



## **SUMMARY REPORT**

### **2008 Survey of Temporary Imaging Technologist Staffing Trends**

#### **Overview**

Med Travelers is a leading national allied healthcare staffing firm specializing in the temporary staffing of diagnostic imaging professionals. These professionals include radiologic technologists, nuclear medicine technologists, computerized tomography (CT) technologists, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) technologists, sonographers, interventional technologists, and technologists working in a variety of other diagnostic imaging modalities. Med Travelers also specializes in the temporary placement of physical, occupational, speech and other allied healthcare professionals. Med Travelers is a division of AMN Healthcare, San Diego, the largest health care staffing firm in the United States.

This report marks Med Travelers' fifth survey examining trends in the temporary staffing of diagnostic imaging technologists. The intent of the survey is to provide data regarding the current use of and demand for temporary diagnostic imaging technologists in multiple modalities. The survey examines trends and opinions among hospital administrators, radiology department heads and others who use temporary diagnostic imaging technologists. The survey also examines the opinions and work patterns of imaging technologists who work on a temporary basis.

#### **Methodology**

The 2008 survey is based on telephone interviews conducted with both health care professionals utilizing the services of temporary imaging technologists and telephone surveys of temporary imaging technologists working on a temporary basis (these technologists also are known as "travelers"). In addition, the survey includes data regarding the temporary imaging technologist staffing assignments that Med Travelers conducted in calendar year 2007.

The survey is divided into three parts.

**Part I** of the survey examines trends among the users of temporary imaging technologist services – why they use temporary technologists, how they view the skill levels of temporary technologists, and related topics. It is based on interviews with 229 users of temporary imaging technologist staffing services.

**Part II** examines how temporary or "traveling" diagnostic imaging technologists view working on a temporary basis, why they choose to work as travelers, and related issues. It is based on interviews with 167 temporary diagnostic imaging technologists.

**Part III** is a review of the temporary diagnostic imaging technologist assignments Med Travelers conducted in calendar year 2007, suggesting which modalities are in the highest demand.

# PART I – SURVEY OF EMPLOYERS USING TEMPORARY IMAGING TECHNOLOGISTS

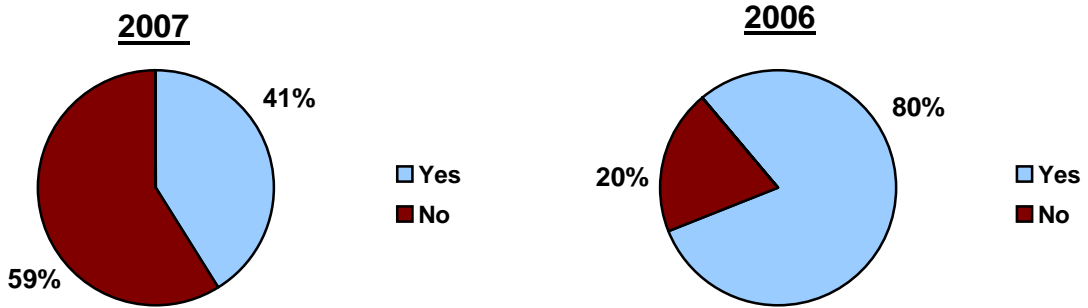
Part I of Med Travelers' 2008 Survey of Temporary Imaging Technologist Staffing Trends includes responses to telephone interviews conducted with the users and/or purchasers of temporary imaging technologist staffing services. The majority of those interviewed were hospital imaging department managers. Comparisons are made to results surveys conducted in previous years where applicable.

## When Telephone Interviews Were Conducted

September, October, November of 2007

## QUESTIONS ASKED AND RESPONSES RECEIVED

1. Have you used temporary ("traveling") diagnostic imaging technologists to supplement your existing staff any time during the last 12 months?



