



Bilingual Health Week in Missouri

October 3-15, 2009

www.alianzas.us/bhw

Evaluation Report

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Alianzas, a program of the University of Missouri Extension and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute for Human Development supported this publication. The opinions expressed in this document do not necessarily represent the official position of Alianzas, the University of Missouri Extension, or the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute for Human Development.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2001, the Mexican Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs and the California-Mexico Health Initiative established a partnership supporting Binational Health Week (BHW) initiatives in the United States and Mexico. That collaboration extended to other states within the United States, and in 2004, Missouri joined the BHW partnership. Missouri hosted BHW events throughout the state in 2009. Health fairs, health promotions, and health education activities commenced in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Charles. This report articulates the findings of the surveys administered during the Binational Health Week events held in Missouri. We express our sincere gratitude to the organizations that hosted these events for their support and commitment to the 2009 BHW community development initiative in Missouri.

The BHW activities included health screenings, health promotions, and health education activities intended to improve the health and well-being of immigrants of Mexican and other Latin American origins living in the United States and Canada. Activities were scheduled simultaneously between October 3 -15, 2009.

A goal of BHW is to increase public awareness, understanding, and knowledge of services available at the local level regardless of healthcare coverage or immigration status. Moreover, to provide basic healthcare screenings and healthcare information to participants, so they can live healthier lifestyles.

The Consulate of Mexico in Kansas City, Missouri, is the regional coordinator supporting Missouri, Kansas, and part of Oklahoma. Alianzas, a program of the University of Missouri Extension and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute for Human Development, is the statewide coordinator that collaborates with the Consulate of Mexico and local BHW councils throughout Missouri. Local BHW councils are community partners and collaborators from networks of local health professionals, service providers, community leaders, and advocates interested in promoting and supporting BHW activities in their regions and local communities.

Since 2004, a growing network of both local and statewide community organizations and healthcare providers share information and resources supporting migrant healthcare needs. The local BHW councils are instrumental in planning, coordinating, and implementing BHW activities in their respective areas.

Program effectiveness is an integral part of evaluating and improving services for participants and improving future BHW events. Surveys are administered to assess the effectiveness of BHW activities, which allows local BHW councils the opportunity to make necessary adjustments for future improvements. Surveyors obtained oral consent from BHW participants (required to be 18 years old and older) that volunteered and agreed to be interviewed. The 2009 survey instruments were in Spanish. However, some surveyors administered the interview in English if preferred by the BHW volunteer participant.

The Mexican Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs and the California-Mexico Health Initiative team developed the official BHW survey. Alianzas initiated an addendum supplementing some

of the questions in that instrument. On average, each interview took approximately 10 minutes to complete.

On behalf of the regional and state BHW representatives, we would like to thank all of the volunteers and agencies for their dedication, time, and donations. A detailed list of the local council is available in *Table 1* of this report.

Table 1: Local Binational Health Week Council

Regional/Statewide

Alianzas, a program of MU Extension and the UMKC Institute for Human Development (Statewide Coordinator)
 Consulate of Mexico, Kansas City – Institute for Mexicans Abroad (Regional Coordinator)
 Missouri Department of Health and Human Services – Office of Minority Health and Senior Services
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – Office of Public Health and Science, Region VII

Saint Joseph

Social Welfare Board	St. Joseph School District/ESOL
Northwest Health Services	Triumph Foods
Circle of Hope	Ruth Huston Learning Center
Buchanan County Department of Health	InterServ Wesley Center
Buchanan County Family Support Division	Meril
Wyatt Park Baptist Church	Missouri Department of Conservation
Community Action Partners	University of Missouri Extension
YWCA	Local BHW Council

Wentzville

BJC HealthCare, Dept. of Community Education	Progress West HealthCare Center
Catholic Charities Community	University of Missouri Extension
Crider Health Center	
Health Care USA	
Language Access Metro Project (LAMP) of Catholic Family Services	

Kansas City

American Heart Association	Mid-America Addiction Technology Transfer Center
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City	Newhouse, Inc.
Coalition of Hispanic Women against Cancer	Pain Management Associates
Guadalupe Center, Inc.	Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center
Home Diagnostics, Inc.	Truman Medical Centers, Inc.
Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences	The Whole Person, Inc.
Kansas City, Missouri Health Department	University of Missouri Extension
Kendallwood Hospice	Local Binational Health Week Council
Legal Aid of Western Missouri, MC+ Advocacy Project	

Source: BHW Coordinators

NOTE: This list was compiled from information provided by the community chairperson(s). We apologize if anyone was inadvertently omitted. We thank all of the agencies and volunteers that participated in the 2009 Binational Health Week events across Missouri.

Quick Summary of Results

- ✓ More than 1500 adults and children registered.
- ✓ Of those that attended events, 291 participants volunteered to be surveyed.
- ✓ Surveyed participants' ages ranged from 18 to 91, with the greatest frequencies reflected in those who were 28 years old and 25 years old.
- ✓ The overall average age was 43 years old.
- ✓ Most were women...60.1%.
- ✓ Most were born in Mexico...75%.
- ✓ When asked about race, 74% self-identified as "Other."
- ✓ Most preferred to speak Spanish...67%.
- ✓ One-third said that their main reason for attending the event they attended was for medical screenings...32%.
- ✓ Most considered the services they received as very helpful...71.7%.
- ✓ Some learned that they had a medical condition...8.9%.
- ✓ Most said they get their healthcare needs met at a community health center...50.9%.
- ✓ The majority noted that they did not have medical insurance...68.1%.
- ✓ As for healthcare concerns, these are the greatest percentages:
 - Cancer 37.5%
 - Cardiovascular Disease 36.1%
 - Diabetes 32%
 - Vision 27.1%
 - Dental 25.1%

Summary of Results Binational Health Week Events in Missouri

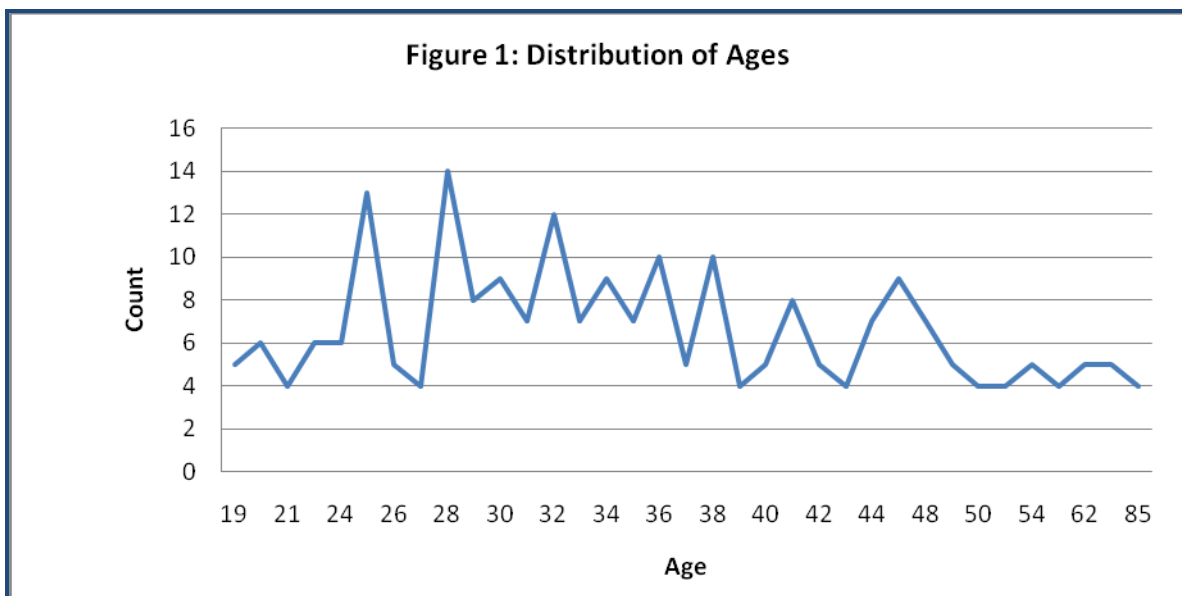
Binational Health Week (BHW) activities in Missouri began on Monday, October 5 and ended Saturday, October 10, 2009. More than 1500ⁱ adults and children attended BHW activities in Missouri held in St. Charles, St. Joseph, and Kansas City. They received health screenings and services that included: blood pressure checks, pulse, height and weight, BMI, cholesterol testing, hearing, hemoglobin, blood glucose, dental, vision, HIV/AIDS detections, glaucoma, skin cancer screenings, mammogram referral, nutrition, flu shots, pain and stress management. Moreover, BHW participants received information about emergency preparedness, legal issues, workplace safety, and health insurance available in Missouri.

A total of 291 surveys were administered throughout the week of activities in the state. Volunteer respondents were 18 years of age and older. The findings and analyses to the surveys are as follows:

Age

How old are you? Of the 287 participants that responded to this question, the average (mean) age was 42 years old. Participants' ages ranged from 18 to 91, with the greatest frequencies reflected in those who were 28 years old (5%) and 25 years old (4.5%). This population is older than the median age for Hispanics nationally, which is 27.2 years.

