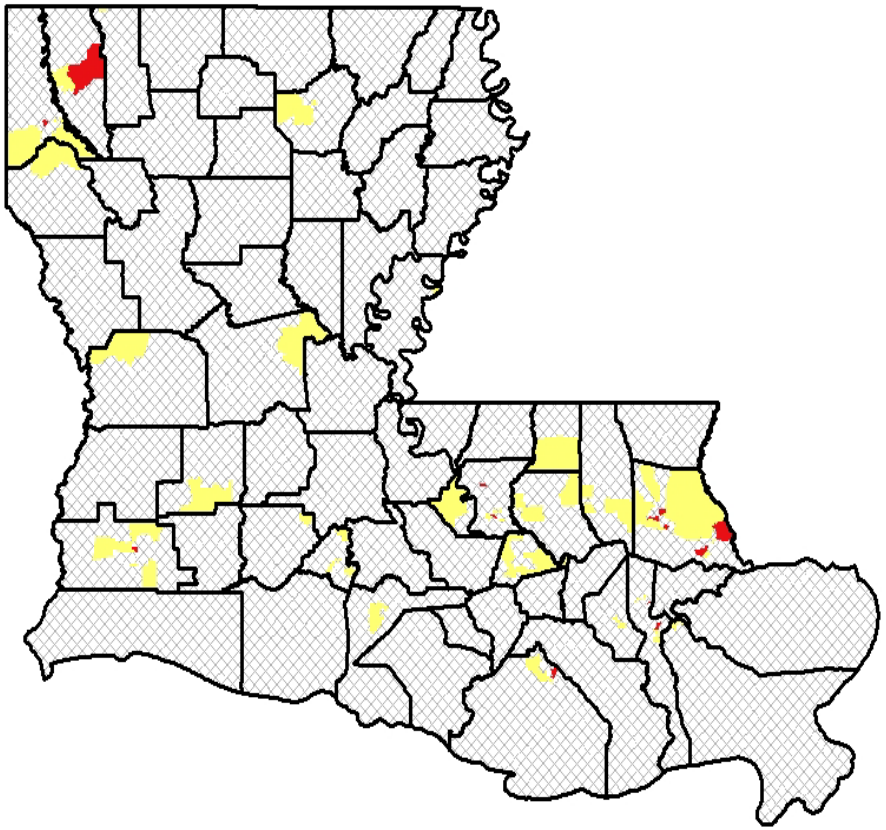
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 7. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Increased age
- Sex
- 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
- Family history of lymphoma
- Chemical exposures to benzene and certain herbicides and insecticides

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

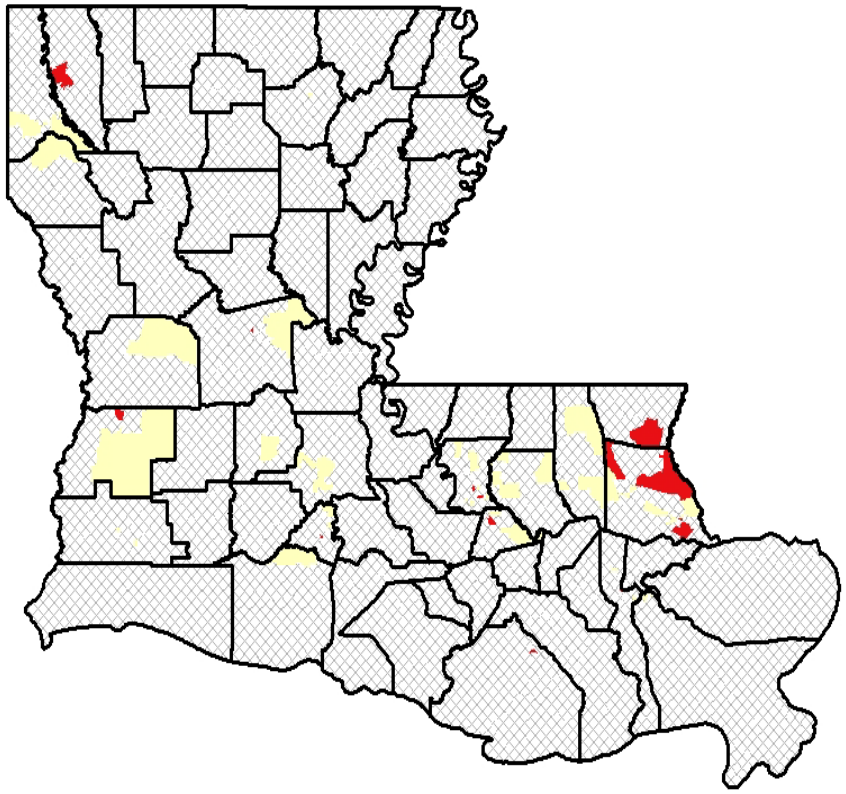
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 8. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Urinary Bladder, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- 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
- Bladder birth defects
- Cancer treatment with cyclophosphamide or having radiation therapy to abdomen or pelvis
- Personal or family history of bladder cancer

