**Community Health Data Analysis for St. Clair County 2020**

**Review of Health Status Indicators**

**Demographic/Education/Socioeconomic Indicators**

**Age Analysis:**

2000 2010

Under 5 years 530 5.5% 468 4.8%

5 to 9 594 6.2% 507 5.2%

10 to 14 674 7% 621 6.4%

15 to 19 595 6.2% 586 6%

20 to 24 369 3.8% 412 4.2%

25 to 34 894 9.3% 807 8.3%

35 to 44 1314 13.6% 1096 11.2%

45 to 54 1289 13.4% 1546 15.8%

55 to 59 701 7.3% 809 8.3%

60 to 64 636 6.6% 691 7.1%

65 to 74 1081 11.2% 1241 12.7%

75 to 84 683 7.1% 666 6.8%

85 years and over 292 3% 307 3.1%

Total 9652 9757

Median age 43.9 years old 47.6 years old

2010:

St. Clair County has a population of 9757 with a median age of 47.6 years old. All ages are lower, percent wise, of citizens from 2000 to 2010 except for an increase in percentage of 45-74 years old. Lowest population in the county is the 15 - 19 year-olds with 586 of 9757. Highest in the county is our45 to 54 year-olds with 1546 of 9757. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

The age distribution has not changed significantly from 10 years ago, but shows the progression of age of our community. The under 19-year-olds decreased and the community is getting older.

It was estimated in 2017 that our population was 9362. In 2018 the estimate was 9395.

This correct population count will not be known until after 2020 census has been obtained and made available.

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=PNM&q=1&m=1>

**Race/Ethnicity Analysis:**

RACE:

for 2000 for 2010

97.4% white 96.0% white

0.7 % American Indian 3.7% American Indian

Other races haven't significantly changed.

The majority of the county's race is made up of 96% (9368 of 9757) white non-Hispanic with a 4% (389 of 9757) minority population of people. This hasn't changed since the year 2000. Race, ethnicity, immigrant and refugee population groups are sparse in our county. This doesn't cause disparity in health status or barriers to accessing health care or preventative services. There hasn't been an increase or decrease of special population groups.

American Indian/Alaska Native population has increased in St. Clair County by 83 people in 2000 to 363 in 2010. This may be because of the acceptance of ancestry of American Indian compared to the year 2000.

This information may not change until after the 2020 census has been obtained and made available.

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=PNM&q=1&m=1>

**Other Demographic Features:**

As always it is possible that factors such as low educational levels, family size and/or structure, or illiteracy do contribute to increased health risks for some members of the community. Our county has shown a

Education levels have improved in St. Clair County for 25 year olds without a diploma:

2000 2010

26.9% (1,853 of 6,876 people) 17.1% (1,226 of 7,163 people)

Those with High School or GED went from:

2000 2010

45.7% (3,141 of 6,876 people) 47.8% (3,423 of 7,163 people)

More persons have also attended college:

2000 2010

27.4% (1,882 of 6,876 people) 34.9% (2,499 of 7,163 people)

This information may not change until after the 2020 census has been obtained and made available.

<https://census.missouri.edu/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2017&g=05000US29185|04000US29|01000US>

The percentage of annual dropouts of total enrollment from the schools in St. Clair County compared to the State are as follows:

2010 2012 2013 2016 2017 - 2019

State 3.2% 3.3% 2.4% 2.2% unable to obtain

Appleton City 4.5% 2.6% 1.8% 1.6% unable to obtain

Lakeland R-3 3.4% 2.1% 4.5% 1.7% unable to obtain

Osceola 7% 1.9% 1.8% 1.8% unable to obtain

Graduate Rate: 2010 2012 2013 2016 2017 2018 2019

State 64000 61500 85% 90% 89% 89.3% 89.64%

Appleton City 37 29 93.1% 95% 96% 97% 92%

Lakeland R-3 36 40 83.9% 100% 101% 89% 88%

Osceola 41 45 89.7% 98% 92% 97% 94%

<https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Home.aspx>

ACT % of Grads at or above Nat. Average Composite Score

2010 2011 2013 2016 2010 2011 2013 2016

State 35.3% 36% 39.5% 21.6 21.6 20.2%

Appleton City 29.7% 25% 37% 36.7% 20.0 18.3 20.3% 19.3%

Lakeland R-3 22.2% 46.4% 29.6% 16.7% 18.9 24.5 19.7% 17.8%

Osceola 31.7% 34.9% 19.4% 28.6% 21.3 20.7 20.3% 18.1%

MAP tests in Communication Arts showed the following percent below basic.