2. Are you currently looking for temporary ("traveling") diagnostic imaging technologists to supplement your existing staff?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Yes	5%	12%	25%	N/A
No	95%	78%	75%	N/A

3. How difficult is it to find temporary imaging technologist coverage compared to 12 months ago?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
More difficult	11%	26%	16%	N/A
Less difficult	34%	31%	25%	N/A
The same	55%	43%	59%	N/A

4. In a typical month, how many temporary imaging technologists do you use?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
None	74%	44%	N/A	N/A
1-3	22%	46%	93%	93%
4-6	3%	6%	5%	7%
7 or more	1%	4%	2%	N/A

5. Why do you or would you typically use a temporary imaging technologist?

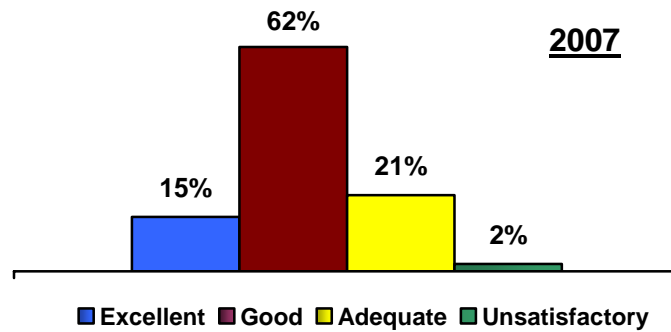
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Loss of Staff	67%	93%	77%	83%
Maintain services while seeking a permanent technologist	56%	13%	19%	12%
Vacation/ continuing medical education	27%	37%	28%	1%
Increase in patient base	20%	10%	12%	4%
Test marketing need	5%	4%	3%	1%
Other	7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

6. What are the benefits/drawbacks of using temporary imaging technologists?

<b>Benefits</b>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Allows continual treatment of patients	75%	73%	67%	71%
Immediate availability	44%	46%	42%	46%
Prevents existing staff burnout	42%	69%	30%	43%
Prevents lost revenue	41%	36%	42%	39%
Cost	4%	3%	3%	N/A
Other	10%	5%	10%	10%

<b>Drawbacks</b>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Cost	85%	88%	82%	88%
Familiarity with department/ practice	67%	40%	31%	13%
Learning equipment/ procedures	28%	25%	26%	25%
Other	16%	3%	18%	8%

7. What is your perception of the skill level of temporary technologists?



8. At your facility or practice, how are temporary imaging technologists viewed by:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<b><u>STAFF TECHNOLOGISTS</u></b>				
Accepted by	68%	66%	82%	78%
Not accepted	2%	2%	1%	22%
Tolerated	24%	32%	17%	N/A
Unsure	6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b><u>ADMINISTRATORS</u></b>				
Accepted	56%	62%	70%	N/A
Not accepted	8%	1%	6%	N/A
Tolerated	32%	35%	23%	N/A
Unsure	4%	2%	N/A	N/A
<b><u>PHYSICIANS</u></b>				
Accepted	67%	61%	82%	86%
Not accepted	1%	1%	1%	14%
Tolerated	20%	34%	17%	N/A
Unsure	12%	4%	N/A	N/A
<b><u>PATIENTS</u></b>				
Accepted	74%	93%	94%	93%
Not accepted	1%	1%	2%	7%
Tolerated	1%	6%	4%	N/A
Unsure	24%	0%	N/A	N/A

9. When conducting a search for temporary imaging technologists, how many search firms do you generally work with?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
None	7%	4%	8%	6%
One	23%	33%	20%	20%
2 - 3	57%	51%	56%	60%
4 or more	13%	12%	16%	14%

10. What are the two most important factors in selecting a temporary imaging technologist firm?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Quality of technologists provided	66%	75%	44%	54%
Availability of candidates/ promptness	44%	52%	18%	30%
Cost	42%	57%	11%	59%
Customer Service	19%	8%	11%	20%
Contract flexibility	16%	5%	2%	10%
Malpractice insurance	1%	0%	0%	N/A
Other	8%	0%	14%	2%

