



DIGITAL ACCESS TO
SCHOLARSHIP AT HARVARD
DASH.HARVARD.EDU



HARVARD LIBRARY
Office for Scholarly Communication

Melanoma Disparities among US Hispanics: Use of the Social Ecological Model to Contextualize Reasons for Inequitable Outcomes and Frame a Research Agenda

The Harvard community has made this article openly available. [Please share](#) how this access benefits you. Your story matters

Citation	Harvey, Valerie M., Charlene W. Oldfield, Jarvis T. Chen, and Karl Eschbach. 2016. "Melanoma Disparities among US Hispanics: Use of the Social Ecological Model to Contextualize Reasons for Inequitable Outcomes and Frame a Research Agenda." <i>Journal of Skin Cancer</i> 2016 (1): 4635740. doi:10.1155/2016/4635740. http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/4635740 .
Published Version	doi:10.1155/2016/4635740
Citable link	http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:29407823
Terms of Use	This article was downloaded from Harvard University's DASH repository, and is made available under the terms and conditions applicable to Other Posted Material, as set forth at http://nrs.harvard.edu/urn-3:HUL.InstRepos:dash.current.terms-of-use#LAA

Review Article

Melanoma Disparities among US Hispanics: Use of the Social Ecological Model to Contextualize Reasons for Inequitable Outcomes and Frame a Research Agenda

Valerie M. Harvey,^{1,2} Charlene W. Oldfield,¹ Jarvis T. Chen,³ and Karl Eschbach^{4,5}

¹Department of Dermatology, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, VA, USA

²Hampton University Skin of Color Research Institute, Hampton, VA, USA

³Department of Social and Behavioral Science, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA

⁴University of Texas Medical Branch, Sealy Center on Aging, Galveston, TX, USA

⁵University of Texas Medical Branch, Center to Eliminate Health Disparities, Galveston, TX, USA

Correspondence should be addressed to Valerie M. Harvey; harveyvm@evms.edu

Received 15 July 2016; Accepted 3 August 2016

Academic Editor: Mark Lebwohl

Copyright © 2016 Valerie M. Harvey et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Cutaneous melanoma is a significant public health concern, accounting for thousands of deaths annually in the US. Early detection and diagnosis are critical given the poor prognosis and limited treatment options of advanced-stage disease. While non-Hispanic whites have higher incidence rates of melanoma, Hispanics are typically diagnosed at later disease stages and suffer higher morbidity and mortality. Currently, there is a paucity of literature investigating the root causes underlying these trends among Hispanics. Given that Hispanics are the most rapidly expanding demographic segment in the US, it is essential for cancer control efforts to elucidate the major determinants of their poor melanoma outcomes. Herein, we use the social ecological model as a framework to explore the multitude of influences on melanoma disparities among Hispanics and provide recommendations for planning future studies and interventions.

1. Introduction

Cutaneous melanoma (CM) is a significant public health concern, accounting for approximately 10,000 deaths annually in the United States (US) [1]. The poor prognosis and limited treatment options of advanced-stage disease make early detection and diagnosis critical. Although the incidence of melanoma is greatest in non-Hispanic whites (NHWs), numerous studies have shown that Hispanics diagnosed with melanoma are more likely to experience worse outcomes [2–7]. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results data reveal that Hispanics diagnosed with melanoma are 2.4 times (age-adjusted odds ratio (OR), confidence interval (CI) 1.89–3.05) more likely to present with stage III disease [6] and 3.64 times more likely (CI 2.65–5.0) to have distant metastases than non-Hispanic whites (NHWs) [3, 4, 8–11]. Moreover, while the proportion of those with local-staged melanoma

has increased significantly among NHWs, an opposing trend has been reported among Hispanic men living in California who were found to have thicker primary tumors at diagnosis [12]. Factors in the late presentation of CM in Hispanics may include lack of awareness and knowledge [6], lower rates of self-examinations and physician performed skin examinations [7], and differences in tumor biology [6]. For cancer control efforts to succeed, we must better understand the major causes of advanced presentation of melanoma in Hispanics (Hispanics and Latinos) who represent the most rapidly expanding demographic segment in the US.

The Hispanic category is multiethnic, encompassing populations with distinct national origins. Census Bureau data shows 55 million Hispanics living in the US, comprising of 35 million Mexican Americans, 8.7 million Puerto Ricans (including 3.4 million in Puerto Rico), 2 million Cubans, and 1.8 million Dominicans [13]. The recent immigration

