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County Health Facts is a series of reports using California Health Interview Survey data to describe the health status of California's counties.

2001 HIGHLIGHTS:

Only 54.9 percent of adults in California used effective sun-protective practices.

More than 11.3 million Californians did not adequately protect themselves from exposure to the sun.

Non-Latino white Californians, at highest risk for skin cancer, used sun-protective measures less frequently than any other group.

Placer County residents were the least likely to use sun-protection (48.9 percent), while Imperial County residents were the most likely (62.1 percent).

Sun-Protective Practices in California Counties, 2001

By Laura E. Lund, M.A.[1] and Andrew Manthe, M.P.H., C.H.E.S.[2]

Skin cancer is by far the most common form of cancer in the United States (U.S.).[3] There are three major types of skin cancer: basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas (collectively called non-melanoma skin cancer) and malignant melanoma. Non-melanoma skin cancer accounts for about one million new diagnoses of skin cancer each year in the U.S. Malignant melanoma, the least common and most serious form of the disease, accounts for about 54,000 new cases.[4] Nationally, there are about 9,800 deaths due to skin cancer each year. In California, the California Cancer Registry collects information on melanoma, but non-melanoma skin cancer cases are not systematically tracked and reported to any centralized health agency. During 2000 in California, 5,277 new cases of melanoma occurred and 764 people died from this disease.[5]

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), exposure to ultraviolet (UV) rays from the sun, or from artificial sources of light, such as tanning beds and sunlamps, is the most important environmental factor leading to the development of skin cancer. Anyone can get skin cancer. Persons with a fair complexion, certain occupational exposures, a family or personal history of skin cancer, multiple or atypical moles, chronic exposure to the sun, freckles, or severe sunburns as a child are at especially high risk.[6]

The CDC recommends consistent use of sun-protective practices to prevent skin cancer. In addition, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) *Healthy People 2010* (HP2010) has established national objectives to reduce the burden of skin cancer in the United States.[7] One of these objectives is to increase the proportion of persons who use at least one of the following sun-protective measures: avoid the sun between 10 AM and 4 PM, wear sun-protective clothing when exposed to sunlight, use a sunscreen with a sun-protective factor (SPF) of 15 or higher, and avoid artificial sources of

[1] California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.
[2] California Department of Health Services, Skin Cancer Prevention Program.
[3] National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. *Skin Cancer: Preventing America's Most Common Cancer*. URL: http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nscpep/skin.htm.
[4] American Cancer Society. *Skin Cancer Facts*. URL: http://www.cancer.org/docroot/PED/content/ped_7_1_What_You_Need_To_Know_About_Skin_Cancer.asp?sitearea=PED.
[5] Kwong SL and Wright WE. Cancer in California, 2003. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Health Services, Cancer Surveillance Section, December 2003.
[6] National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. *Facts and Statistics about Skin Cancer.* URL: http://www.cdc.gov/ChooseYourCover/skin.htm.
[7] United States Department of Health and Human Services. Health People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health. 2nd ed. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. November 2000.

UV light. Other important sun-safety practices include wearing UV-protective sunglasses and staying under shade when outside in sunlight.

This report presents data on sun-protective measures used by adults aged 18 and older in California's counties. All data come from the California Health Interview Survey (CHIS 2001). CHIS 2001 asked respondents a series of questions about things they might do to avoid sun exposure if they were outside on a very sunny day for more than one hour, including wearing a hat, wearing long-sleeved clothing, staying in the shade, or using a sunscreen.[8] For purposes of this report, persons who stated that they always used one or more of these sun-protective measures, or those who said that they never went out in the sun for more than one hour, are considered to be using sun-protection. The terms "rate", "percent", and "proportion" are used interchangeably throughout this report to describe the prevalence of sun-protective practices in California. (See "Methods" on page four for a description of the survey and analytic methods used in this report.)

Sun-Protection Prevalence

Crude rates. Only 54.5 percent of California adults used one or more sun-protective practices in 2001 (Table 1, page 5). This means that nearly half of California adults, more than 11.3 million people, did **not** use an effective method to prevent skin cancer. There was considerable variation in sun-protection rates across counties, from a low of 50.7 percent of all adults in Placer and Butte Counties to a high of 61.7 percent in Imperial County.

Age-adjusted rates: After adjusting for differences in county age distributions, Placer County had the lowest sun-protection rate, 48.9 percent (Table 1), while Imperial County continued to have the highest rate, 62.1 percent. Comparing county rates with the overall California rate, only one county (Placer) had a sun-protection rate significantly below California's age-adjusted rate of 54.9 percent. One region and two counties (Monterey/San Benito, San Francisco, and Imperial) had sun-protection rates significantly higher than the State rate.

