Overall Cancer Case Burden

Histogram & Burden Trend

Total diagnosed cancer cases in the United States exhibit a clear upward trend from 1999 to 2022, increasing from approximately 1.3 million to over 1.8 million cases annually. This rise reflects long-term demographic changes and diagnostic practices rather than increases in age-adjusted cancer incidence risk.

Note: Frequency Histogram has been Logarithimically Scaled

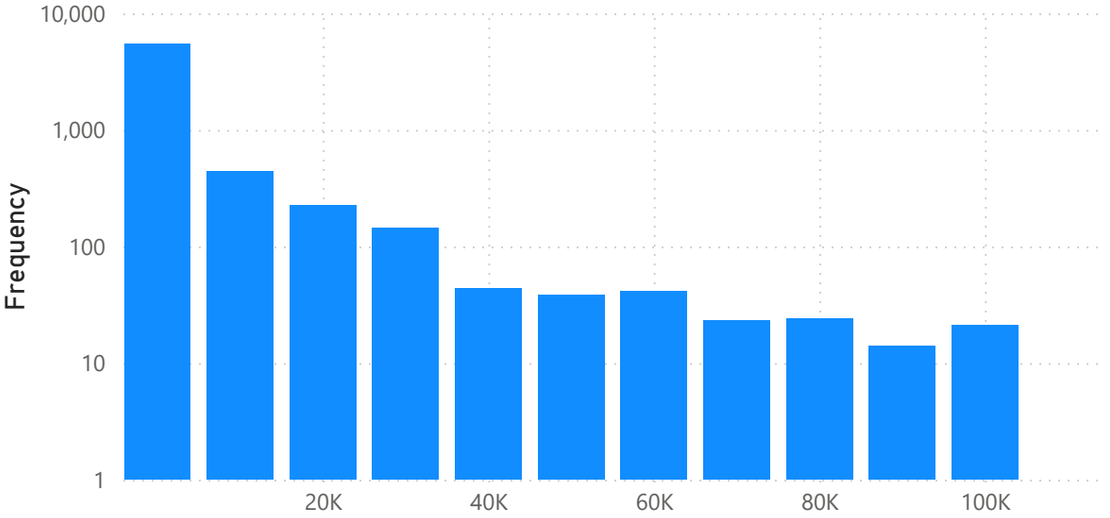
Race

- ○ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ○ Asian or Pacific Islander
- ○ Black or African American
- ○ White

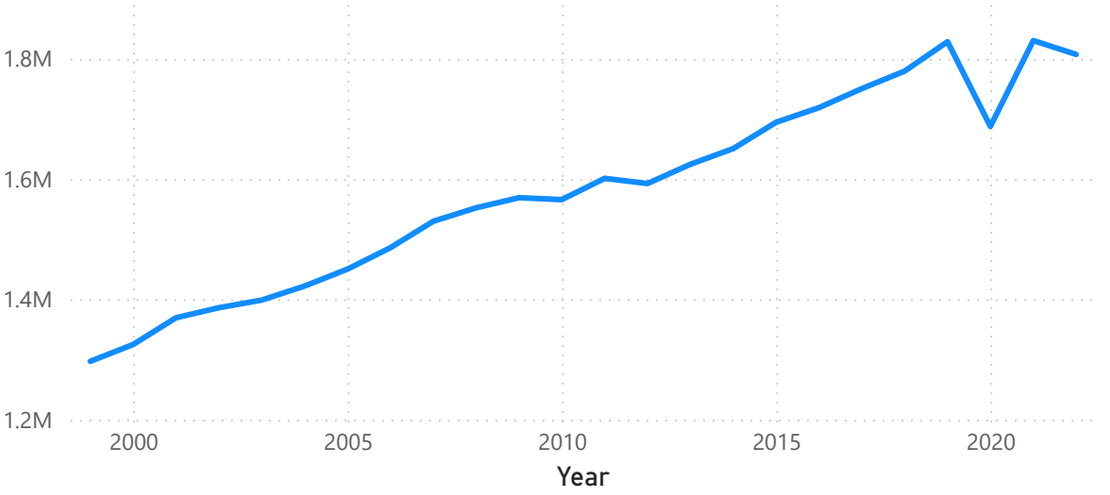
Ethnicity

- ○ Hispanic
- ○ Non-Hispanic

Histogram of Cancer Case Counts per State–Demographic–Year Observation



Rising Cancer Case Burden in the United States (1999–2022)