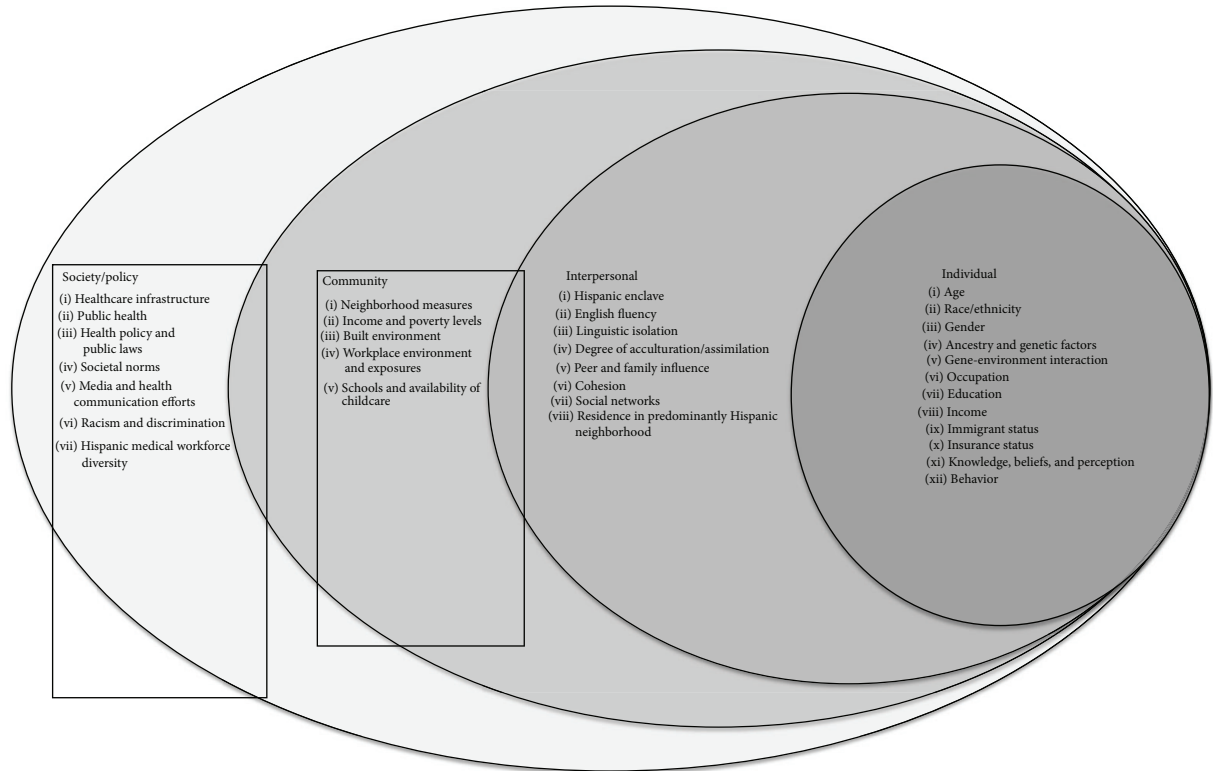


FIGURE 1: Social ecological model [88].

of over 8 million Hispanics from Central and South America has increased the diversity of the Hispanic population and even displaced Cubans as the third largest group [13]. These national origin groups are increasingly diverse, in nativity, primary language, acculturation, education, and occupation. Understanding the contributors to late-stage melanoma presentation in this heterogeneous group provides an opportunity to explore the effects of immigration and acculturation on determinants of cancer risk and outcomes. The objective of this article is to provide a framework for studying melanoma disparities in Hispanics and to provide recommendations for a research agenda to facilitate future research and interventions.

2. Conceptual Framework

The social ecological model (SEM) provides a dynamic and integrative framework for analyzing social and spatial variations in human health and disease [14, 15] (Figure 1). At the model's core lies the concept that health outcomes result from a unique combination of personal, interpersonal, and community attributes, thereby contextualizing the reciprocal interdependence of individuals and their environment. The individual level identifies biological and personal factors, including age, gender, genetics, knowledge, and behavior. The interpersonal level looks at how relationships with peers, partners, families, and social networks influence health. The community level examines settings such as the neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces within which disease occurs

and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that promote or prevent disease. The policy/societal level investigates the broader structural determinants such as health system infrastructure, health care access, health care resources and utilization, health policies, workforce diversity, and societal norms. While numerous studies have documented connections between individual health outcomes and the influence of these social and spatial determinants [16–22], few have used this paradigm to understand the reasons for disparities in melanoma outcomes [23].

3. Individual Determinants

Individual attributes, including age, race/ethnicity, gender, beliefs/attitudes, behavior, and health insurance status are thought to impact cancer outcomes [24, 25]. While age-adjusted incidence rates of CM among Hispanics (4.8/100,000 for men and 4.5/100,000 for women) are lower than those for NHWs (33.6/100,000 and 20.2/100,000 for men and women, resp.) [26], Hispanics are more likely to be diagnosed at a more advanced stage and have thicker tumors than their non-Hispanic white counterparts [4, 6, 27]. Moreover, Hispanics have an increased mortality [4, 5]. The clinical presentation of CM also differs across race and ethnicity, with Hispanics having a higher incidence of lower extremity involvement (25% versus 9%; $P < 0.001$) [5], and a greater frequency of the acral lentiginous histological subtype than NHWs [5, 6]. The reasons for phenotypic variability are not entirely clear but may include genetic factors,

gene-environment interaction, and/or inherent differences in the kinetics of tumor growth.

3.1. Health Insurance. Notably, Hispanics have the highest uninsured rate of any other racial/ethnic group in the US [28]. This is due in part to low-wage jobs without employer-based health benefits. Health insurance status has been shown to be a determinant of disparities in melanoma outcomes [29–31]. Intermittent and newly enrolled Medicaid CM patients were 2–13 times more likely, respectively, to have late-stage melanoma than those not on Medicaid. Medicare and Medicaid patients with CM were less likely than their privately insured counterparts to undergo sentinel lymph biopsies [29], indicating that publicly insured individuals may be understaged and possibly inadequately treated. Insurance may also attenuate disparities. For example, Hispanics enrolled in Medicare health maintenance organizations (HMOs) were diagnosed with CM at earlier stages and had decreased mortality than their age-matched controls in a Medicare fee-for-service program [32]. This observation may be in part due to the “HMO effect,” meaning that those enrolled in an HMO will have more points of contact with their primary care provider and may therefore be more likely to undergo preventive services such as skin cancer screenings [32].

3.2. Knowledge and Awareness. Knowledge may be an important predictor of preventive behaviors and use of screening services for melanoma. Temoshok et al. found that low levels of CM knowledge and understanding were associated with greater tumor thickness at diagnosis [33]. Studies show that Hispanics have less melanoma knowledge and awareness than NHWs [34–38]. In general, Hispanics also have a low perception of personal cancer risk [34, 35, 39, 40]. Hispanics also believe they can do little to reduce their risk of skin cancer, primarily because the many recommendations make it hard for them to know which ones to follow [41]. Moreover, Hispanics are thought to ascribe to fatalism about skin cancer prevention [41, 42]. This passivity may explain why they are also less likely to seek medical care if they develop a suspicious skin lesion. Current evidence, however, is insufficient to determine how much these knowledge gaps contribute to CM inequities [43].

