

## U.S. Cancer Health Disparities at a Glance

Adverse differences in numerous measures of cancer burden exist among certain population groups in the United States. Examples of such disparities include:

**111% and 39%**  
HIGHER RISK

African American men and women have a **111 percent and 39 percent higher risk of dying from prostate cancer and breast cancer**, respectively, compared with their white counterparts.

**20% and 38%**  
MORE LIKELY

Hispanic children and adolescents are **20 percent and 38 percent more likely to develop leukemia** than non-Hispanic white children and adolescents, respectively.

**TWICE**  
AS LIKELY

Asian/Pacific Islander adults are **twice as likely to die from stomach cancer** as white adults.

**TWICE**  
AS LIKELY

American Indian/Alaska Native adults are **twice as likely to develop liver and bile duct cancer** as white adults.

**3.5X**  
HIGHER

Men living in Kentucky have **lung cancer incidence and death rates that are about 3.5 times higher** than those for men living in Utah.

**<HALF**  
AS LONG

Patients with localized hepatocellular carcinoma, the most common type of liver cancer, who have no health insurance have **overall survival that is less than half as long** as those who have private health insurance (8 months versus 18 months).

**35%**  
HIGHER

Men living in the poorest counties in the United States have a **colorectal cancer death rate that is 35 percent higher** than that for men living in the most affluent counties.

**70%**  
MORE LIKELY

Bisexual women are **70 percent more likely to be diagnosed with cancer** than heterosexual women.