

CSRA PARTNERSHIP FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH

HEALTH STATUS, HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT,

AND

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

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HEALTH STATUS AND HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purposes of this project are twofold:

1. To gather information about the health status, health care needs, and health care resources utilized by Augusta Richmond County residents. The analysis includes data about both insured and uninsured persons. Also, the results are tabulated according to the respondents' postal ZIP codes.
2. To gather information about health insurance coverage of persons employed by small businesses operating in Augusta Richmond County.

For the first purpose, the data were gathered in October, November, and December 2002 by means of a four-page survey instrument. Surveys were placed at various agencies, organizations, and medical facilities in the Augusta area. Thus a non-probability judgement sampling procedure was applied. A total of 2,026 surveys were completed and analyzed.

Nine major areas were addressed: health insurance coverage, demographics, health status, medical care, women's health, children's health, disabled persons' health, dental care, and other health-related issues. In this survey, the typical respondent is predominantly African-American; female; unemployed; resides in postal ZIP codes 30901, 30904 or 30906; and has an annual household income under \$15,000.

Overall, 38 percent of the respondents do not have health insurance coverage, 28 percent reported that their overall physical health is "somewhat worse" or "much worse" compared to one year ago. The most frequently cited medical conditions are: high blood pressure, arthritis, depression, chronic back problems, and migraine headaches. Seventy-nine percent reported that, except for minor illnesses, they usually seek medical care when sick. In the past year, approximately one-half received medical care at a hospital emergency room.

For the project's second purpose, a two-page survey instrument was mailed to all Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce members with between 3 and 50 employees. In addition, the questionnaire was mailed to clients of the University of Georgia Small Business Development Center with fewer than 50 employees. Only those businesses located in Richmond county were included in both surveys. A total of 207 surveys were completed.

The results show that 83 percent of the companies make available or contribute to the cost of health insurance plans for their eligible employees. However, a waiting period of approximately one year is imposed by 76 percent of these companies. The vast majority of those who did not offer any health insurance plan reported that the cost to the company is a major factor in their decision.

INTRODUCTION

This report is divided into two parts:

PART I: The first part presents the results of a survey of residents of the Augusta area. The data were gathered in October, November, and December 2002 by means of a four-page survey instrument.

PART II: The second part reports the results of a survey of Augusta area small businesses. The data were gathered in November and December 2002 by means of a two-page survey instrument.

The report is organized into the following sections:

1. Research objectives
2. Methodology
3. Results and analysis.

The section for PART I of this report will include the following:

- (2) Overall results.
- (3) Data about respondents who have health insurance.
- (4) Data about respondents who do not have health insurance.
- (5) A summary of the findings based on the respondents' postal ZIP code.

The section for PART II of this report will include the following:

- (6) General information about the companies that have participated in the survey.
- (7) Data about companies offering health insurance coverage.
- (8) Data about companies not offering health insurance coverage.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The purposes of this project are twofold:

1. To gather information about the health status, health care needs, and health care resources utilized by Augusta Richmond County residents. The analysis will include data about uninsured persons.

2. To gather information about health insurance coverage of persons employed by small businesses operating in Augusta Richmond County.

METHODOLOGY

PART I: HEALTH SURVEY

A. Areas of Emphasis

Nine major areas were addressed:

1. Health insurance coverage
2. Demographics
3. Health status
4. Medical care
5. Women's health
6. Children's health
7. Disabled persons' health
8. Dental care
9. Health-related issues

B. Survey Instrument

A four-page questionnaire was developed to gather the following data.

I - Health Insurance Coverage:

Whether each respondent had health insurance coverage and, if so, the type of health insurance.

II - Demographics:

Each respondent's gender, marital status, age, race, level of education, employment status, annual household income, and postal ZIP code.

III - Health Status:

1. The respondent's overall physical health.
2. The respondent's overall physical health compared to "one year ago."
3. The extent to which usual activities are affected by the respondent's *physical* health.

4. The extent to which usual activities are affected by the respondent's *emotional* health.
5. Additional items listed thirty-three medical conditions such as chronic hepatitis, sexually transmitted diseases, emphysema, lung cancer, sickle cell anemia, high blood pressure, and diabetes. The respondents were then asked whether they have any of these conditions.
6. How recently the respondent had a colon-rectal cancer screening.
7. Male respondents were asked how recently they had a prostate cancer screening.

IV - Medical Care:

1. Except for minor illnesses, whether the respondent usually seeks medical care when sick. If not, the respondent was asked to indicate what prevents him or her from doing so.
2. Whether the respondent visits a physician or nurse for regular check-ups. If not, the respondent was asked to indicate what prevents him or her from doing so.
3. When prescribed drugs by a physician, whether the respondent usually has the prescription filled. If not, the respondent was asked to indicate what prevents him or her from doing so.
4. How far the respondent usually travels to receive medical care.
5. The type of transportation used most often when visiting a physician or nurse.
6. Whether, during the past year, the respondent has been treated at any of nine different types of health care facilities.
7. Where the respondent or someone in his or her immediate family would go for treatment when sick.
8. The number of office, clinic, or in-home visits the respondent had with a physician or nurse during the past year.
9. Respondents who visited (or had a family member who visited) a hospital's Emergency Room within the last two years were asked to indicate the purpose of the visit.
10. The degree of the respondent's satisfaction with the way he or she is

treated by medical professionals in the Augusta area.

11. The degree of the respondent's satisfaction with the quality of medical care he or she is receiving in the Augusta area.

V - Women's Health:

Each female respondent was asked to indicate:

1. Whether she ever experienced any of the following conditions: Problems with a pregnancy, menstrual problems, problems of the ovaries/uterus, and problems of the breast and, if so, whether she received medical care for these problems.
2. How recently, if ever, the following procedures were performed: A breast exam by a health care professional, a mammogram, and a pap smear.
3. At what point, in her most recent pregnancy, she first was examined by a doctor or a nurse and what reasons, if any, prevented her from receiving medical care before the baby was born.

VI - Children's Health:

Each respondent was asked to:

1. Report the ages(s) of any children under six in the household.
2. Whether any of these children visit a doctor for regular checkups and what reasons, if any, prevent the respondent from taking the child(ren) for regular check ups.

