

A Health Needs Assessment Study of the Minority Population in Kosciusko County

by the

Indiana Minority Health Coalition

Indiana Minority Health Coalition

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This report presents results of a community health needs assessment for minority populations in Kosciusko County, directed by the Indiana Minority Health Coalition with technical assistance from the Indiana University Bowen Research Center. Initial project planning activities began in 2003, with most of the data collected in 2004. The purpose of this needs assessment study is to:

- Perform a comprehensive, community-based health needs assessment of minority populations in Kosciusko County
- Identify the real and perceived health-related issues of minority groups across age, gender, socio-economic, and geographic categories
- Examine the wide spectrum of factors impacting the health and well being of the minority populations in the Kosciusko County
- Identify opportunities and initiatives to better meet the health needs

Data for the health needs assessment were collected from existing data containing health indicators and targeted population surveys.

Existing data from birth and death certificates were gathered and analyzed for minority groups. The analysis of these existing data for Kosciusko County indicated that disparities exist by race and ethnic group. It also revealed that most rates need to be improved to meet the Healthy People 2010 Objectives. The Hispanic population in Kosciusko County is disproportionately affected when comparing the health indicators among racial groups.

Targeted surveys were developed and administered to forty-four (44) local residents in a variety of settings (i.e. churches, community centers, ethnic food markets, grocery stores, health fairs, neighborhood events, and retail stores) to obtain community input on important health issues, needs, values, and beliefs. The results from the surveys highlighted that Hispanics perceive diabetes, cancer, HIV/AIDS, high cholesterol, and substance abuse as part of the top five worst health problems in their neighborhood. These results indicated that twenty-eight percent of Hispanics indicated they had difficulty obtaining the services of a doctor, nurse or other health professional in the past year. For Hispanics, the top five barriers attributed to accessing healthcare included: lack of money, lack of insurance, language barriers, medical care not covered by insurance, and lack of transportation.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This report presents the results of a community health needs assessment for minority populations in Kosciusko County, directed by the Indiana Minority Health Coalition. Technical assistance was provided by the Indiana University Bowen Research Center staff. Initial project planning activities began in 2003, with most of the data collected in 2004.

The community health needs assessment activities and results presented here represent an important stage of a comprehensive, ongoing process that will be refined and updated in the coming months and years. A “community health needs assessment” is a systematic, collaborative, data-driven approach to assessing the health needs of populations in a defined geographic area. Information provided by the targeted populations is essential in this process to accurately measure the community values and perspectives. Assessing community health needs is a dynamic process that supports broad-based identification and verification of priorities; intervention development and implementation; and ongoing program evaluation, refinement, and improvement.

Purpose

The purpose of this need assessment study was to:

- Perform a comprehensive, community-based health needs assessment of minority populations in Kosciusko County in collaboration with the Minority Health Coalition of Elkhart County and other organizations
- Identify the real and perceived health-related issues of minority groups across age, gender, socio-economic, and geographic categories
- Examine the wide spectrum of factors impacting the health and well being of the minority populations in the County
- Identify opportunities and initiatives to better meet the health needs

From the earliest discussions, this assessment was designed to be comprehensive in scope, committed to provide critical information to decision makers to help elucidate the health concerns of minority residents in Kosciusko County. The process was designed to provide essential data about health needs and related issues which could be used to develop targeted action plans to improve the health status of minorities. More importantly, it is hoped this project will become a vehicle to mobilize neighborhoods, consumers, health care providers, and service delivery systems to positively impact the health of minority residents in Kosciusko County, and, thus, build a healthier community.

METHODS

Methods

Data for the health needs assessment were collected from these sources:

- Existing Data Containing Health Indicators
- Targeted Population Survey

The community health needs assessment incorporated multiple components. The first involved obtaining and analyzing existing data (including vital statistics) that contain health indicators for minority groups. Next, group administered surveys were conducted to obtain community input on important health issues, needs, values, and beliefs. All of these inputs were integrated into this report.

To maximize the usefulness of the data in planning activities, this project utilized an expanded definition of “health” to include factors that impact community health status as expressed in a broad population-based, epidemiological model, such as biologic factors (genetics, aging), environmental factors (neighborhood, social, cultural, psychological), and life style or behavioral risk factors (smoking, diet, physical activity), as well as those related to the health care system (access barriers, communication, treatment). These key inputs provided the systematic framework to effectively identify the most important problems and target workable solutions.

This report also provides supporting documentation (technical information, supporting exhibits, and data collection tools) for the benefit of readers who have a technical interest in the epidemiological and analytical methods used and who may want to perform additional analyses of the data.

Existing Health Indicator (Secondary) Data:

Existing data from birth and death certificates were analyzed to provide quantitative measures for comparison between race and ethnic groups. This information was readily available and considered to be generally valid and reliable. These data sources are also “population-based,” meaning that all births and deaths are included, rather than a sample. Thus, using this information to assess health needs among minority population will be very useful and powerful. This component will provide quantitative measures that can be compared across racial and ethnic groups as well as between Kosciusko County and the State as a whole. In addition, these measures can be compared to national targets.

Data about births and deaths were provided by the Indiana State Department of Health, based on births and deaths reported in calendar year 2003. Two primary levels of comparison were made: comparisons among racial groups (Whites, Blacks, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives) and comparisons between ethnic groups (Hispanics/Latinos and non-Hispanics). Comparisons are also presented between the populations in Kosciusko County and those in the State of Indiana. The graphs also show the target goals presented in the Healthy People Year 2010 Objectives for the Nation for health indicators where applicable.

Birth measures are shown on the graphs for those health indicators where at least 20 births occurred in the study year among individuals in the specific minority group. Low birth weight births were defined as those where the baby weighed less than 2500 grams. Very low birth weight births were defined as those where the baby weighed less than 1500 grams. Preterm births were defined as those where the delivery occurred at less than 37 weeks of gestation, early preterm births were defined as those where the delivery occurred at less than 32 weeks of gestation.

Death measures are shown on the graphs for those health indicators where at least 20 deaths occurred in the study year among individuals within the specific minority group. The top five leading causes of death were compared by race and ethnic group category in Kosciusko County.

Targeted Survey Data:

One of the most critical elements in a community based health needs assessment project is the inclusion of information about community values and beliefs that can be obtained by surveys. The survey instrument was adapted from instruments used by the Indiana University Bowen Research Center for other community health assessments. Considerable input in adapting the instrument was provided by the staff of the Indiana Minority Health Coalition. A copy of the instrument is included in the appendix.

During the months of May and June 2004, the staff and volunteers of the minority health coalition in Elkhart County administered the targeted surveys in Kosciusko County. Distribution of the surveys to local residents occurred in a variety of settings including churches, community centers, Laundromats, neighborhood events, senior centers, and retail stores.

Forty-four targeted surveys were completed and returned to the Indiana Minority Health Coalition. Only two percent of the respondents (N = 1) reported their race indicating their race as Black (N = 1). Ninety-eight percent of the participants (N = 43) responded to the question of ethnicity with 97.7 percent reported to be of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity (N = 42). Approximately ninety-one of the respondents (N = 40) indicated their gender; of which, 27.5 percent were female (N = 11) and 72.5 percent were male (N = 29). Nearly eighty-seven percent of the respondents (N = 39) reported their age with thirty-eight percent in the 25 to 34 age group (N = 15), 17.9 percent in the 45 to 54 age group (N = 7), and 5.1 percent in the 35 to 44 age group (N = 2). Of the remaining respondents, 33.4 percent reported their age as 24 years or less (N = 13), and 5.1 percent reported their age as 55 years or more (N = 2).

RESULTS

Overview of Existing Health Indicator (Secondary Data Analysis)

Analysis of existing data for Kosciusko County (birth, morbidity and mortality data) indicated disparities exist by race and ethnic group in Kosciusko County. In addition, most rates need to be improved to meet the Healthy People 2010 objectives, the benchmarks provided by the U.S. government. Unfortunately, no comparisons could be made for Asian and Pacific Islanders (API), Blacks and American Indian and Alaska Natives (AIAN) in Kosciusko County because less than 20 incidents occurred in the study year among individuals in the specific minority group for the specific outcome of interest.

Comparisons for Kosciusko County are based on the differences between specific indicators and the Healthy People 2010 objective, comparison to all births in the County and to the respective racial or ethnic group in Indiana. Any values with less than 1% (<1%) difference were considered similar and values equal to or greater than 1% difference are listed as having a lower or greater difference. The 1% difference rule does not apply when comparing indicators with the Healthy People 2010 objective.

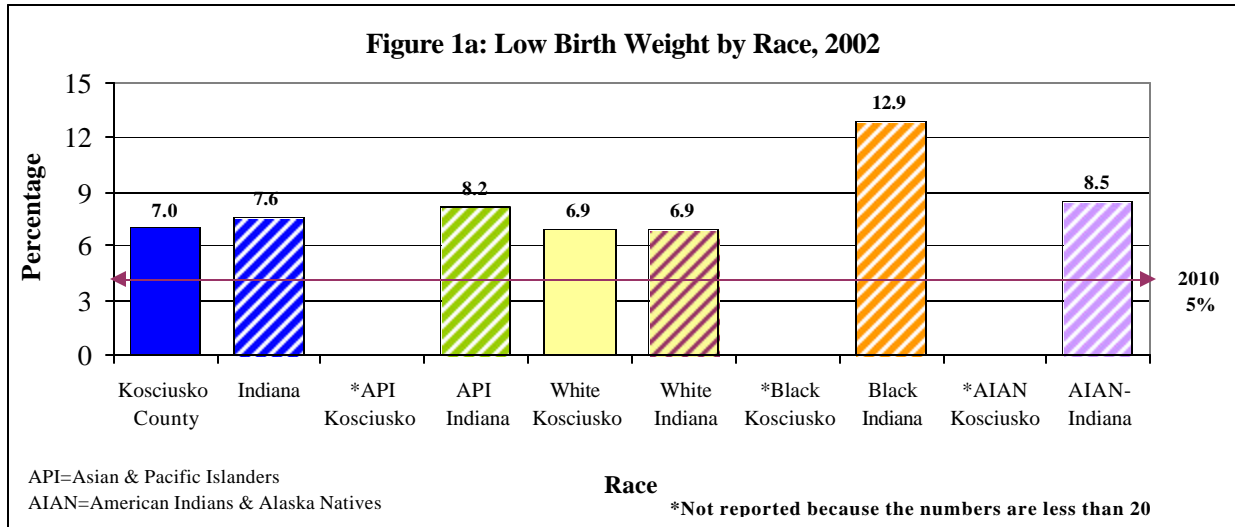
Hispanics in Kosciusko County are disproportionately affected when comparing the health indicators among ethnic groups. There is room for improvement in low birth weight, preterm births, pregnancy complications, Cesarean deliveries, congenital anomalies, births to single mothers, and low weight gain during pregnancy. Furthermore, fewer Hispanic women receive prenatal care during the first trimester and more Hispanic women receive less than adequate prenatal care. These indicators that need improvement do not meet the Healthy People 2010 objective and / or have higher percentages in comparison to all Non-Hispanic births in the county.

The age-adjusted death rate for APIs, Blacks, AIANs, and Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small numbers. Death by cause for APIs, Blacks, AIANs and Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small numbers. Diseases of the heart are the leading cause of death in Kosciusko County, and in Indiana.

Birth Data:

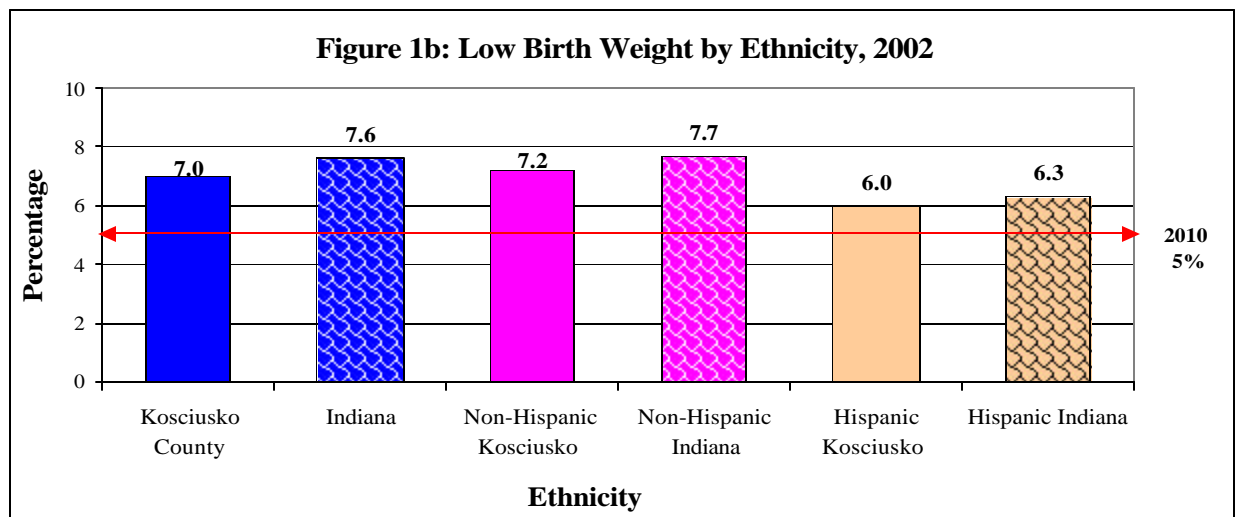
Low Birth Weight (LBW) by Race (Figure 1a):

- The percentage of low birth weight deliveries for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



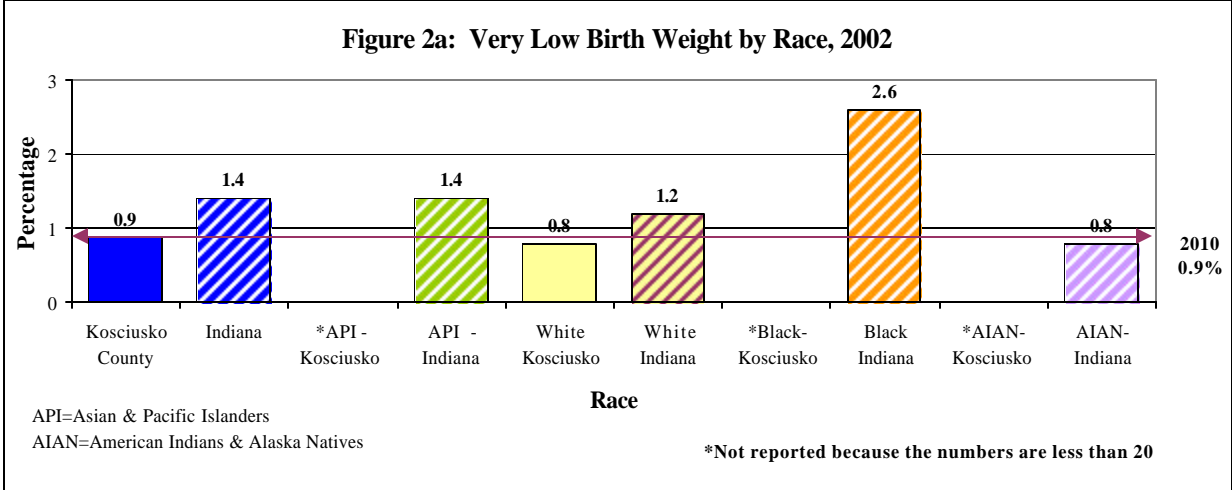
Low Birth Weight (LBW) by Ethnicity (Figure 1b):

