State Rural Demographics

● **Rural Definition**

Rural counties are counties with more than 80% of their land mass defined as a rural or frontier. There are 44 rural counties in California which represents about 80% of the State's 156,000 square miles.

● **Population**

Between 2011 and 2012, the overall State and rural counties population increased. The State population is 37.7M in 2012 representing a .67% growth. The rural population in California is 5.2M in 2012 representing a .35% growth from 2011. The rural population is 14% of the total State population.

(Source: Department of Finance)

● **Age, Gender, and Education**

According to the US Census Bureau in 2011, 37.9% of the populations are in rural counties between the ages of 0 to 24. 25.9% of the rural populations are between the ages of 25 to 44 and 36.2% of the rural populations are ages 45 and over.

Males represent 50.2% and females represent 49.8% of the rural population.

(Source: US Census)
State Definition

The State definition designates approximately 80% of the total land mass of 156,000 square miles as rural. The Rural and Urban County comparison in this presentation defines Rural Counties as Counties with a MSSA Rural Land Mass 80% or Greater.

- Medical Service Study Area (MSSA) are sub-county designations and where all population centers within the MSSA are within 30 minutes travel time to the largest population center as defined by the California Health Manpower Policy Commission. There are 541 MSSAs in California.

- Rural MSSAs have 250 persons or less per square mile and no Township of more than 50,000: Total Rural MSSAs 186

- Frontier MSSAs have less than 11 persons per square mile: Total Frontier MSSAs 56
The State population increased from 37,427,946 to 37,678,563 representing a .67% growth.

The urban counties population increased from 32,247,683 to 32,480,028 representing a .72% growth.

The rural counties population increased from 5,180,263 to 5,198,535 representing a .35% growth.

The distribution of the population in 2012:
- Rural Counties: 14%
- Urban Counties: 86%
In 2011, rural counties have higher population of residents age 55 and over (55.9%) as compared to 53.6% in urban counties.

Conversely, rural counties have a lower percent of residents ages 35 to 44 years (15.2%) as compared to 15.4% in urban counties.

There are more males (50.2%) than females (49.8%) in rural counties.

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey and US Census Bureau
In calendar year 2011, a larger proportion of residents of rural counties have served in active duty compared to residents of urban counties.
Proportionately more residents of rural counties have received high school diplomas compared to residents of urban counties:

Rural: 23.49% vs. Urban: 18.01%

Proportionately fewer residents of rural counties are college graduates compared to residents of urban counties:

Rural: 18.42% vs. Urban: 24.37%

Proportionately fewer residents of rural counties have completed post-graduate degrees compared to residents of urban counties:

Rural: 15.06% vs. Urban: 22.54%

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
Socio-Economic Status

- **Poverty** - The nation’s official poverty rate in 2011 was at 15.0% versus 18.7% for rural counties in California. (sources: US Census Bureau and 2011 BRFS)

- **Household Income** - From calendar year 2010 to 2011, the percentage of rural incomes between 0 to $49,999 has increased by 1.1% and the percentage of rural residents with incomes over $50,000 annually decreased by 1.1%. (Source: 2010 and 2011 US Census, 14 Urban and 26 Rural Counties, one-year estimates are published for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more.)

- **Employment** - In calendar year 2011, a smaller proportion of residents of rural counties are employed (34.8% vs. 42.8%), self-employed (8.4% vs. 11.4%), or students (2.3% vs. 3.0%) compared to residents of urban counties. Conversely, a higher proportion of rural residents are retired (28.7% vs. 17.1%), unable to work (15.0% vs. 14.9%) or homemaker (10.8% vs. 10.7%) compared to residents of urban counties. (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- **Unemployment** - In September 2012, the nation’s unemployment rate was 7.8%. This compares to California rural county rate of 11.3% and urban county rate of 9.1%. (Source: [www.bls.gov/opub/td/](http://www.bls.gov/opub/td/) and [http://www.edd.ca.gov](http://www.edd.ca.gov))
In calendar year 2011, there was a greater proportion of residents of rural counties compared to residents of urban counties that fall below the Federal poverty level (FPL).

