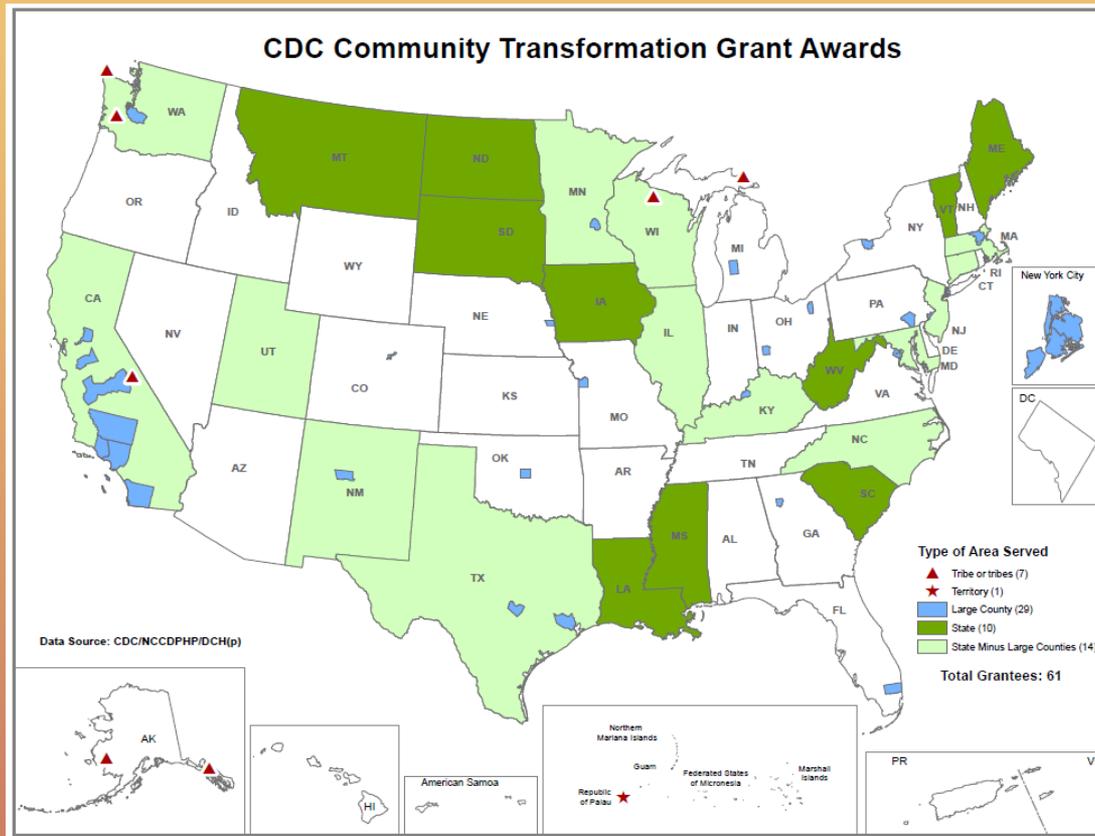


The Community Transformation Grant: A Rural County Perspective

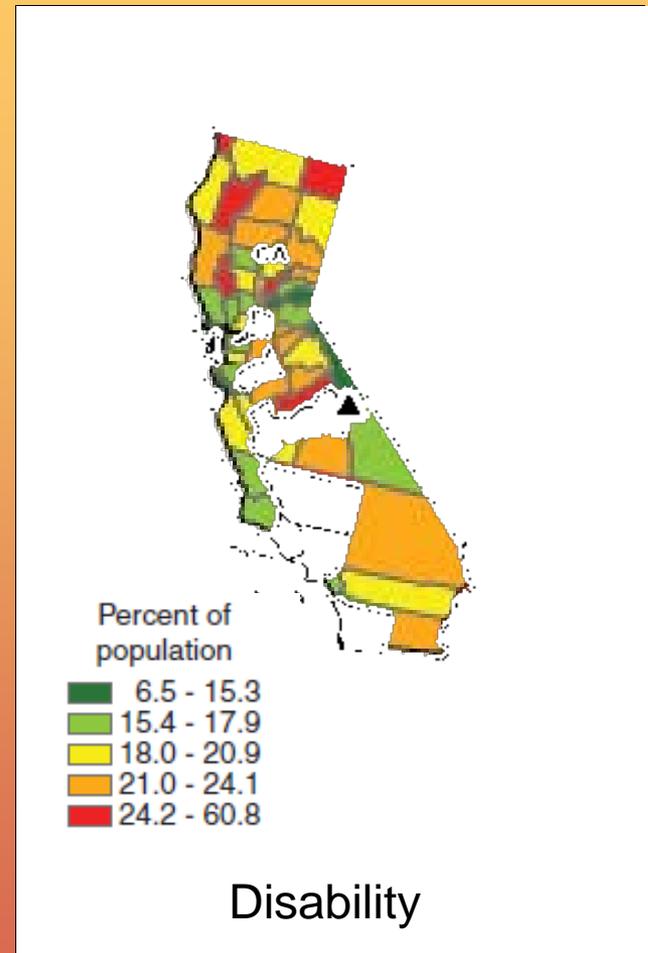
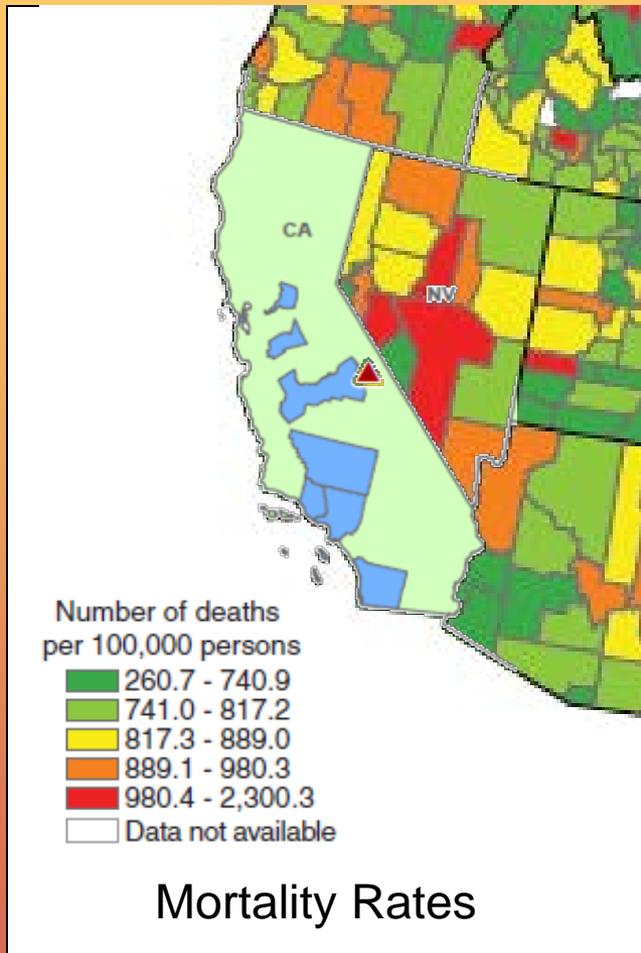


