

Fast Facts

Cancer Statistics for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander People, 2026



- While cancer data are usually reported for Asian American (AA) and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) people as a combined group, cancer occurrence and outcomes vary widely within this diverse population. For example, overall cancer incidence ranges from 218.3 per 100,000 Kampuchean people to 474.5 per 100,000 Native Hawaiian people, who have 1.5 times higher incidence than AA and NHPI people combined (307.3 per 100,000).
- Native Hawaiian women have the highest breast cancer incidence in the US (177.2 per 100,000), 27% higher than in White women (139.5 per 100,000), who have the highest rates in the US when the AA and NHPI populations are combined.
- Colorectal cancer incidence in Native Hawaiian people (39.3 per 100,000) is 37% higher than in AA and NHPI people combined (28.7 per 100,000) and 11% higher than in White people (35.5 per 100,000).
- Lung cancer incidence in Native Hawaiian women (53.9 per 100,000) is nearly twice that in AA and NHPI women combined (27.6 per 100,000).
- Among AA and NHPI men, prostate cancer incidence is 6 times higher in Native Hawaiian men (104 per 100,000), who have the highest rate, than in Laotian men (18.6) who have the lowest rate.
- Samoan women have the highest uterine corpus cancer incidence (80.8 per 100,000) among AA and NHPI ethnic groups, about 3 times the rate for both AA and NHPI women combined (23.5 per 100,000) and White women (27.6 per 100,000).
- Vietnamese people (22.2 per 100,000) have the highest liver cancer incidence among AA and NHPI ethnic groups, twice that of AA and NHPI people combined (11 per 100,000) and 3 times that of White people (7.6 per 100,000).
- Korean people have the highest stomach cancer incidence (17.8 per 100,000) among AA and NHPI ethnic groups, nearly twice that of AA and NHPI people combined (9.2 per 100,000) and 3 times that of White people (5.6 per 100,000).
- Among AA and NHPI ethnic groups, Native Hawaiian and Vietnamese people are most likely to be diagnosed with advanced-stage lung, prostate, and colorectal cancer, all of which can be detected early through screening; lung cancer is diagnosed at a distant stage in 54% of Native Hawaiian people and 58% of Vietnamese people versus 44% of White people.
- Five-year relative survival ranges from 63% in Kampuchean men to 96%-97% in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean men for prostate cancer and from 71% in Samoan women to 95% in Japanese women for breast cancer during 2015-2021.

Source: Wagle NS, et al. Cancer Statistics for Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander People, 2026. *Cancer*. [10.1002/cncr.70584](https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.70584).