Figure 1: *Age Distribution.*



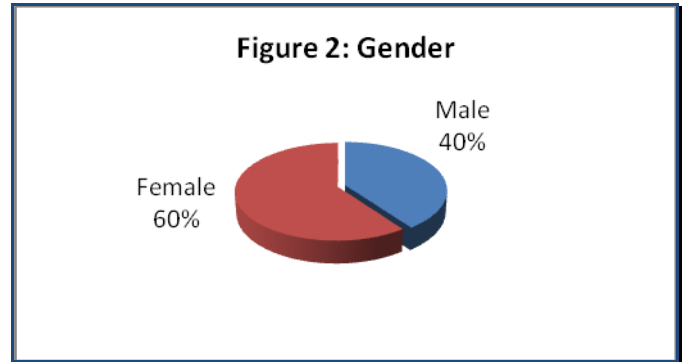
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Gender

Gender: Male or Female.

Of the 276 participants that responded to the self-identification of gender, (166) 60.1% were female and (110) 39.9% were male.

Figure 2: *Gender.*

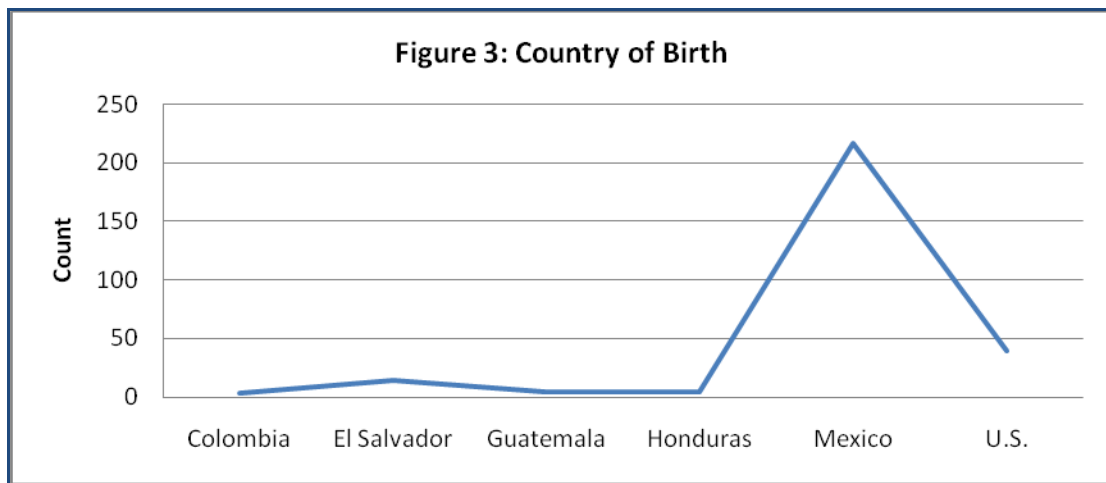


Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Country of Birth

In which country were you born? Of the 289 respondents, the majority (217) 75% indicated Mexico. Other reported countries are as follows: (39) 13.4% the United States of America, (14) 4.8% El Salvador, (5) Guatemala, (5) Honduras, (3) Colombia, (2) Peru, (1) England, (1) Italy, (1) Panama and (1) Uruguay.

Figure 3: *Country of Birth* shows the distribution of countries with the greatest frequencies.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

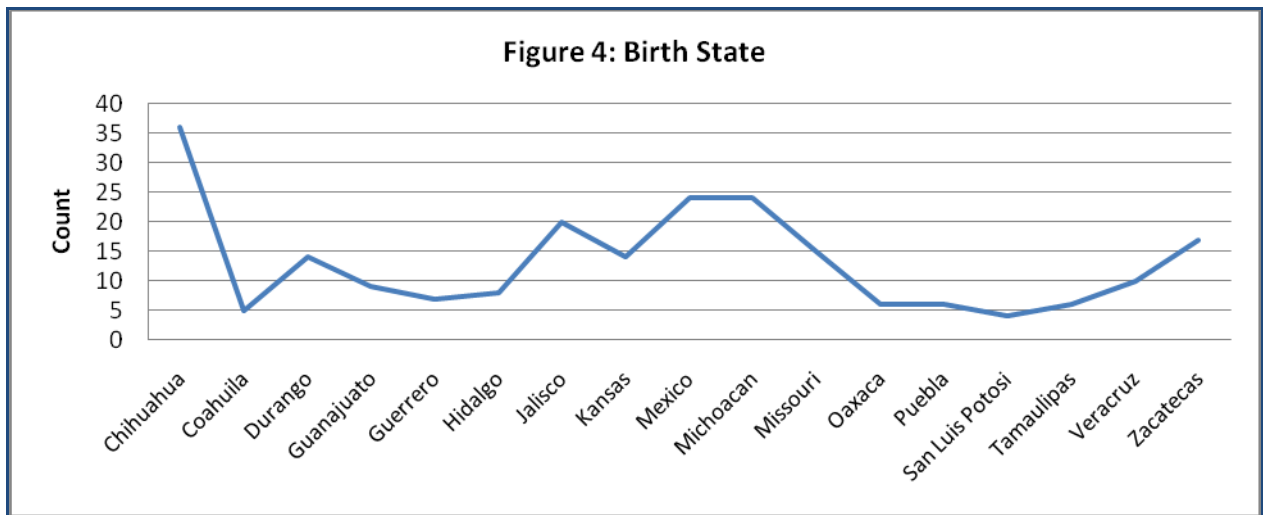
Birth State

In which state were you born? Of the 246 participants that responded to this question, the majority were born in Mexico: (36) Chihuahua, (24) Mexico, (24) Michoacan, (20) Jalisco, (17) Zacatecas, (14) Durango, (10) Veracruz, (9) Guanajuato, (8) Hidalgo, (7) Guerrero, (6) Oaxaca, (6) Puebla, (6) Tamaulipas, (5) Coahuila, and (4) San Luis de Potosi. Other reported Mexican states were: (2) Aguascalientes, (1) Baja California, (2) Chiapas, (1) Guadalajara, (2) Morelos, (2) Nayarit, (1) Nuevo Leon, (2) Sonora, (1) Tabasco and (1) Tlaxcala.

Additionally, some participants were born in the United States of America: (14) Kansas, (15) Missouri, (1) Illinois, (2) Nebraska and (3) Texas.

In summary, the greatest percentages are as follow: 14.6% Chihuahua, 8% Mexico, 8% Michoacan, 8.1% Jalisco, and 7% Zacatecas.

Figure 4: *Birth State* shows the distribution by states and frequencies of those with 4 or more respondents



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Year of First Entry into the U.S.A

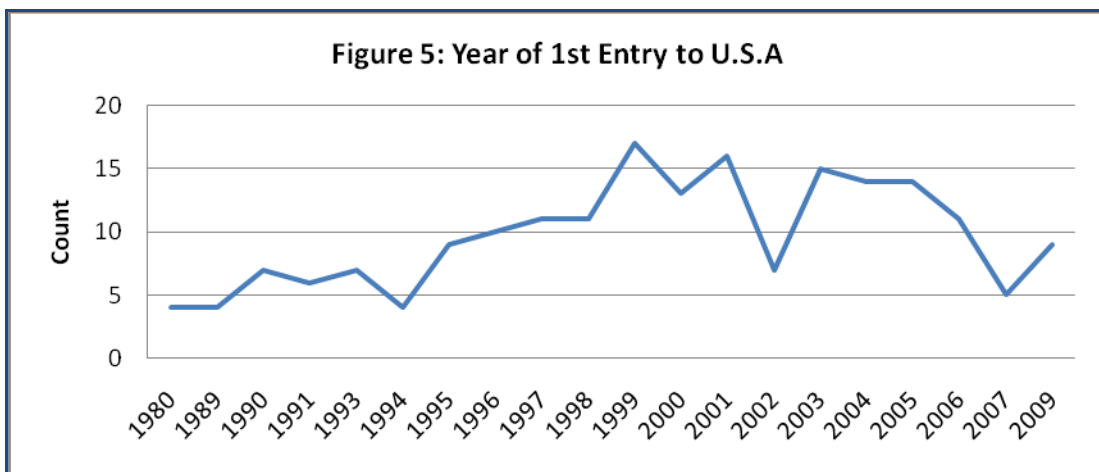
If you were born outside the USA, indicate the year of first entry into the U.S.A

The 230 participants replied as follows: (4) 1980, (4) 1989, (7) 1990, (6) 1991, (7) 1993, (4) 1994, (9) 1995, (10) 1996, (11) 1997, (11) 1998, (17) 1999, (13) 2000, (16) 2001, (7) 2002, (15) 2003, (14) 2004, (14) 2005, (11) 2006, (5) 2007 and (9) 2009.

Other years noted were: (1) 1951, (1) 1955, (1) 1957, (1) 1963, (2) 1968, (1) 1969, (1) 1970, (1) 1971, (3) 1972, (3) 1973, (2) 1975, (1) 1978, (3) 1981, (3) 1982, (1) 1983, (2) 1984, (1) 1986, (2) 1987, (2) 1988, (3) 1992 and (1) 2008.

In summary, the greatest percentages are as follows: 7.4% arrived in 1999, 7% in 2001, 6% in 2004, and 6% in 2005.

