

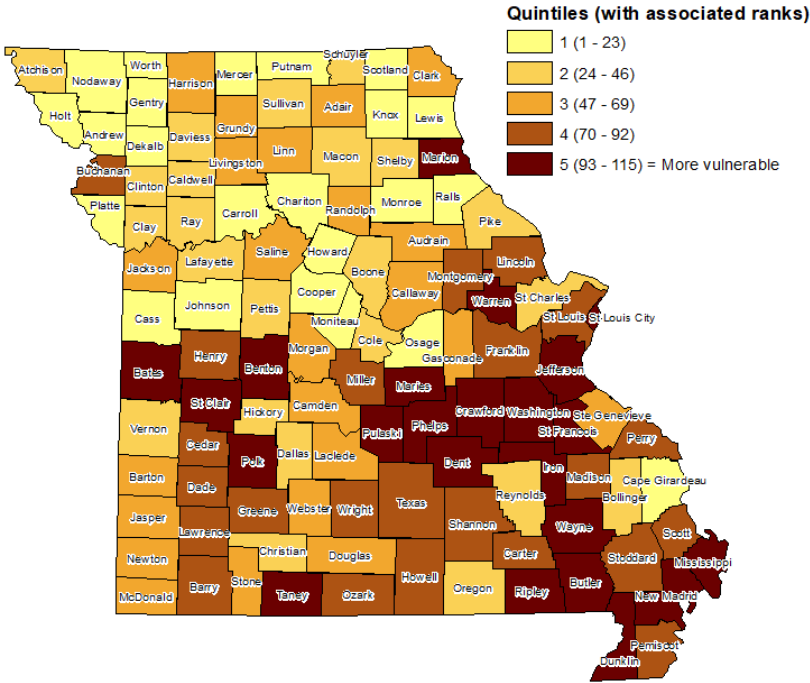


**Figure 3: Distribution of Final Ranks**

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, Stone County ranked 67 (3rd quintile) for vulnerability to opioid overdoses. Stone County ranked 95 (5th 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.

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
Stone	17	18.1	13	13.9	75	0.8	19	59.9	239	754.0	14.0
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

