

Rural Health Resources – Transcript of audio

Please stand by for realtime captions. hello, this is Donald Sensabaugh. Giving those of you a chance to adjust your audio. We will get started in two minutes. Hello everyone, welcome to the academy. My name is Donald Sensabaugh. Today's webinar is entitled rural health resources. Our presenter for today is Faith Steele. Faith is with the outreach of education medicine at the university of Maryland Baltimore to improve access to biomedical and health information for librarians and the public. Additionally, she collaborates across the network to support and conduct national outreach and education programs in the areas of rural health, telehealth, and health equity. Just for housekeeping, faith will be sharing her screen for her private conversation. When she does start, it's going to show the chat to disappear. Chat will be one of the options. You'll just click the chat to reactivate.

Thank you so much, Donald. Just checking that you can hear me, right?

Yes, we can hear you.

Thank you so much, and thank you all for coming and for your interest in this webinar today. Before we get started, I want to talk about NNLM. Just in case you're not familiar with who we are. So NNLM is an institute of the national institutes of health. So the national institutes of health is the nation's leading medical industry, and nrcrlts jnch NNLM is a member of that. You might hear me refer to the seven outreaches as RMLs. Here's a map of the network. Wherever you're located in the United States, there's an office that serves you. We also serve Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well. I serve region one, in all of those states, but I also collaborate with my other colleagues across the network as well. NLM's mission is to advance medicine and providing U.S. health professionals with equal access to biomedicine and improve the public's access to help them make informed decisions about their health. So what do we actually do? We do kind of three things that involves our work. We offer free webinars and classes to librarians, health professionals and the general public. We also provide access to libraries and other organizations, and we provide funding for health information outreach, digital equity, and data service projects. So this is a picture of my colleague in region 7, Margo. I actually used her template to build this class and I really liked her picture, so I just decided to keep it. She lives in a rural part of New England, and this is a picture of her shoveling during a snowstorm. Since I don't live in a rural area, I thought this would be a good picture to show for this webinar. In 2020, there was approximately 46 million people that live in rural areas. That sounds like a lot, but actually, it's only about 14% of the U.S. population. Typically, a U.S. rural county makes up about 10% of what an urban county would be. So if an urban county is 230,000, an urban county would be 23,000 or less. But there's lots of reasons people like living in rural areas. It is lower cost of living in many places. A slower pace of life. It's also less crowded. Sometimes you can get more land and more privacy. It can be closer to friends and family, or there just may be other reasons people want to live in a rural area. But there are also some challenges at least health related that we're going to talk about. Not being able to get to a hospital quickly, whether it's an emergency or not. Not want be to have to travel or having to travel long distances to get routine appointments, checkups or screenings. There's also a possibility for less access to doctors and dentists, then certain specialists may not be available in that rural area at all. And in some cases, there's higher exposure to cancer from chemicals and from rural farming. If you are working with a rural area or community in some form or fashion or have in the past, which of these have you actually seen impact your rural communities? You can actually list a combination of them, so I'll take a minute and let you guys put in the chat what you've actually seen for your rural areas. Okay, so we're seeing some come in. We're seeing a lot of d, which is lack of providers, some put all. Lack of broadband, occupational hazard