- The percentage of low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



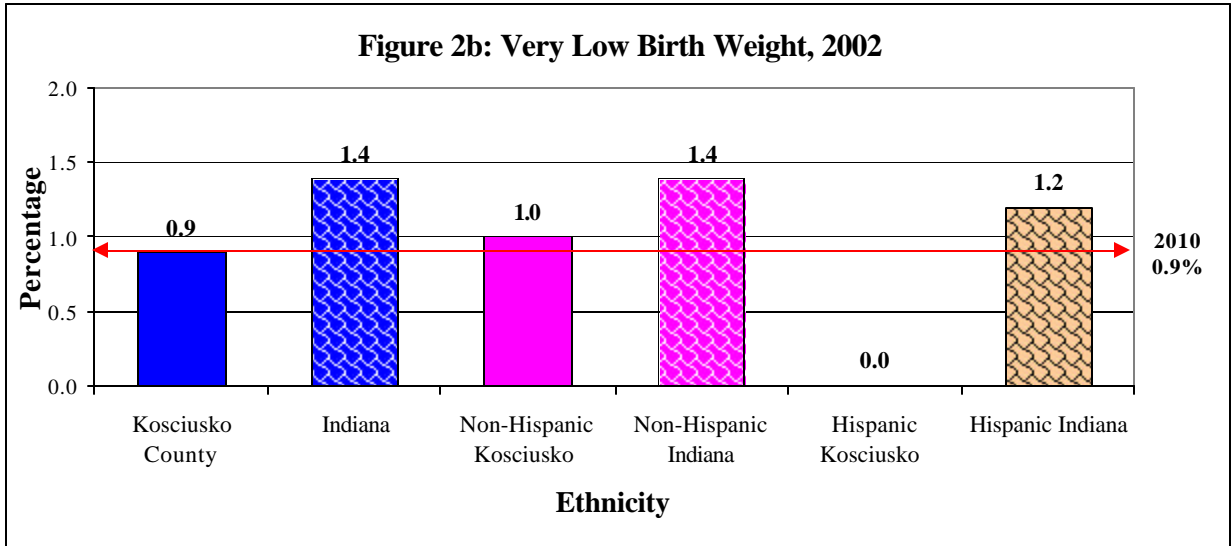
Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) by Race (Figure 2a):

- The percentage of very low birth weight deliveries for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



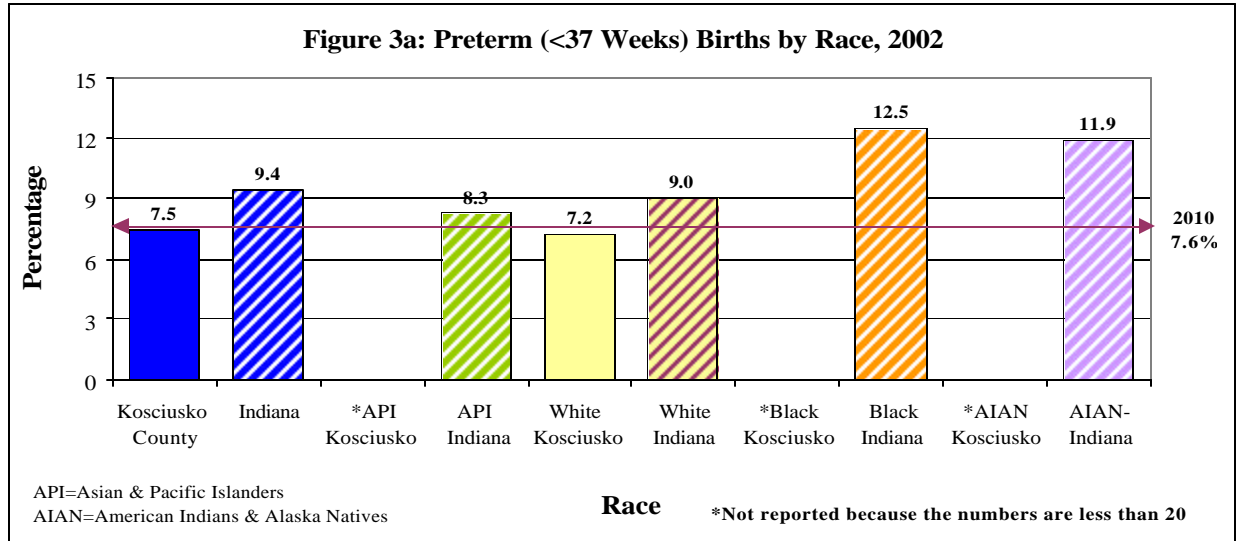
Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) by Ethnicity (Figure 2b):

- The percentage of very low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of very low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of very low birth weight deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



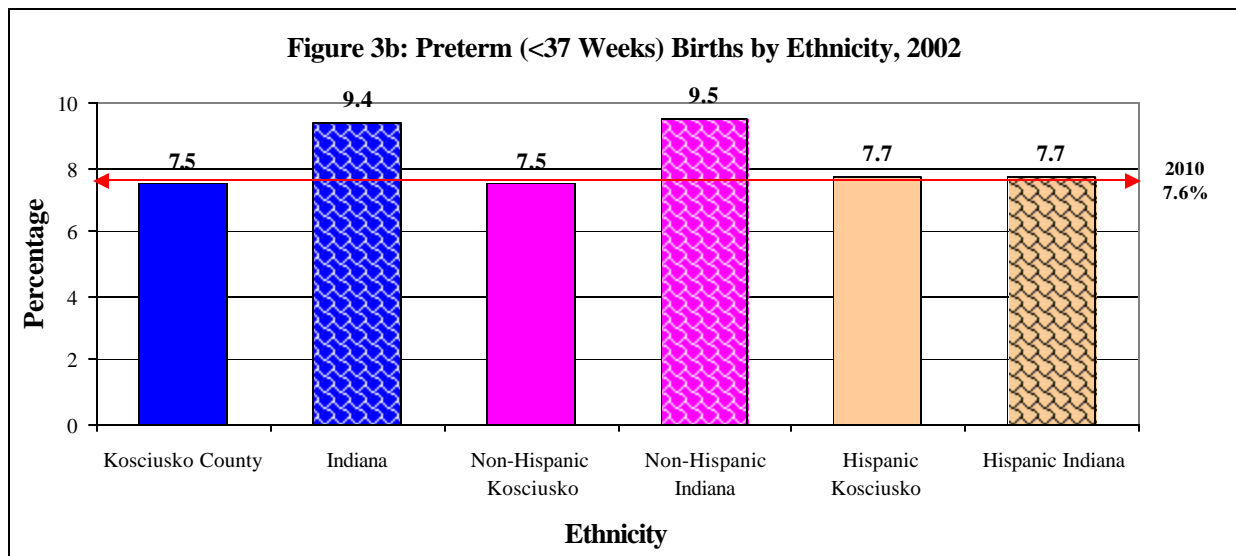
Preterm (< 37 weeks) Births by Race (Figure 3a):

- The percentage of preterm births for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



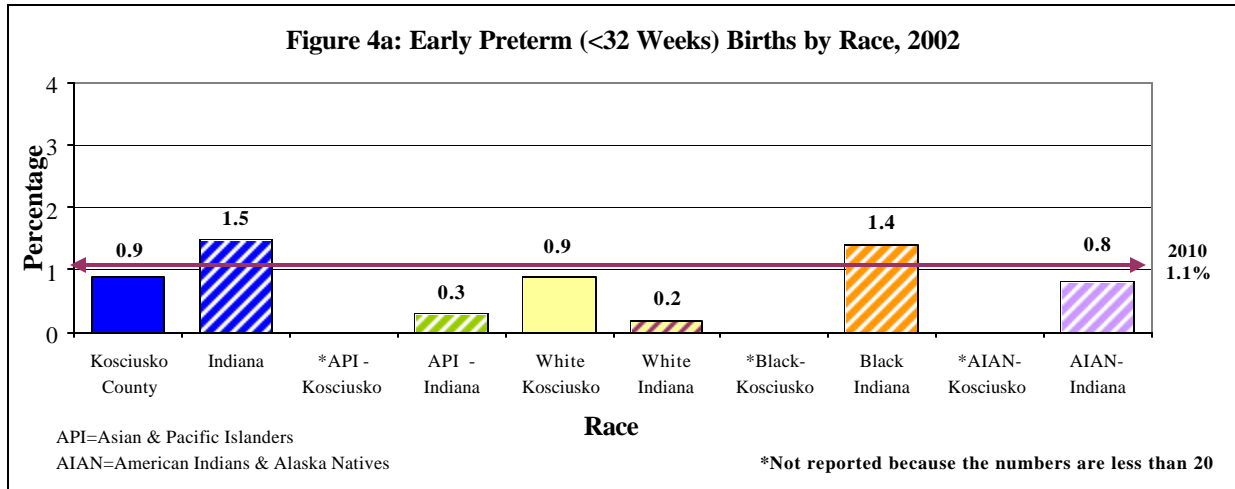
Preterm (< 37 weeks) Births by Ethnicity (Figure 3b):

- The percentage of preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was equal to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



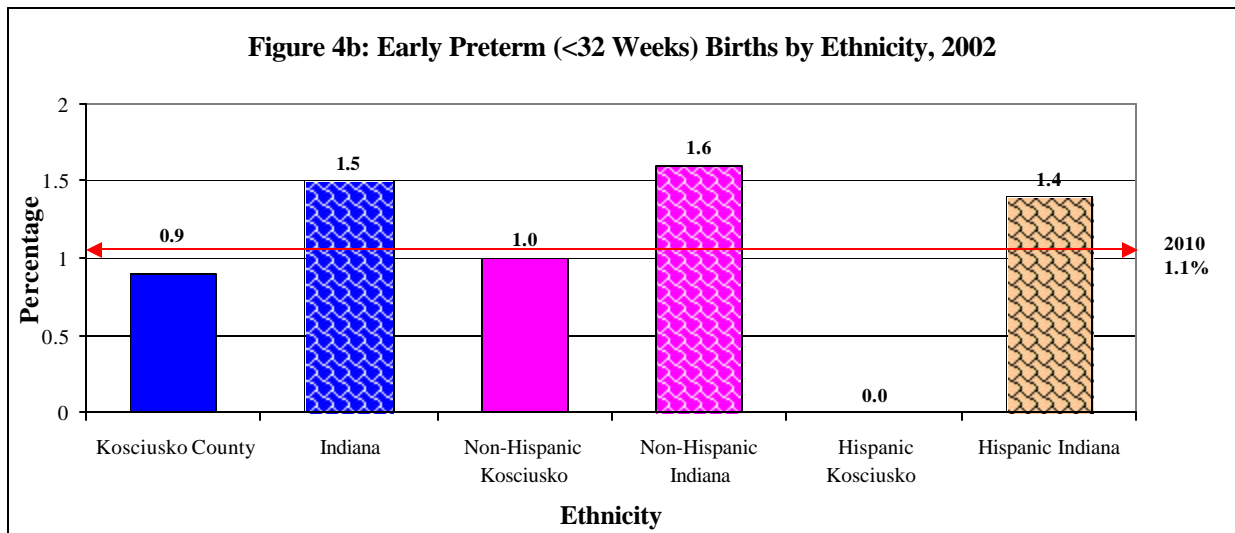
Early Preterm (< 32 weeks) Births by Race (Figure 4a):

- The percentage of early preterm births for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



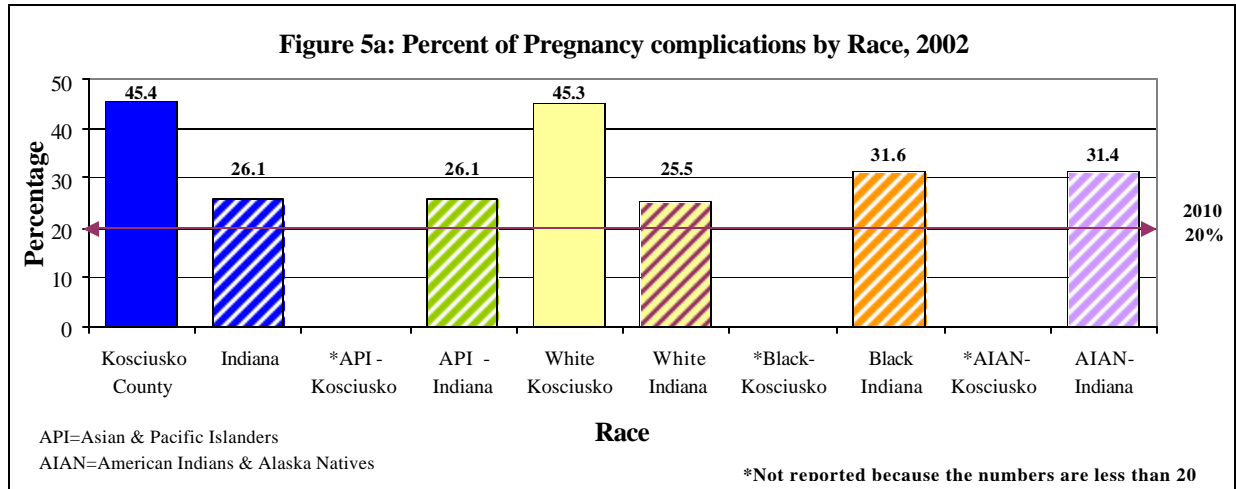
Early Preterm (< 32 weeks) Births by Ethnicity (Figure 4b):

- The percentage of early preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of early preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of early preterm births for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



