Contemporary Issues in Rural Health Policy and Research

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- Conducts research to inform decisions about how to
 - organize health services
 - facilitate access
 - improve population health
- In rural and undeserved rural areas



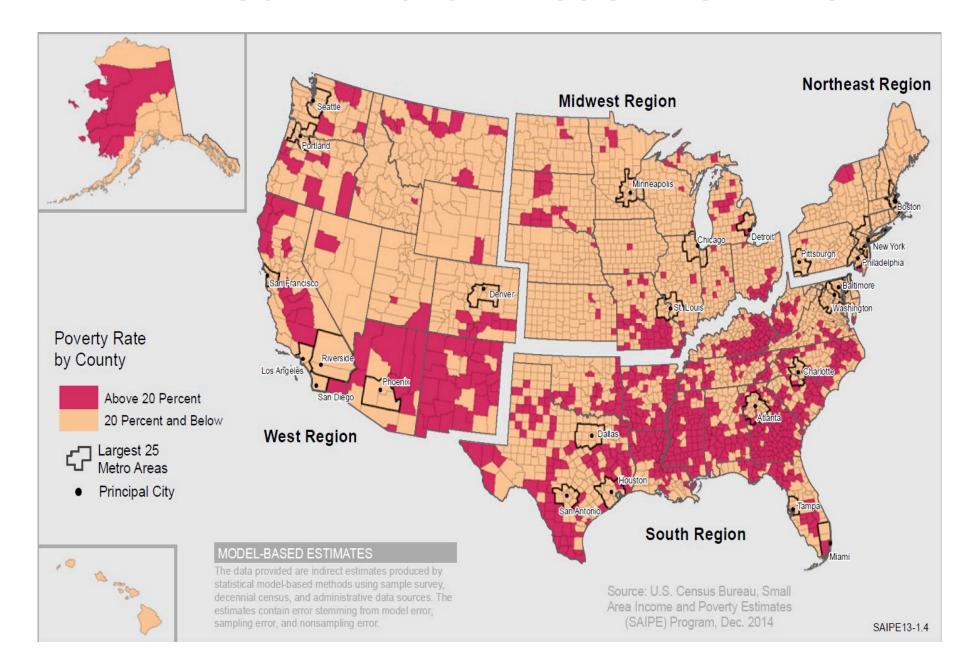
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4 Key Points

1. Not all rural areas are alike

- 2. Low capacity, consumer preferences require regionalization
- 3. Mental health and substance abuse are inextricably linked
- 4. Need to move beyond rural / urban comparisons

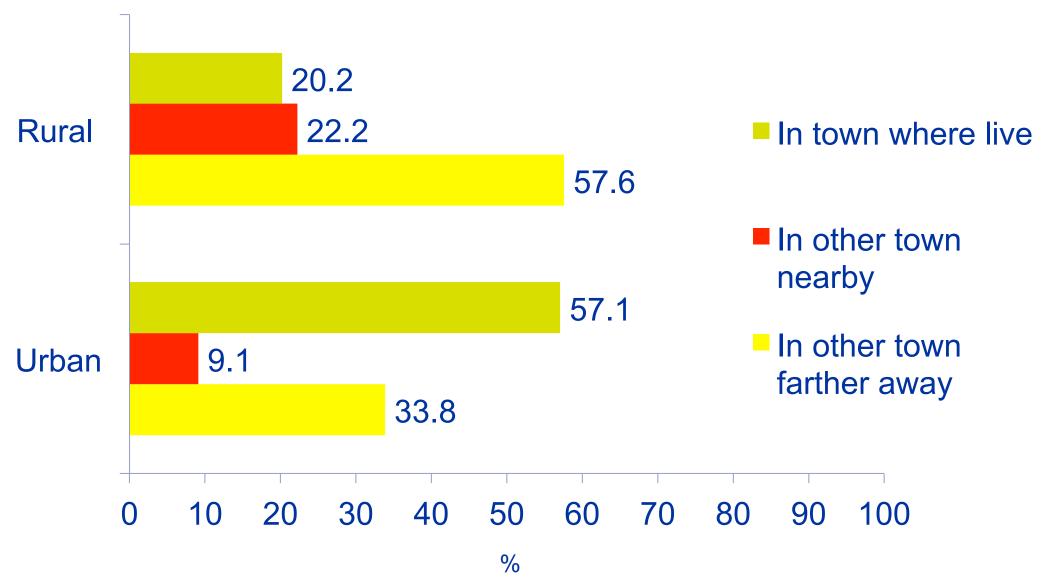
1. Not All Rural Areas Are Alike



2. Low Capacity and Consumer Preferences Require Regionalization

- Small capacity constraints in rural areas
 - Insufficient demand for low volume, specialized services
 - Lower availability of providers
- Even telehealth relies on providers at another location
- Many rural residents prefer non-local care
 - Migration/travel for physician and hospital services
 - Example of preferred drug use treatment site

Preferred Drug Use Treatment Site



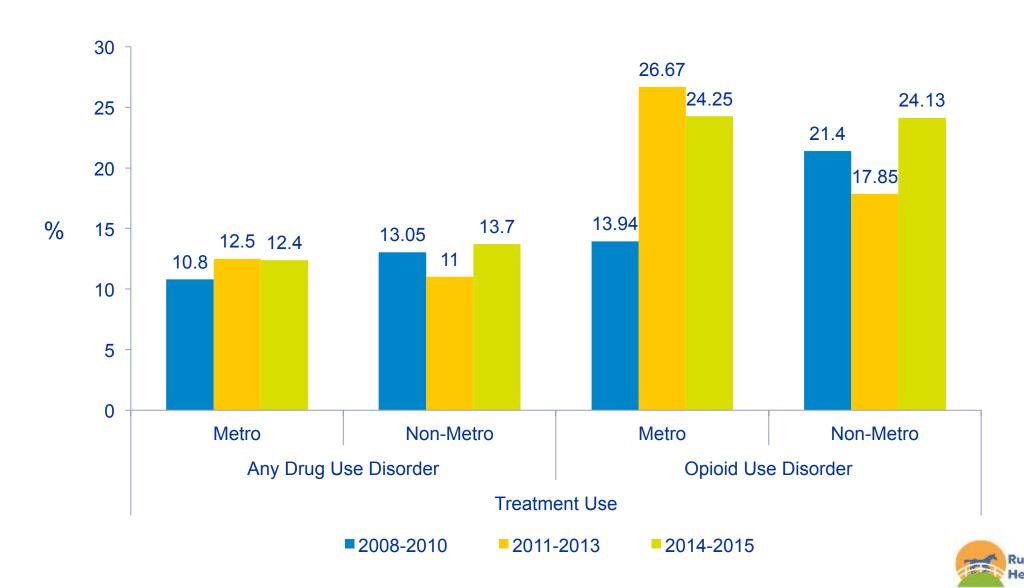
3. Mental Health and Drug Abuse Are Inextricably Linked, but Undertreated

Suicidal Plans and Ideation by Opioid Misuse (%)





Prevalence of Treatment Utilization among Persons with a Drug Use Disorder



4. Need to Move Beyond Rural / Urban Comparisons

- Pros of R/U comparisons: Easy to understand and use
- Cons of simple R/U comparisons:
 - R/U based on # of persons in arbitrary geopolitical boundaries
 - R/U is a "proxy" for other factors
 - Health system (could be modified by policy)
 - Economics (could be modified by policy)
 - Social and demographics

Concluding Comments

Not all rural areas are alike

- Need rural-oriented policies
- Most innovation will come at the state level

Acknowledgments



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