

Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences in the Delta Region

A Consortium of



Center *for*
Rural Health

The University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

The Walsh Center 
for Rural Health Analysis

NORC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center

RHRPRC is a consortium that combines the resources of two premier institutions:

- The University of North Dakota Center for Rural Health
- NORC Walsh Center for Rural Health Analysis

Research conducted by the RHRPRC informs policy makers and rural providers to:

- Increase access to health care services
- Improve overall health status of rural residents
- Assist rural communities in securing adequate, affordable, high-quality health care services

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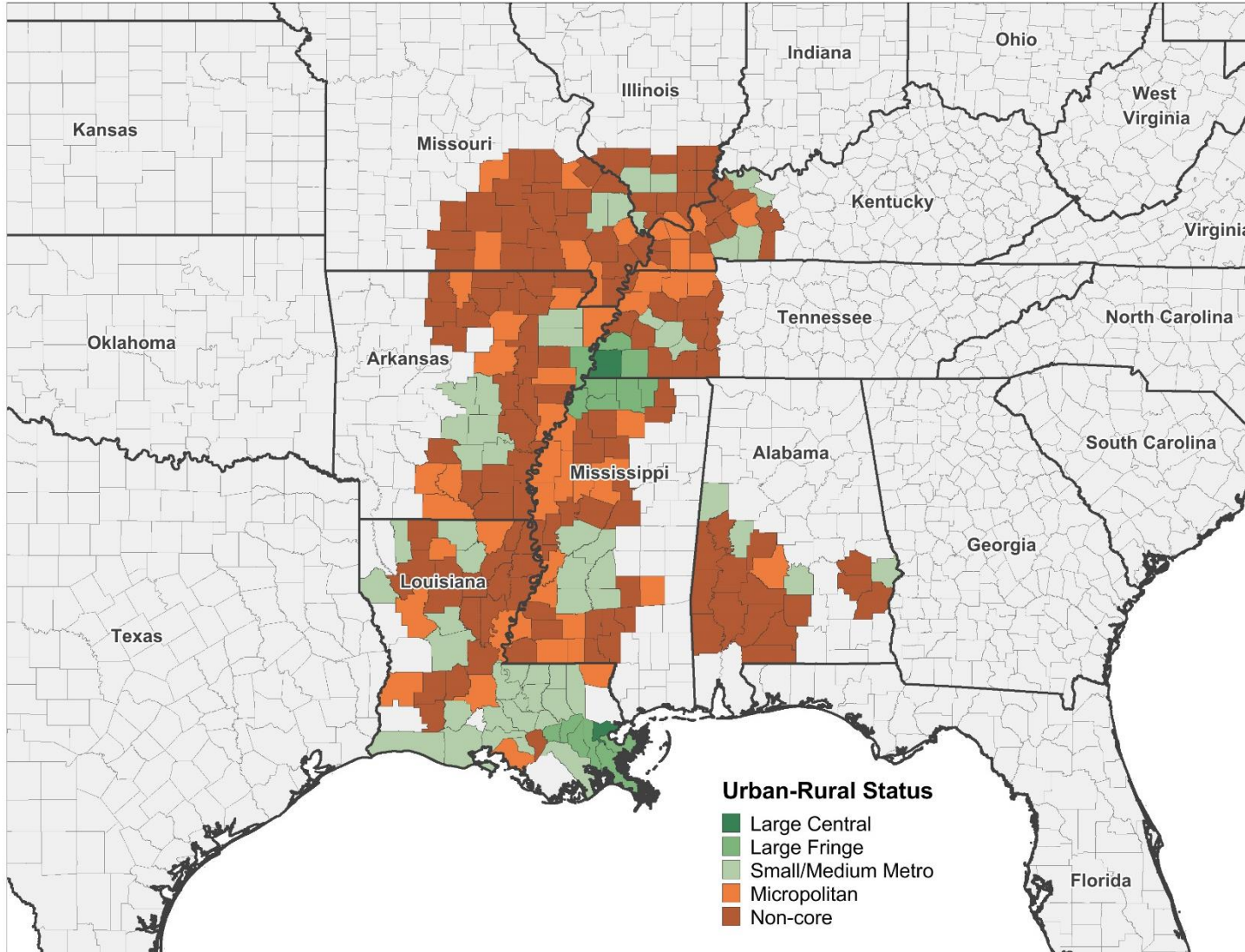
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Where you live should not determine
whether you live, or whether you die
— Bono

Delta Region



The Delta region is comprised of 10 million people who reside in the 252 counties and parishes within eight different states: **Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.**

Established in 2000 by Congress, the Delta Regional Authority makes strategic investments of federal appropriations into the physical and human infrastructure of Delta communities. The 252 counties and parishes served by the Delta Regional Authority make up the most distressed area of the country.

Source: The Delta Regional Authority,
<http://dra.gov/>.

Index for Regional Mortality Rates in the Delta Region, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

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Introduction

- Cause-specific mortality is often higher in rural counties than urban counties
- 20% of the Delta region's population live in poverty, compared with 14% of the national population.
- Risk factors contribute to high mortality rates in rural areas
 - Smoking
 - Obesity
 - Physical inactivity
- High mortality rates and risk factors are a reflection of the physical and social environment in which people live and work

Study Purpose

- To examine the impact of rurality on mortality in Delta

Research Question

- What are the differences in rural and urban mortality rates in Delta?

