# Health Care Access in Missouri: A Profile of the Latino Community

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## Survey Study among Hispanics in Missouri

- Gain better understanding
  - The process Latinos go through to access healthcare services
  - Barriers faced to access healthcare services
  - Resources used to overcome challenges
- Conducted in 2014 and beginning of 2015
  - Face-to-face interviews (mostly in Spanish)
  - 245 Latinos
  - \* 7 communities across the state of Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis, Sedalia, Milan, the Bootheel, Monett, and Columbia

#### **Hispanics in Missouri**

212,470 Hispanics (3.5% of population)

\* 79.2% growth between 2000 and 2010

Majority of Latinos in MO work in low-paying jobs, many of which pose high health risks.

<u>Sources:</u> 2010 Census Data; National Research Council (US) Committee on Population; Iannotta JG, editor. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2002. Emerging Issues in Hispanic Health: Summary of a Workshop (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK43571)

#### **Key Findings: Financial Constraints**

- 4 61% of respondents do not have health insurance
- 23% of Latino children are not insured; those insured are mainly through Medicaid (37%)
- 40% needed medical attention in the last year but fail to seek services for financial reasons
- **⁴ 16%** did not take a child to the doctor in the last year for financial reasons
- \* 86% report they owe out-of-pocket money when accessing healthcare services; 40% report paying for all services in cash; 35% paid through payment plans

#### **Key Findings: Language Constraints**

**≈** 65% don't speak much English; 70% report needing interpretation.

★ 64% were offered interpretation services while 58% have used this service.

Of those who have used interpretation services, 16% feel these are not useful and 17% feel they're not always useful.

#### **Key Findings: Level of Trust**

#### Overall results show

- High level of trust in their doctors, but,
- \* High levels of distrust in the administrative portion of healthcare services (not necessarily the staff), the availability of primary-care physicians, as well as availability of specialists

### **Implications**

- Lack of insurance a major issue
- Cash payments should not be confused with affordability
- Some improvements needed with understanding of payment plans
- Improvements needed in navigating the system (based on language and cultural constraints)
- Interpreters may need training in being more sensitive when translating (not on translation per se)
- Improvements needed with access to primary care physicians and specialists