s. In some form or fashion, your community area may experience one, a combination or all of these Medicaid expansion. Yes, that's really big what's happening lately. So thank you so much for doing that. But I did just want to kind of set that up just to know what's going on in your community, and also to know what the other participants might be experiencing as well. So for today's agenda, we're going to talk about the data sets, visualizations and research for rural health and we're going to be talking about health conditions, demographic groups and social issues. So first, we're going to talk about these demographic trends. So this is not a universal agreed upon definition for rural. There are kind of three government agencies that define rural a little bit differently. Here's a chart that kind of shows the U.S. population for rural. But it's slightly different depending on the agency. So we've got the census bureau, the office of management and budget, and then the usda economic research service. So you'll notice these numbers also vary slightly in their numbers as well as their percentages. Usda, the economic research service actually uses a system that they call the rural urban community area, where they're using zip codes, it represents them as a metropolitan, micropolitan, small town, or rural areas. If you look at the chart, we've got from 66 down to 51, just kind of depending on the federal agency that is making that calculation. So despite those varying definitions, the usda economic research service, you might hear me refer to them as ers. They study rural communities. Previously, they were known as the bureau of agricultural economics, set back up in the '20s. They did research, and understanding around U.S. food and agricultural systems. Ers was named for them in 1961, so they have a lot of sources of maps. One of them that we'll look at will be the atlas of rural and small town America. The darker red in this map is the more denser population, populated areas. This is also drawing from the census of 2021. So this next map here is, the red areas what you're seeing is population growth. Amend the blue areas, you're seeing population decline. This is not in political terms. It's justice actually the color scheme that they use for the map. You can see on the ledger here it that the blue actually is -- actually, let me turn that on. Let's see. You can see here that the blue is the decline because it's negative 15. But then the red is actually positive. So you'll see that growth there. They actually do county level information that you can drill down on, and we'll look at that a little bit later. They also make these visualizations, and state fact sheets, which are kind of like these little briefs that will show brief information related to usda information for both urban and rural areas as well. So then there's also a few facts about rural America. So 64% of rural population actually lives east of the Mississippi river. About 10% of the rural population lives in the west. And 46% actually live in the south. The states that actually have the highest rural populations for each region is in the northeast you've got Maine and Vermont. They're about 61% rural. You've got the midwest, which is South Dakota. About 42%. In the south, you've got West Virginia, which is about 50%. Then in the west, you've got Montana, which is about 43%. So just to kind of give you an idea of the states of where they are. Also, what we're seeing is in 2021 for the first time, we've actually seen 65%, people 65 and older make up to 20% of the rural population. This is the first time that that's happening. We'll see that the majority of the rural workforce is actually white and it is less diverse, however, you're starting to see of the people of color for rural workforce, you're starting to see in the industries they work, it's starting to almost kind of even out in some ways. More evenly distributed, and we'll take a look at that, and the industries that are most common for rural areas. So here's another graph that we got from ERS. It is reflecting 2020. But in 2018, about 78% of rural America was white. So this is representing how that looks. You can see the percentages here in the red is where it's densely populated, and again, this represents white persons in rural areas. So you've got Hispanics which make up about 8% of rural population. We've got African Americans that make up about 7%. American Indians make up 2. Asians are less than 1%. And then pacific islanders are actually less than a half percent. So the next couple of slides are going to kind of show that racial break down just so you can see of those percentages how the concentrations are. We said that the African Americans are about 7%. But if you notice, they're densely concentrated here in the southeast portion of the United States. And sprinkled throughout. You'll see here in California and the northeast, and where have you, but it

