



**Bilingual Health Week in Missouri**

October 6-15, 2008

[www.alianzas.us/bhw](http://www.alianzas.us/bhw)

**Health Fair in Kansas City, Missouri**

**October 11, 2008**

**Evaluation Report**

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

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

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b>	Page 4
<b>Summary of Results</b>	
<b>A. General Information</b>	
Age	8
Gender	9
Occupation	9
Country of Birth	10
Birth State	11
Place of Birth by City or Village	11
Year of First Entry into the U.S.A.	12
Year of Last Entry into the U.S.A	13
Country of Residence	13
Place Residence by State	14
Place Residence by City or Village	14
Preferred Language	15
Are you Hispanic/Latino?	15
Race	16
Highest Level of Education Completed	16
<b>B. About Today's Event</b>	
Learned about event	17
Reasons for attending this event	18
Rating of Services/Information Received	18
Information Learned at this Event	19
First time receiving healthcare in the U.S.	19
First time receiving health information in the U.S.	20
Would you attend a healthcare event in the future?	20

<b>C. About Seeking Healthcare</b>	
Visited a Healthcare Provider Outside the U.S.	21
Access Healthcare by Country	22
Most Frequent Healthcare Services Used in the U.S.	23
Last Visit to a Health Provider	24
Know Where to Obtain Healthcare in the U.S.	24
Comfort – Getting Healthcare in the U.S.	25
Receive Healthcare When Needed	25
Why do you Seek Healthcare?	26
Where do you Obtain Healthcare?	27
Reasons for Using a Healthcare Provider or Clinic	27
<b>D. Health Insurance – Your Health</b>	
Health Insurance: Do you have Medical Insurance?	28
Health Insurance in the U.S.: If you don't have it, why not?	29
Health Insurance: Who pays for it?	30
Health Insurance for Children 17 years old or Younger	31
Health Insurance in your Household	32
Health Concerns	32
Self-Assessment of Health	34
<b>Conclusion</b>	35
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix A: Evaluation Form	37
Appendix B: Map of Mexican States	38

## 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 the October 11, 2008, Binational Health Week event held at the Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences (KCUMB). We express our sincere gratitude to KCUMB and their staff for their support and commitment in hosting the 2008 BHW community development initiative in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Binational health week activities included: health screenings, health promotions and health education activities intended to improve the health and well-being of immigrants of Mexican and other Latin American origins living in the United States. Most of the activities were scheduled simultaneously during a week in October. The BHW calendar was scheduled for October 6 - 11, 2008; however, in Missouri some BHW events were held outside the dates recognized by the national BHW initiative.

A goal of BHW is to increase public awareness, understanding, and knowledge of services available at the local level regardless of healthcare coverage or immigration status. Moreover, to provide basic healthcare screenings and healthcare information to participants of BHW events that promote and support healthier lifestyles for 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 events and therefore surveys are administered to assess the effectiveness of these efforts. 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 questionnaire. The surveys are in Spanish; however, some surveyors can interview the BHW volunteer in English, if preferred. The Mexican Ministry of Health and Foreign Affairs and the California-Mexico Health Initiative team initiated the official BHW survey. Our

Regional BHW Coordinator (the Mexican Consulate) provided Alianzas, the Statewide BHW Coordinator, the official survey. Alianzas initiated an addendum that supplemented some questions in the survey administered during the 2008 BHW events 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 in the questionnaire. 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, such as time, funding, supplies, and personnel in making this event possible. 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 Fair in Kansas City, Missouri**  
**October 11, 2008**

A total of 315 participants registered during the KCUMB event.

Of those that attended this event, 73 participants were surveyed.

The average age overall was...43 years

Most were women...53%

Most...75.3% were born in Mexico

Almost a third ...28.8% were born in Chihuahua, Mexico.

When asked about race, 60.7% considered themselves as "Other."

Most...84.5% preferred to speak Spanish.

Most...71% currently resided in Missouri.

A third (30.1%) learned about this event from friends and family.

Most...75.3% said that their main reason for attending this event was for medical screenings.

Most...95.8% considered the services they received at this event very helpful.

A third (28.8%) learned that they had a medical condition.

Most... (41.1%) indicated that they felt more comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S. after attending this event.

Most...71.1% said they get their healthcare needs met at a community health center.

Three forth (77.5%) noted that they did not have medical insurance.

As for healthcare concerns, these are the greatest percentages:

Diabetes 41.1%

Cancer 38.4%

Vision 34.2%

Cardiovascular Disease 31.5%

Nutrition 30.1%

Dental problems 28.8%

## Summary of Results Health Fair in Kansas City, Missouri October 11, 2008

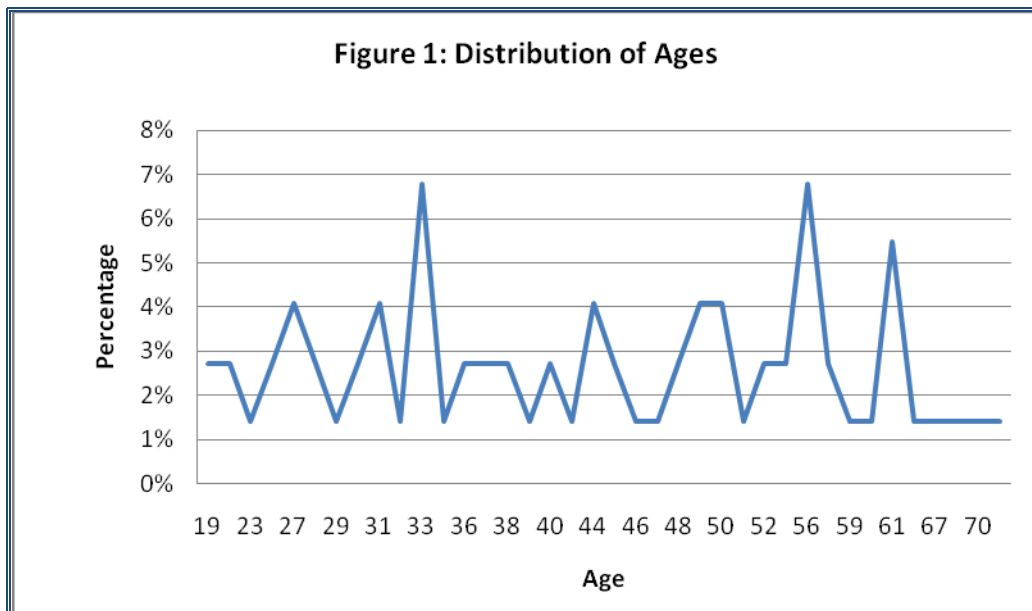
The Binational Health Week (BHW) health fair was hosted at the Kansas City University of Medicine and Biosciences (KCUMB) in Kansas City, Missouri on October 11, 2008. The Local BHW Council reported that approximately 315 individuals, including children, attended this event. The following health screenings and services were provided: BMI/Waist Circumference, glucose, cholesterol, blood pressure, HIV/AIDS detections, domestic violence, depression, stress management, dental, vision, pain management, and flu shots. In addition, a doctor was available to review the results and to consult with the BHW participant.

Seventy-three surveys were administered with participant volunteers during this 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

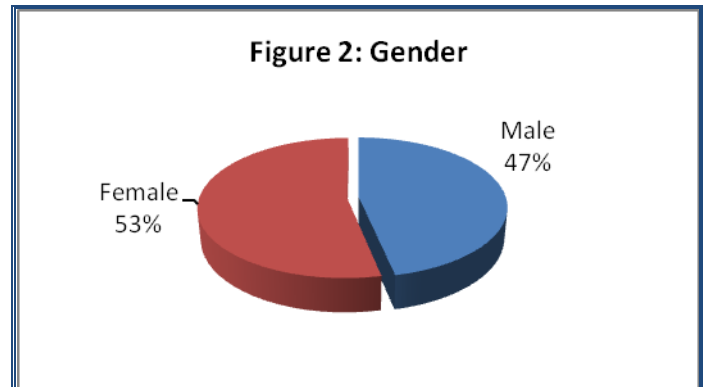
*How old are you?* Of the 73 participants that responded to this question, the average (mean) age was 43 years old. Participants' ages ranged from 19 to 74, with the greatest frequencies reflected in those who were 33 years old and 56 years old; both (5) each or 6.8%. See Figure 1: "Age Distribution."