HP2010 Objective 3-9b is to increase to 75 percent the proportion of adults aged 18 and older who use at least one protective measure for preventing skin cancer. There were no counties in California achieving this target.

Sun-Protection Prevalence by Race

Although anyone can get skin cancer, whites have a much higher incidence of this type of cancer than other race groups. In 2000, the national rate of malignant melanoma among whites was 25 times higher than the rate among blacks.[9] According to the California Cancer Registry, non-Latino whites in California are far more likely to have malignant melanoma than Latinos, blacks, or Asians.[10] Because the risk for skin cancer is so much higher among whites than other races, Tables 2 and 3 present sun-protective practices for two groups: non-Latino whites and non-whites (all other races combined).

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[8] CHIS 2001 asked respondents: "When you go outside on a very sunny day for more than one hour, how often do you wear any kind of hat that shades your face, ears, and neck from the sun? Would you say always, sometimes, or never?"; "And when you go outside on a very sunny day for more than an hour, how often do you wear a long-sleeved shirt?"; "And how often do you stay in the shade?"; "And how often do you use sunscreen of SPF 15 or greater?"

[9] Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program (www.seer.cancer.gov) SEER*Stat Database: Incidence - SEER 9 Regs Public-Use, Nov 2002 Sub (1973-2000), National Cancer Institute, DCCPS, Surveillance Research Program, Cancer Statistics Branch, released April 2003, based on the November 2002 submission.

[10] Cress RD, Holly EA. Incidence of cutaneous melanoma among non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, Asians, and blacks: an analysis of California cancer registry data, 1988-93. *Cancer Causes Control* 1997;8:246-252.

Non-Latino Whites

Crude rates. Only 54.5 percent of non-Latino white California adults used one or more sun-protective practices in 2001 (Table 2, page 6). This means that nearly half of the highest risk California adults, more than six million people, did **not** use an effective method to prevent skin cancer. There was some variation in sun-protection rates among non-Latino whites across counties, from a low of 51.8 percent in Sacramento County to a high of 60.9 percent in the Mendocino/Lake County region.

Age-adjusted rates: After adjusting for differences in county age distributions, El Dorado County had the lowest sun-protection rate among non-Latino whites, 48.4 percent (Table 2), while the Mendocino/Lake region had the highest rate, 60.9 percent, although there was no significant difference between the lowest and highest county rates. Comparing county rates with the overall California rate, there were no counties with a sun-protection rate significantly below California's age-adjusted rate of 52.5 percent. One region and one county (Mendocino/Lake and San Francisco) had rates significantly higher than the State rate.

Non-Whites

Crude rates. Non-white California adults used one or more sun-protective practices at exactly the same rate as non-Latino whites, 54.5 percent (Table 3, page 7). This means that nearly half of non-white California adults, more than five million people, did **not** use an effective method to prevent skin cancer. There was considerable variation in sun-protection rates for this group across counties, from a low of 44.4 percent in Placer County to a high of 66.6 percent in Madera County.

Age-adjusted rates: After adjusting for differences in county age distributions, Placer County continued to have the lowest sun-protection rate among non-whites, 43.0 percent (Table 3), while Madera County continued to have the highest rate, 68.0 percent. Comparing county rates with the overall California rate, only one county (Placer) had a sun-protection rate significantly below California's age-adjusted rate of 57.6 percent. Two counties (Tulare and Madera) had rates significantly higher than the State rate.

Summary

Only 54.9 percent (age-adjusted rate) of adult Californians used appropriate sun-protective practices in 2001. The highest sun-protection rate was in Imperial County, with an age-adjusted rate of 62.1 percent. The lowest rate was in Placer, where fewer than half of adult residents, 48.9 percent, used a form of sun-protection. Most notably, non-Latino whites, the highest risk group for skin cancer, had an age-adjusted sun-protection rate of 52.5 percent, significantly lower than the rate for all other race groups combined (57.6 percent). California has a long way to go to reach the HP2010 goal of 75 percent of the population consistently practicing at least one sun-protection behavior.

