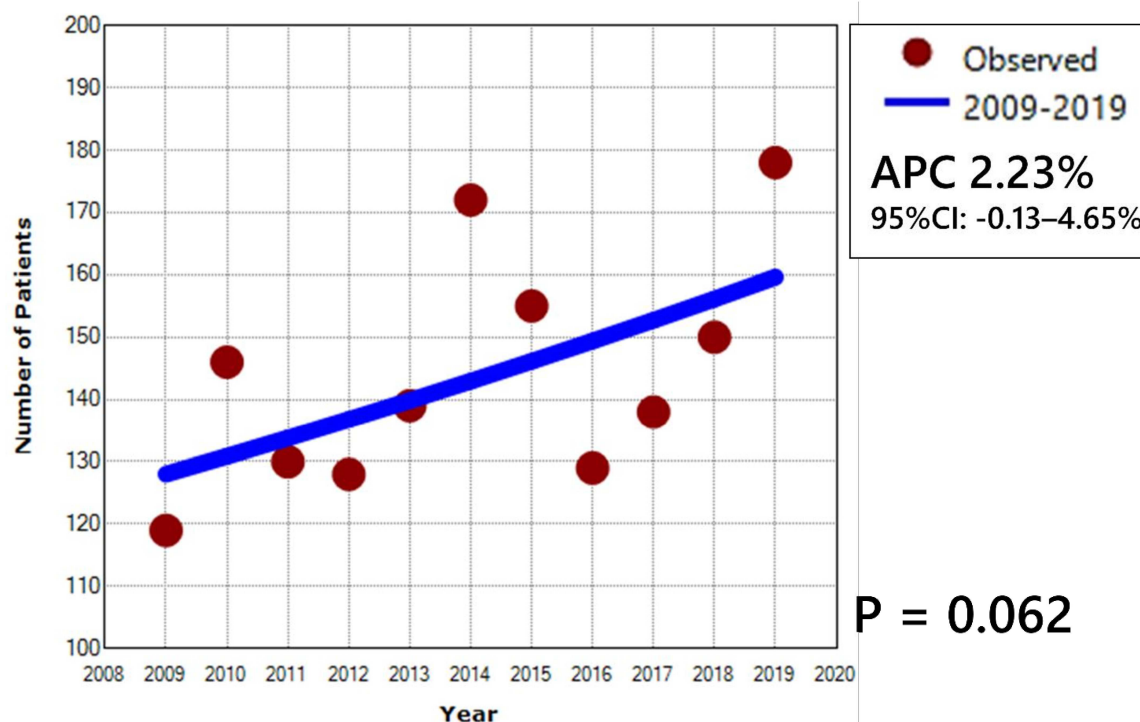**Supplementary File 1.**
Detailed analysis of annual incidence trend of colorectal cancer using Joinpoint regression analysis among all patients based on tumor location and tumor side involvement.

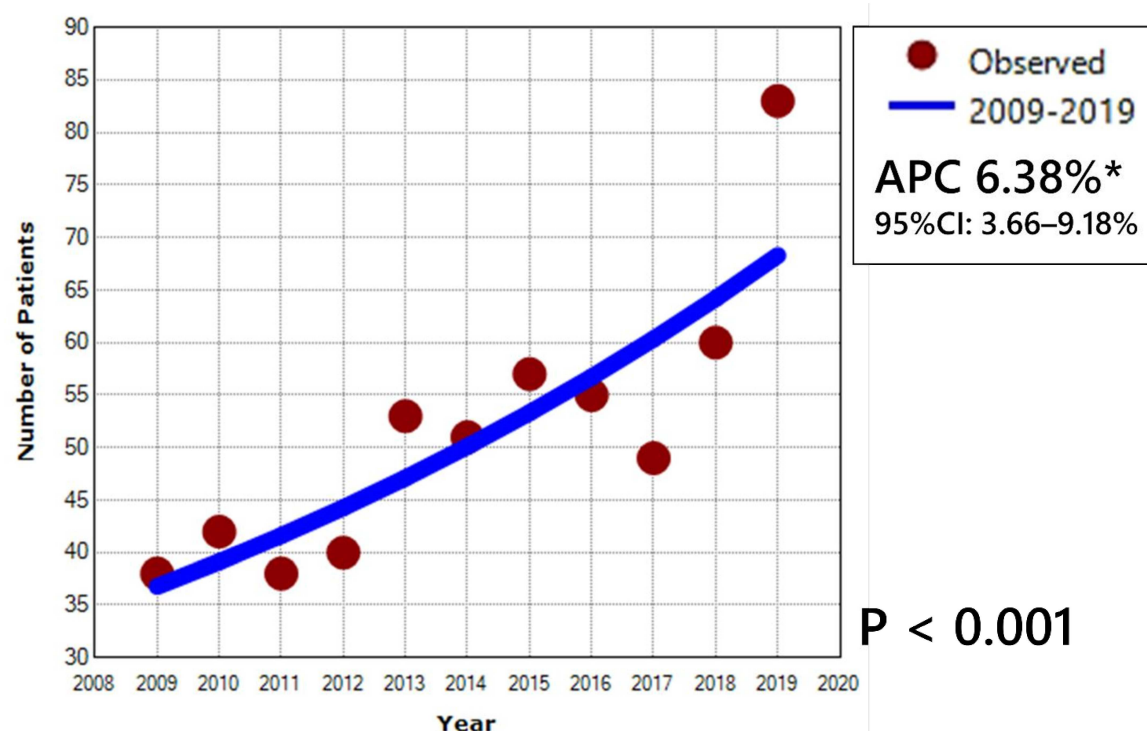**a. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases**

