Promising Rural Public Health Practices for the Post ACA Implementation Era

2014 Keeneland Conference Session 2A April 9, 2014



Agenda

- Rural Health Status Update
 - Background
 - Methods
 - Highlights from findings
- Evidence-Based Models
 - Background
 - Methods
 - Organization of the Toolkits
 - Examples from the Toolkits





Examination of Trends in Rural and Urban Health: Establishing a Baseline for Health Reform

- CDC published Health United States, 2001 With Urban and Rural Health Chartbook
 - No urban/rural data update since 2001
- Purpose of this study:
 - Update of rural health status ten years later to understand trends
 - Provide baseline of rural/urban differences in health status and access to care prior to ACA implementation

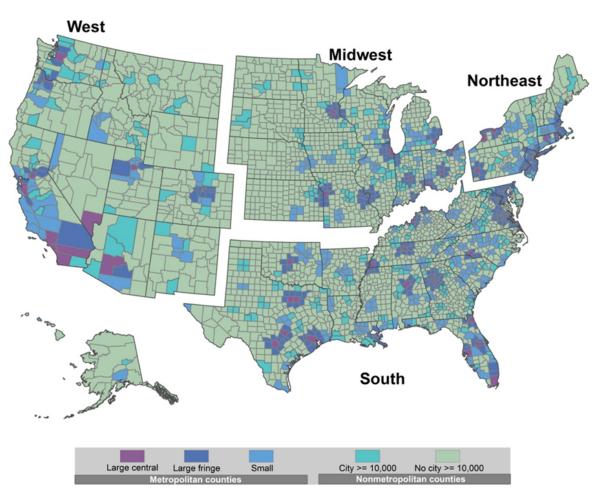


Methods

- Replicated analyses conducted in 2001 using most recent data available (2006-2011)
- Used same data source, when possible:
 - National Vital Statistics System
 - Area Resource File (HRSA)
 - U.S. Census Bureau
 - National Health Interview Survey (NCHS)
 - National Hospital Discharge Survey (NCHS)
 - National Survey on Drug Use and Health (SAMHSA)
 - Treatment Episode Data Set (SAMHSA)
- Applied same geographic definitions, although classifications may have changed since 2001:
 - Metropolitan Counties: large central, large fringe, small
 - Nonmetropolitan Counties: with a city ≥ 10,000 population, without a city ≥ 10,000 population



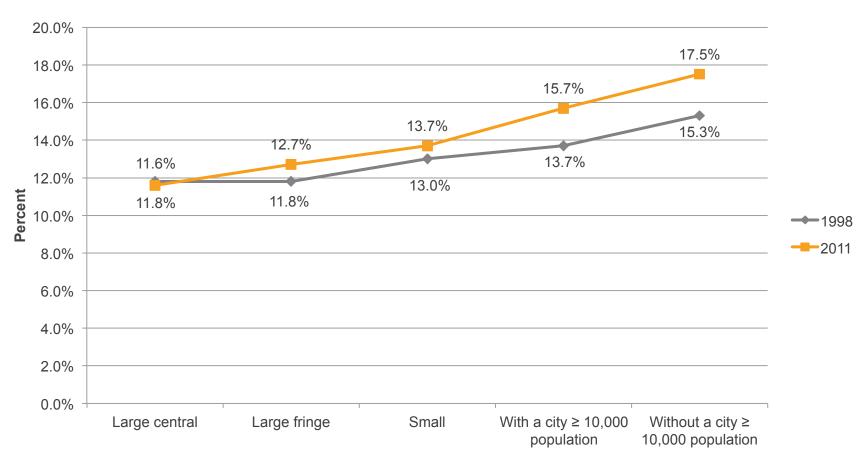
Counties by Region and Rurality (2006)





