The COVID-19 Pandemic: Reversing 20 years of rural mortality improvement

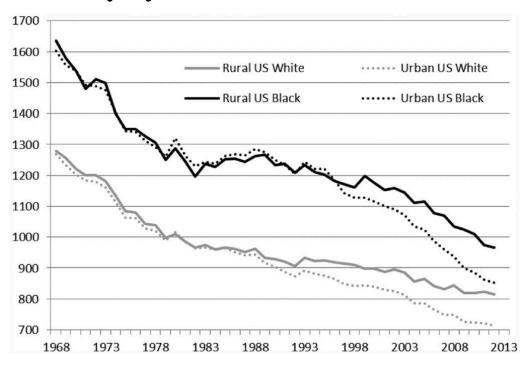


Janice C. Probst, PhD Elizabeth Crouch, PhD Christina Andrews, PhD



Rural mortality disparities

James & Cossman, 2017: Age-adjusted mortality by residence and race



COVID and Rural, 2020:

- Fewer health care professionals
- Fewer hospitals
- Lower rates of health insurance
- And behavioral differences
 - Lower adoption of NPIs (Probst et al 2021; Callaghan et al 2021)
 - More despair? (Brown & Schuman 2021)



What did COVID-19 mean for rural?

- Excess rural mortality, but why?
 - "It's their fault" has dominated the discussion
 - But excess mortality is not limited to COVID
- Our perspective:
 - A weaker rural infrastructure resulted in excess COVID deaths
 - AND excess deaths across time-sensitive diagnoses



Method:

- Data extracted from CDC Wonder
 - Age adjusted mortality from final cause of death files
- COVID (ICD U07.1) mortality
 - Age-adjusted information is available only through 2020
 - Checked 2021 (not available as of April 20)
- Other causes of death, divided into:
 - "Nonemergent care:" cancer, depression
 - "Emergency care:" trauma (unintentional), diabetes