Figure 5: *Year of 1st Entry to USA* shows that respondents first entered the U.S between 1951 and 2009 and those with frequencies of four or greater are noted in this chart. A greater percentage of respondents entered the U.S. from 1999-2001. A decline is reflected in 2002. There has been a migration upsurge since 2003.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

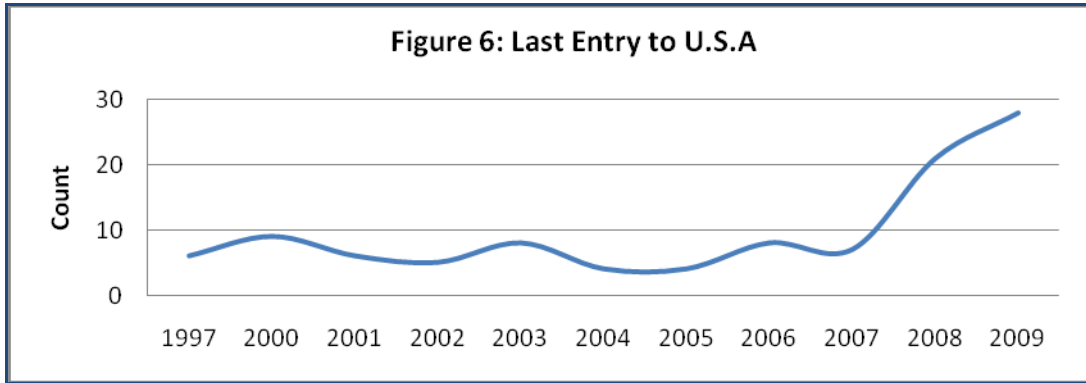
Year of Last Entry into the U.S.A

If you were born outside the USA, indicate the year of last entry into the U.S.A

Of the 118 respondents: (6) 1997, (9) 2000, (6) 2001, (5) 2002, (8) 2003, (8) 2006, (7) 2007, (21) 2008 and (28) 2009. Other years noted were: (2) 1989, (1) 1990, (1) 1991, (2) 1995, (3) 1998, (3) 1999, (4) 2004 and (4) 2005.

In summary, the greatest percentages are as follows: 23.7% in 2009, 18% in 2008, 7.6% in 2000, 6.8% in 2006, and 6.8% in 2003.

Figure 6: *Last Entry to U.S.* illustrates that since 2008 the tendency to travel abroad has increased among BHW participants.

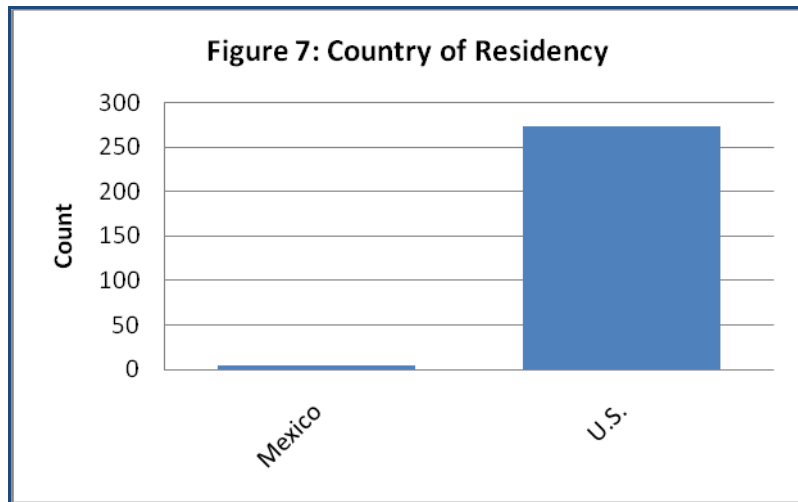


Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Country of Residence

Where is your country of residence? Of the 277 respondents, (273) 93.8% indicated the United States is their country of residence and (4) 1.4% declared Mexico.

Figure 7: Country of Residence.

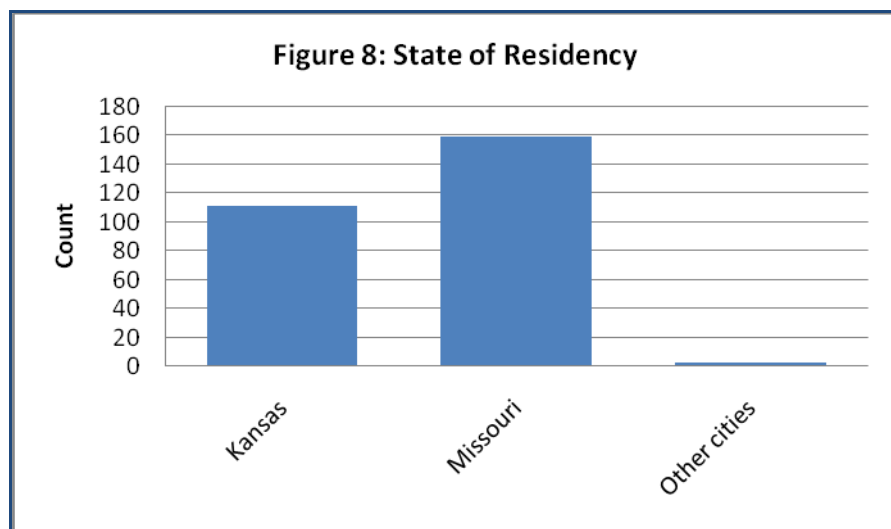


Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Place of Residence by State

In what state do you reside? Of the 273 participants that responded to this question, (159) 58.2% said that they live in Missouri and (111) 40.6% said Kansas. Other reported states were: (1) Mexico, (1) Veracruz and (1) Zacatecas, in Mexico.

Figure 8: State of Residence.



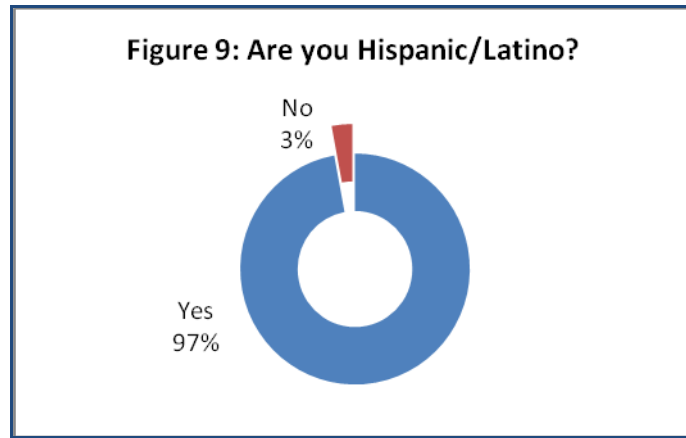
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Are you Hispanic/Latino?

Question - Annex: *Are you Hispanic/Latino?*

Of the 276 respondents, (268) 97% indicated they were Hispanic/Latino and (8) 3% declared that they were not Hispanic/Latino.

Figure 9: *Are you Hispanic/Latino?* indicates that most BHW participants were of Hispanic/Latino origin.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Race

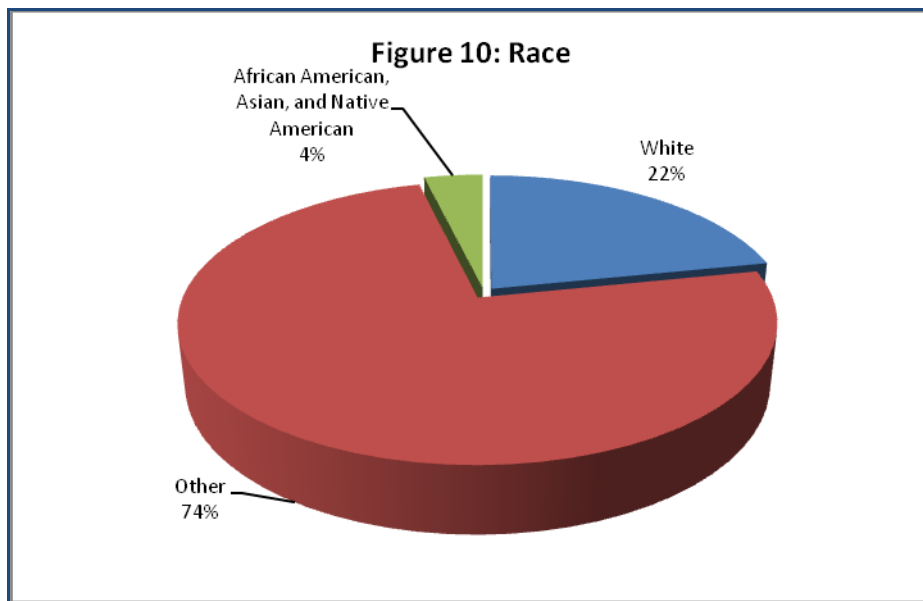
Question – Annex: Participants self identified their race among the following options:

- *White*,
- *African American*,
- *Asian*,
- *Native American*, and
- *Other*: _____.

Of the 261 respondents, (194) 74 % participants self-identified as “*Other*;” some explained as follows: (99) Hispanic/Latino, (13) Mexican, (1) American citizen, (1) Creole, (1) Hispanic American, (1) Honduran, (1) Italian-American, (1) said “I do not know.” In addition, (57) 22% self identified as being White, (6) 2.3% indicated Native American, (3) 1.1% said African American, and (1) 0.4% declared Asian.

