Past and Present Rural-Urban Mortality Transitions

Russell Sage Foundation: Listening to Rural America

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The Urban Mortality Penalty

- For most of human history, cities have been dangerous for health.
- Location typically mattered more than income.
- Clean water and adequate sanitation played a key role in reducing mortality in urban areas.



Haines 1991, Johansson 1999, Cutler and Miller 2004. Cartoon by Pinwell (1866)

Mid-century equivalence in USA

- Rural mortality rates on par with urbanized areas
- Whole population experiencing epidemic of heart disease.

TABLE F.—RESIDENT AND RECORDED DEATHS, AND DEATH RATES, BY POPULATION-SIZE GROUPS: UNITED STATES, 1940

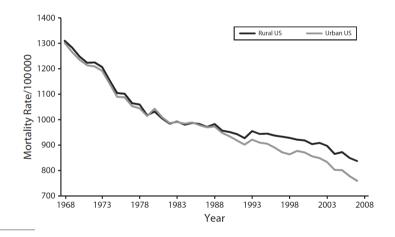
(Exclusive of stillbirths)

| POPULATION-SIZE GROUP | TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS , | | TOTAL DEATHS IN AREA | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | Number | Rate per 1,000 population | Number | Rate per 1,000 population |
| UNITED STATES | 1,417,269 | . 10.8 | 1,417,269 | 10.0 |
| Cities of 100,000 or more———————————————————————————————————— | 427,633 168,876 112,820 145,481 562,459 | 11.3 11.4 11.3 12.4 9.8 | 449,271 189,311 126,488 152,608 499,591 | 11. 12. 12. 13. |

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1940

Post-war divergence

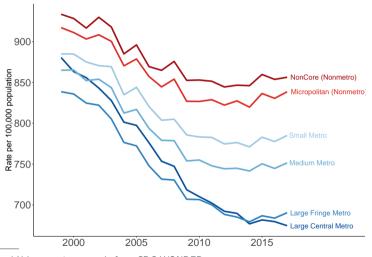
- Divergence with decline in CVD and cancer mortality.
- Increasing rural-urban divergence over time.



Source: James 2014

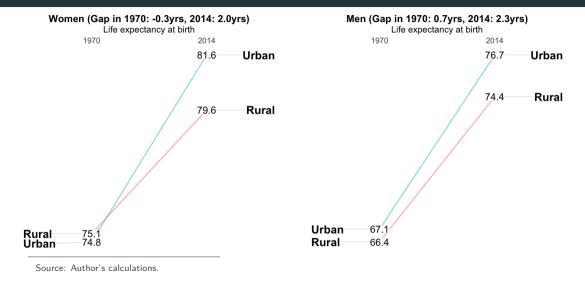
Recent Mortality Trends (age-adjusted)

- Mortality slowdown almost everywhere.
- Rural areas still show excess mortality.
- Rural-urban mortality gap has widened.



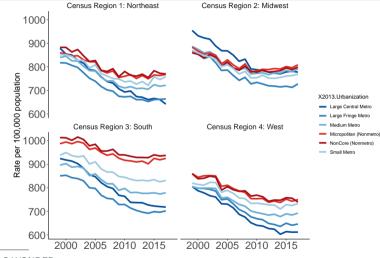
Source: Author's tabulations by 2013 Rural-Urban continuum code from CDC WONDER

Increasing gap in life expectancy at birth since the 1970s



Variation by Census Region

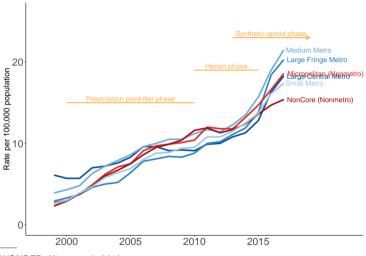
- Rural disadvantage everywhere at present.
- Notably larger gap in US South.
- Recent trends also bad in Midwest.



Source: Author's tabulations from CDC WONDER

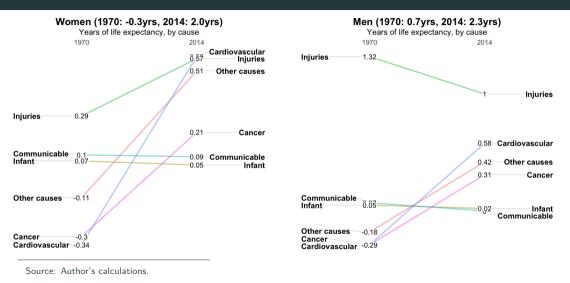
Trends in Unintentional Drug Poisoning Mortality (age-adjusted)

- Population-wide increases.
- Rural areas were more affected by prescription painkillers.
- Lowest rates in the most rural counties.



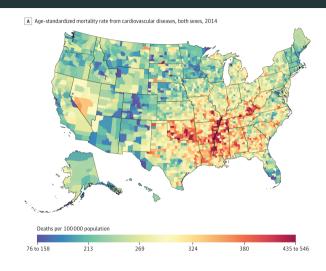
Source: Author's tabulations from CDC WONDER, Kiang et al. 2019

Increasing contribution of chronic diseases to rural gap in life expectancy



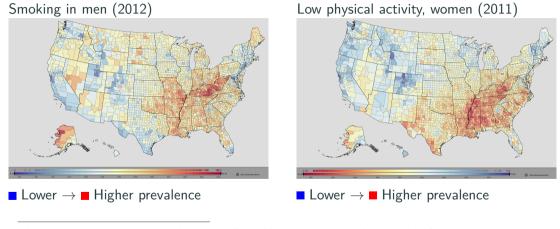
County-level age-adjusted cardiovascular mortality, 2014

- Excess deaths from CVD in East and West South Central regions.
- Rural areas still show excess mortality, but regional heterogeneity.



Source: Dwyer et al. 2016

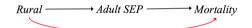
Rural disadvantage for important chronic disease risk factors



Source: Institute for Health Metrics & Evaluation (https://vizhub.healthdata.org/subnational/usa)

Potential life-long influence of early life rural residence?

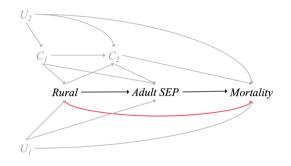
- Farm and rural residence in childhood increased probability of survival to old age among blacks.
- Childhood rural residence associated with reduced mortality in NLS.
- Residence in "Stroke Belt" in childhood associated with excess risk of stroke in adulthood.



Preston et al. 1998, Hayward et al. 2004, Glymour et al. 2008

Difficult methodological challenges to isolate mechanisms

- Need modern methods for mediation analysis.
- Hard to account for unmeasured confounders (*U*s).
- Time-varying confounding by measured Cs.



Pearl 2000, De Stavola and Daniel 2016, VanderWeele 2017

Points for discussion

- The rural-urban mortality gap is widening.
- Largely due to non-communicable, chronic diseases.
- Important heterogeneity by gender and region.
- Potential for lifecourse impacts.



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