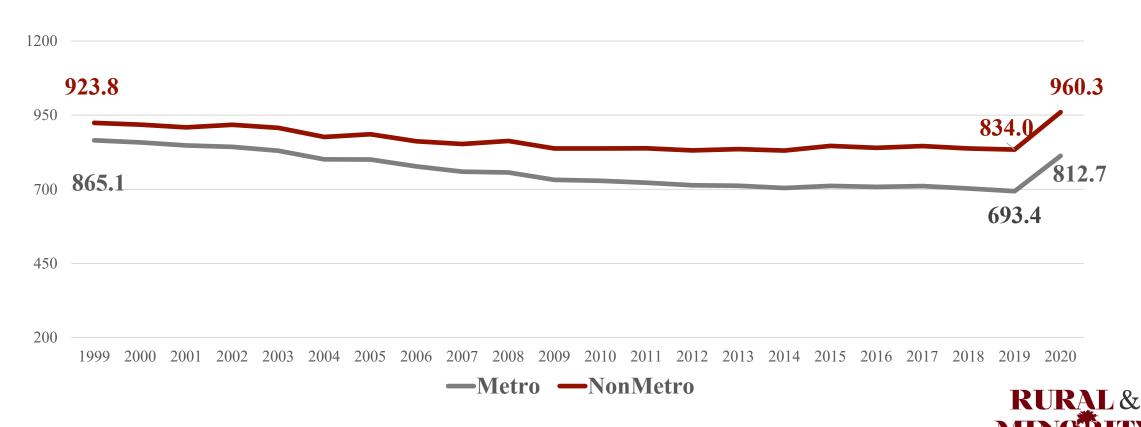


Results

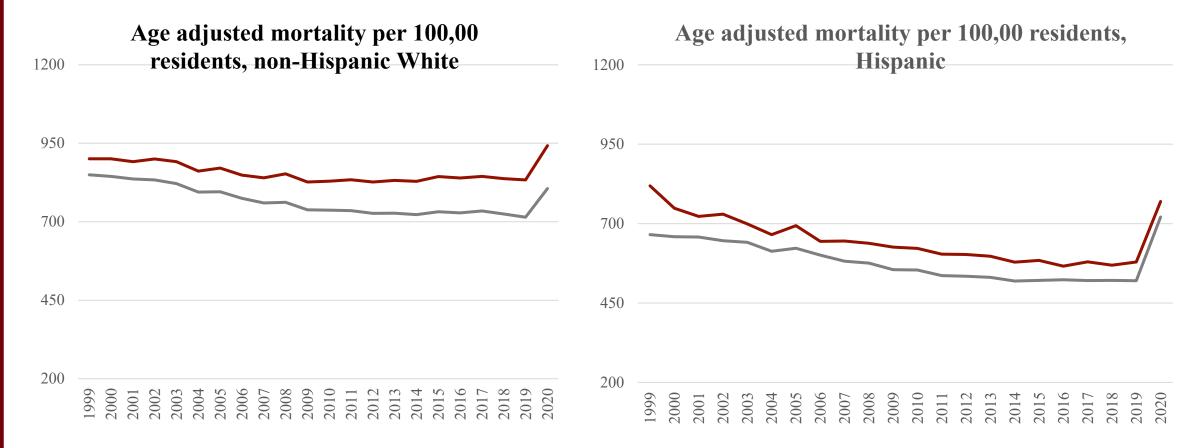


Rural mortality in 2020 exceeded 1999

Age-adjusted mortality per 100,000 residents. by rurality of county of residence

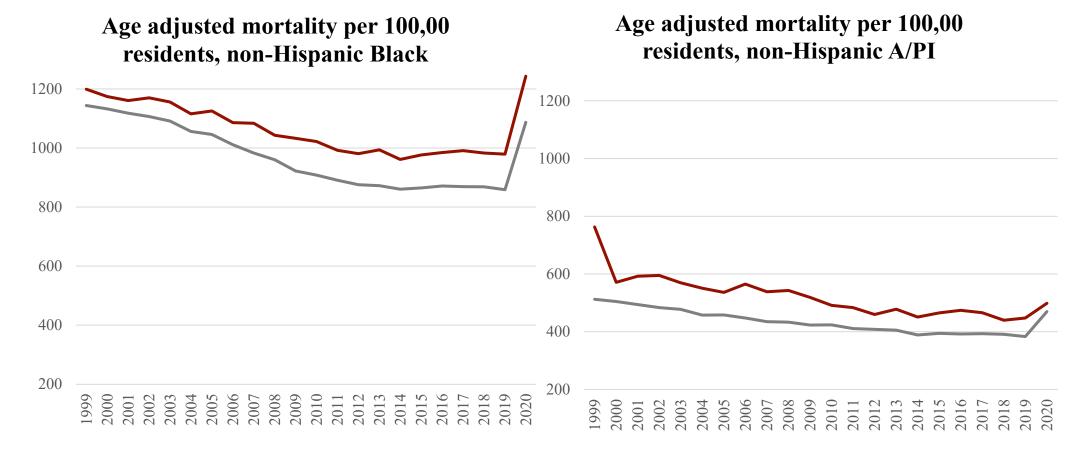


Quick examination by race/ethnicity





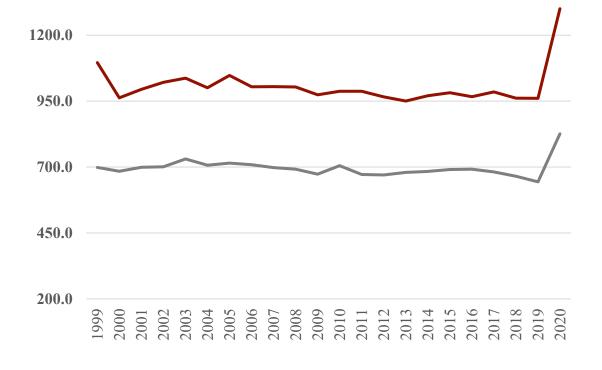
Quick examination by race/ethnicity





Quick examination by race/ethnicity

Age adjusted mortality per 100,00 residents, non-Hispanic AI/AN



Consistent pattern across all groups

- Rural mortality exceeds urban mortality
- Sharp uptick in 2020



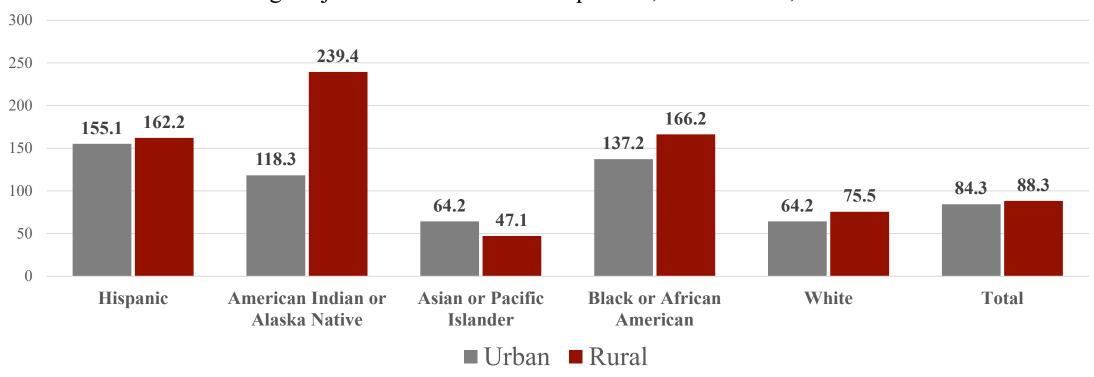