The findings support the fact that most first generation immigrants are not accustomed to identifying themselves by race.

Figure 10: *Race*.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

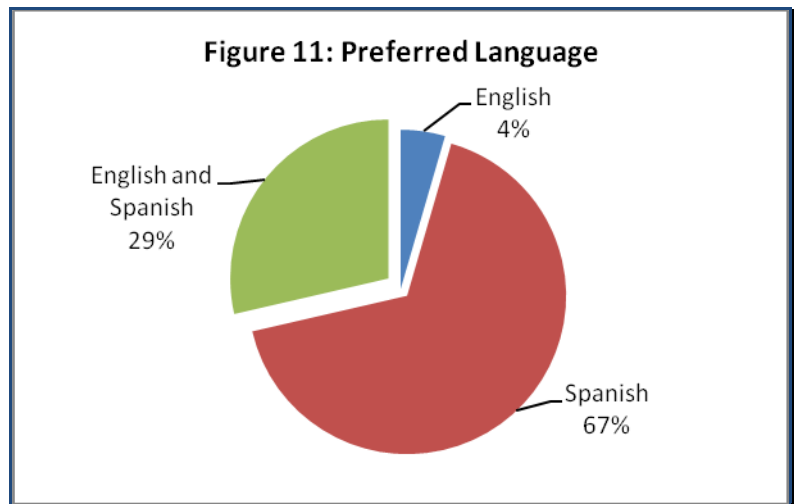
Preferred Language

Question - Annex: *Your Language:*

- English,
- Spanish,
- English & Spanish, or
- Other: _____.

Of the 287 participants, (192) 67% affirmed Spanish, (82) 29% were Bilingual (English/Spanish), and (13) 4% preferred English.

Figure 10: *Preferred Language* shows that most respondents preferred speaking Spanish, indicating the need for Spanish speaking providers is essential.



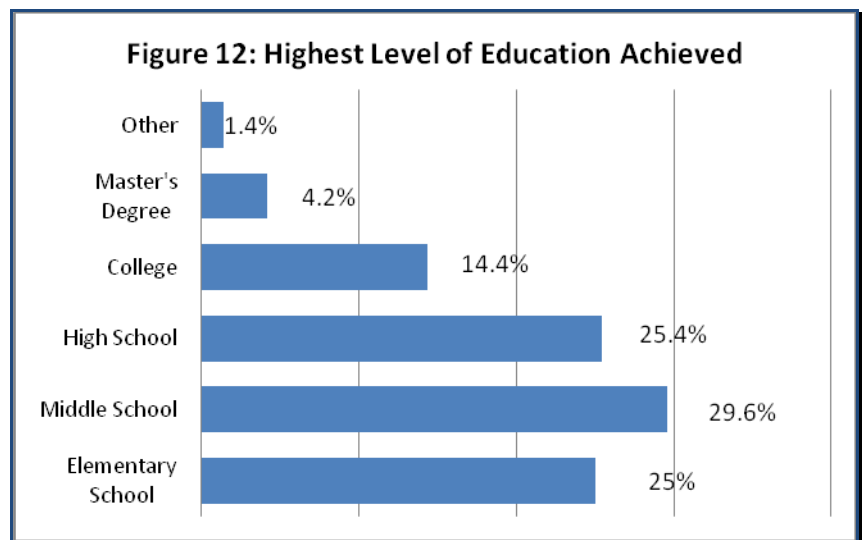
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Highest Level of Education

Participants were asked to indicate their highest level of education among the following options:

- Elementary School,
- Middle School,
- High School,
- College,
- Master's, and
- Other: _____

Of the 284 participants, (84) 29.6% noted Middle School, (72) 25.4% said High School, (71) 25% declared Elementary School, (41) 14.4% completed college, (12) 4.2% earned a Master's Degree, and (4) 1.4% said "Other." Among the participants that mentioned "Other", (4) reported "None".



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 12: *Highest Level of Education Achieved* shows that the majority of the respondents completed middle school. It also reflects that 44% have at least a high school education; 56% have less than a high school education.

Occupation

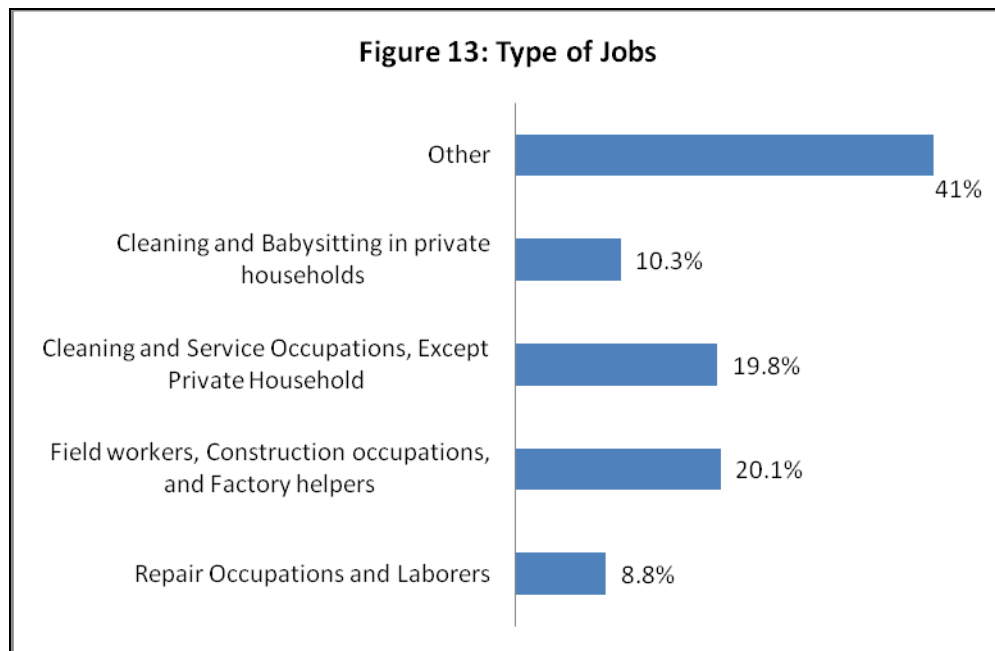
Question - Annex: *What type of job do you perform?*

- *Repair and labor*
- *Field workers, construction, production helpers*
- *Cleaning and service occupations except private household*
- *Cleaning and babysitting in private households.*
- *Other: _____*

Of the 273 respondents, the majority (112) 41% said *other*; (55) 20.1% reported *field workers, construction, production helpers*; (54) 19.8% noted *cleaning and service occupations except private household*; (28) 10.3% mentioned *cleaning and babysitting in private households*, and (24) 8.8% indicated *repair occupations and laborers*.

Among the 41% that indicated “Other,” these were the responses: (31) retired, (23) homemaker, (9) unemployed, (8) professional occupations, (8) administrative work, (1) student, and (1) volunteer.

Figure 13: *Type of Jobs* illustrates the types of employment by percentage.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Reasons for attending this event

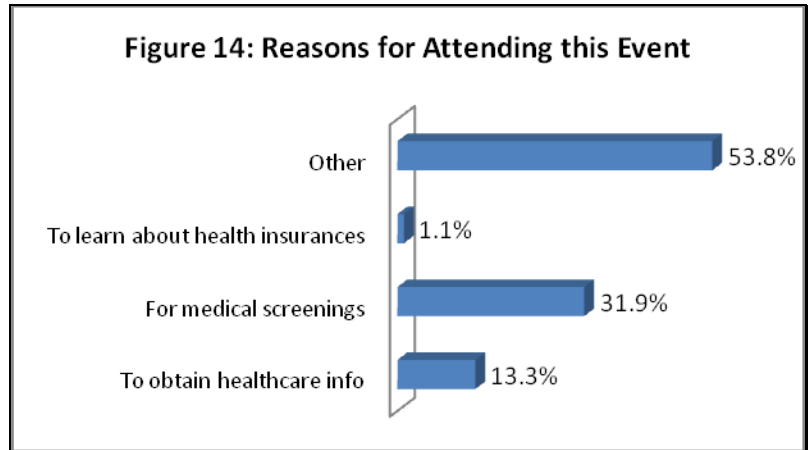
Why did you attend this event?

- To obtain healthcare information,
- For medical screenings,
- To learn about health insurance programs, and
- Other: _____

Of the 279 respondents, a few more than a third (89) 31.9% affirmed they attended for medical screenings, (37) 13.3% to obtain healthcare information, and (3) 1.1% to learn about health insurance programs. Additionally, (150)

53.8% said “Other;” among those (94) explained “For a Consulate’s appointment,” (26) “For the senior program,” (15) “To volunteer,” (3) “I work for this center,” (2) “For the Pumpkin Fest,” (2) “To bring my mother to the senior program,” (2) “Flu shot,” and (1) said “For the lunch and learn.”

