



Bilateral Health Week in Missouri

October 6-15, 2008

www.alianzas.us/bhw

Evaluation Report
Health Focus Events at the Consulate of Mexico

*A report about healthcare access, needs, and interests of immigrants of
Mexican and other Latin Americans in Missouri*

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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 2008. Health fairs, health promotions, and health education activities commenced in the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan area, St. Joseph, and Wentzville, Missouri. This report articulates the findings of the surveys administered during BHW activities held at the Mexican Consulate in Kansas City, Missouri.

The BHW events at the Mexican Consulate 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. The national BHW timelines were October 5 -11, 2008, and activities held at the Mexican Consulate were during the workweek from October 6-10, 2008.

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, BHW provides basic healthcare screenings and healthcare information to participants that attend BHW events to promote and support healthier lifestyles for all residents in the United States.

The Mexican Consulate 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's Institute for Human Development is the Statewide Coordinator that collaborates with the Mexican Consulate 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 BHW in Missouri. Therefore, surveys are administered during BHW activities assessing program effectiveness. Surveyors obtain oral consent from BHW participants who are 18 years and older that volunteer and agree to an interview. The volunteer surveyors are Bilingual (Spanish and English) individuals that administer the questionnaires. The surveys are in Spanish; however, some surveyors can interview the BHW volunteer in English, if preferred. In 2008, the Mexican Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs and the California-Mexico Health Initiative team developed a national survey. In Missouri, the Regional BHW Coordinator provided the statewide coordinator that official survey. Alianzas initiated an addendum supplementing the

national survey administered in Missouri. On average, each interview took approximately 10 minutes to complete.

The findings and analyses provided in this report follow the logic of the questions asked during the interview. The report is divided into four sections entitled: General Information, About Today's Event, About Seeking Healthcare, and Health Insurance – Your Health Information.

On behalf of the Regional and State BHW Representatives and the Local BHW Council, we would like to thank all the volunteers and agencies that donated resources, time, funding, supplies, and personnel in making BHW 2008 a success during events at the Mexican Consulate. A detailed list of these organizations is available in Table 1, page 6 of this report.

Table 1: Local Binational Health Week Council

Regional/Statewide

Alianzas/UME/UMKC-IHD (Statewide Coordinator)
Mexican Consulate of 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
University of Missouri Extension

Kansas City

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

Source: BHW Coordinators and BHW Local Councils

NOTE: This list was compiled from information provided the community chairperson(s). We apologize if anyone was inadvertently omitted. We thank all of the agencies and volunteers that participated in the 2008 Binational Health Week events across Missouri.

Quick Summary of Results
Health Focus Events at the Consulate of Mexico
Kansas City, Missouri
October 6-10, 2008

- ✓ A total of 390 participants registered during these health focus events.
- ✓ Of those that attended this event, 74 participants were surveyed.
- ✓ The average age overall was...31 years
- ✓ Equal numbers of men and women (50% each) participated.
- ✓ Most...93.2% were born in Mexico
- ✓ When asked about race, all (100%) considered themselves as “Other.”
- ✓ Most...79.7% preferred to speak Spanish.
- ✓ More than a third...38.3% currently resided in Missouri.
- ✓ Most...45.9% said that their main reason for attending this event was for obtaining health care information and 25.7% said for medical screenings.
- ✓ Most...76% considered the services they received at this event very helpful.
- ✓ A third (29.7%) planned to share the information they received with family, friends and neighbors.
- ✓ Most...55.4% said they get their healthcare needs met at a community health center.
- ✓ The majority (63.5%) noted that they did not have medical insurance.
- ✓ As for healthcare concerns, these are the greatest percentages:
 - Cancer 48.6%
 - Allergies 28.4%
 - Dental problems 25.7%
 - Asthma or Respiratory Diseases 25.7%
 - Nutrition 24.3%
 - Diabetes 23%

Summary of Results BHW Activities at the Mexican Consulate Kansas City, Missouri

The Mexican Consulate in Kansas City, Missouri hosted health related activities from October 6 to 10, 2008. The consulate reported that approximately 390 individuals, including children, attended these events. The following health screenings and health services were provided during that week: HIV/AIDS detections, blood pressure, glucose, glaucoma, skin cancer screenings, as well as information about autism, emergency preparedness, workplace safety, and health insurance.

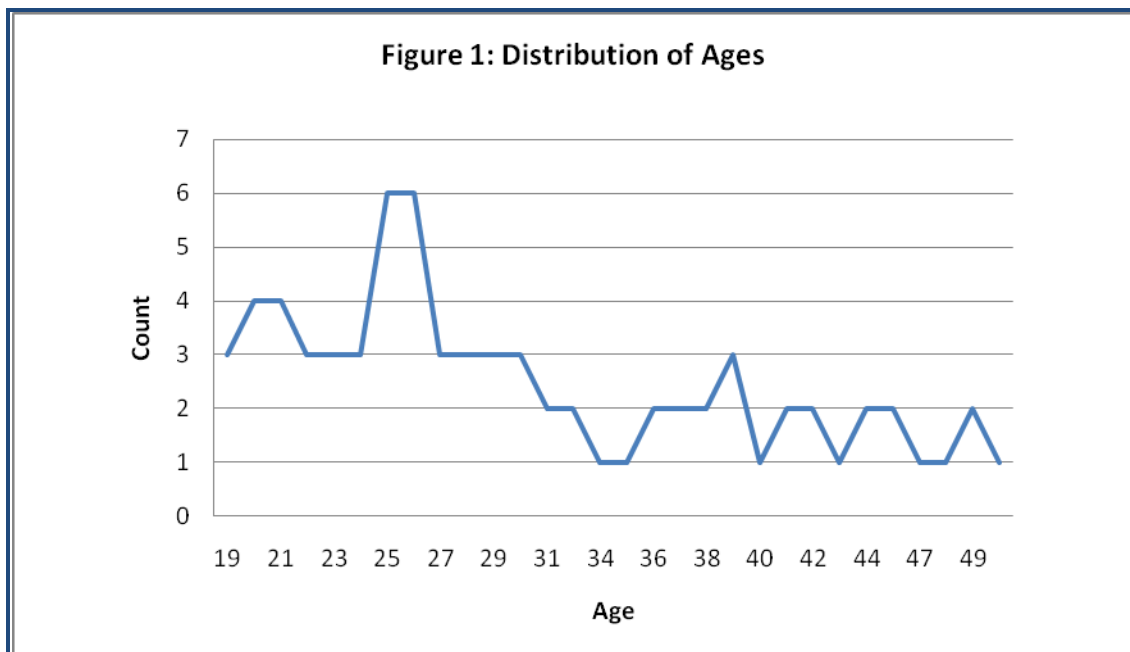
Seventy-four surveys were administered with participant volunteers during this Binational Health Week (BHW) event. The BHW volunteers that responded to the survey were 18 years of age and older. The findings and analyses to the surveys are as follows:

A. General Information:

Age

How old are you? Of the 74 participants that responded to this question, the average (mean) age was 31 years old. Participants' ages ranged from 19 to 56, with the greatest frequencies reflected in those who were 25 years old and 26 years old; both (6) each or 8.1%.

See Figure 1: "Age Distribution."

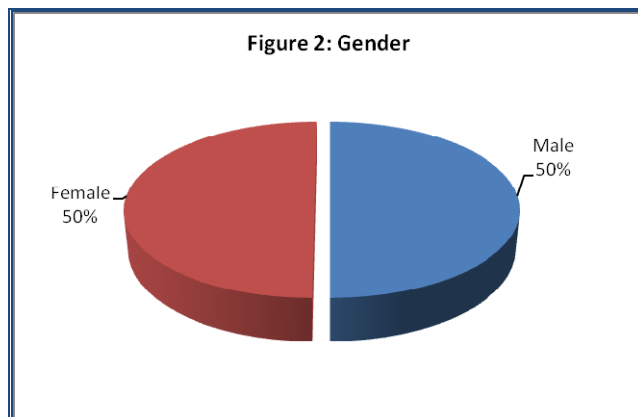


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Gender

Gender: Male or Female.

Of the 74 participants that responded to the self-identification of gender, (37) 50% were male and (37) 50% were female. Figure 2: “Gender” reflects that equal numbers of men and women participated in these events.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Occupation

What type of job do you perform? Occupations

are categorized using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Classification System Manual¹. Two additional categories were added to include jobs performed in private households and students/unemployed participants. See Table 2: “Occupations Titles for the list of jobs held by BHW participants.”

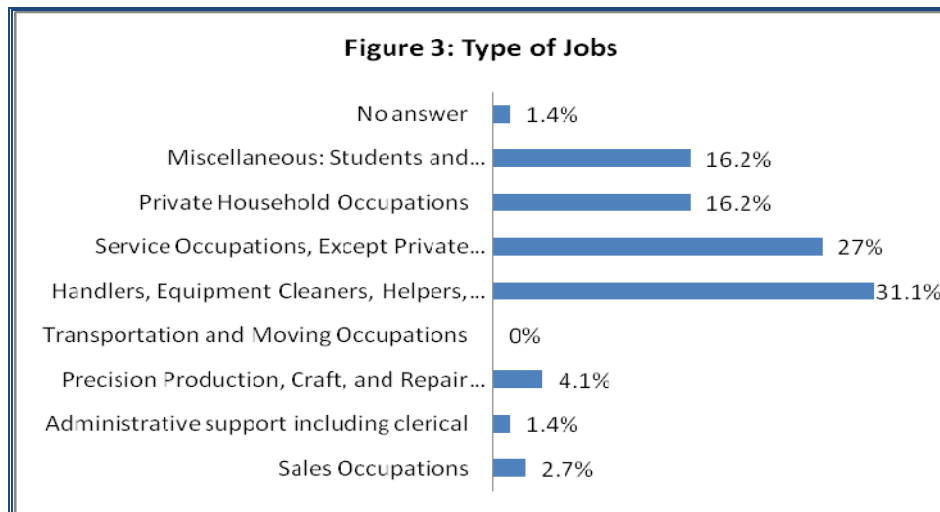
Table 2: Occupation Titles	
Jobs 1	Professional, Technical, and Related Occupations.
Jobs 2	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations.
Jobs 3	Sales Occupations.
Jobs 4	Administrative Support such as clerks, bank tellers, and dispatchers.
Jobs 5	Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations including but not limited to electricians, painters, plumbers, and automobile body and related repairs.
Jobs 6	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors.
Jobs 7	Transportation and Moving Occupations.
Jobs 8	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers such as nursery workers, construction laborers, production helpers, and garage and service station related occupations.
Jobs 9	Service Occupations except private household including but not limited to cleaning jobs, health aides, and food service such as cooks and kitchen workers.
Jobs 10	Private Household Occupations such as homemakers and babysitters.
Jobs 11	Miscellaneous: Students and Unemployed.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/ocsm/commain.htm> – for Jobs 1-9

Of the 73 respondents, the majority of the individuals interviewed noted that they worked in “Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers” (23 or 31.1%), and “Service

Occupations, Except Private Household” (20 or 27%). Additionally, (24) indicated either “Private Household Occupations” or “Miscellaneous: Students and Unemployed” (12 or 16.2% each); (3) 4.1% respondents reported “Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations.” Two 2.7% respondents said “Sales,” and (1) 1.4% participants mentioned “Administrative Support.”