The nation’s official poverty rate in 2011 was 15.0%, down from 15.1% in 2010.
From 2010 to 2011, the percentage of rural residents with incomes between 0 and $49,999 increased by 1.1% and the percentage of rural residents with incomes over $50,000 decreased by 1.1%.

Source: 2010 and 2011 US Census (14 Urban and 26 Rural Counties, one-year estimates are published for geographic areas with a population of 65,000 or more.)
Economic
Rural and Urban County Comparison
Employment Status
Calendar Year 2011

A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties are employed, self employed, or students compared to residents of urban counties. Also, a greater proportion of residents of rural counties are retired, unable to work/out of work, or homemaker compared to residents of urban counties.

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Economic
Rural and Urban County Comparison
Unemployment Rate per Labor Force of 100
August of 2006 to 2012

California Unemployment Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>STATEWIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note of Interest: National unemployment rate in September 2012 is 7.8 percent.

HEALTH INSURANCE
Health Insurance

- In 2011, a greater proportion of residents of rural counties (10.6%) report no health insurance compared to residents of urban counties (8.7%). (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- Type of Coverage- a greater portion of residents of rural counties are covered by Medicare (36.7% vs. 34.9%), Medi-Cal (15.0% vs. 10.8%) and Military (6.5% vs. 5.8%) compared to residents of urban counties. (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- Medi-Cal enrollment increased statewide and in rural counties, covering 7.5 million people. Rural counties represent 32% of all Medi-Cal enrollees. (Source: Beneficiary Profiles by County http://www.dhs.ca.gov/MCSS/RequestedData/Profiles/profiles.htm)
Between calendar years 2006 and 2011, a greater proportion of residents of rural counties report no health insurance compared to residents of urban counties.

Source: 2006 - 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Health Insurance
Rural and Urban County Comparison
Type of Coverage of Respondents that have Medical Insurance
Calendar Year 2010 vs. 2011

In rural counties, coverage by Other Source decreased and coverage by Medi-Cal and Medicare increased statewide between 2010 and 2011. Also, a greater portion of residents of rural counties are covered by Medicare, Medi-Cal and Military compared to residents of urban counties.

Source: 2010 and 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Between calendar years 2007 and 2012, the number of Medi-Cal enrollees has increased. The percentage of Medi-Cal Enrollees in rural counties has been increasing steadily, with a corresponding decrease in urban counties.
HEALTH STATUS
Health Status

- In 2011, a higher percentage (6.1% vs. 4.4%) of rural residents consistently rated their health as poor compared to their urban counterparts. This is consistent with data from 2006 to 2011. (Source: 2006 to 2011 BRFS)

- A greater proportion of residents of rural counties have been told by a health professional that they have had a Heart Attack (5.2% vs. 5.0%), Stroke (3.8% vs. 3.4%), and Diabetes (11.6% vs. 11.1%) as compared to urban counties. (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- A higher proportion of residents of rural counties are smokers (11.8% vs. 10.2%) and are at chronic risk of alcoholism (4.8% vs. 4.3%) compared to residents of urban counties. (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- A higher proportion of rural residents (31.1%) self declared that they had a mental health issue (stress, depression and other emotional problems) for 1 to 21 days compared with residents of urban counties (28.8%). (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- A higher proportion of rural residents (27.5%) self declared that they had physical health issue, which includes physical illness and injuries, for 15 to 31 days compared with residents of urban counties (12.7%). (Source: 2011 BRFS)

- An greater proportion of rural residents (26.9%) report a physical or mental health condition prevented them from working, attending recreation, or taking care of themselves during the past 30 days compared with residents of urban counties (21.4%). (Source: 2011 BRFS)
A higher percentage of Rural residents consistently rated their health as poor compared to their Urban counterparts.