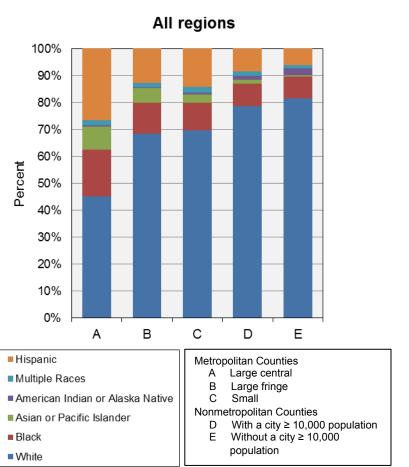
Population: Age

Population 65 years of age and over by rurality





Population: Race and Ethnicity

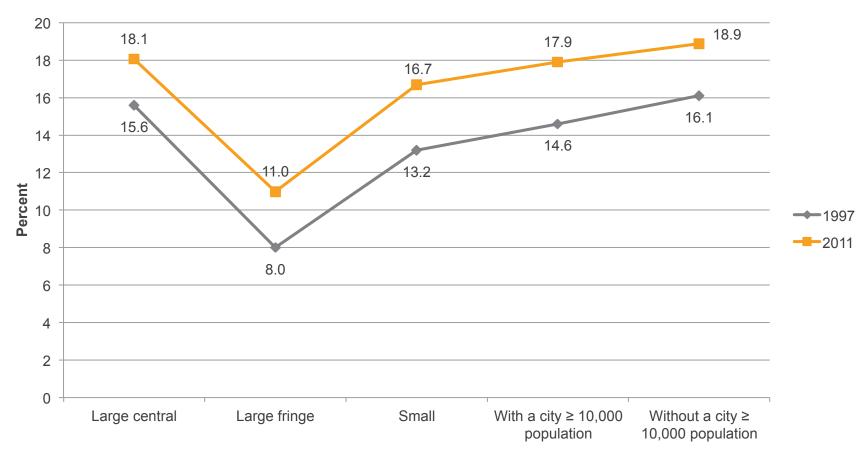


- Non-Hispanic white persons represent over half of the population in fringe counties of large metro areas, small metro counties, and nonmetro counties, but only 45% in central counties.
- In the Midwest, white persons represented 81% of its population. The Northeast had a larger proportion of residents of Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Island origin compared with the Midwest.
- In the South, non-Hispanic black persons constituted a larger proportion of the population than in any other region.
- The West had a disproportionately high concentration of persons of Hispanic origin.



