Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Cancer Incidence: Late Stage Diagnoses for Cancers Amenable to Screening, Idaho 2004-2007

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CDRI Cancer Data Registry of Idaho

CANCER DATA REGISTRY OF IDAHO
P.O. Box 1278
Boise, Idaho 83701-1278
208-338-5100 ext 213 (phone)
208-344-0180 (FAX)
http://www.idcancer.org

Idaho Hospital Association

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Idaho's comprehensive cancer strategic plan includes overarching goals to reduce health disparities that may exist by race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, geographic location and other characteristics. This report illustrates cancer incidence by local community in Idaho for several cancers with effective population-based screening tests and effective treatment regimens supporting decreased morbidity and mortality with early detection. The report focuses on late stage diagnoses of breast, cervix, and colorectal cancers. The purpose of this report is to monitor the effectiveness of the State of Idaho and local communities in cancer prevention and early detection and to provide the Comprehensive Cancer Alliance for Idaho, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other partners with data to drive improvement efforts.

The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) is "an independent panel of experts in primary care and prevention that systematically reviews the evidence of effectiveness and develops recommendations for clinical preventive services."[1] In November 2009, the USPSTF released recommendations on screening for breast cancer, including biennial screening mammography for women ages 50 to 74 years.[2] Based on this recommendation, CDRI selected the measure of late stage breast cancer incidence rate among women ages years 50 and older as the indicator for inadequate breast cancer screening. In January 2003, the USPSTF released recommendations on screening for cervical cancer, strongly recommending screening for cervical cancer in women who have been sexually active and have a cervix.[3] The American Cancer Society recommends that "all women should begin cervical cancer screening about 3 years after they begin having vaginal intercourse, but no later than 21 years old."[4] Based on these recommendations, CDRI selected the measure of late stage cervical cancer incidence rate among women ages 20 years and older as the indicator for inadequate cervical cancer screening and prevention. In October 2008, the USPSTF released recommendations on screening for colorectal cancer, including using fecal occult blood testing, sigmoidoscopy, or colonoscopy, in adults, beginning at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.[5] The American Cancer Society recommends

[1] http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstfix.htm

[2] http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspsbrca.htm

[3] http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscerv.htm

[4] http://www.cancer.org/Healthy/FindCancerEarly/CancerScreeningGuidelines/american-cancer-society-guidelines-for-the-early-detection-of-cancer

[5] http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscolo.htm

that, beginning at age 50, men and women should follow a testing schedule depending on the type of test.[3] Based on these recommendations, CDRI selected the measure of late stage colorectal cancer incidence rate among men and women ages 50 years and older as indicators for inadequate colorectal cancer screening and prevention.

DEFINITIONS OF METROPOLITAN AND MICROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are geographic entities defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for use by Federal statistical agencies in collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics.[6] A Metropolitan Statistical Area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a Micropolitan Statistical Area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Each Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. The classification includes about 94 percent of the U.S. population – about 84 percent in Metropolitan Statistical Areas and about 10 percent in Micropolitan Statistical Areas. Collectively, these are referred to as Core-Based Statistical Areas.

If specified criteria are met, adjacent Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, in various combinations, become the components of Combined Statistical Areas. Combined Statistical Areas have social and economic ties as measured by commuting, but at lower levels than are found among counties within Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas. Combined Statistical Areas can be characterized as representing larger regions that reflect broader social and economic interactions, such as wholesaling, commodity distribution, and weekend recreation activities.

A Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area's geographic delineation, or list of geographic components at a particular point in time, is referred to as its "definition." Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are the result of the application of published standards to Census Bureau data. The standards for defining the areas are reviewed and revised once every ten years, prior to each decennial census. Generally, the areas are redefined using the most recent set of standards following each decennial census. Between censuses, the definitions are updated annually to reflect the most recent Census Bureau population estimates. Areas based on the 2000 standards and Census 2000 data were defined in June of 2003, and the current definitions are as of November 2008. Table 1 shows 2007 population estimates for Metropolitan and

[6] http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/index.html

Micropolitan Statistical Areas in Idaho or the Idaho part of multi-state areas. In total, about 87% of Idaho's population is included in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas (see also map on page 5).

