

Table 9: 2003 Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates

<i>County</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate²</i>
<i>North Carolina</i>	5,041	137.1
<i>Alamance</i>	77	125.3
<i>Alexander</i>	19	113.4
<i>Alleghany</i>	*	**
<i>Anson</i>	23	182.5
<i>Ashe</i>	26	161.4
<i>Avery</i>	18	164.6
<i>Beaufort</i>	44	169.7
<i>Bertie</i>	26	249.7
<i>Bladen</i>	19	109.5
<i>Brunswick</i>	52	84.9
<i>Buncombe</i>	135	119.4
<i>Burke</i>	58	137.9
<i>Cabarrus</i>	77	134.1
<i>Caldwell</i>	46	112.6
<i>Camden</i>	*	**
<i>Carteret</i>	61	152.0
<i>Caswell</i>	15	124.2
<i>Catawba</i>	85	129.5
<i>Chatham</i>	43	153.9
<i>Cherokee</i>	*	**
<i>Chowan</i>	12	136.6
<i>Clay</i>	*	**
<i>Cleveland</i>	68	150.1
<i>Columbus</i>	44	147.6
<i>Craven</i>	100	217.6
<i>Cumberland</i>	151	151.6
<i>Currituck</i>	*	**
<i>Dare</i>	11	54.0
<i>Davidson</i>	84	111.5
<i>Davie</i>	20	102.1
<i>Duplin</i>	31	146.7
<i>Durham</i>	145	169.0
<i>Edgecombe</i>	46	187.5
<i>Forsyth</i>	189	139.7
<i>Franklin</i>	17	87.3
<i>Gaston</i>	109	129.9
<i>Gates</i>	10	170.8
<i>Graham</i>	*	**
<i>Granville</i>	32	131.0
<i>Greene</i>	13	154.2
<i>Guilford</i>	261	145.9
<i>Halifax</i>	45	164.0
<i>Harnett</i>	59	166.2
<i>Haywood</i>	27	76.0
<i>Henderson</i>	92	142.1
<i>Hertford</i>	30	246.9
<i>Hoke</i>	12	115.9
<i>Hyde</i>	*	**
<i>Iredell</i>	87	147.0

² Rates per 100,000 Population

Sex specific populations are used to calculate rates for sex-specific cancers.

Age-Adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census

* Less than 10 cases observed

** Rates based on less than 10 cases are unstable and therefore suppressed.

Table 9: 2003 Prostate Cancer Incidence Rates

<i>County</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Rate⁴</i>
<i>North Carolina</i>	5,041	137.1
<i>Jackson</i>	14	81.3
<i>Johnston</i>	80	171.8
<i>Jones</i>	11	198.6
<i>Lee</i>	34	145.8
<i>Lenoir</i>	73	242.9
<i>Lincoln</i>	35	110.4
<i>McDowell</i>	29	126.6
<i>Macon</i>	28	120.4
<i>Madison</i>	12	104.3
<i>Martin</i>	12	92.5
<i>Mecklenburg</i>	342	135.5
<i>Mitchell</i>	11	107.1
<i>Montgomery</i>	17	121.4
<i>Moore</i>	58	102.9
<i>Nash</i>	49	121.6
<i>New Hanover</i>	92	112.9
<i>Northampton</i>	25	195.4
<i>Onslow</i>	63	147.6
<i>Orange</i>	67	160.9
<i>Pamlico</i>	17	193.5
<i>Pasquotank</i>	31	181.3
<i>Pender</i>	34	141.8
<i>Perquimans</i>	*	**
<i>Person</i>	38	220.6
<i>Pitt</i>	94	195.5
<i>Polk</i>	*	**
<i>Randolph</i>	76	125.9
<i>Richmond</i>	30	139.1
<i>Robeson</i>	93	195.2
<i>Rockingham</i>	55	117.5
<i>Rowan</i>	41	64.5
<i>Rutherford</i>	43	131.2
<i>Sampson</i>	41	147.9
<i>Scotland</i>	27	166.1
<i>Stanly</i>	22	74.7
<i>Stokes</i>	17	88.1
<i>Surry</i>	50	132.4
<i>Swain</i>	*	**
<i>Transylvania</i>	30	126.9
<i>Tyrrell</i>	*	**
<i>Union</i>	83	148.2
<i>Vance</i>	31	178.6
<i>Wake</i>	323	149.1
<i>Warren</i>	12	107.5
<i>Washington</i>	*	**
<i>Watauga</i>	27	148.6
<i>Wayne</i>	58	120.0
<i>Wilkes</i>	42	111.3
<i>Wilson</i>	47	143.3
<i>Yadkin</i>	25	129.4
<i>Yancey</i>	12	106.6

⁴ Rates per 100,000 Population

Sex specific populations are used to calculate rates for sex-specific cancers.

Age-Adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census

* Less than 10 cases observed

** Rates based on less than 10 cases are unstable and therefore suppressed.