Figure 14: *Reasons for attending this Event.*



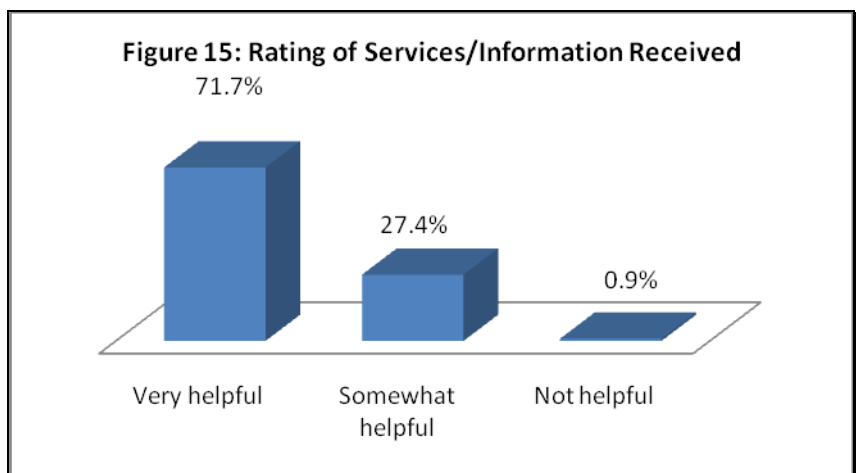
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Rating of Services/Information Received

The services and/or information you received during this event were:

- Very helpful,
- Somewhat helpful, or
- Not helpful.

Of the 212 respondents, (152) 71.7% rated the events as very helpful, (58) 27.4% indicated that they were somewhat helpful, and (2) 0.9% said that the services/information were not helpful. While many participants found the health information received as very helpful, some of them expressed their concern that they wanted screenings more than information.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 15: *Rating of Services/Information Received* illustrates that most of the participants considered this event to be very helpful, which supports the need for these types of services throughout the Hispanic community.

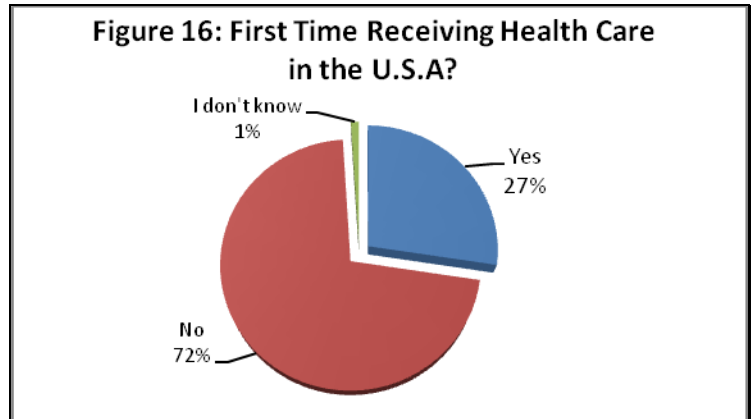
First Time Receiving Healthcare in the U.S.A

Is this the first time you have seen a health care provider in the U.S.?

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 208 respondents, (149) 72% indicated “No,” (57) 27% declared “Yes,” and (2) 1% said “I don’t know.”

Figure 16: *First Time Receiving Healthcare in the U.S.?* reflects that most participants have received healthcare in the U.S.A prior to attending the BHW event.



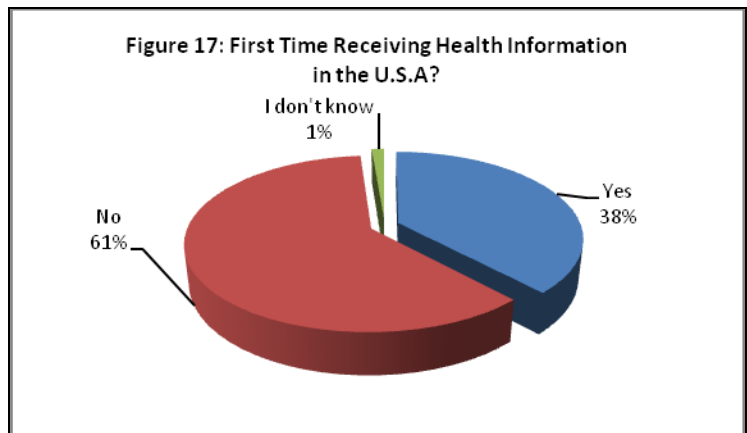
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

First Time Receiving Health Information in the U.S.A

Is this the first time you received medical information in the U.S.? Options were as following:

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 229 participants that responded to this question (139) 61% indicated “No,” (87) 38 % indicated “Yes,” and (3) 1% stated, “I don’t know.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 17: *First Time Receiving Health Information in the U.S.?* illustrates that the majority of the participants have received healthcare information in the United States. However, 38% noted it was their first time in obtaining healthcare information in this Country.

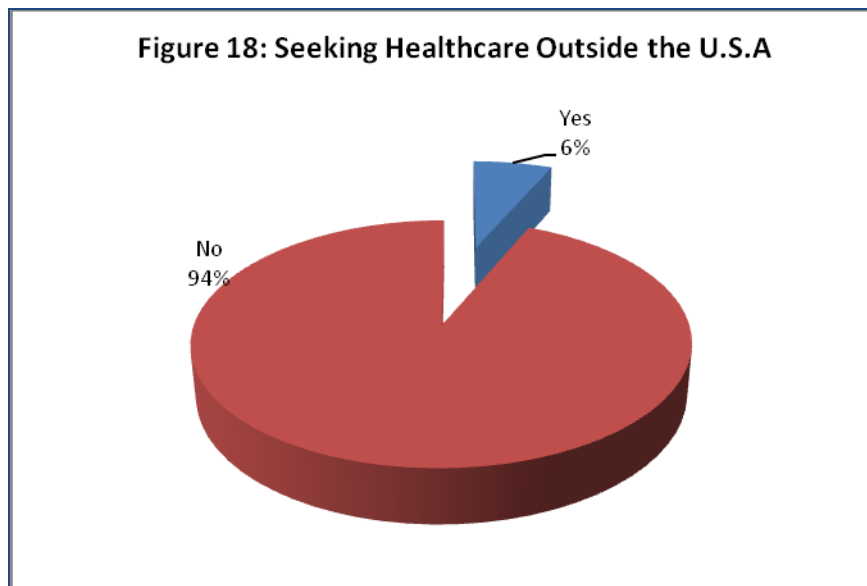
Seeking Healthcare outside the U.S.A

In the past 12 months, did you travel abroad to receive healthcare, dental care, or to purchase any medicines? Participants were provided the following answers:

- Yes, and
- No

Of the 267 respondents, (250) 93.6% indicated “No,” and (17) 6.4% indicated “Yes.” Therefore, most Hispanic residents are obtaining healthcare in the United States, which means there is a greater need for culturally competent and sensitive healthcare providers.

Figure 18: *Seeking Healthcare Outside the U.S.A* supports the fact the most participants did not leave the U.S in the past 12 months to obtain healthcare elsewhere.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

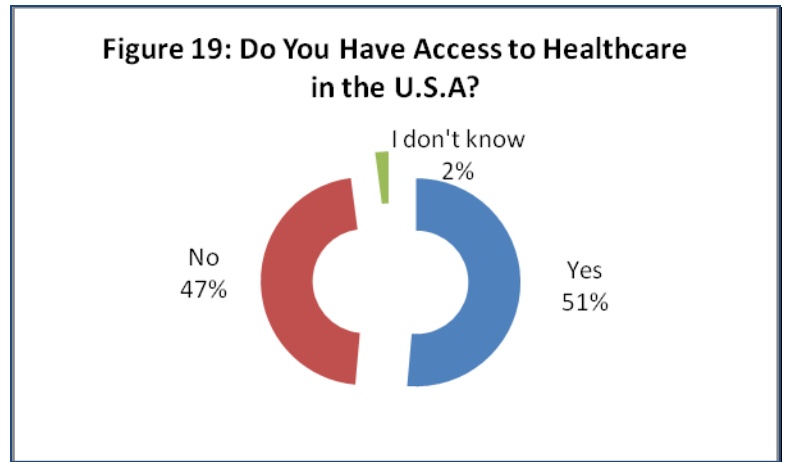
Access to Healthcare in the U.S.A.

Do you have access to healthcare in the U.S.?

- Yes,
- No, or
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 288 participants, (148) 51% indicated “Yes,” (134) 47% indicated “No,” and (6) 2% said “I don’t know.”

Figure 18: Do You Have Access to Healthcare in the U.S.A.?



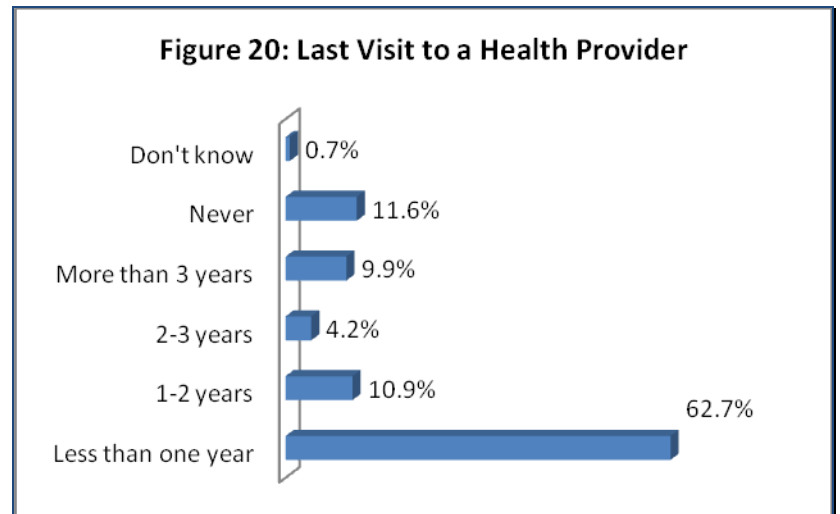
Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Last Visit to a Healthcare Provider

When was your last visit to a doctor in the U.S.?