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

			Annual Percent Change (APC)				
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	2.23	-0.13	4.65	2.13	0.062

* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level

			Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)				
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	2.23	-0.13	4.65	2.13	0.062

* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More

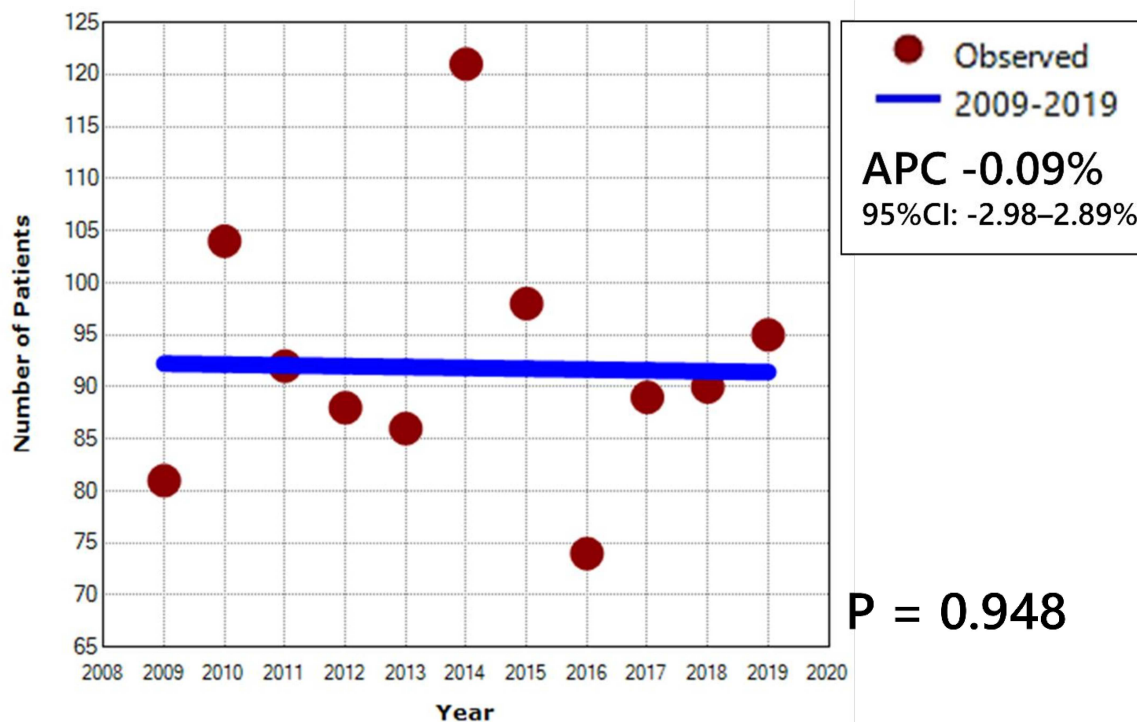**b. Trend Analysis for Total Colon Cancer Cases**

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	6.38*	3.66	9.18	5.39	< 0.001
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	6.38*	3.66	9.18	5.39	< 0.001
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

