

Community Health Needs Assessment 2023

INTRODUCTION

HCC Network is a Missouri-based rural health network and Federally Qualified Health Center located in Waverly, Missouri. HCC Network is a federally qualified community health center funded in November 2013, with six sites fully operational in Buckner, Carrollton, Concordia, Independence, Lexington, and Waverly, as well as mobile medical and dental services. HCC Network is a mature Rural Health Network, formed in 2004, formally incorporated in 2006, and under the direction of the same leadership since 2007.

HCC Network has a mission to "Cultivate partnerships and deliver quality health care to strengthen rural communities". HCC Network is a rural health network, committed to improving the health status of underserved populations in its service area. HCC Network was formally established in 2006, following a three-year period of the Network partners informally working together to address area health care needs, specifically to ensure that the health care needs of all citizens in our service area are met, particularly the needs of the under- and uninsured. The focus is to develop and implement programs that are responsive to documented health needs of county residents, with specific health status indicators as benchmarks for progress on addressing those needs. Since its inception, HCC Network has developed into a comprehensive rural health network, with a wide variety of health, social services and community partners that provide health and wellness prevention and treatment programs for all citizens in our service area, and focused on the health care needs of low-income, under-, and uninsured residents. HCC Network's strength lies in developing collaborative relationships, utilizing the strengths of individual organizations to develop programs and services that are larger than any one organization.

We are a certified Primary Care Health Home (PCHH) provider by the Missouri Department of Mental Health (DMH) and provide a range of primary care services through this initiative that is targeted to reduce state Medicaid costs. This model has been implemented within HCC Network and integrates primary care, behavioral health and dental services. The PCHH model provides an alternative approach to the delivery of care and includes care management and coordination, health promotion, transitional care, patient and family support, referral to community and support services and the use of health information technology to link services. Furthermore, HCC Network has achieved Level 3 Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) recognition under the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NQCA).

HCC Network provides an array of primary care, oral health, and behavioral health services through its on-site and mobile clinics as well as by referral. Services include:

- Primary Medical Care
- Laboratory Services
- Screenings (to include cancer, cholesterol, communicable diseases, and more)
- Immunizations
- Preventive Dental
- Family Planning

- Well Child Services
- Women's Health Services
- Prenatal Care and Postpartum
- Behavioral Health Diagnostic
- Substance Use Services
- Skill training to improve parent-child relationships
- Arrangement of referrals for psychological evaluations, outpatient therapy or other services

In addition, HCC Network offers the following ancillary services:

- Case Management
- Counseling and Assessment
- Health Education
- Outreach
- Transportation
- Translation

Highly trained professionals provide behavioral health and substance use disorder (SUD) services for individuals and their families in a caring, confidential manner. HCC Network recognizes that mental, emotional, and behavioral health contributes to physical health and well-being and integrates behavioral health services into disease management, primary and preventative care. Our professionals work together to provide tools and treatments, including assessment and private consultation, group therapy, pharmacological support, family counseling, and referrals.

SERVICE AREA & MAP

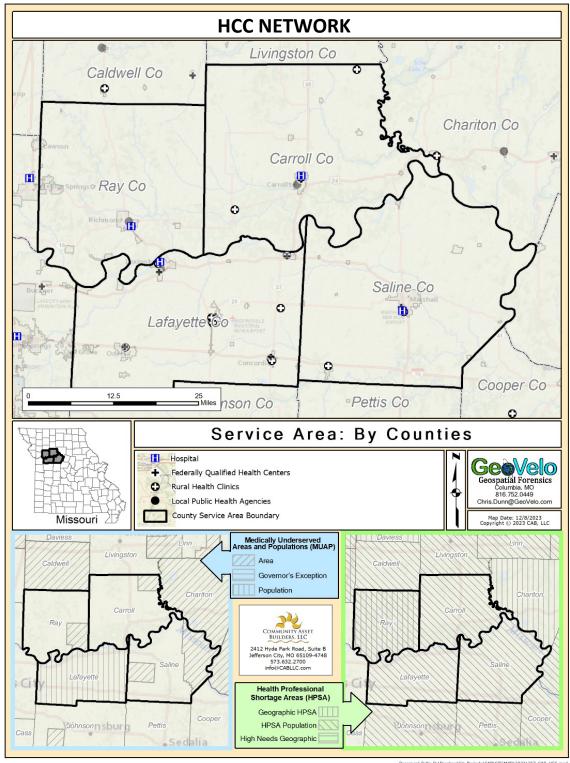
HCC Network primarily serves the residents of four counties in west-central Missouri, covering 2,647.38 square miles and an estimated population of 87,674 people. The population density is 33 persons per square mile significantly lower than state (89) and national (93) rates reflecting the rurality of the region. ¹ **Table 1** includes the service area population by county and as a total.

Table 1: Service Area Population

County	Population
Carrol County	8,564
Lafayette County	32,752
Ray County	23,080
Saline County	23,278
Total Population	87,674

¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

The service area map below highlights HCC Network locations as well as areas that are Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) and areas with Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs).



DEMOGRAPHICS & SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

The following data provides a demographic overview of HCC Network's service area, to include population by age group, race/ethnicity, and vulnerable populations. Data is provided based on county-level information.

Table 2: Total Population

Total Population ²	87,674

Table 3: Population by Age

Age Groups ³	Region Percent	MO Percent	US Percent
Under Age 18	23.09%	22.67%	22.51%
Age 18 to 64	58.28%	60.50%	61.45%
Age 65 and Older	18.63%	16.83%	16.04%

Table 4: Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity⁴	Region Percent	MO Percent	US Percent
White	91.05%	80.28%	68.17%
Black	2.65%	11.33%	12.55%
Asian	0.54%	2.01%	5.70%
Native American/Alaska Native	0.36%	0.32%	0.83%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.14%	0.14%	0.19%
Some Other Race	1.85%	1.37%	5.58%
Two or More Races	3.40%	4.55%	6.99%
Hispanic	4.95%	4.42%	18.44%

Table 5: Vulnerable Population

Age Groups	Region Percent	MO Percent	US Percent
Population Below 200% Poverty ⁵	31.45%	30.45%	29.21%
Population without a high school diploma ⁶	10.71%	9.02%	11.13%
Population with a disability ⁷	15.43%	14.36%	12.64%
Veterans ⁸	7.57%	7.97%	6.85%
Estimated LGBTQ+ Population ⁹	Unavailable	3.8%	4.5%

Education and Literacy. Of the 60,053 people aged 25 and older in the four-county region, 10.71% do not have a high school diploma, compared to Missouri at 9.02% and the United

² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁴ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁵ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁶ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁷ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁸ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

⁹ https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT#density

States at 11.13%. 10 Area residents are also less likely to have completed higher education, with only 20.42% having a Bachelor's degree or higher as compared to state (30.69%) and national (33.67%) rates. 11 Lower education levels are linked to lower health literacy, impacting the patient's ability to communicate needs to healthcare workers and the ability to understand treatment and medication instructions. Racial disparities exist regarding education levels. Of the white population in the area, 9.77% do not have a high school diploma or equivalent, as compared to 21.6% of Blacks/African Americans, 48.0% of Native Americans, 7.14% of Asians, 43.06% categorized as Some Other Race, and 15.48% of those identified as Multiple Race.

Individuals who are socio-economically disadvantaged are more likely to have limited health literacy skills (Health Literacy Missouri, 2009 Annual Report). As a result, poor health literacy has been viewed as a key indicator of health disparities by the Department of Health and Human Services. Studies link limited health literacy to problems with the use of preventive services, delayed diagnosis, understanding one's medical condition, adherence to medical instructions, and health outcomes. Not surprisingly, low health literacy has been linked to a higher prevalence of chronic disease, inadequate disease treatment and knowledge, and compliance with self-care activities. Low health literacy not only leads to poor health outcomes, but also exacerbates national and state health care costs. According to research led by Jon Vernon, professor in the Department of Health Policy and Management at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, the cost of low health literacy to the United States is between \$106 billion and \$238 billion each year. Missouri bears this cost burden to the tune of approximately \$5.2 billion.

Public school revenues and expenditures per student are lower than state and national expenditure rates for many counties in the HCC Network service area, as shown in Table 6 below. Rates in RED are below state and national levels.

Report Area	Revenue per Student (\$)	Expenditures per Student (\$)
Carroll County	\$13,646	\$14,288
Lafayette County	\$10,906	\$12,731
Ray County	\$10,021	\$11,373
Saline County	\$9,592	\$11,635
Missouri	\$12,661	\$13,509
United States	\$16,004	\$16,182

Approximately 43.39% of the population age 3-4 is enrolled in school, which is slightly lower than the state (44.62%) and national (45.93%) rates. 12 Head Start is a program designed to help children from birth to age five who come from families at or below poverty level. The program's goal is to help children become ready for kindergarten while also providing the needed requirements to thrive, including health care and food support.

¹⁰ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

¹¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

¹² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-20. Source geography: Tract

There are 160 public libraries in Missouri, with fourteen library locations across the four-county HCC Network service area. 13 Public school libraries also provide access to books and materials for students. Public libraries play an important role in supporting education and literacy by providing access to educational materials, magazines, scientific publications, and can serve as a location for residents to find community resources and information. They can provide shelter, computer and internet access, a safe space for adults and children, and are a hub for community meetings.

Income and Poverty. People in the four-county region have lower wages and have less economic opportunity than other Missourians. According to the 2017-2021 American Community Survey five-year estimates, per capita income across the area is lower (\$30,006) than state (\$33,770) and national (\$37,637) levels. Table 7 below details average and median household income levels as well as the percentage of each county's population with income levels below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Rates in RED are lower than both state and national rates.

Table 7: Households, Income, & Poverty

Area	Total	Average	Median	Per Capita	Percent
	Households	Household	Household	Income	Population Below
		Income	Income		200% FPL
Carroll County	3,339	\$68,280	\$54,967	\$28,416	34.09%
Lafayette County	12,083	\$83,628	\$70,969	\$31,999	29.79%
Ray County	8,604	\$83,248	\$67,643	\$33,616	26.90%
Saline County	7,809	\$65,294	\$49,705	\$24,209	37.64%
Missouri	2,433,819	\$83,152	\$61,043	\$33,770	30.45%
United States	124,010,992	\$97,196	\$69,021	\$37,637	29.21%

Poverty levels: Overall, the HCC Network combined four-county region has an estimated 31.45% of the population living in households with income below 200% FPL. This is approximately 26,838 individuals who are likely to be unserved or underserved. Of those, approximately 9,601 (11.25%) are living in households with income below 100% of the FPL.¹⁴ Poverty creates barriers to accessing healthcare, healthy food, jobs, education, and other necessities.

Disproportionate impact of poverty: Poverty impacts certain members of the community more than others, particularly children and older adults. Approximately 15.10% of children under the age of 18 in the four-county area are living in households with income below the federal poverty level, or 2,990 out of 19,796 children. ¹⁵ American Community Survey 2017-2021 5-year estimates indicate 18.63% of the population in the four-county region are aged 65 or older, or 16,333 people. The youth and elderly populations have unique health needs that should be considered separately from other age groups. These unique health needs include higher rates

¹³ MO Secretary of State. https://s1.sos.mo.gov/library/LibraryDirectory

¹⁴ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21.

¹⁵ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

of medical care, such as immunizations and illnesses for children, and chronic diseases for the elderly. The elderly may have higher needs for medications and medication management. Older adults may also face greater risks of social isolation as well as potential transportation barriers.

Free and reduced lunch program utilization: Free or reduced-price lunches are served to qualifying students in families with income between under 185 percent (reduced price) or under 130 percent (free lunch) of the US federal poverty threshold as part of the federal National School Lunch Program (NSLP). There are approximately 13,364 public school students across the four-county service area. Of those, 5,667 (42.4%) were eligible for the free or reduced-price lunch program, lower than state (44.2%) and national (51.7%) rates. 16 While the overall rate for the region is lower, Saline County (49.5%) is higher than state and national rates. Eligibility for free or reduced-price lunch programs reflects on the economic insecurity of students' families. This insecurity, combined with other social determinants of health, can lead to barriers in accessing care and engaging in healthy behaviors.

Insurance status: Approximately 7.83% of the residents in HCC Network's service region do not have health insurance, slightly lower than state (9.53%) and national (8.77%) rates. ¹⁷ While the regional rate is low, Ray County has a higher rate (10.54%). The lack of health insurance is a primary barrier to accessing primary and specialty care, as well as other health services. Along with a high rate of uninsured residents, the area also has a high rate of residents with publicly funded health coverage (35.3%), including 33.3% of children 18 and younger with Medicaid coverage. 18 The inability to access services due to financial limitations contributes to poor health outcomes.

Disabilities. Approximately 15.43% of the population in the HCC Network four-county region has a disability, as compared to state (14.36%) and national (12.64%) rates. 19 Table 8 below reflects the percent of each county's population that has a disability, with RED rates indicating a percentage higher than state and national rates.

Table 8: Population with a Disability (Percent)

County	Percent
Carroll County	13.48%
Lafayette County	15.59%
Ray County	13.16%
Saline County	18.20%
Total HCC Network Region Percent	15.43%
Missouri Percent	14.36%
U.S. Percent	12.64%

¹⁶ National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2020-2021. Source geography: Address

¹⁷ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

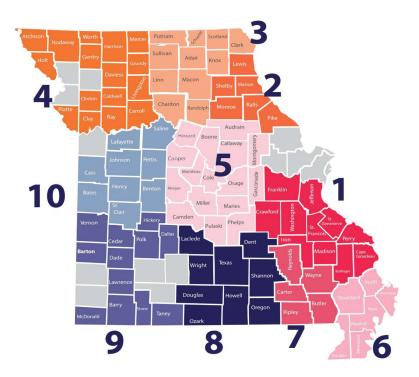
¹⁸ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Table S2704. Geography: County.

¹⁹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

Healthy People 2020 reports that until recently, people with disabilities have been overlooked in public health surveys, data analyses, and health reports, making it difficult to raise awareness about their health status and existing disparities. Emerging data indicate that individuals with disabilities, as a group, experience health disparities in public health arenas, such as health behaviors, clinical preventive services, and chronic conditions. Compared with individuals without disabilities, individuals with disabilities are:

- Less likely to receive recommended preventive health care services, such as routine teeth cleaning and cancer screenings.
- Are at substantial risk for poor health outcomes, such as obesity, hypertension, fallrelated injuries, and mood disorders, such as depression.
- More likely to engage in unhealthy behaviors that put their health at risk, such as cigarette smoking and inadequate physical activity.

Homelessness and Housing. The Missouri Balance of State Continuum of Care performs a Point-In-Time Count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals across 101 Missouri counties, divided into ten regions, during the last ten days of January each year. Results are tabulated into a state-wide and regional report. The HCC Network service area is located in both Region 4 (Carroll and Ray Counties) and Region 10 (Lafayette and Saline Counties). The map below shows how the regions are divided.



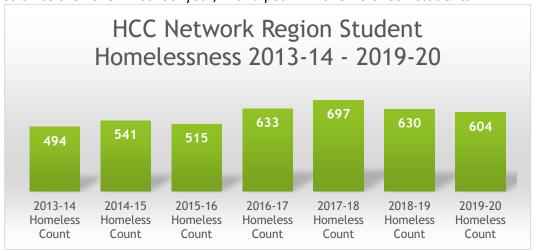
The 2022 Point-In-Time (PIT) report reflects counts taken on the night of February 23, 2022. This count includes both sheltered and unsheltered individuals. Sheltered homeless individuals are defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as "adults, children, and unaccompanied children who, on the night of the count, are living in shelters for the homeless." Furthermore, HUD defines unsheltered homeless individuals as "individuals and families sleeping in a place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation (e.g., abandoned buildings, train stations, or camping grounds)." The 2022 PIT reported 217 total sheltered and unsheltered individuals in Region 4 and 133 individuals in Region 10.²⁰ County data is not available for the 2022 time period, but in 2019, there were 25 homeless individuals in the four-county area. While the Point-In-Time reports do not reflect a large population of individuals struggling with housing instability in the region, HCC Network provides services to individuals who self-report as homeless, with the total served by year included in the table below.