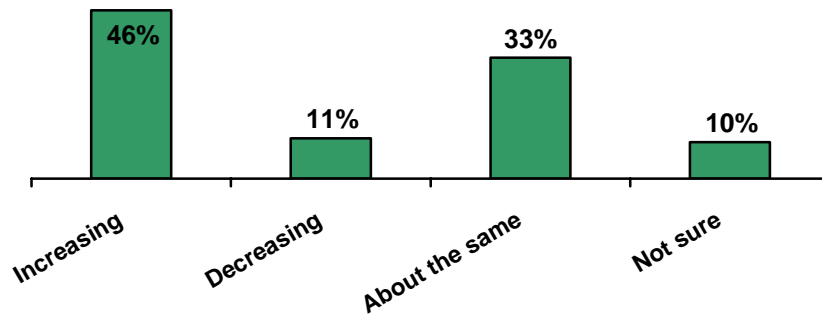
11. Is the value of a temporary imaging technologist to your department or practice:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Worth the cost	85%	96%	89%	87%
Not worth the cost	15%	4%	11%	13%

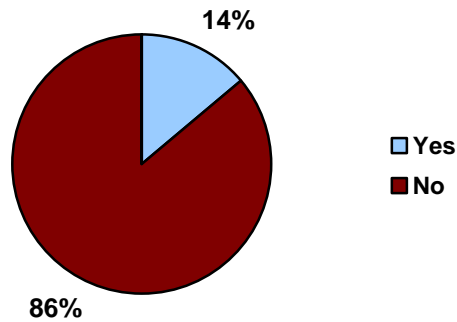
12. Compared to your staff technologists, temporary imaging technologists:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Take more studies per day	5%	10%	5%	N/A
Take fewer studies per day	18%	14%	15%	N/A
Take the same number of studies per day	77%	76%	80%	N/A

13. Where do you see demand for imaging technologists going in the next 1 - 3 years?



14. Are you currently using any type of vendor management?



15. What are the benefits/drawbacks of vendor managers?

Benefits		Drawbacks	
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2007</u>
Fewer calls from agencies	44%	Vendor managers understanding of job description	30%
Cost less	28%	Refilling position repeatedly	30%
Timely Response	16%	Timely response	12%
Better quality techs	12%	Waste of time because most candidates are not available	8%
		Quality of candidate	5%
		All of the above	15%

## Part I – Trends and Observations

Part I of Med Travelers 2008 Survey of Temporary Imaging Technologist Staff Trends illustrates current demand for temporary diagnostic imaging technologists as indicated by hospital imaging department managers. It also suggests why hospital imaging department managers use temporary imaging technologists, how they view the professional skills of “traveling” technologists, and what benefits temporary technologists bring to the imaging department

Just over 40% of imaging department managers surveyed indicated that they had used temporary diagnostic imaging technologists sometime during the last 12 months, down from 80% in 2006. Med Travelers attributes the relative decline in the use of temporary technologists to the growing number of entrants to the field who are filling permanent positions.

Enrollment in radiography training programs increased significantly from 1999 to 2005. In 1999, approximately 11,000 new enrollees entered radiography training programs, according to the American Society of Radiologic Technologists' 2007 Enrollment Snapshot (see [www.asrt.org](http://www.asrt.org)) By 2005, that number had grown to 16,274, an increase of 48%. Since 2005, enrollment in first-year radiography programs has continued to increase, but at a significantly slower rate. First-year enrollment in 2006 and 2007 was 16,414 and 16,612, respectively. Enrollment also grew in radiation therapy, from 500 first-year enrollees in 1999 to approximately 1,400 in 2005. Enrollment in radiation therapy training programs has declined slightly since 2005. Enrollment in first year nuclear medicine training programs increased from 1,000 in 1999 to approximately 1,600 in 2005, but flattened in 2007.

The ASRT attributes the general flattening of new enrollee numbers since 2005 not to a lack of applicants but to a lack of faculty. The ASRT reports that 32,000 qualified imaging technologist applicants were turned away in 2005, in part because of insufficient faculty.

Nevertheless, due to the rapid increase in imaging technologist enrollees and graduates from 1999 through 2005, permanent vacancy rates at hospitals have declined in recent years, according to the ASRT and the American Hospital Association (AHA). The AHA reports that imaging technologist vacancy rates at hospitals have fallen from over 10% several years ago to 5.5% in 2006. With fewer permanent vacancies, hospitals do not require as many travelers to maintain services as they have in the past.