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

## Gender

*Gender: Male or Female.* Of the 73 participants that responded to the self-identification of gender, (34) 46.6% were male and (39) 53.4% were female. Figure 2: “Gender” reflects that more women than males participated in this event.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

## Occupation

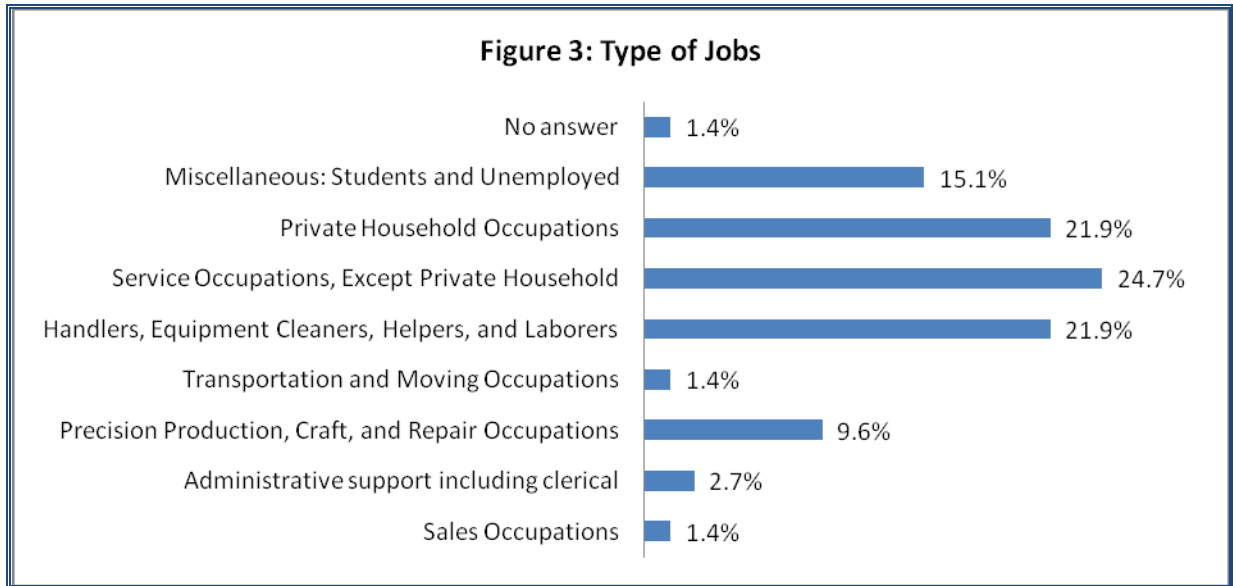
*What type of job do you perform?* Occupations are categorized using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Classification System Manual<sup>1</sup>. Two additional categories were added to include jobs performed in private households and students/unemployed participants. See Table 1: “Occupations Titles” for the list of jobs held by BHW participants.

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

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 “Service Occupations, Except Private Household,” which total (18) 24.7% participants. Additionally, (32) indicated either “Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers” or

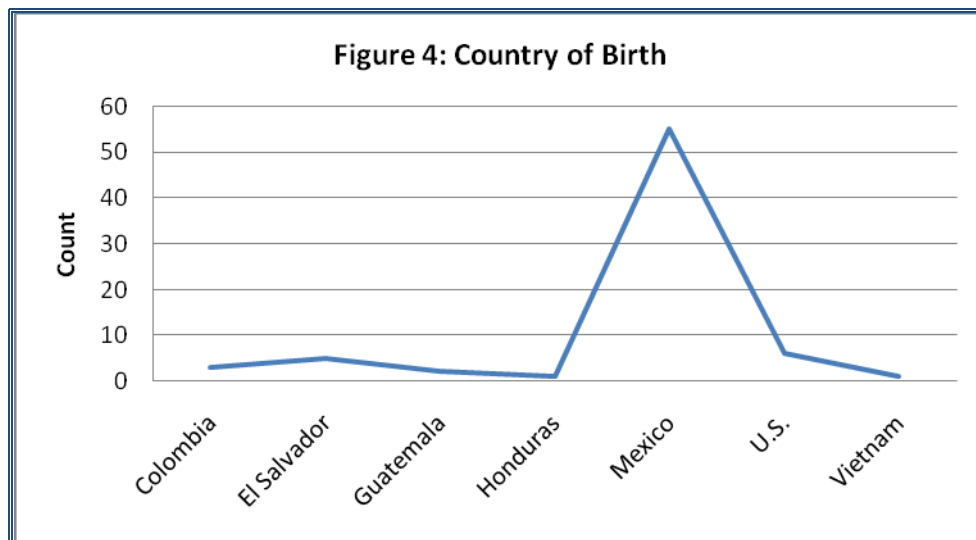
“Private Household Occupations” (16 or 21.9% each); (11) 15.1% respondents indicated “Miscellaneous: Students and Unemployed,” and (7) 9.6% reported “Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations.” Two (2.7%) participants mentioned “Administrative Support,” and (1) 1.4% respondent said “Sales.” 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 73 respondents, (55) 75.3% indicated Mexico, (6) 8.2% said the United States, (5) 6.8% stated El Salvador, (3) 4.1% mentioned Colombia, (2) 2.7% said Guatemala, (1) 1.4% indicated Vietnam, and (1) 1.4% reported Honduras. Figure 4: “Country of Birth” shows the distribution of countries and the frequency.

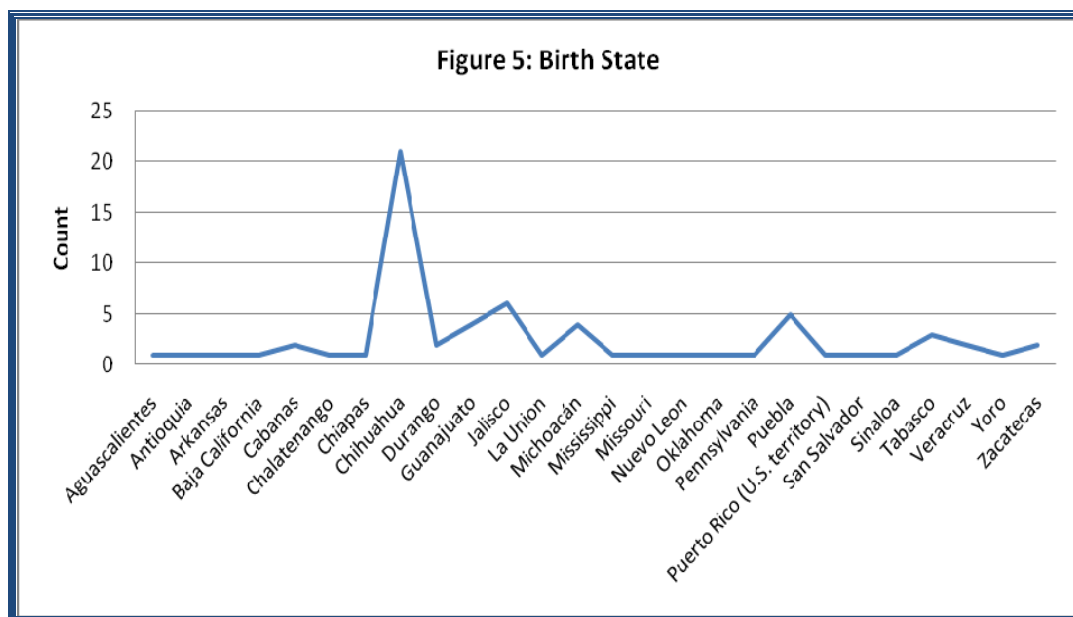


Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

## Birth State

*In which state were you born?* Of the 73 participants, (21) 28.8% indicated Chihuahua, Mexico; (6) 8.2% said Jalisco, Mexico; (5) 6.8% said Puebla, Mexico; (8) reported either Michoacán or Guanajuato, Mexico (4 or 5.5% each); (3) 4.1% stated Tabasco, Mexico; and (8) respondent as follows: (2) Cabanas, El Salvador; (2) Durango, (2) Veracruz, and (2) Zacatecas in Mexico, which equals 2.7% each.

Five participants indicated the following states and one territory in the United States: Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Puerto Rico (U.S. territory), which equals 1.4% each. Additionally, (10) mentioned one of the following states in Mexico and other Latin American countries: Aguascalientes, Mexico; Antioquia, Colombia; Baja California, Mexico; Chiapas, Mexico; Chalatenango, El Salvador; La Union, El Salvador; Nuevo Leon, Mexico; San Salvador, El Salvador; Sinaloa, Mexico; and Yoro, Honduras. Six participants didn't answer this question. Figure 5: "Birth State" shows the distribution of states and the frequency.



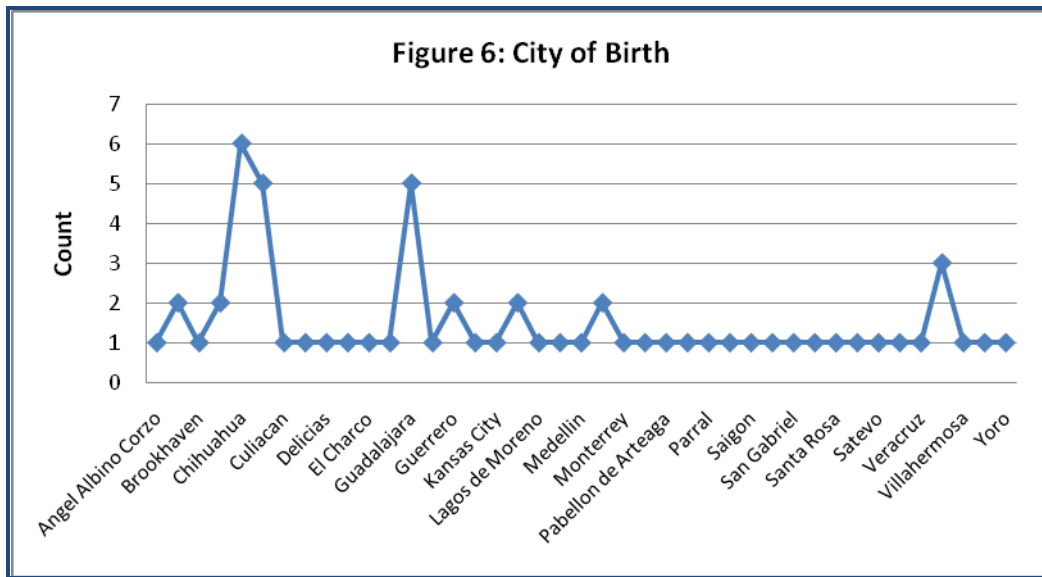
Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

## Place of Birth by City or Village

*In which city or village were you born?* Of the 61 participants that responded to this question, (6) indicated Chihuahua, (5) reported Guadalajara, and (5) said Ciudad Juarez, in Mexico. Furthermore, eleven participants mentioned the following cities in Mexico: Celaya (2), Guerrero (2), La Piedad (2), Meoqui (2), and Villa Lazaro Cardenas (2).