Table 9: HCC	Network Ho	meless Individ	uals Sarvad	by Vear ²¹
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Year	Homeless Served
2018	181
2019	149
2020	108
2021	87
2022	52

The PIT count has limited ability to provide a comprehensive representation of the extent of homelessness as it provides a one-day snapshot of an area. It relies heavily on volunteers to assist with street counts and collecting information from local homeless shelters and other organizations that assist homeless populations. Limited volunteer participation as well as challenging weather conditions can lead to inconsistent reporting year to year.

School districts report student homelessness differently and include those who may be couchsurfing, staying with friends or relatives, living in temporary situations such as long-term-stay hotels or campgrounds, as well as other sleeping conditions that are not fixed or permanent. There are 23 school districts in the four-county HCC Network service area, reporting a total of 604 homeless students during the 2019-20 school year. Rates of student homelessness have increased since the 2013-14 school year, with a peak in 2018-18 of 697 students.



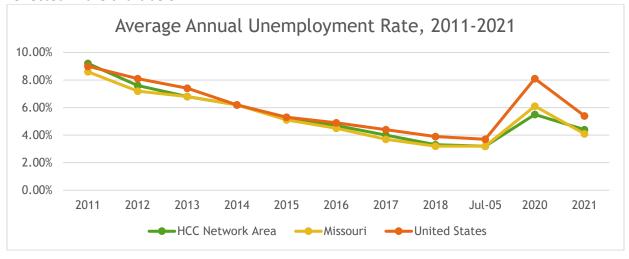
²⁰ https://moboscoc.org/resources/data/point-in-time-count-reports/

²¹ HCC Network Annual UDS Reports.

Public Housing. There are 1,473 subsidized housing units in the HCC Network four-county region occupied by 1,855 residents. The majority of subsidized housing units are in Lafayette and Saline Counties (65.9%). Wait times for housing are approximately eight and a half months. The average subsidized household yearly income was \$16,071, and approximately 74.5% of units had a female head of household. Additionally, 30.25% of subsidized households included a household member with a disability.

Jobs and Unemployment. The largest employment sector in the four-county region is educational services, and health care and social assistance, with about 10,102 employees. Manufacturing is the next largest sector, employing approximately 5,711 residents, followed by Retail Trade with 4,902 employees. The area is experiencing a decline in economic growth, with a net loss of 152 businesses, for a change rate of -8.80%. This rate is significantly below the growth rates at both state (6.49%) and national (6.44%) levels. Carroll County had the most noticeable decline at -14.68% and Ray County had the least at -3.21%. There was economic decline overall in the region, with a negative employment net change of -5.65% or a loss of approximately 1,005 jobs.

As of September 2023, the average unemployment rate for the region was 2.4%, lower than state (2.6%) and national (3.6%) rates.²⁴ Overall, annual average unemployment in the four-county region is on trend and fluctuates in accordance with state and national rates, as reflected in the chart below.



Per capita income is below state and national levels for counties in the HCC Network region, as previously indicated above. Lower income levels are even more significant for female workers in the region, with gender pay gap amounts reflected in **Table 10** below. Rates in RED are below state and national pay gap amounts.

Table 10: Gender Pay Gap (Amount earned for every \$1 earned by White male)²⁵

²² US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-2021. Table DP03. Source geography: County.

²³ US Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics. 2019-2020. Source geography: County

²⁴ US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2023 - September. Source geography: County

²⁵ County Health Rankings. https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/reports/gender-pay-gap

County	Amount
Carroll County	\$0.76
Lafayette County	\$0.77
Ray County	\$0.68
Saline County	\$0.90
Missouri	\$0.79
U.S.	\$0.80

Every county in the region, except for Saline County, has a significant pay disparity between genders. The gender pay gap is the ratio of women's median earnings to men's median earnings for all full-time, year-round workers, presented as "cents on the dollar." According to County Health Rankings, "Unequal pay by gender can harm women's health and wellbeing. Women who earn a lower income for the same work are more likely to suffer from mood disorders, including depression and anxiety. Larger gaps in pay and gender inequities are also associated with worse mortality outcomes, poorer self-rated health, and increased disability. Eliminating the gender pay gap, on the other hand, could significantly reduce poverty, especially among single, female-headed households."

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a 30-year low for women's participation in the workforce, caused by layoffs and added caregiver responsibilities. Those who continued to work were more likely to hold lower income jobs or jobs that were deemed essential, in fields such as health care, social work, government, or community-based services, yet those women earned much less than male counterparts. The pandemic highlighted the lack of employer-based supports such as paid sick and family leave as well as highlighting cultural norms in many areas as women were expected to carry the burden of caregiving. High childcare costs also forced many out of the workforce as schools closed and mothers were expected to manage student engagement on remote online learning platforms from home.

Neighborhood and Built Environment. One measure of housing affordability is the percentage of cost burdened households in an area. Cost burdened households are those where housing costs are 30% or more of total household income. Of the 31,835 total households in the HCC Network service area, 5,731 or 18.0% of the population live in cost burdened households which is lower than the state (24.99%) and national (30.34%) rates. ²⁶ Along with affordability, the condition and quality of housing plays a role in health outcomes. Substandard conditions include a lack of complete plumbing facilities, a lack of complete kitchen facilities, one or more occupants per room, and/or cost-burdened homes. In the four-county area, 18.75% of occupied housing units have one or more substandard conditions which is lower than the state rate of 25.51% and the national rate of 31.49%.²⁷ Homes in the region have median built years ranging from 1963 (Carroll County) to 1975 (Lafayette and Ray Counties), as compared to the state median-built year of 1977 and the national median built year of 1979.²⁸ Only 3.1% of housing units were constructed after 2010. Subsidized housing programs reduce rents for low-income

²⁶ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

²⁷ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

²⁸ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

tenants who meet program eligibility requirements. Generally, households pay rent equal to 30 percent of their incomes, after deductions, while the federal government pays the remainder of rent or rental costs. To qualify for a subsidy, an applicant's income must initially fall below a certain income limit. These income limits are HUD-determined, location specific, and vary by household size. Applicants for housing assistance are usually placed on a waiting list until a subsidized unit becomes available. As previously mentioned, there are 1,473 subsidized housing units in the four-county region.

Broadband internet access has become increasingly critical, with everything from job applications, news and reading materials, bill payment and banking, and healthcare services using digital technologies to serve customers. Approximately 79.41% of the HCC Network service area population has access to high-speed internet, which is lower than state (88.95%) and national (93.82%) rates.²⁹ However, having access to broadband does not mean that it is affordable to all. Just over 9.85% of households in the four-county region do not own or use any type of computer, smartphone, tablet, or other type of computer, higher than the state rate (7.94%) and the national rate (6.95%).³⁰ For households with computers, 19.16% use dial-up, have internet but don't pay for the service, or have no internet access in their home. This rate is higher than state (14.9%) and national (13.0%) rates, indicating more households have slow or no internet.

There are no major metropolitan areas in the HCC Network service area, however cities and small towns dot the landscape and Kansas City is within a reasonable driving distance for those with cars. Travel across the region is via Highway 54 in the northern section of the service area and via Interstate 44 across the southern section, as well as other smaller routes, providing connection between cities and towns. There are no public transportation systems available in the primary four-county service area, and while there are a number of non-profit agencies that will provide transportation to/from medical appointments with advance notice, these agencies generally serve the older population and leave a transportation gap for families with young children. To address this issue, HCC Network developed the HCC Rides program. Currently only serving patients in Lafayette County, the program provides rides to patients to and from their healthcare appointments. Riders may request pharmacy stops to drop off or pick up medications as well. HCC Network has plans to expand this project to Ray, Carroll, Saline, and Eastern Jackson Counties in the future. The program operates through an app as a rideshare service notifying drivers of nearby rides and connecting them to patients. For rural residents without cars – or the funds to maintain their cars – it is almost impossible to keep a job, shop for healthy affordable groceries, or seek medical care. The lack of transportation, especially in a more rural area where distance to care is a pressing issue, can prevent patients from accessing medical care. Inadequate public transportation can increase social isolation, especially for those who are older or cannot drive, potentially increasing the risk for depression. Table 11 below shows the percentage of households without a motor vehicle, by county, in the HCC Network service area.

²⁹ FCC FABRIC Data. Additional data analysis by CARES. June, 2023.

³⁰ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-20. Source geography: Tract

Table 11: Percent Households with No Motor Vehicle³¹

Carroll	Lafayette	Ray County	Saline	Missouri	U.S.
County	County		County		
6.20%	4.04%	3.74%	6.52%	6.49%	8.35%

In the HCC Network four-county area, 19.06% of weeks during the 2017-2019 period were spent in drought. An additional 24.38% of weeks were categorized spent in "abnormally dry conditions" indicating that drought could occur, or that the area is recovering from drought but are not yet back to normal.³² Being located on the central plains, Missouri is subjected to various harsh weather conditions including excessive heat, flooding, snow, and severe storms. A series of storms, straight-line winds, and tornados passed through Missouri during June 24 to July 1, 2021, impacting many counties across the state including Carroll, Ray, and Saline counties. On August 13, 2021, Governor Parson requested a major disaster declaration due to this series of storms and this request was approved and declared by President Biden as FEMA-4612-DR. The winter of 2018-2019 brought substantial snowfall to part of the northern plains, upwards of two to five times above normal, and set conditions for continuous river flooding along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers in March and April. While the river receded slightly in mid-April, the combination of melting snowpack from the northern plains and rainfall 200-300% above normal set the stage for additional major river flooding into May. The very high crests and prolonged period of flooding caused significant strain on area levees. In July of 2019, the Governor announced that FEMA agreed to the state's request to provide federal assistance in 68 counties, including all four counties in the HCC Network service area (FEMA-4451-DR).

Causes of Death and Chronic Disease Prevalence

Health Care Access and Quality. HPSA/MUAs, provider to patient ratios: A "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), is defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. The HCC Network four-county area has health professional shortage area designations for primary and dental care for the low-income populations in Carroll, Lafayette, and Saline counties and a geographic designation for Ray County. The region also has mental health HPSA designations for the low-income population in Carroll, Ray, and Saline counties, as well as a high needs geographic designation for Lafayette County. HCC Network holds an FQHC designation for the region with a primary care HPSA score of 21, a dental HPSA score of 25 and a mental health HPSA score of 21. According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), there are 56 primary care providers in the four-county area, for a rate of 63.66 providers per 100,000 total population, significantly lower than the state rate of 113.03 and the national rate of 109.34. CMS defines primary care providers to include practicing physicians specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics.

³¹ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

³² US Drought Monitor. 2017-2019. Source geography: Tract

Health insurance coverage/uninsured. Approximately 7.83% of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population in the HCC Network region are without health insurance coverage, lower than the state average of 9.53%.³³ The lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services and contributes to poor health status. A total of 30,545 persons (35.3%) have some type of public health insurance coverage in the four-county region, including 7,041 children under age 19 and 15,353 people over the age of 65.34

Sexually transmitted diseases. Screenings for STDs and rates of STD infection can show how a population is engaging in preventative behaviors as well as allowing for early detection and treatment of health problems. The lack of screenings can indicate a lack of access to preventative care, providers, a lack of health awareness and literacy, insufficient provider outreach, and social barriers that prevent utilization of available services. In rural counties with small populations and little anonymity, screenings and treatment for STDs can raise privacy concerns and fears of stigma. Due to the low incidence rates of STDs in the area, data is not available or is unreliable to compare to state and national rates.

Chronic diseases and conditions. Chronic diseases and conditions such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, type 2 diabetes, obesity, and arthritis – are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion reports the following:

- Six in ten adults in the U.S. have a chronic disease and four in ten adults have two or more chronic diseases.
- Heart disease and stroke are the first and fifth leading causes of death in the U.S. Cardiovascular diseases cause one in three deaths, or more than 859,000 people each year. Costs include \$147 billion in lost productivity on the job from premature death as well as \$216 billion in health care system costs.
- Obesity is a serious health concern. About one in three adults and one in five children struggle with obesity. The U.S. spends \$147 billion annually on obesity-related health care.
- Arthritis is the most common cause of disability affecting 58.5 million adults in the U.S, with an estimated 25.7 million adults limiting their usual activities due to their arthritis.
- More than 37 million in the U.S. have diabetes, and 96 million have prediabetes. People with diabetes are at higher risk of heart disease, stroke, and other serious complications like kidney failure, blindness, and amputations.

Health literacy plays a role in preventing and managing chronic diseases. Unfortunately, certain populations are more likely to experience lower health literacy including racial and ethnic groups other than Caucasians; recent refugees and immigrants; people with less than a high school diploma or GED; and people with incomes at or below the poverty level. Table 12 below

³³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

³⁴ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract. Table S2704.

depicts the combined rates for selected conditions and chronic diseases in the four-county region compared to Missouri and the U.S.

Table 12: Chronic Disease Rates

	HCC Network Region	Missouri	U.S.
Asthma ³⁵ (Medicare Population)	3.8%	4.5%	5.0%
Diagnosed Diabetes ³⁶ (Medicare Population)	26.9%	26.4%	27.0%
Heart Disease ³⁷ (Medicare Population)	26.9%	26.9%	26.8%
High Blood Pressure ³⁸ (Medicare Population)	56.2%	57.3%	57.2%
Obesity ³⁹	31.3%	30.3%	29.0%

Chronic disease is a significant issue in the service area, with some health behaviors further complicating the picture. On average, 21.2% of area residents aged 18 and older are current smokers, higher than state (19.18%) and national (13.8%) rates. ⁴⁰ Tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. Mortality rates for selected conditions for the four-county area are shown in **Table 13** below, with rates in RED higher than rates for the state and nation.

Table 13: Mortality Rates (per 100,000 population)

	HCC Network Region	Missouri	U.S.
Cancer ⁴¹	172.7	163.3	149.4
Coronary Heart Disease ⁴²	102.7	104.2	91.5
Lung Disease ⁴³	65.7	49.2	39.1
Stroke ⁴⁴	36.3	39.6	37.6

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) is the primary source for statistical information on illicit drug use, tobacco use, alcohol use, substance use disorders (SUDs), mental health issues, and co-occurring SUDs and mental health issues for the civilian, non-institutionalized population of the United States. According to SAMHSA's 2022 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, an estimated 59.3 million (23.1%) adults aged 18 or older had any

³⁵ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File. 2018. Source geography: County.

³⁶ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File. 2018. Source geography: County.

³⁷ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File. 2018. Source geography: County.

³⁸ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File. 2018. Source geography: County.

³⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2020. Source geography: County.

⁴⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2021.

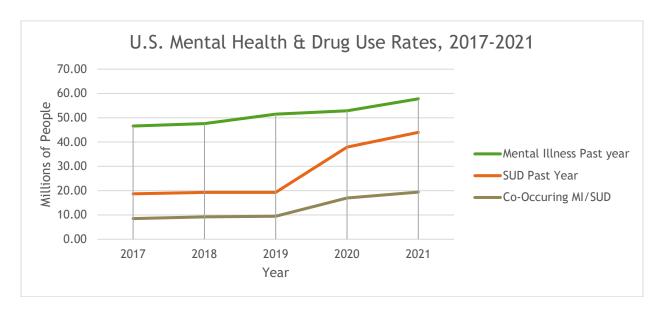
⁴¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2016-2020. Source geography: County

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Ibid

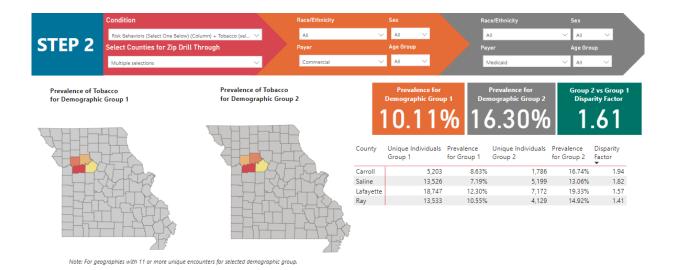
mental illness (AMI) in the past year.⁴⁵ The percentage was highest among young adults aged 18 to 25 (36.2%) followed by adults aged 26 to 49 (29.4%). In 2022, 48.7 million people aged twelve and older (19.4%) had a substance use disorder (SUD) in the past year, including 29.5 million with an alcohol use disorder and 27.2 million with a drug use disorder. Among those, 16.5% (8.0 million people) had both alcohol and a drug use disorder in the past year. Approximately 8.4% (21.5 million people) had both AMI and SUD, also known as co-occurring mental health and substance use disorder. SAMHSA questions underwent considerable revisions for the 2022 survey and recommends against comparing data to previous years' estimates. Data from previous years shows increasing rates over the 2017-2021 timeframe, as reflected in the graph below.



Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents, as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders.

Tobacco use is prevalent in the HCC Network region, with significant disparities reflected between individuals covered by Medicaid compared to commercial pay patients. When analyzing the Missouri Hospital Association's Health Equity Dashboard for risk behaviors, specifically tobacco use, Medicaid patients are 1.61 times more likely than commercial pay patients to use tobacco.

⁴⁵ SAMHSA Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States, 2022.



Behavioral health disorders

In Missouri state fiscal year 2022, approximately 921 individuals in the four-county region received clinical services from the Division of Behavioral Health psychiatric program. This is a slight decrease from the 986 individuals served in 2020. The majority of diagnoses were related to depression, anxiety and fear disorders, and trauma and stress related disorders as shown in Table 14 below. Co-occurring indicators reflect that 33.2% of those receiving treatment also had a substance use disorder and 10.5% had a co-occurring developmental disability.

Table 14: Fiscal Year 2022, Mental Illness Treatment Services⁴⁶

Location	Total	Anxiety,	Depressive	Trauma	Co-occurring	Co-occurring
	Individuals	Fear, &	Mood	& Stress	Substance	Developmental
	Served	Phobias		Related	Use Disorder	Disability
Carroll County	89	44	49	44	34	11
Lafayette County	453	244	253	198	157	49
Ray County	66	20	3	19	35	6
Saline County	313	128	135	156	80	31
Totals	921	436	440	417	306	97

As shown in **Table 15** below, the area has limited providers for those seeking and/or needing treatment for mental health issues.

Table 15: Mental Health Care Providers 47

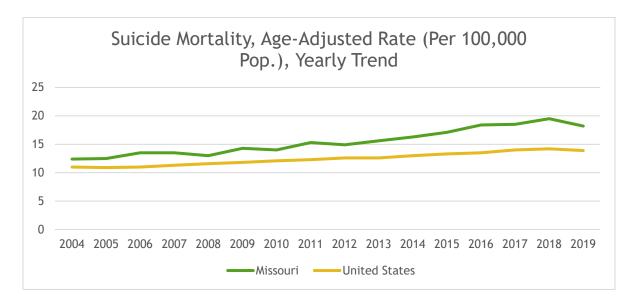
Area	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers
HCC Network Region	32	36.38
Missouri	6,540	106.26
Top U.S. Performers	521,379	155.76

⁴⁶ Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health, 2023 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health.

⁴⁷ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES). July 2023.

Suicide

After two consecutive years of declines in suicide nationally (47,511 in 2019 and 45,979 in 2020), 2021 data indicate an increase in suicide to 48,183, nearly returning to the 2018 peak (48,344) with an age-adjusted rate of 14.1 suicides per 100,000 population (versus 14.2 in 2018). 48 According to a new report from Kaiser Family Foundation, provisional CDC data show that the number of suicide deaths in 2022 is the highest recorded, exceeding the next closest year (2018) by over 1,000 deaths. 49 There were 90 deaths in the four-county region due to intentional self-harm from 2016-2020 for a rate of 24.0 per 100,000. This rate is significantly higher than state (18.6) and national (13.8) rates. 50 Overall trends show suicide rates have been increasing since 2004 as shown in the graph below. Data from 2004 to 2020 shows the ageadjusted suicide rate for all ages in the United States increased (11.0% to 13.5%). In Missouri, the increase has been even more dramatic, with rates increasing from 12.4 to 18.2, well above national rates.



Self-Inflicted Injuries

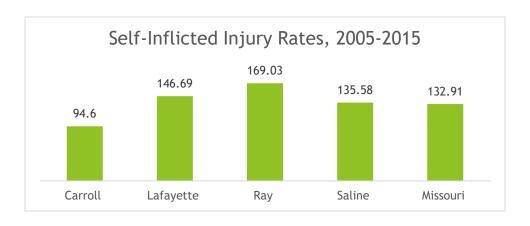
The rates of self-inflicted injuries for the area are shown in the chart below. 51 Rates for Lafayette, Ray and Saline counties are higher than the state rate for the 2005-2015 period, the most recent data available.

⁴⁸ Stone DM, Mack KA, Qualters J. Notes from the Field: Recent Changes in Suicide Rates, by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group - United States, 2021. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2023; 72:160-162.

⁴⁹ A Look at the Latest Suicide Data and Change Over the Last Decade. (2023, August 4). KFF. https://www.kff.org/other/issuebrief/a-look-at-the-latest-suicide-data-and-change-over-the-last-decade/

⁵⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2016-20

⁵¹ Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Injury MICA.



Deaths of Despair

Deaths of despair measures the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide), alcoholrelated disease, and drug overdoses per 100,000 population and is an indicator of poor mental health. Data for each county in the service area, as well as state and national rates are shown in Table 16 below.

Table 16: Age-Adjusted Death Rates⁵²

Report Area	Total Population	Five-Year Total	Age-Adjusted Death Rate per
		Deaths 2016-2020	100,000
Carroll County	8,737	22	45.0
Lafayette County	32,714	75	44.9
Ray County	22,885	59	51.4
Saline County	22,831	46	38.1
Missouri	6,124,392	16,912	54.1
United States	326,747,554	806,246	47.0

Substance Abuse

The following tables illustrate indicators of substance abuse, as reported by the Missouri Department of Mental Health in the 2023 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health and County Profiles. Hospital data includes emergency department visits, with or without admission, as well as non-emergency department admissions.

Table 17: Alcohol Abuse Indicators

	Hospital: Alcohol Disorder Principal or Secondary Diagnosis		Alcol	hol Induced D	eaths	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
Carroll County	71	82	58	1	1	1
Lafayette County	795	343	288	2	3	6
Ray County	244	232	157	1	0	4
Saline County	196	186	115	4	3	0
Region Totals	1,306	843	618	8	7	11

⁵² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2016-2020.

Table 18: Substance Abuse Indicators

	Hospital: Drug Disorder Principal or Secondary Diagnosis		Dru	g Induced De	aths	
	2017	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
Carroll County	90	96	81	2	1	2
Lafayette County	475	383	407	6	5	6
Ray County	299	302	237	3	3	1
Saline County	188	210	226	1	2	4
Region Totals	1,052	991	951	12	11	13

According to SAMHSA, substance use and mental disorders can make daily activities difficult and impair a person's ability to work, interact with family, and fulfill other major life functions. Mental and substance use disorders are among the top conditions that cause disability in the United States. Preventing mental and/or substance use disorders or co-occurring disorders, and related problems is critical to behavioral and physical health. In Missouri state fiscal year 2022, 466 individuals in the four-county region were admitted to Division of Behavioral Health substance use disorder treatment programs. Primary drug problem admissions were for Stimulant/Methamphetamine addiction (180), followed by Alcohol (136) and Marijuana/Hashish (61). Most treatment referrals came through the courts or criminal justice system with other self-referring or referred by a family member or friend. Additionally, and importantly, 61.6% of individuals receiving treatment had co-occurring psychological issues.⁵³

Table 19: Fiscal Year 2022, Substance Use Disorder Treatment Services⁵⁴

Location	Total Individuals Served	Alcohol	Marijuana	Meth	Co-occurring Mental Disorder	Special Education
Carroll County	42	14	5	16	24	6
Lafayette County	182	59	24	63	122	10
Ray County	96	31	15	31	68	10
Saline County	146	32	17	70	73	15
Totals	466	136	61	180	287	41

The area has seen an increase in the number of individuals receiving treatment for substance use disorders, as reflected in **Table 20** below. There was a 54.3% increase from Fiscal Year 2020 to Fiscal Year 2022, which translates to an increase of 164 individuals.

⁵³ Missouri Department of Mental Health, Substance Use Disorder Treatment County Profiles, Fiscal Year 2023.

⁵⁴ Missouri Department of Mental Health, Division of Behavioral Health, 2023 Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health.

Table 20: Fiscal Years 2020-2022 Individuals Receiving SUD Treatment

Location	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022			
Carroll County	42	41	42			
Lafayette County	100	94	182			
Ray County	46	47	96			
Saline County	114	102	146			
Totals	302	284	466			

Opioid Use Disorder - Mortality

The following map illustrates the impact of opioid use disorder in Missouri. Most counties with high opioid-involved mortality rates are clustered around the St. Louis metropolitan region moving south and eastward, though some additional counties with high opioid-involved death rates can be found across the state.

All Drug Overdose Mortality Rates 2017-2022

According to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Opioid dashboard, there were 80 drug overdose deaths (all substances) in the four-county HCC Network area from 2017-2022.55 Opioid deaths are often under-reported and difficult to accurately determine, particularly in rural areas where privacy factors into reporting. As with opioid overdose deaths, emergency department visits with opioid misuse diagnoses show high rates for many counties surrounding the St Louis area. Rates for the HCC Network region range from 1.44 (Saline County) to 1.96 (Carroll County) as compared to state rates ranging from a low of 1.65 to 1.79 during the six-year period.

⁵⁵ https://health.mo.gov/data/opioids/

Violence-Related Incidents

Trauma and violence are widespread, harmful, and costly public health concerns. They have no boundaries regarding age, gender, socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Trauma is a common experience for adults and children in American communities, and it is especially common in the lives of people with mental and substance use disorders. For this reason, the need to address trauma is increasingly seen as an important part of effective behavioral health care.

Research has shown that traumatic experiences are associated with both behavioral health and chronic physical health conditions, especially those traumatic events that occur during childhood. Substance use, mental health problems, and other risky behaviors have been linked with traumatic experiences. Because these behavioral health concerns can present challenges in relationships, careers, and other aspects of life, it is important to understand the nature and impact of trauma. Traumatic experiences can also contribute to chronic physical health conditions, such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Incidents of violent crime within the HCC Network four-county area are shown in Table 21 below. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.⁵⁶

Location	2021	2022	2023				
Carroll County	8	5	13				
Lafayette County	22	15	69				
Ray County	153	122	110				
Saline County	130	111	64				

313

253

256

Table 21: Violent Crimes by County

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is abuse or aggression that occurs in a romantic relationship. It can include physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression also known as coercive control. IPV is linked to injuries and death, with over half of female homicide victims in the United States killed by a current or former male intimate partner. Other negative health outcomes are associated with IPV including chronic diseases and mental health problems. According to the CDC, the lifetime economic cost associated with medical services for IPVrelated injuries, lost productivity from paid work, criminal justice and other costs, is \$3.6 trillion.

Below are violence related statistics for the four-county HCC Network region. High rates of intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect, and out-placement of children due to abuse and neglect, may be indicative of underlying behavioral health issues. The following graphs illustrate the number of domestic violence incidents, rates of child abuse and neglect, and the number of children removed from home due to child abuse and neglect for the years specified.

Region Totals

⁵⁶ Missouri State Highway Patrol, NIBRS, Source geography: County

Table 22: Domestic Violence Incidents (IPV) 57

Report Area	2021	2022	2023		
Carroll County	39	23	20		
Lafayette County	82	74	130		
Ray County	151	176	158		
Saline County	172	175	180		
Region Totals	444	448	488		

Substantiated child abuse/neglect rates for the four counties in the HCC Network area are shown in the table below. Rates in RED are above the state rate for that particular year. Rates that are significantly higher than state rates for successive years may indicate an on-going child abuse problem in the area.

Table 23: Child Abuse Rates Per 1,000 Children, 2015-2022⁵⁸

Report Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Carroll County	8.21	6.84	7.30	1.82	5.47	4.11	4.36	2.72
Lafayette County	7.33	6.60	3.66	2.93	2.93	2.81	3.16	4.22
Ray County	3.24	1.70	1.53	4.43	2.73	1.70	5.25	2.06
Saline County	4.63	5.37	6.67	5.93	6.37	6.49	9.59	8.44
Missouri	4.38	4.42	3.61	3.95	3.67	3.32	3.40	3.08

The following table shows the number of children who have been removed from the home due to child abuse and/or neglect, as disposed by Missouri's juvenile and family court division. A child abuse/neglect referral is counted as a single event; however, the youth may be the victim of multiple incidents of abuse/neglect at the time they are referred and/or removed from the home.

Table 24: Children Removed from Home Due to Child Abuse/Neglect, 2015-2021⁵⁹

Report Area	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Carroll County	3	1	7	5	3	4	1	0
Lafayette County	11	19	10	15	29	12	17	10
Ray County	8	5	9	8	8	13	1	1
Saline County	19	27	9	15	17	20	21	33
Region Totals	41	52	35	43	57	49	40	44

As of December 2023, there were 12,321 children in foster care in Missouri and 2,080 children awaiting adoption. 60 Information from The Missouri Children's Division Monthly Management Reports for December 2023 is included in the table below, reflecting various status of children in the four-county area.

⁵⁷ Missouri State Highway Patrol, NIBRS Dashboard.

⁵⁸ Missouri Department of Social Services, Missouri Department of Social Services, Children's Division. Child Abuse and Neglect Annual Reports. Source geography: County

⁵⁹ Missouri State Courts, Juvenile & Family Division Annual Reports. Appendix D.

⁶⁰ https://dss.mo.gov/mis/clcounter/history.htm

Table 25: Children's Management Status, Point in Time – December 2023

	# Children in Children's Division Custody ⁶¹	# Children with 4+ Previous Placements ⁶²	# Completed Adoptions ⁶³
Carroll County	1	0	0
Lafayette County	216	8	4
Ray County	6	1	0
Saline County	41	4	2
Region Totals	264	13	6

The overall four-county region has a youth substance abuse hospitalization rate of 1.9 per 100,000, which is lower than the state rate of 2.1, however, Lafayette County and Saline County have higher rates at 2.50 and 2.60 respectively.⁶⁴ According to the Missouri Department of Mental Health's 2021 Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators Report, there were 49 juvenile out-of-home placements in 2020 in the four-county region. Of those, 24 had parental drug use listed as a condition present at removal, or 48.9%. There were 79 juvenile court referrals for violence, six for alcohol offenses, and eleven for drug offenses.

MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Maternal and infant health encompass an array of issues including pregnancy complications, weight gain during pregnancy, tobacco use during pregnancy, pregnancy-related deaths, depression, pre-term birth, sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and infant mortality. Pregnancy can often provide an opportunity to identify existing health risks in women and to prevent future health problems for women and their children. These health risks may include the following:

- Hypertension and heart disease
- Diabetes
- Depression
- Genetic conditions
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Tobacco, alcohol, and other substance use
- Inadequate nutrition
- Unhealthy weight

The risk of maternal and infant mortality and pregnancy-related complications can be reduced by increasing access to quality pre-conception and inter-conception (between pregnancies)

⁶¹ Missouri Children's Division Management Report, December 2023. Table 25. https://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/csmr/2023/dec-2023.pdf

⁶² Missouri Children's Division Management Report, December 2023. Table 27. https://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/csmr/2023/dec-

⁶³ Missouri Children's Division Management Report, December 2023. Table 28. https://dss.mo.gov/re/pdf/csmr/2023/dec-

⁶⁴ US Department of Health & Human Services, Missouri Department of Health & Senior Services. 2011-2015. Source geography: County

care. Moreover, healthy birth outcomes and early identification and treatment of health conditions among infants can prevent death or disability and enable children to reach their full potential. It is noteworthy that:

- Nearly 25% of the people in the United States are younger than 18.
- Most (about 84%) pregnant women enter prenatal care during the first three months of pregnancy, helping to ensure their babies are born heathy.
- Of all countries in 2020, the United States possessed the highest infant mortality rate at 5.4 deaths per 1000 live births, which is markedly higher than the 1.6 deaths per 1000 live births in Norway, which has the lowest mortality rate. 65

Maternal mortality (death due to maternal causes) includes deaths related to or aggravated by pregnancy or pregnancy management but excludes deaths occurring more than 42 days after the end of the pregnancy and deaths of pregnant women due to external causes such as injury. The rate of maternal mortality in the United States declined dramatically over the last century; however, this trend has reversed somewhat in the last several decades. The 2023 March of Dimes Report Card scored Missouri with a "D-" in pre-term births, as rates in the state have increased from 9.6% in 2011 to 11.3% in 2022. Racial and ethnic disparities persist, with the preterm birth rate among Black women in Missouri being 15.5% as compared to 10.4% for white women.66

Teen Birth Rate

Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in 2021 a total of 146,973 babies were born to women aged 15-19 years in the United States, for a birth rate of 13.9 per 1,000 women in this age group. This is a record low for U.S. teens. Still, the U.S. teen pregnancy rate is substantially higher than in other western industrialized nations, and racial/ethnic and geographic disparities in teen birth rates persist.

Missouri's teen birth rate is 18.8, higher than the national rate. According to America's Health Rankings, this rate puts Missouri at 39 out of 50 states, with 50 being the state with the highest teen birth rate. 67 The teen birth rate (per 1,000 female population age 15-19) for the fourcounty area is 26.1 as compared to the state (22.7) and national (19.3) rates. ⁶⁸ HCC Network provided prenatal services to fifteen women during 2022, with only one of those between the ages of 15 to 19. According to the CDC, teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children.

⁶⁵ Petrullo, J. (2023, January 31). US has highest infant, maternal mortality rates despite the most health care spending. AJMC. https://www.ajmc.com/view/us-has-highest-infant-maternal-mortality-rates-despite-the-most-health-care-spending ⁶⁶ 2023 March Of Dimes Report Card For Missouri. (n.d.). March of Dimes | PeriStats.

https://www.marchofdimes.org/peristats/reports/missouri/report-card

⁶⁷ America's Health Rankings analysis of CDC WONDER, Natality Public Use Files, United Health Foundation, AmericasHealthRankings.org, accessed 2023.

⁶⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via County Health Rankings. 2014-2020.

- In 2010, teen pregnancy and childbirth accounted for at least \$9.4 billion in costs to U.S. taxpayers for increased health care and foster care, increased incarceration rates among children of teen parents, and lost tax revenue because of lower educational attainment and income among teen mothers.
- Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, whereas approximately 90% of women who do not give birth during adolescence graduate from high school.
- The children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and to drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult.

These effects continue for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager's risk for pregnancy, such as growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having poor performance in school.⁶⁹

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate is the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. High rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health. According to the CDC, a total of 19,920 deaths occurred in infants under one year of age in 2021, for an infant mortality rate of 543.6 infant deaths per 100,000 live births. Most infant deaths occurred due to the following reasons:

- Birth defects
- Preterm birth (birth before 37 weeks gestation) and low birth weight
- Maternal complications of pregnancy
- Sudden Infant Death Syndromes (SIDS)
- Injuries (e.g., suffocation)

In addition to providing key information about maternal and infant health, the infant mortality rate is an important marker of the overall health of a society. Data on infant mortality rates is included in Table 26 below. Rates with an asterisk (*) are considered unstable due to the limited number of events.

Table 26: Infant Mortality, 2009-2019⁷⁰

Report Area	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
Carroll County	6	5.36*
Lafayette County	29	6.96
Ray County	19	6.70*

⁶⁹ Hoffman SD. Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press; 2008.

⁷⁰ Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Infant Health Profiles.

Saline County	22	7.13
Missouri	5,315	6.44

Smoking during Pregnancy

Most people are aware that smoking causes cancer, heart disease, and other major health problems. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that smoking during pregnancy causes additional health problems including premature birth, certain birth defects, and infant death.

- Smoking makes it harder for a woman to get pregnant.
- Women who smoke during pregnancy are more likely than other women to have a miscarriage.
- Smoking can cause problems with the placenta the source of the baby's food and oxygen during pregnancy. For example, the placenta can separate from the womb too early, causing bleeding, which is dangerous to the mother and baby.
- Smoking during pregnancy can cause a baby to be born too early or to have low birth weight – making it more likely the baby will be sick and must stay in the hospital longer.
- Smoking during and after pregnancy is a risk factor of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). SIDS is an infant death for which a cause of death cannot be found.
- Babies born to women who smoke are more likely to have certain birth defects, like a cleft lip or cleft palate.

The 2019 rates for smoking during pregnancy as a percentage of all pregnancies is very high for the HCC Network service area when compared to the state rate. Data with an asterisk indicates fewer than 20 events, indicating an unreliable rate. Rates in RED are above the state rate.

Table 27: Smoking in Pregnancy by County⁷¹

Report Area	Smoked During Pregnancy
Carroll County	17.98%*
Lafayette County	19.01%
Ray County	18.55%
Saline County	24.63%
Missouri	12.77%

Low Birth Weight

Low birthweight is a term used to describe babies who are born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces). In contrast, the average newborn weighs about 8 pounds. Over 8% of all newborn babies in 2021 in the United States have low birthweight. 72 Low birth weight infants are at considerable risk for health problems, and high rates can highlight the existence of health

⁷¹ Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Prenatal Profile 2014-2018.

⁷² https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/birthweight.htm

disparities. The low birthweight rate for the four-county HCC Network region is 8.2% for the 2014-2020 timeframe, lower than the state (8.6%) rate and equal to the national (8.2%) rate.⁷³

Other Maternal Health Indicators

Indicators for various maternal health factors are included in the table below, with rates for the service area counties as well as state rates. Rates in RED are higher than state rates, and rates with an asterisk (*) are considered unreliable due to a low number of events. The rural nature of the area means smaller populations, leading to fewer births. When there are fewer than twenty (20) events for an indicator, rates are considered unreliable.

	Inadequate Prenatal Care (Kotelchuck Index)	Late Care (2 nd /3 rd Trimester)	Prenatal WIC	Prenatal Medicaid	Prenatal Food Stamps	Weight Gain less than 15 pounds – Term Singleton
Carroll County	10.59*	18.60*	41.38	38.20	23.86	14.32
Lafayette County	14.14	21.61	33.00	41.19	16.24	14.96
Ray County	15.48	24.79	38.37	31.58	16.74	13.65
Saline County	16.60	25.10	49.44	38.38	25.00	16.25
Missouri	17.89	26.39	33.89	38.60	24.62	13.43

Table 28: Maternal Health Indicators

DENTAL CARE/ORAL HEALTH 74

According to a report from the Kaiser Family Foundation: "Oral health is an integral part of overall health, but its importance to overall health and well-being often goes unrecognized. Untreated oral health problems can lead to serious health complications. Having no natural teeth can cause nutritional deficiencies and related health problems. Untreated caries (cavities) and periodontal (gum) disease can exacerbate certain diseases, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease, and lead to chronic pain, infections, and loss of teeth. Lack of routine dental care can also delay diagnosis of conditions, which can lead to potentially preventable complications, high-cost emergency department visits, and adverse outcomes."

As of 2019, nearly half of Medicare beneficiaries (47%), or nearly 24 million people, do not have dental coverage and many go without needed care, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation brief on dental coverage and costs for Medicare beneficiaries. 75 Rates are even higher among black (68%) and Hispanic (61%) beneficiaries, and those with low incomes (63%). ⁷⁶ Medicare does not generally cover routine preventive dental care or more expensive dental services that are often needed by older adults. Lack of dental care can lead to delayed diagnosis of serious

⁷³ University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2014-2020. Source geography: County

⁷⁴ Source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured, The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation,

Oral Health in the US: Key Facts, June 2012. http://kaiserfamilyfoundation.files.wordpress. com/2013/01/8324.pdf

⁷⁵ https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/medicare-and-dental-coverage-a-closer-look/

⁷⁶ https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/drilling-down-on-dental-coverage-and-costs-for-medicare-beneficiaries/

health conditions, preventable infections and complications, chronic pain, and costly emergency room visits.

County-level data for child oral health utilization indicators are unavailable. Carroll, Lafayette and Saline counties have Low Income Population HPSA designations for dental health while Ray County has a geographic HPSA designation. Several counties in the area also have FQHC and Rural Health Clinic designations for dental health. The shortage of dental providers indicates that residents in the HCC Network service area likely fare worse than other Missourians for oral health indicators. The ratio of population to dentists is detailed in the table below for each county. Rates in RED are higher than the state and national ratios.

Table 29: Ratio of Population to Dentists⁷⁷

Area	Ratio of population to Dentists
Carroll County	2,790:1
Lafayette County	2,730:1
Ray County	7,670:1
Saline County	2,590:1
Missouri	1,620:1
U.S.	1,380:1

Fluoridated water supplies are beneficial to oral health. According to the CDC, fluoride helps strengthen permanent teeth for children under 8 years old while it leads to strong and healthy teeth among adults. 78 Fluoridated water can help prevent at least 25% of tooth decay in children. Fluoridated water also saves money over time. The American Dental Association estimates that every \$1 spent in water fluoridation saves about \$38 in dental costs in most cities. Despite numerous claims suggesting fluoridated water supplies are toxic, erode lead pipes, and can cause health problems, scientists have shown through evidence-based studies that there is no scientific basis to these claims. 79 There are 45 water systems serving the fourcounty area and 28 of those are fluoridated however none of the systems in Ray County are fluoridated.80

Children

Dental caries and other oral health problems continue to plague vulnerable populations, particularly low-income children, and those with special health care needs. Despite tremendous advances in basic science and technology, as well as substantial progress in better understanding the pathogenesis and prevention of dental caries, evidence-based interventions are sparsely implemented. Barriers to better oral health care for children are multifaceted and include difficulties with access to the oral health system, insufficient collaboration across fields,

⁷⁷ County Health Rankings

⁷⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2019). Community Water Fluoridation. Water Fluoridation Basics. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/basics/index.htm

⁷⁹ American Dental Association. (2019). 5 Reasons Why Fluoride in Water is Good for Communities. Retrieved from https://www.ada.org/en/publicprograms/advocating-for-the-public/%20fluoride-and-fluoridation/5-reasons-whyfluoride-inwater-is-good-for-communities

⁸⁰ https://nccd.cdc.gov/DOH_MWF/Default/Default.aspx

insufficient training of both dental and pediatric professionals, and public policies that hinder access to oral health care.

The CDC reports that untreated tooth decay in children can cause pain and infections that may lead to problems with eating, speaking, playing, and learning. Children who have poor oral health often miss more school and receive lower grades than children who do not. More than 51 million school hours are lost each year due to children having a dental related illness.⁸¹ Furthermore,

- More than half of children aged 6 to 8 have had a cavity in at least one of their primary (baby) teeth.
- More than half of adolescents aged 12 to 19 have had a cavity in at least one of their permanent teeth.
- Children aged 5 to 19 years from low-income families are twice as likely (25%) to have cavities, compared with children from higher-income households (11%).

The Missouri Preventive Services Program provides screening, education, prevention, and referrals for students in participating schools. There was a total of 42,402 participants statewide in the program in the 2021-2022 school year with the majority (58.8%) being in elementary school. The HCC Network four-county area included approximately 1,147 students that participated in the program.⁸²

Non-Elderly Adults

- About 1 in 4 nonelderly adults have untreated tooth decay. The rate among low-income adults is twice that for adults with more income (41% versus 19%).
- Employed adults lose over 164 million hours of work a year related to oral health problems or dental visits.
- Most states provide some adult dental benefits, but half restrict their coverage to emergency services, and adult dental benefits are frequently cut or eliminated when states face budget pressures.

Elderly

Many Medicare beneficiaries go without dental care due to costs. Overall, 10 percent of all beneficiaries did not get needed dental care in the past year because they could not afford it. The rate was higher among those with low incomes (18%), those in relatively poor health (24%), and beneficiaries under 65 with long-term disabilities (26%). While cost is often cited as top reason for not going to the dentist among those who said they needed care but did not go, fear of the dentist, inconvenient location or time for an appointment are also important contributing factors.⁸³

⁸¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General, 2000. Retrieved from https://www.nidcr.nih.gov/sites/default/files/2017-10/hck1ocv.%40www.surgeon.fullrpt.pdf

⁸² https://health.mo.gov/living/families/oralhealth/dashboard.php

⁸³ Vujicic M, Buchmueller T, Klein R. Dental Care Presents the Highest Level of Financial Barriers, Compared to Other Types of Health Care Services. Health Affairs 2016; 35(12): 2176–2182. https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hlthaff.2016.0800

Medicare Beneficiaries

- Medicare does not provide coverage for routine dental care including cleanings, fillings, extractions, dentures, or other dental devices. Some beneficiaries have dental coverage through private plans, or through Medicaid, but the scope of coverage varies widely.
- One in four Medicare beneficiaries has no natural teeth. This condition can often lead to other health issues, including nutritional deficiencies.
- In 2018, nearly half (47%) of all Medicare beneficiaries report no dentist visit in the past year, with higher rates among those who are Black (68%) or Hispanic (61%), have low incomes (73%), or who are in fair or poor health (63%). Cost was a major barrier to
- Average out-of-pocket spending on dental services among Medicare beneficiaries who had any dental service was \$874 in 2018. One in five Medicare beneficiaries (20%) who used dental services spent more than \$1,000 out-of-pocket on dental care. 85

Infection Control/Vaccinations

Influenza - Flu is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and sometimes the lungs. It can cause mild to severe illness, and at times can lead to death. A 2018 CDC study published in Clinical Infectious Diseases suggested that, on average, about 8% of the U.S. population gets sick from flu each season, with a range between 3% and 11%, depending on the season. The same study found that children are most likely to get sick from flu and people 65 and older are least likely to get sick. The first and most crucial step in preventing flu is to get a flu vaccine each year. Flu vaccine has been shown to reduce flu related illnesses and the risk of serious flu complications that can result in hospitalization or even death. The CDC also recommends everyday preventive actions (like staying away from people who are sick, covering coughs and sneezes and frequent handwashing) to help slow the spread of germs that cause respiratory (nose, throat, and lungs) illnesses, like flu.

COVID-19 – The COVID-19 pandemic has amplified the need for healthcare workers in all areas, and especially highlighted the shortages in rural areas. The mental burden placed on healthcare workers has led to increased rates of burnout, psychological stress, and suicide. This is on top of the additional negative effects healthcare workers face when treating patients such as high infection and death rates, excessive financial hardship, stress surrounding known and unknown information, and fear of future impact. The continued prominent levels of stress can lead to further negative health impacts both physically and mentally.86

As of March 2023, there have been 25,377 total cases of COVID-19 in the HCC Network fourcounty area for a rate of 29,129.12 per 100,000 population, which is higher than the state rate of 26,730.12 per 100,000 population. There have been 414 total COVID-related deaths in the

⁸⁴ https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/recent-changes-to-medicare-coverage-of-dental-services-from-the-2023-and-2024-medicare-physician-fee-schedule-final-rules/

⁸⁵ https://www.kff.org/medicare/issue-brief/recent-changes-to-medicare-coverage-of-dental-services-from-the-2023-and-2024-medicare-physician-fee-schedule-final-rules/

⁸⁶ Gupta N, Dhamija S, Patil J, Chaudhari B. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on healthcare workers. Ind Psychiatry J. 2021 Oct;30(Suppl 1):S282-S284. doi: 10.4103/0972-6748.328830. Epub 2021 Oct 22. PMID: 34908710; PMCID: PMC8611576.

region for a rate of 475.21 per 100,000 population. This is significantly higher than the state rate of 351.26 deaths per 100,000 population.⁸⁷ Approximately 55.00% of adult residents in the four-county region have been fully vaccinated, lower than state (61.22%) and national (73.75%) rates.88

Influenza and COVID-19 - Influenza (Flu) and COVID-19 are both contagious respiratory illnesses, but they are caused by different viruses. COVID-19 is caused by infection with a new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) and flu is caused by infection with influenza viruses. Because some of the symptoms of flu and COVID-19 are similar, it may be hard to tell the difference between them based on symptoms alone, and testing may be needed to help confirm a diagnosis. Flu and COVID-19 share many characteristics, but there are some key differences between the two. COVID-19 seems to spread more easily than flu and causes more serious illnesses in some people. It can also take longer before people show symptoms and people can be contagious for longer.

