

# The Federal Office of Rural Health Policy's Rural Health Research Center Program: Assets and Opportunities Through the Minnesota Rural Health Research Center



www.ruralhealthresearch.org

Carrie Henning-Smith, PhD, MPH, MSW
Deputy Director, UMN RHRC
Division of Health Policy and Management
University of Minnesota School of Public Health



# Rural Health Research Center Program

- Funded by Federal
   Office of Rural Health
   Policy (FORHP), within
   the Health Resources &
   Services Administration
   (HRSA)
- Housed within FORHP Policy Division



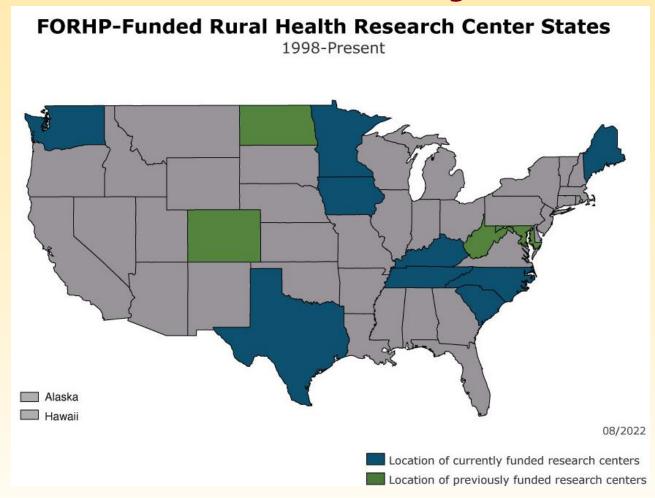


# **Structure of RHRC Grants**

- Cooperative agreement
- Four-year cycles
- Four projects per year (16 per grant cycle)
- Nine currently funded centers across the U.S.



# **RHRCs Across the Country**





# University of Minnesota (UMN) RHRC

Mission:

We conduct policy-relevant research

to **improve** the **lives** of rural residents and families,

to advance health equity, and

to enhance the vitality of rural communities.



# **UMN RHRC History and Focus**

- Started in 1992
- Focus areas include quality of life and quality of care across the life span
  - Specific emphasis on maternity care, aging, and social drivers of health
- Other rural-related grants/contracts include the Flex Monitoring Team, the University of Minnesota Rural Health Program, and rural-relevant research funded by NIH, NIOSH, etc.



# **Current UMN RHRC Projects**

- Housing as a Social Driver of Health
- Postpartum Morbidity and Mortality and Health Care Utilization in Rural vs. Urban Communities
- Ransomware Attacks on Rural Hospitals
- Rural-Urban Differences in Domestic Violence as a Contributor to Maternal Morbidity and Mortality



# Recent RHRC Projects (Aging-Related)

- Community Context and Rural Strategies to Support the Oldest Old
- Access to Care for Rural Medicare Beneficiaries
- Team-Based Primary Care in Rural Communities
- Living Alone: Rural-Urban Differences in Prevalence, Socio-Demographic Correlates, and Health Needs Across the Lifespan
- Aging in Place in Rural America: What Does it Look Like and How Can it be Supported?

- Access and Quality of Care for Rural Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- Addressing Rural Social Isolation as a Health and Mortality Risk Factor
- Caring for Caregivers: Available Support for Unpaid Caregivers in Rural Areas
- The Direct Care Workforce in Rural Areas



# **Expert Work Group**

- Jennifer Bacani McKenney, MD, Family Physician (KS)
- Marcus Bernard, PhD, Assoc. Professor, Kentucky State University (KY)
- Jennifer Lundblad, PhD, MBA, President & CEO, Stratis Health (MN)
- Leslie Marsh, MBA, RN, CEO, Lexington Regional Health Center (NE)
- Brock Slabach, MPH, Senior VP for Member Services, National Rural Health Association (OK)
- Peggy Wheeler, MPH, VP, Rural Health Care & Governance, California Hospital Association (CA)
- Sam Wilson, MA, State Director, AARP Wisconsin (WI)



