


Missouri Opioid Overdose and Bloodborne Infection Vulnerability Assessments

Supplementary Data

Maries County



Maries County is located in central Missouri and between years 2013 to 2017 had an estimated population of 8,959. Maries County ranks 94 in population size among Missouri’s 114 counties plus the independent city of St. Louis. The 2013-2017 unemployment rate in the county was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.8%. In 2013-2017, the poverty rate was 18.9%, which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The 2013-2017 median income of the county was \$41,715. The population distribution is as follows:

**Figure 1: Maries County Population
2013-2017 5-Year Estimates**

Demographics – Total Population					
Sex	Count	Percent	Age Group	Count	Percent
Male	4,496	50.2	0 – 9 years	1,038	11.6
Female	4,463	49.8	10 – 14 years	482	5.4
			15 – 19 years	665	7.4
Race			20 – 24 years	432	4.8
Black/African American alone	34	0.4	25 – 39 years	1,338	14.9
White alone	8,806	98.3	40 – 59 years	2,627	29.3
Other	119	1.3	Over 60 years	2,377	26.5
Ethnicity			Median Age	44.4 years	
Hispanic	226	2.5			
Non-Hispanic	8,733	97.5			

The Department of Health and Senior Services conducted two vulnerability assessments of Missouri counties. The indicators used for these assessments are included in the table below.

Figure 2: Comparison of Indicators for Missouri Vulnerability Assessments

	Opioid Overdose	Both	Bloodborne Infection
Individual Outcomes (Weight x 3)	Opioid-related Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT) Admissions	Drug Overdose Deaths†‡¥	Bloodborne Illnesses (HIV, Acute and Chronic Hepatitis B, and Acute and Chronic Hepatitis C)†‡
	Self-reported Frequent (>14 Per Month) Poor Mental Health Days	Opioid Misuse Emergency Room (ER) Visits	Hepatitis C Virus Among Ages 18 to 40
		Drug-related Arrests	Injection Drug Use (IDU) Among Persons Receiving SUDT
Community Factors (Weight x 1)		Median Income†‡	
		Poverty†	
		Lack of a High School Education†	
		Unemployment†‡	
		Uninsured†	

† These indicators were considered for the National Vulnerability Assessment.
‡ Analysis completed for the National Vulnerability Assessment found these indicators to be more strongly associated with acute hepatitis C virus infection, which was considered a proxy for unsafe injection drug use.
¥ Drug Overdose Deaths = (0.5 weight x county of residence rate) + (0.5 weight x county of record rate).

Figure 3: Distribution of Final Ranks

Final Ranks	Quintile Points	Vulnerability Level
1-23	1	
24-46	2	
47-69	3	
70-92	4	
93-115	5	More vulnerable

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the final ranks among five quintiles. In the Missouri vulnerability assessments, Maries County ranked 101 (5th quintile) for vulnerability to opioid overdoses. Maries County ranked 78 (4th quintile) for vulnerability to bloodborne infections. In the Missouri assessments, counties in the fifth quintile are considered to be more vulnerable. Please note that Figure 3 shows the distribution when no ties occur. When a tie occurs on a break point, a shift in the distribution may occur.