Next

- Increases in mortality were noted across all rural populations in 2020
- What caused these increases?



Clear contributor: COVID-19

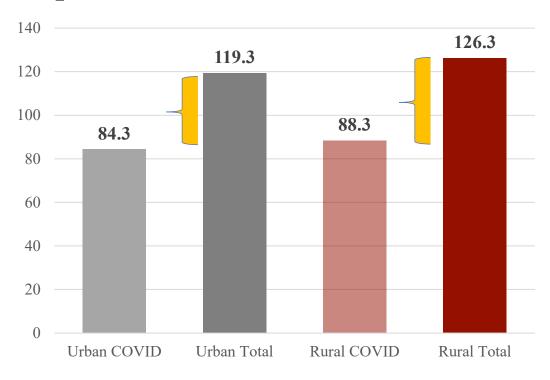
Age adjusted COVID death rate per 100,000 residents, 2020





BUT: COVID does not fully account for increased death rates, 2019 - 2020

Difference in age-adjusted mortality per 100,00 residents, 2020 v 2019



Gaps: Approximately 3 in 10 excess deaths have other causes

- 35.0 per 100,00 for urban, 29% of total
- 38.0 per 100,00 for rural, 30% of total



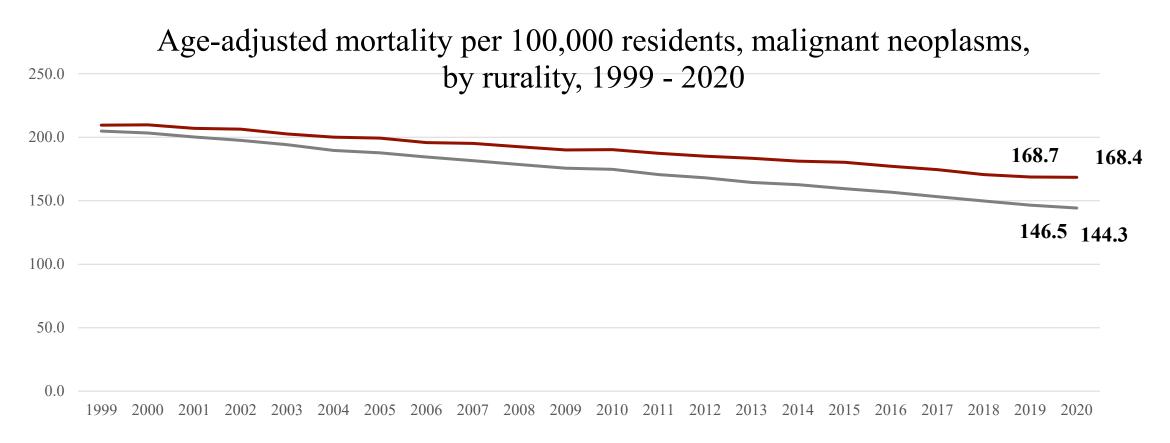
Disorders with a long-term treatment profile