Population: Poverty

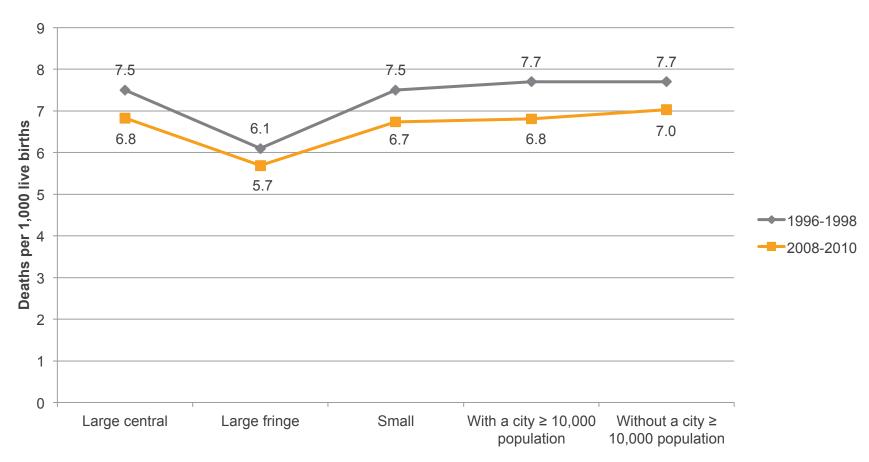
Population in poverty by rurality





Mortality: Infants

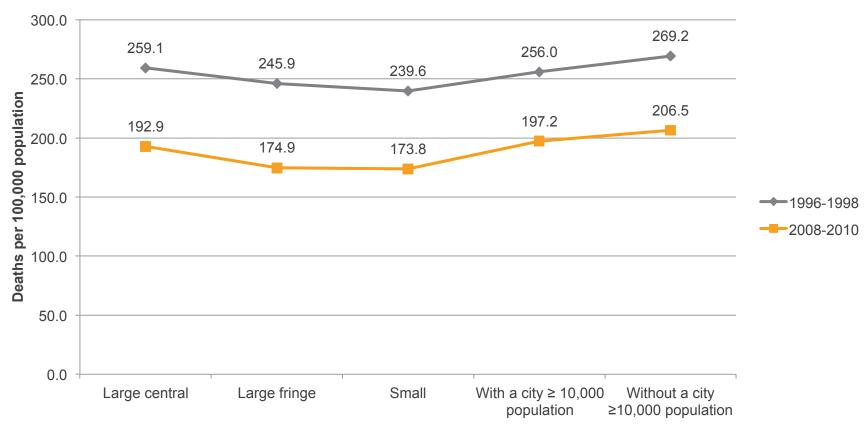
Infant mortality by rurality





Mortality: Heart Disease

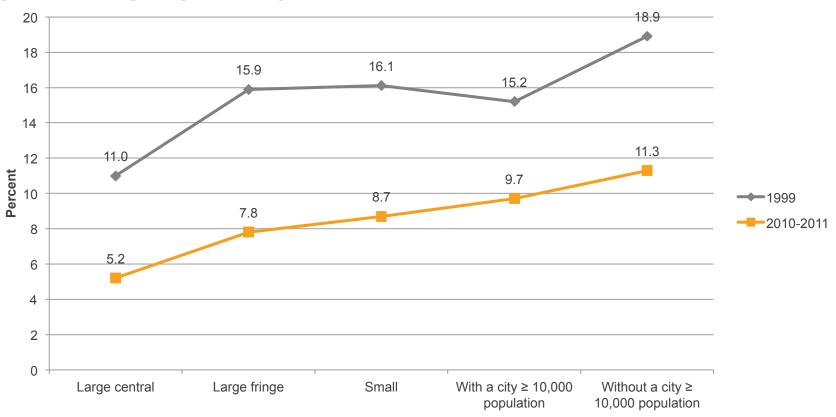
Death rates for ischemic heart disease among persons 20 years of age and over by rurality





Risk Factors: Adolescent Smoking

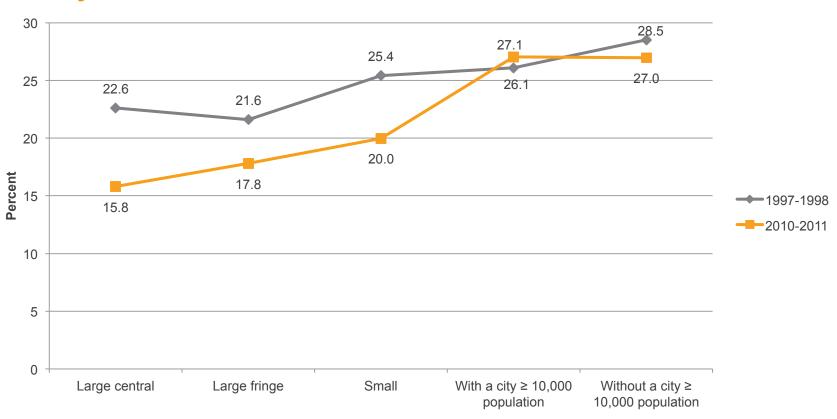
Cigarette smoking in the past month among adolescents 12-17 years of age by rurality





Risk Factors: Adult Smoking

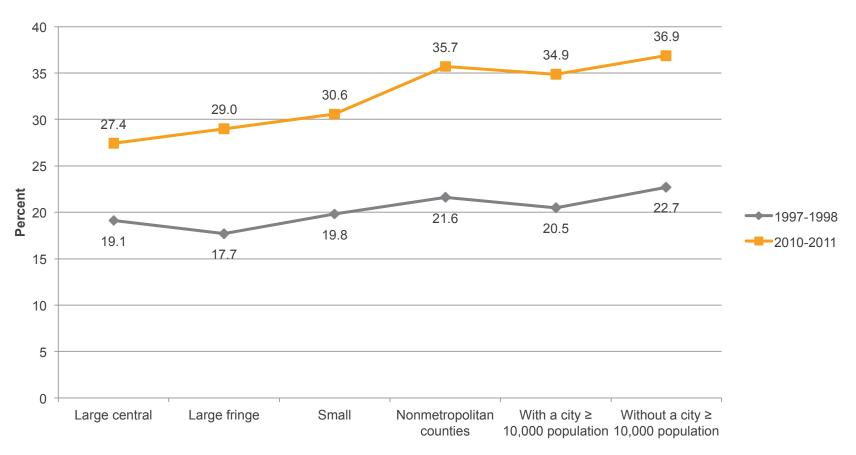
Cigarette smoking among persons 18 years of age and older by rurality