Figure 4 Missouri Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment

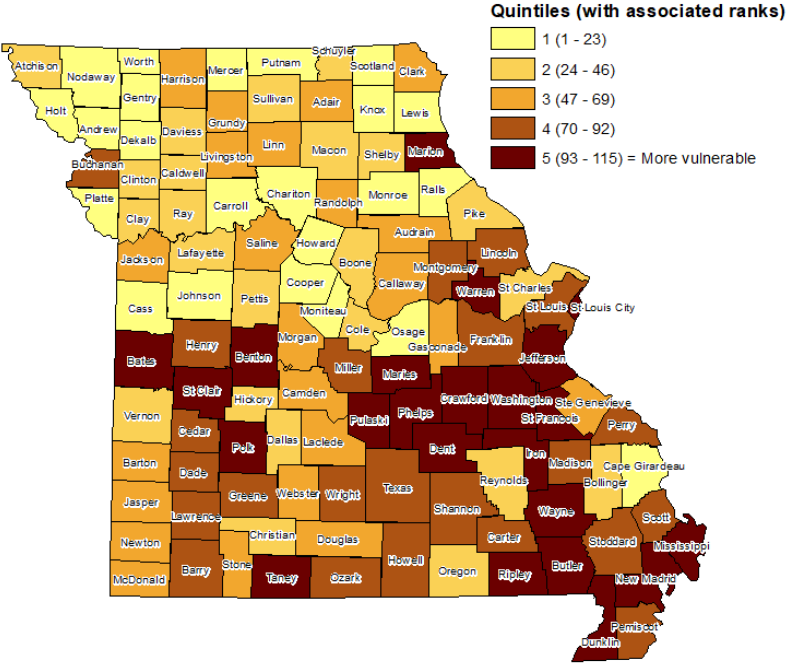


Figure 5: Individual Outcome Indicators

NOTE: Rates based on counts of 1 to 19 are considered unreliable and are shaded in gray. Counts of 1 to 4 are suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment Indicators											
County	Count: Drug Overdose (OD) Deaths by Residence County	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Count: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Rate: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Count: Opioid-related SUDT	Rate: Opioid-related SUDT	Count: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Self-reported Frequent Poor Mental Health Days
Maries	6	22.5	<5	<15.0	20	0.8	9	101.5	82	924.8	17.9
Missouri	3,784	20.7	3,868	21.1	25,889	1.4	6,754	110.5	43,232	707.2	13.7

Figure 6
Missouri Bloodborne Infection
Vulnerability Assessment

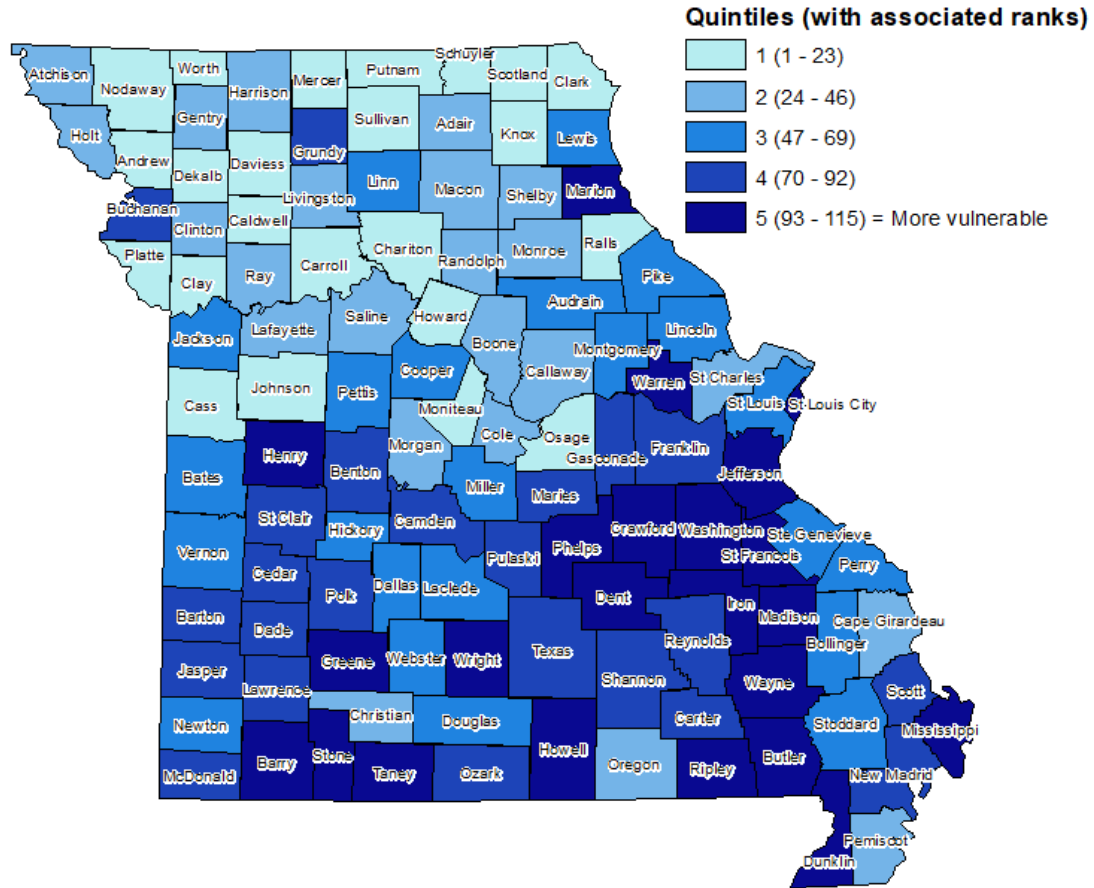


Figure 7: Individual Outcome Indicators

NOTE: Rates based on counts of 1 to 19 are considered unreliable and are shaded in gray. Counts of 1 to 4 are suppressed due to confidentiality concerns.

