

# Alameda County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Alameda County, 2008-2012

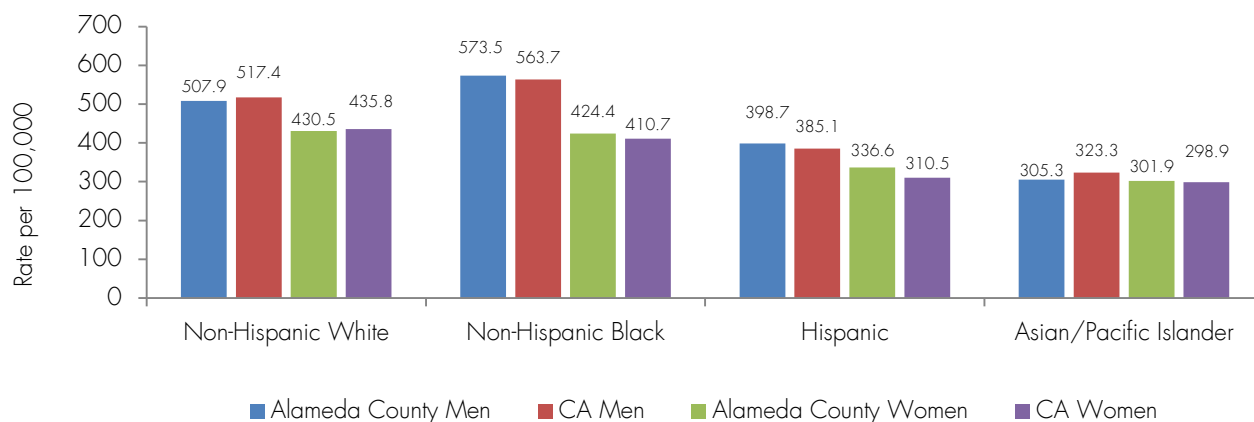
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	127.5	126.9	1. Breast	122.1	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	54.0	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	41.9	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	44.8	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	35.3	35.1
4. Bladder	29.8	32.6	4. Uterus	26.0	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	24.1	22.8	5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	15.3	15.5
All Cancer Sites	457.4	476.7	All Cancer Sites	385.0	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	41.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	29.6	30.4
2. Prostate	22.1	21.1	2. Breast	20.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.7	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.1	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.3	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.8	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.8	10.5	5. Ovary	7.5	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	177.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	132.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

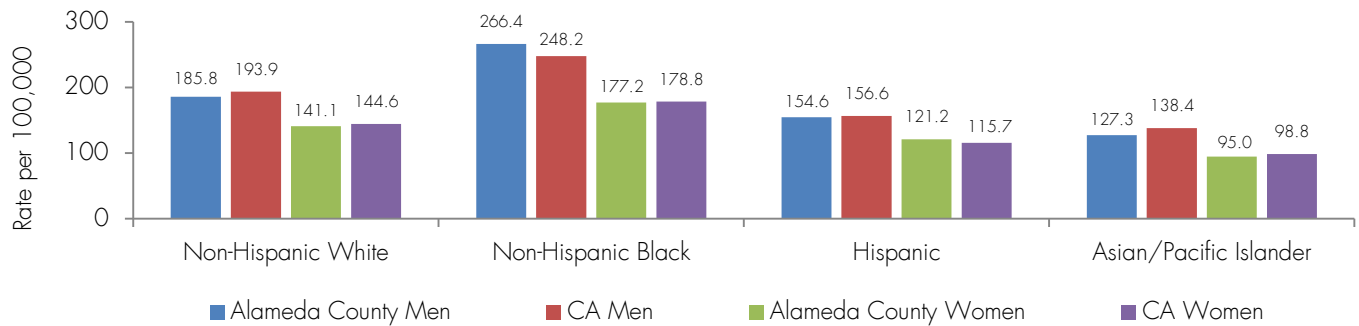
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Alameda County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

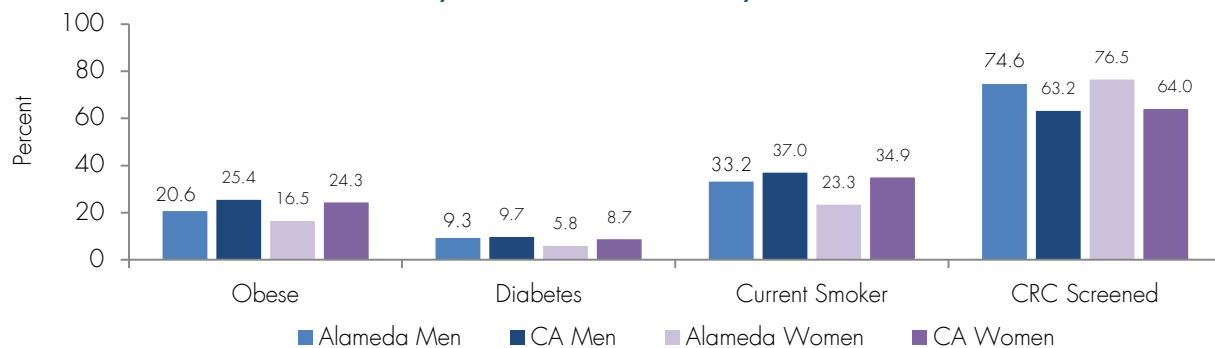
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Alameda County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



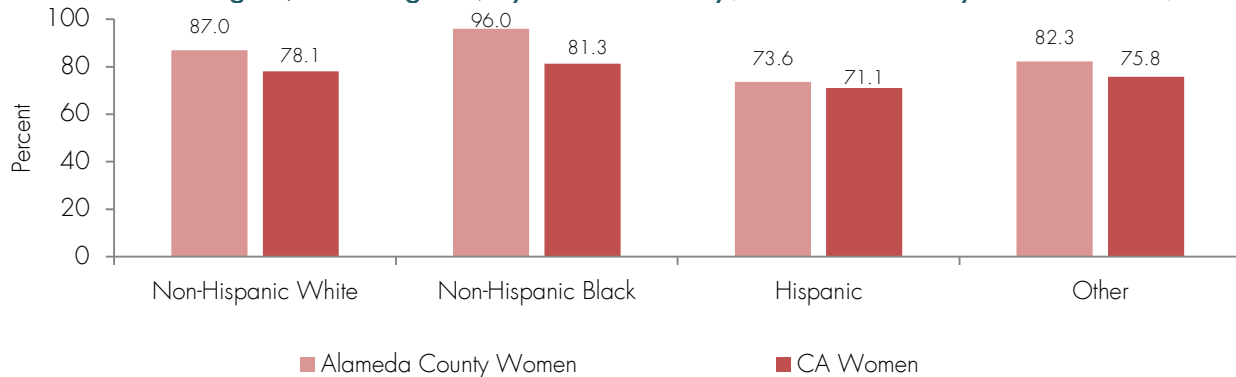
Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Alameda County vs. California, 2012



## Breast Cancer Screening\*\* (Mammogram) by Race/Ethnicity, Alameda County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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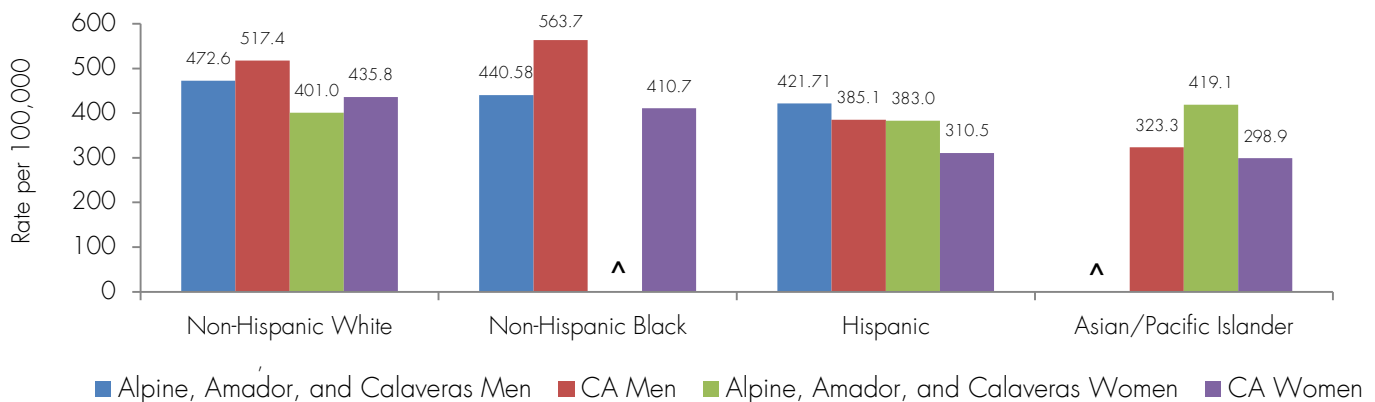
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	127.3	126.9	1. Breast	129.7	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	60.8	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	52.3	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	43.5	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	34.8	35.1
4. Bladder	38.0	32.6	4. Melanoma	23.4	15.6
5. Melanoma	32.3	27.9	5. Thyroid	17.7	17.9
All Cancer Sites	483.0	476.7	All Cancer Sites	402.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	50.6	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	39.3	30.4
2. Prostate	20.2	21.1	2. Breast	25.9	21.1
3. Colon and Rectum	14.8	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.6	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.7	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.1	9.3
5. Esophagus	10.5	6.0	5. Ovary	7.4	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	186.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	146.6	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

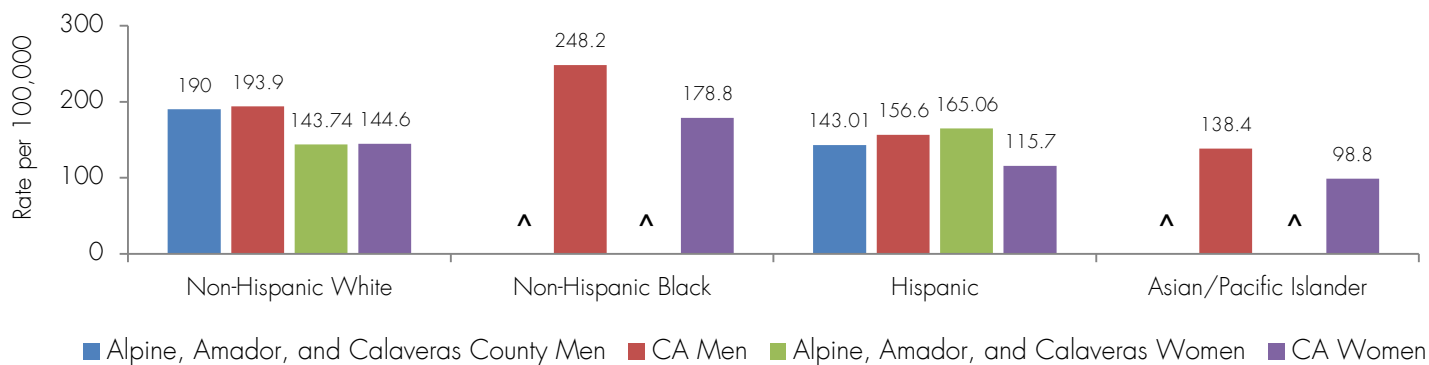
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

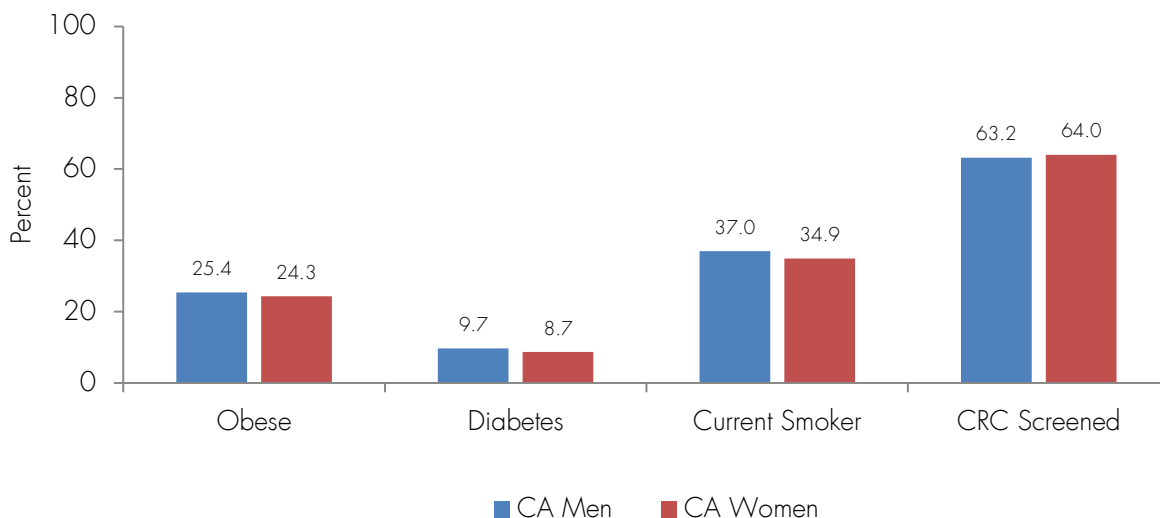
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Butte County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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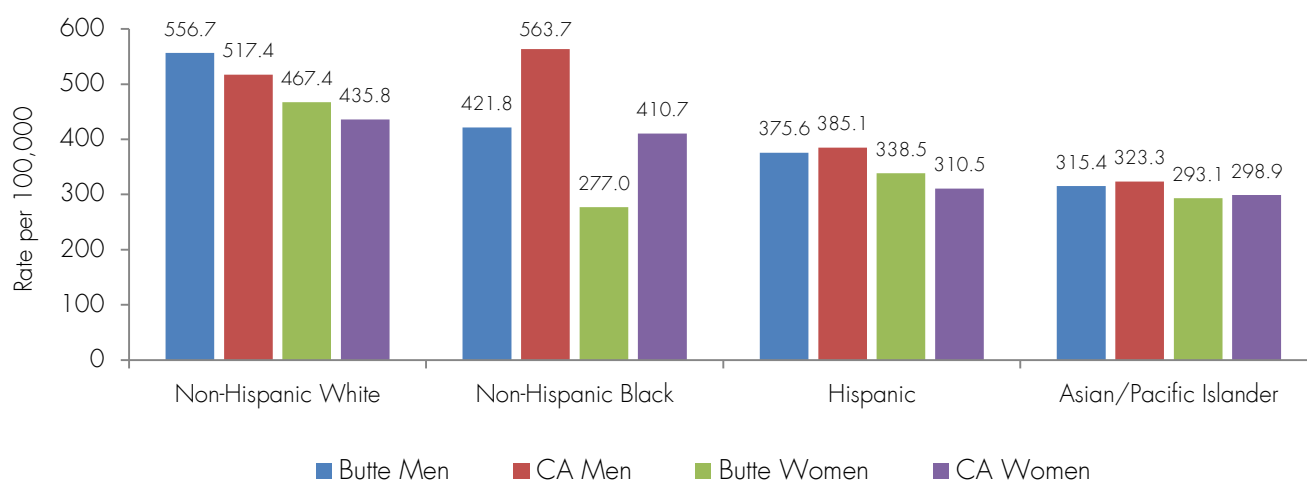
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Butte County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	140.0	126.9	1. Breast	142.6	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	71.8	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	62.1	42.1
3. Bladder	46.1	32.6	3. Colon and Rectum	39.3	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	43.5	46.0	4. Uterus	23.6	23.3
5. Melanoma	32.4	27.9	5. Melanoma	23.5	15.6
All Sites	542.3	476.7	All Sites	451.3	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	51.9	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	41.5	30.4
2. Prostate	27.0	21.1	2. Breast	24.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.2	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.2	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.9	11.7	4. Ovary	10.6	7.6
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.4	10.5	5. Pancreas	10.2	9.3
All Malignant Cancers	211.0	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	157.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

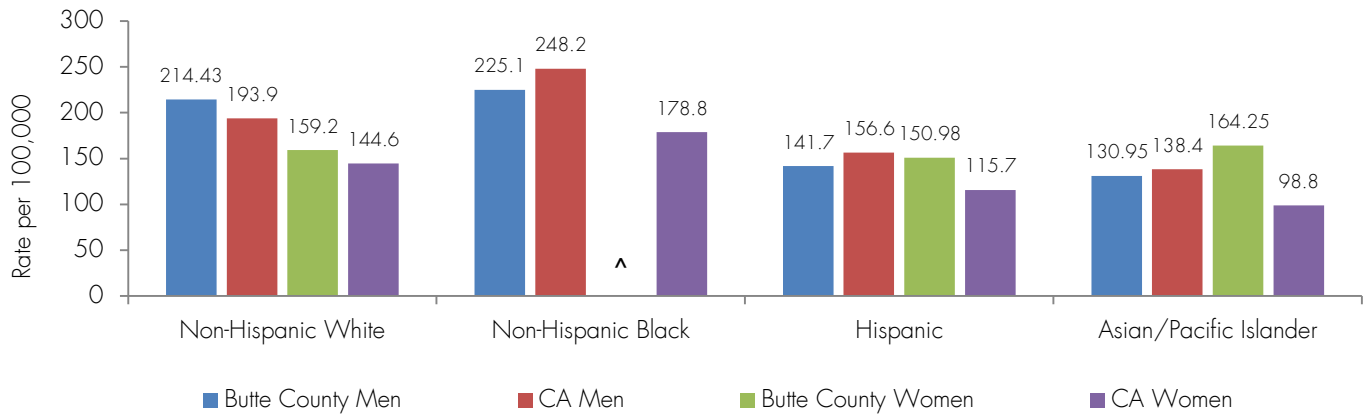
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Butte County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Butte County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

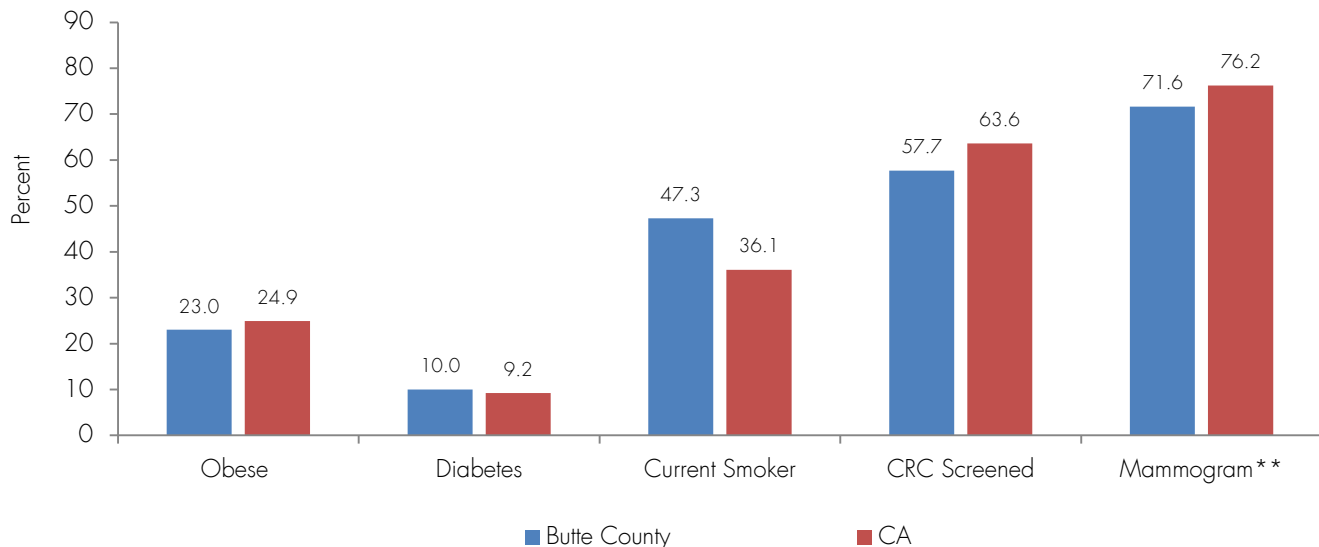


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Butte County vs California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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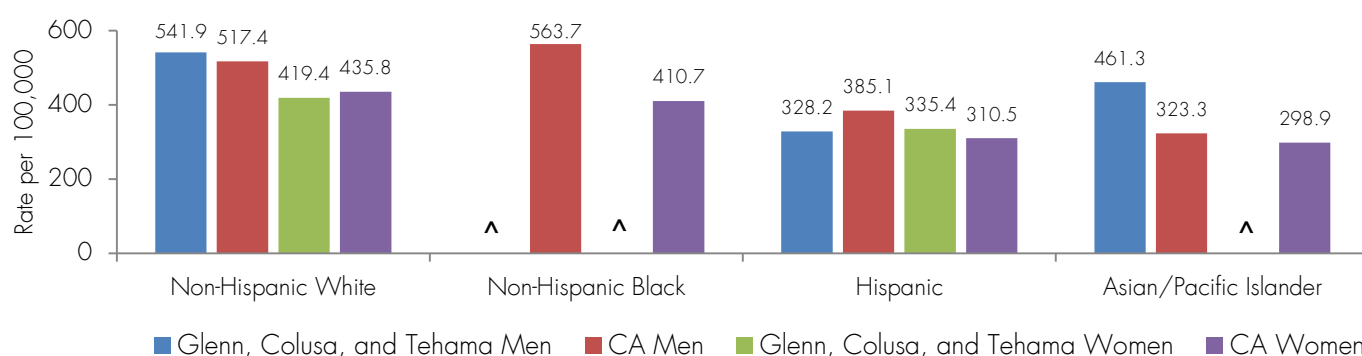
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	118.6	126.9	1. Breast	117.6	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	78.4	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	59.9	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	49.6	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	33.9	35.1
4. Bladder	43.7	32.6	4. Uterus	25.2	23.3
5. Melanoma	35.1	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.1	17.9
All Cancer Sites	515.6	476.7	All Cancer Sites	404.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	62.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	42.1	30.4
2. Prostate	23.1	21.1	2. Breast	19.3	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.4	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.0	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.6	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.2	9.3
5. Esophagus	8.3	6.0	5. Ovary	5.1	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	210.6	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	150.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

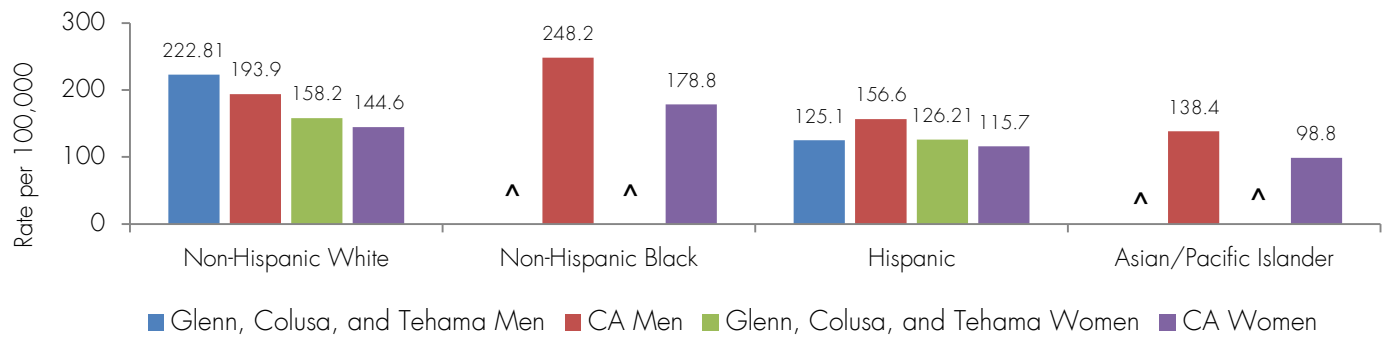
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

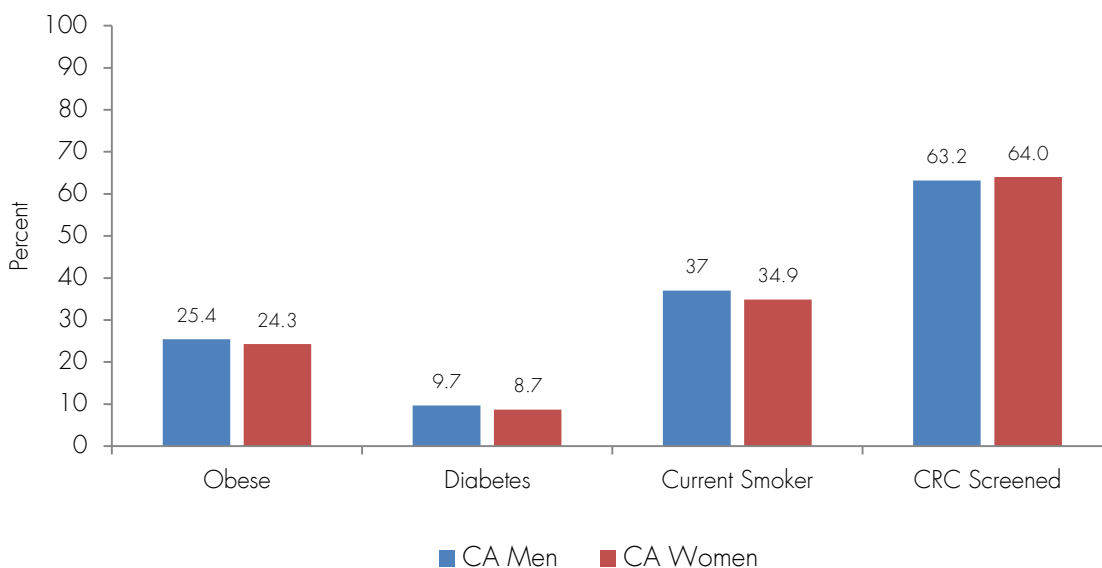
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Contra Costa County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Contra Costa County, 2008-2012

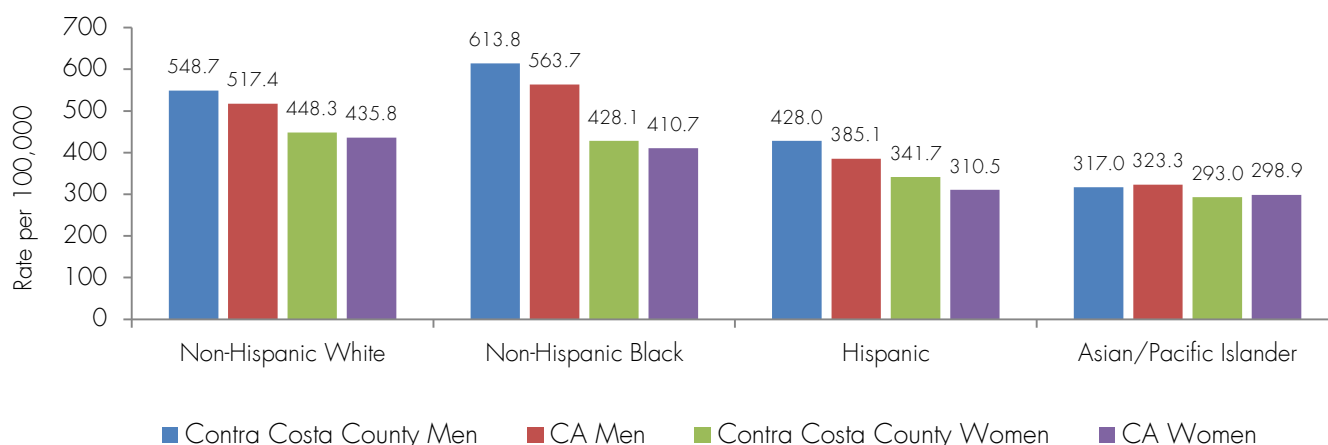
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	143.8	126.9	1. Breast	130.9	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	55.1	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	46.6	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	49.3	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	39.5	35.1
4. Melanoma	38.9	27.9	4. Uterus	25.3	23.4
5. Bladder	36.8	32.6	5. Melanoma	20.4	15.6
All Cancer Sites	516.6	476.7	All Cancer Sites	412.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	41.9	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	32.9	30.4
2. Prostate	21.2	21.1	2. Breast	21.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	17.4	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	13.0	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.0	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.7	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.9	10.5	5. Ovary	7.7	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	179.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	138.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

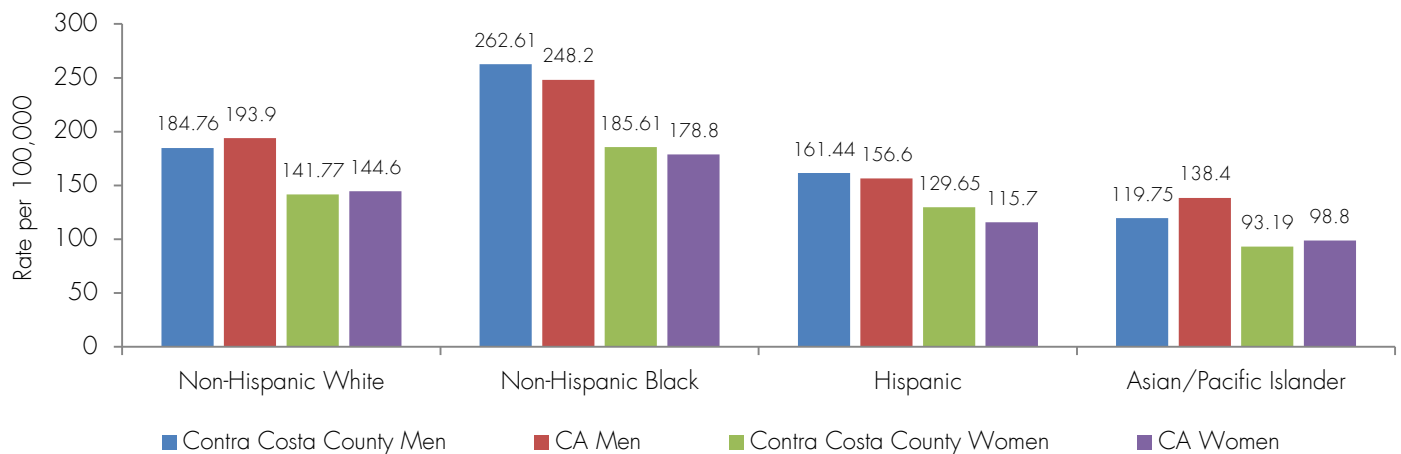
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Contra Costa County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

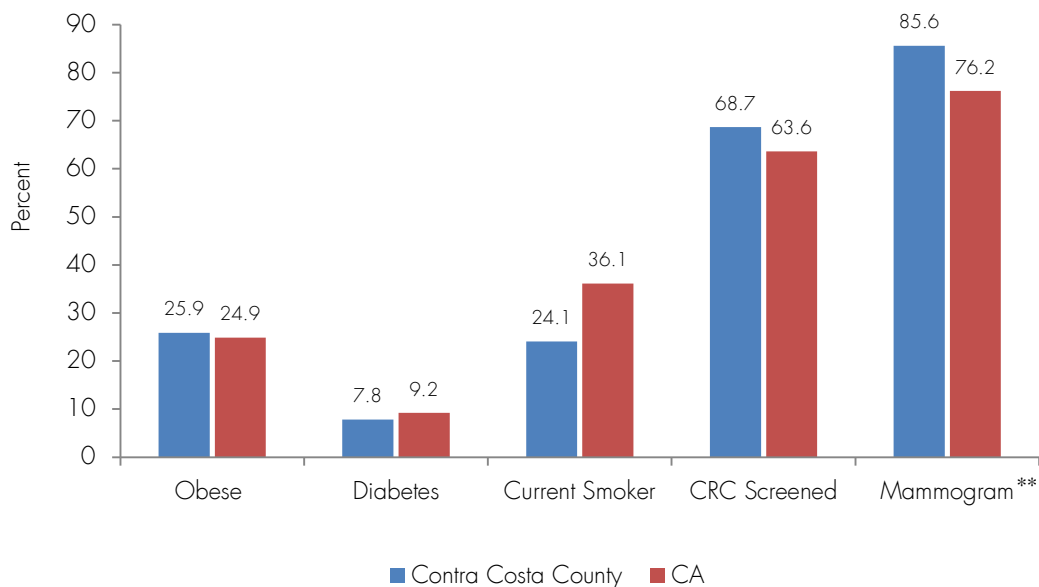
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Contra Costa County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Contra Costa County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Del Norte and Humboldt Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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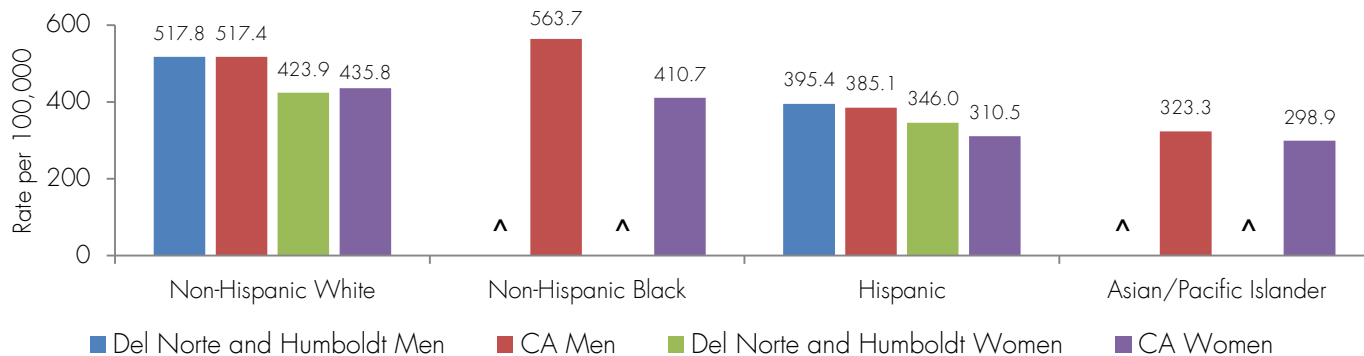
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	122.6	126.9	1. Breast	112.6	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	69.0	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	55.8	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	48.8	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	40.8	35.1
4. Bladder	46.2	32.6	4. Uterus	25.3	23.3
5. Melanoma	28.8	27.9	5. Melanoma	24.4	15.6
All Cancer Sites	512.8	476.7	All Cancer Sites	415.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	55.6	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	40.5	30.4
2. Prostate	25.9	21.1	2. Breast	24.1	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	18.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	13.3	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	12.1	10.5	4. Pancreas	7.4	9.3
5. Pancreas	10.1	11.7	5. Ovary	7.4	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	214.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	159.6	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

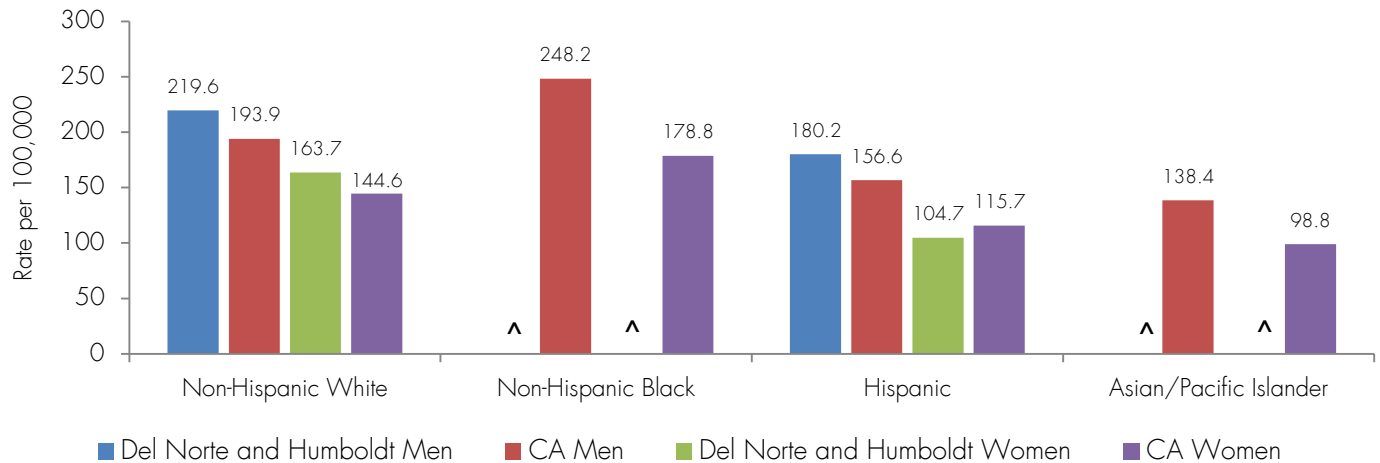
## Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

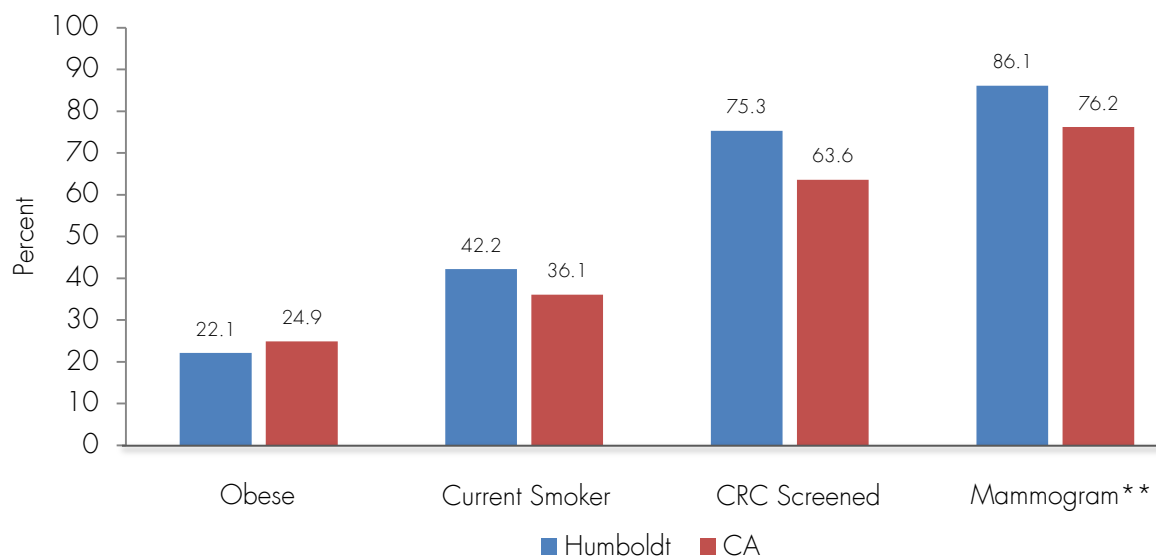
## Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



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 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Humboldt County versus California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

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# El Dorado County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

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## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, El Dorado County, 2008-2012

### INCIDENCE

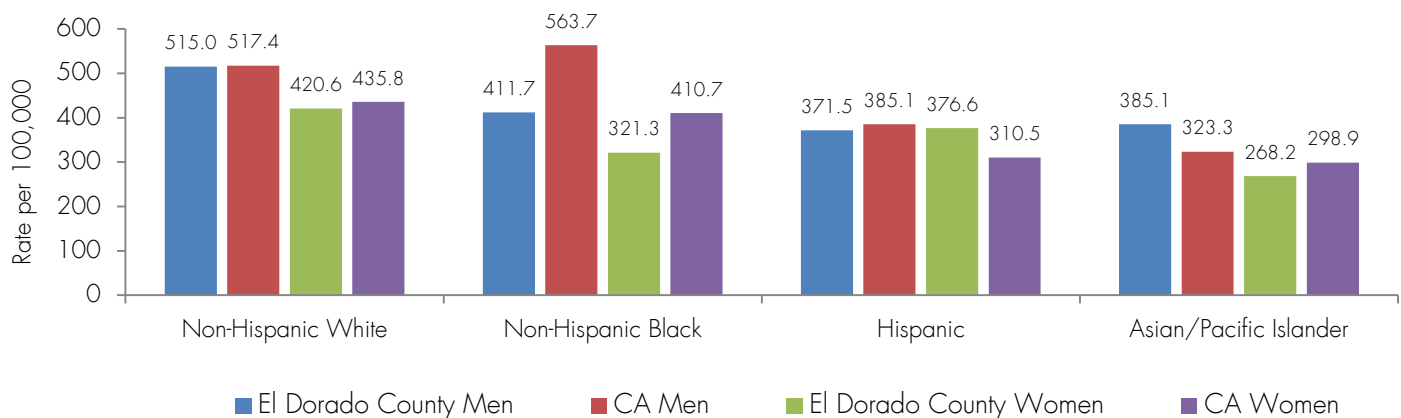
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	130.8	126.9	1. Breast	132.5	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	58.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	45.0	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	45.1	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	35.7	35.1
4. Bladder	45.0	32.6	4. Uterus	18.8	23.3
5. Melanoma	44.4	27.9	5. Melanoma	24.9	15.6
All Sites	511.1	476.7	All Sites	414.2	388.8

