

# Fast Facts

## Cancer in African American & Black People, 2025



- In 2025, there will be about **248,470 new cancer diagnoses** and **73,240 cancer deaths** among Black people in the United States.
- The most commonly diagnosed cancers will continue to be **prostate** (44% among males), **breast** (34% among females), **lung** (10%), and **colorectal** (8%), which will account for 58% of all new cancers diagnosed among Black people in 2025.
- **Cancer is the second-leading cause of death in Black men and women** after heart disease, accounting for approximately 16% and 18% of all reported deaths in 2022, respectively.
- Compared to White people, **mortality rates are 16% higher in Black men**, despite just 4% higher incidence, and **10% higher in Black women**, despite 9% lower incidence.
- **Black women have a 38% higher likelihood of dying from breast cancer** compared to White women, despite a 5% lower likelihood of being diagnosed.
- **Black men have a 67% higher prostate cancer incidence rate** compared to White men, but are more than twice as likely to die from the disease.
- Black people have death rates for myeloma, uterine corpus, and stomach cancers that are **2-fold those of White people**, as well as **40%-50% higher rates of colorectal, cervical, and liver cancers**.
- The cancer death rate declined from 1991 to 2022 by 49% and 33% in Black men and women, respectively, compared to 36% and 26% in White men and women, respectively.
- **Black men experienced the largest relative decline in cancer mortality** from 1991 to 2022 (compared to Black women and White men and women) at nearly every age, including a 65%-67% drop among those aged 40-59. This progress largely reflects the steepest historical reductions in smoking, as well as advances in treatment and earlier detection for some cancers.
- Uterine corpus cancer incidence and mortality continue to increase in Black women by 2% per year, and **death rates in Black women are 2-fold those of women in every other racial and ethnic group**.
- **Survival is lower in Black people than in White people for almost every type and stage of cancer**, with the largest gaps for melanoma (70% versus 94%), uterine corpus (63% versus 84%), and uterine cervix (58% versus 68%) cancers.