

Brunswick County

Figure 1. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Brunswick County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

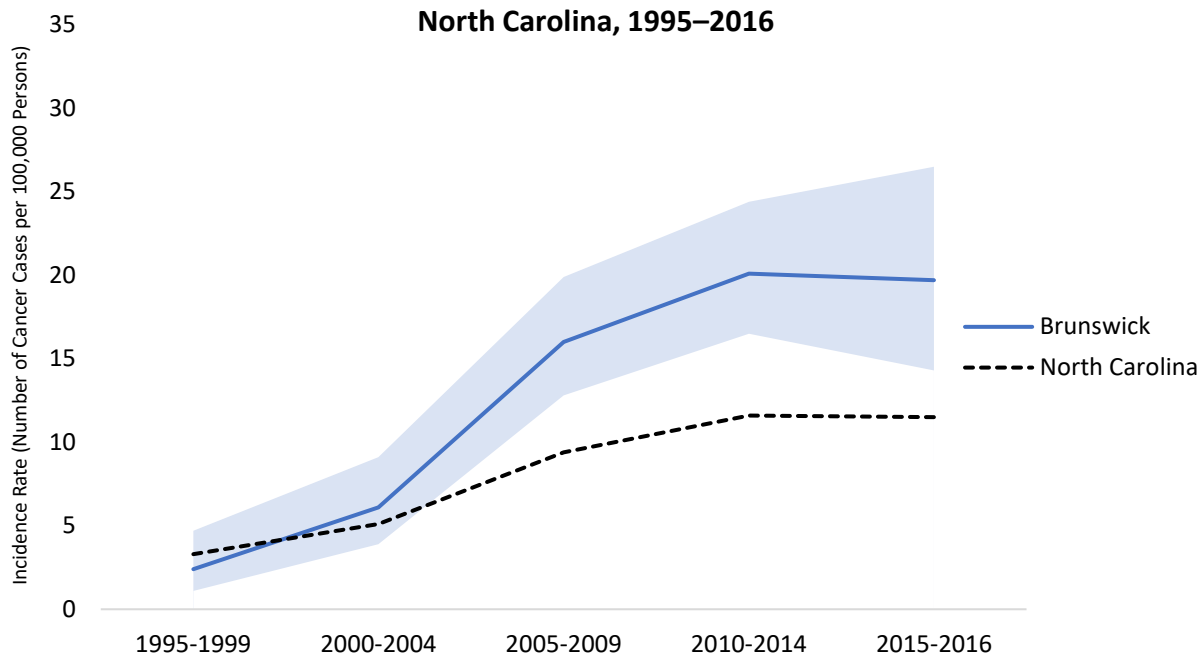


Table 1. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Brunswick County, 2012–2016

	Brunswick County n=118	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	18.3 (14.8, 22.3)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	55.6	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	28.0	24.6	–
Female	72.0	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	89.8	80.2	–
Other race	10.2	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Cabarrus County