VII - Disabled Persons' Health:

Each respondent was asked whether:

1. Anyone in the household has a physical disability.
2. The disability is limiting that person's ability to live independently.
3. That person is receiving physical rehabilitation or therapy services. If not, the respondent was asked to indicate what prevents that person from receiving these services.

VIII - Dental Care:

Each respondent was asked:

1. Whether he or she has dental insurance.
2. Whether he or she receives regular dental care at least once a year and, if not, what prevents him or her from doing so.
3. To indicate the purpose of his or her last visit to a dentist.

IX - Health-Related Issues:

Each respondent was asked:

1. How often the respondent wears seat belts when riding in a vehicle.
2. Whether, in the past year, the respondent *rode* in a motor vehicle when he or she thought the driver had too much alcohol to drink.
3. Whether, in the past year, the respondent *drove* a motor vehicle when he or she had too much alcohol to drink.
4. To what extent the respondent's neighborhood is safe from crime.
5. His or her smoking habits.
6. Whether the respondent drinks alcoholic beverages and, if so, the type and quantity consumed.

C. Procedure

Surveys were placed at various agencies, organizations, churches, community resource centers, clinics, and medical facilities in the Augusta area. Many of these serve low income, uninsured persons in Augusta Richmond County. Thus a non-probability sampling procedure was utilized.

The importance of the study was emphasized to the appropriate personnel and all were thanked for their cooperation. They, in turn, emphasized to their clients/ patients/ visitors/etc. the importance of their participation. A total of 2,026 surveys were completed.

PART II: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A. Areas of Emphasis

Three major areas were addressed:

1. General information about each company.
2. Information about companies that make available or contribute to the cost of health insurance plans for their eligible employees.
3. Information about companies that do not provide health insurance plans for their eligible employees.

B. Survey Instrument

A two-page questionnaire, consisting of three sections, was developed to gather the following data.

I - General Information:

Each responding company was asked to:

1. Indicate its type of industry (e.g., retail trade, transportation, repair services).
2. Describe the type of business (e.g., branch, S corporation, franchise).
3. Provide the number of full-time and part-time persons employed at the company's location in Richmond County.
4. Provide the percentage of employees who are in each of five hourly wage ranges.

II - Companies Offering Health Insurance Plans:

Each company was asked:

1. To indicate the number of hours a week an employee must work before becoming eligible for participating in the health insurance plan.
2. Whether a waiting period is imposed before new employees are eligible for health insurance and, if so, the length of that period.
3. To indicate the type of health plan(s) being offered to employees.
4. Whether other types (dental, disability, life, or vision) of insurance are being offered.

5. To provide the amount or percentage of the cost of health insurance coverage an employee is required to contribute.
6. To provide the percentage of the employees' overall contribution for all types of health insurance plans.
7. Whether the plan can impose a waiting period or refuse to cover certain pre-existing conditions.
8. To provide the percentage increase of the total health plan premium over the past year.
9. To provide the number (or percentage) of current employees who:
 - (1) Are enrolled in the company's insurance plan
 - (B) Voluntarily are not enrolled in the company's insurance plan
 - (C) Are not eligible for the company's insurance plan.
10. To indicate the reason(s) some employees do not enrol in the health insurance plan offered by the company.
11. To indicate how often the company reviews its health insurance program.

III - Companies Not Providing Any Health Insurance Plans:

Each company was asked to indicate:

1. Whether it offered its employees health insurance or medical benefits at any time since 1990.
2. How important each of eight factors was in the company's decision not to offer health insurance or medical benefits.
3. Whether the company believes that employees would enrol in a health insurance plan if their share were about one-third of a premium that is "affordable."
4. Whether the company would be interested in participating in such a program if its portion of the premium were:

Between \$40 and \$59

Between \$60 and \$79

Between \$80 and \$99
Between \$100 and \$129.

C. Procedure

Surveys were mailed to all Augusta Metro Chamber of Commerce members with between 3 and 50 employees. In addition, the questionnaire was mailed to clients of the University of Georgia Small Business Development Center with fewer than 50 employees. Only those businesses located in Richmond county were included in both surveys. A total of 207 surveys were completed.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There is strong evidence from numerous studies in the academic literature that, in surveys of this type, many respondents are likely to provide information that shows them in the best possible light in order to create a favorable impression. For certain types of questions, respondents tend to give “socially desirable” answers and what they believe “the average person” would state or do.

Thus, one should expect respondents to inflate much of the information they provide when answering certain questions such as those pertaining to (1) their own or their children’s frequency of medical check-ups and medical treatment, (2) how early in their pregnancy they first visited a doctor. Likewise, other issues - such as illnesses and drinking and smoking habits - are likely to be understated.

PART I: RESULTS OF THE HEALTH SURVEY *

** Due to rounding, the total percentage within some items is not 100.0.*

SECTION I: HEALTH INSURANCE

1. RESPONDENTS WHO DO *NOT* HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE:

38 percent.

2. RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF HEALTH INSURANCE:

Medicare:	15 %
Medicaid:	25 %
Both Medicare and Medicaid:	8 %
Health insurance through the respondent's employer:	9 %
Health insurance through a family member's employer:	3 %
Private insurance through a direct contract between the respondent and an insurance company:	1 %

3. RESPONDENTS WITH HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY SUBGROUPS:

Respondents With Health Insurance Coverage ¹

Overall total:	62 %
Age: Between 18 and 39:	65 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	46 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	—
Race: White:	54 %
Race: Non-White:	64 %
Income: Middle income:	74 %
Income: Low income:	59 %

¹ For example, 65 percent of those who are between 18 and 39 years old have health insurance.

² The number of uninsured persons who are in this age group is too small for reliable data.