2011 CCLHO Fall Semi-annual Meeting

October 20, 2011

Todd Stolp MD, Tuolumne County Health Officer

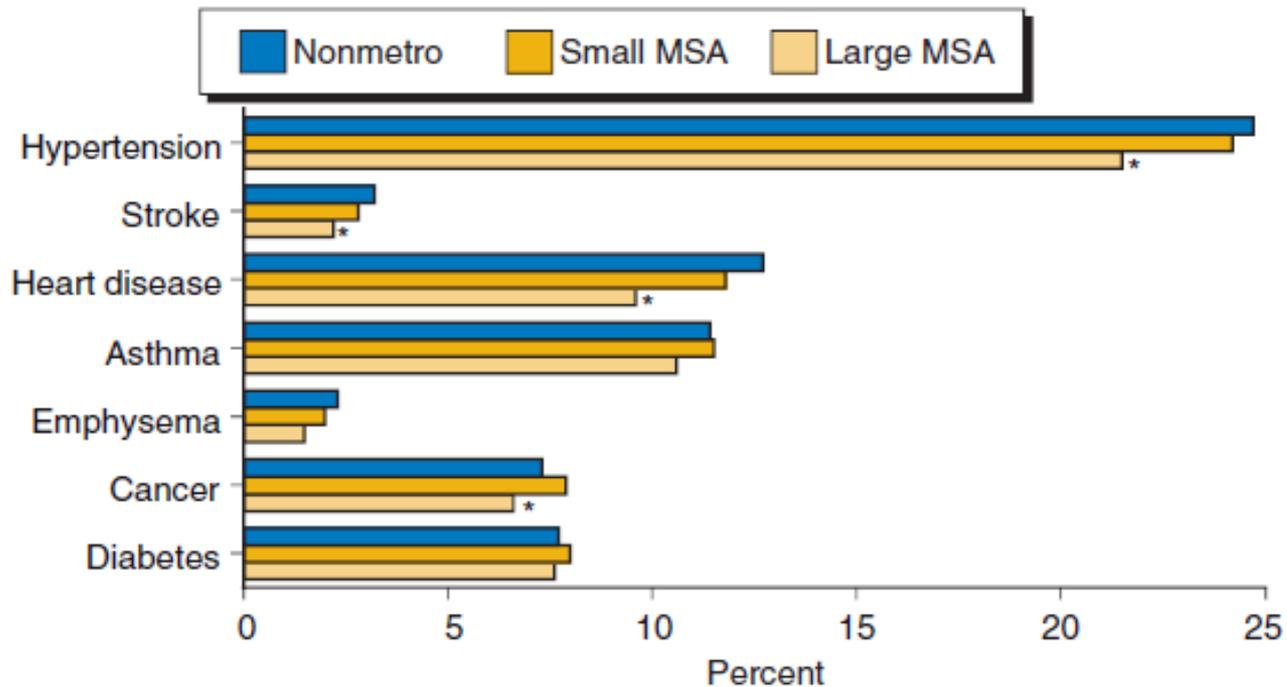
Rural Burden of Chronic Disease



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, Summary File 3, 2000.

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

Incidence of chronic disease conditions by metro status, 2006
(age standardized)



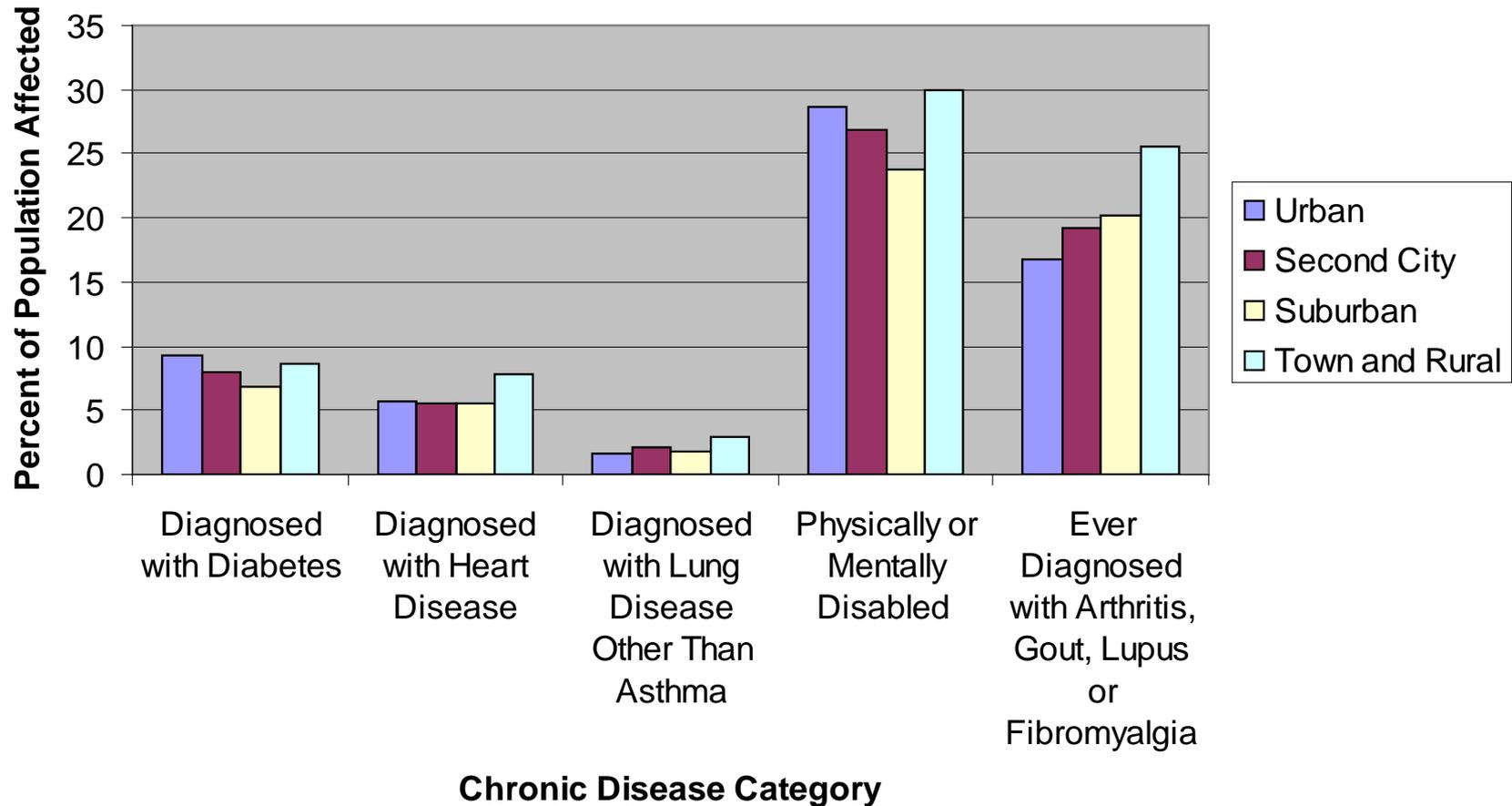
* = Statistically significant difference from nonmetro at 5-percent level

MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using U.S. DHHS, 2008, *Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2006*. Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 235.