there's a good number of concentration that's down here in the southeast. This next map is actually showing the Asian population, which I believe is less than 1%. Located mostly out west. But kind of scattered. You do see high concentrations here in the west. This next one is Native American, or American Indian, which represents about 2%, kind of scattered throughout the plains and into the southwest. And then here we have Hispanics, which make up about 8%. Again, mostly west and southwest densely concentrated for those areas. So in this next slide, we're going to talk a little bit about rural poverty. In 2019, African Americans continued to have the highest rural poverty rate in America. The next highest was American Indians. Then after that, actually Hispanics are the lowest people of color to have poverty. It's important we talk about this a little bit, because when you start looking at rural health and rural statistics, you'll see a lot of reference to poverty. You'll either hear poverty, persistent poverty, or deep poverty. So if you notice on this chart, there's a comparison between the metro and non-metro areas, and you'll see here where African Americans represent of the rural population 30%. Then we've got American Indians, or Native Americans, and then we've got Hispanics that are the lowest. I guess they probably maybe didn't have enough data for Asians, and probably just didn't include them in this. So this next chart here is kind of a continuation of what we were talking about. This is the shares of bi-poc people in persistent poor counties. What you'll see is whites make up the largest share, but also they make up the largest share of rural America. You'll see it accounts for 79% white. Then you'll see African Americans here at 5.2%. But then when we go over here to those in persistent poverty, you'll see that white share decreases to 52.9, about 53%. Then you'll see the increase in African Americans that will go up to 25. It seems to increase for American Indians. Goes a little down for non-Hispanic others that might count for multiracial people. Then you've got Hispanics also increasing a little bit compared to the nonpersistent poverty. So we talked a little bit about earlier there was a mention of employment trends in rural America. So these are the top six largest industries that are in rural America that people work in. Agricultural, manufacturing, retail, healthcare, accommodation, kind of that hospitality sector, and then government. When we talked about the shares increasing, so if we look at African Americans, which is this light green line here, it's a little low, a little less than 5% for agriculture. Then you'll see for manufacturing and retail and health care, they're almost starting to kind of even out, same with the hospitality industry and government. And we're starting to see that again, with the African American population as well as with the Hispanic population as well. And I think we mentioned earlier, if you guys have any questions, just pop them in the chat. I'll try to get to them, either during the presentation, or towards the end, but feel free to put those in at any time. So next one, we're talking about rural America. We want to talk a little bit about working ages in the population. We mentioned for 20% of rural America is 65 years or older for the first time. And during the pandemic, we saw a decrease in the working age for population. Those people either moved out of those rural areas, so that kind of put that decrease in those that were actually working, and then we also had a record number of deaths, especially at the beginning of COVID. So with that record number of deaths and low birth rates, you started to see this net negative net -- or a number actually accounting for the rural population. So this is a screen shot from the USDA COVID-19 research. They had a page here they used to actually manage and update during COVID that talked a lot about COVID data as it relates to rural populations. They now actually no longer maintain it, as of 2021, but they did keep it available. It still has that historical, or that will be historical data as it relates to COVID and you can still use that as reference, when you look back at COVID issues that actually impacted rural America. So next, we're going to talk about some data for rural health resources. Where you can find it, and some recommended sources to look at. So first we're going to talk about the rural health information hub. They offer a variety of things. I kind of almost think about them as a clearing house, because they have a variety of sources that they put together. But they do also offer a lot of charts and visualizations. They have two kits. They also offer free webinars. There's newsletters, podcast, videos. So they have a lot of information as it relates to different aspects of health. So there are social determinants of health, as well

as traditional diseases and conditions that we see. And they are a wonderful resource. In some ways it can be a little bit overwhelming, because they do have a lot of information there, but they are a great resource to actually get started at. So next we've got the rural health gateway. And both of these, -- actually, the rural health research gateway is actually a link on the rural health gateway hub. I wanted to pull this out separately, because here they are funded by the same office. This is the office of rural policy. This website varies because they focus on publish research, so they do alerts, recaps, publications, webinars. They do have some visualizations that are a little bit more difficult to find. They're not as clinical as the rural information hub, because I think their focus here is on publications and published research that's actually about rural health. So next, we have the county health rankings and road maps. This is actually produced by the Robert wood Johnson foundation. What you can do is actually look at this. Drill down to the county level for a lot of your health rankings. And it's very useful when you're talking about these areas that are countywide. Maryland, for example, has 23 counties. But Kentucky has 120. So you're able to actually kind of get down to those county levels and get some rankings based on that. So again, a very wonderful site. I'll switch a little bit, and then talk about finding information on health conditions, demographic groups and social issues. So for that, what we like to recommend is medline plus. Here's a scene shot of Medlineplus. This is what it looks like on the desktop. And on the right hand side, this is what it looks like on the phone. They actually make them look the same, so that they don't have any information missing. I like to call this a better version of Webmd. It has no ads. There's nothing in here all prohe moted. promoted. It's all trustworthy information. A lot of government agencies and resources as well. But there's associations and organizations as well, nonbiased as long as it's trustworthy. It is offered in English and Spanish. Right now, there's not any other languages that you can actually find as far as the site being translated to. But occasionally, you'll find some links that are available to languages, and other than Spanish and English. Basic set up here is the pillar is kind of health topics, medical tests, videos, and tools, and we'll take a look at it later when we get to some of the demo, which will be here in a few minutes. Now I want to talk a little about, because I mentioned how we do funding for different projects. So this is an example of a project that the New England region funded. That's Margo's region, now region 7. They created the Massachusetts library. One of the libraries wanted to create some resources on lyme disease. It must have been something very prevalent in their area. So after they did that, they had over 130 Massachusetts public libraries actually had this research available. Each region does handle funding a little differently. The funding cycles may vary by the timeframe. So what would be best is for you to actually contact your region and see when funding is going to open. We also do consulting calls where if you want to talk about a project, so it's really good to actually get in contact with your local region, and we love talking to y'all about projects that people may want to do. So please reach out. Here's a screen shot of some of the projects that we funded this cycle that have to do with rural. This is just about two or three of them. We see one in Alaska, which would be region 5. We see one also in region 5, which would be Oregon. I believe Nevada might still be 5 as well. Just to kind of show you how you can actually search our database to see funded projects, as it pertains to rural. You can put in a combination, but you can just kind of put in rural with different terms and see the projects that we fund. So now, I'm going to stop the presentation and start sharing, and actually go through some of these websites that we talked about earlier. But before I do that, I wanted to see if anybody had any questions.