Cancer

 Depression (suicide as an indicator of inadequately addressed depression)



Cancer mortality: no increase 2019-2020

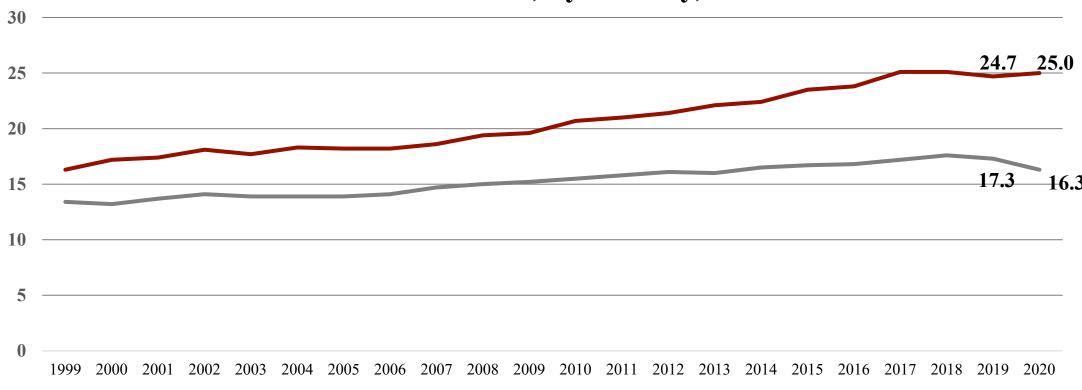


—Cancer Urban —Cancer rural



Suicide among adults: no increase 2019-2020

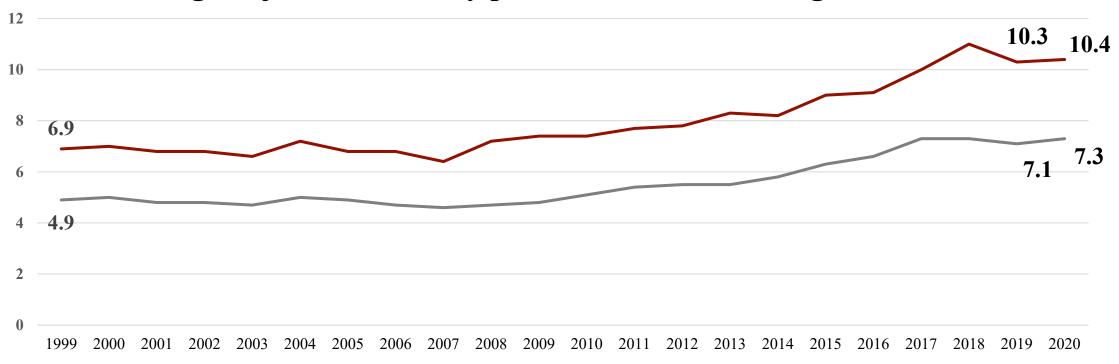
Age adjusted mortality per 100,000, persons age 25 and older, intentional self harm, by rurality, 1999 - 2020