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

Urban/Rural Prevalence of Chronic Disease in California*



*Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2009 data

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

Claritas Rural/Urban Continuum

Urban

- Urban areas have highest population density scores based on density centiles
- 94% of block groups designated Urban have a density centile score between 75 and 99
- Downtown areas of major cities and surrounding neighborhoods are usually classified as urban

Suburban

- Suburban areas are not population centers of their surrounding communities
- 99% of block groups designated Suburban have a density centile score between 40 and 90
- Areas surrounding urban areas are usually classified as suburban

Second City

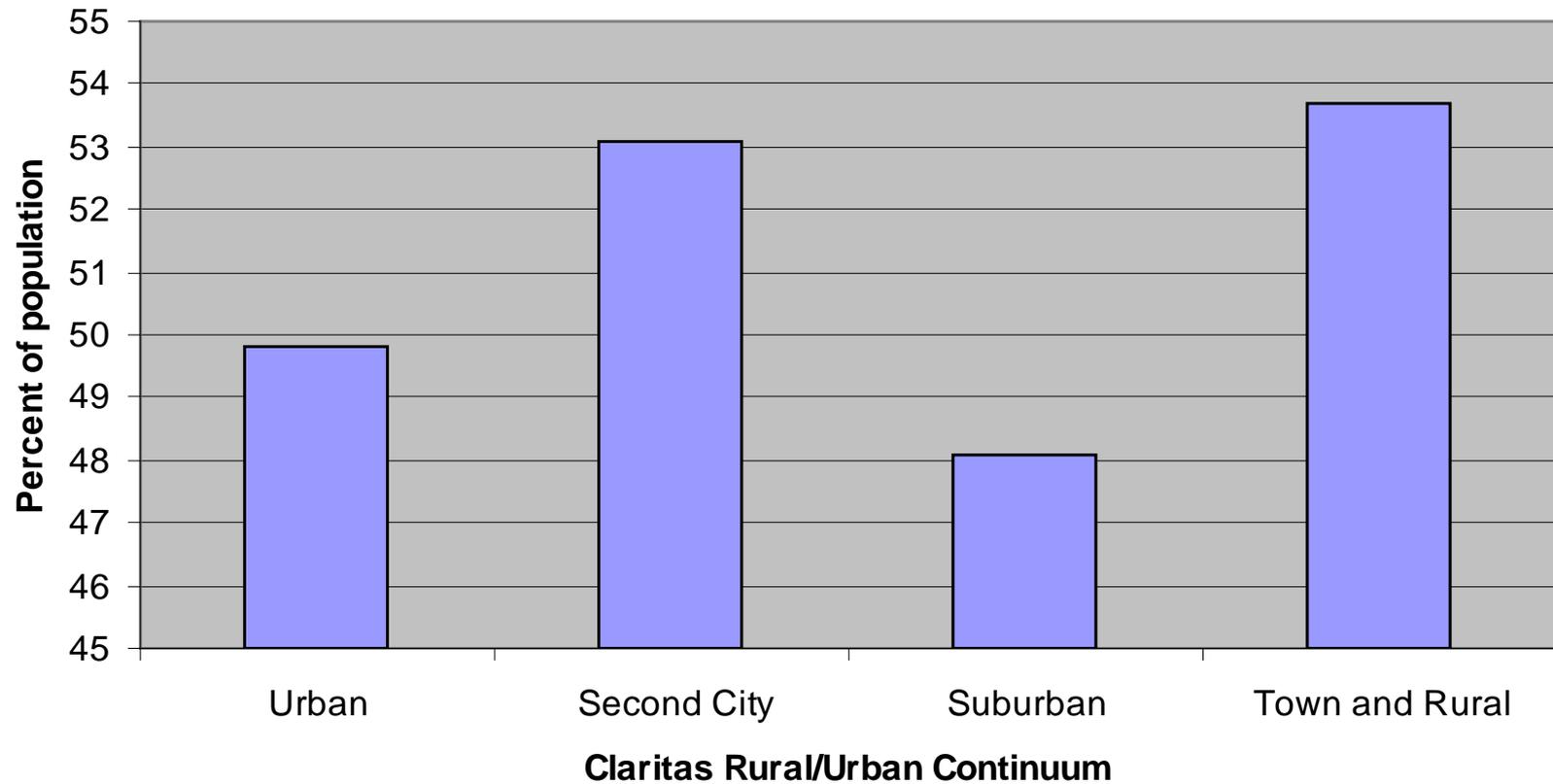
- Second Cities are population centers of their surrounding communities
- 96% of block groups designated Second City have a density centile score between 40 and 90
- Satellite cities surrounding major metropolitan areas are frequently classified as Second Cities

Town/Rural

- Town/Rural areas include exurbs, farming communities, and various rural areas
- 100% of block groups designated Rural have a density centile between 0 and 20
- 98% of block groups designated Town have a density centile between 20 and 40
- Exurban towns have slightly denser populations than rural areas