Risk Factors: Obesity

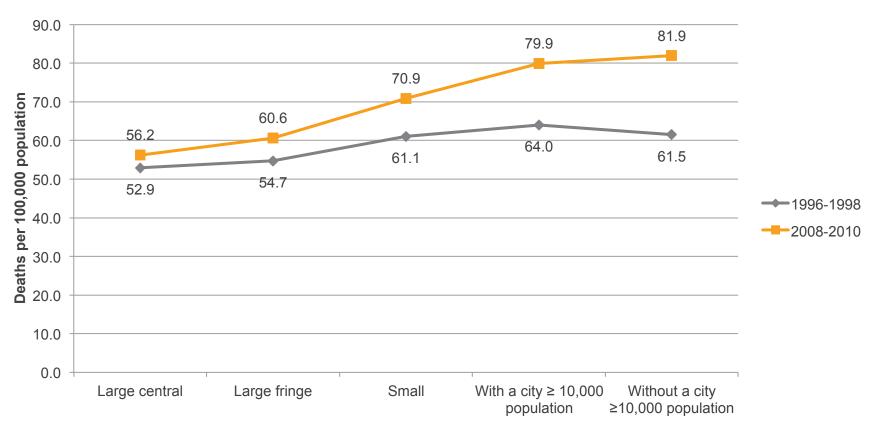
Obesity among persons 18 years of age and older by rurality





Mortality: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases

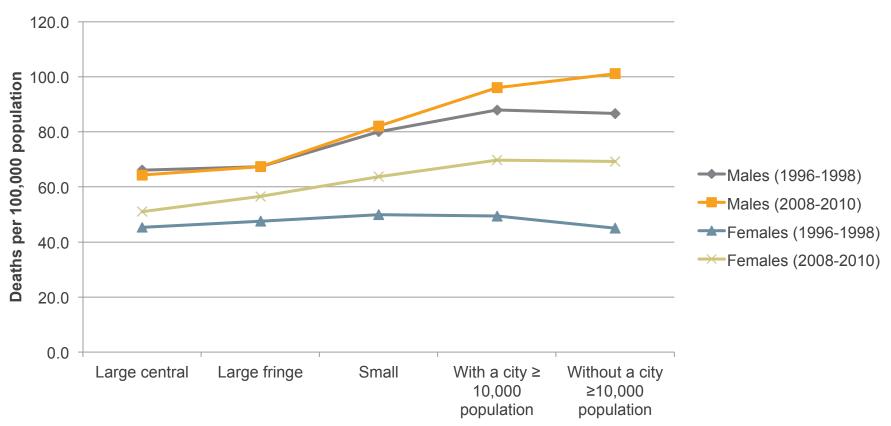
Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases among persons 20 years of age and over by rurality





Mortality: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases

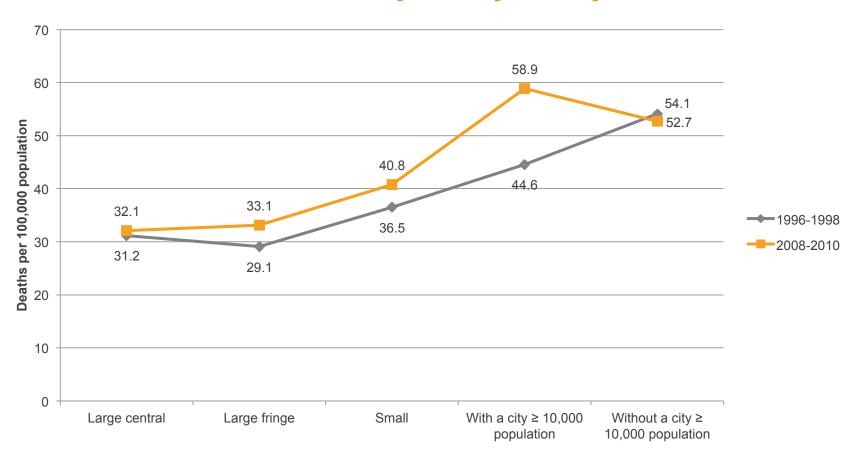
Death rates for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases among persons 20 years of age and over by sex and rurality