Three participants indicated one of the following cities in the United States: Brookhaven, Kansas City, Santa Rosa (Puerto Rico) respectively. Ten mentioned one of the following cities in Mexico: Angel Albino Corzo, Culiacan, Cunduacan, Delicias, Durango, El Charco, El Sabino, Guadalupe Victoria, Jerez, Lagos de Moreno, Los Alamos, Monterrey, Pabellon de Arteaga, Paraiso, Parral, Puebla, San Francisco del Rincon, San Gabriel, Satevo, Veracruz, Villahermosa, and Zamora.

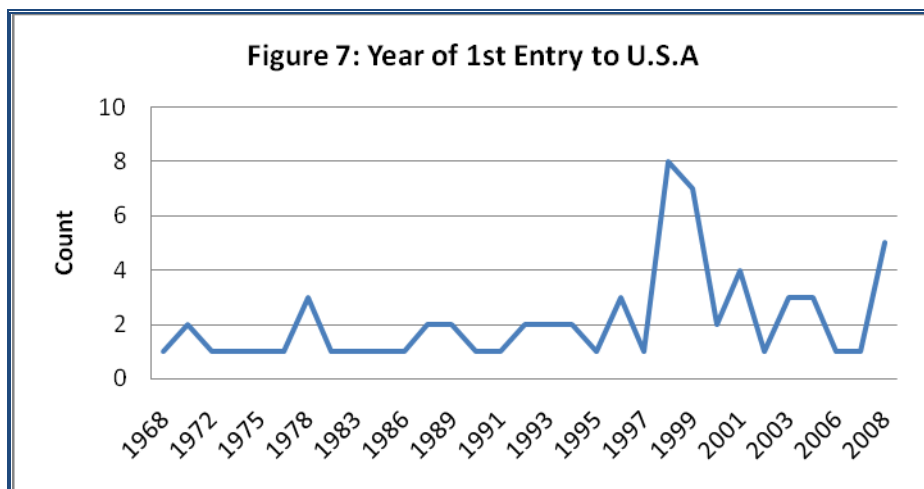
Additionally, four participants indicated one of the following cities in El Salvador: Nueva Concepcion, San Salvador, Santa Rosa de Lima and Sensuntepeque. Finally, four participants mentioned one of these cities: Yoro, Honduras; Medellin and Bogota in Colombia, and Saigon, Vietnam. Figure 6: “City of Birth” illustrates the distribution of these frequencies by city.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

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

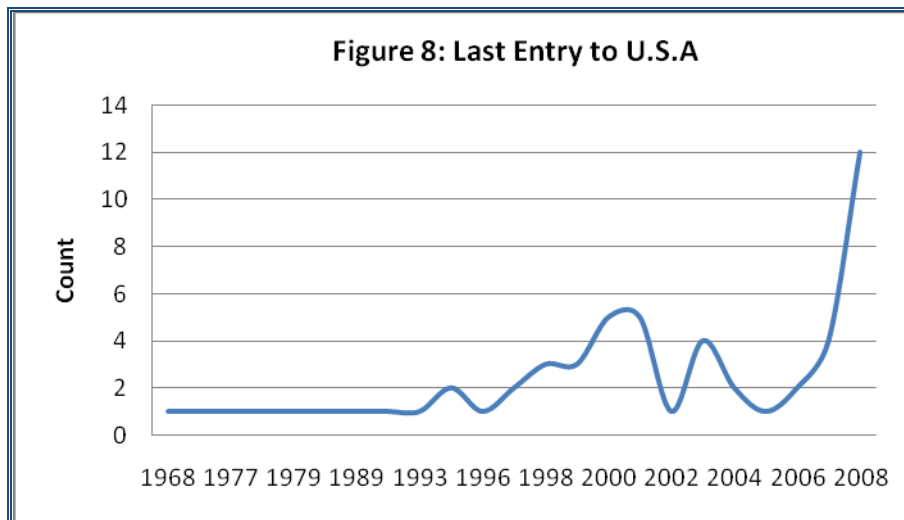
*If you were born outside the USA, what year did you first enter the U.S.?* Of the 66 respondents, (8) indicated 1998, (7) reported 1999, (5) said 2008, and (4) said 2001. Twelve participants mentioned one of the following years: 1978 (3), 1996 (3), 2003 (3), and 2005 (3). Fourteen indicated these years: 1969 (2), 1988 (2), 1989 (2), 1992 (2), 1993 (2), 1994 (2), and 2000 (2). Additionally, (16) mentioned one of the following years: 1968, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1990, 1991, 1995, 1997, 2002, 2006, and 2007. Figure 7: “Year of 1<sup>st</sup> Entry to USA” shows that respondents first entered the U.S between 1968 and 2008.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

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

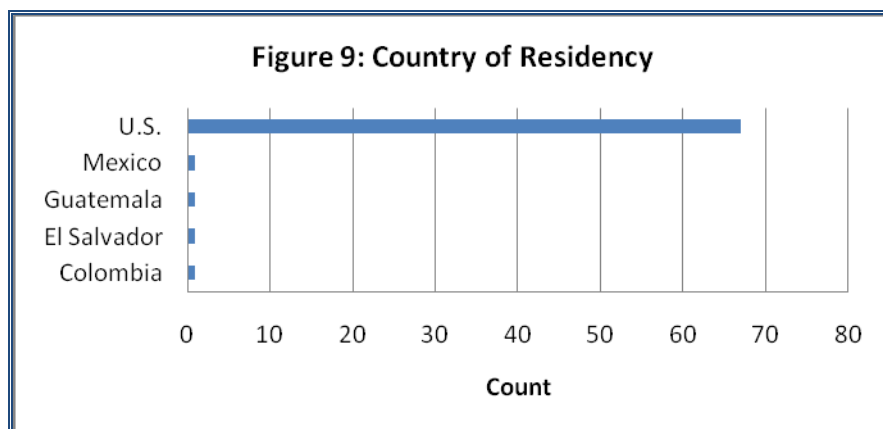
If you were born outside of the U.S.A., think about the last time you went abroad and then returned to the U.S. What year did you last return to the U.S.? Of the 56 respondents, (12) indicated 2008, (10) said either 2000 or 2001(5 each), and (8) said either 2003 or 2007 (4 each). Six respondents indicated 1998 and 1999 (3 each). Eight stated one of these years: 1995, 1997, 2004, and 2006 (2 each). Moreover, (7) mentioned one of the following years: 1968, 1969, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1996, 2002 and 2005. Figure 8: “Last Entry to U.S.” illustrates that respondents returned to the U.S between 1968 and 2008 and have stayed here since.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

### Country of Residence

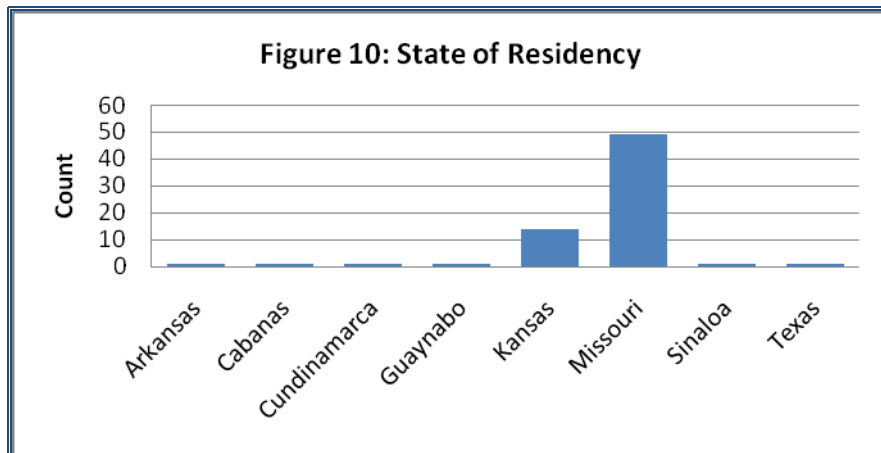
Where is your primary country of residence? Of the 71 respondents, 67 indicated the U.S. is their country of residence. Five participants indicated one of the following countries: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. Figure 9: “Country of Residence” illustrates that most of the participants who answered this question consider the U.S. to be their primary country of residence.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

### Place of Residence by State

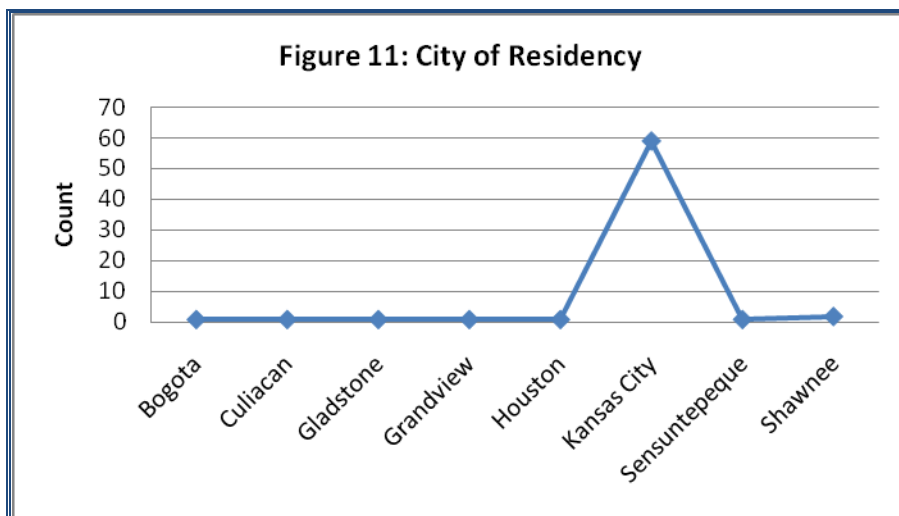
*In what state do you reside?* Of the 69 participants that responded to this question, (49) 71% indicated that they live in Missouri, (14) 20.2% said Kansas, and (6) mentioned one of the following states: Arkansas; Cabanas, El Salvador; Cundinamarca, Colombia; Puerto Rico (U.S. territory); Sinaloa, Mexico; and Texas. Figure 10: “State of Residence” illustrates that most participants in this event live in Missouri.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