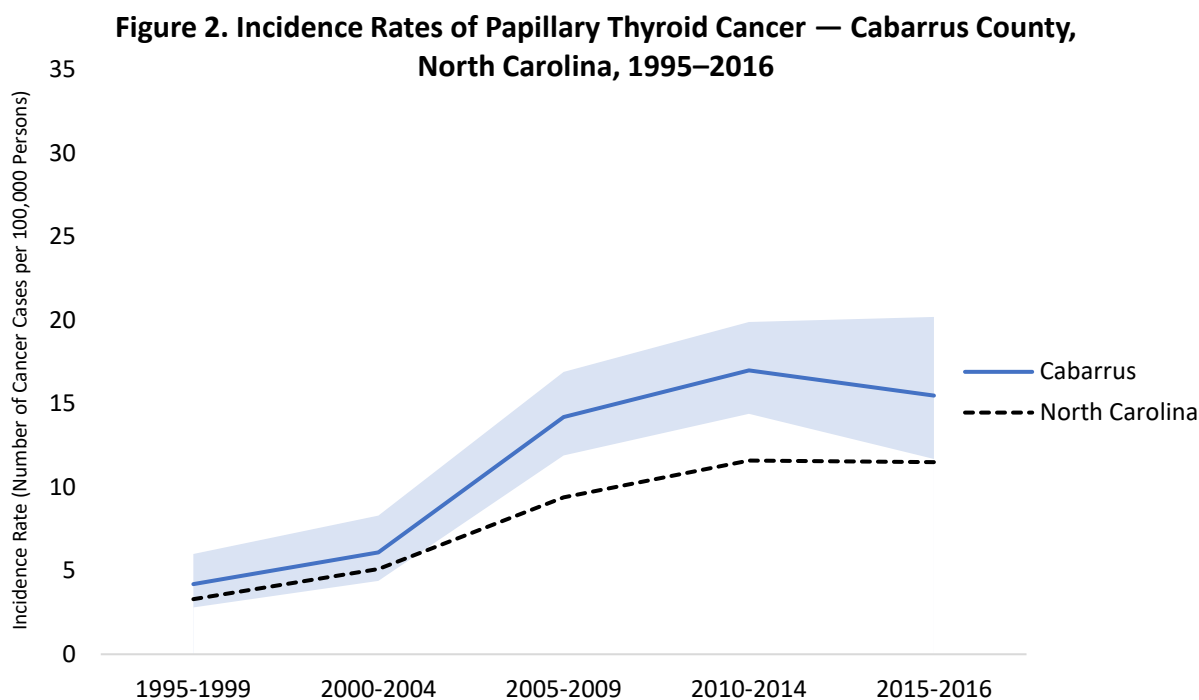


Table 2. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Cabarrus County, 2012–2016

	Cabarrus County n=139	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	15.3 (12.8, 18.1)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	51.2	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	27.3	24.6	–
Female	72.7	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	84.2	80.2	–
Other race	15.8	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Carteret County

Figure 3. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Carteret County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

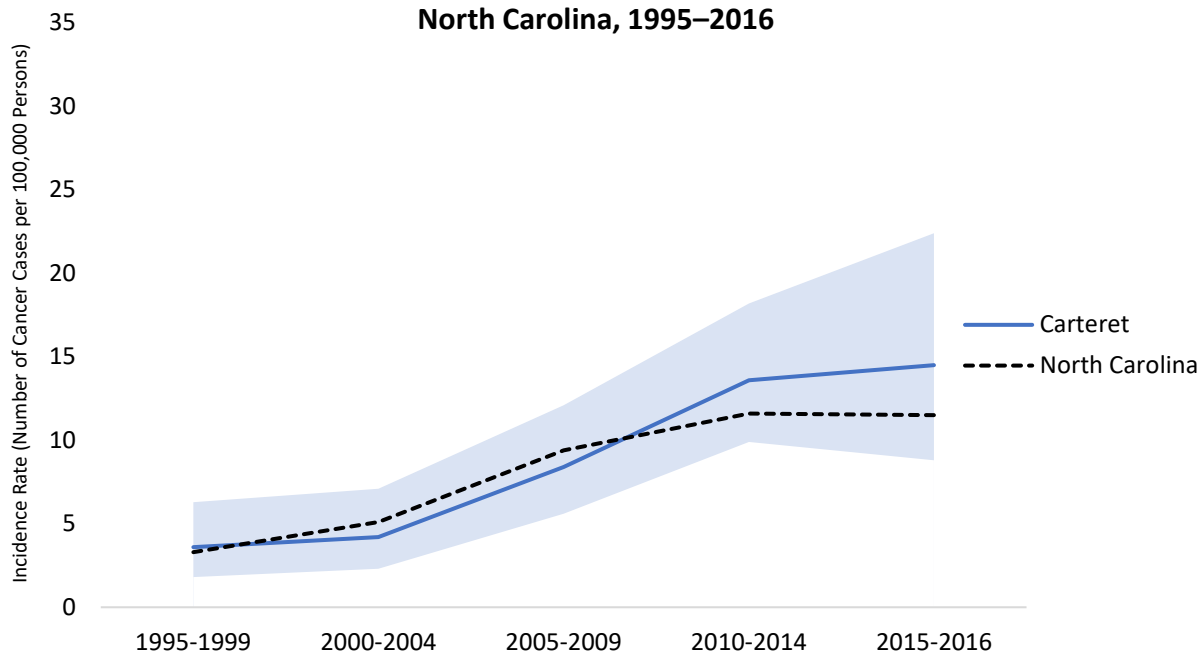


Table 3. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Carteret County, 2012–2016