- Less than one year,
- One to two years,
- Two to three years,
- More than three years,
- Never, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 284 respondents, (178) 62.7% indicated “Less than one year,” (33) 11.6% declared “Never,” (31) 10.9% said “1-2 years,” (28) 9.9% noted “More than three years,” (12) 4.2% reported “2-3 years,” and (2) 0.7% said “I don’t know.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

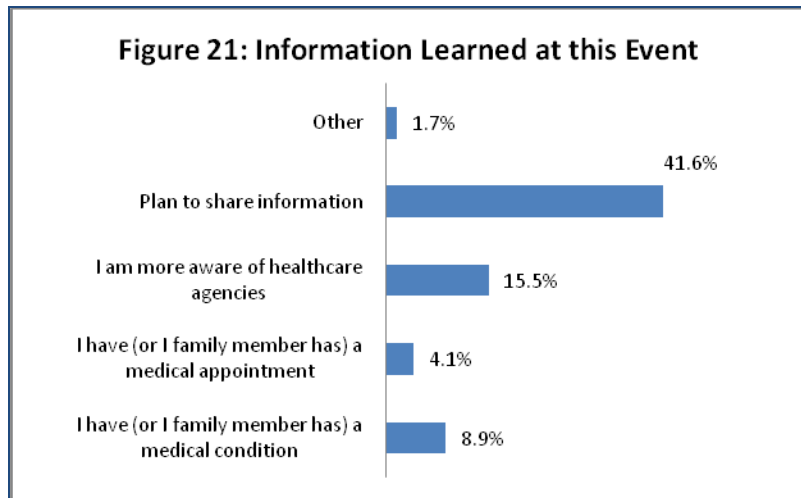
Figure 20: Last Visit to a Health Provider shows that more than half of the participants visited a doctor’s office within the past year. This means that participants are using the healthcare systems in their respective communities.

Information Learned at this Event

Question - Annex: *As a result of today's event: Check all that apply:*

- *I learned that I have (or a family member has) a medical condition,*
- *I have (or a family member has) a medical follow-up appointment,*
- *I am more aware of healthcare agencies,*
- *I plan to share this information, and*
- *Other: _____.*

Of the (121) respondents, 41.6% indicated “I plan to share this information,” (26) 8.9% said “I learned that I have (or a family member has) a medical condition,” (45) 15.5% said “I am more aware of healthcare agencies,” (12) 4.1% indicated “I have (or a family member has) a medical follow-up appointment,” and (5) 1.7% indicated “Other:” only one participant specified “I had a general exam.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

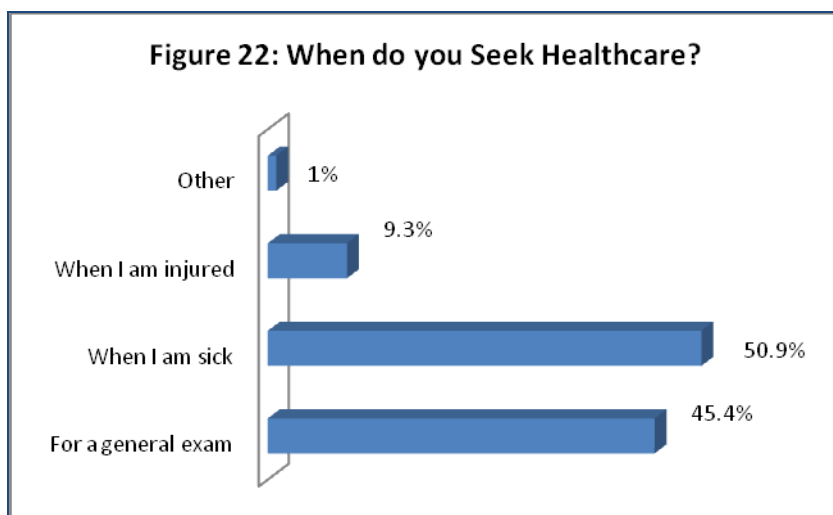
Figure 21: *Information Learned at this Event* shows that most BHW participants planned to share healthcare information with family and friends, thus instilling a public value in learning about healthcare issues and eventually having healthier communities overall.

When do you Seek Healthcare?

Question - Annex: *When do you seek healthcare? Select all that apply:*

- *For a general exam,*
- *To get healthcare information,*
- *When I am sick,*
- *When I am injured, and*
- *Other: _____.*

Most respondents (148) 50.9% said they seek healthcare when they were sick, (132) 45.4% indicated for general examinations, (27) 9.3% noted when they were injured, and (3) 1% indicated “Other.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 22: *When Do You Seek Healthcare?* While the majority of respondents are seeking healthcare when they are sick, it is important to note that 45.4% are getting general examinations as part of their preventive care.

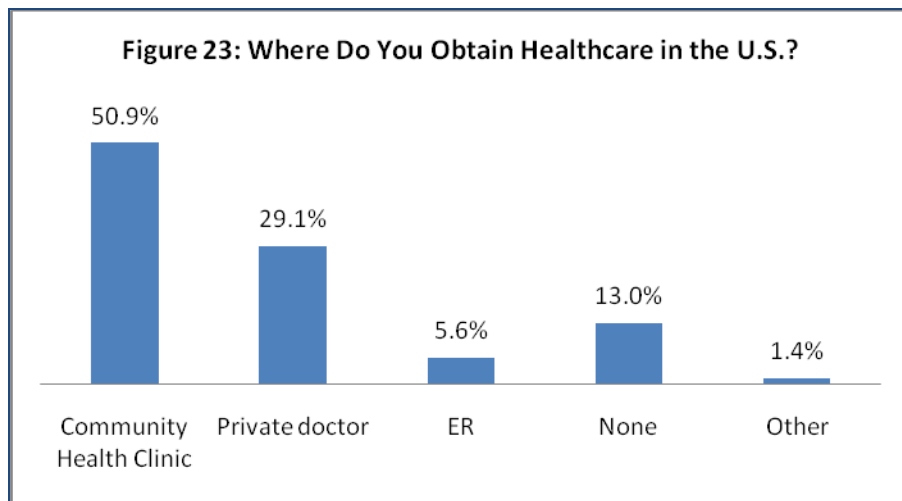
Where Do You Obtain Healthcare in the U.S.?

Where do you mainly obtain healthcare in the U.S.? Check one:

- Community health clinic,
- Doctor's office,
- Emergency Room or Urgent Care,
- None, and
- Other: _____.

Of the 285 respondents, (145) 50.9% said “a community health clinic,” (83) 29.1% stated “a doctor’s office,” (37) 13% declared “None,” (16) 5.6% noted “the Emergency Room or Urgent Care,” and (4) 1.4% said “Other:” (1) “At work,” (1) “Over-the-counter medicines,” (1) “At the military medical facility,” and (1) “At a health fair.”

Figure 23: *Where Do You Obtain Healthcare in the U.S.?* These findings are consistent with other studies that show that many Hispanic residents get their healthcare needs met at community health clinics. The concern, however, is that often these facilities provide only basic healthcare needs for their consumers, so often times specialized care and other needed treatments are not accessible.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

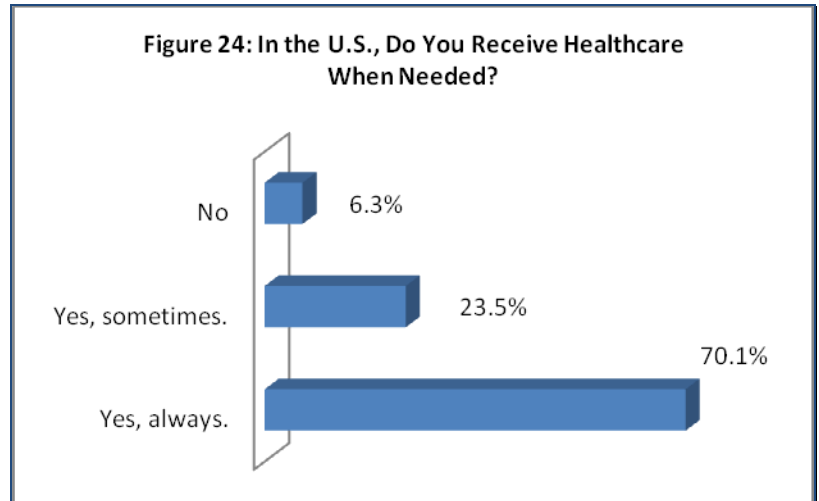
Receive Healthcare When Needed

Question – Annex: *In the U.S. do you receive healthcare when you need it?*

- Yes, always,
- Yes, sometimes, and
- No

If you answered “No:” Why Not?