UV concentrations in California are significantly high from March through October at lower elevations. At higher elevations, UV radiation is of concern year around. To reduce their risk of skin cancer, it is important for Californians to incorporate sun-protection into their daily routine. Children especially need protection from what some term "solar assault." The California Department of Health Services, through its Skin Cancer Prevention Program (SCPP), helps individuals and organizations integrate sun-protective measures into their daily lifestyle and operations. SCPP has created and distributes two skin cancer prevention modules: 1) a preschool educational package for use with children three to five years of age, and 2) a *Sun Safety Kit for Outdoor-Based Businesses* designed for outdoor construction and maintenance venues. SCPP also maintains a Web site featuring a variety of sun-

safety instructional tools and background information suitable for use with various populations, including grades K – 12 (http://www.dhs.ca.gov/cpns/skin/index.htm). For questions regarding skin cancer prevention in California, contact SCPP at amanthe@dhs.ca.gov, or by telephone at (916) 449-5393.

Methods

Data: CHIS 2001 is a population-based household telephone survey, representative of the non-institutionalized adult population of California, with more than 55,000 Californians participating. In addition to statewide data, CHIS 2001 provides representative samples for California counties with populations greater than 100,000. For smaller counties, CHIS provides representative data estimates for contiguous county groups, referred to as "regions" in this report. Respondents to the survey were randomly selected California residents aged 18 and older living in households with telephones. CHIS is a collaboration of the California Department of Health Services, the University of California at Los Angeles Center for Health Policy Research, and the Public Health Institute. More information on the CHIS sample is available at http://www.chis.ucla.edu/.

Analysis: In this report, both crude rates and age-adjusted rates are provided as measures of sun-protection prevalence. Crude rates reflect the actual number of persons using one or more effective sun-protection measures in a county. However, since the use of sun-protection is more common among older persons than in young adults, counties with a larger proportion of older persons will tend to have higher crude sun-protection rates than counties with fewer older persons. Age-adjustment statistically controls for these differences in county age structures. Therefore, age-adjusted rates rather than crude rates should be used for comparing prevalence differences between counties, between a county and the State, or between race groups. Age-adjustment was by the direct method, using the 2000 California population as the standard. Further details on the methods used to calculate crude and age-adjusted rates are available from the author.

The 95 percent confidence intervals (CIs) are presented for each rate. Because CHIS data are collected through a sampling method, there may be some random error in the rate estimate. The CIs represent the range of values likely to contain the "true" population rate 95 percent of the time. In this report, rates are considered to be significantly different from each other when their confidence intervals do not overlap. When comparing county or State rates to HP2010 objectives in this report, a rate is not considered significantly different from an HP2010 objective if the confidence intervals of the rate include the target rate for the HP2010 objective.

The report uses the terms "non-Latino whites" and "non-whites" based on collapsed California Department of Finance race categories in the CHIS data file. "Non-Latino whites" are persons who reported that they are not Latino **and** that their race is white. "Non-whites" are persons who are Latino, regardless of race, or who belong to any race group other than white, or who belong to more than one race group.

Limitations: The CHIS data are self-reported by respondents to the survey, and may be subject to error, such as respondent failure to recall information about existing health conditions. Only persons living in households with telephones were included in the survey. Participation in CHIS is voluntary; persons who refused to participate may be different than those who were interviewed. Details on response rates, respondent characteristics, and other survey information can be obtained at http://www.chis.ucla.edu/.

For more information on CHIS 2001 contact Laura E. Lund, CHIS Coordinator, California Department of Health Services, Office of Health Information & Research, MS 5103, P.O. Box 997410, Sacramento, CA 95899-7410.

TABLE 1
PREVALENCE OF SUN-PROTECTIVE PRACTICES[1] AMONG ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY OR REGION, 2001