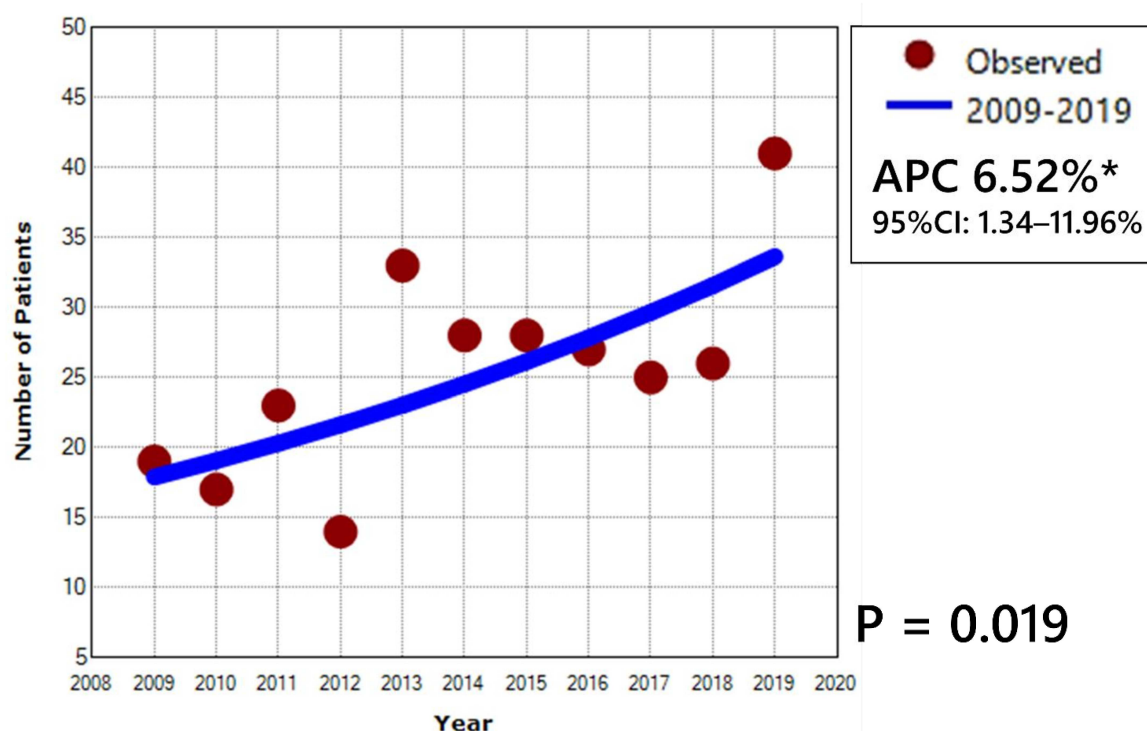### c. Trend Analysis for Total Rectal Cancer Cases

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	-0.09	-2.98	2.89	-0.07	0.948
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	-0.09	-2.98	2.89	-0.07	0.948
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

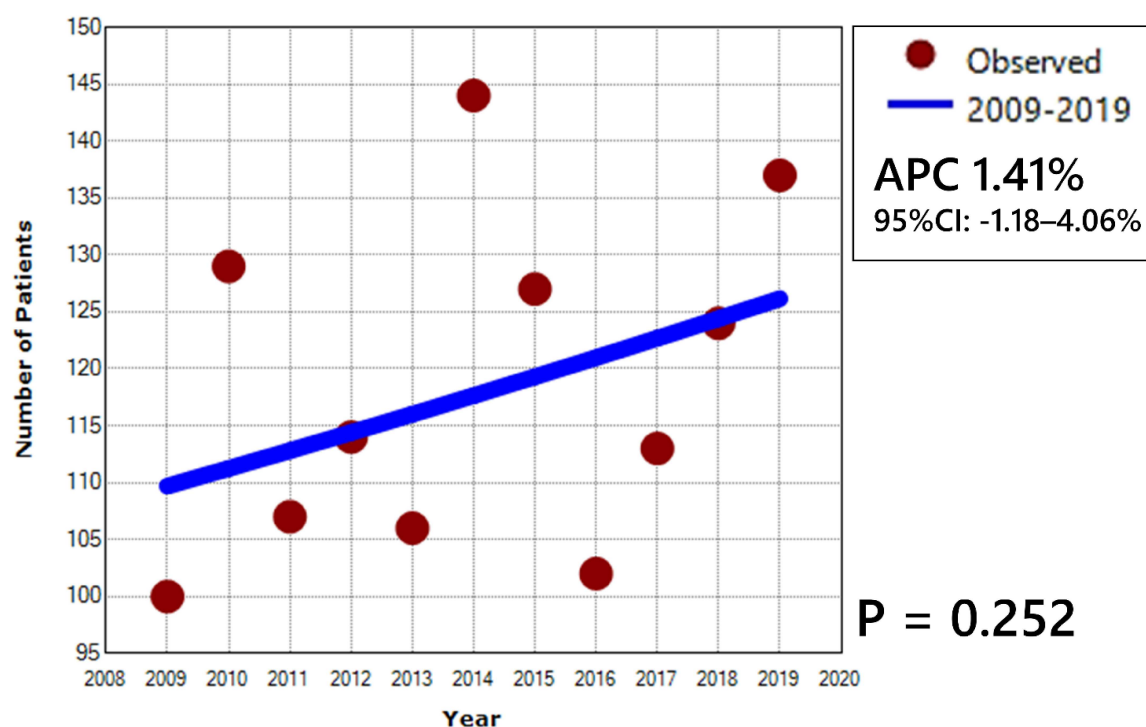## d. Trend Analysis for Total Right-Sided CRC Cases