CDC analyzed data from two telephone surveys, the National Immunization Survey-Flu (NIS-Flu) and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), to estimate flu vaccination coverage for the U.S. population during the 2021–22 flu season. Half of all individuals over the age of 6 months (51.4%) received the flu vaccine during the 2021-2022 season, a slight decrease of 0.7 percentage points compared to the previous season. Flu vaccination coverage has decreased for both children and adults by 0.8 percentage points compared to the previous season. Missouri had a state vaccination rate for children ages 6 months to 17 years of 58.1%, slightly higher than the national rate of 57.8%.

Flu vaccination was 3.0 percentage points lower for White children compared with the 2020-21 season but was 2.5 percentage points higher for Black children. However, Black, non-Hispanic children continue to have the lowest vaccination rates. White adults continue to have the highest rates of flu vaccination while Hispanic adults and non-Hispanic Black adults have the lowest flu vaccination rates. Flu vaccination could help prevent or reduce the severity of flu illness, and reduction of outpatient illnesses, hospitalizations, and intensive care unit admissions could alleviate stress on the U.S. health care system. September and October are good times to get vaccinated; however, as long as flu viruses are circulating, vaccination should continue.89

Immunizations - Vaccine-preventable diseases are at an all-time low, but this does not mean they have disappeared. Many viruses and bacteria are still circulating. This is why it is important for everyone to receive all the recommended immunizations on time. Vaccines help your body recognize and fight these germs and protect you each time you come in contact with someone who is sick with any of the following diseases:

⁸⁷ Johns Hopkins University. Accessed via ESRI. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2022. Source geography: County

⁸⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC - GRASP. 2022.

⁸⁹ CDC. (18 October 2022). Flu vaccination coverage, United States, 2021-22 influenza season. https://www.cdc.gov/flu/fluvaxview/coverage-2022estimates.htm

- Chickenpox
- Diphtheria
- Haemophilus Influenzae type b
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- **Human Papillomavirus**

- Influenza
- Measles
- Meningococcal
- Mumps
- **Pertussis**
- Pneumococcal

- Polio
- Rotavirus
- Rubella
- **Tetanus**
- Yellow Fever

Data regarding childhood and adult immunizations is not readily accessible at the county level.

Telehealth

According to a report from the Missouri Foundation for Health⁹⁰, telehealth has long been available as an alternative to in-person care, particularly for some populations. For older and low-income communities, there may be multiple barriers to going to a doctor's office, including lack of mobility or transportation. Telehealth is a viable alternative to in-person care for nonurgent care, routine management of medical conditions, and evaluations. To support the growth and use of telehealth, access to broadband and high-speed internet must be prioritized, especially in rural communities. In Missouri, it is estimated that 20% of the state's population does not have access to high-speed internet. In rural Missouri, 61% of residents lack access to high-speed internet services. 91 As previously stated, approximately 79.41% of the HCC Network service area population has access to high-speed internet, which is lower than state (88.95%) and national (93.82%) rates. 92 However, having access to broadband does not mean that it is affordable to all. Just over 9.85% of households in the four-county region do not own or use any type of computer, smartphone, tablet, or other type of computer, higher than the state rate (7.94%) and the national rate (6.95%). 93 While broadband is somewhat accessible, there are still 19.16% of households in the area that have no or slow internet access, higher than state (14.9%) and national (13.0%) rates. These households may have dial-up internet access, have access but do not pay for the service, or have no access at all. To access broadband, households must also have access to computers, including desktops, laptops, smartphones, tablets, or other types of computers. In the four-county region, approximately 9.85% of households do not have computers, higher than state (7.94%) and national (6.95%) rates.⁹⁴ Carroll County is significantly higher at 11.23%. The lack of access to technology and broadband may be a barrier to care as well as a barrier to education, job opportunities, and social engagement.

MAJOR AND/OR UNIQUE HEALTHCARE NEEDS OF THE TARGET POPULATION

Lack of rural providers. Recruitment and retention of providers (primary care, specialty, dental, and behavioral health) is a chronic problem for rural Missouri areas. Lack of access to providers

⁹⁰ https://mffh.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Telehealth.pdf

⁹¹ Federal Communications Commission. 2016 Broadband Progress Report.; 2016. https://www.fcc.gov/reportsresearch/reports/ broadband-progress-reports/2016-broadband-progress-report

⁹² FCC FABRIC Data. Additional data analysis by CARES. June, 2023.

⁹³ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-20. Source geography: Tract

⁹⁴ US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2017-21. Source geography: Tract

is one of the greatest barriers that universally impacts all aspects of community health, inclusive of availability and access to primary care providers, mental health professionals and dental professionals, particularly for low-income residents. Oral health is a major issue. Although there are dentists enrolled in the Medicaid program, the dentists limit the number of Medicaid patients served and do not provide services on a sliding fee scale. HCC Network locations are a primary oral health provider for residents in the four-county service area. Behavioral health access is also limited in the region, with few providers available to meet the need and demand for care.

Distance to care. Individuals sometimes must travel significant distances to access specialty care or emergency services. There is limited public transportation available and for services that are available, the cost is not affordable. Other non-emergency medical transportation assistance is dependent upon Medicaid coverage and is only available through MTM. These services are extremely limited, difficult to obtain, and often are non-responsive when timecritical services are needed. The HCC Rides program, mentioned earlier, is an innovative transportation program launched by HCC Network to connect patients with drivers, filling transportation needs so that patients can access care and medications.

Affordable access to medications. Because many patients have chronic conditions that require ongoing medication regimens, it is essential they be able to access their prescriptions. HCC Network provides medication assistance through its medication assistance program and the 340B program.

Other barriers. Additional barriers to care in the service area include low incomes that preclude the ability to pay high co-pays and deductibles for those residents that have insurance; lack of health and dental insurance to pay for services and prescriptions; lack of awareness about healthy lifestyles and preventive health; and the lack of knowledge/education to navigate complex health care and social service systems, especially applying for Medicaid and other services.

HEALTH PROVIDER SHORTAGES AND RANKINGS

HCC Network holds Federally Qualified Health Center – Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designations of 21 for primary care, 25 for dental health and 21 for mental health. The four counties in the service area are affected by a health professional shortage area for primary care, as shown in Appendix A.

County Health Rankings

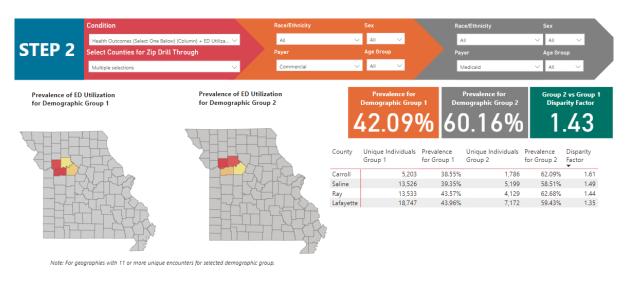
In summary, HCC Network continues to monitor and work to improve many health indicators, including mental health and chronic disease indicators. While progress is being made, the fourcounty region is socio-economically challenged and will require intense effort and resources moving forward. Selected indicators from the 2023 County Health Rankings are listed below with items in RED reflecting rates comparing negatively to state and national levels, as well as

showing where the county ranks from 1 to 115 out of all Missouri counties, with 115 being the least healthy.

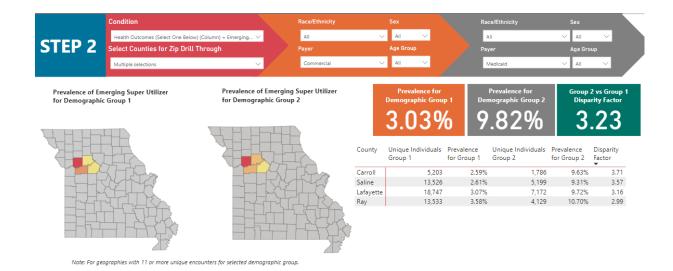
Table 30: County Rankings

	Rank (out of 115)	Life Expectancy	% adults reporting fair/poor health (age adjusted)	Adult Smoking	Adult Obesity	Physical Inactivity
Carroll County	60	75.9	17%	23%	37%	29%
Lafayette County	52	75.9	16%	22%	40%	29%
Ray County	47	75.8	16%	23%	39%	27%
Saline County	55	76.5	17%	22%	39%	28%
Missouri		76.6	15%	19%	34%	25%
U.S.		78.5	12%	16%	32%	22%

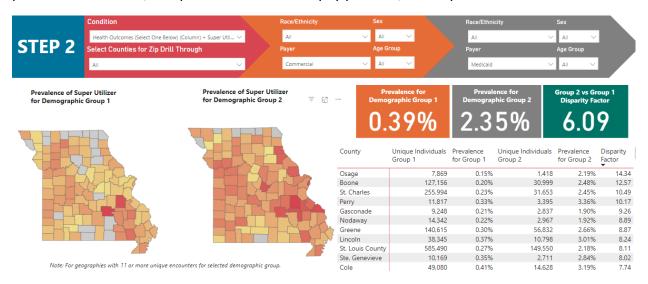
When reviewing the Missouri Hospital Association's Health Equity Dashboards for Health Outcomes data, particularly for emergency department utilization for Medicaid covered individuals compared to individuals with a commercial payer source, individuals with Medicaid coverage (60.16%) were 1.43 times more likely than commercial pay patients (42.09%) to utilize the hospital emergency department.



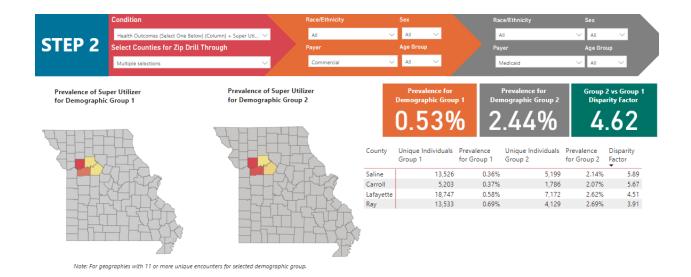
As greater emphasis is placed on reducing Medicaid and Medicare costs, health inequities are of great concern. In the four-county HCC Network region, Medicaid covered individuals are 3.23 times more likely to be an emerging super utilizer of healthcare services with a prevalence of 9.82% compared to commercial pay patients, with a prevalence of 3.03%.



Likewise, when analyzing the Health Equity Dashboard for super utilizers of healthcare services, Medicaid covered individuals in Missouri are 6.09 times more likely to be a super utilizer, with a prevalence of 2.35%, compared to commercial pay patients, with a prevalence of 0.39%.



When looking at the HCC Network four-county region specifically, Medicaid covered individuals are 4.62 times more likely than commercial pay patients to be super utilizers.



PATIENT AND VISITS

A total of 8,214 patients were served at HCC Network in 2022. The majority of patients were seen for primary care (3,846 patients) and for dental care (4,374 patients), with 956 patients seen for mental health services. An overview of HCC Network patients and service data from 2019 through 2023 is provided below.

Table 31: HCC Network UDS Patient Demographic Information

Patient Overview - Age, Race, Ethnicity, Language	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Patients	5,871	5,959	8,033	8,214
Percentage of Children (< 18 years old)	33.0%	31.5%	16.7%	28.8%
Percentage of Adults (18 to 64)	55.7%	57.0%	53.8%	57.9%
Percentage of Older Adults (Age 65 and over)	11.3%	11.5%	11.4%	13.2%
Percentage of Racial and/or Minority Patients	5.13%	4.08%	4.85%	5.38%
Percentage of Hispanic/Latino Ethnicity Patients	4.85%	5.27%	5.30%	5.42%
Percentage of Non-Hispanic White Patients	83.84%	80.30%	81.90%	82.66%
Percentage of Asian Patients	0.44%	0.47%	0.45%	0.54%
Percentage of Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific				
Islander Patients	0.22%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Percentage of Black/African American Patients	2.21%	2.67%	3.51%	3.80%
Percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native				
Patients	0.58%	0.79%	0.75%	0.90%
Percentage of Patients with More Than One Race	1.67%	2.23%	2.51%	2.82%
Percent of Patients with Unreported Race	9.27%	11.13%	8.44%	6.50%
Percentage of Patients Best Served in a Language				
Other Than English	2.86%	7.22%	6.07%	5.11%

Patient demographics show a slight change over time. In 2019, non-Hispanic white patients accounted for 83.84% of clients but that decreased to 82.66% by 2022. While the overall number of patients has increased significantly, the racial demographics of the region have not changed. The age breakouts have slightly changed, with an increased percentage of patients aged 65 and older, and a decreased percentage of patients under age 18.

The socio-economic status of HCC Network patients has changed, as shown in **Table 32** below. Data reflects significant decreases in patients below the Federal Poverty Level, uninsured patients, Medicaid-covered patients, as well as declining numbers of special sub-populations such as agricultural workers, homeless persons, and veterans. Poverty status information was unreported for most patients in 2018.

Table 32: HCC Network Patient Socio-Economic Information

Patient Overview: Socio-Economic Status	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage 100% and Below FPL	37.69%	27.27%	12.78%	10.19%
Percentage Uninsured	16.13%	15.89%	16.02%	11.36%
Percentage Medicaid	35.31%	35.12%	34.03%	22.53%
Percentage Agricultural Workers	1.11%	1.19%	1.24%	0.40%
Percentage Homeless	2.54%	1.81%	1.08%	0.63%
Percentage School-Based Health Center Patients	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%
Percentage Veterans	2.49%	2.57%	2.05%	1.27%

Table 33 below details rates of selected clinical services, including information about COVID-19 and post-COVID conditions. HCC Network has decreasing percentages of patients with hypertension, diabetes, and asthma. Selected mental/behavioral health services are also detailed with significant increases from 2019 to 2020, most likely due to the stressors of the pandemic.

Table 33: HCC Network Clinical Services Overview

Clinical Services Overview	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of Hypertension Patients	11.60%	12.99%	10.26%	10.17%
Percentage of Diabetes Patients	5.74%	6.11%	4.82%	4.76%
Percentage of Asthma Patients	2.42%	2.42%	1.57%	1.63%
Percentage of Symptomatic/Asymptomatic HIV				
Patients	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
Percentage of SARS-CoV-2 Patients	N/A	0.19%	2.84%	3.62%
Percentage of Post COVID-19 Condition	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.28%
Percentage Acute Respiratory Illness due to SARS-				
CoV-2 Patients	N/A	0.00%	0.06%	0.09%
Percentage of Depression and Other Mood				
Disorders	10.63%	12.14%	11.94%	10.77%
Percentage of Anxiety disorders, including PTSD	8.81%	10.71%	12.20%	10.26%

Information regarding preventive health screenings for selected indicators is detailed in the table below.