However, the survey indicates a significant number of hospitals continue to use travelers to supplement their permanent staffs. In addition, it should be noted that the use of diagnostic imaging procedures continues to increase across all modalities. According to research firm Arlington Medical Resources (AMR, Inc.) the number of x-ray procedures in the United States increased by 22% from 2000 to 2004, while CT procedures increased by 62%, MRI by 60% and ultrasound by 32% in the same time frame.

Innovations in imaging technology, population growth, population aging, and the prevalence of defensive medicine are all trends likely to drive utilization of imaging procedures upward for the foreseeable future, fueling demand for more imaging technologists. The current lull in the market can be expected to abate as demand for imaging services increases and as the number of new enrollees in training programs levels off. Indeed, 46% of hospital imaging department managers surveyed said that demand for imaging technologists is going to increase in the next one to three years, compared to only 11% who said demand is going to decrease.

When asked to indicate why they use temporary technologists, the majority of those surveyed (67%) cited "loss of staff" as a reason. This response suggests that both attrition through retirement and other causes, and turnover in the imaging department helps drive the use of travelers. With multiple job opportunities still available, imaging technologists often are able to relocate without much difficulty. A growing number of technologists who previously worked on a permanent basis may now be working on a temporary basis, leading to further loss of staff. In addition to reacting to loss of staff, 56% of imaging department heads indicated they use temporary technologists to provide coverage while they seek permanent staff. This indicates that many hospitals continue to have gaps in their permanent staff and rely on traveling technologists to maintain services and departmental revenue. An additional 27% of those surveyed use travelers to fill in for vacationing technologists or those who are pursuing continuing medical education. 20% of those surveyed use travelers to help cope with increases in patient base such that occur seasonally in resort areas, while 5% use them to help test market new imaging modalities.

The majority of those surveyed (75%) indicated that one of the benefits of using temporary technologists is that they allow for the continual treatment of patients, while 44% said that the immediate availability of travelers is a benefit. Travelers also may serve as a means of retaining permanent staff. 42% of those surveyed indicated that one benefit of travelers is that they prevent burn-out of the permanent technologist staff. In addition, 41% of hospital imaging managers surveyed indicated that travelers prevent lost revenue, suggesting that traveling technologists can pay for themselves.

Hospital imaging department managers generally are positive about the skill level of temporary technologists. 77% of those surveyed rated the skill level of traveling technologists as either "excellent" or "good." 21% rated the skill level of traveling technologists as "adequate," while only 2% rated the skill level of temporary technologists as "unsatisfactory." Those surveyed also generally endorsed the value of traveling imaging technologists. 85% said traveling technologists are "worth the cost," while 82% said traveling technologists take either the same number of studies per day or more studies per day than permanent members of the staff. The survey also indicates that temporary technologists are widely accepted in the workplace. 53% or more of those surveyed said that traveling technologists are accepted by permanent staff technologists, hospital administrators, physicians and patients, with the highest acceptance rate (74%) being among patients.

## PART II – SURVEY OF TEMPORARY DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING TECHNOLOGISTS

Part II of Med Travelers' 2008 Survey of Diagnostic Imaging Technology Staffing Trends includes responses to telephone interviews conducted with technologists who work on a temporary or "traveling" basis. Comparisons are made to survey results from previous years where applicable.

### When Telephone Surveys Were Conducted

September, October and November of 2007

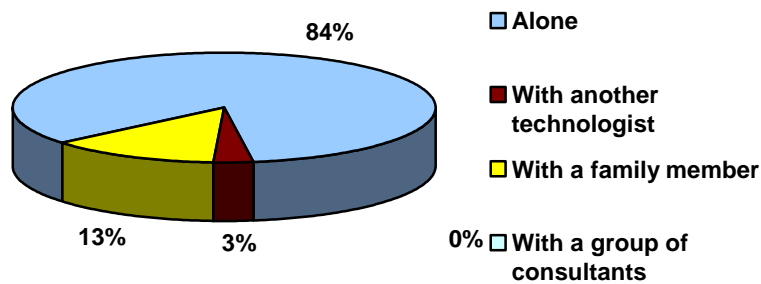
#### 1. How many years of experience do you have as a Diagnostic Imaging Technologist?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Less than 1 year	2%	<1%	4%	3%
1-5 years	21%	22%	26%	23%
6-10 years	32%	23%	28%	27%
11-20 years	27%	30%	22%	23%
21 or more years	18%	25%	20%	24%