See Figure 3: “Type of Jobs” that illustrates the distribution by percentage.

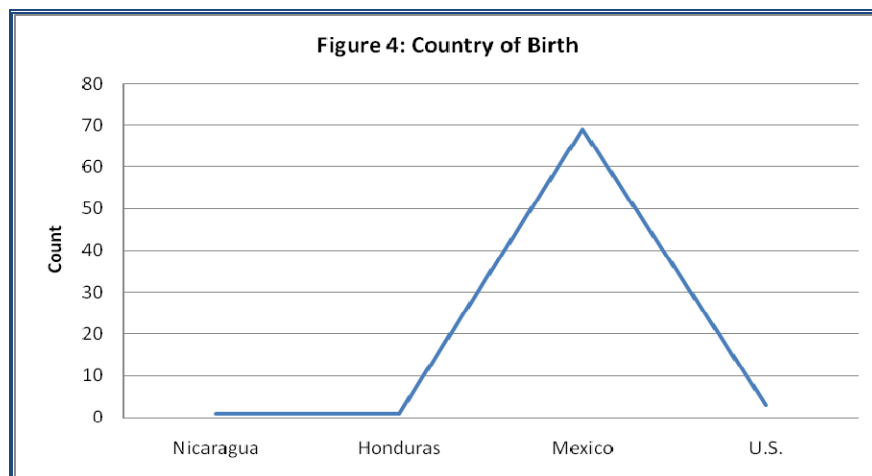


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Country of Birth

In which country were you born? Of the 74 respondents, (69) 93.2% indicated Mexico, (3) 4.1% said the United States of America, (1) 1.4% stated Nicaragua, and (1) 1.4% reported Honduras.

Figure 4: “Country of Birth” shows the distribution of countries and the frequency.



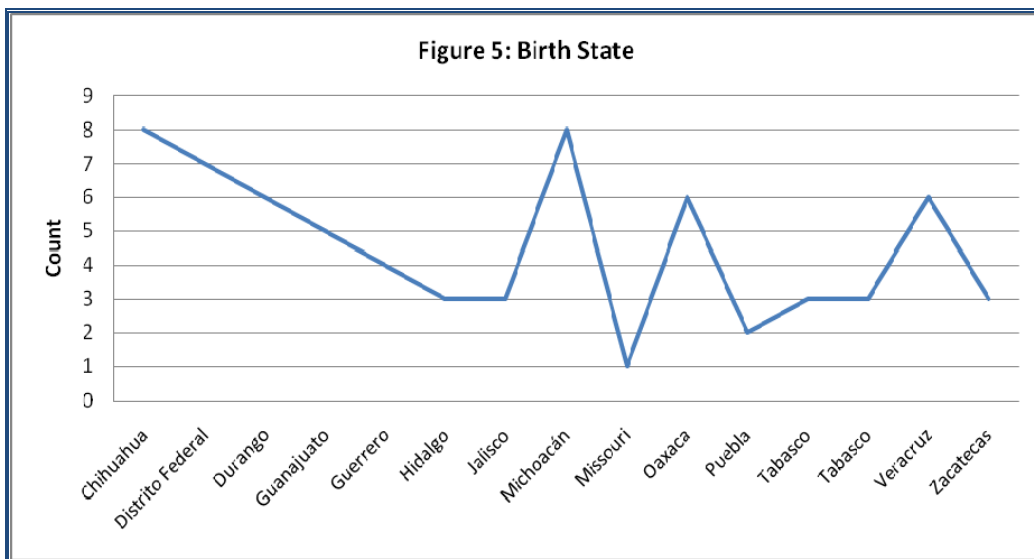
Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Birth State

In which state were you born? Of the 74 participants, most indicated Mexican states: (8) 10.8% reported Chihuahua, (8) 10.8% Michoacán, and (7) 9.5% Distrito Federal. Eighteen respondents reported the following states: Durango, Oaxaca, and Veracruz (6 or 8.1% each). Five 6.8% noted Guanajuato, (4) 5.4% said Guerrero, and (12) mentioned Hidalgo, Jalisco, Tabasco, or Zacatecas (3 or 4.1% each). Two 2.7% said Puebla and (5) indicated one of the following Mexican states: Aguas Calientes, Chiapas, Morelos, Sonora, and Tlaxcala (1 or 1.4% each).

Additionally (3) participants indicated one of the following states in the United States: California, Kansas, and Missouri (1 or 1.4% each); 1 (1.4%) mentioned Managua, Nicaragua, and 1 (1.4%) said Olancho, Honduras.

Figure 5: “Birth State” shows the distribution of states and the frequency.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

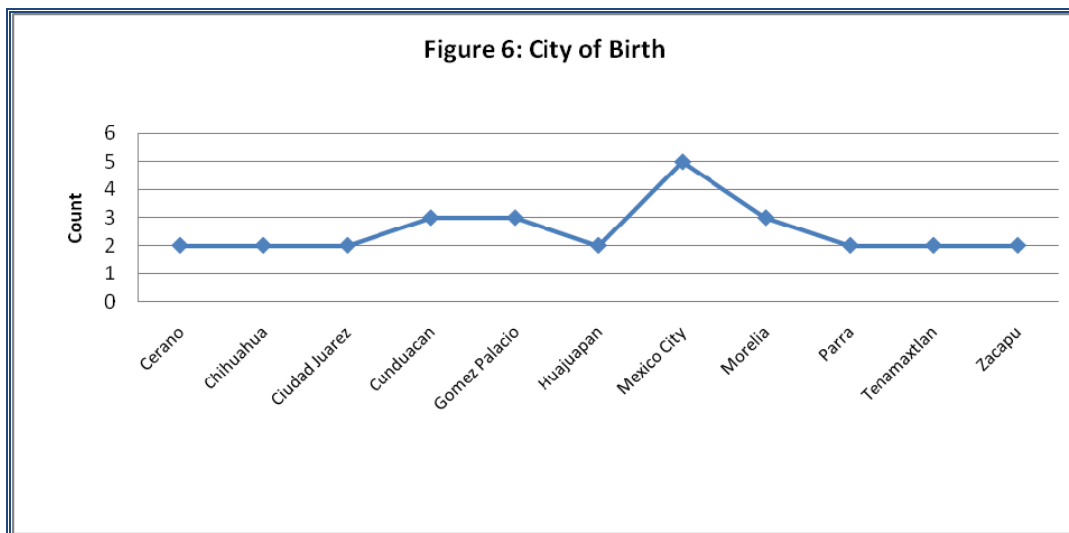
Place of Birth by City or Village

In which city or village were you born? Of the 69 participants, most noted cities in Mexico: (5) said Mexico City, (9) indicated Cunduacan, Gomez Palacio, or Morelia (3 each), and (18) noted Cerano, Chihuahua, Chilapa, Ciudad Juarez, Huajuapán, Parra, Tenamaxtlan, Tres Valles, or Zacapu (2 each).

Moreover, (33) respondents mentioned one of the following cities in Mexico: Acambaro, Aguas Calientes, Chilpancingo, Copandaro, Cosamaloapan, Cuauhutemoc, Cuernavaca, De Leon, Degollado, Guadalupe Victoria, Guerrero, Hermosillo, Izucar de Matamoros, Jalapa, Jerez, Jose Isabel Robles, La Mision, Laguna Grande, Lerdo, Mapastepec, Neza, Paracho, Puebla, Puerto Jarocho, Satevo, Tasquillo, Tlapacoyan, Toluca, Valle de Santiago, Veracruz, Zacatecas, Zapoquila, and Zimapan.

Additionally, two respondents mentioned Kansas City and Wichita (1 each) in the United States, (1) noted Managua, Nicaragua, and (1) said Campamento, Honduras.

Figure 6: “City of Birth” illustrates the distribution of these frequencies by city.



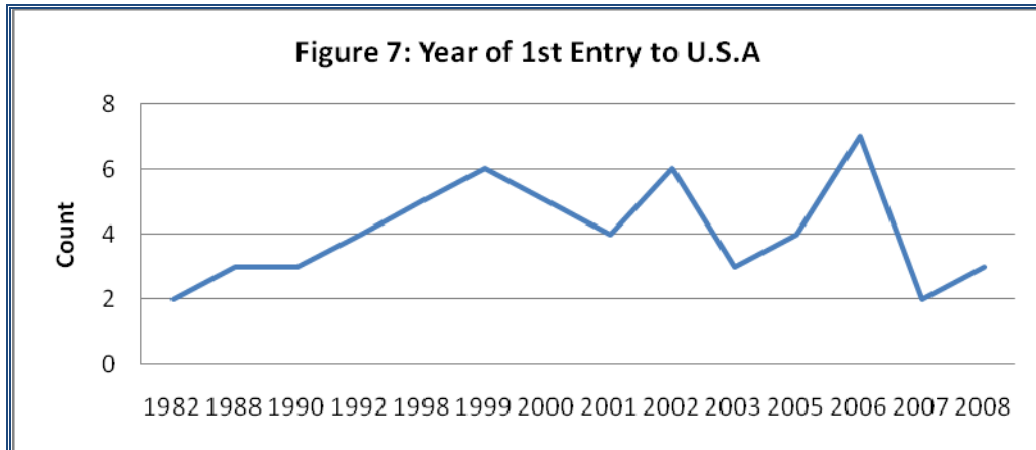
Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Year of First Entry into the U.S.A.

