

## **Impact of Residing in Ethnic Enclave Neighborhoods on Cancer Survival for Asian American and Latino Populations**

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### **1. Background**

We explored the development and use of a standardized measure of ethnic enclave neighborhoods for Asian American and Hispanic populations, and population-based cancer registry data for investigating associations with cancer outcomes.

### **2. Goals**

Through our example, users will be able to identify the essential steps for creating a story map using outreach data. Our primary goals are to demonstrate an impactful method of communicating impact that leverages geospatial, demographic, and multimedia elements, while also delineating the specific Outreach Management System (OMS) data required to create an effective story map.

### **3. Solutions and Methods**

We developed ethnic enclave measures for Asian American and Hispanic populations by applying principal components analysis to data from the American Community Survey and decennial U.S. Census across 5 states (CA, FL, NJ, NY, and TX) with large populations of Asian American and Hispanic residents. Using cancer registry data, we are examining association of enclave residence with cancer survival using Fine and Gray competing risk models.

### **4. Outcomes**

Among Hispanic males with colorectal cancer (CRC), residing in ethnic enclave neighborhoods was associated with increased risk of CRC-specific mortality; among Hispanic females, a statistically significant association was not observed. Among Asian American males with CRC, residing in ethnic enclave neighborhoods was associated with decreased risk of CRC-specific mortality; among Asian American females, no association was observed. We will further adjust models for other neighborhood factors including neighborhood socioeconomic status and health care accessibility.

### **5. Lessons Learned and Future Directions**

We observed associations between residence in ethnic enclaves and CRC-specific mortality among males; these associations varied for Asian American and Hispanic populations. No associations were observed for females. Future studies should investigate the pathways through which Hispanic and Asian American ethnic enclaves might impact cancer outcomes to better inform interventions needed to improve outcomes for these population groups.