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

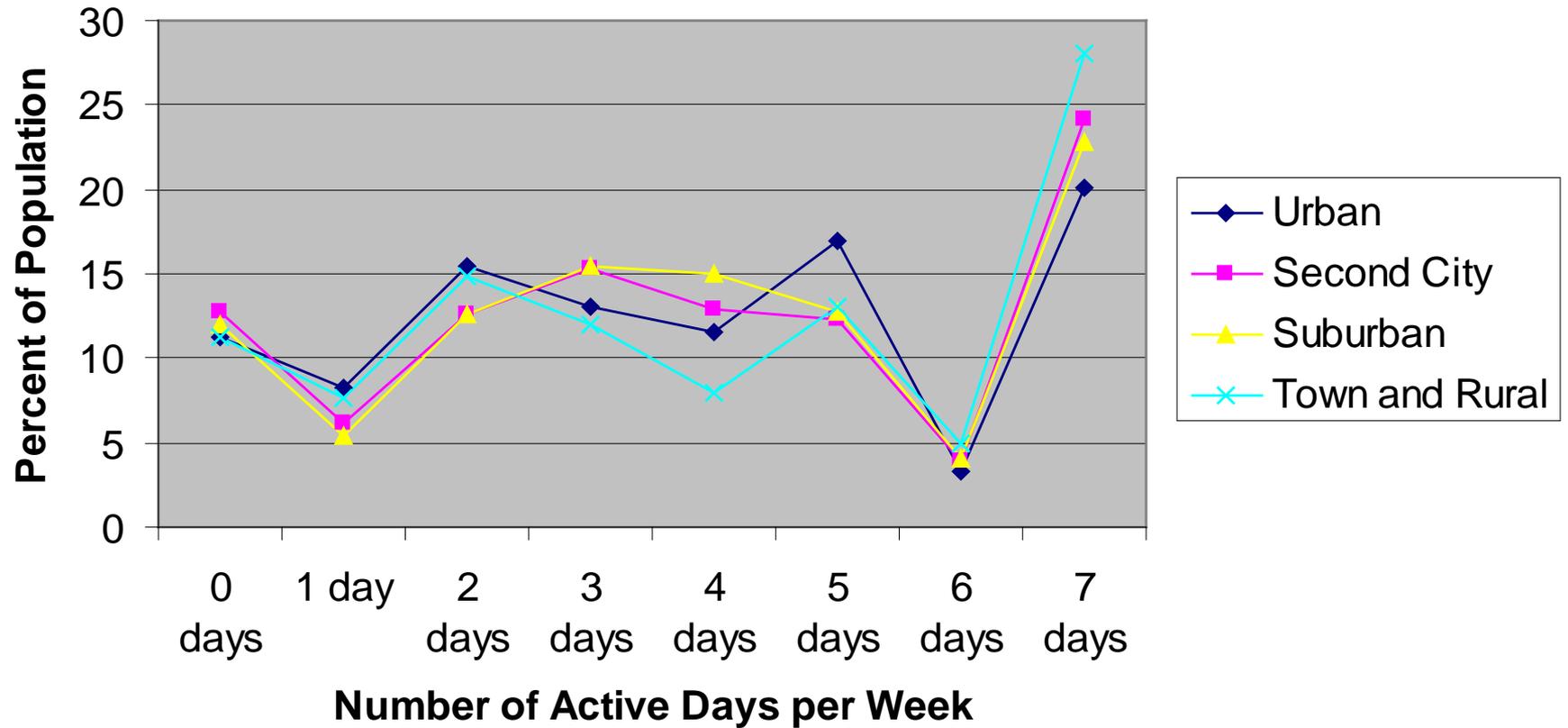
Obesity by Rural/Urban Residency



*Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2009 data

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

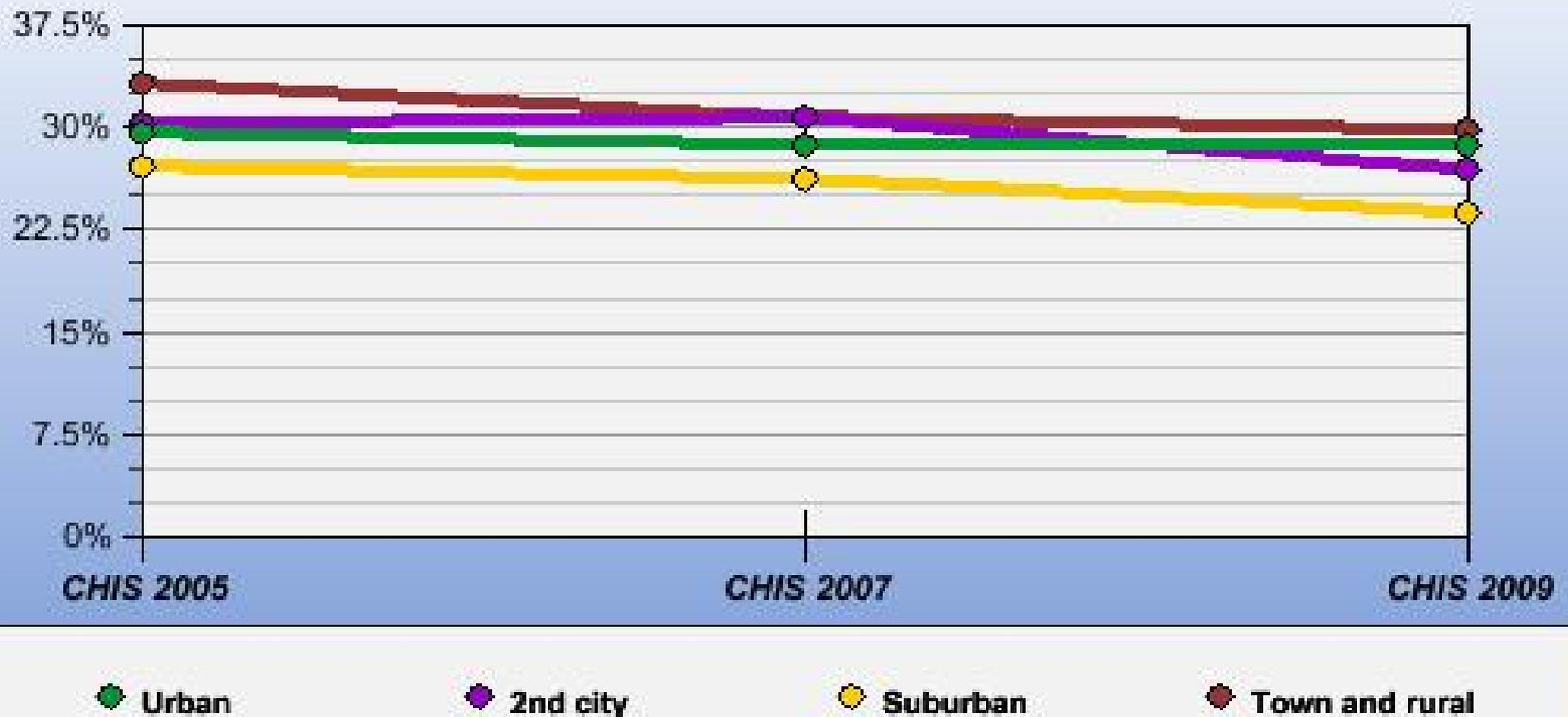
Number of Days of Activity per Week, by Rural/Urban Residency