If you were born outside the USA, what year did you first enter the U.S.? Of the 69 respondents, (7) indicated 2006, (12) reported either 1999 (6) or 2002 (6), and (10) said either 1998 (5) or 2000 (5). Fifteen people noted the following years: 1988 (3), 1990 (3), 2003 (3), 2004 (3), and 2008 (3). Twelve said 1992 (4), 2005 (4) and 2001 (4). Four people mentioned either 1982 (2) or

2007 (2). Additionally, (9) mentioned one of the following years: 1975, 1978, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1996, and 1997.

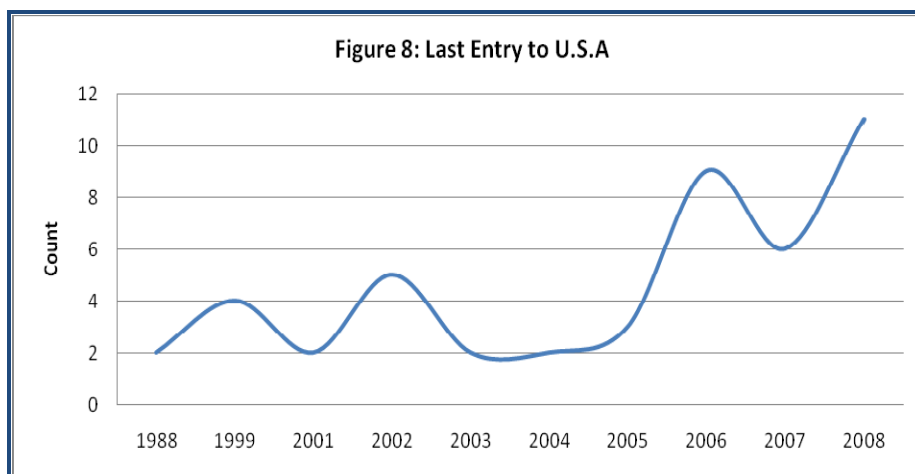
Figure 7: “Year of 1st Entry to USA” shows that respondents first entered the U.S between 1982 and 2008.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Year of Last Entry into the U.S.A.

If you were born outside of the U.S.A., think about the last time you went abroad and then returned to the U.S. What year did you last return to the U.S.? Of the 51 respondents, (11) indicated 2008, (9) 2006, (6) 2007, (5) 2002, (4) 1999, and (3) 2005. Eight participants mentioned 1988 (2), 2001 (2), 2003 (2), and 2004 (2). Moreover, (5) mentioned one of the following years: 1987, 1994, 1997, 1998, and 2000. Figure 8: “Last Entry to U.S.” illustrates the greatest frequencies.

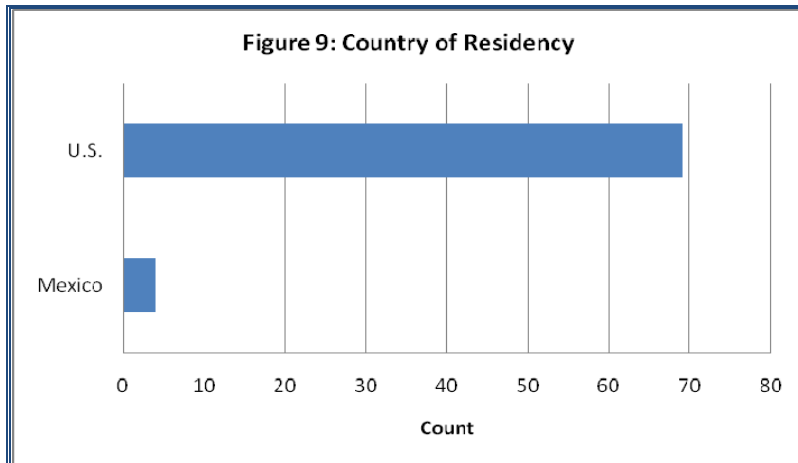


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Country of Residence

Where is your primary country of residence? Of the 73 respondents, 69 indicated the U.S. is their country of residence. Four participants indicated Mexico.

Figure 9: “Country of Residence” illustrates that most of the participants considered the U.S. as their primary country of residence.

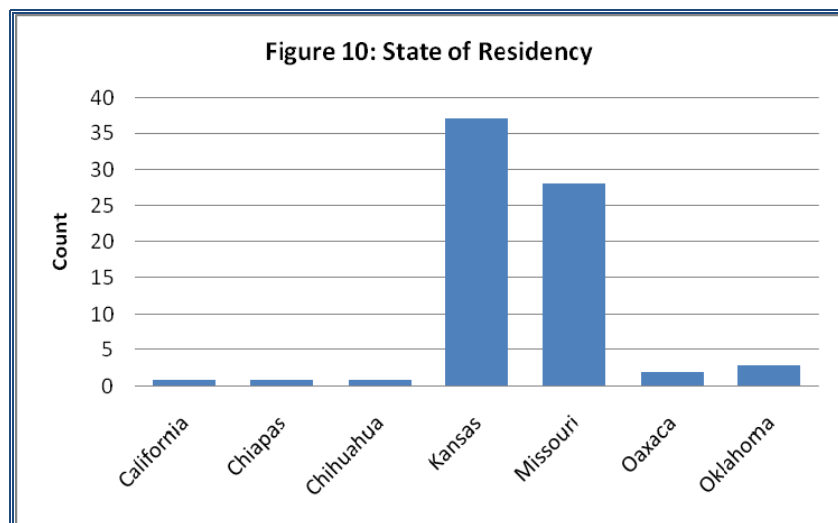


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Place of Residence by State

In what state do you reside? Of the 73 participants that responded to this question, (37) indicated that they live in Kansas, (28) said Missouri, (3) said Oklahoma, and (5) mentioned one of the following states in Mexico: Chiapas, Chihuahua, and Oaxaca.

Figure 10: “State of Residence” illustrates that most participants in this event live in Kansas and Missouri.

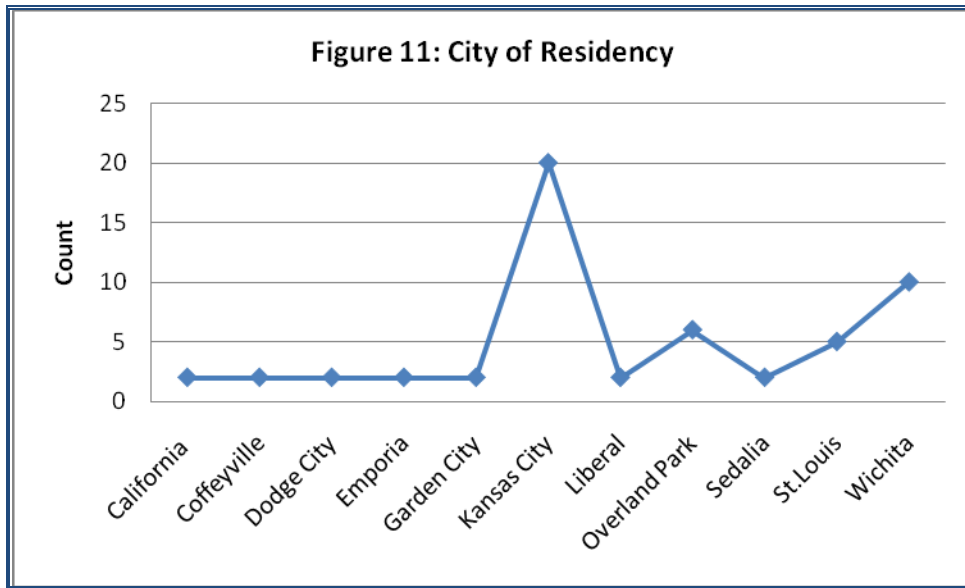


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Place of Residence by City or Village

In what city do you live? Of the 70 respondents, (20) indicated Kansas City, (10) Wichita, (6) Overland Park, and (5) St. Louis. Four cities in Mexico were also reported: (1) Ciudad Juarez, (1) Huajuapán, (1) Mapastepec, and (1) Zapoquila. Moreover, each of these in the U.S. was also mentioned: (2) California, (1) Cape Girardeau, (2) Coffeyville, (2) Dodge City, (2) Emporia, (2) Garden City, (1) Hooker, (1) Lake of Ozarks, (1) Lawrence, (1) Lenexa, (2) Liberal, (3) Olathe, (1) Osage Beach, (1) Santa Ana, (2) Sedalia, and (1) Springfield.

Figure 11: “City of Residence” illustrates the greatest frequencies by city.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Preferred Language

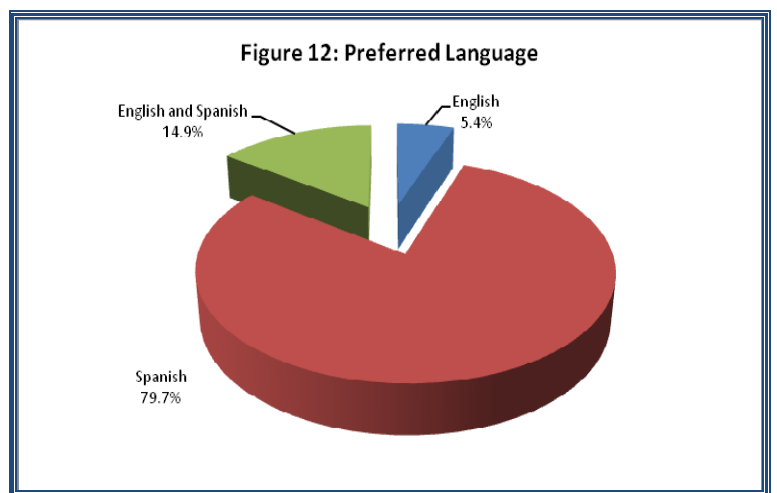
Question - Annex:

Preferred Language:

- English,
- Spanish,
- English and Spanish (I am bilingual), or
- Other.

