P30 Supplement Grantee

Rural Working Group

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Objectives within Rural Workgroup

- Identify common rural-urban classification system(s)
- Identify common minimum spatial unit
- Conceptualize rural and/or geospatial issues to address in P30s

Objectives across all [interested] Grantee Centers

- Identify common rural-urban classification system(s)
- Identify common minimum spatial unit
- **Catalyze rural/urban or geospatial analysis across all sites**

Purpose for Today

- Engage with the full group - urban/rural/geospatial
- Share results of survey
- Begin to think about key questions to address in P30s

Why we focus on rural-urban & geospatial influences

- ‘Exposures’ vary:
  - Access
  - Environmental – built, physical, social
  - Sociodemographics – individual & contextual

- Outcomes vary:
  - Utilization – across cancer control continuum
  - Stage at diagnosis
  - Survival/Mortality
  - Patient-centered: physical function, psychosocial, etc.

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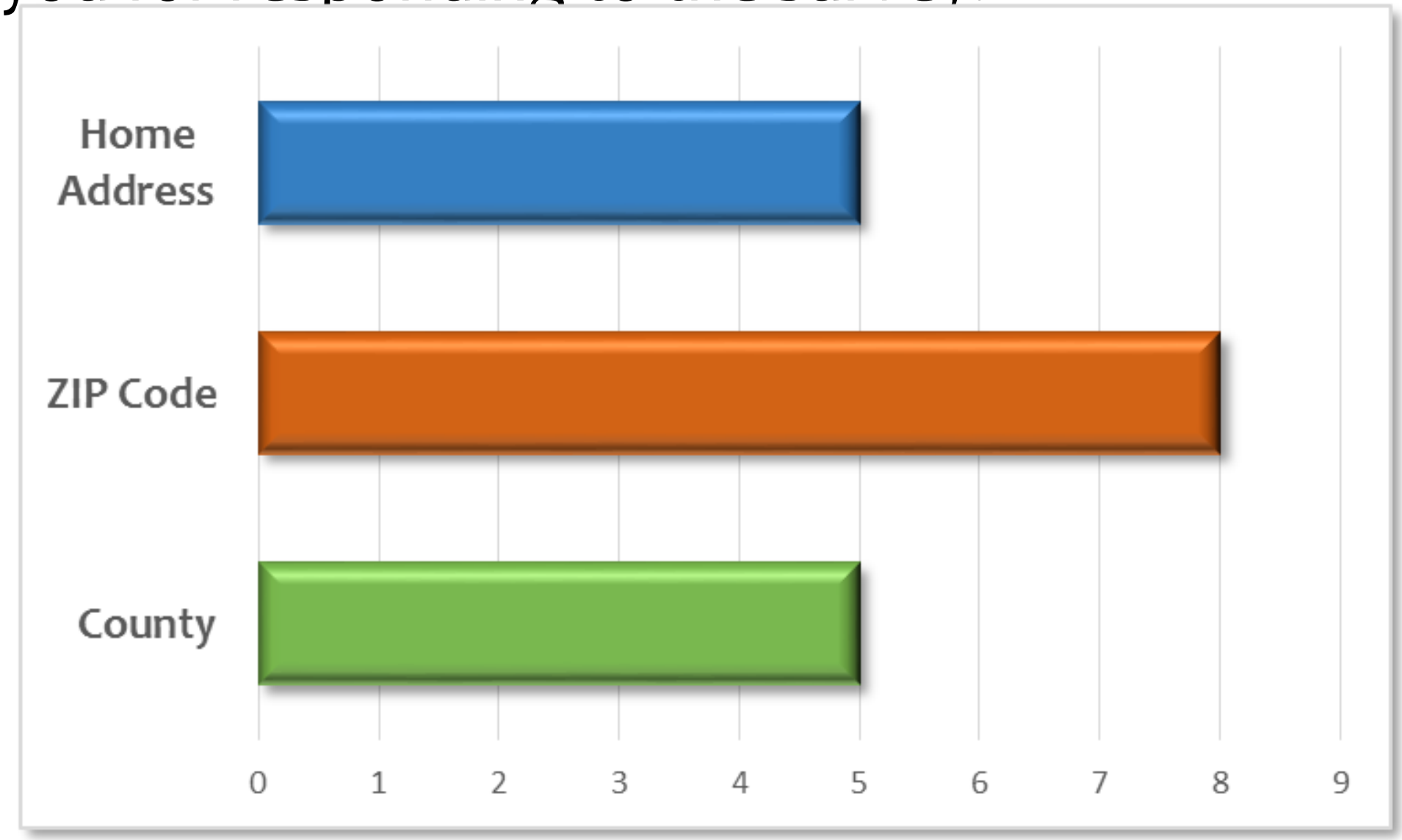
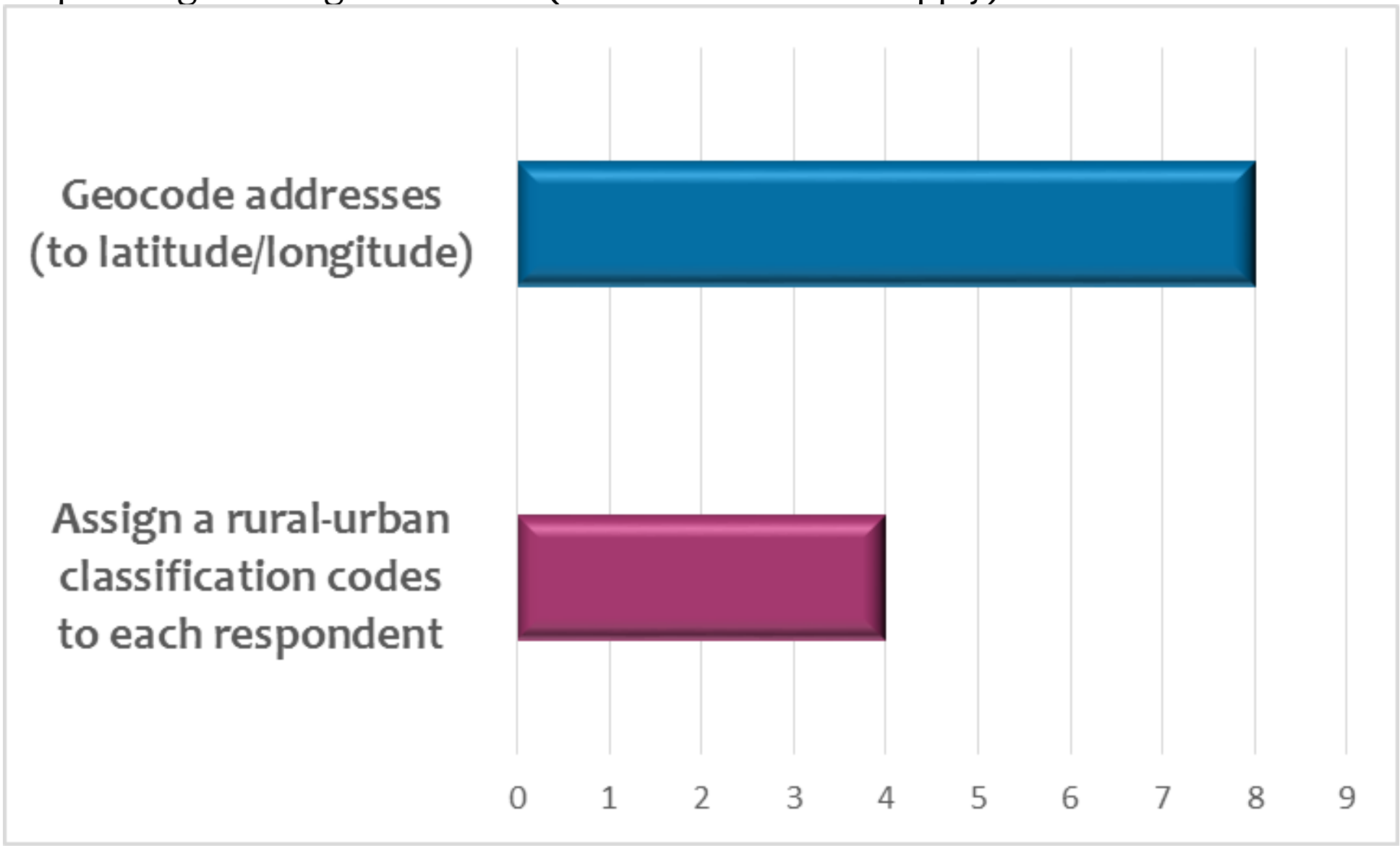
What level of geographic information are you collecting from respondents? (Please check all that apply)

