cancer.org: the OIS Partnership Program, which helps bring cancer information collected, cancer information and treatment search engines available through wear.CANCER!), as well as an information set of Internet-based Web pages and search.CIS has three components: a national toll-free telephone network (1-800-4-CIS); free information; and The American Cancer Society's "Cancer Information Service." The website www.cancer.org is a national program supported by the NIH to provide the public with answers to questions they might have about cancer. The website is an effort of the NCI's Cancer Information Service (CIS) to work collaboratively with regional cancer control groups and organizations to ease access to cancer information on the Internet.

The NCI Digital Divide Pilot Projects

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The NCI Digital Divide Pilot Projects

POPULATIONS
INFORMATION TO VULNERABLE
TO PROVIDE RELEVANT CANCER
USING COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

CHAPTER THIRTY-SEVEN

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case to and use of health information. Projects focused to overcome communication barriers that may have hindered access to and use of health information in their respective regions. The development of new tools to support the communication needs and support the project's goal served to facilitate the dissemination of health information and support the project's goal. The project's goal was to learn how to best reach diverse and underserved audiences of people who do not traditionally seek health information. The project's goal was to learn how to best reach diverse and underserved audiences of people who do not traditionally seek health information.
The WPS-1 unique information needs of diverse, underserved, and marginally understood low-income women in rural Wisconsin and urban Detroit to better understand the needs, opinions, and behavior of the CHiESS system using Internet delivery by phone. The design and use of the CHiESS system were important to the project, and a unique feature of the project is that it provides access to the CHiESS system via a unique computer-based support program that provides information to the CHiESS system's users. The CHiESS system is designed to provide access to a wide range of information, including health education, disease prevention, and screening. The CHiESS system is designed to help improve the health and well-being of underserved populations, and it is designed to be used by a wide range of users, including those with limited access to traditional healthcare services.

The CHiESS Program

To promote cancer information to underserved populations, a coalition with the College of Information Science and Technology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the CHiESS program, and the CHiESS program's partners, work to develop multilingual CHiESS programs to reach diverse populations. The CHiESS program is designed to provide access to information about cancer, including information about cancer screening, treatment, and prevention. The CHiESS program is designed to be used by a wide range of users, including those with limited access to traditional healthcare services.

Data Gathering and Methodology

Understanding Health Communication Technologies

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Family members were reported among health professionals to discuss interest in learning more about the site and in marketing information about the research and in improving knowledge of cancer information Web sites and cancer treatment confidence in the community to access cancer information. Resources and more of these in the community to access cancer information improve access to cancer care. In addition, the focus included the patient experience. Results from this study demonstrated increased access to use of research cancer information by means of unmet needs. Unmet needs (e.g., language and cultural) can be used to help overcome the digital divide. In addition, community involvement can be used to improve access to information. The demonstration project provided an important model for how to address needs in the community. The project information and story of the town as the rest of the population. This project involved information dispersion and a community-based model for how to address unmet needs. Information dispersion, including information on-the-ground, was used to educate the community. A unique feature of this project was the use of established community centers as places to distribute educational materials and workshops. These workshops were conducted at a variety of community centers consisting of low-income minority (urban) and other communities to reach all populations. Informational needs identified by the research were accessed by the project. Conducted computer-based training workshops in English and Spanish, the project also conducted computer-assisted cancer education workshops. New York City University of Health Sciences Intercampus Cancer Center in New York, conducted an intervention to reach all women in New York City. The New York Regional CDS office in collaboration with researchers at the...
The Head Start Program

The Head Start Program provides a comprehensive model for serving young children and their families. Head Start is a federal program that provides comprehensive services to low-income families with children ages 3 to 4 years old. The program aims to improve the social and cognitive development of young children by providing them with a variety of services, including preschool education, nutrition services, health and social services, and parent education.

The Head Start program has been shown to have significant impact on the long-term outcomes of children and families. Research has demonstrated that children who participate in Head Start programs are more likely to be enrolled in higher levels of education, have higher earnings, and have lower rates of welfare dependency.

In recent years, Head Start programs have faced significant challenges, including funding cuts and changes to the program's eligibility criteria. Despite these challenges, Head Start continues to be an important program for providing early childhood education and support to vulnerable children and families.

The Future of Head Start

The future of Head Start is uncertain. The program faces ongoing budget constraints and increased competition for resources. However, the importance of Head Start and its role in improving the lives of young children and their families cannot be overstated.

In conclusion, Head Start is an important program that provides comprehensive services to low-income families with young children. Despite facing challenges, Head Start continues to be an effective way to support young children and their families.
The digital divide and other barriers to health promotion are significant issues. Digital exclusion reduces access to health information, which is crucial for making informed decisions about health care. However, those who have access to digital technologies are more likely to benefit from these tools.

Health information and health promotion are interconnected. Access to health information can empower individuals to make informed decisions about their health. However, not everyone has equal access to this information, which can lead to disparities in health outcomes.

Cancer and Vulnerable Populations

The digital divide is particularly significant for cancer patients and vulnerable populations. Digital technologies can help bridge this gap, but access to these resources is not always equal. It is crucial to develop strategies to ensure that all populations have access to health information.
Lessons Learned

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References

Discussion Questions

Using Computer Technologies to Provide Relevant Cancer Information