3rd grade 2010 2012 2013 2016 2018 2019

State 8.1% 7.9% 7.7% 18.6% 48.6% 48.7%

Appleton City 8.3% 7.1% 0% 39.1% 42.3% 25%

Lakeland R-3 0.0% 8.8% 0% 12% 40% 0.0

Roscoe 0.0% 37.5% 37.5% 33.3% 42.9% 46.7%

Osceola 10.0% 6.1% 11.1% 27.5% 313.7% 35.7%

<https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Home.aspx>

7th grade 2010 2012 2013 2016

State 9.7% 8.6% 9.0% 23.5%

Appleton City 13.0% 11.5% 6.9% 43.5%

Lakeland R-3 8.3% 12.5%13.2% 12.9%

Osceola 5.0% 5.0% 13.6% 33.3%

Roscoe 33.3%

MAP tests in Mathematics showed the following percent below basic.

3rd grade 2010 2012 2013 2016

State 6.1% 5.4% 5.3% 18.4%

Appleton City 8.3% 0.0% 0% 30.4%

Lakeland R-3 2.9% 8.8% 0% 40.9%

Roscoe 33.3% 25.0% 28.6% 16.7%

Osceola 10.0% 6.1% 0% 22.5%

7th grade 2010 2012 2013 2016 2018 2019

State 10.8% 9.8% 10.2% 22.9% 37.9% 38%

Appleton City 13.0% 15.4% 0% 26.1% 42.1% 17.4%

Lakeland R-3 5.6% 9.4% 18.4% 16.1% 33.3% 36.4%

Roscoe 12.5% ? 33.3% 41.4% 32.1%

Osceola 10.0% 9.8% 9.1% 27.8% 44.1% 37%

<https://apps.dese.mo.gov/MCDS/Home.aspx>

Family Size/structure

Single mother households have decreased in St. Clair County:

2000 2010

5.3% (214 of 4,031 households) 3.5% (153 of 4,320 households)

Single parent family households have decreased in St. Clair County:

2000 2010

20.8% (838 of 4031 households) 6.1% (265 of 4,320 households)

Divorced population has increased in St. Clair County:

2000 2012

11.1% (870 of 7,854 people) 12.6% (1,025 of 8,161 persons 15 years and older)

Between 2013 to 2017 there were 1162 people counted as divorced in St. Clair County of 7973 persons 15 years and older.

The family structure is changing in our county, which will cause increased health risks.

With single parent households it is harder to provide money, time, and attention. For example, a person getting ill in a single parent household may have to wait longer before being able to get to a doctor due to the parent not being able to get off from work for fear of losing their job or loss of pay.

<https://census.missouri.edu/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2017&g=05000US29185|04000US29|01000US>

**Economic Indicators:**

Household income:

St. Clair County has a median household income of $32,217 in 2010 compared to $25,321 in 2000, but the State rate $45,600. We have 504 households in 2010 bringing in less than $10,000 a year compared to 680 households bringing in less than $10,000 a year in 2000. Median family income in 2000 was $31,498 compared to 2010 of $42,182. Household income 2000 2010

$25,321 $32,217

Employment opportunity 53.7% employed 57.3%employed

40% work outside low employment

the county

Leading Industry Education/Health & Same as 2000

Social Services

Economic Stability 2012 starting to improve by end of year, but not locally. No new businesses.

(New data will be in 2021, from 2020 census)

<https://census.missouri.edu/acs/profiles/report.php?period=5&year=2017&g=05000US29185|04000US29|01000US>

Employment:

We had 258 unemployed people out of 7,687 over the age of 16 in our county in 2000 compared to 252 in 2010. No new jobs have become available, but our unemployment rate has gone from 6.3% in 2000 to 5.5% in 2010.

Leading Industry & Economic Stability:

Our health care and social assistance ranks at 16.6% with 642 people out of 3,860 in 2000 compared to 23.8% with 1,039 people out of 4,366 in 2010. Our workforce by occupation is Management, Professional and Related Occupations 1,027 persons 26.6% rate in 2000 is now 1,374 persons 31.5% rate in 2010. Although we haven’t added new industry to our county, our economy has remained about the same for 2010 as it was for 2000.

In workers by occupation there has only been one area that has increased, that is the Sales and Office occupations. In 2000 there were 838 people of 3,860 (21.7%), but in 2010 this had grown to 1089 people of 4,366 (24.9%). In workers by industry the most significant increase was Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities. In 2000 it was 164 (4.2%), but in 2010 it was 342 (7.8%). Decreases by occupation are in the Production, transportation and material moving occupations from 759 people (19.7% in 2000 to 615 people (14.1%) in 2010. Decreases in Workers by Industry has hit the Manufacturing hardest with 551 workers (14.3%) in 2000 to 404 workers (9.3%) in 2010. With today's economy still recovering from the recent events, this may not show the true picture of 2011 through 2014. Businesses closed. Recovery has been sluggish.

Missouri Work Flow Data shows the flow from St. Clair County to other counties as 1,663 workers. Remaining in St. Clair are 2,015 workers. The workers flowing into St. Clair County from other counties is 494 workers. (There are no updates of this data.)

Poverty:

The rate of children in poverty in our County has gone down from 25.3% in 2000 to 18.3% in 2010, but we are higher in percentage rate than the State (15.3%).