	Carteret County n=61	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	15.9 (11.9, 20.7)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	53.1	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	18.0	24.6	–
Female	82.0	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	95.1	80.2	–
Other race	4.9	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Catawba County

Figure 4. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Catawba County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

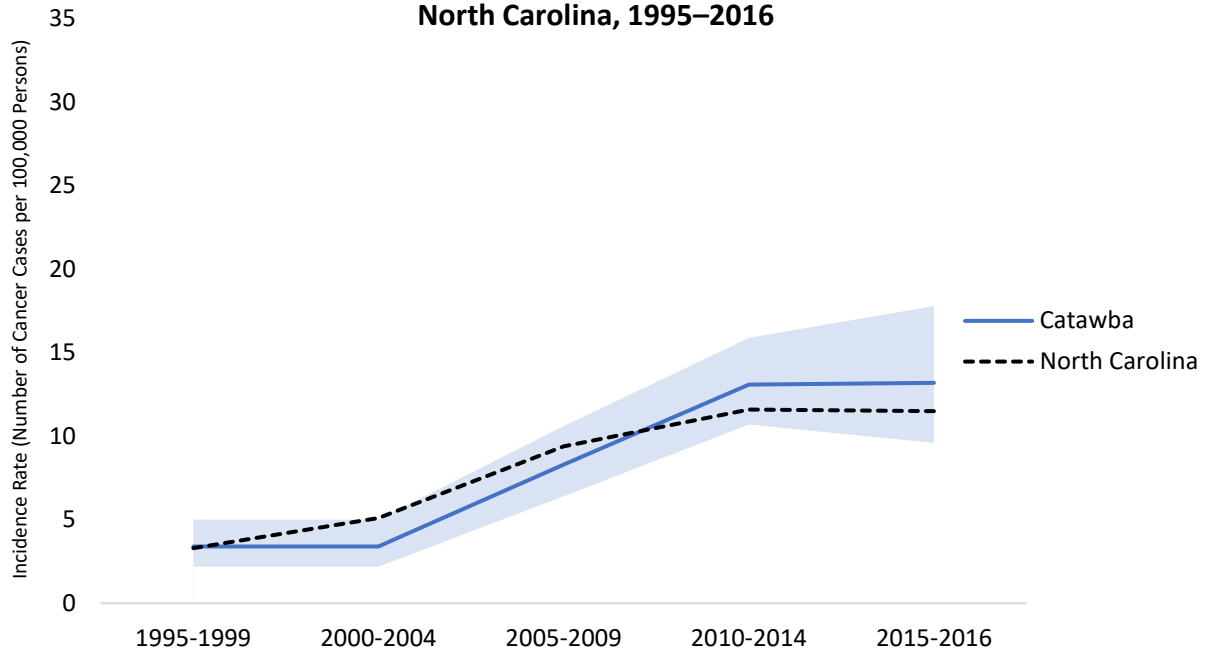


Table 4. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Catawba County, 2012–2016

	Catawba County n=125	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	15.0 (12.4, 17.9)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	53.1	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	28.0	24.6	–
Female	72.0	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	92.8	80.2	–
Other race	7.2	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Durham County

Figure 5. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Durham County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