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

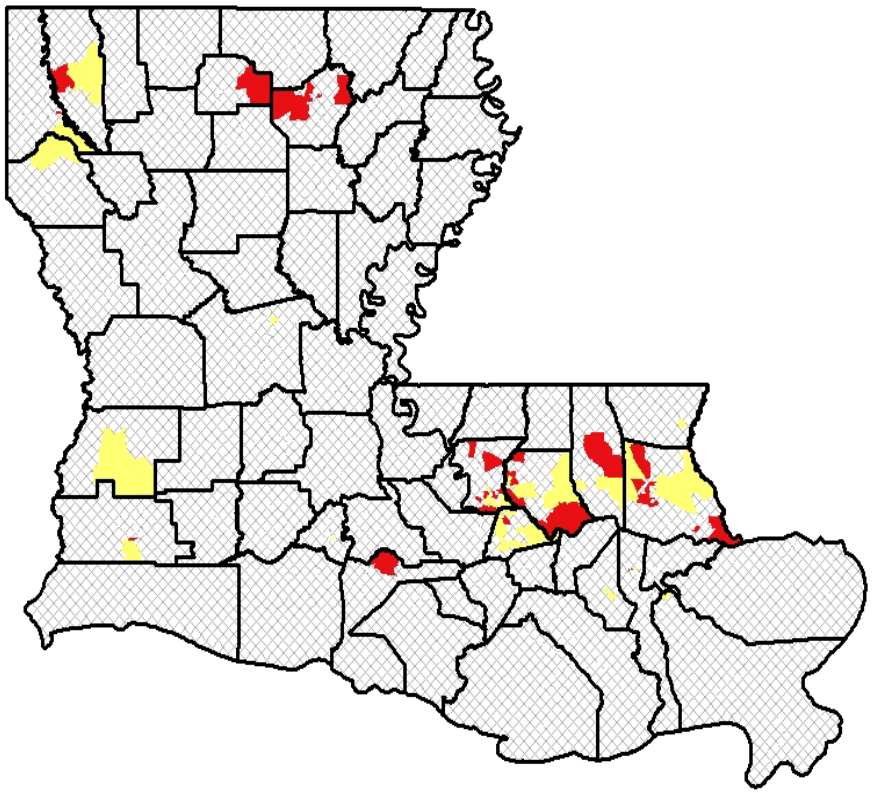
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 9. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Melanoma of the Skin, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- 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

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

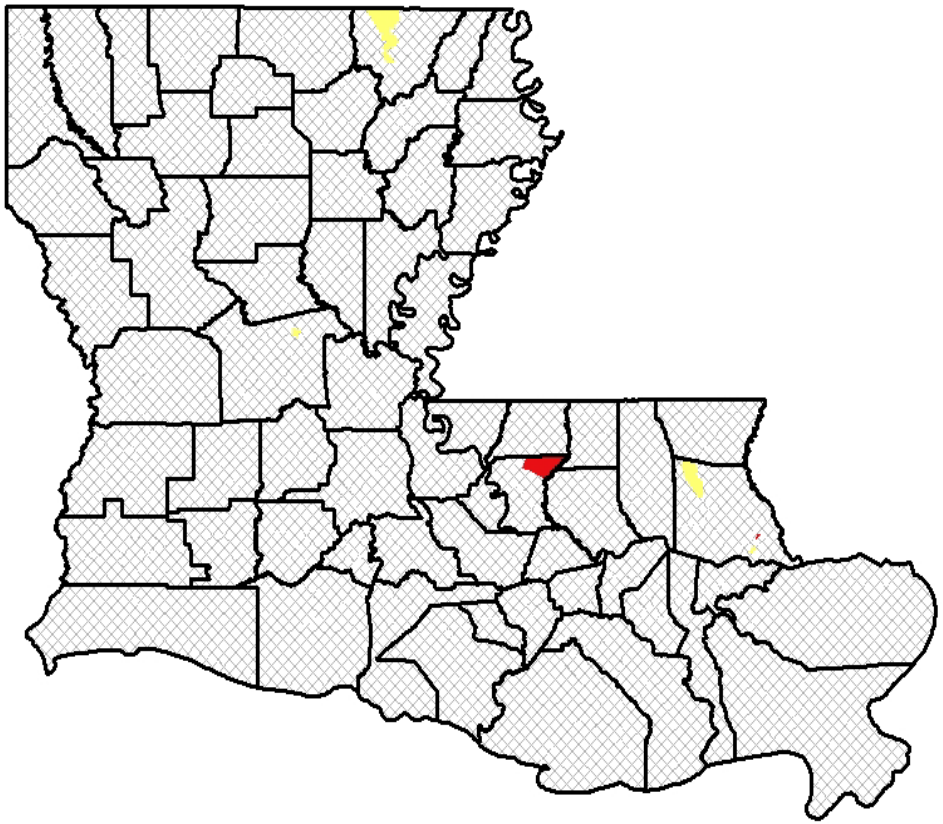
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 10. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Pancreas, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- 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

