

Academic-Community Partnership for Health: Promotores de Salud Assessing Health

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Latinos in Kansas

TABLE 11

MEXICAN TRACK LABORERS IN ARGENTINE
(KANSAS CITY DIVISION), 1905 to 1927
(JUNE SAMPLE)

Year	Total Mexican Employees	Total Number of Employees	Percentage of Mexi- can Track Laborers
1905	52	803	6.5%
1910	240	435	55.2%
1915	366	429	85.3%
1920	305	349	87.4%
1927	366	400	91.4%

Source: J. R., "Outline of Study. Mexican Track Labor on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad," Topeka, Kansas, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, General Offices, August, 1928. (Typescript)--Taylor Papers, Bancroft Library.

Source: Argentine, Kansas: The Evolution of a Mexican-American Community, 1905-1940; Laird, Judith Fincher; 1975, dissertation



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The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, 1900-1928

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Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company Routes





Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Section Crew, Pauline, Kansas 1913
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Mexican Immigrants' Lodging Tents Near Railroad Tracks, Garden City, Kansas 1918



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Global Migration

- 200 million people in the world live outside their country of birth
- The foreign born represented 12.4 percent (35,689,467) of the total population of the United States in 2005 *Source: [US Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey](#)*
- Demographics and income differences between countries
- Migration brings development primarily to developing countries but also to rich countries

Top Five Countries of Origin of the Foreign-Born Population Living in the United States

Source: US Census Bureau, 2005 American Community Survey

Countries of birth	Number	Percent of total foreign-born population
Mexico	10,969,941	30.7
Philippines	1,593,421	4.5
India	1,422,492	4.0
China (excluding Taiwan & Hong Kong)	1,208,905	3.4
Vietnam	1,066,085	3.0
All other countries	19,428,623	54.4
TOTAL	35,689,467	100.0

Immigrants in Kansas

Source: Migration Policy Institute

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Immigrant Population in Kansas

	1990		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population of Kansas¹	2,477,574	100.0	2,775,997	100.0
Native born	2,414,734	97.5	2,608,912	94.0
Foreign born	62,840	2.5	167,085	6.0
Foreign-Born Population of Kansas²	60,854	100.0	167,085	100.0
Born in Europe	13,113	21.5	13,502	8.1
Born in Asia	23,952	39.4	45,080	27.0
Born in Africa	1,232	2.0	9,511	5.7
Born in Oceania	511	0.8	202	0.1
Born in Latin America	19,398	31.9	95,897	57.4
Born in Northern America	2,648	4.4	2,893	1.7

The foreign-born population or immigrants of Kansas changed by 24.0 percent between 2000 and 2007.

**57.4 % of immigrants in Kansas
are from Latin America
(South America, Central America, and Mexico)**

**48.5 % were born in
Mexico**

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Percent

PERIOD OF ENTRY BY WORLD REGION OF BIRTH - 2007

Born in Mexico	100.0
Entered in 2000 or after	37.7
Entered 1990 to 1999	35.7
Entered 1980 to 1989	16.1
Entered before 1980	10.4

CITIZENSHIP STATUS BY PERIOD OF ENTRY

Total Foreign-Born Population

Not a citizen	68.8
Naturalized citizen	31.2

GENDER

Total Native-Born Population

Male	49.2
Female	50.8

Total Foreign-Born Population

Male	53.1
Female	46.9

Total Native-Born Population

Now married (not separated)	54.1
Separated	1.3
Divorced	11.5

MARITAL STATUS

Now married (not separated)	62.8
Separated	3.0
Divorced	6.2

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY SIZE

Total Native-Born Population

Average family size	2.98
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Total Foreign-Born Population

Average family size	3.57
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FERTILITY

Total Native-Born Female Population, Ages 15 to 50

Women who had a birth -last 12 months	6.3
Married	4.4

Total Foreign-Born Female Population, Ages 15 to 50

Women who had a birth - last 12 months	10.9
Married	9.8

Where are the immigrants?