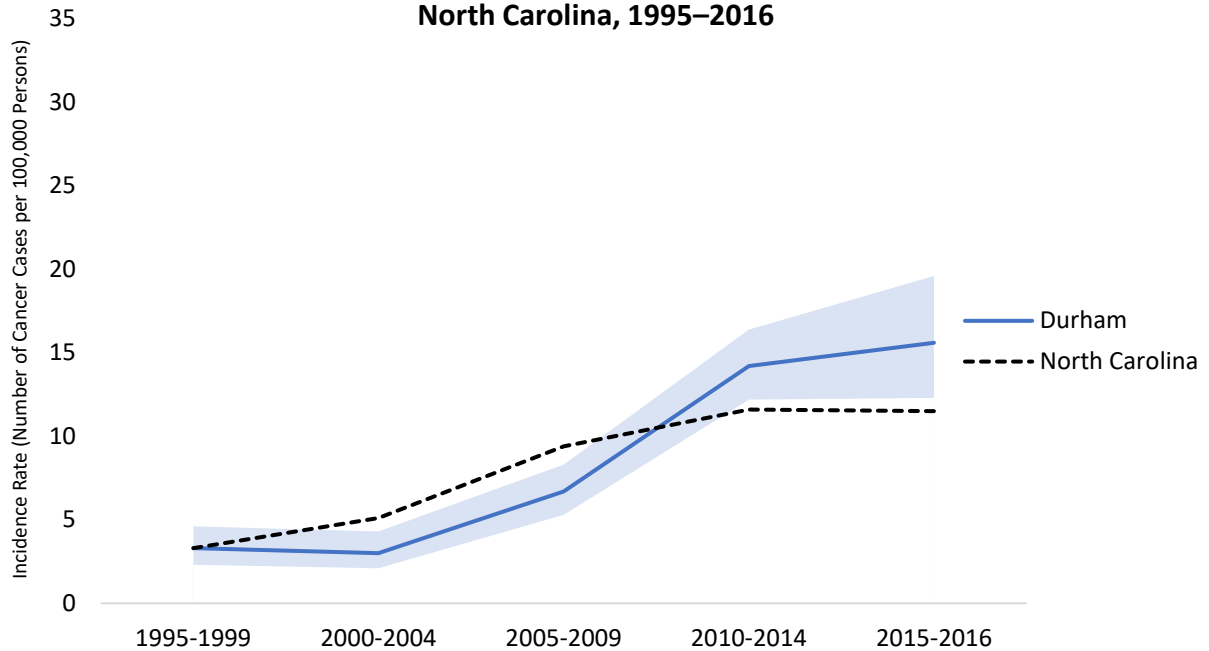


Table 5. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Durham County, 2012–2016

	Durham County n=226	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	17.1 (14.9, 19.6)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	48.5	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	21.7	24.6	–
Female	78.3	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	59.3	80.2	–
Other race	40.7	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