3.3. Behavior. Individuals who are knowledgeable and aware of the perils of melanoma are more likely to perform skin self-examinations [38, 44]. In general, compared to other racial and ethnic groups, Hispanics are less likely to comply with cancer screening guidelines [45] and have significantly lower rates of skin self-examination [27, 35, 46–49] and physician-assisted skin examination [49–51] than NHWs. Among Hispanics, factors associated with skin self-examinations and receipt of physician-assisted skin examinations include greater US acculturation, older age, an increased number of melanoma risk factors, physician recommendations [7, 40, 52], fewer skin self-examination barriers, [52] country of origin [7], tanning indoors, greater knowledge about skin cancer, greater perceived skin cancer severity, a low

worry of skin cancer, and added physician-assisted skin examination benefits [52]. Hispanics cite lack of awareness of self-examination and lack of knowledge of how to conduct such an examination as primary reasons for not performing skin self-examinations [35, 40, 48]. The primary reasons for not receiving physician-assisted skin examinations were inadequate time with the physician and not knowing to ask or how to ask for an examination [40].

3.4. Occupation. A significant proportion of Hispanics work in outdoor occupations such as agriculture/landscaping, construction, maintenance, and transportation, all of which are associated with significant UV radiation and chemical exposure [53]. There is a paucity of data exploring occupational influences on skin cancer risk in this population. Day et al. found that a majority of outdoor Hispanic workers reported never wearing sunscreen, and 44% of study participants reported ever having a sunburn [54]. Similarly, 91% of migrant farmworkers in North Carolina reported never wearing sunscreen and had low levels of knowledge about melanoma [54, 55]. Melanoma risk has also been inconsistently linked to exposure to various chemicals, including arsenic and various pesticides [56]. Dennis et al. found significant associations between melanoma and several classes of pesticides in a large cohort from the Agricultural Health Survey [56]. Future longitudinal studies quantifying UV exposure as well as exposure to other environmental toxins in high risk occupations for skin cancer and melanoma development are warranted, although the low incidence of CM in this group may limit the feasibility of this type of prospective investigation [55].

3.5. Immigration Status. More than 19 million or 35% of the more than 55 million Hispanics in the US (excluding Puerto Rico) are foreign-born [57]. Of these, nearly 13 million or 23% are not US citizens [57]. The different Hispanic subgroups have very different settlement patterns and migration histories in the US. Virtually all Puerto Ricans, including the island-born, are native-born US citizens. More than two-thirds of Mexican Americans in the US were US-born. By contrast, all other major national origin groups are majority foreign-born. Each of the individual risks discussed above—insurance status, health related knowledge and behaviors, and occupational exposures—varies partially in relation to immigrant status. For example, in 2014, 14% of US-born Hispanics reported no current health insurance coverage, compared to 8% of all NHWs and 14.5% of all non-Hispanic Blacks. Among Hispanic immigrants who were citizens, 17% did not have health insurance coverage. However, more than half of noncitizen immigrants did not have health insurance, accounting for a majority of the uninsured Hispanics.

This heterogeneity provides opportunities for understanding and exploring how the genome, environment, and cultural factors contribute to CM development. It also creates important methodological challenges. The presence of a large undocumented population creates concerns about completeness of census counts supplying the denominators

of incidence and mortality rates. Incidence counts may also be suppressed if a large undocumented and uninsured population has impaired access to screening and diagnosis. Mortality may be under ascertained in an immigrant population because of health selective return migration out of the US after a CM diagnosis. These issues have been recognized in the epidemiological literature, but empirical investigation of their net impact on the data has been limited [45].

4. Interpersonal Determinants

The SEM also considers how interpersonal determinants, or relationships with peers, family members, and the immediate social milieu influence health outcomes. Acculturation, the process by which immigrants and their families adopt the language, attitudes, behaviors, and norms of their host country, has been associated with behavioral changes in relation to skin cancer risk among Hispanics [55, 58–60]. US cultural norms favor sunscreen use and sun tanning more than Hispanic cultural norms [58]. Acculturation among Hispanics has been linked to higher perceived benefits of exposure to UV radiation [60], less worry about skin damage [60], higher rates of sunbathing [59], higher rates of indoor tanning [59], and an increased risk of sunburns [55]. One study found that more than half of acculturated Hispanics reported having sunburns in the past year, as compared to just 1 in 3 of less acculturated Hispanics [55]. Importantly, sun-protective behaviors vary by country of origin. Individuals from Central/South America, Puerto Rico, and Cuba reported lower rates of having a sunburn and decreased usage of sun-protective clothing than those from other Hispanic/Latino countries [55]. These examples highlight the importance of considering the diverseness of the Hispanic population when investigating health outcomes [55].

5. Community Determinants

Neighborhood measures of income, poverty, economic opportunity, and level of educational attainment are community factors shown to influence health and disease [5, 9, 10, 61, 62]. Little research exists on the community determinants of melanoma outcomes in Hispanics; what exists relies on composite measures from population-based cancer registry data. This approach makes it difficult to tease apart Hispanic subgroups and to decipher which determinants, either singly or in combination, result in melanoma inequities. Among NHWs, indicators of high socioeconomic status (SES) are associated with higher melanoma incidence rates; however, among Hispanics, 66% of the melanoma burden occurs within middle and low SES groups [5]. This opposing SES gradient in incidence suggests the existence of a unique set of exposure risks particular to Hispanics. Irrespective of race, ethnicity, or sex, patients from lower SES strata were more likely to present with thicker tumors (>2 mm) at diagnosis; however, the association of thicker tumors and low SES was most profound among Hispanic men (relative risk [RR] 2.18;

confidence interval [CI] 1.73–2.74) and women (RR 1.98; 1.55–2.51), suggesting Hispanics may be disproportionately burdened by barriers to screening and care due to poverty [5]. In Florida, residence in an impoverished neighborhood was found to independently predict late-stage clustering of CM in Hispanics [63].