Source: 2006 thru 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Health Status
Rural and Urban County Comparison
Health Conditions
Calendar Years 2010 and 2011

The proportion of residents that have been told by a health professional that they had a Heart Attack has increased for rural and urban counties:

- **2011** Rural: 5.15% vs. Urban: 5.02%
- **2010** Rural: 5.68% vs. Urban: 4.69%

Consistently a greater proportion of residents of rural counties have been told by a health professional that they had a Stroke compared to residents of urban counties:

- **2011** Rural: 3.76% vs. Urban: 3.40%
- **2010** Rural: 3.69% vs. Urban: 3.23%

Consistently a greater proportion of residents of rural counties have been told by a health professional that they have Diabetes compared to residents of urban counties:

- **2011** Rural: 11.56% vs. Urban: 11.11%
- **2010** Rural: 12.05% vs. Urban: 10.78%

Source: 2010 and 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A higher proportion of residents of rural counties compared to residents of urban counties indicate that they are current smokers:

- 2011 Rural: 11.76% vs. Urban: 10.17%
- 2010 Rural: 13.47% vs. Urban: 9.83%

A higher proportion of residents of rural counties are at chronic risk of alcoholism compared to residents of urban counties:

- 2011 Rural: 4.75% vs. Urban: 4.29%
- 2010 Rural: 4.58% vs. Urban: 4.26%

Source: 2010 and 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A higher proportion of rural residents have self declared that they had a mental health issue (stress, depression and other emotional problems) for 1 to 21 days compared with residents of urban counties.

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A higher proportion of rural residents have self declared that they had a physical health issue, which includes physical illness and injuries, for 15 to 31 days compared with residents of urban counties.

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A greater proportion of rural residents self declared that their poor mental and physical health prevented them from working or could not attend recreation or take care of themselves compared with residents of urban counties.

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
Birth and Death Rates

- The live birth rate in rural counties (14.3 per 1,000) is slightly larger than birth rate in urban counties (13.1 per 1,000). (Source: Department of Public Health and Department of Finance)

- The crude death rate for rural counties was 693.8 per 100,000 compared to 601.2 per 100,000 in urban counties and 626.3 per 100,000 statewide in 2010. (Source: Department of Public Health Vital Stat and Department of Finance E-4 Population January)

- For the leading causes of death in rural counties in descending order are Diseases of the Heart, All Other, Malignant Neoplasms, Chronic Lower Respiratory, Cerebral-Vascular, Accidents, Alzheimer’s Disease, Diabetes Mellitus, Influenza/Pneumonia, Chronic Liver, and Suicide.

The crude death rate was higher in rural counties for all leading causes except influenza/pneumonia. (Source: Department of Public Heath)
Birth Rates
Rural and Urban County Comparison
California Live Births Rates per 1000
Calendar Years 2005 - 2011

The live birth rate in rural counties is slightly larger than birth rate in urban counties:


Source: Department of Public Health and Department of Finance
A 2008 report in the American Journal of Public Health indicated Metropolitan vs. nonmetropolitan mortality disparities have steadily increased, the average annual excess death per 100,000 rates in nonmetropolitan counties are as follows:

- 2001 - 2004: 71.7 excess death per 100,000
- 1990 - 2000: 49.5 excess deaths per 100,000
- Before 1990: 5.8 excess deaths per 100,000

Source: American Journal of Public Health August 2008, Vol. 98, No. 8
Residents of urban counties have higher crude death rates from Influenza/Pneumonia than rural counties.

Source: Department of Public Health Vital Stat
PREVENTIVE MEASURES
Preventive Measures

- A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties compared to residents of urban counties said they had participated in some form of exercise, recreation, or physical activities (other than their regular job duties) (79.8% vs. 82.5%).

- A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties have had a Pneumonia and flu compared to residents of urban counties in 2011.