Of the 74 participants, (4) 5.4% preferred English, (59) 79.7% affirmed Spanish, and (11) 14.9% were Bilingual (English/Spanish).

Figure 12: “Preferred Language” shows that most respondents preferred speaking Spanish.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

Are you Hispanic/Latino?

Question - Annex:

Participants were asked if they consider themselves as Hispanic/Latino or not. Of the 73 surveyed, all (100%) indicated they were Hispanic/Latino.

Race

Question – Annex:

Participants were asked to indicate their race among the following options:

- *White,*
- *Black/African American,*
- *Asian,*
- *American Indian, and*
- *Other.*

Of the 32 respondents, all (100%) participants self-identified as *Other*, which is consistent when surveying Hispanic populations.

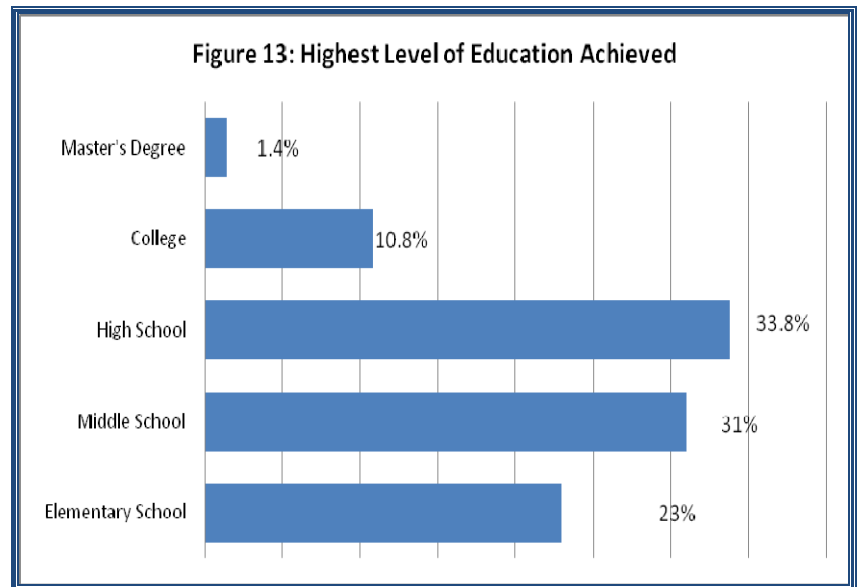
Highest Level of Education Completed

Question – Annex:

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

- *Elementary School,*
- *Middle School,*
- *High School,*
- *Bachelor's,*
- *Master's,*
- *Ph.D., and*
- *Other.*

Of the 74 participants, (25) 33.8% indicated High School, (23) 31.1% said Middle School, (17) 23% completed Elementary School, (8) 10.8% noted earning a Bachelor's Degree, and (1) 1.4% had a Master's Degree.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 13: “Highest Level of Education Achieved” shows that most of the respondents completed High School.

B. About Today's Event:

Learned about Event

How did you learn about this event? The following options were provided and participants were asked to indicate all that applied:

- *Friends and family,*
- *Community health clinic,*
- *Local consulate,*
- *Church,*
- *School,*
- *Newspaper or magazine,*
- *Radio,*
- *Television,*
- *"I was in the area," and/ or*
- *Other.*

Of all the survey respondents, (37) 50% indicated "Other" as they had appointments at the consulate, and they weren't aware of BHW events. Moreover, (14) 18.9% learned about these events at the Consulate, (12) 16.2% stated "I was in the area," (6) 8.1% indicated "Friends and Family," and (1) 1.4% reported "TV."

Table 3: "Learned about Event" shows the methods, frequencies and percentages of how the respondents became aware of these health focus events. Methods are listed alphabetically. The greatest frequencies were noted by learning about these at the Consulate.

Method	Frequency by Number	Frequency by Percentage
Church	0	0
Community Health Clinic	0	0
Consulate	14	18.9%
Friends and Family	6	8.1%
"I was in the area"	12	16.2%
Radio	0	0
Newspaper		0
Other	37	50%
School	0	0
TV	1	1.4%

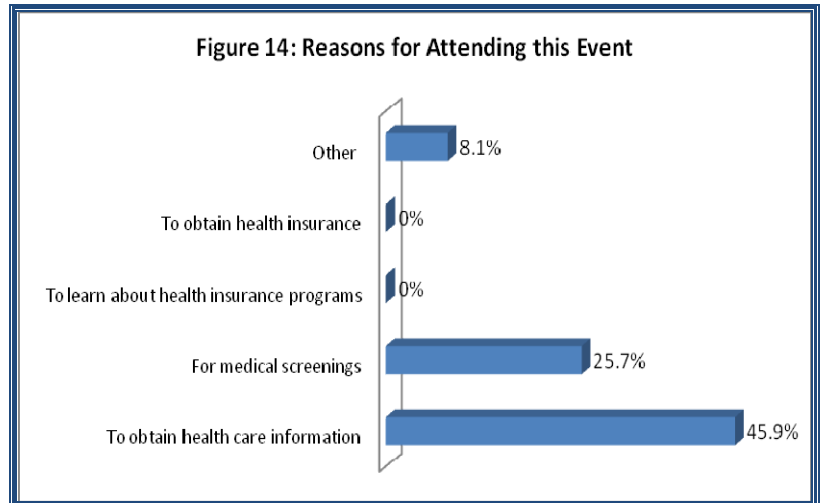
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Reasons for attending this event

Select your three main reasons for attending this event:

- To obtain health care information,
- For medical screenings,
- To learn about health insurance programs,
- To obtain health insurance, and/or
- Other

The majority of the respondents affirmed they attended this event to get health care information (34) 45.9% and to obtain medical screenings (19) 25.7%. Additionally, (6) 8.1% indicated “Other.” The “Other” reason was “I came because I had an appointment at the Consulate.”



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

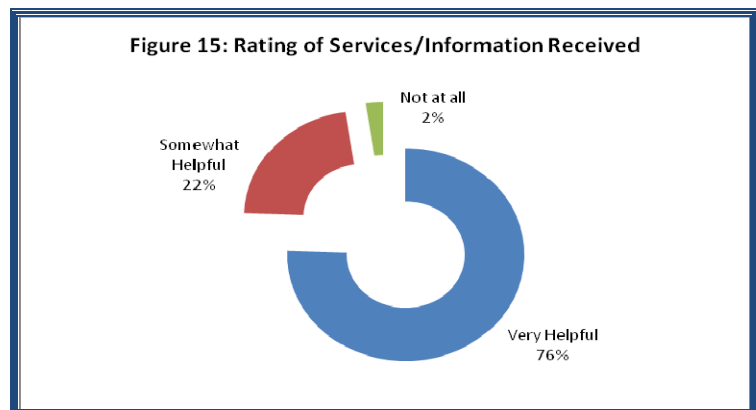
Figure 14: “Reasons for Attending this Event” shows that the majority of the participants attended these event to obtain medical screening and to get health care information.

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 41 respondents, (31) 76% rated this event as very helpful, (9) 22% indicated that it was somewhat helpful, and (1) 1.4% said that the services/information were not helpful at all.



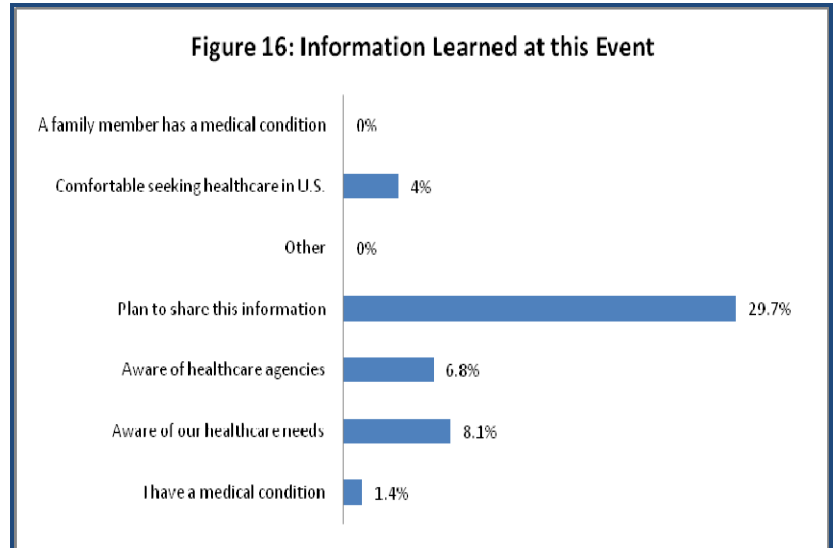
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 17: “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.

Information Learned at this Event

What did you learn at this event? Select all that apply:

- I learned that I have a medical condition,
- A family member has a medical condition,
- I am more aware of our healthcare needs,
- I am more aware of healthcare agencies and services,
- I am more comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S.,
- I plan to share this information with family, neighbors, and friends, and
- Other.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Of the participants that responded to this question, (22) 29.7% indicated “I plan to share this information with family, neighbors, and friends,” (6) 8.1% declared “I am more aware of our healthcare needs,” (5) 6.8% said “I am more aware of health care agencies and services,” (3) 4% responded “I am more comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S.,” and (1) 1.4% indicated “I have a medical condition.”

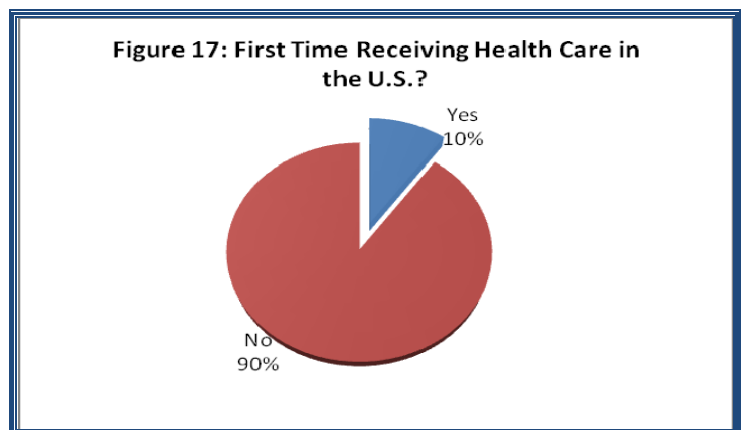
Figure 16: “Information Learned at this Event” shows that almost a third of those surveyed became aware of a medical condition as a result of participating in this health fair.