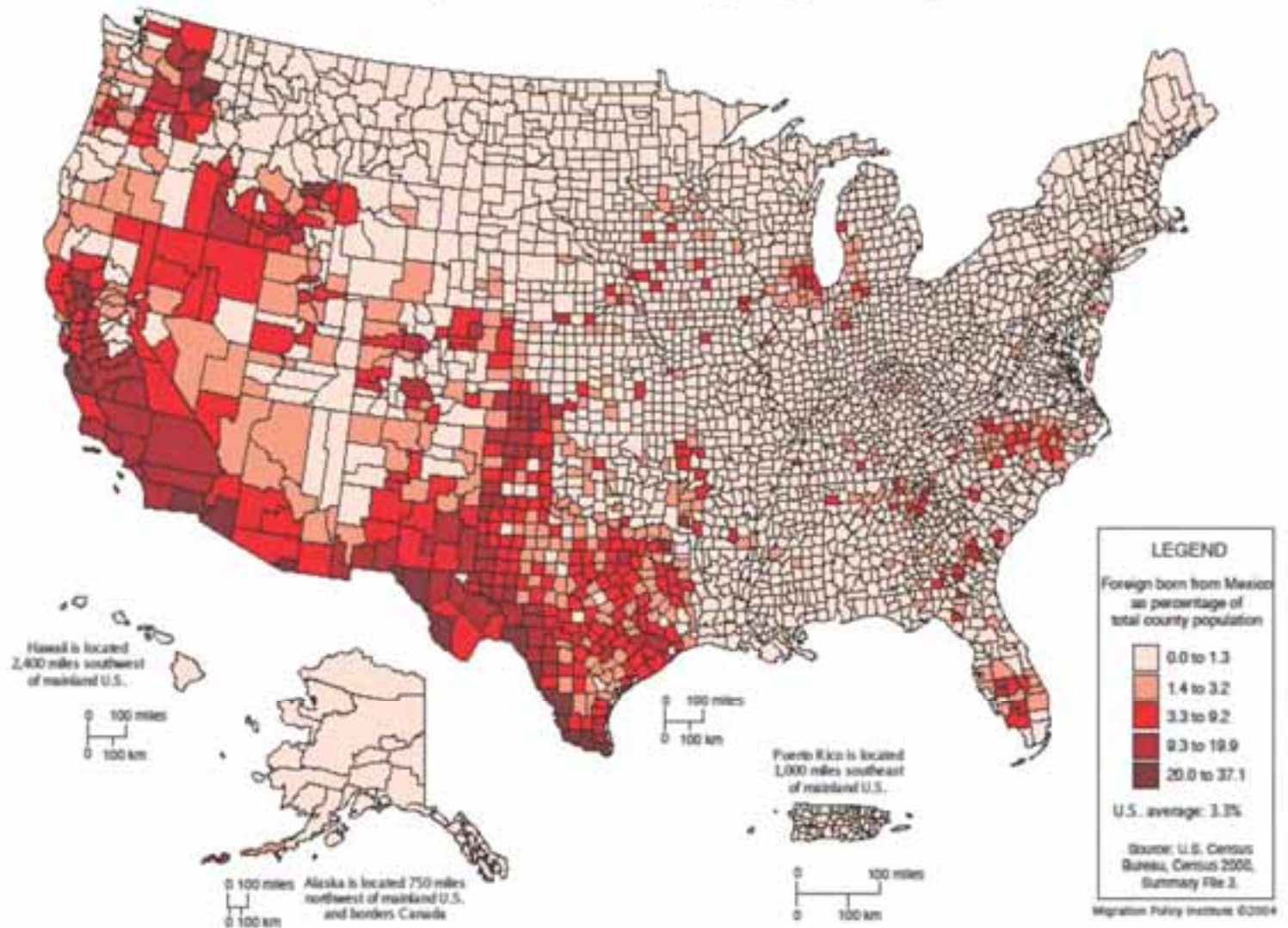
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The Foreign Born from Mexico In the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000