### MORTALITY

MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	40.8	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	31.8	30.4
2. Prostate	18.8	21.1	2. Breast	20.0	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	15.4	16.7	3. Pancreas	12.0	9.3
4. Pancreas	13.3	11.7	4. Colon and Rectum	11.8	12.1
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.5	7.4	5. Ovary	7.0	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	179.1	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	136.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

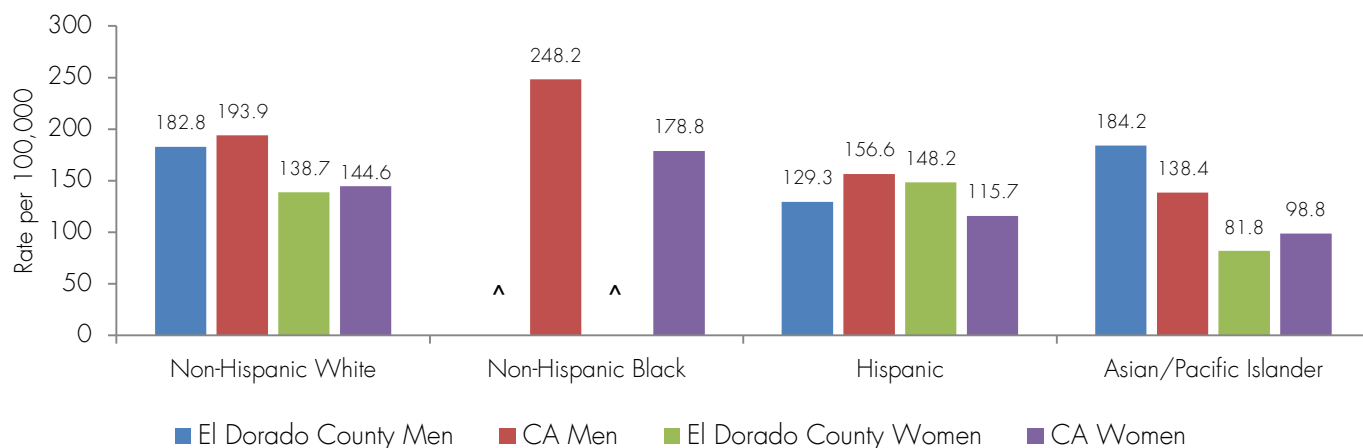
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, El Dorado County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

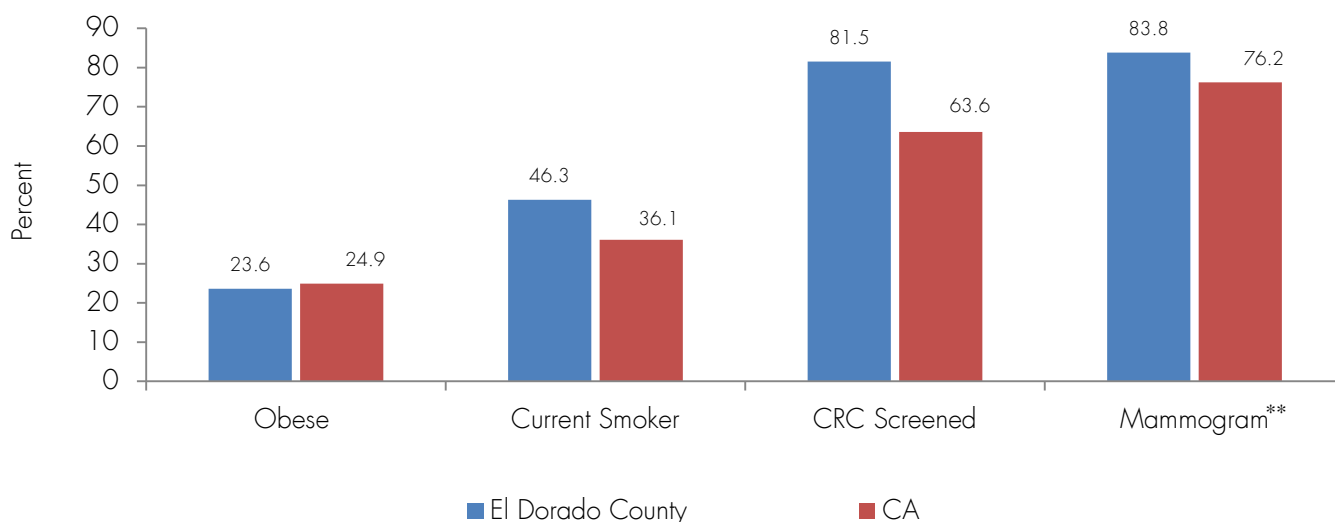
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, El Dorado County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, El Dorado County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Fresno County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

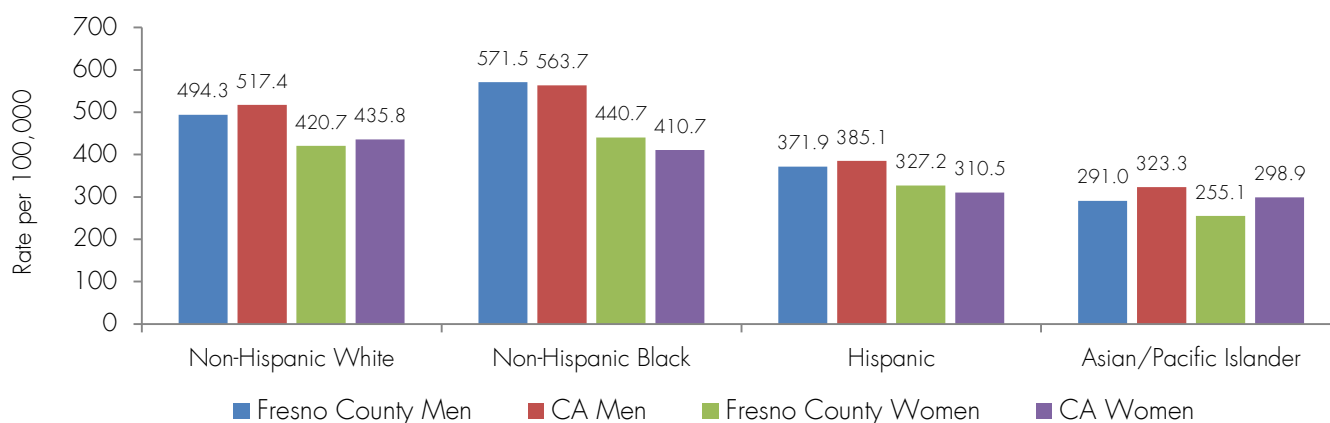
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Fresno County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	117.4	126.9	1. Breast	114.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	62.5	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	45.3	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	43.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	31.5	35.1
4. Bladder	29.3	32.6	4. Thyroid	23.1	17.9
5. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	22.1	19.6	5. Uterus	18.3	23.3
All Sites	455.6	476.7	All Sites	383.1	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	47.3	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	29.5	30.4
2. Prostate	18.7	21.1	2. Breast	19.1	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.0	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.9	10.5	4. Pancreas	9.9	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.7	11.7	5. Ovary	8.6	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	181.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	131.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

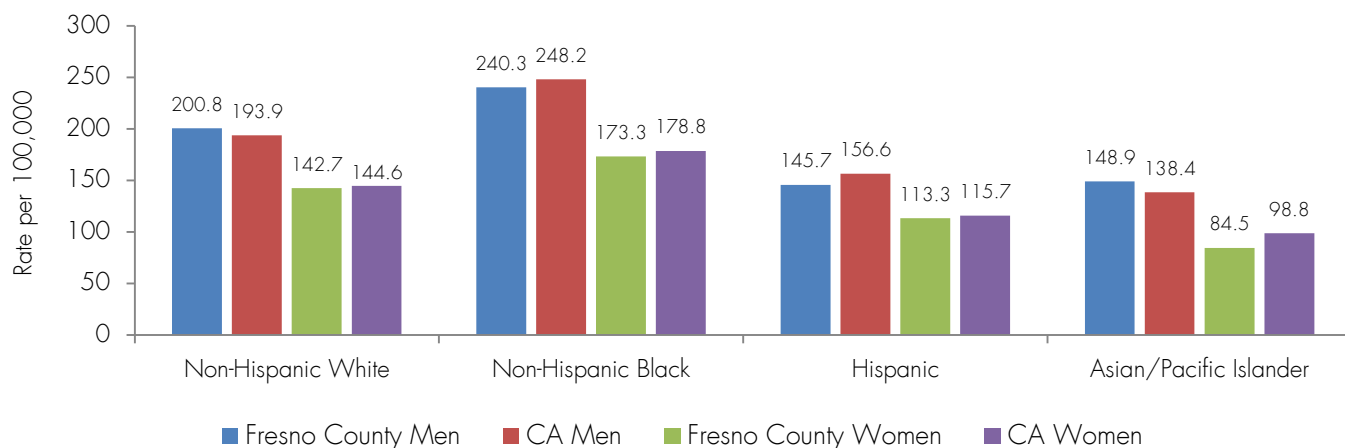
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Fresno County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

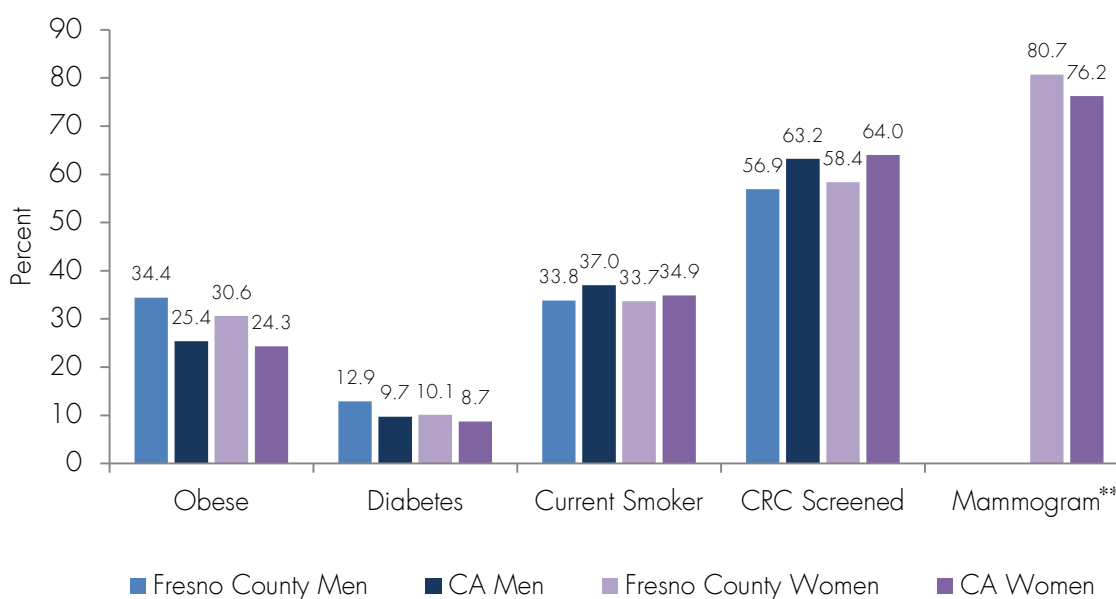
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Fresno County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Fresno County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\* Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Imperial County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

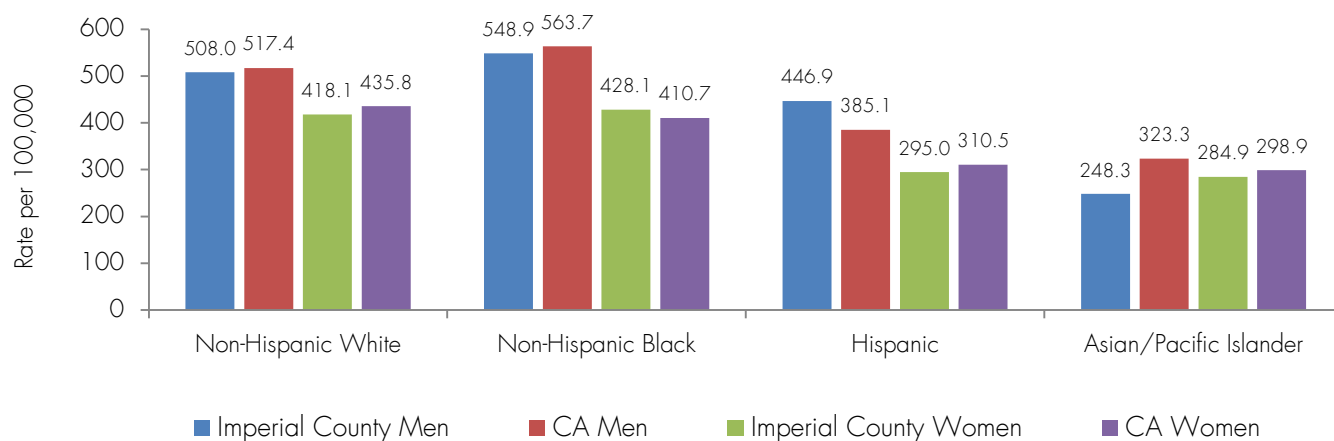
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Imperial County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	124.2	126.9	1. Breast	104.2	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	62.3	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	33.4	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	45.8	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	26.8	35.1
4. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	26.9	32.6	4. Uterus	16.9	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	22.2	22.8	5. Thyroid	16.7	17.9
All Sites	469.7	476.7	All Sites	323.0	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	38.0	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	20.9	30.4
2. Prostate	24.0	21.1	2. Breast	19.2	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	15.3	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	8.2	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	13.3	10.5	4. Pancreas	6.7	9.3
5. Pancreas	9.4	11.7	5. Ovary	6.8	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	172.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	104.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

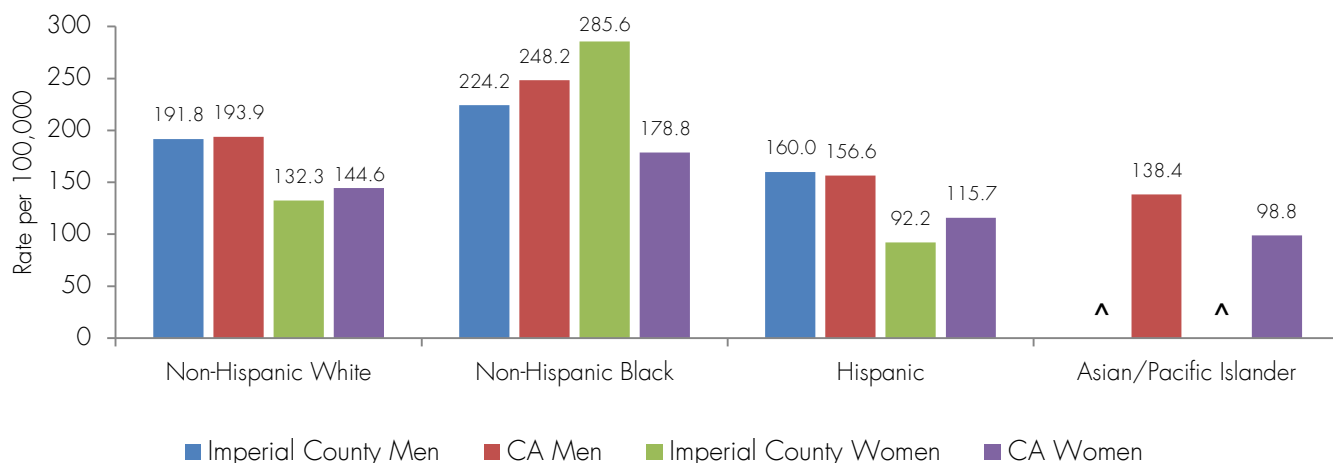
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Imperial County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

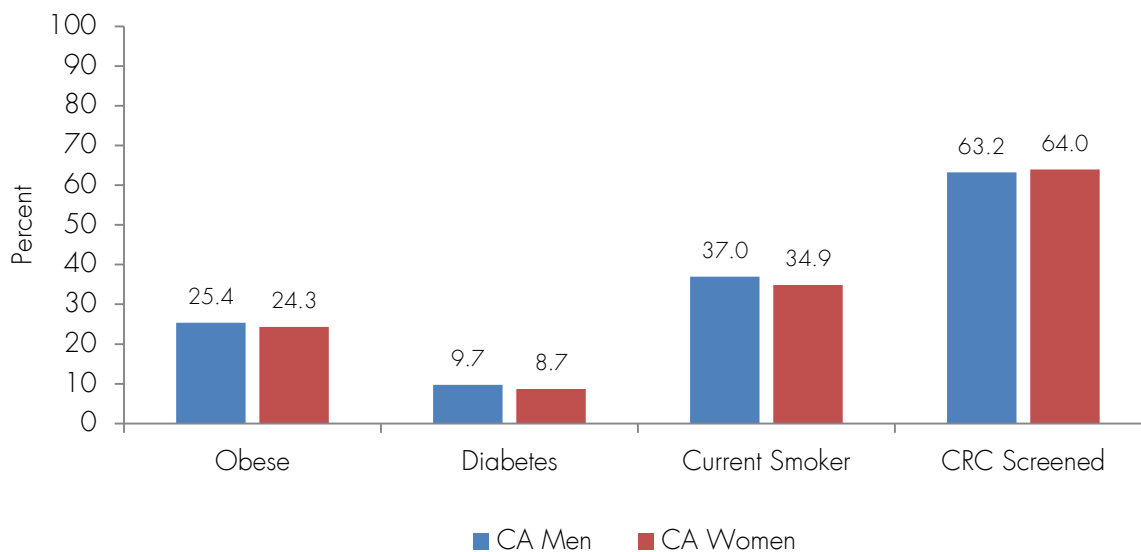
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Imperial County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Inyo and Mono Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Inyo and Mono Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	143.4	126.9	1. Breast	128.5	122.1
2. Colon and Rectum	40.9	46.0	2. Lung and Bronchus	41.9	42.1
3. Lung and Bronchus	39.1	55.8	3. Colon and Rectum	26.3	35.1
4. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	26.9	19.6	4. Uterus	17.7	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	22.5	22.8	5. Melanoma	16.8	15.6
All Sites	416.5	476.7	All Sites	349.0	388.8

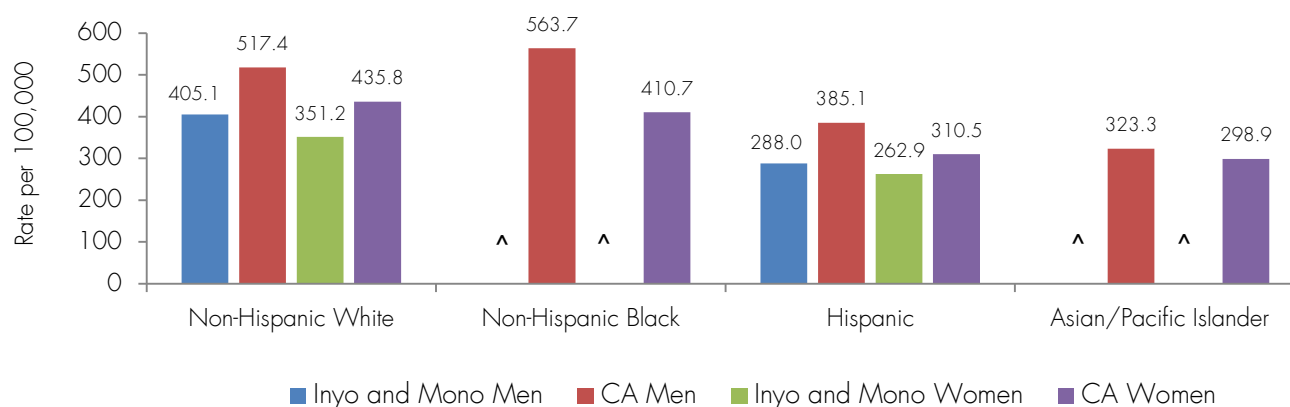
MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	22.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	31.3	30.4
2. Prostate	20.6	21.1	2. Breast	17.9	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	^	16.7	3. Pancreas	^	9.3
4. Pancreas	^	11.7	4. Colon and Rectum	^	12.1
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	^	10.5	5. Esophagus	^	1.4
All Malignant Cancers	121.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	101.7	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Inyo and Mono Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

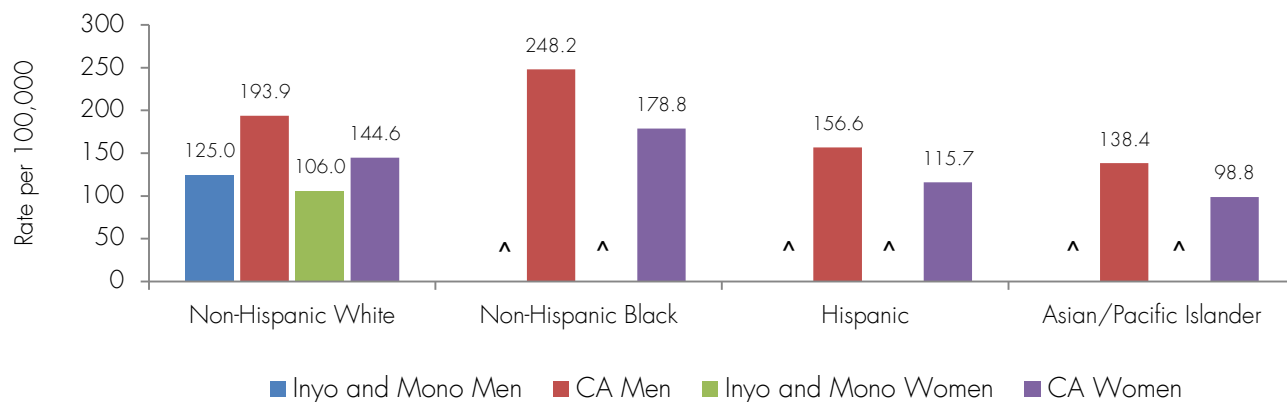


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

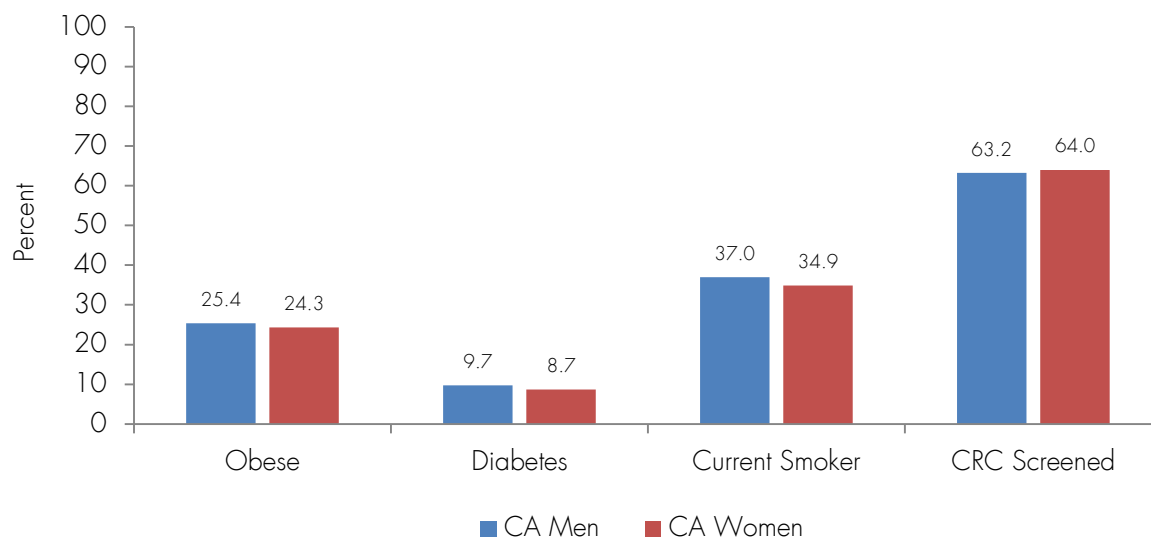
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Inyo and Mono Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Kern County:

## Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

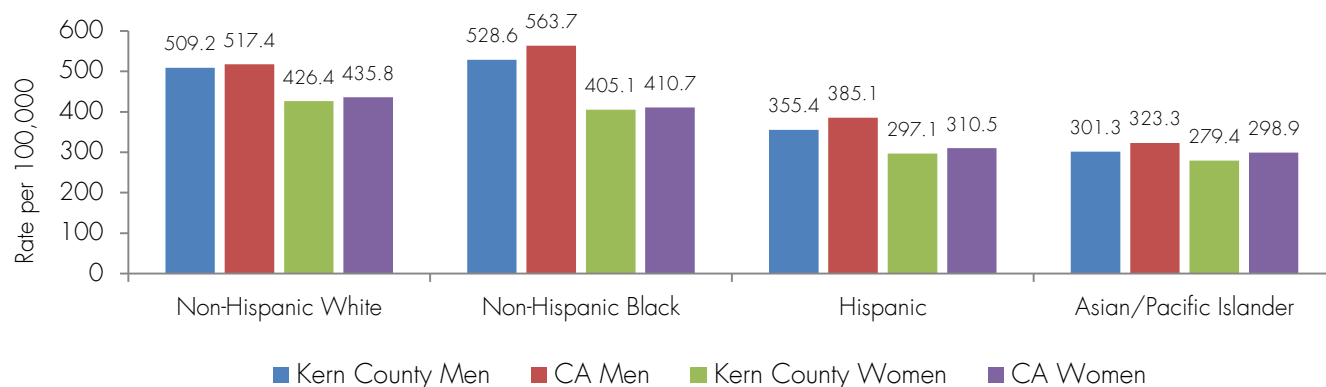
### Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Kern County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	116.6	126.9	1. Breast	111.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	66.0	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	51.6	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	45.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	32.5	35.1
4. Bladder	32.5	32.6	4. Uterus	20.7	23.3
5. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	20.7	19.6	5. Thyroid	19.3	17.9
All Sites	467.3	476.7	All Sites	386.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	53.7	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	36.9	30.4
2. Prostate	24.0	21.1	2. Breast	20.8	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.3	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.7	12.1
4. Pancreas	10.1	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.0	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.2	10.5	5. Ovary	7.1	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	193.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	142.1	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

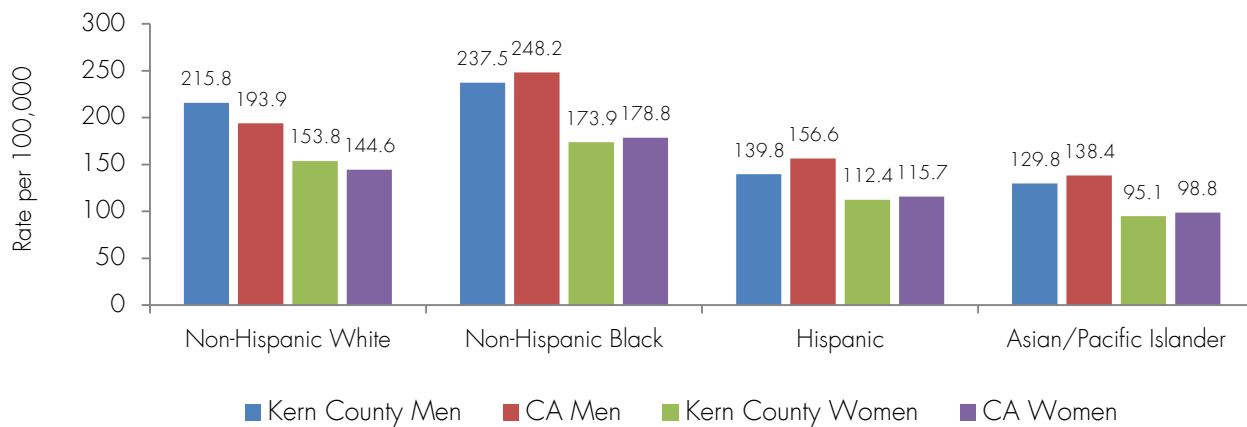
### Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Kern County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

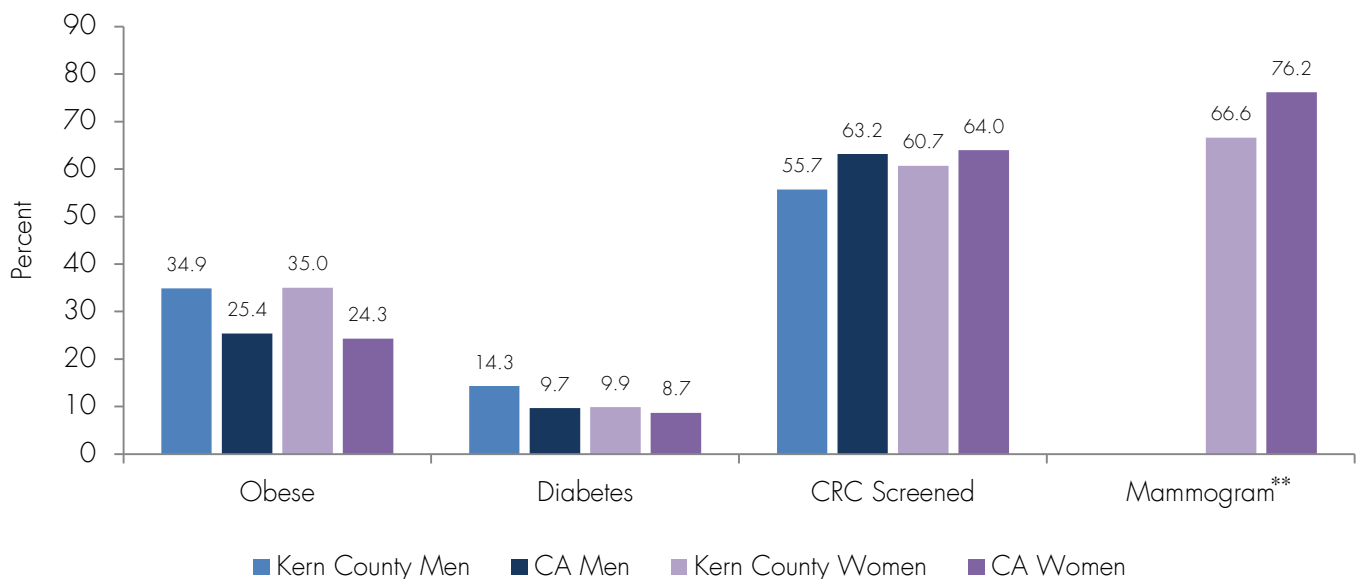
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Kern County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Kern County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Kings County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Kings County, 2008-2012

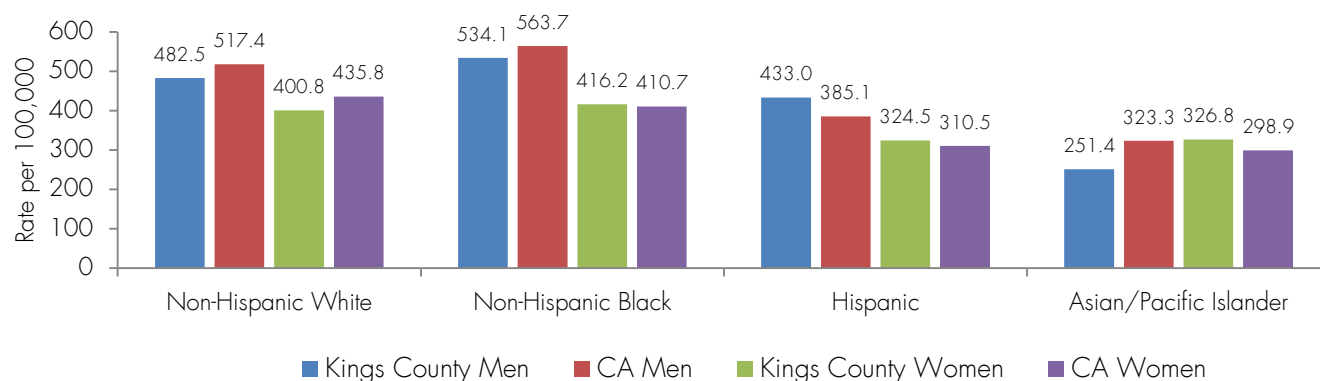
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	116.6	126.9	1. Breast	103.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	60.8	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	42.1	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	42.3	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	32.2	35.1
4. Bladder	31.6	32.6	4. Thyroid	21.3	17.9
5. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	25.8	19.6	5. Uterus	14.9	23.4
All Sites	469.6	476.7	All Sites	366.8	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	43.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	28.0	30.4
2. Prostate	21.4	21.1	2. Breast	21.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	9.0	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.9	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.3	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.5	10.5	5. Ovary	7.4	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	175.8	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	128.8	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

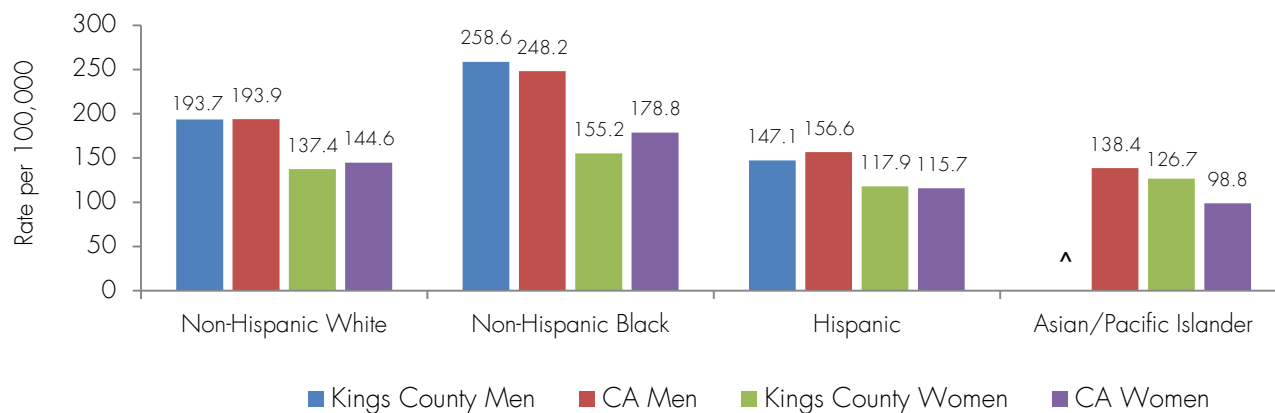
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Kings County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Kings County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

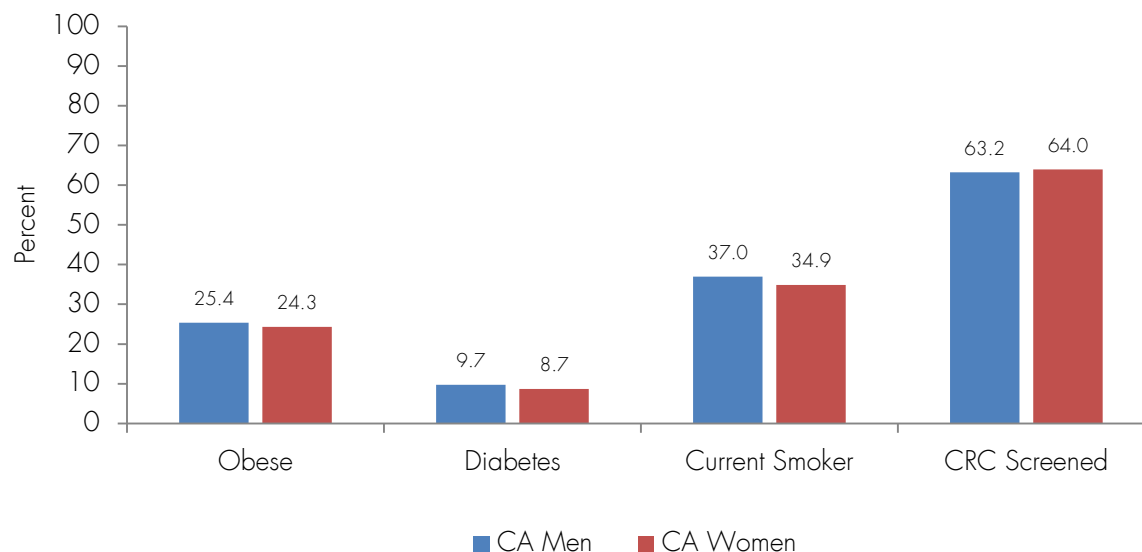


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Lake County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

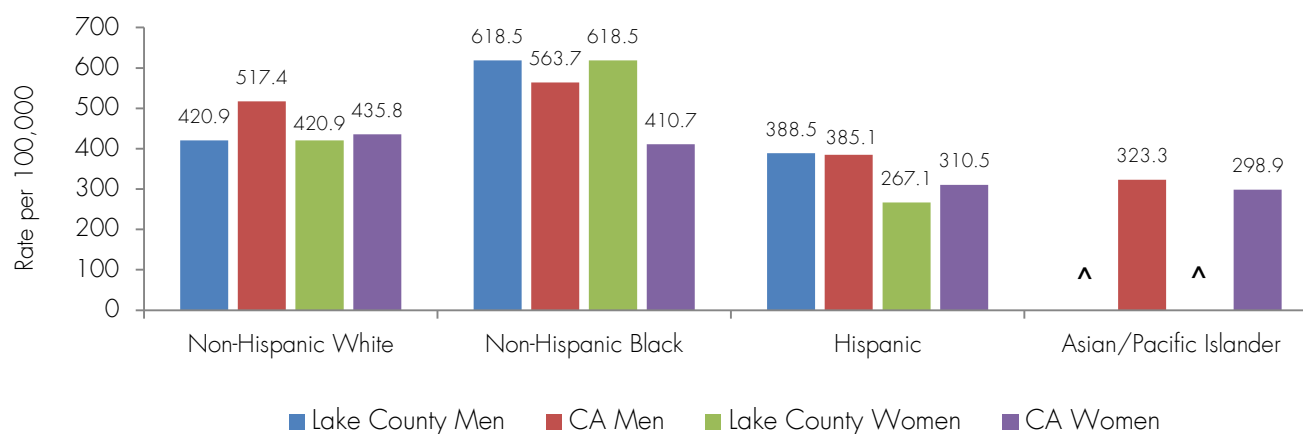
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Lake County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	99.7	126.9	1. Breast	111.0	122.1
2. Lung & Bronchus	74.8	55.8	2. Lung & Bronchus	68.3	42.1
3. Colon & Rectum	59.6	46.0	3. Colon & Rectum	40.3	35.1
4. Bladder	40.9	32.6	4. Melanoma	22.3	15.6
5. Melanoma	37.1	27.9	5. Uterus	20.0	23.3
All Sites	517.9	476.7	All Sites	411.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung & Bronchus	61.9	43.5	1. Lung & Bronchus	54.0	30.4
2. Prostate	24.0	21.1	2. Breast	21.2	21.2
3. Colon & Rectum	17.0	16.7	3. Colon & Rectum	12.6	12.1
4. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	13.4	10.5	4. Ovary	9.2	9.3
5. Esophagus	9.7	6.0	5. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.1	4.4
All Malignant Cancers	223.3	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	170.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Lake County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