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

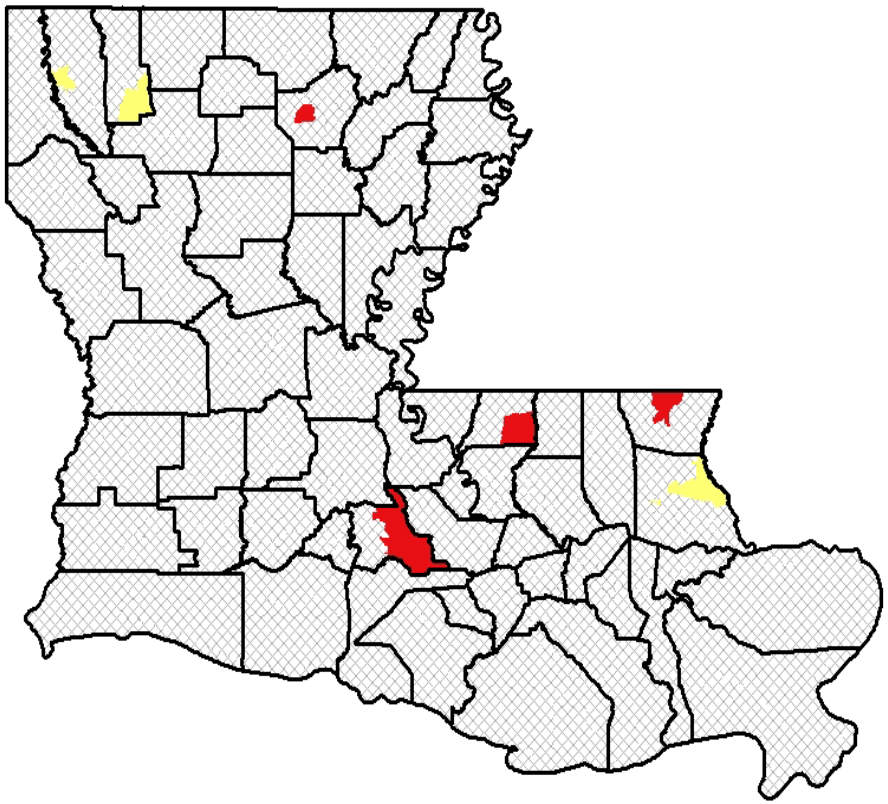
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 11. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Oral Cavity & Pharynx, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol use
- Sun exposure
- HPV infection of mouth and throat
- Betel nut use
- Personal history of oral cavity and pharynx cancer

The rate is not statistically significantly different from Louisiana.