### Place of Residence by City or Village

*In what city do you live?* Of the 67 respondents, (59) indicated Kansas City, and (2) said Shawnee. Other cities that had one respondent each included: Bogota, Colombia; Culiacan, Mexico; and Sensuntepeque, El Salvador. Moreover, each of these in the U.S. was also mentioned: Gladstone, Grandview and Houston. Figure 11: “City of Residence” illustrates these frequencies by city.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

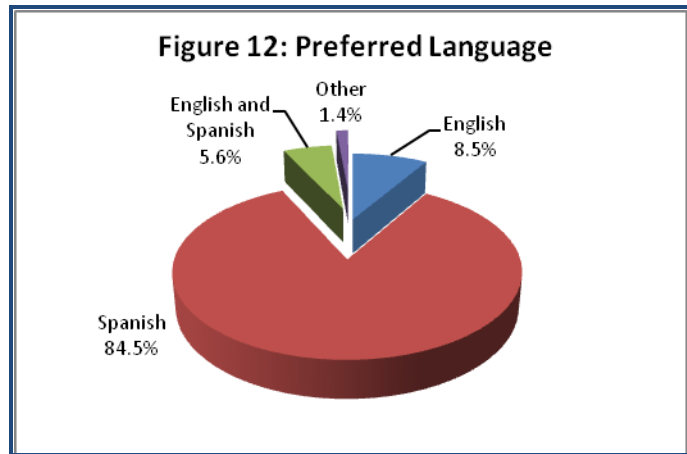
### Preferred Language

Question - Annex:

*Preferred Language:*

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

Of the 71 participants that responded to this question (6) 8.5% preferred English, (60) 84.5% affirmed Spanish, (4) 5.6% said English/Spanish, and (1) 1.4% mentioned another language. Figure 12: “Preferred Language” shows that most respondents preferred speaking Spanish.



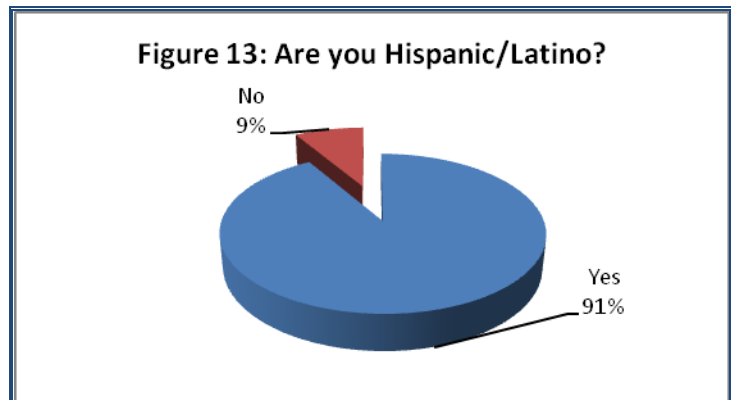
Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

### Are you Hispanic/Latino?

Question - Annex:

Participants were asked if they consider themselves as Hispanic/Latino or not. Of the 71 surveyed, (65) 91% indicated they were Hispanic/Latino, and (6) 9% indicated that they were not Hispanic/Latino.

Figure 13: “Are you Hispanic/Latino?” shows that the majority of the respondents were of Hispanic/Latino origins.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

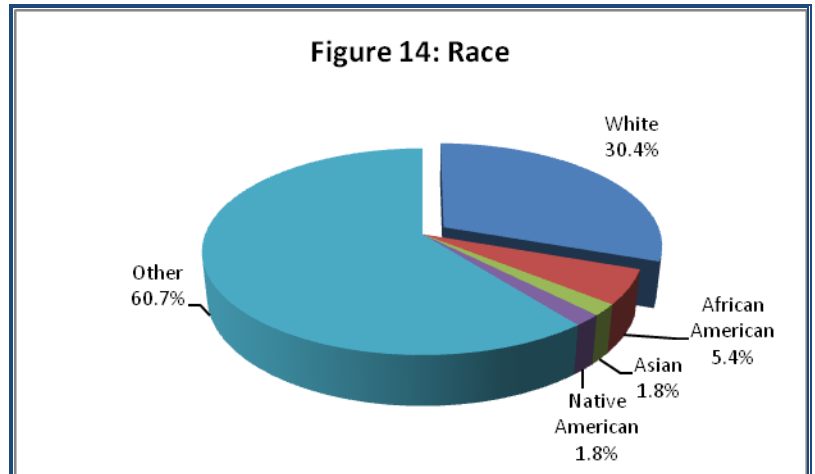
## Race

Question – Annex:

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

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

Of the 56 respondents, (17) 30.4% indicated they were White, (3) 5.4% said African American, (1) 1.8% Asian, (1) 1.8% Native American, and (34) 60.7% indicated “Other”. Figure 14: “Race” shows that most participants self-identified as *other*, which is consistent when surveying Hispanic populations as they do not identify themselves by race.



Source: 2008 Binational Health Week Surveys

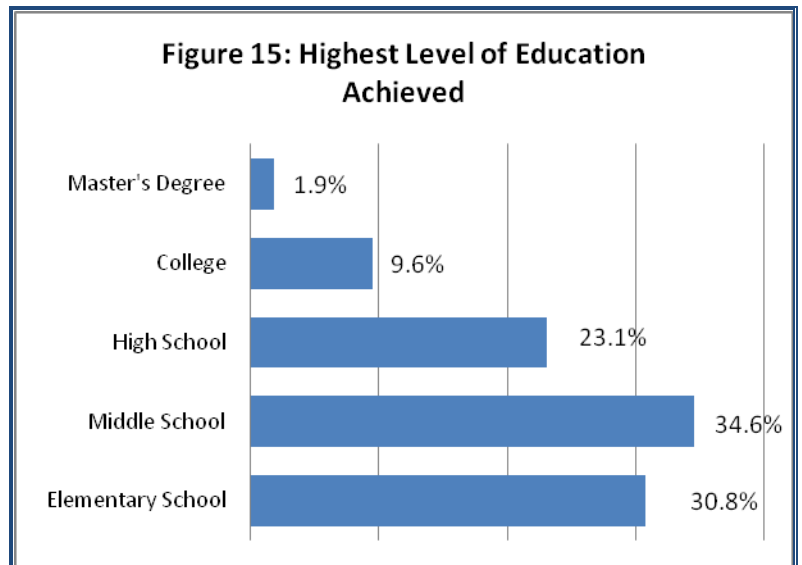
## Highest Level of Education Completed

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 52 participants that responded to this question, (16) 30.8% indicated Elementary School, (18) 34.6% said Middle School, (12) 23.1% completed High School, (5) 9.6% noted earning a Bachelor's Degree, and (1) 1.9% said they had a Master's Degree. Figure 15: “Highest Level of Education Achieved” shows that most of the respondents completed Middle School.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

## 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 that answered this question, (22) 30.1% indicated "friends and family," (16) 21.9% stated "radio," (12) 16.4% said "a church". Twelve mentioned either "a community health clinic" or "newspaper" (6 or 8.2% each), and (5) 6.8% indicated "T.V.". Four said either "school" or "consulate" (2 or 2.7% each), and (7) 9.6% indicated "Other". The other methods indicated were as follows: "flyer," "magazine," "other health fair," and "Parents as Teachers program." Table 3: "Learned about Event" shows the methods, frequencies and percentages of how the respondents became aware of this health fair. The greatest frequencies were noted by learning about this event from family and friends, and then through the Spanish radio stations.