#### 2. How long have you worked as a traveling technologist?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Less than 1 year	33%	21%	12%	13%
1-3 years	41%	24%	54%	56%
More than 3 years	26%	55%	34%	31%

#### 3. Do you travel:



#### 4. How long do you intend to work as a traveling imaging technologist?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Until finding a permanent position	N/A	9%	4%	9%
Less than 1 year	8%	4%	4%	5%
1-3 years	49%	34%	36%	40%
More than 3 years	43%	53%	56%	46%

5. Are you currently in a permanent position?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Yes	10%	16%	4%	5%
No	90%	84%	96%	95%

6. Are you currently looking for a permanent position?

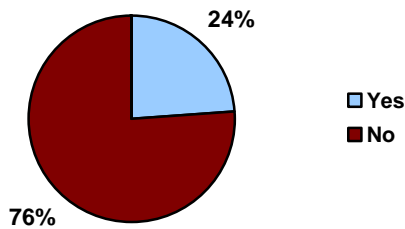
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Yes	11%	18%	4%	12%
No	89%	82%	96%	88%

7. What are the benefits/drawbacks of working as a traveling imaging technologist?

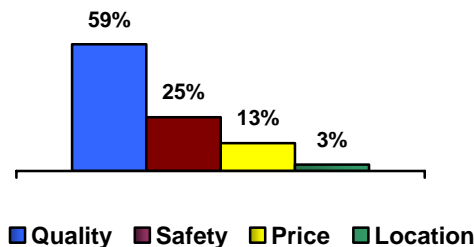
<u>Benefits</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Higher pay	85%	81%	69%	71%
Travel	59%	74%	44%	41%
No politics	45%	71%	20%	23%
Freedom/flexibility	41%	77%	35%	31%
Professional development	25%	55%	26%	30%
Other	4%	6%	8%	2%

<u>Drawbacks</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Away from home	64%	59%	53%	56%
Uncertainty of assignment	59%	56%	37%	38%
Quality of assignment	15%	30%	24%	0%
Lack of benefits	13%	36%	6%	8%
Other	13%	0%	12%	9%

8. Have you ever had a problem with housing?



9. If yes, was it because of:



10. How many staffing agencies do you work with?

	2007	2006	2005	2004
None	0%	0%	2%	3%
1	13%	18%	23%	14%
2-3	58%	38%	45%	42%
4 or more	29%	45%	30%	41%

11. What are the two most important reasons why you select a particular agency?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Pay rates	63%	56%	58%	56%
Number of opportunities	49%	39%	56%	59%
Location of opportunities	49%	55%	58%	57%
Good service	45%	51%	58%	55%
Reputation	10%	34%	49%	43%
Malpractice	1%	5%	11%	11%
Other	6%	11%	10%	11%

12. What are your two most important considerations in selecting a temporary opportunity?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Location	80%	85%	68%	69%
Pay rate	73%	66%	67%	68%
Length of assignment	13%	29%	49%	48%
Type/size of facility	11%	21%	23%	25%
Available shifts	9%	20%	13%	10%
Quality of equipment	5%	21%	15%	12%
Patient load	4%	16%	13%	10%

13. How far are you willing to travel?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Nationwide	81%	67%	78%	77%
Specific regions only	8%	14%	10%	11%
Home region only	9%	14%	8%	9%
Home state only	2%	5%	4%	3%

