

DISPARITIES IN THE PREVALENCE OF PREVENTABLE 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:



The prevalence of **tobacco product use is higher** among non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native adults (29.3%) and lower among non-Hispanic Asian adults (11.0%) compared to non-Hispanic white adults (23.3%).



The prevalence of **secondhand smoking exposure is twice as high** among nonsmoker non-Hispanic Blacks (48.02%) compared to non-Hispanic whites (22.03%).



Among youth ages 10 to 17, **obesity rates were significantly higher** for non-Hispanic Blacks (22.9%), Hispanics (20.7%), non-Hispanic American Indians/Alaska Natives (28.5%), and non-Hispanic Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (39.8%) compared to non-Hispanic whites (11.7%) and non-Hispanic Asians (5.9%).



In Philadelphia, PA, **neighborhoods with the lowest median income** have 28% fewer stores with healthier foods per capita compared to places with the highest median income; more people living in areas with an overabundance of unhealthy food are Black (45%) compared to white (27%).



The prevalence of physical inactivity is higher among people with less than a high school education (48.2%) compared to those who are college graduates (14.5%).



The **rate of acute hepatitis C infection is higher** (3.6 cases per 100,000 population) among American Indians/Alaska Natives and lower (0.2 cases per 100,000 population) among Asians/Pacific Islanders compared to non-Hispanic whites (1.4 cases per 100,000 population).



Racial and ethnic minorities are **60 percent more likely to live in a U.S. county with unhealthy levels of air pollution** compared to whites.