

Disparate Burden of Cancer in the U.S.

Certain population groups in the U.S. shoulder a disproportionate burden of cancer. Recent examples of disparate cancer incidence 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 a Call to Action, is included in *AACR Cancer Disparities Progress Report 2022*.

TWICE as high	The incidence of gastric cancer is nearly twice as high in American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Black, and Hispanic individuals compared to non-Hispanic White individuals.
MORE likely	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander patients are 38 percent more likely to present with advanced-stage head and neck cancer and 18 percent more likely to die from the disease compared to non-Hispanic White patients.
34% higher	Lung cancer death rates are 34 percent higher among rural county residents compared to those living in urban counties.
MORE likely	Gay men (12 percent) are more likely than heterosexual men (8 percent) to report lifetime diagnoses of cancer .
TWICE the risk	Adolescent and young adult cancer survivors have nearly twice the risk of dying from a new cancer compared to the general population.
HIGHER odds	Patients living in areas with the lowest levels of education and income have 12 percent and 13 percent higher odds, respectively, of being diagnosed with advanced-stage lung cancer .