

Health Care Access

Key Findings

The 2008 health assessment project identified that 14% of Auglaize County adults could not access the health care they needed at some time in the past year because of the cost. Almost half (45%) of adults had visited a doctor for a routine visit within the past year.

Health Care Access

- ◆ In 2008, 14% of adults could not access the care they needed at some time in the past year due to cost, increasing to 32% of those with incomes less than \$25,000.
- ◆ The following prevented Auglaize County adults from seeing a doctor if they needed healthcare: cost (30%), worried they might find something wrong (11%), hours not convenient (12%), cannot get time off work (10%), and difficult to get an appointment (10%).
- ◆ Almost half (45%) of adults had visited a doctor for a routine visit within the past year, decreasing to 38% of those under 30 years old.
- ◆ About three-fourths (76%) of Auglaize County adults go to the doctor's office when they are sick or need health advice. 2% go to the urgent care center, 2% go to the emergency room, and 1% go to a public health clinic. 8% of adults do not have a usual place they go.
- ◆ 77% of Auglaize County adults reported they had one particular doctor or healthcare professional they go to for routine medical care, decreasing to 66% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. Of those who do not have a usual source of medical care, 27% reported they go to two or more places, 16% reported they did not need a doctor, 15% did not have insurance or could not afford it, and 9% reported their previous doctor had moved or was unavailable
- ◆ Auglaize County adults listed the following problems when trying to get healthcare in the past year: did not have enough money (9%), could not get an appointment when they wanted one (9%), were too busy (6%), and transportation (2%).

Primary Care Professionals (2002)

	Auglaize	Ohio
Physician to Population ratio	1:1,549	1:852
Dentist to Population ratio	1:3,098	1:2,229

- ◆ In 2002, Auglaize County was reported as having no Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary care, mental health, or dental health.
- ◆ A shortage of primary medical care physicians is defined through many factors, one of which being an area with a physician to population ratio of at least 1:3,500.

Source: ODH Primary Care County Profiles; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professionals

Availability of Services

- ◆ When Auglaize County adults were asked what programs they have looked for, for themselves or a loved one, demand was highest for the following programs: depression or anxiety (14%), smoking (9%), and drug or alcohol abuse (3%).
- ◆ See Table on page 2 of this section.

Predictors of Access to Health Care...

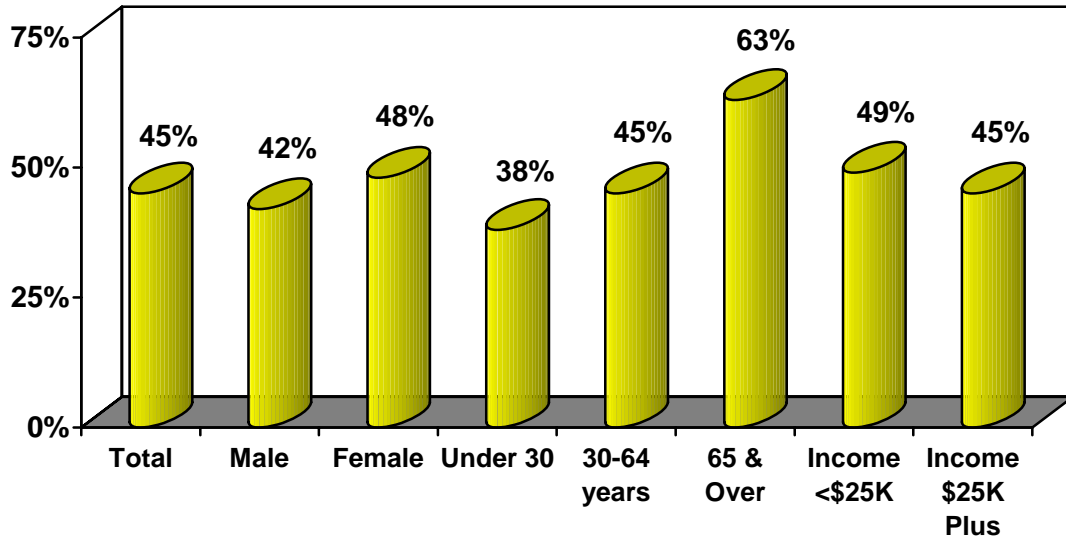
Adults are more likely to have access to medical care if they:

- ◆ Earn a higher income
- ◆ Have health insurance
- ◆ Have a college education
- ◆ Have a regular primary care provider
- ◆ Utilize preventive services in a clinic setting
- ◆ Work for a large company

(Source: Healthy People 2010 and CDC)

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**Auglaize County Adults Visiting a Doctor for a Routine Check-up
Within the Past Year**



Auglaize County Adults Able to Access Assistance Programs/Services

Types of Programs (% of all adults who looked for the programs)	Auglaize County adults who have looked but have <u>NOT</u> found a specific program	Auglaize County adults who have looked and have found a specific program
Depression or Anxiety (14% of all adults looked)	31%	69%
Smoking (9% of all adults looked)	41%	59%
Drug or Alcohol Abuse (3% of all adults looked)	18%	82%

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Healthy People 2010 Objective 01-Access to Quality Health Services

Indicator	Healthy People 2010 Target	Auglaize County	Ohio	U.S.
Persons under age of 65 years with health care insurance	100%	85% age 20-24 96% age 25-34 91% age 35-44 94% age 45-54 95% age 55-64 (2008)	N/A age 18-24 84% age 25-34 87% age 35-44 91% age 45-54 90% age 55-64 (2006)	69% age 18-24 80% age 25-34 86% age 35-44 88% age 45-54 89% age 55-64 (2006)
Persons who report a usual primary care provider	85%	77%-only one (2008)	N/A	78%* (2003)
Females who received prenatal care in first trimester	90%	80% (2006)	73% (2006)	84% (2004)*

*U.S. baseline is age-adjusted to the 2000 population standard

(Sources: Health People 2010 Objectives, BRFSS, ODH Information Warehouse, 3-23-07, 2008 Assessment)