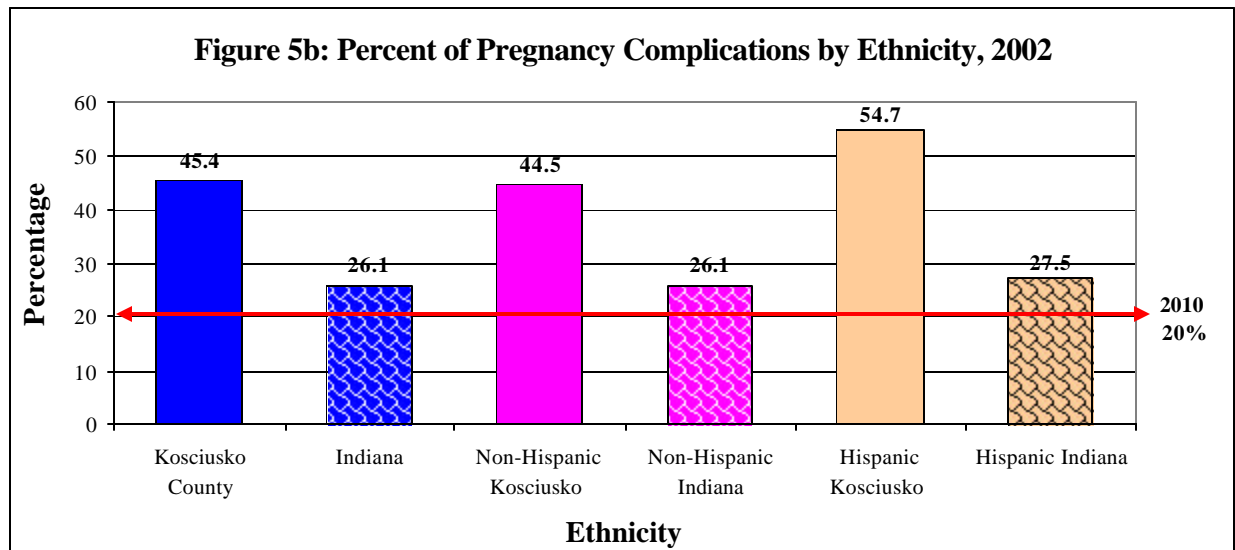
Percent of Pregnancy Complications by Race (Figure 5a):

- The percentage of pregnancy complications for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



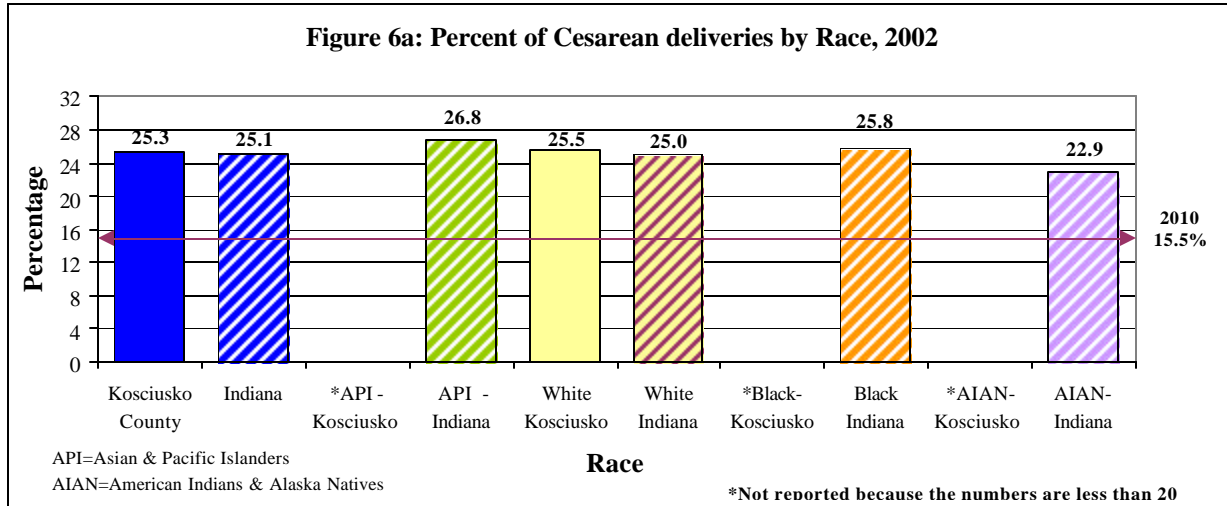
Percent of Pregnancy Complications by Ethnicity (Figure 5b):

- The percentage of pregnancy complications for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of pregnancy complications for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of pregnancy complications for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



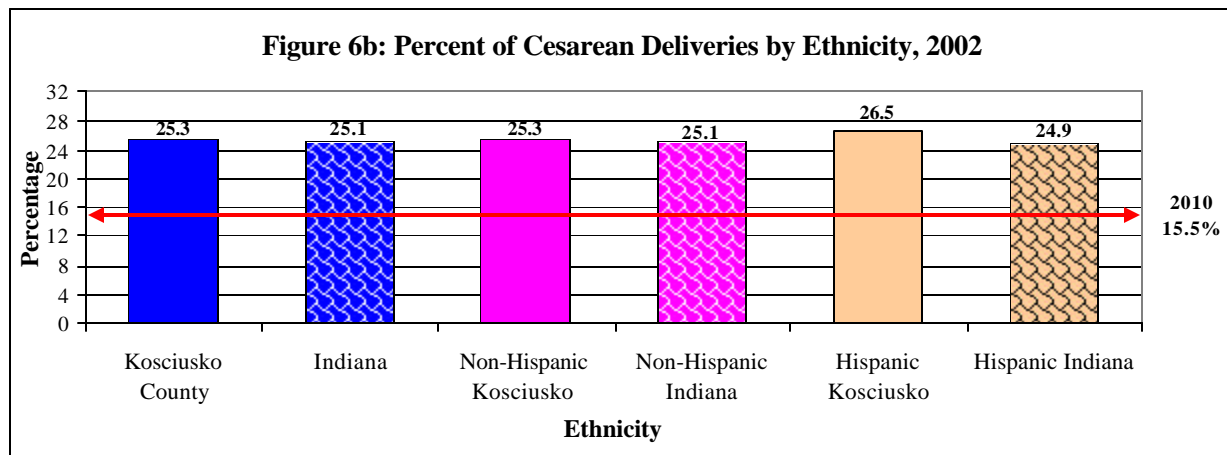
Percent of Cesarean Deliveries by Race (Figure 6a):

- The percentage of Cesarean deliveries for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



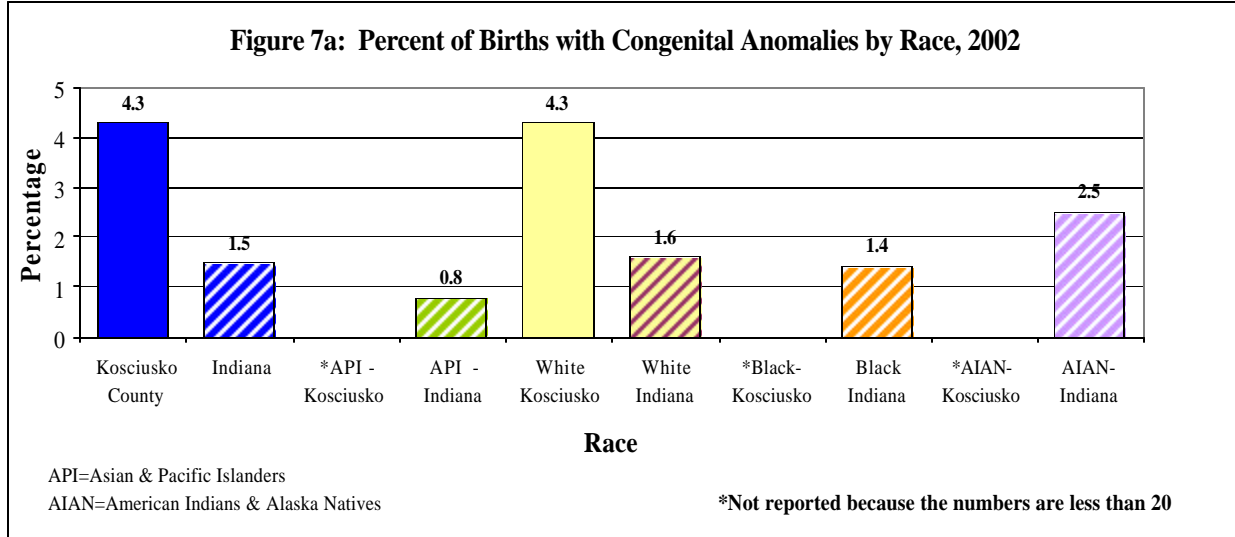
Percent of Cesarean Deliveries by Ethnicity (Figure 6b):

- The percentage of Cesarean deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of Cesarean deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of Cesarean deliveries for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



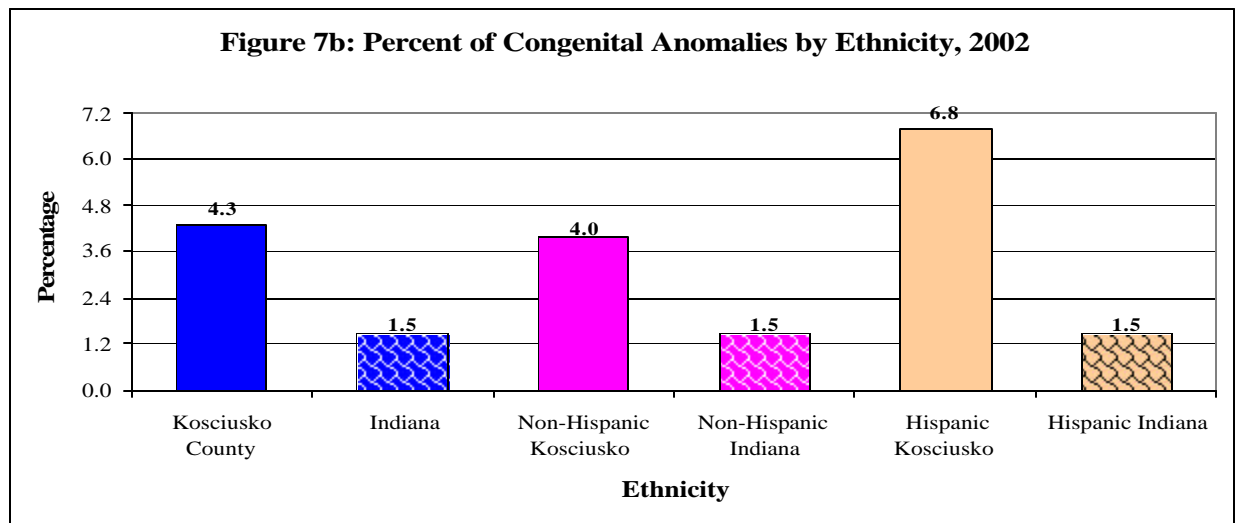
Percent of Births with Congenital Anomalies by Race (Figure 7a):

- The percentage of congenital anomalies for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



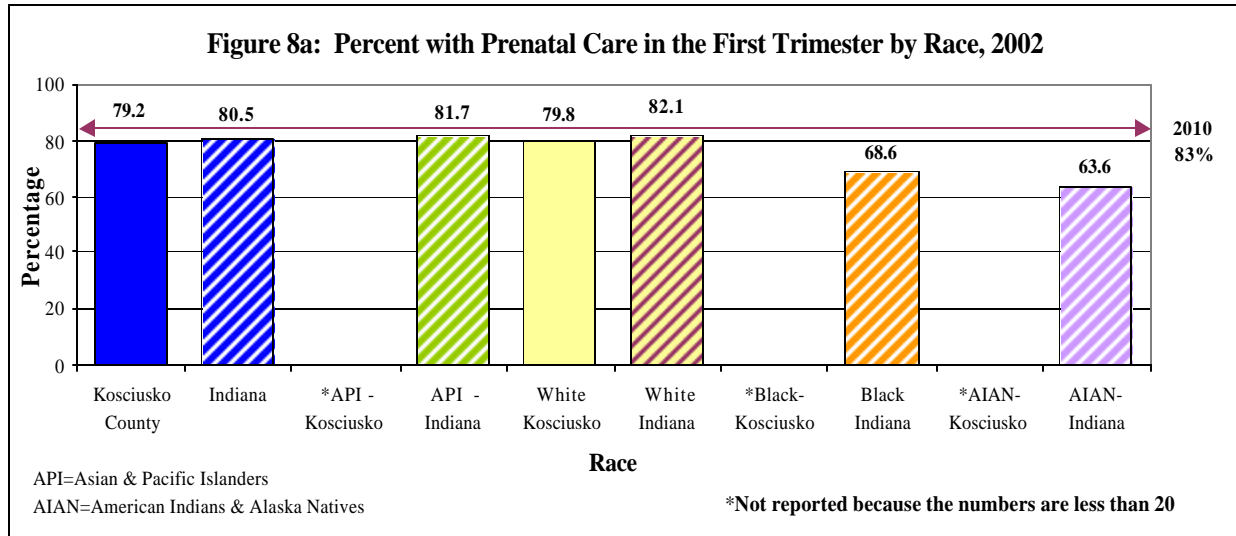
Percent of Births with Congenital Anomalies by Ethnicity (Figure 7b):

- The percentage of congenital anomalies for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of congenital anomalies for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



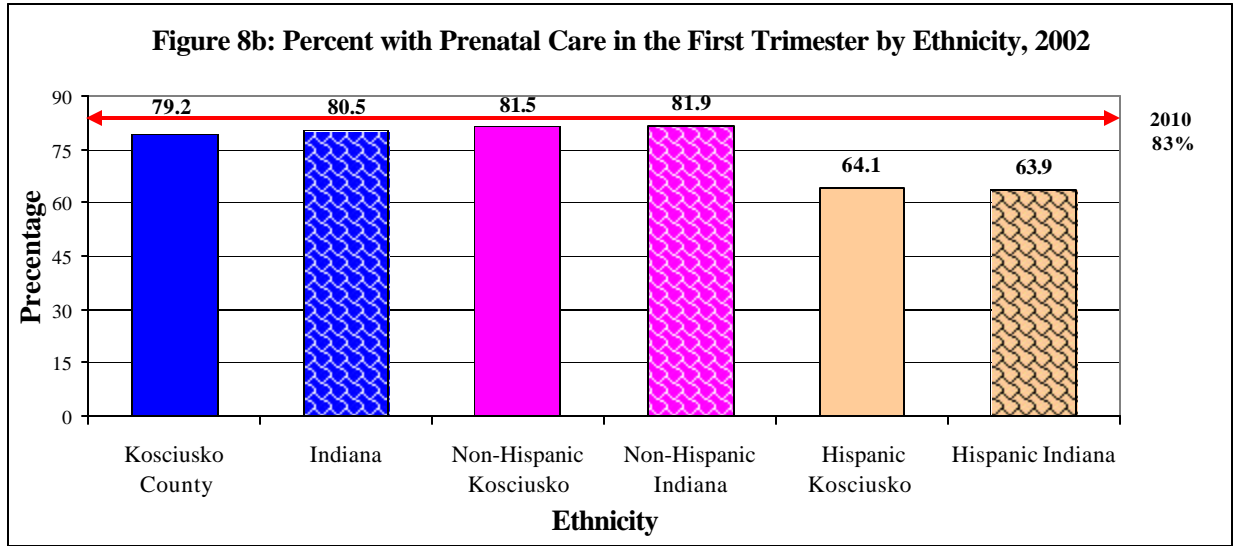
Percent of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Race (Figure 8a):

- The percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.
- The percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester in Kosciusko County was below the Healthy People 2010 objectives.