Mortality: Unintentional Injuries

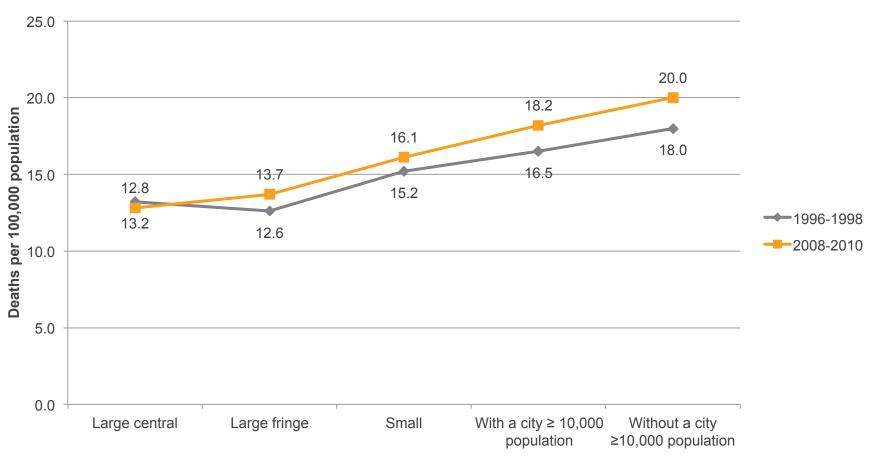
Death rates for unintentional injuries by rurality





Mortality: Suicide

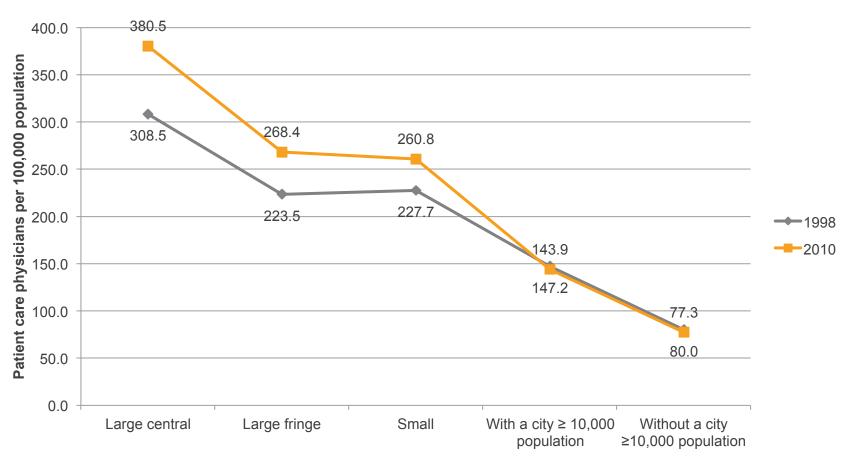
Suicide rates among persons 15 years of age and over by rurality





Health Care Access and Use: Physician Supply

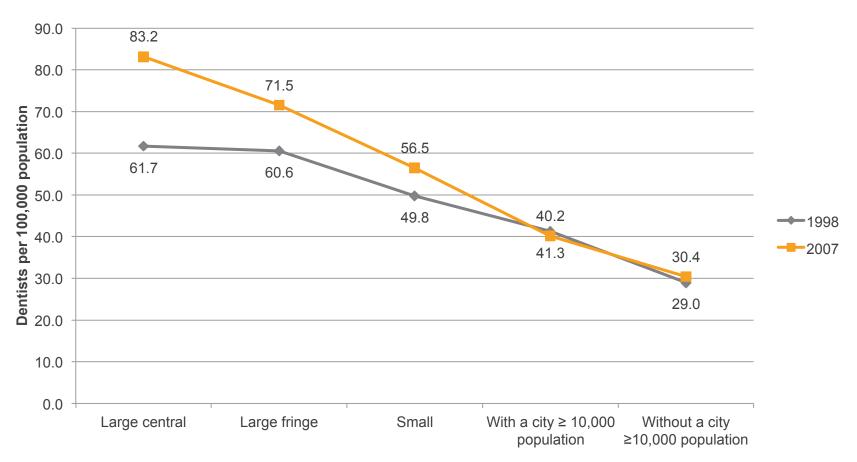
Patient care physicians per 100,000 population by rurality





