



Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

October 13-21, 2007

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Evaluation Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A report on the healthcare access, needs, and interests of immigrants of Mexican and Latin American origin living Missouri

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--------|
| Introduction | Page 4 |
| Quick Summary of Results | 6 |
| Summary of Results | |
| Age | 8 |
| Gender | 10 |
| Preferred Language | 11 |
| Are you Hispanic/Latino? | 12 |
| Race | 13 |
| Place of Birth: Country | 14 |
| Place of Birth: State | 15 |
| Place of Current Residence: Country | 17 |
| Place of Current Residence: State | 18 |
| Highest Level of Education Completed | 19 |
| Is this your first time receiving health care or health information in the U.S.? | 20 |
| Last Visit to a Health Provider: When | 21 |
| Last Visit to a Health Provider: Country | 22 |
| Mostly Access Health Care: Country | 23 |
| Mostly Access Health Care: Where in the U.S. | 24 |
| Health Insurance: Do you have it? | 25 |
| Health Insurance: If you don't have it, why not? | 27 |
| Health Insurance: Does anyone in your household have it? | 28 |
| Health Insurance: Who in your household has it? | 30 |
| Health Insurance: What type do other household members have? | 31 |
| Health Topics of Greatest Concern | 32 |
| Medical Care in the U.S.: Do you receive it? | 36 |
| Medical Care in the U.S.: Why do you not receive it? | 37 |
| Rating of Health Today | 39 |
| How Learned about Event | 40 |

Appendices

Appendix A: Evaluation Form

42

Appendix B: Map of Mexican States

45

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, Missouri hosted its fourth annual Bi-National Health Week between October 13th and 21st. A total of sixteen health promotion and health education activities were held in the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area, St. Joseph, Columbia, Sedalia, and Wentzville. Bilingual evaluations were administered at fourteen of these activities. The purpose of this **executive summary** is to provide a report of the findings of the evaluations administered during the 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

The Bi-National Health Week was established in 2001 as a partnership between the California-Mexico Health Initiative and the Mexican Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs. For six years, that partnership has supported a week of health promotion and health education activities intended to improve the health and well-being of immigrants of Mexican and Latin American origin living in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. These activities are held simultaneously during one week in October each year. In 2007, the Bi-National Health Week occurred in 31 states in the United States, 3 provinces in Canada, and Mexican states with high rates of migration. Also, it included the participation of the 46 Mexican consulates, 11 Guatemalan consulates, 12 Salvadoran consulates, and 9 Colombian consulates in the United States.

The purpose of the Bi-National Health Week is to increase public awareness, understanding and knowledge of services available regardless of health care coverage or immigration status.

The Bi-National Health Week in Missouri is an initiative of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Consulate of Mexico in Kansas City; the Institute for Mexicans Abroad; Alianzas, a program of University of Missouri Extension and the University of Missouri-Kansas City Institute for Human Development; and a Bi-National Health Week network of local health professionals, service providers, and community leaders.

Since 2004, a growing network of both local and statewide community organizations and healthcare providers has shared information and resources on migrant health. These local planning councils were instrumental in the coordination and implementation of the 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri. A list of planning council members can be found in Table 1, "Planning Council Members."

Table 1: Planning Council Members

| Statewide | |
|--|--|
| Alianzas/UME/UMKC-IHD Mexican Consulate of Kansas City – Institute for Mexicans Abroad 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 | |
| Columbia | |
| Boone County Health Department Centro Latino de Educación, Cultura, y Salud HealthCare USA Lincoln University Cooperative Extension / Paula J. Carter Center on Minority Health and Aging National Network of Libraries of Medicine | |
| Kansas City | |
| Alzheimer's Association – Heart of America Chapter American Heart Association American Red Cross – Wyandotte County, Kansas Ararat Shrine of Kansas City Missouri Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City Children's Mercy Family Health Partners Coalition of Hispanic Organizations Coalition of Hispanic Women against Cancer The Don Bosco Community Centers El Centro, Inc. The Family Conservancy – The Family Focus Center Guadalupe Center, Inc. Heart to Heart International Jewish Vocational Service | Kansas City Chronic Disease Coalition/MPCA, a REACH 2010 Project Kansas City Free Health Clinic Legal Aid of Western Missouri, MC+ Advocacy Project Mid-America Addiction Technology Transfer Center Newhouse, Inc. Pain Management Associates Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center Truman Medical Centers, Inc. University of Kansas Preventive Medicine West Central Missouri Area Health Education Center The Whole Person, Inc. |
| St. Joseph | |
| Social Welfare Board Northwest Health Services Wyatt Park Baptist Church Buchanan County Department of Health | Community Action Partners YWCA Triumph Foods InterServ |
| Sedalia | |
| Bill Gordon, community participant Bothwell Regional Health Center Pettis County Community Partnership | Pettis County Health Center St. Patrick/Sacred Heart Parish |
| Wentzville | |
| American Red Cross BJC HealthCare, Dept. of Community Education Cardinal Ritter Senior Services Crider Health Center Faith-Based Health Care Initiative First Baptist Church of O'Fallon Health Care USA Healthy Communities of St. Charles County Language Access Metro Project (LAMP) of Catholic Family Services | Lincoln County Health Department Newberry Group Princess Gift Store ReMax Sacred Heart Church in Troy The Sts. Joachim & Ann Care Service The Salvation Army SSM St. Joseph Health Center St. Charles Borromeo Wells Fargo Home Mortgage |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

NOTE: This list was compiled from information provided by each community chairperson(s). We apologize if anyone was inadvertently omitted. Also, we thank all of the agencies and volunteers that participated in the 2007 Bi-National Health Week events across Missouri.

QUICK SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

October 13-21, 2007

This **quick summary** includes overall information for the 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Total number of survey respondents: **342**

Overall average age: **41.74**

The greatest frequency of survey respondents indicated that they...

...were **female**.

...preferred to speak **Spanish**.

...were **Hispanic/Latino and they were Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano**.

...were born in the country of **Mexico**, specifically in the state of **Michoacán**.

...currently resided in the **U.S.**, specifically in the state of **Missouri**.

...had completed **high school**, their highest level of education.

...**did not receive** health care or health information for the first time in the U.S. at this event; **however, 96 respondents (or 30.5% of the total) received health care or health information for the first time in the U.S. at a Bi-National Health Week in Missouri event.**

...last visited a health provider **less than 1 year** ago and this visit was in the **U.S.**

...most likely accessed health care in the **U.S.**

...most frequently used the services of a **doctor's office (with insurance)**.¹

...**did not have health insurance** and it was most frequently because **they did not believe they could pay for it**.

...**knew of someone in their household who had health insurance** and it was most frequently their **child(ren)**.

...**knew what type of health insurance other members of their household had** and it was most frequently **Medicare**.

...found the following health topics to be of greatest concern to their personal health (in descending order): **back pain; blood pressure and/or circulation; cold and/or flu AND diabetes; allergies AND dental health (mouth, teeth); and headache**.

...**always** received medical care in the U.S. when it was needed [(of those who didn't receive medical care in the U.S. when it was needed, it was most frequently due to their **inability to afford the costs (co-pays, prescriptions)**].

...ranked their health as **good** on the day of the Bi-National Health Week event they attended.

...**did not learn about the event that they attended through Bi-National Health Week promotional efforts**. Rather, they attended the event for **reasons other than the Bi-National Health Week activities**.

¹ Only those respondents who indicated that they most likely accessed health care in the United States were asked this question. Also, the greatest frequency of respondents with health insurance most frequently used the services of one predominant location (i.e., a doctor's office) while the greatest frequency of respondents without health insurance used the services of many locations.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS
Bi-National Health Week in Missouri
October 13-21, 2007

Of the participants that attended the 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri, 342 valid evaluation forms were completed at 14 events, as noted in Table 2, “Distribution of Evaluation Forms.” The table identifies the date, title, and location of each event, as well as the number and percentage of participants that were interviewed at each event. Only the participants who were 18 years or older and provided oral consent were administered the evaluation.

| Table 2: Distribution of Evaluation Forms | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Event | Date | Title | Location | Frequency by No. and Percentage |
| 1 | Sunday October 14, 2007 | Health Fair | St. Patrick Church Sedalia, MO | 12 (3.5%) |
| 2 | Monday October 15, 2007 | Health Focus: HIV/AIDS | Mexican Consulate Kansas City, MO | 37 (10.8%) |
| 3 | Monday October 15, 2007 | Prepare Traditional Foods for Pleasure and Health | Cristo Rey High School Kansas City, MO | 4 (1.2%) |
| 4 | Monday October 15, 2007 | Family Well-being | Boone County Health Dept. Columbia, MO | 37 (10.8%) |
| 5 | Monday October 15, 2007 | Health Fair | InterServ, Wesley Center St. Joseph, MO | 37 (10.8%) |
| 6 | Tuesday October 16, 2007 | Health Focus: Cancer, Hospice Information | Mexican Consulate Kansas City, MO | 27 (7.9%) |
| 7 | Wednesday October 17, 2007 | Health Focus: Health Insurance, Heart Health, Domestic Violence | Mexican Consulate Kansas City, MO | 34 (9.9%) |
| 8 | Wednesday October 17, 2007 | Depression and Well-being | Guadalupe Center, Inc. Kansas City, MO | 29 (8.5%) |
| 9 | Thursday October 18, 2007 | Health Focus: Oral Health, Immunizations | Mexican Consulate Kansas City, MO | 23 (6.7%) |
| 10 | Thursday October 18, 2007 | Eat Well Be Well with Diabetes | Tony Aguirre Comm. Center Kansas City, MO | 15 (4.4%) |
| 11 | Friday October 19, 2007 | Health Focus: Back Pain, Trauma, Birth Defects | Mexican Consulate Kansas City, MO | 19 (5.6%) |
| 12 | Friday October 19, 2007 | Bilingual Senior Fair | Don Bosco Senior Center Kansas City, MO | 20 (5.8%) |
| 13 | Saturday October 20, 2007 | Health Fair | Calvary Church West Wentzville, MO | 33 (9.6%) |
| 14 | Sunday October 21, 2007 | Resource Fiesta | Guadalupe Center, Inc. Kansas City, Mo | 15 (4.4%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Age

Participants were asked to indicate their age. Of the 317 participants that responded to this question, the average (mean) age was 41.74. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the median age of the Hispanic population in 2006 was 27.4 years. This compares with 36.4 years for the population as a whole.² It is possible that the average (mean) age for Bi-National Health Week participants was nearly 15 years higher than the median age of the U.S. Hispanic population in 2006 because only those participants who were 18 years old or older were administered the evaluation.

