

Fast Facts

Cancer in Hispanic/Latino People, 2026



- In 2026, there will be about 229,900 new cancer diagnoses and 54,200 cancer deaths among Hispanic/Latino people in the continental United States and Hawaii.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death among Hispanic/Latino people in 2024.
- Hispanic people have lower cancer incidence than White people overall, but they have 36% higher rates of cervical cancer and twice the rates of liver and stomach cancers, all of which are infection-related cancers that are largely preventable.
- Cancer disparities in Hispanic people partly reflect less access to healthcare; 25% of Hispanic people ages 18-64 years are uninsured, three times the percentage of White people (8%).
- Cancer incidence has risen in Hispanic women and fallen in Hispanic men, narrowing the male-to-female gap from 40% higher rates in men in 2002 to just 1% higher in 2022.
- Uterine corpus (endometrial) cancer incidence and mortality increased by more than 2% per year in Hispanic women over the past decade.
- Cancer screening is lower in Hispanic people than in White people for breast (64% versus 69%), cervical (71% versus 82%), and colorectal (56% versus 67%) cancers.
- Hispanic people are less likely than White people to be diagnosed with localized-stage disease for many cancers, with the largest gaps for melanoma (65% versus 78%), breast (60% versus 69%), prostate (64% versus 71%), and stomach (29% versus 36%) cancers.
- Hispanic people have lower five-year relative survival than White people for all cancers combined (64% versus 71%), with the largest disparities for melanoma (83% versus 95%), non-Hodgkin lymphoma (66% versus 76%), uterine corpus (74% versus 83%), breast (88% versus 94%), and prostate (92% versus 98%) cancers. These differences may be underestimated because some deaths in Hispanic people are not captured. ([Devasia et al. J Natl Cancer Inst, 2026](#))
- The cancer profile in Puerto Rico differs from that of other Hispanic people in the US; for example, cervical cancer incidence in Puerto Rico is 32% higher than in other US Hispanic people and 73% higher than in US White people.