SECTION II: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

1. GENDER:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
Female:	63 %	79 %
Male:	37 %	21 %

2. RESPONDENTS' ZIP CODES:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
30901:	28 %	20 %
30904:	24 %	18 %
30906:	21 %	20 %
30909:	13 %	9 %
30815:	9 %	10 %
Other:	12 %	16 %

3. MARITAL STATUS:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
Married:	19 %	21 %
Single, never married:	26 %	31 %
Single:	19 %	17 %
Divorced:	26 %	13 %
Other:	9 %	18 %

4. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Did not complete high school:	32 %	27 %
Completed high school:	60 %	55 %
College graduate:	13 %	13 %

5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Employed:	39 %	32 %
Not employed:	60 %	55 %
Retired:	1 %	13 %

6. RACE:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
African-American:	58 %	70 %
White:	39 %	28 %
Other:	3 %	2 %

7. AGE:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Under 18 ¹ :	1 %	5 %
18-39:	41 %	47 %
40-64:	57 %	32 %
Over 64:	1 %	17 %
Mean:	41	42
Standard deviation:	12	15
Median:	42	42
Range:	16 - 77	14 - 91

¹ The number of persons in this age group is too small for reliable data.

8. ANNUAL (BEFORE TAXES) HOUSEHOLD INCOME:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Under \$15,000:	84 %	73 %
\$15,000 - \$24,999:	11 %	14 %
\$25,000 - \$39,999:	4 %	6 %
\$40,000 - \$54,999:	1 %	4 %
\$55,000 - \$69,999:	0 %	2 %

SECTION III: GENERAL HEALTH STATUS

1. RESPONDENTS' DESCRIPTION OF THEIR PHYSICAL HEALTH "IN THE PAST MONTH":

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Excellent:	7 %	8 %	7 %
Very good:	8 %	18 %	13 %
Good:	32 %	34 %	33 %
Fair:	35 %	30 %	33 %
Poor:	19 %	10 %	14 %

2. THE RESPONDENTS' OVERALL PHYSICAL HEALTH COMPARED TO ONE YEAR AGO:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Much better:	10 %	15 %	13 %
Somewhat better:	12 %	14 %	13 %
About the same:	44 %	47 %	46 %
Somewhat worse:	23 %	19 %	21 %
Much worse:	11 %	5 %	7 %

3. EXTENT TO WHICH USUAL ACTIVITIES WERE AFFECTED “IN THE PAST MONTH” BECAUSE OF *PHYSICAL* HEALTH:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Not at all:	23 %	33 %	29 %
Slightly:	18 %	19 %	19 %
Moderately:	16 %	20 %	18 %
Quite a bit:	31 %	20 %	24 %
Extremely:	12 %	9 %	10 %

4. EXTENT TO WHICH USUAL ACTIVITIES WERE AFFECTED “IN THE PAST MONTH” BECAUSE OF *EMOTIONAL* HEALTH:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Not at all:	31 %	39 %	37 %
Slightly:	22 %	22 %	22 %
Moderately:	14 %	19 %	17 %
Quite a bit:	25 %	16 %	19 %
Extremely:	7 %	4 %	5 %

5. MEDICAL CONDITION:

The survey sought information on 27 medical conditions. The following list ranks the 27 medical conditions from most frequently cited to least frequently cited.

		Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
(1)	High blood pressure:	36 %	37 %	37 %
(2)	Arthritis:	32 %	23 %	28 %
(3)	Depression:	30 %	20 %	24 %
(4)	Chronic back problems:	29 %	19 %	23 %
(4)	Migraine headaches	31 %	18 %	23 %
(6)	Trouble seeing even with glasses:	28 %	15 %	21 %
(7)	Diabetes:	12 %	14 %	14 %
(7)	Panic/anxiety attacks:	17 %	11 %	14 %
(9)	Asthma:	12 %	12 %	12 %
(10)	Hearing problems:	13 %	9 %	10 %
(11)	Chronic bronchitis:	12 %	5 %	8 %
(11)	Stomach ulcers:	11 %	6 %	8 %
(13)	Heart attack:	6 %	7 %	7 %
(14)	Stroke:	5 %	7 %	6 %
(14)	Chronic cough:	9 %	4 %	6 %
(16)	Thyroid problems:	4 %	5 %	5 %
(16)	Kidney stones:	7 %	3 %	5 %
(16)	Sexually transmitted diseases:	7 %	3 %	5 %
(19)	Lung problems (other than asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic cough, and emphysema) :	5 %	4 %	4 %
(19)	Congestive heart failure:	2 %	5 %	4 %
(21)	Emphysema:	4 %	3 %	3 %

Respondents' Medical Condition (continued)

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
	-----	-----	-----
(21) Chronic anemia:	2 %	3 %	3 %
(23) Breast cancer:	1 %	3 %	2 %
(23) Cancer (other than prostate, breast, and colon-rectal):	2 %	2 %	2 %
(23) Sickle cell anemia:	12 %	2 %	2 %
(26) Colon-rectal cancer:	3 %	1 %	1 %
(26) Prostate cancer:	11 %	2 %	1 %

6. COLON-RECTAL CANCER SCREENING:

When the race and income level of respondents who are **aged 40 and older** are analyzed, the results are shown below.

	Respondents Aged 40 and Older		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Never had a colon-rectal exam:	71 %	65 %	68 %
Had a screening exam “in the last year”:	16 %	23 %	19 %
Had a screening exam “more than one year ago”:	13 %	12 %	13 %
Never had a colon-rectal exam: ¹			
Race: White:	69 %	51 %	60 %
Race: Non-white:	72 %	76 %	74 %
Income: Middle:	67 %	64 %	66 %
Income: Low:	91 %	69 %	75 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 71 percent of uninsured respondents aged 40 and older reported they never had a colon-rectal exam.

7. PROSTATE CANCER SCREENING:

The race and income level of male respondents who are **aged 40 and older** are analyzed, are shown below:

	Men Aged 40 and Older		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Never had a prostate cancer exam:	75 %	65 %	70 %
Had a screening exam “in the last year”:	18 %	28 %	24 %
Had a screening exam “more than one year ago”:	7 %	7 %	7 %
Never had a prostate cancer exam: ¹			
Race: White:	69 %	53 %	68 %
Race: Non-white:	69 %	82 %	78 %
Income: Middle:	76 %	67 %	63 %
Income: Low:	90 %	76 %	60 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 75 percent of uninsured male respondents aged 40 and older reported they never had a prostate cancer exam.

SECTION III: MEDICAL CARE

1. SEEKING MEDICAL CARE WHEN SICK:

Seventy-nine percent of the respondents reported that, except for minor illnesses, they usually seek medical care when sick. This percentage is 67 among the uninsured, and 87 among those who have health insurance.