Suicide among young persons: no increase 2019-2020

Age adjusted mortality per 100,000 residents, ages 5 - 24



—Urban —Rural



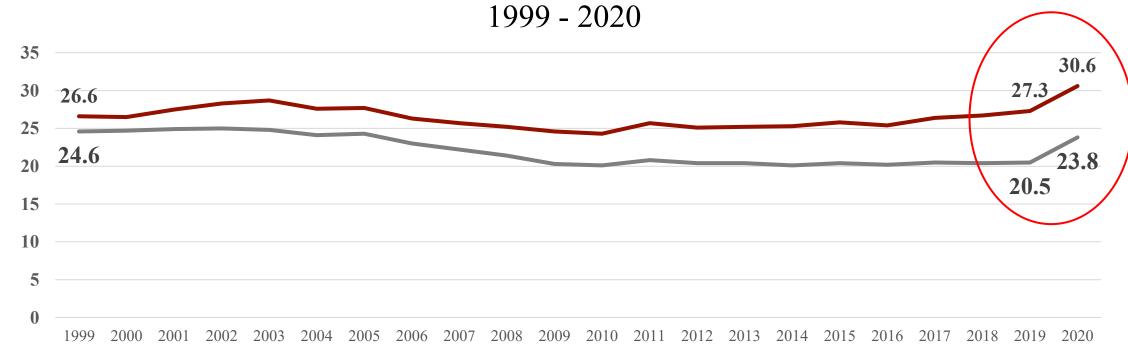
Diagnoses with potential short-term harms

- Disorders needing access to primary care
- Disorders with emergent episodes



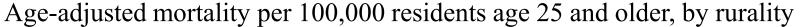
Diabetes: Ambulatory care sensitive condition with potential emergent episodes

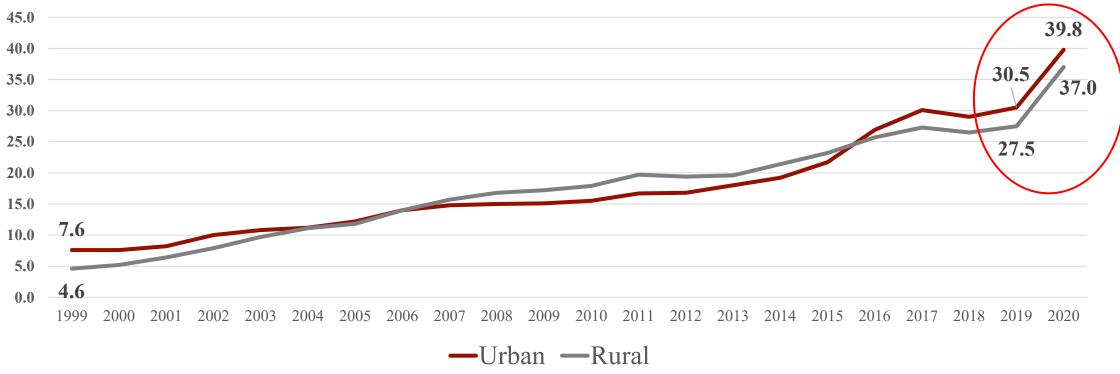
Age adjusted mortality per 100,000 residents, diabetes, by rurality,