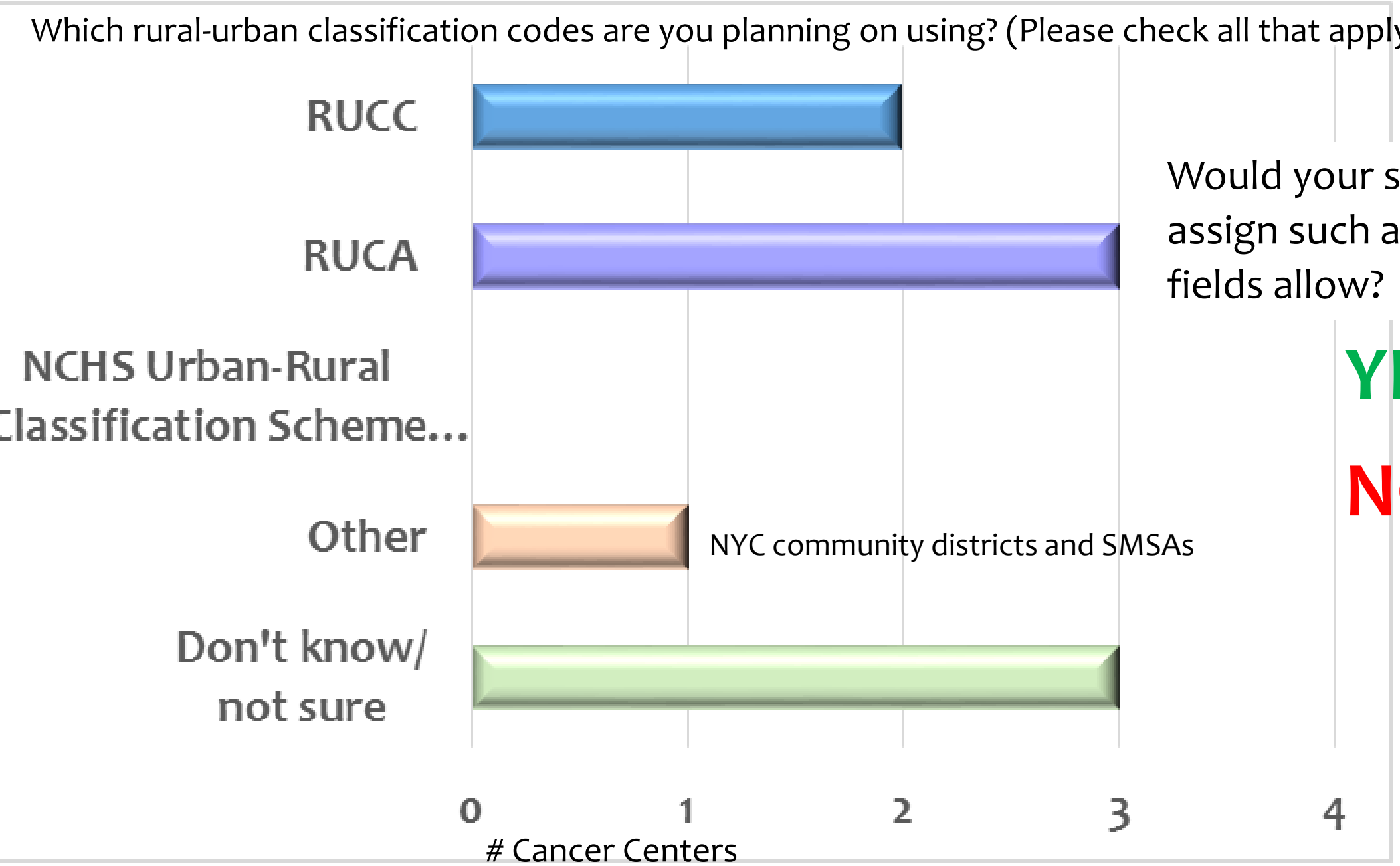
Thank you for responding to the survey!



