

Dallas County Missouri



**Community Health Data
2017**

Dedicated

To those who went before us
And shared their knowledge

To those who are with us
And share their knowledge

To those who are yet to come
And will share what they learn

Dallas County Health Department 2017 Community Health Data

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Introduction

All health is not public but Public Health is for all

In the Book of Leviticus we find God giving instructions to Moses on how to control communicable disease using the first documented isolation/quarantine measures.

‘And the priest shall look on him the seventh day: and, behold, if the plague in his sight be at a stay, and the plague spread not in the skin; then the priest shall shut him up seven days more:’ (Lev 13 vs. 5)

Public Health can be credited for the lengthening of the human life span seen in the last century. Clean drinking water, immunizations, control of communicable disease and proper disposal of waste has done more to increase the quality and quantity of human life than all other advances in medicine combined.

Whether a person is a lifelong resident or a visitor to Dallas County, the activities of public health affect everyone. Local issues can be the cause of a domino effect that impacts a much larger area. Regional and state issues comprise of what is happening at the local level.

This report deals with local issues concerning people and the environment in Dallas County.

We hope you find this not only interesting and educational but personal. It starts with one person doing one action that brings about change. That change can be negative or positive.

What is it that you want to change?

Cheryl Eversole
Administrator

Community Health Status Indicators

Section 1-Demographic/Education/Socioeconomic Indicators

Dallas County has seen a drop in the overall population. The economic factors such as the price of real estate, lack of public transportation, aging population and lack of well-paying jobs are some contributing factors. This section will look at some of the indicators reflecting changes that have occurred with the makeup of Dallas County.

These indicators will help us to understand the makeup of our community as it pertains to age distribution, race and ethnic composition and income characteristics. We must understand the makeup of the local population to be able to identify health needs for our community. We look at past data to help us determine trends within our community.

Population

Population estimates, July 1, 2016	16,448
Population estimates, April 1, 2010	16,777
Population, percent change – April 1, 2010 (estimates) to July 1, 2016 (estimates)	2% Decrease
Population percent change for Missouri for same period	1.7% Increase

Age and Gender Analysis

Comparing Dallas County for the following years
By Age and Gender

Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2015	5.7%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	6.8%
Population, percent change – April 1, 2010 (estimates) to July 1, 2015	1.10% Decrease
Population percent change for Missouri for same period	0.3% Decrease
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2015	23.3%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	24.8%
Population, percent change – April 1, 2010 (estimates) to July 1, 2015	1.50% Decrease
Population percent change for Missouri for same period	0.90% Decrease
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2015	19.9%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	17.0%
Population, percent change – April 1, 2010 (estimates) to July 1, 2015	2.9% Increase
Population percent change for Missouri for same period	1.7% Increase
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2015	50.3%

Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010 50.3%
 Population, percent change – April 1, 2010 (estimates) to July 1, 2015 None

Race/Ethnicity Analysis

Dallas County has had no significant changes in the race/ethnicity of the populations from April 2010 to July 2015

Race	April 2010	July 2015
White, alone	96.5%	96.4%
African American, alone	0.2%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.8%	1.0%
Asian alone/Pacific Islander alone	0.3%	0.3%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.9%

The major percentage of the population in Dallas County is white/non-Hispanic 96.4% while in the state 80% fall into this group. The non-English speaking population in Dallas County is very small. The barriers to accessing healthcare or services for this small group are not exclusively due to race or ethnicity.

Education

Dallas County has made great progress in improving graduation rates. In 2011, Dallas County R-1 Schools graduation rate was 79.8% and in 2015 it was 89.4%. Missouri high school graduate rate for 2015 was 90.2%. Even though DCR-1 still lags behind the State of Missouri, there have been major improvements locally

Economic Indicators

Employment and wages (3rd quarter 2016)
 Persons gainfully employed in Dallas County were 2,507 with the largest employer in the county being the Dallas County R-1 School district.

Dallas County average weekly wage was \$ 524.00
 US average weekly wage was \$1,027.00
 State of Missouri average weekly wage was \$ 888.00

With few skilled jobs in Dallas County, many find themselves commuting to other local towns such as Springfield, Bolivar or Lebanon. The mean travel time to work for Dallas County workers 16 and older was 32.6 minutes with the average for the state being 23.2 minutes.

Health Insurance Coverage

The Affordable Care Act was supposed to help all Americans find affordable health insurance. Missouri failed to expand Medicaid coverage so this left a large number of people without health insurance because they did not have Medicaid option and did not qualify for tax credits.

The percent of population under 65 years of age without health insurance remains at 21% in Dallas County.

Children in poverty

From 2006-2010, 42.3% of children under 18 were living at 185% of FPL

From 2011-2015, 64.3% of children under 18 were living at 185% of FPL

This is a significant increase of 22%.

This is reflected in the median income for families with children under 18

From 2006-2010 median income \$44,683

From 2011-2015 median income dropped to \$35,762.

Children living in high poverty areas more than doubled from 31.4% in 2006-2010 to 71.7% in 2011-2015.

Children access to medical care

Medicaid expansion did not pass in Missouri so the number of children left uninsured in 2010 was 8.7% and in 2014 was 12.3%.

There are two resources available for uninsured/underinsured children. First is the Cox Care Mobile. It is a mobile medical care unit out of Springfield, Missouri. They will see children from 0-18 years

Miles for Smiles is a mobile dental care unit out of Bolivar, Missouri. They work with schools to provide onsite dental services to children.

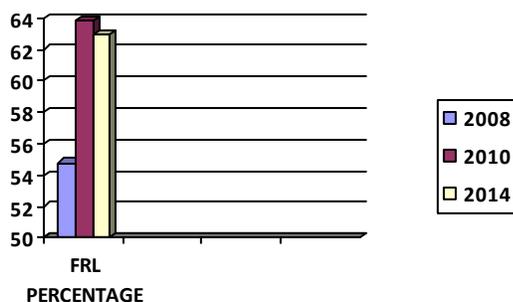
Children and food insecurity

A child under 18 years old is defined as being food insecure if he or she lives in a household having problems meeting basic food needs, as measured by the Core Food Security Module of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.

Dallas County R1 school district serves an average of 2000 meals per day on a regular school day.

In 2008, Dallas County R1 School District had 54.5% students receiving free/reduced lunch (FRL).

There was a peak in 2010 when 63.8% were receiving FRL during the recession. It has decreased slightly in 2014 to 62.9%



Food insecurity has dropped from 1150 children in 2010 to 1070 children in 2014 which mirrors the FRL program.

The percentage of children in families receiving food stamps data reinforces the data shown above with a drop of 10.4% from 2011 to 2015



Child Homelessness

Legal Definition of Homelessness

According to section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a(2)), the term “homeless children and youths”—

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...; and

(B) includes—

(i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;

(ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;

(iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and

(iv) migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).