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	6.52*	1.34	11.96	2.87	0.019
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	6.52*	1.34	11.96	2.87	0.019
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

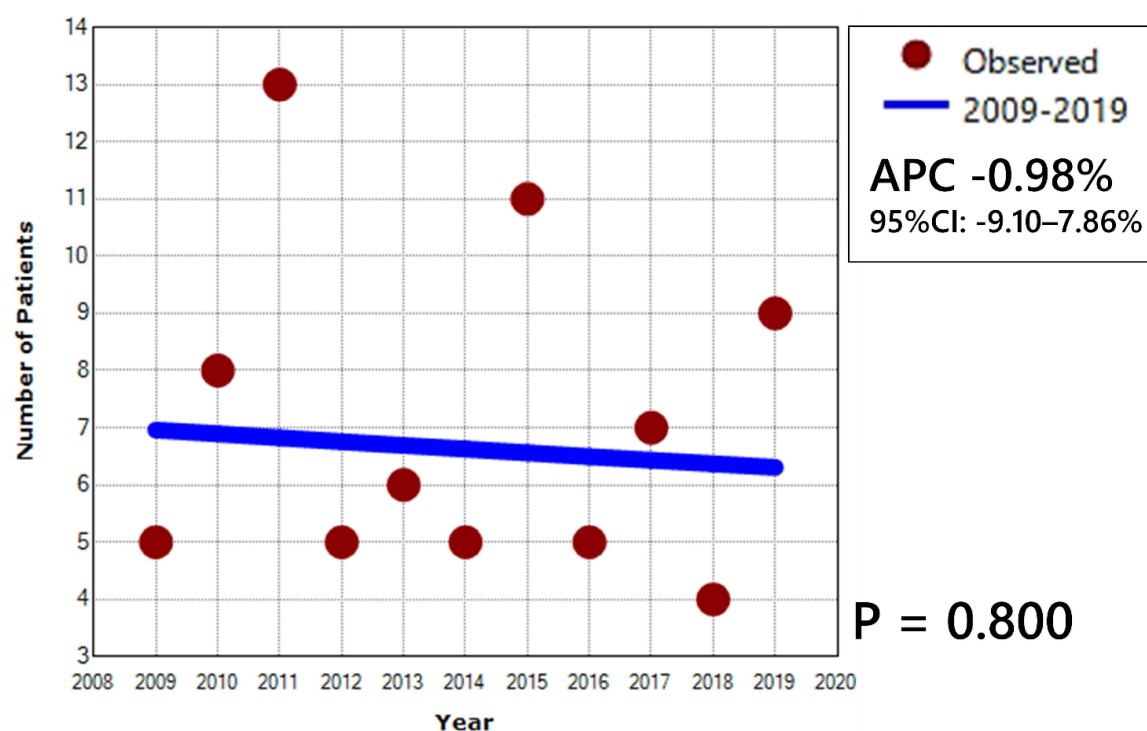**e. Trend Analysis for Total Left-Sided CRC Cases**