5.1. Education. Education helps individuals recognize the signs and symptoms that indicate the need for prompt medical attention and help them navigate through the health care system [64]. Cokkinides et al. examined age-adjusted mortality rate trends by level of educational attainment; they found that while melanoma mortality rates fell for highly educated individuals (greater than or equal to 13 years of education) over the 10-year study period, mortality for less-educated melanoma patients increased ($P = 0.17$) [65].

5.2. Access to Preventive Measures. Sunscreen availability differs across neighborhoods. To date, two studies have compared sunscreen accessibility within Hispanic and non-Hispanic communities. In Chicago, Hernandez et al. found that twice as many stores sold sunscreen in non-Hispanic neighborhoods with greater product diversity compared to Hispanic neighborhoods [66]. However, Sprague et al. were unable to replicate these results in Los Angeles, finding no significant difference in availability or diversity of sunscreen [67]. Further research is needed to elucidate the potential, if any, differences in sunscreen availability as well as the barriers to its usage and attainment that may influence CM outcomes.

6. Society and Policy Determinants

At the macro level, inequitable cancer health outcomes occur in the context of upstream societal and political factors. These elements include public/health policy and laws, health service infrastructure (financing, access, and quality), and societal norms (discrimination, racism, etc.).

6.1. Public Insurance Infrastructure. Hispanics face multiple barriers that impede access to quality healthcare. Although the rate of uninsured Hispanics among working age adults declined from 40% to 34% in 2014 with the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), Hispanics still have the highest uninsured rates of all major US racial or ethnic groups [68]. While half of uninsured Hispanics qualify for expanded Medicaid under PPACA, only 29 states and the District of Columbia enforce this provision [68]. Notably, Florida and Texas, two states which together account for a large proportion of the Hispanic populace, are among the states not participating in the Medicaid expansion. Among nonparticipating states, Hispanics continue to hold uninsured rates approaching 46% [68].

6.2. Immigration Status and Insurance. As discussed above, the low rate of health insurance coverage pertains primarily to noncitizen immigrants, of whom just less than half report

TABLE 1: Research questions and strategies by social ecological model levels of influence [89].

Research questions and strategies by SEM levels of influence		
Level of influence	Sublevel of influence	Future research questions and strategies
Society/policy	(i) Healthcare infrastructure (ii) Public health (iii) Health policy and public laws (iv) Societal norms (v) Media and health communication efforts (vi) Racism and discrimination (vii) Hispanic medical workforce diversity	(i) How does health system infrastructure impede access to dermatologic care among Hispanics? (ii) How can different media platforms be employed to increase knowledge and awareness among Hispanic subpopulations and influence CM societal norms? (iii) What are the most effective methods of dissemination of CM education? (iv) Can CM educational interventions designed for Hispanics influence outcomes? (v) How does racism/discrimination influence CM outcomes? (i) Training of physician extenders (and screen patients for skin cancer and melanoma. (ii) Implement policies that remove barriers to access of primary and specialty care. (iii) Diversification of the medical and dermatologic workforce to increase the representation of Hispanic care providers. (iv) Development of culturally and linguistically appropriate melanoma educational campaigns targeted to Hispanic subgroups. (v) Collaboration between Hispanic community stakeholders and professional medical organizations to facilitate dissemination of information/research findings to lay community.
Community	Neighborhood measures (i) Income/level of poverty (ii) Built environment (iii) Workplace environment and exposures (iv) Schools and availability of childcare	Are there unique environmental risk factors (aside from UV exposure) that increase CM risk among Hispanics? Develop longitudinal cohort studies quantifying workplace exposures and their impact on CM outcomes in Hispanics.
Interpersonal	(i) English language fluency (ii) Residence in predominantly Hispanic neighborhood (iii) Degree of assimilation (iv) Cohesion (v) Social networks (vi) Peer and family influence	What cultural factors contribute to CM risk/mortality? Do these factors vary by Hispanic country of origin? Are there components of Hispanic culture that influence participation in skin cancer screening or seeking medical care for skin conditions? How does melanoma risk vary by degree of acculturation? Develop more precise constructs to measure effects of acculturation. Development of community-based participatory research studies in which Hispanic stakeholders are included in early stages of study design.
Individual	(i) Age (ii) Race & ethnicity (iii) Gender (iv) Ancestry and genetic factors (v) Gene-environment interaction (vi) Immigration status (vii) Knowledge and behavior (viii) Insurance status (ix) Occupation (x) Health insurance status (xi) Income (xii) Education	What is the phenotypic profile of Hispanic patients with CM? Are kinetics of melanoma progression and metastasis different among Hispanics? How do CM risk and mortality vary by Hispanic subgroup? How does CM risk vary with immigration status and duration of time in US? How do fatalism and its impact on skin cancer perceptions vary between Hispanic subgroups? What role, if any, does fatalism play in CM inequities? How can melanoma knowledge and awareness be increased amongst Hispanic subgroups? Develop genetic studies (AIMS/GWAS) across Hispanic subgroups to understand the genetic basis for melanoma risk. Identification of biomarkers for melanoma disease progression within Hispanics. Case control studies of Hispanics with and without melanoma to help identify unique risk factors amongst this group. Efforts to increase recruitment of Hispanics melanoma patients into clinical trials. Transdisciplinary studies to understand the interlink between biological and social factors.

current health insurance coverage. Barriers are particularly high for the estimated 8 million undocumented immigrants from Latin America [69]. By law, undocumented immigrants are not qualified to attain health insurance through either the federal Marketplace [70] or Medicaid [71]. Medicaid also enforces a 5-year waiting period which may be waived for

children, pregnant women, and certain “qualified noncitizens” (green card holders, lawful permanent resident, etc.) [70]. Overall, these policies impede primary care access. Over one-quarter of Hispanic adults lack a consistent primary care provider and are twice as likely as non-Hispanic blacks and three times as likely as NHWs to not have a regular

healthcare provider [72]. Inconsistent primary care and dermatologic access have been linked to advanced melanoma at presentation [73] and decreased melanoma survival [74].

