

2025



Community Health Needs Assessment

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
Introduction	6
Service Area Overview	10
Health Status	14
Health Factors	28
County Snapshots	42

“““

**WE CAN DO
SOMETHING FOR
EVERY PERSON
THAT COMES
THROUGH THE
DOOR... LET'S MAKE
SURE WE DO.**

— Brooks Miller

Executive Summary

Purpose

As one of Missouri's largest Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) Jordan Valley Community Health Center exists to improve the health of Southwest Missouri communities by providing access to affordable, comprehensive medical, dental, and behavioral health services. Ensuring access to care requires the periodic evaluation of the community's health concerns, unmet service needs, and specific barriers to care. Jordan Valley performs such evaluations every three years through a community health needs assessment (CHNA) as directed by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Methods

The 2025 CHNA describes the availability of health resources, health indicators, and demographic and economic factors impacting access within Jordan Valley's 188-ZIP code service area. Focusing primarily on the 11 counties where 92% of our patients reside, Jordan Valley used primary and secondary data sources and evidence-based frameworks to explore the needs and conditions of low-income, uninsured, and other underserved populations residing in our service area.

Health Status

Average life expectancy in the 11-county selected service area is 74.4 years—slightly lower than the Missouri average (75.2 years). Mortality rates in the selected service area are comparable to state rates, with a few exceptions. Mortality from heart disease and smoking-related mortality trend higher, while mortality from drug and alcohol overdose are lower than Missouri rates. Child and infant mortality are also slightly higher in the selected service area. While mental health fares similarly to that of Missourians overall, selected service area residents are more likely to die from suicide. Overall, selected service area residents tend to experience higher rates of chronic conditions like heart disease, obesity, diabetes, tooth loss and poor oral health, and lower rates of communicable diseases like HIV, hepatitis C, and sexually transmitted infections.

Health Factors

Health behaviors, health infrastructure, and social and economic factors contribute to mortality and morbidity in Jordan Valley's selected service area. Behaviors contributing to high chronic disease prevalence include higher-than-average smoking and physical inactivity rates. Conversely, lower rates of alcohol and drug use reduce poor outcomes from substance use disorders.

There is a significant shortage of primary medical, dental, and mental health care providers in Jordan Valley's selected service area. Adult and child uninsurance rates are also high compared to state averages. Despite the resulting low preventive care utilization in the 11-county area, preventable hospitalization remains lower than state and national averages.

On average, median household income across Jordan Valley's selected service area is \$59,727, significantly lower than the U.S. median of \$77,700. While higher than the Missouri median (\$58,500) overall, selected service area median household incomes ranges widely by county, from as low as \$47,600 in Wright to as high as \$79,700 in Christian. Several social and economic factors contribute to this disparity, including higher low-income and poverty rates, lower overall educational attainment, high childcare cost burden, and fewer employment opportunities—especially in rural areas. Household composition further impacts economic status in the selected service area, for children especially, with single-adult and non-parental households bearing the greatest burden of poverty.

While quality housing, childcare, and food are generally more affordable in Jordan Valley's selected service area than state and nationwide, low-income and other vulnerable residents experience disparate access to these necessities.

Despite having comparable mental health status to Missourians, selected service area residents experience reduced social and emotional support overall. The selected service area's rural counties have fewer social engagement opportunities for adults and youth, reducing social connectedness and mental wellbeing.

Health Center Opportunities

There are clear health concerns and service needs impacting the wide majority of Jordan Valley's selected service area. Access to affordable medical, dental, and mental health care is reduced by workforce limitations, insurance status, and income factors. Chronic disease prevalence and contributing health behaviors are high, with lower-than-average preventive care utilization and higher-than-average mortality rates indicating a need for enhanced prevention and management services. However, it is important to note that health outcomes and factors vary widely among the 11 counties in Jordan Valley's selected service area, as do disparities experienced by population subgroups within each county.

Given the service area's expansive geography and diverse populations, Jordan Valley found it necessary to also examine the health status and service needs of its distinct counties and communities. Following an overview of Jordan Valley's selected service area, the 2025 CHNA provides a snapshot of each of the 11 counties in Jordan Valley's selected service area. Each snapshot identifies key populations (in other words, county residents experiencing poorer health outcomes, access to healthcare, and social determinants of health). County snapshots also describe the primary causes of mortality and morbidity in the county, as well as the key facilitators and barriers influencing health outcomes.

Recognizing that a one-size-fits-all approach may not effectively address the needs of a diverse service area, the snapshots aim to identify county-specific opportunities for Jordan Valley to expand services and leverage partnerships to support the integration of healthcare and services that address social determinants of health. Finally, county snapshots address information gaps that are critical to understanding the unmet service needs of populations experiencing disparate health outcomes in the county. Information gaps are addressed through the identification of future needs assessment opportunities.