Those who do not seek medical care indicated that the high cost of medical care, having to wait too long to get an appointment, lack of time, having to wait too long in the waiting room, and lack of transportation were the major reasons preventing them.

Respondents Who Seek Medical Care When Sick ¹

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	63 %	84 %	77 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	71 %	88 %	79 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---	91 %	91 %
Race: White:	60 %	87 %	75 %
Race: Non-White:	70 %	86 %	81 %
Income: Middle:	69 %	90 %	82 %
Income: Low:	69 %	80 %	77 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 63 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they usually seek medical care when sick.

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

2. VISITING A PHYSICIAN OR NURSE FOR REGULAR CHECK-UPS:

Seventy-eight percent of all respondents indicated that they visit a doctor or nurse for regular check-ups. This percentage is 62 among the uninsured, and 89 among those who have health insurance.

When the age group, race, and income levels of those who visit a doctor or nurse for regular check-ups are examined, the results show the following:

Respondents Who Have Regular Check-ups ¹

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	55 %	85 %	76 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	69 %	88 %	78 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---	89 %	89 %
Race: White:	73 %	87 %	83 %
Race: Non-White:	44 %	77 %	67 %
Income: Middle:	63 %	89 %	79 %
Income: Low:	54 %	78 %	70 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 55 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they have regular check-ups.

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

3. FILLING DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS:

When prescribed drugs by a physician, 94 percent of the respondents usually have the prescription filled. This percentage is 88 among the uninsured, and 97 among those who have health insurance. Those who fail to have their prescriptions filled indicated that the high cost and lack of transportation were the major reasons.

When age group, race, and income levels of those who usually have their prescriptions filled are examined, the results show the following:

	Respondents Who Usually Have Their Drug Prescriptions Filled ¹		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	82 %	97 %	92 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	90 %	97 %	94 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---	99 %	99 %
Race: White:	87 %	98 %	95 %
Race: Non-White:	88 %	97 %	94 %
Income: Middle:	88 %	98 %	95 %
Income: Low:	87 %	96 %	93 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 82 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they usually have their prescriptions filled.

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

4. DISTANCE TRAVELED TO RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE:

On the average, respondents stated that they travel 10.4 miles to receive medical care. This distance is 9 miles among the uninsured, and 11 miles among those who have health insurance.

When age group, race, and income levels are examined, the average distance traveled is:

Average Distance Traveled to Receive Medical Care (in miles)			
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	9	9	9
Age: Between 40 and 64:	9	16	12
Age: 65 and above ² :	–	13	13
Race: White:	9	12	11
Race: Non-White:	12	12	10
Income: Middle:	12	10	10
Income: Low:	9	13	11

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

5. TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION USED MOST OFTEN WHEN VISITING A PHYSICIAN OR NURSE:

	Type of Transportation		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Personal vehicle	45	55	52
A friend's or relative's vehicle	37	32	34
Bus	10	7	8
Taxi	5	4	4
Walking	4	3	3

6. WHERE RESPONDENTS RECEIVED MEDICAL CARE:

Respondents were asked where they received medical care in the past year.

	Where Medical Care Was Received		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Hospital clinic:	19 %	49 %	38 %
Hospital emergency room:	60%	46 %	55 %
Private doctor's office or clinic:	15 %	33 %	26 %
Health department clinic:	12 %	10 %	11 %
Mental health center or hospital:	12 %	8 %	10 %
Urgent care center:	4 %	2 %	3 %
Rehabilitation hospital:	2 %	2 %	2 %
Veterans Administration facility:	1 %	2 %	2 %

7. WHERE THE RESPONDENT OR SOMEONE IN HIS OR HER IMMEDIATE FAMILY WOULD GO FOR TREATMENT WHEN SICK:

When asked this question, respondents were offered four choices and asked to “check all that apply”. The responses are as follows:

Where Respondents or Immediate Family Members Would Go for Treatment ¹			
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
A hospital emergency room:	65 %	60 %	63 %
A private doctor’s office or clinic:	15 %	26 %	22 %
A clinic:	19 %	17 %	18 %
Would stay home:	2 %	2 %	2 %

¹ Percentage of all respondents. For example, 65 percent of all uninsured respondents reported they would go to a hospital emergency room when sick.

8. NUMBER OF OFFICE, CLINIC, OR IN-HOME VISITS THE RESPONDENT HAD WITH A PHYSICIAN OR NURSE:

On the average, respondents were treated by a physician or nurse 6.2 times during the past year (range = 1 - 20). The average number of times is 5.3 (range = 1 - 15) among the uninsured, and 6.5 (range = 1 - 20) among those who have health insurance.

When age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

	Average Number of Visits		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	5.2	5.0	5.0
Age: Between 40 and 64:	5.6	9.2	7.8
Age: 65 and above ¹ :	---	7.8	7.8
Race: White:	5.3	8.1	6.8
Race: Non-White:	5.3	6.0	6.0
Income: Middle:	5.3	6.6	6.3
Income: Low:	5.8	6.6	6.0

¹ Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

9. PURPOSE OF TREATMENT AT A HOSPITAL’S EMERGENCY ROOM:

Respondents who were treated (or had a family member treated) at an Emergency Room within the last **two years** were asked to indicate the purpose of the visit. Three possible reasons were provided and respondents were asked to “check all that apply.” The results are:

Purpose of Treatment at an Emergency Room

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Very sick or seriously injured:	47 %	47 %	47 %
Doctor’s office was closed:	10 %	15 %	13 %
Patient does not have a regular doctor:	20 %	9 %	17 %

Shown below are the data when the age group, race, and income levels of those treated in an Emergency Room because they were “very sick” or “seriously injured” are examined..

Respondents or Family Members Treated at an Emergency Room Because They Were “Very Sick” or “Seriously Injured”
(Percent in Each Group ¹)

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	57 %	51 %	53 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	40 %	43 %	42 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	41 %	40 %
Race: White:	47 %	49 %	48 %
Race: Non-white:	53 %	47 %	47 %
Income: Middle:	44 %	46 %	45 %
Income: Low:	47 %	53 %	50 %

¹

For example, 57 percent of uninsured persons between 18 and 39 years old were (or had family members) treated at an Emergency Room because they were “very sick” or “seriously injured.”