Methods

Source of Mortality data:

National Vital Statistics System (NVSS)

- Years 2011-2013

Data are grouped by:

- 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties
 - (Large Central, Large Fringe, Small/Medium Metro, Micropolitan, Non-core)
- Age
- Gender
- Cause of Death
 - Top 10 Nation-wide causes of death for each age group

2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties

2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification	Definition
Large central (inner cities)	Counties in MSA of 1 million or more population that: Contain the entire population of the largest principal city of the MSA; Are completely contained in the largest principal city of the MSA; or Contain at least 250,000 residents of any principal city of the MSA
Large Fringe (suburban)	Counties in MSAs with a population of at least 1 million residents
Small Metro	Counties in MSAs with a population of less than 1 million residents
Micropolitan (large rural)	Counties with populations of 10,000 to 49,999
Non-core (small rural)	Remaining nonmetropolitan counties that are not in a micropolitan statistical area

Additional Notes on the Charts

- Estimates for the top ten causes of death are shown.
- Data Tables and Technical Notes are available via electronic access with explicit details including mortality rates, explanation of mortality index, age-adjustment, cause of death, etc.
- A missing dot indicates either 1) a suppressed rate or 2) identical values between an urban and rural estimate (where more urban cases cover the more rural cases). See Appendix A for list of such cases.
- Suppressed data points occur when there are fewer than 10 deaths within that population sub-group (age, sex, rural-urban status, region).
- If a cause is not listed on the graph, then all data points for that cause are suppressed. A graph with fewer than 10 causes of death indicates that all points are suppressed for the missing cause(s).
- Rates are age-adjusted for ages 1-14 Years, 25-64 Years, and 65 Years and Over, and represent deaths per 100,000 population.
- Index is calculated as: $(\text{local mortality rate} / \text{national mortality rate}) * 100$ where the national mortality rate is calculated using age-specific and sex-specific (over 15 years) death rates.

Additional Notes on the Charts

- The graphs and accompanying text are part of a group of available information including Technical Notes and data tables corresponding to the graphed data. The Technical Notes provide information about data sources and methods.
- All data tables include the mortality rates underlying the graphics. The tables also include related data not included in the chart, as well as standard errors of estimates and results of statistical comparisons.

Electronic access:

Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences by HHS Region may be accessed from the Rural Health Research Gateway website at:

<http://www.ruralhealthresearch.org/>.

The graphs from this presentation may be accessed at:

https://viz.norc.org/views/On-LineToolIndexforMortalityRates/Introduction?:embed=y&:display_count=no

Figure 2

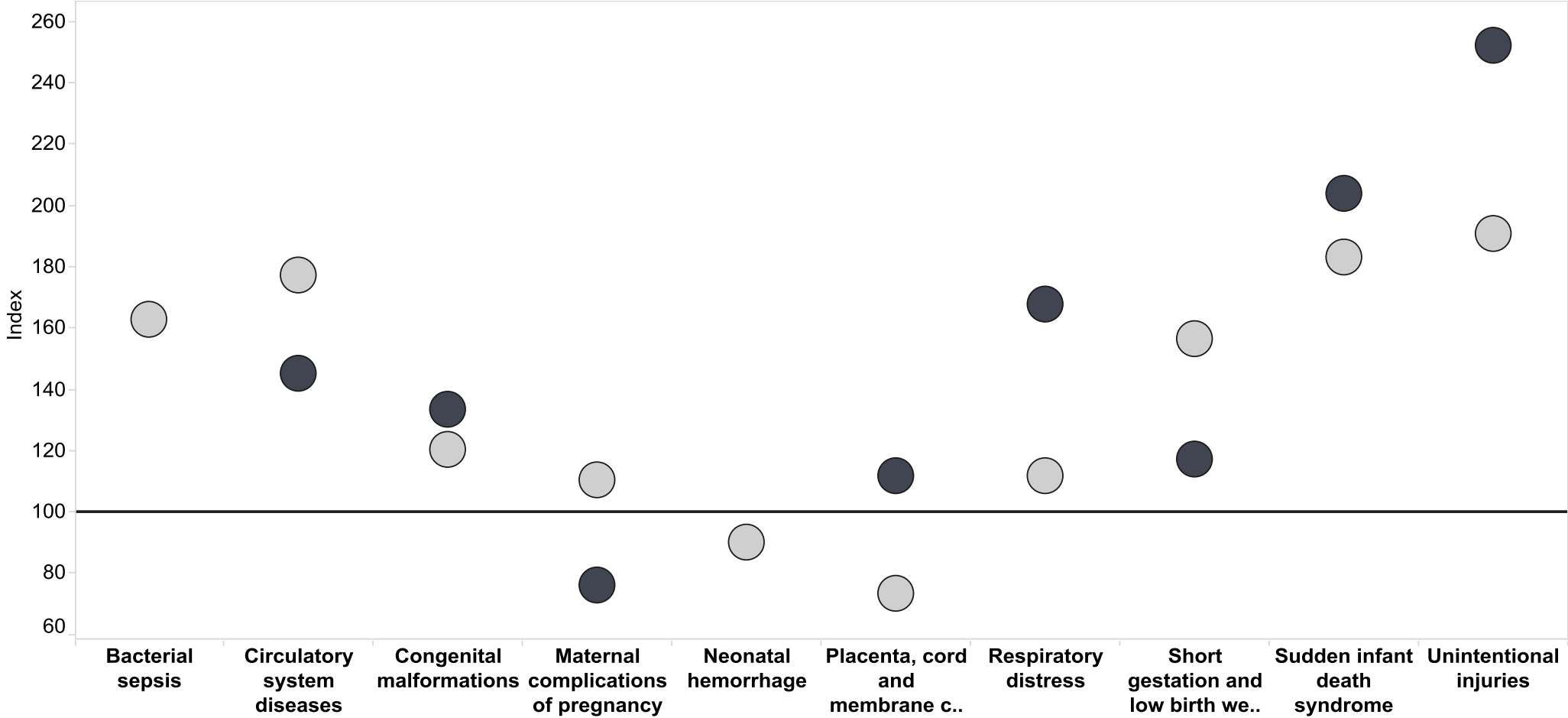
Please select:

Age Under 1
Sex Both sexes
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Urban
Rural

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Both sexes) Age Under 1, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 3

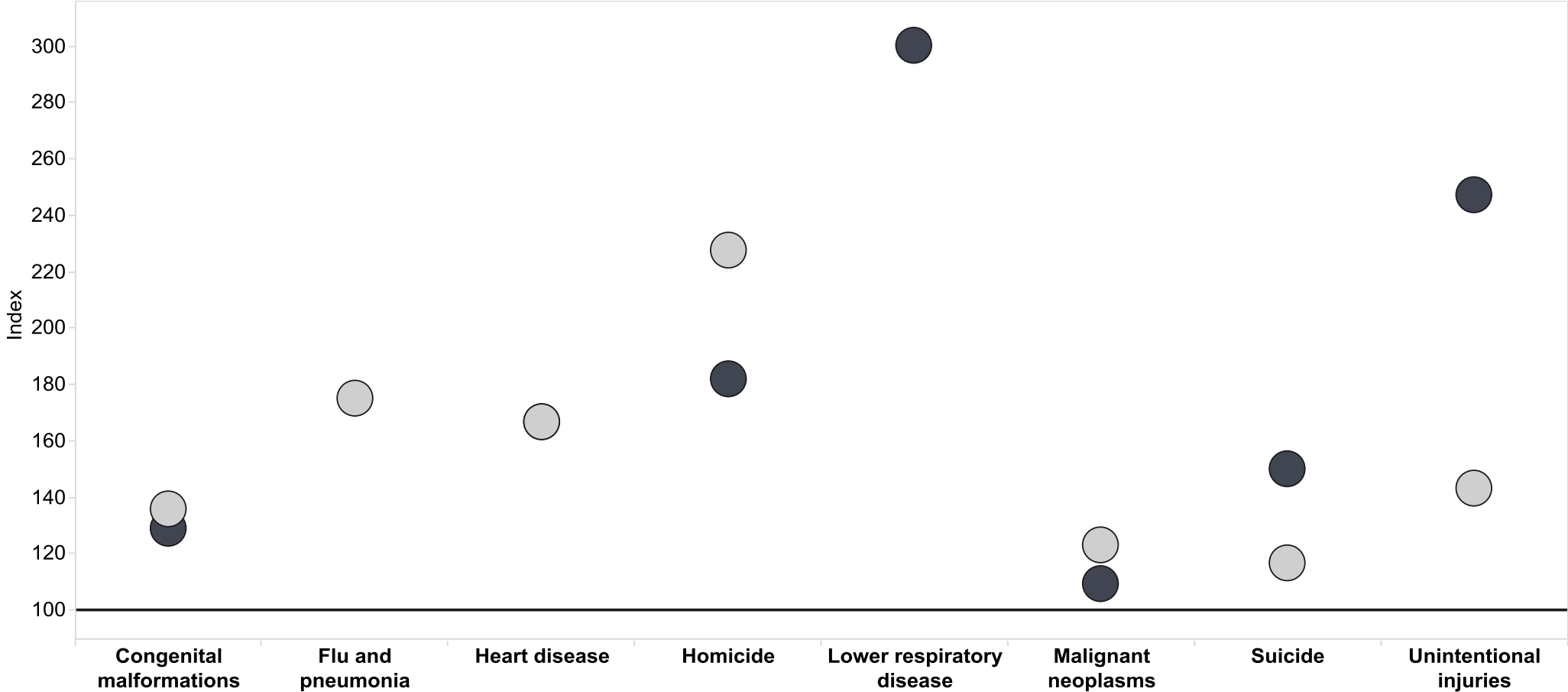
Please select:

Age 1 to 14
Sex Both sexes
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Urban
Rural

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Both sexes) Age 1 to 14, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 4

