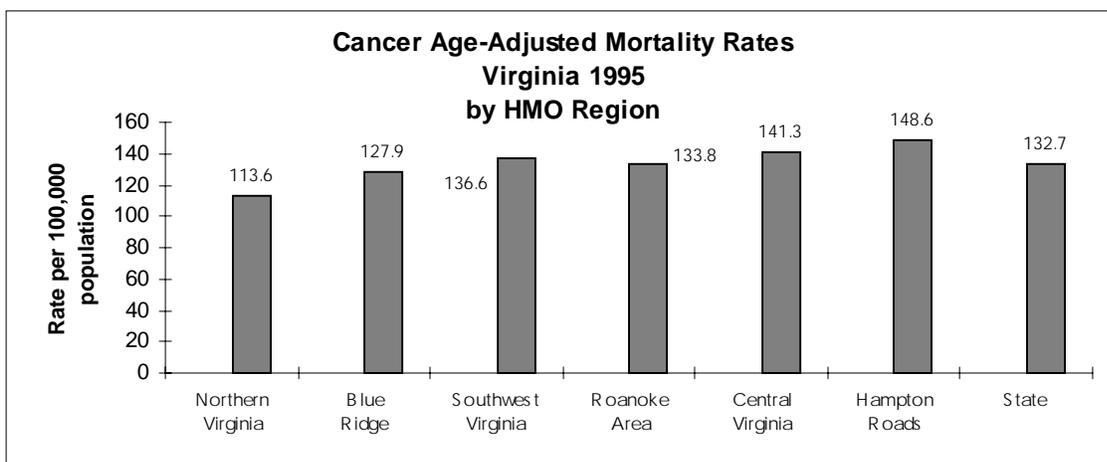
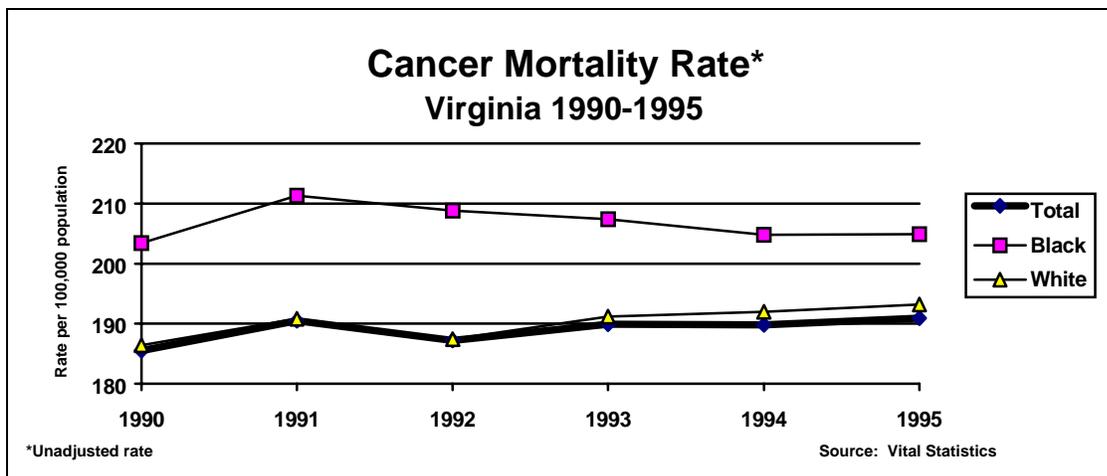


# Cancer Deaths

**Objective:** Achieve a cancer death rate (age-adjusted) of no more than 130 per 100,000 people.

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in Virginia, accounting for almost one out of four mortalities each year, and claiming 12,510 residents as its victims in 1995. It is a disease that strikes more frequently with advancing age, but many cancer deaths are premature. Lifestyle, environmental, and genetic factors, individually or in combination, can increase a person's risk of developing cancer. Early detection and intervention can significantly decrease cancer mortality, but dietary modifications and reductions in tobacco use appear to be the most promising strategies to achieve long-range improvement levels.



**Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rates\*  
by Health District, Virginia 1995**

	Fairfax	103.3	
	Arlington	109.1	
	New River	109.3	
	Alexandria	117.4	
<b>FIRST QUARTILE</b>	Chesterfield	121.1	
	Rappahannock/Rapidan	121.3	
	Central Shenandoah	121.7	
	Virginia Beach	123.6	
	West Piedmont	125.5	
	Loudoun	126.8	
	Thomas Jefferson	128.5	
	Cumberland Plateau	129.7	<b>Virginia 2000 Objective</b>  <b>130 per 100,000</b>
Henrico	132.1		
<b>SECOND QUARTILE</b>	Mount Rogers	132.5	<b>U.S. Rate 1993</b>  <b>132 per 100,000</b>
	Lord Fairfax	134.6	
	Alleghany	135.0	
	Hanover	135.4	
	Central Virginia	135.8	
	Peninsula	138.9	<b>Virginia Rate 1995</b>  <b>132.7 per 100,000</b>
Rappahannock	139.2		
<b>THIRD QUARTILE</b>	Southside	143.1	
	Prince William	147.2	
	Lenowisco	150.8	
	Chesapeake	151.0	
	Piedmont	151.3	
	Western Tidewater	153.1	
	Pittsylvania/Danville	156.9	
	Three Rivers	158.6	
<b>FOURTH QUARTILE</b>	Crater	159.1	
	Roanoke	160.3	
	Hampton	161.5	
	Richmond	162.7	
	Norfolk	165.4	
	Portsmouth	169.7	
	Eastern Shore	176.5	

\*Rates per 100,000 population