So we don't have any questions in the chat so far.

Okay great. Seeing none. I'm going to go ahead and attempt to share. All right, desktop. Monitor two. Okay. So this is the first site that we talked about, which is the economic research service of the USDA. I like to -- you can kind of get to this two ways. But one way I like to go is to rural economy and population. It will kind of break down the different things related to rural economy. Poverty and rural

poverty and well-being is one. But if you go over here to data, then you'll be able to go to these state fact sheets that we talked about a little bit earlier. So if you go here and I'm going to do Maryland, which is my current state. Then we'll be able to see, you know, the population, how it's change. Over the census years you'll be able to see some income information. Again food insecurity and food security also shows some averages there. Some socioeconomic information as far as education, employment stat as well. Even getting down to some of the farm information. Sizes of farms. How much farmland they have. That's kind of important, because we're starting to see -- or not starting, but you'll see there's a lot of farm land that's been developed in areas that are growing. So there's actually decrease in some farmland. Which is actually contributing to some of those issues as well. So we've got that, and then we can also, we'll go back one and we'll actually look at the atlas of rural and small America. So this is where I was looking at all of those different maps that were showing the breakdown for different graphics. So we can end the map here. And this one just kind of defaults to the first selection. But if you select a map to display, it shows the first one. But this will show the population change rate. Under people, these are all the different maps that you can see that are related to people. So we talked about that net migration rate, showing where there is negative growth, and then growth. So you can kind of see here, there's been a concentration of increase in population of rural that's been happening out west. You can start to see there's some decrease in certain states. Start to see there's an increase in Florida. And again, if we zoom, you can actually zoom in quite a bit. So if we zoom into Maryland, I actually get down to the county level and the city level. So you'll see that in our case, we had quite a bit of growth. This is actually Delaware. You'll see quite a bit of growth in Berkeley county, which is considered western Maryland. You'll see some migration out of Baltimore city. Then you'll start to see there's some growth in Carroll County as well. This does all. But if you hit non-metro, it will change slightly, so you can see the areas that are considered non-metro and get to see some of those as well. Dorchester county is considered rural. Out here, Morgan, and western Maryland, you'll be able to kind of see those things. But if we zoom back out, we can actually look at a variety of maps related to that. We talked about population density. So you can see here, you know, where it's dense. Go out just a little bit. And you can see, this is actually very typical for Baltimore and Maryland, because there's a large concentration between Baltimore and D.C. This isn't too surprising, and western Maryland, and eastern Maryland aren't surprising as well. But we can also look at -- I spoke earlier about that population of 65 and older. So I'm going to zoom back out, so we can see what it look it's like for the U.S. So if we see here we can see what the population looks like. 30% to 58% of population 65 and older. And these pockets out west. Florida, up here in Michigan. And then throughout. But again, if we hit that non-metro button, we can see what it's like for rural areas. So it actually changes. The other thing you can do is we can look at like we did with some of those racial ethnicities and minorities. You can do that. You can look at jobs. It will show you unemployment rates. Look at that for metro and non-metro areas. You can also look at county classifications. Rural and urban, which is the system that ers uses. But they also do metro and non-metro. Some of those terms that are used by the other government agencies. We can look at it anymore. Again, we talked about poverty rates. Deep poverty. So we look at deep forest for non-metro areas, you'll start to see where that is, compared to all. Then you can look at information for veterans, which is also very hot topic right now, especially when it comes to rural. And also very much again about the VA. You can look at them that are based on ethnicity. Medium income, ages, things of that nature, you can do a variety of maps that are produced here. They do have some other data products here as well. They're just kind of related to food and different things. But if you want to look at what might be available, you can go to rural economy and population. And data. It will show you those poverty measures as well. Then some other classifications and things there. So that is ERS. Next we'll pop over to the information hub. And again, they also have a variety of topics and states, but the rural visualization is where you might want to go. You have the rural data explorer. And again, this pulls a lot of information from the same sources. So like census, sometimes it's just visualized in a different way.