<b>Method</b>	<b>Frequency by Number and Percentage</b>
<b>Friends and Family</b>	22 (30.1%)
<b>Radio</b>	16 (21.9%)
<b>Church</b>	12 (16.4%)
<b>Community Health Clinic</b>	6 (8.2%)
<b>Newspaper</b>	6 (8.2%)
<b>TV</b>	5 (6.8%)
<b>Other</b> ( <i>flyer, magazine, other health fair, PAT program</i> )	7 (9.6%)
<b>Consulate</b>	2 (2.7%)
<b>School</b>	2 (2.7%)

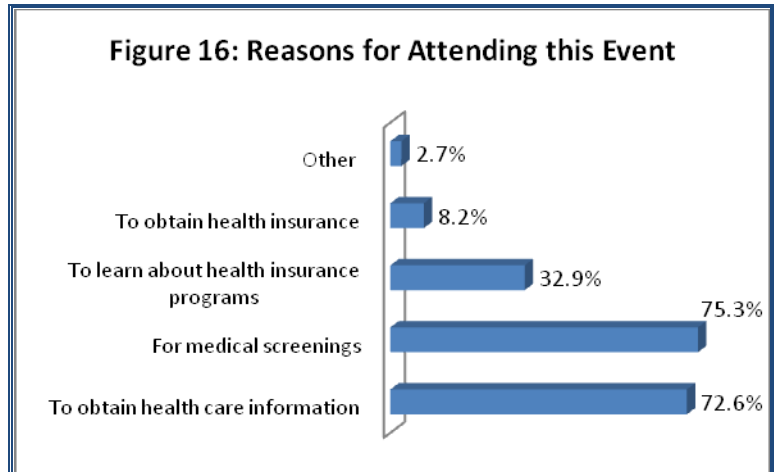
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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 obtain medical screenings (55) 75.3% and to get health care information (53) 72.6%. Additionally, (24) 32.9% said to learn about health insurance programs, (6) 8.2% said to learn about health insurance, and (2) 2.7% indicated “Other”. The “Other” reason was “to get a flu shot”. Figure 16: “Reasons for Attending this Event” shows that the majority of the participants attended this event to obtain medical screening and to get health care information.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### Rating of Services/Information Received

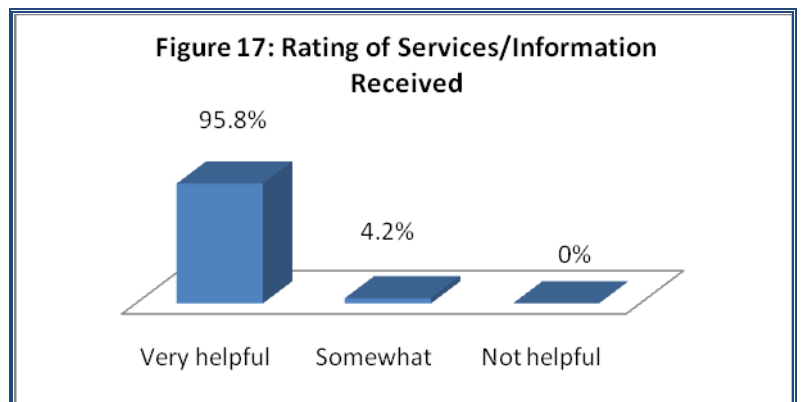
The services and/or information you received during this event were:

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

Of the 71 respondents, (68) 95.8% rated this event as very helpful and (3) 4.2% indicated that it was somewhat helpful.

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.

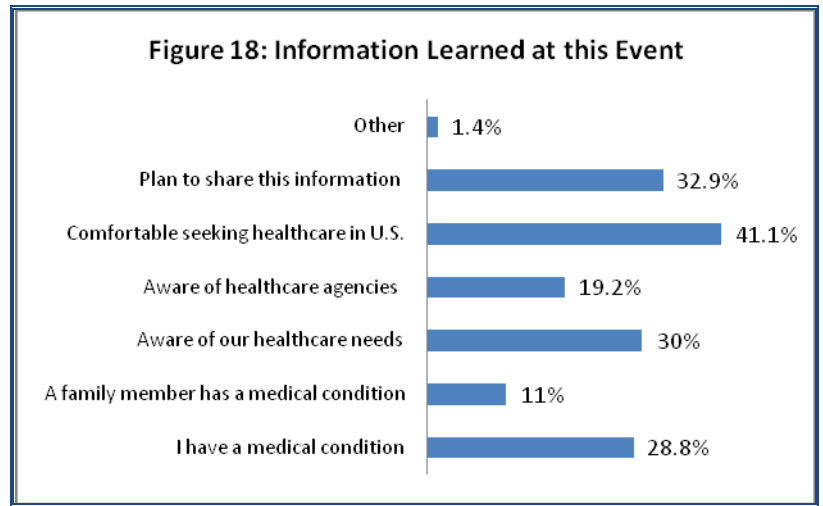


Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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, (21) 28.8% indicated “I learned that I have a medical condition”, (8) 11% said “A family member has a medical condition”, (22) 30% declared “I am more aware of our healthcare needs”, (30) 41.1% responded “I am more comfortable seeking healthcare in the U.S.”, (14) 19.2% said “I am more aware of health care agencies and services”, and (24) 32.9% indicated “I plan to share this information with family, neighbors, and friends.” Figure 18: “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.

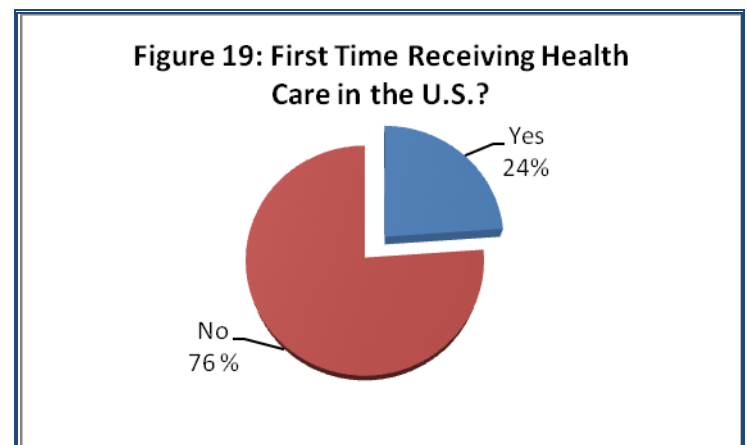
### First Time Receiving Healthcare in the U.S.?

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 71 respondents, (17) 24% indicated “Yes”, and (54) 76% indicated “No.”

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.



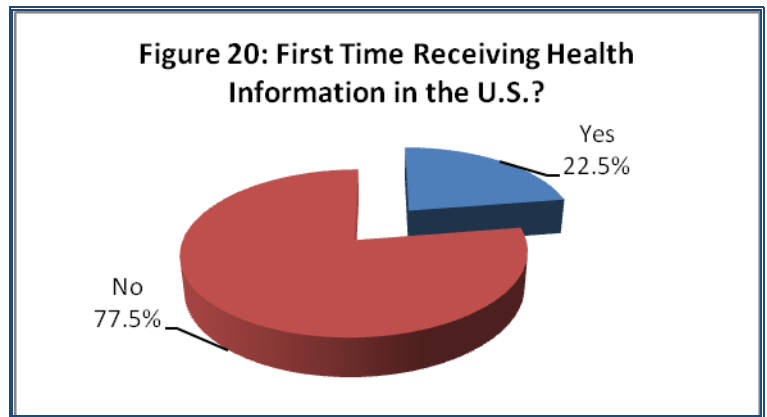
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### **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 71 participants that responded to this question (16) 22.5% indicated “Yes” and (55) 77.5% indicated “No.” Figure 20: “First Time Receiving Health



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

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.”

All of the (72) participants responded “Yes”, 100.0% indicated they would attend a healthcare event in the future.

## C. About Seeking Health Care

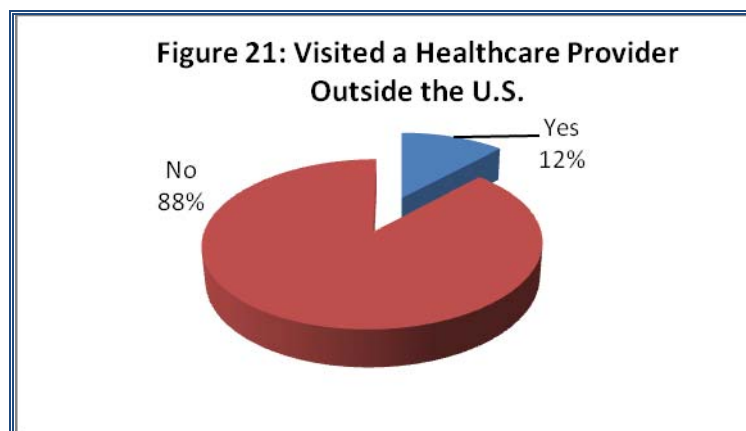
### Visited a Healthcare Provider Outside the U.S.

*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 67 respondents, (8) 12% indicated “Yes”, (59) 88% indicated “No”. Figure 21: “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

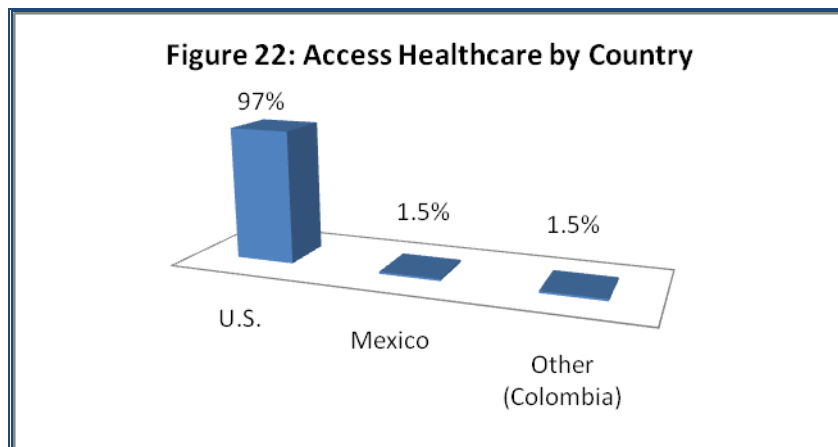
### Access Healthcare by Country

Question – Annex:

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

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

Of the 67 respondents, (65) 97% indicated the U.S., (1) 1.5% said Mexico, and (1) 1.5% mentioned Colombia. Figure 21: “Access Healthcare by Country” shows that most participants access their healthcare in the United States.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

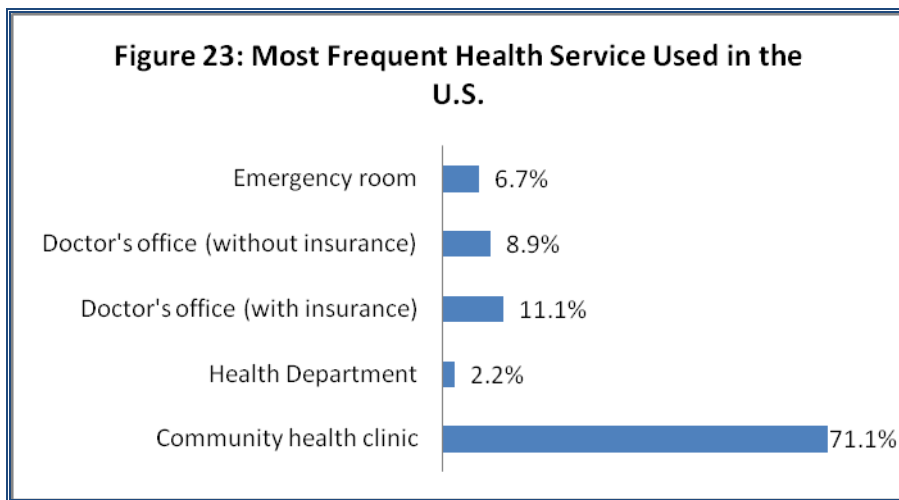
### Most Frequent Healthcare Services Used in the U.S.