*Source: California Health Interview Survey, 2009 data

Rural Burden of Chronic Disease

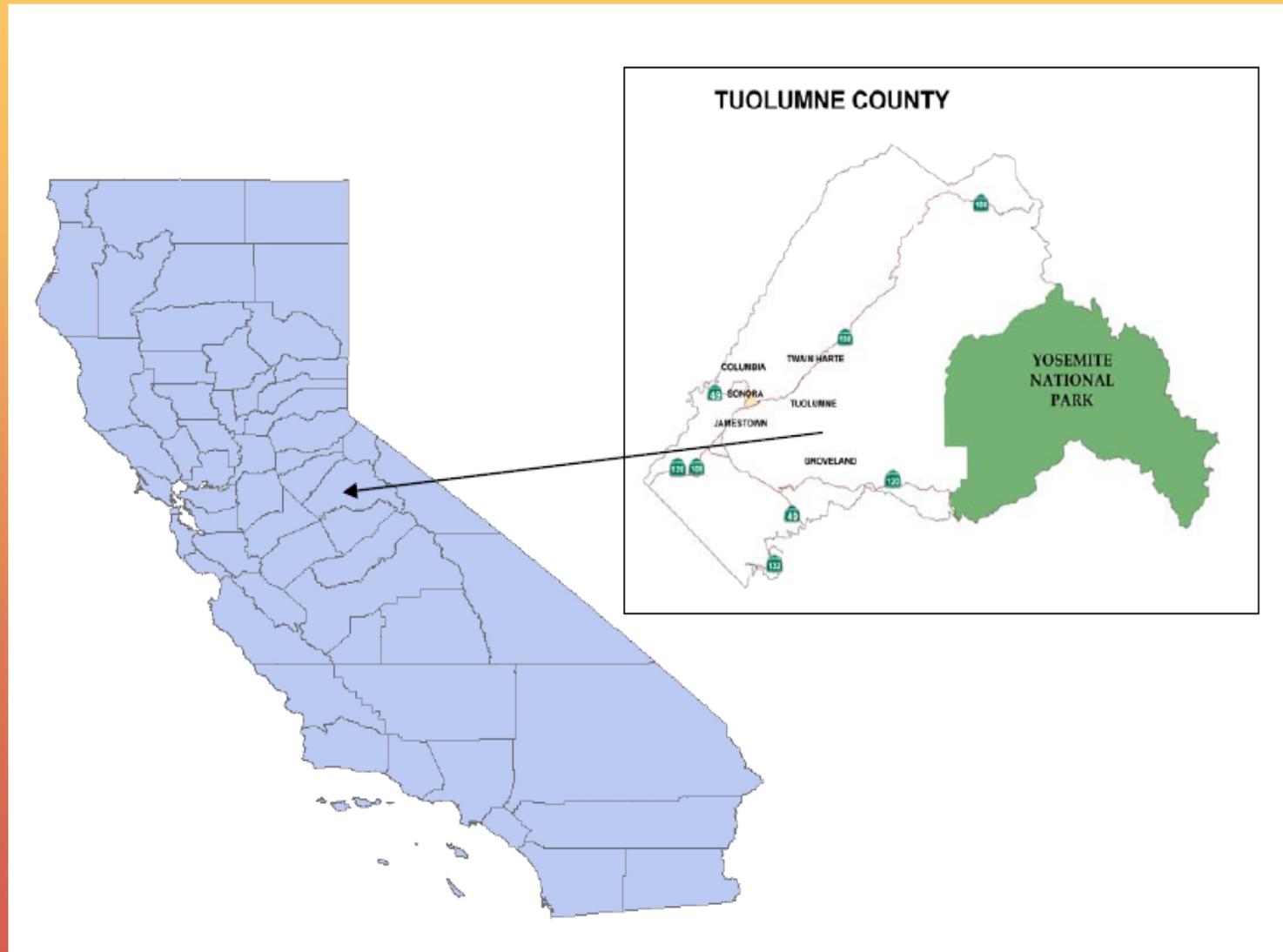
Disability status due to physical, mental or emotional condition compared by Rural and Urban Residency (Claritas Definition)



Source: California Health Interview Survey

www.CHIS.ucla.edu

One Rural County's Considerations: Tuolumne County



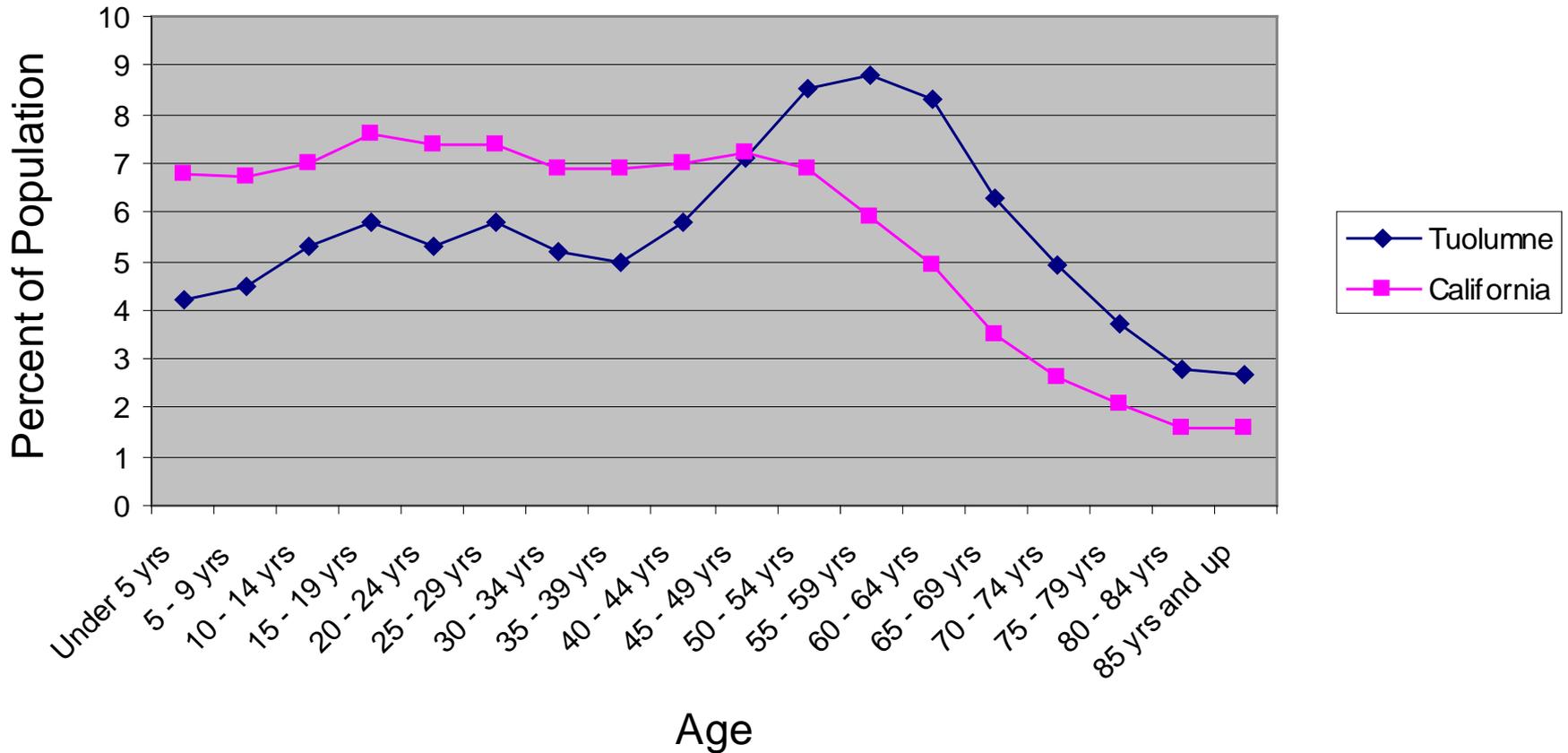
One Rural County's Considerations: Tuolumne County

