

Disparities in Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Medically Underserved Populations in the United States

In addition to race and ethnicity, other factors, such as residence in a remote area; discrimination based on gender identity and/or sexual orientation; and living under persistent poverty, contribute to cancer health disparities among certain segments of the U.S. population.

Examples below underscore the disproportionate burden of cancer among medically underserved populations:



Those Living in Persistent Poverty

Overall cancer mortality rate in persistently poor counties was 12 percent higher compared to non-persistently poor counties.



Those Belonging to Sexual and Gender Minorities

Transgender men are more than twice as likely as cisgender men to be diagnosed with cancer.



Those Living in Rural Areas

Incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma increased at a rate of 5.7 percent annually in rural areas from 1995 to 2016 compared to 3.9 percent in urban areas during the same period.