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, or
- Other

Of the 45 respondents, (32) 71.1% said they obtain their healthcare in a community health clinic, (1) 2.2% said the health department, (5) 11.1% said a doctor's office (with insurance), (4) 8.9% indicated a doctor's office (without insurance), and (3) 6.7% also said they get their healthcare in the Emergency Room. Figure 23: "Most Frequent Health Services Used in the U.S." shows that most participants access their healthcare service from a community health clinic.



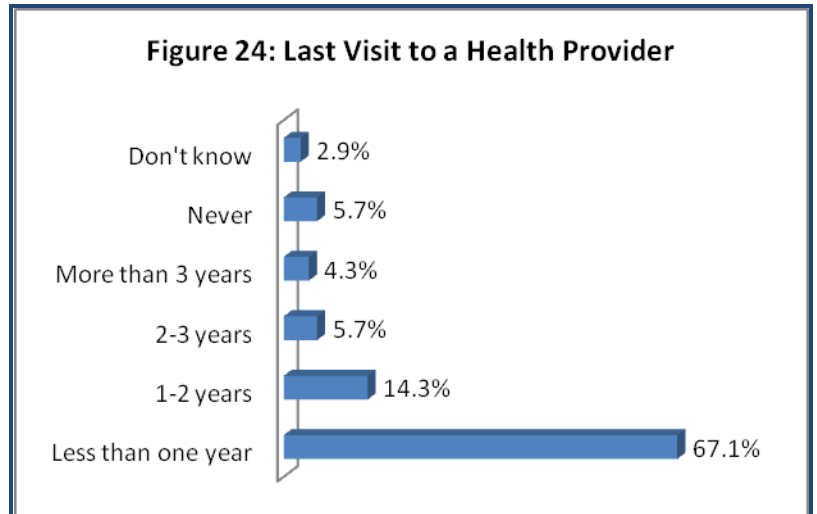
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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 70 respondents, (47) 67.1% indicated "less than 1 year," (10) 14.3% indicated "between 1 and 2 years," (4) 5.7% indicated either "2 to 3 years" or "Never" which is 5.7% each. Two (2.9%) said "I don't know," and (3) 4.3% said "more than three years ago." Figure 24: "Last Visit to a Health Provider" shows that more than a third of the participants visited the doctor within the past year.



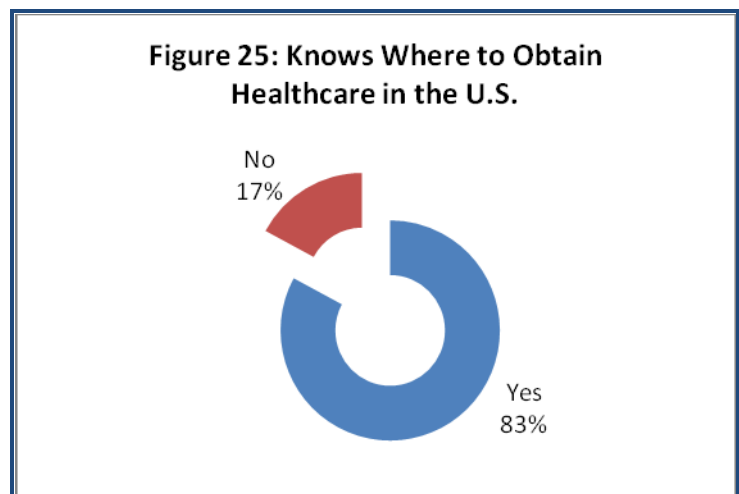
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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 70 participants that responded to this question, (58) 83% indicated "Yes," and (12) 17% indicated "No." Figure 25: "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.



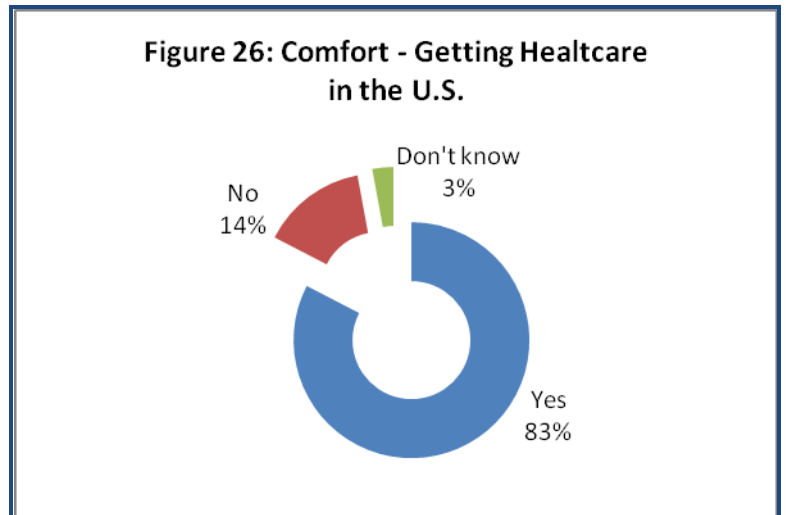
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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 69 participants that responded to this question, (57) 82.6% indicated “Yes,” (10) 14.5% indicated “No,” and (2) 2.9% indicated “I don’t know.” Figure 26: “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

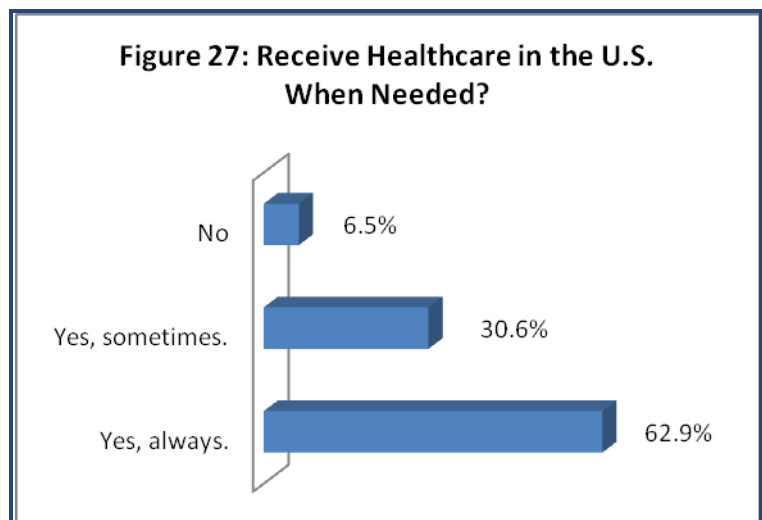
Question – Annex:

*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, and/or
- Cost.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

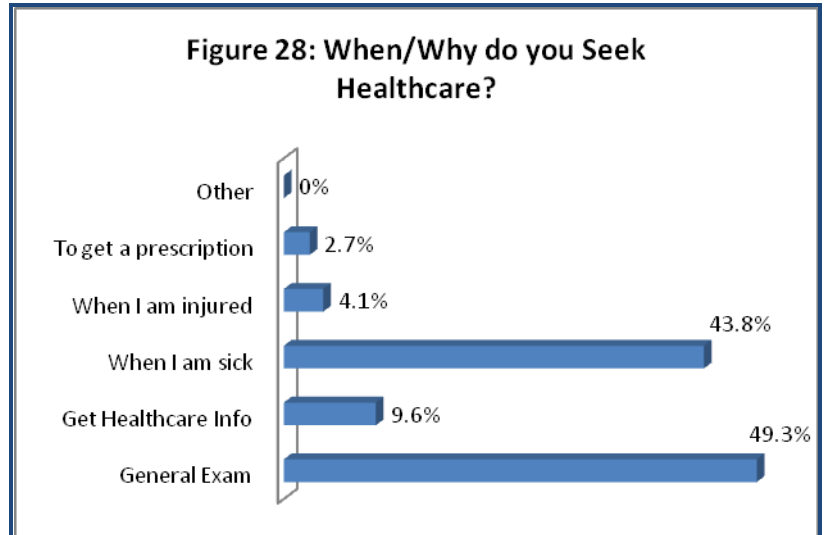
Of the 62 respondents, (39) 62.9% indicated that they always get healthcare when needed, (19) 30.6% affirmed that they “sometimes” get care, and (4) 6.5% said “No.” Figure 27: “Receive Healthcare in the U.S. When needed?” shows that most of the survey participants receive healthcare in the U.S. when needed; however, it is important to note that 37% of the respondents indicated that they are not always accessing healthcare. Some of the reasons noted by participants included: lack of transportation and that they don’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) 49.3% of the respondents said for general examinations, (32) 43.8% indicated when they are sick, (7) 9.6% responded to get healthcare information, (3) 4.1% said they would seek healthcare if they are injured, and (2) 2.7% indicated “to get a prescription.” Figure 28: “Why do you Seek Healthcare?” shows that a large percentage of the participants obtain healthcare when they need general medical examinations and when they are ill.



