



Objective

- Along the border of southern Texas and Mexico, there are a series of unincorporated communities called colonias. These communities have documented structural issues that prevent the community members from adequate access to healthcare¹.
- Although current research has been able to identify the structural issues and the underdeveloped conditions of the colonias, it has failed to recognize other factors such as financial and cultural barriers. Also, there is a lack of research on how these factors impact the colonias' resident's ability to access healthcare.
- Thus through this research, we plan to identify what are the major factors inhibiting care (geography, culture, finances, quality of care) and what other factors are affected by this lack of healthcare (employment, families, community, education, etc.).
- To collect this data, an anonymous survey will be distributed to the people living in Colonias to gather information on the specific needs of their community.
- Using the gathered data, future research can be conducted to determine the most beneficial community intervention to alleviate these issues.

Methods

- A survey will be delivered through the Qualtrics survey software.
- The survey will consist of questions on general health, proximity to healthcare facilities, cultural self-identification, personal finances, and about health services in their community.
- In the survey, mixed methods of qualitative questions, such as open ended questions, and quantitative questions, such as rating scales, will be used to provide a more holistic, but still analyzable, set of data.
- In the survey, the participants will have the opportunity to respond freely, using opened ended questions, about healthcare issues within their community. This allows us to better understand the perspectives and personal experiences of community members.
- We will analyze the survey using descriptive and qualitative methods to identify inhibiting factors of healthcare and explore solutions that the community members feel would best serve them.

Obstructing Factors Affecting Access to Healthcare in Rural South Texas Colonias- Culturally, Economically, and Physically

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Background Information

- The effects from limited access to healthcare in the Colonias of South Texas not only affect an individual and their family, but also the community they live in. The main known effects include increased rates of preventable diseases, low employment rates, and a lack of health education^{2,9}. • Issues regarding race, transportation, literacy, environmental factors, low
- employment rates, and insurance coverage are the leading issues in limited healthcare access^{6,8}

Major Literature Findings

Author and Year	Cr								
	One of the bigge community is hea "degree to which information such healthcare provid taking medication								
Rural Health Information Hub. (2011)	There is a signific rural areas for pe limited options th financial income ²								
	Living in a rural especially, have exposed to pesti- diseases, and ar								
University of Texas System Texas-Mexico Border Health Coordination Office	Diseases such Shigellosis, and water and sanitar rate in the Colon counties in the a								
Health Disparities in Rural Women.	Racial minorities experience great healthcare ⁶								
Rural Health Information Hub. (2019)	People with low s greater barriers a								

Table 1. Major Literature Findings

• The average distance from the colonias to the nearest healthcare facility varies greatly among cities. The range of averages is partly caused by the ratio of healthcare facilities to number of colonias in that region, and how far outside the city that the colonias are

The colonias are.												
	San Antonio	Laredo	Presidio	Hidalgo								
Average Distance to Healthcare facility	1.27 miles	15.39 miles	57.42 miles	9.18 miles								
Average Driving Time to Healthcare facility	4.67 minutes	23.57 minutes	59.83 minutes	14.6 minutes								

Table 2. Distance to Healthcare Comparisons¹⁰ • A sampling of colonias in these three areas were mapped (green) along with the closest hospital (yellow) or medical clinic (purple) shown in figures 1-3 left.





ritical Findings

est factors to the health of the ealth literacy². Health literacy is the patients understand basic health as following instructions from a ider, managing a chronic illness, or on properly"².

icant lack of healthcare coverage in eople living in the Colonias due to hrough occupations, and overall low

area in South Texas, colonias an increased chance of being ticides, chemicals, air pollution, nimal waste².

as Hepatitis A, Salmonellosis, Tuberculosis are caused by poor ition services, and occur at a higher nias of South Texas than the other area⁹.

, women seeking pre/postnatal care ater barriers when seeking

socioeconomic status experience accessing health care⁸.

- ability to access healthcare.

TASK TITLE ST		END DATE	2021													2022					
	START DATE		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		Jan	Feb	Mar	Mar	Apr	May
IRB Approval	01/2021	05/2021																			
Distribution of Surveys	05/2021	10/2021																			
Collection of Data	08/2021	12/2021																			
Interpration of Data	12/2021	03/2022																			
Preparation for Publication	01/2022	05/2022																			

Table 3. Tentative Timeline for Completion¹¹

- health

- 6. Google Maps (n.d), from
- Free." Google, Google,





Conclusion

• This study is vital in order to identify the major healthcare access issues in rural areas, such as the Colonias, where access and quality of healthcare is minimal.

• The findings of this study seek to fill gaps in the literature by recognizing factors such as financial and cultural barriers and how these factors, along with infrastructure and structural issues, impact the colonias' resident's

• This research seeks to provide data for possible solutions for these problems by attempting to understand what the most beneficial community intervention tool to alleviate these issues would be (outside organizations,

mini-hospitals, primary care clinics, etc.) based on the factors identified by the residents of these areas.

References

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