First Time Receiving Healthcare in the U.S.?

Is this the first time you have seen a doctor, nurse, or health care provider in the U.S.? Participants were given these answers:

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 61 respondents, (6) 10% indicated “Yes,” and (55) 90% indicated “No.”



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

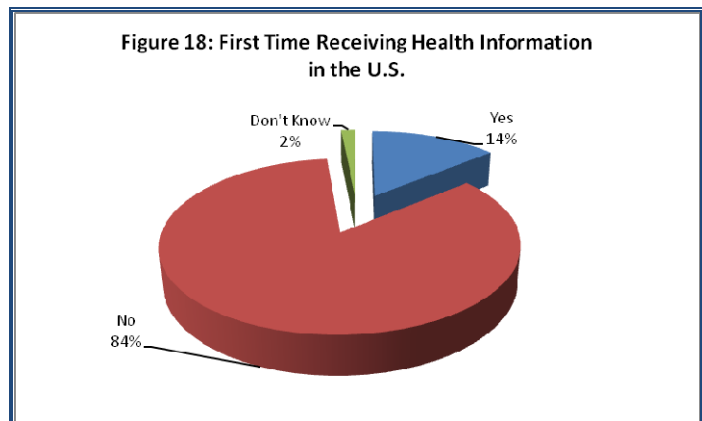
Figure 19: “First Time Receiving Healthcare in the U.S.?” shows that more than half of these participants had received healthcare in the U.S. prior to attending this event.

First Time Receiving Health Information in the U.S.

Is this the first time you received medical information in the U.S? Participants were provided the following answers:

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 64 participants that responded to this question (54) 84% indicated “No,” (9) 14 % indicated “Yes,” and (1) 2% said “I don’t Know.”



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 18 “First Time Receiving Health Information in the U.S.?” illustrates that the majority of the participants that attended this event had already received health information in the U.S.

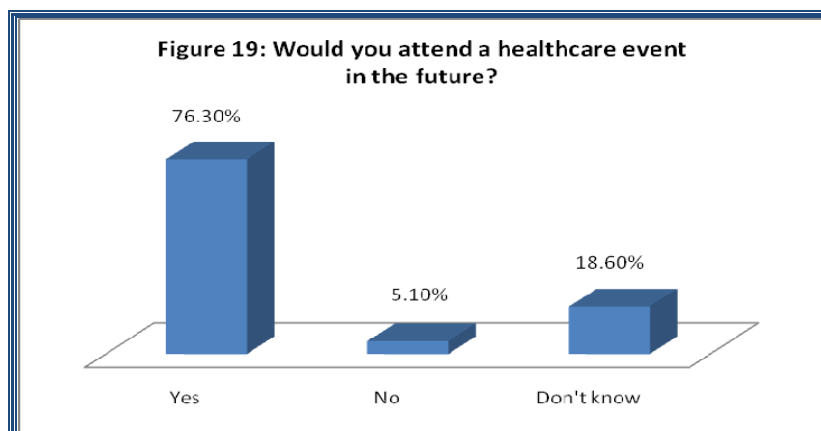
Would YOU Attend a Healthcare Event in the Future?

Would you attend this type of event in the future? Participants were given these:

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the (59) participants, (45) 76.3% responded “Yes,” 3 (5.1%) said “No,” and (11) 18.6% said “I don’t know.”

Figure 19: “Would you attend a healthcare event in the future?” shows that most participants would attend a healthcare event in the future.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

C. About Seeking Health Care

Visited a Healthcare Provider Outside the U.S.

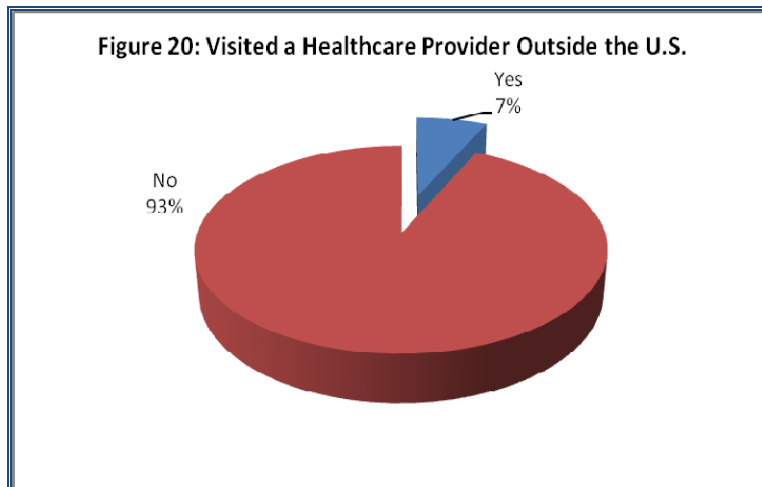
In the past 12 months, did you or a family member travel to Mexico or another Latin American country for medical care, dental care, to purchase medicines, or for any healthcare treatments?

Participants were provided the following answers:

- Yes,
- No, and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 73 respondents, (5) 7% indicated “Yes,” and (68) 93% indicated “No.”

Figure 20: “Visited a Health Provider Outside the U.S.” shows that most participants did not leave the U.S in the past 12 months to obtain healthcare. Some of the individuals that said “yes” further stated that they seek healthcare in their country of origin because of cost and they get better quality of care.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Access Healthcare by Country

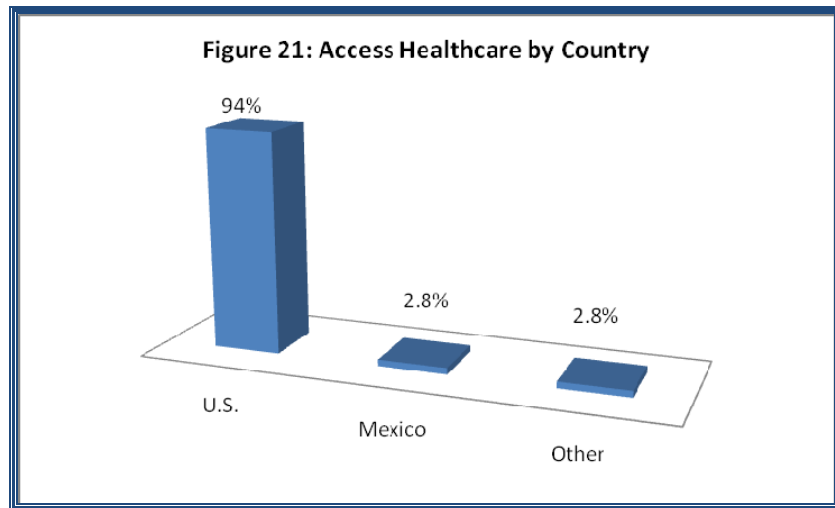
Question – Annex:

What country do you obtain most of your healthcare? The following options were provided:

- U.S.,
- Mexico, and
- Other.

Of the 71 respondents, (67) 94.4% indicated the U.S., (2) 2.8% said Mexico, and (2) 2.8% “Other.” The “Other” was “I haven’t gone to the doctor’s office” and “None.”

Figure 21: “Access Healthcare by Country” shows that most participants access their healthcare in the United States.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Most Frequent Healthcare Services Used in the U.S.

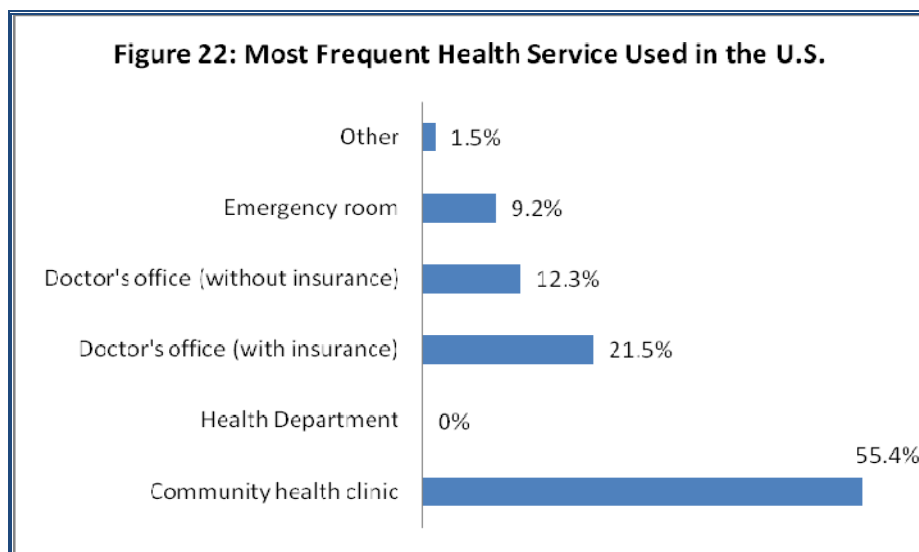
Question – Annex:

Only if you answered that you received health care in the U.S., which of the following do you most frequently use? Check one:

- Community health clinic
- Health Department
- Doctor's office (with insurance)
- Doctor's office (without insurance)
- Emergency room
- Other

Of the 65 respondents, (36) 55.4% said they obtain their healthcare in a community health clinic, (14) 21.5% said a doctor's office (with insurance), (8) 12.3% indicated a doctor's office (without insurance), (6) 9.2% also said they get their healthcare in the Emergency Room, and (1) 1.4% said "Other," which was a dentist's office.

