

U.S. CANCER HEALTH DISPARITIES

Certain population groups in the U.S. shoulder a disproportionate burden of cancer. Some recent examples of disparate cancer incidence, death, and outcomes are provided here. Disparities in other aspects of cancer care are highlighted in relevant sections throughout the report. A more in-depth discussion of cancer health disparities and gaps in our knowledge in addressing these inequalities, as well as *The AACR Call to Action*, is included in the inaugural *AACR Cancer Disparities Progress Report 2020*.

More than
TWICE

The **incidence of multiple myeloma is more than twice** in African Americans compared to non-Hispanic whites.

More than
4 TIMES

American Indian/Alaskan Native individuals living in Alaska are **more than 4 times more likely to develop stomach cancer** compared to whites.

35%
increase

During 2012–2016, the **incidence of early-onset colorectal cancer increased 35 percent** for those living in rural areas, compared to less than 20 percent among those living in urban areas.

More than
DOUBLE

The **rate of cancer diagnoses is more than double** among transgender men compared to cisgender men.

More than
12% HIGHER

From 2007 to 2011, **overall age-adjusted cancer mortality was 12.3 percent higher** in the U.S. counties where poverty was persistent (i.e., 20 percent or more residents were living in poverty since 1980), compared to counties where poverty was not persistent.

More than
DOUBLE

Women in Missouri with no health insurance have **more than double the likelihood of being diagnosed with breast cancer** at a late stage, compared to women who are privately insured.