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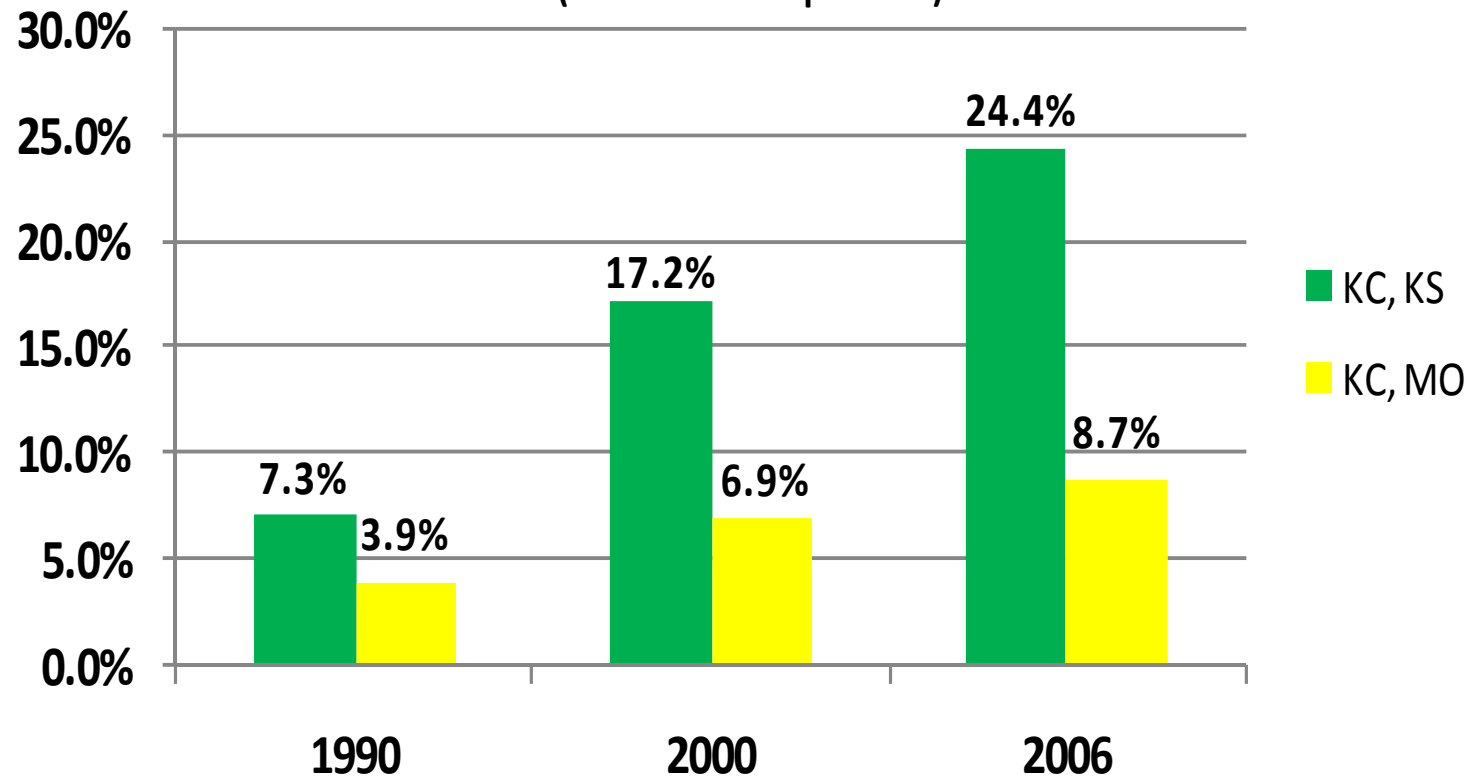
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HISPANIC POPULATION – KANSAS CITY, KS & MO