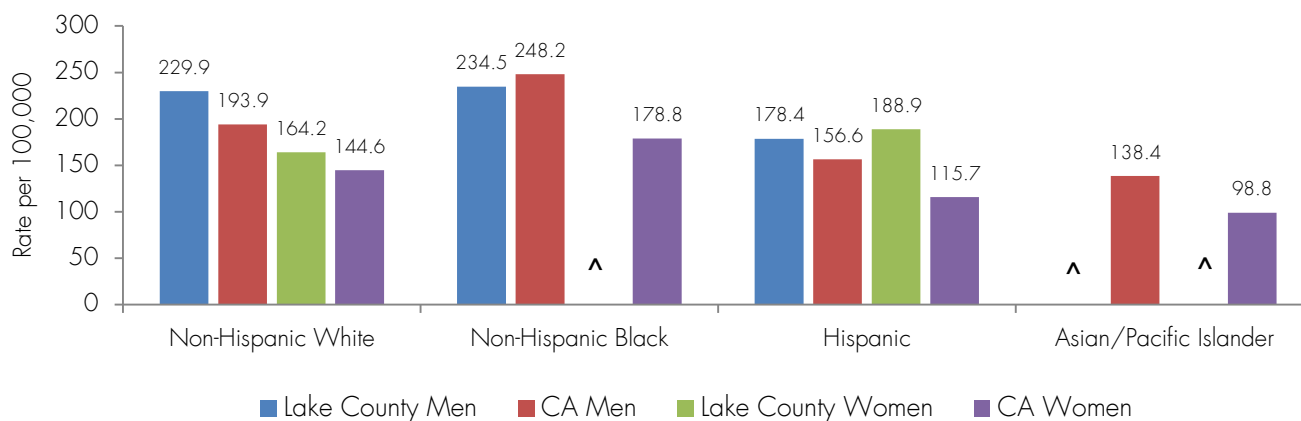


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

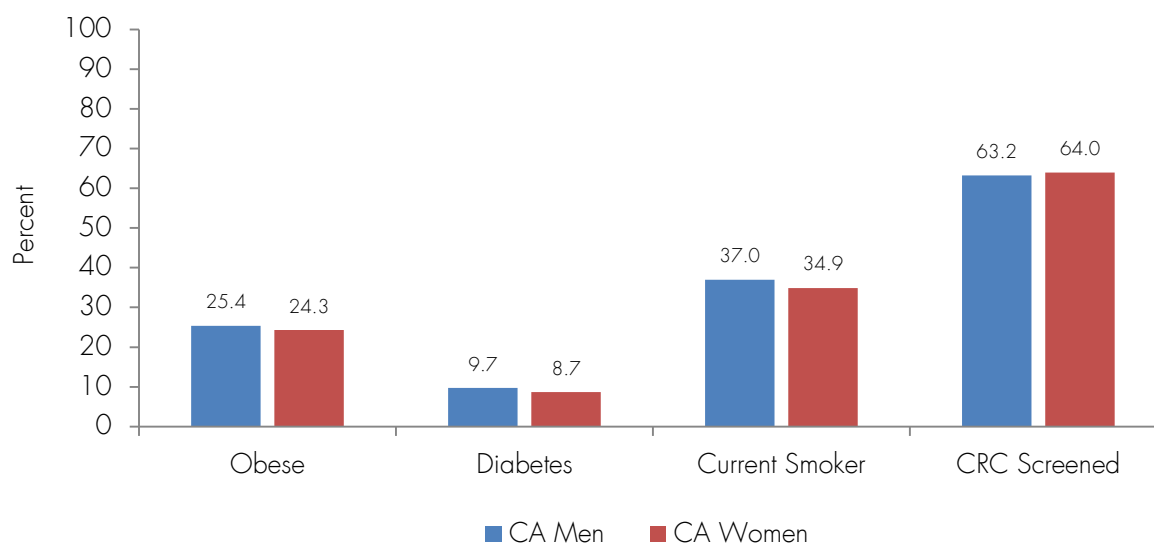
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Lake County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	105.9	126.9	1. Breast	107.4	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	44.1	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	57.7	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	41.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	30.1	35.1
4. Bladder	38.4	32.6	4. Uterus	26.7	23.3
5. Melanoma	23.4	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.6	17.9
All Sites	425.1	476.7	All Sites	373.2	388.8

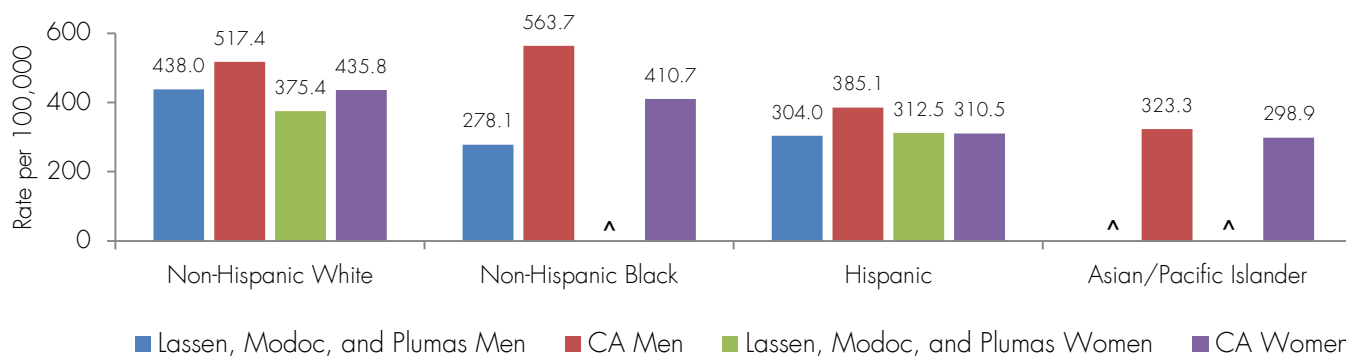
MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	26.9	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	41.9	30.4
2. Prostate	11.9	21.1	2. Breast	15.1	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	18.1	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	10.1	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.0	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.2	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.4	10.5	5. Uterus	^	1.6
All Malignant Cancers	147.3	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	131.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

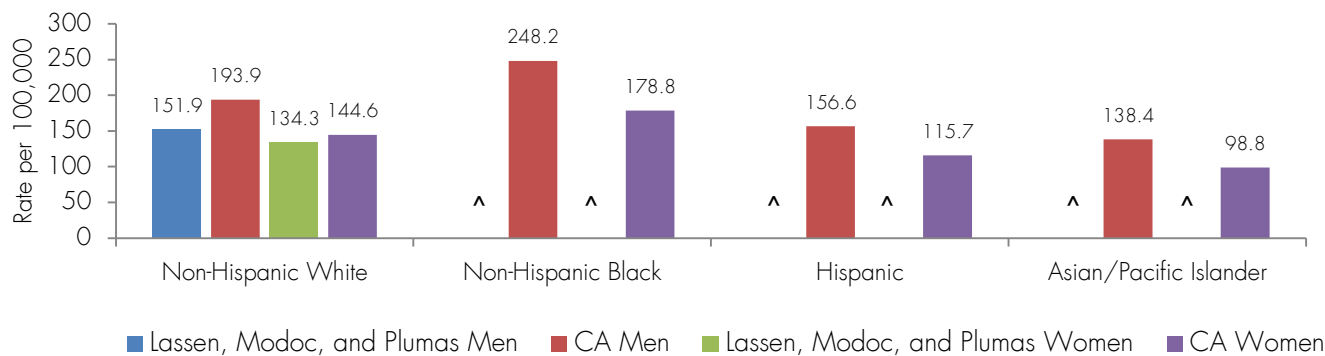


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

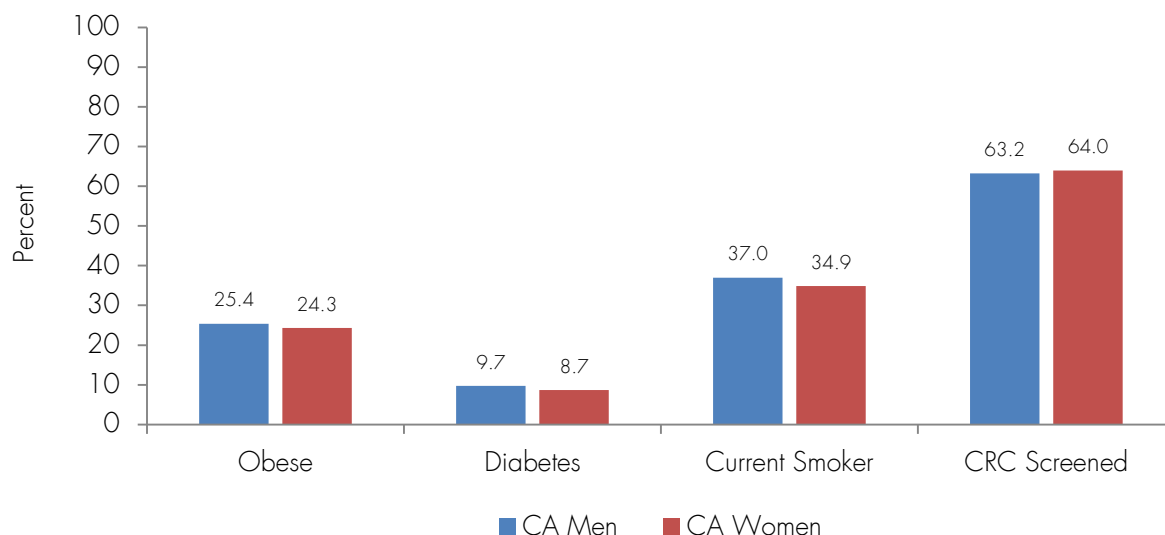
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Lassen, Modoc, and Plumas Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq$  30. Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Los Angeles County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

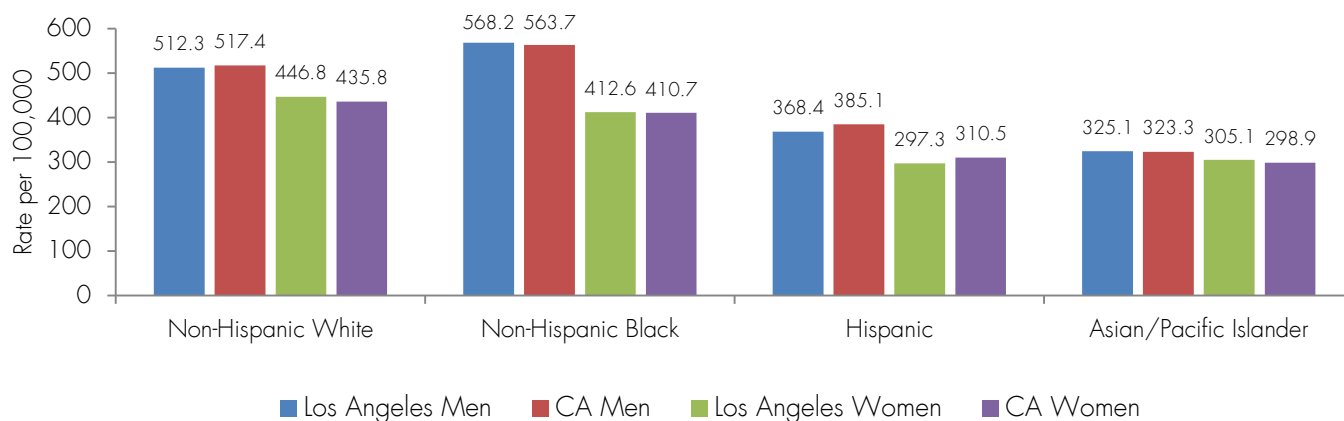
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Los Angeles County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	122.0	126.9	1. Breast	116.9	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	50.3	55.8	2. Colon and Rectum	35.7	35.1
3. Colon and Rectum	48.5	46.0	3. Lung and Bronchus	35.2	42.1
4. Bladder	30.0	32.6	4. Uterus	24.2	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	22.1	22.8	5. Thyroid	18.6	17.9
All Sites	455.1	476.7	All Sites	372.7	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	41.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	25.8	30.4
2. Prostate	21.0	21.1	2. Breast	21.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	17.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.3	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.9	10.5	4. Pancreas	9.4	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.9	11.7	5. Ovary	7.6	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	179.0	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	131.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

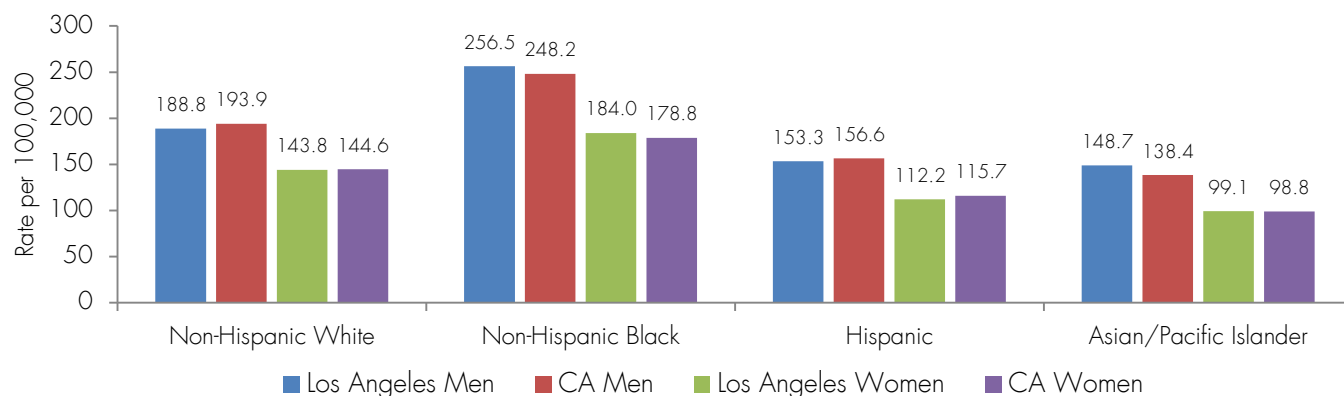
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Los Angeles County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

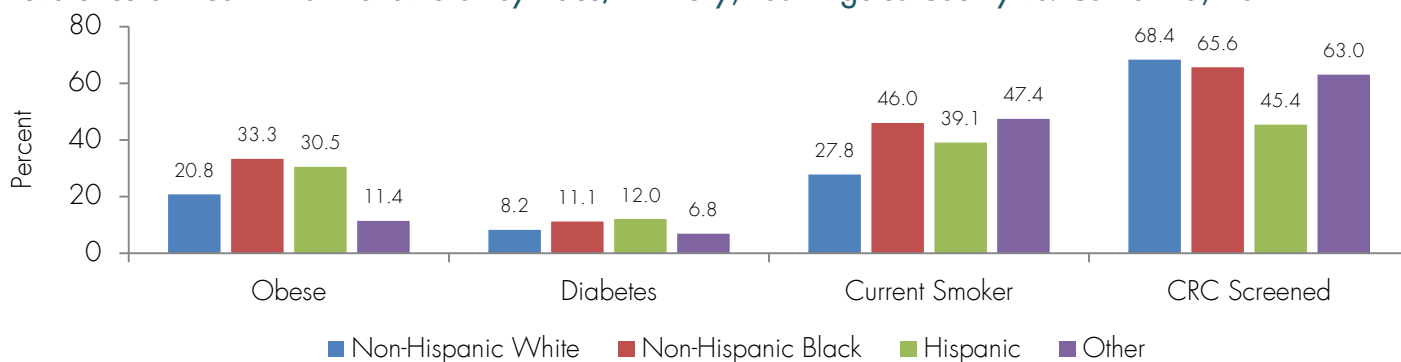
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Los Angeles County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



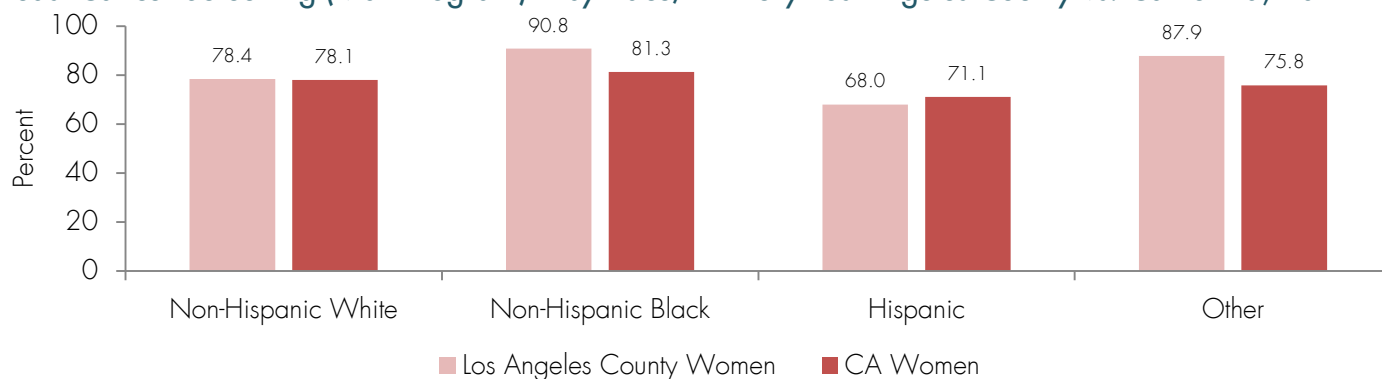
Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Race/Ethnicity, Los Angeles County vs. California, 2012



## Breast Cancer Screening (Mammogram)\*\* by Race/Ethnicity Los Angeles County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Madera County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

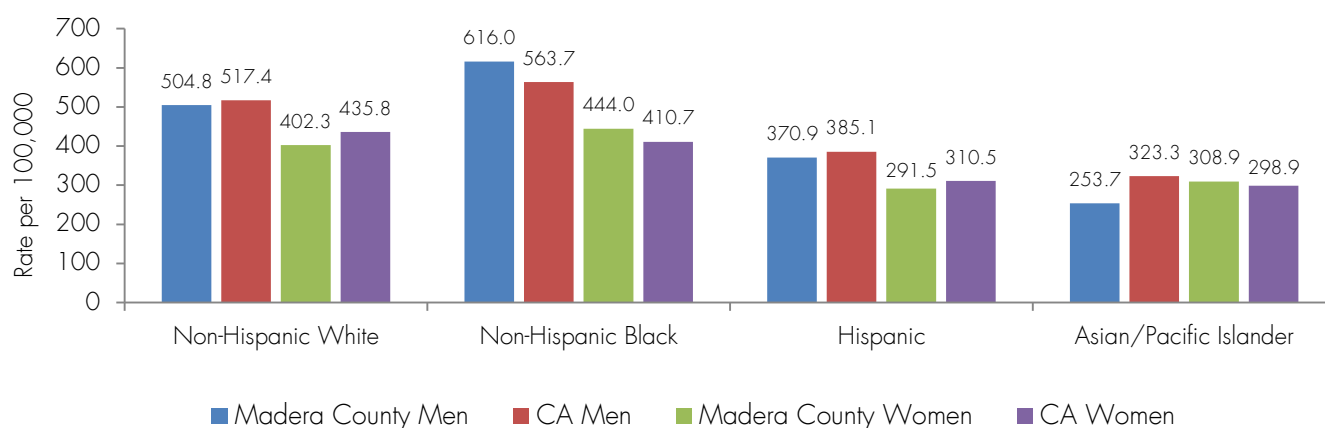
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Madera County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	116.0	126.9	1. Breast	104.7	122.1
2. Lung & Bronchus	62.3	55.8	2. Lung & Bronchus	42.5	42.1
3. Colon & Rectum	48.3	46.0	3. Colon & Rectum	30.4	35.1
4. Bladder	38.2	32.6	4. Thyroid	23.0	17.9
5. Melanoma	26.1	27.9	5. Uterus	17.7	23.3
All Sites	474.1	476.7	All Sites	371.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung & Bronchus	45.2	43.5	1. Lung & Bronchus	29.7	30.4
2. Prostate	17.3	21.1	2. Colon & Rectum	14.7	12.1
3. Colon & Rectum	15.9	16.7	3. Breast	14.0	21.2
4. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.7	10.5	4. Pancreas	7.7	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.0	11.7	5. Ovary	6.8	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	177.3	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	122.8	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

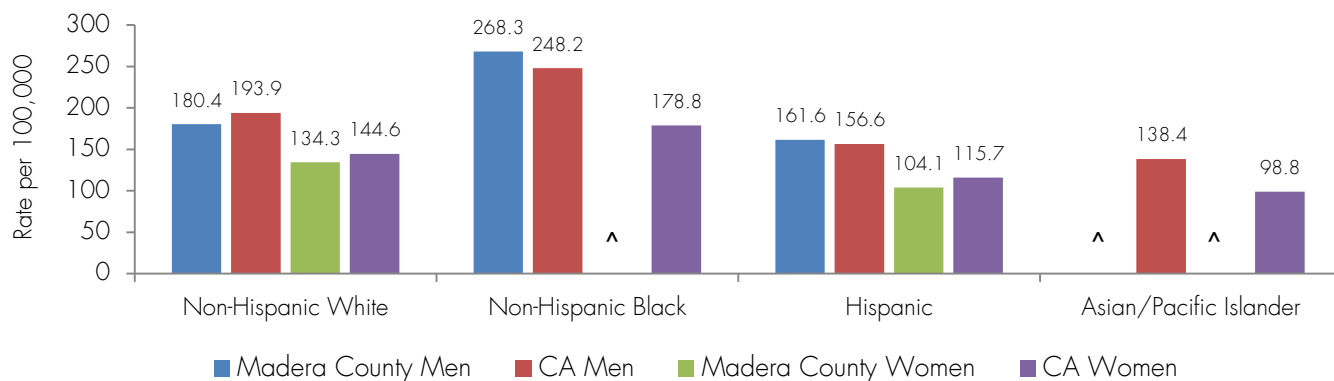
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Madera County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

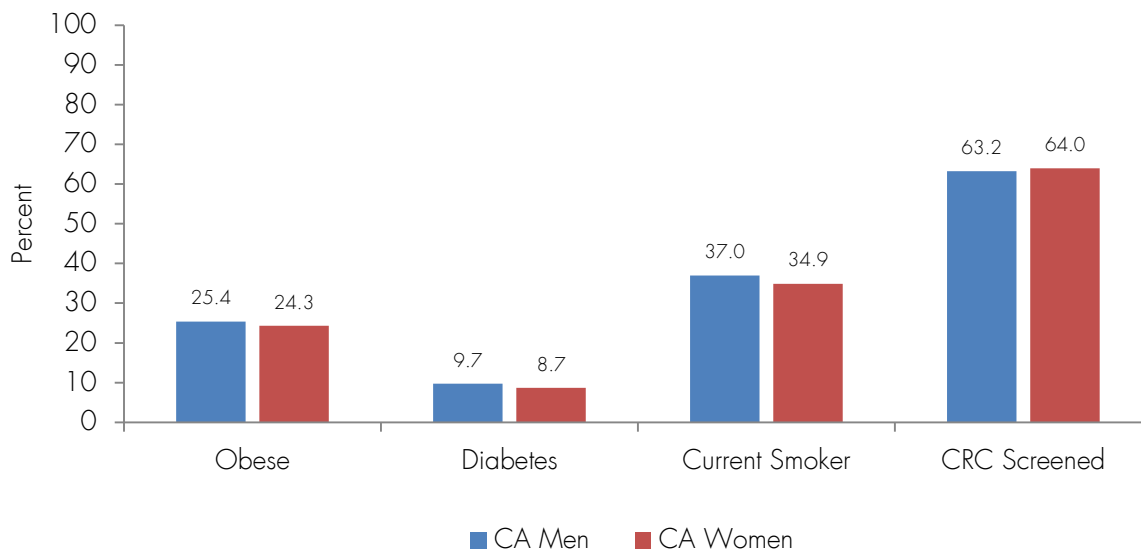
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Madera County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Marin County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

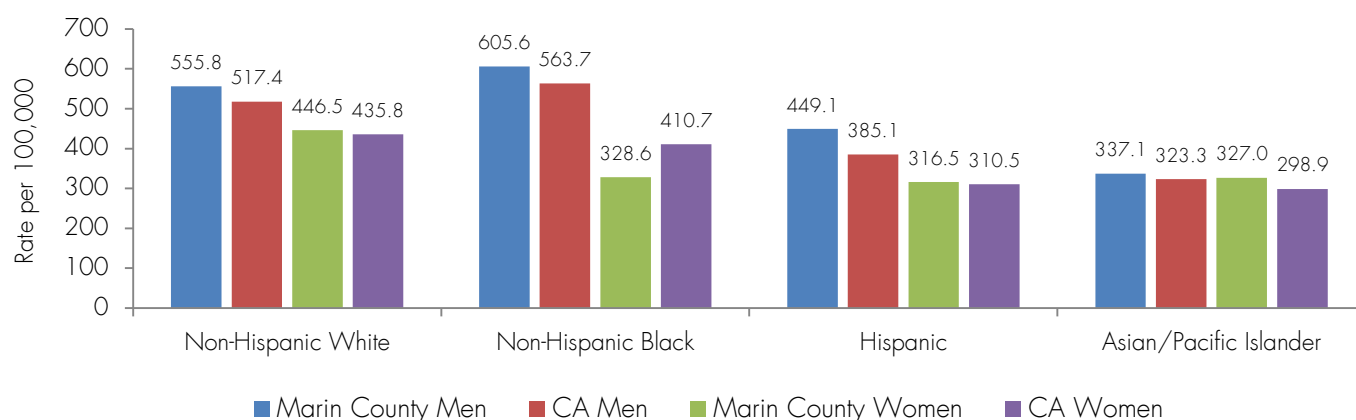
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Marin County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	154.2	126.9	1. Breast	137.5	122.1
2. Melanoma	62.4	27.9	2. Lung and Bronchus	42.4	42.1
3. Lung and Bronchus	46.3	55.8	3. Melanoma	34.3	15.6
4. Colon and Rectum	42.1	46.0	4. Colon and Rectum	34.2	35.1
5. Bladder	37.0	32.6	5. Uterus	22.5	23.3
All Sites	540.1	476.7	All Sites	426.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	31.1	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	30.1	30.4
2. Prostate	19.2	21.1	2. Breast	18.9	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	13.2	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	10.9	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.2	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.5	9.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	7.3	7.4	5. Ovary	7.9	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	158.9	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	125.8	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

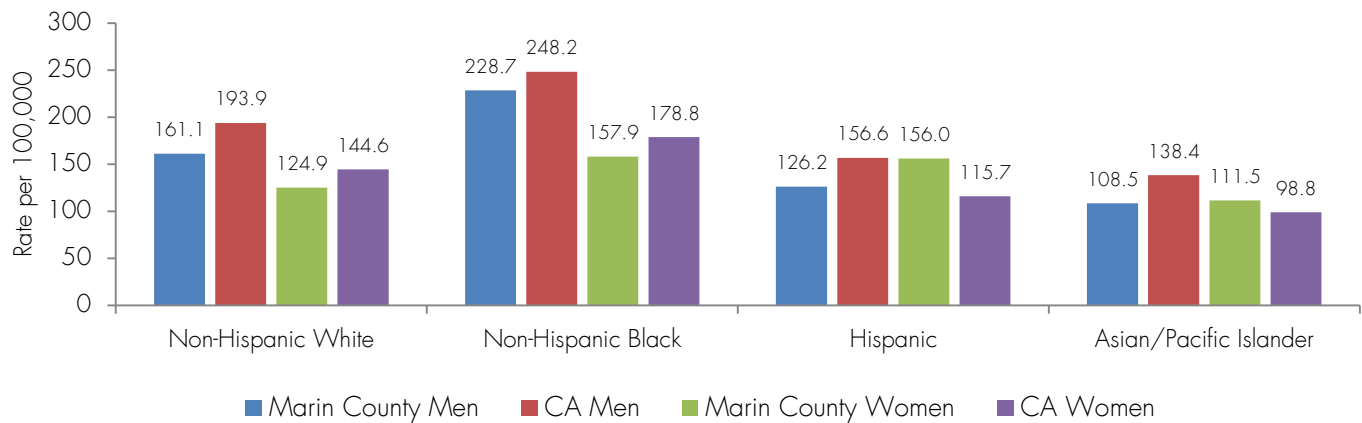
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Marin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

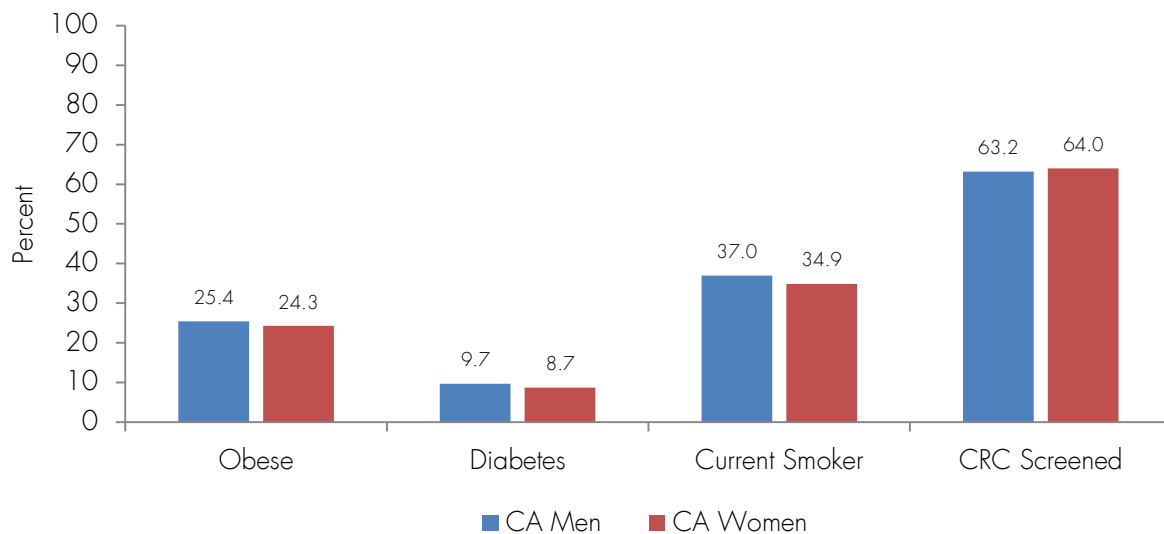
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Marin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

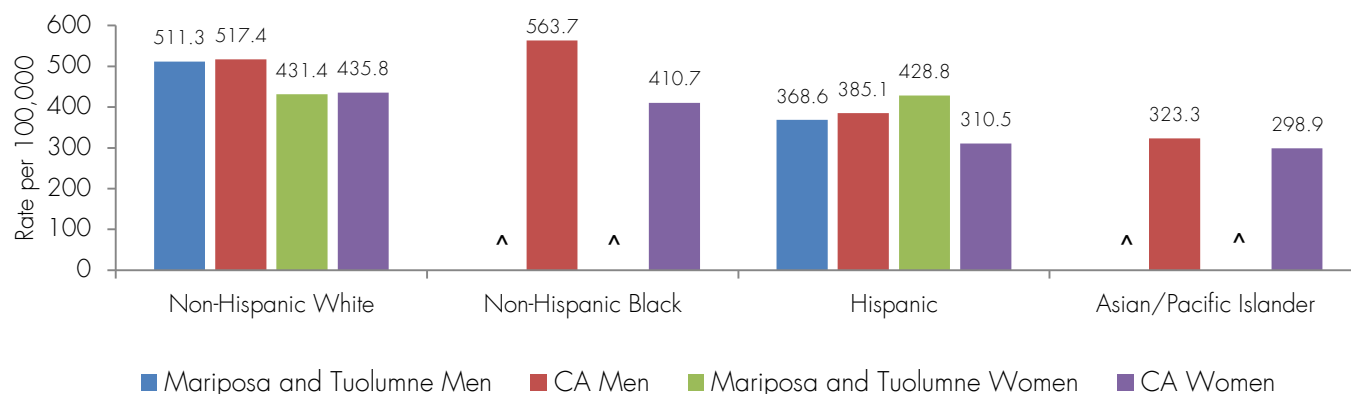
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	112.1	126.9	1. Breast	133.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	72.9	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	54.1	42.1
3. Bladder	42.9	32.6	3. Colon and Rectum	37.4	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	41.8	46.0	4. Melanoma	28.7	15.6
5. Melanoma	38.7	27.9	5. Lymphoma	24.1	17.7
All Sites	511.7	476.7	All Sites	434.8	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	42.7	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	38.4	30.4
2. Prostate	18.8	21.1	2. Breast	16.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	12.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.8	12.1
4. Pancreas	9.0	11.7	4. Pancreas	11.3	9.3
5. Esophageal	8.9	6.0	5. Ovary	7.8	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	174.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	141.7	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

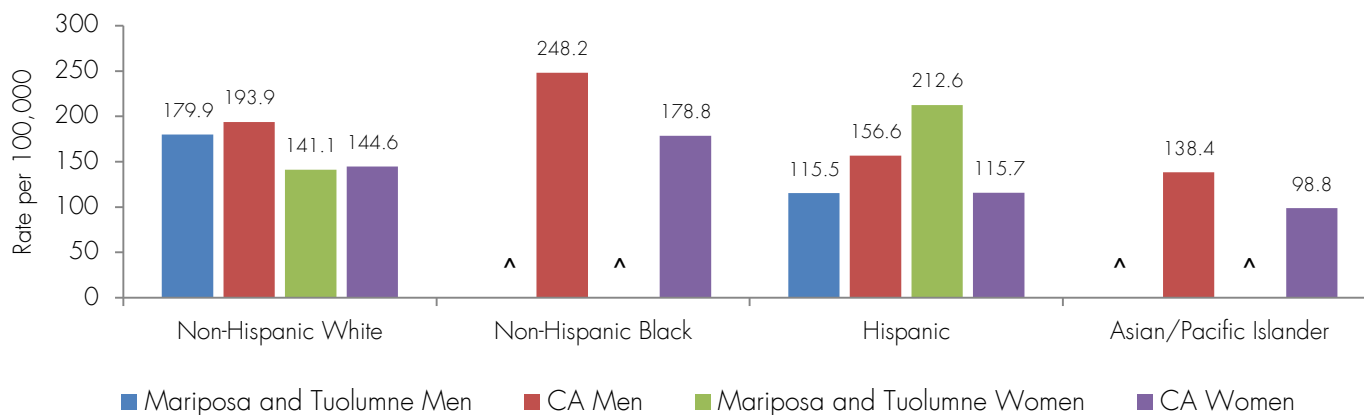


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Mariposa and Tuolumne Counties, All Sites Combined, 2008-2012

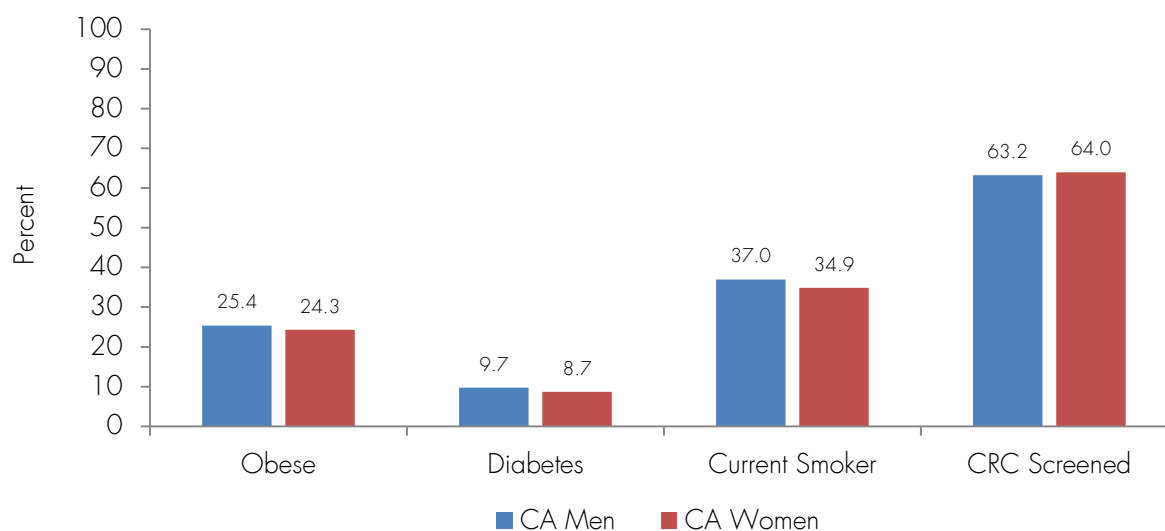


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Mendocino County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

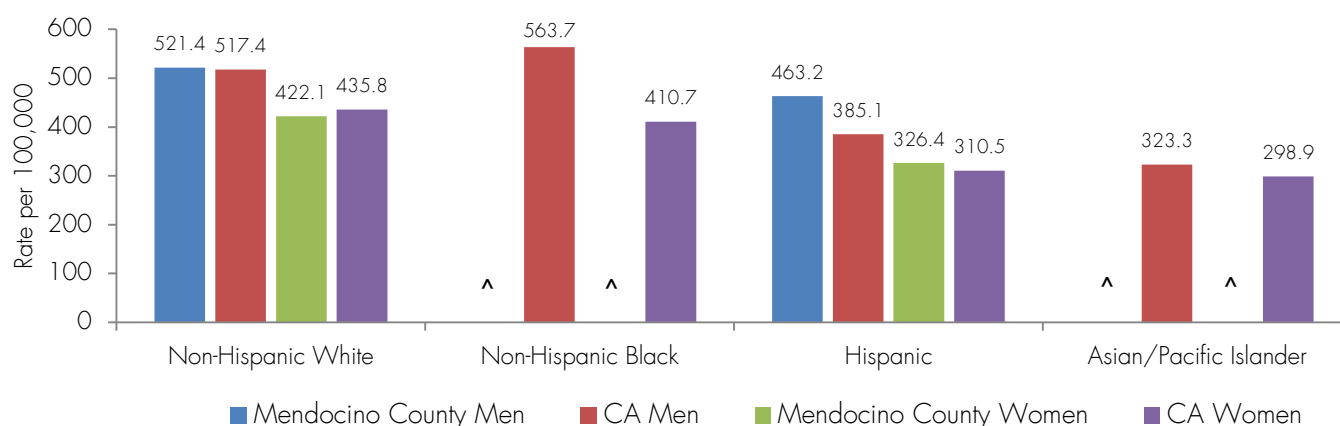
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Mendocino County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	122.0	126.9	1. Breast	121.0	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	62.4	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	53.9	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	43.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	35.2	35.1
4. Bladder	42.0	32.6	4. Uterus	26.7	23.3
5. Melanoma	35.6	27.9	5. Melanoma	22.7	15.6
All Sites	509.7	476.7	All Sites	411.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	43.6	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	40.8	30.4
2. Prostate	17.0	21.1	2. Breast	24.7	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.8	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.9	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.2	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.7	9.3
5. Bladder	9.4	6.7	5. Ovary	6.5	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	189.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	149.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

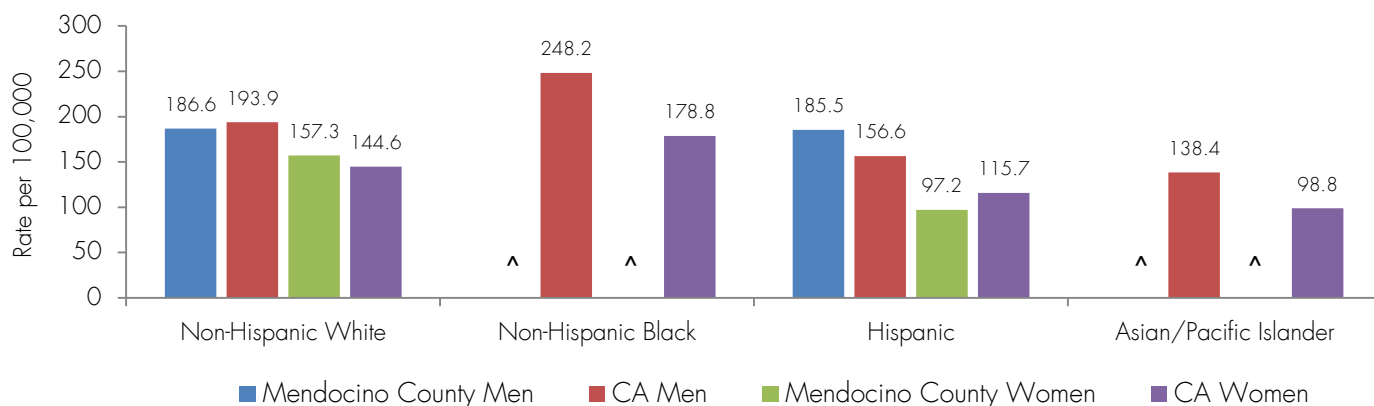
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Mendocino County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Mendocino County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

