

MOVE Mentor Resource

Health Inequality



‘1 in 4 Black men will get prostate cancer in their lifetime*. Black men are more likely to get prostate cancer than other men, who have a 1 in 8 chance of getting prostate cancer. We don’t know why, but it might be linked to genes.’

Prostate Cancer UK webpage ‘Black men and prostate cancer’
<https://prostatecanceruk.org/prostate-information-and-support/risk-and-symptoms/black-men-and-prostate-cancer> - accessed 26.01.2026

Black women from Caribbean and African backgrounds are more likely to be diagnosed with certain types of cancer (breast, uterine, colon and ovarian cancers) at later stages (3 or 4), when treatment is less likely to be successful. Due to a variety of reasons:

- ‘Women from an ethnic minority background were more likely to report they didn’t know any warning signs and symptoms of cancer compared to White women (23% vs 12%)’
- Lack of confidence in talking about symptoms to healthcare professionals.
- Concerns around lack of pay if having to take time out of work for appointments or tests.
- Difficulties accessing appointments or screenings due to technology.

Cancer Research UK article 27 Jan 2023 ‘New analysis reveals Black women in England more likely to be diagnosed with late-stage cancer’, <https://news.cancerresearchuk.org/2023/01/27/new-analysis-reveals-black-women-in-england-more-likely-to-be-diagnosed-with-late-stage-cancer/> - accessed 26.01.2026

‘British Bangladeshi men have the highest rates of lung cancer in England.’ ‘Lung cancer occurred twice as frequently in the most deprived areas compared with the least – with 215 cases per 100,000 people among men in the poorest areas, compared with 94 cases in the most affluent, the study found.’

Patient Safety Learning Hub article, ‘British Bangladeshi men have highest rates of lung cancer in England’, <https://www.pslhub.org/blogs/entry/7678-british-bangladeshi-men-have-highest-rates-of-lung-cancer-in-england> - accessed 26.01.2026/