# **Types of Products**

- Peer-reviewed manuscripts
- Policy briefs
- Case studies
- Practical implications
- Chartbooks
- Infographics

### POLICY BRIFF October 2018



# **Key Informant Perspectives on Rural Social Isolation and Loneliness**

Carrie Henning-Smith, PhD Alexandra Ecklund, MPH Megan Lahr, MPH Alex Evenson, MA Ira Moscovice, PhD Katy Kozhimannil, PhD

### **Key Findings**

Twenty-two key informants across multiple sectors identified four main areas in which social isolation may health and well-being, diminished access Mental health was the most frequently

Social isolation has received widespread recognition as an urgent pul lic health problem, yet limited information specific to rural areas is available on this issue, making it difficult to design effective interver address isolation among rural residents. This policy brief uses data from interviews with 22 key informants in 12 states, all of whom were expert in the issue of social isolation and/or rural health, to describe key challenges and opportunities related to rural social isolation.

### **Background and Policy Context**

Social isolation encompasses objective lack of social contact, or social disconnectedness, as well as more subjective feelings of loneliness, both of which affect health.1 It is directly related to increased morbidity mortality, both of which are elevated in rural areas, compared with areas 2-3 In fact, recent research shows that social isolation poses as of a risk to mortality as obesity and smoking. 4.5 Social isolation ha linked to increased health care costs,6 and with a variety of poor h

RURAL HEALTH

### CASE STUDY February 2018

# Challenges Related to Pregnancy and Returning to Work after Childbirth in a Rural, Tourism-Dependent Community

Carrie Henning-Smith, PhD Kristin DeArruda Wharton, RN

- Women and families living in rural unique issues and constraints related to
- · A focus group of pregnant women revealed challenges related to timing of pregnancy and maternity leave, breastfeeding support, and childcare availability. While these are common challenges of childbearing women, ther are unique aspects of these issues in seasonal patterns and fewer employment
- increase flexibility in work environment pregnancy and during the first year of an infant's life may be helpful to the health and well-being of parents and families in Issues raised in this community may spark future research.

This case study arose out of a site visit related to research on closure of hospital-based obstetric services in rural communities. Participants in a focus group highlighted that – beyond obstetric services access – they faced challenges related to pregnancy and returning to work after childbirth in their community, a rural area that is heavily reliant on tourism and recreation for economic vitality. Beyond describing issues they face, participants offered suggestions for potential policies and programs that would improve their capacity to successfully navigate employment and family life in their community

Small local businesses are a mainstay in rural tourist destinations and are key to attracting tourist traffic, creating and maintaining charm, and providing employment to local residents. In all, 329 rural counties (approximately 14% of all rural counties) have been classified as having significant recreational or tourism economies.1 Rural residents who work in small businesses in tourist communities have specific concerns around pregnancy. Like others, pregnant women in rural tourist communities may question the implications of their preg-nancy on their employment status and what family-friendly policies their employer may have, but the seasonal and tourism-related constraints may be particularly inflexible in these rural areas.

The 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)2 requires employers to hold positions for 12 weeks for parental leave. Additionally, federal legislation provides legal protection around breastfeeding when returning to work. While having employment and the legallyprotected right to breastfeed is reassuring, these laws do not provide any guarantee employers will support employees seeking protection, nor do the laws apply to all employees—both of the aforementioned regulations apply only to employers with 50 or more employees, and FMLA has additional requirements on length of employment. While data specific to rural tourist areas are not available, data show that many rural, low-income mothers work at employers that don't qualify for FMLA,3 with 35% of rural mothers working in businesses with fewer than 25 employees and 70% working at businesses with fewer than 100 employees.4 Furthermore, individual employers can deter mine how much (if any) of the 12 weeks leave guaranteed by FMLA is

### POLICY BRIEF December 2019



# Access to Specialty Care for Medicare Beneficiaries in Rural Communities

Megan Lahr, MPH Hannah Neprash, PhD Carrie Henning-Smith, PhD, MPH, MSW Mariana S. Tuttle, MPH

Medicare beneficiaries at surveyed Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) result in outside