Introduction

Jordan Valley Community Health Center

Advocates for a Healthy Community, Inc. dba Jordan Valley Community Health Center, is one of Missouri's largest Federally Qualified Community Health Centers (FQHC), serving over 67,000 patients each year. Jordan Valley exists to improve the health of communities across Southwest Missouri by providing accessible and comprehensive medical, dental, and behavioral health services.

Mission

Improving our community's health through access and relationships.

Vision

Partnering to provide essential leadership in healthcare for the underserved.

Our Values

Innovation

We will innovate to meet our patients' need to access primary medical, dental, vision, and behavioral health care by designing processes that keep us flexible and responsive.

Integrity

We will speak and act in an honest and ethical manner.

Collaboration

We will work together to provide quality health services, with partnerships for integrated services. We will foster and maintain key community relationships to leverage our expertise and improve the health of our communities.

Accountability

We will be financially accountable and take a long-term approach to decisions, ensuring sustainable practices and establishing a firm foundation for the future.

Respect

We will create caring relationships with our patients and communities. We will act with compassion and protect individual dignity in diverse populations.

Excellence

We will pursue excellence in our services, facilities and interactions, striving to improve the quality of our patient-centered healthcare.

Purpose

In compliance with section 330 of the Public Health Service act (42 U.S.C.24b) and as mandated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Jordan Valley performs a community health needs assessment (CHNA) of our defined service area every three years. The CHNA compares the availability of health resources in relation to the size and population of our service area, health indicators for the area, and demographic and economic factors that impact access to healthcare. The periodic assessment of these factors illuminates unmet service needs and specific barriers to care in our community, allowing Jordan Valley to strategically place services and resources where they are most needed.

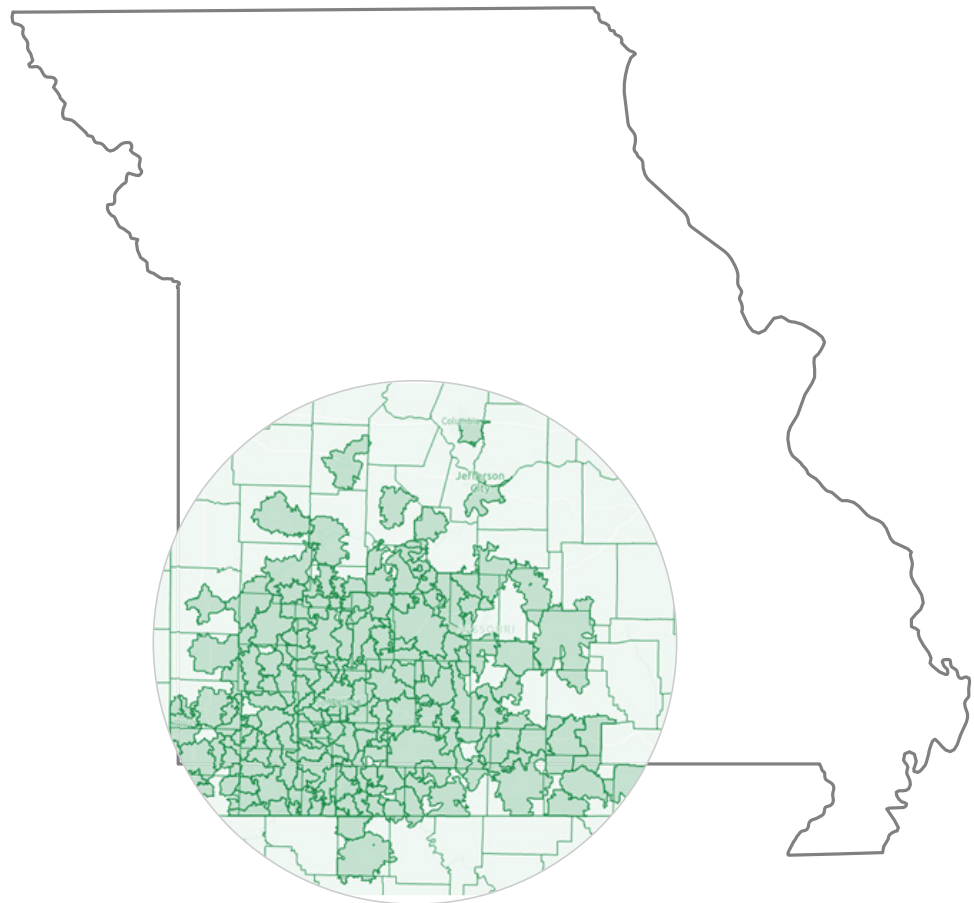
Service Area

Jordan Valley reviews and updates the boundaries of our service area annually to ensure our CHNA accurately reflects the origin of the patients we serve. The ZIP code of origin is tallied for every unique patient who received services in the previous calendar year. ZIP codes with 11 or more patients are considered part of Jordan Valley's service area. Based on services provided in 2024, Jordan Valley's service area includes 188 ZIP codes in and around Southwest Missouri.