New Hanover County

**Figure 6. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer —
New Hanover County, North Carolina, 1995–2016**

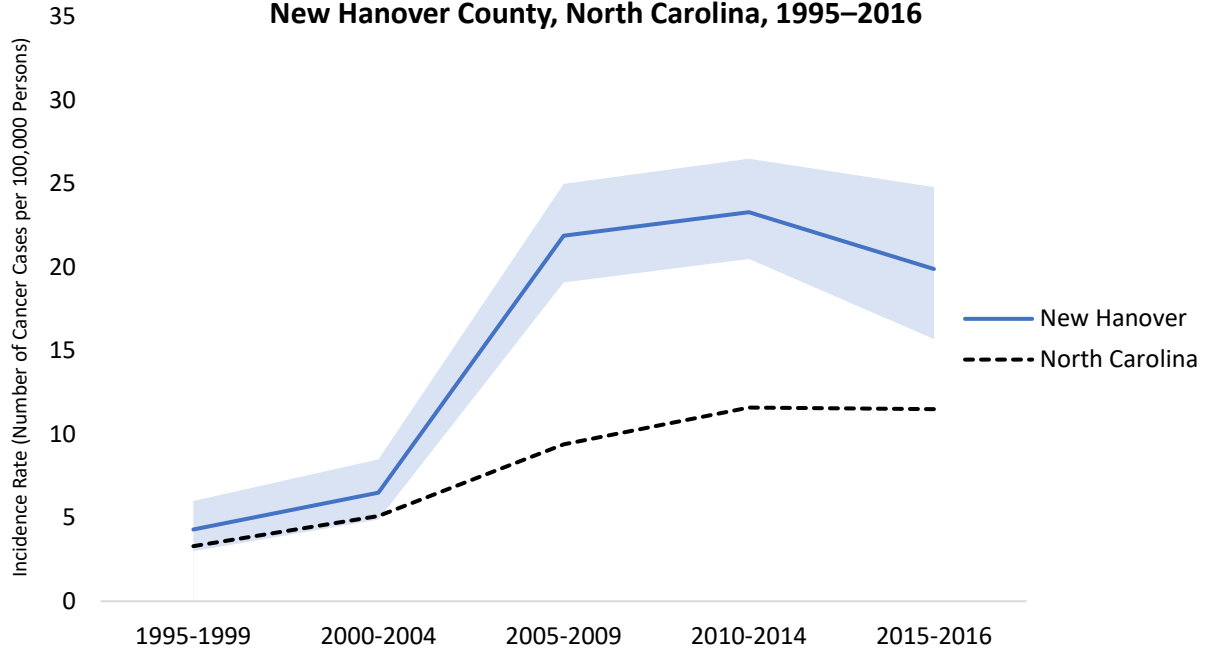


Table 6. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — New Hanover County, 2012–2016

	New Hanover County n=209	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	19.8 (17.2, 22.8)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	49.9	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	24.4	24.6	–
Female	75.6	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	89.0	80.2	–
Other race	11.0	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Onslow County

Figure 7. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Onslow County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

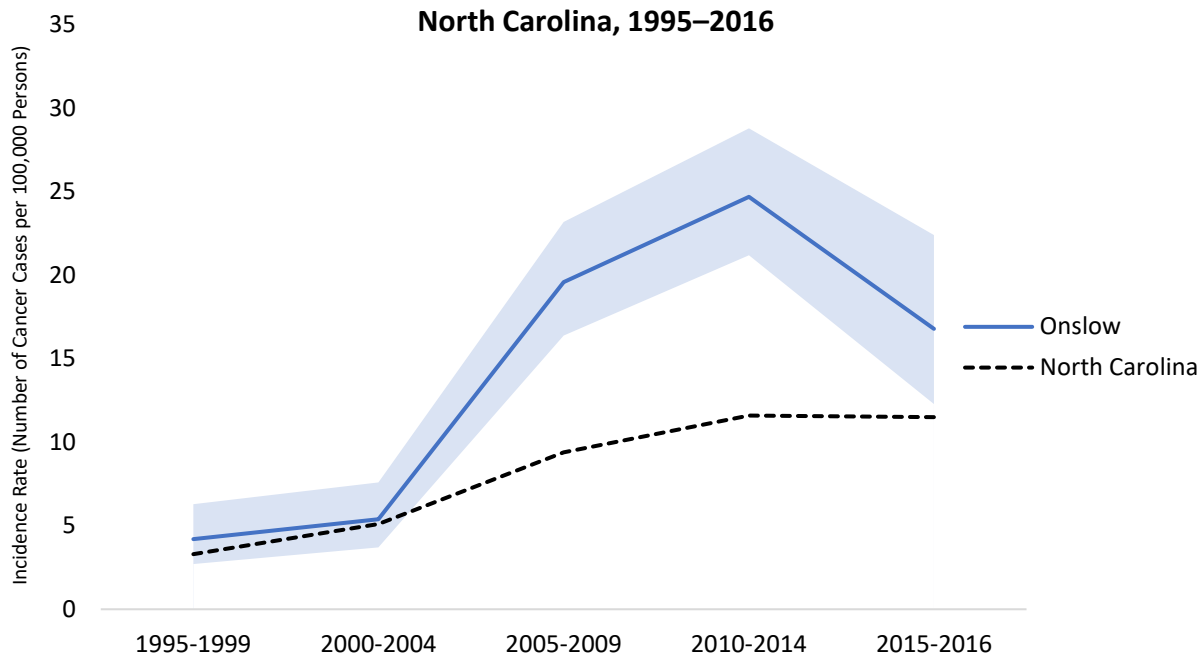


Table 7. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Onslow County, 2012–2016

	Onslow County n=157	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	21.6 (18.2, 25.4)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	44.4	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	17.8	24.6	–
Female	82.2	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	79.0	80.2	–
Other race	21.0	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Pender County

Figure 8. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Pender County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

