

# NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE CANCER CONTROL PROGRAM

## COALITIONS. COMMUNITIES. COMMITMENT.

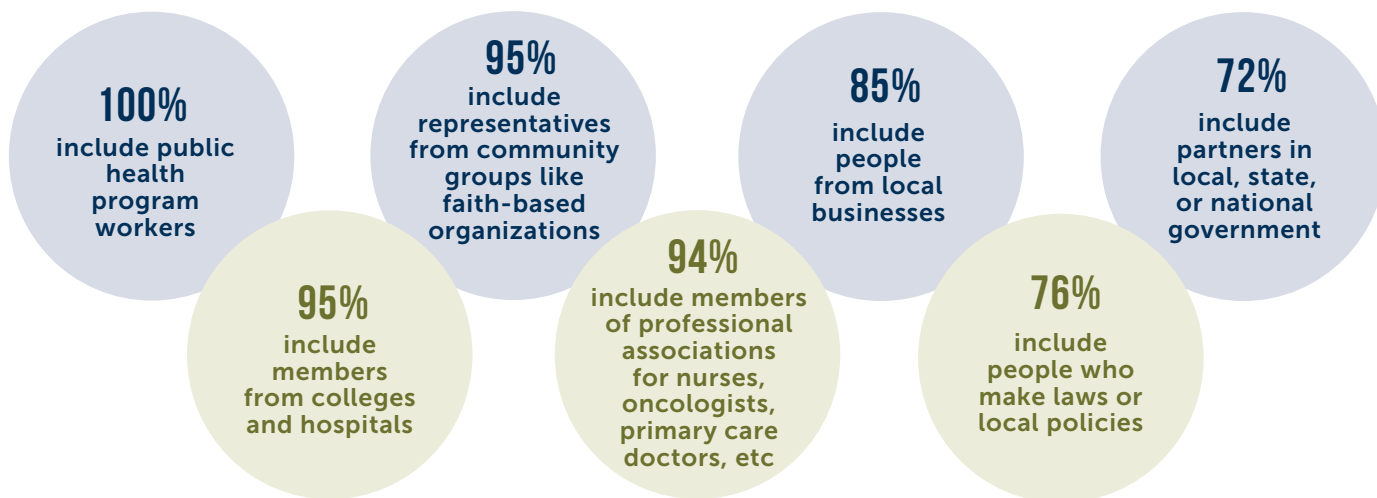
CDC's **National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program** (NCCCP) brings together **stakeholders** (organizations that have an interest in keeping community members healthy) in places throughout the country to create plans that help lower the number of people affected by cancer. A cancer control plan focuses on the types of cancer unique to each community that have the highest burden and include strategies that have worked in other places to help prevent and control those cancers.

### Coalitions



Groups of stakeholders that fight cancer in state, local, or tribal areas are called cancer **coalitions**. They are the backbone of comprehensive cancer control.

Of coalitions in the United States...



### Comprehensive Cancer Control Plans

Every coalition creates a plan to guide its activities by looking at:



Common **types of cancer** in its communities (places where a certain cancer is diagnosed more often than in the rest of the country, state, or territory)



Things that can **lead to cancer** in the area (for instance, sun exposure in places that have a lot of sunny days each year or lack of physical activity in communities without parks and places to walk or bike)

CDC supports cancer plans in:

50

states and the District of Columbia

7

U.S. Pacific Island jurisdictions

8

American Indian/Alaska Native tribes and tribal organizations

## Priorities

CDC has six priorities for the CCC programs it funds.

1. Stress **primary prevention**, or making healthy choices to stop cancer before it starts
2. Help people **find cancer early** by getting screened at the right time
3. Support **people diagnosed with cancer** (survivors) through their treatment and beyond
4. Provide **proven strategies** for states, health care networks, and others to put into place, making sure cancer control efforts are effective for everyone who needs them
5. Promote **access to good health care** for everyone
6. Study policies and programs to **make sure they work**

## Putting Priorities into Play

Each area looks at the most pressing cancer-related needs of its citizens and decides what to make their top cancer control goals. These decisions can depend on **risk factors**, **average age of people in the area**, and even things like the **number of sunny days per year** or the **percentage of people who are overweight**.



**94%** of programs adopt strategies to help make life better for cancer survivors after treatment



**80%** of programs raise colorectal (colon) cancer screening in their areas



**84%** of programs stress lowering cancer risk by eliminating tobacco use, encouraging people to be physically active and eat healthy, and protecting people from skin-damaging ultraviolet light from the sun or indoor tanning



**62%** work with partners to decrease HPV infection rates by increasing HPV vaccination. HPV causes many types of cancer

## Cancer Control Nationwide

While states, territories, and tribes have coalitions, there is also a national group working to strengthen efforts across the country to control and prevent cancer. CDC is one of 18 members of the **Comprehensive Cancer Control National Partnership**. The partnership assists CCC coalitions in developing, implementing, and evaluating CCC plans at the state, tribe, territory, U.S. Pacific Island Jurisdiction and local levels.

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