Transfer payments according to the Missouri State Census Data for unemployment insurance benefit payments and State employment insurance compensation is down. Government payments to individuals (retirement & disability insurance benefit, old age & retirement disability, and medical) and income maintenance benefit payments (Supplemental Security Income, family assistance, food stamps, and other income maintenance) are up. No changes found since 2008 data.

Free/reduced lunch program participation has increased at three of our county schools:

**2007 2014 2016**

Appleton City 57.7% 57.6% 63.4%

Lakeland 55.3% 58.3% 61.7%

Osceola 51.1% 64.2% 61.8%

Roscoe 39.2% 51.2% 51.3%

Unable to obtain for 2017 -2019.

## Environmental Health Risk Indicator

**Analysis of Indicators Related to Housing:**

The percentage of housing in St. Clair County that was built before 1950:

2000 there was 1915 ~ 36%

2010 there was 1898 ~ 25.2%

showing a loss of 17 houses ~ 10.8%

The demographics of populations living in these areas are rural.

There are nolead abatement/renovation projects that have been undertaken.

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=EBL&q=1&m=1>

Children tested in the county:

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Tested 38 19 46 55 44 58 39 11

High Lead levels 0 2 0 0 1 12 6 5

(Compiled in St. Clair County Health Center)

**Analysis of Indicators Related to Water Supply:**

The proximity of hazardous waste sites and sewage disposal systems to public/private water supply comes from several locations, no one specific location. The water supply is mostly ground wells. Sewage systems that are not properly installed over the years has caused contamination of well water. Regulations and ordinances have been put in place to try to clear up these problems.

DNR Reports for the following **areas:**

:

**EColi:** 2017 2018 2019

Osceola 2 5 5

Iconium 1 1 1

Lowry City 0 0 1

Appleton City 0 0 0

**Coliform:** 2017 2018 2019

Osceola 0 0 0

Iconium 0 0 0

Lowry City 0 1 0

Appleton City 0 0 0

<https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/fyreports/index.html>

The Missouri State Laboratory tests private wells. For 2017 to 2019 they tested 269 wells with 115 positive tests for Coliform, and less than 115 with E-coli.

Hazardous substance events that have occurred recently.

11/20/12 Gasoline spill in Collins

11/20/12 transmission fluid release due to vehicle accident in Collins.

3/26/12 gasoline spill in Collins.

3/19/12 Meth Collection in El Dorado Springs.

1/26/12 fuel & oil leak in Lowry City.

3/1/12 raw sewage.

5/8/12 Motor oil leak in Osceola.

2015 had a fuel truck on a farm with a slight spill and an oil spill from an auto accident. 2016 there was a 10-gallon diesel leak from a truck tank puncture and a gas spill at a gas

station.

2017 3 incidents (2fuel & 1 sewage)

2018 There were 8 (2 mercury pick-ups and gas spills)

2019 There was one gas spill.

(Collected by LEPC meetings and from DNR notices)

Do industrial or agricultural operations contribute to environmental health risks?

Yes, they do. We have had one event from agriculture in 2019 from Anhydrous Ammonia leak.

Are public water supplies fluoridated?

No. There had been talk of putting it in the water from a State bill that was introduced.

## Public Safety/Domestic Violence

**Analysis of indicators of public safety:**

Reported by the Sheriff’s Office:

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Aggravated assault 15 21 30 19 19

Simple non-aggravated assault 7 8 - - -

Violent crimes 18 27 - - -

Burglary 70 70 48 32 34

Larceny/Theft 100 91 72 64 68

Property Crimes 186 166 - - -

Stolen Property 1 2 10 5 4

Motor Vehicle theft 15 2 19 15 20

Vandalism - 1 32 26 23

Robbery - - 1 1 2

Forgery/Counterfeiting - 1 3 4 1

Embezzlement - - - 1 -

Fraud - 1 11 5 2

Arson 1 5 2 1 1

Weapons charges - 4 2 1 0

Homicide - 1 0 1 0

Disorderly Conduct - - 3 1 1

Suspicion 2 0 0

all other offenses 31 63 595 546 432

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=11>

**Problem with illegal drug use or alcohol abuse:**

Reported by the Sheriff’s Office:

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Possession of Marijuana 6 31 - - -

Possession of Synthetic Narcotics 16 19 - - -

Possession of Other Dangerous

non-narcotic Drugs 1 28 - - -

Sale/manufacturing of opium

or cocaine & their derivatives - 2 - - -

Sale or manufacturing of marijuana - 1 - - -

Sale/manufacturing of synthetic

narcotics - 2 - - -

Sale/manufacturing of other

dangerous non-narcotic drugs - 5 - - -

Possession of opium or

cocaine & their derivatives - 2 - - -

Drug Abuse Violations - - 115 143 57

driving under the influence 1 32 15 11 6

drunkenness 1 1 0 2 0

liquor law violations 21 3 0 1

Analysis of indicators related to abuse or neglect of vulnerable populations:

Reported by the Sheriff’s Office:

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Sex Offenses (except forcible rape

& prostitution) 2 3 9 9 11

Rape 3 3 3 4 2

Domestic violence incidents 66 88 - - -

Offenses against the family &

children - 1 11 10 13

Runaways - - 2 2 1

## Unintended Injury

**Analysis of indicators related to injury:**

For 2011 Injury and Poisoning was high in the Emergency Room Visits for St. Clair County with 906 events at 106.2 rate compared to 92.6 State rate. Fractures were 127 events at 13.6 rate compared to State at 10.9 rate. Open wounds had 197 events at 22.6 rate compared to 18.5 State rate. In 2012 injury and poisoning was high at 125.2 rate compares to State at 99.8 rate.