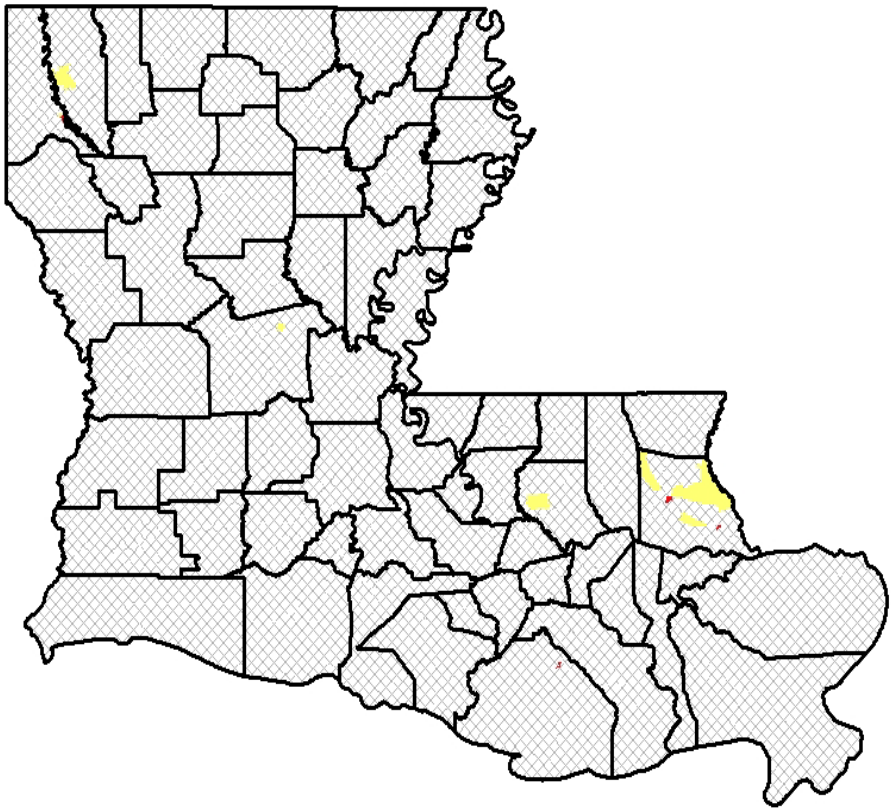
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 12. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Leukemia, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Obesity
- 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.

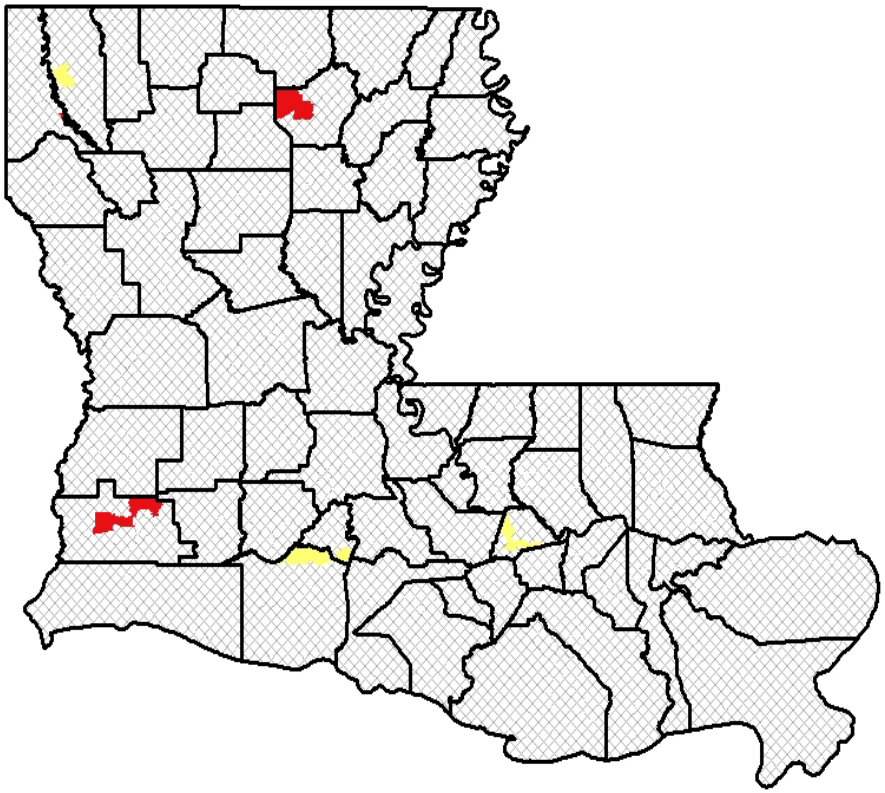
The rate is statistically significantly higher than Louisiana.

The census tract does not meet the requirements (population count ≥ 20,000 and case count >16 for the 2006-2014 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.

Figure 13. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Thyroid, 2006-2014



Risk Factors[2]

- Sex
- 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 2006-2014 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.

Figure 14. Comparison of Cancer Incidence Rates[1] of Individual Census Tracts with Louisiana, Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct, 2006-2014

Risk Factors[2]

- Obesity
- Tobacco use
- Heavy alcohol consumption
- Diabetes
- Iron storage disease
- Chronic Hepatitis B virus or Hepatitis C virus infections
- Exposure to aflatoxin or vinyl chloride

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 2006-2014 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.