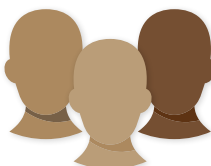


## DISPARITIES IN CLINICAL TRIAL PARTICIPATION

If we are to ensure that candidate anticancer therapeutics are safe and effective for everyone who will use them if they are approved, it is vital that the participants in the clinical trials testing the agents represent the diversity of the patient population. Despite this knowledge, several segments of the population have been found to be underrepresented in clinical trials relative to their levels in the general census and/or the relevant disease populations. Examples of these disparities include the following:

African Americans and Hispanics accounted for 3.1 percent and 6.1 percent of participants in clinical trials supporting FDA approvals of new anticancer therapeutics from July 2008 to June 2018, which is just 22 percent and 44 percent of what would be expected based on the proportion of individuals from these minority groups among U.S. adults who have cancer.



Patients with cancer who have an annual household income of <\$50,000 are 32 percent less likely to participate in a clinical trial than patients who have a higher income.



Less than 2 percent of adolescents and young adults (ages 15 to 39) with cancer enroll in treatment clinical trials compared with about 60 percent of patients younger than 15.