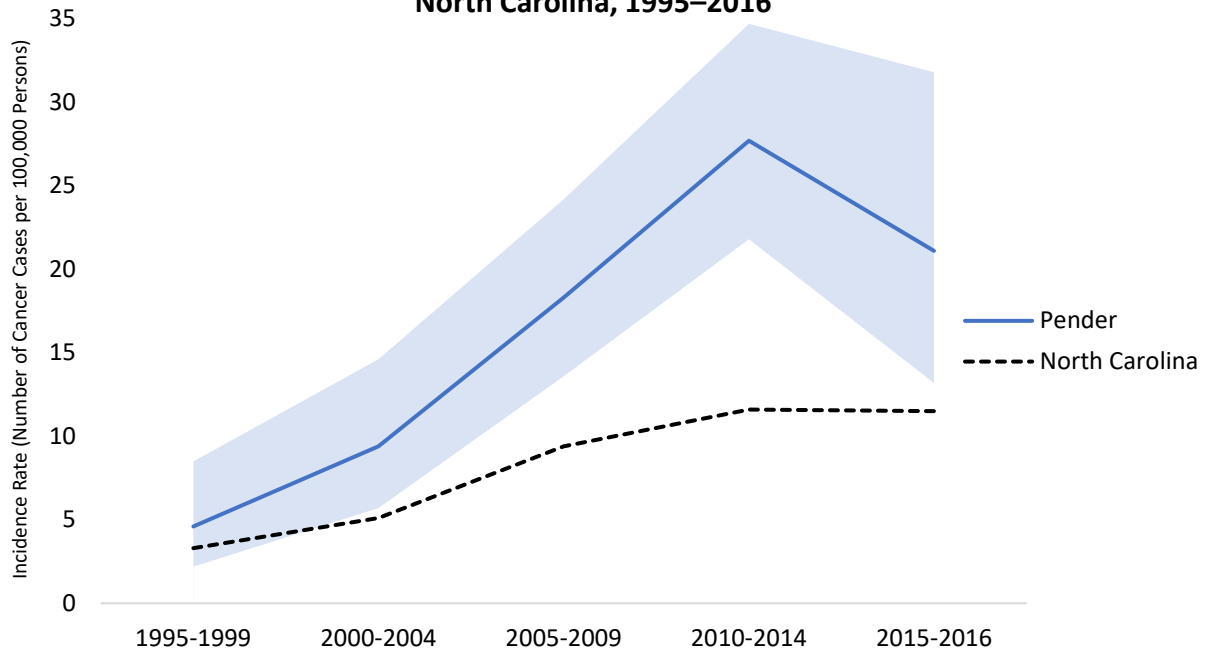


Table 8. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Pender County, 2012–2016

	Pender County n=65	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	22.6 (17.3, 29.1)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	—
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	50.6	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	21.5	24.6	—
Female	78.5	75.4	—
Race, %			
White	83.1	80.2	—
Other race	16.9	19.8	—

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (—).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Randolph County

Figure 9. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Randolph County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