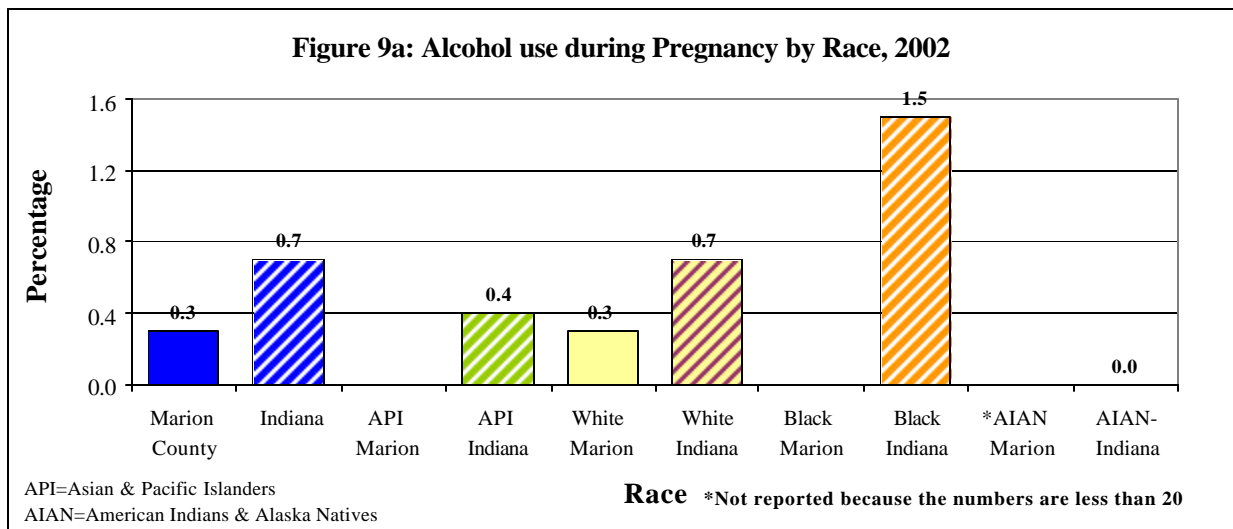
Percent of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Ethnicity (Figure 8b):

- The percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was below the Healthy People 2010 objectives.
- The percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of prenatal care in the first trimester for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



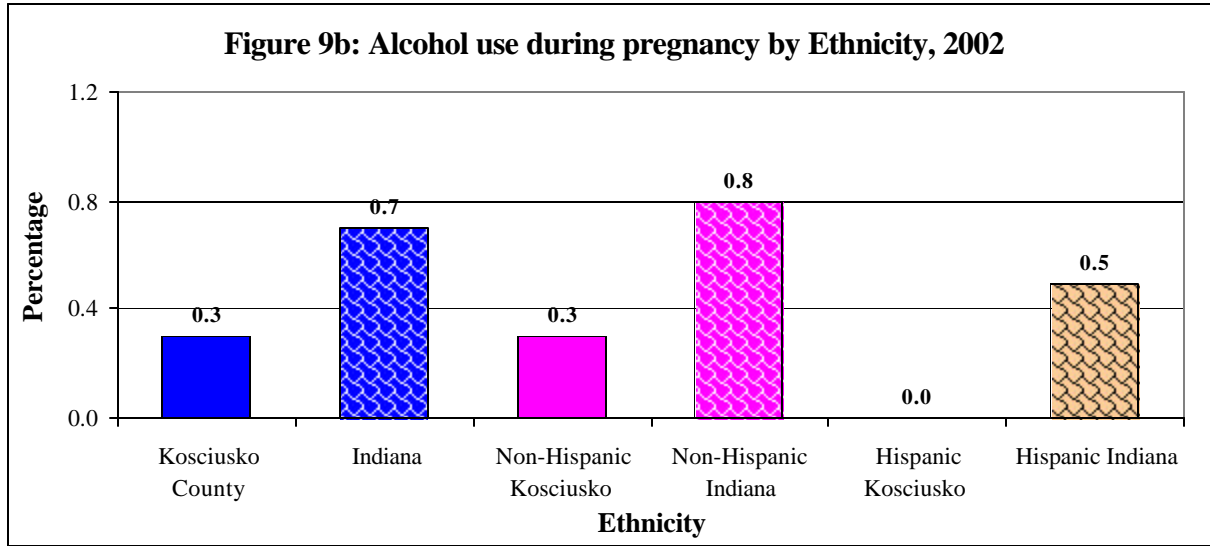
Alcohol Use during Pregnancy by Race (Figure 9a):

- The percentage of alcohol use during pregnancy for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



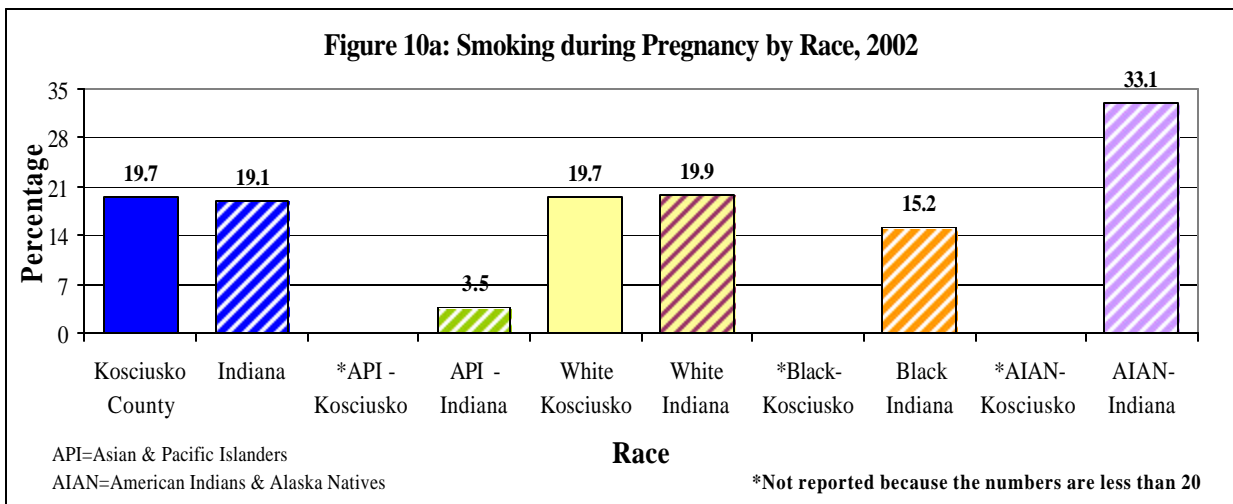
Alcohol Use during Pregnancy by Ethnicity (Figure 9b):

- The percentage of alcohol use during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of alcohol use during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



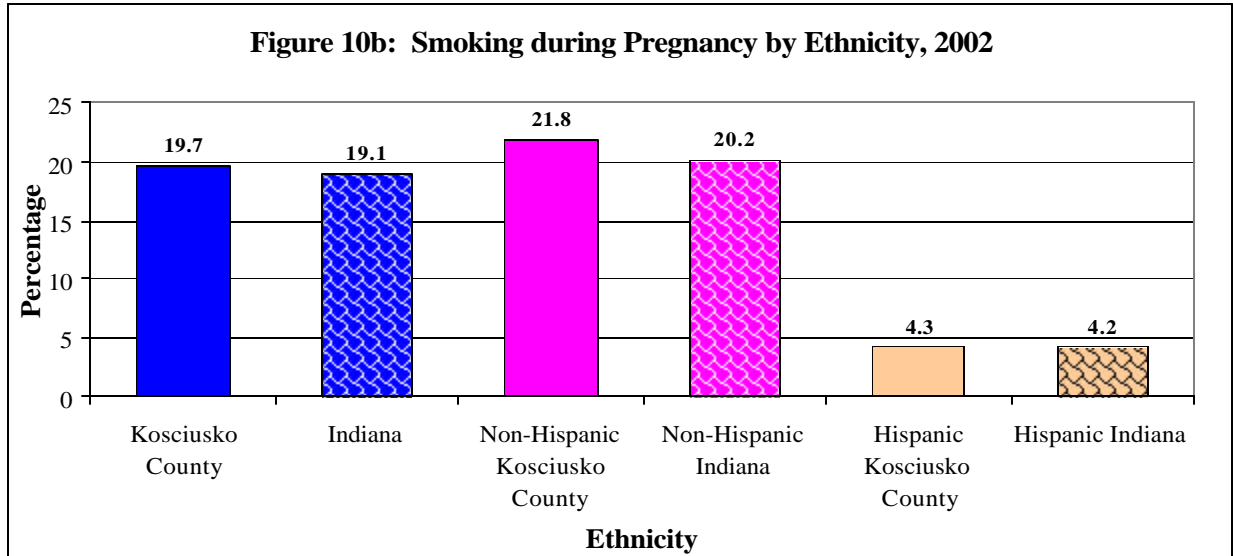
Smoking during Pregnancy by Race (Figure 10a):

- The percentage of smoking during pregnancy for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



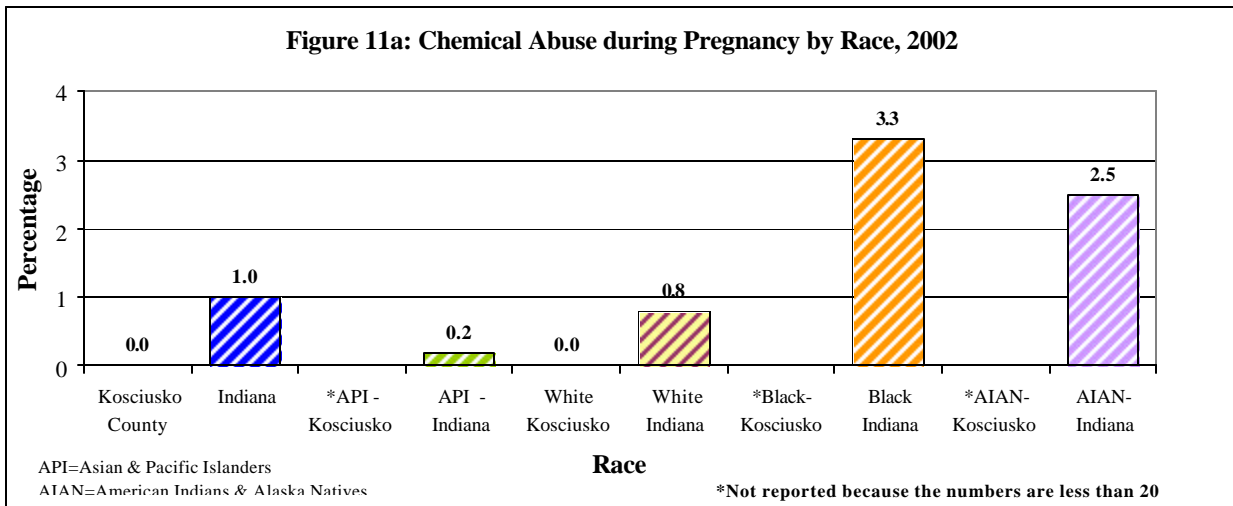
Smoking during Pregnancy by Ethnicity (Figure 10b):

- The percentage of smoking during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of smoking during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



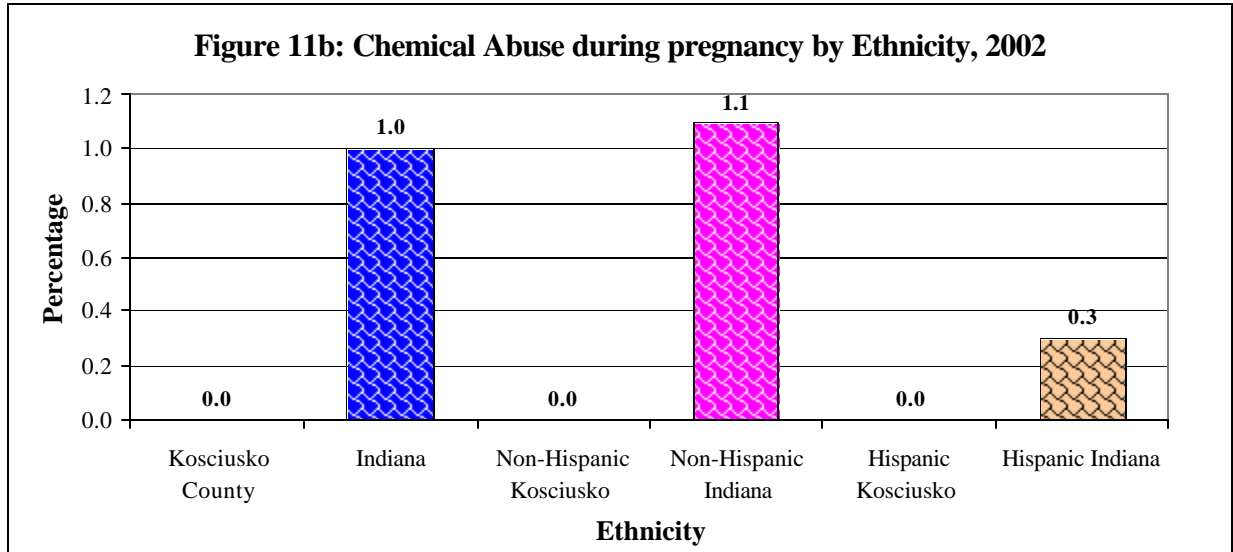
Chemical Abuse during Pregnancy by Race (Figure 11a):

- The percentage of chemical abuse during pregnancy for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