Children and youth are considered homeless if they fit both part A and any one of the subparts of part B of the definition above.

Child homelessness data in Missouri was not collected prior to 2010. The percent of homeless children were 0% in 2010 but in 2015, we had 2.3% in population of children considered homeless.

With the McKinney-Vento Act having such a broad definition, it captures data that the public may not identify with the stereotype of homelessness displayed in media as ‘sleeping in streets/cars’ homeless population.

Section 2-Environmental Health Risk Indicators

Dallas County is located in Southwest Missouri aka “The Ozarks”. Tourism for the county primarily revolves around water recreation. Bennett Springs State Park and the Niangua River bring thousands of visitors each year. Clean water is essential to life. Dallas County is governed by 3 county commissioners. Elected officials are reluctant to discuss any planning or zoning for the county. This has forced the Dallas County Health Department to put in place a more stringent wastewater ordinance than the State of Missouri. The rural nature of the county, the vast majority of residential properties rely on septic systems or approved alternative wastewater systems

The indicators we have used help us to evaluate the condition of the local environment. The condition of our environment can pose serious health risks to residents or visitors. Monitoring local sites for hazardous waste, failing wastewater treatment systems and other potential threats is one of the primary concerns for public health agencies.

Housing

Dallas County is a very rural community. Based on the 2016 estimates, the land area of Dallas County is 542 square miles with a population of about 16,448. The incorporated cities within the County are:

Buffalo (population: 3039 (2014))

Urbana (population: 406 (2014))

Dallas County has approximately 7,560 housing units (2016) compared to 7,662 (2010).

Environmental Hazards

There is an area of Dallas County known as Lead Mine Conservation Area. This area is in rural northeastern Dallas County. During early settlement in the late 1800s and early 1900s, some lead mining did take place near the area. However, evidence of this is hard to find. The Missouri Conservation Department purchased the original 600 acres for the Lead Mine Conservation Area in 1965.

Water Quality

Water is essential to life. Drinking water and wastewater are part of our daily routine. Recreational water plays a large part of tourism in Dallas County. Proper treatment/disposal of wastewater is critical to the local environment and water supplies.

Drinking Water

There are 3 municipal water supplies in Dallas County. City of Buffalo has 4 wells, City of Urbana has 1 well and Village of Louisburg has 1 well. Buffalo city council members decided to quit adding fluoride the drinking water. The Dallas County Health Department had been paying a generous portion of the cost and was not consulted when this decision was discussed and vote was taken. City water is the primary water supply for 3 of the school districts 3 school buildings. This issue had been put to a vote of the city residents twice and passed both times but that did not sway the members.

Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal

A bill passed by the Missouri General Assembly and signed into law in August 1994 addresses the protection of Missouri's groundwater (the source of much of our drinking water). The law governs sewage systems that treat and disperse wastewater, generally on the lot where it was produced - onsite systems. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' (DHSS) rules governing onsite sewage

systems became effective in January 1996. Dallas County Health Department adopted an ordinance governing onsite wastewater November 2006. The local ordinance is more restrictive than the DHSS rules but it was felt this was a necessary step for the protection of Dallas County ground water and residents. The majority of Dallas County housing units (76%) use an onsite wastewater system for disposal.

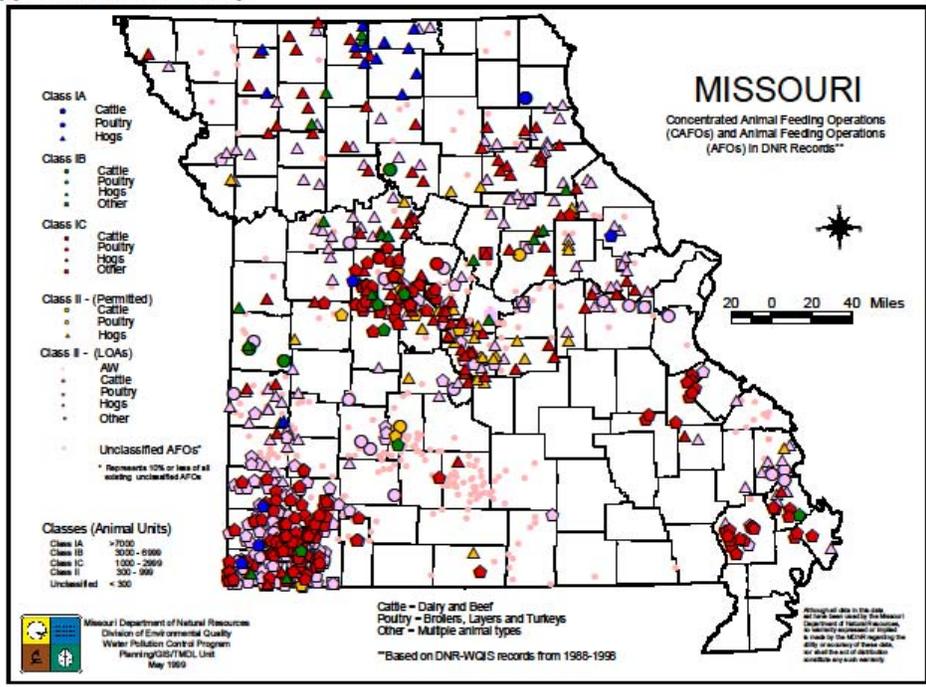
Trash/Waste Disposal

There is no permitted landfill currently open in Dallas County. Because of the lack of planning and zoning in the county, dumping of debris is a common occurrence throughout the county. According to Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Dallas County has 2 known small quantity hazardous waste generators. The 2006 Registry of Confirmed Abandoned or Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in Missouri from DNR lists 3 sites in Dallas County.

Agriculture/Industrial Operations

Agricultural land is a large part of the make up of Dallas County. There are numerous poultry operations in the county. The DNR map below indicates there is 1 Class 1B poultry, 1 Class II poultry, 1 Class II cattle, several Class II poultry and many unclassified AFOs