Accidental deaths, alcohol & other drugs

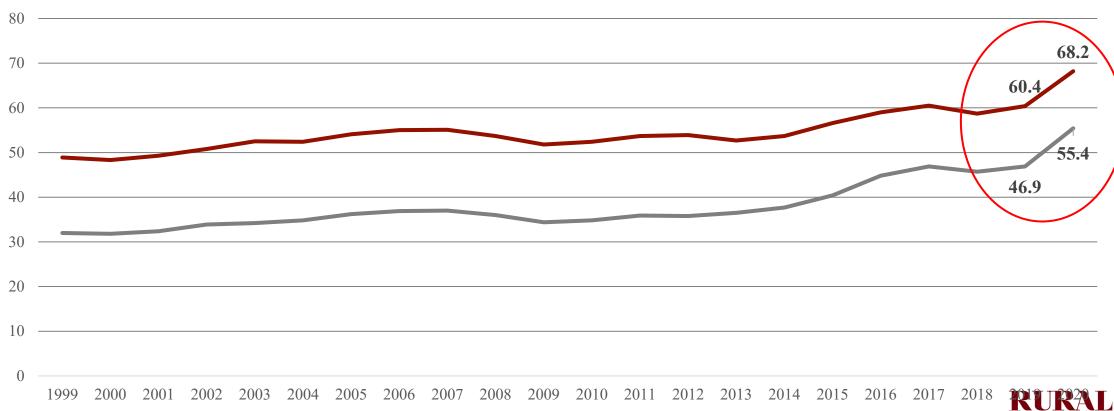






Unintentional injury: emergent care

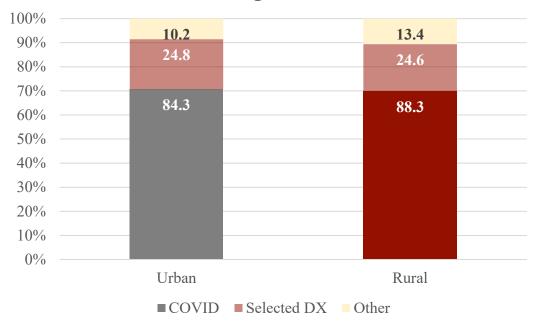
Age adjusted mortality per 100000, transport and other unintentional injury, by rurality, 1999 - 2020



COVID plus time sensitive diagnoses...

Increase in age-adjusted mortality, 2020 vs 2019, by cause

Proportion of increase due to specified diagnoses



• The age-adjusted rural COVID death rate was only slightly higher than the urban rate

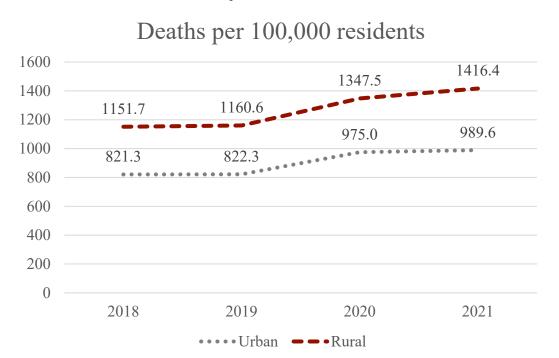
And

• Both urban and rural counties showed increases in death rates for diagnoses associated with both preventive and emergent care

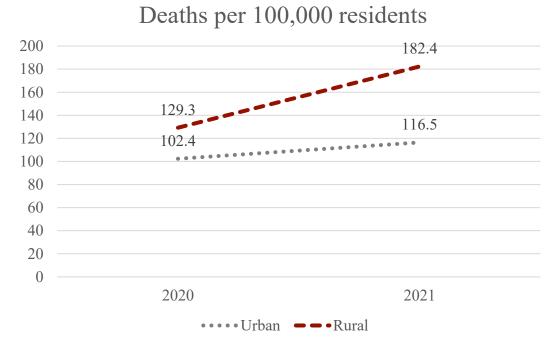


How does 2021 look? COVID mortality, overall mortality not trending well

Crude mortality rates, 2018-2021



Crude mortality, COVID, 2020 - 2021





Conclusions

- Both rural and urban healthcare systems were overwhelmed in 2020 and persons with emergent needs died
- The question: what's next?



Trends not favorable: 22 rural hospitals closed in 2020





What we don't know yet....

- Impact of the pandemic on rural healthcare workforce not yet known
- Impact of pandemic on outpatient service availability (FQHC's, RHCs) not yet known







Action items

- Eyes on rural! COVID → increased attention to rural disparities; ride this momentum
- Continued attention to rural funding policies and adjustment
- Pushing "rural in all policies" across health, education and economic development spheres



Disclosures & Thanks

- The presenters have no conflicts to disclose
- This presentation has been approved by Sam the rural health advoCATe.
- Our web site:
 - rhr.sph.sc.edu
- Contact:
 - jprobst@sc.edu







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Shawnda Schroeder, PhD

Principal Investigator 701-777-0787 shawnda.schroeder@med.und.edu



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www.ruralhealthresearch.org

Center for Rural Health University of North Dakota 501 N. Columbia Road Stop 9037 Grand Forks, ND 58202