Again, if we're looking at poverty for non-metro areas. It will show us here and it will actually show you for Maine. For metro, it's 10%. But for the non-metro, or rural areas, it's 12.9%. Again, you can Dooly look down, if you click in the state, you can actually drill down. I didn't mean to go to Tennessee, but we can switch to Maryland. We look at Maryland here, then it will show us, again, these are rural areas. The eastern shore, western Maryland. So queen Ann. Kent. It does include those urban, if you were doing an urban/rural comparison. So you'll be able to see what it is. And of course, I've got this legend here to show you, so you can kind of see the darker you get, the higher the unemployment rate is. I've also got some other measures. We talked a bit about poverty, but you can look at racial disparities. You can look at healthcare. Obesity seems to be a hot topic in the nation. You're doing the nation, again the areas that are darker are the areas that are more -- more obesity is preserve. But again, look at non-metro areas, and you can start to see, for West Virginia, it's the metro area is 37, but the nonmetro area is about 38%. And again, you can look at those for a variety of health disparities. You can also look at workforce. So we talked a little bit about shortages of providers for certain areas. So if we looked at md's per 10,000 people, for all areas. It's kind of showing, you know, a good ratio. Then when you click non-metro, you start to see the numbers get a little smaller, pause there's less providers in that area. And if you go down, we'll do West Virginia. You can start to look at the counties as well. Especially since we still have a clicked on rule. So we do this. When we take a state like Virginia, where you've got northern Virginia, which is kind of D.C. metro, you can see they've got 41 per 10,000. But then you go to something like this rural county here. I'm not familiar with it. But then you jump up to 65 per 10,000. So 26, Richmond is high. But you start to get a little lower as you go can out to similar rural places of Virginia. We've also got social determinants of health as well. Low access to healthy food. This is another interesting map. We'll look at national, so you can start to see the average here in New Mexico is 49%. But then the rural is 66% so they have a higher one. And the non-metro numbers look a little different, because they start to shade, and start to look at these areas where they have low access to healthy food. Again, veterans. Tribal health is another thing that they actually look at, because again, we've got our tribal populations as well. So again, you can do a variety of visualizations, based on that, we've also got this chart gallery. So you can actually pull up a chart by topic. If you go to the chart gallery, and there's some interest, if we look at abuse and violence, they'll show us charts that are available based on that particular topic that you've chosen. They also have chart galleries by state, and chart type. If you know specifically, you want to look for a bar line, or a map, you can actually click on those and look at what's available based on what you've chosen. So that is the rural information hub. So now we're going to go over to the rural research gateway. And again, not really visualizations here, but a lot of research in the way of reports and briefs. Publications. So again, you can browse, or search by topics. So we can pick that again. We've been looking at violence and abuse. It shows they have five research topics and journal articles related to this. And there's four projects that have been completed on this. So if you wonder, this is the one they probably currently funded, rural, and urban differences, and domestic violence. It will also tell you what the research center is. They actually publish the research center as well. If we go here, to research center, you can find the different ones that have actually produced their pull gageses here. So you can search for specific research centers if you live in a state, and you want to see if they have one available, then you can search by state. If we go back one to browse research, the other thing that is interesting is the research publications. If you're looking for something very particular, they'll tell you these products that kind of include fact sheets, reports, and they actually have journal articles. So it will tell you by type if you want to look at those. It will tell you the five most recent ones they've published. And you can look at these recaps. Thee actually do these in chronological order. So you can see the most recent one they published was the rural behavioral health workforce. I'm starting to see a lot of hospitals close in rural areas, or they're starting to segment hospitals where we're taking away maybe an emergency department or maternity ward. So you're starting to see that. Aging in place is also a big thing happening in rural America. We've also got alerts where they put out new