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	1.41	-1.18	4.06	1.23	0.252
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	1.41	-1.18	4.06	1.23	0.252
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

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f. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases Originated from Caecum
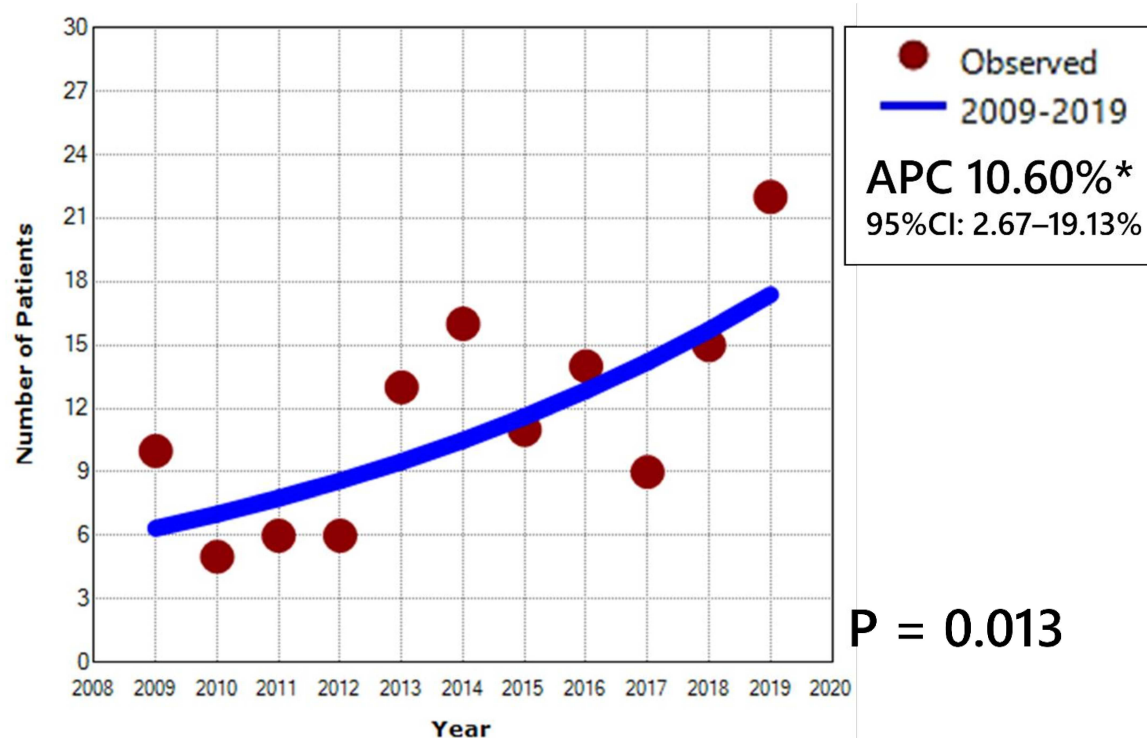
1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

			Annual Percent Change (APC)				
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	-0.98	-9.10	7.86	-0.26	0.800
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
			Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)				
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	-0.98	-9.10	7.86	-0.26	0.800
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

g. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases Originated from Ascending Colon
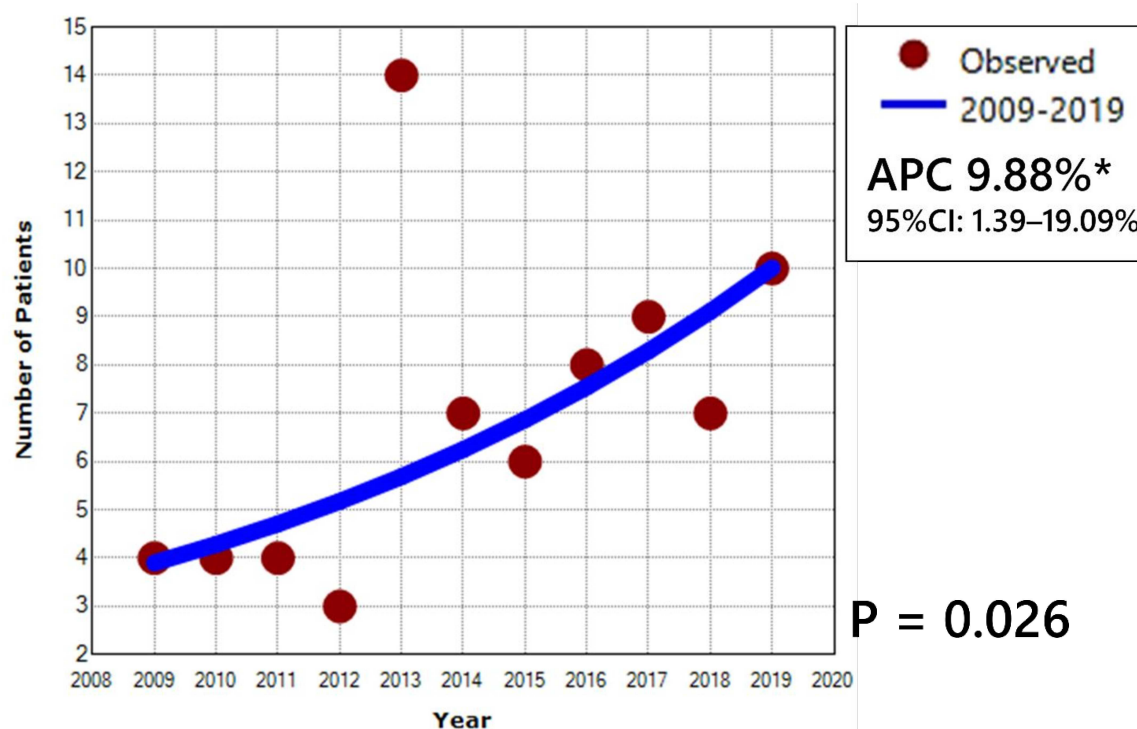
1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	10.60*	2.67	19.13	3.07	0.013
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	10.60*	2.67	19.13	3.07	0.013
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

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h. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases Originated from Transverse Colon
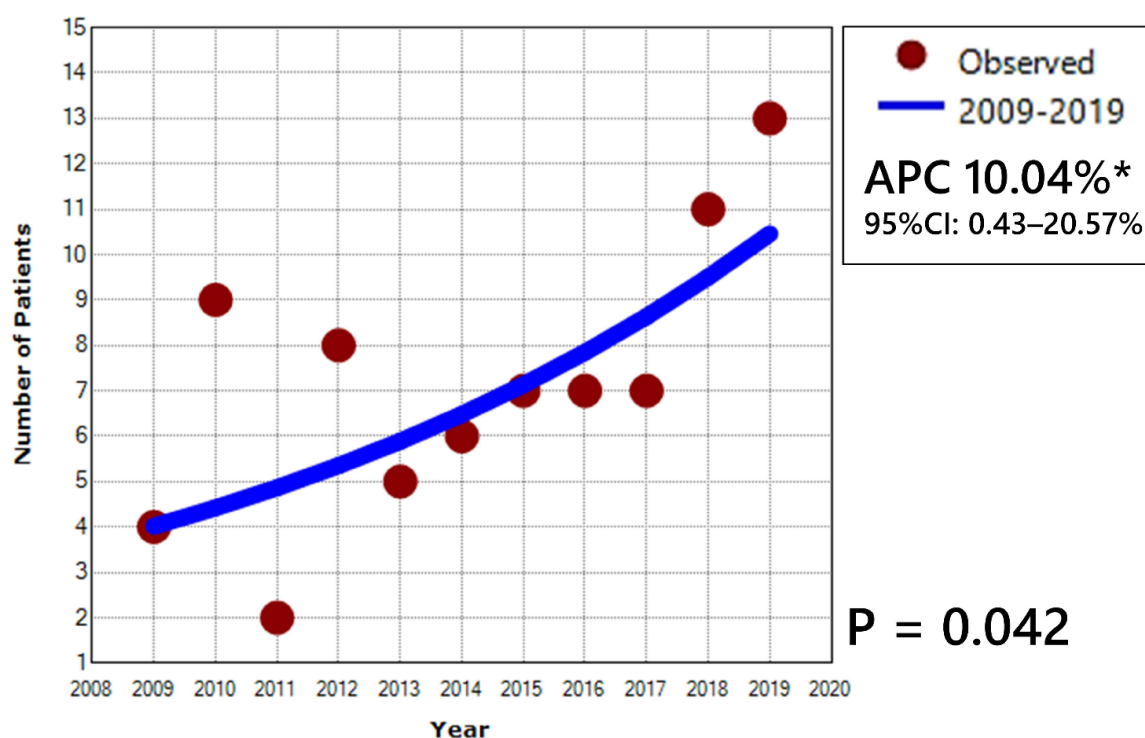
1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