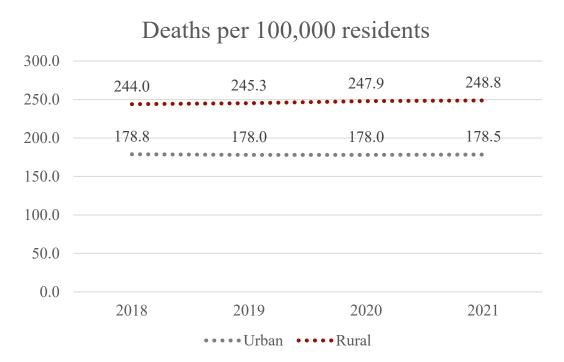
Hospital/emergency care gaps

Areas more than 30 minutes from a hospital, 2020

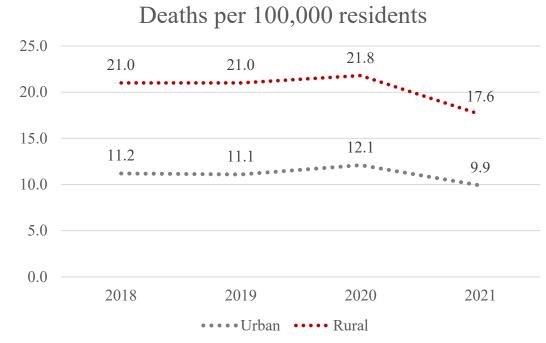


Decline in transport deaths but increased travel in 2021

Crude mortality, cancer, 2018 - 2021



Crude mortality, transportation accidents, 2018 - 2021



U.S. driving soars in 2021 to 3.23 trillion miles, up

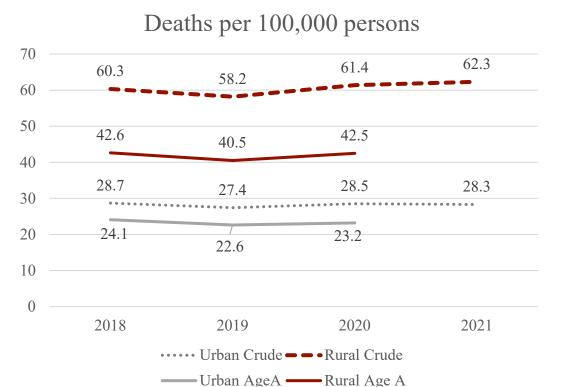
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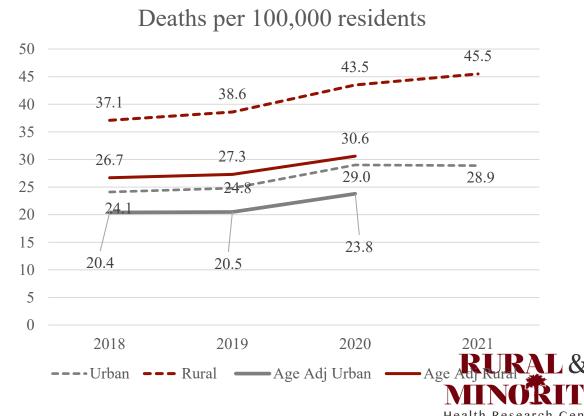
For conditions like AMI that strike late, crude is really off from age-adjusted...

Crude & AA mortality, Acute

Myocardial Infarction, 2018-2021

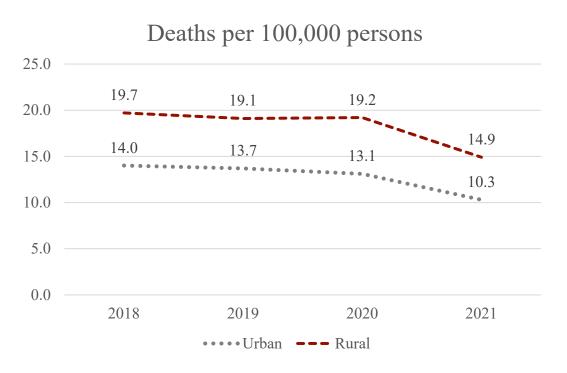


Crude Mortality, Diabetes, 2018 -2021



Some trends improved:

Crude mortality, suicide, all ages, 2018 2021



Crude mortality, accidental alcohol/drug overdose, all ages, 2018-2021