The ages of the Bi-National Health Week participants that completed the evaluation ranged from 18 to 92, with the *greatest* frequency of respondents indicating their age as 23 and 42 (14 respondents each). The average age was the *highest* at Event 12 (75.22). The average age was the *lowest* at Event 4 (31.92), as noted in Table 3, "Age."

The survey results related to age that were obtained at these two events possibly skewed the findings for the overall Bi-National Health Week in Missouri event because the target audience for Events 8 and 12 was senior adults. If the results of Events 8 and 12 were omitted from the overall findings, then the following would be true. Of the 280 participants that responded to this question, the average (mean) age was 37.60. Ages ranged from 18 to 84, with the *greatest* frequency of respondents indicating their age as 23 and 42 (14 respondents each). The average age was the *highest* at Event 10 (47.25). The average age was the *lowest* at Event 4 (31.92).

Table 4, "Comparison of Age Results for 'All Events' and 'All Events except Events 8 and 12,'" shows how the age results compare between "all of the events" and "all of the events except Events 8 and 12," the latter being where the target audience was senior adults.

² "Hispanic Americans by the Numbers." Pearson Education, 2000-2007.
<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/hhmcensus1.html>, found 25 Jan 2008.

| Table 3: Age | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Average Age | Age Range |
| OVERALL | <u>317</u> 342 | 41.74 | 18-92 |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 38.50 | 19-62 |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 38.60 | 19-78 |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>3</u> 4 | 38.33 | 35-41 |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 31.92 | 19-58 |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 38.70 | 18-61 |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 38.74 | 22-62 |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>33</u> 34 | 34.67 | 21-66 |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>19</u> 29 | 71.11 | 39-89 |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 40.35 | 25-66 |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>12</u> 15 | 47.25 | 29-84 |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 38.37 | 22-67 |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>18</u> 20 | 75.22 | 64-92 |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>25</u> 33 | 37.36 | 20-79 |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 36.80 | 19-61 |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

| Table 4: Comparison of Age Results for “All Events” and “All Events except Events 8 and 12” | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | All Events | All Events EXCEPT Events 8 & 12 |
| Number of Respondents | 317 | 280 |
| Average (mean) age | 41.74 | 37.50 |
| Age range | 18-92 | 18-84 |
| Age of greatest frequency | 23 and 42 (14 respondents each) | 23 and 42 (14 respondents each) |
| Where the average (mean) age was the highest | Event 12 (75.22) | Event 10 (47.25) |
| Where the average (mean) age was the lowest | Event 4 (31.92) | Event 4 (31.92) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Gender

Participants were asked to indicate their gender. Of the 327 participants that responded to this question 120 (36.7%) were male. The *greatest* frequency of males attended Event 11 (11, or 57.9%). The *lowest* frequency of males attended Event 3 (0, or 0.00%), as noted in Table 5, “Gender.”

| Table 5: Gender | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Male” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>327</u> 342 | 120 (36.7%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 3 (25.0%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 17 (45.9%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>3</u> 4 | 0 (00.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 13 (35.1%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 14 (37.8%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>24</u> 27 | 7 (29.2%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>33</u> 34 | 13 (39.4%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Quad. Center | <u>27</u> 29 | 3 (11.1%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 23 | 10 (52.6%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>15</u> 14 | 1 (7.1%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 11 (57.9%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>20</u> 20 | 3 (15.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>30</u> 33 | 9 (30.0%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 9 (60.0%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Preferred Language

Participants were asked to indicate the language that they preferred to speak. Of the 313 participants that responded to the question 47 (15.0%) preferred English; 223 (71.2%) preferred Spanish; and 43 (13.7%) preferred either English or Spanish (indicating “I am bilingual”). The *greatest* frequency of respondents that preferred to speak Spanish attended Events 6 and 7 (23, or 95.8% each). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that preferred to speak Spanish attended Event 3 (0, or 0.0%), as noted in Table 6, “Preferred Language.” Spanish was the language of greatest preference at all of the events except Events 3, 8, and 14. The language of greatest preference at Event 3 was split evenly between English and Bilingual (2, or 50.0% each). The language of greatest preference at Event 8 was split evenly between English and Spanish (10, or 37.0% each). The language of greatest preference at Event 14 was Bilingual (7, or 46.7%).

| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Spanish by No. and Percentage |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| OVERALL | <u>313</u> 342 | 223 (71.2%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 11 (91.7%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 26 (70.3%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 33 (89.2%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 28 (75.7%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>24</u> 27 | 23 (95.8%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>24</u> 34 | 23 (95.8%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>27</u> 29 | 10 (37.0%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>14</u> 23 | 13 (92.9%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 12 (80.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>16</u> 19 | 12 (75.0%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 13 (68.4%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>32</u> 33 | 23 (71.9%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 5 (33.3%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Are you Hispanic/Latino?

Participants were asked to indicate whether or not they were Hispanic/Latino. If they indicated they were Hispanic/Latino, then participants were asked whether they were Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano; or if they were Other. Of the 321 participants that responded to this question 36 (11.2%) indicated they were not Hispanic/Latino; 256 (79.8%) indicated they were Hispanic/Latino and that they were Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano; and 29 (9.0%) indicated they were Hispanic/Latino and that they were Other. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that were Hispanic/Latino and Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano attended Event 9 (100.00%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that were Hispanic/Latino and Mexican, Mexican American, or Chicano attended Event 3 (1, or 25.0%), as noted in Table 7, “Are you Hispanic/Latino?”

| Table 7: Are you Hispanic/Latino? | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Hispanic/Latino and Mex, Mex Am or Chicano” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>321</u> 342 | 256 (79.8%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 11 (91.7%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>36</u> 37 | 34 (94.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 1 (25.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 30 (81.1%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>34</u> 37 | 26 (76.5%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 27 | 24 (92.3%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 34 | 21 (80.8%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>25</u> 29 | 17 (38.0%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>20</u> 23 | 20 (100.0%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 14 (93.3%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>18</u> 19 | 17 (94.4%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>20</u> 20 | 2 (10.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>33</u> 33 | 25 (75.8%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 14 (93.3%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Race

Participants were asked to indicate their race among the options of White; Black/African American; Asian; American Indian; and Other. Of the 196 participants that responded to this question 65 (33.2%) indicated their race as White; 15 (7.7%) indicated their race as Black/African American; 5 (2.6%) indicated their race as American Indian; and 111 (56.6%) indicated their race as “Other”. It is important to note this question often incited confusion, which may be attributed to the fact that the practice of surveying people about their race is not common in many Latin American countries. Consequently, over half of the respondents most likely indicated their race as “Other” because they believed their race to be Hispanic, Latino, Mexican, etc.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated their race as “Other” attended Event 1 (12, or 100.0%), Event 6 (1, or 100.0%), and Event 7 (1, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated their race as “Other” attended Event 11 (0, or 0.0%), as noted in Table 8, “Race.” “Other” was the race most frequently indicated at Events 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 13. The respondents most frequently indicated their race as Black/African American at Event 3 (2, or 66.7%) and Event 12 (11, or 73.3%). The respondents most frequently indicated their race as White at Event 8 (19, or 82.6%), Event 10 (12, or 92.3%), Event 11 (1, or 0.0%), and Event 14 (7, or 53.8%). None of the respondents at Event 9 indicated their race.

| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Other” Race by No. and Percentage |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| OVERALL | <u>196</u> 342 | 111 (56.6%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 12 (100.0%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 37 | 28 (82.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>3</u> 4 | 1 (33.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 29 (78.4%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>15</u> 37 | 9 (60.0%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>1</u> 27 | 1 (100.0%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>1</u> 34 | 1 (100.0%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>23</u> 29 | 4 (17.4%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>0</u> 23 | n/a |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>13</u> 15 | 1 (7.7%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>1</u> 19 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>15</u> 20 | 1 (6.7%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>28</u> 33 | 20 (71.4%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>13</u> 15 | 4 (30.8%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Place of Birth: Country