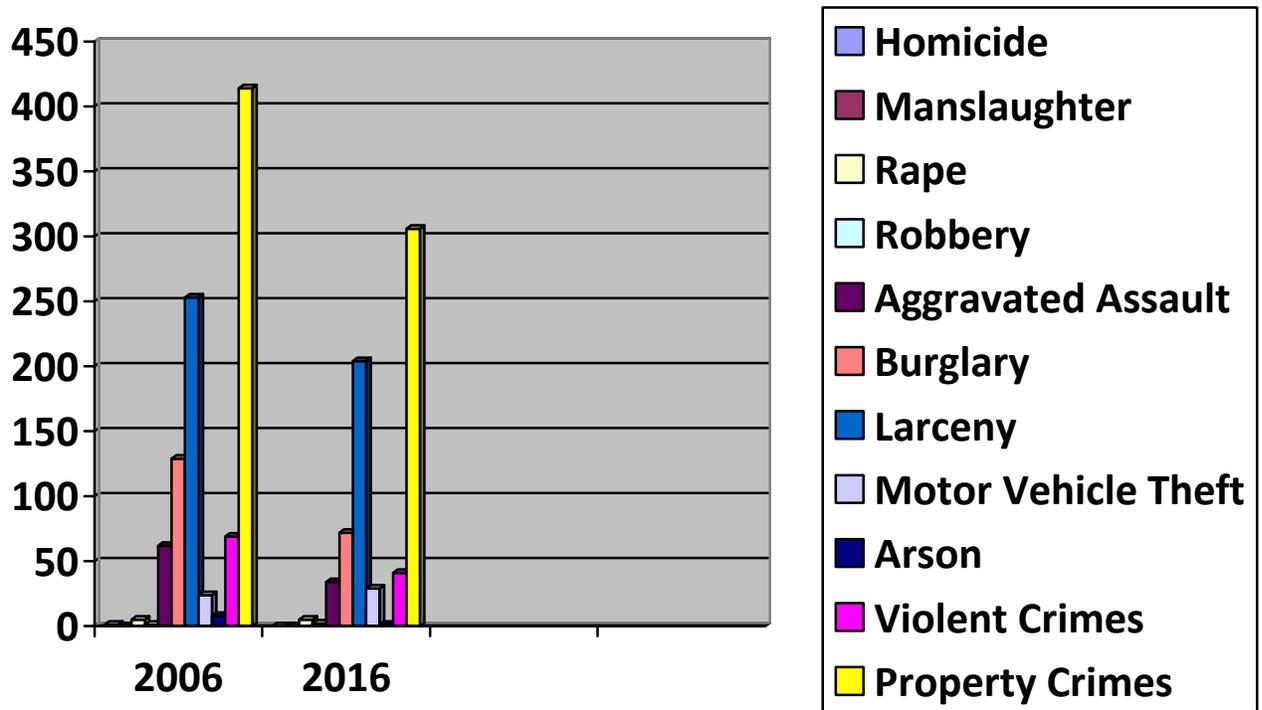
Appendix A: CAFO Map



Section 3 - Public Safety/Domestic Violence

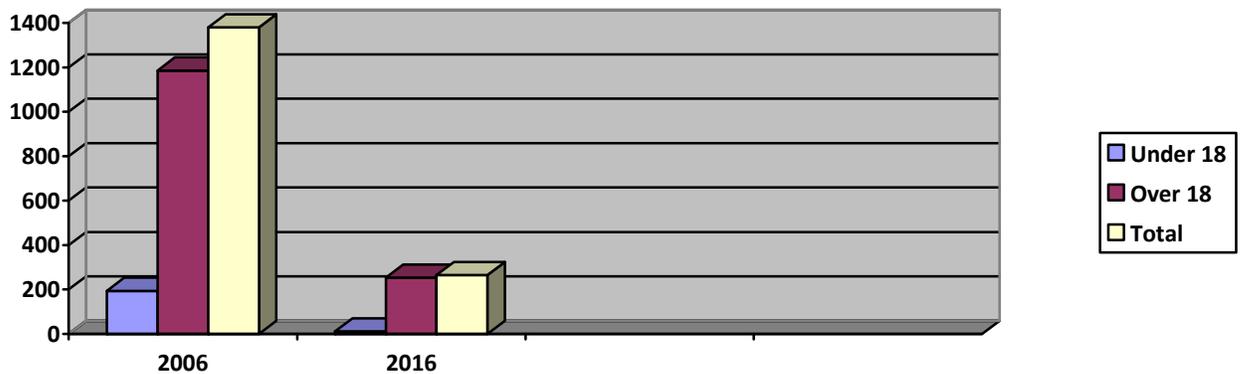
Violent Crimes

Violent Crimes are crimes against persons. Property Crimes are crimes against property. As the graph indicates we have seen a decrease in most areas with the exception being motor vehicle thefts.



Arrests

It appears according to data that arrests in Dallas County have dropped far more than the than the number of crimes in the above chart.



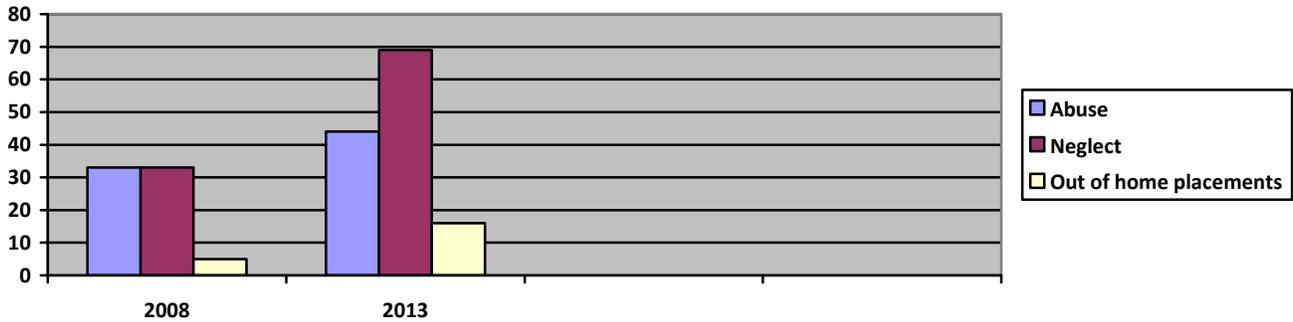
Domestic Violence/Abuse and Neglect

The stigma of domestic and dating violence has changed. More people are coming forward to report what at one time was not spoken of in society.

From 2006 to 2016 total reports have almost doubled from 84 reports in 2006 to 140 reports in 2016

Dallas County does not have a shelter for abuse victims.

Child abuse and neglect have seen a rise in reports. Out of home placements have tripled



Alcohol/Drug Use

Primary Drug Problem

From 2008-2013 there has been a shift in the primary drug that are being used.

Drug	2008	2013
Alcohol	11	30
Marijuana	16	13
Crack	0	0
Meth	6	21

The average age for a first time drug user in 2008 was 15.2 years; in 2013, it was 17.6 years.

Alcoholism and drug addiction are classified as a mental illness by some professionals. There are no inpatient facilities in Dallas County for mental health or addiction. We are learning more about opioid addiction. Missouri has failed to pass any legislation on tracking prescription narcotics and is the only state that does not track narcotics.

From 2008 to 2013, there is a mix of results. This could be due to the rural nature of the county or population is smaller than more urban areas.