Access to care is a challenge in many rural communities and can be an issue for primary care services, but also for specialty care services. However, there is limited information on access to specialty care providers in rural areas and the barriers ru-ral Medicare beneficiaries may face in obtaining these services This policy brief presents findings from an online survey of Rural Health Clinics describing access issues for rural Medicare beneficiaries in seeking care from specialty care providers

### **Background and Policy Context**

Access to timely health care services has been a long-standing issue for rural communities.1-4 There are many barriers to care that make access difficult in rural communities, including

# PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS September 2018



# **Opioid-Affected Births to Rural Residents**

Katy Kozhimannil, PhD Tongtan Chantarat, MPH Alexandra Ecklund, MPH Carrie Henning-Smith, PhD

### **Clinician Experts:** · Cresta Jones, MD, FACOG

· Stephen W. Patrick, MD, MPH, MS

### **Background and Policy Context**

A dire consequence of the U.S. opioid epidemic has been its effect on reproductive-age women and their infants. Hospitalizations involving opioids for reproductive-age women increased 75% from 2005-2015. At the same time, a growing number of infants were being diagnosed vices with opioid withdrawal after birth—also known as neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS).<sup>2,3</sup> There are significant health and economic rural consequences from fetal, infant, and maternal complications of opioid use disorder (OUD), including NAS and preterm delivery.<sup>2,4-6</sup> From 2004-2013, the incidence of both maternal OUD and NAS increased more rapidly in rural counties than in urban counties.7 Approximately 1 in 4 pregnant rural residents give birth in non-local hospitals, usually because they have clinical complications that require high acuity care not available in many rural communities. Pregnant patients with OUD may be referred to urban teaching hospitals which tend to have greater resources and capacity to diagnose and treat complex conditions, both generally and during childbirth.<sup>5-11</sup> Whether rural residents with maternal OUD give

birth in rural or urban settings, or in teaching or non-teaching hospitals, likely affects the care they receive and the clinical support available.1 We examined rates of diagnosis of maternal OUD and infant NAS at the time of childbirth for rural residents

based on the type of hospital where the birth occurred—rural hospital, urban non-teaching hospital, or urban teaching hospital. We also asked two physicians who care for both rural and urban patients at urban teaching hospitals, and specializing in maternal fetal medicine, and neonatology, respectively, to offer interpretations of these findings.

Hospital discharge records of births to rural residents came from the National Inpatient Sample (NIS) and were used to calculate the aggregate prevalence of maternal OUD and NAS from 2007 to 2014. The final samples include 942,798 rural residents and 984,090 infants of rural residents ("rural infants"). Of the 942,798 births to rural residents 667,047 (71%) occurred in rural hospitals, 139,235 (15%) in urban non-teaching hospitals, and 136,516 (14%) in urban teaching hospitals. Due to the deidentified nature of the NIS, records of rural residents and rural infants were not linked. We compared the aggregate prevalence of maternal OUD and NAS among rural residents based on the type of hospital where the birth occurred ("hospital category"), using a Pearson's chi-square test.

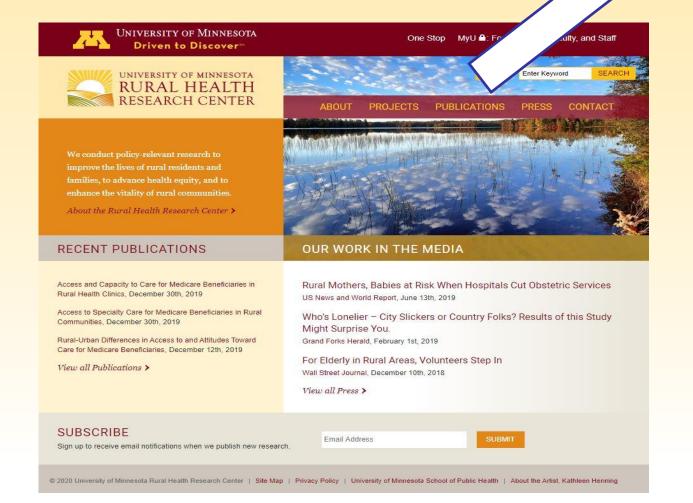
The aggregated prevalence of maternal OUD and NAS was significantly higher among rural residents who gave birth / were born at an urban teaching hospital than among those was algulated mong unterstands with good birth / were born at a rural hospital or at an urban non-teaching hospital. The aggregate prevalence of NAS among rural infants (gold bars on Figure 1) was consistently higher than the aggregate prevalence of maternal OUD among maral residents (maroon har on Figure 1), p-0.001, with the largest observable difference between OUD and NAS diagnosis rates occurring among rural ents who gave birth / were born at urban teaching hospitals (Figure 1, next page)