Figure 22: "Most Frequent Health Services Used in the U.S." shows that most participants access their healthcare service from a community health clinic.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

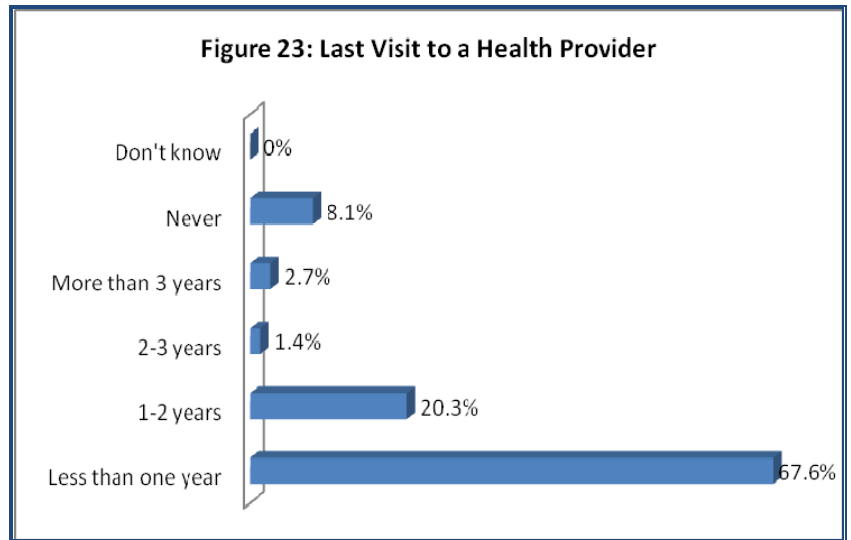
Last Visit to a Healthcare Provider

When was your last visit to a doctor, nurse, or healthcare provider in the U.S.?

Participants were provided the following answers:

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

Of the 74 respondents, (50) 67.6% indicated “less than 1 year,” (15) 20.3% said “between 1 and 2 years,” (6) 8.1% reported “Never,” (2) 2.7% noted “more than three years ago,” and (1) 1.4% noted “two to three years ago.”



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 23: “Last Visit to a Health Provider” shows that more half of the participants visited the doctor within the past year.

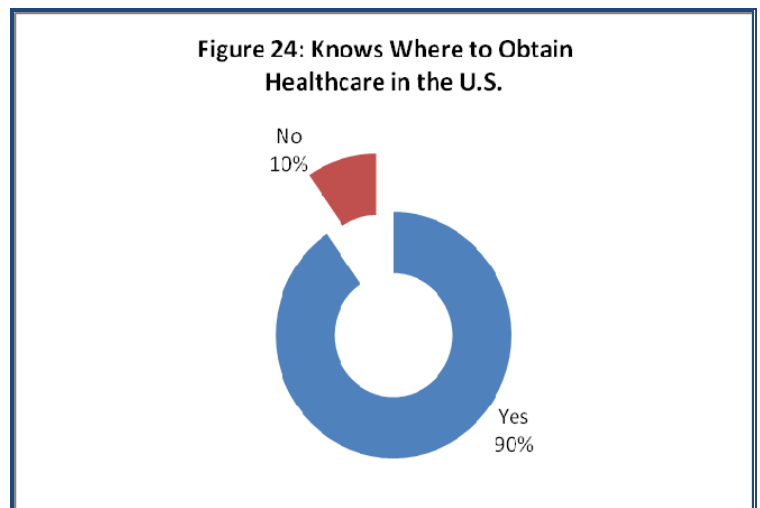
Know Where to Obtain Healthcare in the U.S.

Do you know where to go to receive healthcare in the U.S.?

- *Yes, or*
- *No*

Of the 74 participants that responded to this question, (67) 90 % indicated “Yes,” and (7) 10% indicated “No.”

Figure 24: “Knows Where to Obtain Healthcare in the U.S.” indicates that most of the participants that attended this event have a clear understanding where to access healthcare in the U.S.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

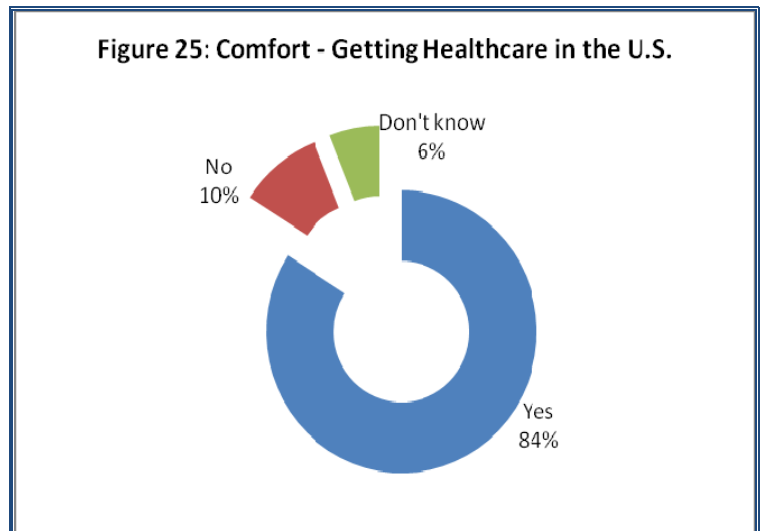
Comfort - Getting Healthcare in the U.S.

Do you feel comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S.?

- Yes,
- No, or
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 71 participants that responded to this question, (60) 84% indicated “Yes,” (7) 10%, indicated “No,” and (4) 6% indicated, “I don’t know.”

Figure 25: “Comfort - Getting Healthcare in the U.S.” shows that the majority of the participants felt comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S. and/or their local community.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Receive Healthcare When Needed

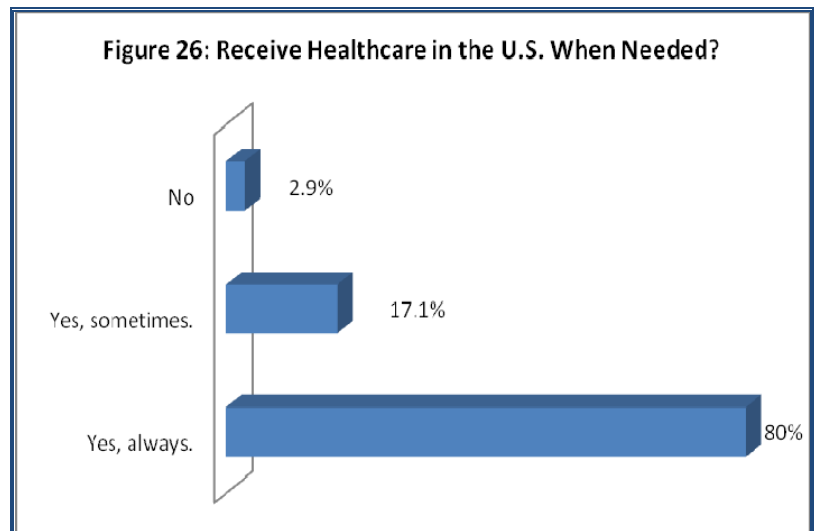
Question – Annex:

Do you receive healthcare in the U.S. when you need it? Participants were given the following answers:

- Yes, always,
- Yes, sometimes, or
- No

Only if you answered “NO”, check all the reasons that apply:

- Lack of transportation
- Don’t know where to get medical care
- Language difficulty
- Cost



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Of the 70 respondents, (56) 80% indicated that they always get healthcare when needed, (12) 17.1% affirmed that they “sometimes” get care, and (2) 2.9% said “No” they do not get care when needed.

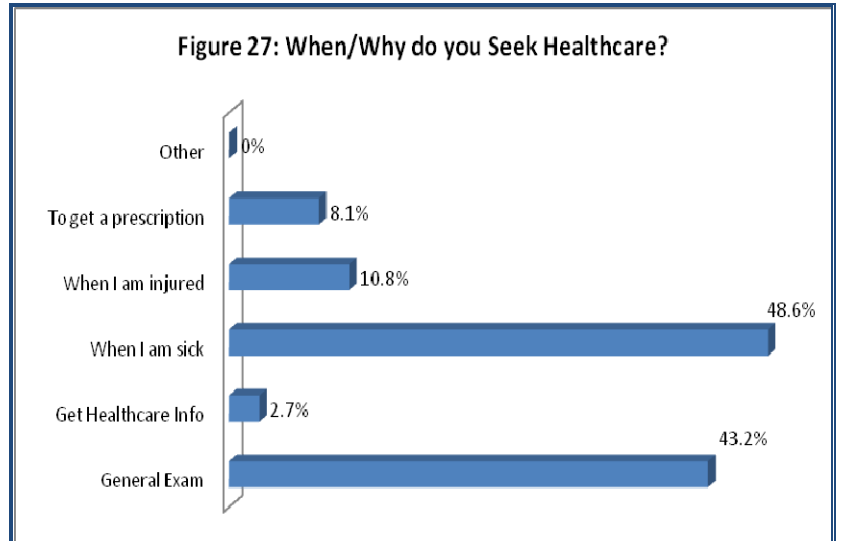
Figure 26: “Receive Healthcare in the U.S. When Needed?” shows that most of the survey participants receive healthcare in the U.S. when needed; however, it is important to note that 20% of the respondents indicated that they are not always accessing healthcare. Some of the reasons noted by participants included that they didn’t know where to get medical care.

Why do you Seek Healthcare?

When/why do you do you seek healthcare. Select all that apply:

- For a general exam,
- To get healthcare information,
- “When I am sick,”
- “When I am injured,”
- To get a prescription, or
- Other.

Most (36) 48.6% indicated “when I am sick,” (32) 43.2% said for general examinations, (8) 10.8% if they were injured, (6) 8.1% noted “to get a prescription, and (2) 2.7% responded to get healthcare information.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

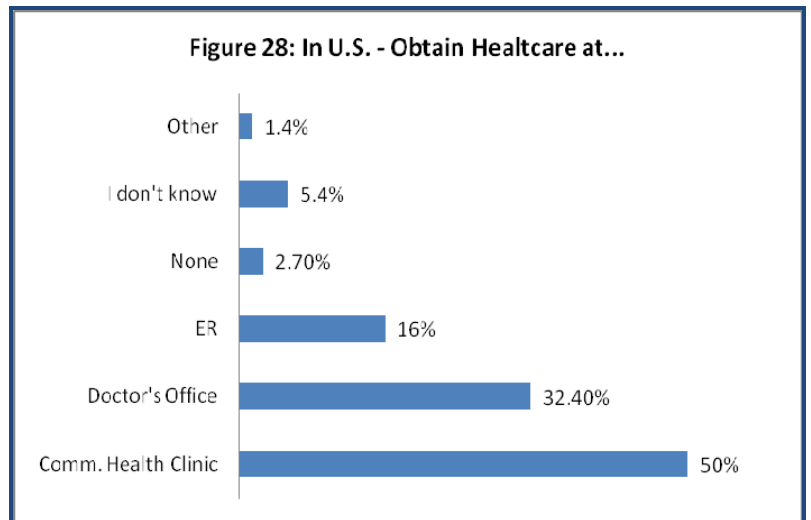
Figure 27: “When/Why do you Seek Healthcare?” shows that a large percentage of the participants obtain healthcare when they are ill and need general medical examinations.