Offense	2008	2013
DUI arrests	93	74
Liquor Law arrests	202	53
Drug arrests	269	129
Meth Lab seizures	3	5

The effects of these problems are evident by the number of hospital ER, admissions and deaths

Reports in 2008 do not include mental illness in their hospital/emergency room diagnosis or they do not separate mental illness from alcohol/drug diagnosis. The 2016 Status Report on Missouri’s Substance Use and Mental Health Report shows increases in areas of mental illness, alcohol and drug use.

Hospital Episodes	2011	2014
Hospitalization, no Emergency Room:		
Mental Illness Principal Diagnosis	99	122
Mental Illness Secondary Diagnosis	163	171
Alcohol Principal Diagnosis	0	3
Alcohol Secondary Diagnosis	2	6
Drug Principal Diagnosis	0	8
Drug Secondary Diagnosis	6	11
Emergency Room + Hospitalization:		
Mental Illness Principal Diagnosis	57	76
Mental Illness Secondary Diagnosis	260	325
Alcohol Principal Diagnosis	16	10
Alcohol Secondary Diagnosis	31	35
Drug Principal Diagnosis	13	13
Drug Secondary Diagnosis	27	27
Emergency Room, no Hospitalization:		
Mental Illness Principal Diagnosis	143	136
Mental Illness Secondary Diagnosis	394	1069
Alcohol Principal Diagnosis	30	28
Alcohol Secondary Diagnosis	26	27
Drug Principal Diagnosis	32	25
Drug Secondary Diagnosis	40	54

But ultimately we see the results of alcohol and drug abuse in deaths.

Deaths	2008	2013
Drug deaths	4	2
Alcohol induced deaths	1	1

Driving hazards

Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs-recreational or prescribed and alcohol has been a challenge.

Traffic accidents that involve alcohol can be detected more easily with the advancements in breath analyzers. However, in a rural area such as Dallas County, many drivers can avoid patrolled areas to make their way to where they are going.

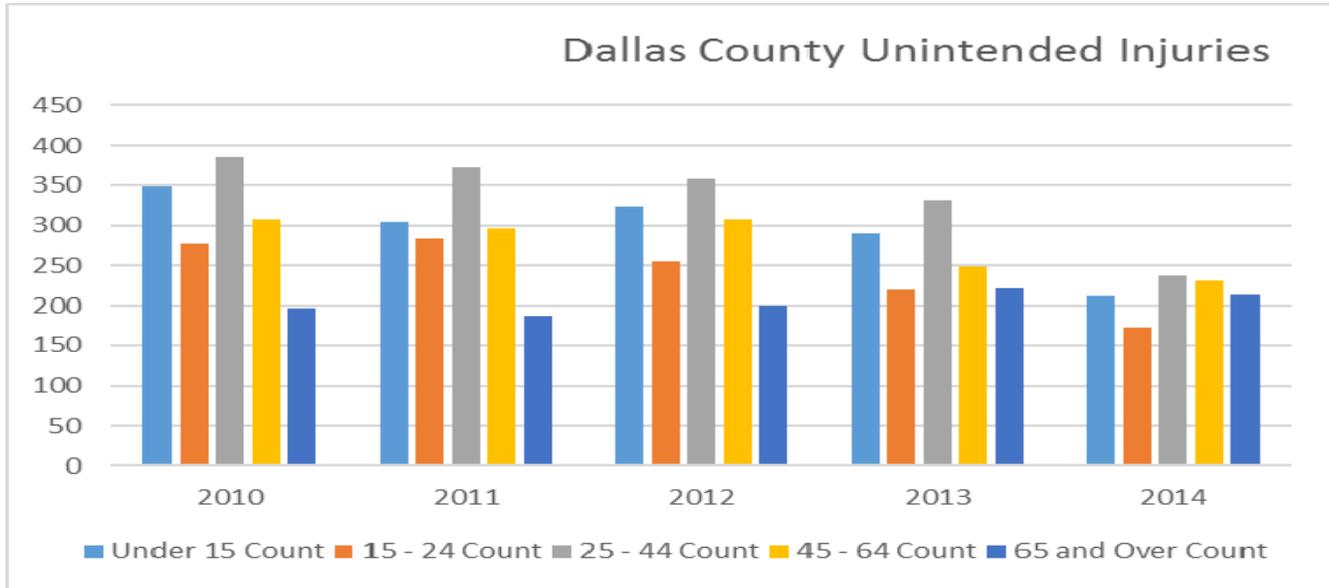
Offense	2008	2013
DUI arrests	93	74
Alcohol involved crashes	29	15
Drug involved crashes	27	2

Cell Phones and Texting. Although an increasing number of states are placing restrictions on cell phone usage, Missouri has no law regarding the use of cell phones while driving. The state does ban texting for all drivers 21 years old or younger.

There have been repeated attempts to repealing the motorcycle helmet laws. But all have been unsuccessful to date.

Section 4 - Unintended Injuries

Overall unintentional injuries in Dallas County have steadily decreased from 1,513 in 2010 to 1,064 in 2014.



From 2010 thru 2014, fall/jump make up 28% of unintended injuries with motor vehicle (traffic & non traffic) second with 15%.

Emergency Room Visits

From 2010-2014, Dallas County residents made 6,492 ER visits for injuries and poisonings. The majority of which came from the age group under 15 with 1,493 visits.

Motor Vehicle injuries

Dallas County has highways 32, 38, 64, 65 & 73 crossing the county. With no hospital in the county injured persons must be transported to hospitals that are 30-75 miles from any one point in the county. From 2010 to 2014, there were 1,027 injuries that were a result of a motor vehicle accident.

Age:	Under 15	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Total for selection
Year						
2010	37	70	67	39	7	220
2011	40	51	64	52	11	218
2012	50	66	57	55	11	239
2013	28	46	51	47	17	189
2014	29	38	42	41	11	161
Total	184	271	281	234	57	1,027

As the table above indicates, the ages most affected were between 25-44 years of age with spinal injuries making up 25% of reported injuries.

Section 5-Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Area Healthcare Services

Dallas County has no hospital in the county. Hospitals in the surrounding area include:

Mercy Hospital – Springfield and Lebanon

Cox Healthcare Systems – Springfield, Mo

Citizen’s Memorial Hospital – Bolivar, Mo

Lake Ozark Regional Hospital – Lake Ozark, Mo

Depending on where you live in the county any one of these hospitals would be approximately 30-60 minutes away. There is one hospital based ambulance service for the county and air ambulance is available out of the 2 hospitals in Springfield, MO.

Prenatal Care

There is one physician in Dallas County that practices Obstetrics. This physician is affiliated with Citizen’s Memorial Hospital in Bolivar, Mo. Access to care is a major issue for women in Dallas County because of the lack of transportation services. If you have Medicaid you can obtain transportation or there is the OATS bus with a very limited transportation schedule.