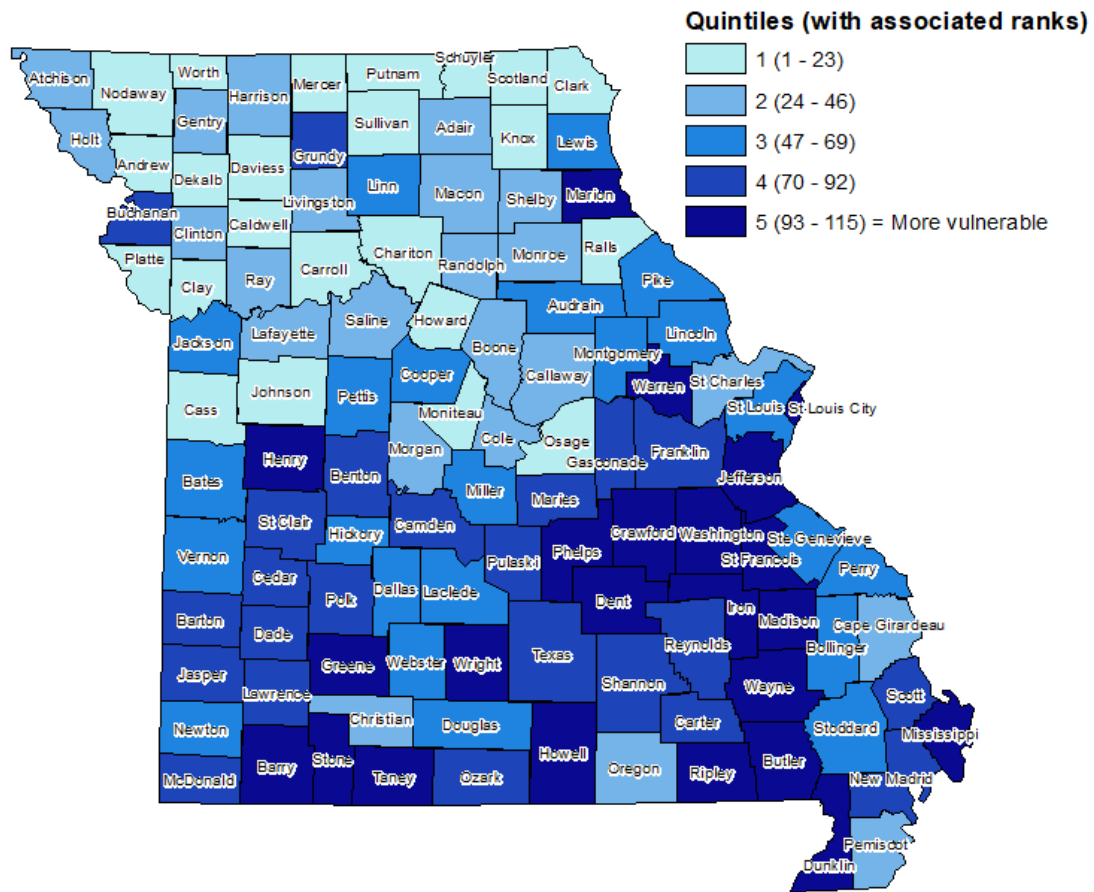


Figure 7: Individual Outcome Indicators

NOTE: Rates based on counts of 1 to 19 are considered unreliable and are shaded in gray.

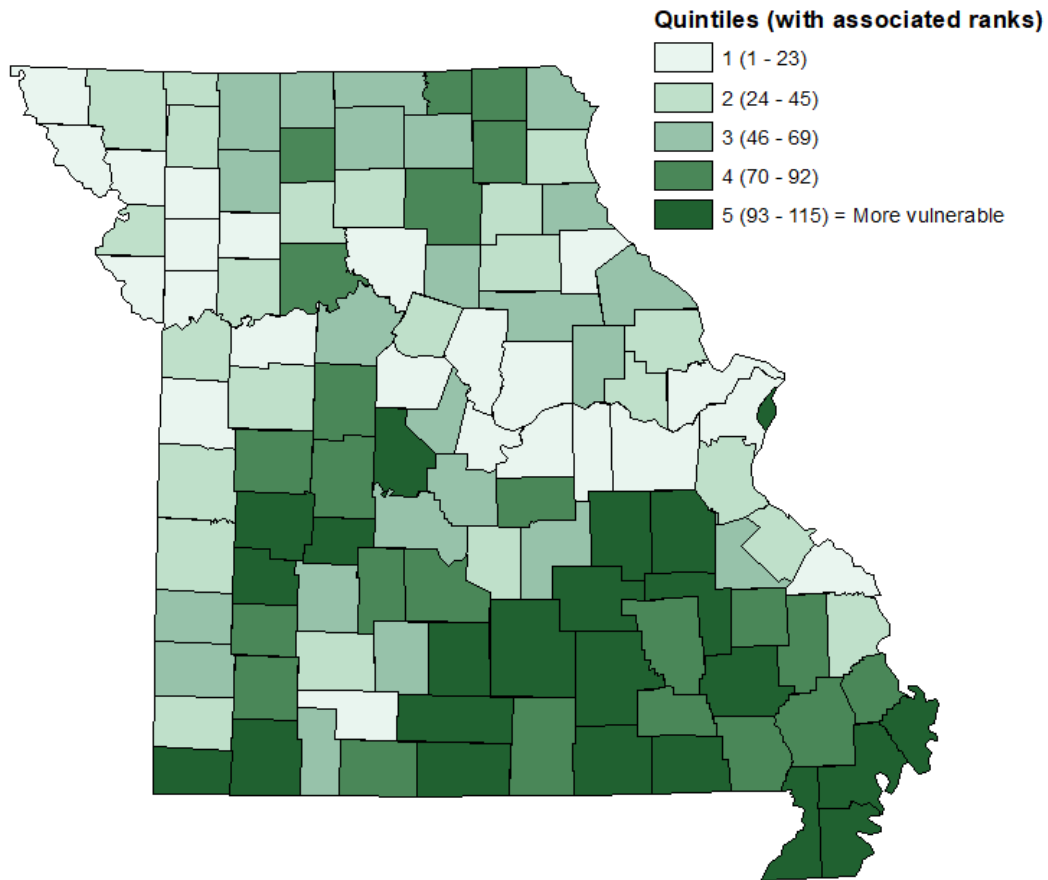
Bloodborne Infection Vulnerability Assessment Indicators														
County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Count: HIV, HBV, HCV	Rate: HIV, HBV, HCV	Count: HCV Among 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
Stone	17	18.1	13	13.9	127	135.6	68	375.3	75	0.8	36	113.6	239	754.0
Missouri	3,783	20.7	3,867	21.1	17,612	96.3	5,527	99.9	25,959	4.3	6,672	109.1	43,232	707.2