County of Residence	Age-adjusted Rate[2]	95% Confidence Interval		Crude Rate[2]	95% Confidence Interval		Estimated N[3]
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
Placer*	48.9	43.8	54.0	50.7	46.6	54.8	91,000
El Dorado	49.8	45.0	54.5	53.4	49.0	57.9	66,000
Butte	50.3	45.3	55.3	50.7	46.6	54.8	80,000
Shasta	50.8	45.6	56.1	52.4	48.3	56.4	69,000
Sacramento	51.6	47.6	55.7	51.6	48.3	54.9	451,000
Ventura	52.3	47.8	56.9	52.6	48.8	56.4	286,000
Alameda	52.8	49.7	56.0	52.3	49.0	55.9	566,000
Nevada/Plumas/Sierra	53.0	47.7	58.4	56.9	52.9	60.9	55,000
Tuolumne/ Calaveras/ Amador/ Inyo/ Mariposa/ Mono/ Alpine	53.1	47.6	58.7	56.4	52.4	60.4	80,000
Sutter/Yuba	53.5	48.3	58.7	53.7	49.6	57.8	55,000
San Joaquin	53.6	49.2	58.0	53.3	49.6	56.9	216,000
Riverside	53.8	49.9	57.7	54.2	51.1	57.3	598,000
Marin	53.8	47.9	60.0	55.3	51.0	59.6	109,000
Tehama/Glenn/Colusa	53.9	48.7	59.0	55.0	50.9	59.0	43,000
San Diego	54.3	51.5	57.1	53.8	51.6	56.1	1,147,000
Sonoma	54.4	48.9	59.8	55.0	50.8	59.2	191,000
Los Angeles	54.4	53.1	55.7	53.5	52.4	54.6	3,716,000
San Bernardino	54.4	50.7	58.1	53.8	50.8	56.7	628,000
Stanislaus	54.5	49.2	59.8	54.2	50.0	58.5	173,000
Santa Barbara	54.6	50.0	59.2	53.4	49.5	57.3	163,000
Orange	54.6	51.7	57.6	54.2	51.8	56.6	1,098,000
Humboldt/Del Norte	54.6	49.6	59.7	55.5	51.5	59.5	67,000
Napa	54.8	49.3	60.3	56.1	51.8	60.4	55,000
California	**54.9**	**54.3**	**55.5**	**54.5**	**54.0**	**55.1**	**13,569,000**
San Luis Obispo	55.0	49.8	60.3	56.0	51.9	60.0	111,000
Siskiyou/Lassen/Trinity/ Modoc	55.1	49.5	60.7	58.6	54.6	62.5	48,000
Solano	55.6	51.8	59.3	55.1	52.1	58.1	158,000
Santa Cruz	55.8	50.5	61.1	54.5	50.3	58.7	106,000
Contra Costa	56.1	51.6	60.5	56.6	53.3	60.0	394,000
Yolo	56.5	51.4	61.5	55.7	51.4	60.0	68,000
Santa Clara	56.8	52.9	60.8	56.1	53.1	59.2	731,000
San Mateo	57.4	52.2	62.6	57.5	53.7	61.4	324,000
Merced	57.4	52.3	62.5	57.1	53.0	61.2	81,000
Fresno	57.7	53.0	62.3	57.1	53.3	60.9	314,000
Kern	58.1	53.4	62.8	57.7	54.3	61.2	267,000
Kings	59.5	54.1	64.8	57.9	53.5	62.2	51,000
Tulare	59.8	54.2	65.5	59.3	55.1	63.5	151,000
San Francisco*	60.8	57.2	64.3	60.1	57.4	62.8	384,000
Mendocino/Lake	60.8	54.4	67.2	61.2	57.2	65.2	70,000
Madera	61.1	55.4	66.7	61.0	57.0	65.1	55,000
Monterey/San Benito*	61.2	55.5	66.9	61.0	56.8	65.3	193,000
Imperial*	62.1	56.4	67.7	61.7	57.5	65.9	65,000
HP2010 Objective 3-9b	**75.0**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**	**--**

[1]Refers to **never** going out in the sun for more than one hour or to **always** using one or more of the following when outside on a sunny day for more than one hour: wearing a hat, wearing long sleeves, wearing sunscreen, staying in the shade.
[2]Rate is per 100 county or State population aged 18 and older.
[3]Number of persons using sun-protection, estimated by multiplying the crude rate of persons using sun-protection times the county or State population, rounded to the nearest thousand.
*Age-adjusted county rate is significantly different from the State rate.

Sources: University of California at Los Angeles Center for Health Policy Research and State of California, Department of Health Services. 2001 California Health Interview Survey.
State of California, Department of Finance. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000.
Prepared by: Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 2
PREVALENCE OF SUN-PROTECTIVE PRACTICES[1] AMONG NON-LATINO WHITE ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY OR REGION, 2001