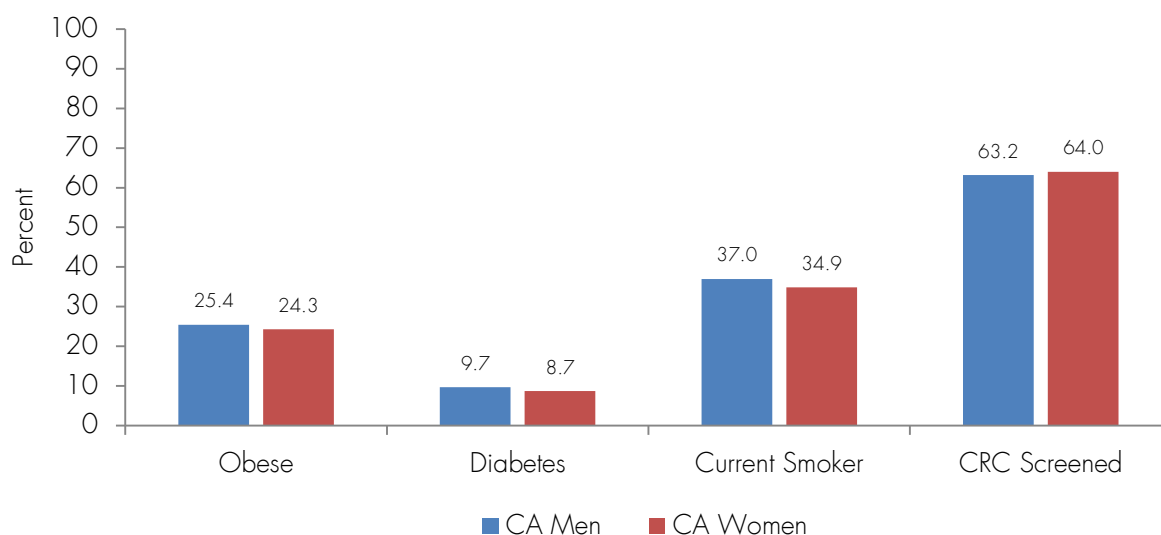


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Merced County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

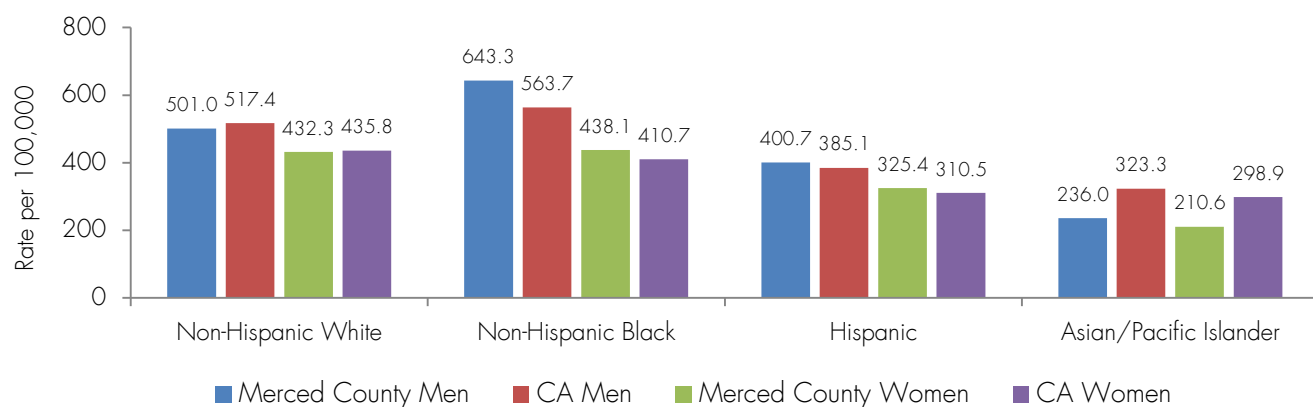
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Merced County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	119.3	126.9	1. Breast	107.1	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	70.9	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	52.0	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	37.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	39.6	35.1
4. Bladder	32.5	32.6	4. Uterus	20.3	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	24.2	22.8	5. Thyroid	17.3	17.9
All Sites	466.3	476.7	All Sites	380.5	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	50.9	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	35.7	30.4
2. Prostate	19.1	21.1	2. Breast	18.9	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	17.7	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	16.3	12.1
4. Pancreas	10.9	11.7	4. Pancreas	10.2	9.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	8.6	7.4	5. Ovary	7.1	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	188.6	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	142.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

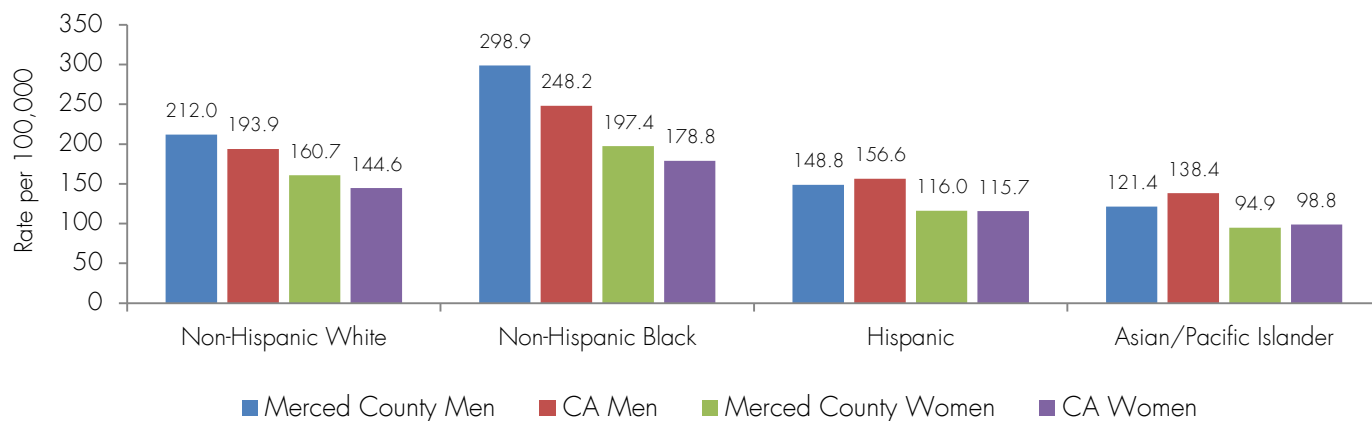
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Merced County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

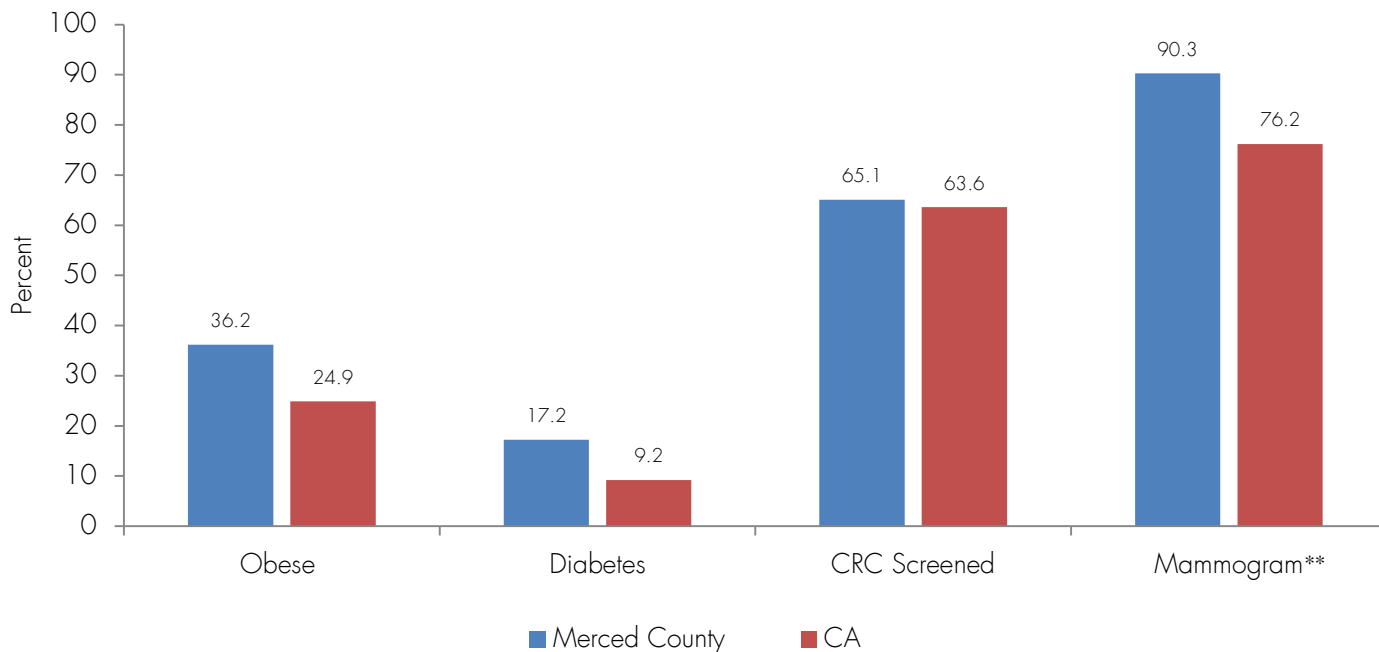
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Merced County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Merced County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Monterey County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

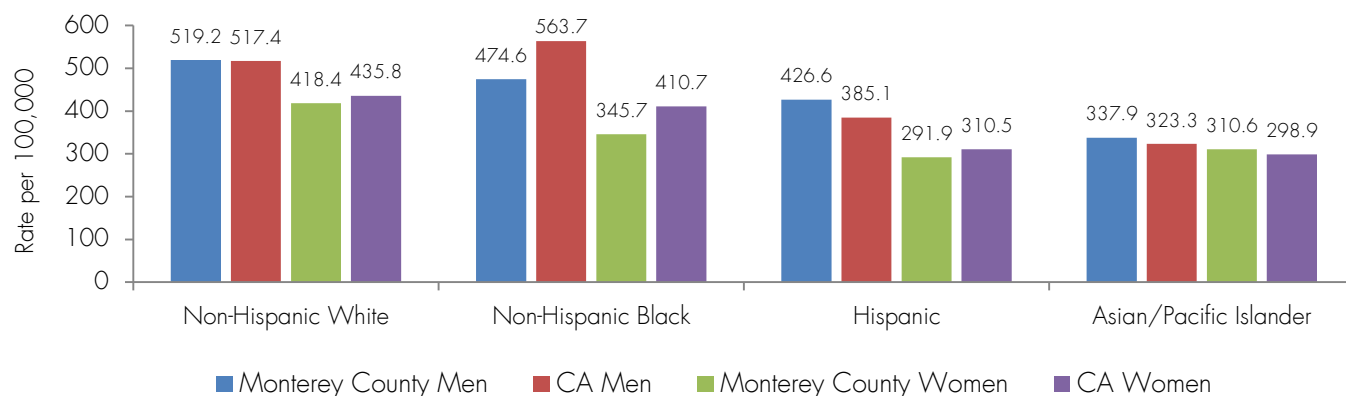
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Monterey County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	156.2	126.9	1. Breast	113.2	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	51.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	37.4	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	34.8	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	24.7	35.1
4. Bladder	30.0	32.6	4. Uterus	21.0	23.3
5. Melanoma	26.4	15.6	5. Thyroid	19.5	17.9
All Sites	481.1	476.7	All Sites	366.2	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	38.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	27.9	30.4
2. Prostate	21.2	21.1	2. Breast	20.4	21.2
3. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	13.2	10.5	3. Pancreas	8.9	9.3
4. Colon and Rectum	13.0	16.7	4. Colon and Rectum	7.8	12.1
5. Pancreas	10.5	11.7	5. Ovary	6.0	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	165.7	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	124.9	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

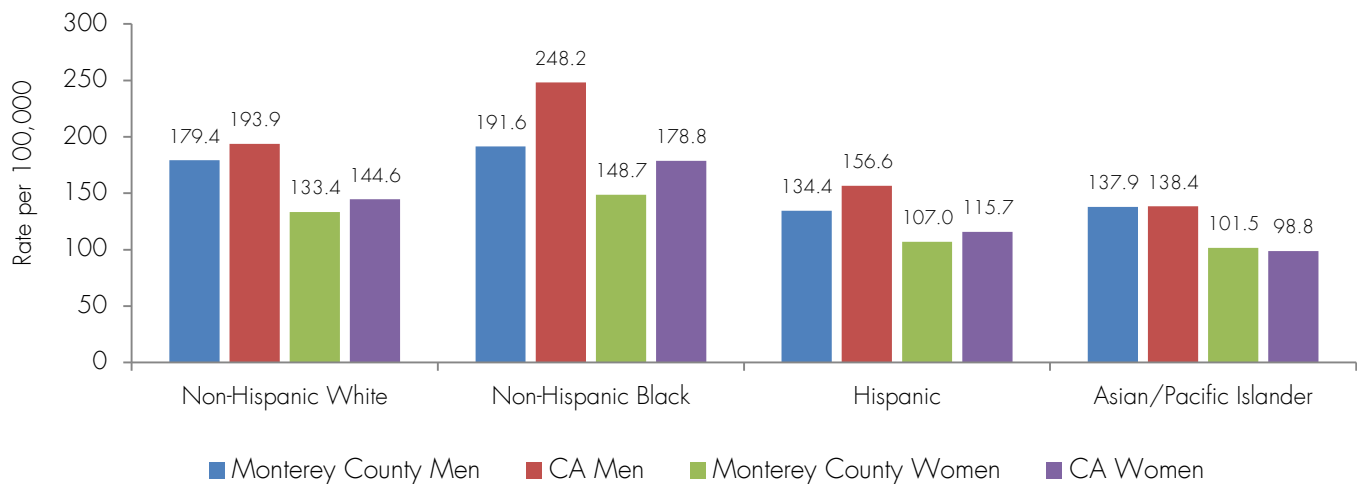
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Monterey County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

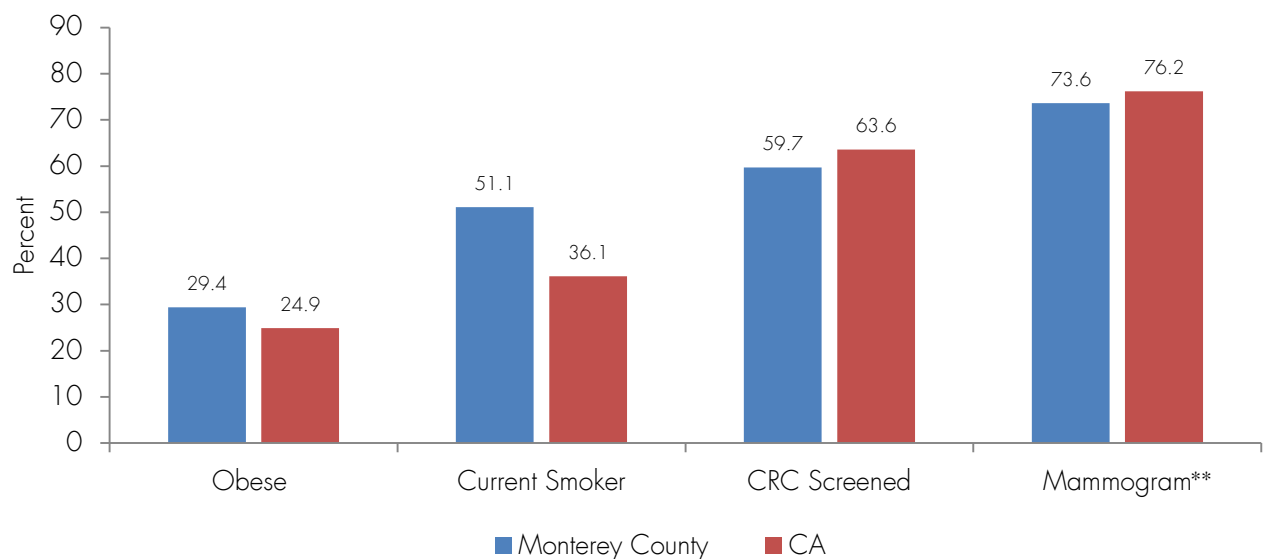
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Monterey County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Monterey County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Napa County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

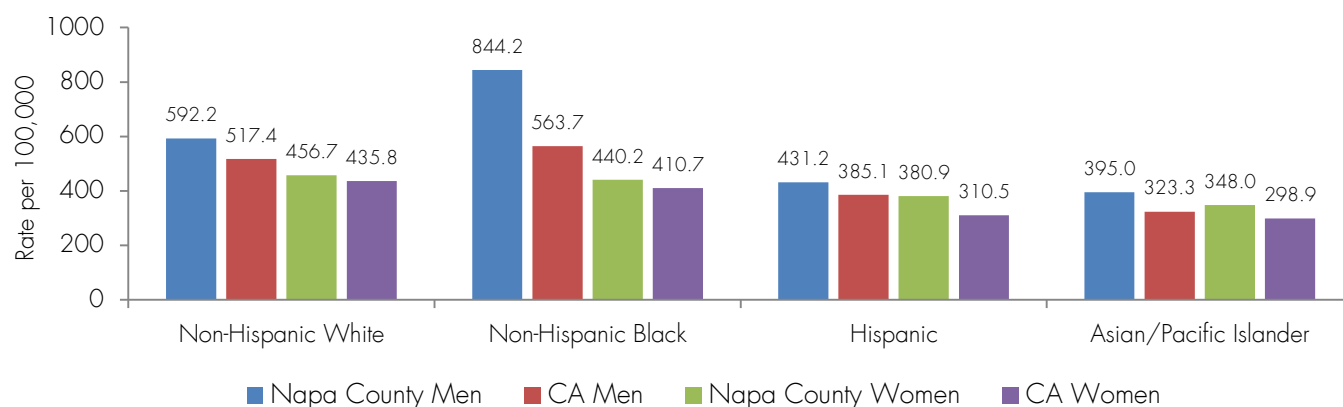
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Napa County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	156.4	126.9	1. Breast	131.6	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	69.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	49.1	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	50.1	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	36.7	35.1
4. Bladder	42.5	32.6	4. Melanoma	26.5	15.6
5. Melanoma	35.7	27.9	5. Uterus	23.2	23.3
All Sites	566.5	476.7	All Sites	428.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	47.1	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	32.5	30.4
2. Prostate	23.3	21.1	2. Breast	17.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	18.4	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.7	12.1
4. Pancreas	15.2	11.7	4. Pancreas	10.0	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.9	10.5	5. Ovary	9.0	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	205.8	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	142.7	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

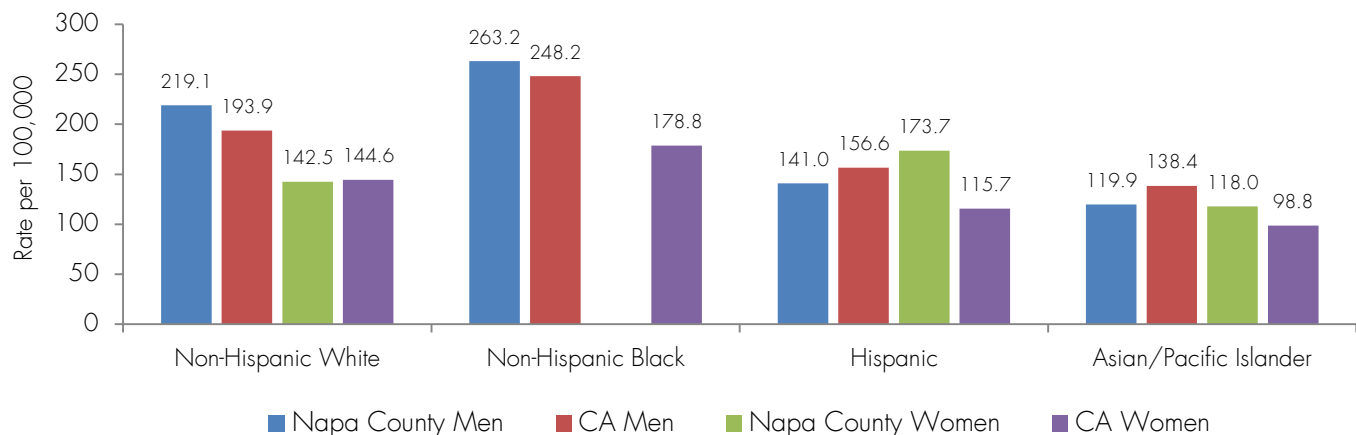
## Age-Adjusted Incidence by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Napa County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

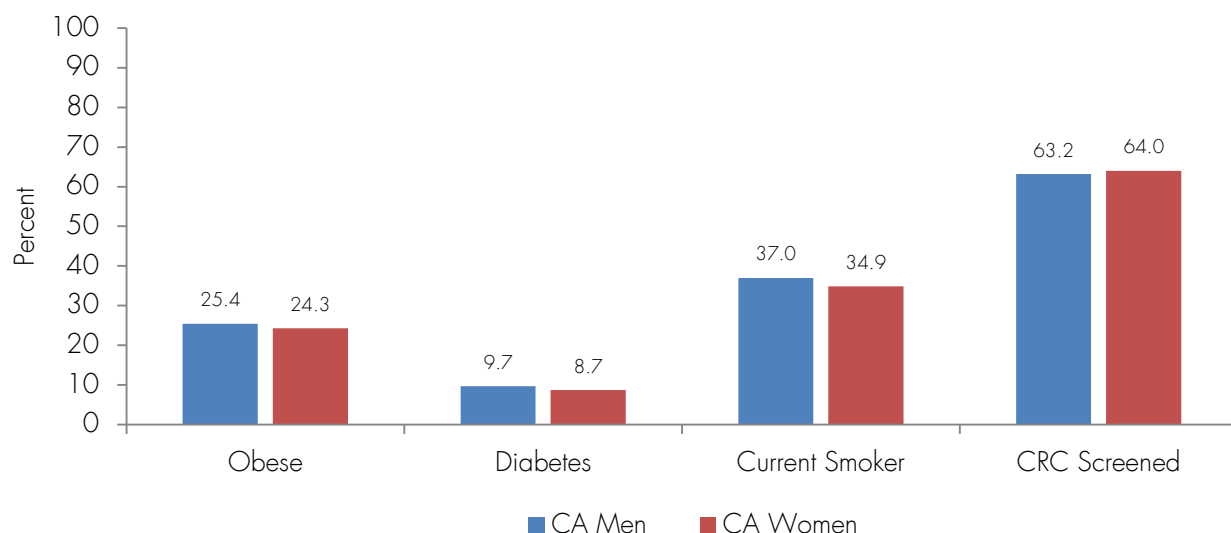
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Napa County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Nevada County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Nevada County, 2008-2012

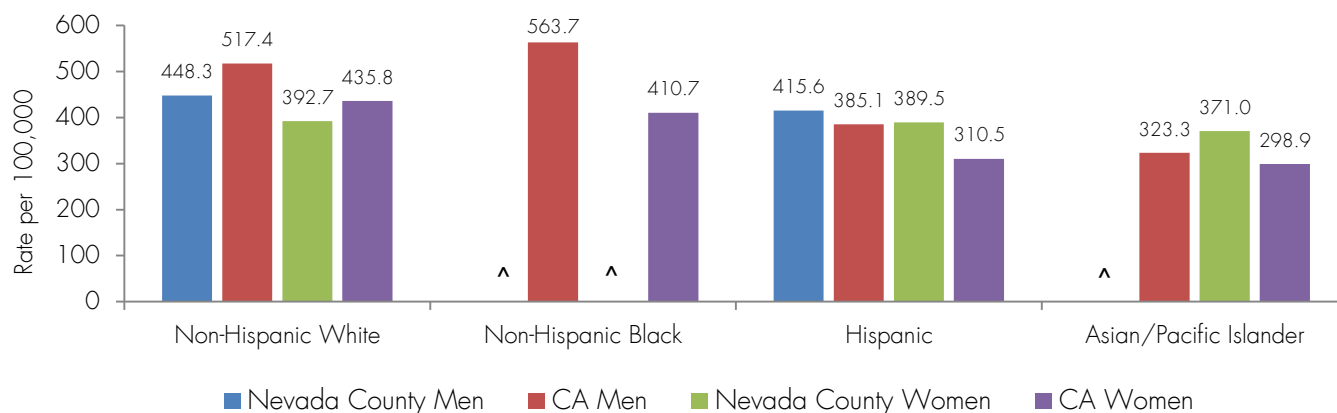
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	123.9	126.9	1. Breast	134.0	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	50.3	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	46.9	42.1
3. Melanoma	38.6	27.9	3. Colon and Rectum	28.7	35.1
4. Bladder	37.5	32.6	4. Melanoma	28.5	15.6
5. Colon and Rectum	36.7	46.0	5. Uterus	20.6	23.3
All Sites	457.6	476.7	All Sites	400.0	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	37.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	32.1	30.4
2. Prostate	23.5	21.1	2. Breast	19.2	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	12.7	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	10.7	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.7	11.7	4. Pancreas	10.2	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.7	10.5	5. Ovary	7.6	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	176.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	129.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Nevada County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

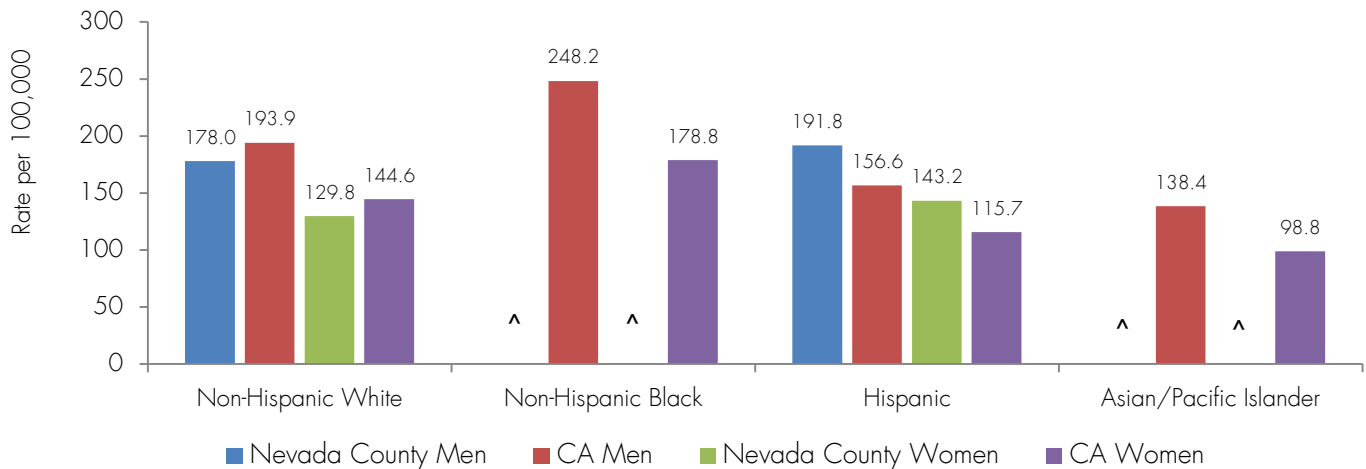


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on counts fewer than 15 have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

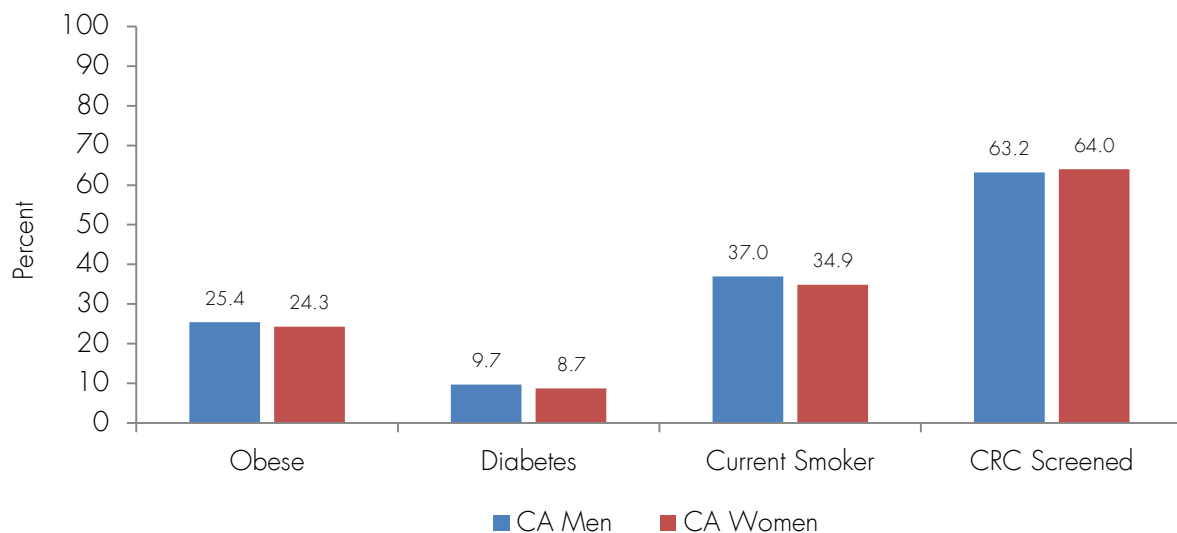
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Nevada County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts fewer than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Orange County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Orange County, 2008-2012

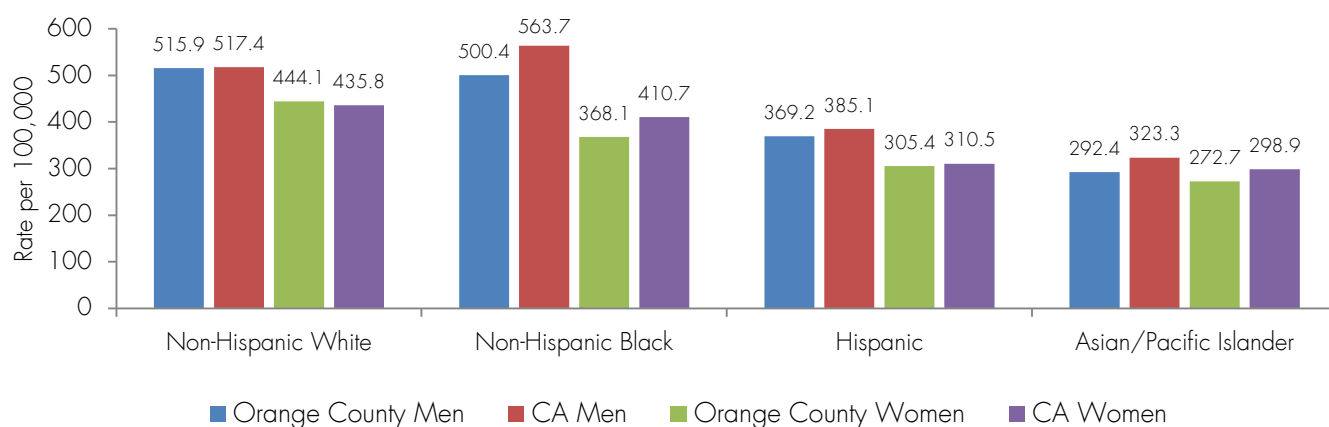
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	120.6	126.9	1. Breast	125.4	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	53.4	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	41.0	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	42.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	33.6	35.1
4. Melanoma	35.1	27.9	4. Uterus	22.0	23.3
5. Urinary Bladder	30.3	32.6	5. Thyroid	20.1	17.9
All Sites	464.3	476.7	All Sites	388.3	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	40.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	28.7	30.4
2. Prostate	19.7	21.1	2. Breast	20.0	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.3	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	10.9	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.4	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.8	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.5	10.5	5. Ovary	8.1	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	173.6	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	126.9	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

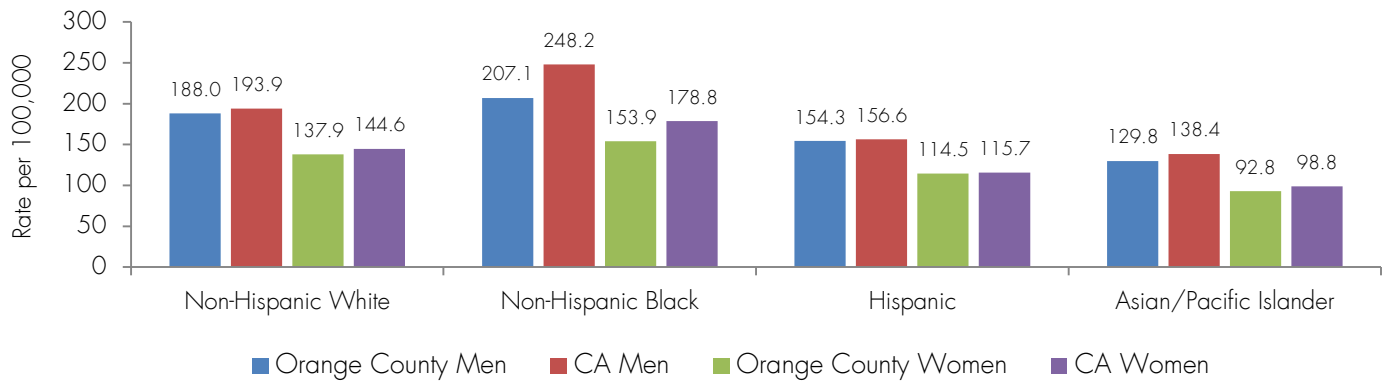
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Orange County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

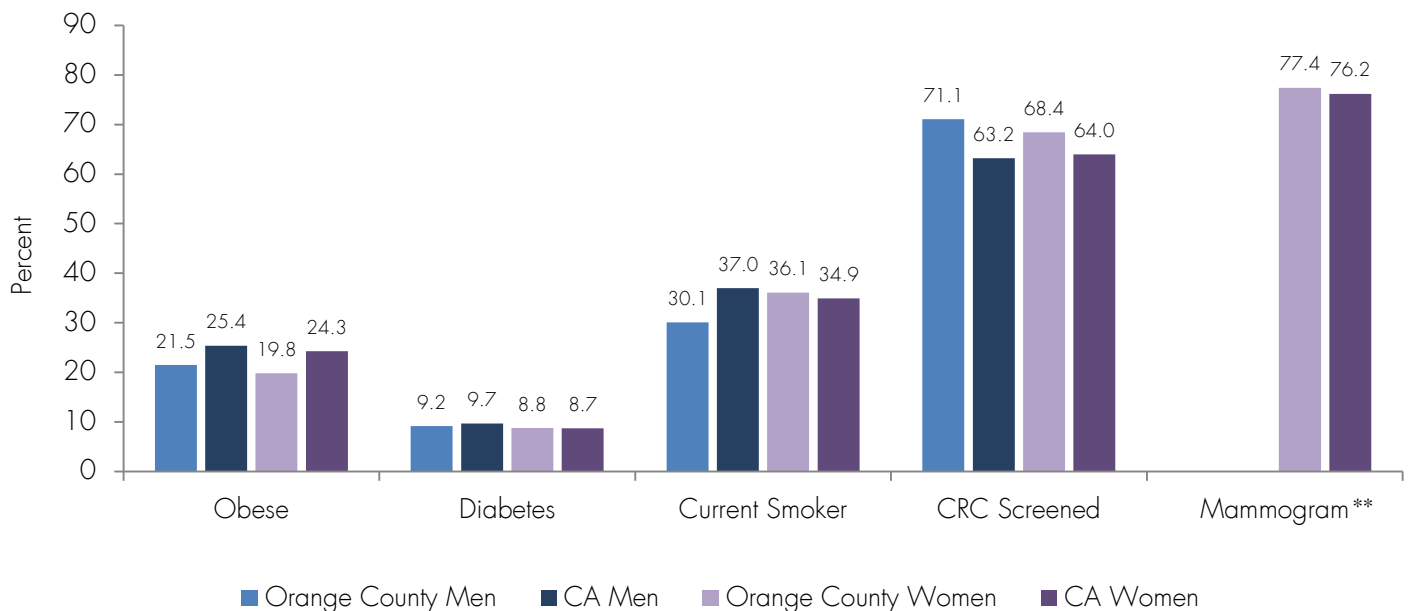
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Orange County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors by Sex, Orange County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Placer County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

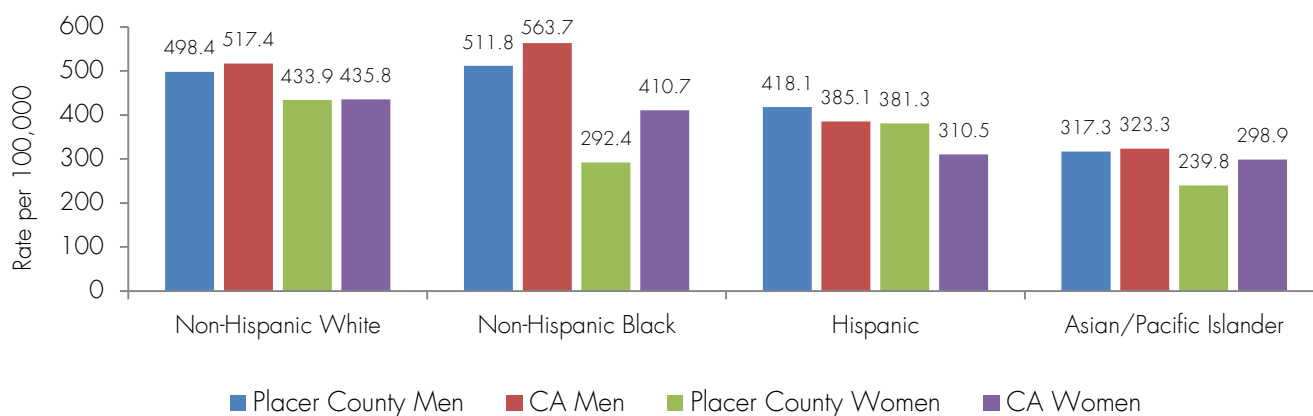
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Placer County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	132.4	126.9	1. Breast	143.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	52.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	47.1	42.1
3. Melanoma	46.8	27.9	3. Colon and Rectum	33.9	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	41.4	46.01	4. Melanoma	26.1	15.6
5. Urinary Bladder	39.0	32.6	5. Uterus	22.5	23.3
All Sites	503.6	476.7	All Sites	429.2	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	39.9	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	31.1	30.4
2. Prostate	19.0	21.1	2. Breast	24.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	13.8	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.4	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.6	11.7	4. Ovary	9.2	7.6
5. Urinary Bladder	8.5	6.7	5. Pancreas	8.2	9.3
All Malignant Cancers	180.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	138.7	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

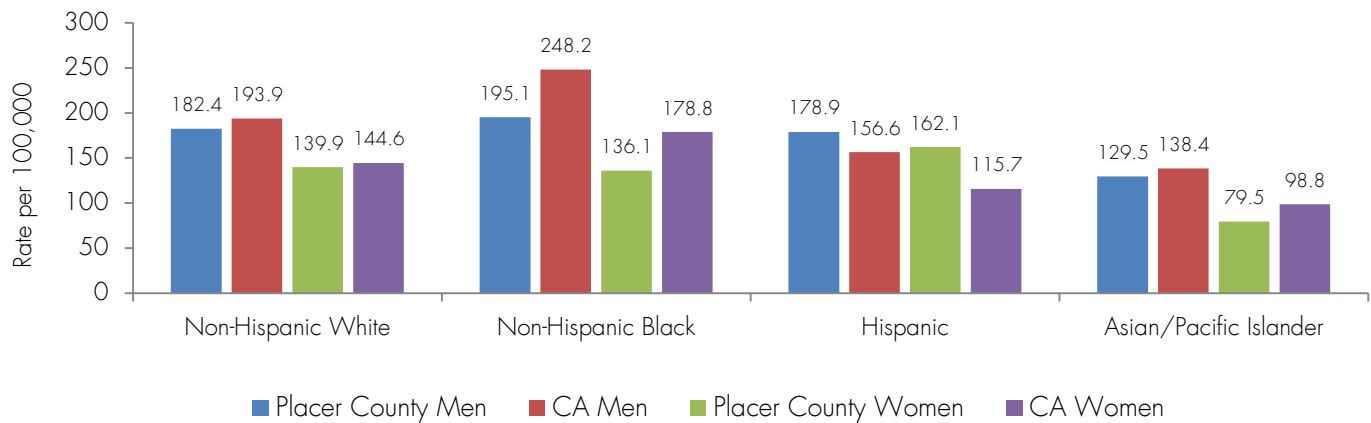
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Placer County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