²

Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

-
**Room
Injured**

**Respondents or Family Members Treated at an Emergency
Because They Were “Very Sick” or “Seriously**

(Percent of All Patients ¹)

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	50 %	51 %	51 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	49 %	30 %	35 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	14 %	14 %
Race: White:	40 %	29 %	33 %
Race: Non-white:	61 %	71 %	67 %
Income: Middle:	15 %	24 %	21 %
Income: Low:	85 %	76 %	79 %

¹ For example, among the uninsured, 50 percent of all age groups who were treated at an Emergency Room because they (or a family member) was “very sick” or “seriously injured” were between 18 and 39 years old.

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

10. THE DEGREE OF THE RESPONDENT'S SATISFACTION WITH THE WAY HE OR SHE IS TREATED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS IN THE AUGUSTA AREA:

	Degree of Satisfaction		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Very Satisfied:	20 %	32 %	28 %
Satisfied:	56 %	54 %	55 %
Neither Satisfied, Nor Dissatisfied:	9 %	6 %	8 %
Dissatisfied:	5 %	2 %	3 %
Very Dissatisfied:	9 %	6 %	7 %

When the age group, race, and income levels of those who are “very satisfied” or “satisfied” are examined, the results are as follows:

“Very Satisfied” and “Satisfied” Respondents ¹

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	78 %	85 %	82 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	72 %	84 %	78 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	88 %	88 %
Race: White:	78 %	88 %	83 %
Race: Non-white:	78 %	86 %	83 %
Income: Middle:	85 %	90 %	89 %
Income: Low:	71 %	83 %	79 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 78 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they are “very satisfied” or “satisfied”.

²

Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

**11. DEGREE OF SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF THE MEDICAL CARE
IN THE AUGUSTA AREA:**

	Degree of Satisfaction		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Very Satisfied:	23 %	28 %	26 %
Satisfied:	49 %	58 %	55 %
Neither Satisfied, Nor Dissatisfied:	13 %	4 %	8 %
Dissatisfied:	4 %	2 %	3 %
Very Dissatisfied:	11 %	7 %	9 %

When the age group, race, and income levels of those who are “very satisfied” and “satisfied” are examined, the results show the following:

“Very Satisfied” and “Satisfied” Respondents ¹

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	68 %	84 %	79 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	70 %	87 %	78 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	86 %	86 %
Race: White:	72 %	87 %	80 %
Race: Non-white:	74 %	86 %	82 %
Income: Middle:	81 %	91 %	89 %
Income: Low:	70 %	82 %	76 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 68 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they are “very satisfied” or “satisfied”.

²

Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

SECTION IV: WOMEN'S HEALTH STATUS

NOTE: As explained earlier, it should be noted it is probable that the numbers and percentages of women who sought medical care and visited a doctor or nurse early in their pregnancies are overstated.

In addition, many of the survey instruments were completed by women while they were waiting to see a doctor or nurse at various health care facilities.

1. MEDICAL CONDITION:

A) *“Problems with a pregnancy”:*

Among the uninsured, 29 percent reported having experienced these problems.
Among the insured, 27 percent reported having experienced these problems.

Medical treatment:

Among the uninsured, 89 percent received medical treatment.
Among the insured, 92 percent received medical treatment.

B) *“Menstrual problems”:*

Among the uninsured, 40 percent reported having experienced these problems.
Among the insured, 31 percent reported having experienced these problems.

Medical treatment:

Among the uninsured, 74 percent received medical treatment.
Among the insured, 77 percent received medical treatment.

C) *“Problems of the ovaries/uterus”:*

Among the uninsured, 30 percent reported having experienced these problems.
Among the insured, 22 percent reported having experienced these problems.

Medical treatment:

Among the uninsured, 94 percent received medical treatment.
Among the insured, 94 percent received medical treatment.

D) *“Problem of the breast”:*

Among the uninsured, 20 percent reported having experienced these problems.
Among the insured, 13 percent reported having experienced these problems.

Medical treatment:

Among the uninsured, 72 percent received medical treatment.
Among the insured, 86 percent received medical treatment.

2. MEDICAL PROCEDURES:

1) Breast exam by a health care professional:

Fifty-nine percent of **all** the female respondents had an exam within the “last year”, 19 percent had an exam “more than a year ago”, and 22 percent never had an exam.

When the age group, race, and income levels of those who **never** had a professional breast exam are examined, the results show the following:

	Respondents Who <i>Never</i> Had a Professional Breast Exam ¹		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	24 %	21 %	22 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	23 %	17 %	20 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	23 %	23 %
Race: White:	22 %	16 %	18 %
Race: Non-white:	32 %	24 %	27 %
Income: Middle:	20 %	19 %	19 %
Income: Low:	34 %	22 %	24 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 24 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they never had a professional breast exam.

²

Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

B) Mammogram:

When the race and income levels of women aged **35 and older** and never had a mammogram are examined, the results show the following:

	Respondents Aged 35 and Older Who Never Had a Mammogram ¹		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Race: White:	19 %	16 %	17 %
Race: Non-white:	27 %	17 %	20 %
Income: Middle:	15 %	10 %	12 %
Income: Low:	27 %	18 %	22 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 16 percent of uninsured White respondents between aged 35 and older reported they never had a mammogram.

C) Pap smear:

Overall, 72 percent of the respondents had a Pap smear within the “last year”, 24 percent had one more than “a year ago”, and 4 percent never had one.

When the age group, race, and income levels of those who never had a pap smear are examined, the results are as follows:

	Respondents Who <i>Never</i> Had a Pap Smear ¹		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	11 %	5 %	7 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	12 %	12 %	12 %
Age: 65 and over ² :	---	4 %	4 %
Race: White:	8 %	5 %	6 %
Race: Non-white:	25 %	13 %	17 %
Income: Middle:	11 %	6 %	8 %
Income: Low:	19 %	10 %	13 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 11 percent of uninsured women between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they never had a Pap smear.

²

Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

3. Pregnancy:

(A) When they were first seen by a doctor or nurse in their most recent pregnancy:

In the first three months of their most recent pregnancy: 88 percent.

In the second three months of their most recent pregnancy: 9 percent.

In the last three months of their most recent pregnancy: 1 percent.