Participants were asked to indicate their place of birth by country. Of the 335 participants that responded to this question 66 (19.7%) indicated the U.S.; 240 (71.6%) indicated Mexico; and 29 (8.7%) indicated a country other than the U.S. or Mexico. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated Mexico as their place of birth by country attended Event 6 (27, or 100.0%) and Event 9 (23, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated Mexico as their place of birth by country attended Event 12 (0, or 0.0%), as noted in Table 9, “Place of Birth – Country.” Respondents most frequently indicated Mexico as their place of birth by country at all of the events except Events 3, 8, and 12. Respondents most frequently indicated the U.S. as their place of birth by country at Event 3 (2, or 50.0%), Event 8 (17, or 60.7%), and Event 12 (14, or 73.7%).

| Table 9: Place of Birth – Country | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Mexico by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>335</u> 342 | 240 (71.6%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 10 (83.3%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>35</u> 37 | 31 (88.6%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 1 (25.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>36</u> 37 | 28 (77.8%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 24 (64.9%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 27 (100.0%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>28</u> 34 | 28 (82.4%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>28</u> 29 | 8 (28.6%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 23 (100.0%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 12 (80.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 16 (84.2%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>32</u> 33 | 22 (68.8%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 10 (71.4%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Place of Birth: State

Participants were asked to indicate if they were born in the state of Missouri, Kansas, or Other. Of the 189 participants that responded to this question 20 (10.6%) indicated Missouri; 7 (3.7%) indicated Kansas; and 162 (85.7%) indicated Other. Of the 162 participants that indicated they were born in a state other than Missouri or Kansas, the greatest frequency (17, or 5.0%) indicated they were born in Michoacán, Mexico. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated their place of birth as Other attended Event 1 (1, or 100.0%), Event 2 (8, or 100.0%), Event 4 (26, or 100.0%), Event 6 (27, or 100.0%), and Event 9 (23, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents indicated their place of birth as Other attended Events 3 and 10 (0, or 0.0% each), as noted in Table 10, “Place of Birth – State.” “Other” was the most frequently indicated place of birth by state at all of the events except Events 3, 8, 10, and 14.

Respondents most frequently indicated Missouri as their place of birth by state at Event 3 was Missouri (1, or 100.0%) and Event 14 (2, or 66.7%). Respondents most frequently indicated Kansas as their place of birth by state at Event 10 (2, or 100.0%). Respondents most frequently indicated Missouri AND Kansas as their place of birth by state (i.e., responses were split evenly) at Event 8 (4, or 36.4% each).

| Table 10: Place of Birth – State | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|---|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Other State by No. and Percentage | Most Frequently Indicated State of Birth within “Other” Category |
| OVERALL | <u>189</u> 342 | 162 (85.7%) | Michoacán (17, 5.0%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>1</u> 12 | 1 (100.0%) | California (1, 100.0%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>8</u> 37 | 8 (100.0%) | Sinaloa (2, 5.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>1</u> 4 | 0 (0.0%) | n/a |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>26</u> 37 | 26 (100.0%) | Mexico (4, 10.8%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>25</u> 37 | 22 (88.0%) | Jalisco AND Michoacán (3, 8.1% each) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 27 (100.0%) | Chihuahua AND Mexico (5, 18.5% each) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 34 | 24 (92.3%) | Guanajuato AND Michoacán (5, 14.7% each) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>11</u> 29 | 3 (27.3%) | Jalisco, Montevideo, AND Texas (1, 3.4% each) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 23 (100.0%) | Michoacán AND Veracruz (4, 17.4% each) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>2</u> 15 | 0 (0.0%) | n/a |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>16</u> 19 | 15 (93.8%) | Federal District AND Veracruz (3, 15.8%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>12</u> 20 | 7 (58.3%) | Arkansas (2, 10.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>8</u> 33 | 5 (62.5%) | Oaxaca (4, 12.1%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>3</u> 15 | 1 (33.3%) | Maryland (1, 33.3%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Place of Current Residence: Country

Participants were asked to indicate their place of current residence by country. Of the 327 participants that responded to this question 307 (93.9%) indicated the United States; 18 (5.5%) indicated Mexico; and 2 (0.6%) indicated a country other than the U.S. or Mexico. All of the respondents at Events 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 indicated their place of current residence by country as the U.S. The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated their place of current residence by country as the U.S. attended Event 5 (76.5%), as noted in Table 11, “Place of Current Residence – Country.” This may be due to the fact that St. Joseph, Missouri, is home to more recent Hispanic/Latino immigrants as compared to some of the other communities in which Bi-National Health Week events were held. Respondents most frequently indicated the U.S. as their place of current residence by country at all of the events.

| Table 11: Place of Current Residence – Country | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of U.S. by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>327</u> 342 | 307 (93.9%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 11 (91.7%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>33</u> 37 | 31 (93.9%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 4 (100.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 35 (94.6%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>34</u> 37 | 26 (76.5%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 27 | 26 (100.0%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>33</u> 34 | 33 (100.0%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>27</u> 29 | 27 (100.0%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 23 (100.0%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>13</u> 15 | 10 (76.9%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 19 (100.0%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 18 (94.7%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>32</u> 33 | 29 (90.6%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 15 (100.0%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Place of Current Residence: State

Participants were asked to indicate if they currently resided in the state of Missouri, Kansas, or Other. Of the 270 participants that responded to this question 194 (71.9%) indicated Missouri; 66 (24.4%) indicated Kansas; and 10 (3.7%) indicated Other. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated Missouri as their place of current residence by state attended Event 1 (11, or 100.0%), Event 3 (3, or 100.0%), and Event 13 (25, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated Missouri as their place of current residence by state attended Event 11 (7, or 36.8%), as noted in Table 12, “Place of Current Residence – State.” This may be due to the fact that the Consulate of Mexico in Kansas City provides services not only to residents in Missouri and Kansas, but also to residents in select counties of Oklahoma. Missouri was the most frequently indicated place of current residence by state at all of the events except Events 6, 7, 9, and 11.

Respondents most frequently indicated Kansas as their place of current residence by state at Event 6 (13, or 50.0%), Event 9 (13, or 56.5%), and Event 11 (12, or 63.2%). Respondents most frequently indicated Missouri AND Kansas as their place of current residence by state (i.e., responses were split evenly) at Event 7 (16, or 50.0% each).

| Table 12: Place of Current Residence – State | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Missouri by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>270</u> 342 | 194 (71.9%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>11</u> 12 | 11 (100.0%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>14</u> 37 | 7 (50.0%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>3</u> 4 | 3 (100.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>35</u> 37 | 33 (94.3%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>23</u> 37 | 21 (91.3%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 27 | 12 (46.2%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>32</u> 34 | 16 (50.0%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>18</u> 29 | 15 (83.3%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 10 (43.5%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>8</u> 15 | 6 (75.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 7 (36.8%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 16 (84.2%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>25</u> 33 | 25 (100.0%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 12 (85.7%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Highest Level of Education Completed

Participants were asked to indicate their highest level of education completed. Of the 337 participants that responded to this question 84 (24.9%) indicated Elementary School; 89 (26.4%) indicated Middle School; 105 (31.2%) indicated High School; 38 (11.3%) indicated Bachelor’s degree; 10 (3.0%) indicated Master’s degree; and 11 (3.3%) indicated Other. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated high school as their highest level of education completed attended Event 3 (3, or 75.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated high school as their highest level of education completed attended Event 7 (5, or 14.7%), as noted in Table 13, “Highest Level of Education Completed.” Respondents most frequently indicated high school as their highest level of education at Events 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, and 13.

Respondents most frequently indicated elementary school as their highest level of education at Event 6 (14, or 51.9%). Respondents indicated that their highest level of education completed was split evenly between elementary school and high school at Event 8 (9, or 32.1% each). Respondents most frequently indicated middle school as their highest level of education at Event 4 (13, or 36.1%), Event 7 (15, or 44.1%), and Event 9 (11, or 47.8%). Respondents indicated that their highest level of education completed was split evenly between middle school and high school at Event 11 (5, or 27.8% each) and Event 14 (4, or 26.7% each).

| Table 13: Highest Level of Education Completed | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of High School by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>337</u> 342 | 105 (31.2%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 4 (33.3%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 12 (32.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 3 (75.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>36</u> 37 | 8 (22.2%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>36</u> 37 | 16 (44.4%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 4 (14.8%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 34 | 5 (14.7%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>28</u> 29 | 9 (32.1%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 4 (17.4%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 8 (57.1%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>18</u> 19 | 5 (27.8%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>20</u> 20 | 12 (60.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>33</u> 33 | 11 (33.3%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 4 (26.7%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Is this your first time receiving health care or health information in the U.S.?

Participants were asked to indicate whether or not their first time receiving health care or health information in the United States was at the Bi-National Health Week event they attended. Of the 315 participants that responded to this question 96 (30.5%) indicated that it was their first time receiving health care in the U.S.; 218 (69.2%) indicated that it was not their first time receiving health care in the U.S.; and 1 (0.3%) indicated, “Don’t know.” The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated it was *not* their first time receiving health care in the U.S. attended Event 12 (19, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated it was *not* their first time receiving health care in the U.S. attended Event 10 (6, or 42.9%), as noted in Table 14, “Is this your first time receiving health care in the U.S.?”