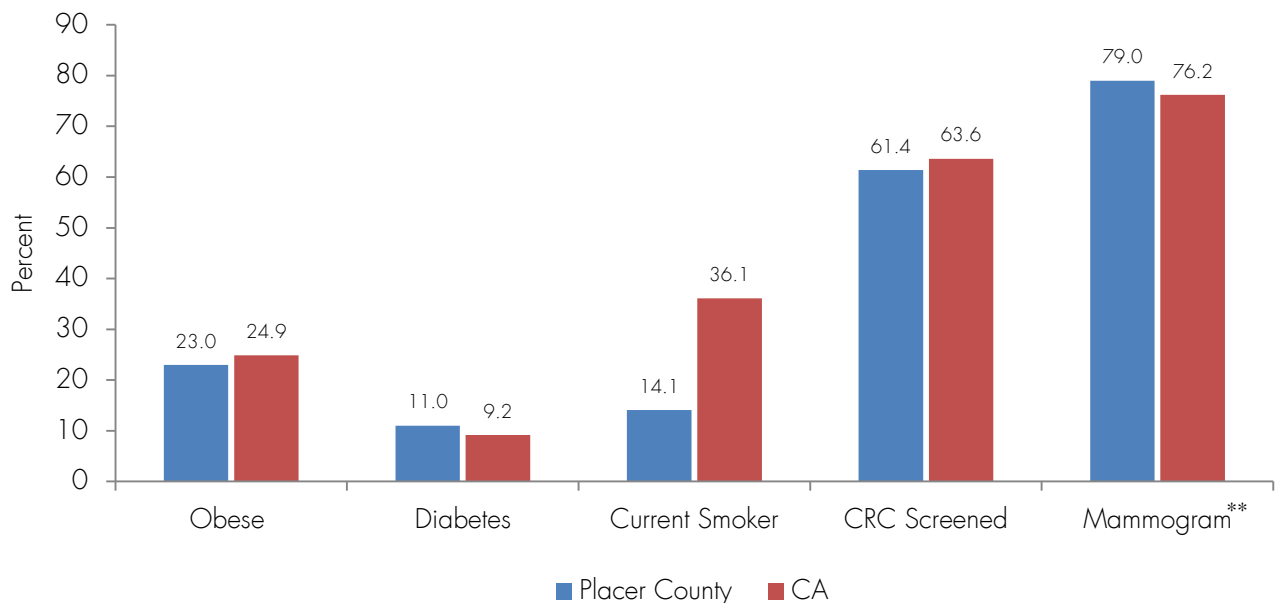
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Placer County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Placer County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Riverside County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

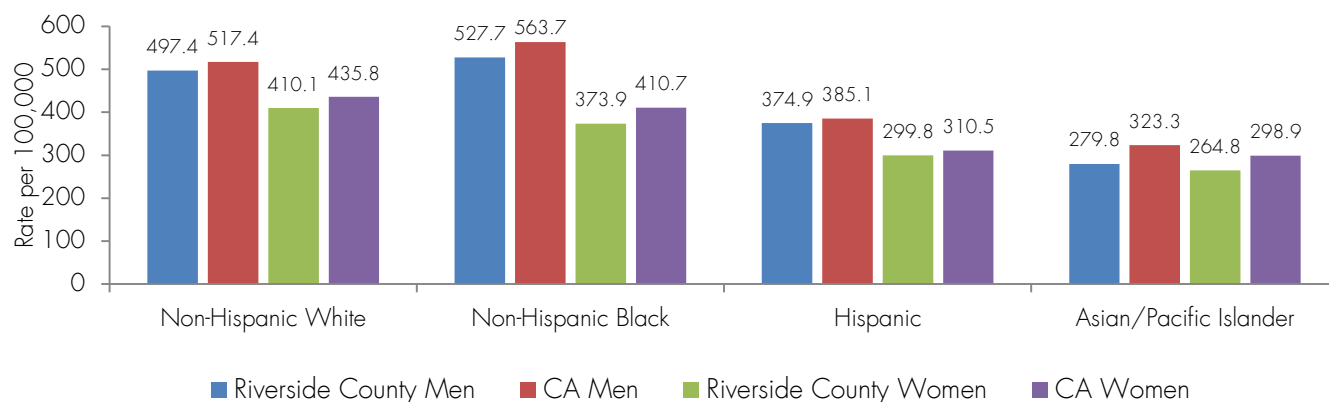
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Riverside County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	125.1	126.9	1. Breast	117.0	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	56.4	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	42.4	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	46.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	35.8	35.1
4. Urinary Bladder	35.2	32.6	4. Uterus	20.8	23.3
5. Melanoma	28.2	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.4	17.9
All Sites	469.1	476.7	All Sites	373.0	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	46.3	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	33.0	30.4
2. Prostate	22.1	21.1	2. Breast	22.0	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	18.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	13.6	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.5	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.6	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.6	10.5	5. Ovary	8.4	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	186.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	137.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

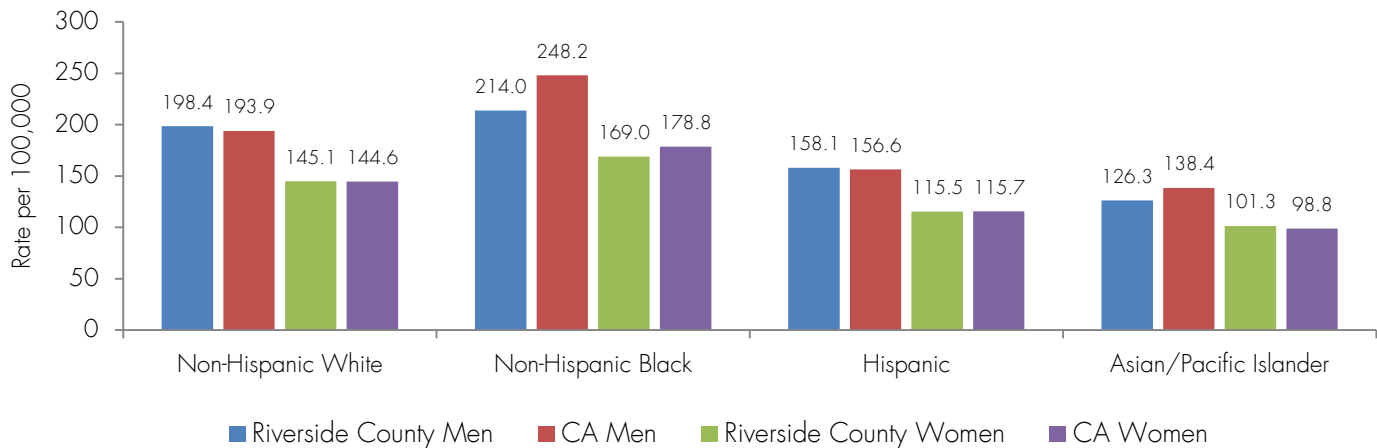
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Riverside County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

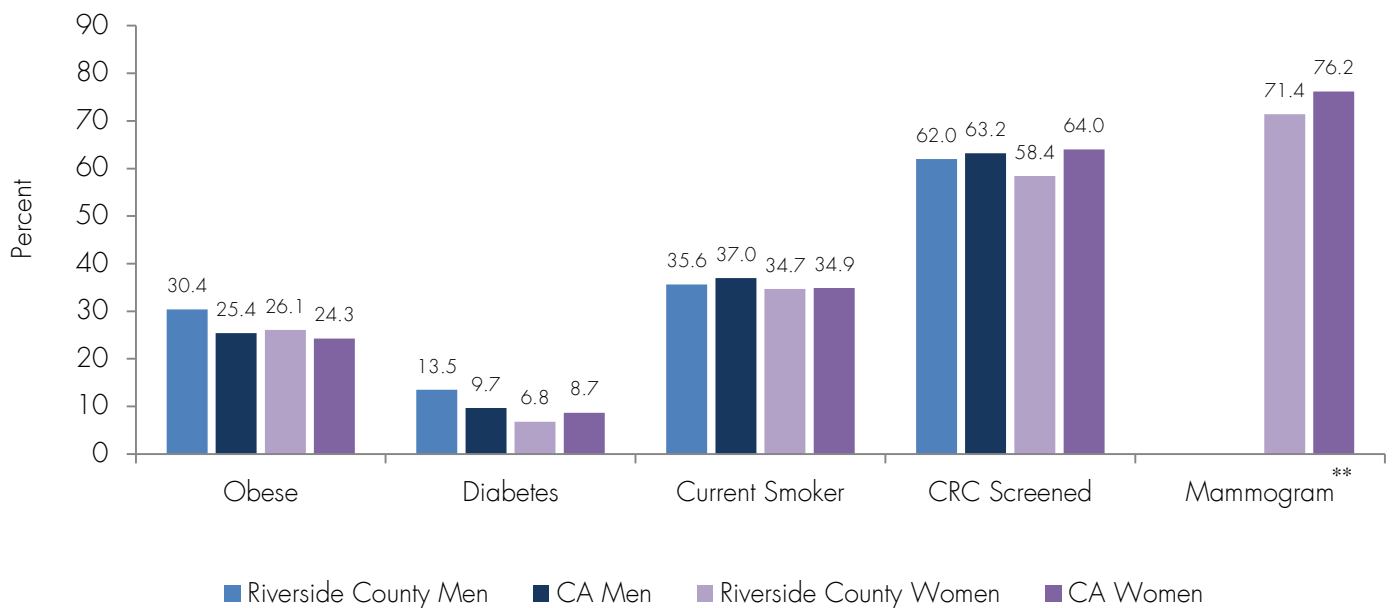
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Riverside County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Riverside County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Sacramento County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

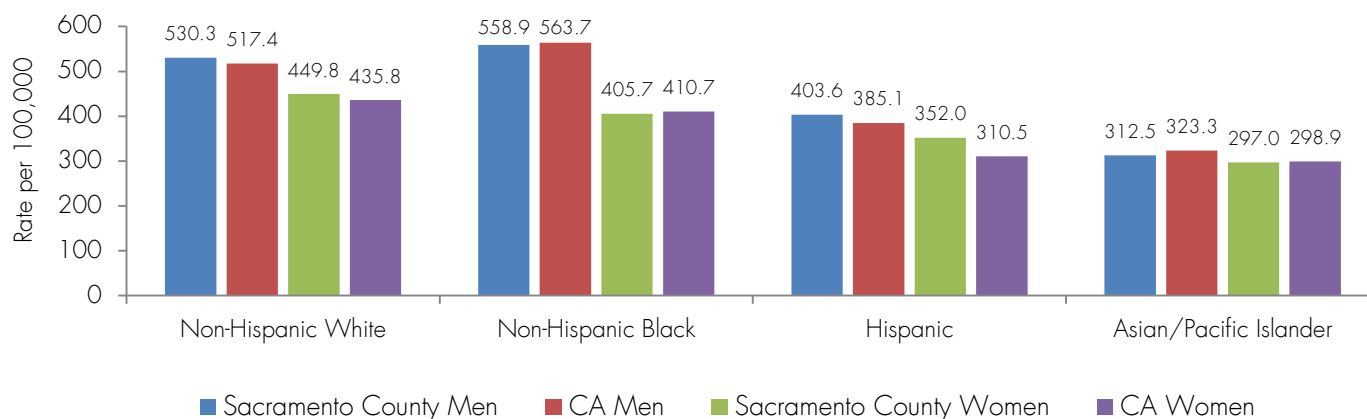
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Sacramento County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	131.6	126.9	1. Breast	130.4	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	67.1	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	52.3	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	49.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	38.4	35.1
4. Urinary Bladder	35.1	32.6	4. Uterus	26.3	23.3
5. Melanoma	26.0	27.9	5. Thyroid	18.4	17.9
All Sites	503.3	476.7	All Sites	417.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	51.3	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	39.5	30.4
2. Prostate	21.4	21.1	2. Breast	21.8	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	18.0	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	13.5	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.6	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.5	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.0	10.5	5. Ovary	6.7	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	201.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	150.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

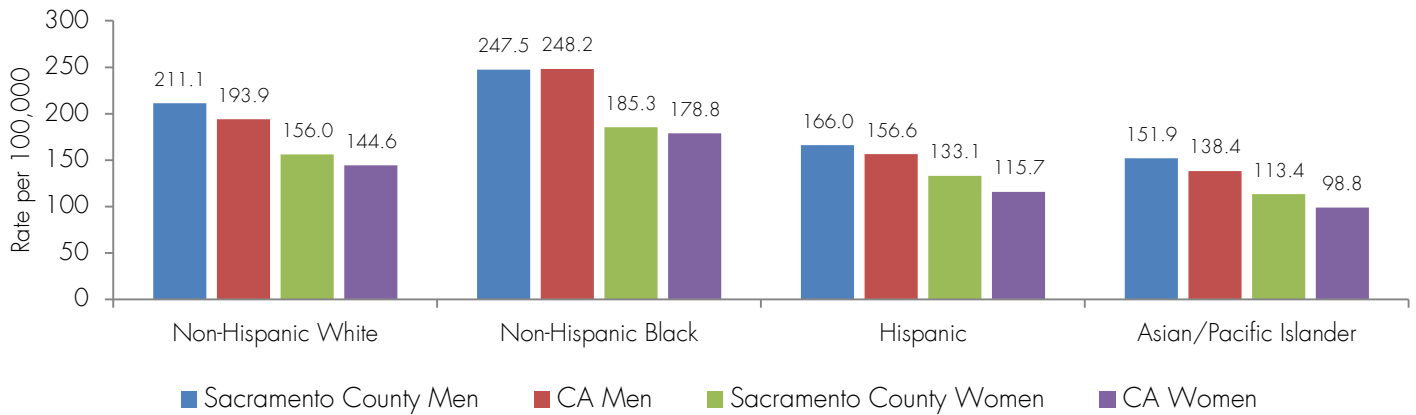
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sacramento County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

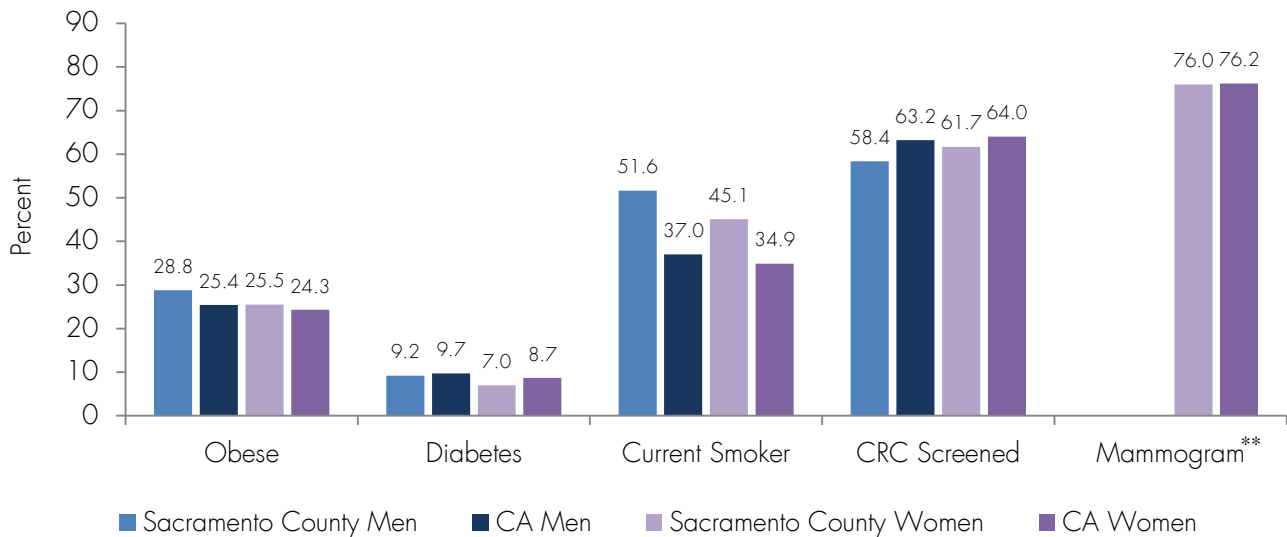
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sacramento County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Sacramento County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Benito County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Benito County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	168.3	126.9	1. Breast	119.1	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	53.3	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	30.7	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	48.6	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	25.7	35.1
4. Urinary Bladder	31.9	32.6	4. Uterus	22.1	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	25.6	22.8	5. Bladder	16.6	7.7
All Sites	502.5	476.7	All Sites	373.8	388.8

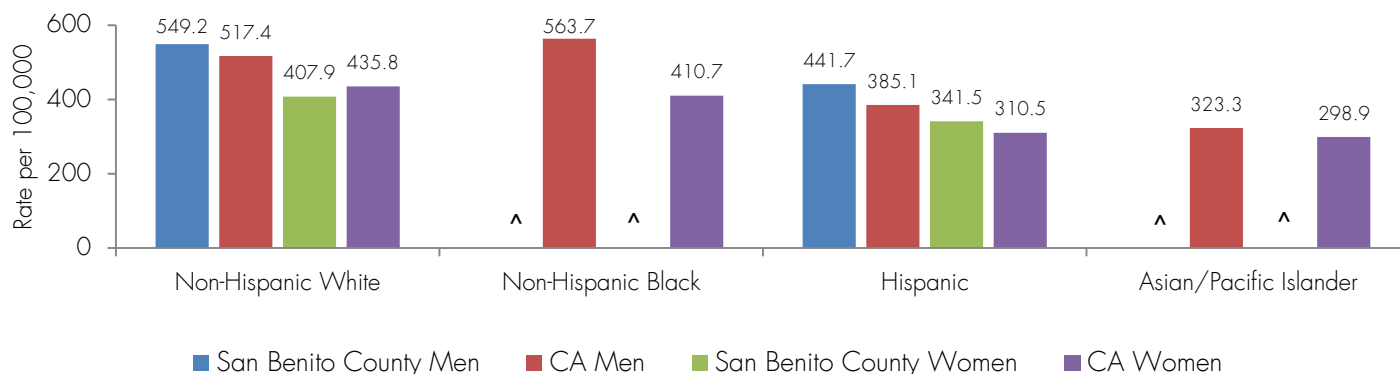
MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	46.7	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	24.0	30.4
2. Prostate	26.8	21.1	2. Breast	23.1	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	17.9	16.7	3. Pancreas	^	9.3
4. Pancreas	^	11.7	4. Colon and Rectum	^	12.1
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	^	10.5	5. Ovary	^	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	198.9	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	126.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Benito County, All Sites Combined, 2008-2012

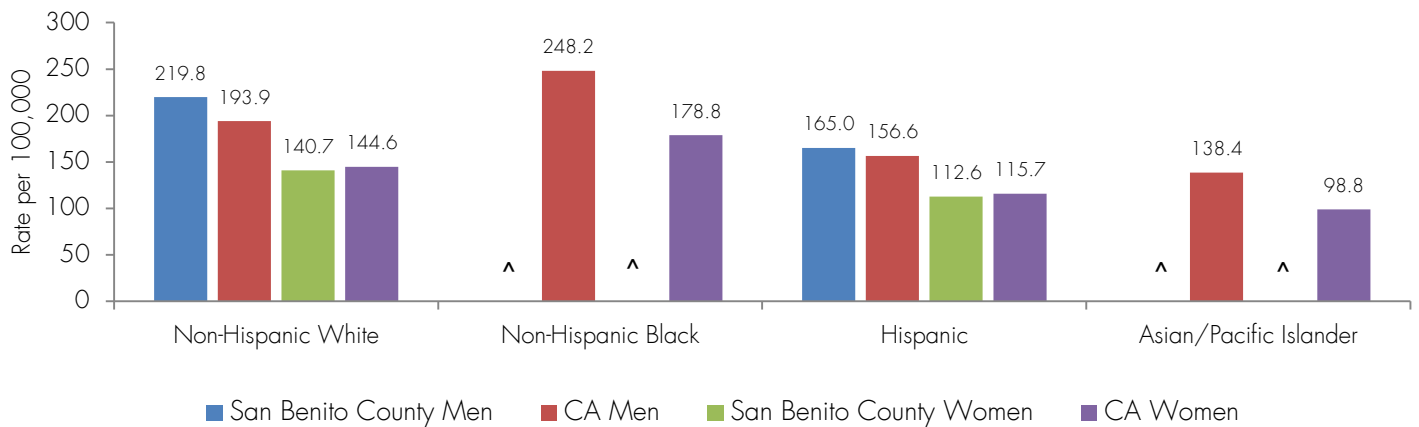


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

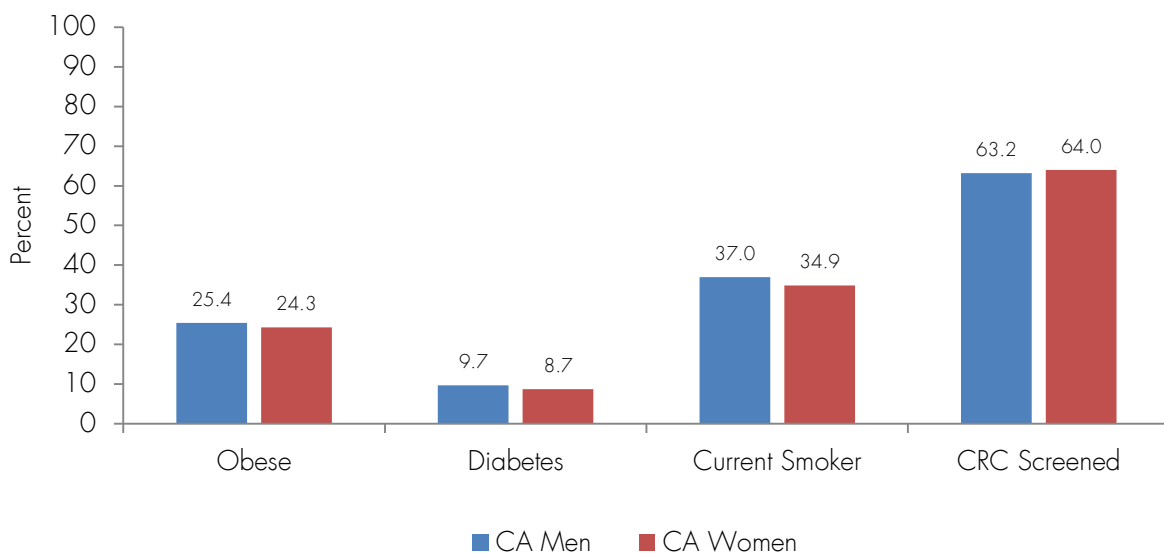
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Benito County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# San Bernardino County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

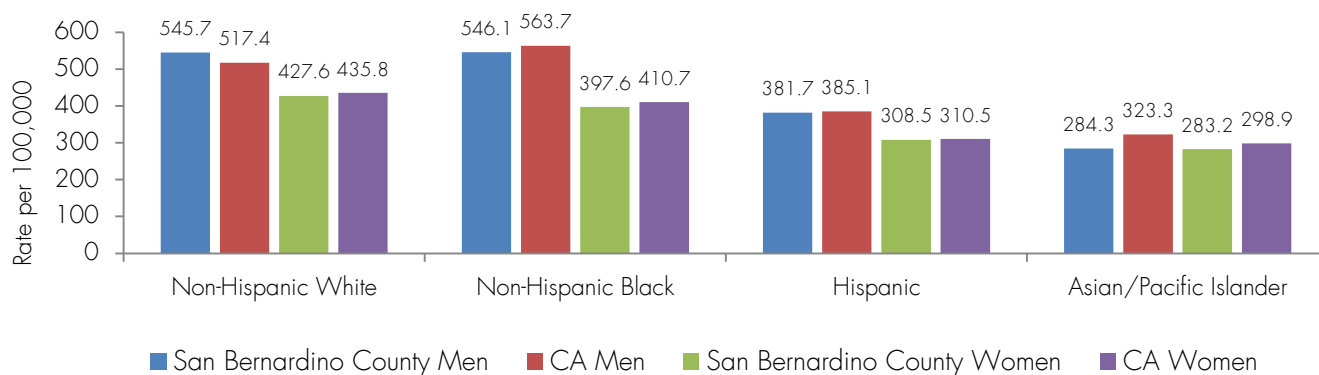
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Bernardino County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	136.9	126.9	1. Breast	111.5	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	61.5	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	43.3	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	52.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	36.9	35.1
4. Bladder	32.8	32.6	4. Uterus	23.4	23.3
5. Melanoma	21.7	27.9	5. Thyroid	15.5	17.9
All Sites	486.2	476.7	All Sites	376.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	49.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	33.0	30.4
2. Prostate	25.3	21.1	2. Breast	24.0	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	20.7	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	14.2	12.1
4. Pancreas	10.8	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.5	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.6	10.5	5. Ovary	7.6	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	202.2	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	146.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

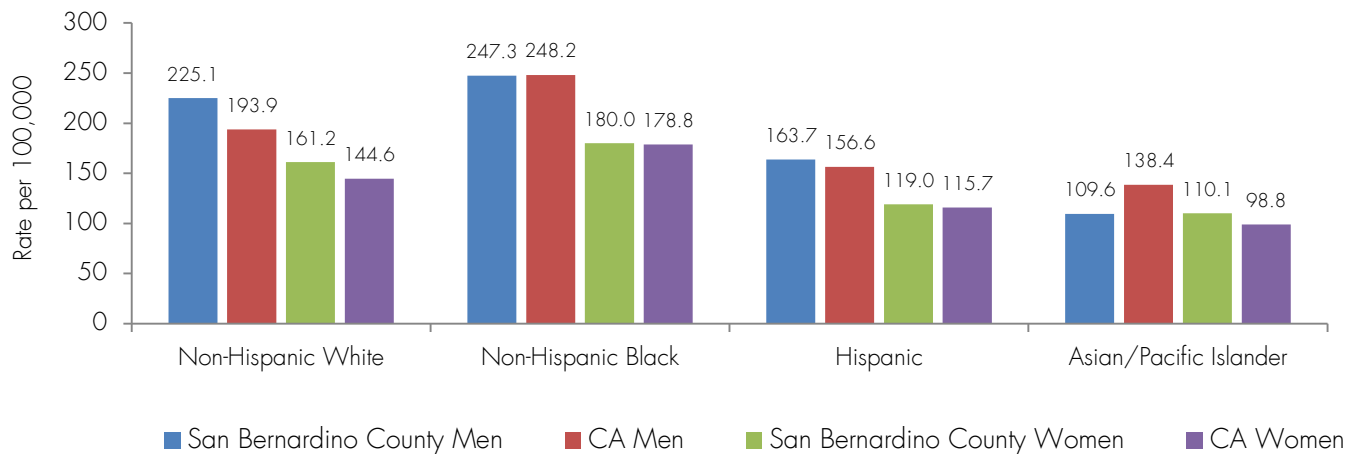
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Bernardino County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

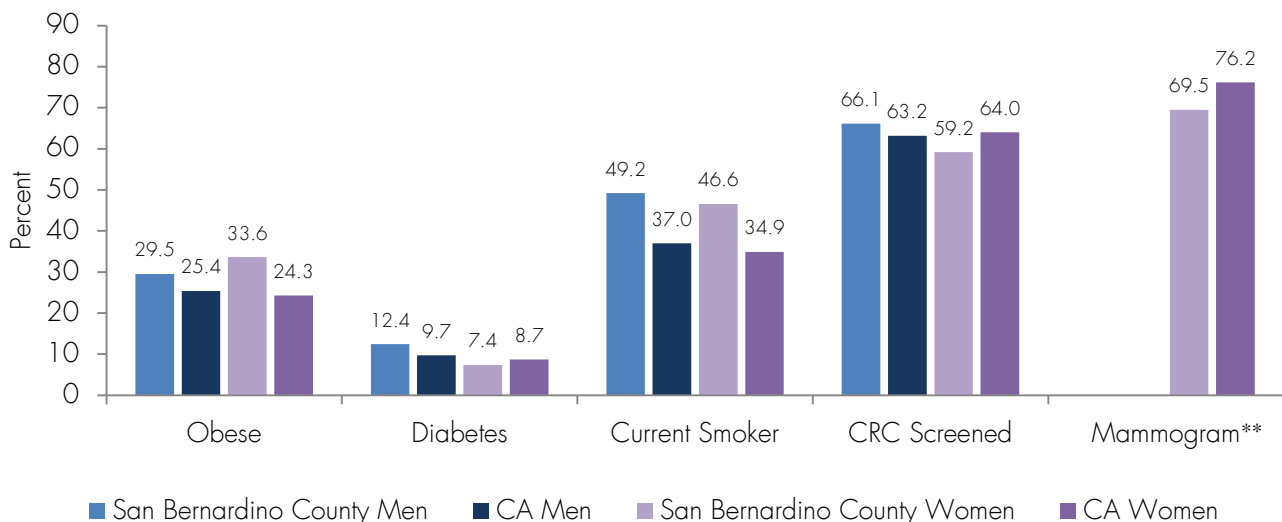
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Bernardino County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, San Bernardino County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Diego County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

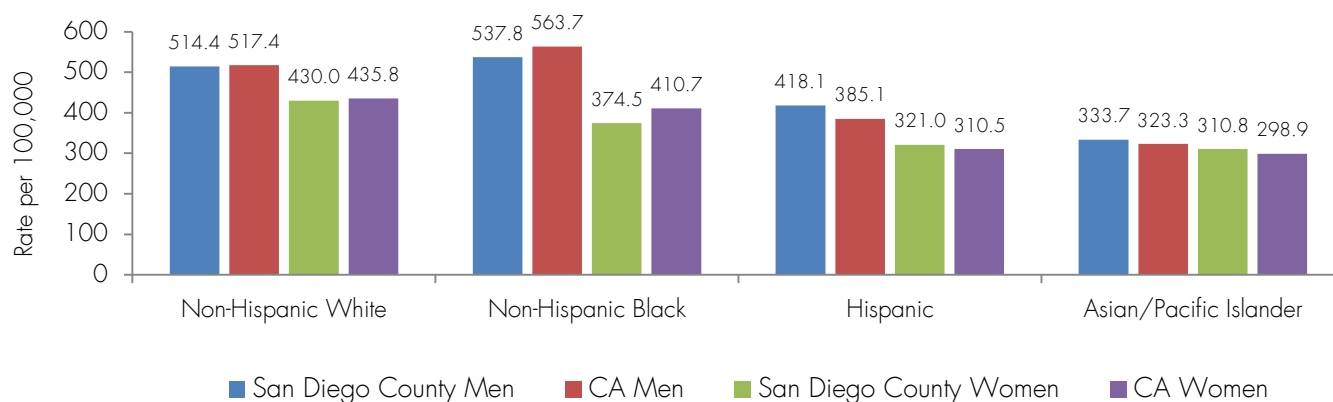
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Diego County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	124.9	126.9	1. Breast	128.3	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	58.3	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	43.3	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	45.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	32.2	35.1
4. Melanoma	35.9	27.9	4. Uterus	23.3	23.3
5. Bladder	33.0	32.6	5. Melanoma	20.2	15.6
All Sites	490.4	476.7	All Sites	395.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	45.5	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	30.5	30.4
2. Prostate	22.7	21.1	2. Breast	22.3	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.8	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.1	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.4	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.0	10.5	5. Ovary	8.0	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	191.7	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	135.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

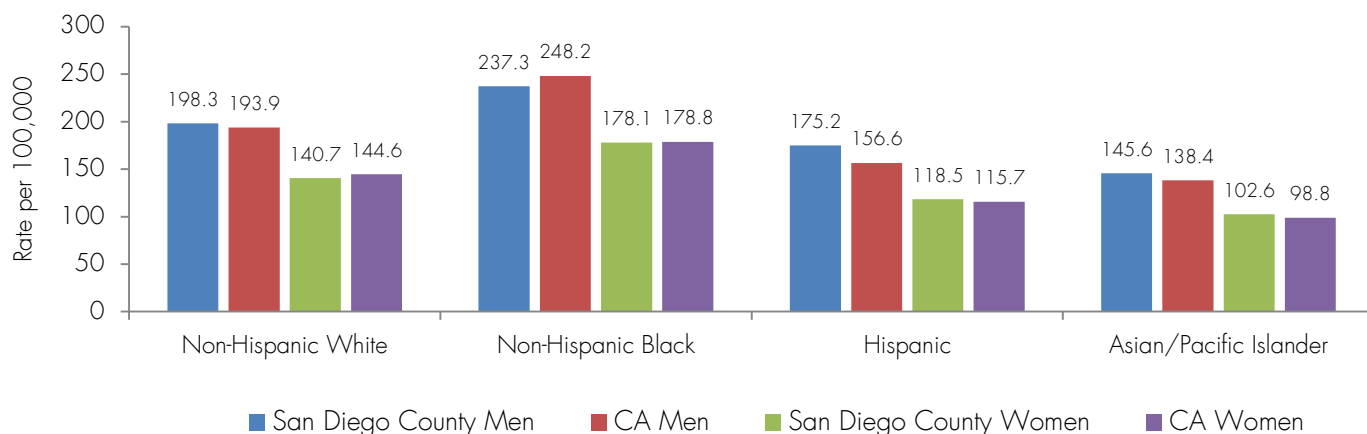
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Diego County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

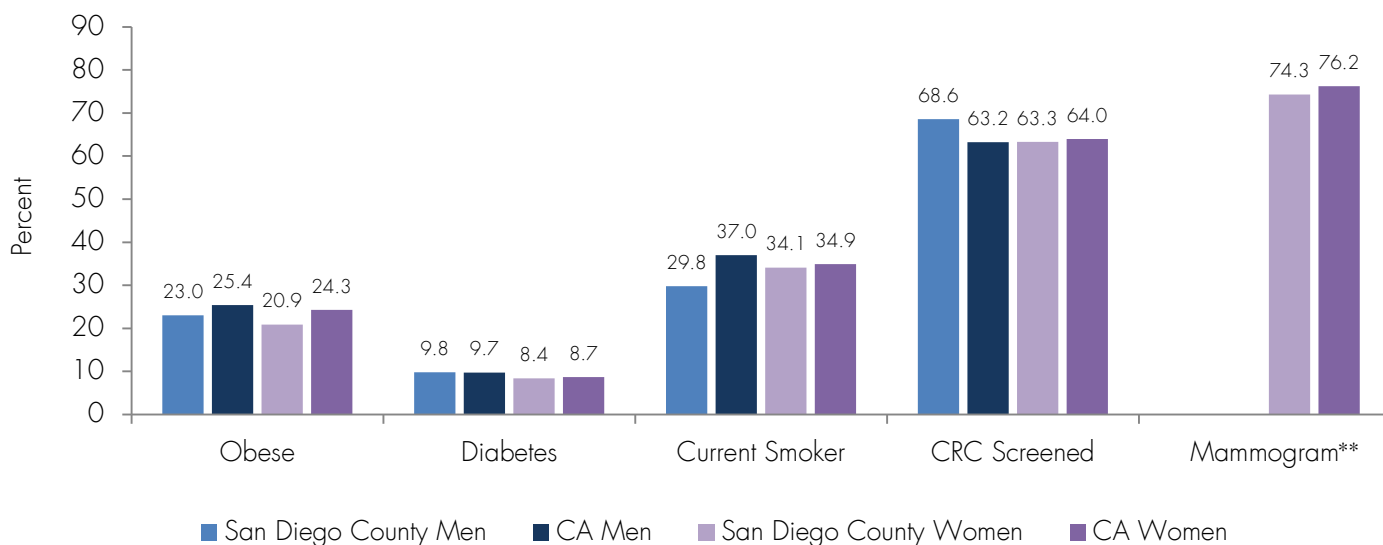
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Diego County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, San Diego County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Francisco County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

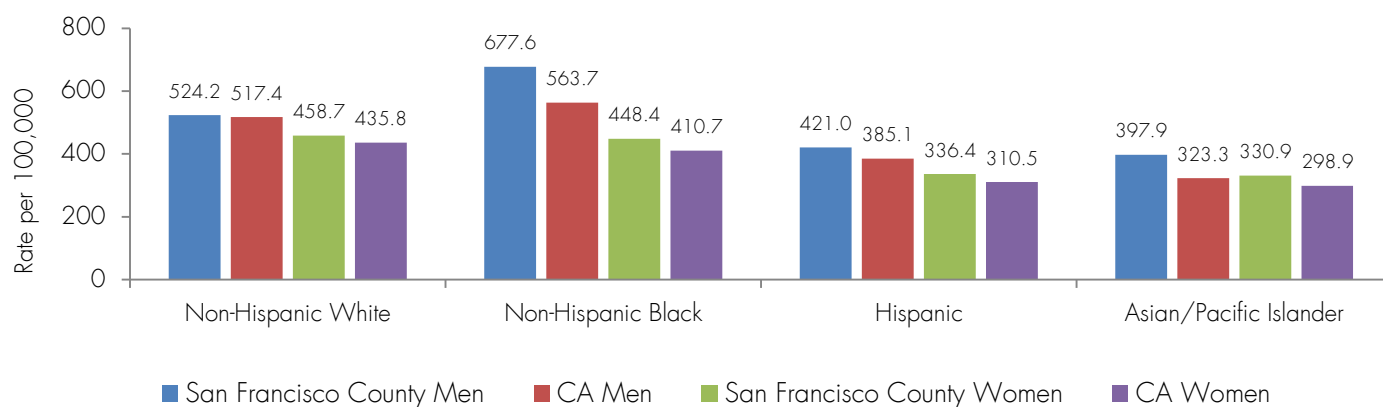
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Francisco County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	110.5	126.9	1. Breast	120.7	122.1
2. Lung & Bronchus	62.7	55.8	2. Colon & Rectum	39.6	35.1
3. Colon & Rectum	46.5	46.0	3. Lung & Bronchus	39.5	42.1
4. Bladder	26.8	32.6	4. Uterus	26.8	23.3
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	26.3	27.9	5. Thyroid	17.6	17.9
All Sites	483.0	476.7	All Sites	389.9	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung & Bronchus	45.5	43.5	1. Lung & Bronchus	26.8	30.4
2. Colon & Rectum	16.5	16.7	2. Breast	17.4	21.2
3. Prostate	15.9	21.1	3. Colon & Rectum	12.6	12.1
4. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	15.5	10.5	4. Pancreas	10.3	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.9	11.7	5. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	7.1	4.4
All Malignant Cancers	176.6	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	126.4	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

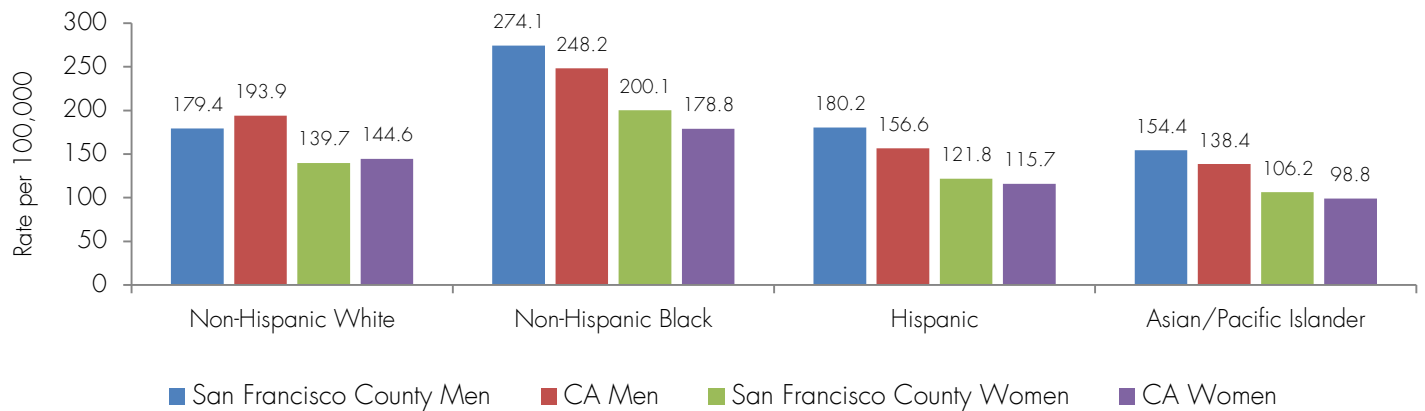
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Francisco County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

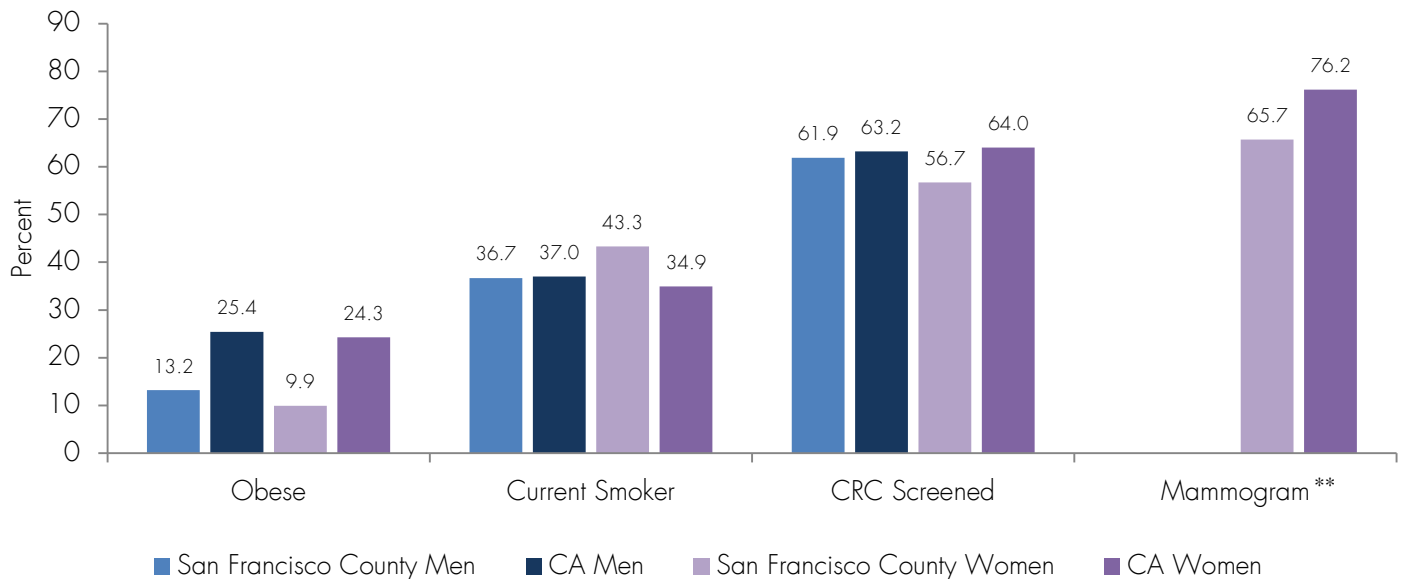
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Francisco County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, San Francisco County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq$  30.