Of the 268 respondents, (188) 70.1% indicated “Yes, always,” (63) 23.5% noted “Yes, sometimes,” and (17) 6.3% said “No.” Only five participants explained that they did not received healthcare when needed because (1) “I cannot afford it,” (2) “I do not have health insurance,” (1) “I don’t know where to go,” and (1) “I haven’t been sick.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

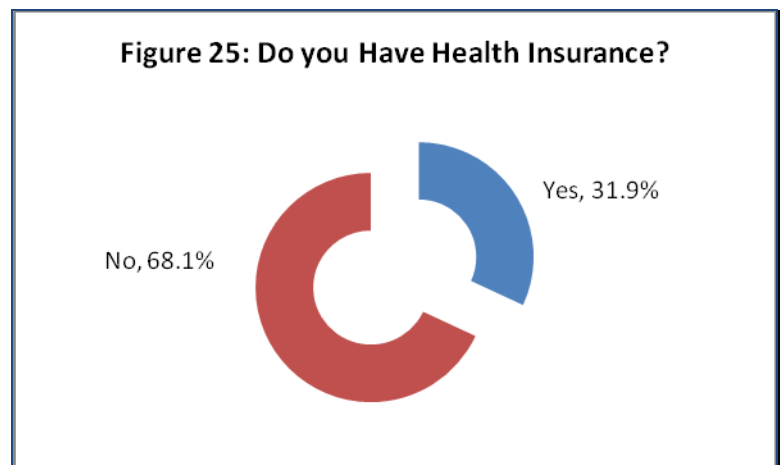
Figure 24: *In the U.S., Do you Receive Healthcare When Needed?* indicates that most participants received healthcare in the U.S. when needed. It is important, however, to note that 29.8% of the respondents stated that they do not always obtain care when needed; which means the provider does not supply the needed services and/or the participant cannot afford the needed healthcare service elsewhere.

Health Insurance

Do you have Health Insurance?

- Yes, or
- No,

Of the 288 respondents, (196) 68.1% indicated “No,” and (92) 31.9% said “Yes.” As previously noted, most are receiving healthcare in the United States. Nonetheless, the majority do not have health insurance coverage.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 25: *Do You Have Health Insurance?* shows that the majority of the BHW participants do not have medical insurance.

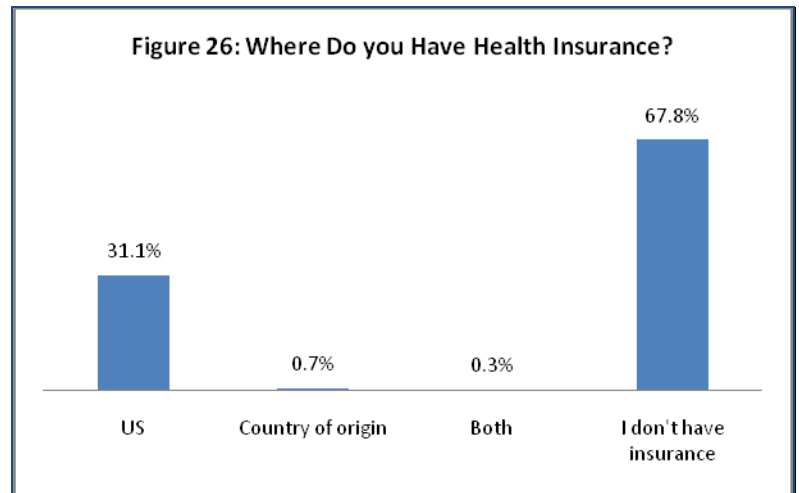
Community health clinics continually seek additional support to meet the growing demands of their consumers. This is very important because the health and wellbeing of these residents affects their entire community.

Health Insurance - Country

Where do you have health insurance?

- U.S.,
- Country of Origin,
- Both (U.S. and country of origin), and
- I don't have insurance.

Of the 286 respondents, (194) 67.8% indicated they did not have health insurance, (89) 31.1% said in the U.S, (2) 0.7% declared in their country of origin, and (1) 0.3% reported in both (U.S. and country of origin).



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 26: *Where Do You Have Health Insurance?* reflects that approximately one third have health insurance coverage in the U.S. and not in their country of origin, but more than twice that amount do not have health insurance, which is why so many of these residents utilized the services of community health clinics.

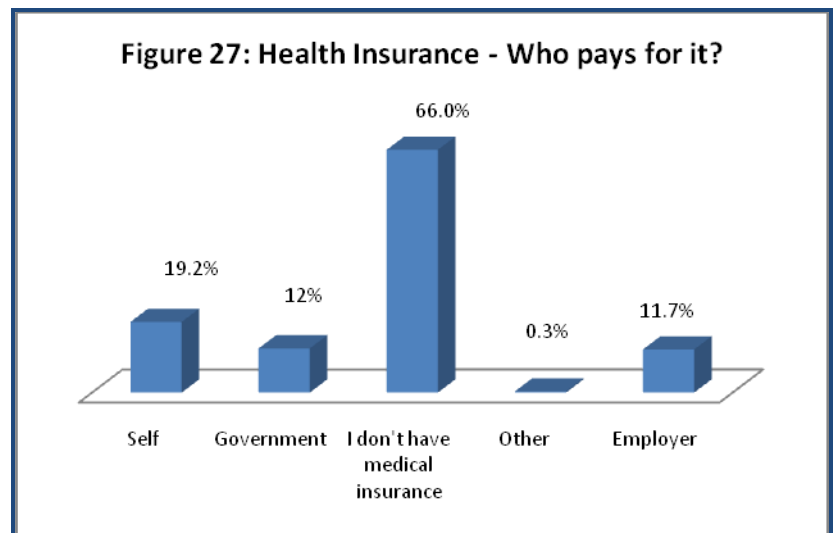
Health Insurance: Who pays for it?

Who pays for your medical insurance?

Select all that apply:

- Self,
- Employer,
- Government,
- Other: _____, and
- I don't have health insurance.

Most participants (56) 19.5% indicated “Self,” (35) 12% declared “The government,” (34) 11.7% said “Employer” and (1) 0.3% stated “Other: Discount at a hospital.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 27: *Health Insurance – Who pays for it?* The responses further validates that most participants did not have health insurance. Of those that have health insurance, the majority of them are personally paying for their health insurance coverage when compared to employer and government paid plans.

Health Insurance for Children

Do you have children 17 years old or younger in the U.S.?

-Yes,

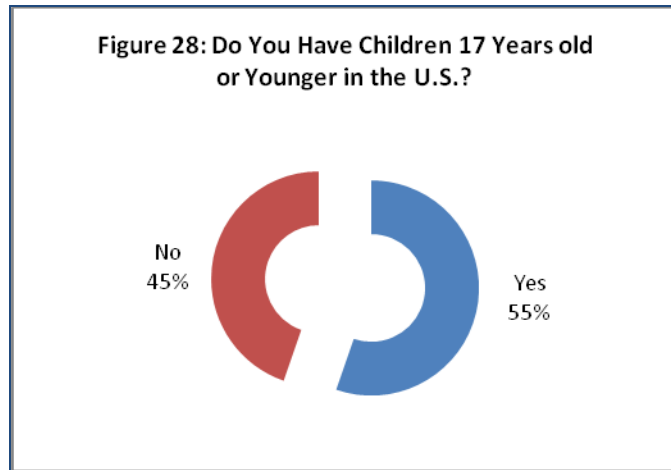
-No,

- If Yes, how many? _____.

- How many of these children have health insurance? _____.

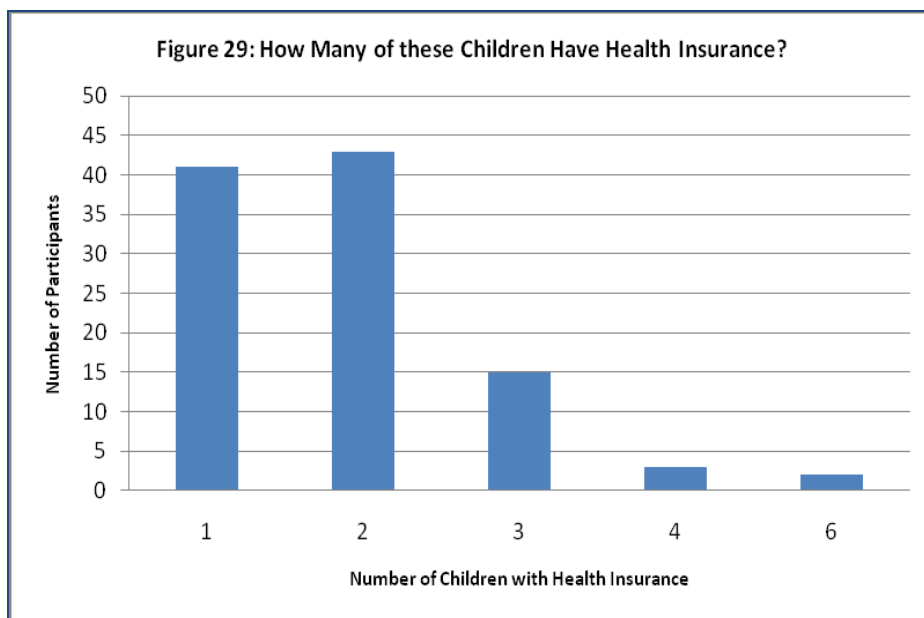
Of the 282 respondents, (156) 55% answered “Yes,” and (126) 45% said “No.” Of those who answered “Yes”, forty-eight noted that they had (1) child, sixty participants said (2) children, twenty-eight indicated (3) children, eight declared (4) children, one noted (5) children, and one participant reported (6) children.