Cancer Incidence Trends by Ethnicity

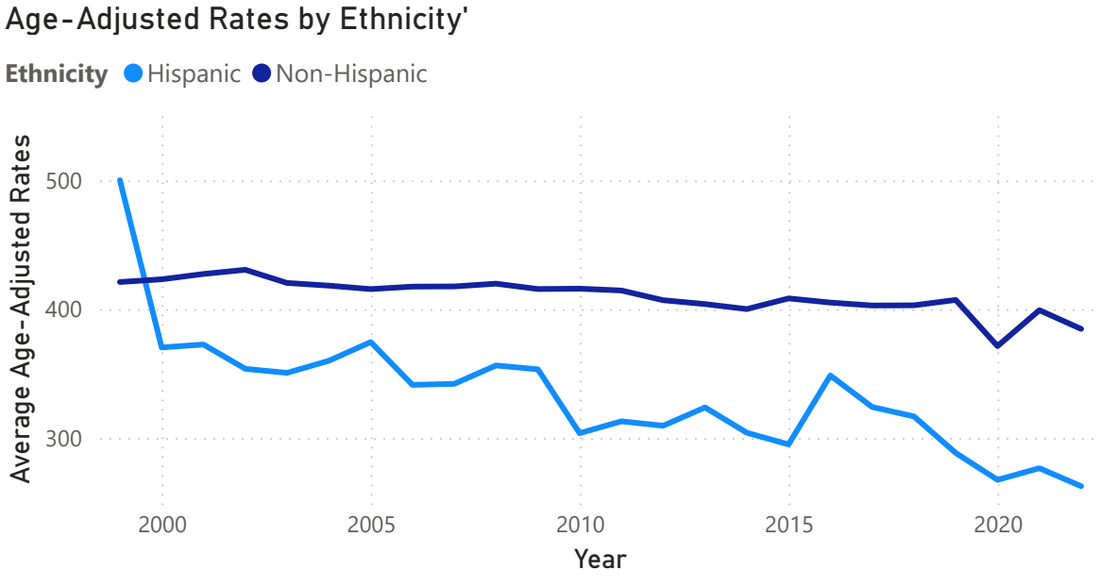
Raw Trends

Mean annual age-adjusted incidence rates were computed separately for:

- Hispanic populations
- Non-Hispanic populations

Across the full time horizon, Hispanic populations exhibit consistently lower incidence rates, a pattern commonly referred to as the *Hispanic Health Paradox*[1].

[1] Ruiz JM, Steffen P, Smith TB. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2013.