When the age group, race, and income levels of only those who were first seen by a doctor or nurse in the first three months of their most recent pregnancy are examined, the results show the following:

**Percentage Examined by a Doctor or Nurse in the
First Trimester of Their Most Recent Pregnancy ¹**

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	80 %	88 %	86 %
Age: 40 and over:	88 %	97 %	94 %
Race: White:	91 %	96 %	94 %
Race: Non-white:	82 %	88 %	86 %
Income: Middle:	100 %	92 %	97 %
Income: Low:	85 %	87 %	86 %

¹

Percentage in each group. For example, 80 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they were examined by a doctor or nurse in the first three months of their most recent pregnancy.

SECTION V: CHILDREN’S HEALTH STATUS

NOTE: As explained earlier, the frequency of medical check-ups probably is overstated. In addition, many of the survey instruments were completed by women while they (and their children) were waiting to see a doctor or nurse at various health care facilities.

- 1. Households with children under the age of six:** 27 percent.
- 2. Total number of children in these households:** 834.
- 4. Medical examinations:**

Ninety-six percent of the parents indicated that their children (under the age of six) received regular medical examinations.

When the parents’ age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

Children Receiving Regular Medical Examinations ¹			
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Parents’:			
Age: Between 18 and 39:	94 %	96 %	96 %
Age: 40 and over:	91 %	100 %	97 %
Race: White:	81 %	100 %	94 %
Race: Non-White:	95 %	96 %	96 %
Income: Middle:	91 %	98 %	96 %
Income: Low:	87 %	94 %	92 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 94 percent of uninsured White respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported their children (under the age of six) received regular medical examinations.

5... Most common reasons for not taking children to a doctor for regular examinations

(in order of importance):

“I don’t have transportation”

“There is no need to go if the child is not sick”

“It costs too much”

“I don’t have the time”

“I have to wait too long to get an appointment”

SECTION VI: PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

1. Disabled persons whose disabilities limit their ability to live independently:

29 percent.

2. Disabled persons receiving physical rehabilitation or therapy services:

81 percent.

3. Most common reasons for not receiving physical rehabilitation or therapy services (in order of importance):

“It costs too much”

Disabled person *“doesn’t feel it will do any good”*

“The insurance doesn’t cover therapy”

Disabled person *“doesn’t have transportation”*

“Co-payments or deductibles are too high”

SECTION VII: DENTAL CARE

1. Respondents who have dental insurance:

Overall, 14 percent of all respondents have dental insurance coverage.

When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

Respondents With Dental Insurance Coverage ¹	
<hr/>	
Age: Between 18 and 39:	22 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	13 %
Age: 65 and above:	22 %
Race: White:	17 %
Race: Non-White:	10 %
Income: Middle income:	29 %
Income: Low income:	10 %

¹ For example, 22 percent of respondents between the age of 18 and 39 have dental insurance coverage.

2. Respondents receiving regular dental care at least once a year:

Overall, 32 percent receive regular dental care at least once a year.

When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

**Respondents Who Receive Dental Care
At least Once A Year ¹**

	Uninsured Persons ²	Insured Persons ³	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	26 %	74 %	34 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	35 %	65 %	32 %
Age: 65 and over:	44 %	56 %	41 %
Race: White:	21 %	78 %	41 %
Race: Non-white:	24 %	76 %	32 %
Income: Middle:	19 %	80 %	56 %
Income: Low:	21 %	79 %	34 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, among respondents who do not have dental insurance, 26 percent of those between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they receive regular dental care at least once a year.

² Persons who do not have dental insurance coverage.

³ Persons who have dental insurance coverage.

3. Most common reasons for not seeking regular dental care (in order of importance):

- “It costs too much”*
- “I don’t know where to go”*
- “I don’t have transportation”*
- “Too busy”*

4. The two most common purposes of the last dental visit:

“Toothache or other painful condition”: 51 %

“Routine care or examination”: 39 %

SECTION VIII: HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES

1. HOW OFTEN THE RESPONDENT WEARS SEAT BELTS WHEN *RIDING* IN A VEHICLE:

	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Always:	81 %	81 %	81 %
Usually:	12 %	9 %	10 %
Sometimes:	6 %	7 %	7 %
Rarely:	1 %	2 %	2 %
Never:	1 %	1 %	1 %

When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

Respondents Who <i>Always</i> Wear a Seat Belt When <i>Riding</i> in a Vehicle ¹	
Age: Between 18 and 39:	84 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	78 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	—
Race: White:	80 %
Race: Non-White:	81 %
Income: Middle income:	79 %
Income: Low income:	82 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 78 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they always wear a seat belt when riding in a vehicle.

² Number of respondents in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

2. RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST YEAR, *RODE* IN A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN THEY THOUGHT THE DRIVER HAD TOO MUCH ALCOHOL TO DRINK:

Six percent of the respondents indicated that, in the past year, they *rode* in a motor vehicle when they thought the driver had too much alcohol to drink. When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

**Respondents Who *Rode* in a Vehicle When
the Driver Had Too Much Alcohol to Drink ¹**

Age: Between 18 and 39:	6 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	5 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---
Race: White:	8 %
Race: Non-White:	6 %
Income: Middle:	0 %
Income: Low:	5 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 6 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported that, in the past year, they rode in a motor vehicle when they thought the driver had too much alcohol to drink.

² Number of respondents in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

3. RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST YEAR, *DROVE* A MOTOR VEHICLE WHEN THEY HAD TOO MUCH ALCOHOL TO DRINK:

Four percent of the respondents indicated that, in the past year, they *drove* a motor vehicle when they had too much alcohol to drink. When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

**Respondents Who *Drove* a Vehicle When They
Had Too Much Alcohol to Drink ¹**

Age: Between 18 and 39:	8 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	2 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---
Race: White:	6 %
Race: Non-White:	5 %
Income: Middle:	3 %
Income: Low:	4 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 8 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported that, in the past year, they drove a motor vehicle when they had too much alcohol to drink.

² Number of respondents in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

4. TO WHAT EXTENT THE RESPONDENT'S NEIGHBORHOOD IS SAFE FROM CRIME:

	Degree of Safety
Very safe:	25 %
Moderately safe:	39 %
Somewhat safe:	30 %
Not safe at all:	6 %

5. THE RESPONDENTS' SMOKING HABITS:

Forty-eight percent of the respondents reported that they never smoked, 21 percent used to smoke, and 32 percent currently smoke. On average, those who used to smoke reported that they stopped smoking on a regular basis approximately 15 years ago. Current smokers reported that they smoke, on average, thirteen cigarettes or cigars per day.