Ninety-six respondents (30.5%) received health care or health information for the first time in the U.S. at a Bi-National Health Week in Missouri event.

| Table 14: Is this your first time receiving health care in the U.S.? | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “No” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>315</u> 342 | 218 69.2% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 10 83.3% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>36</u> 37 | 24 66.7% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 2 50.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 26 70.3% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>33</u> 37 | 16 48.5% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>22</u> 27 | 18 81.8% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>29</u> 34 | 17 58.6% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>25</u> 29 | 19 76.0% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>21</u> 23 | 17 81.0% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 6 42.9% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>17</u> 19 | 14 82.4% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 19 100.0% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>31</u> 33 | 16 51.6% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 14 93.3% |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Last Visit to a Health Provider: When

Participants were asked to indicate if their last visit to a health provider occurred less than 1 year ago, 1 to 2 years ago, 3 to 4 years ago, 5 or more years ago, or Never. Of the 329 participants that responded to this question 242 (73.6%) indicated that their last visit to a health provider occurred less than 1 year ago; 45 (13.7%) indicated 1 to 2 years ago; 17 (5.2%) indicated 3 to 4 years ago; 14 (4.3%) indicated 5 or more years ago; and 11 (3.3%) indicated Never. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated their last visit to a health provider occurred less than 1 year ago attended Events 3 and 12 (100.0% each). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated their last visit to a health provider occurred less than 1 year ago attended Event 11 (57.9%), as noted in Table 15, “Last Visit to a Health Provider – When?”

| Table 15: Last Visit to a Health Provider – When | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Less than one year ago” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>329</u> 342 | 242 73.6% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 9 75.0% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 30 81.1% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 4 100.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 26 70.3% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 28 75.7% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 27 | 17 65.4% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 34 | 21 61.8% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>26</u> 29 | 23 88.5% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 17 73.9% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>13</u> 15 | 10 76.9% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 11 57.9% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 19 100.0% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>27</u> 33 | 17 63.0% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 10 66.7% |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Last Visit to a Health Provider: Country

Participants were asked to indicate in which country their last visit to a health provider occurred. Of the 293 participants that responded to this question 247 (84.3%) indicated that their last visit to a health provider occurred in the U.S.; 43 (14.7%) indicated Mexico; and 3 (1.0%) indicated Other. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated their last visit to a health provider occurred in the U.S. attended Events 3, 8, and 12 (100.0% each). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated their last visit to a health provider occurred in the U.S. attended Event 11 (58.8%), as noted in Table 16, “Last Visit to a Health Provider – Country.” This may be due to the fact that the Mexican Consulate offers services to a great number of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. Furthermore, many Hispanic/Latino immigrants in the U.S. may feel more comfortable navigating the health care system in their country of origin and, consequently, waiting to visit a doctor until they return to their country of origin.

| Table 16: Last Visit to a Health Provider - Country | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “U.S.” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>293</u> 342 | 247 84.3% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 9 75.0% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>35</u> 37 | 33 94.3% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | 4 4 | 4 100.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>36</u> 37 | 30 83.3% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>29</u> 37 | 26 89.7% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 27 | 17 89.5% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>32</u> 34 | 24 75.0% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>23</u> 29 | 23 100.0% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 23 | 15 78.9% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>12</u> 15 | 11 91.7% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>17</u> 19 | 10 58.8% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>8</u> 20 | 8 100.0% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>32</u> 33 | 24 75.0% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 13 86.7% |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Mostly Access Health Care: Country

Participants were asked to indicate in which country they most likely access health care. Of the 328 participants that responded to this question 286 (87.2%) indicated that the country in which they most likely access health care is the U.S.; 38 (11.6%) indicated Mexico; and 4 (1.2%) indicated Other. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated the country in which they mostly accessed health care was the U.S. attended Events 3, 8, and 14 (100.0% each). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated the country in which they mostly accessed health care was the U.S. attended Event 11 (63.2%), as noted in Table 17, “Mostly Access Health Care – Country.” This may be because the Mexican Consulate offers services to a great number of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. Furthermore, many Hispanic/Latino immigrants in the U.S. may feel more comfortable navigating the health care system in their country of origin and, consequently, waiting to visit a doctor until they return to their country of origin.

| Table 17: Mostly Access Health Care – Country | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “U.S.” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>328</u> 342 | 286 87.2% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 9 75.0% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>36</u> 37 | 35 97.2% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 4 100.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 31 83.8% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>35</u> 37 | 29 82.9% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>25</u> 27 | 22 88.0% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>29</u> 34 | 26 89.7% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>27</u> 29 | 27 100.0% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 20 87.0% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 12 85.7% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 12 63.2% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>20</u> 20 | 19 95.0% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>32</u> 33 | 25 78.1% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 15 100.0% |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Mostly Access Health Care: Where in the U.S.

The respondents that indicated they mostly accessed health care in the U.S. were asked to indicate if they most frequently used a community health clinic; a doctor's office (with insurance); an emergency room; a health department; a doctor's office (without insurance); or Other. Of the 271 respondents to this question 87 (32.1%) indicated a community health clinic; 107 (39.5%) indicated a doctor's office (with insurance); 11 (4.1%) indicated an emergency room; 23 (8.5%) indicated a health department; 33 (12.2%) indicated a doctor's office (without insurance); and 10 (3.7%) indicated Other.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated they mostly accessed health care in the U.S. at a doctor's office (with insurance) attended Events 12 and 14 (11, or 73.3% each). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated they mostly accessed health care in the U.S. at a doctor's office (with insurance) attended Event 7 (5, or 19.2%), as noted in Table 18, "Mostly Access Health Care – Where in the U.S." Respondents most frequently indicated a doctor's office (with insurance) as the site where they mostly accessed health care in the U.S. at Events 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 14.

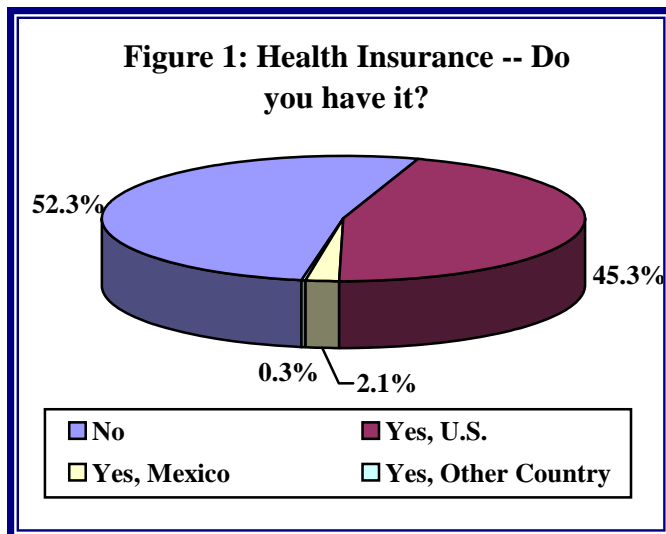
Respondents indicated they most frequently accessed health care in the U.S. at a community health clinic at Event 2 (13, or 38.2%), Event 4 (14, or 45.2%), Event 7 (9, or 34.6%), and Event 10 (7, or 77.8%). Respondents indicated they most frequently accessed health care in the U.S. at a community health clinic AND a doctor's office (with insurance) (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 1 (3, or 37.5% each), Event 9 (7, or 35.0% each), and Event 13 (10, or 43.5% each). Respondents indicated they most frequently accessed health care in the U.S. at a doctor's office (with insurance), emergency room, and a doctor's office (without insurance) (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 11 (3, or 27.3% each). Also, the greatest frequency of respondents with health insurance most frequently used the services of one predominant location (i.e., a doctor's office) while the greatest frequency of respondents without health insurance used the services of many locations.

| Table 18: Mostly Access Health Care – Where in the U.S. | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Doctor's Office (with insurance) by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>271</u> 342 | 107 (39.5%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>8</u> 12 | 3 (37.5%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 37 | 10 (29.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 2 (50.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>31</u> 37 | 7 (22.6%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>26</u> 37 | 11 (42.3%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>22</u> 27 | 8 (36.4%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 34 | 5 (19.2%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>27</u> 29 | 17 (63.0%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>20</u> 23 | 7 (35.0%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>9</u> 15 | 2 (22.2%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>11</u> 19 | 3 (27.3%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>15</u> 20 | 11 (73.3%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>23</u> 33 | 10 (43.5%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 11 (73.3%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Health Insurance: Do you have it?

Participants were asked to indicate whether or not they had health insurance. If they indicated that they had health insurance, participants were asked if they had health insurance in the U.S., in Mexico, or in another country. Of the 333 participants that responded to this question 174 (52.3%) indicated that they did not have health insurance in any country; 151 (45.3%) indicated they had health insurance in the U.S.; 7 (2.1%) indicated they had health insurance in Mexico; and 1 (0.3%) indicated they had health insurance in a country other than the U.S. or Mexico. Figure 1, “Health Insurance – Do you have it?” shows the percentage distribution of health insurance among respondents for the overall event. The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not have health insurance in any country attended Event 9 (17, or 73.9%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not have health insurance in any country attended Event 12 (2, or 10.5%), as noted in Table 19, “Health Insurance – Do you have it?”



Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

| Table 19: Health Insurance – Do you have it? | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “No” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>333</u> 342 | 174 52.3% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 6 50.0% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 20 54.1% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 2 50.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 26 70.3% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>36</u> 37 | 20 55.6% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 15 55.6% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 34 | 22 64.7% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>28</u> 29 | 4 14.3% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 17 73.9% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>13</u> 15 | 8 61.5% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 9 47.4% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>19</u> 20 | 2 10.5% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>30</u> 33 | 20 66.7% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 3 21.4% |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Health Insurance: If you don't have it, why not?