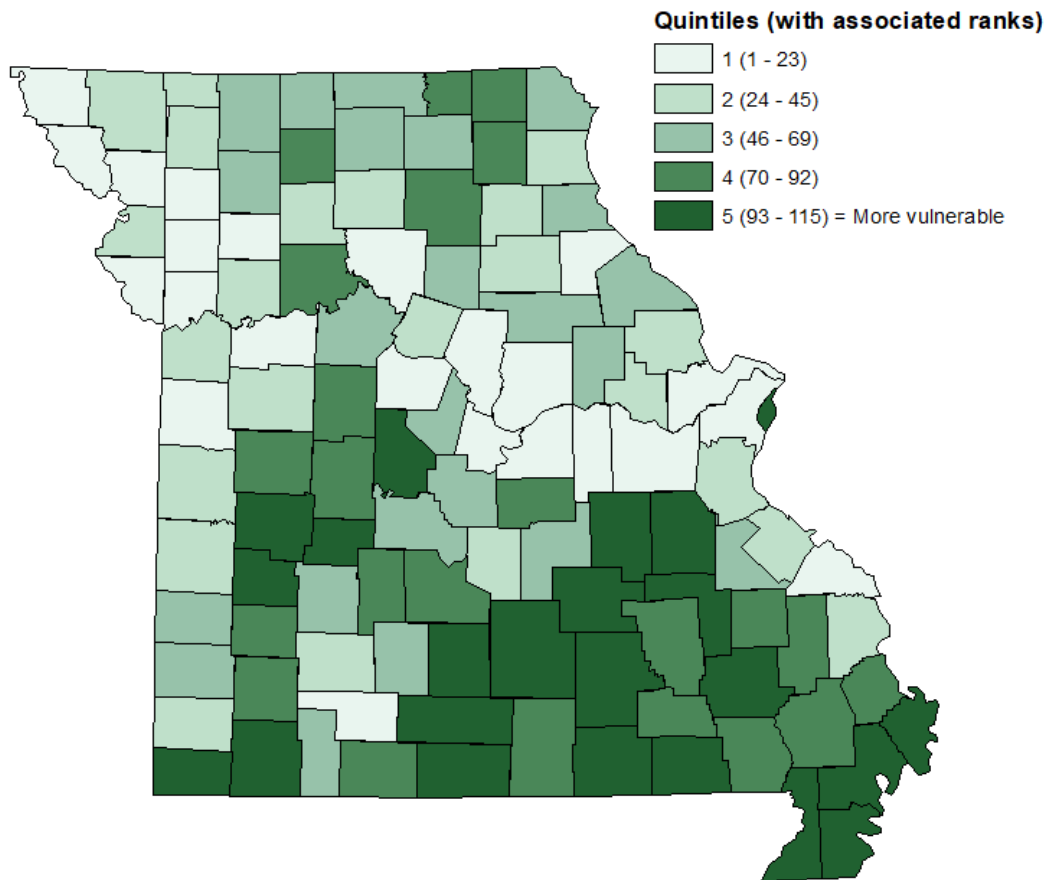
Bloodborne Infection Vulnerability Assessment Indicators														
County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Count: HIV, HBV, HCV	Rate: HIV, HBV, HCV	Count: HCV Among Ages 18 to 40	Rate: HCV Among Ages 18 to 40	Count: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Rate: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Count: IDU Among SUDT Recipients	Rate: IDU Among SUDT Recipients	Count: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Drug-related Arrests
Maries	6	22.5	<5	15.0	15	56.2	5	76.9	20	0.8	11	124.1	82	924.8
Missouri	3,784	20.7	3,868	21.1	17,628	96.4	5,532	100.0	25,889	1.4	6,958	113.8	43,232	707.2

