

DISPARITIES IN THE BURDEN OF AVOIDABLE CANCER RISK FACTORS

There are considerable disparities in the exposure to avoidable cancer risk factors among certain segments of the U.S. population, such as:

4X LESS LIKELY	College-educated individuals are nearly 4 times less likely to smoke than those with a high school education or less (43).	H I G H E R	The age-adjusted rate of overweight- and obesity-related cancers is higher among black (134.2) and American Indian/Alaska Native males (121.9) compared with white males (114.2) (45).
2X	Among individuals with bipolar disorder or schizophrenia, smoking rates are twice what they are among the general population (43).	H I G H E R	American Indian/Alaska Natives have a higher prevalence (27.7%) of binge drinking compared with white (23.5%) or Asian Americans (14.5%) (46).
MORE THAN 2X	Non-Hispanic black individuals are more than twice as likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke compared to non-Hispanic whites (44).	H I G H E R	Adolescents living in metropolitan areas have a higher HPV vaccination uptake (65.9%) compared with those in nonmetropolitan areas (50.4%) (47).
L I K E L Y	Non-Hispanic black women are most likely (49%) to be obese compared with Hispanic women (34%) and non-Hispanic white women (29%) (20).	H I G H E R	

American Association for Cancer Research (AACR) Cancer Progress Report 2018