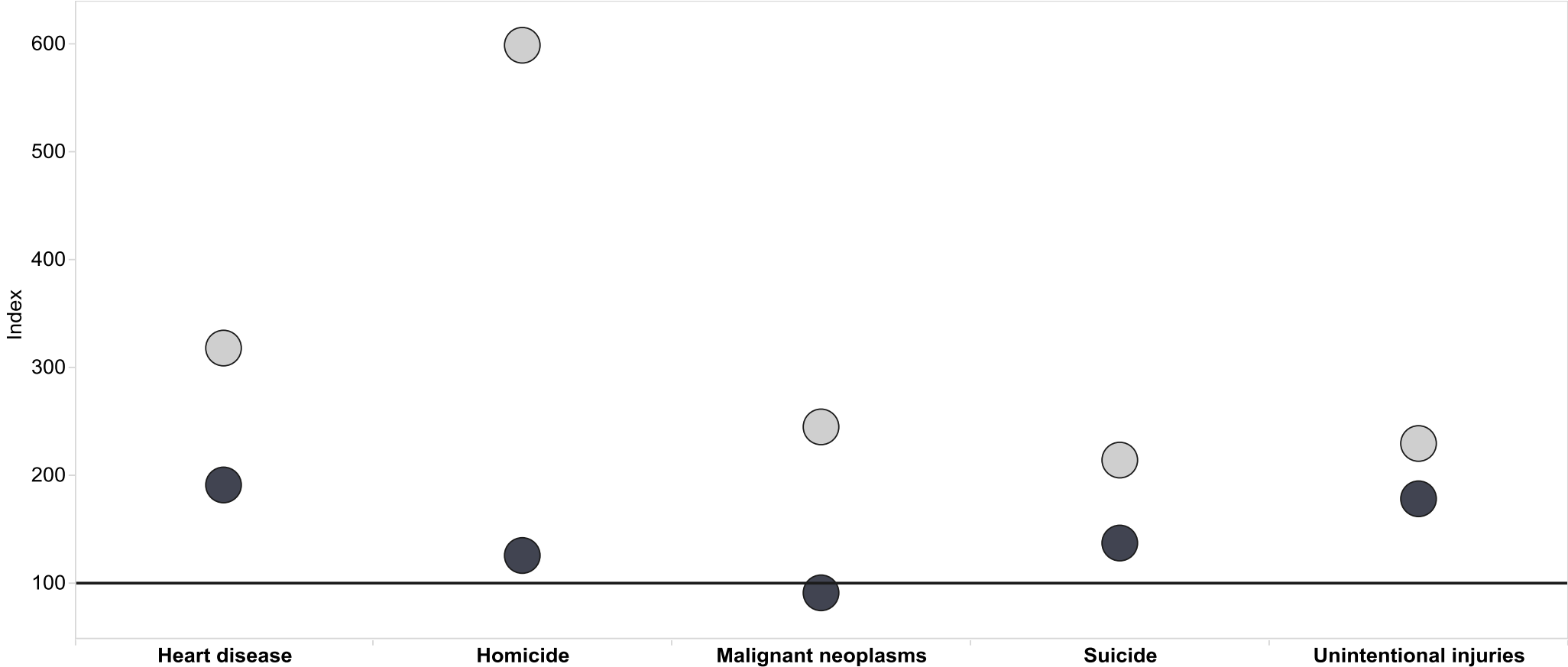
Please select:

Age 15 to 24
Sex Male
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Urban
Rural

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Male) Age 15 to 24, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 5

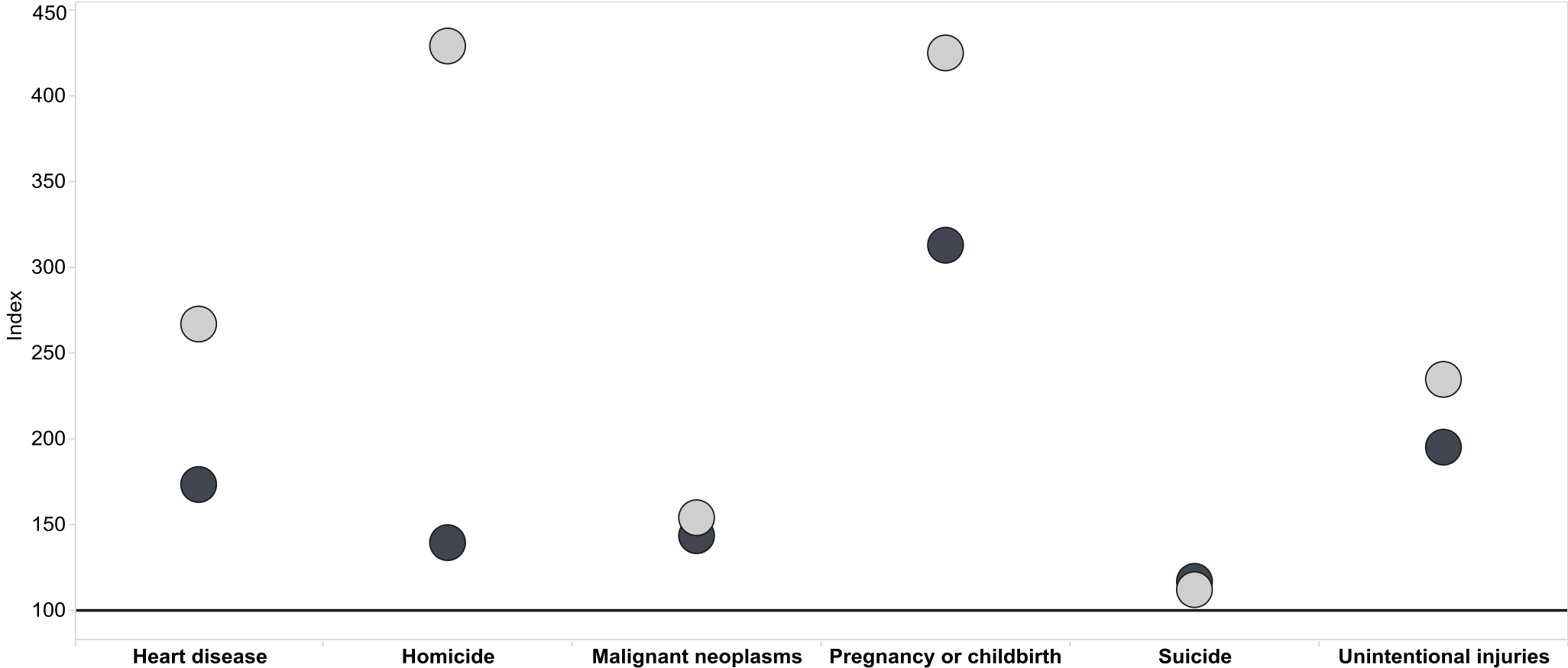
Please select:

Age 15 to 24
Sex Female
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Urban
Rural

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Female) Age 15 to 24, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 6

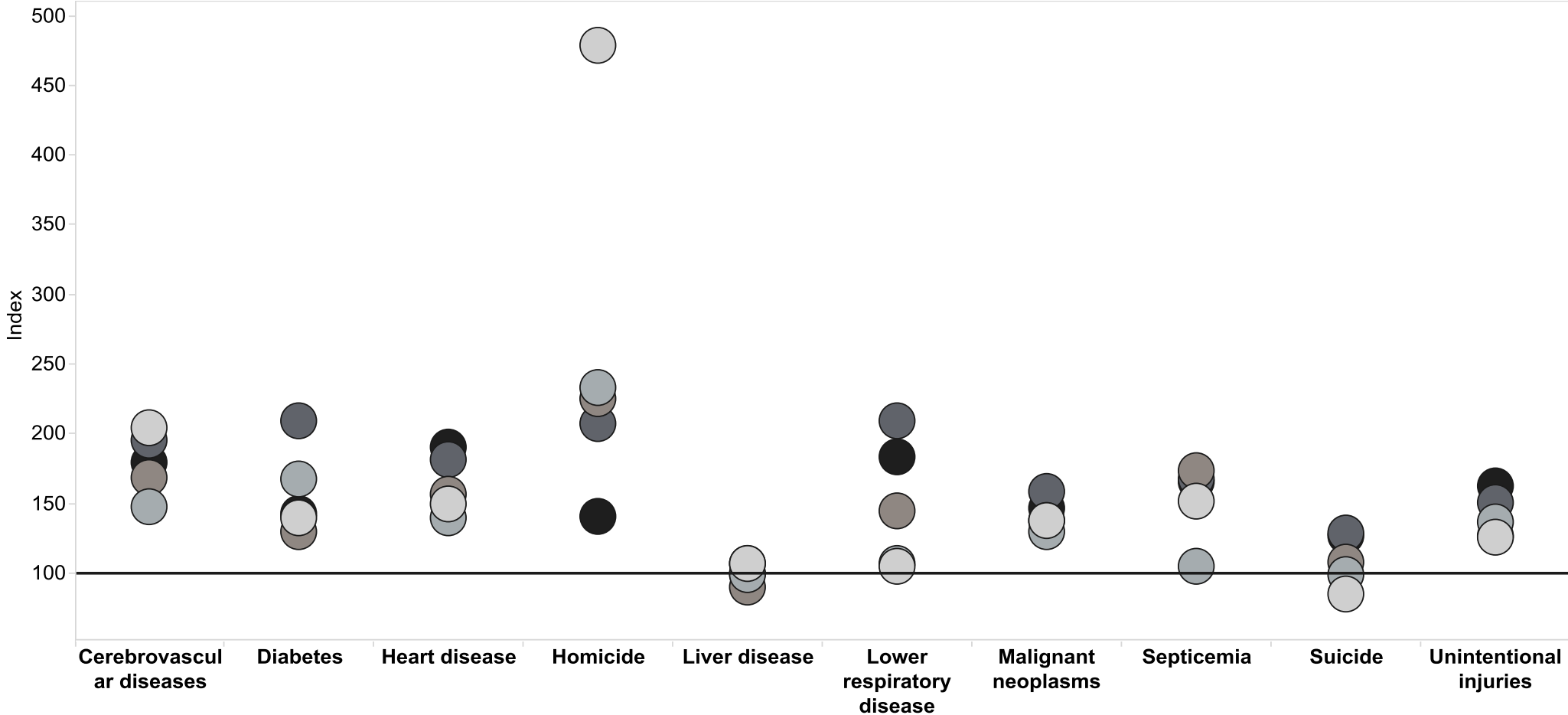
Please select:

Age 25 to 64
Sex Male
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Large Central
Large Fringe
Medium/Small Metro
Micropolitan
Non-core

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Male) Age 25 to 64, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 7

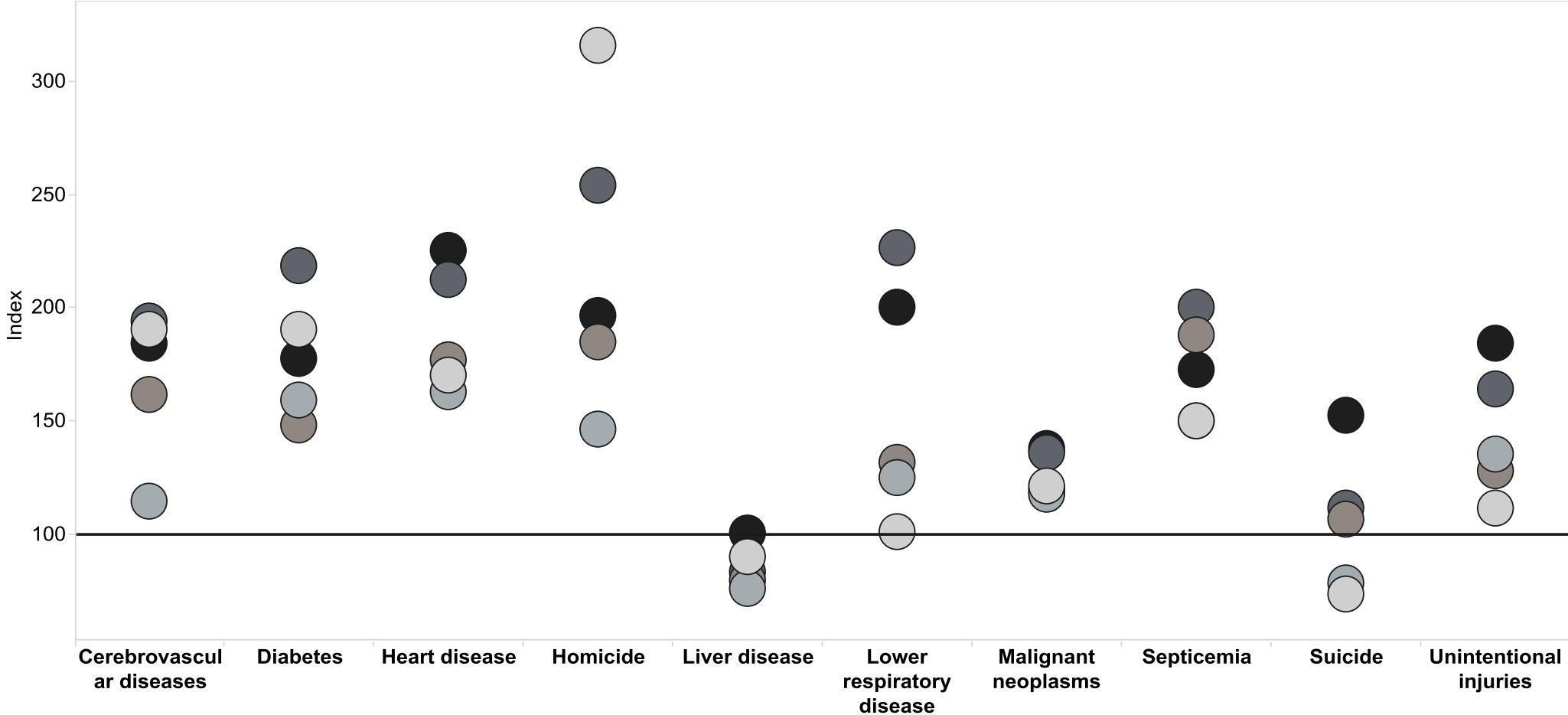
Please select:

Age 25 to 64
Sex Female
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Large Central
Large Fringe
Medium/Small Metro
Micropolitan
Non-core

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Female) Age 25 to 64, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 8