**HISPANIC POPULATION COMPARISON
KANSAS CITY KANSAS & MISSOURI - 1990 , 2000 & 2006**
(Pct. of Total Population)

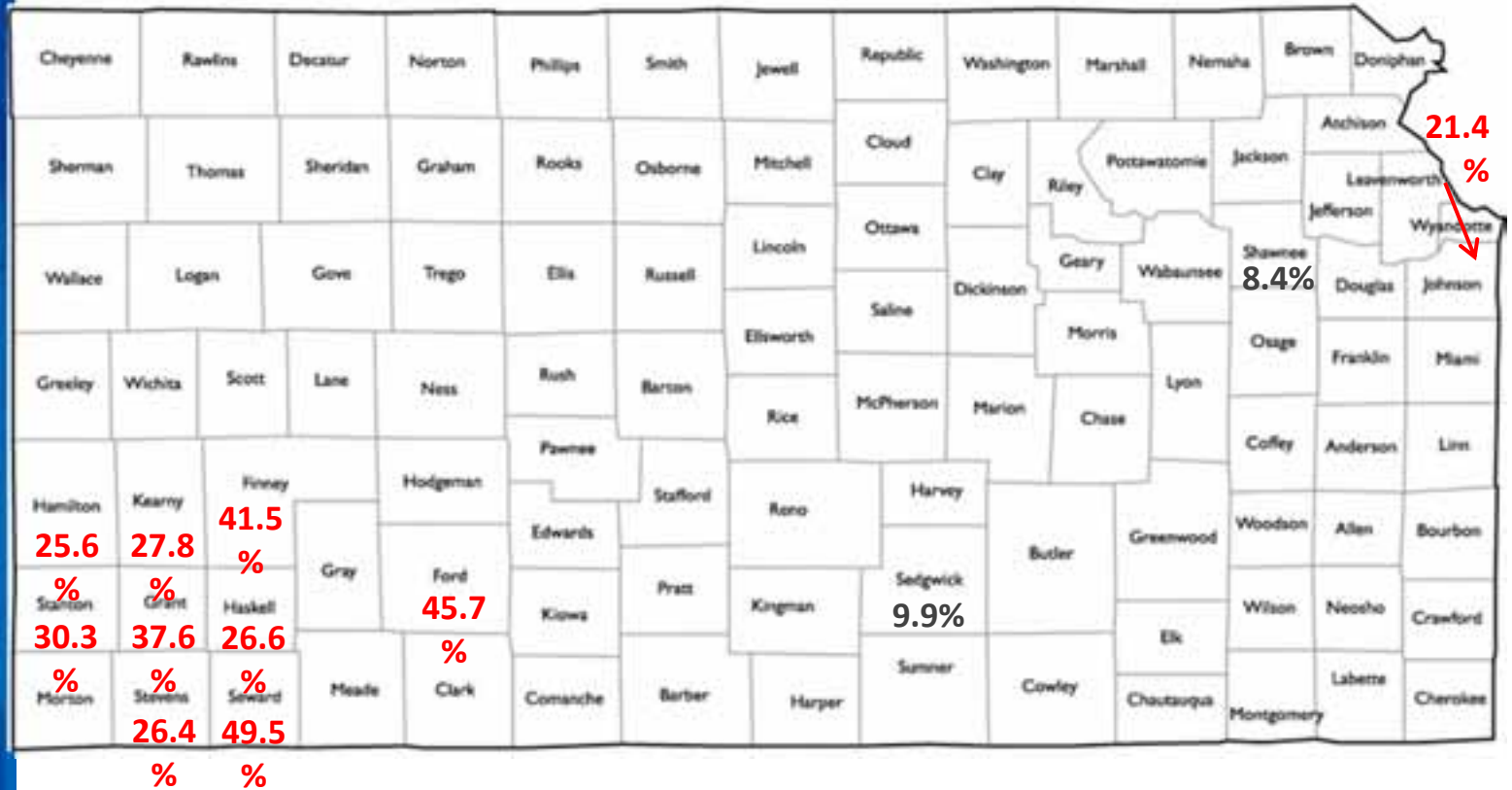


Source: U.S. Decennial Census 1990 & 2000; 2006 American Community Survey

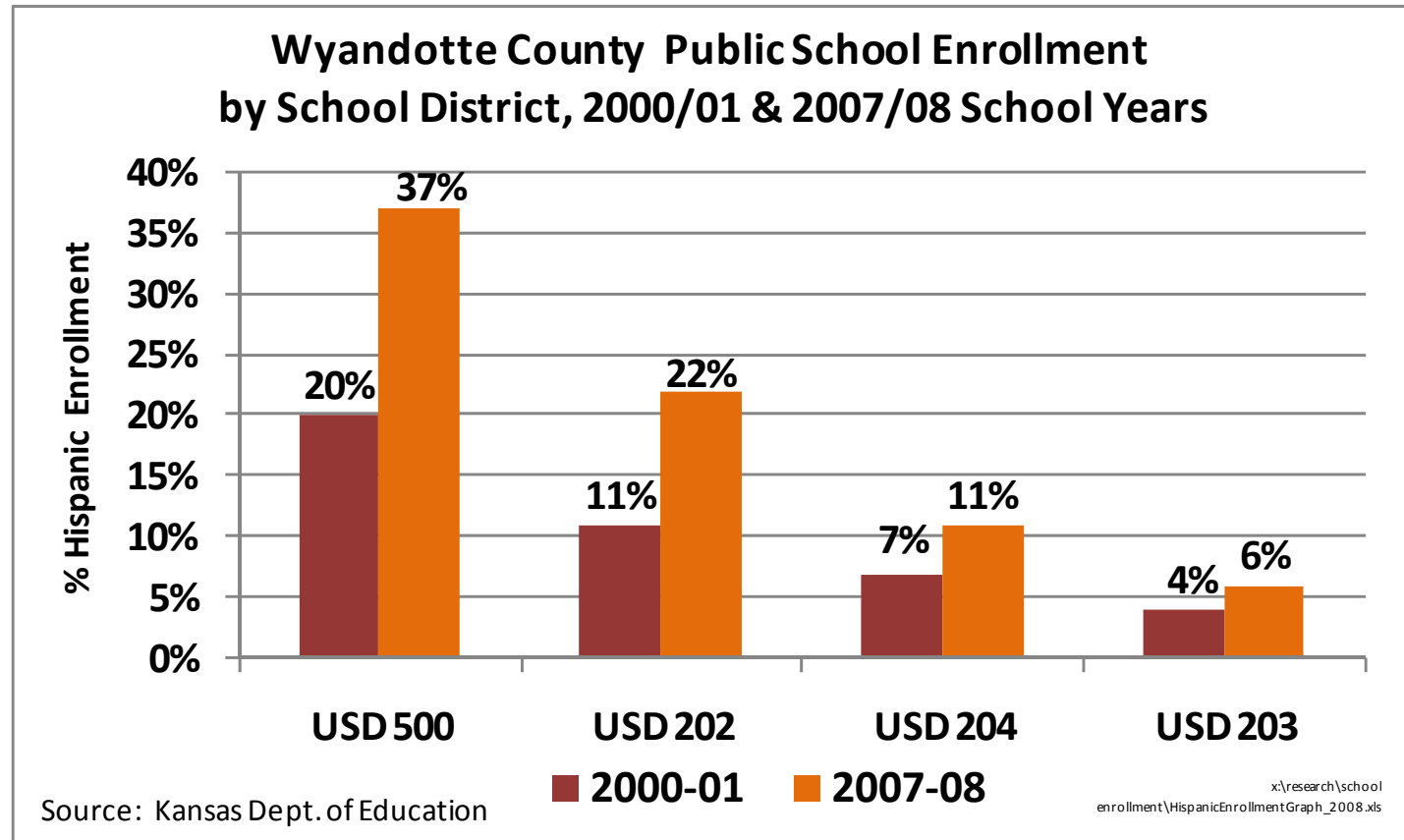
research/misc_projects/Hispanic_KCK_KCMO_KS
Counties.xls

LATINOS In KANSAS

(2005 Census Estimates)



HISPANIC ENROLLMENT NEARLY DOUBLED IN KCK SCHOOL DISTRICT



Promoting Health among Latino Immigrants

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"CIGARETTE SMOKING..

is the chief, single,
avoidable cause of death
in our society and the most
important public health issue
of our time."

Tobacco Related Disparities

- Differences in patterns, prevention, and treatment of tobacco use; the risk, incidence, morbidity, mortality, and burden of tobacco-related illness that exist among specific populations groups in the United States; and related differences in capacity and infrastructure, access to resources, and environmental tobacco smoke exposure.”

