






Placing Social Determinants of Health in Context: Cancer Screening



Physical Environment

<p>% With Commute <25 Min</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing transportation barriers was found to increase screening rates for breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer screening. (Brouwers, 2011) Many people in rural areas faced challenges when they had to travel long distances for colorectal cancer screening. It was hard to arrange transportation, which needed a lot of time and resources. (Lee, 2023)
<p>% Affordable Housing/ Year Structure Built</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National evidence shows that when people do not have stable housing, they are less likely to get screened for cancer. (Fan, 2022) Lung cancer screening is especially important for people exposed to increased environmental exposures in their homes such as radon and asbestos. (Haddad, 2020)
<p>% Owner-Occupied Housing</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer screening was more common among those who owned a home compared to people living in rental or other transient housing, like shelters or supportive housing. (Lofters, 2017) Population level breast cancer screening rates were higher for homeowners compared to tenants. (Mottram, 2021) A study in 2021 found that owning a home was linked to higher rates of colorectal cancer screening. (Mayhand, 2021)




Economic & Work Environment

<p>% Graduated High School</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast cancer screening was more common among those with higher levels of education. (Mottram, 2021 and Ponce-Chazarri, 2023) In one study, those with lower educational attainment had lower knowledge of cancer screening. (Daniel, 2021) Higher education levels were associated with higher odds of colorectal cancer screening for men and women. (Shah, 2022)
<p>% Employed</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults who do not have a job were less likely to stay current with their screenings for cervical cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and prostate cancer. (Fedewa, 2022) When people are unemployed, they might put off or skip getting screened for breast cancer. (Ennis, 2015) Research suggests that whether someone is working or not can affect whether they participate in cancer screening programs. (Collatuzzo, 2022)

Economic & Work Environment (continued)

Household Income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary can impact participation in cancer screening programs. (Collatuzzo, 2022) • In one study, individuals with lower incomes were less likely to be screened for breast, cervical, colorectal, and prostate cancers. (Hall, 2018) • Higher wealth increased the odds of men being current with colorectal cancer screening. (Korous, 2022) • Lower socioeconomic status is shown to be a barrier that contributes to low screening rates for a variety of cancers. (American Association of Cancer Research, 2022) • Breast cancer screening was lower for women with lower socioeconomic status. (Mottram, 2021)
% Above Poverty Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The percentage of adults who received colorectal cancer screening was lowest among poor adults. (National Health Interview Survey, 2020) • Those living in poor, rural counties were less likely to obtain recommended cancer screenings. (Bennett, 2011)

Service Environment

% With Health Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for colorectal cancer increased following mandates by the Affordable Care Act in 2010. (Preston, 2021) • When more people have health insurance, they are more likely to get preventive care, like cancer screening. (Sommers, 2016)
% With Employer-Based Health Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Losing health insurance through job loss was associated with less up-to-date cancer screening. (Fedewa, 2022) • Disruptions in insurance coverage though job insecurity were associated with lower cancer screening. (Yabroff, 2020)
% With Internet Coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile health intervention has been a promising way to get more people to do screenings. (Ruco, 2021) • Social media interventions can improve cancer screening and early diagnosis. (Plackett, 2020) • A study found that mobile technology can work in providing health information and interventions to diverse, low-income populations. (Purnell, 2014)

References

Physical Environment

• % With Commute <25 Min

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• % Owner-Occupied Housing

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Economic & Work Environment

• % Graduated High School

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Service Environment

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