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq$  40 years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Joaquin County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Joaquin County, 2008-2012

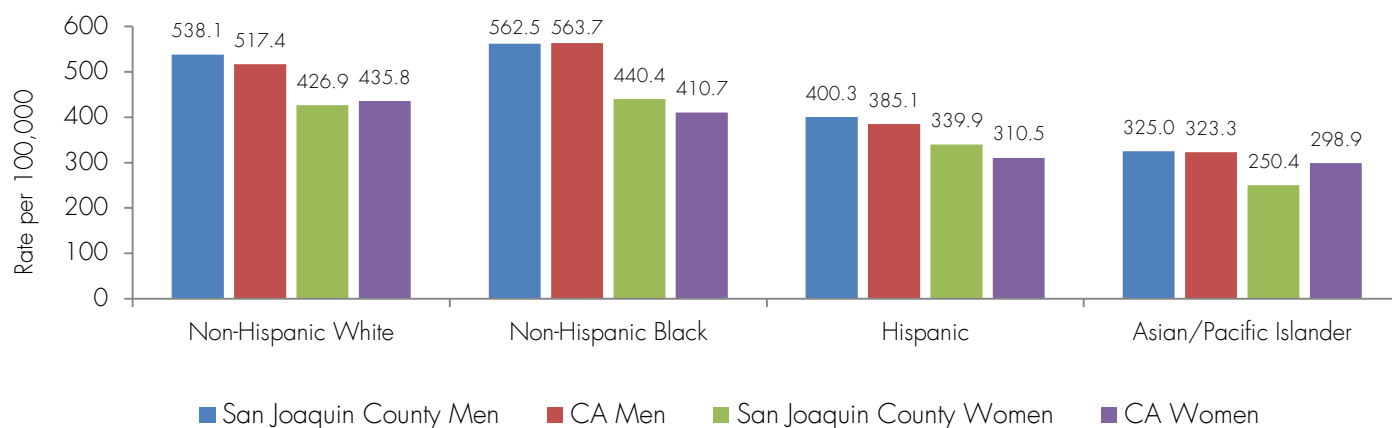
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	141.7	126.9	1. Breast	113.2	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	68.9	55.8	2. Colon and Rectum	35.5	35.1
3. Colon and Rectum	44.8	46.0	3. Lung and Bronchus	50.5	42.1
4. Bladder	31.1	32.6	4. Uterus	21.6	23.3
5. Melanoma	20.2	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.6	17.9
All Sites	496.1	476.7	All Sites	385.7	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	55.0	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	39.8	30.4
2. Prostate	21.7	21.1	2. Breast	21.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.8	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	13.1	10.5	4. Pancreas	9.7	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.2	11.7	5. Ovary	7.2	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	199.8	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	149.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

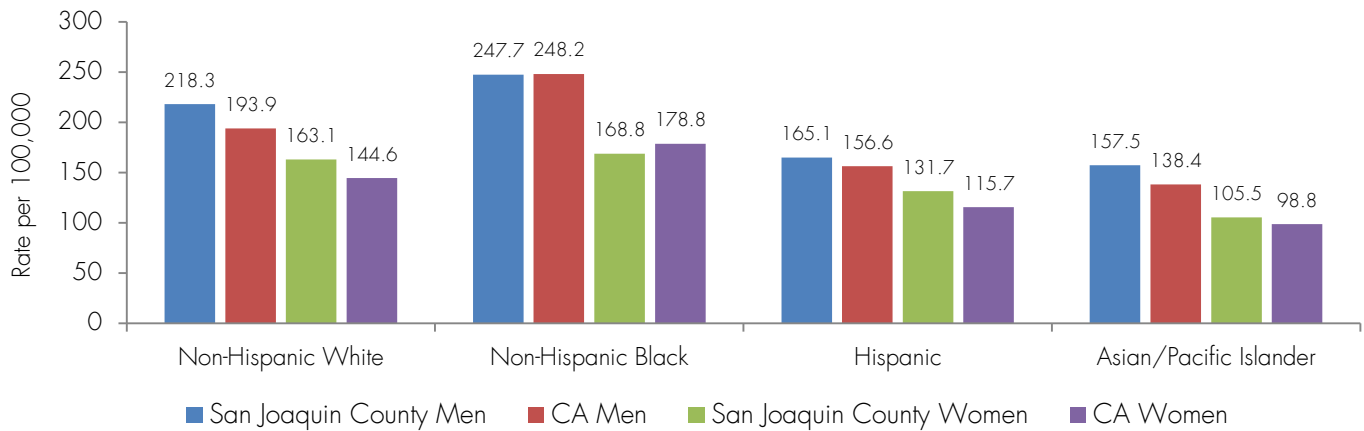
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Joaquin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

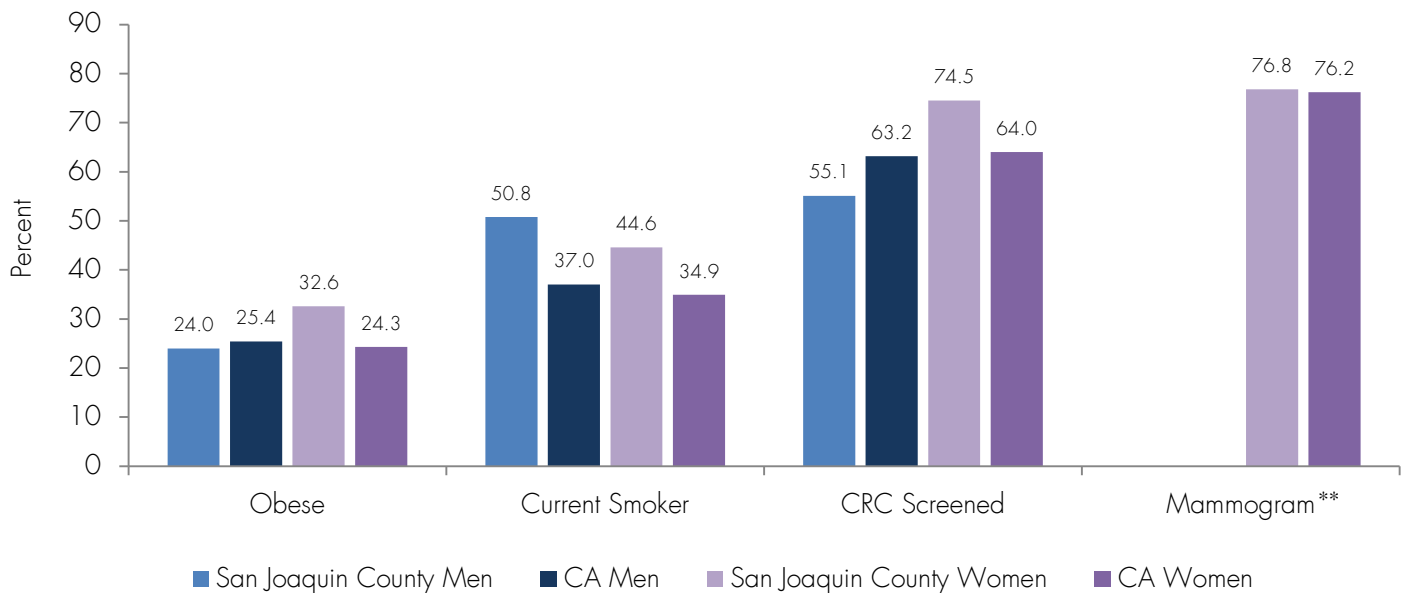
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Joaquin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, San Joaquin County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# San Joaquin County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Joaquin County, 2008-2012

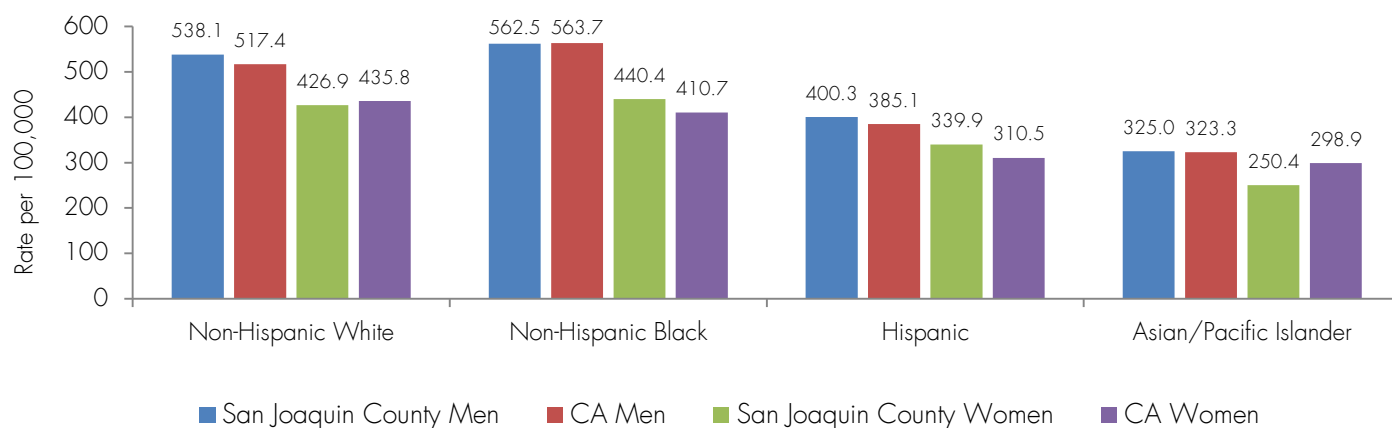
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	141.7	126.9	1. Breast	113.2	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	68.9	55.8	2. Colon and Rectum	35.5	35.1
3. Colon and Rectum	44.8	46.0	3. Lung and Bronchus	50.5	42.1
4. Bladder	31.1	32.6	4. Uterus	21.6	23.3
5. Melanoma	20.2	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.6	17.9
All Sites	496.1	476.7	All Sites	385.7	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	55.0	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	39.8	30.4
2. Prostate	21.7	21.1	2. Breast	21.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.8	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	13.1	10.5	4. Pancreas	9.7	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.2	11.7	5. Ovary	7.2	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	199.8	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	149.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

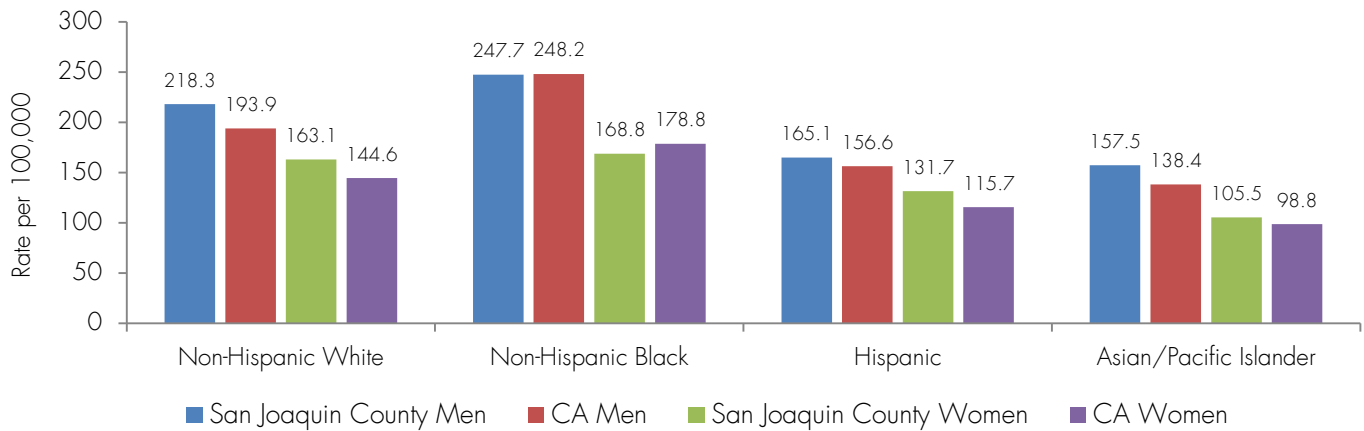
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Joaquin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

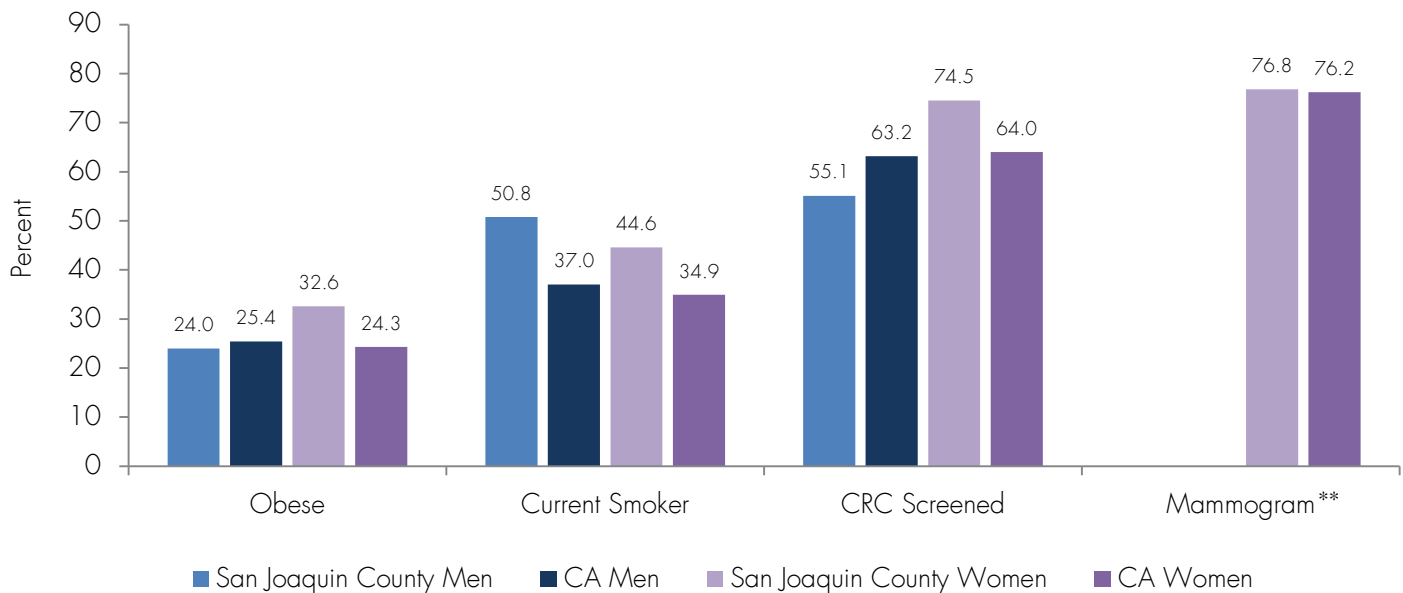
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Joaquin County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, San Joaquin County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Luis Obispo County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

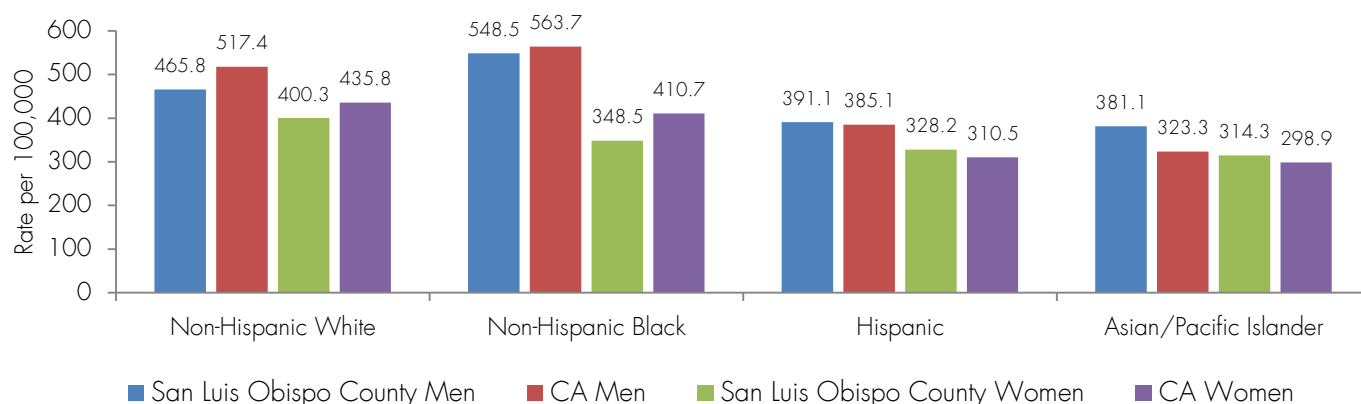
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Luis Obispo County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	127.3	126.9	1. Breast	133.6	122.1
2. Melanoma	54.3	27.9	2. Lung and Bronchus	32.4	42.1
3. Lung and Bronchus	52.8	55.8	3. Melanoma	33.7	15.6
4. Colon and Rectum	40.0	46.0	4. Colon and Rectum	32.4	35.1
5. Bladder	38.5	32.6	5. Uterus	18.5	23.3
All Sites	494.3	476.7	All Sites	406.8	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	38.7	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	32.9	30.4
2. Prostate	20.3	21.1	2. Breast	21.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.4	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.5	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.5	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.1	9.3
5. Bladder	8.7	6.7	5. Ovary	6.7	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	177.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	131.9	134.8

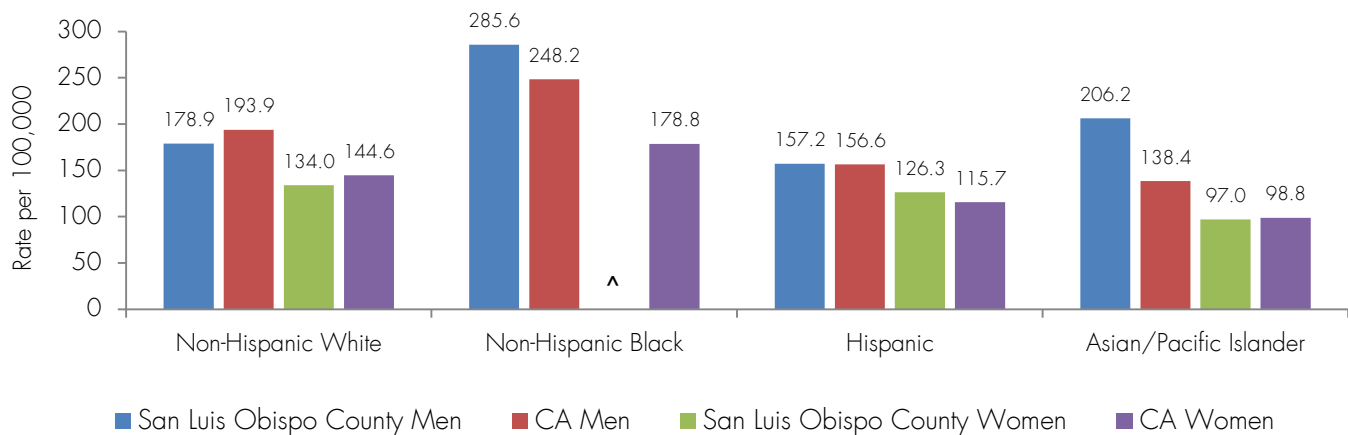
Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Luis Obispo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

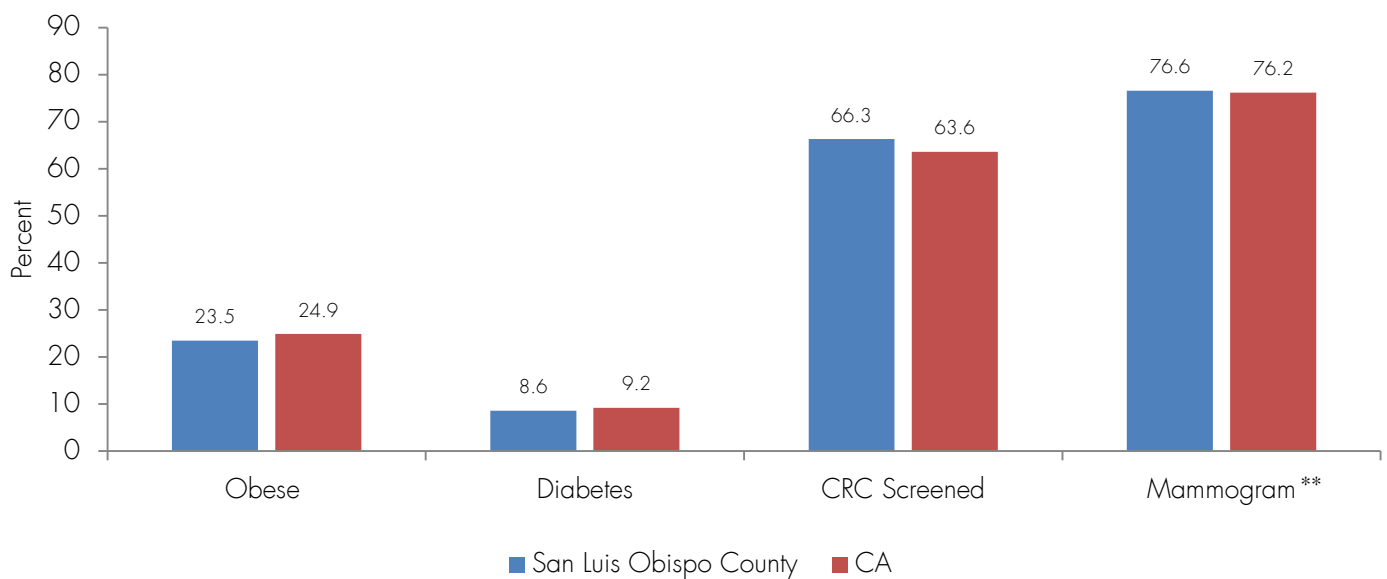
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Luis Obispo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on counts less than 15 have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, San Luis Obispo County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# San Mateo County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, San Mateo County, 2008-2012

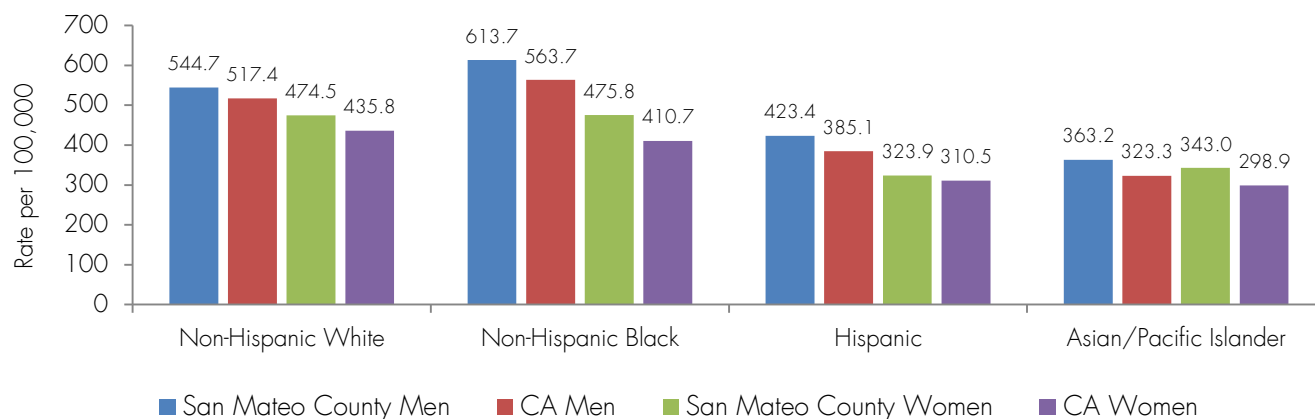
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	140.0	126.9	1. Breast	138.3	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	50.7	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	42.9	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	44.2	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	36.6	35.1
4. Bladder	32.2	32.6	4. Uterus	26.1	23.3
5. Melanoma	32.0	27.9	5. Melanoma	18.9	15.6
All Sites	492.5	476.7	All Sites	418.6	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	36.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	28.3	30.4
2. Prostate	18.1	21.1	2. Breast	19.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	15.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.1	12.1
4. Pancreas	12.5	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.2	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.1	10.5	5. Ovary	7.6	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	168.1	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	126.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

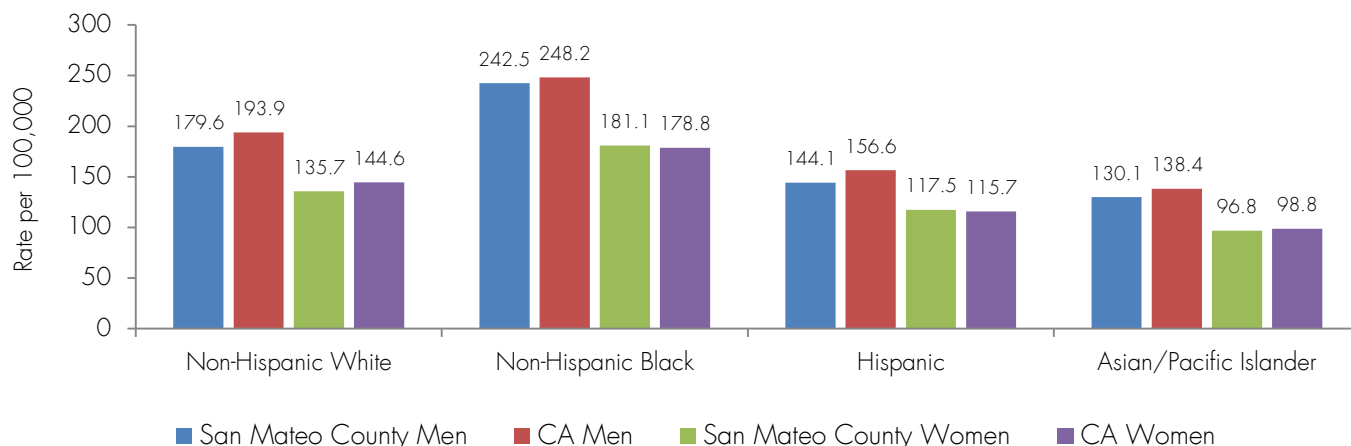
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Mateo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

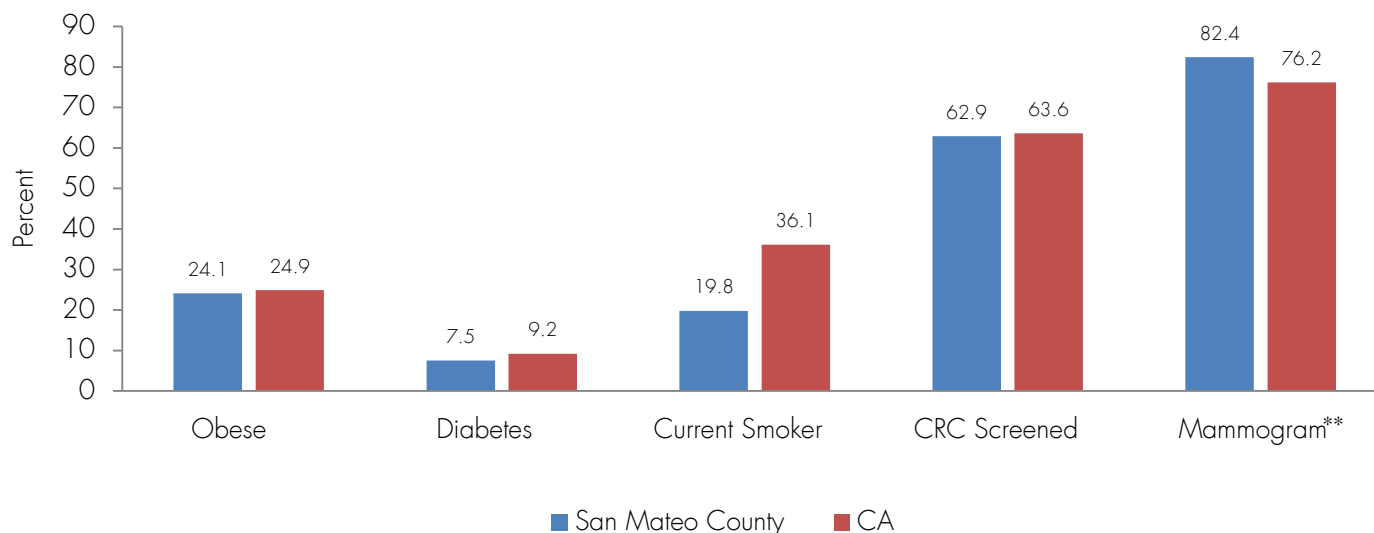
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, San Mateo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, San Mateo County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Santa Barbara County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Santa Barbara County, 2008-2012

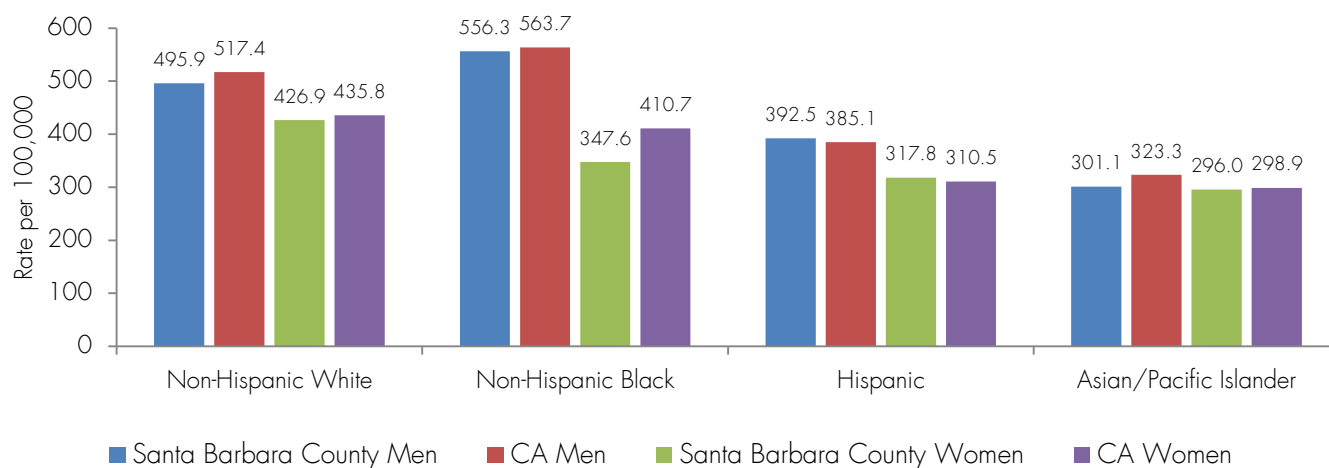
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	119.9	126.9	1. Breast	133.6	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	47.5	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	39.5	42.1
3. Melanoma	45.5	27.9	3. Colon and Rectum	32.6	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	39.7	46.0	4. Melanoma	25.9	15.6
5. Bladder	38.1	32.6	5. Uterus	21.4	23.3
All Sites	480.9	476.7	All Sites	400.7	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	34.8	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	28.8	30.4
2. Prostate	22.7	21.1	2. Breast	17.7	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	13.0	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.2	12.1
4. Pancreas	10.8	9.3	4. Pancreas	8.9	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.5	10.5	5. Ovary	7.2	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	173.7	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	123.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

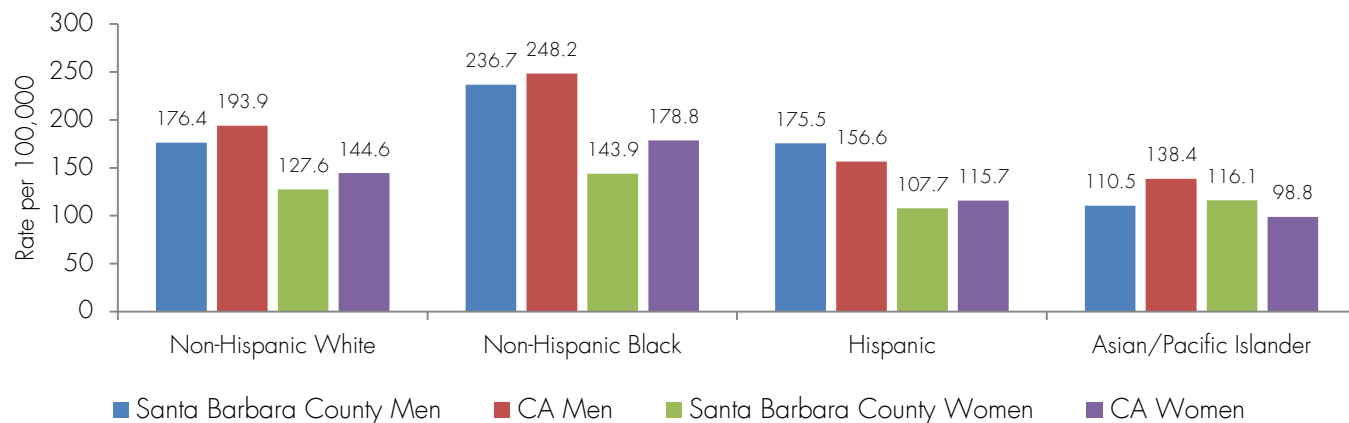
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Barbara County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

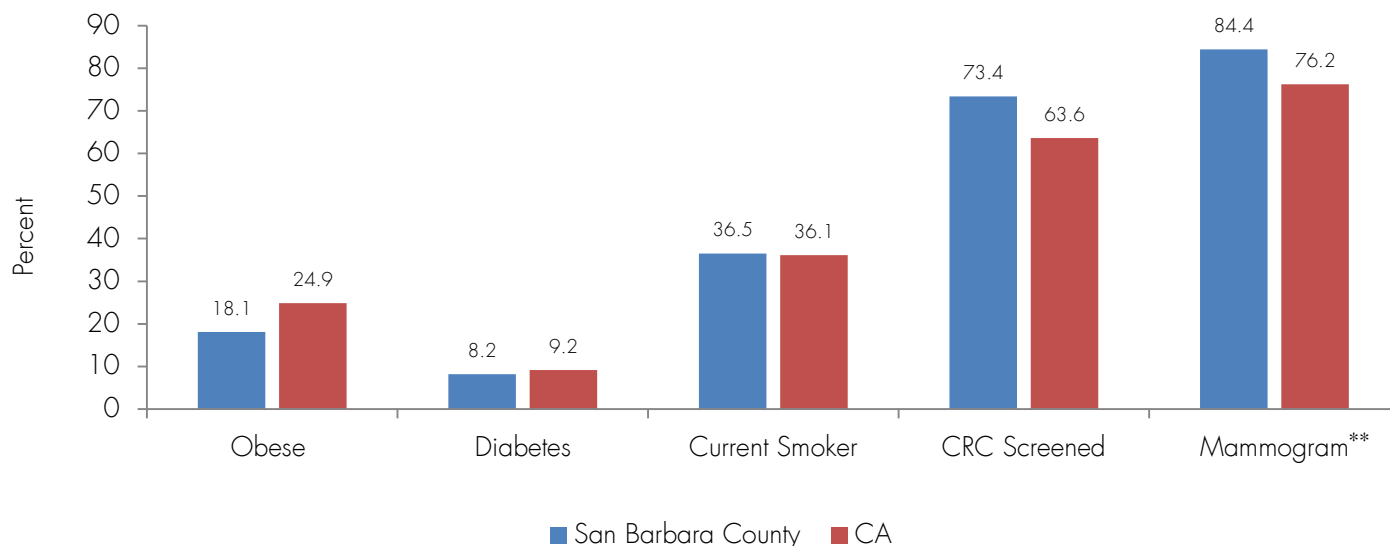
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Barbara County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Santa Barbara County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Santa Clara County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