Health Care Access and Use: Dentist Supply

Dentists per 100,000 population by rurality

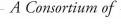


Gary Hart, PhD, Director

Center for Rural Health
University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences, Room 4909
501 North Columbia Road, Stop #9037
Grand Forks, ND 58202-9037
701.777.3848 • ruralhealth.und.edu • gary.hart@med.und.edu

Alana Knudson, PhD, Deputy Director

NORC Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis
4350 East West Highway, Suite 700
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
301.634.9326 • walshcenter.norc.org • knudson-alana@norc.org







Rural Community Health Gateway Evidence-Based Models



Evidence-Based Models Toolkit Series

- Conducted on behalf of the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP)
- A compilation of evidence-based practices and resources that can strengthen rural health programs
- New toolkits each year on different topics that target
 ORHP grantees, future applicants, and rural communities
- Applicable to organizations with different levels of knowledge and at different stages of implementation
- Hosted by the Rural Assistance Center on the Community Health Gateway

NORC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Rural Community Health Gateway







Build What Works

The Rural Community Health Gateway can help you build effective community health programs and improve services you offer. Resources and examples in this Gateway are chosen for effectiveness and adaptability and drawn from programs with a strong history of service and community success. By starting from approaches that are known to be effective, you can make the best use of limited funding and resources.

Evidence-Based Toolkits

- Care Coordination Toolkit Resources and best practices to help you identify and implement a care coordination program.
- · Community Health Workers Toolkit Resources to help you develop a community health worker (CHW) program to reach underserved populations, using evidence-based approaches from other rural communities.
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Toolkit Resources to develop and implement programs to improve community mental health using proven approaches and strategies.
- Obesity Prevention Toolkit Resources to help you develop an obesity prevention program, building on best practices of successful obesity prevention programs.
- Oral Health Toolkit Resources and best practices to help you develop and implement a program to address oral health disparities in your community.

Future Toolkits: Health Promotion and Education

Evidence-Based Program Examples

The Rural Health Models and Innovations Hub provides access to program models that have been shown to be effective:

- Browse for programs by level of evidence
- Learn about the criteria and evidence-base for included programs

You may also be interested in other collections of program examples from reputable sources, each of which use their own criteria for what types of programs are included.

About the Rural Community Health Gateway

The Rural Community Health Gateway showcases program approaches that you can adapt to fit your community and the people you serve, allowing you to:

- Research approaches to featured community health programs
- Discover what works and why
- Learn about common obstacles
- · Connect with program experts
- Evaluate your program to show impact

Gateway resources are made available through the NORC Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis and the University of Minnesota Rural Health Research Center in collaboration with the Rural Assistance Center. Funding is provided by the Office of Rural Health Policy (ORHP), Health Resources and Services Administration.

More Useful Tools

Economic Impact Analysis

Show how your program's grant funding affects your community's economic well-being and share this information with sponsors, funders and your community

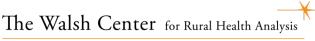
Planning for Sustainability

Tools to help you plan and position your grant-funded projects so that services can be sustained over the long term.

Rural Health Models and Innovations Hub

Find examples of approaches you can adapt for your program, including models shown to be effective, as well as new and emerging ideas.





Contact Information

Alana Knudson, PhD

Co-Director, Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis 301-634-9326

knudson-alana@norc.org

Michael Meit, MA, MPH

Co-Director, Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis 301-634-9324

meit-michael@norc.org

Walter Gregg, MA, MPH

Senior Research Fellow University of Minnesota Rural Health Research Center 612-623-8320

gregg006@umn.edu

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