Table 1. Idaho Resident Population, 2007, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area.[7]

Geographic Area	All Ages Male & Female	20+ Female	50+ Female	50+ Male
Idaho	1,496,145	523,714	226,664	209,682
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	43,359	14,326	6,148	5,832
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	586,600	205,041	81,853	74,211
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	39,424	13,336	6,525	5,940
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	134,211	49,720	22,951	20,908
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	119,133	40,378	16,529	15,449
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	162,492	54,704	22,677	21,281
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	8,294	2,583	920	982
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	38,820	14,961	7,582	6,795
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,158	3,899	1,687	1,569
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	35,748	12,542	4,760	4,563
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	28,864	8,736	3,160	2,998
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	22,689	8,031	3,708	3,356
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	87,571	30,430	12,473	11,587
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	49,475	14,089	4,962	4,634
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	92,827	32,677	15,147	13,381

METHODS

Cancer Cases

A "cancer case" is defined as a primary cancer site (where the cancer started), not a metastatic cancer site (where the cancer spread to). Since an individual can have more than one primary cancer site during their lifetime, the number of incident cancer cases is greater than the number of persons who are diagnosed with cancer. CDRI queried our Rocky Mountain Cancer Data Systems (RMCDS) database for Idaho resident incident cancer cases and exported the case data for analysis in SEER*Stat.[8]

Population Estimates

Annual county population estimates by age group and sex were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).[7]

[7] Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2009.
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2008

[8] Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute SEER*Stat software (www.seer.cancer.gov/seerstat) version 6.6.2.

Stage at Time of Diagnosis

Staging measures the extent of disease at the time of initial diagnosis. Summary staging attempts to group cases with similar prognoses into categories of:

- in-situ (non-invasive),
- localized (cancer confined to the primary site),
- regional (direct extension of tumor to adjacent organs, and/or lymph nodes),
- distant (metastasis to tissues or lymph nodes remote from the primary site), or
- unstaged.

Stage at diagnosis was collected and coded using Collaborative Stage and the Collaborative Stage algorithm was used to derive SEER Summary Stage 2000. For stage-specific incidence rate calculations, late stage was considered to mean regional and distant stages combined.

Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates

Age-adjusted incidence rates published within this report were adjusted using the direct method and standardized to the age distribution of the 2000 U.S. population.[9] Incidence rates represent the average number of new cases diagnosed annually per 100,000 persons. Age adjustment allows rates from one geographic area or time period to be compared with rates from other geographic areas or time periods that may have differences in age distributions. Any observed differences in age-adjusted incidence rates between populations are not due to differing age structures. Age-adjusted incidence rates, rate ratios, and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using SEER*Stat software.[8] The State of Idaho served as the reference group for rate ratio calculations.

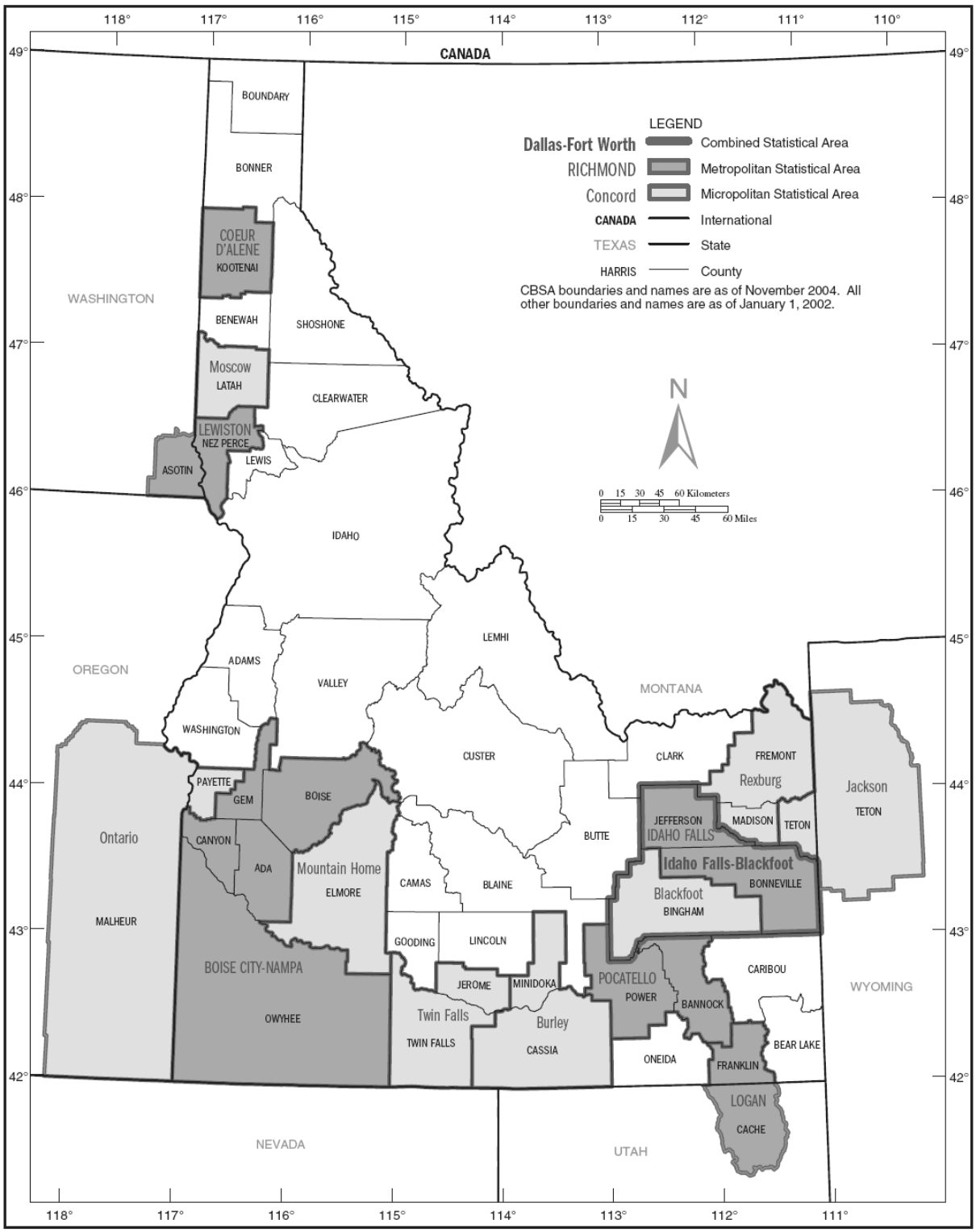
Limitations to Data Interpretation and Comparisons