When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

	Respondents Who Smoke ¹		
	Uninsured Persons	Insured Persons	Entire Sample
Age: Between 18 and 39:	42 %	24 %	31 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	30 %	34 %	33 %
Age: 65 and above ² :	---	14 %	14 %
Race: White:	55 %	38 %	44 %
Race: Non-White:	32 %	22 %	26 %
Income: Middle:	45 %	21 %	27 %
Income: Low:	36 %	28 %	31 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 42 percent of uninsured respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported that they smoke cigarettes or cigars.

² Number of uninsured persons in this age group is too small for a reliable analysis.

6. THE TYPE AND QUANTITY OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONSUMED:

Seventy-one percent reported that they drink alcoholic beverages. On the average, each week they consume:

Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	
Bottles or cans of beer:	3.3
Glasses of wine:	1.0
Wine coolers:	0.5
Mixed drinks, cocktails, or shots of liquor:	1.5

When the age group, race, and income levels are examined, the results show the following:

	Respondents Who Consume Alcoholic Beverages ¹
Age: Between 18 and 39:	33 %
Age: Between 40 and 64:	27 %
Age: 65 and above:	6 %
Race: White:	25 %
Race: Non-White:	31 %
Income: Middle income:	33 %

¹ Percentage in each group. For example, 33 percent of respondents between the ages of 18 and 39 reported they consume alcoholic beverages.

PART II: RESULTS OF THE HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE SURVEY *

** Due to rounding, the total percentage within some items is not 100.0.*

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Type of Industry:

Arts, recreation, entertainment:	7 %
Construction, contractors:	11 %
Finance, insurance, real estate:	11 %
Food, drink, accommodations:	4 %
Health care:	13 %
Manufacturing:	5 %
Professional, technical services:	13 %
Repair services:	4 %
Retail trade:	10 %
Social services:	4 %
Transportation:	3 %
Wholesale trade:	5 %
Other:	10 %

2. Description of the Business:

When asked this question, respondents were offered a number of choices and asked to “check all that apply”. The responses are as follows:

Branch:	16 %
Headquarters:	14 %
Only location:	44 %
Franchise:	9 %
Managed by owner:	49 %
Managed for owner:	3 %
S Corporation:	46 %
Corporation, for profit:	87 %
Corporation, not for profit:	22 %
Partnership:	8 %
Sole Proprietor:	13 %

3. Number of Persons Employed in Richmond County:

Full-time: Mean = 16

Part-time: Mean = 12

4. Percentage of employees who are in the following hourly wage ranges:

Less than \$ 6.00: 28 %

\$ 6.00 - \$ 7.99: 25 %

\$ 8.00 - \$ 9.99: 25 %

\$ 10.00 - \$ 11.99: 28 %

Over \$ 11.99: 57 %

SECTION II: COMPANIES OFFERING HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS

1. Companies that make available or contribute to the cost of a health insurance plan to eligible employees:

83 percent.

2. Number of hours a week an employee must work before becoming eligible for participating in the health insurance plan:

Mean (average) number of hours: 34.5

3. Companies imposing a waiting period before new employees are eligible for health insurance:

76 percent.

Mean length of the waiting period:

11.2 months

4. Type of health plan(s) being offered to employees:

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO): 29 percent

Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) or Point of Service(POS)t: 66 percent

Traditional Major Medical/ Indemnity: 5 percent

5. Companies that offer the following:

	Percentage of All Companies	Percentage of Companies Offering a Health Insurance Plan
Dental Insurance:	41 %	50 %
Disability Insurance:	38 %	46 %
Life Insurance:	58 %	71 %
Vision Insurance:	19 %	23 %
Other:	8 %	9 %

6. Employee contribution to the cost of their health plan coverage for coverage for one individual:

Average amount: \$ 62. Average percentage: **47**

7. Employee contribution to the cost of their health plan coverage for coverage for one individual and one person:

Average amount: \$ 62. Average percentage: **47**

8. Employee contribution to the cost of their health plan coverage for coverage for a family of three or more:

Average amount: \$ 62. Average percentage: **47**

9. Contribution for health plans:

Employer Contribution: 71 %

Employee Contribution: 39 %

10. Can the plan refuse to cover or impose a waiting period for certain pre-existing conditions?

Companies whose plan *cannot* exclude an employee: 67 %

Companies whose plan *can* exclude an employee: 27 %

Companies whose plan requires a waiting period: 6 %

Average length of the waiting period: 11 months.

11. The total health plan premium per average employee increased over the past year by approximately:

21.8 percent

12. Employees who enroll in the company-offered health insurance plan:

67 percent

13. Employees who voluntarily do not enrol in the company-offered health insurance plan:

25 percent

14. Employees who are not eligible to enrol in the company-offered health insurance plan:

34 percent

15. Why, in the company's opinion, some employees do not enroll in the health insurance plan offered by the company: (*Respondents were asked to "check all that apply"*)

Employees cannot afford their portion of the premium: 26 %

Employees use a spouse's insurance: 65 %

Employees have coverage elsewhere: 44 %

Employees do not believe health insurance is necessary: 5 %

The company does not know the reason: 5 %

16. How often company reviews its health insurance program:

On the average, once every 12 months.

SECTION III: COMPANIES NOT PROVIDING ANY HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS:

1. Companies that offered their employees health insurance or medical benefits at any time since 1990:

Yes: 23 %
 Yes, offered last year: 5 %
 No: 72 %

2. How important the following factors are in the company's decision not to offer health insurance or medical benefits:

Reasons for not Offering	Not Important	Important	Very Important
The cost to the company	6 %	19 %	75 %
The company can attract and retain employees without offering health insurance	29 %	32 %	39 %
Employees cannot afford to pay their share	12 %	46 %	42 %
They don't seem very important to employees	33 %	39 %	27 %
Too much hassle, paperwork	68 %	19 %	13 %
The company would rather spend the money on wages	44 %	34 %	22 %
The company doesn't know how to find coverage at a reasonable cost	30 %	21 %	49 %
High employee turnover	71 %	19 %	10 %

The above percentages indicate that the cost of health insurance and medical benefits is of paramount importance.