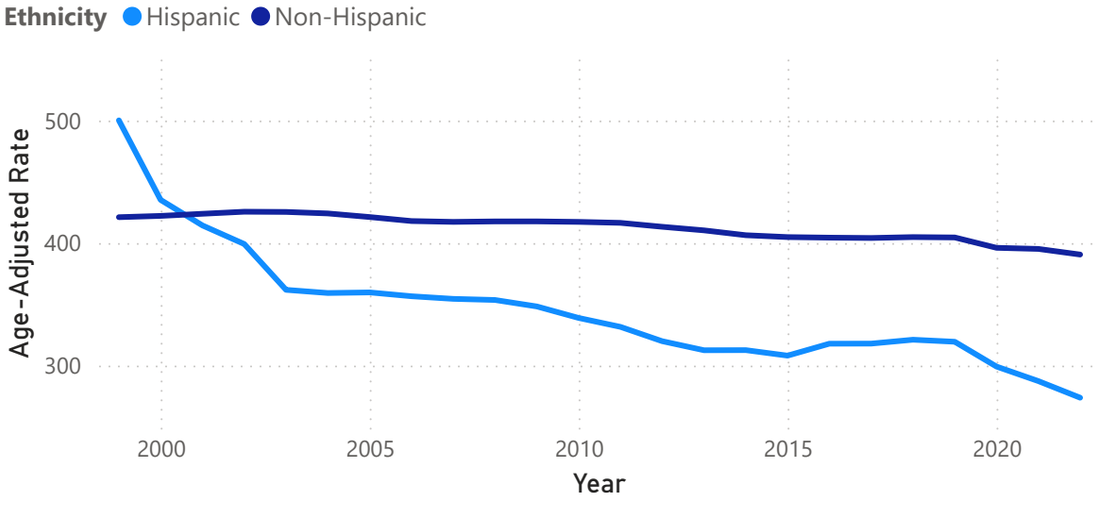


Smoothed Trends

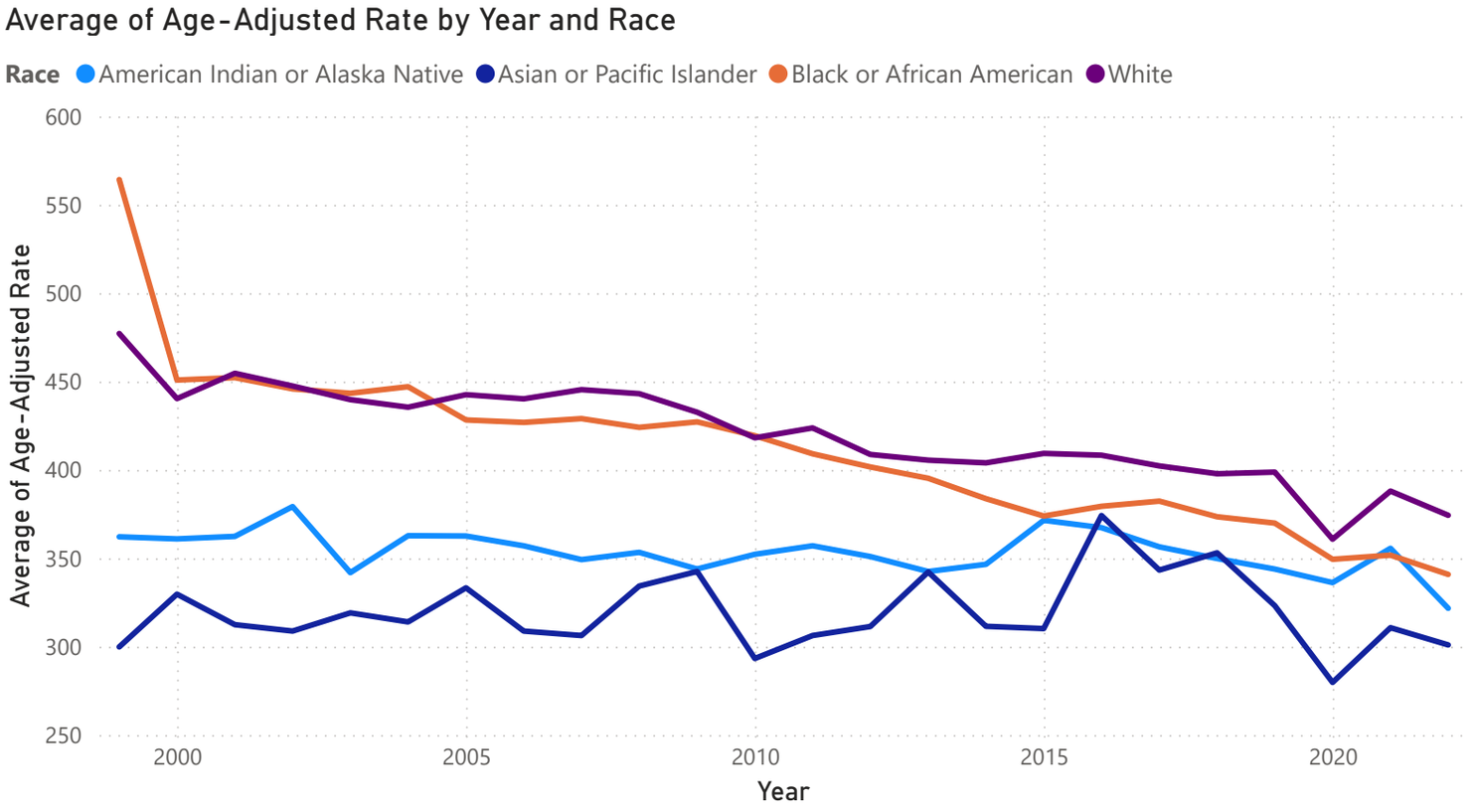
To reduce year-to-year noise, rolling averages were applied to each ethnic subgroup.

Key observations:

- Long-term declines are evident for both groups
- Hispanic trends show steeper declines but greater volatility
- COVID-era years introduce visible disruption



Cancer Incidence Trends by Race



Age-adjusted incidence rates were analyzed for the following racial groups:

- White
- Black or African American
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- American Indian or Alaska Native

Persistent level differences are observed across the entire period, with White populations exhibiting historically higher incidence rates.