products around that. And you can subscribe to the alert. You can actually get that straight to your inbox. That might be helpful if you're in a position where you actually want to send information out to people. You can probably receive that, repackage it, and send it out to your audience, if you need to. So there's that. County and maps. County and health markings. That's one website I forgot to pull up here. We talked about this too. Produced by the Robert wood Johnson foundation, and explored the health rankings there. This is actually really cool. If we find data, we can find data by location. In Maryland, which is our little test state, we can look at the rankings by state. And we can see, again, here's a map, and what they've published. We can do can the rankings, and it will show you overall what the rankings are per county. You can do health outcomes. Of these health outcomes, you've got a variety of things here. Mortality. Life expectancy, et cetera. They've also got quality of life, and a variety of subtopics that they go on to do that. We've got health behaviors. Smoking. You can see if we wanted to look at smoking, we've got 11% for the state. Margin of error. Then it actually drills down per county, and keeps going there. You can actually look at the map as well. Then we give you that 12% for Frederick county. St. Mary's county, 16%. Down here, summerset, 21%, and out west, 19. But again, the darker, higher numbers as well. Then there are other things. Food insecurity. Clinical care. Again, when we talked about the number of physicians, so we look at these physicians. And it will show you that there's one physician for every 30,000 people in Carolyn county. But then when you look at Baltimore city, they've got 1 for every 111 persons. Montgomery county, it totally makes sense they've now gone up to 720. So there's a variety of things you can actually do here. So socioeconomic factor that we talked about. Social determinants of health. Then the physical environment. So we talked a lot about environmental health as well. We look at air pollution. You can start to look at these numbers. 8.58. But then when you get out to, usually the rural areas, it may improve. So that is a bright spot for those rural areas. So again, you can actually look at that. And you can put in zip codes. I'm going to put in my zip code, but I'm actually not considered rural. But just so you can see where my county ranks. I rank number 9 out of 24 for Maryland. It shows that we're learning towards healthiest in these factors, and county demographics. So it will show that. It will show what our population is. The number of people we have. Then we have a county snapshot of health outcome. Those things we talked about before, you can get them for your zip code for your county. I believe it should default to your county, and then you can actually see those rankings that we talked about before. So just to kind of give you a snapshot of that. Then two more things. So we talked a bit about medlineplus, and health topics. So health topics is just that it's a topic of whatever. If we looked at cancer, just to show you what a topics page looks like. It will give you an option here in the topics page. They'll have basics, diagnostic, research, resources. This is really a lot for consumers, but it can be used for professionals as well. The information they put into Medlineplus is about a sixth grade reading level. So it should be available for most people with low reading ability to be able to do. They do have a section here on rural health concerns. If we go into rural concerns, again, it will give us a brief summary, about 15% of people live in rural. Talk about some of the issues they may have health wise, poverty. Percentage of adults who may have health risks. We talk about the types of organizations that are put into here. A lot of this information is coming from the rural health hub. We also have telehealth. A big thing that's happening in rural America as well. Then they have some journal articles and other things. That's kind of the basics of how a health topics page is set up in medline plus. Lastly, because I'm trying to allow some time for questions. So we talked a little about my organization. So there's two things. One, I wanted to mention is the actual where do you find your region? So if you go to NNLM, here's an interactive map that will show you what region you are. If you're in Utah, you're region 4, but if you're in Wisconsin, you're region 6. I told you Puerto Rico, virgin islands, and even some of the pacific islands as well. It will tell you what office is located. So this is my region in region 1. We cover these states. Also of interest is the training. We talked a little bit about training that we do in these areas. On the 28th, just to mention, here's our training calendar. You can actually go back in time and see past trainings as well, but on the 28th, we're going to be having a how to apply for funding. If