Source: 2007 to 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties have had Pneumonia shot than residents of urban counties:

- **2011** Rural: 38.60% vs. Urban: 39.57%
- **2010** Rural: 33.49% vs. Urban: 32.89%
- **2009** Rural: 29.58% vs. Urban: 26.81%
- **2008** Rural: 26.55% vs. Urban: 26.14%
- **2007** Rural: 22.67% vs. Urban: 20.30%

A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties were likely to have had a flu shot than residents of urban counties:

- **2011** Rural: 41.24% vs. Urban: 42.12%
- **2010** Rural: 40.77% vs. Urban: 43.78%
- **2009** Rural: 38.94% vs. Urban: 38.43%
- **2008** Rural: 36.07% vs. Urban: 35.09%
- **2007** Rural: 33.54% vs. Urban: 34.28%

Source: 2007 to 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
A smaller proportion of residents of rural counties compared to residents of urban counties said they had participated in some form of exercise, recreation, or physical activities (other than their regular job duties):

Rural: 79.78% vs. Urban: 82.52%

Source: 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
DELIVERY SYSTEMS
Primary Care Clinics

- There are 365 licensed primary care clinics in rural counties reported in 2011. This is a 4.3% increase in the number of clinics in rural counties compared to 7.9% increase in urban counties.

- There was a 4.7% increase in the number of clinic patients in rural counties compared to 7.2% increase in urban counties.

- There was a 4.1% increase in the number of clinic encounters in rural counties compared to 6.7% increase in urban counties.

- There was a .6% decrease in the number of clinic encounters per patient in rural counties compared to a .5% decrease in urban counties.

- The top payer sources for rural clinic visits in descending order are: Medi-Cal/Medi-Cal Managed Care (40.5%), Self Pay (25.7%), Private (10.7%), All Other Payer (9.6%) and Medicare (6.4%).

  The top payer sources for urban clinic visits in descending order are: Medi-Cal/Medi-Cal Managed Care (34.0%), Self Pay (26.7%), All Other Payer (17.4%), Private (4.9%) and Medicare (2.9%).

- The top three rural clinic encounter diagnoses are: Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (34%), Dental Diagnoses (15%), and Family Planning (12%).

  The top three urban clinic encounter diagnoses are: Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services (32%), Family Planning (19%), and Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders (12%).

(Source: OSHPD 2011 Preliminary Primary Care Clinics Annual Utilization Report)
# Clinic Providers
## Rural and Urban County Comparison
### Primary Care Clinic and Rural Health Clinic (95.210) Growth
#### Calendar Years 2010 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALENDAR YEARS = &gt;</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Clinics Reporting to OSHPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural:</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>4.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban:</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>7.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide:</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>1,042</td>
<td>6.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural:</td>
<td>1,771,754</td>
<td>1,854,350</td>
<td>4.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban:</td>
<td>3,090,465</td>
<td>3,313,199</td>
<td>7.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide:</td>
<td>4,862,219</td>
<td>5,167,549</td>
<td>6.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Encounters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural:</td>
<td>5,763,183</td>
<td>5,998,332</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban:</td>
<td>9,190,607</td>
<td>9,805,756</td>
<td>6.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide:</td>
<td>14,953,790</td>
<td>15,804,088</td>
<td>5.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Encounters per Patient</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural:</td>
<td>3.253</td>
<td>3.235</td>
<td>-0.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban:</td>
<td>2.974</td>
<td>2.960</td>
<td>-0.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide:</td>
<td>3.076</td>
<td>3.058</td>
<td>-0.56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) 2010 Final Annual Primary Clinic Report and 2011 Preliminary Annual Primary Clinic Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALENDAR YEARS = &gt;</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE INCREASE BETWEEN 2010 and 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural Health Clinics (95.210) Reimbursed by Medi-Cal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Clinics</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Visits</td>
<td>2,006,490</td>
<td>2,092,321</td>
<td>4.28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Visits per Clinic</td>
<td>6,967</td>
<td>7,165</td>
<td>2.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) - Management and Decision Support System
In 2011 clinics in rural counties have a greater proportion payments from the following payer sources compared to Clinics in Urban Counties:

- Medi-Cal
- Medi-Cal Managed Care
- Private Insurance
- Medicare

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) Primary Care Clinics 2011 Preliminary Database
Clinic Providers
Rural and Urban County Comparison
Clinic Encounters by Principal Diagnosis (ICD-9-CM)
Calendar Year 2011 (Sorted High to Low)

