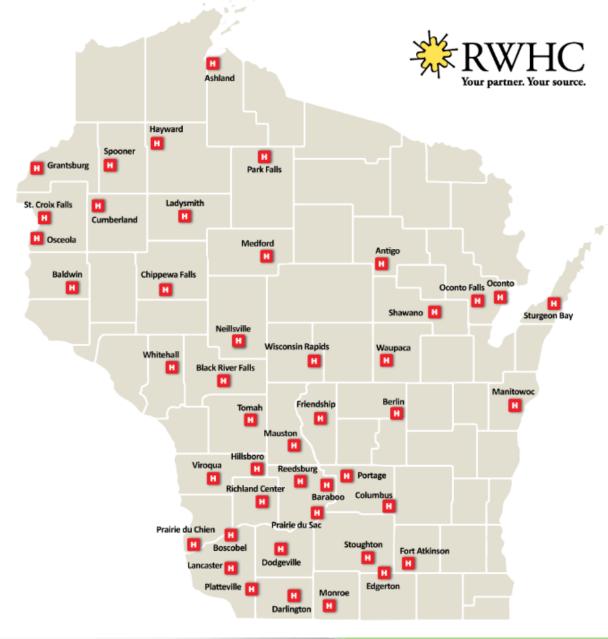
Rural Livability Through the Lens of Rural Healthcare

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Rural Healthcare as a Driver of Rural Livability

THE GOOD

 Preservation of rural healthcare access

Very high quality hospitals

THE CHALLENGING

Workforce shortages now + in future

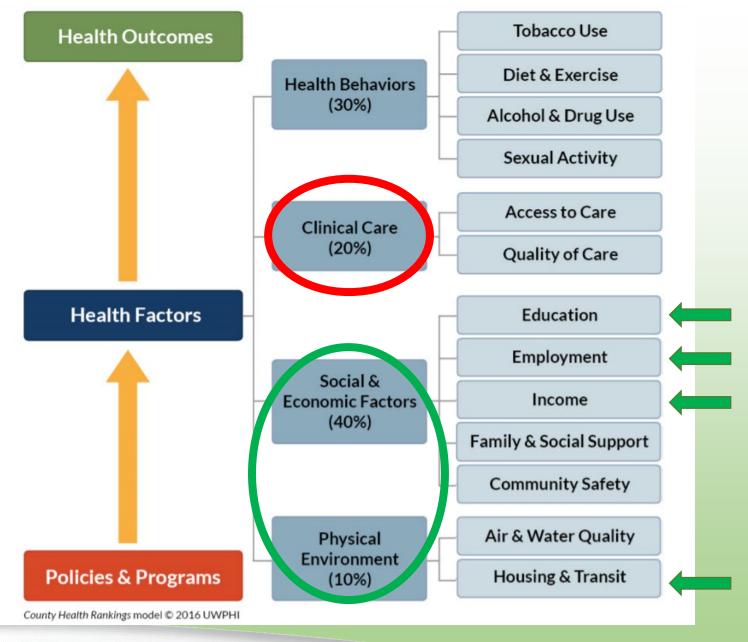
Cost Challenges

Revenue Limitations



How are hospitals thinking about improving rural livability?







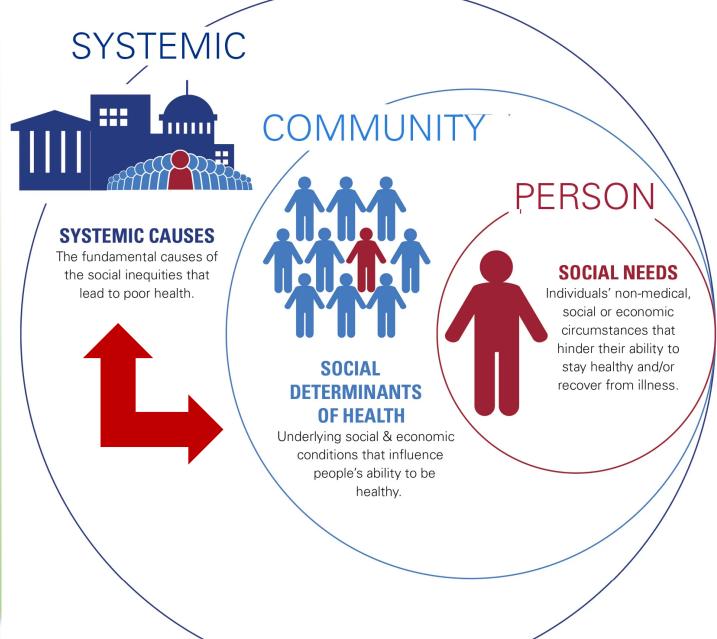
Addressing
Social
Determinants
of Health