you're interested in funding or just want to know more about the process, we're going can to have this webinar. If you don't already have an account, it will ask you to create one. It's free. Our training is free. It won't cost you anything. You'll also get the recording if you're unable to attend. If you do want to attend, and just go later, you'll be able to do that as well. You'll create an account if you don't have one, and log in if you do. All of these are in eastern time. Just so you know that when you are actually registering for conferences, I mean, webinars. Then we have our training. No, funding. So under our funding, we can have what's available now. These are awards that are currently open. They will close as well. But for example, right now, region 7 has put out openings for their awards. Their deadline is October 13th. You need to start that project by July 15th of next year, and you'll have until march 5th, of 2025 to complete it. We can show you the amount. As the regions become available, when they do funding, it will show you that. And you'll be able to see when that is, and the deadline for our region four is also open right now. The other thing about that is funded projects. If you want to see the types of projects we have funded recently. We go here, and click rural. Then we'll be able to see. This is the screen shot that you guys saw with the first three, when we did Alaska and these collection equity boards. What you couldn't see here is community partnerships with Washington state. Connectingrural, the classrooms. You can go in and see a little bit of information about who this awardee is, and they'll tell you how much they were funded for. Who they may deal with. Who the project lead is, and kind of give you a synopsis and description of what this particular project is like. So I am going to stop sharing so that everybody can see the chat again, and see if we have any questions that you may have for me. But thank you all so much for listening. So anything you want me to, if you have any questions for me, anything you want me to discuss with NLMM, or the presentation, please let me know. Hopefully it was new to you, or there was something that you learned newly, if you already knew about these resources. So please, let me know. Thank you, guys. I see your thank you's. I appreciate that.

So we're going to put the webinar satisfaction survey in the chat. We would appreciate it if you would fill out that chat, it provides information for us and for the presenter. So thank you all so much.

Thank you, Kate. I hope your audience likes them. And again, I don't want to say, if you had to pick one, if I had to pick two, I would probably pick the rural information hub, because they house a lot of the other things that we talked about. And then also Medline plus because if you're doing consumer health, that's really big for sharing out with your constituents, if you live in a rural area, or if you inform them. We actually talk to a lot of doctors about Medline plus. Either they don't know about it, or it might slip their mind. So I remind them, that they can actually share that with their patients. So again, no questions? Awesome. I will hang out in case you do. But again, thank you so much for your interest in this. I think that there's been a real renewed interest in rural America. You're starting to see a lot of government funding, kind of around it, especially behind substance abuse. But then there's also a lot of positives that's happening around that as well. Rural health often kind of gets a bad rap around use. Okay, let's see. What conversations is NLM having about A.I.? We actually just had a webinar, I think it was about a month ago, if you go back. It had to have been a month ago, because this is September. If you go back in the training calendar for August, there was a webinar that they did that was A.I. medical librarianship. So you can go back and look at that. And I think we'll start to have more webinars around that topic as well. Then I just want to point out about the training. It's great if you register. But sometimes if you don't get the ability to, a lot of times the webinars are going to show up on our YouTube channel anyway. But it's great if you get registered, because then sometimes you'll have access to the slides as well as the presentation. But we do also put them on our YouTube channel as well. Do you happen to know when committee on rural health and human services began? I don't know. Are you talking about HERSA? Let me see if I can put a link in the chat. Is this what you mean? Is this who you may mean, Jackie? Oh, and I didn't put this in my presentation, but I learned this recently when I went

to a rural medicine conference. There's actually a newly formed office for rural healths that going to be under the CDC as well. So I imagine that they are probably putting together their leadership team, and soon you'll start to see resources and stuff pushed out from the CDC that will be very specific to rural health as well. Okay, yeah. When I click the about us, it says the federal office of rural health policy, it says they've been doing work for over 30 years. So I guess somewhere around in there. I believe Samsa is also probably doing some work in rural healthwork as well. I'm starting to see there's a lot of sub offices that are coming up in the federal government, because they are such a big constituency. The VA may not have a rural health office, but they're very involved with rural, because a lot of where the veterans live as well. That's another place where you may see some information come out. But it will be very specific to veterans.

okay. So do we have any more questions for Faith? Okay, going once, going twice. I'm not really seeing any more questions. If it's all right with you, Faith, I'll go ahead and start wrapping up.

Thank you for coming and your interest in this.

For those of you in the chat, please make sure to check out the upcoming webinars. Our next webinar is going to be September 12th, it's going to be secrets of the super searchers 3 on law. Also we have the depository library conference coming up. It will be October 16th to October 18th, and I'm going to put a link in the chat. It's a free event. All right. And with that, have a great day, everyone.

Thank you, all. Have a great day.