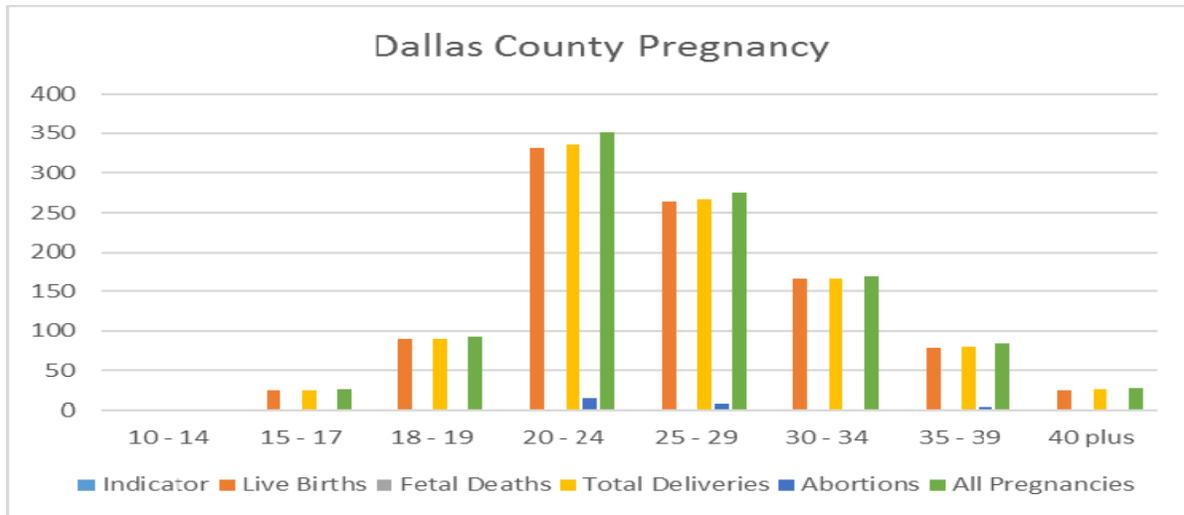
	Live Births	Prenatal Care Began First Trimester	Prenatal Care None
Year			
2010	192	133	x
2011	206	137	x
2012	192	129	x
2013	209	132	x
2014	181	105	x
Total for selection	980	636	9

The "x" symbol indicates the confidentiality rule was triggered.

Pregnancy & Age

Medical science has shown that age can have an effect on pregnancy outcomes. Teen pregnancy and women of more mature age are more at risk of poor outcomes.

The chart is for years 2010-2014



Smoking & Pregnancy

Smoking has a proven negative effect on pregnancy outcomes. Overall Missouri has one of the highest smoking rates in the country and the lowest tax rates on tobacco products. In today's culture, it is highly advertised that pregnant women should not smoke.

Smoking rates during pregnancy have been rising after several years of no major changes.

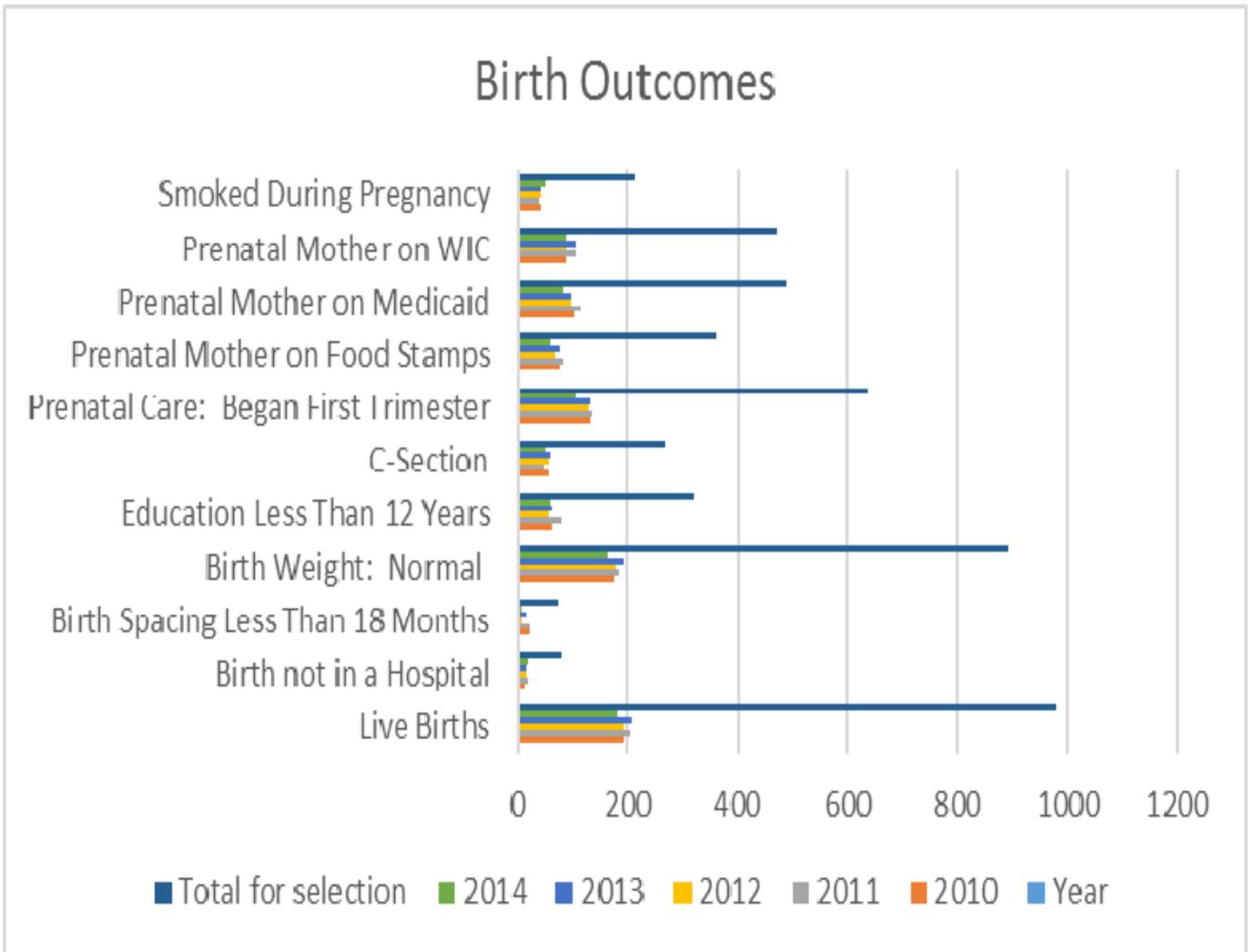
	Live Births	Smoked During Pregnancy	
Year			
2010	192	42	21.9%
2011	206	39	18.9%
2012	192	41	21.4%
2013	209	43	20.6%
2014	181	50	27.6%
Total	980	215	21.9%

Birth rate in relation to education

Dallas County birth statistics by education is sorely disappointing. A portion of this can be attributed to the Mennonite population rarely educates their young ladies past the 8th grade. But this would not make up a third of the live births.