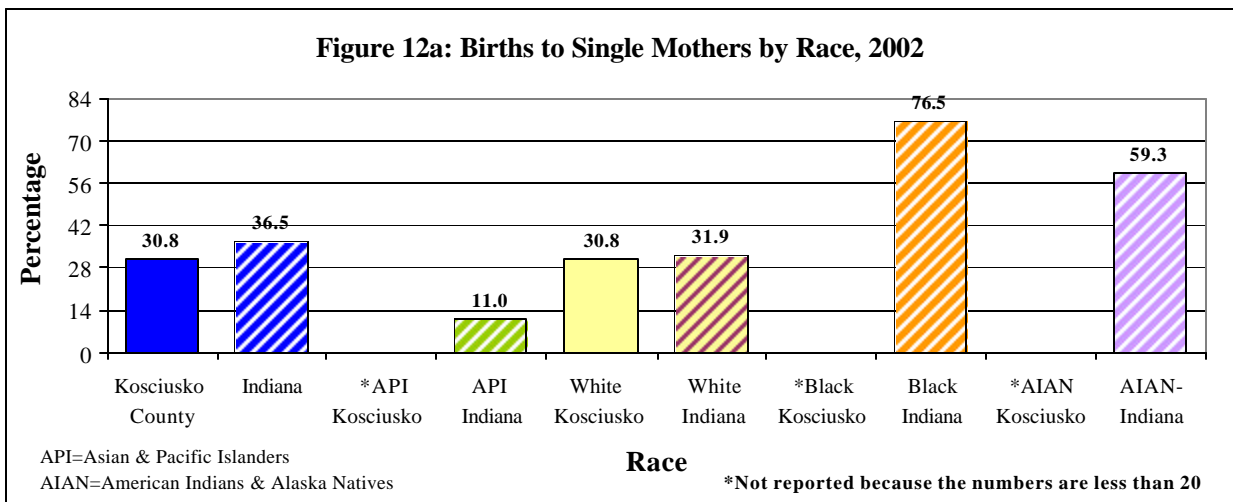
Chemical Abuse during Pregnancy by Ethnicity (Figure 11b):

- The percentage of chemical abuse during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was equal to the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of chemical abuse during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



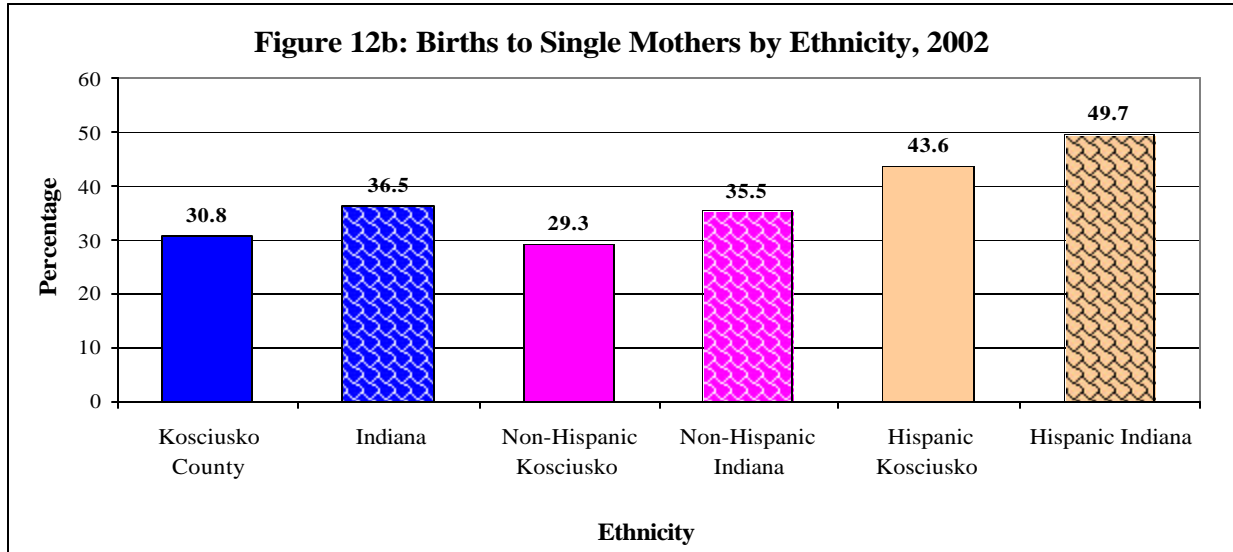
Births to Single Mothers by Race (Figure 12a):

- The percentage of births to single mothers for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



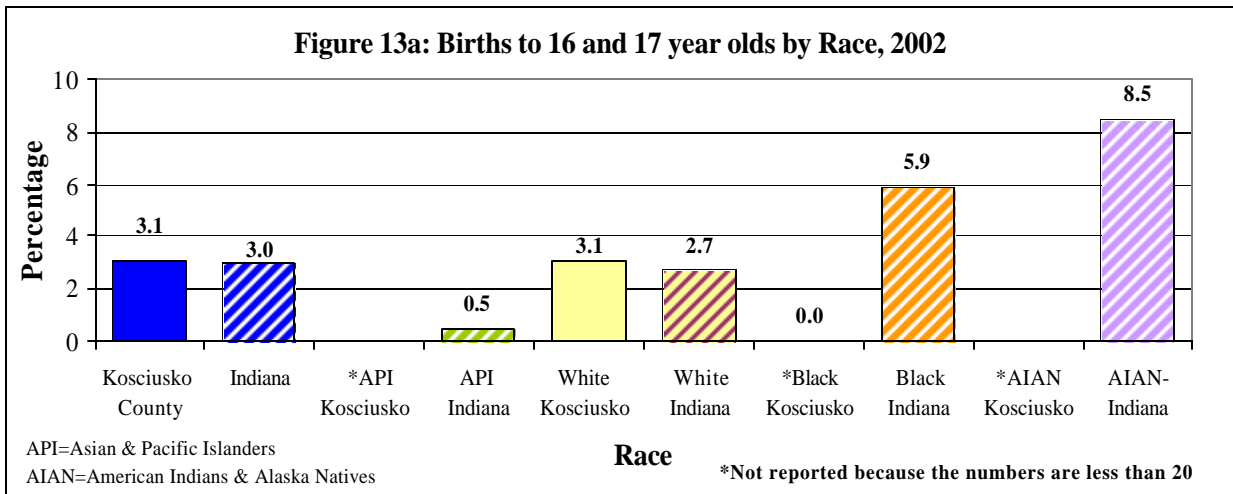
Births to Single Mothers by Ethnicity (Figure 12b):

- The percentage of births to single mothers for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of births to single mothers for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



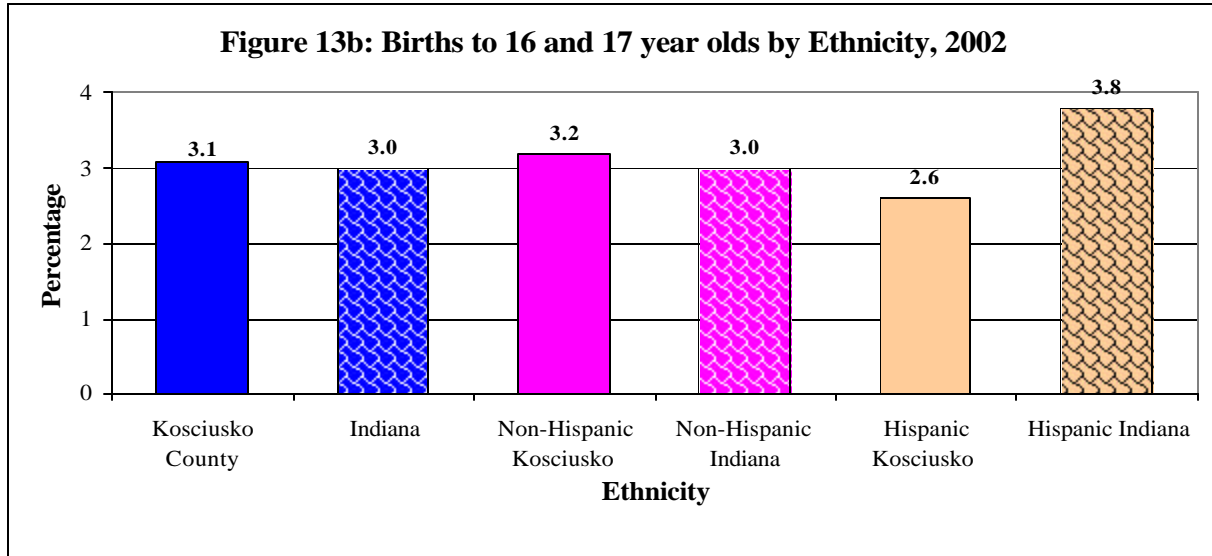
Births to 16 and 17 Year olds by Race (Figure 13a):

- The percentage of births to 16 and 17 year olds for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



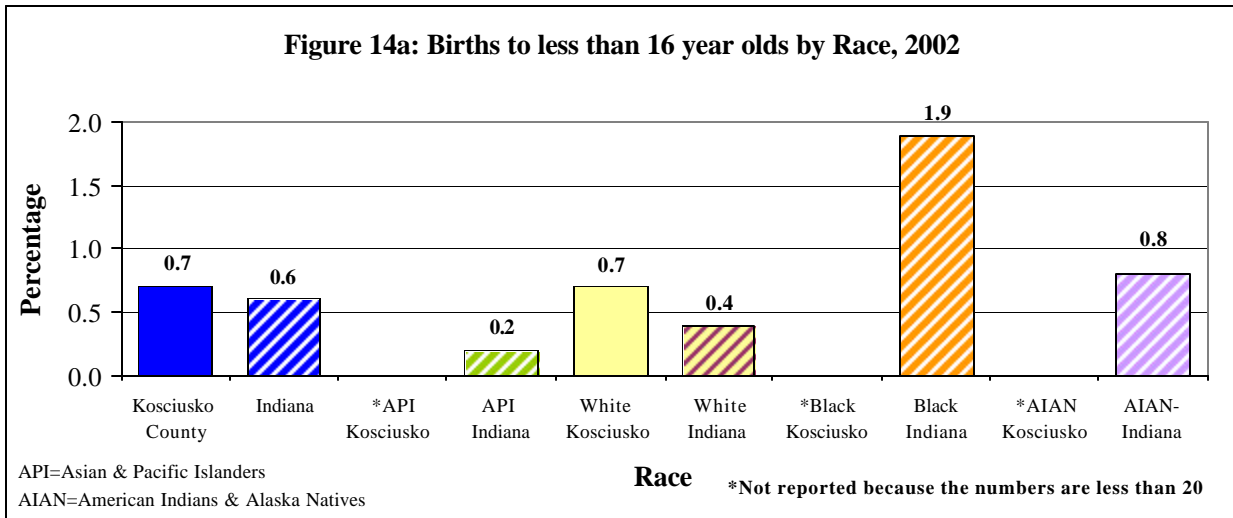
Births to 16 and 17 Year olds by Ethnicity (Figure 13b):

- The percentage of births to 16 and 17 year olds for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of births to 16 and 17 year olds for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



Births to Less than 16 Year olds by Race (Figure 14a):

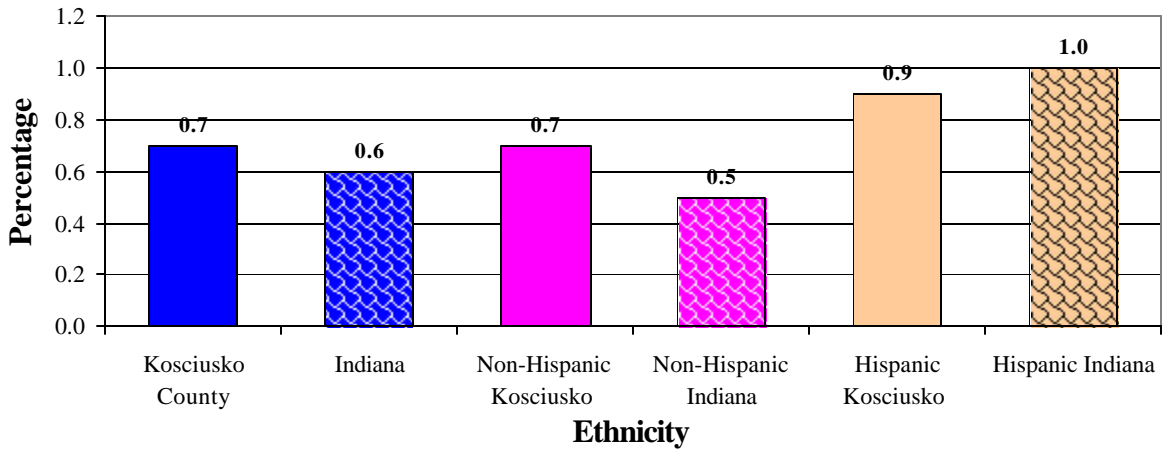
- The percentage of births to less than 16 year olds for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



Births to Less than 16 Year olds by Ethnicity (Figure 14b):

- The percentage of births to less than 16 year olds for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of births to less than 16 year olds for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was similar to the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.

