

Risk Factors (Continued)

- **Sedentary Lifestyle:** 65.6% of Tennesseans are estimated to live a sedentary lifestyle according to the 1994 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

2. Cancer (46 points)

Mortality Rates

- **Malignant Neoplasms (Cancer)** are the second leading cause of death throughout the nation. Deaths from cancer in the county (33) are 37% higher than the State rate during 1996. The **Cancer Deaths** in the county (15) during 1995 were 35% below the State rate. Lifestyle, environment, and genetic factors, individually or in combination, can increase an individual's risk of developing cancer.
- **Cancer Death Trends (1983-1984):** 25-44 age group trend is decreasing and the rate is below the State; 45-64 age group trend is decreasing and the rate is higher than the State; 65 & up age group trend is increasing and the rate is equal to the State.
- **Lung Cancer** is the leading cause of cancer deaths for both men and women. The death rate in Stewart County from lung cancer (averaging 10 yearly) during 1994-1996 is 5% higher than the State rate. The county rate is 17% above the Year 2000 National Objective.
- **Breast Cancer** is the second leading cause of cancer deaths among women in the U.S. According to Tennessee's Healthy People 2000 (1993-1995), Stewart County's (averaging 1 yearly) rate is one of the lowest in the State. The county rate is 52% lower the State rate and 47% below the Year 2000 National Objective.

Morbidity Rates

1. **Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates (1990-1992)** for all cancer sites (24.7 per 10,000 population) reveals Stewart County is 18% lower than the region and 24% lower than the State. Cancer rates in the county for the nonwhite race are higher than the Region and the State while rates for the white race are generally lower. This may be due to a very small number of nonwhite persons in the population (2%). Lifestyle, environment, and genetic factors, individually or in combination, can increase an individual's risk of developing cancer. An examination of specific cancer sites using the age-adjusted incidence rates reveals the following:

- **White Male Lung Cancer** incidence rates (8.0 per 10,000 population) are 1% below the region and 11% below the State rate. **White Female Lung Cancer** incidence rates (2.3 per 10,000 population) are 38% below the region and 37% below the State rate. There was a 0.0 rate for the **nonwhite population** in this category.
- **Prostate Cancer** incidence rates (5.3 per 10,000 population) are 43% lower in Stewart County as compared with the region and 49% lower than the State rate. The **nonwhite male** incidence rate (15.7 per 10,000 population) is 34% higher than the sate rate. This is probably due to the small number of nonwhite males in the county.