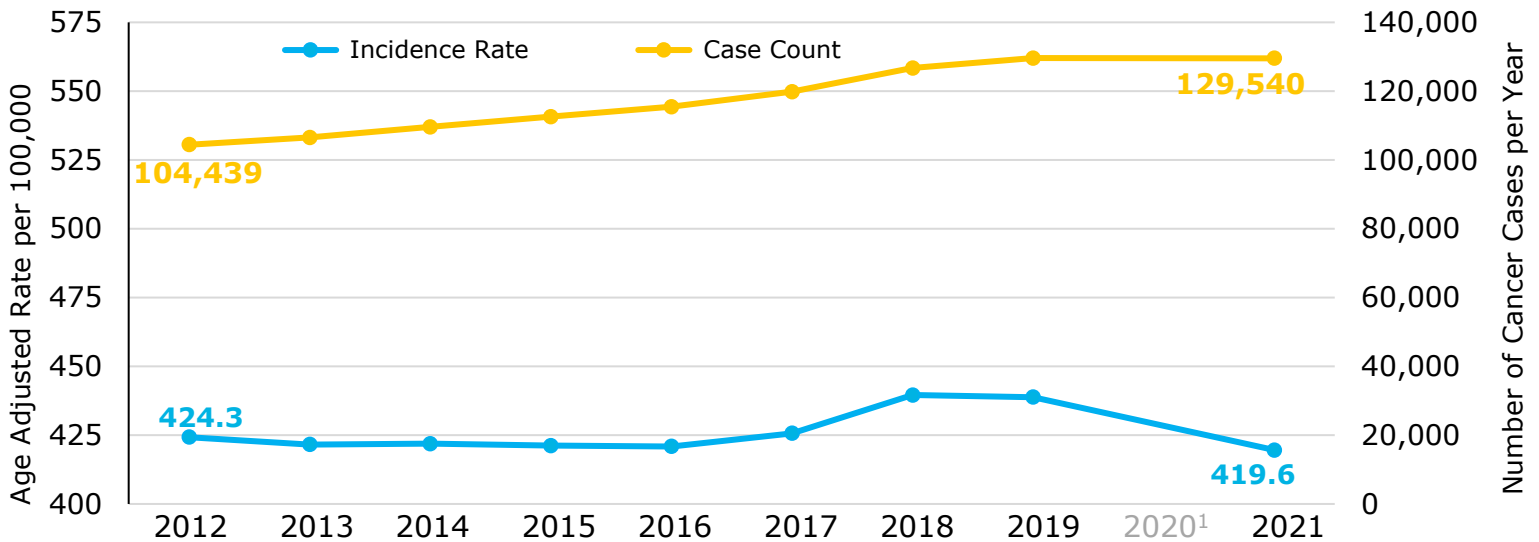


Cancer Trends in Texas, 2012-2021

Trends in Total Number of Invasive Cancer Cases and Incidence Rates



¹ 2020 excluded from trends. See more information on the following page.

Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates have declined, but the number of new cancer cases continues to increase. The increase in case counts is mostly due to an aging and growing Texas population. The age-adjusted cancer death rate in Texas dropped by nearly 1.7 percent per year over the last decade. Still, cancer remains the second leading cause of death in Texas and the U.S.

Annual Percent Change (APC) and Trends for Top 10 Cancer Sites by Sex

Cancer (Women)	APC (%)	Trend	Cancer (Men)	APC (%)	Trend
Breast	+1.1*	Rising	Prostate	+1.9	Non-sig. increase
Lung	-1.8*	Falling	Lung	-3.5*	Falling
Colorectal	+0.1	Stable	Colorectal	-0.3	Stable
Uterine (endometrial)	+2.7*	Rising	Kidney & Renal Pelvis	+1.2*	Rising
Thyroid	-2.0*	Falling	Bladder	-0.8	Non-sig. decrease
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	+0.9*	Rising	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	-0.4	Stable
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	-0.8	Non-sig. decrease	Melanoma of the Skin	+2.9*	Rising
Melanoma of the Skin	+3.3*	Rising	Liver	+1.4*	Rising
Pancreas	+1.2*	Rising	Oral Cavity & Pharynx	+1.0*	Rising
Leukemia	+0.3	Stable	Leukemia	-0.7*	Falling

APC = Annual Percent Change; *Statistically significant change, Non-sig= not statistically significant

Trends: Site-Specific by Age Group

Detailed trend tables, summaries, and American Cancer Society (ACS) screening guidelines for selected cancers

Colorectal Cancer

Age Group	APC (%)	Trend
20-34	+3.4*	Rising
35-49	+2.0*	Rising
50-64	+0.9	Non-sig. increase
65-79	-1.0	Non-sig. decrease
80+	-1.2	Non-sig. decrease

- Colorectal cancer incidence rates have increased among adults younger than 50 ("early-onset") in Texas. A similar trend is seen nationally.
- Regular screening is recommended for adults ages 45-75.
- Selective screening, in consultation with health care providers, is recommended for those ages 76-85.

Uterine (Endometrial) Cancer

Age Group	APC (%)	Trend
20-34	+3.1	Non-sig. increase
35-49	+3.3*	Rising
50-64	+2.4*	Rising
65-79	+3.0*	Rising
80+	+1.6	Non-sig. increase

- Incidence rates for endometrial cancers are rising among all age groups.
- The increases are statistically significant among women ages 35-79. They are steepest among those 35-49.
- There is no standard or routine screening test.
- ACS recommends health care providers inform women about endometrial cancer risks and symptoms at the time of menopause.

Cervical Cancer

Age Group	APC (%)	Trend
20-24	-13.3*	Falling
25-29	-4.2	Non-sig. decrease
30-39	+2.2	Non-sig. increase
40-49	+1.9*	Rising
50+	+0.8	Non-sig. increase

- Cervical cancer incidence sharply declined among Texas women ages 20-24. This decrease likely reflects the first signs of cancer prevention from HPV vaccination.
- ACS recommends screening for women ages 25-65. The recommended frequency varies depending on the test.

APC = Annual Percent Change; *Statistically significant change, Non-sig.= not statistically significant



The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted health services, leading to delays and reductions in cancer screening, diagnosis, and reporting to some central cancer registries. This may have contributed to a decline in new cases in 2020. Because 2020 was a temporary, anomalous year caused by the pandemic, it can bias estimates such as cancer incidence trends that are of substantive interest. Therefore, diagnosis year 2020 was excluded from all trend analyses in this report.

Data Sources

Texas Cancer Registry (dshs.texas.gov/tcr) SEER*Stat Database, 1995-2021 Incidence, Texas statewide, 2023 Submission, cutoff 10/09/2023. Texas Department of State Health Services, Cancer Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch, created March 2024.

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If you have questions, contact us by calling 1-800-252-8059 or emailing CancerData@dshs.texas.gov. For more information on cancer in Texas, visit the Texas Cancer Registry online at dshs.texas.gov/tcr.