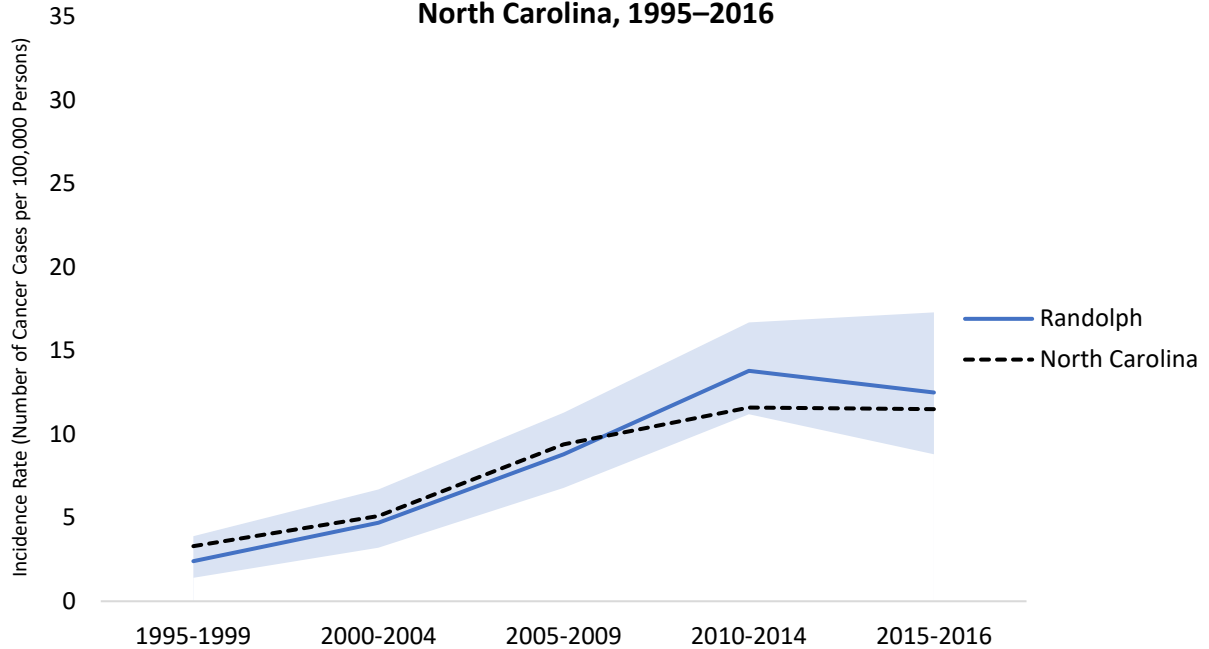


Table 9. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Randolph County, 2012–2016

	Randolph County n=110	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	14.6 (11.9, 17.7)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	51.7	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	23.6	24.6	–
Female	76.4	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	87.3	80.2	–
Other race	12.7	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Rowan County

Figure 10. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Rowan County, North Carolina, 1995–2016

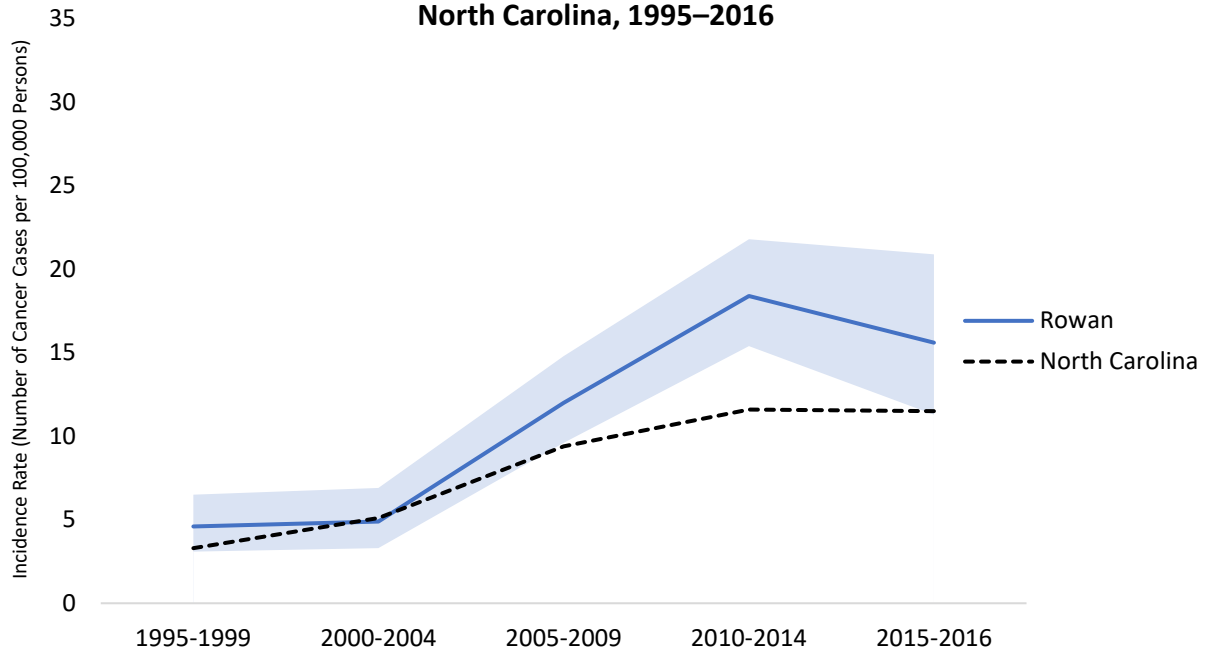


Table 10. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Rowan County, 2012–2016