6.3. Hispanic Health Professional Shortage. Numerous studies have identified provider behaviors and bias as key contributing factors of health inequities, suggesting that cultural differences between patients and their providers impact healthcare outcomes [75–77]. Among Hispanics, race concordance is an important predictor of greater satisfaction with overall healthcare quality [78]. Hispanic physicians are more apt to provide medical care to minorities, low income, and non-English speaking patients and play a critical role in improving access to care among the underserved. Unfortunately, Hispanics are grossly underrepresented among the US physician workforce, comprising only 4.6% of US medical school graduates in 2014 [79].

6.4. Health Communication and Educational Campaigns. Health communication campaigns help shape health perceptions and risk behaviors, including those associated with melanoma. Studies demonstrate that mass media campaigns about health influence risky behaviors [80]. Previously, mass media campaigns have successfully increased screenings for cervical [81–83] and breast cancer [84]. Despite the plethora of public messaging on melanoma, most is geared towards middle aged whites [12, 85] with little being tailored towards the Hispanic population [12, 59, 85, 86]. While half of US adults report cancer-related internet searches on cancer [87], Hispanics may use it less than whites. Hay et al. found that nonwhite adults are more receptive to health information obtained via televised news [37]. Similarly, the Pew Hispanic Center and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation found that 68% of Hispanic adults report obtaining their health information via television [72].

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

Hispanics diagnosed with melanoma typically present with advanced stages of disease and experience higher melanoma-specific mortality rates than NHWs. Yet, huge knowledge gaps exist regarding the contributors and solutions to melanoma disparities among this fast growing, understudied segment of the US population. In Table 1 we present research questions and strategies for promoting melanoma outcome equity, based on SEM level of influence. This approach highlights the need for a multidisciplinary approach spanning multiple levels of influence. Although the absolute frequency of melanoma is relatively low within the Hispanic population, melanoma studies in Hispanics (given their diverse genetic ancestry and migration) provide a unique opportunity for research to explicate melanoma etiology, benefiting Hispanics and non-Hispanics alike.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Acknowledgments

Funding for this project was provided by Grant no. U54MD008621 from the National Institutes of Health/ National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities.

References

- [1] “What are the key statistics about melanoma skin cancer?” <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/skincancer-melanoma/detailed-guide/melanoma-skin-cancer-key-statistics>.
- [2] C. M. Balch, J. E. Gershenwald, S.-J. Soong et al., “Final version of 2009 AJCC melanoma staging and classification,” *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 27, no. 36, pp. 6199–6206, 2009.
- [3] A. Katalinic, A. Waldmann, M. A. Weinstock et al., “Does skin cancer screening save lives? An observational study comparing trends in melanoma mortality in regions with and without screening,” *Cancer*, vol. 118, no. 21, pp. 5395–5402, 2012.
- [4] S. Hu, Y. Parmet, G. Allen et al., “Disparity in melanoma: a trend analysis of melanoma incidence and stage at diagnosis among whites, Hispanics, and blacks in Florida,” *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 145, no. 12, pp. 1369–1374, 2009.
- [5] R. A. Pollitt, C. A. Clarke, S. M. Swetter, D. H. Peng, J. Zadnick, and M. Cockburn, “The expanding melanoma burden in California hispanics: importance of socioeconomic distribution, histologic subtype, and anatomic location,” *Cancer*, vol. 117, no. 1, pp. 152–161, 2011.
- [6] J. N. Cormier, Y. Xing, M. Ding et al., “Ethnic differences among patients with cutaneous melanoma,” *Archives of Internal Medicine*, vol. 166, no. 17, pp. 1907–1914, 2006.
- [7] E. J. Coups, J. L. Stapleton, S. V. Hudson, A. Medina-Forrester, J. S. Goydos, and A. Natale-Pereira, “Skin cancer screening among hispanic adults in the United States: results from the 2010 national health interview survey,” *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 148, no. 7, pp. 861–863, 2012.
- [8] R. A. Pollitt, S. M. Swetter, T. M. Johnson, P. Patil, and A. C. Geller, “Examining the pathways linking lower socioeconomic status and advanced melanoma,” *Cancer*, vol. 118, no. 16, pp. 4004–4013, 2012.
- [9] C. A. Ortiz, J. S. Goodwin, and J. L. Freeman, “The effect of socioeconomic factors on incidence, stage at diagnosis and survival of cutaneous melanoma,” *Medical Science Monitor*, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. RA163–RA172, 2005.
- [10] S. D. Singh, U. A. Ajani, C. J. Johnson et al., “Association of cutaneous melanoma incidence with area-based socioeconomic indicators-United States, 2004–2006,” *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 65, no. 5, supplement 1, pp. S58–S68, 2011.
- [11] R. A. Pollitt, C. A. Clarke, S. J. Shema, and S. M. Swetter, “California Medicaid enrollment and melanoma stage at diagnosis: a population-based study,” *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 7–13, 2008.
- [12] M. G. Cockburn, J. Zadnick, and D. Deapen, “Developing epidemic of melanoma in the hispanic population of California,” *Cancer*, vol. 106, no. 5, pp. 1162–1168, 2006.
- [13] Census Bureau, *HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN BY SPECIFIC ORIGIN: 2014 American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates*, 2014.
- [14] J. F. Sallis, N. Owen, and E. B. Fisher, “Ecological models of health behavior,” in *Health Behavior and Health Education: Theory, Research and Practice*, K. Glanz, B. K. Rimer, and K.