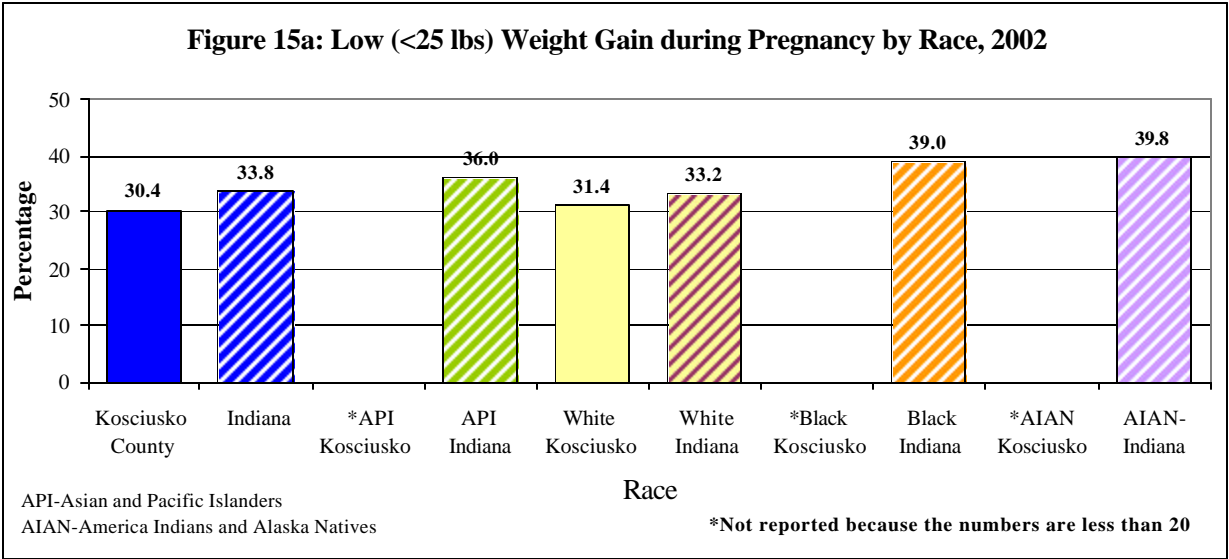
Figure 14b: Births to less than 16 year olds by Ethnicity, 2002



Weight Gain during Pregnancy:

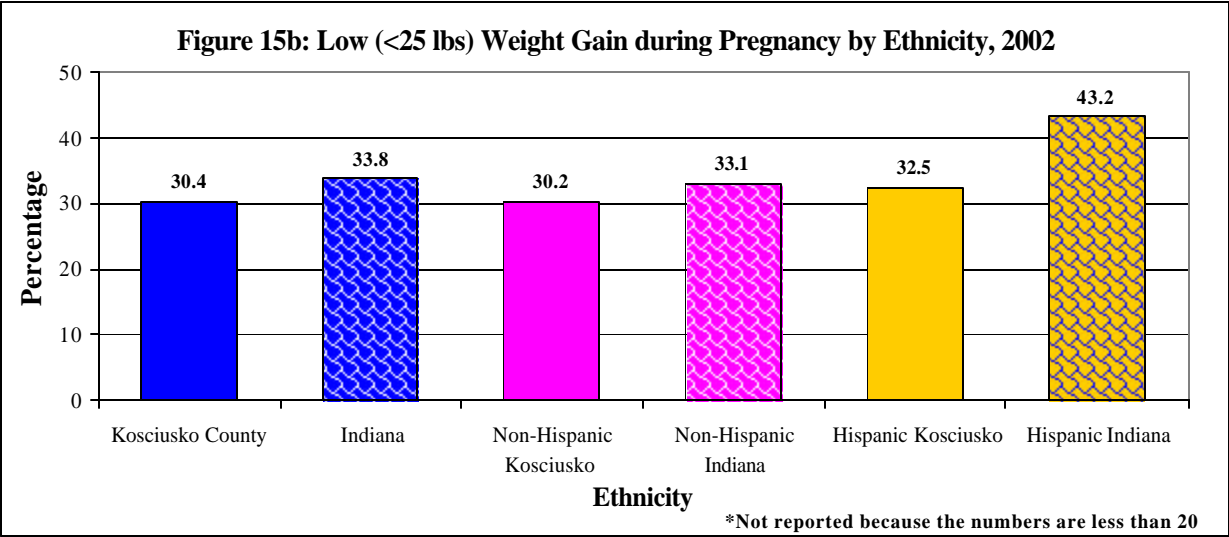
Low (<25 lbs) Weight Gain (LWG) during Pregnancy by Race (Figure 15a):

- The percentage of LWG during pregnancy for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



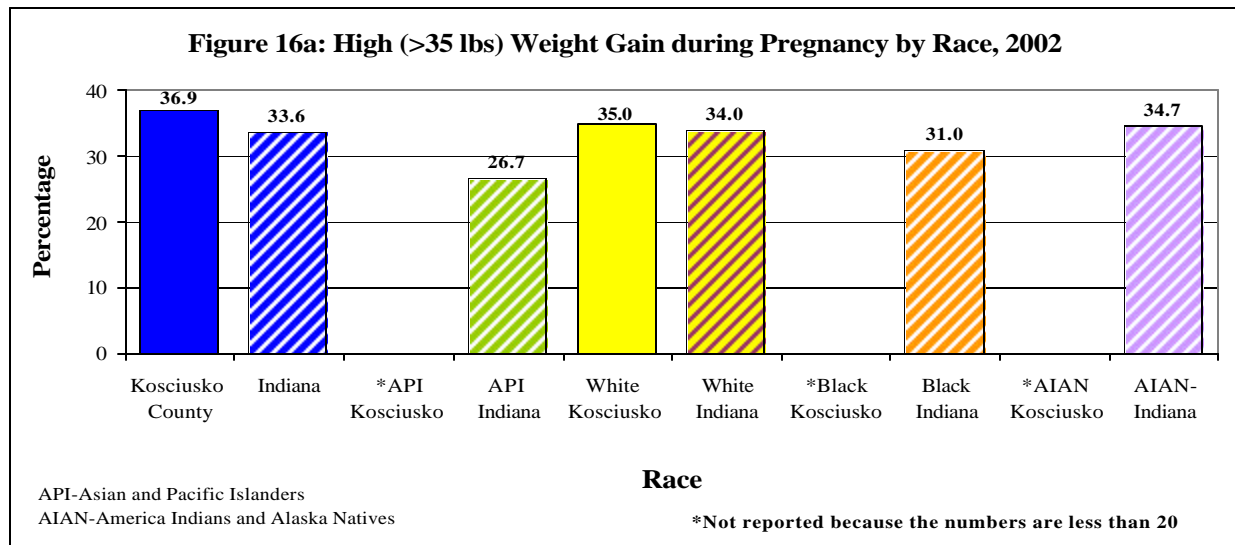
Low (<25 lbs) Weight Gain (LWG) during Pregnancy by Ethnicity (Figure 15b):

- The percentage of LWG during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of LWG during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



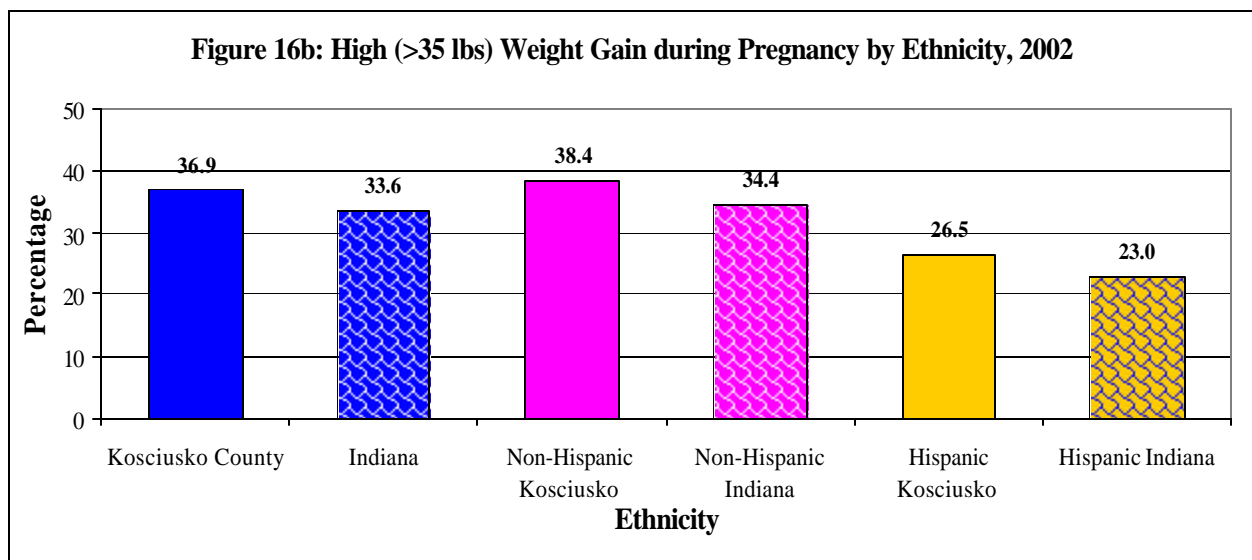
High (>35 lbs) Weight Gain (HWG) during Pregnancy by Race (Figure 16a):

- The percentage of HWG during pregnancy for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



High (>35 lbs) Weight Gain (HWG) during Pregnancy by Ethnicity (Figure 16b):

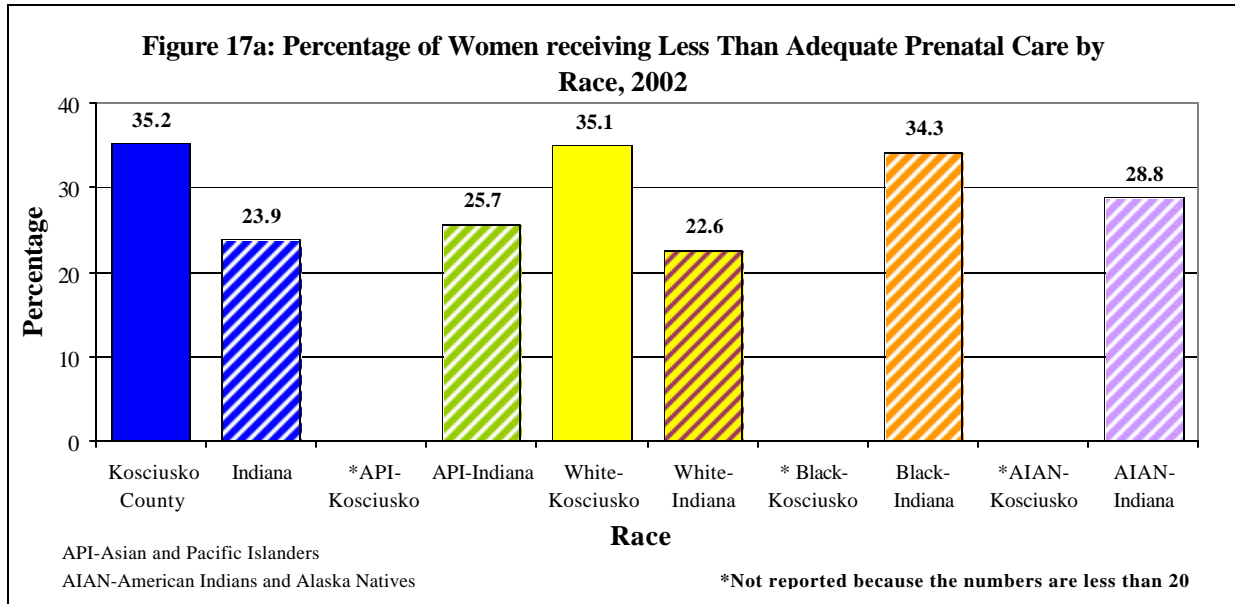
- The percentage of HWG during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was lower than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of HWG during pregnancy for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



Prenatal Care:

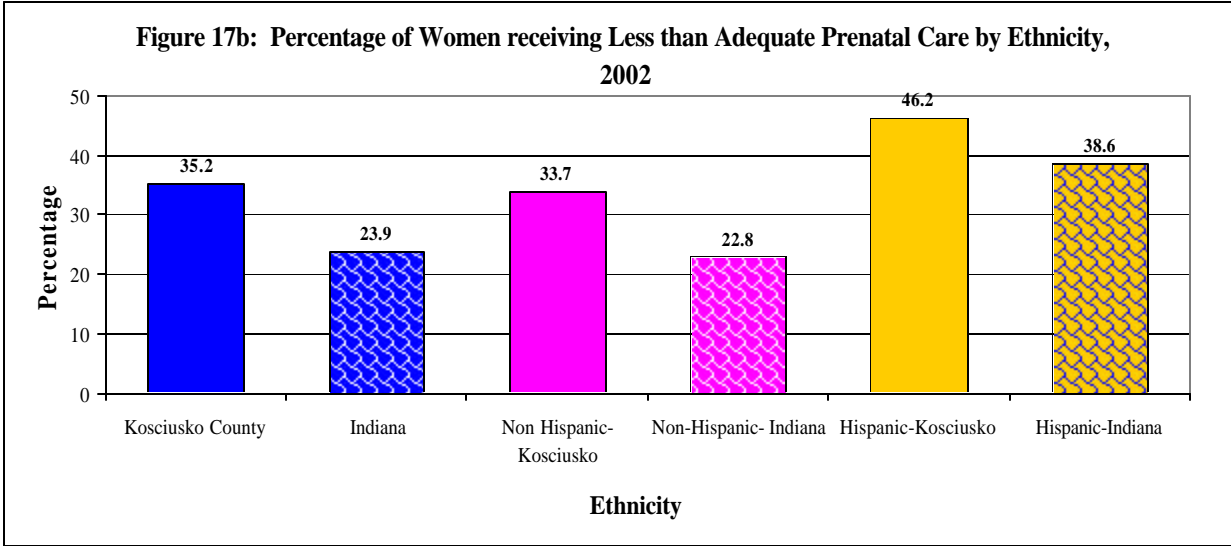
Percentage of Women Receiving Less than Adequate Prenatal Care by Race (Figure 17a):

- The percentage of Women receiving less than adequate prenatal care for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of births.



Percentage of Women Receiving Less than Adequate Prenatal Care by Ethnicity (Figure 17b):

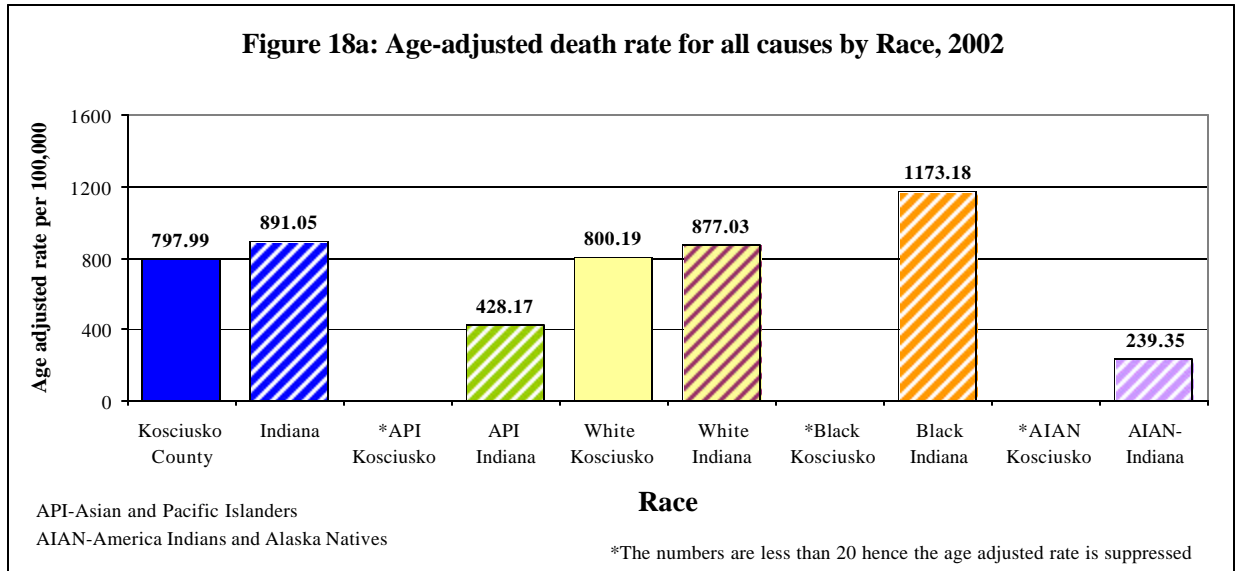
- The percentage of Women receiving less than adequate prenatal care for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for Non-Hispanic births in Kosciusko County.
- The percentage of Women receiving less than adequate prenatal care for Hispanics in Kosciusko County was higher than the percentage for all Hispanic births in Indiana.