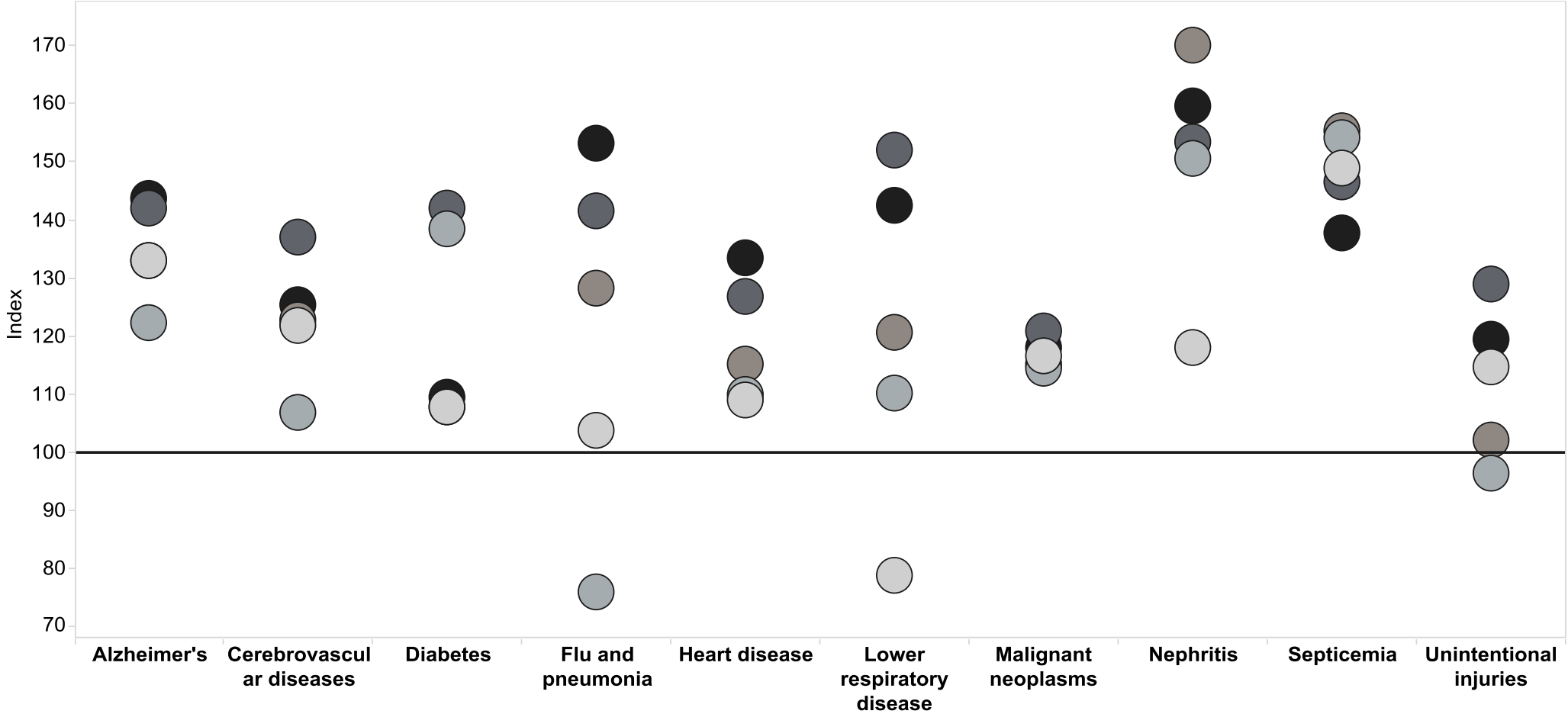
Please select:

Age 65 and older
Sex Male
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Large Central
Large Fringe
Medium/Small Metro
Micropolitan
Non-core

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Male) Age 65 and older, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Figure 9

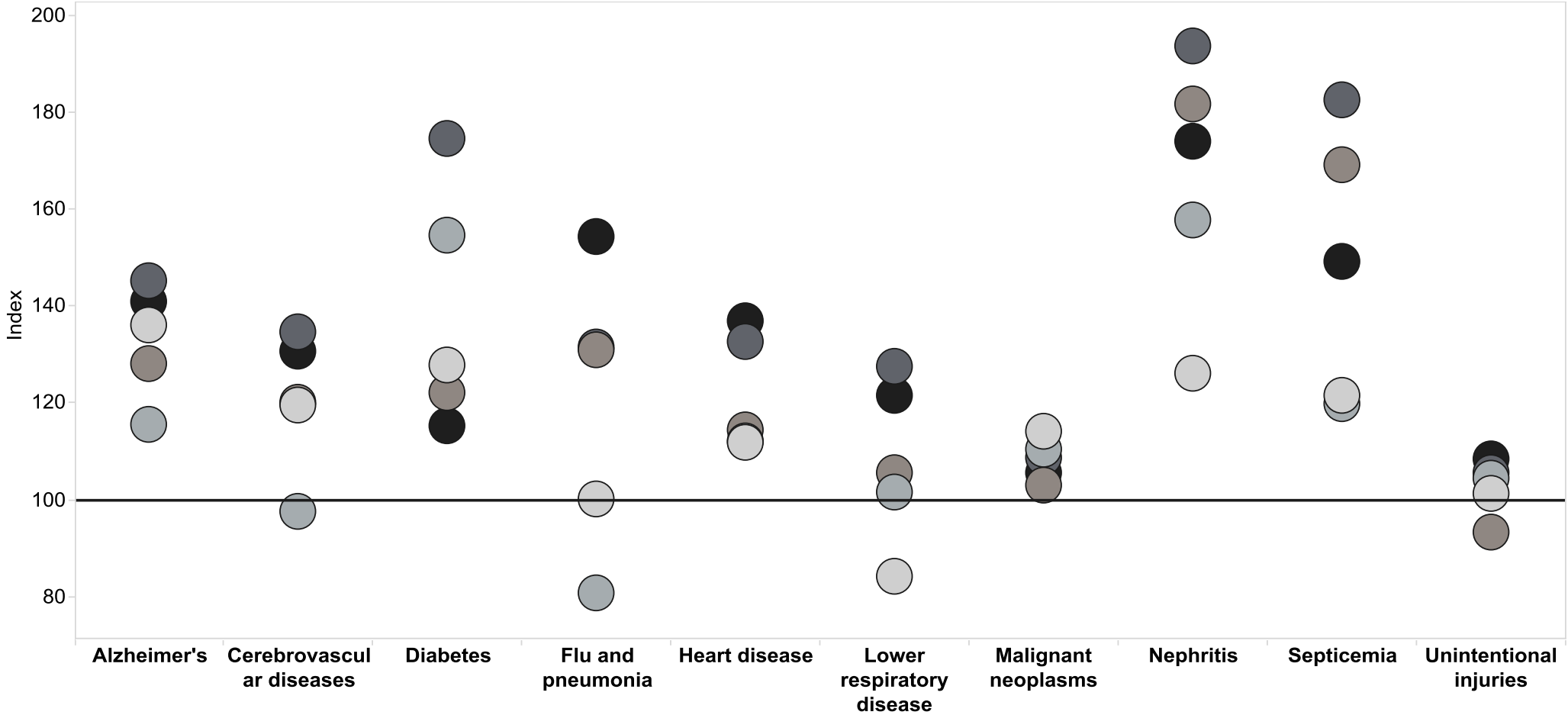
Please select:

