**Methods:**

**Incidence dataset, all cancers**

- Trinidad
- Tobago

**Mortality dataset, all cancers**

- Trinidad
- Tobago

**Methods:**

- Data quality analytics and cleanup
- Datasets matched and merged
- Rates were age-standardized to the 1990 world standard population
- Imputation methodology was used to determine ancestry in cases without race information

- Geospatial mapping - R Statistical Software
- Annual percentage rate changes - NCI Joinpoint Regression Program
- Statistical analyses - Statistical Package of Social Science V.20 (SPSS)

**Findings:**

**Rates and trends.** The most commonly diagnosed cancers among men were prostate, lung and bronchus, colon, hematomorphic and stomach whereas breast, cervix uteri, corpus uteri, hematomorphic, colon and ovarian cancer were the most commonly diagnosed cancers among women. Incidence rates for these cancers increased over the study period.

**Ancestry.** Highest incidence and mortality rates for all cancers were observed in the TT population of African ancestry.

**Age.** The highest burden of cancer were observed among men and women ≥ 45 years.

**Discussion:**

In developed countries, prostate and breast cancer rates are decreasing, unlike in TT, where the rates are increasing.

Cancer prevention efforts should be increased since the prevalence of cancers known to be attributable to lifestyle factors are increasing.

The high proportion of cancers diagnosed at distant and unknown stages, highlights the need for improvements in cancer screening and treatment initiatives in TT.

Capacity building within the Cancer Registry (e.g., to mandate standardized data collection and routine molecular subtyping of tumors) is essential for improved cancer surveillance.

**Conclusion:**

Considering the high burden of cancer in TT, we expect that findings from this study will inform future policies, particularly related to resource allocation across the cancer care continuum in TT.

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