Leading Causes of Death:

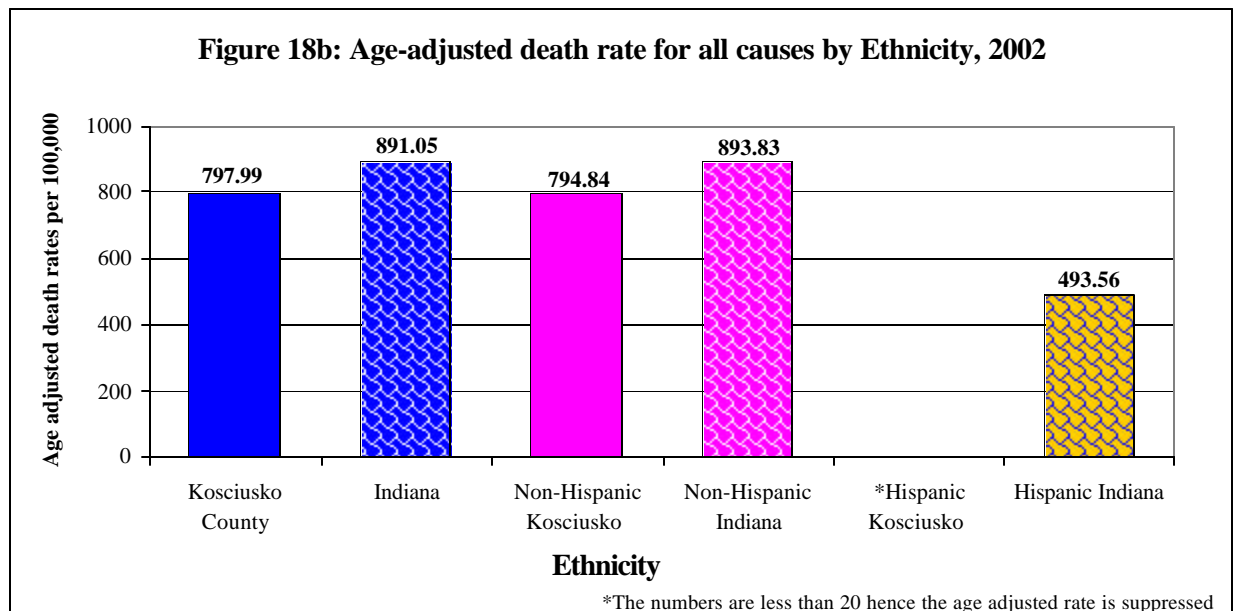
Age Adjusted Death Rate for All Causes by Race (Figure 18a):

- The age-adjusted death rate for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of deaths.



Age Adjusted Death Rate for All Causes by Ethnicity (Figure 18b):

- The age-adjusted death rate for Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of deaths.



Five Leading Causes of Death by Race (Figure 19a):

- Deaths by cause for APIs, Blacks, and AIANs in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of deaths.
- Diseases of the heart are the number one cause of death in Indiana and Kosciusko County.

Figure 19a: Five Leading Causes of Death by Race, 2003						
Leading Cause of Death by Race, 2003	Kosciusko County					
	Indiana State N=55,123	ALL Races N=605	Asian and Pacific Islanders N=3	White N=599	Black N=2	American Indians & Alaska Natives N=1
#1	Diseases of the Heart N=15,180	Diseases of the Heart N=172	N/A	Diseases of the Heart N=171	N/A	N/A
#2	Malignant Neoplasms N=12,771	Malignant Neoplasms N=138	N/A	Malignant Neoplasms N=138	N/A	N/A
#3	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=3,674	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=40	N/A	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=39	N/A	N/A
#4	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=3,127	Accidents N=38	N/A	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=37	N/A	N/A
#5	Accidents N=2,086	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=37	N/A	Accidents N=37	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

Since the numbers are small, the patterns need to be interpreted with caution

Five Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity (Figure 19b):

- Deaths by cause for Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small number of deaths.
- Diseases of the heart are the number one cause of death in Indiana and Kosciusko County.

Figure 19b: Five Leading Causes of Death by Ethnicity, 2003				
		Kosciusko County		
Leading Cause of Death by Ethnicity, 2003	Indiana State (All Causes) N=55,123	ALL Ethnic Groups N= 605	Non-Hispanic N=594	Hispanic N=8
#1	Diseases of the Heart N=15,180	Diseases of the Heart N=172	Diseases of the Heart N=168	Diseases of the Heart N=**
#2	Malignant Neoplasms N=12,771	Malignant Neoplasms N=138	Malignant Neoplasms N=138	N/A
#3	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=3,674	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=40	Cerebrovascular Diseases N=39	N/A
#4	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=3,127	Accidents N=38	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=37	N/A
#5	Accidents N=2,086	Chronic Lower respiratory disease N=37	Accidents N=37	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

**='Number' is suppressed if under 5

Since the numbers are small, the patterns need to be interpreted with caution

Overview of Kosciusko County Targeted Survey Responses

Worst neighborhood health problems (Table 1)

- Hispanic/Latinos ranked diabetes as the worst health problem in their neighborhood, followed by cancer, AIDS/HIV, high cholesterol, substance abuse, respiratory conditions, infectious diseases, high blood pressure and strokes, and language / cultural barriers.

Household arrangement (Table 2)

- More than twenty-one percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents lived in single adult households; twenty-six percent lived in two adult households; and the remainder reported three or more adults in the home. Eighty-two percent reported the presence of one or more children in the household.

Gender and age (Table 2)

- The Hispanic/Latino respondents consisted of 11 (28.9 percent) females and 27 (71.1 percent) males. More than seventy percent of the respondents were younger than 35 years of age, while five percent were 55 years or older.

Education (Table 2)

- More than forty percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents graduated from high school, twelve percent had some college or trade school experience, and approximately five percent had college degrees.

Health status perceptions (Table 3)

- More than thirty-five percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents rated their health as excellent or very good, and an additional twenty-eight percent described their health as good. Nearly thirty-six percent described their health as fair (30.9 percent), or poor (4.8 percent).

Satisfaction with life (Table 3)

- More than seventy-one percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents rated their feelings about their life as very satisfied or satisfied. The remainder described their feelings as sometimes satisfied, sometimes dissatisfied (16.7 percent), dissatisfied (9.5 percent), or very dissatisfied (2.4 percent).

Source of health information (Table 4)

- The most frequent source of health information reported by Hispanic/Latino respondents was a doctor, nurse or clinic (70.0 percent), followed by television or radio (15.0 percent). Family members were identified by ten percent, magazines or newspapers (10.0 percent), other sources (7.5 percent), and the Internet (5.0 percent).

Dental care visits and access to dental care (Table 4)

- More than forty-seven percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported no visits to the dentist in the last twelve months. Forty-five percent reported visiting the dentist one to two times in the last year, and seven percent reported three or more visits this past year. Almost one fifth of the Hispanic/Latino respondents (19.5 percent) reported having access to a dentist for dental care.

Medical care visits and access to health care (Table 4)

- More than fifty-one percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported no visits to the doctor or nurse in the last 12 months. Nearly thirty-two percent reported visiting the doctor or nurse one to two times in the last year, and seventeen percent reported three or more visits this past year. Approximately twenty-four percent of Hispanic/Latino respondents reported having access to a doctor or a nurse for health care.

Utilization of health care by respondents without access to a doctor or nurse (Table 4)

- For Hispanic/Latino respondents who did not have a regular source of care (76.2 percent), the choice of service if needed was a community clinic (38.7 percent), hospital emergency room (25.8 percent), doctor's office (22.6 percent), urgent care center (9.7 percent), and other facility (3.2 percent).

Utilization of health care by respondents currently receiving care (Table 4)

- Hispanic/Latino respondents with a regular source of care, relied on a private physician (100.0 percent).

Actual utilization patterns (Table 4)

- On reporting actual utilization of health care services during the past 12 months, sixteen percent of Hispanic/Latino respondents reported they were hospitalized, approximately thirteen percent reported use of a hospital emergency room, and more than eighteen percent used the services of an urgent care center.

General assessment of medical care (Table 5)

- More than thirty-six percent of Hispanic/Latino respondents rated services as either superior (21.2 percent), or above average (15.2 percent). More than fifty-one percent described the services they received as average. Twelve percent rated services as either below average (9.1 percent) or terrible (3.0 percent).

Personal barriers to health care utilization (Table 5)

- Twenty-eight percent of Hispanic/Latino respondents (28.2 percent) indicated they had difficulty obtaining the services of a doctor, nurse or other health professional in the past year. The top five barriers to health care included the lack of money, lack of insurance, language, medical care not covered by insurance, and lack of transportation.

Community barriers to health utilization (Table 5)

- Hispanic/Latino respondents indicated the top five barriers to health care in their community included the lack of insurance, language barriers, lack of money, not having a Social Security Number, and medical care not covered by insurance.

Cigarette smoking (Table 6)

- Forty-four percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their life with approximately fifty-three percent smoking everyday, and nearly forty-six percent some days. For current smokers, the number of cigarettes smoked ranged from less than ½ a pack per day (46.7 percent) to about three packs per day (6.7 percent). Approximately thirty-six percent of all Hispanic/Latino respondents (35.7 percent) indicated they were current smokers.

Physical activity (Table 6)

- Forty percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported exercising one or more times per week. More than twenty-three percent of the respondents (23.3 percent) indicated they never exercise.

Healthy diet (Table 6)

- More than thirty-five percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported they follow healthy diet recommendations either almost all of the time (23.5 percent), or most of the time (11.8 percent). More than twenty-three percent of the respondents indicated they do not follow healthy diet recommendations.

Disease conditions reported (Table 6)

- More than one-fifth of the Hispanic/Latino respondents (12.5 percent) reported that a doctor or nurse told them they have high blood pressure. Other disease conditions included diabetes (9.4 percent), and other lung disease (3.5 percent).

Adults requiring assistance (Table 7)

- More than fourteen percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents reported having an adult member of their household who requires assistance; of which, sixty percent of the respondents pay for this assistance.

Medical insurance coverage (Table 8)

- Only thirty percent, of the Hispanic/Latino respondents provided a reply to this question of whether they have medical insurance. Of those who responded, more than sixty-one percent indicated they do have some type of medical insurance coverage. Fifty percent of those with medical insurance reported coverage through their employer, Medicare (25.0 percent) and Medicaid (25.0 percent).

Dental insurance coverage (Table 8)

- One third of the Hispanic/Latino respondents (33.3 percent) reported they have dental insurance coverage.

Monthly prescription drug expenses (Table 8)

- More than thirteen percent of the Hispanic/Latino respondents indicated paying less than \$10 per month for prescription drugs or \$10 to \$24 per month, while approximately seventeen percent pay \$25 to \$49 per month or \$50 to \$74 per month. Thirty percent of the respondents indicated paying \$100 to \$199 per month, or \$200 or more per month. Approximately twenty-seven percent of the respondents indicated they pay nothing for

prescription drugs or this expense does not apply to them, while more than thirteen percent indicated they did not know.

Kosciusko County Needs Assessment Survey 2004

Table 1: Worst Health Problems in the Neighborhood as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

Neighborhood Health Problems (respondents could list as many as five)	Ethnic Minorities Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
Diabetes	27	64.3%
Cancer	15	35.7%
AIDS/HIV	9	21.4%
High cholesterol	9	21.4%
Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, smoking)	6	14.3%
Respiratory conditions (asthma, allergies, bronchitis, lung disease)	6	14.3%
Infectious diseases	5	11.9%
High blood pressure & Strokes	5	11.9%
Language and Cultural Barriers	3	7.1%

Table 2: General Information Provided about Self and Family as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities	
	Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
2a. How many adults in live in your household?		
1	9	21.4%
2	11	26.2%
3	4	9.5%
4	12	28.6%
5	2	4.8%
6 or more	4	9.5%
2b. How many children live in your household?		
0	6	17.6%
1	12	35.3%
2	8	23.6%
3	5	14.7%
4	2	5.9%
5 or more	1	2.9%
3. What is your gender?		
Male	27	71.1%
Female	11	28.9%
4. What is your age?		
Less than 18 years	4	10.8%
18 - 24	9	24.4%
25 - 34	13	35.1%
35 - 44	2	5.4%
45 - 54	7	18.9%
55 - 64	2	5.4%
65+	0	0.0%
7. How much education have you had?		
Less than high school	18	42.8%
High school or equivalent	17	40.5%
Some college or trade school	5	11.9%
College graduate or more education	2	4.8%

Table 3: General Health Status as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities	
	Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
8. Would you say that in general your health is?		
Excellent	5	11.9%
Very Good	10	23.8%
Good	12	28.6%
Fair	13	30.9%
Poor	2	4.8%
Very Poor	0	0.0%
9. Right now, how do you feel about your life as a whole?		
Very Satisfied	10	23.8%
Satisfied	20	47.6%
Sometimes satisfied, sometimes dissatisfied	7	16.7%
Dissatisfied	4	9.5%
Very Dissatisfied	1	2.4%

Table 4: Experience Getting Health Care as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities Hispanic/Latino Number	Percent
10. Where do you go to get information about health? (respondents were asked to check all that apply)		
Doctor, nurse or clinic	28	70.0%
The Internet	2	5.0%
Magazines or newspapers	4	10.0%
Television or radio	6	15.0%
Family members	4	10.0%
Other	3	7.5%
11. In the last 12 months, how many separate visits have you made to the dentist?		
None	20	47.6%
1 or 2	19	45.2%
3 to 5	1	2.4%
More than 6	2	4.8%
12. Do you have a dentist who you almost always go to for dental care?		
Yes	8	19.5%
No	33	80.5%
13. In the last 12 months, how many separate visits have you made to the doctor, clinic or someplace else to get medical care?		
None	21	51.2%
1 or 2	13	31.7%
3 to 5	3	7.3%
6 or more	4	9.8%
14. Do you have a doctor or a nurse who you almost always go to for health care?		
Yes	10	23.8%
No	32	76.2%
15. If No, where would you go to get care if you were to get sick?		
Doctor's office	7	22.6%
Community clinic	12	38.7%
Hospital emergency room	8	25.8%
Urgent care center	3	9.7%
Self care	0	0.0%
Other	1	3.2%

