

**Developing the Minnesota Cancer Plan  
Step 2: Recommend Objectives and Strategies**

**Workgroup: Prevention Group B**

**Date: May 10, 2016**

**Objective: Promote policy systems and environmental changes that increase sun protection**

**Desired Outcome:**

At the end of five years, what would you like to accomplish? If you do not expect to achieve the objective by the end of five years, what would success look like? Strong cross sector collaboration increases shade protection at recreation areas and schools; there is an increase in the number of employers and schools that adopt sun safety policies.

**Alignment:**

**Partners currently working on this objective and type of activity:**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Activity (such as PSE change, education, programmatic)</b>
University of Minnesota School of Public Health	PSE change, research, education
Minnesota Department of Health Comprehensive Cancer Control Program	PSE change, education
Melanoma Awareness Minnesota	PSE change, education
Park and Recreation Departments	PSE change, education
Schools	PSE change, education
State Health Improvement Program staff at MDH and LPH grantees	PSE change, education

**Stakeholders for this issue not currently working on it and potential role:**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Potential role (PSE change, education, programmatic)</b>
Minnesota Dermatologic Society	PSE change, education
Minnesota Medical Association	PSE change
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network	PSE change
Minnesota Academy of Family Practice	PSE change, education
American Academy of Pediatrics Minnesota Chapter	PSE change
Hospitals and clinics near recreation areas	PSE change, education
Federally Qualified Health Centers	PSE change, education

County Local Public Health Agencies (LPH)	PSE change
Department of Education	PSE change
School Districts	PSE change
Minnesota Zoo	PSE change, education
Minnesota Landscape Arboretum	PSE change
Ski resorts	PSE change
University of Minnesota planning, architecture, horticulture, forestry and landscape architecture programs	PSE change, education
Safe Routes to School	PSE change, education
Minnesota Athletic Association	PSE change, education
State FFA and 4H Chapters	PSE change, education
Community Health Worker Alliance	PSE change, education
Izaak Walton League	Education
Minnesota Builder's Association	PSE change, education
Health Insurance Companies	PSE change
Police	PSE change, education
University Extension	PSE Change, education
Property owners	PSE change, education
Neighborhood Associations	PSE change, education
Minnesotan's for Healthy Kids	PSE change
Move MN and other walking and bicycling groups	PSE change
Community pools and beaches	PSE change, education

## Strategies

<b>Strategy #1:</b> Incorporate sun safety into work place policies and training
<b>Indicator to measure progress (such as increased number of engaged stakeholders, increased media events, increased number of local jurisdictions that pass policy):</b> 1) More worksites will have work place policies in place and employees follow recommended policies. 2) More worksites provide sun protection to workers and incentivize workers to use it.
<b>Rationale:</b> Employers have a responsibility for worker's safety and can assume a role in protecting employee's health. The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer recommends "increase availability of sun protection for outdoor workers" (Strategy 1D.) and "incorporate sun safety into workplace policies and safety trainings" (Strategy 3C.). U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <i>The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer</i> . Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General; 2014, p. 48-49, 56. Hereafter <i>Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer</i> .

**This is an X evidence-based practice \_\_\_ promising practice \_\_\_ other. Please explain.**

The Community Guide updated their systematic review of interventions in outdoor occupational settings in 2014 and based on recent evidence changed their recommendation from insufficient evidence to strong evidence of effectiveness. The research showed interventions in outdoor occupational settings resulted in significant increased sunscreen use, increased hat use and decreased sunburns. Community Preventive Services Task Force. Preventing skin cancer: interventions in outdoor occupational settings. The Guide to Community Preventive Services website. <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/cancer/skin/education-policy/outdooroccupations.html>

*See also*, Janda M, Stoneham M, Youl P, et al. What encourages sun protection among outdoor workers from four industries? J Occup Health. 2014;56(1):62-72. Nahar VK, Ford MA, Hallam JS, Bass MA, Vice MA. Sociodemographic and psychological correlates of sun protection behaviors among outdoor workers: a review. J Skin Cancer. 2013:453174.

**Does this strategy promote health equity by addressing a racial, economic, geographic or other barrier? If yes, explain.** Some professions (outdoor workers) are at greater risk and these persons may have less employment options for comparable pay.

**Rank this strategy for the greatest potential for traditional and non-traditional partners working together.**

Rank 4 of 4 strategies

**Strategy #2:** Adopt shade planning in land use development

**Indicator to measure progress (such as increased number of engaged stakeholders, increased media events, increased number of local jurisdictions that pass policy):** number of policies adopted by local planning commissions or similar local authority

**Rationale:** providing shade reduces exposure to sun on a population basis

The *Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer* recommends "support shade planning in land use development" (Strategy 3D.) under Goal 3: Promote policies that advance the national goal of preventing skin cancer."

**This is an X evidence-based practice X promising practice \_\_\_ other. Please explain.**

Increasing shade on public lands will decrease UV exposure for persons using the space.

Tools to increase shade protection as part of land use planning for recreation areas.