Where do you Obtain Healthcare

Where in the U.S. do you go when you need medical care? Select all that apply:

- A community health clinic,
- A doctor's office,
- An emergency room,
- "None - I don't have a healthcare provider,"
- "I don't know," or
- Other.

Of all the respondents, (37) 50% indicated "a community health clinic," (24) 32.4% said "a doctor's office," (12) 16.2% said "an emergency room," (2) 2.7% stated "None- I don't have a health care provider," (4) 5.4% said "Don't Know," and (1) 1.4% stated "Other." This was "at the school."



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

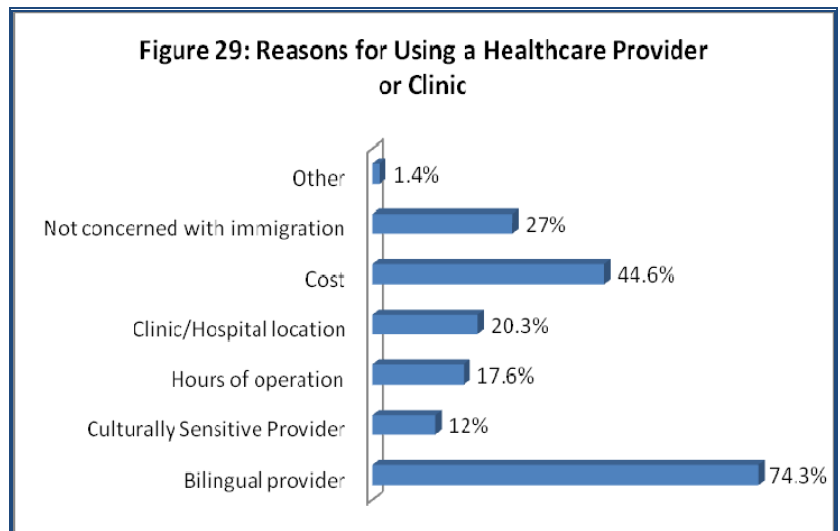
Figure 28: "In U.S. – Obtain Healthcare at..." shows that most healthcare needs are being met by community healthcare clinics.

Reasons for Using a Healthcare Provider or Clinic

Why do you frequent a healthcare provider or clinic? Select all that apply:

- Someone speaks my language (bilingual)
- They are a culturally sensitive provider,
- Hours of operation,
- Location,
- Cost,
- They do not ask about immigration papers,
- Other.

Of all the respondents, (55) 74.3% said someone at that facility speaks their language and they provide bilingual services, (9) 12.2% affirmed that they are a culturally sensitive provider, (13) 17.6% stated "hours of operation," (15) 20.3% said "location," (33) 44.6% indicated cost, (20) 27% responded that the provider does not ask about immigration papers, and (1) 1.4% mentioned "Other."



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 29: "Reasons for Using a Healthcare Provider or Clinic?" shows that the majority of the respondents frequent a healthcare provider because they have bilingual personnel available when they get healthcare services.

D. Health Insurance – Your Health

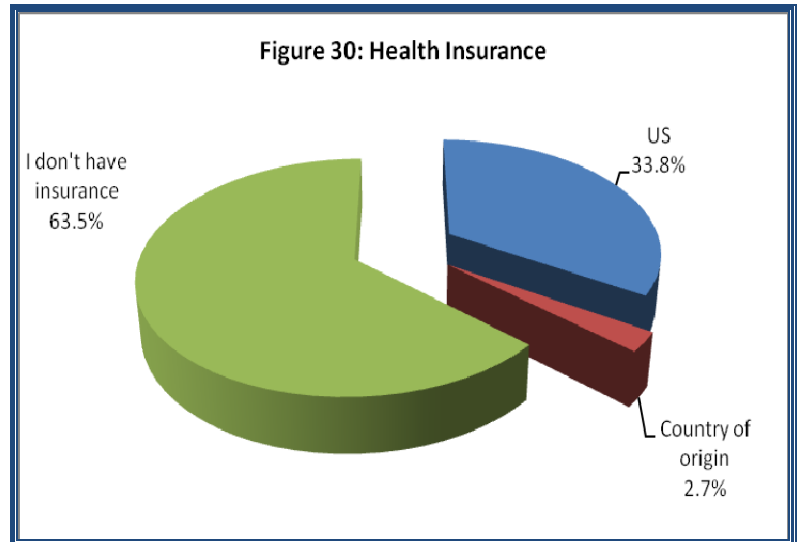
Health Insurance

Do you have Medical Insurance?

In which country(ies) do you have health insurance? Select all that apply:

- U.S.,
- Country of Origin,
- Other,
- “I don’t have insurance,” and
- “I don’t know.”

Of the 74 respondents, (47) 63.5% indicated they did not have health insurance, (25) 33.8% said “in the U.S.,” and (2) 2.7% said they have health insurance in their country of origin.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Figure 30: “Health Insurance” shows that most of the participants do not have medical insurance in the U.S.

Health Insurance in the U.S.: If you don't have it, why not?

Question – Annex

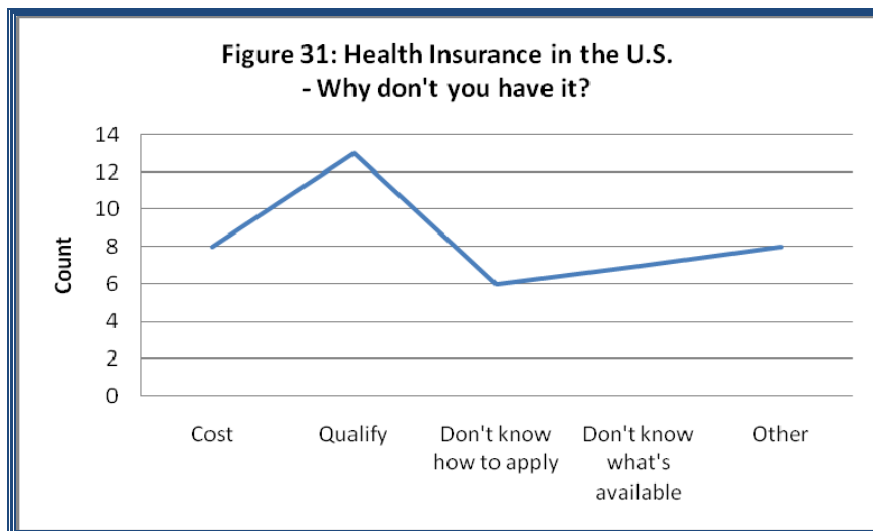
If the reply was “No, I do not have medical insurance,” a follow-up question was asked for additional clarification:

Why do you not have health insurance? Check all that apply:

- “I don't believe I can afford it,”
- “I don't believe I qualify for it,”
- “I don't know how to apply for it,”
- “I'm not sure what types of health insurances are available,” and
- Other.

Of all the respondents, (8) indicated they cannot afford health insurance, (13) said they didn't think they qualify for it, (6) noted they didn't know how to apply for it, (7) said they didn't know what types of insurance are available, and (8) indicated “Other:” (1) “I am not from here,” (1) “I didn't renew my medical insurance,” (1) “I don't need any health insurance,” (1) “My husband's job doesn't offer health insurance,” (1) “It is not offered by my employer,” and (1) “I have never applied for health insurance.”

Figure 31: “Health Insurance in the U.S. – Why don't you have it?” shows that the majority of the respondents didn't think they qualified for medical insurance.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

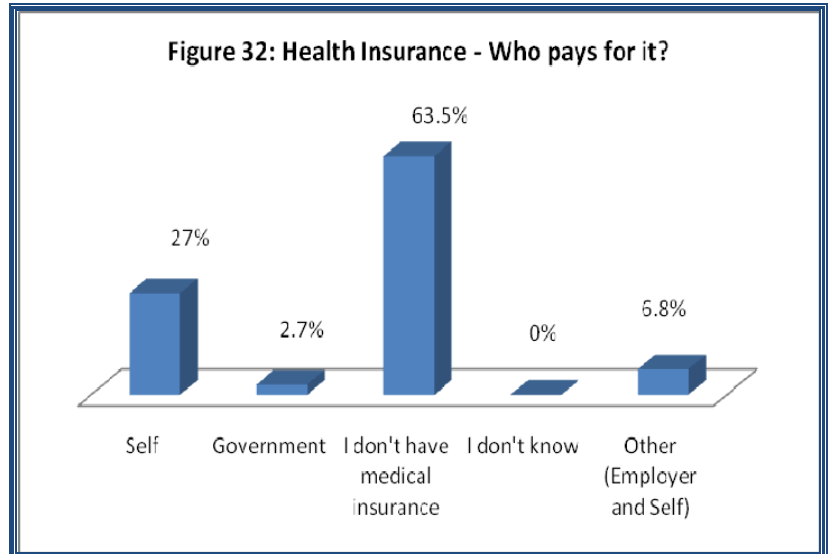
Health Insurance: Who pays for it?

Who pays for your medical insurance?

Select all that apply:

- Self,
- Employer,
- Government,
- Other,
- “I don’t have health insurance,” and
- “I don’t know.”