Rates based on population estimates: In non-census years, state and county population figures are estimates. Errors in the estimates will impact the rates.

Rate comparisons: Age-adjusted incidence rates based on small numbers of cases (fewer than 10 cases) may be unstable. In comparing rates among Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, factors such as the absolute numbers of cases and differences in demographics should be considered. Interpretations without consideration of these factors may be misleading or inaccurate.

[9] Source: SEER Program, National Cancer Institute, 2008.
http://seer.cancer.gov/stdpopulations/stdpop.19ages.html

IDAHO - Core Based Statistical Areas and Counties



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration U.S. Census Bureau

RESULTS

Breast Cancer – Females Ages 50+

There were 2,766 invasive and 533 in situ cases of breast cancer diagnosed among Idaho resident females ages 50 years and older from 2004-2007. Late stage cases comprised 34.9% of invasive cases. Breast cancer case counts by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area are shown in Table 2. Table 3 shows counts of late stage breast cancer cases among Idaho resident females ages 50+, age-adjusted rates of late stage breast cancer incidence, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the rates, and rate ratios comparing the rates in the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to the State of Idaho. Two Core-Based Statistical Areas had significantly lower rates of late stage breast cancer incidence among females ages 50+: the Blackfoot Micropolitan Statistical Area and the Pocatello Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Cervical Cancer – Ages 20+

There were 179 invasive cases of cervical cancer diagnosed among Idaho resident females ages 20 years and older from 2004-2007.[10] Late stage cases comprised 47.5% of invasive cases. Cervical cancer case counts by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area are shown in Table 4. Table 5 shows counts of late stage cervical cancer cases among Idaho resident females ages 20+, age-adjusted rates of late stage cervical cancer incidence, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the rates, and rate ratios comparing the rates in the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to the State of Idaho. No Core-Based Statistical Area had significantly higher or lower rates of late stage cervical cancer incidence among females ages 20+.

Colorectal Cancer – Females Ages 50+

There were 1,035 invasive and 20 in situ cases of colorectal cancer diagnosed among Idaho resident females ages 50 years and older from 2004-2007. Late stage cases comprised 56.9% of invasive cases. Colorectal cancer case counts by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area are shown in Table 6. Table 7 shows counts of late stage colorectal cancer cases among Idaho resident females ages 50+, age-adjusted rates of late stage colorectal cancer incidence, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the rates, and rate ratios comparing the rates in the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to the State of Idaho. One Core-Based Statistical Area had a significantly lower rate of late stage colorectal cancer incidence among females ages 50+: the Mountain Home Micropolitan Statistical Area.

[10] In situ cervix cases are not reportable according to national cancer statistics governing bodies and under Idaho Code 57-1703.