Unintentional Injury Profile for St. Clair County for 2007 to 2017 had Deaths total at 73 events at 60.10% compared to 49.98% at State. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths were 33 or 29.53 rate compared to State at 14.05 rate. There were 5 drown deaths, 24 visits to the ER for firearms injuries with 2 deaths, 2952 ER visits for falls and 181 visits for fire/burn with 6 deaths. For 2008 to 2018 we had Deaths total at 67 events at 55.99% compared to 51.22% at State. Motor Vehicle Traffic Deaths were 33 or 30.59 rate compared to State at 13.89 rate. There were 5 drown deaths, 24 visits to the ER for firearms injuries with 2 deaths, 2952 ER visits for falls and 181 visits for fire/burn with 3 deaths. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=13>

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=IM&q=1&m=1>

**Analysis of indicators related to traffic safety:**

Reported by the Sheriff’s Office:

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Driving under the influence 1 32 15 11 6

Unintentional Injury Motor Vehicle traffic indicators for 2008 to 2018 show 33 deaths, 147 hospitalizations, and 783 emergency room visits.<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=IM&q=1&m=1>

Schools have been having safety classes on driving under the influence with demonstrations with students as mock victims. There is national data being collected on driving with distraction from cell phones.

We do have one certified child safety seat inspector at St. Clair County Health Center in the WIC Department. She does safety checks and speaks to groups in the community, as well as attends the 2 county health fairs each year.

**Analysis of injuries at work:**

The incident of injury at work has increased from 3.6 in 1996-2002 to 4.8% in 1995-2005 to 3.3% in 2002-2012. From 2008 to 2018 there were 2 deaths .98 rate compared to 1.26 rate of State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=13>.

No updates since 2018 were found.

## Maternal and Child Health Indicators

**Analysis of maternal and child health indicators:**

Our county in 2002 had about the same prenatal care beginning in the first trimester as State (County 82.9% to State 87.8%). In 2005 the prenatal care beginning in the first trimester for the County was 85% while State was 87.9%. In 2017 there was a 74.47 rate for prenatal care in the first trimester of 94 pregnant women, State rate of 72.46. In 2018 the rate was 75 of 96 pregnant women, State rate of 71.4.

The birth to teen's rate for 2002 is slightly higher in the county than State (County 4.6 to State 4.1). The birth to teen’s rate for 2001-2005 was 21.4% county to 29.2% State. The birth to teen’s rate is 0 for 2017 and 2018.

Birth spacing (less than 18 months spacing) indicators show our county higher than State in 2002 (County 8.5 to State 6.1). In 2001-2005 birth spacing for County is 11.6% to State 11.1%. Birth spacing in 2017 and 2018 for the County was within normal spacing.

Mothers smoking during pregnancy had a higher count in our county compared to State in 2002 (County 33.3 and State 18.1) compared to 2005 29 County and 18.2 State. In 2017 the County smoking rate was 15.79 compared to the State at 14.46. In 2018 the rate was at 14.43 for the County, 13.74 for the State.

Births to women with less than a 12th grade education in 2002 in our county were elevated over State (county 23.6 to State 19.2) and in 2005 (County 26.8 to State 18.6). In 2016 the County rate was 18.06, to State rate of 21.63. For 2017 County rate was 28.07, State rate 20.78. In 2018 County rate was 23.53, State was 20.69.

Our county infant mortality was lower than State for 1993-2002 (County 5.4 to State 7.7), for 2001-2005 (County 4.8 to State 7.6), for 2014-2018 (County 6.52 to State 5.62). Poor birth outcomes can be linked to poverty or low education levels, but could also be linked to prenatal care (delivery is out of county).

No race or special populations are experiencing higher rates of infant mortality, low birth weight, or poor birth outcomes.