Eliminating Tobacco-related Health Disparities: Summary Report, USDHHS 2002

- Disparities in Smoking Prevalence
- Disparities in Smoking Cessation
- Disparities in Smoking Cessation Resources Utilization

Access to Health (Melinda Lewis, 2006)

- 26% report that they do not receive regular medical care when needed
- 20% rely on emergency rooms
- 59% on safety net clinics for medical care
- 61% of employed respondents with benefits do not use all of them
- 36% report difficulties finding needed medical interpretation.
- Less than 30% of all respondents have health insurance

Rationale for our Smoking Cessation Treatment for Latinos

- Identifying smokers
- An intervention that guides smokers in the process of deciding whether to quit, and follows up with guidance on how to quit, has potential for substantial public health impact, especially if it is integrated into primary care practices and community organizations.
- Increasing provider intervention and utilization of effective smoking cessation resources among Latinos will increase cessation rates and reduce ethnic cancer disparities.

Empowering Community Health Workers

- “Pedagogy of the Oppressed”
“People should actively participate in and take responsibility for their own education, and their community should take control of health and disease prevention awareness”

* Smith, M. K. (1997, 2002) 'Paulo Freire and informal education'

Popular education

- Change begins with individuals reflecting on their values, their concern for a more equitable society, and their willingness to support their own community
- Popular educators facilitate groups, assisting them to identify their strengths and abilities to change.
- Promotoras/es are volunteers who serve in their neighborhoods as liaisons between their peers and their local clinics, government etc . “Superacion” / “Conscientização”
- **The professionalization of promotores can destroy the empowerment of the community**

Background

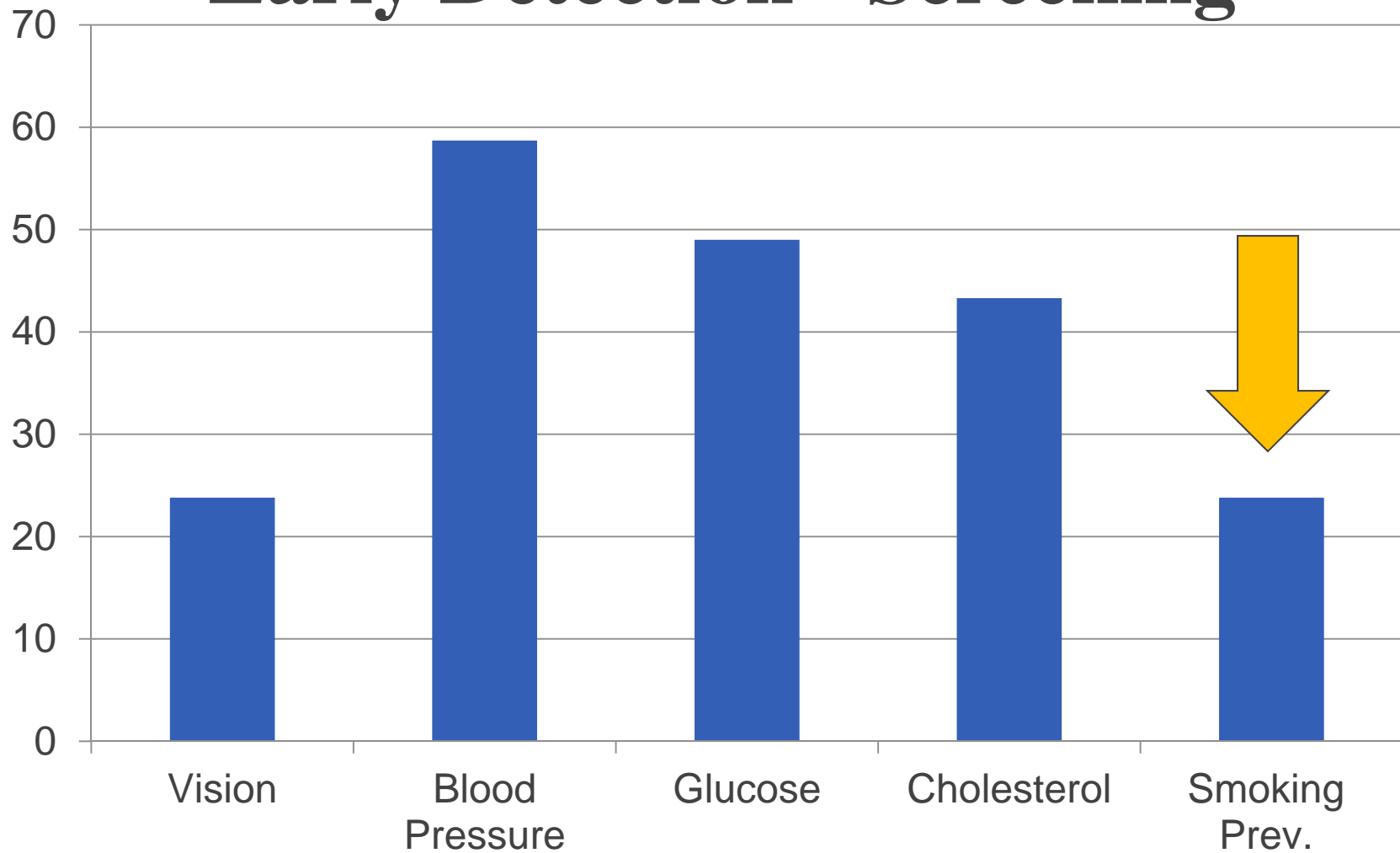
- 41 City blocks from census tract maps
- 853 single family houses
- 410 (48%) houses in Wyandotte County knocked
- 112 (27.3%) completed assessments
- 516 Disseminated health resources
 - 342 (66.3%) Adults
 - 174 (33.7%) children