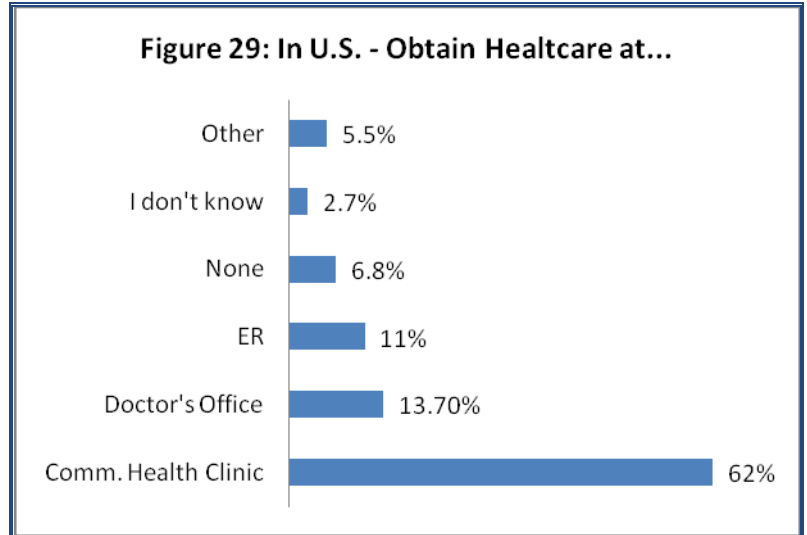
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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, (45) 62% indicated "a community health clinic," (10) 13.7% said "a doctor's office," (8) 11% said "an emergency room," (5) 6.8% stated "None- I don't have a health care provider," (2) 2.7% said "I don't know," and (4) 5.5% stated "Other". These were the following: (1) "Hospital," (1) "I don't go to the doctor," (1) "It doesn't matter," and (1) "Self prescribing." Figure 29: "In U.S. – Obtain Healthcare at..." shows that most healthcare needs are being met by community healthcare clinics.



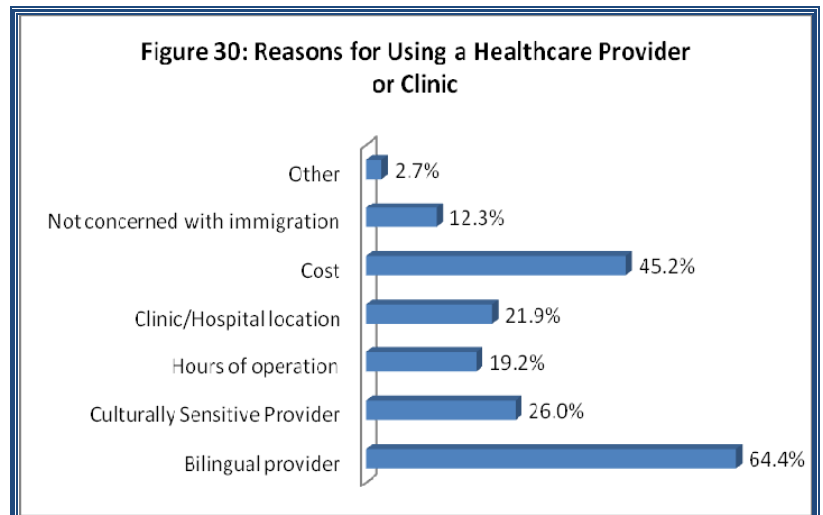
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### 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, (47) 64.4% said someone at that facility speaks their language and they provide bilingual services, (19) 26% affirmed that they are a culturally sensitive provider, (14) 19.2% stated "hours of operation," (16) 21.9% said "location," (33) 45.2% indicated cost, (9) 12.3% responded that the provider does not ask about immigration papers, and (2) 2.7% mentioned "Other". The respondent that said "Other" noted it was because of insurance. Figure 30: "Reasons for Using a Healthcare provider or clinic" shows that the majority of the respondents frequent a healthcare provider because of their bilingual personnel.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

## D. Health Insurance – Your Health

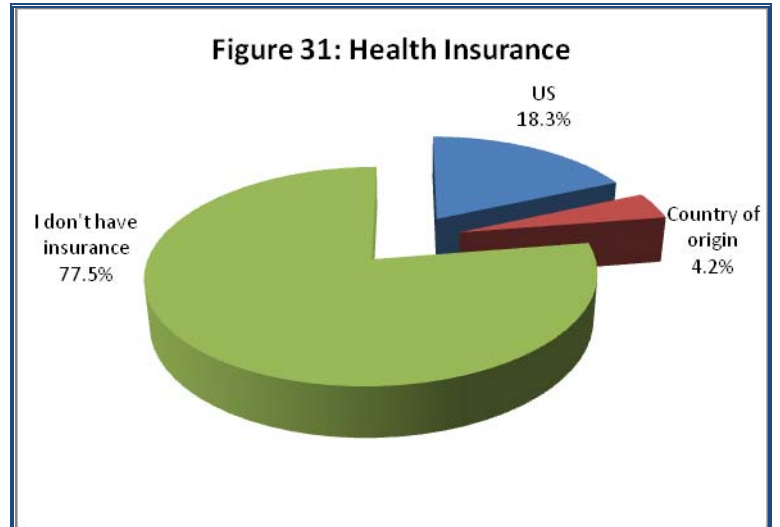
### Health Insurance

#### 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 71 respondents, (55) 77.5% indicated they did not have health insurance, (13) 18.3% said “in the U.S.,” and (3) 4.2% said they have health insurance in their country of origin. Figure 31: “Health Insurance” shows that most of the participants do not have medical insurance in the U.S.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

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

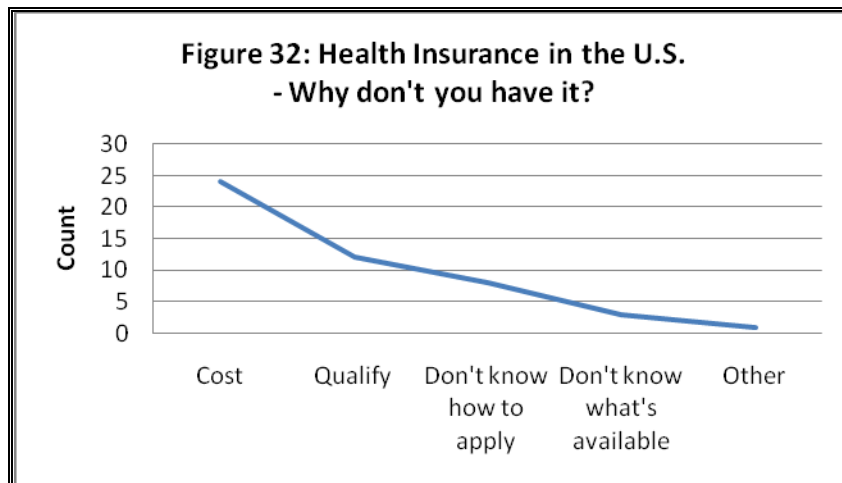
Question – Annex

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 the 55 respondents, (24) indicated they cannot afford health insurance, (12) said they didn't think they qualify for it, (8) noted they didn't know how to apply for it, (3) said they didn't know what types of insurance are available, and (1) indicated “Other” (“I haven't looked for any insurance”.) Figure 32: “Health Insurance in the U.S. – Why don't you have it?” shows that the majority of the respondents didn't believe they could afford medical insurance.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

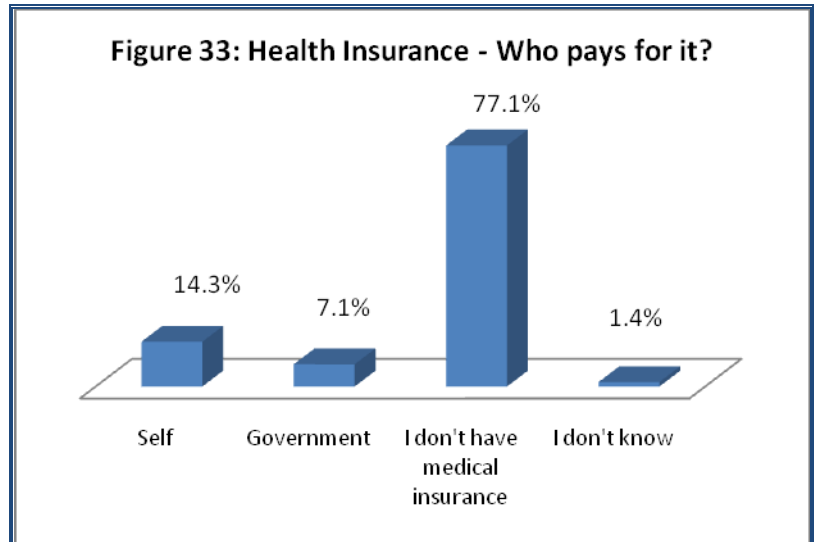
**Health Insurance: Who pays for it?**

*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.”*

Fifteen participants noted that they have health insurance: (10) 14.3% said they pay for their insurance, others (5) 7.1% said the government pays the medical insurance. There was (1) participant 1.4% that indicated that s/he was unaware of who pays for the medical insurance. Figure 33: “Health Insurance – Who pays for it?” shows that most participants did not have medical insurance, but of these that do, they pay for their medical insurance.