How are you planning on using these data? (Please check all that apply)



Rural Working Group Survey

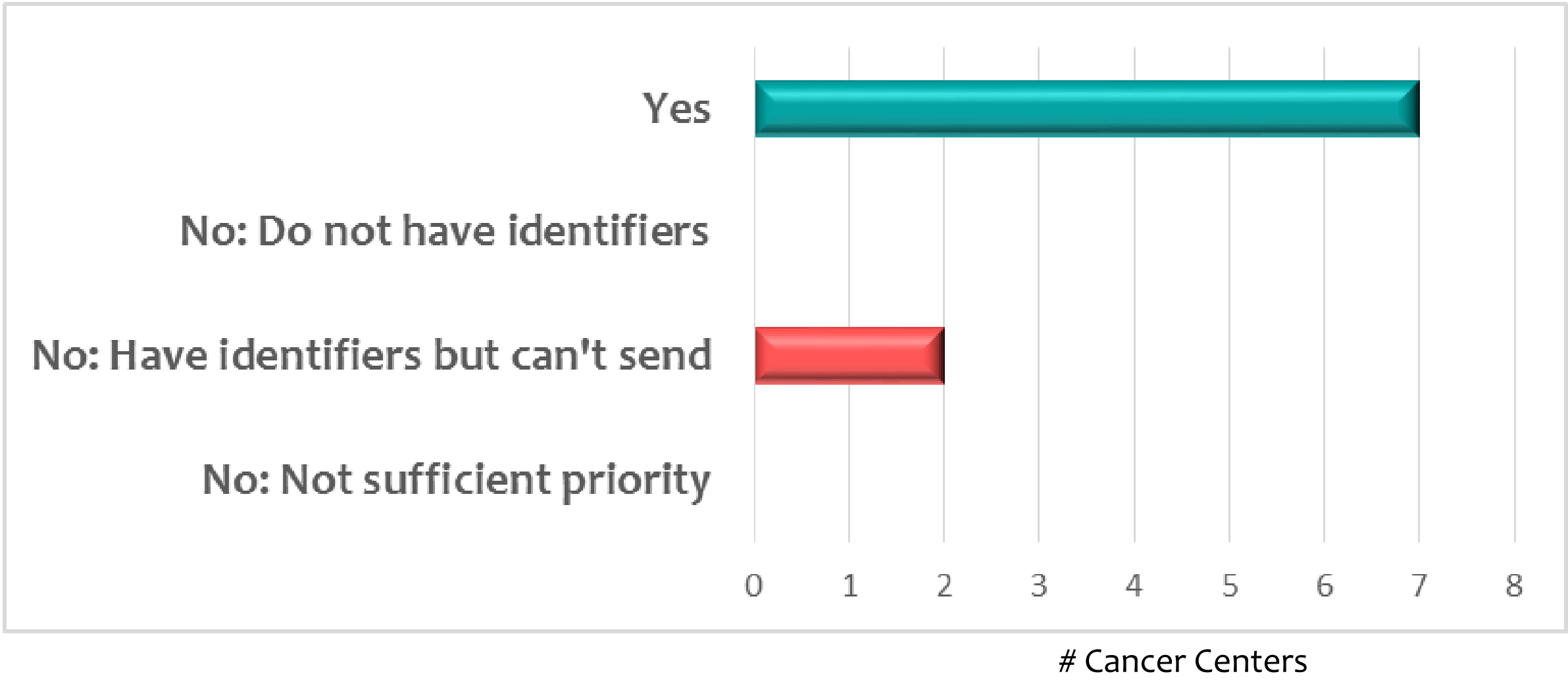


Would your site be willing to assign such a code if the data fields allow?

YES = 3

NO = 1

Could you send geographic identifiers (including address, if collected) to OSU or an NCI-designated institution for geocoding and/or assigning other geospatial attributes? (Please check all that apply)



Rural Working Group Survey

If applicable, please briefly list the comparisons, descriptives, or scientific questions related to EITHER rural-urban influences, OR geospatial analyses in which your site is, or would like to be, involved.

Responses:

- Not sure / undecided = 3
- Rural-urban differences in the major domains in the behavioral core (info access, screening behavior, screening knowledge, etc.)
- Compare Appalachian KY to non-Appalachian KY and Appalachian OH
- 1. compare national survey estimates to rural area estimates 2. examine differences in communication & access by rural-urban areas 3. assess sense of rurality, neighborhood, and community in relation to rural-urban residence.
- Geospatial analyses of neighborhoods within San Francisco
- Proximity to health resources, community level indicators of poverty and neighborhood instability, ethnic mix, proximity to public transportation routes. …..we also could gain access to data on other spatial indicators of health such as, availability of healthy food choices, recreational facilities, and local air quality.