Promotores Assessing their own Community



Early Detection - Screening



Community-based Training Curriculum for *Promotores de Salud*

Objectives

- To develop and implement a community-based training curriculum for *Promotores de Salud* to enhance knowledge, skills and self-efficacy to promote smoking cessation among Latinos.
- To assess knowledge, skills and self-efficacy pre and post training.

Empowering Community Health Workers

- Paulo Freire (1967)
- Banking education
- Interactive learning process



- 7 communication and leadership skill sessions
- Graduation Ceremony
- Smoking cessation

Methods

- Fourteen *Promotores de Salud* were invited to participate in a community-based training curriculum to promote smoking cessation among Latinos.
- Training sessions were conducted at El Centro, Inc.
- The training curriculum used was *Técnicas Básicas Para Dejar El Tabaco*.

Demographics

	Percentage	N
Gender (Female)	92.9%	13
Born in Mexico	92.9%	13
<10 years in the US	50%	7
< High School education	64.3%	9
Unemployed	42.9%	6
Smokers in the family	28.6%	4
Home smoking restriction	92.9%	13
1-10 smokers in their social network	85.7%	12

Topic / Objectives and Activities

1. Pre-Assessment

2. Communication Skills

3. Stages of Change

4. Smoking and Nicotine Dependence

5. Smoking cessation medications

6. Counseling

7. Outreach the community



Quotes from Promotores de Salud

- *“My son cried because he saw on TV that people die from cigarette consumption and asked me to quit smoking. That had an impact on me and that’s why I quit smoking.”*
- *“Quitting smoking is really difficult. But I knew I had to do it. At a health fair I was given the information and the patches to quit smoking. I used them and that’s why I quit smoking.”*
- *“The quitline called me twice. I feel that I really didn’t need it. But I think that there are people that really need it to quit smoking.”*
- *“We need to speak to women in a subtle and peaceful way. While with the men we need to talk to them in a direct way. That’s why it is easier for a woman to talk to another woman and a man to talk to another man.”*
- *“I have heard that there are medications to quit smoking other than the patches, but I don’t know what’s out there.”*

Preliminary Results – 4 months

- 91 smokers
- Each promotor identified between 2-15 smokers
- 74% referred to quitline
- **Smoking Cessation Clinic Day**
 - » Group counseling
 - » Visit with a provider
 - » Contraindication assessment
 - » Referral to medication Assistance program
 - » Cessation plan

Conclusions

- By serving as a doorway into the Latino community, promotores de salud from a community based organization provide a unique opportunity to reach medically underserved smokers and link them to effective treatment.
- Promotores' experience with smoking cessation can guide the development of future tailored smoking cessation interventions



Looking forward...

- Surface, superficial, or peripheral structure
 - » Language, context and preferences
- Deep or sociocultural structure
 - » Bicultural/Immigration Experience
 - » Collectivist approach
 - » Evidence-based interventions
- Constituent Involving
 - » Communication and interpersonal skills
 - » Culture: food, festivities, social events, coalition, and Radionovela