WIC in 2008 reported a high number of clients for ER visits of 219 for ages 1-14 at a rate of 15041.2 compared to State at 10961.8 rate. In 2015 pregnancy related ER visits were at a rate of 8.94 for the county compared to 10.41 for the State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=BM&q=1&m=1>

Maternal Delivery Profile for St. Clair County showed for 2008-2012 that non-hospital live births per 1000 were 17 at 35.6 rate compared to State at 14.2 rate and healthy live births for 2012 were 79 at 91.9 rate compared to State at 80.7 rate. For 2014 – 2018 non-hospital live births per 1000 were 35 at 70.85 rate for the County, 8545 at 23.03 for the State. Healthy live births for 2018 were 89 at 86.41 rate compared to State at 82.69 rate. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=2>

Women’s Reproductive Health Profile for St. Clair County Residents for 2016 births to 10-19 year old were 6 in the county, for 2017 there were 8, and for 2018 there were 9; births to mothers age 20-34 were 2016 there were 102, 2017 there were 88, and 1018 there were 86; births to mothers age 35 or older were 2016 there were 10, 2017 there were 4, 2018 there were 8. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=PM&q=1&m=1>

Diabetes in pregnancy for 2005-2009 has birth to women with other diabetes than insulin dependent is high at 58.3 rate compared to State at 35.6 rate. For 2017 the rate was 7.37 for the county and 6.66 for State. In 2018 the rate was 6.12 with State at 6.92. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=4>

Of births in St. Clair County several are in the WIC program.

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Births 71 112 94 101 88

In WIC 36 64 55 47 41

Between October 1, 2014 and September 30, 2015, WIC had 104 infants, 264 children and 74 women, 57 women not breastfeeding, and 35 women that did breastfeed. Between October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 WIC had 123 infants, 262 children, 95 women, 65 women that did not breastfeed, and 49 women that did breastfeed. 2018 breastfeeding initiated in hospitals was a rate of 83.15 in the county and 79.73 in the State. WIC Infants – ever breastfed for 2018 was a rate of 78.95 in county and 73.48 in State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=3>

Weight gain greater than or equal to 45 pounds – term for 2013 – 2017 county rate 18.81, State 21. For 2014 – 2018 county rate was 16.29, State 20.94.

Mothers Smoking during pregnancy 2017 was a rate of 15.79 for county, 14.46 for State. 2018 rate for county was 14.43, State 13.74.

Oral Health has improved for children and women in WIC. This can be attributed to the Federally Qualified Health Center Dental Clinic. Children with dental problems has gone from 15.53% in 2015 to 7.63% in 2016; in 2017 and 2018 we are showing 0% according to the Crystal Report for these years. Women with dental problems in WIC has gone from 54.05% in 2015 to 20% in 2016; in 2017 and 2018 we are showing 0% according to the crystal report for these years.

A**nalyze indicators related to prenatal risks.**

Smoking during pregnancy has been a high-risk 1st priority in our county for over three years (county rate in 2004 was 33.3% compared to 18.1% for State). The rate in 2005 was 29% County compared to 18.2% State. In 2017 Mothers smoking during pregnancy rate was 15.79 in the county, 14.46 in State. For 2018 Mothers smoking during pregnancy rate was 14.43 in the county, 13.74 in State. In the WIC Department they continue to work on decreasing/stopping smoking of participants:

2017 2018 2019

Didn’t Smoke 191 150 96

Decreased 64 34 32

Stopped Completely 60 10 28

Not Stop 26 14 54

Increased 4 0 0

Improper weight gain of less than 15 pounds to term is a high-risk in 2004 for our county ranking 2nd (County 11% and State 8.1%). In 2001-2005 the weight gain for less than 15 pounds for county was 12.0% compared to State 8.5%. In 2013-2017 weight gain of less than 15 pounds to term is15.83 for county, 12.3 for State. 2014-2018 weight gain of less than 15 pounds to term is15.38 for county, 12.85 for State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=27>

Teen pregnancy rated a 3rd quintile in 2004 with the county having a rate of 27.8% to State at 33.7%. For 2001-2005 teen pregnancy was in the 4th quintile with 21.4% County and 29.2% State. Women’s Reproductive Health Profile for St. Clair County Residents for 2016 births to 10-19 year old were 6 in the county, for 2017 there were 8, and for 2018 there were 9

Birth spacing rated 1st in quintile in 2004 with our county having a rate of 14.9% to State at 10.8%. For the 2001-2005 in is in the 3rd quintile with 11.6% County to 11.1 % State. Birth spacing (less than 18 months spacing) indicators show our county higher than State in 2002 (County 8.5 to State 6.1). In 2001-2005 birth spacing for County is 11.6% to State 11.1%. Birth spacing in 2017 and 2018 for the County was within normal spacing.

Late or no prenatal care for 2004 ranked 2nd with county rate at 17.1% and State at 11.3%. For 2005 the county ranked in the 3rd quintile with 13% county and 11.4 % State for late care. Inadequate Prenatal care for 2017 for the county was 22.34%, State was 19.96%.; for 2018 county was 14.89%, state was 20.98%.

In 2012 the Prenatal Profile for St. Clair County shows highs in rates for no prenatal care at 3.6, prenatal Medicaid at 59.8, Prenatal WIC at 63.5, Prenatal Food Stamps at 45.6, and weight gain less than 15 pounds at 17.2 for 2008-2012. 2017 no prenatal care rate for the county was 1.06, State was 1.38. For 2018 the county rate was 0, State was 1.75. We do not have a doctor in the county for delivery, but one has been coming in for prenatal visits at the clinic.

Again, these are not related to special populations.