3. Companies that believe employees would enrol in a health insurance plan if their share were about one-third of a premium that is "affordable":

80 %

4. Companies that would be interested in participating in such a health insurance plan if the portions of the premium that the company paid were:

\$ 40 - \$ 59: 43 % (an additional 34 % indicated “may be” they would be interested)

\$ 60 - \$ 79: 37 % (an additional 30 % indicated “may be” they would be interested)

\$ 80 - \$ 99: 32 % (an additional 21 % indicated “may be” they would be interested)

\$ 100 - \$ 129: 6 % (an additional 4 % indicated “may be” they would be interested)

TABLE 1
GENERAL HEALTH STATUS: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

	30815 (%)	30901 (%)	30904 (%)	30906 (%)	30909 (%)	Other (%)
Respondents whose physical health in the past month was “fair” or “poor”	43	33	63	38	48	48
Respondents whose overall physical health is “somewhat worse” or “much worse” compared to one year ago	31	22	35	26	28	27
Respondents whose usual activities were affected “quite a bit” or “extremely” in the past month because of <i>physical</i> health	39	19	43	36	41	39
Respondents whose usual activities were affected “quite a bit” or “extremely” in the past month because of <i>emotional</i> health	19	18	34	21	23	30
Colon-rectal screening exam: Respondents aged 40 and older who:						
Never had the exam	74	67	73	69	68	73
Had an exam “in the last year”	26	25	22	15	16	15
Had an exam “more than one year ago”	0	8	5	16	16	12
Prostate cancer exam: Men aged 40 and older who:						
Never had the exam	55	67	72	67	63	75
Had an exam “in the last year”	31	27	13	18	27	25
Had an exam “more than one year ago”	14	6	15	15	0	0

TABLE 2
MEDICAL CARE: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

	30815 (%)	30901 (%)	30904 (%)	30906 (%)	30909 (%)	Other (%)
Respondents who usually seek medical care when sick	85	81	76	75	83	77
Respondents who visit a doctor or nurse for regular check-ups	93	96	78	76	95	93
Respondents who usually have their drug prescriptions filled	93	96	89	93	95	93
Average distance traveled to receive medical care (in miles)		14	7	5	16	7
						14
Respondents treated at a hospital Emergency Room in the past year		52	46	56	46	37
						33
Where respondent or an immediate family member would go for treatment when sick:						
A hospital emergency room	65	63	70	64	49	47
A private doctor's office or clinic	20	19	21	23	30	36
A clinic	15	16	11	19	21	16
Would stay home	0	1	2	3	0	1
Office, clinic, or in-home visits the respondent had with a physician or nurse (average number of times)	7	5	6	6	6	6
Respondents who were treated in a hospital Emergency Room within the last 2 years						

because they were very sick or seriously injured	46	68	58	59	55	56
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TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)
MEDICAL CARE: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

-	30815	30901	30904	30906	30909	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
-						
Respondents who are “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the way they are treated by medical professionals in the Augusta Area	83	80	79	87	83	83
Respondents who are “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the quality of medical care in the Augusta area	75	82	68	86	91	85

**TABLE 3
WOMEN'S HEALTH STATUS: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE**

	30815 (%)	30901 (%)	30904 (%)	30906 (%)	30909 (%)	Other (%)
"Problems with a pregnancy":						
Women reporting such problems	24	24	38	26	39	21
Women who received medical treatment	100	91	85	100	100	90
Menstrual problems:						
Women reporting such problems	31	29	47	32	38	32
Women who received medical treatment	69	73	73	74	80	80
Problems with the ovaries/uterus:						
Women reporting such problems	19	25	35	25	21	24
Women who received medical treatment	100	100	89	100	100	100
"Problem of the breast"						
Women reporting such problems	15	9	22	19	12	22
Women who received medical treatment	82	83	71	86	90	80
Breast exams by a health care professional:						
Women who never had an exam	28	21	26	24	14	15

TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)

WOMEN'S HEALTH STATUS: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

	30815	30901	30904	30906	30909	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Mammograms:						
Women aged 35 and older who never had a mamogram	31	30	29	29	5	13
Pap Smear:						
Women aged 35 and older who never had a Pap smear	0	5	7	0	0	0
Women who were first seen by a doctor or nurse in the first semester of their most recent pregnancy:	97	83	90	83	92	92

**TABLE 4
CHILDREN'S HEALTH STATUS: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE**

	30815	30901	30904	30906	30909	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Households with children under the age of six	45	180	66	97	46	84
Children receiving regular medical examinations	100	93	90	86	100	100

**TABLE 5
PHYSICAL DISABILITIES: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE**

	30815	30901	30904	30906	30909	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Disabled persons with limited ability to live independently	35	31	18	21	17	39
Disabled persons with limited ability to live independently receiving physical rehabilitation or therapy services	28	28	18	26	12	33

TABLE 6
DENTAL CARE: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

	30815	30901	30904	30906	30909	Other
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Respondents with dental insurance coverage	15	12	12	10	17	20
Respondents who receive dental care at least once a year	33	31	30	26	34	36

TABLE 7
HEALTH-RELATED ISSUES: SURVEY RESULTS, BY ZIP CODE

	30815 (%)	30901 (%)	30904 (%)	30906 (%)	30909 (%)	Other (%)
Respondents who always wear a seat belt when riding in a vehicle	73	83	85	86	74	80
Respondents who, in the past year, rode in a motor vehicle when they thought the driver had too much alcohol to drink	2	6	4	5	8	3
Respondents who, in the past year, drove a motor vehicle when they had too much alcohol to drink	0	5	2	5	2	4
Respondents who feel their neighborhood is “very safe” or “moderately safe”	80	52	50	65	71	81
Respondents who smoke	39	25	33	26	37	22
Respondents who consume alcoholic beverages	16	29	27	27	37	22
Average weekly consumption of alcoholic beverages:						
Bottles or cans of beer		0.8	3.1	4.7	2.8	4.2 3.4
Glasses of wine	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1
Wine coolers	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3
Mixed drinks, cocktails, or shots of liquor	0.4	2.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3