Colorectal Cancer – Males Ages 50+

There were 1,112 invasive and 28 in situ cases of colorectal cancer diagnosed among Idaho resident males ages 50 years and older from 2004-2007. Late stage cases comprised 52.7% of invasive cases. Colorectal cancer case counts by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area are shown in Table 8. Table 9 shows counts of late stage colorectal cancer cases among Idaho resident males ages 50+, age-adjusted rates of late stage colorectal cancer incidence, 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the rates, and rate ratios comparing the rates in the Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas to the State of Idaho. No Core-Based Statistical Area had significantly higher or lower rates of late stage colorectal cancer incidence among males ages 50+.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on late stage incidence rates for cancer sites with effective population-based screening tests and effective treatment regimens, there is little evidence of disparities by Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area in Idaho. No Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Areas had significantly higher late stage incidence rates for any of the cancer sites investigated. In contrast to a previous CDRI report that found significant disparities in cancer incidence patterns exist in Idaho by race and ethnicity and area-based contextual variables,[11] health disparities were not identified in the current geographic report. This may be due to the coarser geographic level of analysis for the current report, which also did not investigate race, ethnicity, or contextual differences.

Although there is little evidence in this report for geographic disparities *within* Idaho in late stage incidence for cancers amenable to screening, overall Idaho continues to have among the lowest rates of cancer screening among all states and the District of Columbia. In 2008, Idaho ranked 6th lowest for mammography utilization, 3rd lowest for Pap tests, 5th lowest for ever having a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy, and 13th lowest for fecal occult blood test utilization. While Idaho's ranking has improved for breast and cervical cancer screening since 2004, these statistics suggest strategies to improve cancer screening statewide are needed.

[11] Johnson CJ, Carson SL. *Cancer Disparities in Idaho, Phase I – Incidence: Understanding Disparities in Cancer Incidence Using Individual and Area-Based Measures*. Boise, ID: Cancer Data Registry of Idaho; May 2007.

Table 2. Idaho resident female breast cancer cases, ages 20+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area and stage at diagnosis, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Cancer Stage at Diagnosis				
	In situ	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged
Idaho	533	1714	810	155	87
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	5	39	12	0	4
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	211	625	279	63	26
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	5	40	20	3	0
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	57	170	94	9	5
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	40	112	56	12	5
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	45	151	68	12	9
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	1	3	1	1	2
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	29	68	28	7	1
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	4	9	9	2	2
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	17	38	23	5	1
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	4	27	15	1	1
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	5	35	10	0	1
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	13	105	30	4	2
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	7	29	24	1	4
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	46	131	71	13	4

Table 3. Late stage breast cancer statistics, Idaho resident females ages 50+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Late Stage (Regional + Distant) Statistics				
	Rate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Cases	Rate Ratio
Idaho	114.1	106.9	121.6	965	-
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	51.6	26.6	90.3	12	0.45 *
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	115.1	103.1	128.1	342	1.01
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	87.1	55.0	131.2	23	0.76
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	121.5	99.0	147.5	103	1.06
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	111.1	86.1	141.0	68	0.97
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	94.6	74.9	117.9	80	0.83
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	54.2	6.4	235.8	2	0.48
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	115.3	79.5	161.4	35	1.01
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	162.0	79.8	292.5	11	1.42
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	148.8	97.9	217.0	28	1.30
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	132.4	75.3	216.3	16	1.16
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	74.5	35.3	137.0	10	0.65
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	71.5	49.4	100.3	34	0.63 *
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	135.0	86.9	200.1	25	1.18
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	144.0	114.5	178.6	84	1.26

*The rate ratio indicates that the rate is significantly different than the rate for Idaho ($p<0.05$).

Table 4. Idaho resident cervical cancer cases, ages 20+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area and stage at diagnosis, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Cancer Stage at Diagnosis				
	In situ	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged
Idaho	-	89	63	22	5
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	0	1	0	0
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	45	24	7	0
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	1	0	1	0
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	7	3	5	0
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	4	7	1	0
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	-	4	8	1	0
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	0	0	0	0
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	1	1	1	1
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	0	0	0	0
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	0	3	0	0
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	2	0	1	0
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	2	2	1	1
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	-	4	7	1	0
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	3	1	0	1
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	-	9	6	1	0

Table 5. Late stage cervical cancer statistics, Idaho resident females ages 20+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Late Stage (Regional + Distant) Statistics				
	Rate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Cases	Rate Ratio
Idaho	4.2	3.3	5.2	85	-
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	2.1	0.1	10.9	1	0.51
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	4.0	2.7	5.6	31	0.95
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	1.7	0.0	9.8	1	0.40
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	4.1	1.8	8.1	8	0.99
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	5.2	2.2	10.3	8	1.24
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	4.3	2.0	8.2	9	1.04
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	0.0	0.0	51.7	0	0.00
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	3.0	0.4	11.3	2	0.72
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	0.0	0.0	23.7	0	0.00
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	7.7	1.6	21.9	3	1.86
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	2.9	0.1	16.7	1	0.69
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	8.8	1.8	26.4	3	2.11
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	7.3	3.1	14.4	8	1.75
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	2.3	0.1	12.3	1	0.55
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	5.6	2.2	11.5	7	1.34

*The rate ratio indicates that the rate is significantly different than the rate for Idaho ($p<0.05$).

