Rural/Urban Health Disparities Prior to Implementation of the ACA

5151.0 Place Matters: Ongoing Disparities in Rural Health Status
Wednesday, November 19, 2014
12:30PM – 2:00PM

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at the UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO

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 metro
  • Nonmetropolitan Counties: Micropolitan, Non-core
Population: Age

Population 65 years of age and over by rurality

- Large central: 11.6% in 1998, 11.8% in 2011
- Large fringe: 12.7% in 1998, 12.7% in 2011
- Small metro: 13.0% in 1998, 13.7% in 2011
- Micropolitan: 15.7% in 1998, 17.5% in 2011
- Non-core: 13.0% in 1998, 15.3% in 2011

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 in poverty by rurality:

- Large central: 18.1% (19.6% in 1997)
- Large fringe: 8.0% (14.0% in 1997)
- Small metro: 16.0% (13.2% in 1997)
- Micropolitan: 17.9% (14.6% in 1997)
- Non-core: 18.9% (16.1% in 1997)

Population in poverty by region and rurality, 2011:

- All Regions: 18.0%
- Northeast: 14.5%
- Midwest: 13.0%
- South: 18.0%
- West: 17.0%
Mortality: Infants

Infant mortality by rurality

Deaths per 1,000 live births

- 1996-1998
- 2008-2010

Mortality: Working-Age Adults

Death rates for all causes among persons 25-64 years of age by rurality

Deaths per 100,000 population

- 1996-1998
- 2008-2010
Mortality: Seniors

Death rates for all causes among persons 65 years of age and over by rurality

Mortality: Heart Disease

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

Deaths per 100,000 population

- Large central
- Large fringe
- Small metro
- Micropolitan
- Non-core

Mortality: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases

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

Deaths per 100,000 population

- Males (2008-2010)
- Females (1996-1998)
- Females (2008-2010)
Mortality: Unintentional Injuries

Death rates for unintentional injuries by rurality

Mortality: Motor Vehicle Injuries

Death rates for motor vehicle traffic-related injuries by rurality
Mortality: Suicide

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

Deaths per 100,000 population

1996-1998
2008-2010

Mortality: Suicide

Suicide rates among persons 15 years of age and over by region and rurality, 2008-2010

Deaths per 100,000 population
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

Risk Factors: Physical Inactivity

Physical inactivity among persons 18 years of age and older by rurality
Risk Factors: Alcohol Consumption

Consumption of five or more alcoholic drinks in one day in the last year among persons 18-49 years of age by rurality

Health Care Access and Use: Uninsured

No health insurance coverage among persons less than 65 years of age by poverty status and rurality
Health Care Access and Use: Dental Visits

Dental visit within the past year among persons 18-64 years of age by rurality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rurality</th>
<th>1997-1998</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large central</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>60.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large fringe</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>66.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small metro</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-core</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>52.2</td>
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</table>

Health Care Access and Use: Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse treatment admission rates for stimulants by rurality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large central</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large fringe</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small metro</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropolitan</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-core</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Care Access and Use: Substance Abuse Treatment

Substance abuse treatment admission rates by primary substance and rurality, 2010

Substance abuse treatment admission rates for marijuana by rurality
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