

U.S. CANCER HEALTH DISPARITIES

Adverse differences in numerous measures of cancer burden exist among certain population groups in the United States. Some recently identified examples of disparities in cancer incidence, mortality, and outcome are highlighted here. Disparities in other cancer measures are outlined elsewhere in the report.

MORE THAN
50%

Non-Hispanic Black children and adolescents who have cancer are **more than 50 percent** more likely to die from the cancer than non-Hispanic white children and adolescents who have cancer.

ALMOST
DOUBLE

Hispanic adults have a stomach cancer death rate that is **almost double** that for non-Hispanic white adults.

TWICE
AS LIKELY

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

MORE THAN
DOUBLE

Women living in Arkansas have a cervical cancer incidence rate that is **more than twice** that for women living in Vermont.

LESS THAN
HALF

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).

42%
HIGHER

Men living in the poorest counties in the United States have a lung cancer death rate that is **42 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.