Twenty seven participants noted that they have health insurance: (20) 27% said they pay for their insurance, (5) 6.8% said they have insurance through their employer, and (2) 2.7% said the government pays their medical insurance.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

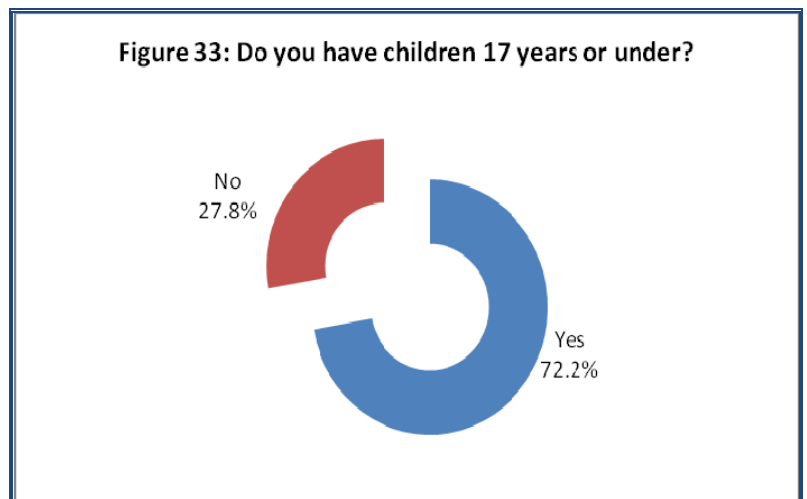
Figure 32: “Health Insurance – Who pays for it?” shows that most participants did not have medical insurance, but of these that did, most of them paid for their own medical insurance.

Health Insurance for Children

Do you have children under the age of 17? Of 72 participants, (52) 72.2% answered “Yes,” and (20) 27.8% said “No.”

See Figure 33: Do you have children 17 years or under?

If the participant noted that they had children 17 years old or younger, a follow-up question was asked: How many children?



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Twenty four participants noted that they have (1) child, 11 participants said (2) children, 11 indicated (3) children, 2 said (4) children, 3 participants reported that they have (5) children, and 1 said (6) children.

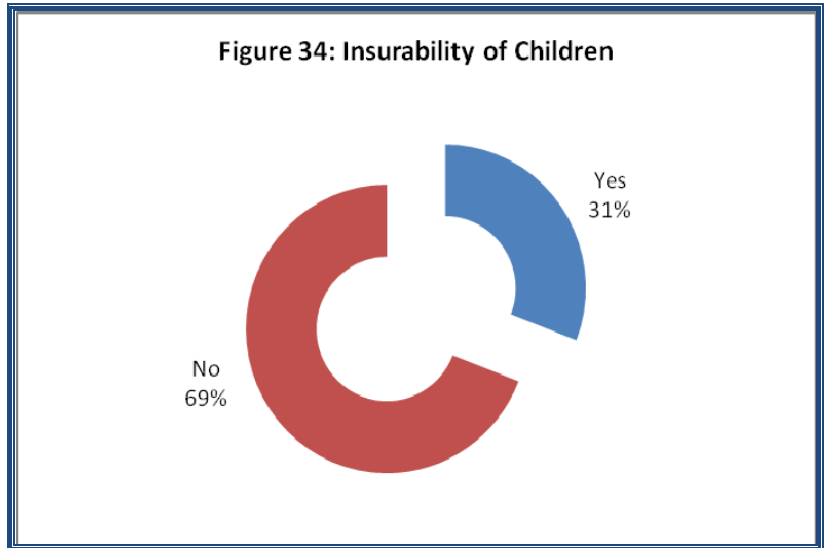
Health Insurance of Children 17 years old or Younger

At this time, are there any children uninsured?

Of 55 respondents, (17) 31% answered “Yes,” and (38) 69% said “No.”

Figure 34: “Insurability of Children” shows that most children have medical insurance.

If the participant noted that they had uninsured children 17 years or younger, a follow-up question was asked: How many uninsured children do you have? Five participants noted that they have (1) uninsured child, 6 said (2) uninsured children, 3 indicated (3) uninsured children, and 2 indicated (4) uninsured children.



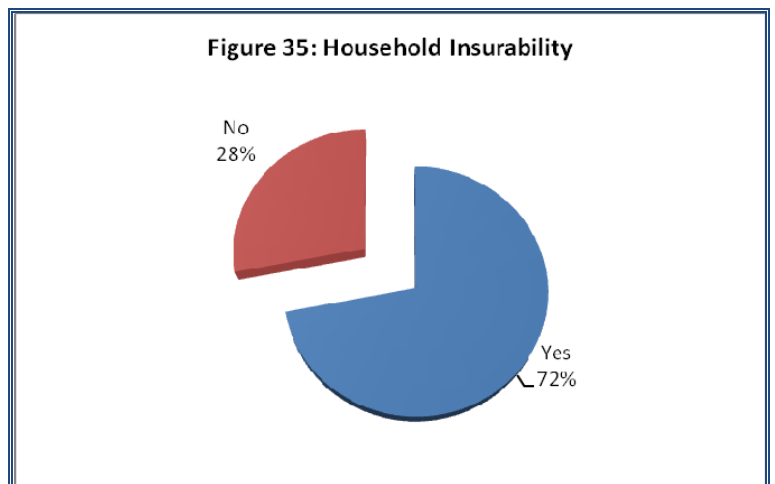
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Health Insurance in your Household Question - Annex

Does someone in your household have health insurance? They were given the following answers:

- Yes,
- No,
- “I don’t know”

Of the 71 participants that responded to this question (51) 72% said “Yes”, and (20) 28% indicated “No”. Figure 35: “Household Insurability” shows that most participants declared that someone in their household has medical insurance. Often respondents noted that some of their children and or spouse are not medically insured; this supports the findings noted in Figure 34 above that shows that 31% of children under the age of 18 are uninsured.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Health Concerns

Which of the following health conditions do you consider to be of greatest concern? Select all that apply:

- Allergies,
- Asthma or respiratory diseases,
- Cancer,
- Dental health,

- Skin disease,
- 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.

Respondents (36) 48.6% indicated that **Cancer** is their greatest health concern. Secondly, (21) 28.4% participants noted that **Allergies** was of concern. The next primary concerns were **HIV/Aids and sexually transmitted diseases** (20) or 27% participants, **Asthma** and **Dental health** (19) or 25.7% participants each. Other health topics of concern included: *cholesterol and general health*.

Table 4: “Health Concerns” shows the frequencies and percentages.

Table 4: Health Concerns			
Health Topic	Frequency by Number and Percentage	Health Topic	Frequency by Number and Percentage
Allergies	21 (28.4%)	Mental Health	15 (20.3%)
Asthma or Respiratory diseases	19 (25.7%)	Nutrition	18 (24.3%)
Cardiovascular Disease	17 (23%)	OB/GYN and reproductive health	12 (16.2%)
Cancer	36 (48.6%)	Other	4 (5.4%)
Diabetes	17 (23%)	Skin Disease	13 (17.6%)
Digestive system	0 (0%)	Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco and drugs)	10 (13.5%)
Dental health	19 (25.7%)	Vision	16 (21.6%)
HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases	20 (27%)	Work-related injuries	10 (13.5%)

Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Self-Assessment of Health

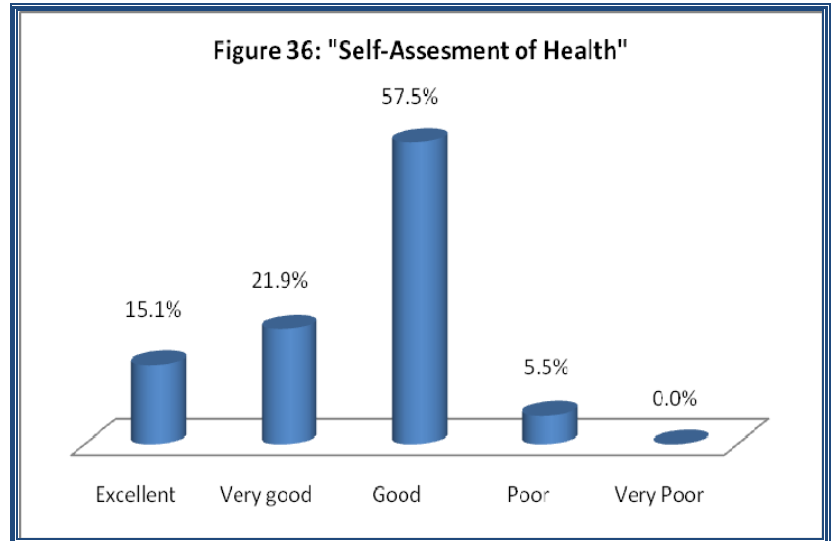
Today, how would you rate your health?

Select one:

- Excellent
- Very good
- Good
- Poor
- Very Poor

Of the 73 respondents, (11) 15.1% believed his/her health was “excellent,” (16) 21.9% said “very good,” (42) 57.5% said “good,” and (4) 5.5% indicated their health was poor.

Figure 36: “Self-Assessment of Health” reflects that most of the participants overall believed they were in good health.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

Conclusion
BHW Events at the Mexican Consulate
Kansas City, Missouri
October 6-10, 2008

- Three hundred and ninety (390) participants registered throughout the week during BHW activities at the Consulate of Mexico, in Kansas City, Missouri. Of those who registered as receiving some type of service, 74 adults volunteered to answer a questionnaire. The overall average age of the survey participants was 31 years; 93.2% were born in Mexico, and more than a third (38.3%) currently resided in Missouri.

- The findings establish that the majority (63.5%) of the BHW participants did not have medical insurance. Fifty-five percent indicated that they get their healthcare needs met at a community health center. In addition, most of the participants (76%) noted that the information received was very helpful, which supports the need for these types of activities in Hispanic/Latino communities. Approximately one-third (29.7%) of the participants indicated that they will share the information received with family, friends and neighbors.

- The greatest healthcare concerns identified by participants during the week of activities at the Mexican Consulate were: Cancer (48.6%), Allergies (28.4%), Dental problems (25.7%), Asthma or Respiratory Diseases (25.7%), and Nutrition (24.3%).

- Alianzas, Missouri's BHW Coordinator, would like to thank the volunteers that participated in activities at the Mexican Consulate during BHW 2008. These collaborators included healthcare professionals, community representatives, students, and others. We are most grateful for their support and participation in making BHW 2008 BHW a success. All registered volunteers received Certificates of Appreciation for their support and commitment of this worthy cause. Again, thank you all...for a job well done!

APPENDIX A: SURVEY

APPENDIX B: MAP OF MEXICAN STATES



Legend key:

AGS	Aguascalientes	VER	Veracruz
BCA	Baja California	YUC	Yucatán
BCS	Baja California Sur	ZAC	Zacatecas
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		

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.

¹ <http://www.bls.gov/ocsm/commain.htm> retrieved February 10, 2009