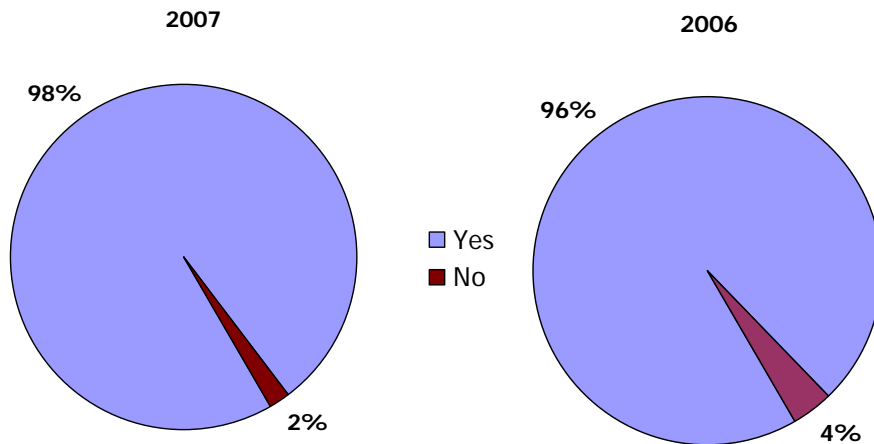
14. As a traveler, are you:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<b><u>STAFF TECHNOLOGISTS</u></b>				
Accepted	89%	96%	94%	93%
Not accepted/ Tolerated	11%	4%	6%	7%
<b><u>DEPARTMENT MANAGERS</u></b>				
Accepted	95%	95%	96%	96%
Not accepted/ Tolerated	5%	5%	4%	4%
<b><u>PATIENTS</u></b>				
Accepted	95%	99%	98%	98%
Not accepted/ Tolerated	5%	1%	2%	2%

15. What value do you bring to a hiring facility?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Maintain patient care	81%	83%	65%	61%
Prevent staff burnout	46%	55%	40%	42%
Add a specific skill	45%	51%	14%	9%
Generate revenue	28%	40%	11%	11%

16. Have you ever worked in a permanent position?



17. If yes, how would you rate working as a traveler versus working in a permanent position?

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Working as a traveler is less satisfying	2%	4%
Working as a traveler is more satisfying	60%	67%
They are equally satisfying	38%	29%

## Part II – Trends and Observations

Part II of Med Travelers' 2008 Survey Temporary Imaging Technologist Staffing Trends highlights several characteristics of diagnostic imaging technologists working on a temporary basis.

Temporary ("traveling") technologists surveyed do not fit into any one category in terms of their years of work experience. Of those surveyed, 23% have five or fewer years of imaging technologist experience, 32% have 6-10 years experience, 27% have 11-20 years, and 18% have 21 or more years of experience. The survey suggests that technologists with a variety of experience levels are attracted to temporary practice.

The survey also suggests that the ranks of traveling technologists include many professionals who are new to traveling. About one-third of those surveyed (33%) have worked as travelers less than one year, while 41% have worked as travelers from one to three years. About one quarter of those surveyed (26%) are relative veterans who have worked as travelers for more than three years.

Many of those surveyed (43%) indicated that they intend to keep working as travelers for more than three years, suggesting that some imaging technologists have adopted traveling as a permanent mode of practice. Over 50%, however, intend to work as travelers for a limited amount of time. 8% of those surveyed intend to work as travelers for less than one year, while 49% intend to work as travelers for one to three years. For the majority of those surveyed, traveling is a transitional career option that may lead to permanent practice, retirement or some other career choice.

The great majority of those surveyed (90%) indicated they currently are not in a permanent position, while the remaining 10% do hold permanent jobs. This suggests that some travelers are "moonlighting" from permanent jobs, possibly to supplement their income and/or to enjoy travel opportunities. While the majority of those surveyed (89%) appear content to work as travelers for the time being, 11% currently are seeking a permanent position. Most of those surveyed (84%) elect to travel alone, while 13% bring family members with them and 3% travel with another technologist.

When asked about the benefits of working as travelers, 85% of those surveyed identified "higher pay" as a benefit. "Travel" was cited as a benefit by 59%, "no politics" by 45%, "freedom/flexibility" by 41% and "professional development" by 25%.

Travelers must balance the lure of higher pay and the freedom of the road against the drawbacks of working temporary assignments. The majority of those surveyed (64%) cited being "away from home" as a drawback of traveling, 59% cited the "uncertainty of assignments," and 15% cited the "quality of assignments" as a drawback.

The great majority of travelers surveyed (98%) have worked in a permanent position. When asked to compare permanent work with traveling, only 2% of technologists indicated that permanent work is "less satisfying" than traveling. The majority (60%) said traveling is "more satisfying" than permanent work. 38% said that permanent work and traveling are "equally satisfying."