Four Strategic Directions

1. Implementing smoke-free policies in schools, multi-unit housing and public recreation areas
2. Limiting access to sugar-supplemented beverages, increasing access to healthy food choices
3. Reduce environmental risk factors and improve chronic disease management by providing evidence-based interventions, promoted by community health workers (CHW)
4. Promote safe, active transportation, active play, and recreation through adoption of institutional land use and transportation policies.

Age Distribution: Tuolumne County vs. California

Population Age Distribution



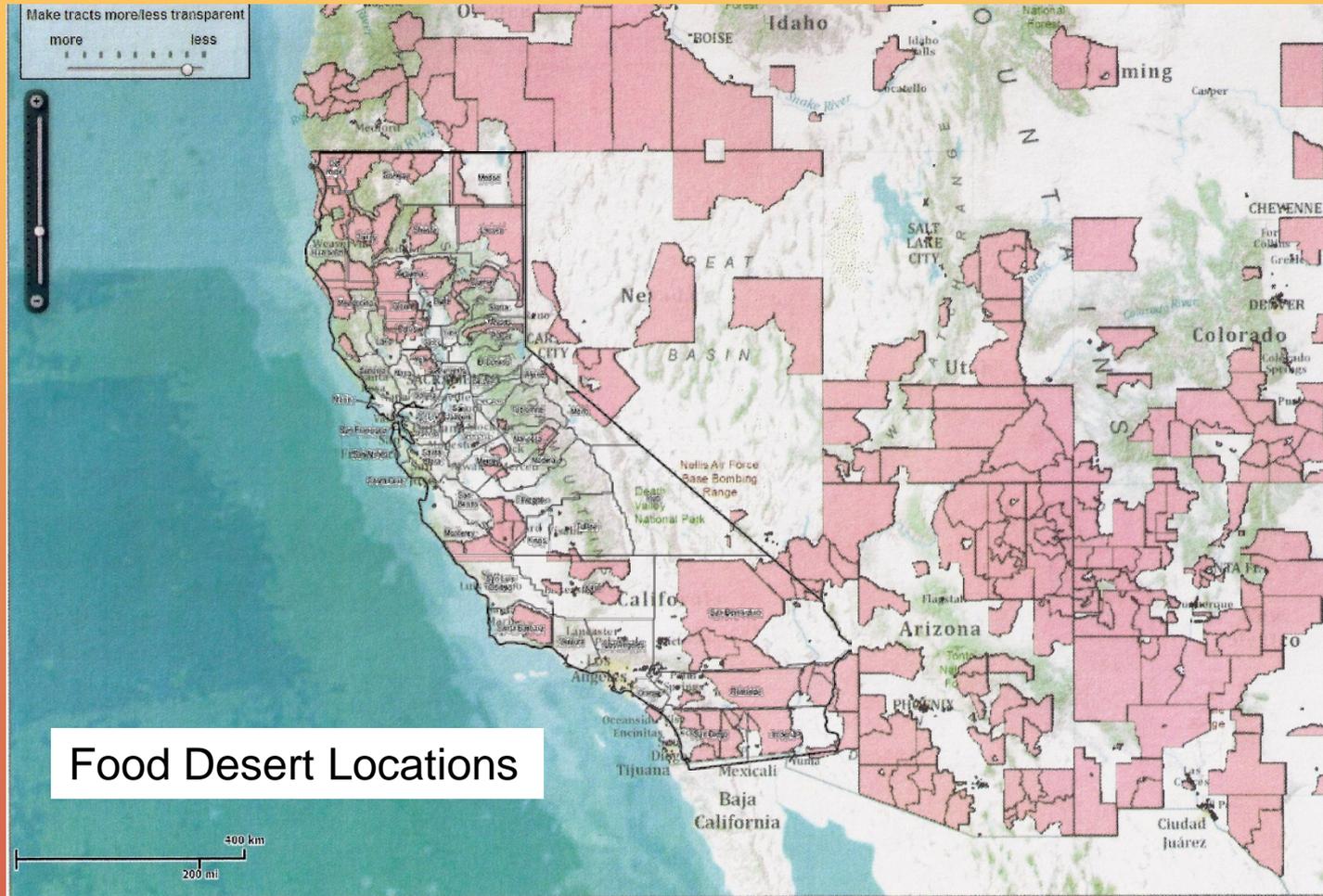
1. Implementing smoke-free policies in schools, multi-unit housing and public recreation areas