Table 6. Idaho resident female colorectal cancer cases, ages 50+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area and stage at diagnosis, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Cancer Stage at Diagnosis				
	In situ	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged
Idaho	20	377	389	200	69
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	4	9	2	3
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	6	134	127	57	19
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	3	16	6	4	1
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	2	49	42	26	7
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	13	29	20	3
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	0	17	38	22	6
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	0	1	1	1
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	3	20	10	6	2
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	1	1	1	3
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	6	4	5	2
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	13	0	1	1
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	6	9	7	0
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	23	24	11	5
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	5	8	5	0
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	2	23	37	17	7

Table 7. Late stage colorectal cancer statistics, Idaho resident females ages 50+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Late Stage (Regional + Distant) Statistics				
	Rate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Cases	Rate Ratio
Idaho	70.7	65.1	76.7	589	-
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	45.9	22.8	82.5	11	0.65
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	64.1	55.1	74.2	184	0.91
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	38.3	18.2	70.8	10	0.54
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	81.3	63.0	103.2	68	1.15
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	82.6	61.0	109.3	49	1.17
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	72.2	55.0	93.1	60	1.02
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	63.4	6.2	261.1	2	0.90
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	48.5	27.5	79.7	16	0.69
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	31.3	3.8	112.3	2	0.44
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	57.1	25.5	108.6	9	0.81
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	9.7	0.2	51.5	1	0.14 *
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	121.6	69.1	197.4	16	1.72
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	77.6	53.8	108.2	35	1.10
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	76.4	40.3	130.8	13	1.08
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	85.1	63.6	111.7	54	1.20

*The rate ratio indicates that the rate is significantly different than the rate for Idaho ($p<0.05$).

Table 8. Idaho resident male colorectal cancer cases, ages 50+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area and stage at diagnosis, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Cancer Stage at Diagnosis				
	In situ	Localized	Regional	Distant	Unstaged
Idaho	28	456	400	186	70
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	7	12	7	4
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	7	176	129	66	23
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	3	11	9	6	4
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	1	45	45	14	4
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	20	38	13	4
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	0	27	50	20	8
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	1	1	0	0
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	7	22	11	3	1
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	4	1	1	0
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	6	9	5	1
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	10	5	2	0
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	20	6	3	3
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	0	12	18	7	5
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	0	7	9	6	1
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	2	26	28	9	2

Table 9. Late stage colorectal cancer statistics, Idaho resident males ages 50+, by Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area, 2004-2007.

Geographic Area	Late Stage (Regional + Distant) Statistics				
	Rate	Lower CI	Upper CI	Cases	Rate Ratio
Idaho	82.4	75.8	89.5	586	-
13940 Blackfoot, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	101.9	60.7	159.9	19	1.24
14260 Boise City-Nampa, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	81.5	70.2	94.1	195	0.99
15420 Burley, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	65.5	36.6	108.3	15	0.80
17660 Coeur d Alene, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	80.9	61.3	104.6	59	0.98
26820 Idaho Falls, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	97.1	71.7	128.5	51	1.18
292 Idaho Falls-Blackfoot, ID Combined Statistical Area	98.9	76.7	125.6	70	1.20
27220 Jackson, WY-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	19.6	0.5	184.9	1	0.24
30300 Lewiston, ID-WA (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	53.3	29.1	89.5	14	0.65
30860 Logan, UT-ID (part) Metropolitan Statistical Area	39.6	4.8	137.7	2	0.48
34140 Moscow, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	93.0	50.2	156.7	14	1.13
34300 Mountain Home, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	60.0	23.9	127.5	7	0.73
36620 Ontario, OR-ID (part) Micropolitan Statistical Area	73.8	33.3	141.0	9	0.90
38540 Pocatello, ID Metropolitan Statistical Area	62.4	40.0	92.9	25	0.76
39940 Rexburg, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	98.7	54.5	163.9	15	1.20
46300 Twin Falls, ID Micropolitan Statistical Area	74.7	52.5	103.1	37	0.91

*The rate ratio indicates that the rate is significantly different than the rate for Idaho ($p<0.05$).