The respondents that indicated they did not have health insurance in any country were asked to explain why. Specifically, 174 respondents indicated they did not have health insurance and 152 indicated why. Fifty-four (35.5%) indicated they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it; 43 (28.3%) indicated they didn't believe they qualified for it; 25 (16.4%) indicated they didn't know how to apply for it; 27 (17.8%) indicated they weren't sure what type(s) of health insurance was available; and 11 (7.2%) indicated Other.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it attended Event 3 (2, or 100.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it attended Event 14 (0, or 0.0%), as noted in Table 20, "Health Insurance – If you don't have it, why not?" The respondents most frequently indicated they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it at Events 2, 3, 5, 10, and 13.

Respondents most frequently indicated that they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it AND they didn't believe they qualified for it (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 1 (2, or 33.3% each) and Event 6 (6, or 42.9% each). Respondents most frequently indicated that they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they could pay for it AND they weren't sure what type(s) of health insurance was available (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 9 (7, or 43.8% each). Respondents most frequently indicated that they did not have health insurance because they didn't believe they qualified for it at Event 4 (9, or 34.6%), Event 8 (2, or 66.7%), and Event 11 (5, or 55.6%). Respondents most frequently indicated that they did not have health insurance because they didn't know how to apply for it at Event 7 (6, or 33.3%) and Event 14 (2, or 100.0%).

| Table 20: Health Insurance – If you don’t have it, why not? | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “I don’t believe I can pay for it” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>152</u> 342 | 54 (35.5%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>6</u> 12 | 2 (33.3%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 37 | 7 (36.8%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>2</u> 4 | 2 (100.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>26</u> 37 | 7 (26.9%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>14</u> 37 | 6 (42.9%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>14</u> 27 | 6 (42.9%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>18</u> 34 | 4 (22.2%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Quad. Center | <u>3</u> 29 | 1 (33.3%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>16</u> 23 | 7 (43.8%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>6</u> 15 | 5 (83.3%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>9</u> 19 | 1 (11.1%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>2</u> 20 | n/a |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>17</u> 33 | 6 (35.3%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>2</u> 15 | 0 (0.0%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

Health Insurance: Does anyone in your household have it?

Participants were asked to indicate if anyone in their household had health insurance. Of the 321 participants that responded to this question 185 (57.6%) indicated that someone in their household had health insurance; 132 (41.1%) indicated that someone in their household did not have health insurance; and 4 (1.2%) indicated that they didn’t know if someone in their household had health insurance. Figure 2, “Health Insurance – Does anyone in your household have it?” shows the percentage distribution of respondents for the overall event with someone in their household who had health insurance.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance attended Event 8 (19, or 76.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance attended Event 3 (1, or 25.0%), as noted in Table 21, “Health Insurance – Does anyone in your household have it?”

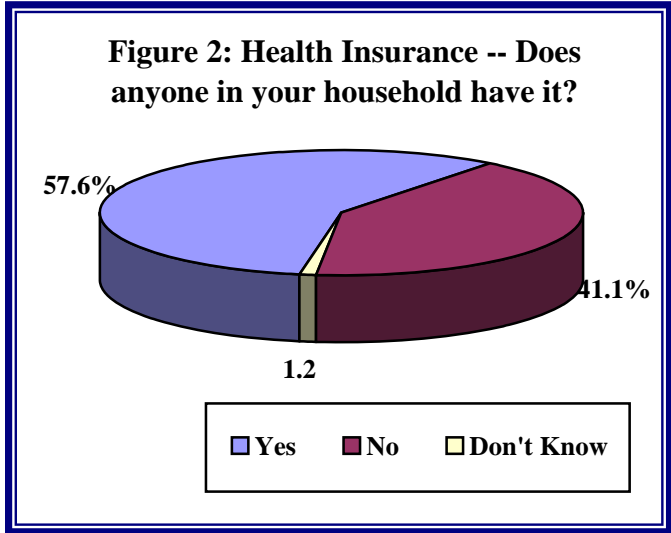


Table and Figure Source:
2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

Table 21: Health Insurance – Does anyone in your household have it?

| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Yes” by No. and Percentage |
|---|--------------------|--|
| OVERALL | <u>321</u> 342 | 185 57.6% |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 8 66.7% |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>36</u> 37 | 25 69.4% |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 1 25.0% |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 18 48.6% |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>37</u> 37 | 15 40.5% |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>26</u> 27 | 14 53.8% |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>31</u> 34 | 23 74.2% |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>25</u> 29 | 19 76.0% |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>23</u> 23 | 8 38.1% |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>12</u> 15 | 9 75.0% |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 11 57.9% |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>13</u> 20 | 8 61.5% |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>33</u> 33 | 14 42.4% |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 12 80.0% |

Health Insurance: Who in your household has it?

The respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance were asked who those people were. Of the 185 respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, 166 indicated who those people were. The greatest frequency (68, or 41.0%) indicated their child(ren) as having health insurance. Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, the *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated child(ren) attended Events 3 and 10 (100.0% each). Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, the *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated child(ren) attended Events 12 and 14 (0, or 0.0% each), as noted in Table 22, “Health Insurance – Who in your household has it?” This may be due to the fact that many Hispanic/Latino immigrant families are of mixed status. In this situation, it is most likely that the parents and older siblings who were born outside of the U.S. do not have legal documentation and consequently, do not receive health insurance or do not know that they might be eligible for certain types of health insurance. Conversely, the younger children in a mixed-status family might have been born in the U.S. and, as American citizens, have access to health insurance. Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, child(ren) was most frequently indicated at all of the events except Events 5, 11, 12, and 14.

Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, child(ren) AND spouse was most frequently indicated (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 5 (3, or 30.0%) and Event 11 (4, or 36.4%). Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, sibling(s) was most frequently indicated at Event 12 (4, or 50.0%). Of the respondents that indicated who the people in their household with health insurance were, “everyone” was most frequently indicated at Event 14 (8, or 88.9%).

| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Children” by No. and Percentage |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| OVERALL | <u>176</u> 342 | 68 (41.0%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>8</u> 12 | 3 (37.5%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>24</u> 37 | 8 (33.3%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>1</u> 4 | 1 (100.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>18</u> 37 | 11 (61.1%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>10</u> 37 | 3 (30.0%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>15</u> 27 | 7 (50.0%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>22</u> 34 | 14 (63.6%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>14</u> 29 | 5 (35.7%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>8</u> 23 | 4 (50.0%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>5</u> 15 | 5 (100.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>11</u> 19 | 4 (36.4%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>8</u> 20 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>13</u> 33 | 6 (46.2%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>9</u> 15 | 0 (0.0%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

Health Insurance: What type do other household members have?

The respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance were asked if they knew what type of insurance that household member had. Of the 185 respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, 114 indicated whether or not they knew what type of health insurance other members of their household had. More specifically 17 (14.9%) indicated they did not know what type of health insurance those household members had and 97 (85.1%) indicated they knew what type of health insurance those household members had.

Of the 96 respondents that indicated they knew what type of health insurance other household members had, the greatest frequency (29, or 30.2%) indicated the health insurance as Medicare. Of the respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, the *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated Medicare attended Event 6 (6, or 66.7%). Of the respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, the *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated Medicare attended Events 4 and 12 (0, or 0.0% each), as noted in Table 23, “Health Insurance – What type do other household members have?”

The greatest frequency of respondents who indicated the person(s) in their household who had health insurance indicated those people as their child(ren). Because Medicare is the federal government program that offers health care coverage to individuals who are 65 or older, or have a disability, no matter what their income and Medicaid is the federal government program that assists low-income families in providing health care for themselves and their children, there is a discrepancy between the survey responses. It is assumed that, simply, there is misunderstanding about the awareness of, and differences between, Medicare and Medicaid.

Of the respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, Medicare was most frequently indicated as the type of insurance those household members had at Events 2, 6, and 7. Of the respondents that indicated someone in their household had health insurance, Signa Health Care was most frequently indicated as the type of insurance those household members had at Event 1 (2, or 33.3%); Medicaid was most frequently indicated as the type of insurance those household members had at Event 4 (4, or 40.0%) and Event 12 (1, or 100.0%); Private was most frequently indicated as the type of insurance those household members had at Event 5 (5, or 45.6%); AARP, Medicaid AND Medicare were most frequently indicated (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 8 (1, or 33.3% each); Work was most frequently indicated as the type of insurance those household members had at Event 9 (3, or 42.9%) and Event 11 (4, or 50.0%); Health Wave, Medicaid Family Health Partners AND Medicare were most frequently indicated (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 10 (1, or 33.3% each); Blue Cross & Blue Shield AND Medicaid were most frequently indicated (i.e., results were split evenly) at Event 13 (2, or 33.3%); and responses were not provided at Events 3 and 14.

| Table 23: Health Insurance – What type do other household members have? | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of Medicare by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | 96 342 | 29 (30.2%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>5</u> 12 | 1 (16.7%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>17</u> 37 | 4 (28.6%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>0</u> 4 | n/a |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>15</u> 37 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>9</u> 37 | 3 (27.3%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>10</u> 27 | 6 (66.7%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>18</u> 34 | 11 (55.0%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>11</u> 29 | 1 (33.3%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>7</u> 23 | 1 (14.3%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>3</u> 15 | 1 (33.3%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>8</u> 19 | 1 (12.5%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>1</u> 20 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>9</u> 33 | 2 (33.3%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>1</u> 15 | n/a |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Health Topics of Greatest Concern

From a list of health topics, participants were asked to rank which three health topics they considered to be of greatest concern to their personal health (1 = greatest, 2 = second greatest, 3 = third greatest). Because many participants indicated the three health topics they considered to be of greatest concern to their personal health, but did not assign them a ranking, their responses were recorded but ranked as “Unspecified”.