Figure 8: Community Factors

Maries County			
ACS Data 2013-2017	Rate	Rank	Quintile
Lack of a High School Education	16.1%	78	4th
Median Income	\$41,715	65	3rd
Poverty	18.9%	80	4th
Unemployment	7.7%	91	5th
Uninsured	13.6%	72	4th

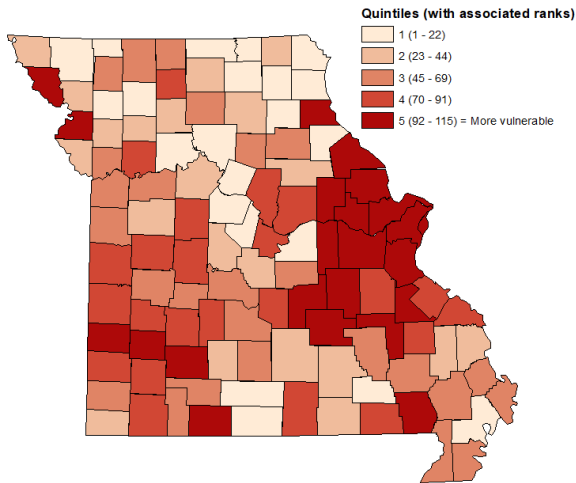
Social and economic factors within a community may impact available resources and influence vulnerability to opioid overdoses and bloodborne infections. Many of these indicators are interrelated. Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Figure 9
Community Factors
2013-2017**



Selected Individual Outcome Indicators

Figure 10
Opioid Misuse ER Visits
2015-2017



The 2015-2017 number of emergency room visits due to opioid misuse was 20, at a rate of 0.8 visits per 1,000 residents. This is rank 62 (3rd quintile) for this indicator.

Maries County ranks 85 (4th quintile) on the 2015-2017 combined drug overdose death rate indicator. This indicator considers both the decedent’s county of residence and the decedent’s county of record, which can be considered a proxy for the location of death.

By county of residence, the 2015-2017 number of Maries County drug overdose deaths was 6, at a rate of 22.5 deaths per 100,000 population.

By county of record, the 2015-2017 number of people of Maries County drug overdose deaths was 5, at a rate of 15.0 deaths per 100,000 population.

Figure 11
Drug Overdose Death Ranks
County of Residence 2015-2017

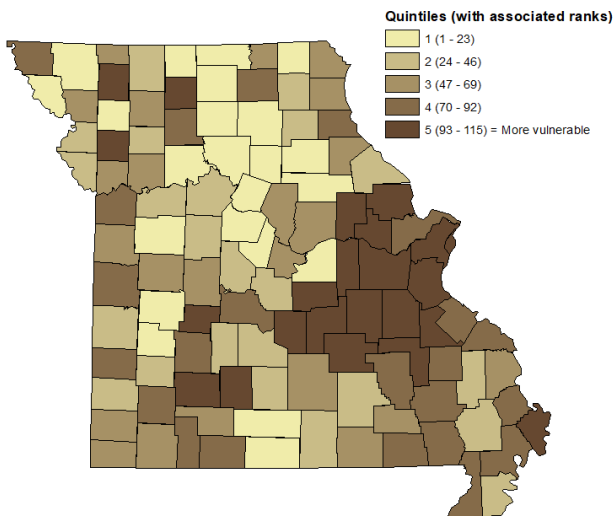
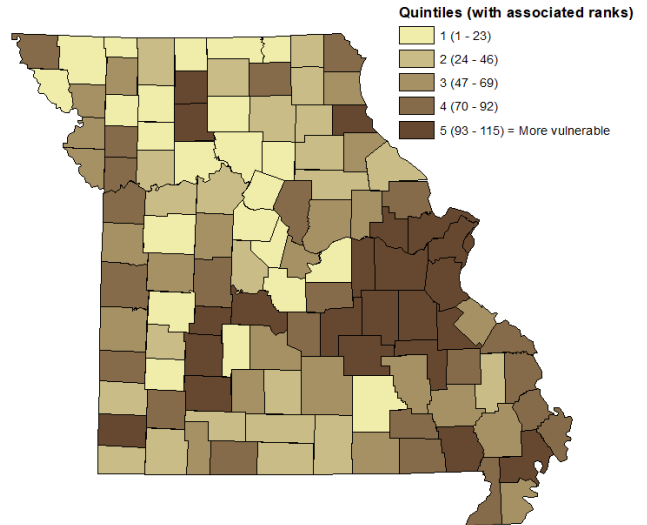


Figure 12
Drug Overdose Death Ranks
County of Record 2015-2017



New cases of reported bloodborne illnesses (acute and chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV), acute and chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) for Maries County totaled 15 for 2016-2018, at a rate of 56.2 cases per 100,000 residents. This is rank 40 (2nd quintile) for bloodborne illnesses.

Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “adults under 40 have the highest rate of new infections, largely because of the opioid crisis.”[†] In Maries County, 5 new cases of acute and chronic HCV were identified among the 18- to 40-year-old age group in 2016-2018, for a rate of 76.9 cases per 100,000 residents. Maries County ranks 45 (2nd quintile) for this indicator.

Figure 13
Bloodborne Illnesses
2016-2018

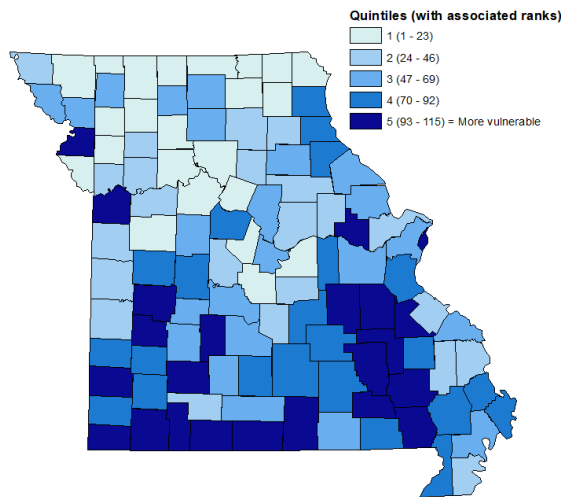
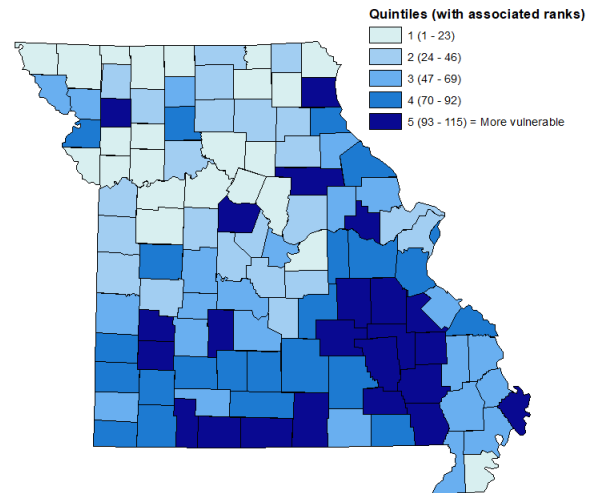


Figure 14
HCV Among Ages 18 to 40
2016-2018



Acute and chronic hepatitis C also significantly impact the 41- to 65-year-old age group. In 2016-2018, there were 6 new cases of acute and chronic hepatitis C identified in this age group, at a rate of 63.6 cases per 100,000 residents.

Out of 12 acute and chronic HCV cases in Maries County, 0 (33.3%) were male. For the cases in which race was identified, <5 (<11.1%) were African American. However, please interpret race data for HCV with caution due to small numbers.

[†] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. CDC Estimates Nearly 2.4 Million Americans Living with Hepatitis C. (November 6, 2018). Accessed October 8, 2019, from <https://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2018/hepatitis-c-prevalence-estimates-press-release.html>.

AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

STD = Sexually Transmitted Disease

TB = Tuberculosis

The number of people who received opioid-related substance use disorder treatment from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 was 9, a rate of 101.5 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 92 (4th quintile). This indicator was used only in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

The number of persons receiving substance use disorder treatment and prior to treatment reported injecting drugs was 11, a rate of 124.1 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 79 (4th quintile). This indicator was used only in the bloodborne infection vulnerability assessment.