- Viswanath, Eds., Jossey-Bass, San Francisco, Calif, USA, 4th edition, 2008.
- [15] D. Stokols, "Translating social ecological theory into guidelines for community health promotion," *American Journal of Health Promotion*, vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 282–298, 1996.
- [16] M. A. Gerend and M. Pai, "Social determinants of black-white disparities in breast cancer mortality: a review," *Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention*, vol. 17, no. 11, pp. 2913–2923, 2008.
- [17] P. Braveman, S. Egerter, and D. R. Williams, "The social determinants of health: coming of age," *Annual Review of Public Health*, vol. 32, pp. 381–398, 2011.
- [18] H. K. Koh, S. C. Oppenheimer, S. B. Massl-Short et al., "Translating research evidence into practice to reduce health disparities: a social determinants approach," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 100, no. 1, pp. S72–S80, 2010.
- [19] L. Márquez-Magaña, C. Samayoa, and C. Umanzor, "Debunking 'race' and asserting social determinants as primary causes of cancer health disparities: outcomes of a science education activity for teens," *Journal of Cancer Education*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 314–318, 2013.
- [20] S. B. Wheeler, K. E. Reeder-Hayes, and L. A. Carey, "Disparities in breast cancer treatment and outcomes: biological, social, and health system determinants and opportunities for research," *Oncologist*, vol. 18, no. 9, pp. 986–993, 2013.
- [21] D. R. Williams and M. Sternthal, "Understanding racial-ethnic disparities in health: sociological contributions," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, vol. 51, pp. S15–27, 2010.
- [22] E. B. O'Keefe, J. P. Meltzer, and T. N. Bethea, "Health disparities and cancer: racial disparities in cancer mortality in the United States, 2000–2010," *Frontiers in Public Health*, vol. 3, article 51, 2015.
- [23] J. A. Petersen, S. D. Quantz, F. D. Ashbury, and J. K. Sauvé, "The skin cancer prevention framework: a comprehensive tool for population-level efforts in skin cancer," *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, vol. 101, no. 4, pp. 128–132, 2010.
- [24] R. L. Siegel, K. D. Miller, and A. Jemal, "Cancer statistics, 2015," *CA: Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 5–29, 2015.
- [25] X. Niu, K. S. Pawlish, and L. M. Roche, "Cancer survival disparities by race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status in New Jersey," *Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 144–160, 2010.
- [26] "SEER Stat Fact Sheets: Melanoma of the Skin," <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/melan.html>.
- [27] M. Clairwood, J. Ricketts, J. Grant-Kels, and L. Gonsalves, "Melanoma in skin of color in Connecticut: an analysis of melanoma incidence and stage at diagnosis in non-Hispanic blacks, non-Hispanic whites, and Hispanics," *International Journal of Dermatology*, vol. 53, no. 4, pp. 425–433, 2014.
- [28] Office of Minority Health, "Minority Population Profiles: Hispanic/Latino," 2015, <http://minorityhealth.hhs.gov/omh/browse.aspx?lvl=3&lvlid=64>.
- [29] K. Y. Bilimoria, C. M. Balch, J. D. Wayne et al., "Health care system and socioeconomic factors associated with variance in use of sentinel lymph node biopsy for melanoma in the United States," *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, vol. 27, no. 11, pp. 1857–1863, 2009.
- [30] M. McCarthy, "Surgery for melanoma is often delayed in Medicare patients, study finds," *The British Medical Journal*, vol. 350, Article ID h1886, 2015.
- [31] A. Amini, C. G. Rusthoven, T. V. Waxweiler et al., "Association of health insurance with outcomes in adults ages 18 to 64 years with melanoma in the United States," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 74, no. 2, pp. 309–316, 2016.
- [32] R. S. Kirsner, J. D. Wilkinson, F. Ma, H. Pacheco, and D. G. Federman, "The association of medicare health care delivery systems with stage at diagnosis and survival for patients with melanoma," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 141, no. 6, pp. 753–757, 2005.
- [33] L. Temoshok, R. J. Diclemente, D. M. Sweet, M. S. Blois, and R. W. Sagebiel, "Factors related to patient delay in seeking medical attention for cutaneous malignant melanoma," *Cancer*, vol. 54, no. 12, pp. 3048–3053, 1984.
- [34] F. Ma, F. Collado-Mesa, S. Hu, and R. S. Kirsner, "Skin cancer awareness and sun protection behaviors in white Hispanic and white non-Hispanic high school students in Miami, Florida," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 143, no. 8, pp. 983–988, 2007.
- [35] M. Pipitone, J. K. Robinson, C. Camara, B. Chittineni, and S. G. Fisher, "Skin cancer awareness in suburban employees: a hispanic perspective," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 118–123, 2002.
- [36] C. E. Cheng, B. Irwin, D. Mauriello, L. Hemminger, A. Pappert, and A. B. Kimball, "Health disparities among different ethnic and racial middle and high school students in sun exposure beliefs and knowledge," *Journal of Adolescent Health*, vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 106–109, 2010.
- [37] J. Hay, E. J. Coups, J. Ford, and M. DiBonaventura, "Exposure to mass media health information, skin cancer beliefs, and sun protection behaviors in a United States probability sample," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 61, no. 5, pp. 783–792, 2009.
- [38] D. R. Miller, A. C. Geller, S. W. Wyatt et al., "Melanoma awareness and self-examination practices: results of a United States survey," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 34, no. 6, pp. 962–970, 1996.
- [39] R. V. Kundu, M. Kamaria, S. Ortiz, D. P. West, A. W. Rademaker, and J. K. Robinson, "Effectiveness of a knowledge-based intervention for melanoma among those with ethnic skin," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 62, no. 5, pp. 777–784, 2010.
- [40] C. Roman, A. Lugo-Somolinos, and N. Thomas, "Skin cancer knowledge and skin self-examinations in the hispanic population of North Carolina: the patient's perspective," *JAMA Dermatology*, vol. 149, no. 1, pp. 103–104, 2013.
- [41] K. J. Buster, Z. You, M. Fouad, and C. Elmetts, "Skin cancer risk perceptions: a comparison across ethnicity, age, education, gender, and income," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 66, no. 5, pp. 771–779, 2012.
- [42] E. J. Coups, J. L. Stapleton, S. L. Manne et al., "Psychosocial correlates of sun protection behaviors among U.S. Hispanic adults," *Journal of Behavioral Medicine*, vol. 37, no. 6, pp. 1082–1090, 2014.
- [43] V. M. Harvey, H. Patel, S. Sandhu, S. F. Wallington, and G. Hinds, "Social determinants of racial and ethnic disparities in cutaneous melanoma outcomes," *Cancer Control*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 343–349, 2014.
- [44] M. Berwick, C. B. Begg, J. A. Fine, G. C. Roush, and R. L. Barnhill, "Screening for cutaneous melanoma by skin self-examination," *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, vol. 88, no. 1, pp. 17–23, 1996.