A**nalyze indicators of child wellbeing:**

As of October 7, 2004 children age 2 that have completed their immunizations were only 42.86% in our county. This is down from 2000 when we had only 65.7% immunized by the age of 2. For two-year-olds for as of December 2019 only 53.05% have been properly vaccinated in St. Clair County.

Unintended injury and death rates among children in the community are showing unstable rate that cannot be rated with State at 7.2%. No leading causes are available and cannot be measured. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=IM&q=1&m=1>

2016 Compass Health Wellness (Federally Qualified Health Center) has a dental clinic. This dental clinic has been taking referrals from WIC. These referrals have improved the dental health of children and mothers in our community, thus reducing the poor oral health conditions. In 2015 15.53% of children in WIC and 54.05% of mothers in WIC had dental problems. In 2016 only 7.63% of children and 20% of mothers have oral health conditions. In 2017 to 2019 no issues were found in WIC.

## Prevalence of Infectious Disease

**Analysis of communicable disease rates:**

Race and special populations are not a factor.

No significant outbreaks occurred from 2005-2014. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Hepatitis C seem to be tested for more frequently in the last 2 years.

St. Clair County has had the following diseases investigated:

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Animal Bites 24 15 26 13 16 18 9 12

Sexually Transmitted 14 8 6 3 4 13 14 20

Food Related 18 7 4 3 6 6 7 11

Tick related 22 20 28 26 32 36 70 64

Hepatitis 19 17 27 18 19 35 40 29

**Analysis of vaccine preventable disease:**

Schools have begun checking Show-Me-Vax for immunizations as of 2010. Day care and head start are continuing to update records. Out of the 2827 children under the age of 18 years old in the St. Clair County entered in ShowMeVax 10 have exemptions.

For 2016 the county had an outbreak of Pertussis in unvaccinated individuals. According to Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services 93% of the children born in 2013 seen at the St. Clair County Health Center by July 12, 2016 were properly immunized. On February 14, 2017 the rate was 90% for children born in 2014. For two-year-olds as of December 2019 only 53.05% have been properly vaccinated in St. Clair County. These rates were pulled from information from the Show Me Vax website.

St. Clair County Health Center has had the following diseases that are vaccine preventable reported over the following years:

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Pertussis 1 0 0 10 5 0 1 0

Chickenpox 2 7 0 2 3 0 0 0

Hib 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0

Influenza 149 121 37 78 61 3 27 85 197 (as of 3/14/2020)

Measles 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

## Prevalence of Chronic Disease Risk Factors

St. Clair County’s deaths attributed to smoking for 2007 – 2017 was 321 a rate of 173.34 compared to the State rate of 138.93. St. Clair County WIC Risk Factors Summary for October 2016 to September of 2017 show environmental tobacco smoke exposure of 50.40%, in October 2017 to September 2018 it was 46.34%, and from October 2018 to September 2019 it was 45.19%.

Obesity, BMI (25-29.9) in 2011 county level study showed of 397 residents 42.6 % and in 2016 of 375 showed 41.21%. BMI (>=30) in 2011 showed 26.1% and in 2016 showed 28.67%. St. Clair County WIC Risk Factors Summary for Children 2-5 years Overweight or at risk of overweight was 38.40% for 2016 – 2017, 2017 – 2018 was 39.02%, in 2018 – 2019 was 43.27%. High weight for length (12-24 months) was 13.60% 2016 – 2017, 2017 – 2018 was 13.01%, in 2018 – 2019 was 15.38%.

Prevalence for asthma deaths from 2007 – 2017 were 0 for the county compared to 1.2 for Missouri. Hospitalizations from 2011-2015 were 47 (rate 9.27) for the county compared to 11.27 rate for the State. ER visits for 2011-2015 were 130 for the county (rate 3.25) compared to 5.39 rate for the State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=14>

Indicators available on obesity for our county from a 2011 County Level Study Profile showed Overweight (25.0-29.9 BMI) of 397 responders 42.6%, and Obese (>=30 BMI) 26.1%. In 2016 County Level Study Profile showed Overweight (25.0-29.9 BMI) of 375 responders 41.21%, and Obese (>=30 BMI) 28.67%.

The most prevalent causes of hospitalization in our county shows to be due to heart disease 264.6% compared to State at 164.6% for 2007-2017, which is consistent with risk behaviors. For 2008-2018 the county was 256.75% compared to the State of 196.75%.

Our rates for women 50-64 with no mammogram or clinical breast exam in the last year are 57.3% for 2003 compared to State at 35.9%. Women 30-69 with no pap test in the last 3 years for 2003 in our county are 23.4% compared to State at 13.8%. Men and women >50 years who have never had a blood stool test is 63.9% in county compared to 57% in State, and who have never had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy is 58.9% to States 49.2%. These services for mammogram, clinical breast exam, pap testing, blood stool testing and sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy are available in our county at either the local clinics in Appleton City or Osceola or at one of the hospitals. We have had an increase in the number of clinics in our county. We have Golden Valley Clinic, CMH Clinic, Appleton City Clinic, and the FQHC – Compass Health Network. These clinics have been bringing in specialists, so residents don’t have to go outside of the county to see certain specialists. No updated data since 2015.