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA RURAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTER

# Where to Find our Product

rhrc.umn.edu



Publications Home > Publications

F	FILTER BY
	-Year Published- ▼ -Topic- ▼
	-Publication Type- ▼ Keyword Search
	SEARCH RESET
(	ORDER BY
(	Year Published
2019	
~	Access and Capacity to Care for Medicare Beneficiaries in Rural Health Clinics
<b>Y</b>	Access to Specialty Care for Medicare Beneficiaries in Rural Communities
~	Rural-Urban Differences in Access to and Attitudes Toward Care for Medicare Beneficiaries
~	Rural-Urban Differences In Severe Maternal Morbidity And Mortality In The US, 2007- 15
~	Rural Counties With Majority Black Or Indigenous Populations Suffer The Highest Rates Of Premature Death In The US
<b>Y</b>	Severe Maternal Morbidity and Hospital Transfer Among Rural Residents
<b>~</b>	Differences in Preventive Care Among Rural Residents by Race and Ethnicity
~	Ouality Measures for Critical Access Hospital Swing-Bed Patients

# Where to Find our Products, Continued

Rural Health Research Gateway: <u>www.ruralhealthresearch.org</u>





### Research Centers

- Learn about the Rural Health Research Centers Program
- View list of currently funded research centers



# Research Alerts

- Email notifications when new research products are completed
- See five most recent alerts



### Rural Health Research Recaps

- Access brief summaries on key rural health issues
- Key findings from the work of the Rural Health



### **Research Products**

- Access free policy briefs, chartbooks, full reports, and more
- Browse peer-reviewed journal articles by date



# <u>Dissemination</u> Toolkit

- Learn how to create health research products
- Tips for developing policy briefs, fact sheets, journal



# **Dissemination Goals**

- 1. Ensure publicly-available products are easily accessible to the general public
- 2. Promote research products among target audiences of key stakeholders
- 3. Maximize the reach and impact of RHRC research findings within budget constraints

Dissemination plan built into structure of every project.



# **Dissemination Methods**

- Disseminate findings through:
  - Social media
  - OpEds, Blog posts, Letters, and Commentaries
  - Engagement with media (local, regional, national; print, online, radio, television)
  - Webinars
  - Podcasts
  - Annual report

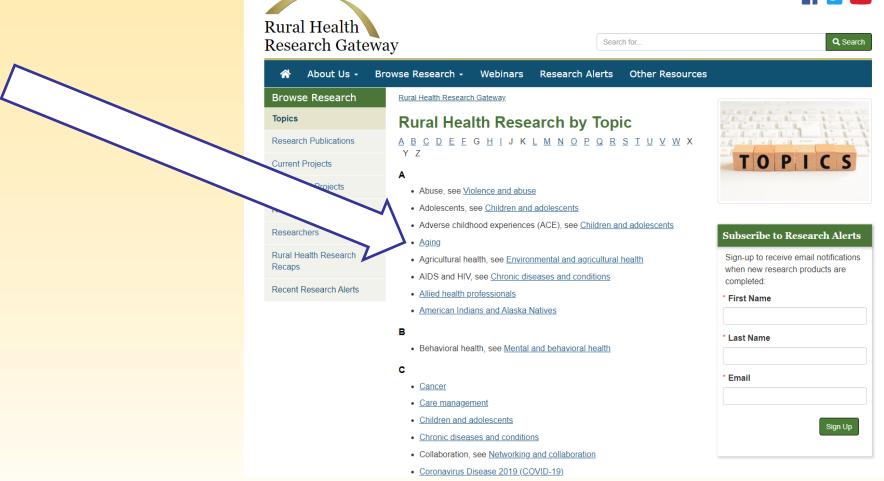


# **Public Engagement**

- Present findings at state and national meetings
- Engagement with policy-makers (state and federal)
- Share findings with state agencies
- Expert work group consultation
- Spending time in community
- Focus areas informed by rural residents, policymakers, clinicians