**Figure 8: Community Factors**

Stone County			
ACS Data 2013-2017	Rate	Rank	Quintile
Lack of a High School Education	13.2%	58	3rd
Median Income	\$43,292	53	3rd
Poverty	12.8%	21	2nd
Unemployment	7.7%	91	5th
Uninsured	12.1%	57	3rd

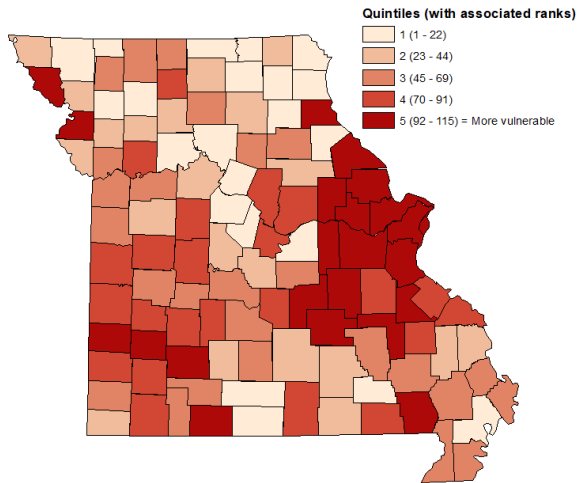
Social and economic factors within a community may impact available resources and influence vulnerability to opioid overdoses and bloodborne infections. Many of these indicators are interrelated. Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).

**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 75, at a rate of 0.8 visits per 1,000 residents. This is rank 67 (3rd quintile) for this indicator.

Stone County ranks 69 (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 Stone County drug overdose deaths was 17, at a rate of 18.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

By county of record, the 2015-2017 number of Stone County drug overdose deaths was 13, at a rate of 13.9 deaths per 100,000 population.

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

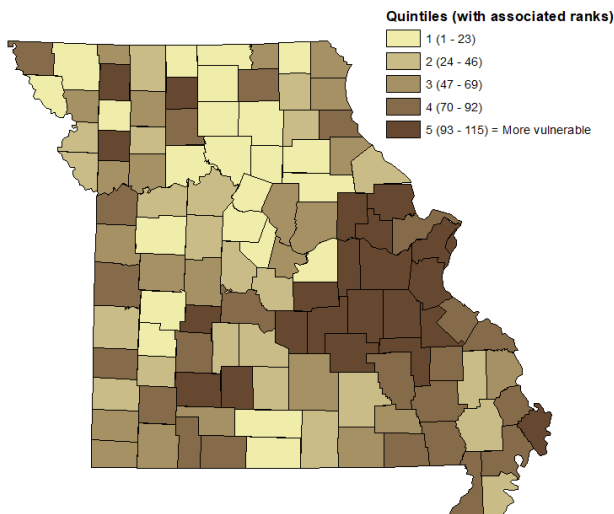
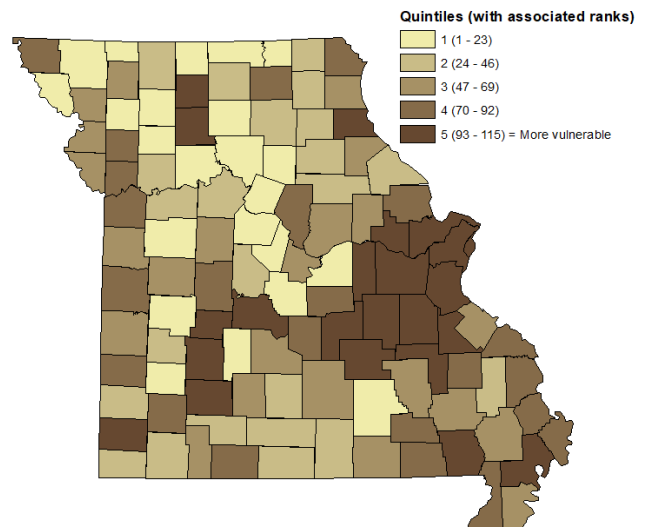