The following health topics were provided in a list for participants to review: allergies; arthritis; back pain; blood pressure and/or circulation; cancer; cold and/or flu; dental health (mouth, teeth); depression; diabetes; headache; HIV/AIDS; maternal and child health; overweight, obesity; respiratory health (breathing); sexually transmitted disease; skin care; stress, anxiety, and/or exhaustion; substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco/smoking, drug); vision; and Other.

Table 24, “Health Topics of Greatest Concern,” shows the frequency (by number and percentage) of health topics of greatest concern to respondents. “Overall” refers to the total frequency of 1s, 2s, 3s and unspecified responses that were recorded for each health topic; “1s” refers to the total frequency of 1s that were recorded for each health topic; “2s” refers to the total frequency of 2s that were recorded for each health topic; “3s” refers to the total frequency of 3s that were recorded for each health topic; and “Unspecified” refers to the total frequency of unspecified responses that were recorded for each health topic.

Of the 323 participants that responded to this question, the greatest frequency of respondents indicated **back pain** (92, or 28.5%) to be of greatest concern to their personal health. Other health topics that respondents indicated were of greatest concern to their personal health were (in descending order) **blood pressure and/or circulation** (74, or 22.9%); **cold and/or flu AND diabetes** (each at 68, or 21.1%); **allergies AND dental health (mouth, teeth)** (each at 64, or 19.8%); and **headache** (56, or 17.3%). Figure 3, “Health Topics of Greatest Concern,” is a representation of the health topics that were of greatest concern to the respondents’ personal health at the 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Back Pain and Headache

Many Hispanic/Latino immigrants in the U.S. maintain jobs such as food service, house cleaning, custodial work and construction. Because these jobs require very physical labor, the result is back pain along with repetitive motion injuries, early osteoarthritis, and fatigue, to name a few.³ This may be one of the reasons why headache was ranked the fifth health topic of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents. In 2007, back pain replaced cancer as the health topic of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents (back pain was ranked second in the 2006 evaluation).

Blood Pressure and/or Circulation

According to a July 2007 study from the University of Southern California, Mexican-Americans born and raised in the United States are more likely to suffer from conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and high cholesterol than those who emigrate from Mexico. Furthermore, an August 2007 analysis of immigrants’ health by the federal Centers for Disease Control found that high blood pressure climbs from 13.4% for newer arrivals to 19.8% for those in the U.S. longer. This may be because individuals who leave Mexico for the United States may be fitter than the ones who stay behind. Also, those individuals who emigrate often adopt poor eating habits and experience less physical activity in the U.S. For this evaluation, blood pressure and/or circulation entered the list of top five health topics of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents for the first time, as it was not among the top five health topics listed in the 2006 evaluation.

Cold and/or Flu and Allergies

It is possible that cold and/or flu and allergies were listed among the top five health topics of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents due to the time of year in which the Bi-National Health Week occurred. For example, the Bi-National Health Week was held in the

³ Galley, Raymond. “Here, There, and Everywhere.” UniversalJournal and The Association of Young Journalists, 2003-2007. <http://www.ayjw.org/articles.php?id=869869>, found 28 Jan 2008.

middle of October. It is at this time of year that individuals begin to prepare for the flu season, which the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention states can range from November to as late as May.⁴ Also, in mid-October many individuals who suffer from seasonal allergies are transitioning between summer allergies (mainly caused by grass pollen) and fall allergies (mainly caused by weed pollen).⁵ For this evaluation, cold and/or flu and allergies both entered the list of top five health topics of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents for the first time, as they were not among the top five health topics listed in the 2006 evaluation.

Diabetes

According to the 2003 U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report, more than 1.5 million of the roughly 41.3 million Hispanic Americans had diabetes, an increase from less than 1.2 million in 1997. Furthermore, according to the National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC) in 2005, Hispanics were 1.9 times more likely to have diabetes than Non-Hispanic Whites. While this may be due to several factors, the prevalence of diabetes in Hispanics is largely because of social injustices for minorities. For example, racial minorities are disproportionately poor and undereducated. The answer to this situation appears to lie in education and in proper health care.⁶ For this evaluation, diabetes remained ranked as the third health topic of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents, as it was ranked third in the 2006 evaluation.

Dental Health

In 2000, the U.S. Surgeon General issued the report, “Oral Health in America,” which emphasized that oral health must be considered as a key component of general health care. The report also highlighted the “profound and consequential disparities in the oral health of our citizens.” The disparities in oral health care do not seem to be more apparent than among Hispanic/Latino newcomers.⁷ Barriers that prevent Hispanic/Latino newcomers from accessing oral health include lack of dental insurance coverage, lack of culturally appropriate care, lack of transportation, fear that accessing health care may jeopardize their immigration status, and lack of knowledge about the importance of dental care. For this evaluation, dental health was ranked as the fourth health topic of greatest concern to the personal health of respondents. It was ranked fifth in the 2006 evaluation.

⁴ “The Flu Season.” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/season/flu-season.htm>, found 28 Jan 2008.

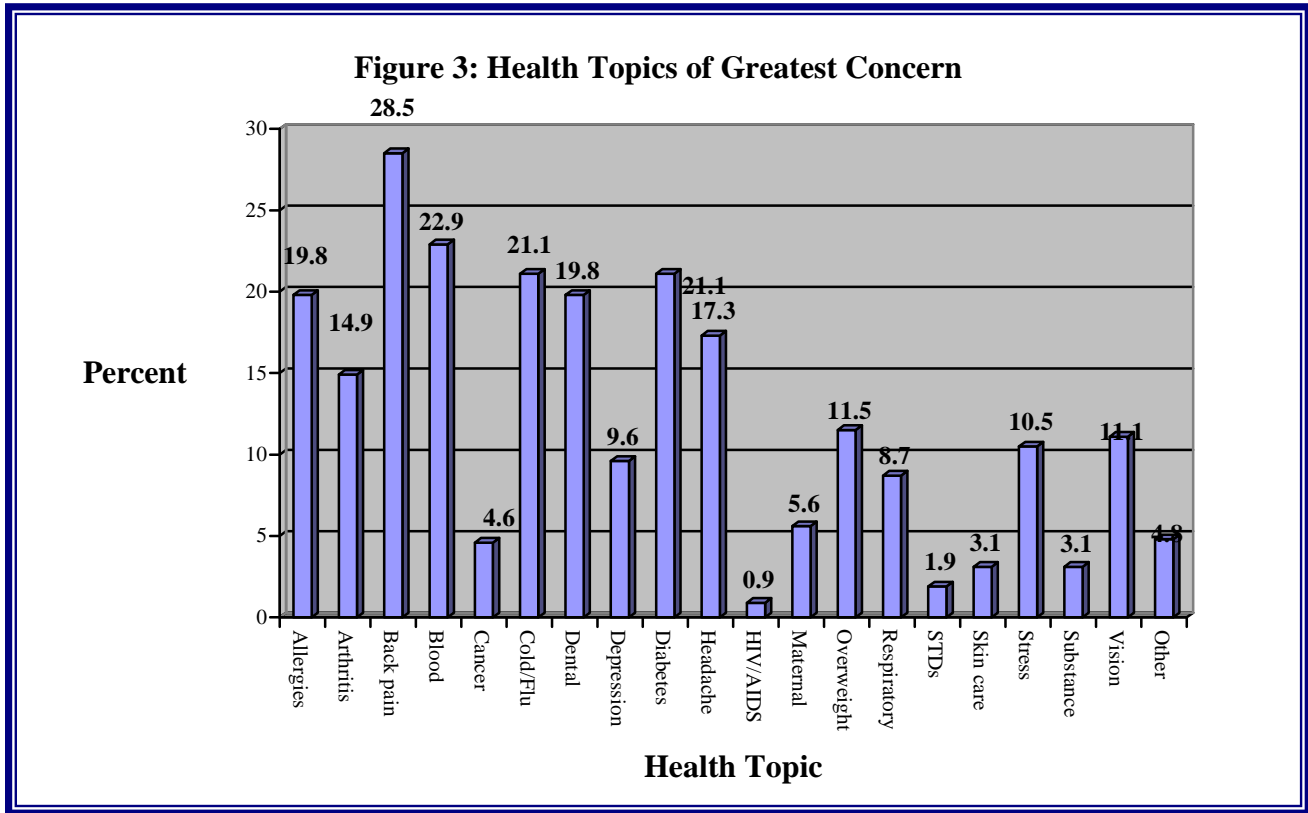
⁵ “Seasonal Allergies.” About, Inc. 2008. <http://allergies.about.com/od/allergies101/a/seasonalallergy.htm>, found 28 Jan 2008.

⁶ Fraser, Jessica. “Diabetes and Hispanic Americans: More than Just Genetics.” News Target Network, 27 June 2005. <http://www.newstarget.com/008951.html>, retrieved on 16 Jan 2008.