Table 34: HCC Network Preventive Health Screening & Services

Preventive Health Screening & Services	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of Female Patients Age 23-64 Screened				
for Cervical Cancer	52.10%	47.57%	33.62%	33.05%
Percentage of Children Age 3-16 with Documented				
BMI Screening and Counseling on Nutrition and				
Physical Activity	89.10%	95.05%	69.08%	79.43%
Percentage of Adult Medical Patients Age 18 and				
Older with Documented Body Mass Index (BMI)				
Screening and Follow-Up Plan	95.10%	91.06%	81.06%	81.56%
Percentage of Adult Medical Patients Age 18 and				
Older Screened for Tobacco Use and Received				
Cessation Counseling	97.08%	95.18%	91.62%	92.02%
Percentage of Patients Age 50-74 Screened for				
Colorectal Cancer	42.37%	32.29%	33.42%	42.00%
Percentage of Children 2 Years of Age Who Received				
Age Appropriate Vaccines by Their 2nd Birthday	0.00%	0.00%	5.26%	16.00%
Percentage of Patients Age 12 and Older Screened				
for Clinical Depression and if Positive had a Follow-				
Up Plan Documented	91.51%	82.97%	66.68%	70.85%
Percentage of Children 6 through 9 Years of Age at				
Moderate to High Risk of Caries Who Received a				
Sealant on a First Permanent Molar	81.71%	71.83%	53.66%	43.33%

COMMUNITY INPUT

HCC Network conducted a community survey to gain insight and opinions from patients as well as partners within the region. Key components including opinions on the status of the local healthcare systems and providers as well as perspectives on what could be improved within the community are summarized below.

- 1. Respondents were asked to identify important characteristics of a healthy community. All respondents selected Healthcare Availability as either the most important characteristic or an important characteristic. Other characteristics that were highly ranked included, in order: education, safety, access to healthy foods, opportunities such as housing, jobs, events, recreation, and physical fitness, transportation, and community involvement.
- 2. 66.67% of survey respondents indicated HCC Network's quality of healthcare delivery as Very Good or Good. 73.33% of respondents also indicated HCC Network's response to the COVID-19 pandemic as Very Good or Good.
- 3. Survey respondents indicated HCC Network has a good variety of offered services and that providers are knowledgeable and experienced. 93.33% of respondents believe local

- healthcare organizations, providers, and partners are actively working together to improve the health status of area residents.
- 4. Respondents indicated areas where services could be improved. Access to care, including primary care, behavioral health care, and substance use disorder services were identified as the top three priorities. Increasing access to aging services, transportation assistance, and oral health care were also ranked highly. Other areas for improvement that were frequently selected include obesity and nutrition education, pharmacy access, pediatricians, and long-term care availability.
- 5. The top three identified barriers to healthcare included mental or behavioral health status impacting capacity to pursue healthcare, no insurance or the cost of insurance, and the affordability of care and/or medications. According to respondents, the top five reasons for poor health in the community include preventative health not being a personal priority, the cost of healthcare, the lack of or cost of health insurance, poverty, and the lack of availability of healthcare services (hours, specialists, etc.).
- 6. Substance misuse and dependency was identified repeatedly as an area of concern within the region. Respondents indicated inpatient treatment options, support groups, and sober or transitional housing options are needed.
- 7. Identified opportunities for improving programs and access include improving communications and outreach so the community is aware of services, programs, resources and opportunities, finding ways to bring providers to the area, creating a single point of access for all healthcare needs (primary, mental, oral, and vision), and increasing funding to support programs and services.

The CHNA survey results dovetail with the secondary data presented in previous sections of this Community Health Needs Assessment. HCC Network and community partners show an awareness of and responsiveness to the needs of residents in the service area including the social and economic status, educational status, and health related barriers that may impact community members. Active outreach and marketing of programs is on-going, to inform and educate residents about opportunities to access care and reduce these barriers.

NETWORK OF PARTNERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

As part of the community assessment process, HCC Network conducted a review of the Community Health Needs Assessments of local hospitals to determine if the data reflected in HCC Network's community assessment were consistent with other locally identified priorities. Because all local hospitals are part of the Rural Health Network, priorities of all organizations are designed to complement network partner activities and address community need. The priorities identified by the local hospitals are consistent with the needs identified in HCC Network's community assessment. As a result, HCC Network has developed a network of service providers through community and regional partnerships that assist in the delivery of services to the target population in order to address these needs.

HCC Network and its partners continually evaluate how changes in the regional community affect the ability to provide services. HCC Network also works with the Missouri Primary Care

Association (MPCA), Missouri Primary Care Office (MPCO), community partners and other primary care providers in advocating for programs and services which benefit individuals living in the service area.

APPENDIX A: Health Professional Shortage Areas

data.HRSA.gov – HPSA Find

				Primary State		HPSA FTE	HPSA	PC MCTA		Rural	Designation	Update
scipline	HPSA ID	HPSA Name	Designation Type	Name	County Name	Short	Score	Score	Status	Status	Date	Date
mary Care	1296832547	Ray County	Geographic HPSA	Missouri	Ray County, MO	2.125	10	12	Designated	Rural	03/18/2022	03/18/20
				S25 25		525 25	l					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Component Type	Component GEOID	Component Rural Status	l					
	Missouri	Ray	Ray	Single County	29177	Rural						
mary Care	1299121069	LI-Saline County	Low Income Population HPSA	Missouri	Saline County, MO	2.89	18	17	Designated	Rural	11/24/2000	09/09/20
nary care		er same county	Low meeting paragraph in our	1411330411	Same county wo	2.03	I		Designated		11/1-/1000	03,03,20
				Component		Component	l					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status	ļ					
	Missouri	Saline	Saline	Single County	29195	Rural						
mary Care	1294226024	LI-Carroll/Livingston Counties	Low Income Population HPSA	Missouri	Carroll County, MO	2.75	17	10	Designated	Rural	10/27/2017	09/09/20
							ľ					
		2	4	Component	4 2000	Component	l					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status	2					
	Missouri	Carroll	Carroll	Single County	29033	Rural						
	Missouri	Livingston	1001	Starla Caract	20117	Rural						
nary Care	129999294B	Regional Health Care Clinic, Inc.	Livingston Federally Qualified Health Center	Single County	Pettis County, MO	Rurai	21	21	Designated	Rural	02/28/2006	09/10/20
ilary care	1233332340	Regional Health Care Chilic, Inc.	rederany quanted freath Center	1411330 011	r etus county, wo		Rural	ור בר	Designated	in air	02,20,2000	03/10/20
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	Green Ridge R-VIII	401 W Pettis St	Green Ridge	МО	65332-1160	Pettis	Rural	7				
	Katy on the Go	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy on the Trail	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	мо	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Administration	816 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	МО	65301-2182	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Cole Camp R-1	500 S Keeney St	Cole Camp	MO	65325-1059	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health East	305 W Main St	Sedalia	мо	65301-3821	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Ivy Bend	41569 Ivy Bend Rd	Stover	МО	65078-2177	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Marshall school based	313 E Eastwood St	Marshall	MO	65340-1413	Saline	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Morgan County RII	913 W Newton St	Versailles	МО	65084-1811	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Warsaw Schools	20363 Lane of Champions	Warsaw	МО	65355-6463	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Harbor Village	17571 N Dam Access Rd	Warsaw	МО	65355-6396	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Stover	701 N Oak St	Stover	МО	65078-0842	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health-Marshall	1825 Atchison Ave	Marshall	МО	65340-9 7 52	Saline	Rural					
	REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CLINIC, INC., dba Katy Trail Community	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Regional Healthcare Clinic, Inc Dba Katy Trail Community Health	1109 W Clay Rd	Versailles	МО	65084-1177	Morgan	Rural	J ,				
ary Care	129999290G	Health Care Coalition of Lafayette County	Federally Qualified Health Center	Missouri	Lafavette County, MO		21	20	Designated	Non- Rural	11/01/2013	09/11/20
				***************************************			Rural	1				
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status	_				
	HCC Network - Concordia	206 N Bismark St STE A	Concordia	мо	64020-8101	Lafayette	Rural					
	HCC Network - Admin I	825 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	МО	6406 7 -1515	Lafayette	Non-					
	HCC Network - Admin II	819 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	МО	64067-1515	Lafayette	Non-					
	HCC Network - Buckner	324 S Hudson St	Buckner	МО	64016-8142	Jackson	Non-					
	HCC Network - Carrollton	718 Harvest Hills Dr	Carrollton	мо	64633-2412	Carroll	Rural					
	HCC Network - Independence	17611 E US Highway 24 STE Hcc	Independence	МО	64056-1853	Jackson	Non-					
	HCC Network - Lexington	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A	Lexington	МО	6406 7 -15 7 2	Lafayette	Non-					
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental I	206 N Bismark St	Concordia	мо	64020-8180	Lafayette	Rural	1				
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental II	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A	Lexington	MO	64067-1572	Lafayette	Non-	1				
	HCC Network - Mobile Medical I	608 Missouri St	Waverly	МО	64096-8241	Lafayette	Rural	1				
	HCC Network - Waverly	608 Missouri St	Waverly	МО	64096-8241	Lafayette	Rural					
ary Care	1293432221	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO		17	19	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/20
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Rural Status					
	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	420 W Front St	Slater	MO MO	65349-1328	Saline	Rural	4				
		- Lo Fr Hollt St			000-10-1020	Samme	reur al					

Site Name

2305 S Highway 65 BLDG A JEFFERSON MEDICAL GROUP Rural Site Name

JEFFERSON MEDICAL GROUP

Primary Care 129999295X Site Address 1502 N Jefferson St Site State Site ZIP Code Status Carrollton MO
Federally Qualified Health Center Missouri 64633-1948 Rural

Site City

Site State Site ZIP Code

Site Address

Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Rura
Compass Health	101 Progress Pkwy	Sullivan	МО	63080-2359	Crawford	Non
Compass Health (Clinton, Missouri)	1800 Community	dinton	MO	64735-8804	Henry	Rura
Compass Health (Osceola, Missouri)	101 Hospital Dr	Osceola	MO	64776-9547	St. Clair	Rura
Compass Health - Arnold	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	MO	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Arnold	21 Municipal Dr	Arnold	MO	63010-1012	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Festus	501 Westwind Dr	Festus	MO	63028-1537	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Festus	110 N Mill St	Festus	мо	63028-1816	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Herculaneum	200 Senn-Thomas Dr	Herculaneum	мо	63048	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - High Ridge	1817 Gravois Rd	High Ridge	MO	63049-2668	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - High Ridge	324 Emerson Rd	High Ridge	мо	63049-2542	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Hillsboro	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	мо	63050-5100	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - House Springs	4300 Gravois Rd	House Springs	MO	63051-2304	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Mobile 1	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	MO	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Mobile 2	841 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	мо	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non
Compass Health - Nevada	320 Mac Blvd	Nevada	мо	64772-3990	Vernon	Run
Compass Health - Odessa	1278 W US Highway 40	Odessa	MO	64076	Lafayette	Non
Compass Health Bates County Clinic	805 N Orange St	Butler	MO	64730-9382	Bates	Run
Compass Health Bates County Dental Clinic	205 E Dakota St	Butler	мо	64730-2113	Bates	Rura
Compass Health Cedar County Clinic	107 W Broadway St	El Dorado Springs	MO	64744-1133	Cedar	Rura
Compass Health Center Administrative Office Jefferson City	3515 Amazonas Dr	Jefferson City	MO	65109-6821	Cole	Non
Compass Health Center, Inc.	3501 Berrywood Dr	Columbia	мо	65201-6584	Boone	Nor
	Section of the Section Section (Section Section Sectio					Non
Compass Health Inc.	8075 Mexico Rd	Saint Peters	МО	63376-1118	St. Charles	Run
Compass Health Inc.	616 Burkarth Rd	Warrensburg	мо	64093-1462	Johnson	Run
Compass Health Inc.	1010 Remington Plz	Raymore	мо	64083-8640	Cass	Non
Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit	1800 Community	dinton	МО	64735-8804	Henry	Rur
Compass Health Owensville	704 E Highway 28	Owensville	мо	65066-1588	Gasconade	Run
Compass Health, Inc.	501 N Sunset Ln	Raymore	MO	64083-9402	Cass	Non
						Non
Compass Health, Inc.	3785 New Town Blvd	Saint Charles	MO	63301-4358	St. Charles	Run
Compass Health, Inc.	303 N Keene St STE 202	Columbia	MO	65201-8052	Boone	Non
Compass Health, Inc.	200 Portland St	Columbia	МО	65201-6525	Boone	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	2645 Muegge Rd	Saint Charles	мо	63303-3145	St. Charles	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	500 Clark Ave	Union	MO	63084-1004	Franklin	Run
						Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	111 Mexico Ct	Saint Peters	мо	63376-5102	St. Charles	Run
Compass Health, Inc.	901 NE Independence Ave	Lees Summit	мо	64086-5544	Jackson	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	1000 W Nifong Blvd BLDG 6	Columbia	MO	65203-5615	Boone	Non
Compass Health, Inc.	1705 E Broadway STE 340	Columbia	MO	65201-7167	Boone	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	300 Galaxie Ave	Harrisonville	мо	64701-2084	Cass	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	222 N Mill St	Festus	мо	63028-1818	Jefferson	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	351 Main St	Hillsboro	MO	63050-4371	Lefferson	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	201 N Garth Ave	Columbia	MO	65203-4105	Boone	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	1810 Spruce St	Higginsville	MO	64037-1537	Lafayette	Rur
Compass Health, Inc.	301 W Austin Blvd	Nevada	МО	64772-3124	Vernon	Rur
Compass Health, Inc.	91 Troy Sq	Troy	мо	63379-3227	Lincoln	Rur
Compass Health, Inc.	1517 Union Ave STE C	Moberly	MO	65270-9471	Randolph	Rur
					nanas pri	Nor
Compass Health, Inc.	1504 Elm St	Saint Charles	MO	63301-1 7 99	St. Charles	Rur
Compass Health, Inc. Jeffco Mobile Van	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	MO	63050-5100	Jefferson	Nor
Compass Health, Inc. Mobile	303 N Keene St STE 202	Columbia	MO	65201-8052	Boone	Nor
Compass Heatlh Inc.	2000 N Gaines Dr	dinton	MO	64735-1132	Henry	Rur

Designated Rural 09/30/2021 09/30/2021

Status

Designated Rural 09/01/2007 11/05/2021

MO MO MO MO MO MO	64658-1012 65281-1037 65201-8147 65203-2037 65202-6522 63301-4404 63383-6505 Johnson County, MO	Linn Chariton Boone Boone Boone St. Charles Warren	Non- Rural Rural Non- Non- Non- Rural Rural
мо мо мо мо	65281-1037 65201-8147 65203-2037 65202-6522	Chariton Boone Boone Boone	Rural Rural Non- Non- Non- Non-
МО МО МО	65281-103 7 65201-814 7 65203-203 7	Chariton Boone Boone	Rural Rural Non- Non- Non-
МО МО МО	65281-103 7 65201-814 7 65203-203 7	Chariton Boone Boone	Rural Rural Non- Non-
мо	65281-103 7	Chariton	Rural Rural
			Rural
MO	64658-1012	Linn	
			Non-
MO	65203-4365	Boone	
MO	63084-3397	Franklin	Rural
MO	63385-4836	St. Charles	Rural
	мо	MO 63084-3397	The state of the s

Primary Care 1295471016

			Component		Component
Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	September 1.	Component GEOID	Rural Status
Missouri	Johnson	Johnson	Single County	29101	Rural
Missouri	Lafavette	Lafavette	Single County	2910 7	Partially Rural

