As oncology nurses strive to transform cancer care during the 21st century, the current shift in demographics coupled with the cancer profile of racial and ethnic minority populations will warrant special attention. Oncology nurse researchers, in particular, will be challenged to conduct research that will promote the provision of culturally competent cancer care and the creation of health policies that will improve the cancer outcomes of racial and ethnic minority populations. The increased need for and interest in cultural competency in oncology nursing research is influenced, in part, by a number of factors, including (a) the projected changes in demographic trends in the United States; (b) the continuing disparities in cancer incidence, mortality, and survival among racial and ethnic minority populations; (c) the Oncology Nursing Society’s (ONS’s) commitment to diversity and quality cancer care; and (d) the increased emphasis on the need to include racial and ethnic minority populations in federally funded research. To this end, the purposes of this article were twofold: to examine oncology nursing research published in the Oncology Nursing Forum from 1990–2000 using an adapted

Digital Object Identifier: 10.1188/02.ONF.807-816

Janice Phillips, PhD, RN, FAAN, is the program director for the National Institutes of Nursing Research in Bethesda, MD, and DeLois Weekes, DNSc, RN, is the president and chief executive officer of the Lester L. Cox College of Nursing and Health Sciences in Springfield, MO. This article is the result of the authors’ independent research and does not represent the views of the National Institutes of Health, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or the U.S. government. (Submitted October 2001. Accepted for publication January 24, 2002.)