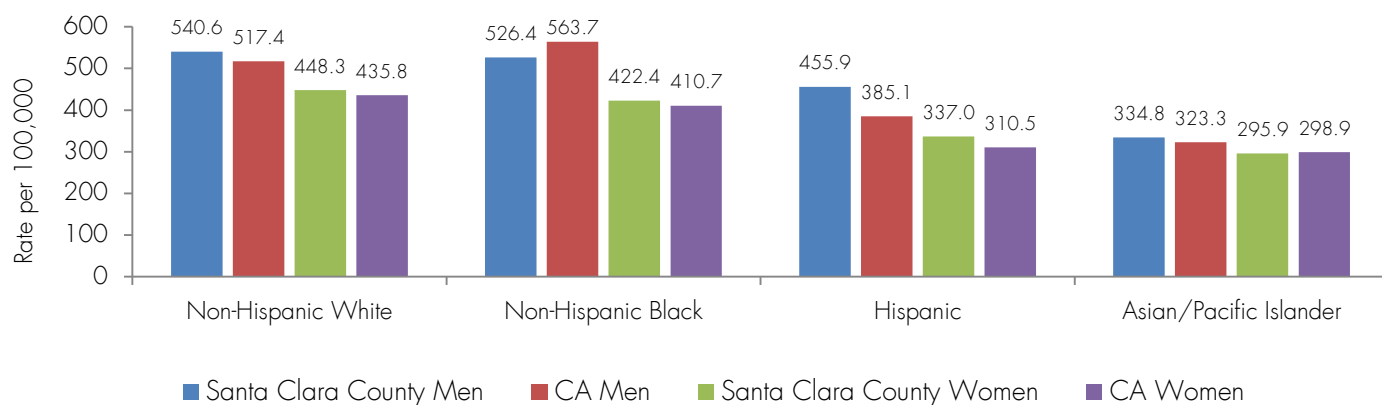
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Santa Clara County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	140.6	126.9	1. Breast	121.6	122.1
2. Lung & Bronchus	47.7	55.8	2. Lung & Bronchus	36.5	42.1
4. Colon & Rectum	42.5	46.0	3. Colon & Rectum	35.5	35.1
4. Bladder	30.4	32.6	4. Uterus	24.3	23.3
5. Melanoma	25.7	27.9	5. Thyroid	18.0	17.9
All Sites	473.9	476.7	All Sites	382.1	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung & Bronchus	35.0	43.5	1. Lung & Bronchus	24.5	30.4
2. Prostate	16.5	21.1	2. Breast	18.4	21.2
3. Colon & Rectum	14.3	16.7	3. Colon & Rectum	11.4	12.1
4. Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.4	10.5	4. Pancreas	8.1	9.3
5. Pancreas	11.3	11.3	5. Ovary	6.7	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	161.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	120.9	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

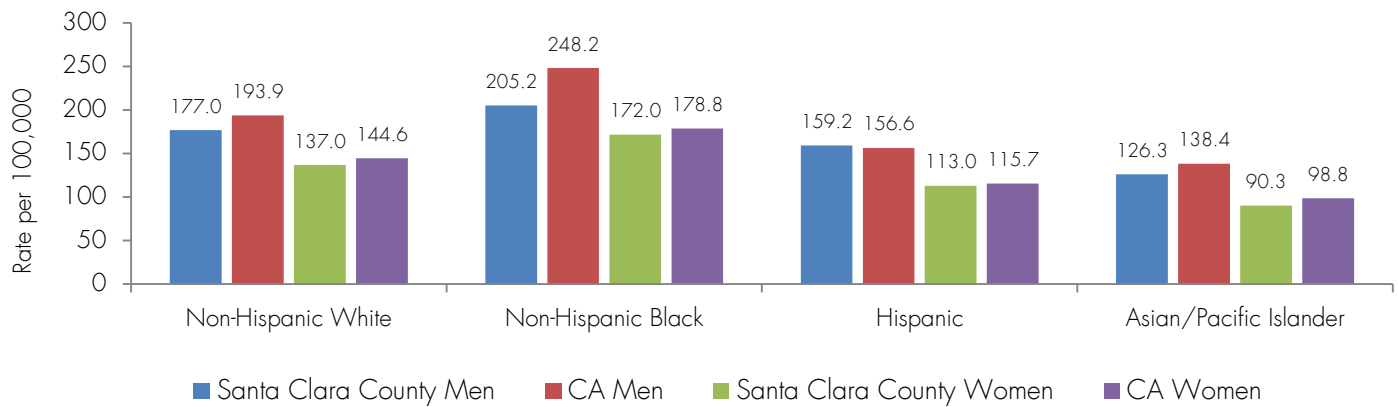
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Clara County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

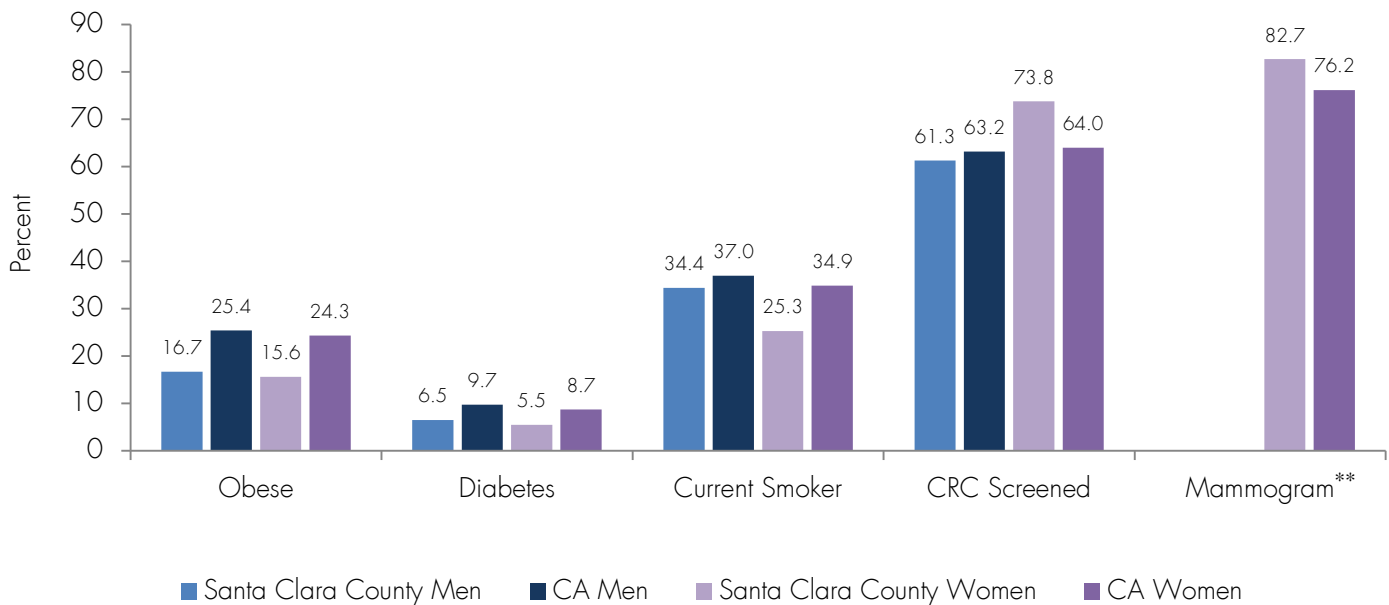
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Clara County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, Santa Clara County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq$  30.

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq$  40 years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Santa Cruz County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

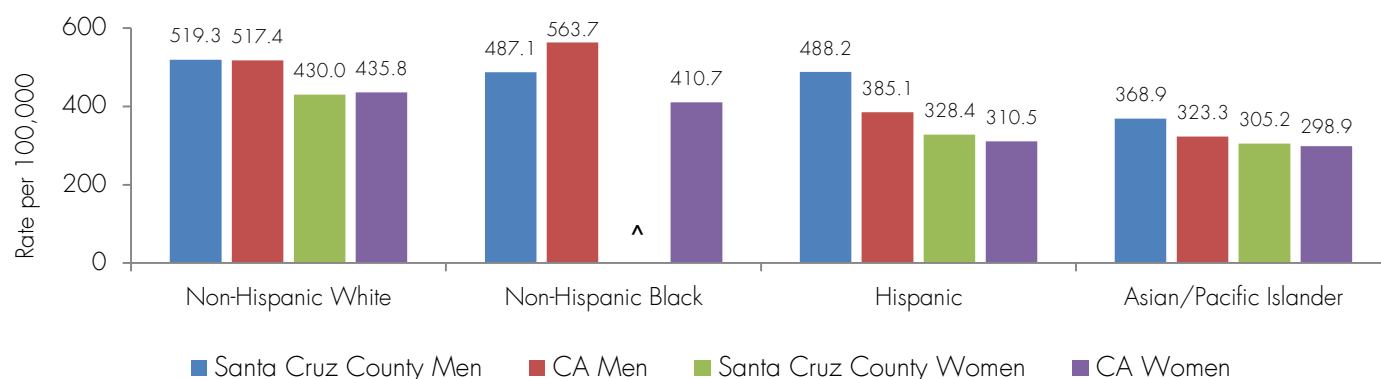
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Santa Cruz County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	165.7	126.9	1. Breast	132.2	122.1
2. Melanoma	42.2	27.9	2. Lung and Bronchus	38.4	42.1
3. Lung and Bronchus	41.5	55.8	3. Colon and Rectum	31.5	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	40.4	46.0	4. Melanoma	27.4	15.6
5. Bladder	36.2	32.6	5. Thyroid	18.6	17.9
All Sites	509.0	476.7	All Sites	408.8	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	31.2	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	29.2	30.4
2. Prostate	19.6	21.1	2. Breast	23.9	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	12.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.5	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.8	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.2	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	10.0	10.5	5. Ovary	7.5	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	166.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	136.8	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Cruz County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

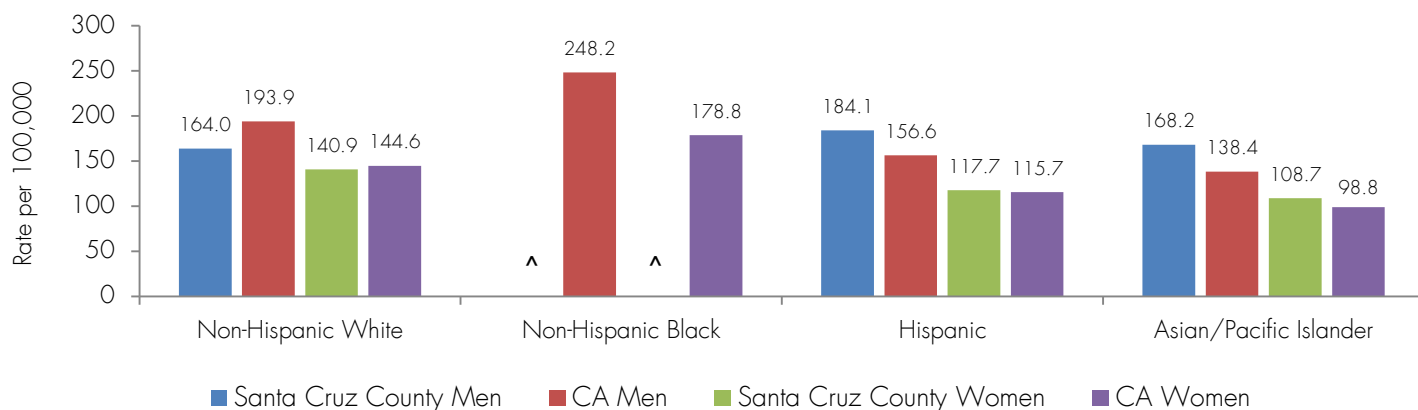


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Santa Cruz County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

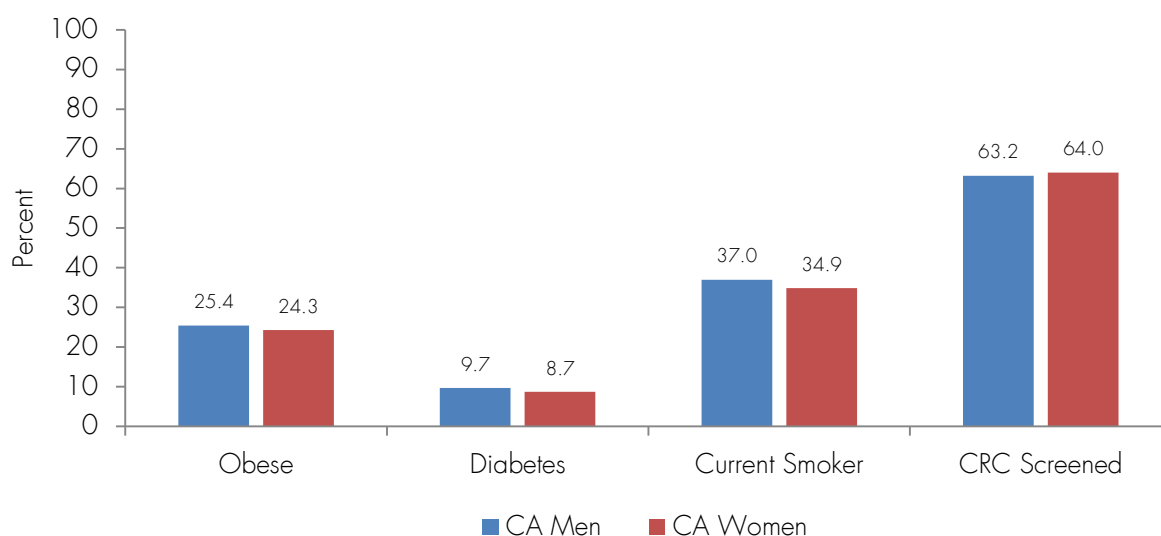


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Shasta County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

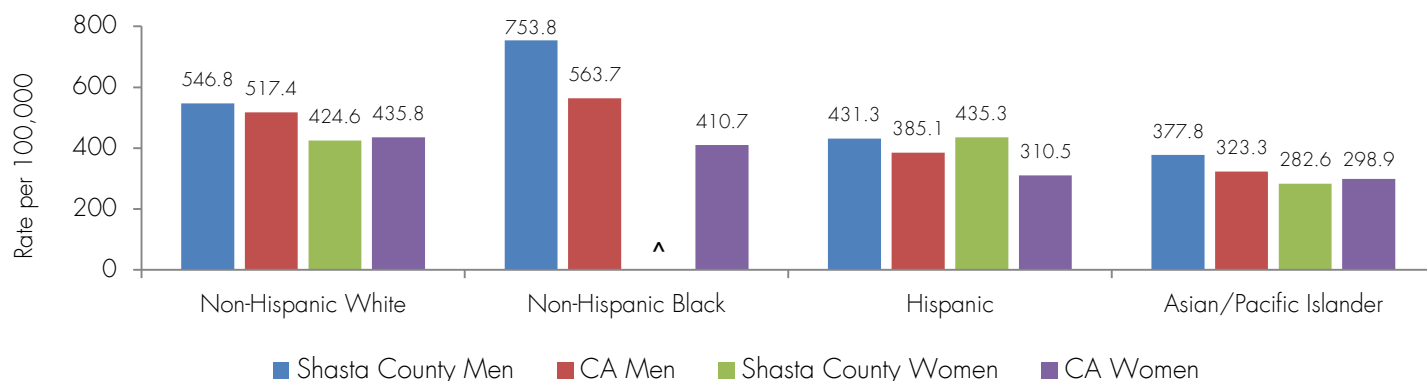
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Shasta County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	124.2	126.9	1. Breast	128.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	74.8	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	59.3	42.1
3. Melanoma	47.2	27.9	3. Colon and Rectum	32.2	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	45.2	46.0	4. Melanoma	27.6	15.6
5. Bladder	39.2	32.6	5. Uterus	21.3	23.3
All Sites	544.0	476.7	All Sites	427.4	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	58.8	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	42.3	30.4
2. Prostate	25.5	21.1	2. Breast	21.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	21.4	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.7	12.1
4. Pancreas	13.2	11.7	4. Pancreas	10.6	9.3
5. Esophagus	8.8	6.0	5. Ovary	7.5	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	226.1	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	158.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

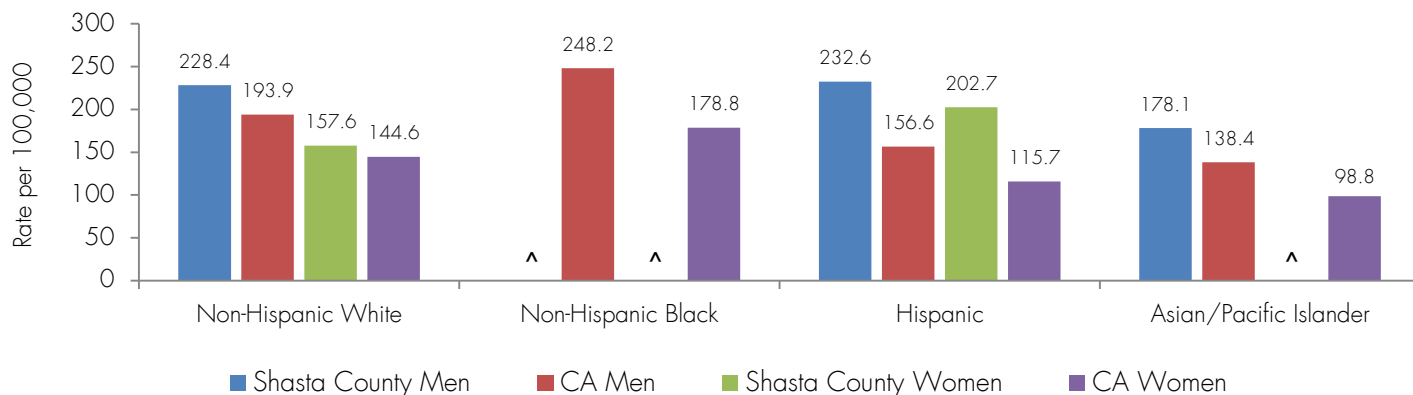
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Shasta County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Shasta County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

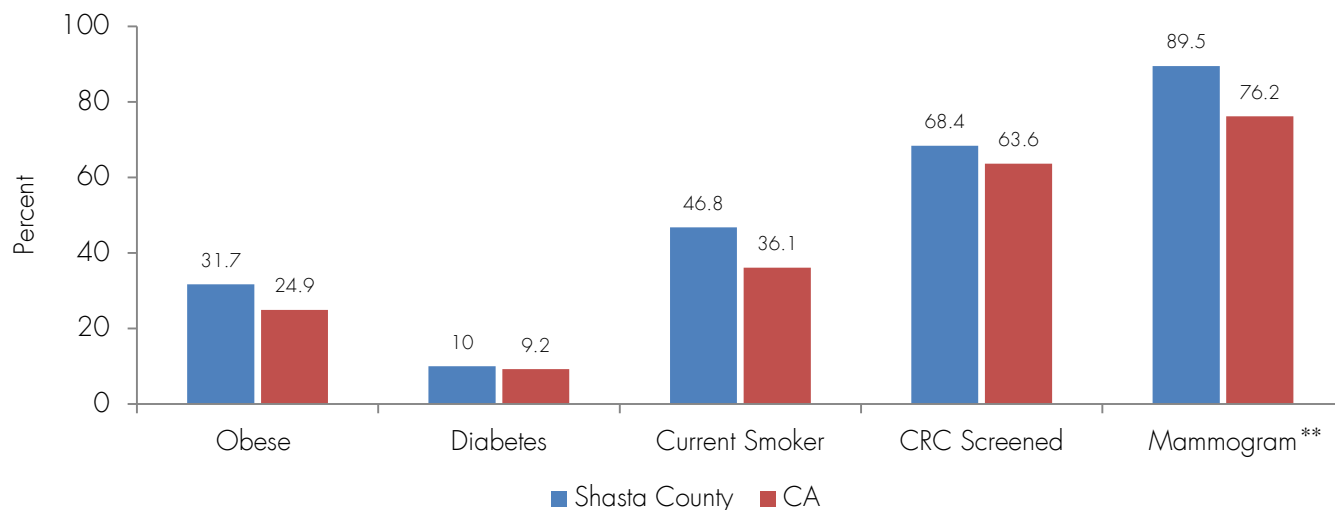


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* Shasta County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Sierra and Yuba Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Sierra and Yuba Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	123.7	126.9	1. Breast	111.5	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	86.0	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	53.8	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	42.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	37.7	35.1
4. Bladder	29.0	32.6	4. Melanoma	20.7	15.6
5. Melanoma	22.8	27.9	5. Uterus	20.9	23.3
All Sites	493.8	476.7	All Sites	388.8	388.8

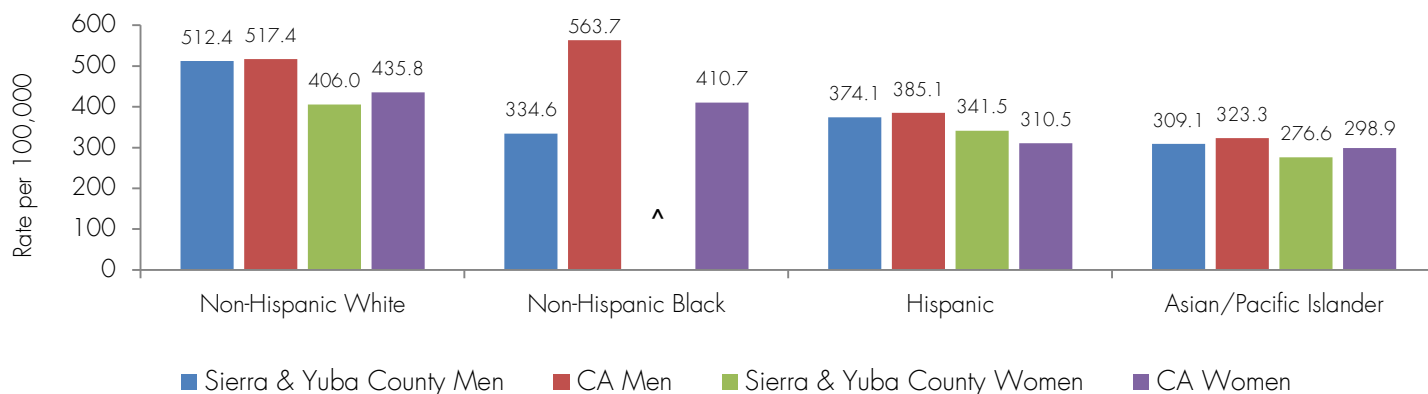
MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	67.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	45.9	30.4
2. Prostate	28.1	21.1	2. Breast	18.9	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	13.6	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	14.6	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.9	11.7	4. Pancreas	8.8	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	^	10.5	5. Ovary	8.4	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	210.1	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	157.6	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sierra and Yuba Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

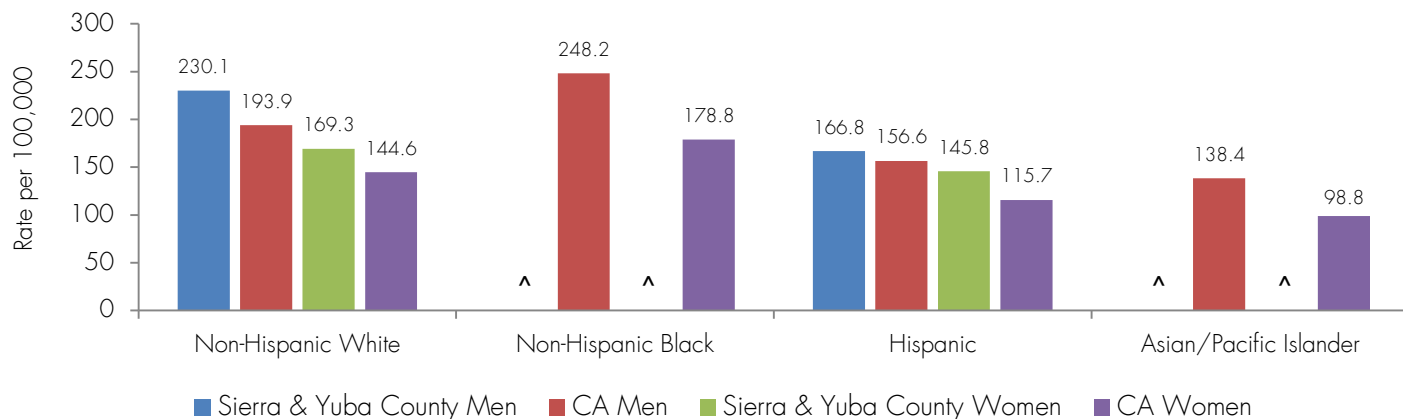


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sierra and Yuba Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

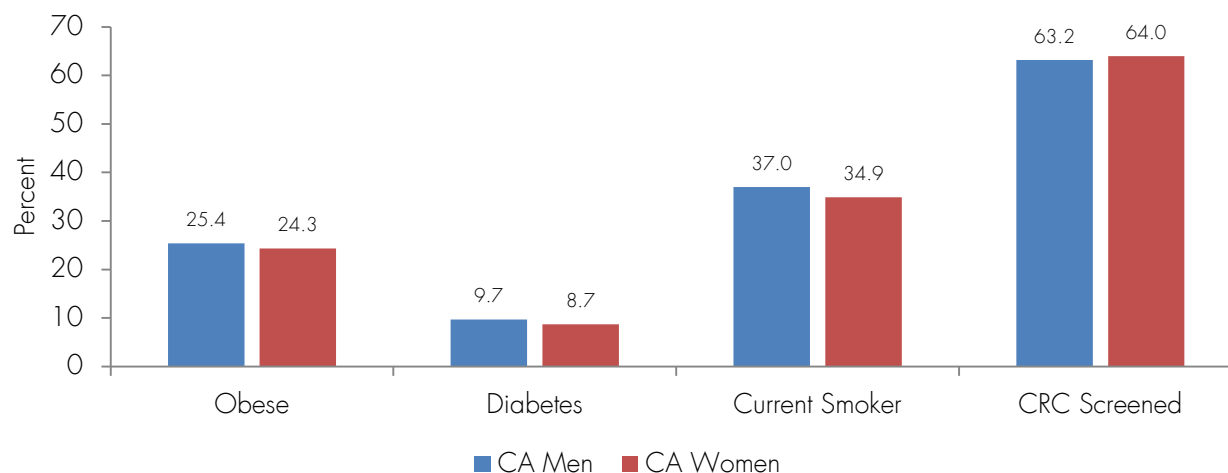


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Siskiyou and Trinity Counties: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	109.4	126.9	1. Breast	120.7	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	71.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	64.7	42.1
3. Bladder	48.9	32.6	3. Colon and Rectum	30.0	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	37.9	46.0	4. Melanoma	19.5	15.6
5. Melanoma	30.2	27.9	5. Uterus	19.1	23.3
All Sites	500.2	476.7	All Sites	378.6	388.8

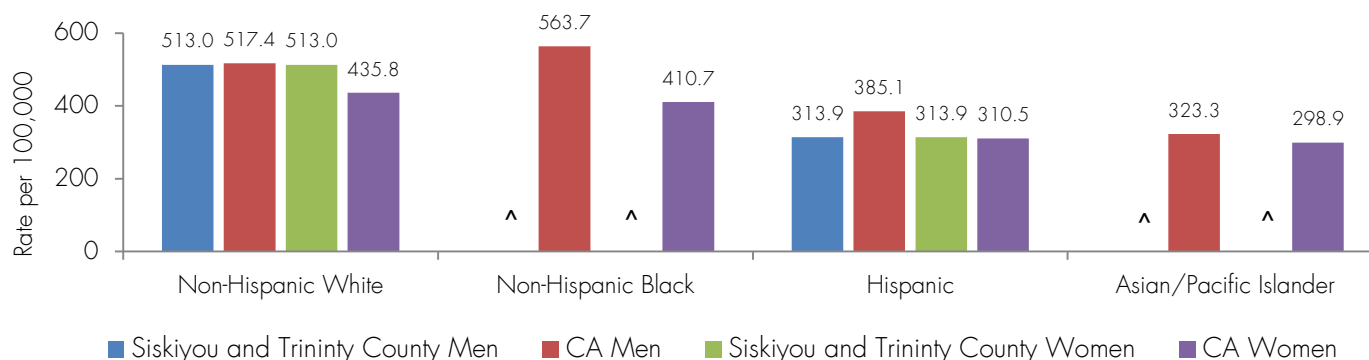
MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	60.6	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	48.9	30.4
2. Prostate	27.7	21.1	2. Breast	23.0	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.7	16.7	3. Pancreas	12.1	9.3
4. Pancreas	12.4	11.7	4. Colon and Rectum	11.2	12.1
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	11.1	7.4	5. Ovary	^	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	221.3	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	158.5	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

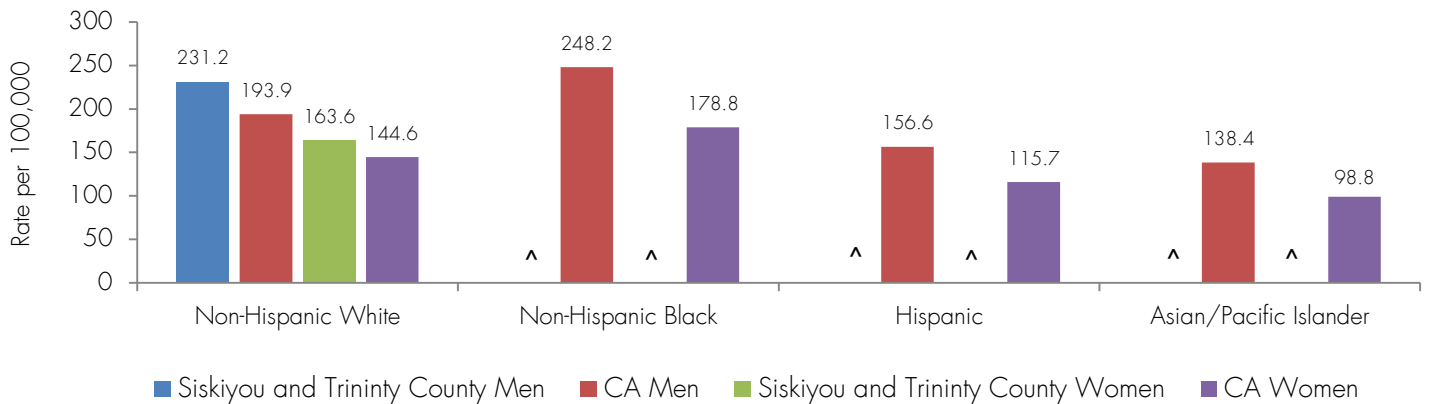


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Siskiyou and Trinity Counties, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

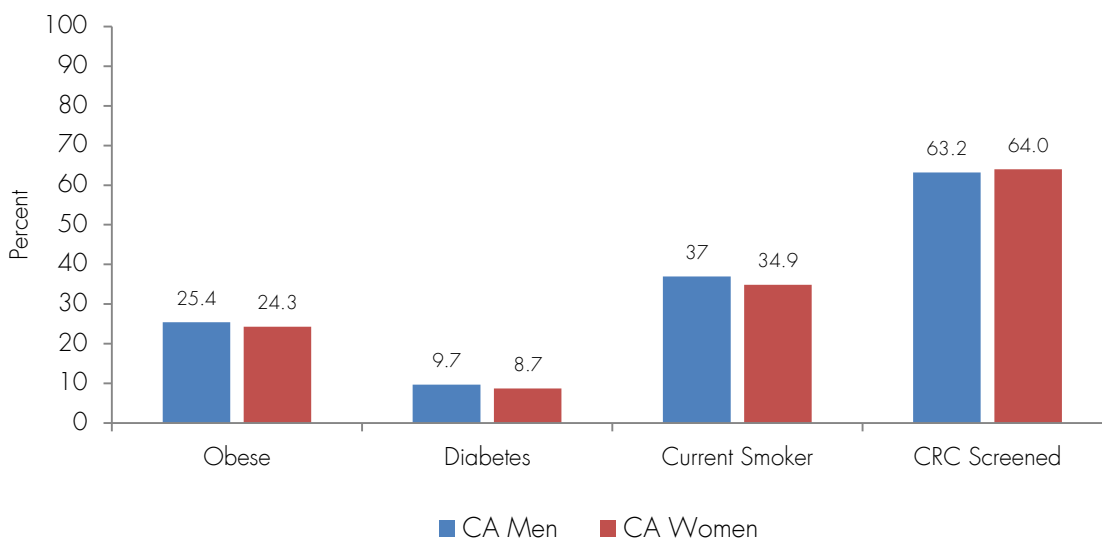


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Solano County:

## Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

### Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Solano County, 2008-2012

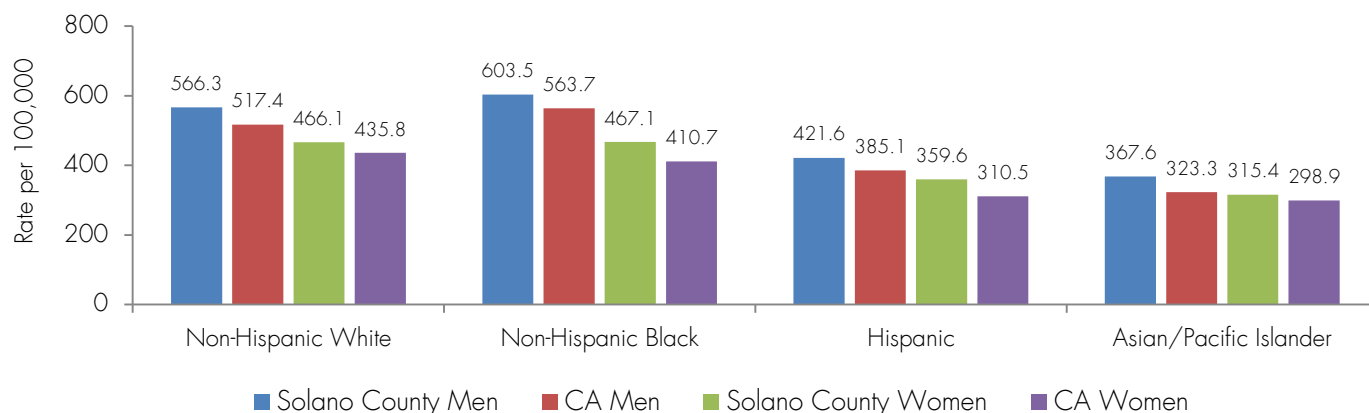
INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	149.1	126.9	1. Breast	130.5	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	67.9	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	54.6	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	49.1	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	36.5	35.1
4. Bladder	34.4	32.6	4. Uterus	27.2	23.3
5. Melanoma	28.5	27.9	5. Melanoma	16.9	15.6
All Sites	533.5	476.7	All Sites	428.3	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	54.8	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	38.4	30.4
2. Prostate	25.3	21.1	2. Breast	22.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	20.9	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.6	12.1
4. Pancreas	13.5	11.7	4. Pancreas	10.5	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	12.4	10.5	5. Ovary	7.2	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	211.9	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	150.2	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

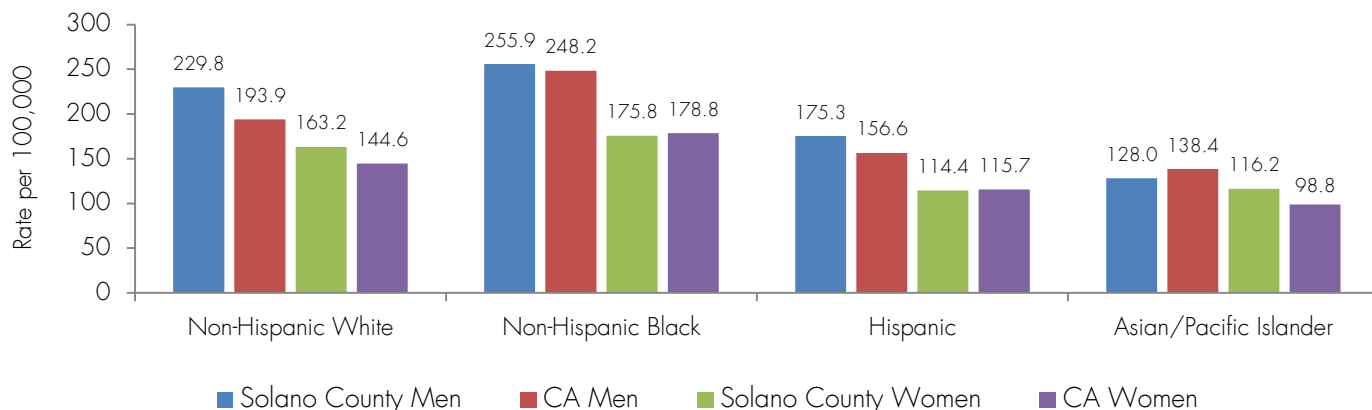
### Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Solano County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

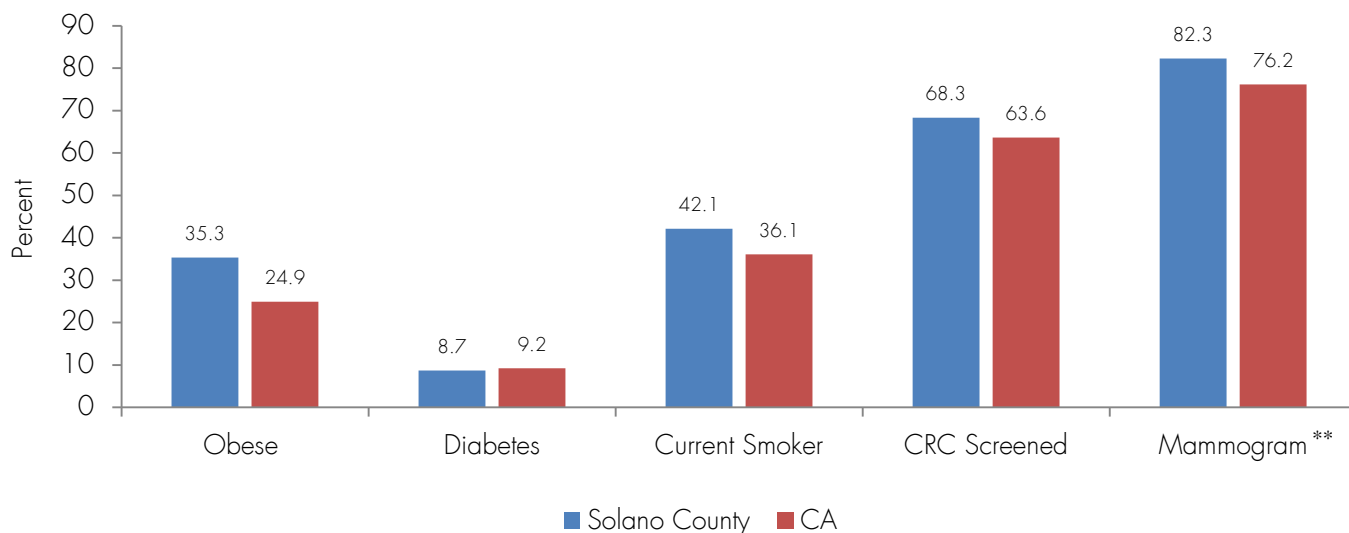
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Solano County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Solano County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Sonoma County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

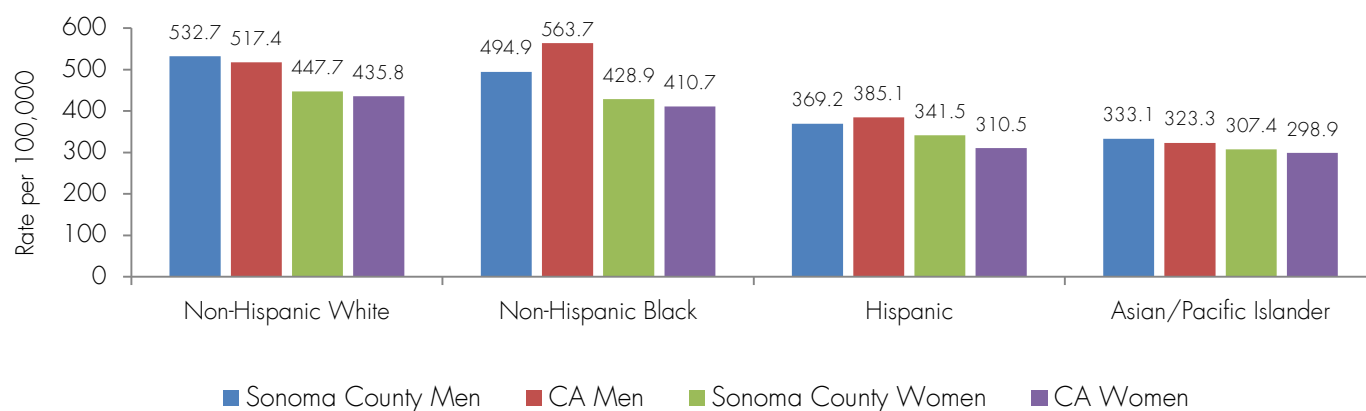
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Sonoma County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	123.8	126.9	1. Breast	136.2	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	57.7	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	47.2	42.1
3. Melanoma	48.2	27.9	3. Colon and Rectum	38.4	35.1
4. Colon and Rectum	45.2	46.0	4. Melanoma	30.4	15.6
5. Bladder	39.5	32.6	5. Uterus	24.8	23.3
All Sites	511.2	476.7	All Sites	431.1	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	46.4	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	34.7	30.4
2. Prostate	21.0	21.1	2. Breast	24.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.1	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	13.3	12.1
4. Pancreas	13.0	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.7	9.3
5. Bladder	8.5	6.7	5. Ovary	7.2	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	189.8	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	147.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