The Women’s Health Profile for St. Clair County Residents shows deaths due to heart disease for 2007 – 2017 county rate as 198.42 compared to State rate of 160.03. For 2008 – 2018 rate had gone up for the county to 199.9 compared to the State’s at 157.31 rate. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=26>

The Diabetes Profile for St. Clair County Residents showed physical inactivity without diabetes for the county rate at 34.3 compared to the State rate of 24.2 for 2016. It showed current smoking with diabetes at a rate for county of 42.5 compared to State at 21.8. Physical inactivity was a rate of 60 for the county compared to 39.4 for State. Low fruit and vegetable intake with diabetes 100 rate for the county compared to 90.4 rate for State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=7>

The Chronic Disease Comparisons Profile for St. Clair County Residents shows for 2005-2009 a high in hospitalizations for heart disease at 164.1 rate compared to State at 152.4 rate; ER Visits for heart disease at 16 rate compared to State at 12.9 rate; hospitalizations for ischemic heart disease at 62.1 compared to State at 55.2 rate; ER Visits for ischemic heart disease at 2.3 rate compared to State at 0.8 rate; ER visits for stroke/other cerebrovascular disease at 1.5 rate compared to 0.8 rate for State; hospitalization for breast cancer at 3.8 rate compared to State at 2.2 rate; hospitalizations for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease excluding asthma at 47.3 rate compared to State at 23.2 rate. Deaths from lung cancer is shown at 76.7 rate higher than State at 61.4 rate. And Deaths attributed to smoking at 181.5 rate compared to State at 152.2 rate. 2007 – 2017 Heart Disease Death rate was 262.16 for the county compared to 199.32 for State. In 2008 – 2018 the Heart Disease Death rate was 256.75 county, 196.75 for State. Smoking-attributed deaths for 2008-2018 were 166 for the county, and 137.7 for the State. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=5>

Death certificates show the following for St. Clair County (not all death notices are sent to the health department since some are entered by the funeral homes electronically):

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Deaths 91 53 52 54 39 30 38 25

Heart Disease related 34 19 19 28 18 8 11 11

Cancer 19 15 10 12 8 5 10 5

Diabetes 2 1 1 0 0 2 1 3

**Leading Causes of Mortality**

**Analysis of leading causes of mortality:**

Mortality rates are higher in unintentional injuries and motor vehicle accidents. Total unintentional injuries for the county rate at 68.6% compared to State at 40.2%. Motor vehicle accidents rate at 45.7% compared to State at 20.1%. Both of these are ranking first in our county. Data does not show if this is related to lack of seatbelt use, or alcohol use as a contributing factor. All injuries and poisonings rate 94.5% in county with 64.1 % in State and it is also ranking first in our county. These are from 1999-2002 data.

For 2008-2018 Heart attack rate for the county is 256.75, for state is 196.75. Motor Vehicle Accidents is 32.41 for county and 14.46 for state. Smoking attributed (estimated) for the county is 166.00 and for state 137.37. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileBuilder?pc=10>

<https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/QueryBuilder?qbc=DM&q=1&m=1>

2001-2011 Leading Cause of Death Profile shows St. Clair County Residents with lung cancer at 77.4 rate compared to State at 60 rate; unintentional injuries at 69.5 rate compared to 46.8 State rate; Motor Vehicle Accidents at 36.5 rate compared to 17.6 State rate; smoking attributed estimates at 180.1 compared to 148.5 rate for State.

2008-2018 lung cancer was a rate of 55.17 for the county and 52.67 for the state; unintentional injuries at 79.38 rate for county and 78.26 for state; Motor vehicle accidents rate for county was 32.41 and 14.46 for state; Smoking attributed (estimated) for the county is 166.00 and for state 137.37.

Death certificates show the following for St. Clair County (not all death notices are sent to the health department since some are entered by the funeral homes electronically):

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

Deaths 91 53 52 54 39 30 38 25

Heart Disease related 34 19 19 28 18 9 11 11

Cancer 19 15 10 12 8 5 9 5

Age/Dementia 16 12 10 8 9 7 10 10

Pneumonia 3 1 7 1 4 2 0 0

Other 17 5 5 5 0 7 8 3

Diabetes 2 1 1 0 0 2 1 3

Known Smokers 10 13 10 4 3 9 4 2

Unknown if smoked 32 22 15 20 16 5 14 12

Heart disease and cancer continue to be our leading causes of death for chronic disease.

# B. Community Health Improvement Capacity Indicators

# Health Care System Indicators

**Analysis of the Community’s Health Care System:**

At CMH Clinic in Osceola there is an OB Doctor in on Tuesdays and Fridays; a Physician’s Assistant; 2 Nurse Practitioners on Monday and Tuesday; an Orthopedist once a month; and a counselor.

GVMH Clinic has – 1 Physician, - 1 Nurse Practitioners, and specialists – OB/GYN, and Podiatry.