Figure 15
Opioid-related Substance Use
Disorder Treatment Admissions
July 2016 to July 2017

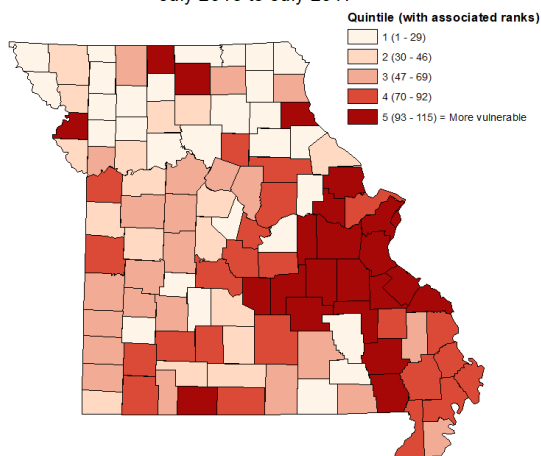
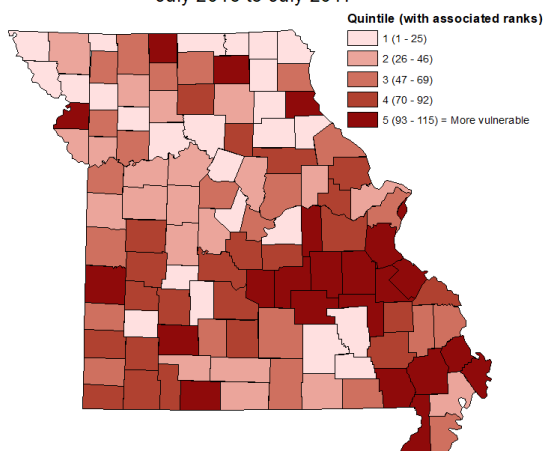


Figure 16
Injection Drug Use Among Persons
Receiving Substance Use Disorder Treatment
July 2016 to July 2017



In 2016, 17.9 percent of Maries County adults 18 years of age or older reported more than 14 poor mental health days per month. This placed Maries County in rank 99 (5th quintile) for this indicator in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, a total of 82 drug-related arrests occurred in Maries County, at a rate of 924.8 arrests per 100,000 population. Maries County ranks 78 (4th quintile) for this indicator, which was used in both assessments.

Figure 17
Self-reported (>14 Per Month)
Poor Mental Health Days 2016

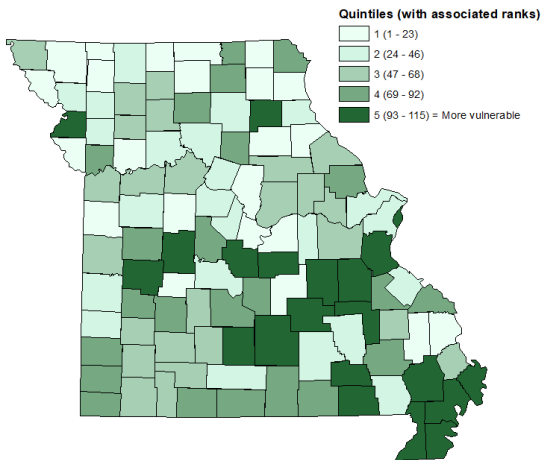
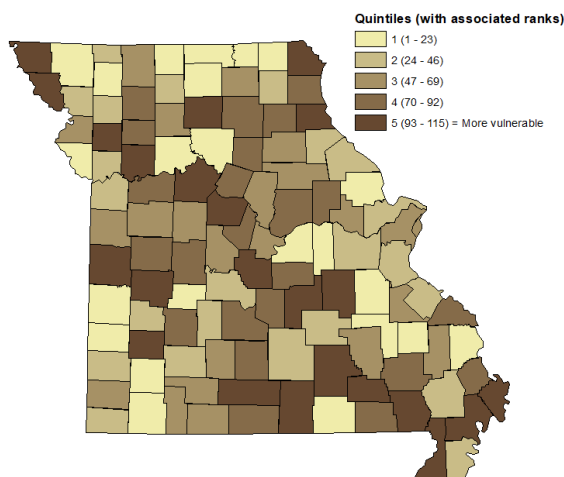


Figure 18
Drug-related Arrests
July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017



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- Drug-related Arrests: Missouri Department of Mental Health. Calculated from a data file of FY 2017 arrests (as of December 2018) provided by the Division of Behavioral Health on December 3, 2019, and population data from 2017. Rates reported per 100,000 population.
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Suggested Citation:

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