Figure 12  
Drug Overdose Death Ranks  
County of Record 2015-2017



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)) in Stone County totaled 127 for 2016-2018 at a rate of 135.6 cases per 100,000 residents. This is rank 106 (5th 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.”<sup>†</sup> In Stone County, 68 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 375.3 cases per 100,000 residents. Stone County ranks 115 (5th quintile) for this indicator.

Figure 13  
Bloodborne Illnesses  
2016-2018

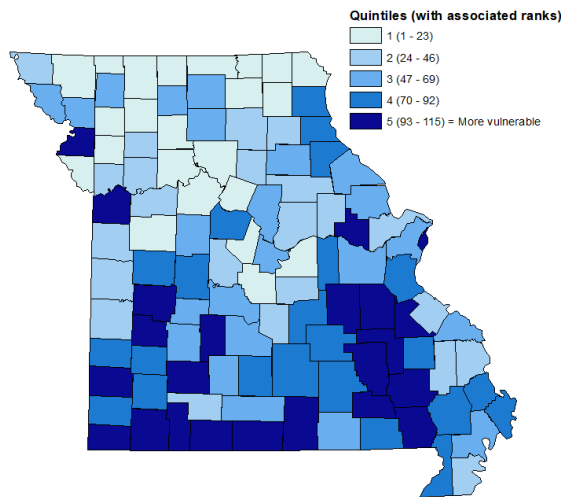
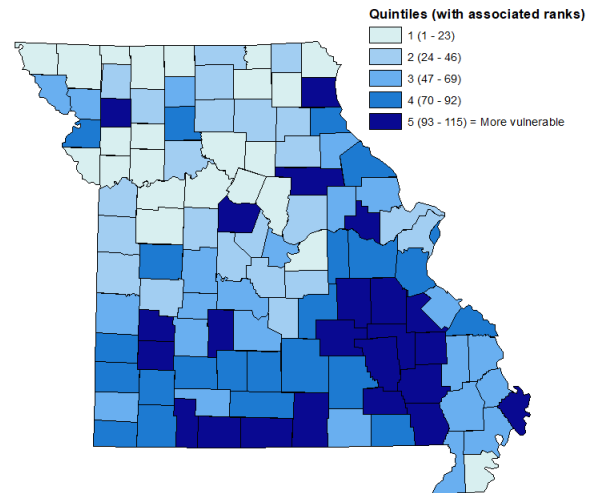


Figure 14  
HCV Among Ages 18 to 40  
2016-2018



Acute and chronic hepatitis C also significantly impact the 41- to 65-year-old age group. In 2016-2018, there were 46 new cases of acute and chronic hepatitis C identified in this age group, at a rate of 133.9 cases per 100,000 residents.

Out of 118 acute and chronic HCV cases in Stone County, 67 (56.8%) were male. For the cases in which race was identified, <5 (<1.3%) were African American. However, please interpret race data for HCV with caution, as race was not identified in 38 (32.2%) of all 2016-2018 HCV cases in Stone County.

<sup>†</sup> 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>.