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Park Service. *Parks, Trails and Health Workbook. A tool for Planner, Parks & Recreation Professionals, and Health Practitioners.* Washington DC: National park Service; 2015.  
[https://www.nps.gov/public\\_health/hp/hphp/press/Parks\\_Trails\\_and\\_Health\\_Workbook\\_508\\_Accessible\\_PDF.pdf](https://www.nps.gov/public_health/hp/hphp/press/Parks_Trails_and_Health_Workbook_508_Accessible_PDF.pdf)
2. WebShade Shade Audit Software at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dinaey9ajooToronto>. Accessed June 7, 2016.
3. Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition. Shade Guidelines. Canada: Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition; 2010.  
[http://www1.toronto.ca/city\\_of\\_toronto/toronto\\_public\\_health/healthy\\_public\\_policy/tcpc/files/pdf/guidelines\\_supplement.pdf](http://www1.toronto.ca/city_of_toronto/toronto_public_health/healthy_public_policy/tcpc/files/pdf/guidelines_supplement.pdf).

Accessed June 7, 2016.

**Does this strategy promote health equity by addressing a racial, economic, geographic or other barrier? If yes, explain.**

shade structures are less common in poor and industrial areas. This is an opportunity to promote cross sector collaboration to improve park and recreation environments in poor neighborhoods, with shade structures as part of the improvement.

**Rank this strategy for the greatest potential for traditional and non-traditional partners working together.**

Rank   3   of   4   strategies

**Strategy #3:** Promote sun protection in school policies and in construction of school facilities.

**Indicator to measure progress (such as increased number of engaged stakeholders, increased media events, increased number of local jurisdictions that pass policy):** More schools will adopt sun protection policies (MDH Indoor Air Unit survey of schools).

**Rationale:** children spend time in outdoor activities at school; establishing sun safe practices in children may have life-long effect.

The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer provides further support for this strategy. The Surgeon General recommends:

1. "increase availability of sun protection in education settings"(Strategy 1C.) under Goal 1: Increase opportunities for sun protection in outdoor settings" and
2. "inclusion of sun protection in school policies, construction of school facilities (or retrofitted) and school curricula" (Strategy 3A.) under Goal 3: Promote policies that advance the national goal of preventing skin cancer.

**This is an   X   evidence-based practice      promising practice      other. Please explain.**

According to CDC's 2012 School Health Policies and Practices study (SHPPS), "some" school districts have policies to promote sun safety. These policies are limited in scope and most often are recommendations. Targeted intervention with schools can result in the adoption of stronger sun safety policies. Buller DB, Reynolds KD, Ashley JL, et. al. *Motivating public school districts to adopt sun protection policies: a randomized controlled trial.* Am J Prev Med. 2011;41(3):309-316.

Evidence-based tools and promising practices:

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *Guidelines for School Programs to Prevent Skin Cancer.* Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services; 2002. [http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/what\\_cdc\\_is\\_doing/toolkit.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/what_cdc_is_doing/toolkit.htm)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sun Safety for American's Youth Toolkit: Skin Cancer Tools and Resources by Skin Cancer Prevention Guideline.* Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services; 20014. [http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/what\\_cdc\\_is\\_doing/toolkit.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/what_cdc_is_doing/toolkit.htm)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Shade Planning for America's Schools.* Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services; 2008. [http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/pdf/shade\\_planning.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/cancer/skin/pdf/shade_planning.pdf).

**Does this strategy promote health equity by addressing a racial, economic, geographic or other barrier? If yes, explain.**

We don't know the extent to which there are inequities in school policies that promote sun safe practices.

**Rank this strategy for the greatest potential for traditional and non-traditional partners working together.**

**Rank \_\_1\_\_ of \_\_4\_\_ strategies**

**Strategy #4:** increase shade and sun protection in outdoor recreational settings

**Indicator to measure progress (such as increased number of engaged stakeholders, increased media events, increased number of local jurisdictions that pass policy):** There is an increase in the number of outdoor recreational settings that provide shaded space, sunscreen and/or educational interventions about sun safety.

**Rationale:** prolonged sun exposure in outdoor settings is associated with increased risk of skin cancer.

The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Skin Cancer recommends:

1. Increase shade in outdoor recreational settings and support sun-protective behaviors in outdoor settings" (Strategies 1A. and 1B.) under Goal 1. Increase opportunities for sun protection in outdoor settings and
2. Support shade planning in land use development (Strategy 3D.) under Goal 3. Promote policies that advance the national goal of preventing skin cancer.

**This is an X evidence-based practice \_\_\_ promising practice \_\_\_ other. Please explain.**

Increasing shade in outdoor recreational settings will decrease UV exposure for persons using the space. Evidence based tools, such as shade audits, are available to maximize the effectiveness of sun protection in outdoor recreation settings.

WebShade Shade Audit Software at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dinaey9ajooToronto>. Accessed June 7, 2016.

Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition. Shade Guidelines. Canada: Toronto Cancer Prevention Coalition; 2010.

[http://www1.toronto.ca/city\\_of\\_toronto/toronto\\_public\\_health/healthy\\_public\\_policy/tcpc/files/pdf/guidelines\\_supplement.pdf](http://www1.toronto.ca/city_of_toronto/toronto_public_health/healthy_public_policy/tcpc/files/pdf/guidelines_supplement.pdf).

Accessed June 7, 2016.

The Utah Comprehensive Cancer Control Program implemented a successful sun protection program at the Salt Lake City Zoo and ski resorts in Utah that is replicable.

**Does this strategy promote health equity by addressing a racial, economic, geographic or other barrier? If yes, explain.**

Everyone, including populations that experience cancer disparities, benefit equally from this strategy.

**Rank this strategy for the greatest potential for traditional and non-traditional partners working together.**

**Rank \_\_2\_\_ of \_\_4\_\_ strategies**