Figure 28: *Do You Have Children 17 Years Old or Younger in the U.S.?* illustrates that most participants have children 17 years old or younger in the U.S.



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

The following chart identifies the number of participants that said they have children 17 years of age and younger with health insurance. Forty-one responded they each have (1) child with health insurance; 43 acknowledged (2) children with health coverage; 15 participants declared (3) children had health insurance; 3 participants affirmed (4) their children had health insurance, and 2 participants indicated that (6) of their children had health insurance. Figure 29: *How many of these Children Have Health Insurance?*



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Health Concerns

Question - Annex: *Which of the following health conditions are of your greatest concern? Select all that apply:*

- Allergies,
- Asthma or respiratory diseases,
- Cancer,
- Dental health,
- Diabetes,
- Problems with digestive system,
- Cardiovascular disease,
- Mental health,
- Nutrition,
- OB/GYN and reproductive health,
- HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases,
- Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco and drugs),
- Vision,
- Work-related injuries, and
- Other: _____.

Of those that responded to this question, (109) 37.5% indicated that **Cancer** is their greatest health concern. Secondly, (105) 36.1% of the participants noted that **Cardiovascular Disease** was of concern. The other primary concerns were: **Diabetes** 32%, **Vision** 27.1%, and **Dental Health** 25.1%. Other health concerns identified by the participant included: arthritis, back pain, breast issues, neurological diseases, kidney disease, osteoporosis, insomnia, tiredness, thyroid problems, and vaccinations.

Table 2: *Health Concerns* shows the frequency and percentage (listed alphabetically).

Table 2: Health Concerns			
Health Topic	Frequency & Percentage	Health Topic	Frequency & Percentage
Allergies	47 (16.2%)	Nutrition	43 (14.8%)
Asthma or Respiratory Diseases	43 (14.8%)	OB/GYN and Reproductive Health	22 (7.6%)
Cancer	109 (37.5%)	Other	19 (6.5%)
Cardiovascular Disease	105 (36.1%)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV/AIDS	28 (9.6%)
Dental Health	73 (25.1%)	Substance Abuse (Alcohol, Tobacco and Drugs)	14 (4.8%)
Diabetes	93 (32%)	Vision	79 (27.1%)
Digestive System	42 (14.4%)	Work-related Injuries	20 (6.9%)
Mental Health	27 (9.3%)		

Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

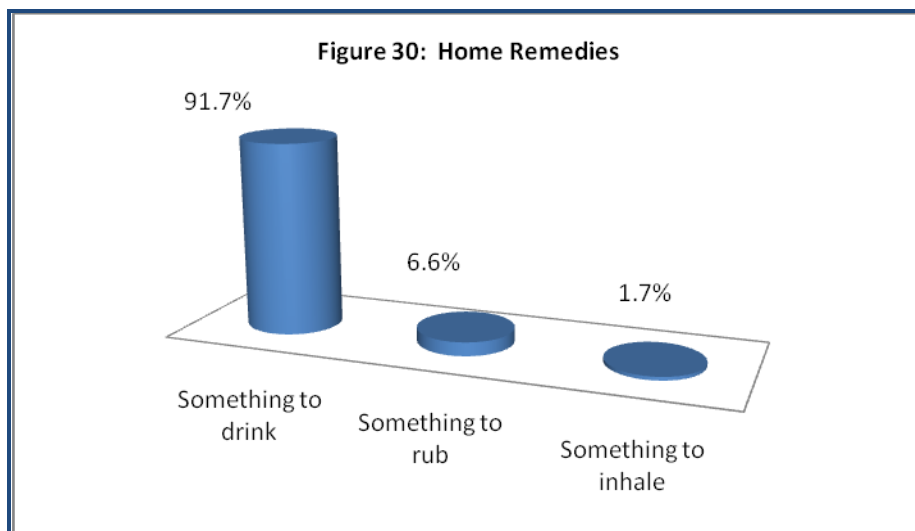
Home Remedies

Question - Annex: *What's the home remedy that you use the most?*

- *Something to drink:* _____
- *Something to rub:* _____
- *Something to inhale:* _____
- *Other:* _____

Of the 188 participants that responded to this question (166) 91.7% declared “Something to drink,” (12) 6.6% said “Something to rub,” and (3) 1.7% noted “Something to inhale.” Of the 166 respondents that noted that they used an oral remedy 84 said they drank herbal teas such as, chamomile (26), cinnamon (9), peppermint (3), green tea (2), oregano (1), and linseed (1); others mentioned included celery (3), honey (1), olive oil, and (1) radish; 34 noted they took over-the-counter medicines, and the others did not specify the type of oral remedy they used.

Figure 30: *Home Remedies* shows that most participants take home remedies when needed.

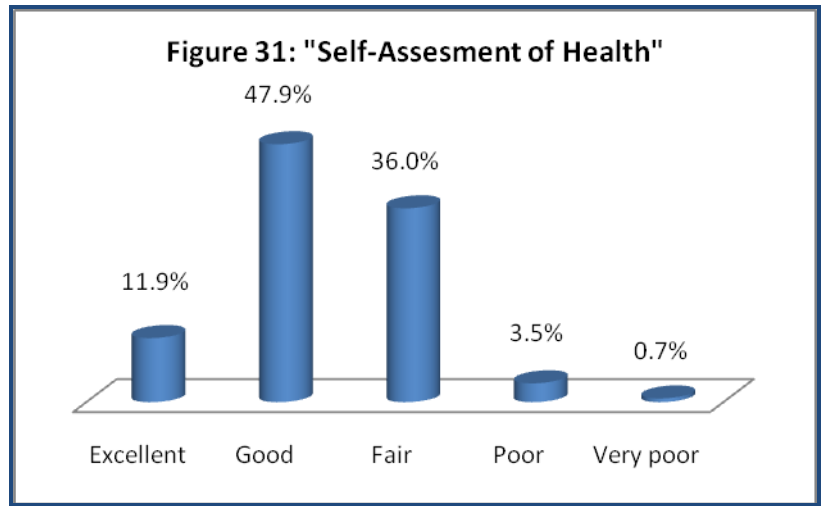


Self-Assessment of Health

How would you rate your health? Select one:

- Excellent,
- Good,
- Fair,
- Poor, or
- Very Poor.

Of the 286 respondents, (137) 47.9% declared “Good,” (103) 36% said “Fair,” (34) 11.9% noted “Excellent,” (10) 3.5% indicated “Poor,” and (2) 0.7% affirmed “Very Poor.”



Source: 2009 Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 31: *Self-Assessment of Health* reflects that overall most of the

participants believe that they are in good health. This is an encouraging finding because it means that most immigrants consider themselves as healthy. This finding suggests that overall the Hispanic residents bring a holistic well-being to their communities.

In conclusion,

As in previous years, many Hispanic immigrants look forward to participating in BHW events to obtain healthcare information and screenings. Screenings varied from location to location and some BHW events provided screening for cancer, cardiovascular diseases, cholesterol, dental, vision, and flu shots, which are always in high demand. This information could be beneficial in expanding promising practices for services as the local BHW councils consider future events.

Our sincere gratitude to all the providers, volunteers, and community partners that help make these events possible especially in bringing healthcare services to many underserved residents in Missouri communities.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY

APPENDIX B: MAP OF MEXICAN STATES



Legend key:

AGS Aguascalientes
 BCA Baja California
 BCS Baja California Sur
 CAM Campeche
 CHI Chiapas
 CHH Chihuahua
 COA Coahuila
 COL Colima
 DIF Distrito Federal
 DGO Durango
 GRO Guerrero
 GTO Guanajuato
 HGO Hidalgo
 JAL Jalisco
 MEX México
 MIC Michoacán
 MOR Morelos
 NAY Nayarit
 NLE Nuevo León
 OAX Oaxaca
 PUE Puebla
 QRO Querétaro
 ROO Quintana Roo
 SIN Sinaloa
 SLP San Luis Potosí

SON Sonora
 TAB Tabasco
 TMP Tamaulipas
 TLA Tlaxcala
 VER Veracruz

Source: "Flags of the World: Mexico States Map." Tour by Mexico and António Martins.
[http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/mx\(.html\)](http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/mx(.html)), site found 23 Jan 2007.

ⁱ In the state of Missouri, there were three health fairs scheduled on October 10, 2009. Additionally, there were three health focus events at the Consulate of Mexico and a workshop for senior citizens at the Guadalupe Centers, Inc. in Kansas City, Missouri. In St. Charles, more than 1,000 Hispanic/Latino residents turned out for the binational health fair. The health fair in Kansas City had 100 registered adults, and the health fair in Saint Joseph had over 100 participants. A total of 50 adults attended the workshop at the Guadalupe Centers, Inc. In addition, there were 150 registered participants during health focus events and “Ventanillas de Salud” at the Consulate of Mexico, in Kansas City, Missouri.