1. Implementing smoke-free policies in schools, multi-unit housing and public recreation areas

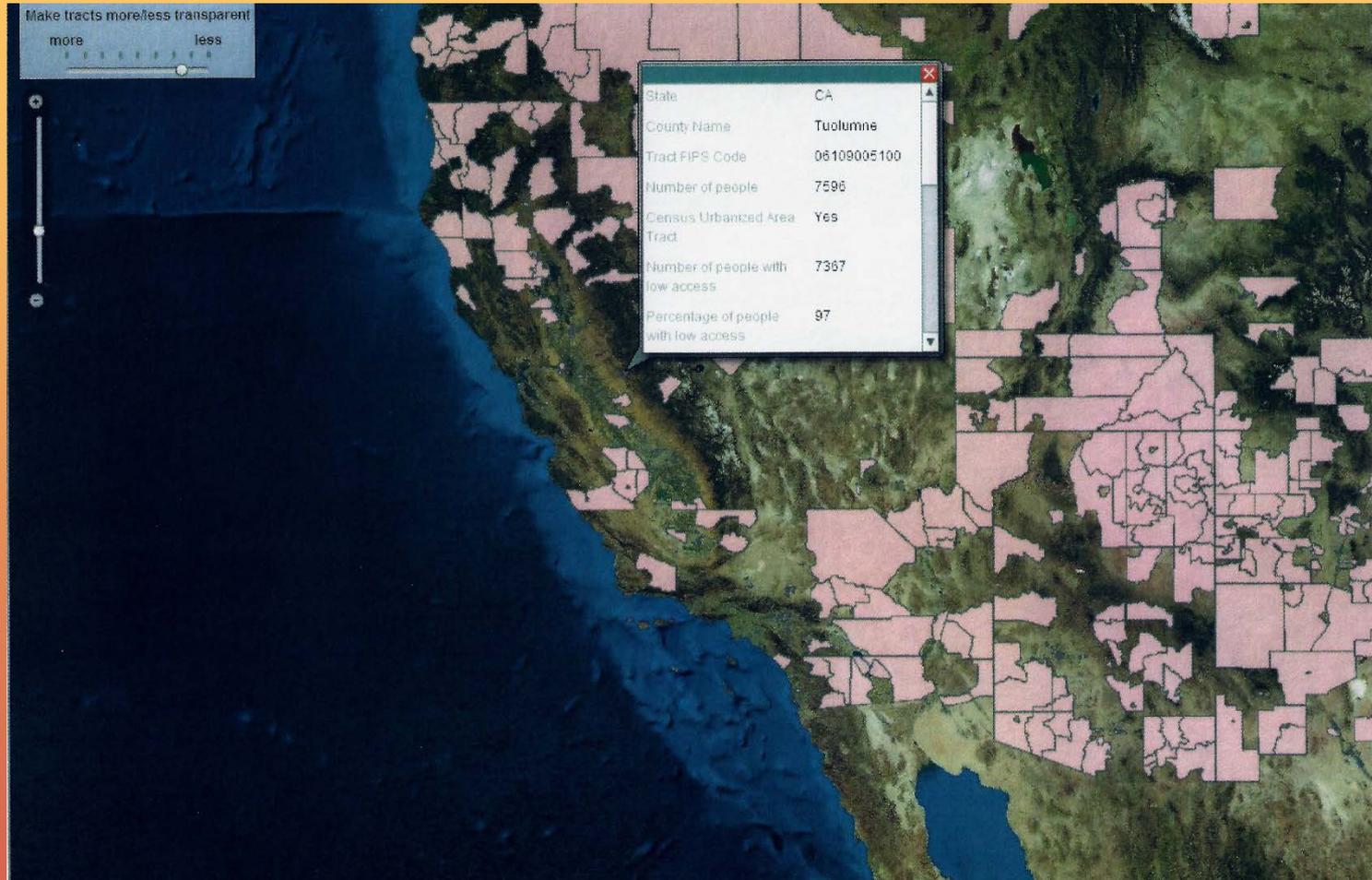


2. Limiting access to sugar-supplemented beverages, increasing access to healthy food choices



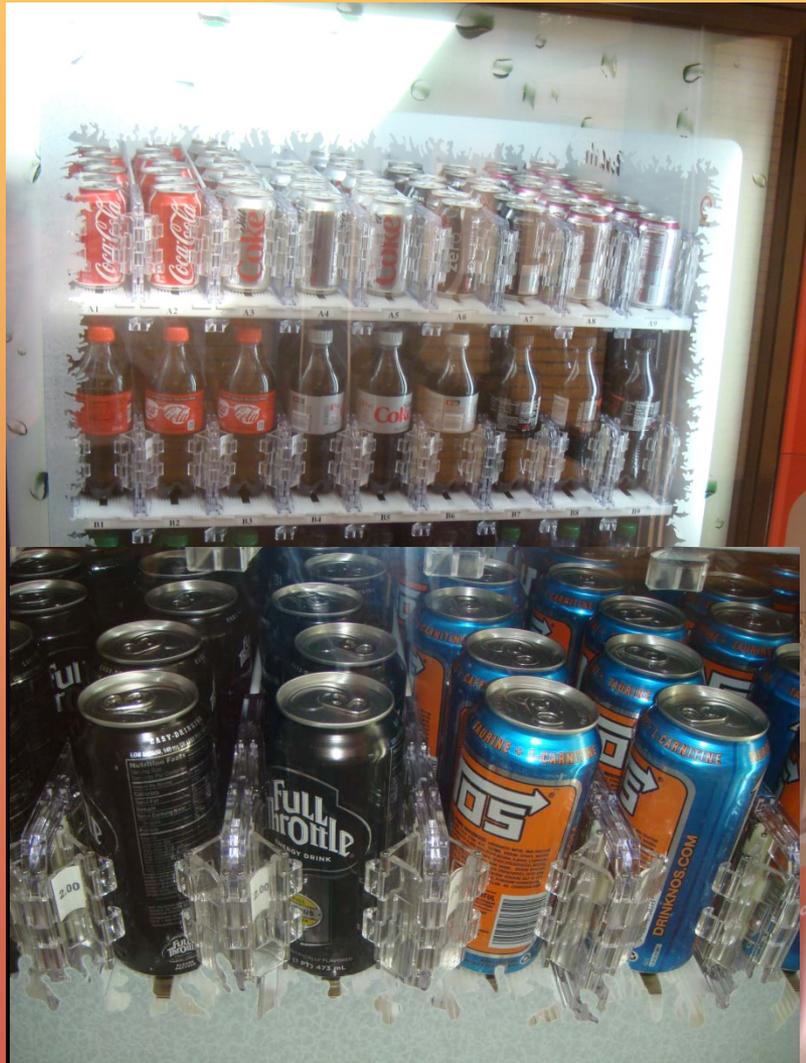
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FoodDesert/fooddesert.html>

2. Limiting access to sugar-supplemented beverages, increasing access to healthy food choices



<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FoodDesert/fooddesert.html>

2. Limiting access to sugar-supplemented beverages, increasing access to healthy food choices



3. Reduce environmental risk factors and improve chronic disease management by providing evidence-based interventions, promoted by community health workers (CHW)



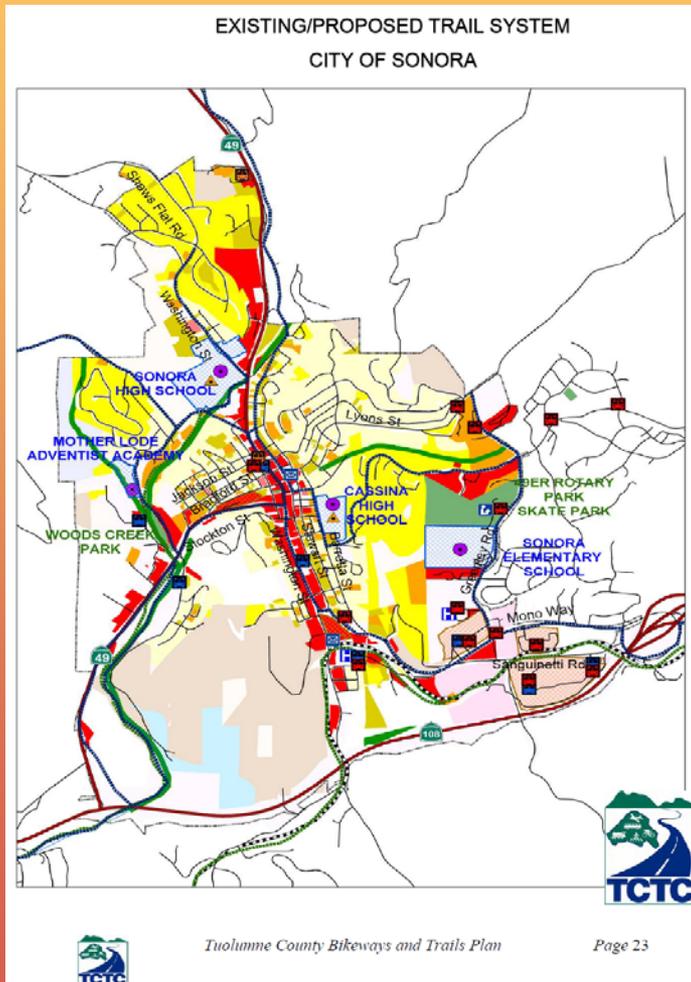
3. Reduce environmental risk factors and improve chronic disease management by providing evidence-based interventions, promoted by community health workers (CHW)