	Rowan County n=134	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	18.0 (15.0, 21.4)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	52.4	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	26.9	24.6	–
Female	73.1	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	88.8	80.2	–
Other race	11.2	19.8	–

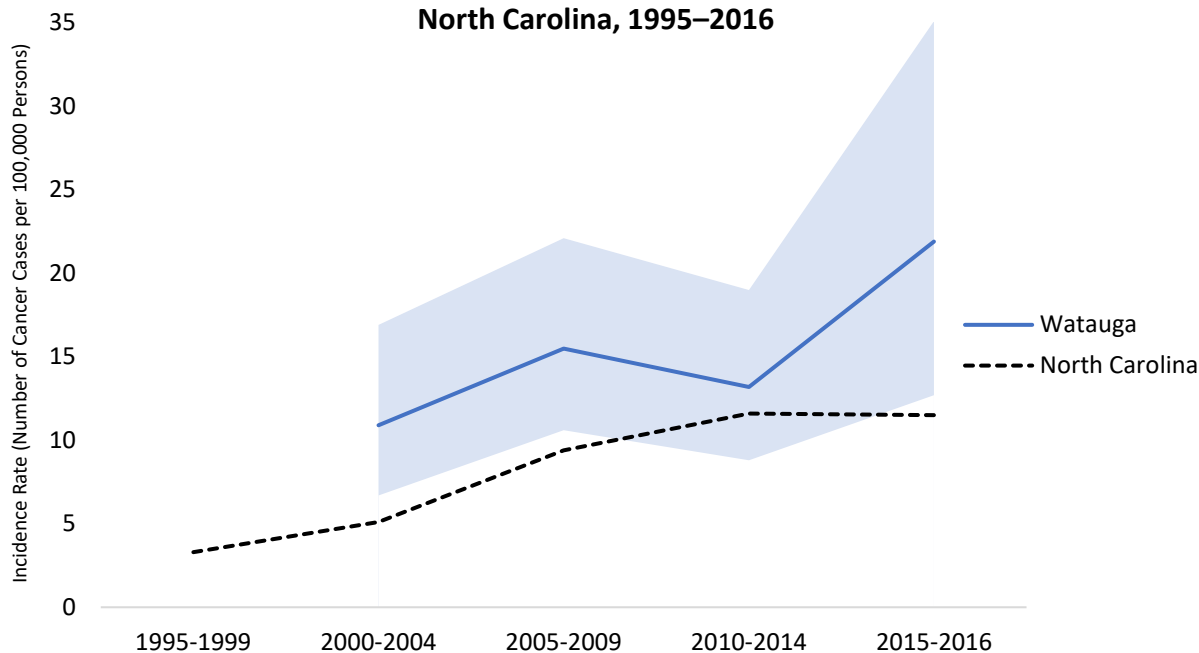
Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.

Watauga County

Figure 11. Incidence Rates of Papillary Thyroid Cancer — Watauga County, North Carolina, 1995–2016



* 1995-1999 data is suppressed because there were less than 5 cases

Table 11. Characteristics of Papillary Thyroid Cancer Cases — Watauga County, 2012–2016

	Watauga County n=39	North Carolina n=5,746	United States ^a
Incidence Rate (95% confidence interval ^b), per 100,000 population	17.4 (12.1, 24.2)	11.6 (11.3, 11.9)	–
Age at diagnosis, years			
Average	50.0	50.7	51
Sex, %			
Male	20.5	24.6	–
Female	79.5	75.4	–
Race, %			
White	100.0	80.2	–
Other race	0.0	19.8	–

Yellow shading indicates estimates that were considered different from North Carolina (statistically significant).

^a Average age at diagnosis during 2011–2015. National estimates for sex and race were not available for comparison (–).

^b 95% confidence interval (CI) means that we are 95% confident that the true rate lies between the lower bound and upper bound of the CI. CIs are provided to illustrate how precise an estimate is; the wider the CI, the less precise the estimate and the more the estimate could vary.