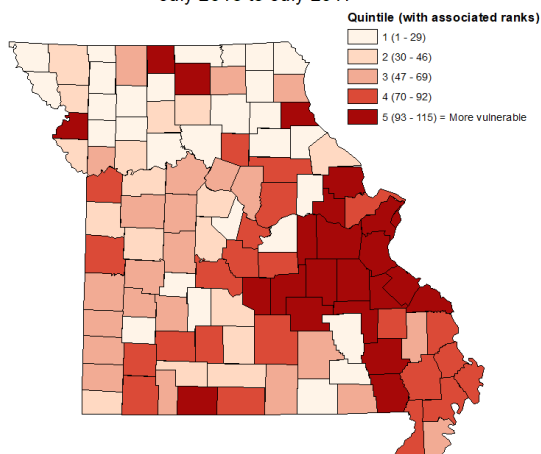
AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

STD = Sexually Transmitted Disease

TB = Tuberculosis

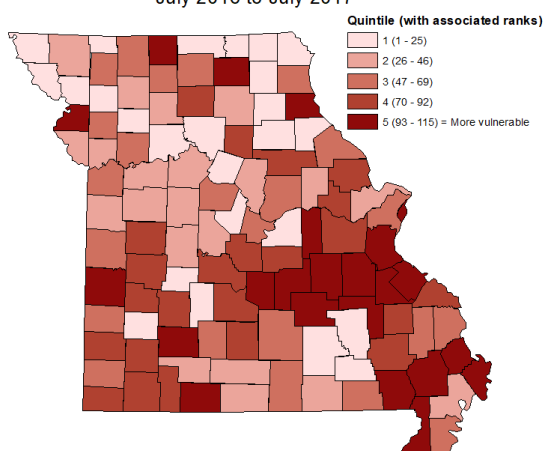
The number of people who received opioid-related substance use disorder treatment from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 was 19, a rate of 59.9 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 63 (3rd quintile). This indicator was used only in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

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



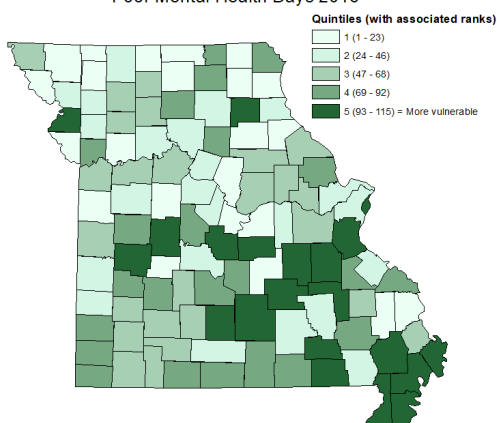
The number of persons receiving substance use disorder treatment and prior to treatment reported injecting drugs was 36, a rate of 113.6 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 70 (4th quintile). This indicator was used only in the bloodborne infection vulnerability assessment.

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



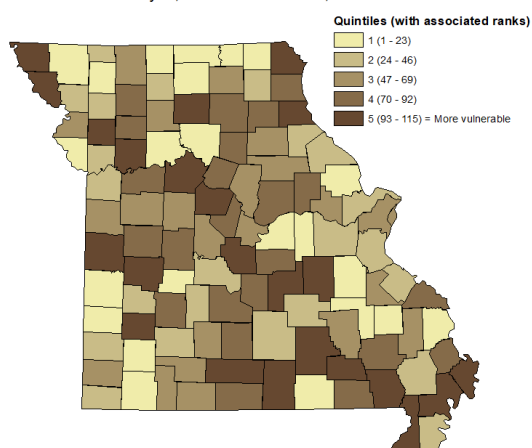
In 2016, 14.0 percent of Stone County adults 18 years of age or older reported more than 14 poor mental health days per month. This placed Stone County in rank 58 (3rd quintile) for this indicator in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

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



Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, a total of 239 drug-related arrests occurred in Stone County, at a rate of 754.0 arrests per 100,000 population. Stone County ranks 57 (3rd quintile) for this indicator, which was used in both assessments.

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



## References

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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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- Population – Ethnicity: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B03003 Hispanic or Latino Origin. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
- Population – Race: U.S. Census Bureau. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B02001 Race. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
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## Suggested Citation:

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