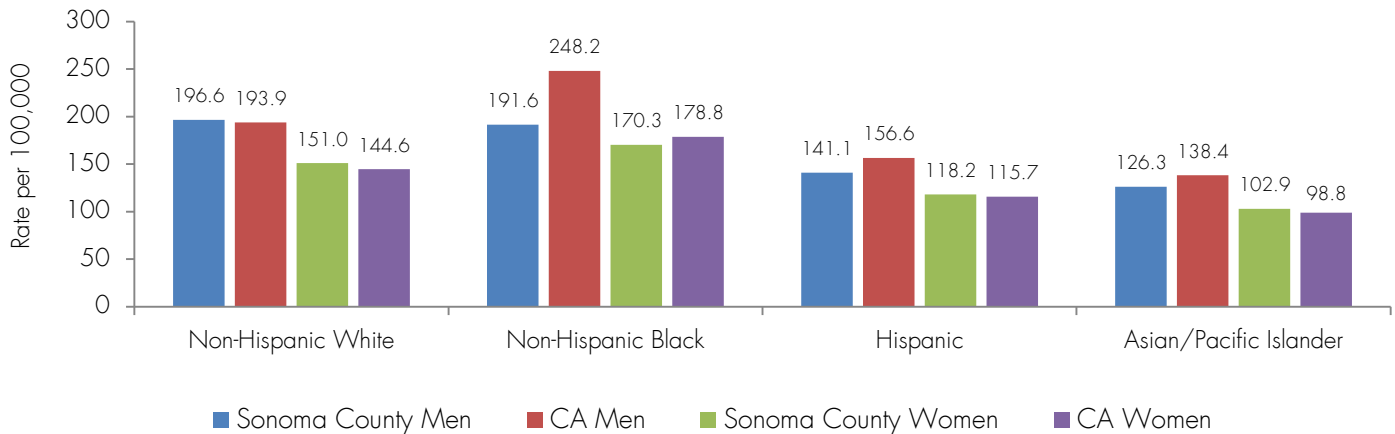
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sonoma County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

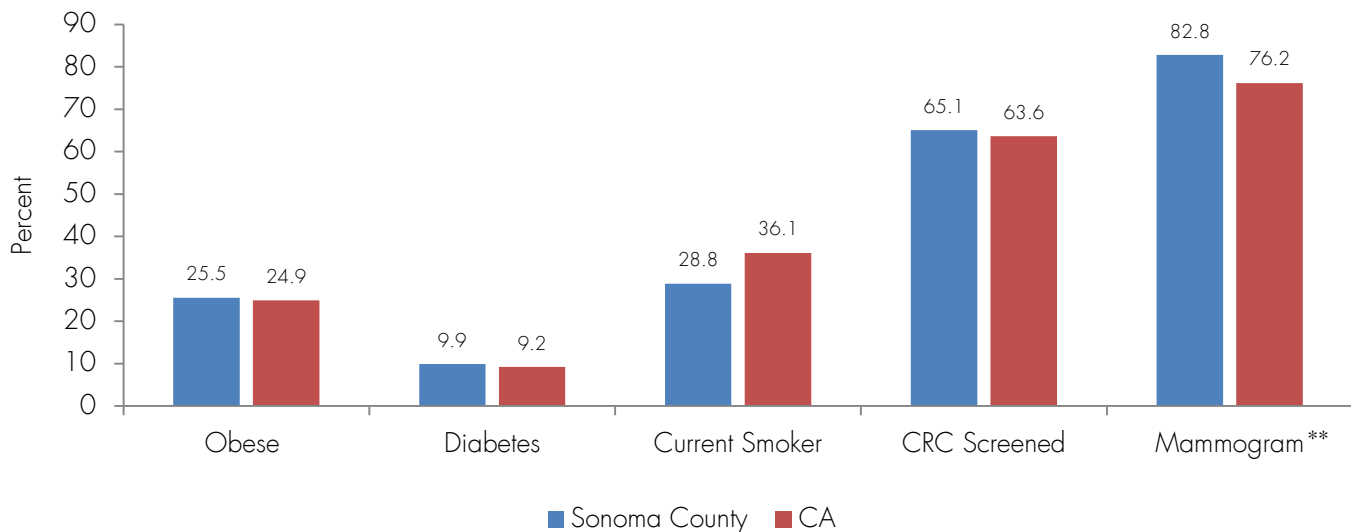
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sonoma County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Sonoma County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Stanislaus County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

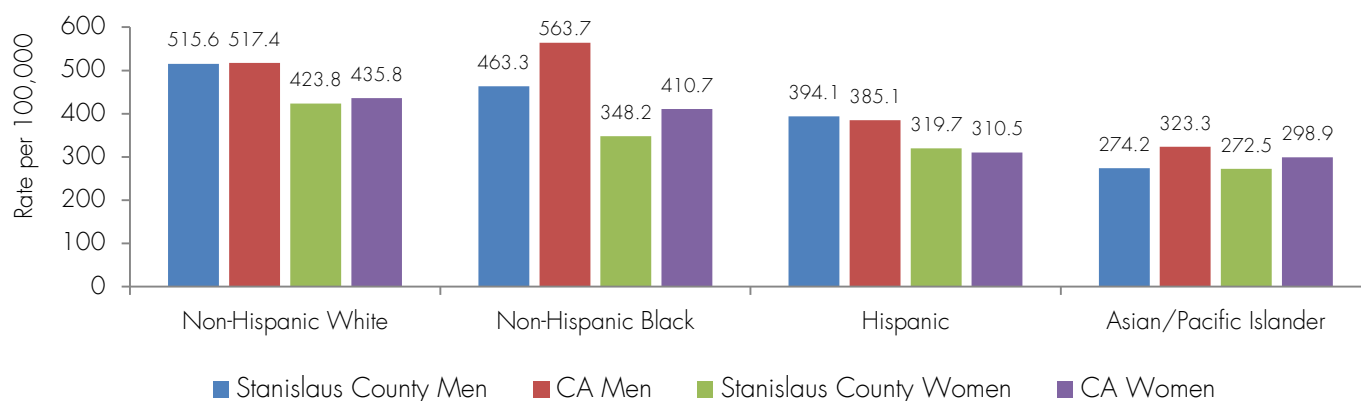
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Stanislaus County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	114.3	126.9	1. Breast	116.7	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	68.1	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	52.7	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	52.9	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	39.7	35.1
4. Bladder	33.2	32.6	4. Uterus	21.1	23.3
5. Melanoma	29.9	27.9	5. Thyroid	16.8	17.9
All Sites	487.6	476.7	All Sites	395.5	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	51.0	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	36.6	30.4
2. Prostate	21.1	21.1	2. Breast	20.7	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	20.6	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	14.2	12.1
4. Pancreas	13.0	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.1	9.3
5. Bladder	5.0	6.7	5. Ovary	7.8	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	197.3	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	145.4	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

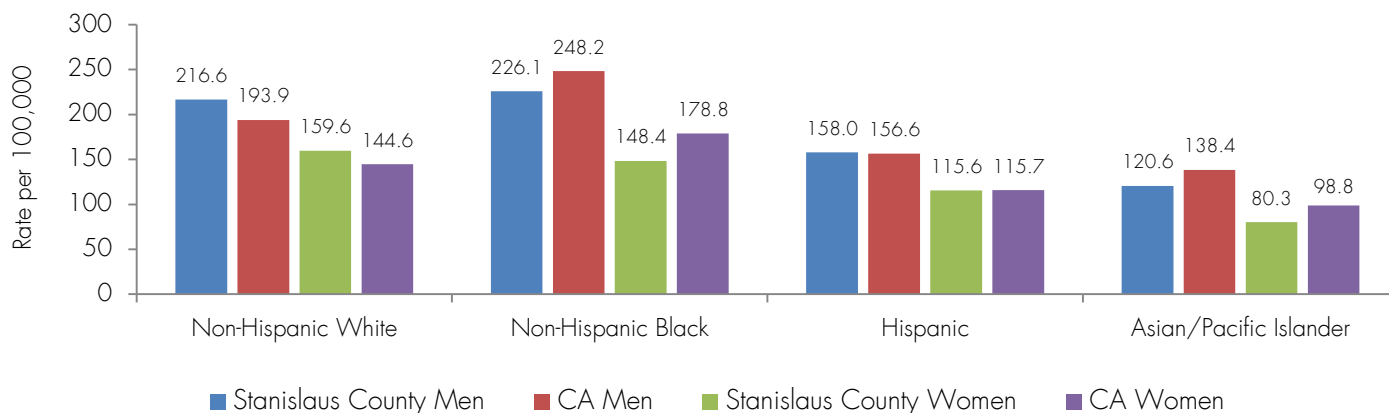
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Stanislaus County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

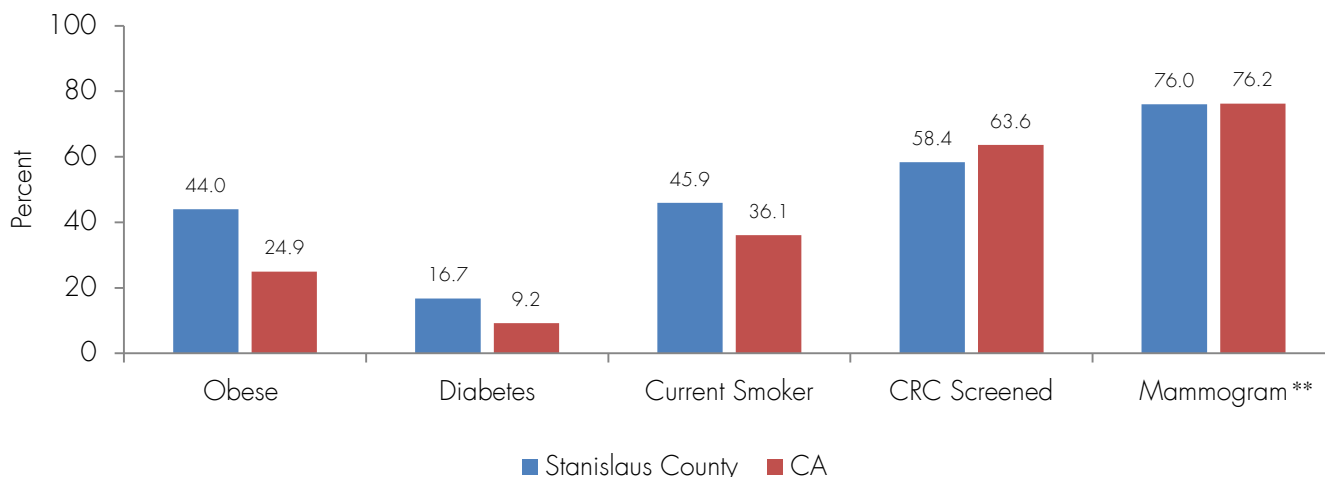
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Stanislaus County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Stanislaus County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.



# Sutter County:

## Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

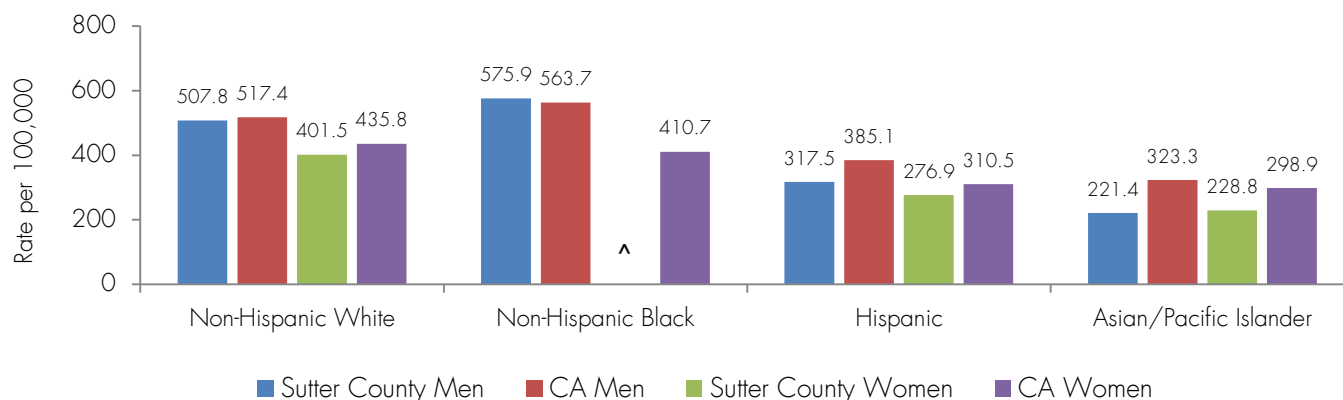
### Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Sutter County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	106.9	126.9	1. Breast	110.4	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	60.9	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	55.0	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	40.4	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	28.3	35.1
4. Bladder	31.6	32.6	4. Thyroid	20.8	17.9
5. Melanoma	28.7	27.9	5. Melanoma	18.2	15.6
All Sites	447.7	476.7	All Sites	359.2	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	55.5	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	44.0	30.4
2. Prostate	23.2	21.1	2. Breast	18.5	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.2	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.7	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.1	11.7	4. Ovary	7.6	7.6
5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	10.8	7.4	5. Pancreas	6.5	9.3
All Malignant Cancers	192.5	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	139.3	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

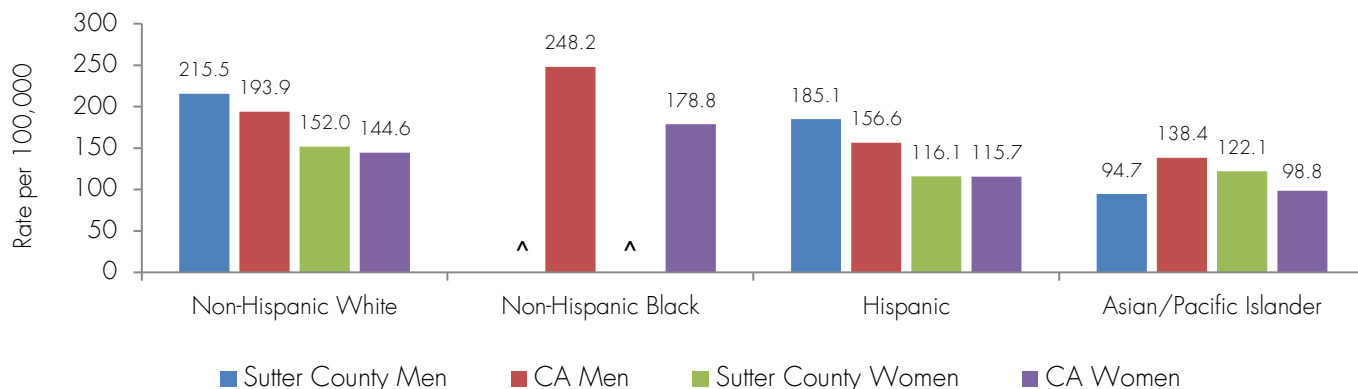
### Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sutter County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.  
 ^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Sutter County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012

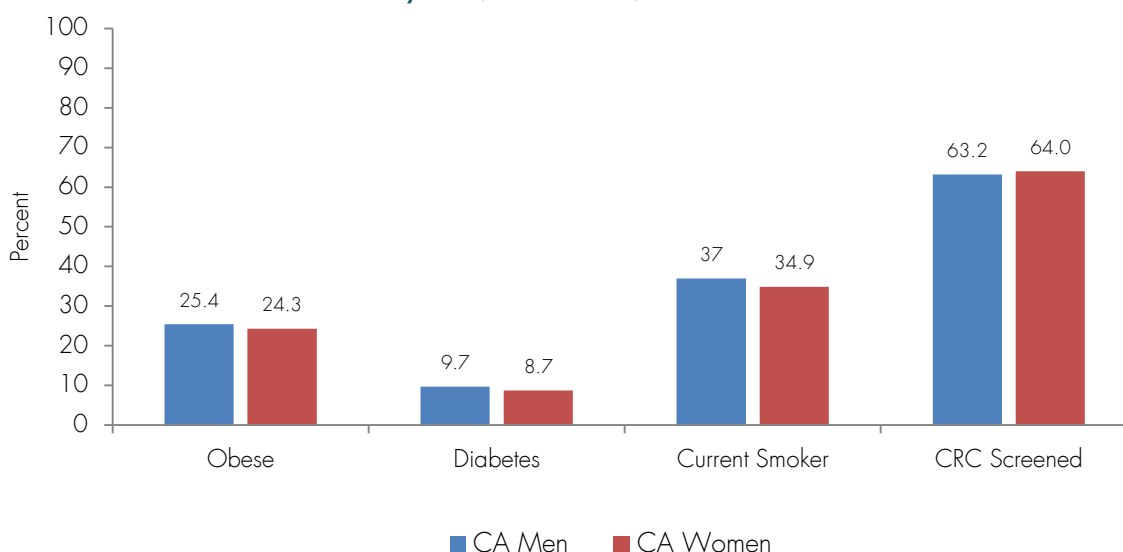


Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

^ Rates based on fewer than 15 cases have been suppressed.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\* Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Tulare County:

## Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

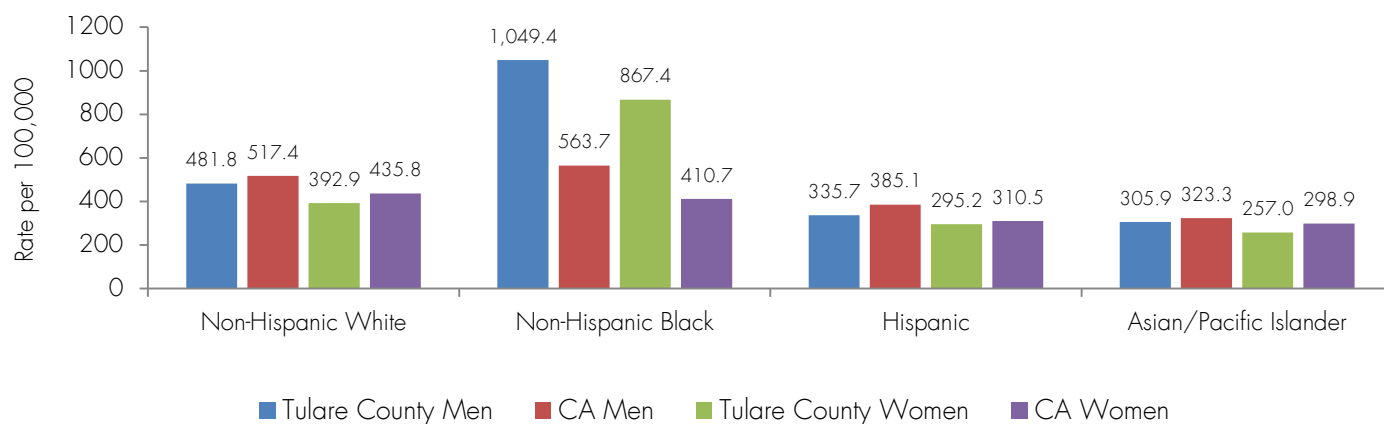
### Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Tulare County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	108.5	126.9	1. Breast	104.5	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	60.2	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	40.7	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	43.6	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	31.4	35.1
4. Bladder	29.3	32.6	4. Uterus	23.5	23.3
5. Kidney and Renal Pelvis	22.4	19.6	5. Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	14.3	15.5
All Sites	436.2	476.7	All Sites	360.2	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	51.5	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	33.4	30.4
2. Prostate	21.7	21.1	2. Breast	20.3	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	10.5	12.1
4. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	9.5	10.5	4. Pancreas	8.8	9.3
5. Pancreas	9.3	11.7	5. Ovary	8.0	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	189.4	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	134.0	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

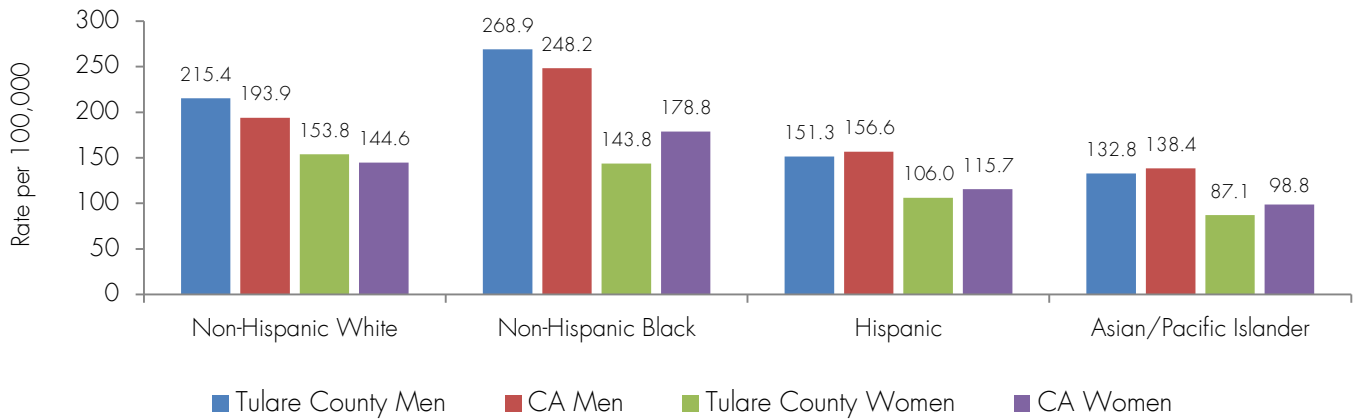
### Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Tulare County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

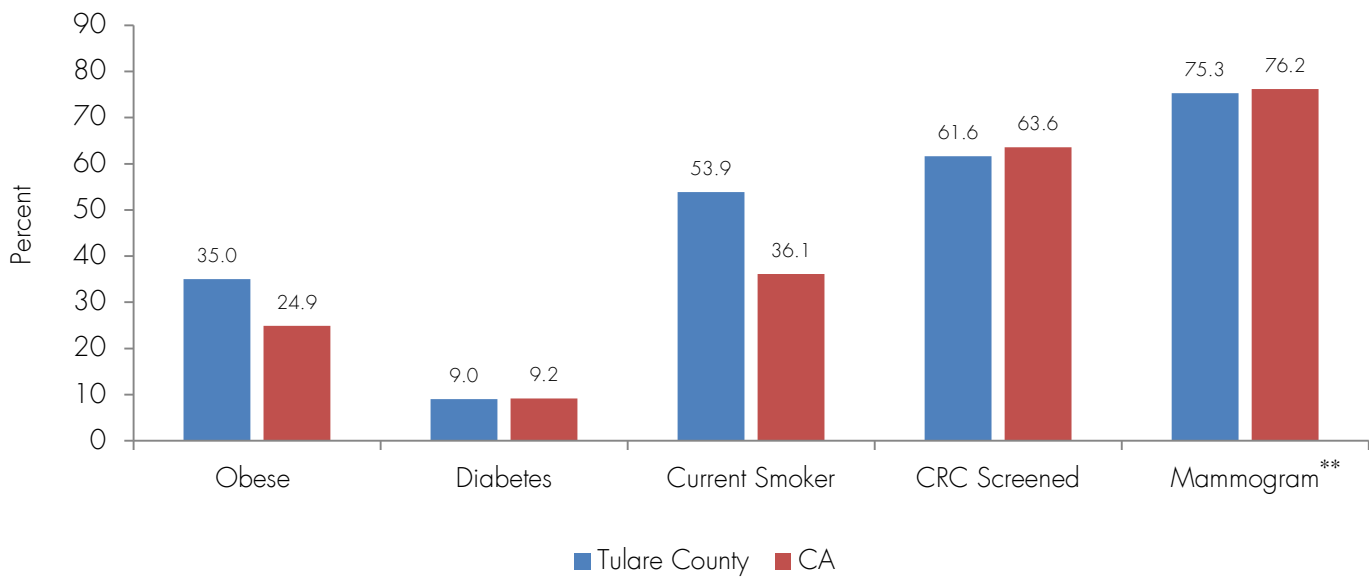
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Tulare County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Tulare County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Ventura County: Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

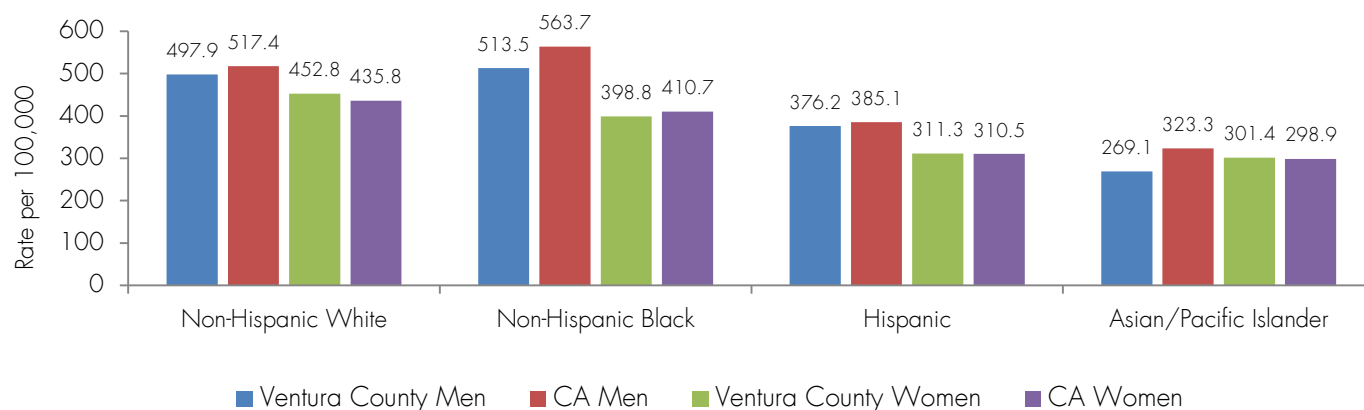
## Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Ventura County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	125.2	126.9	1. Breast	132.8	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	45.7	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	40.6	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	45.5	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	32.3	35.1
4. Melanoma	38.0	27.9	4. Uterus	24.6	23.3
5. Bladder	31.8	32.6	5. Thyroid	23.6	17.9
All Sites	468.1	476.7	All Sites	410.2	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	36.1	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	29.7	30.4
2. Prostate	20.6	21.1	2. Breast	21.6	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	16.6	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	11.8	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.1	11.7	4. Pancreas	9.6	9.3
5. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct	8.0	10.5	5. Ovary	7.8	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	166.1	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	133.9	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

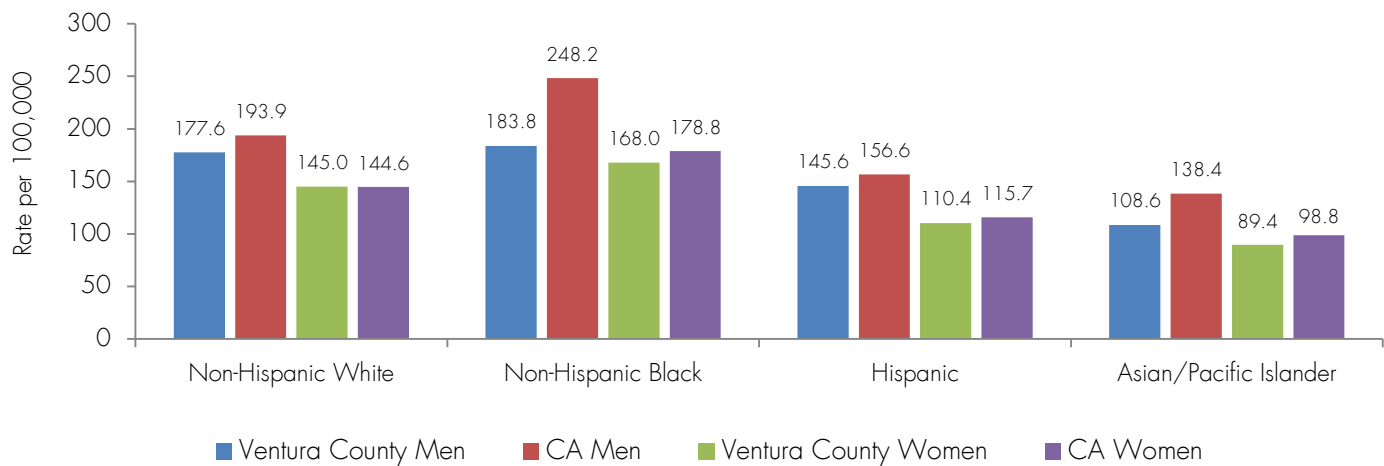
## Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ventura County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

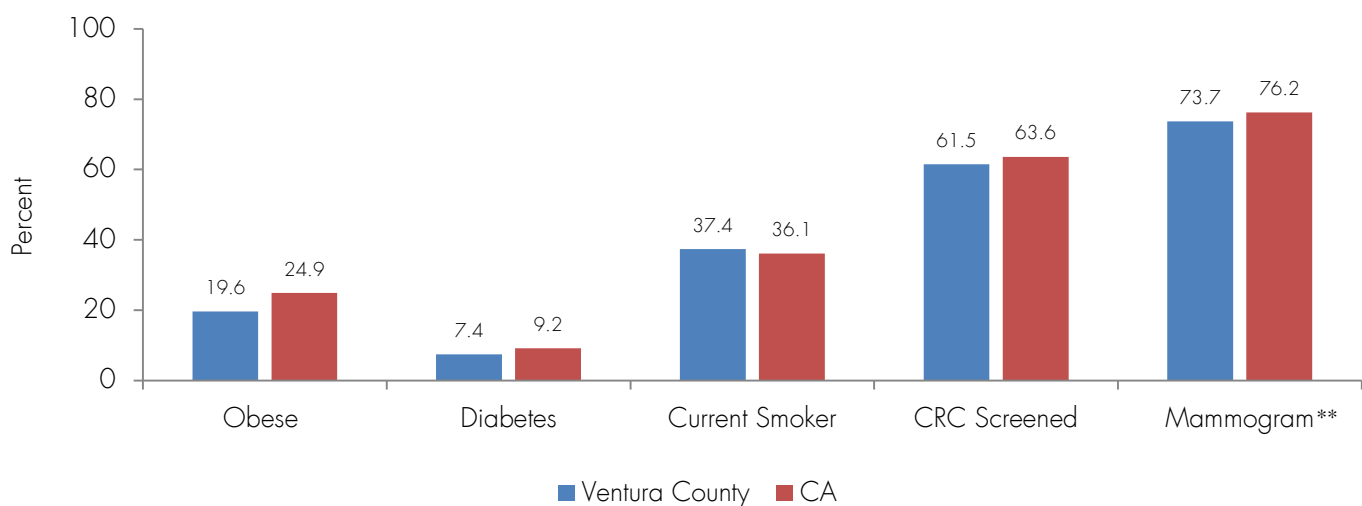
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ventura County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\*, Ventura County vs. California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ .

\*\*Mammogram in past two years among females  $\geq 40$  years of age.

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.

# Yolo County:

## Status Update of Cancer Incidence, Mortality, and Health Behaviors

December 2015

This fact sheet is provided by the California Cancer Registry (CCR) of the California Department of Public Health to show the intersection of cancer and poor health behaviors on California residents. CCR is California's population-based cancer surveillance system, and it collects information on nearly all cancers diagnosed in the state. This information helps to further our understanding of cancer and it is used to develop strategies and policies for its prevention, treatment, and control.

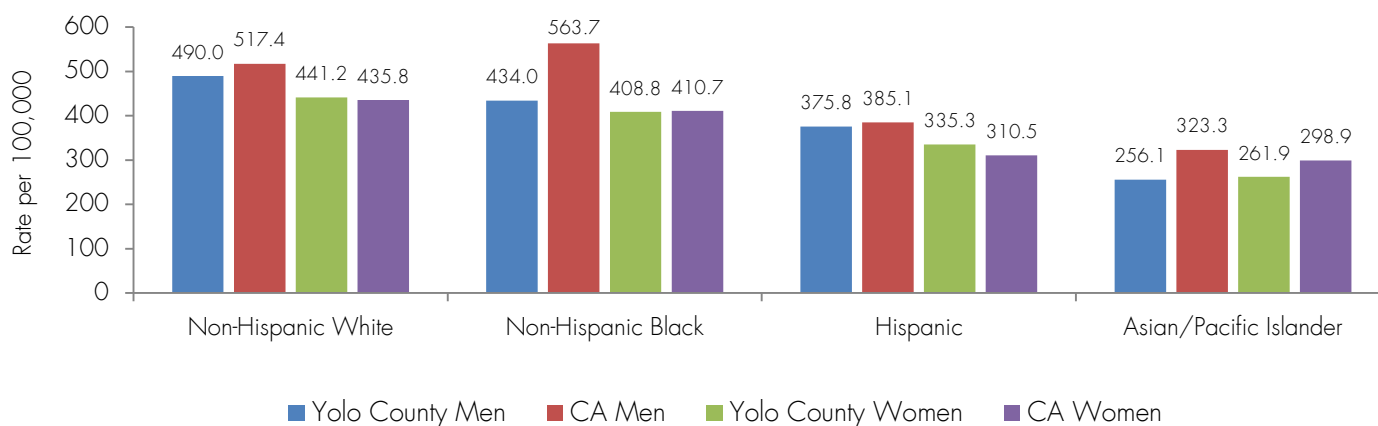
### Most Common Cancers and Cancer Related Deaths by Sex, Yolo County, 2008-2012

INCIDENCE					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Prostate	122.9	126.9	1. Breast	134.1	122.1
2. Lung and Bronchus	42.6	55.8	2. Lung and Bronchus	42.6	42.1
3. Colon and Rectum	37.5	46.0	3. Colon and Rectum	38.5	35.1
4. Bladder	36.5	32.6	4. Uterus	21.3	23.3
5. Melanoma	31.7	27.9	5. Thyroid	17.4	17.9
All Sites	456.7	476.7	All Sites	410.0	388.8

MORTALITY					
MEN	County Rate	State Rate	WOMEN	County Rate	State Rate
1. Lung and Bronchus	37.6	43.5	1. Lung and Bronchus	33.1	30.4
2. Prostate	18.6	21.1	2. Breast	20.4	21.2
3. Colon and Rectum	14.5	16.7	3. Colon and Rectum	12.1	12.1
4. Pancreas	11.9	11.7	4. Pancreas	11.8	9.3
5. Esophagus	7.9	6.0	5. Ovary	7.1	7.6
All Malignant Cancers	173.7	182.7	All Malignant Cancers	145.6	134.8

Rates are shown as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 persons. All rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 United States Standard Population. Confidence intervals can be obtained from the CCR Data and Mapping tool (<http://www.cancer-rates.info/ca/>) and may help to assess statistical significance of age-adjusted rates.

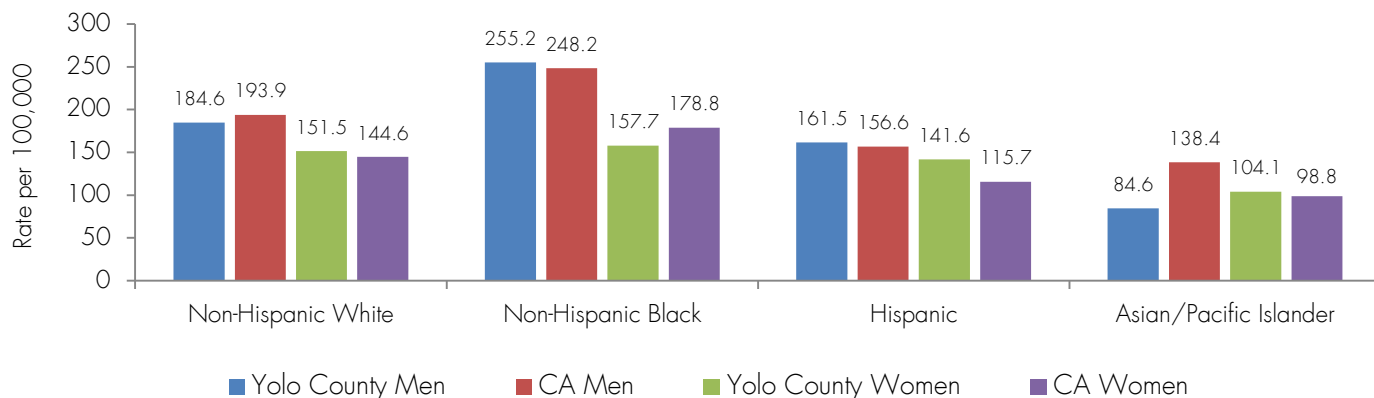
### Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Yolo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

For more information, please visit the CCR website at [www.ccrca.org](http://www.ccrca.org).

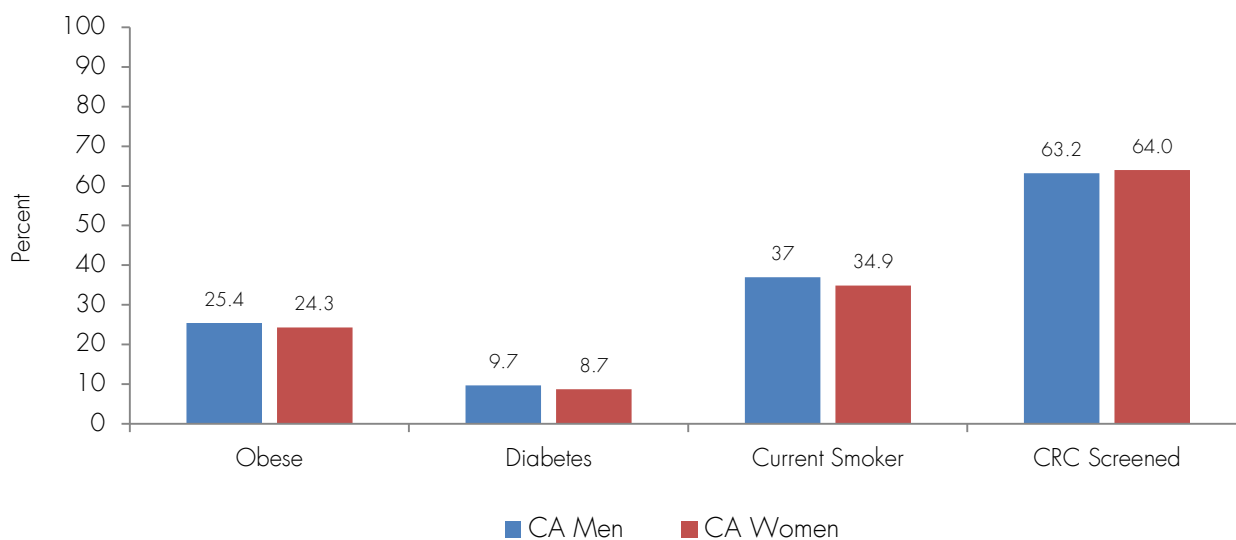
## Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Yolo County, All Cancer Sites Combined, 2008-2012



Source: California Cancer Registry, California Department of Public Health.

Poor lifestyle choices such as overuse of alcohol, smoking, poor diet, and lack of physical exercise are significant contributors in the development and progression of preventable chronic diseases, including several types of cancer. Modification of negative risk behaviors and an increased awareness towards maintaining healthy lifestyle behaviors are vital to the prevention and/or early treatment for improvement of chronic disease outcomes. The California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual statewide telephone survey developed to collect data on the health-risk behaviors and use of preventative services among adults in California. BRFSS data are used to help target and build health promotion activities around the state.

## Prevalence of Health Risk Behaviors\* by Sex, California, 2012



Source: 2012 California Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, California Department of Public Health.

\*Data are weighted to the 2010 California population. Obesity is based on Body Mass Index (BMI)  $\geq 30$ . Colorectal cancer (CRC) screened is defined as having been screened by use of either a sigmoidoscopy in the last five years, a colonoscopy in the last ten years, or by a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) home kit in the last year.