16. If you are currently receiving care from a doctor or nurse, where do you go to receive care?		
Private doctor's office	9	100.0%
Community clinic	0	0.0%
Hospital emergency room	0	0.0%
Urgent care center	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%
17. Were you hospitalized during the past 12 months?		
Yes	6	16.2%
No	31	83.8%
18. Did you use the services of a hospital emergency room during the past 12 months?		
Yes	5	12.8%
No	34	87.2%
19. Did you use the services of a neighborhood urgent care center during the 12 months?		
Yes	7	18.4%
No	31	81.6%

Table 5: Attitudes and Barriers to Medical Care as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
20. How good do you think the health care services that you and members of your household have received in this community?		
Superior	7	21.2%
Above average	5	15.2%
Average	17	51.5%
Below average	3	9.1%
Terrible	1	3.0%
21. In the past year, have you had difficulty obtaining or receiving the services of a doctor, nurse or other health professional?		
Yes	11	28.2%
No	28	71.8%
22. If Yes, what difficulties did you have? (respondents were asked to check all that apply)		
No doctor in area	2	18.2%
Lack of money	6	54.5%
No insurance	5	45.5%
Insurance did not cover the medical care	4	36.4%
No transportation available	3	27.3%
Had to wait too long for an appointment	3	27.3%
Doctor wouldn't take new patients	3	27.3%
Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicare	0	0.0%
Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicaid	2	18.2%
Doctor you need to see for your insurance is out of your area	1	9.1%
Language barriers	4	36.4%
Cultural barriers	2	18.2%
Had to wait too long in doctor's or clinic office	2	18.2%
Was not treated with respect	0	0.0%
The doctor or nurse wouldn't listen	2	18.2%
Felt uncomfortable asking the doctor or nurse questions	1	9.1%
Didn't feel the medical care was the best	2	18.2%
Couldn't get off work	2	18.2%
Clinic or doctor's office staff was rude and not very helpful	0	0.0%
No child care available	0	0.0%

Not having a Social Security Number was a problem	4	36.4%
Not having permanent address was a problem	1	9.1%
Other	2	18.2%
23. In your community, what do you think are the biggest problems that keep other people from getting health care?		
No doctor in area	2	4.8%
Lack of money	23	54.8%
No insurance	27	64.3%
Insurance did not cover the medical care	12	28.6%
No transportation available	10	23.8%
Had to wait too long for an appointment	7	16.7%
Doctor wouldn't take new patients	9	21.4%
Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicare	7	16.7%
Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicaid	5	11.9%
Doctor you need to see for your insurance is out of your area	2	4.8%
Language barriers	24	57.1%
Cultural barriers	7	16.7%
Had to wait too long in doctor's or clinic office	5	11.9%
Was not treated with respect	3	7.1%
The doctor or nurse wouldn't listen	2	4.8%
Felt uncomfortable asking the doctor or nurse questions	1	2.4%
Didn't feel the medical care was the best	3	7.1%
Couldn't get off work	5	11.9%
Clinic or doctor's office staff was rude and not very helpful	4	9.5%
No child care available	0	0.0%
Not having a Social Security Number was a problem	12	28.6%
Not having a permanent address was a problem	2	4.8%
Other	2	4.8%

Table 6: Health Related Activities as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
24. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life?		
Yes	15	44.1%
No	17	50.0%
Don't know / Not sure	2	5.9%
25. If yes, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?		
Everyday	8	53.3%
Some days	7	46.7%
Not at all	0	0.0%
26. If you smoke some days or everyday, how much do you usually smoke per day?		
Less than 1/2 pack per day	7	46.7%
1/2 to 1 pack per day	5	33.3%
About 2 packs per day	2	13.3%
About 3 packs per day	1	6.7%
More than 3 packs per day	0	0.0%
27. How often do you exercise or participate in vigorous physical activity?		
One or more times each week	12	40.0%
Less than one time per week	11	36.7%
Not at all	7	23.3%
28. How often do you generally follow recommendations for a healthy diet?		
All the time or almost all of the time	8	23.5%
Most of the time	4	11.8%
Some of the time	14	41.2%
Not very often or not at all	8	23.5%
29. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have any of the following?		
High blood pressure ('yes')	4	12.5%
Heart disease ('yes')	0	0.0%
Diabetes ('yes')	3	9.4%
Asthma ('yes')	0	0.0%
Other lung disease ('yes')	1	3.5%

Table 7: Disabilities as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities	
	Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
30. Are there any adult members (18 or older) of your household that need assistance in daily activities?		
Yes	5	14.3%
No	30	85.7%
31. Do you pay anyone to give this assistance?		
Yes	3	60.0%
No	2	40.0%

Table 8: Your Health Insurance as Reported by the Kosciusko County Survey Respondents

	Ethnic Minorities Hispanic/Latino	
	Number	Percent
32. Do you have any medical insurance coverage if any health problems arise?		
Yes	8	61.5%
No	5	38.5%
33. If yes, what kind do you have? (respondents were asked to check all that apply)		
Provided by employer	4	50.0%
Privately purchased plan	0	0.0%
Covered under spouse or parent's insurance	0	0.0%
Medicare	2	25.0%
Medicaid	2	25.0%
Long term care insurance	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%
34. Do you have dental insurance coverage if any problems arise?		
Yes	11	33.3%
No	22	66.7%
35. How much do you pay for prescription drugs in a typical month?		
Nothing / Does not apply to me	8	26.7%
Less than \$10 per month	1	3.3%
\$10 to \$24 per month	3	10.0%
\$25 to \$49 per month	3	10.0%
\$50 to \$74 per month	2	6.7%
\$75 to \$99 per month	0	0.0%
\$100 to \$199 per month	4	13.3%
\$200 or more per month	5	16.7%
Don't know	4	13.3%

CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

This report documents that health disparities exist by race and ethnic group within Kosciusko County. There were fewer than 20 birth and death incidents for Asian/Pacific Islanders (API), American Indians/Alaska Natives (AIAN), and Blacks and therefore it was impossible to make any comparisons.

Hispanics in Kosciusko County are disproportionately affected when comparing the health indicators among ethnic groups. There is room for improvement in low birth weight, preterm births, pregnancy complications, Cesarean deliveries, congenital anomalies, births to single mothers, and low weight gain during pregnancy. Furthermore, fewer Hispanic women receive prenatal care during the first trimester and more Hispanic women receive less than adequate prenatal care. These indicators that need improvement do not meet the Healthy People 2010 objective and / or have higher percentages in comparison to all Non-Hispanic births in the county.

The age-adjusted death rate for APIs, Blacks, AIANs, and Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small numbers. Death by cause for APIs, Blacks, AIANs and Hispanics in Kosciusko County could not be compared due to the small numbers. Diseases of the heart are the leading cause of death in Kosciusko County, and in Indiana.

Results from targeted surveys reveal that Hispanics have had difficulty obtaining care from primary care providers identifying lack of money, lack of health insurance, and language barriers. Additional barriers to health care included medical care not covered by insurance and the lack of transportation.

Educating the community about the benefits of a healthier life-style, using preventive health services and being more aware of the services that are available were offered as solutions to the lower health status levels and access problems that exist within the minority populations. Educating providers in the differences within cultures and increasing cultural sensitivity were also suggested. Interpreters and translators were offered by the Hispanic populations.

It is hoped that the findings in this report will provide the catalyst to bring communities together to discuss existing differences in health indicators and ultimately to better develop strategies to reduce them so that all Kosciusko County residents can achieve the highest possible level of health status. In addition, this report can be used by policy makers, providers and program administrators to focus interventions on those areas that are of most concern to the minority population.

Monitoring of health indicators (primary and secondary health data and results from targeted surveys, focus groups and key informant interviews) over time will allow health policy makers, providers, and program funding agencies to note positive or negative changes that have occurred and will permit them to react more quickly to remedy undesired direction. Achieving a major reduction in racial and ethnic differences in health indicators will not be achieved in the short term; incremental changes (both desirable and undesirable) can be demonstrated best through continued annual monitoring. Documentation of progress made (success) is the key to

continuing successful programs; documentation of movement in the wrong direction can and should lead to more timely interventions. Current information is the basic foundation from which interventions can be developed and implemented.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: XXXXX County Needs Assessment Survey ©

INTRODUCTION:

The ___ IMHC Affiliate ___ is conducting a study of health issues and needs in our community. We would like you to answer some questions about your health and your opinions about the health care available to you. Your answers will be confidential and no information will be released that will identify you as participating in the survey. If you don't want to answer any question or don't know the answer, just skip it. The survey will take 10-15 minutes.

Thank you for answering these questions – your answers will help us improve the health care in our county!

Neighborhood Health Problems:

1. Thinking about your own community or neighborhood, what do you think are the worst health problems that people you know are facing today?

(List as many as five)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

General questions about you and your family:

2. Including you, how many adults and how many children (less than 18) live in this household?

Adults ___ ___

Children ___ ___

3. What is your gender?

Male Female

4. What is your age? ___ ___ years old

5. Are you Spanish, Hispanic or Latino?

Yes

No

6. What is your race? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)**

White

Black or African American

American Indian or Alaskan Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Other (specify): _____

7. How much education have you had?
- Less than high school
 - High school or equivalent
 - Some college or trade school
 - College graduate or more education

General Health Questions:

8. Would you say that in general your health is:
- Excellent
 - Very good
 - Good
 - Fair
 - Poor
 - Very Poor
9. Right now, how do you feel about your life as a whole?
- Very satisfied
 - Satisfied
 - Sometimes satisfied, sometimes dissatisfied
 - Dissatisfied
 - Very Dissatisfied

Your Experience Getting Health Care:

10. Where do you go to get information about health? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY**)
- A doctor, nurse or clinic
 - The Internet
 - Magazines or news papers
 - Television or radio
 - Family members
 - Other → Please list: _____
11. **In the last 12 months**, how many separate visits have you made to the dentist?
- None
 - 1 or 2
 - 3 to 5
 - More than 6
12. Do you have a dentist who you almost always go to for dental care?
- Yes
 - No

13. **In the last 12 months**, how many separate visits have you made to the doctor, clinic, or someplace else to get medical care?

- None
- 1 or 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 12
- More than 12

14. Do you have a doctor or a nurse who you almost always go to for health care?

- Yes → **Skip to question 16**
- No

15. **IF NO**, where would you go to get care if you were to get sick?

- Doctor's office
- Community clinic
- Hospital emergency room
- Urgent Care Center
- Self care
- Other: _____

→ **If you answered question 14 and 15, skip to question 17.**

16. **IF YOU ARE** currently receiving care from a doctor or nurse, where do you go to receive care?

- Private doctor's office
- Community clinic
- Hospital emergency room
- Urgent Care Center
- Other: _____

17. Were you hospitalized during the **past 12 months**?

- Yes
- No

18. Did you use the services of a hospital emergency room during the **past 12 months**?

- Yes
- No

19. Did you use the services of a neighborhood urgent care center during the **past 12 months**?

- Yes
- No

Attitudes and Barriers to Medical Care:

20. In general, how good do you think the health care services that you and the members of your household have received in this community? Would you say they are...

- Superior
- Above average
- Average
- Below average
- Terrible

21. In the past year, have you had difficulty obtaining or receiving the services of a doctor, nurse or other health professional?

- Yes
- No → **Skip to # 23**

22. **IF YES**, what difficulties did **YOU** have? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY**)

- No doctor in area
- Lack of money
- No insurance
- Insurance did not cover the medical care
- No transportation available
- Had to wait too long for an appointment
- Doctor wouldn't take new patients
- Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicare
- Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicaid
- Doctor you need to see for your insurance is out of your area
- Language barriers
- Cultural barriers
- Had to wait too long in doctor's or clinic office
- Was not treated with respect
- The doctor or nurse wouldn't listen
- Felt uncomfortable asking the doctor or nurse questions
- Didn't feel the medical care was the best
- Couldn't get off work
- Clinic or doctor's office staff was rude and not very helpful
- No child care available
- Not having a Social Security Number was a problem
- Not having a permanent address was a problem
- Other (specify) _____
- Other (specify) _____

23. In your community, what do you think are the **BIGGEST** problems that keep **OTHER** people from getting health care? (**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY**)

- No doctor in area
- Lack of money
- No insurance
- Insurance did not cover the medical care
- No transportation available
- Had to wait too long for an appointment
- Doctor wouldn't take new patients
- Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicare
- Doctor or clinic wouldn't take Medicaid
- Doctor you need to see for your insurance is out of your area
- Language barriers
- Cultural barriers
- Had to wait too long in doctor's or clinic office
- Was not treated with respect
- The doctor or nurse wouldn't listen
- Felt uncomfortable asking the doctor or nurse questions
- Didn't feel the medical care was the best
- Couldn't get off work
- Clinic or doctor's office staff was rude and not very helpful
- No child care available
- Not having a Social Security Number was a problem
- Not having a permanent address was a problem
- Other (specify) _____
- Other (specify) _____

Do you know of a specific example that you can share with us?

Health Related Activities:

24. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your life?

- Yes
- No → **Skip to # 27**
- Don't know/not sure → **Skip to # 27**

25. **IF YES**, do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

- Everyday
- Some days
- Not at all → **Skip to # 27**

26. **If you smoke some days or everyday**, how much do you usually smoke per day?

- Less than ½ pack per day
- ½ to 1 pack per day
- About 2 packs per day
- About 3 packs per day
- More than 3 packs per day

27. How often do you exercise or participate in vigorous physical activity such as gardening, walking, housework, running, jogging, swimming, bicycling, dancing, basketball, etc.?

- One or more times each week
- Less than one time per week
- Not at all

28. How often do you generally follow recommendations for a healthy diet (lots of fruits and vegetables, reduced salt and sugar, etc.)?

- All the time or almost all of the time
- Most of the time
- Some of the time
- Not very often or not at all

29. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you have any of the following?

- | Yes | No |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> High blood pressure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Heart disease |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Asthma |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> Other lung disease |

Disabilities:

30. Are there any adult members (18 or older) of your household that need assistance in daily activities? (like getting dressed, bathing, feeding self, toileting, or getting in/out bed)

- Yes
- No → **skip to question 34**

31. Do you pay anyone to give this assistance?

- Yes
- No

Your Health Insurance

32. Do you have any medical insurance coverage if any health problems arise?

- Yes
- No

33. If yes, what kind do you have? **(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)**
- Provided by employer
 - Privately purchased plan
 - Covered under spouse or parent's insurance
 - Medicare
 - Medicaid
 - Long term care insurance
 - Other: _____
34. Do you have dental insurance coverage if any problems arise?
- Yes
 - No
35. How much do you pay for prescriptions drugs in a typical month?
- Nothing/Does not apply to me
 - Less than \$10 per month
 - \$10 to \$24 per month
 - \$25 to \$49 per month
 - \$50 to \$74 per month
 - \$75 to \$99 per month
 - \$100 to \$199 per month
 - \$200 or more per month
 - Don't know

That completes our survey. Thank you very much for your help.