Partially 16 13 Designated Rural 03/14/2022 03/14/2022

data.HRSA.gov – HPSA Find

											THE COURSE OF STREET	
District.	HPSA ID	HPSA Name	D-1	Primary State	Court No.	HPSA FTE	HPSA Score	PC MCT		Rural	Designation	Hade 5
Discipline	HPSAID	HPSA Name	Designation Type	Name	County Name	Short	Score	Score	Status	Status	Date	Update Date
-	VC00C004775		Low Income Population		Johnson County, MO	6.07			and the second second	Partially	05 40 40047	00/00/0004
Dental Health	6296904775	LI-Lafayette and Johnson Counties	HPSA	Missouri	Lafayette County, MO	6.87	16 —	NA	Designated	Rural	05/12/2017	09/09/2021
	2 22	100	188	Component	40 0000000	Component	1					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status	4					
	Missouri	Johnson	Johnson	Single County	29101	Rural						
	Cara La Distriction	AND CONTRACT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Not account to the second of t	WATER TRANSPORT OF THE PARTY OF		A STREET, MINISTRAL PROPERTY OF STREET, STREET						
	Missouri	Lafayette	Lafayette	Single County	29107	Partially Rura	al.					
			Low Income Population		Carroll County, MO							
Dental Health	6299093834	LI-Livingston and Carroll Counties	HPSA	Missouri	Livingston County, MO	2.06	1 8	NA	Designated	Rural	08/25/2017	09/09/2021
				Component		Component	1					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status	_					
	Missouri	Carroll	Carroll	Single County	29033	Rural						
	Missouri	Livingston	Livingston	Single County	29117	Rural	_					
			Low Income Population								Market and the late of the late	
Dental Health	6298603353	LI-Saline County	HPSA	Missouri	Saline County, MO	2.17	17	NA	Designated	Rural	03/21/2001	09/09/2021
				Component		Component	1					
	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status						
	Missouri	Saline	Saline	Single County	29195	Rural						
			Federally Qualified									
Dental Health	629999291E	Regional Health Care Clinic, Inc.	Health Center	Missouri	Pettis County, MO		25	NA	Designated	Rural	02/28/2006	09/10/2021
							Rural					
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status	╛				
	Green Ridge R-VIII	401 W Pettis St	Green Ridge	MO	65332-1160	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy on the Go	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy on the Trail	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Administration	816 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2182	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Cole Camp R-1	500 S Keeney St	Cole Camp	MO	65325-1059	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health East	305 W Main St	Sedalia	MO	65301-3821	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Ivy Bend	41569 Ivy Bend Rd	Stover	MO	65078-2177	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Marshall school based	313 E Eastwood St	Marshall	мо	65340-1413	Saline	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Morgan County RII	913 W Newton St	Versailles	MO	65084-1811	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Warsaw Schools	20363 Lane of Champions	Warsaw	MO	65355-6463	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Harbor Village	17571 N Dam Access Rd	Warsaw	MO	65355-6396	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Stover	701 N Oak St	Stover	MO	65078-0842	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health-Marshall	1825 Atchison Ave	Marshall	MO	65340-9752	Saline	Rural					
	REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CLINIC, INC., dba Katy Trail											
	Community Health	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	мо	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Regional Healthcare Clinic, Inc Dba Katy Trail											
	Community Health Prairie Hills	1109 W Clay Rd	Versailles	мо	65084-1177	Morgan	Rural					
		Health Care Coalition of Lafayette	Federally Qualified									
Dental Health	629999291B	County	Health Center	Missouri	Lafayette County, MO		25	NA	Designated	Non-Rura	11/01/2013	09/11/2021
		,					Rural	7				
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	HCC Network - Concordia	206 N Bismark St STE A	Concordia	MO	64020-8101	Lafayette	Rural	7				
	HCC Network - Admin I	825 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	мо	64067-1515	Lafayette	Non-Rura					
	Tree tree tree tree tree tree tree tree	azo o zadiroso riigirikaji zo	EGATING CONT		0.007.1515	Lurayouto		"				
	HCC Network - Admin II	819 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	мо	64067-1515	Lafayette	Non-Rura	a l				
	The recording Planning	013 3 coancas riignivay 13	EGATING COTT	1410	04007 1515	Burdycette	(40) Hare	"				
	HCC Network - Buckner	324 S Hudson St	Buckner	мо	64016-8142	Jackson	Non-Rura					
	HCC Network - Carrollton	718 Harvest Hills Dr	Carrollton	MO	64633-2412	Carroll	Rural	" [
	TICC NECESTOR - CATORICAL	718 Hai Vest Hills Di	Carolitor	IVIO	04033-2412	Carron	Nulai					
	HCC Network - Independence	17611 E US Highway 24 STE Hcc	Independence	мо	64056-1853	Jackson	Non-Rura	j .				
	1.00 Network - independence	17-011 E O3 HISHWAY 24-31E HCC	machemagage	1010	0-1020-1022	Jackson	INOIT-NUFS	1				
	HCC Network - Lexington	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A	Lexington	мо	64067-1572	Lafayette	Non-Rura	,				
								1				
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental I	206 N Bismark St	Concordia	МО	64020-8180	Lafayette	Rural					
	THE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	044.0.0	1 000 * 000 1000 1		C40C7/4C70	A COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE P						
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental II HCC Network - Mobile Medical I	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A 608 Missouri St	Lexington Waverly	MO MO	64067-1572 64096-8241	Lafa y ette Lafa y ette	Non-Rura Rural	al				

	HCC Network - Waverly	608 Missouri St	Waverly	МО	64096-8241	Lafayette	Rural	J				
Dental Health	6296309739	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO		15	NA	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/2021
	200 200	100 (1006 Fe)	AP. 572	125 53	11H	272	Rural	1				
	Site Name AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	Site Address 420 W Front St	Site City Slater	Site State MO	Site ZIP Code 65349-1328	County Saline	Status Rural	4				
	AKEMAN MICBORNEY HEALTH CLINIC	420 W Front St	Slater	MU	65349-1328	Saine	кигаг					
Dental Health	6291059844	FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO		15	NA	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/2021
	Site Name	Sit e Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Rural Status					
	FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	2305 S Highway 65 BLDG A	Marshall	МО	65340-3702	Saline	Rural	1				
Dental Health	6293172694	JEFFERSON MEDICAL GROUP	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	0 110		15	1212	E		00/00/0004	00/00/0004
Dental Health	6293172694	JEFFERSON WIEDICAL GROUP	Kurai Heaith Clinic	Wilssouri	Carroll County, MO		Rural	NA 1	Designated	Kurai	09/30/2021	09/30/2021
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	JEFFERSON MEDICAL GROUP	1502 N Jefferson St	Carrollton	МО	64633-1948	Carroll	Rural	I)				
Dental Health	629999291 N	COMPACE LIEATEL INC.	Federally Qualified	Missouri			24	210		D	44 (04 (2042	44 (05 (2024
Dental Health	65999351N	COMPASS HEALTH, INC.	Health Center	IVIISSOURI	Henry County, MO		21 Rural	NA 1	Designated	Kurai	11/01/2013	11/05/2021
	Site Name	Sit e Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status	ļ				
	Compass Health	101 Progress Pkwy	Sullivan	мо	63080-2359	Grawford	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health (Clinton, Missouri)	1800 Community	Clinton	мо	64735-8804	Henry	Rural					
	Compass Health (Osceola, Missouri)	101 Hospital Dr	Osceola	MO	64776-9547	St. Clair	Rural					
	Compass Health - Arnold	21 Municipal Dr	Arnold	мо	63010-1012	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	32 133 9075	010.1.5% - 25.1			500404400							
	Compass Health - Arnold	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	MO	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Festus	110 N Mill St	Festus	МО	63028-1816	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Festus	501 Westwind Dr	Festus	МО	63028-1537	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Herculaneum	200 Senn-Thomas Dr	Herculan eum	MO	63048	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - High Ridge	324 Emerson Rd	High Ridge	МО	63049-2542	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - High Ridge	1817 Gravois Rd	High Ridge	мо	63049-2668	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Hillsboro	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	мо	63050-5100	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - House Springs	4300 Gravois Rd	House Springs	мо	63051-2304	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Mobile 1	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	мо	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	NEW ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION											
	Compass Health - Mobile 2	841 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	MO	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health - Nevada	320 Mac Blvd	Nevada	MO	64772-3990	Vernon	Rural					
	Compass Health - Odessa	1278 W US Highway 40	Odessa	мо	64076	Lafayette	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health Bates County Clinic	805 N Orange St	Butler	MO	64730-9382	Bates	Rural					
	Compass Health Bates County Dental Clinic	205 E Dakota St	Butler	MO	64730-2113	Bates	Rural					
	Compass Health Cedar County Clinic	107 W Broadway St	El Dorado Springs	MO	64744-1133	Cedar	Rural					
	Compass Health Center Administrative Office											
	Jefferson City	3515 Amazonas Dr	Jefferson City	MO	65109-6821	Cole	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health Center, Inc.	3501 Berrywood Dr	Columbia	мо	65201-6584	Boone	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health Inc.	1010 Remington Plz	Raymore	МО	64083-8640	Cass	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health Inc.	8075 Mexico Rd	Saint Peters	мо	63376-1118	St. Charles	Non-Rural					
	Compass Health Inc.	616 Burkarth Rd	Warrensburg	мо	64093-1462	Johnson	Rural	1				
	Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit	1800 Community	Clinton	мо	64735-8804	Henry	Rural					
	Compass Health Owensville	704 E Highway 28	Owensville	мо	65066-1588	Gasconade	Rural					
	Compass Health, Inc.	303 N Keene St STE 202	Columbia	МО	65201-8052	Boone	Non-Rural	l				

Compass Health, Inc.	301 W Austin Blvd	Nevada	MO	64772-3124	Vernon	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1517 Union Ave STE C	Moberly	MO	65270-9471	Randolph	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	111 Mexico Ct	Saint Peters	МО	63376-5102	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	222 N Mill St	Festus	мо	63028-1818	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	200 Portland St	Columbia	мо	65201-6525	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	351 Main St	Hillsboro	МО	63050-4371	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	501 N Sunset Ln	Raymore	MO	64083-9402	Cass	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1810 Spruce St	Higginsville	MO	64037-1537	Lafayette	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	91 Troy Sq	Troy	мо	63379-3227	Lincoln	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	3785 New Town Blvd	Saint Charles	МО	63301-4358	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1504 Elm St	Saint Charles	MO	63301-1799	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	901 NE Independence Ave	Lees Summit	MO	64086-5544	Jackson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1000 W Nifong Blvd BLDG 6	Columbia	мо	65203-5615	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1705 E Broadway STE 340	Columbia	МО	65201-7167	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	300 Galaxie Ave	Harrisonville	МО	64701-2084	Cass	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	2645 Muegge Rd	Saint Charles	MO	63303-3145	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	201 N Garth Ave	Columbia	мо	65203-4105	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	500 Clark Ave	Union	MO	63084-1004	Franklin	Rural
18 50						
Compass Health, Inc. Jeffco Mobile Van	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	MO	63050-5100	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc. Mobile	303 N Keene St STE 202	Columbia	мо	65201-8052	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Heath Inc.	2000 N Gaines Dr	Clinton	MO	64735-1132	Henry	Rural
SALES PROGRAM - CANADAMAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A						NA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T
Crider Health Center	1032 Crosswinds Ct	Wentzville	MO	63385-4836	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Crider Health Center, Inc.	1780 Old Highway 50 E, Ste 102	Union	MO	63084-3397	Franklin	Rural
Family Dental Center	1101 N Providence Rd	Columbia	мо	65203-4365	Boone	Non-Rural
Family Health Center @ Marceline	1600 N Missouri Ave	Marceline	MO	64658-1012	Linn	Rural
Family Health Center @ Salisbury	307 S Broadway	Salisbury	MO	65281-1037	Chariton	Rural
Tamy read cortes & sanstary	307 3 Li Cadalla y	Sull Soury	1410	03201 1037	Giarion	marai
Family Health Center Columbia East	2475 Broadway Bluffs Dr, Ste 200	Columbia	МО	65201-8147	Boone	Non-Rural
FAMILY HEALTH CENTER OF BOONE COUNTY	1001 W Worley St	Columbia	МО	65203-2037	Boone	Non-Rural
JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	5665 Roger I Wilson Memorial Dr	Columbia	мо	65202-6522	Boone	Non-Rural
St. Charles Clinic	102 Compass Point Dr	Saint Charles	МО	63301-4404	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Warrenton Medical, Dental, & Behavioral Health	19515 Brune Pkwy	Warrenton	MO	63383-6505	Warren	Rural

Dental Health 6294739998

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			Component	Component	
Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status
Missouri	Ray	Ray	Single County	29177	Rural

NA Designated Rural 04/15/2022 04/15/2022

data.HRSA.gov – HPSA Find

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		Alman All Total		Primary State		HPSA FTE		MCTA		Rural	Designation	
	HPSA ID	HPSA Name	Designation Type	Name	County Name	Short	HPSA Score	Score	Status	Status	Date	Update Da
ital	7200002005	Barriage I II all Care City I	Federally Qualified		D-11'- C		24	NA	6		04 104 12005	00/40/202
th [7299992965	Regional Health Care Ginic, Inc.	Health Center	Missouri	Pettis County, MO		21 Rural	i i	Designated	Rurai	01/01/2006	09/10/202
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	Green Ridge R-VIII	401 W Pettis St	Green Ridge	MO	65332-1160	Pettis	Rural	ļ.				
	Katy on the Go	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy on the Trail	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Administration	816 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	MO	65301-2182	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Cole Camp R-1	500 S Keeney St	Cole Camp	мо	65325-1059	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health East	305 W Main St	Sedalia	мо	65301-3821	Pettis	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Ivy Bend	41569 Ivy Bend Rd	Stover	MO	65078-2177	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Marshall school based	313 E Eastwood St	Marshall	мо	65340-1413	Saline	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Morgan County RII	913 W Newton St	Versailles	мо	65084-1811	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health Warsaw Schools	20363 Lane of Champions	Warsaw	мо	65355-6463	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Harbor Village	17571 N Dam Access Rd	Warsaw	MO	65355-6396	Benton	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health, Stover	701 N Oak St	Stover	MO	65078-0842	Morgan	Rural					
	Katy Trail Community Health-Marshall	1825 Atchison Ave	Marshall	MO	65340-9752	Saline	Rural					
	REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CLINIC, INC., dba Katy Trail Community Health	821 Westwood Dr	Sedalia	МО	65301-2102	Pettis	Rural					
	Regional Healthcare Clinic, Inc Dba Katy Trail											
	Community Health Prairie Hills	1109 W Clay Rd	Versailles	МО	65084-1177	Morgan	Rural					
ntal		Health Care Coalition of Lafayette	Federally Qualified					•				
lth _	7299992903	County	Health Center	Missouri	Lafayette County, MO		21	NA	Designated	Non-Rural	11/01/2013	09/11/202
		6990			50		Rural					
	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Sit e State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	HCC Network - Concordia	206 N Bismark St STE A	Concordia	MO	64020-8101	Lafayette	Rural					
	HCC Network - Admin I	825 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	мо	64067-1515	Lafayette	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Admin II	819 S Business Highway 13	Lexington	мо	64067-1515	Lafayette	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Buckner	324 S Hudson St	Buckner	МО	64016-8142	Jackson	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Carrollton	718 Harvest Hills Dr	Carrollton	MO	64633-2412	Carroll	Rural					
	The House Carolical	710 Harvest Hills B.	Carroncon		0 1000 2 122	Carron	, and					
	HCC Network - Independence	17611 E US Highway 24 STE Hcc	Independence	MO	64056-1853	Jackson	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Lexington	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A	Lexington	мо	64067-1572	Lafayette	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental I	206 N Bismark St	Concordia	мо	64020-8180	Lafayette	Rural					
	HCC Network - Mobile Dental II	944 C Duning and Highway 42 CTF A	Lautanton	мо	64067-1572	Lafayette	Non-Rural					
	HCC Network - Mobile Medical I	811 S Business Highway 13 STE A 608 Missouri St	Lexington Waverly	MO	64096-8241	Lafayette	Rural					
	HCC Network - Waverly	608 Missouri St	Waverly	MO	64096-8241	Lafayette	Rural					
ntal	TICC Network - waverry	OOB WISSOUTH SE	waverry	IVIO	04030-0241	Larayette	ivarai	J				
lth	7292365160	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO		17	NA	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/202
							Rural	ĺ				
1	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Sit e State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status					
	Site Name			110	65349-1328	Saline	Rural	ľ				
1	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC	420 W Front St	Slater	МО	000 10 1010			-				
ntal		420 W Front St FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	Slater Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO		17	NA	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/202
ntal	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC 7291820402	FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO	Court	Rural	NA.	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/202
ital	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC 7291820402 Site Name	FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri Site State	Saline County, MO	County	Rural Status	NA.	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/202
ntal	AKEMAN MCBURNEY HEALTH CLINIC 7291820402	FITZGIBBON PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	Rural Health Clinic	Missouri	Saline County, MO	County Saline	Rural	NA	Designated	Rural	08/18/2019	09/11/2021