	Annual Percent Change (APC)						
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	9.88*	1.39	19.09	2.65	0.026
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
	Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)						
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	9.88*	1.39	19.09	2.65	0.026
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

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i. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases Originated from Descending Colon
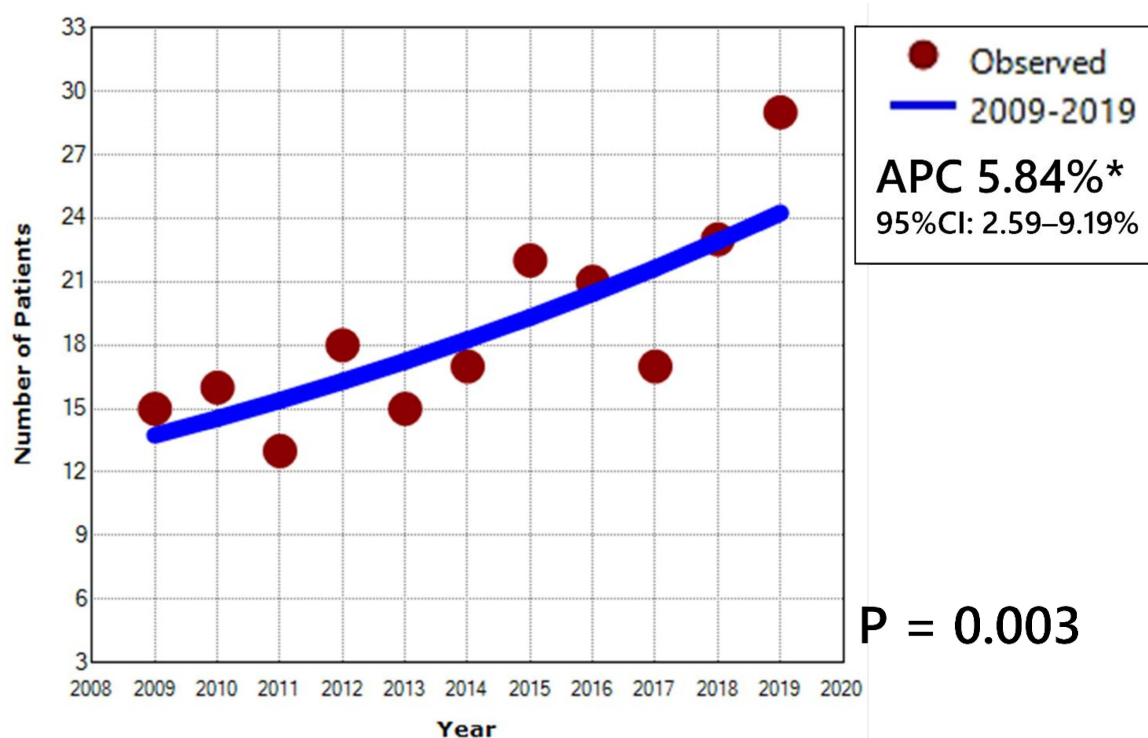
1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

Annual Percent Change (APC)							
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	10.04*	0.43	20.57	2.37	0.042
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)							
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	10.04*	0.43	20.57	2.37	0.042
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level. ~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							

j. Trend Analysis for Total CRC Cases Originated from Sigmoid

1. Graph

2. The significance test results using the Monte Carlo permutation statistical method to determine the time series's best-fitted line segment(s) to represent substantial trend changes (referred to as APC value) in Joinpoint regression analysis.

			Annual Percent Change (APC)				
Segment	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	APC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic (t)	Prob > |t|
1	2009.00	2019.00	5.84*	2.59	9.19	4.12	0.003
* Indicates that the Annual Percent Change (APC) is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level							
			Average Annual Percent Change (AAPC)				
Range	Lower Endpoint	Upper Endpoint	AAPC	Lower CI	Upper CI	Test Statistic~	P-Value~
Full Range	2009.00	2019.00	5.84*	2.59	9.19	4.12	0.003
* Indicates that the AAPC is significantly different from zero at the alpha = 0.05 level.							
~ If the AAPC is within one segment, the t-distribution is used. Otherwise, the normal (z) distribution is used. Learn More							