- [45] R. W. Haile, E. M. John, A. J. Levine et al., "A review of cancer in U.S. Hispanic populations," *Cancer Prevention Research*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 150–163, 2012.
- [46] W. C. Black, R. T. Goldhahn Jr., and C. Wiggins, "Melanoma within a Southwestern Hispanic population," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 123, no. 10, pp. 1331–1334, 1987.
- [47] P. Rouhani, P. S. Pinheiro, R. Sherman et al., "Increasing rates of melanoma among nonwhites in Florida compared with the United States," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 146, no. 7, pp. 741–746, 2010.
- [48] M. R. Arnold and W. DeJong, "Skin self-examination practices in a convenience sample of US university students," *Preventive Medicine*, vol. 40, no. 3, pp. 268–273, 2005.
- [49] J. Imahiyerobo-Ip, I. Ip, S. Jamal, U. Nadiminti, and M. Sanchez, "Skin cancer awareness in communities of color," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 64, no. 1, pp. 198–200, 2011.
- [50] A. T. Pakilit, B. A. Kahn, L. Petersen, L. S. Abraham, G. A. Greendale, and P. A. Ganz, "Lifestyle high-risk behaviors and demographics may predict the level of participation in sun-protection behaviors and skin cancer primary prevention in the United States: results of the 1998 National Health Interview Survey," *Cancer*, vol. 92, no. 5, pp. 1315–1324, 2001.
- [51] M. Saraiya, H. I. Hall, T. Thompson et al., "Skin cancer screening among U.S. adults from 1992, 1998, and 2000 National Health Interview Surveys," *Preventive Medicine*, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 308–314, 2004.
- [52] E. J. Coups, J. L. Stapleton, S. V. Hudson et al., "Skin cancer surveillance behaviors among US Hispanic adults," *Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology*, vol. 68, no. 4, pp. 576–584, 2013.
- [53] United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Ethnicity," 2014, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/reports/race-and-ethnicity/archive/labor-force-characteristics-by-race-and-ethnicity-2014.pdf>.
- [54] A. K. Day, J. L. Stapleton, A. M. Natale-Pereira, J. S. Goydos, and E. J. Coups, "Occupational sunscreen use among US Hispanic outdoor workers Cancer," *BMC Research Notes*, vol. 8, no. 1, article 578, 2015.
- [55] E. J. Coups, J. L. Stapleton, S. V. Hudson, A. Medina-Forrester, A. Natale-Pereira, and J. S. Goydos, "Sun protection and exposure behaviors among Hispanic adults in the United States: differences according to acculturation and among Hispanic subgroups," *BMC Public Health*, vol. 12, article 985, 2012.
- [56] L. K. Dennis, C. F. Lynch, D. P. Sandler, and M. C. R. Alavanja, "Pesticide use and cutaneous melanoma in pesticide applicators in the agricultural health study," *Environmental Health Perspectives*, vol. 118, no. 6, pp. 812–817, 2010.
- [57] United States Census Bureau, "Selected population profile in the United States 2014 American community survey 1-year estimates," <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.
- [58] V. A. Andreeva, J. B. Unger, A. L. Yaroch, M. G. Cockburn, L. Baezconde-Garbanati, and K. D. Reynolds, "Acculturation and sun-safe behaviors among US Latinos: findings from the 2005 Health Information National Trends Survey," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 99, no. 4, pp. 734–741, 2009.
- [59] E. J. Coups, J. L. Stapleton, S. V. Hudson et al., "Linguistic acculturation and skin cancer-related behaviors among Hispanics in the southern and western United States," *JAMA Dermatology*, vol. 149, no. 6, pp. 679–686, 2013.
- [60] C. J. Heckman and J. Choen-Filipic, "Brief report: ultraviolet radiation exposure, considering acculturation among hispanics (Project URECAH)," *Journal of Cancer Education*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 342–346, 2012.
- [61] C. E. Ross and C.-L. Wu, "The links between education and health," *American Sociological Review*, vol. 60, no. 5, pp. 719–745, 1995.
- [62] M. A. Winkleby, D. E. Jatulis, E. Frank, and S. P. Fortmann, "Socioeconomic status and health: how education, income, and occupation contribute to risk factors for cardiovascular disease," *American Journal of Public Health*, vol. 82, no. 6, pp. 816–820, 1992.
- [63] S. Hu, R. Sherman, K. Arheart, and R. S. Kirsner, "Predictors of neighborhood risk for late-stage melanoma: addressing disparities through spatial analysis and area-based measures," *Journal of Investigative Dermatology*, vol. 134, no. 4, pp. 937–945, 2014.
- [64] Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Healthy People 2020: Disparities, <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities>.
- [65] V. E. Cokkinides, A. C. Geller, and A. Jemal, "Trends in melanoma mortality among non-hispanic whites by educational attainment, 1993–2007," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 148, no. 5, pp. 587–591, 2012.
- [66] C. Hernandez, D. Calero, G. Robinson, R. Mermelstein, and J. K. Robinson, "Comparison of sunscreen availability in Chicago Hispanic and non-Hispanic neighborhoods," *Photodermatology Photoimmunology and Photomedicine*, vol. 28, no. 5, pp. 244–249, 2012.
- [67] J. Sprague, J. Obioha, and M. W. Chiu, "Availability of sunscreen in predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods vs. adjacent predominantly non-Hispanic neighborhoods in Los Angeles," *Photodermatology Photoimmunology and Photomedicine*, vol. 29, no. 5, pp. 279–282, 2013.
- [68] B. M. M. Doty, S. Buetel, P. W. Rasmussen, and S. E. Collins, "The Commonwealth Fund Blog: Latinos Have Made Coverage Gains but Millions Are Still Uninsured," <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/publications/blog/2015/apr/latinos-have-made-coverage-gains>.
- [69] P. R. Center, "Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends: Unauthorized Immigrant Population Trends for States, Birth Countries and Regions," 2016, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2014/12/11/unauthorized-trends/>.
- [70] US Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, "Coverage for lawfully present immigrants," <https://www.healthcare.gov/immigrants/lawfully-present-immigrants/>.
- [71] Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, "Eligibility for Non-Citizens in Medicaid and CHIP," <http://www.medicaid.gov/medicaid-chip-program-information/by-topics/outreach-and-enrollment/downloads/overview-of-eligibility-for-non-citizens-in-medicaid-and-chip.pdf>.
- [72] G. Livingston, S. Minushkin, and D. Cohn, "Hispanics and Health Care in the United States: Access, Information and Knowledge," Pew Research Center Hispanic Trends, <http://www.pewhispanic.org/2008/08/13/hispanics-and-health-care-in-the-united-states-access-information-and-knowledge/>.
- [73] M. L. Di Quinzio, R. A. Dewar, F. I. Burge, and P. J. Veuglers, "Family physician visits and early recognition of melanoma," *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, vol. 96, no. 2, pp. 136–139, 2005.
- [74] M. L. Pennie, S. L. Soon, J. B. Risser, E. Veledar, S. D. Culler, and S. C. Chen, "Melanoma outcomes for medicare