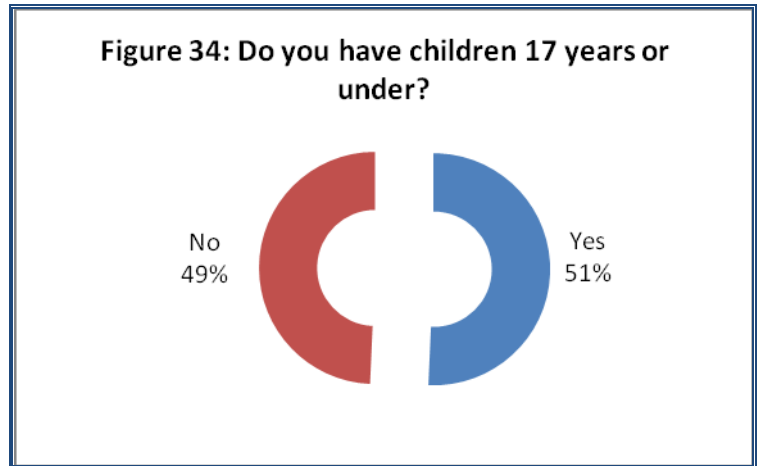
Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

### Health Insurance for Children

*Do you have children under the age of 17?* Of 71 participants, (36) 50.7% answered “Yes,” and (35) 49.3% said “No.” See Figure 34: Do you have children 17 years of age or under?

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

Ten participants noted that they have (1) child, 13 participants said (2) children, 5 indicated (3) children, 4 said (4) children, and 2 participants reported that they have (5) children.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

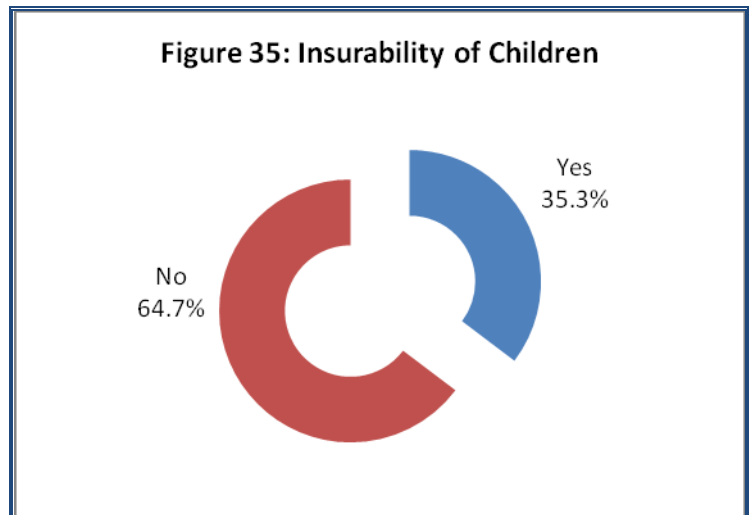
### Health Insurance of Children 17 years old or Younger

*At this time, are there any children uninsured?*

Of 34 respondents, (12) 35.3% answered “Yes,” and (22) 64.7% said “No.” Figure 35: “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?*

Six participants noted that they have (1) uninsured child, 4 said (2) uninsured children, and 2 indicated (3) uninsured children.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

## Health Insurance in your Household

Question - Annex

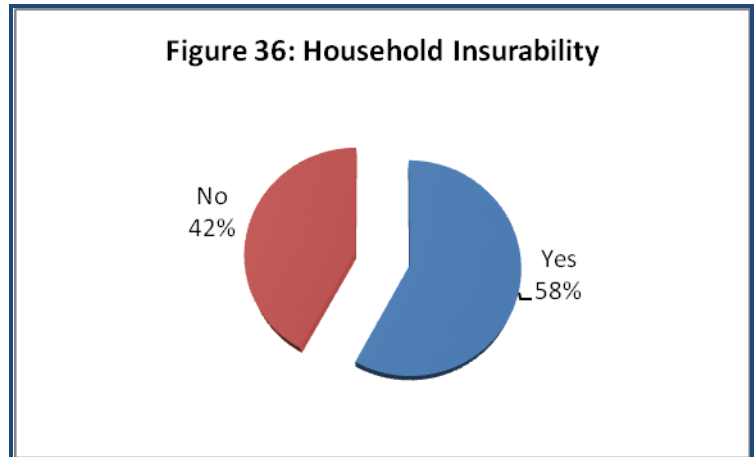
*Does someone in your household have health insurance? They were given the following answers:*

- *Yes,*
- *No,*
- *“I don’t know.”*

Of the 64 participants that responded to this question (37) 58% said “Yes,” and (27) 42% indicated “No.” Figure 36: “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 35.3% 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.*

The greatest frequency of respondents (30) 41.1% indicated that **Diabetes** is their greatest health concern. The second: (28) 38.4% participants noted that **Cancer** was of concern. The next primary concerns were **Vision** (25) or 34.2% participants and **Nutrition** (22) or 31.1%

participants. Additionally, (21) 28.8% participants expressed concerns with **Dental Health** issues. Other health topics of concern included: *back pain, children’s health, and general health.*

Table 4: “Health Concerns” shows the frequency and percentage

<b>Table 4: Health Concerns</b>			
<b>Health Topic</b>	<b>Frequency by Number and Percentage</b>	<b>Health Topic</b>	<b>Frequency by Number and Percentage</b>
Allergies	12 (16.4%)	Cardiovascular Disease	23 (31.5%)
Asthma or Respiratory diseases	14 (19.2%)	Mental Health	18 (24.7%)
Cancer	28 (38.4%)	OB/GYN and reproductive health	13 (17.8%)
Dental health	21 (28.8%)	HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases	14 (19.2%)
Skin Disease	11 (15.1%)	Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco and drugs)	8 (11%)
Diabetes	30 (41.1%)	Vision	25 (34.2%)
Digestive system	18 (24.7%)	Work-related injuries	12 (16.4%)
Nutrition	22 (30.1%)	Other	6 (8.2%)

Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

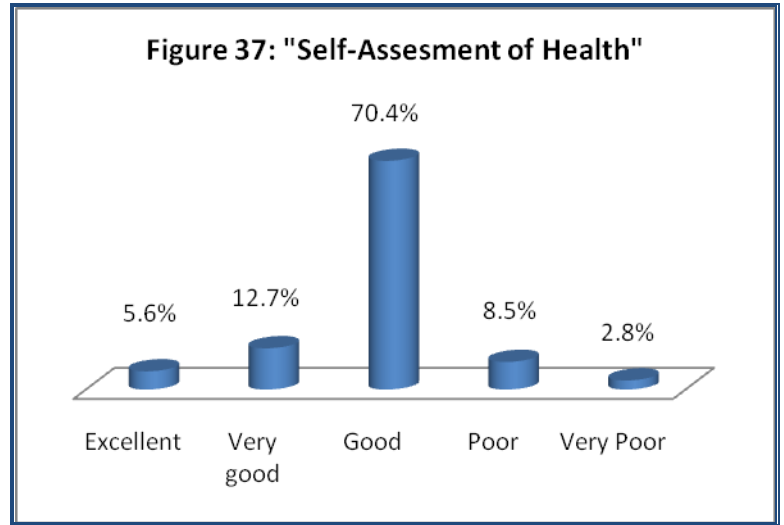
### Self-Assessment of Health

Today, how would you rate your health?

Select one:

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

Of the 71 respondents, (4) 5.6% believed his/her health is “excellent,” (9) 12.7% said “very good,” (50) 70.4% said “good,” (6) 8.5% indicated his/her health as “poor,” and (2) 2.8% said “very poor.” Figure 37: “Self-Assessment of Health” reflects that most of the participants overall believe they are in good health.



Source: Binational Health Week Surveys

**Conclusion**  
**Health Fair in Kansas City, Missouri**  
**October 11, 2008**

- A total of 315 participants registered during the KCUMB event. Of those who attended, 73 adults were surveyed. Of those surveyed the average age overall was 43 years; more than half (53%) were women; 75.3% were born in Mexico, and most of them 71% currently resided in Missouri.
  
- The findings establish that more than three fourth's 77.5% of the participants did not have medical insurance. Seventy-one percent indicated that they get their healthcare needs met at a community health center. In addition, most of the participants 75.3% noted that they attended this health fair for medical screenings, which supports the need that exists in these communities.
  
- Because they participated in this event, 28.8% learned that they had a medical condition, and 11% became aware that a family member also had a medical problem. Forty participants were referred to Samuel U. Rodgers Health Center for a complete physical and to follow-up on high blood pressure or other chronic medical conditions. Furthermore, eligible female participants were also referred to the Show Me Healthy Women program for free mammograms and yearly well woman examinations.
  
- These were the greatest healthcare concerns identified by participants during this health fair: Diabetes (41.1%), Cancer (38.4%), Vision (34.2%), Cardiovascular Disease (31.5%), Nutrition (30.1%), and Dental problems (28.8%).
  
- Nurses from the Kansas City, Missouri Health Department administered 237 flu shots. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City (BCBSKC) sponsored this effort and we thank them for their continued support. In addition, 41 participants were fitted with reading glasses also donated by BCBSKC.
  
- Alianzas, Missouri BHW Statewide Coordinator, would like to thank the 119 volunteers that included healthcare professionals, community representatives, students and others that

participated in this event and made it a success. 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.

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