Changing Community Conditions

Meeting Health Related Social Needs

Providing Clinical Care







Source: AHA

Why? Hospital – Community Connection



Associations of U.S. Hospital Closure with Neighborhood Socioeconomic Disadvantage and Racial/Ethnic Composition

Conclusions: Socioeconomic disadvantage was markedly associated with hospital closure across all racial/ethnic and urban/rural classifications. Rural classification was associated with a larger disparity in hospital closure for both high ADI and Black majority census tracts.

Implications for Policy or Practice: Hospital closure is occurring disproportionately in geographies with higher socioeconomic disadvantage in the U.S.; effects are larger in rural than urban geographies, with especially alarming trends in Black rural geographies.



Source: Dr. Elizabeth Tung, University of Chicago

Research Alert: January 30, 2023

<u>Community Sociodemographics and Rural</u> <u>Hospital Survival Analysis</u>

This study examines which community sociodemographic characteristics were associated with increased risk of rural hospital closure between 2010-2019.

Key Findings:

 Survival analysis results show that rural hospitals at risk of financial distress were more likely to experience closure if their communities had: higher unemployment rates and higher uninsurance rates for those younger than 65.

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Informed communities and hospitals can make their local and federal representatives aware of these potentially causal relationships, and make the case for broader policies that focus on lowering unemployment or uninsurance.







A Critical Access Hospital...

- Increases local retail sales by 28% compared to towns without a CAH
- Increases total number of retail establishments as well as the number of small and micro businesses
- Can contribute between \$20k and \$1.3m per year to the local economy via telemedicine services, with the average CAH contributing \$522k
- Generates an average of \$1.8m in taxable local retail sales

- Creates .34 jobs in local businesses for every
 1 job within the hospital
- Supports \$2.30 of local business activity with every \$1 they spend in the community
- Generates 170 jobs, \$7.1m in salaries, wages and benefits

Rural Hospital Closure

- Reduces local income by \$703/person or 4%
- Increase unemployment rate by 1.6%
- Increase in poverty levels + unemployment levels
- Median rent values decrease
- Management, business and science occupations decreased by 1.63%
- Construction, information, sales, finance + professional occupations also significantly decreased
- Reduces employment by an average of 99 full and part time positions, with a range from 26 to 188 positions
- Reduces wages, salaries and benefits by \$5.3m on average with a range from \$902k to \$9.5m





Rural Anchor Institutions

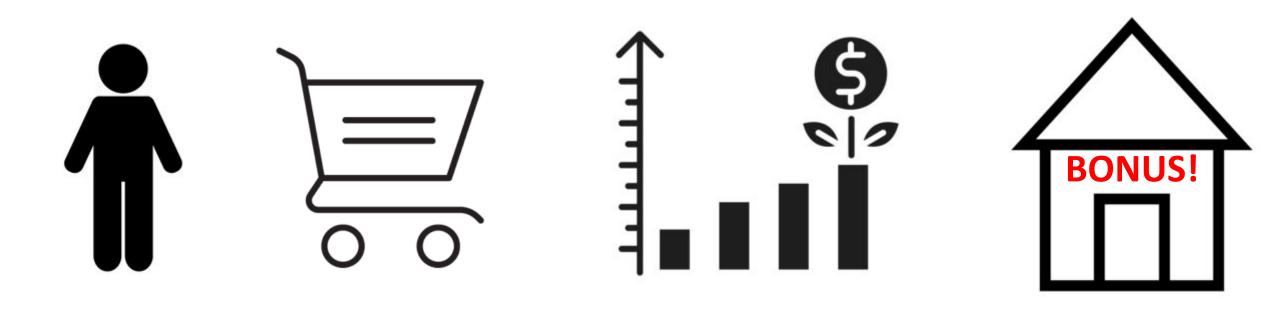
Tangible + Intangible Benefits to Rural Communities



What is an anchor institution?



What is an anchor institution strategy?





Intangible Roles of Anchor Institutions

Convener / Leader

Advocate / Educator

 Leveraging Existing Non-Financial Assets

CAPACITY





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