County of Residence	Age-adjusted Rate[2]	95% Confidence Interval		Crude Rate[2]	95% Confidence Interval		Estimated N[3]
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
El Dorado	48.4	43.4	53.5	53.6	48.9	58.3	59,000
Placer	49.1	43.5	54.6	51.9	47.4	56.3	83,000
San Joaquin	49.4	43.7	55.2	51.9	47.5	56.3	122,000
Merced	49.6	42.6	56.6	52.5	46.9	58.1	40,000
Shasta	50.4	44.7	56.2	52.7	48.3	57.0	63,000
San Diego	50.7	47.3	54.0	52.5	49.8	55.2	717,000
Alameda	50.7	46.6	54.8	51.8	47.6	56.1	267,000
Imperial	50.8	40.8	60.8	54.4	46.7	62.2	15,000
Orange	50.8	47.0	54.6	52.3	49.4	55.1	639,000
Sutter/Yuba	50.8	44.6	57.0	52.6	48.0	57.1	38,000
Sacramento	50.8	45.7	55.9	51.8	47.9	55.7	304,000
Butte	51.1	45.3	57.0	51.9	47.6	56.3	70,000
Tehama/Glenn/Colusa	51.3	45.0	57.6	54.4	49.9	59.0	33,000
Tulare	51.4	44.2	58.7	54.0	48.7	59.4	74,000
Riverside	51.6	46.4	56.8	55.6	51.7	59.4	396,000
Madera	51.7	44.8	58.6	56.5	51.4	61.6	31,000
San Bernardino	51.9	46.9	56.9	53.0	49.3	56.7	356,000
Stanislaus	52.2	45.5	58.8	53.4	48.4	58.4	119,000
Marin	52.4	45.9	58.9	55.5	50.8	60.1	88,000
Napa	52.4	46.3	58.6	55.3	50.5	60.1	43,000
Sonoma	52.5	46.5	58.5	54.6	50.2	58.9	158,000
Yolo	52.5	46.6	58.4	54.5	49.5	59.5	45,000
California	**52.5**	**51.7**	**53.3**	**54.5**	**53.8**	**55.2**	**7,445,000**
Tuolumne/ Calaveras/ Amador/ Inyo/ Mariposa/ Mono/ Alpine	52.5	46.5	58.5	56.4	52.2	60.7	70,000
Los Angeles	52.6	50.6	54.7	55.0	53.5	56.6	1,417,000
Fresno	52.7	46.3	59.1	54.3	49.5	59.2	151,000
Santa Clara	52.7	47.7	57.7	55.0	51.3	58.7	371,000
Nevada/Plumas/Sierra	53.2	47.3	59.0	57.4	53.3	61.5	51,000
Santa Barbara	54.3	48.2	60.4	54.7	50.1	59.3	108,000
Kern	54.4	48.3	60.5	55.9	51.6	60.3	160,000
Siskiyou/Lassen/Trinity/ Modoc	54.6	48.5	60.8	58.7	54.4	62.9	39,000
Santa Cruz	54.7	48.5	60.8	54.0	49.2	58.8	79,000
Contra Costa	54.9	49.2	60.5	57.1	53.2	61.1	266,000
Ventura	55.0	49.0	61.0	56.9	52.7	61.1	198,000
Humboldt/Del Norte	55.1	49.4	60.8	55.9	51.7	60.2	58,000
San Luis Obispo	55.3	49.2	61.5	57.6	53.1	62.1	93,000
Kings	56.0	48.8	63.2	56.6	51.1	62.1	26,000
Monterey/San Benito	56.5	48.9	64.2	60.0	54.7	65.4	98,000
Solano	57.5	52.3	62.7	58.4	54.9	61.9	96,000
San Mateo	57.7	50.7	64.8	59.8	55.3	64.3	182,000
San Francisco*	59.1	54.2	64.0	59.1	55.7	62.4	162,000
Mendocino/Lake*	60.9	53.4	68.4	60.9	56.7	65.2	59,000

[1]Refers to **never** going out in the sun for more than one hour or to **always** using one or more of the following when outside on a sunny day for more than one hour: wearing a hat, wearing long sleeves, wearing sunscreen, staying in the shade.
[2]Rate is per 100 county or State non-Latino white population aged 18 and older.
[3]Number of persons using sun-protection, estimated by multiplying the crude rate of persons using sun-protection times the non-Latino white county or State population, rounded to the nearest thousand.
*Age-adjusted county rate is significantly different from the State rate.