	Live Births	Education Status: Less Than 12 Years	Percentage
Year			
2010	192	62	32.3%
2011	206	77	37.4%
2012	192	58	30.2%
2013	209	64	30.6%
2014	181	59	32.6%
Total for selection	980	320	32.7%

Summary of Birth Outcomes for Dallas County



Immunizations

Dallas County is very fortunate to have nurses working in the local public schools that are diligent about requiring immunization to be up to date for children attending those schools.

2014-2015 Missouri school and district vaccination rates

School/district	Series	Number Assessed	Fully immunized rate
DALLAS CO. R-I	MMR (MEASLES, MUMPS, RUBELLA)	1665	98.3
	DTAP/DT/TD	1665	98.6
	HEPATITIS B	1665	98.8
	POLIO	1665	98.8
	VARICELLA	1331	96.4
	TDAP	602	99.0

Section 6-Prevalence of Infectious Disease

Communicable diseases are a concern for everyone. Public Health was built around the fact that communicable disease can be controlled and/or eliminated.

Sexually Transmitted Disease

In 2015, Dallas County STD rates were on the rise

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2000</u>
Chlamydia cases	33	10
Gonorrhea cases	8	3
Early Latent Syphilis	1	NA

Missouri Hepatitis A, B, and C Virus (HAV, HBV, HCV)

While acute hepatitis A virus and acute hepatitis B virus (HBV) infections have generally been declining in incidence since 1990 mainly due to effective vaccination strategies, the number of cases increased in 2015 compared to 2014. Reported cases of acute hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection also continued to increase in 2015, more than 2.9-fold from 2011–2015. Approximately 4.4 million people are living with HBV and HCV infection; most do not know they are infected. Lifelong infections with HBV and HCV are shown to be major risk factors for liver cancer.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Child and Adult immunizations have prevented millions of deaths since the development of various vaccinations

Influenza and pneumonia needlessly remain some of the leading causes of death in Missouri. Dallas County Health Department offers influenza vaccine annually. From 2010-2015 we had 26 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

From January 1 to May 20, 2017, 42 states and the District of Columbia in the U.S. reported mumps infections to CDC. Most local cases in Missouri have been on college campuses.

The requirements for public school children has expanded over the years. Currently the list includes

- Hepatitis B
- Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis
- Inactivated Poliovirus
- Measles, Mumps, Rubella
- Varicella
- Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis
- Meningococcal

for the 2017-2018 school year.

Section 7-Prevalence of Chronic Disease Risk Factors

Chronic diseases are responsible for 7 of 10 deaths each year, and treating people with chronic diseases accounts for 86% of our nation's health care costs. Diabetes, cancer, alcohol, cardiovascular disease, COPD, asthma, arthritis, mental health, tobacco use, chronic kidney disease, oral health, the list seems endless.

Dallas County Resident Chronic Disease Deaths

From 2010 to 2014 Dallas County had 886 deaths of which 632 (71%) were from chronic disease.

Age:	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Total for selection
Year				
2010	2	23	104	129
2011	2	24	84	110
2012	2	29	87	118
2013	1	29	102	132
2014	3	20	120	143
Total for selection	10	125	497	632

Dallas County Resident Chronic Disease Emergency Room Visits

Too many uninsured or underinsured use the Emergency Room as their primary source of care. During the five years span between 2010 and 2014 Dallas County residents made 27,420 trips to the ERD with 13% going because of a chronic disease.

Age:	Under 15	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over	Total for selection
Year						
2010	52	51	166	228	186	683
2011	56	85	182	219	174	716
2012	48	81	195	234	219	777
2013	37	42	175	204	186	644
2014	36	46	180	196	227	685
Total for selection	229	305	898	1,081	992	3,505

Obesity is associated with an increased risk for cardiovascular disease, hypertension, stroke and diabetes.

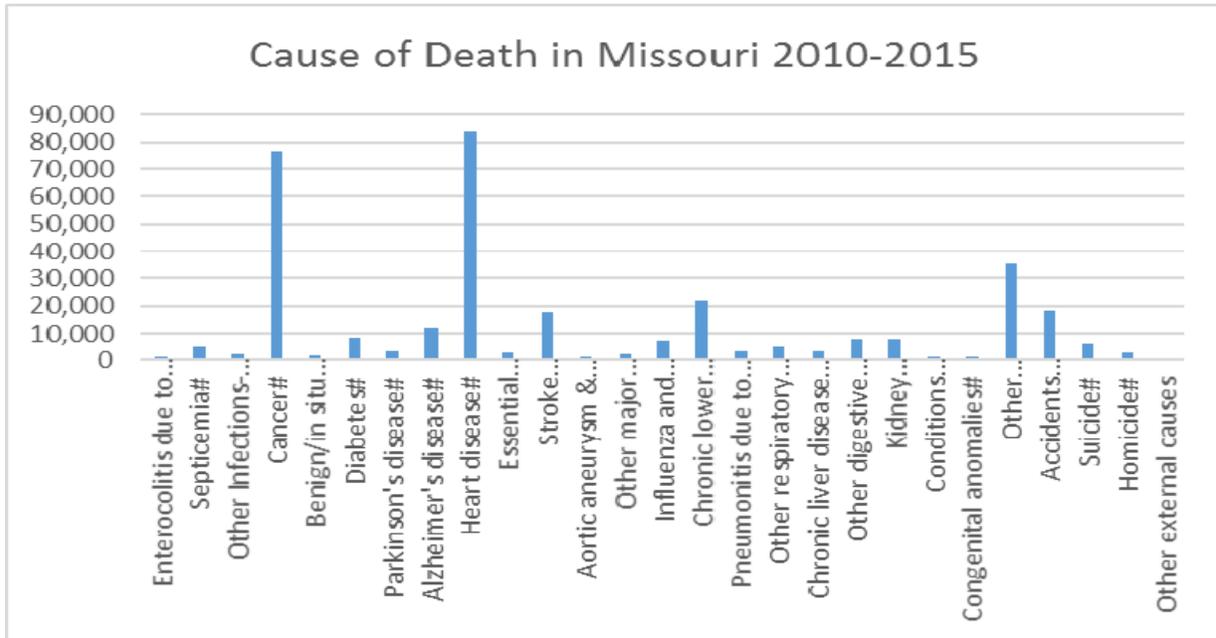
Missouri did a resident county level study in 2011. Dallas County respondents admitted the following