At the Compass Health Network clinic in Osceola, there is one physician, two nurse practitioners (one that also treats mental health), one Behavioral Health Consultant, and one Community Health Worker.  We also have an Outreach/Enrollment Specialist that can assist with Medicaid and Marketplace insurance information.  Hope this is helpful.

Appleton City Clinic has - 1 Physician and 3 Nurse Practitioners.

Ellett Memorial Hospital has 3 Physicians, and specialists for OB/GYN, Ophthalmology, Urology, Rheumatology, Orthopedic, and Gastroenterology.

Ellett Memorial Hospital in Appleton City is the only hospital in St. Clair County. The hospital has been bringing in specialists from Bolivar.

Clinics in the area are: Appleton City Clinic, Citizens Memorial Clinic, FQHC – Compass Health Wellness, and Golden Valley Clinic. The clinics have also been bringing in some specialists at certain times of the week. Delivery services are still outside of the county, although Obstetrics doctors are seeing patients at CMH Clinic and Ellett Memorial Hospital. Cancer care is also outside of the county.

We have a barrier of being a rural county and therefore transportation is a problem to get to a doctor. Ellett Hospital has transportation services to their doctors in Appleton City and the OATS bus can be scheduled.

Adequate access to Emergency Medical Services through Ellett Memorial Hospital in Appleton City and Citizens Memorial Hospital in Bolivar, and in some places Golden Valley Memorial EMS is available. There are more times that volunteer Fire Departments and Law Enforcement are on scene before EMS can be present.

Access to long-term care is available through Truman Lake (a skilled nursing facility), Appleton City Manor (an intermediate care facility), and Country Side Estates (a residential care facility).

There doesn’t seem to be any particular segment of the population without health insurance. Obamacare made insurance available for everyone, but the coverage has not been without its problems. Some have to meet a very high deductible before the insurance company will pay for anything.

Only 2 dentists in the county give dental health care, one is in Appleton City. One dentist had left by 2011, but in 2012 the FQHC was formed and is now open in Osceola to provide care. Mental health has also been available, thanks to the FQHC.

There are no populations that are not served due to language-specific or culturally knowledgeable service providers.

Resources are available through On My Owns, Inc. which has moved to Collins and DFS to accommodate those needing sight and hearing-impaired services or other assisting technology. DFS does not have a local number, therefore people wanting their services must know where they are located locally or they must use the State phone number to gain access.

The health care resource gaps in our community are some specialty doctors, delivery in the county, more dentists, transportation, and respite care.

## Community Health Resource Indicators

Analysis of health resources that are available to address leading causes of mortality, especially premature deaths, and risk factors that contribute to leading health problems in the community:

Presently we have available in our community: a physician for chemotherapy, recreation due to the lake, a swimming pool in Osceola, senior nutrition sites, WIC, On My Own, Inc., First Steps, Pathways, Parents as Teachers, School nurses that are present daily during school hours, FQHC, Community Betterment Coalition, GED Classes, Medicaid Transportation, Oats bus, Doctors, Dentists, Nurse Practitioners, Ellett Memorial Hospital and the Health Coalition/C.H.A.R.T. .

The St. Clair County Health Center, the local public health agency, assesses the community on a three-year basis through the Core Function grant from State. The St. Clair County C.H.A.R.T. Coalition collates a resource booklet yearly. This is posted to the website at [www.scchcmo.net](http://www.scchcmo.net) The St. Clair County Health Center has provided a facilitator for the local C.H.A.R.T. Coalition. Without this facilitator the local Coalition would have ceased functioning in 2004. They provide immunizations through the Vaccine for Children Program through State to keep vaccine preventable diseases from occurring.

We have a hospice, Hospice Compassus, in the community, but home health services come from outside of the county as well.

The Specialists come in from Citizens Memorial Hospital to Ellett Memorial Hospital for Orthopedics, Urology, Gastro-Intestinal, Rheumatology, Ophthalmology and Obstetrics. Delivery for Obstetrics is outside of the county. Other Specialists come in from Golden Valley Hospital to their local clinic.

## Community Health Assessment Summary of Findings

# For St. Clair County

1. Review of community health status indicators, including primary and secondary data, reveals the following problems:

Heart disease, cancer, poor nutrition and physical fitness, poor immunization rates, and injuries from falls and accidents.

1. Review of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County Level Data reveals the following problems: Physical inactivity is lower than the State, Current smokers are higher than State, Obese (BMI > 30) is higher than State. In 2007 smoking in pregnancy had decreased, and in some cases stopped due to our WIC department working through MCH and WIC with clients during their visits. Smoking continues to be a problem in the county. Proper and timely immunization rates are low and have shown increases in childhood diseases.
2. The 4 most significant problems affecting the health status of the population within the jurisdiction of the local public health agency are (public health priorities):

1) Education and guidance on healthy eating and physical activity.

2) Tobacco use reduction/cessation.

3) Disease prevention through up-to-date immunizations.

4) Injury prevention.