Individual Readiness Questions

LIVE WHERE YOU WORK

After reviewing the pre-session content, answer the questions below. Print out this sheet with your answers to use in a team activity.

1. According to Hancock and colleagues, initial and continuing choice to live and practice in a small-town is determined by four major pathways. They are:
   a. access to technology, transportation, quality of life, small neighborhoods
   b. familiarity, sense of place, community involvement, and self-actualization
   c. education, recreation, healthcare, and economy
   d. resilience, recreation, culture, and history

2. According to Hancock and colleagues, which of the following factors is not known to be important for recruitment of rural physicians?
   a. community service orientation
   b. rural residency experience
   c. loan repayment program participation
   d. rural upbringing
   e. owning one’s own practice

3. According to Hancock and colleagues, which of the following factors is not known to be important for retention of rural physicians?
   a. rural-focused medical school track
   b. sociocultural integration
   c. employment opportunities for spouse
   d. financial sustainability of practice
   e. reasonable workload and call schedule

4. According to Funk, for physicians, small towns offer opportunities to fuse professional opportunity with great __________
   a. work/life balance
   b. culture
   c. history
   d. friendly neighbors
5. According to Thomas, in the US, hospitals in poor neighborhoods were mostly started by religious organizations and ________
   a. health corporations
   b. military
   c. social reformers
   d. international organizations

6. According to McGrail and colleagues, rural physicians are more likely to leave small town practice for which of the following reasons?
   a. Increased salary in the city
   b. Higher median household income in the rural community
   c. Rural upbringing
   d. Higher unemployment rate
   e. More than adequate numbers of physicians and competition

7. Economic aspects appear to have only a minor role in mobility decisions of primary care physicians compared with geographic aspects of population size and hospital access.
   a. True
   b. False