Indicator	<u>Prevalence (%)</u>
Fair or Poor General Health Status	29.2
Activity limitation	32.9
Ever been told had High Blood Pressure	45.9
Current asthma	9.3
Ever been told had Cancer	12.5
Ever been told had COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis	10.9
Ever been told had Arthritis	32
Ever been told had kidney disease	3.9
Ever been told had diabetes	14.9
Overweight (25.0-29.9 BMI)	28.9
Obese (>=30 BMI)	39.1
No leisure time physical activity	31
Use walking trails, parks, playgrounds or sports fields for physical activity	36.8
Have sidewalks in their neighborhood	9
Ate fruits and vegetables less than 5 times per day	90
Current cigarette smoking	27
Former cigarette smoking	21.5
Current smokeless tobacco use	4.6
Current use of other tobacco products	3.5
Believe smoking cigarettes causes:	
Heart attack	76.5
Colon cancer	30.3
Stroke	77.6
Low-birth weight	86.5
Impotence	48.7

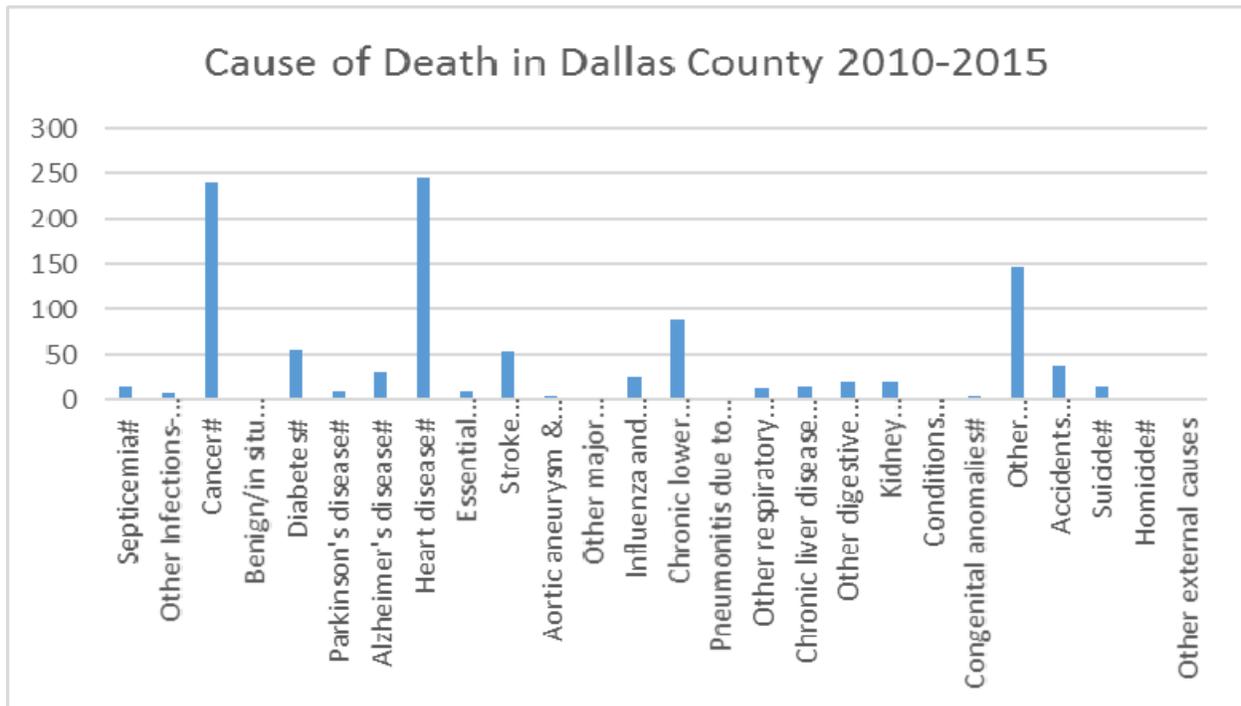
Each of these indicators shows very detrimental lifestyles for residents of Dallas County. These are known causes of many diseases and conditions that are irreversible. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), Angina, Asthma, Kidney disease, Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) and Hypertension are a few of the preventable diseases that can be attributed to the unhealthy practices of smoking, physical inactivity and poor eating habits.

Section 8-Leading Causes of Death

Death comes to all of us but it is the quality of life that we enjoy that can be impacted by our health habits. In Missouri the leading cause of death is heart disease followed by all types of cancer.



Dallas County is almost a mirror of the State of Missouri for the 3 leading causes.



Heart disease and cancer can be attributed directly to lifestyle choice.

Section 9 Mental Health

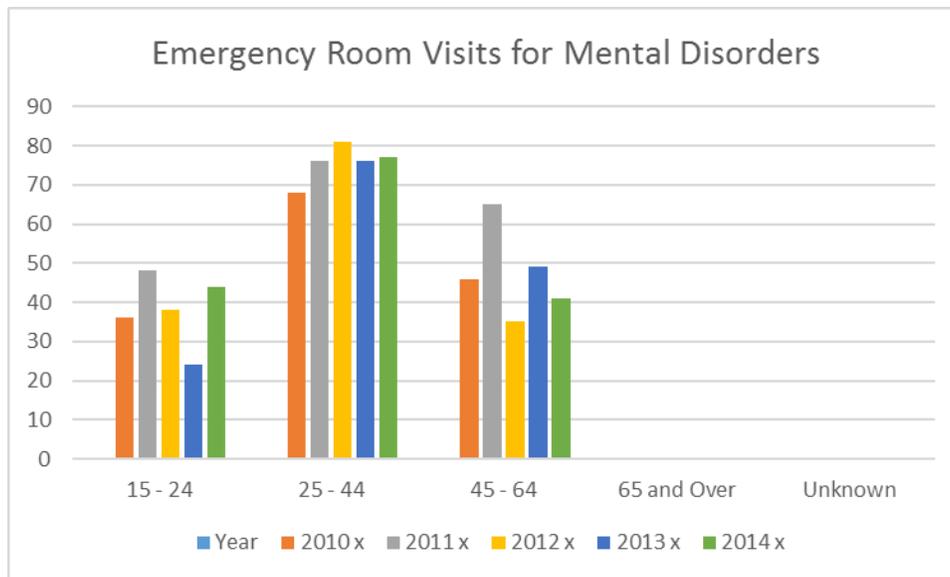
Missouri’s mental health system is overwhelmed and underfunded. Missouri cut the state’s mental health department budgets from 2007 through 2012, and during that time the statewide suicide rate climbed 13 percent. There has been no scientific study to connect those two facts, but it is hard to imagine they are not related. Suicides in Missouri now account for more deaths than homicides and drunken-driving accidents combined.

With ACA, states had the option to expand Medicaid benefits but Missouri declined. This left many people without access to primary care providers or mental health care.