- patients: association of stage and survival with detection by a dermatologist vs a nondermatologist," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 143, no. 4, pp. 488–494, 2007.
- [75] T. A. LaVeist and T. Carroll, "Race of physician and satisfaction with care among African-American patients," *Journal of the National Medical Association*, vol. 94, no. 11, pp. 937–943, 2002.
- [76] T. A. LaVeist and A. Nuru-Jeter, "Is doctor-patient race concordance associated with greater satisfaction with care?" *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*, vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 296–306, 2002.
- [77] T. A. LaVeist, A. Nuru-Jeter, and K. E. Jones, "The association of doctor-patient race concordance with health services utilization," *Journal of Public Health Policy*, vol. 24, no. 3-4, pp. 312–323, 2003.
- [78] S. Saha, M. Komaromy, T. D. Koepsell, and A. B. Bindman, "Patient-physician racial concordance and the perceived quality and use of health care," *Archives of Internal Medicine*, vol. 159, no. 9, pp. 997–1004, 1999.
- [79] Association of American Medical Colleges, *Table 30: Total Graduates by U.S. Medical School and Race and Ethnicity, 2012*, <https://www.aamc.org/download/321538/data/factstable6.pdf>.
- [80] M. A. Wakefield, B. Loken, and R. C. Hornik, "Use of mass media campaigns to change health behaviour," *The Lancet*, vol. 376, no. 9748, pp. 1261–1271, 2010.
- [81] A. C. Marcus and L. A. Crane, "A review of cervical cancer screening intervention research: implications for public health programs and future research," *Preventive Medicine*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 13–31, 1998.
- [82] M. E. Black, J. Yamada, and V. Mann, "A systematic literature review of the effectiveness of community-based strategies to increase cervical cancer screening," *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, vol. 93, no. 5, pp. 386–393, 2002.
- [83] J. O. Anderson, R. M. Mullins, M. Siahpush, M. J. Spittal, and M. Wakefield, "Mass media campaign improves cervical screening across all socio-economic groups," *Health Education Research*, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 867–875, 2009.
- [84] R. J. Pasick, R. A. Hiatt, and E. D. Paskett, "Lessons learned from community-based cancer screening intervention research," *Cancer*, vol. 101, no. 5, pp. 1146–1164, 2004.
- [85] S. Hu, R. M. Soza-Vento, D. F. Parker, and R. S. Kirsner, "Comparison of stage at diagnosis of melanoma among Hispanic, black, and white patients in Miami-Dade County, Florida," *Archives of Dermatology*, vol. 142, no. 6, pp. 704–708, 2006.
- [86] R. Torrens and B. A. Swan, "Promoting prevention and early recognition of malignant melanoma," *Dermatology Nursing*, vol. 21, no. 3, pp. 115–123, 2009.
- [87] L. J. F. Rutten, L. Squiers, and B. Hesse, "Cancer-related information seeking: hints from the 2003 Health Information National Trends Survey (HINTS)," *Journal of Health Communication*, vol. 11, supplement 001, pp. 147–156, 2006.
- [88] Centers for Disease Control, "Colorectal Cancer Control Program (CRCCP): Social Ecological Model," 2015, <http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/crccp/sem.htm>.
- [89] N. Krieger, "Defining and investigating social disparities in cancer: critical issues," *Cancer Causes and Control*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 5–14, 2005.