Sources: University of California at Los Angeles Center for Health Policy Research and State of California, Department of Health Services. 2001 California Health Interview Survey.
State of California, Department of Finance. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000.
Prepared by: Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3
PREVALENCE OF SUN-PROTECTIVE PRACTICES[1] AMONG NON-WHITE[2] ADULTS IN CALIFORNIA, BY COUNTY OR REGION, 2001

County of Residence	Age-adjusted Rate[3]	95% Confidence Interval		Crude Rate[3]	95% Confidence Interval		Estimated N[4]
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper	
Placer*	43.0	30.9	55.2	44.4	33.7	55.0	9,000
Butte	49.1	36.7	61.5	44.8	33.8	55.8	9,500
Ventura	50.1	41.6	58.6	46.0	39.1	52.9	90,000
Shasta	50.1	36.7	63.5	50.3	38.6	62.1	6,000
Sacramento	54.0	46.7	61.2	51.3	45.5	57.2	147,000
Alameda	54.4	49.4	59.4	52.6	47.9	57.3	299,000
Santa Barbara	54.5	46.3	62.6	51.2	44.2	58.2	55,000
Humboldt/Del Norte	54.6	42.6	66.5	53.3	41.8	64.7	9,000
San Mateo	54.9	46.7	63.0	54.7	48.0	61.3	142,000
Solano	55.0	48.7	61.4	51.2	46.3	56.2	62,000
Siskiyou/Lassen/Trinity/Modoc	55.0	42.2	67.9	57.9	46.9	69.0	9,000
El Dorado	55.6	37.4	73.7	52.4	38.9	65.9	7,000
Los Angeles	55.8	53.9	57.6	52.6	51.1	54.0	2,298,000
Marin	56.0	41.8	70.2	54.6	43.7	65.5	21,000
Riverside	56.8	49.9	63.7	52.4	47.3	57.5	204,000
San Luis Obispo	56.9	45.4	68.3	49.4	39.9	59.0	18,000
Nevada/Plumas/Sierra	57.0	35.6	78.3	51.9	35.8	68.0	3,000
Sutter/Yuba	57.0	46.5	67.4	56.0	47.6	64.3	16,000
Stanislaus	57.5	47.8	67.3	55.8	48.2	63.4	54,000
California	**57.6**	**56.5**	**58.6**	**54.5**	**53.6**	**55.5**	**6,116,000**
Santa Cruz	57.6	46.5	68.8	55.7	47.2	64.2	27,000
Contra Costa	57.8	49.9	65.7	55.8	49.7	61.8	128,000
San Joaquin	58.1	50.5	65.7	54.8	48.9	60.8	94,000
Tuolumne/ Calaveras/ Amador/ Inyo/ Mariposa/ Mono/ Alpine	58.2	42.2	74.3	56.0	44.0	68.0	11,000
San Bernardino	58.4	52.0	64.7	54.5	49.8	59.3	271,000
Santa Clara	58.7	52.5	64.9	57.2	52.5	62.0	359,000
Yolo	59.1	49.3	68.9	57.3	49.7	65.0	23,000
San Diego	59.8	54.5	65.2	55.9	51.9	59.9	427,000
Orange	60.1	54.6	65.6	56.9	52.8	60.9	457,000
Sonoma	60.4	42.5	78.3	56.7	45.2	68.1	32,000
Tehama/Glenn/Colusa	60.5	49.6	71.4	56.6	48.0	65.2	10,000
Napa	60.7	47.1	74.2	58.5	49.0	67.9	12,000
Fresno	61.4	54.5	68.3	59.4	53.7	65.0	161,000
San Francisco	62.4	56.9	67.9	61.1	56.9	65.4	222,000
Kings	63.2	54.9	71.5	59.0	52.4	65.6	25,000
Merced	63.4	55.3	71.5	61.7	55.7	67.7	40,000
Monterey/San Benito	63.5	54.2	72.7	61.9	55.4	68.3	95,000
Kern	63.6	55.6	71.6	60.2	54.6	65.8	107,000
Mendocino/Lake	64.6	50.5	78.6	62.5	51.5	73.5	11,000
Imperial	65.2	58.3	72.1	64.3	59.4	69.2	50,000
Tulare*	67.9	59.1	76.7	64.3	58.0	70.6	75,000
Madera*	68.0	58.7	77.2	66.6	60.2	73.0	23,000

[1]Refers to **never** going out in the sun for more than one hour or to **always** using one or more of the following when outside on a sunny day for more than one hour: wearing a hat, wearing long sleeves, wearing sunscreen, staying in the shade.
[2]Includes all race groups ***except*** non-Latino whites.
[3]Rate is per 100 county or State non-white population aged 18 and older.
[4]Number of persons using sun-protection, estimated by multiplying the crude rate of non-white persons using sun-protection times the county or State non-white population, rounded to the nearest thousand.
*Age-adjusted county rate is significantly different from the State rate.

Sources: University of California at Los Angeles Center for Health Policy Research and State of California, Department of Health Services. 2001 California Health Interview Survey.
State of California, Department of Finance. Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 2000.
Prepared by: Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.