Age 65 and older
Sex Female
Region Delta

Rural-Urban Status
Large Central
Large Fringe
Medium/Small Metro
Micropolitan
Non-core

Index for Mortality Rates for Cause Related to the National Mortality Rate among Persons (Female) Age 65 and older, in Delta, by Rural-Urban Status: United States, 2011-2013

Objects above the horizontal line where index=100 indicates mortality rates higher than the national average, below the line are values below the average.



SOURCES: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death.
SUGGESTED CITATION: Rural Health Reform Policy Research Center. Exploring Rural and Urban Mortality Differences, August 2015 Bethesda, MD. 2015.

Summary: Delta

- Cause-specific, rural mortality rates worse than the nation in:
 - Unintentional injuries, all ages
 - Heart disease, 1 to 14, 15 to 24, 25 to 64, and 65 or more years
 - Circulatory system diseases, congenital malformations, sudden infant death syndrome, <1 year of age
 - Lower respiratory, homicide, 1 to 14 years of age
 - Pregnancy and childbirth (F), suicide (M), 15 to 24 years of age
 - Malignant neoplasms, suicide, diabetes, lower respiratory, cerebrovascular diseases, homicide, septicemia, 25 to 64 years of age
 - All top-ten causes of death, 65 or more years of age

Summary

- Place matters in Delta
 - Cause-specific mortality varies by rural vs. urban status
 - Regional differences that may impact mortality include:
 - Culture
 - Demographics
 - Health behaviors
 - Morbidity
- Sparsely populated areas have high mortality rates

Appendix A: Overlapping Point

- Graphs with less than two (0 to 24 years of age) or five points (25+ years of age) indicate either 1) overlapping data or 2) suppressed or unreliable data.
- Appendix A lists all overlapping points allowing users to ascertain the suppressed and unreliable estimates.
- Overlapping points do not imply equality between two mortality rates. Please see the data tables for exact rates.
- Numbers are used to indicate overlap as more than one overlap may be present within an Age, Sex, Region, Disease combination.

Appendix A: Overlapping Points by Disease and Age

Age	Sex	Disease	Rural-Urban Status						
			Urban	Rural	Large Central	Large Fringe	Medium/Small Metro	Micropolitan	Non-core
1 to 14	N/A	Heart Disease	1	1					
25 to 64	Males	Diabetes			1				1
25 to 64	Males	Liver disease			1	2		1	2
25 to 64	Males	Lower respiratory disease			1	1			
25 to 64	Males	Malignant Neoplasms			1		1		
25 to 64	Males	Unintentional injuries			1		1		
25 to 64	Females	Malignant Neoplasms				1	1		
25 to 64	Females	Septicemia			1	1			

Overlapping points are represented across the rows, not the columns. For example, Males age 25 to 64, Liver disease have two overlapping points. Numbers are used to indicate overlap as more than one overlap may be present within an Age, Sex, Region, Disease combination.

Appendix A: Overlapping Points by Disease and Age

Age	Sex	Disease	Rural-Urban Status				
			Large Central	Large Fringe	Medium/Small Metro	Micropolitan	Non-core
65+	Males	Alzheimer's	1		1		
65+	Males	Cerebrovascular diseases	1		1		
65+	Males	Heart Disease	1	1			
65+	Males	Malignant Neoplasms	1		1		
65+	Males	Septicemia	1		1		
65+	Females	Cerebrovascular diseases	1	1			
65+	Females	Flu and Pneumonia			1	1	
65+	Females	Heart Disease	1	1			
65+	Females	Unintentional injuries		1		1	

Overlapping points are represented across the rows, not the columns. For example, Males age 65+ Alzheimer's have one overlapping point.

For More Information

For state specific mortality rates, contact the state health department's vital records department.