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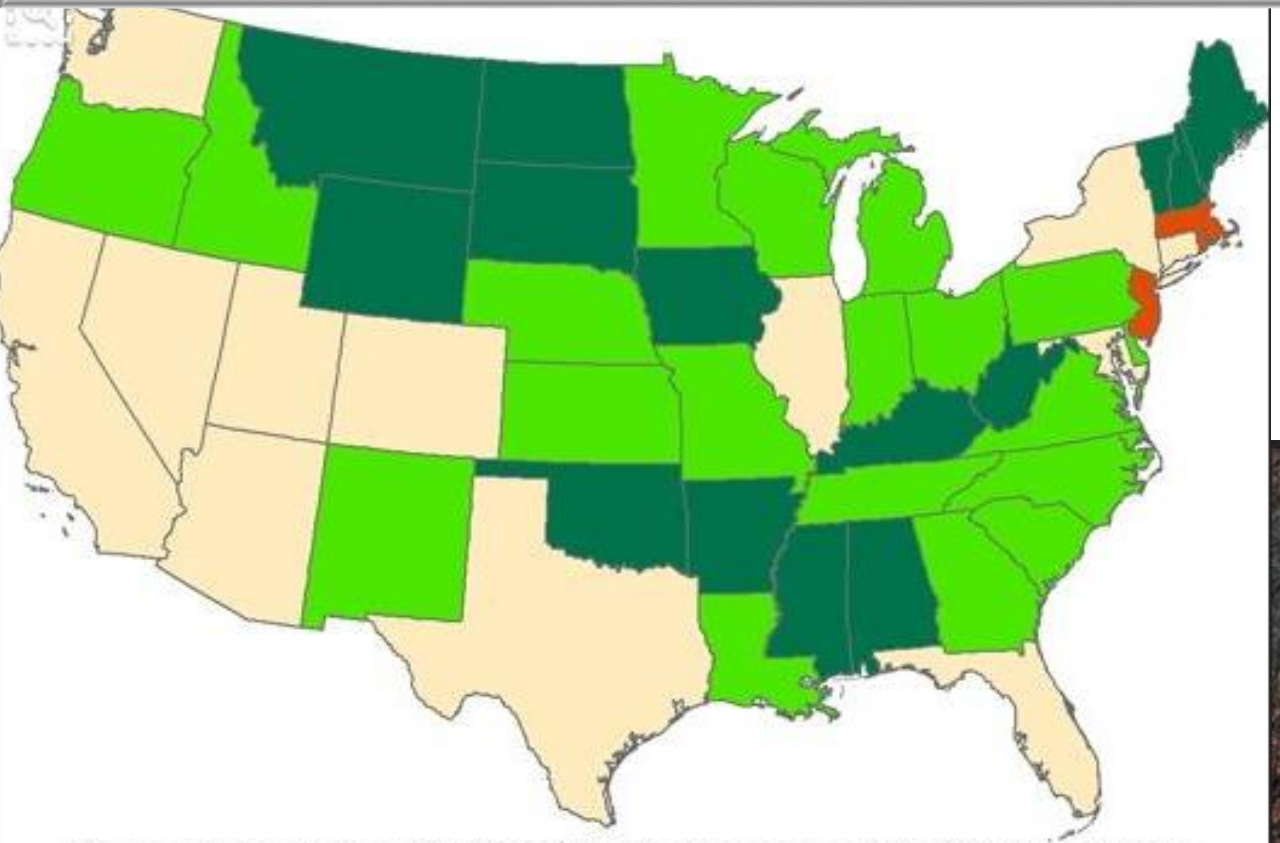
Opportunities for geospatial analysis across P30s centers

- Spatial methods, geographic influences, etc.
  - Focus on common measures + outcomes
  - Framing from a cancer center catchment perspective
- Linkage to area-level attributes (Electra/Rand's NSES)
- Way forward ……



Map shows percent of residents in each state living in rural areas or "urban clusters" of between 2,500 and 50,000.

More than 50% rural (15 states)

More rural than U.S. average, 28.8% (19 states)

Less rural than average, 10% to 28.8% (13 states)

Less than 10% rural (3 states and D.C.)

Thank You