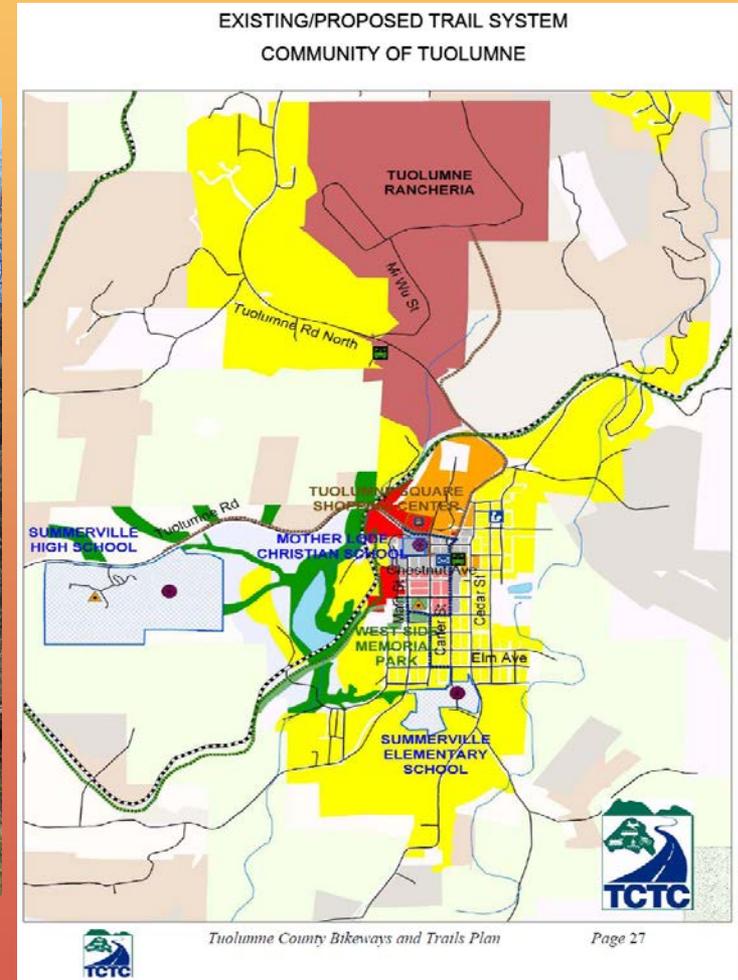
3. Reduce environmental risk factors and improve chronic disease management by providing evidence-based interventions, promoted by community health workers (CHW)



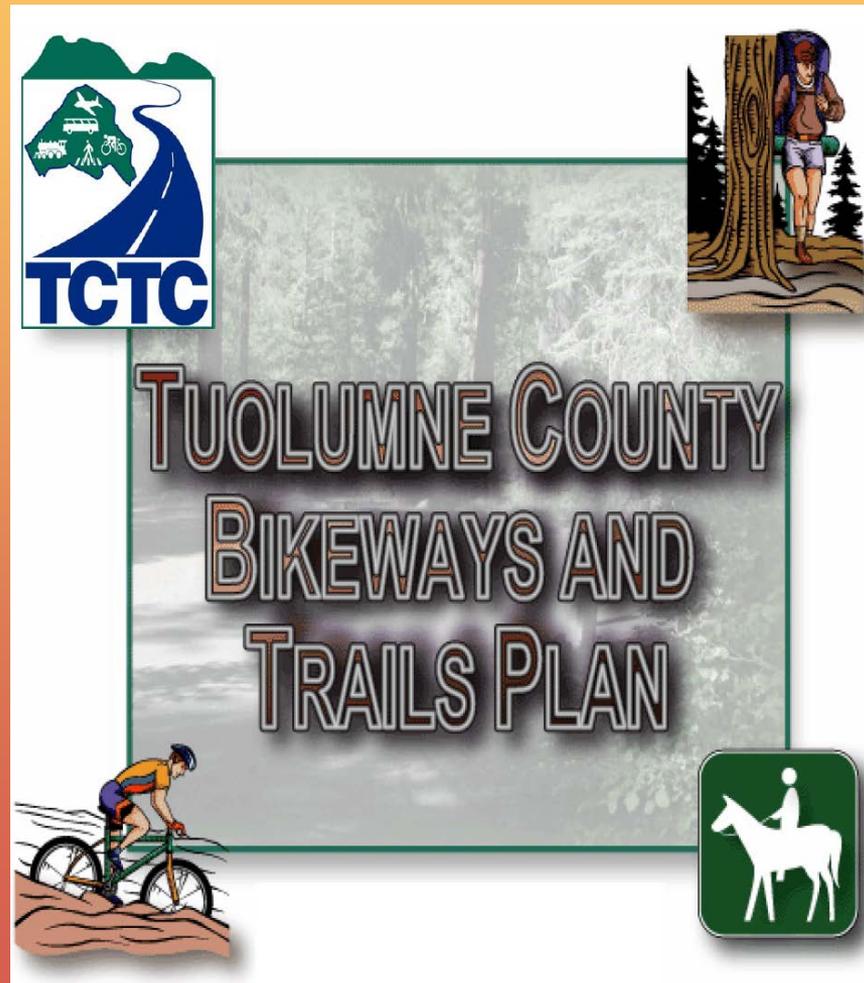
4. Promote safe, active transportation, active play, and recreation through adoption of institutional land use and transportation policies.



4. Promote safe, active transportation, active play, and recreation through adoption of institutional land use and transportation policies.



4. Promote safe, active transportation, active play, and recreation through adoption of institutional land use and transportation policies.



4. Promote safe, active transportation, active play, and recreation through adoption of institutional land use and transportation policies.