# Aging-Related Work from other RHRCs





# **Aging-Related Work from other RHRCs**

# **Aging**

### **Research Findings**

View publications, including policy briefs, working papers, and journal articles, on Aging:

· Research Products & Journal Articles - (92)

### Recaps

View one-page summary <u>Recaps</u> of key findings from the Rural Health Research Centers on Aging:

· Aging in Place

Date: 10/2022

From 2013 to 2017, rural counties had higher shares of population age 65 and older than urban counties (18.1% vs 14.3%). This Recap examines aging in place as it relates to social engagement, living alone, long-term care preferences, and nursing home availability.

Rural Communities: Age, Income, and Health Status
 Date: 44(2049)

While studies discuss the implications of income or age on health-seeking behavior, health status, access, or utilization of care, it is imperative to recognize what this means for older and lower-income rural communities. This Recap identifies rural disparities in age, health status, and income.

### Webinars

Access information on upcoming or archived webinars on Aging.

 Aging in Place in Rural America: Challenges, Opportunities, and Policy Initiatives

Presented Tuesday, January 18, 2022

Availability of Post-acute Care and Long-term Care Services in Rural Areas
 Presented Tuesday, September 14, 2021

# **Projects on this Topic**

Learn more about the research questions guiding each study, the lead researcher for each, and when the Research Center anticipates releasing completed product(s) under each project.

- . Currently, there are 5 research projects underway to explore this issue.
- . In the past, 41 research projects have been completed on Aging.

### **Related Topics**

- Home health
- · Hospice and palliative care
- · Long-term care
- Medicare

### **Additional Resources**

Access other FORHP-funded resources on this topic.

From the Rural Health Information Hub:

- Community Supports for Rural
   Aging in Place and Independent
   Living Topic Guide
- Rural Hospice and Palliative Care
   Topic Guide



Source: https://www.ruralhealthresearch.org/topics/aging

# **Another Plug**





Source: <a href="https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/">https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/</a>

# Rural Aging in Place Toolkit



Updates & Alerts | About RHIhub | Contact Us Search

Online Library + Topics & States •

Rural Data Visualizations + Case Studies & Conversations -

Tools for Success -

IN THIS TOOLKIT

Modules

- 1: Introduction
- 2: Program Models
- 3: Program Clearinghouse
- 4: Implementation
- 5: Evaluation
- 6: Sustainability
- 7: Dissemination

About This Toolkit

Rural Health > Tools for Success > Evidence-based Toolkits > Rural Aging in Place Toolkit

# **Rural Aging in Place Toolkit**

# Rural Aging in Place Toolkit



Welcome to the Rural Aging in Place Toolkit. The toolkit compiles evidence-based and promising models and resources to support organizations implementing aging in place in rural communities across the United States.

The modules in the toolkit contain resources and information focused on developing, implementing, evaluating, and sustaining rural aging in place programs. There are more resources on general community health strategies available in the <a href="Rural Community Health Toolkit">Rural Community Health Toolkit</a>.



Module 1: Introduction

Overview of aging in place in the U.S. and unique challenges that rural communities face.



Module 2: Program Models

Models for aging in place programs, from individual to



### **SHARE THIS PAGE**

- Facebook
  - Twitter
- in
  - <u>LinkedIn</u>
- $\leq$

<u>Email</u>

# Source:

https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/aging



# **Thank You!**

www.rhrc.umn.edu @UMNRHRC

Carrie Henning-Smith | henn0329@umn.edu | @Carrie H S