Rural
Top 70% of the County Clinic Diagnosis
- Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services: 34%
- Dental Diagnoses: 15%
- Family Planning S-Codes: 12%
- Respiratory System Diseases: 11%
- Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders: 10%
- Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-defined Conditions: 9%
- Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue Diseases: 9%

Urban
Top 70% of the County Clinic Diagnosis
- Factors Influencing Health Status and Contact with Health Services: 32%
- Family Planning S-Codes: 19%
- Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases, and Immunity Disorders: 12%
- Mental Disorders: 11%
- Dental Diagnoses: 9%
- Respiratory System Diseases: 9%
- Circulatory System Diseases: 8%
HOSPITAL & LICENSED HEALTH FACILITIES
Licensed Health Facilities

**Hospitals**

- There are 182 licensed general acute and psychiatric in rural counties in 2011. This includes 63 small rural hospitals defined by H&S Code 124840 and 31 critical access hospitals. (Source: OSHPD 2011 Final Hospital Annual Utilization Report and Annual Financial Data Report, data excludes non-responding facilities)

- The top payer sources for rural hospitals in descending order are: MediCare/MC (37.4%), Medi-Cal/MC (27.3%), and Third Party Managed Care (20.4%).

  This compares to urban hospitals payer source in descending order are: MediCare/MC (37.8%), Third Party Managed Care (28.5%), and Medi-Cal/MC (23.1%).

- The top three discharge diagnoses in rural and urban counties are: Medical-Surgical (66.2% vs. 67.4%), Perinatal (16.0% vs. 14.0%), and Acute Psychiatric (5.2% vs. 6.6%).

- The average number of emergency room visits per reporting hospitals in rural counties decreased from 17,892 in 2010 to 17,712 in 2011.
Rural Hospitals

- There are 63 “small rural” hospitals based on the Health and Safety Code 12840, which was established to adjust outpatient rates and to maintain services in rural areas in 1980.

- There are 31 critical access hospitals (CAHs) which were established to provide cost based reimbursement for Medicare inpatient services to maintain hospital and emergency services in remote areas.
## Hospital Providers
### Rural and Urban County Comparison
### Number of Licensed Health Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Acute Care</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Dependency Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric Health Facilities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Psychiatric Facilities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialty Hospitals</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>191</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Home-Health Agencies and Hospices</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Agencies</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>1,082</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Health Agencies with Hospice Program</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospice Only</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown Entity Type</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>349</td>
<td>1,307</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>1,418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long-Term Care Facilities</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congregate Living Health Facility</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Care Facility, Dev. Dis.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate Care Facility</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing Facility</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>327</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>838</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of Licensed Hospitals, Home-Health Agencies and Hospices and Long-Term Care Facilities reporting to Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) decreased in rural counties between 2010 and 2011.

Source: OSHPD Hospital Annual Utilization Data 2010 and 2011, data excludes non-responding facilities.
Hospitals in rural counties have greater proportion payments from the following payer sources compared to hospitals in urban counties:

- Medicare, Medi-Cal, Medi-Cal Managed Care, Third Party, County, and Other

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) 2011 Hospital Annual Financial Data Report
The two top 2011 hospital discharges types in rural and urban counties are Medical–Surgical and Perinatal. The third and fourth discharge types are Acute Psychiatric and Pediatric.
## Hospital Providers
### Rural and Urban County Comparison
### Hospital Emergency Room Visit Trend
### Calendar Years 2008 thru 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISCAL YEAR</th>
<th>RURAL AND URBAN COUNTIES HOSPITALS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF HOSPITALS REPORTING</th>
<th>TOTAL EMERGENCY ROOM (ER) SERVICES VISITS</th>
<th>VISIT PER HOSPITAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>3,223,498</td>
<td>17,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>6,936,695</td>
<td>21,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STATEWIDE</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>10,160,193</td>
<td>20,159</td>
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Emergency room visits per hospital decrease from calendar year 2010 to 2011 for rural counties.

Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) 2008 thru 2011 Hospital Annual Utilization Data
Thank You

http://www.dhcs.ca.gov/services/rural/Pages/default.aspx