Mental Health

Mental

Part	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Sit e State	Site ZIP Code	County	Rural Status					
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Page	JEFFERSON MEDICAL GROOP	130Z N Jellerson St		IVIU	04033-1948	Carroll	Rurai			Partially		
Component Note Comp	7297824731	Lafayette County		Missouri	Lafayette County, MO	2.13	16	NA	Designated		05/03/2022	05/03/2022
Marie Laleyere Laleyere Saleyere South Court South Court Missouri Horney Courty,				Component		Component	1		857			
Federal Procession Federal	Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name		Component GEOID		_					
Federal Procession Federal	Missouri	Lafavette	Lafavette	Single County	29107	Partially Rura						
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Process Heading Standard	7299992908	COMPASS HEALTH, INC.	Health Center	Missouri	Henry County, MO			NA.	Designated	Rural	11/01/2013	11/05/2021
Description 10.0 Progress Flow Sulfiver MO 6008-2356 Creative Non-Rural Compass Florid (Clinco, Miscour) 380 Community Clincon MO 6473-85804 tetrory Rural Compass Florid (Clinco, Miscour) 380 Community Clincon MO 6473-85804 tetrory Rural Compass Florid (Clinco, Miscour) 380 Edico Blad Amedia MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Amedia MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65013-1400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65048 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - Feature MO 65048 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - High Ridge MO 65048 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - High Ridge MO 65048 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - High Ridge MO 65048-2442 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - High Ridge MO 65048-2442 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - High Ridge MO 65059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 65059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 65059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 65059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 65059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson Non-Rural Compass Florid In - House Sortings MO 66059-2400 Jafferson	212 00	120 V IV	920 V20	1241 124 13		2		1				
Compass Head th - Amould Sept Community Office Mode 6475-88044 Heavy Rural Compass Head th - Amould Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept	Site Name	Site Address	Site City	Site State	Site ZIP Code	County	Status	4				
Compass Head th - Amould Sept Community Office Mode 6475-88044 Heavy Rural Compass Head th - Amould Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept	Compace Health	101 Progress Phys	Sullivan	MO	63080-2350	Crawford	Non-Rural	1				
Compase Health - Amold	0.5 A A T T N # 0.7 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A							1				
Compass Health - Amold S49 Affice Blaud Amold MO 63010 1409 Jefferson Non-Bural								1				
Compass Health - Amoid 11 Municipal Dr Amoid MO 63010-1012 Jefferson Non-Rural	Compass freatin (Osceola, Wilssouth)	Tot nospital bi	Osceola	IVIO	04770-3347	JC Gall	narai	1				
Description Feature 110 N Mill Sc Feature MO 63028-1816 Jefferson Non-Rural	Compass Health - Arnold	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	МО	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Description	Compass Health - Arnold	21 Municipal Dr	Arnold	мо	63010-1012	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Description	Company Hardth Fastus	110 NI MIII S+	Facture	MO	62029 1916	Laffarcon	Non Pural					
Compass Health - Herculaneum 200 Senn-Thomas Dr Herculaneum MO 88048 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - High Ridge 324 Emerson Rd High Ridge MO 88049-2542 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - High Ridge 1837 Graviols Rd Hillsboro MO 88059-5100 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - High Ridge MO 88059-5100 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Hillsboro MO 88059-5100 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - House Springs MO 88059-5100 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - House Springs MO 88059-5100 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Mobile 1 889 Jeffor Bivd Amdd MO 88051-2304 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 841 Jeffor Bivd Amdd MO 880101409 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Nevada MO 840772-3890 Vernon Rural Compass Health - Nevada 1278 W US Highway 40 Odessa MO 84772-3890 Vernon Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 881 Sent Sent MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 05 E Dakoto St Butler MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 05 E Dakoto St Butler MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 05 E Dakoto St Butler MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 05 E Dakoto St Butler MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 05 E Dakoto St Butler MO 84780-9822 Bates Rural Compass Health - Mobile List Governor Mobil	Compass nearth - restus	TTO IV IVIIII 30	restus	IVIO	03028-1810	Jellerson	Non-Rurai					
Compass Health + High Ridge 324 Emerson Rd High Ridge MO 63049-2542 Jefferson Non-Bural	Compass Health - Festus	501 Westwind Dr	Festus	MO	63028-1537	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Compass Health - High Ridge	Compass Health - Herculaneum	200 Senn-Thomas Dr	Herculaneum	мо	63048	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
A Hickory Ridge Rd	Compass Health - High Ridge	324 Emerson Rd	High Ridge	мо	63049-2542	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Compass Health - House Springs	Compass Health - High Ridge	1817 Gravois Rd	High Ridge	МО	63049-2668	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Compass Health - House Springs	Compass Health - Hillsboro	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	МО	63050-5100	lefferson	Non-Rural					
Compass Health - Mobile 1 849 Jeffco Blvd Arnold MO 63010-1409 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Mobile 2 841 Jeffco Blvd Arnold MO 63010-1409 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Nevada 320 Mac Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3990 Vernon Rural Compass Health Bates County Clinic 805 No Yange St Butler MO 64730-9121 Bates Rural Compass Health Bates County Clinic 205 E Dakota St Butler MO 64730-2113 Bates Rural Compass Health Cedar County Clinic 107 W Broadway St B Dorado Springs MO 64744-1133 Cedar Rural Compass Health Center Administrative Office 107 W Broadway St B Dorado Springs MO 65109-6821 Cole Non-Rural Compass Health Center, Inc. 3501 Berrywood Dr Columbia MO 65201-6584 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 3010 Remington Ptz Raymore MO 64083-8640 Cass Non-Rural Compass Hea	Deliverant Mary design of Calendarian Control of Calendaria	Application and the second sec										
Compass Health - Mobile 2 841 Jeffco Blvd Arnold MO 63010:1409 Jefferson Non-Rural Compass Health - Nevada 320 Mac Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3990 Vernon Rural Compass Health - Odessa 1278 W US Highway 40 Odessa MO 64076 Lafayette Non-Rural Compass Health Bates County Olinic 805 N Orange St Butler MO 64730-9382 Bates Rural Compass Health Rebes County Olinic 107 W Broadway St Bl Dorado Springs MO 64730-2113 Bates Rural Compass Health Ceder County Clinic 107 W Broadway St Bl Dorado Springs MO 64744-1133 Cedar Rural Compass Health Center Administrative Office Broad Springs MO 65109-6821 Cole Non-Rural Compass Health Center, Inc. 3501 Berrywood Dr Columbia MO 65201-6584 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 1010 Remington Plz Raymore MO 64083-9540 Cass Non-Rural Compass Health Inc.	Compass Health - House Springs		House Springs	MO	63051-2304	Jerrerson	Non-Kurai					
Compass Health - Nevada 320 Mac Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3990 Vernon Rural Compass Health - Odessa 1278 W US Highway 40 Odessa MO 64076 Lafayette Non-Rural Compass Health Bates County Clinic 805 N Orange 5t Butler MO 64730-9382 Bates Rural Compass Health Bates County Clinic 205 E Dakota 5t Butler MO 64730-9382 Bates Rural Compass Health Cedar County Clinic 107 W Broadway 5t Bl Dorado Springs MO 64744-1133 Bates Rural Compass Health Center Administrative Office lefferson City 3515 Amazonas Dr Jefferson City MO 65109-6821 Cole Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 3501 Berrywood Dr Columbia MO 65201-6584 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 1010 Remington Plz Raymore MO 64083-8540 Cass Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 8075 Mexico Rd Saint Peters MO 63376-1118 St. Charles Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warensburg MO 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warensburg MO 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warensburg MO 6506-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 6506-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 6520-9471 Randolph Rural	Compass Health - Mobile 1	849 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	МО	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural					
Compass Health - Odessa 1278 W US Highway 40 Odessa MO 64076 Lafayette Non-Rural Compass Health Bates County Clinic 805 N Orange St Butler MO 64730-9382 Bates Rural Compass Health Bates County Dental Clinic 205 E Dakota St Butler MO 64730-92113 Bates Rural Compass Health Center County Clinic 107 W Broadway St B Dorado Springs MO 64744-1133 Cedar Rural Compass Health Center Administrative Office Referson City 35:15 Amazonas Dr Jefferson City MO 65109-6821 Cole Non-Rural Compass Health Center, Inc. 35:01 Berrywood Dr Columbia MO 65201-6594 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 1010 Remington Plz Raymore MO 64083-8640 Cass Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 8075 Mexico Rd Saint Peters MO 64376-1118 St. Charles Non-Rural Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warrensburg MO 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit 1800 Community Compass Health Mo 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Mownsylle 704 E Highway 28 Owensylle MO 65066-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65201-90471 Randolph Rural	Compass Health - Mobile 2	841 Jeffco Blvd	Arnold	мо	63010-1409	Jefferson	Non-Rural	1				
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Sompass Health Center, Inc. 3515 Amazonas Dr		107 W Broadway St	El Dorado Springs	MO	64744-1133	Cedar	Rural	1				
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Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warrensburg MO 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit 1800 Community Glinton MO 64735-8804 Henry Rural Compass Health Owensville 704 E Highway 28 Owensville MO 65066-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	Compass Health Inc.	1010 Remington Plz	Raymore	мо	64083-8640	Cass	Non-Rural					
Compass Health Inc. 616 Burkarth Rd Warrensburg MO 64093-1462 Johnson Rural Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit 1800 Community Glinton MO 64735-8804 Henry Rural Compass Health Owensville 704 E Highway 28 Owensville MO 65066-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	Compass Health Inc.	8075 Mexico Rd	Saint Peters	MO	63376-1118	St. Charles	Non-Rural					
Compass Health Inc. Mobile Unit 1800 Community Qinton MO 64735-8804 Henry Rural Compass Health Owensville 704 E Highway 28 Owensville MO 65066-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	[1] [1] [1] [2] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4							1				
Compass Health Owensville 704 E Highway 28 Owensville MO 65066-1588 Gasconade Rural Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]							1				
Compass Health, Inc. 303 N Keene St STE 202 Columbia MO 65201-8052 Boone Non-Rural Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	3							1				
Compass Health, Inc. 301 W Austin Blvd Nevada MO 64772-3124 Vernon Rural Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural												
Compass Health, Inc. 1517 Union Ave STE C Moberly MO 65270-9471 Randolph Rural	Compass Health, Inc.							1				
	Compass Health, Inc.	301 W Austin Blvd	Nevada	MO	64772-3124	Vernon	Rural	1				
Compass Health, Inc. 1000 W Nifong Blvd BLDG 6 Columbia MO 65203-5615 Boone Non-Rural	Compass Health, Inc.	1517 Union Ave STE C	Moberly	MO	65270-9471	Randolph	Rural					
	Compass Health, Inc.	1000 W Nifong Blvd BLDG 6	Columbia	МО	65203-5615	Boone	Non-Rural					

7297217089	II-MHCA 6	Low Income Population	Missouri	County, MO Ray County,	5.16	17
Warrenton Medical, Dental, & Behavioral Health	19515 Brune Pkwy	Warrenton	MO	63383-6505 Clay County, MO Platte	Warren	Rural
St. Charles Clinic	102 Compass Point Dr	Saint Charles	MO	63301-4404	St. Charles	Non-Rural
JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER	5665 Roger I Wilson Memorial Dr	Columbia	МО	65202-6522	Boone	Non-Rural
FAMILY HEALTH CENTER OF BOONE COUNTY	1001 W Worley St	Columbia	МО	65203-2037	Boone	Non-Rural
Family Health Center Columbia East	2475 Broadway Bluffs Dr, Ste 200	Columbia	МО	65201-8147	Boone	Non-Rural
Family Health Center @ Salisbury	307 S Broadway	Salisbury	МО	65281-1037	Chariton	Rural
Family Health Center @ Marceline	1600 N Missouri Ave	Marceline	MO	64658-1012	Linn	Rural
Family Dental Center	1101 N Providence Rd	Columbia	мо	65203-4365	Boone	Non-Rural
Orider Health Center Orider Health Center, Inc.	1032 Crosswinds Ct 1780 Old Highway 50 E, Ste 102	Wentzville Union	MO	63385-4836 63084-3397	St. Charles Franklin	Non-Rural Rural
Compass Heatth Inc.	2000 N Gaines Dr	dinton	MO	64735-1132	Henry	Rural
Compass Health, Inc. Mobile	303 N Keene St STE 202	Columbia	MO	65201-8052	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc. Jeffco Mobile Van	4 Hickory Ridge Rd	Hillsboro	МО	63050-5100	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1504 Elm St	Saint Charles	MO	63301-1799	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	3785 New Town Blvd	Saint Charles	MO	63301-4358	St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	91 Tro y Sq	Troy	MO	63379-3227	Lincoln	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1810 Spruce St	Higginsville	MO	64037-1537	Lafayette	Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	501 N Sunset Ln	Raymore	MO	64083-9402	Cass	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	351 Main St	Hillsboro	мо	63050-4371	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	222 N Mill St	Festus	MO	63028-1818	Jefferson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc. Compass Health, Inc.	200 Portland St 111 Mexico Ct	Columbia Saint Peters	MO	65201-6525 63376-5102	Boone St. Charles	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	201 N Garth Ave	Columbia	MO	65203-4105	Boone	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	901 NE Independence Ave	Lees Summit	МО	64086-5544	Jackson	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc. Compass Health, Inc.	2645 Muegge Rd 500 Clark Ave	Saint Charles Union	MO MO	63303-3145 630 84- 1004	St. Charles Franklin	Non-Rural Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	300 Galaxie Ave	Harrisonville	MO	64701-2084	Cass	Non-Rural
Compass Health, Inc.	1705 E Broadway STE 340	Columbia	МО	65201-7167	Boone	Non-Rural

Mental Health

7297217089	LI-MHCA 6	HPSA	Missouri	мо	5.16
			Component		Component
Component State Name	Component County Name	Component Name	Туре	Component GEOID	Rural Status
Missouri	Day	Day	Single County	29047	Non-Rural
Missouri	Platte	Platte	Single County	29165	Non-Rural
Missouri	Ray	Ray	Single County	29177	Rural

Partially NA Designated Rural 04/21/2022 04/21/2022

Boone County, MO Carroll County, MO Chariton County, MO | Cooper County, MO | Howard County, MO | Moniteau County, MO Morgan County, MO |

Partially

Designated Rural

07/29/2022 07/29/2022

Pettis County, MO | Randolph County, MO |

Mental Health

7299904712 LI-MHCA 12 Saline County, MO 16 HPSA Missouri 7.974 Component Component Rural Status Component State Name Component County Name Component Name Component GEOID Туре Missouri Boone Boone Single County 29019 Partially Rural Missouri Carroll Carroll Single County 29033 Rural Missouri Chariton Single County 29041 Chariton Rural Missouri Cooper Cooper Single County 29053 Rural Missouri Howard Howard Single County 29089 Rural Missouri Moniteau Moniteau Single County 29135 Rural Missouri Single County 29141 Rural Morgan Morgan Missouri Single County 29159 Rural Pettis Pettis Missouri Randolph Randolph Single County 29175 Rural Missouri Saline Saline Single County 29195 Rural

Low Income Population

Community Assessment report prepared by:



Community Asset Builders, LLC 2412 B Hyde Park Jefferson City, MO 65109 573-632-2700 christina@cabllc.com