In finding temporary search assignments, many travelers work with multiple temporary staffing agencies. 58% of those surveyed use two to three staffing agencies to find temporary assignments, 29% use four or more, while 13% work with only one staffing agency.

When asked how they select a staffing firm, 63% said their decision was based on “pay rates,” while 49% said “number of opportunities” and 45% said “location of opportunities.” “Good service” was cited as a factor by 45%, while 10% said “a good reputation” was a reason for selecting a staffing firm.

When asked how they select a temporary opportunity, 80% of travelers surveyed cited the location of the opportunity as being important, 73% cited pay rate and 13% cited the length of the assignment. The majority (81%) do not feel tied to any one geographic area and indicated they are willing to travel nationwide. Over two-thirds of those surveyed (76%) have never had a problem with housing while traveling. Of those who have had a problem with housing while traveling, 59% said the problem was “quality,” 25% said the problem was “location” and 13% said the problem was “safety” while a small minority (3%) identified the problem as cost.

The great majority of travelers surveyed (95%) feel that they are accepted in the workplace by radiology department managers. 89% indicated they are accepted by permanent staff technologists, while 95% said they are accepted by patients.

### **PART III**

Part III of Med Travelers’ 2008 Survey of Temporary Diagnostic Imaging Technologist Staffing Trends includes a review of the temporary technologist staffing assignments Med Travelers conducted in calendar year 2007.

The type of staffing assignments Med Travelers receives from clients is one indicator of the relative demand for imaging technologists working in various modalities. Listed below are the staffing assignments Med Travelers received in 2007 by modality, with comparisons to previous years.

#### **Modalities of Med Travelers’ Staffing Assignments**

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<b>Ultrasound/vascular technologist</b>	<b>24%</b>	22%	16%	11%
<b>Interventional technologist</b>	<b>16%</b>	19%	10%	4%
<b>Radiologic technologist</b>	<b>9%</b>	13%	19%	21%
<b>Ultrasound sonographer</b>	<b>11%</b>	10%	9%	10%
<b>Echo cardiographer</b>	<b>11%</b>	10%	10%	5%
<b>CT technologist</b>	<b>12%</b>	10%	7%	8%
<b>MRI technologist</b>	<b>8%</b>	7%	10%	6%
<b>Nuclear medicine technologist</b>	<b>6%</b>	6%	16%	20%
<b>Mammographer</b>	<b>3%</b>	3%	3%	9%

### **Part III -- Trends and Observations**

Part III of the Survey suggests the current demand for temporary imaging technologists by modality, as reflected by the temporary imaging technologist staffing assignments Med Travelers conducted in 2007.

In a multi-year trend, the 2008 Survey indicates that demand for radiologic technologists (RTs) continues to decline relative to other imaging modalities. While RTs were Med Travelers' most requested modality in 2004 and 2005, they were the company's sixth most requested modality in 2007. Over 20% of Med Travelers' temporary imaging technologist staffing assignments were for RTs in 2004, compared to only 9% in 2007.

By contrast, demand for such modalities as ultrasound/vascular and interventional technology generally has increased over the last several years. In 2004, vascular/ultrasound represented 11% of Med Travelers' staffing assignments. By 2007, that number more than doubled to 24%. Interventional technologists represented 16% of Med Travelers' assignments in 2007, down from 19% in 2006, but still considerably higher than 2004, when interventional represented just 4% of Med Travelers' assignments.

Growth in demand for ultrasound/vascular and interventional may be attributed to the rising incidence of heart and vascular disease in the United States and the corresponding increase in the incidence of diabetes.

In general, Med Travelers' 2007 staffing assignments reflect the use of a broader range of imaging modalities with an increasing number of applications beyond that of standard x-rays. While x-ray use is still prevalent, it is being gradually supplanted by more advanced modalities.

#### **About Med Travelers**

Med Travelers is one of the largest allied healthcare professional staffing firms in the United States, specializing in the temporary placement of diagnostic imaging technologists and therapists. Med Travelers is a division of AMN Healthcare, the largest healthcare staffing company in the United States. AMN Healthcare provides temporary nurse staffing services as well as temporary and permanent physician and allied healthcare professional staffing services.

For additional information about this survey or about Med Travelers, please contact:



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