⁷ “Oral Health of California’s Latino Children: Fact Sheet.” California Program on Access to Care, July 2004. <http://www.ucsf.edu/cando/CPAC1.pdf>, retrieved on 17 Jan 2008.

Table 24: Health Topics of Greatest Concern

| Event | No. of Respondents | Most Frequently Indicated Health Topics of Greatest Concern | Frequency of Health Topics by No. and Percentage |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|
| OVERALL | <u>97</u> 342 | 1. Back pain | 92 (28.5%) |
| | | 2. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 74 (22.9%) |
| | | 3. Cold and/or flu AND diabetes | 68 each (21.1% each) |
| Event 1 | <u>11</u> 12 | 1. Vision | 7 (63.6%) |
| | | 2. Dental health | 6 (54.5%) |
| | | 3. Allergies AND Cold and/or flu | 4 each (36.4% each) |
| Event 2 | <u>37</u> 37 | 1. Back pain | 13 (35.1%) |
| | | 2. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 10 (27.0%) |
| | | 3. Dental health | 9 (24.3%) |
| Event 3 | <u>4</u> 4 | 1. Allergies AND blood pressure and/or circulation AND overweight, obesity | 2 each (50.0% each) |
| | | 2. Arthritis AND diabetes AND maternal and child health AND stress, anxiety, and/or exhaustion | 1 each (25.0% each) |
| | | 3. (none) | n/a |
| Event 4 | <u>37</u> 37 | 1. Back pain | 12 (32.4%) |
| | | 2. Headache | 9 (24.3%) |
| | | 3. Dental health | 8 (21.6%) |
| Event 5 | <u>37</u> 37 | 1. Back pain | 12 (32.4%) |
| | | 2. Allergies | 9 (24.3%) |
| | | 3. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 8 (21.6%) |
| Event 6 | <u>27</u> 27 | 1. Back pain | 11 (40.7%) |
| | | 2. Allergies | 7 (25.9%) |
| | | 3. Dental health AND diabetes AND substance abuse | 6 (22.2%) |
| Event 7 | <u>34</u> 34 | 1. Cold and/or flu | 18 (53.0%) |
| | | 2. Allergies AND back pain | 12 (35.3%) |
| | | 3. Headache | 10 (29.4%) |
| Event 8 | <u>20</u> 29 | 1. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 13 (65.0%) |
| | | 2. Arthritis | 10 (50.0%) |
| | | 3. Diabetes | 8 (40.0%) |
| Event 9 | <u>22</u> 23 | 1. Back pain | 8 (36.4%) |
| | | 2. Blood pressure AND vision | 6 (27.3%) |
| | | 3. Dental health AND headache AND respiratory health | 5 (22.7%) |
| Event 10 | <u>12</u> 15 | 1. Diabetes | 6 (50.0%) |
| | | 2. Blood pressure and/or circulation AND overweight, obesity | 4 (33.3%) |
| | | 3. Allergies AND depression | 3 (25.0%) |
| Event 11 | <u>19</u> 19 | 1. Diabetes | 6 (31.6%) |
| | | 2. Blood pressure and/or circulation AND overweight, obesity | 5 (26.3%) |
| | | 3. Back pain AND cold and/or flu AND headache | 4 (21.1%) |
| Event 12 | <u>19</u> 20 | 1. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 13 (68.4%) |
| | | 2. Arthritis | 11 (57.9%) |
| | | 3. Diabetes | 8 (42.1%) |
| Event 13 | <u>29</u> 33 | 1. Dental health | 12 (41.4%) |
| | | 2. Back pain | 9 (31.0%) |
| | | 3. Cold and/or flu | 7 (24.1%) |
| Event 14 | <u>15</u> 15 | 1. Diabetes | 7 (46.7%) |
| | | 2. Respiratory health | 6 (40.0%) |
| | | 3. Blood pressure and/or circulation | 4 (26.7%) |



Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

Medical Care in the U.S.: Do you receive it?

Participants were asked if they receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed. Of the 307 participants that responded to this question 233 (75.9%) indicated that, yes, they *always* receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed; 53 (17.3%) indicated that, yes, they *sometimes* receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed; and 21 (6.8%) indicated that, no, they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents indicated they always receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed attended Event 9 (17, or 94.4%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents indicated they always receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed attended Event 1 (4, 33.3%), as noted in Table 25, “Medical Care in the U.S. – Do you receive it?” Respondents most frequently indicated they always receive medical care in the U.S. at all of the events except Event 1. Respondents most frequently indicated they *sometimes* receive medical care in the U.S. at Event 1 (7, or 58.3%).

| Table 25: Medical Care in the U.S. – Do you receive it? | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Yes, always” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>307</u> 342 | 233 (75.9%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | 12 12 | 4 (33.3%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | 35 37 | 24 (68.6%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | 4 4 | 3 (75.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | 35 37 | 27 (77.1%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | 35 37 | 22 (62.9%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | 23 27 | 21 (91.3%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | 27 34 | 24 (88.9%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | 29 29 | 24 (82.8%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | 18 23 | 17 (94.4%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | 12 15 | 9 (75.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | 17 19 | 12 (76.5%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | 17 20 | 16 (94.1%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | 29 33 | 17 (58.6%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | 14 15 | 12 (85.7%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

Medical Care in the U.S.: Why do you not receive it?

The respondents that indicated they did not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed were asked to indicate why. Specifically, of the 21 respondents that indicated they did not receive medical care in the U.S., 13 indicated why. Two (15.4%) indicated they had difficulty with the language; 4 (30.8%) indicated they didn’t know where to go for medical care; and 7 (53.8%) indicated they were unable to afford the costs (co-pays, prescriptions).

Of the respondents that indicated they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed, the *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated it was because they were unable to afford the costs (i.e., co-pays, prescriptions) attended Events 2 and 5 (100.0% each). Of the respondents that indicated they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed, the *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated it was because they were unable to afford the costs (i.e., co-pays, prescriptions) attended Events 1, 4, 6, 7, and 9 (0, or 0.0% each), as noted in Table 26, “Medical Care in the U.S. – Why do you not receive it?”

Of the respondents that indicated they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed, the respondents that most frequently indicated it was because they didn't know where to go for medical care attended Event 4 (1, or 100.0%). Of the respondents that indicated they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed, the respondents that most frequently indicated it was because they were unable to afford the costs (i.e., co-pays, prescriptions) AND they had difficulty with the language (i.e., responses were split evenly) attended Event 11 (1, or 50.0% each). Of the respondents that indicated they do not receive medical care in the U.S. when it is needed, the respondents that most frequently indicated it was because they were unable to afford the costs AND they didn't know where to go for medical care (i.e., responses were split evenly) attended Event 13 (3, or 42.9% each). Responses were not provided to this question at Events 1, 6, 7, and 9. Also, this question was not applicable to the respondents at Events 3, 8, 10, 12, and 14 because none of them indicated they did not receive medical care in the U.S. when it was needed.

| Table 26: Medical Care in the U.S. – Why do you not receive it? | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of ‘I’m unable to afford the costs (i.e., co-pays, prescriptions) by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>13</u> 342 | 7 (53.8%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>0</u> 12 | 0 (0.00%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>2</u> 37 | 2 (100.0%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>0</u> 4 | n/a |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>1</u> 37 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>1</u> 37 | 1 (100.0%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>0</u> 27 | 0 (0.00%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>0</u> 34 | 0 (0.00%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>0</u> 29 | n/a |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>0</u> 23 | 0 (0.00%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>0</u> 15 | n/a |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>2</u> 19 | 1 (50.0%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>0</u> 20 | n/a |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>7</u> 33 | 3 (42.9%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>0</u> 15 | n/a |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

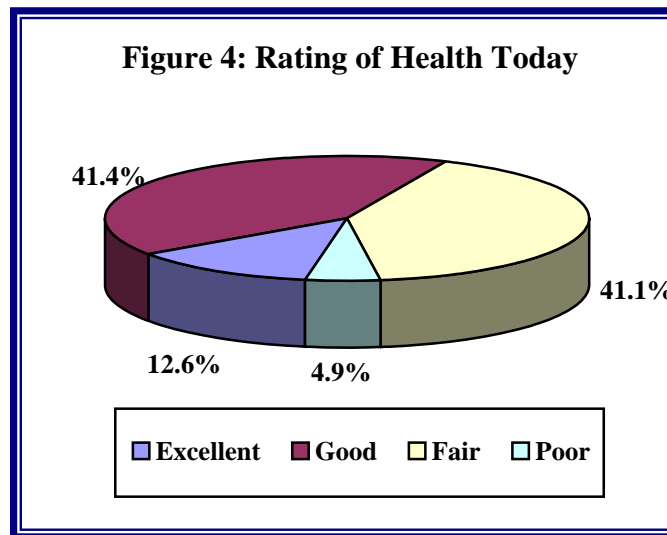
Rating of Health Today

Participants were asked to rank their health on the day of the Bi-National Health Week event that they attended (1 = Excellent, 2 = Good, 3 = Fair, 4 = Poor). Of the 326 participants that responded to this question 41 (12.6%) ranked their health as excellent; 135 (41.4%) ranked their health as good; 134 (41.1%) ranked their health as fair; and 16 (4.9%) ranked their health as poor.

