2.31 cases per 100,000 in men (CI 95% 1.94–2.68). 24.42% of cases were diagnosed in women (CI 95% 21.94–26.83). The lowest incidence was in the highest age group (75+ years), with the highest incidence in the 35–44 year age group (14.15 cases per 100,000). The overall incidence of liver cancer in Taiwan from 2011 to 2016 was 31.67 cases per 100,000 (CI 95% 31.50–31.85). The incidence of liver cancer was highest in men (32.87 cases per 100,000) compared to women (CI 95% 29.38–36.35). The difference in incidence between men and women was statistically significant (p < 0.05) throughout the study period.

### Conclusions

- The incidence of liver cancer in Taiwan has remained stable over the study period.
- The geographical variation in liver cancer incidence is significant, with lower incidence in the northern and eastern regions compared to the southern and central regions.
- Further research is needed to investigate the underlying factors contributing to the regional variations in liver cancer incidence.
- Public health interventions and targeted screening programs should be implemented to address the regional disparities in liver cancer incidence.

---

### References