According to National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)

- Approximately 1 in 5 adults in the U.S. or 43.8 million experiences mental illness in a given year
- Approximately 1 in 5 youth aged 13–18 experiences a severe mental disorder at some point during their life.
- Among the 20.2 million adults in the U.S. who experienced a substance use disorder, 50.5%—10.2 million adults—had a co-occurring mental illness.
- An estimated 26% of homeless adults staying in shelters live with serious mental illness and an estimated 46% live with severe mental illness and/or substance use disorders.

This graph shows the ages for the 86% of visits to an Emergency Room for mental health disorders by Dallas County residents. There are factors that triggered the confidentiality rule and does not represent all visits. There does not seem to be a trend upward or downward in any given age group.



1.5 million Adults have serious mental illness and misused Opioids in the past year according to SAMHSA January 25, 2017 report

https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/report_2734/Spotlight-2734.pdf

The majority of drug overdose deaths (more than six out of ten) involve an opioid. Since 1999, the number of overdose deaths involving opioids (including prescription opioids and heroin) quadrupled. From 2000 to 2015 more than half a million people died from drug overdoses. 91 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) are state-run electronic databases used to track the prescribing and dispensing of controlled prescription drugs to patients. They are designed to monitor this information for suspected abuse or diversion (i.e., channeling drugs into illegal use), and can give a prescriber or pharmacist critical information regarding a patient's controlled substance prescription history. This information can help prescribers and pharmacists identify patients at high-risk who would benefit from early interventions.

Missouri is the only state that does not have a PDMP in place.

Community Health Improvement Capacity Indicators

Section 1-Health Care System Indicators

There are three hospital based clinics and one federally qualified health center. The three hospital based clinics have are open 5 days a week with a walk in clinic open 7 days and week from 9am to 8pm. Each of these clinics employs full time nurse practitioners, physician assistants and physicians. They all accept Medicare/Medicaid/MC+ as forms of payment. They have sliding scale fees for self pay uninsured. There is no hospital or urgent care facility in Dallas County. People must rely on being able to travel to receive emergency services or urgent care.

Transportation is an issue for many rural residents. The Older Adult Transportation Service (OATS) bus runs on a very limited basis. Medicaid participants can access transportation as long as they have several days advanced notice. There is one ambulance service that runs throughout the county and it has been necessary in the past to ask for neighboring county ambulances to respond. Uber and Lyft are not available in Dallas County.

There are several long term care facilities in Dallas County. Many provide much needed rehabilitation after hospitalizations as well as long term care and respite care. Hospice and home health care are readily available to those needing and qualifying for those in home services.

Like many places in the United States if you do not have healthcare coverage you don't receive healthcare regularly. Public Health departments are very limited in the scope of their practice mainly because of the lack of federal, state or local funding. The ACA could have expanded Missouri Medicaid to residents but the legislature voted it down.

In the 2011, Health and Preventive Practices Report for Dallas County 33% of our adult residents had no health coverage compared to 24% of the State residents.

2015 Kidscount.org shows that 48.7% of children are eligible for Medicaid leaving a gap of 12% uninsured children

Dental services to Medicaid/MC+ participants are available. The FQHC has a dentist in their Hermitage office and Miles for Smiles coordinates with school to provide services via their bus.

There are a number of mental health providers in Dallas County and Medicaid/MC+ is widely accepted as a form of payment. Transportation from rural areas again is a barrier.

Accesses to specialty practices are dependent on transportation. If a need for a specialist arises a resident of Dallas County would have to be able to travel up to 120 miles or more depending on the need.

Drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs are not available in Dallas County.

Community Health Resource Indicators

Section 1 - Community Health Resource Indicators

There has been more focus on chronic preventable health problems that plaque our world today. Physical inactivity, poor eating habits and smoking are some of the poorest choices people make and some (activity & nutrition) of the easiest/least expensive to combat.

Dallas County has very limited resources to help residents with these problems but even if the resources were available and a person chooses not to take advantage of them there is little one can do to change that dilemma.

Dallas County Health Department has offered many free programs that are accessible to anyone wanting to participate. Shape Up Dallas County is a free bi-annual (spring & fall) event that residents record their physical activity and nutrition habits that qualifies them for various prizes.

Dallas County Y is a large program for Dallas County. They host a variety of adult classes and have after school/summer programs for children.

There is help for smoking cessation available through the Quit Line. Missouri has a higher than national rate of smoking and the least amount of tobacco tax.

The number of uninsured for Dallas County is particular a concern for public health. So many problems can be easily remedied if captured early.

Community Health Assessment

Summary of Findings

It does not matter if you are in a rural or urban environment; there is always room for improvement. We are the stewards of the environment. In Dallas County, our water quality is essential for life. Not just for ingesting as part of our daily diet, but for the vital tourism the county depends on for revenue. We have seen a large number of poultry barns built in Dallas County. Because there are no local planning and zoning some people think that if they live on the property they can use it as their own dumping ground. Trash, old vehicles, old appliances and other things that could contain potentially hazardous substances can be dumped with no repercussion from local county government.

Dallas County is changing. The population is declining. Wages are behind the state average. Our graduation rates are improving but still lag behind the State of Missouri. Children living in high poverty areas have more than doubled from 31.4% 2006-2010 to 71.7% in 2011-2015. Homeless children and youth now are being tracked and show that 2.3% of our children meet the definition of homeless.

We all would like to think that we live in a safe environment. Dallas County has dome drop in crimes against people and property but an increase in motor vehicle thefts. Drugs problems including Meth and Alcohol have more than tripled from 2008 to 2013 while Marijuana has seen a slight decrease.

Unintended injuries trends show that falls make up 28% of unintended injuries while motor vehicle accidents have decreased.

Smoking and pregnancy is a red flag in Dallas County. In 2014, 27.6% of pregnant women admitted to smoking.

Although HIV/AIDS gets all the media attention, in Dallas County rates of other more common STD's are rising.

Chronic disease deaths are like a plague in Dallas County. Obesity is associated with an increased risk for cardiovascular disease, hypertension, stroke and diabetes. Heart disease is the leading cause of death for Dallas County followed by cancer.

Behaviors are something that people have to have a desire to change. Smoking, physical inactivity and poor nutrition are all behaviors that can change.

Mental health affects every family at one time or another. Add to that the misuse of prescription or nonprescription drugs with a population living in poverty will only get worse if not funded and approached with evidence based programs.

Resources

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services <http://health.mo.gov>
MICA <http://health.mo.gov/data/mica/MICA/>

Missouri Department of Social Services <http://dss.mo.gov>

United States Census Bureau <https://census.gov>

Missouri State Highway Patrol <https://www.mshp.dps.missouri.gov>

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration <https://www.samhsa.gov>

Missouri Department of Conservation <https://mdc.mo.gov>

Missouri Department of Agriculture <http://agriculture.mo.gov>

University of Missouri Extension <http://extension.missouri.edu>

Missouri Department of Natural Resources <http://dnr.mo.gov>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <https://www.cdc.gov>