Although the greatest frequency of overall respondents ranked their health as *good* (135, or 41.4%), there was only a one-person difference between that ranking and the frequency of respondents that ranked their health as *fair* (134, or 41.1%). Figure 4, “Rating of Health Today,” shows the percentage distribution of respondents’ rating of their health on the day of the Bi-National Health Week event that they attended.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that ranked their health as good attended Event 3 (3, or 75.0%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that ranked their health as good attended Event 6 (7, or 25.9%), as noted in Table 27, “Rating of Health Today.” Respondents most frequently ranked their health as good at Events 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, and 14.

Respondents most frequently ranked their health as fair at Event 1 (6, or 50.0%), Event 6 (13, or 48.1%), Event 7 (22, or 64.7%), Event 9 (11, or 50.0%), Event 10 (6, or 60.0%), and Event 13 (11, or 40.7%). Respondents most frequently ranked their health as good AND fair (i.e., responses were split evenly) at Event 8 (11, or 39.3% each) and Event 11 (8, or 42.1% each).



Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri

| Table 27: Rating of Health Today | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency of “Good” by No. and Percentage |
| OVERALL | <u>326</u> 342 | 135 (41.4%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 5 (41.7%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 19 (51.4%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 3 (75.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 18 (48.6%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>36</u> 37 | 15 (41.7%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>27</u> 27 | 7 (25.9%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>34</u> 34 | 10 (29.4%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>28</u> 29 | 11 (39.3%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>22</u> 23 | 8 (36.4%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>10</u> 15 | 4 (40.0%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>19</u> 19 | 8 (42.1%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>18</u> 20 | 10 (55.6%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>27</u> 33 | 10 (37.0%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 7 (46.7%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

How Learned about Event

Participants were asked to indicate how they learned about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended. They were provided the following methods and asked to indicate all that applied: Mexican Consulate; newspaper; radio; community center or service agency; friend or family; “I did not previously learn about this event; I came here for other reasons;” and Other.

Of the 316 participants that responded to this question 13 (4.1%) indicated the Mexican Consulate; 8 (2.5%) indicated the newspaper; 6 (1.9%) indicated the radio; 94 (29.7%) indicated a community center or service agency; 41 (13.0%) indicated a friend or family member; 96 (30.4%) indicated, “I did not previously learn about this event; I came here for other reasons;” and 62 (19.6%) indicated Other.

The *greatest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not previously learn about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended, but rather they arrived for other reasons, attended Event 6 (21, or 95.5%). The *lowest* frequency of respondents that indicated they did not previously learn about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended, but rather they arrived for other reasons, attended Events 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, and 14 (0, or 0.0% each), as noted in Table 28, “How Learned about Event.” Respondents most frequently indicated they did not previously learn about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended, but rather they arrived for other reasons, at Events 2, 6, 7, 9, and 11.

Respondents most frequently indicated that they learned about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended through a community center or service agency at Event 1 (10, or 83.3%), Event 8 (24, or 85.7%), Event 10 (7, or 50.0%), and Event 12 (18, or 100.0%). Respondents most frequently indicated that they learned about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended through a friend or family at Event 13 (14, or 45.2%) and Event 14 (5, or 33.3%). Respondents most frequently indicated that they learned about the Bi-National Health Week event they attended through an “Other” method at Event 3 (2, or 50.0%), Event 4 (15, or 40.5%), and Event 5 (23, or 63.9%).

| Table 28: How Learned about Event | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Event | No. of Respondents | Frequency, by no. and percentage, of “I did not previously learn about this event. I came here for other reasons.” |
| OVERALL | <u>316</u> 342 | 96 (30.4%) |
| Event 1 Health Fair, Sedalia | <u>12</u> 12 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 2 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>37</u> 37 | 25 (67.6%) |
| Event 3 Food Class, Cristo Rey HS | <u>4</u> 4 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 4 Health Fair, Columbia | <u>37</u> 37 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 5 Health Fair, St. Joseph | <u>36</u> 37 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 6 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>22</u> 27 | 21 (95.5%) |
| Event 7 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>28</u> 34 | 22 (78.6%) |
| Event 8 Depression, Guad. Center | <u>28</u> 29 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 9 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>16</u> 23 | 14 (87.5%) |
| Event 10 Diabetes, Aguirre Center | <u>14</u> 15 | 1 (7.1%) |
| Event 11 Health Focus, Consulate | <u>18</u> 19 | 13 (72.2%) |
| Event 12 Senior Fair, Senior Center | <u>18</u> 20 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 13 Health Fair, Wentzville | <u>31</u> 33 | 0 (0.0%) |
| Event 14 Fiesta, Guadalupe Center | <u>15</u> 15 | 0 (0.0%) |

Source: 2007 Bi-National Health Week in Missouri.

APPENDIX A: EVALUATION FORM

Bi-National Health Week 2007 – Participant Survey

*Please thank the respondent for his or her time. The information provided will be strictly **confidential** and will be used to improve health services in the Greater Kansas City Metropolitan Area.*

Event: Oct. 15 Mexican Consulate Oct. 15 Cristo Rey H.S. Oct. 16 Mexican Consulate
 Oct. 17 Mexican Consulate Oct. 17 Guadalupe Center Oct. 18 Mexican Consulate Oct. 18 Tony Aguirre Center
 Oct. 19 Mexican Consulate Oct. 19 D.B. Senior Center Oct. 21 Guadalupe Center

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| 1. Age: | 2. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male | 3. Preferred language: <input type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> English or Spanish (I am bilingual) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | 4. Are you Hispanic/Latino? <input type="checkbox"/> No, I am not Hispanic/Latino. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I am: _____ (e.g., Guatemalan, Cuban, etc.) |
|----------------|---|--|--|

5. Race: White Black, African American Asian American Indian Other: _____

6. Place of Birth: **a. Country:** U.S. Mexico Other: _____
b. State: Missouri Kansas Other: _____

7. Place of Current Residence: **a. Country:** U.S. Mexico Other: _____
b. State: Missouri Kansas Other: _____

8. Highest level of education completed:
 1. Elementary School 2. Middle School 3. High School 4. Bachelor's Degree 5. Master's Degree 6. Doctorate Degree 7. Other: _____

9. Is this your first time receiving health care or health information in the U.S.? Yes No Don't know

10. a. When was your last visit to a health provider? Less than 1 yr. 1-2 yrs. 3-4 yrs. 5+ yrs. Never
b. In which country was your last visit to a health provider? U.S. Mexico Other: _____

11. a. In which country do you mostly access health care? U.S. Mexico Other: _____
b. Only if you answered "U.S.," which of the following do you most frequently use? (Check one)
 Community health clinic Doctor's office (with insurance) Emergency room
 Health Department Doctor's office (without insurance) Other: _____

12. a. Do you have health insurance? (Check all that apply) No Yes-in U.S. Yes-in Mexico Yes-other country
b. Only if you answered "No," why do you not have health insurance? (Check all that apply)
 I don't believe I can pay for it. I don't believe I qualify for it. I don't know how to apply for it.
 I'm not sure what type(s) of health insurance is available. Other (please explain): _____

13. a. Does anyone in your household have health insurance? Yes No Don't know
b. Only if you answered "Yes": **i. Who in your household has health insurance?** _____
ii. Do you know what type(s) of health insurance other members of your household have? No Yes (please list): _____

14. Which of the following THREE health topics do you consider to be of greatest concern to your personal health? (Please rank the greatest as 1, the next greatest as 2, and the third greatest as 3)
 Allergies Arthritis Back pain Blood pressure and/or circulation Cancer (which type? _____)
 Cold and/or flu Dental health (mouth, teeth) Depression Diabetes Headache HIV/AIDS
 Maternal and child health Overweight, obesity Respiratory health (breathing) Sexually transmitted disease
 Skin care Stress, anxiety, and/or exhaustion Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco/smoking, drug) Vision
 Other: _____

15. a. When you need medical care in the U.S., do you receive it? Yes, always. Yes, sometimes. No.
b. Only if you answered "No," why not? (Check all that apply)
 I'm unable to get to the medical care (e.g., transportation issues). I have difficulty with the language.
 I don't know where to go for medical care. I'm unable to afford the costs (i.e., co-pays, prescriptions).

16. How would you rate your health today? (Check one) Excellent Good Fair Poor

17. How did you learn about this event? (Check all that apply)
 Mexican Consulate Newspaper Radio Community center or service agency
 Friend or family I did not previously learn about this event. I came here for other reasons. Other: _____

APPENDIX B: MAP OF MEXICAN STATES



Legend key:

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|------------|-----|-----------------|
| AGS | Aguascalientes | GTO | Guanajuato | ROO | Quintana Roo |
| BCA | Baja California | HGO | Hidalgo | SIN | Sinaloa |
| BCS | Baja California Sur | JAL | Jalisco | SLP | San Luis Potosí |
| CAM | Campeche | MEX | México | SON | Sonora |
| CHI | Chiapas | MIC | Michoacán | TAB | Tabasco |
| CHH | Chihuahua | MOR | Morelos | TMP | Tamaulipas |
| COA | Coahuila | NAY | Nayarit | TLA | Tlaxcala |
| COL | Colima | NLE | Nuevo León | VER | Veracruz |
| DIF | Distrito Federal | OAX | Oaxaca | YUC | Yucatán |
| DGO | Durango | PUE | Puebla | ZAC | Zacatecas |
| GRO | Guerrero | QRO | Querétaro | | |

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.