

Table 6: 2005 Colon/Rectum Cancer Incidence Rates By County

County	Cases	Rate ¹
NORTH CAROLINA	4,265	48.8
<i>Alamance</i>	80	52.2
<i>Alexander</i>	18	47.3
<i>Alleghany</i>	6	35.4
<i>Anson</i>	15	54.7
<i>Ashe</i>	13	34.8
<i>Avery</i>	5	21.0
<i>Beaufort</i>	42	71.7
<i>Bertie</i>	14	58.6
<i>Bladen</i>	22	59.7
<i>Brunswick</i>	57	48.7
<i>Buncombe</i>	134	50.0
<i>Burke</i>	46	45.3
<i>Cabarrus</i>	91	65.9
<i>Caldwell</i>	47	52.2
<i>Camden</i>	6	62.1
<i>Carteret</i>	29	35.6
<i>Caswell</i>	14	52.0
<i>Catawba</i>	83	52.8
<i>Chatham</i>	22	34.8
<i>Cherokee</i>	26	68.7
<i>Chowan</i>	7	38.3
<i>Clay</i>	12	81.5
<i>Cleveland</i>	60	54.9
<i>Columbus</i>	24	37.3
<i>Craven</i>	58	55.2
<i>Cumberland</i>	112	48.7
<i>Currituck</i>	8	32.5
<i>Dare</i>	12	27.5
<i>Davidson</i>	83	49.2
<i>Davie</i>	30	67.6
<i>Duplin</i>	19	35.4
<i>Durham</i>	93	45.0
<i>Edgecombe</i>	52	90.9
<i>Forsyth</i>	151	45.2
<i>Franklin</i>	33	66.9
<i>Gaston</i>	124	59.7
<i>Gates</i>	5	36.9
<i>Graham</i>	*	*
<i>Granville</i>	30	60.4
<i>Greene</i>	5	25.2
<i>Guilford</i>	207	46.6
<i>Halifax</i>	37	54.6
<i>Harnett</i>	51	60.5
<i>Haywood</i>	42	52.8
<i>Henderson</i>	55	39.1
<i>Hertford</i>	14	49.7
<i>Hoke</i>	11	42.2
<i>Hyde</i>	*	*
<i>Iredell</i>	61	42.2
<i>Jackson</i>	20	53.7

¹ Rates per 100,000 Population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census

* Cases less than 5 are suppressed.

In situ cancers are excluded.

Rates are based on the bridged-race population estimates obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (Vintage 2006, available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>)

Table 6 (continued) : 2005 Colon/Rectum Cancer Incidence Rates By County

County	Cases	Rate ¹
NORTH CAROLINA	4,265	48.8
<i>Johnston</i>	62	47.4
<i>Jones</i>	6	43.7
<i>Lee</i>	35	55.9
<i>Lenoir</i>	46	67.6
<i>Lincoln</i>	36	53.6
<i>McDowell</i>	16	32.1
<i>Macon</i>	29	53.3
<i>Madison</i>	*	*
<i>Martin</i>	20	65.6
<i>Mecklenburg</i>	279	44.3
<i>Mitchell</i>	11	45.5
<i>Montgomery</i>	13	41.5
<i>Moore</i>	58	48.2
<i>Nash</i>	57	57.0
<i>New Hanover</i>	74	38.4
<i>Northampton</i>	9	34.9
<i>Onslow</i>	47	52.5
<i>Orange</i>	33	30.6
<i>Pamlico</i>	8	40.7
<i>Pasquotank</i>	16	41.0
<i>Pender</i>	17	30.1
<i>Perquimans</i>	9	52.5
<i>Person</i>	13	31.6
<i>Pitt</i>	61	51.2
<i>Polk</i>	11	42.4
<i>Randolph</i>	73	50.7
<i>Richmond</i>	26	52.7
<i>Robeson</i>	59	50.1
<i>Rockingham</i>	61	54.7
<i>Rowan</i>	86	57.3
<i>Rutherford</i>	48	59.9
<i>Sampson</i>	29	44.6
<i>Scotland</i>	15	42.0
<i>Stanly</i>	32	46.6
<i>Stokes</i>	30	58.8
<i>Surry</i>	39	43.8
<i>Swain</i>	*	*
<i>Transylvania</i>	23	44.8
<i>Tyrrell</i>	*	*
<i>Union</i>	58	43.7
<i>Vance</i>	33	74.9
<i>Wake</i>	255	45.2
<i>Warren</i>	8	28.9
<i>Washington</i>	6	36.7
<i>Watauga</i>	22	57.2
<i>Wayne</i>	49	42.5
<i>Wilkes</i>	30	37.0
<i>Wilson</i>	49	60.0
<i>Yadkin</i>	29	67.8
<i>Yancey</i>	12	49.4

¹ Rates per 100,000 Population and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. Census

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Rates are based on the bridged-race population estimates obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (Vintage 2006, available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>)