ZIP code-level data is not consistently available across data sources. For the purposes of conducting the 2025 CHNA, Jordan Valley analyzed county-level data from the counties where the greatest proportion of our patient population reside. Based on services provided in 2024, over 92% of Jordan Valley patients reside within 11 counties comprised of 114 ZIP codes, as shown in Table 1 on page 9. The 2025 CHNA refers to these counties as Jordan Valley's "selected service area."

Selected Service Area Counties

Greene	53%
Laclede	9%
Taney	7%
Christian	6%
Webster	6%
Lawrence	3%
Stone	2%
Polk	2%
Dallas	2%
Wright	1%
Barry	1%



Map 1. Jordan Valley service area
(based on 2024 Uniform Data System data)

Methods & Frameworks

Methods

Preparing the 2025 CHNA involved the collection and analysis of data from several primary and secondary sources. Primary data sources included patient social determinants of health assessments and de-identified health data prepared for Jordan Valley's 2024 Uniform Data System (UDS) submission. Secondary data sources included HRSA's Health Center Program UDS database, U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) data tables, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, PolicyMap, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services surveillance systems and community assessments, Ozarks Health Commission needs assessments, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention surveillance systems, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, KidsCount Data Center, and exploreMOhealth.

Frameworks

Jordan Valley used evidence-based frameworks to evaluate the health status, needs, and challenges of our service area.

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps explores factors that influence length and quality of life in a community.¹ Policies and programs influence health factors such as physical environment, social and economic factors, clinical care, and health behaviors. In turn, these factors affect community health outcomes.

This model was used to organize and visualize the health status and factors influencing health of primary service area counties. Measures ranking worse than state and national averages were analyzed in greater detail to identify health needs and considerations within the counties in Jordan Valley's primary service area.

CDC Social Vulnerability Index

The CDC Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) describes a community's likelihood of experiencing disproportionate harm and reduced ability to recover from hazards, including disasters, disease outbreaks, and other public health crises.² The SVI analyzes 16 indices from four domains—socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority

status, and housing type and transportation—to compare county-level risk across states. Though primarily used in emergency preparedness, the SVI has demonstrated applications across the field of public health, including the identification of population groups and communities with inequitable access to healthcare during disease outbreaks.

The SVI was used to identify populations with special health considerations within Jordan Valley's primary service area. Indices with a percentile ranking of .9000 or higher were analyzed in greater detail to identify the conditions contributing to increased risk as well as populations who may have increased need for health services.



Social Determinants of Health

According to a Brown University study, 1 in every 10 patients at federally qualified health centers are experiencing major social risk factors that include food and housing insecurity, financial stress, and lack of transportation. Such risk factors, known as social determinants of health (SDOH), influence an estimated 30 to 55% of health outcomes.³ SDOH also contribute to health inequities, or preventable differences in health status between population groups.

Jordan Valley uses a patient risk assessment tool called the Protocol for Responding to & Assessing Patients' Assets, Risks & Experiences (PRAPARE) to evaluate and address patients' SDOH. 2023 and 2024 PRAPARE data were analyzed to identify the top factors influencing Jordan Valley patients' health. Top SDOH were further explored in the context of Jordan Valley's primary service area counties, then organized using the County Health Rankings and Roadmaps model.

Table 1. Patients Served in Selected Service Area in 2024 Detail

County						Total Served	% All Patients
Greene						35,313	53%
65604	65610	65612	65617	65619	65648	65721	65725
65738	65742	65757	65770	65781	65801	65802	65803
65804	65806	65807	65808	65809	65810	65814	
Laclede						6,441	9%
65463	65470	65534	65536	65543	65556	65667	65632
65662	65722						
Taney						4,885	7%
65608	65611	65614	65615	65616	65627	65653	65672
65673	65679	65680	65731	65733	65737	65739	65740
65759	65761	65771					
Christian						4,589	6%
65610	65614	65619	65620	65629	65630	65631	65652
65653	65669	65714	65720	65721	65738	65742	65753
65754							
Webster						4,191	6%
65632	65644	65648	65652	65706	65713	65742	65746
65757							
Lawrence						1,710	3%
64862	64873	65604	65605	65610	65612	65646	65664
65682	65705	65707	65708	65712	65723	65738	65752
65756	65769						
Stone						1,127	2%
65605	65610	65611	65616	65624	65633	65656	65669
65681	65686	65705	65714	65737	65747	65754	
Polk						1,035	2%
65601	65613	65617	65622	65640	65648	65649	65650
65663	65674	65685	65710	65725	65767		
Dallas						1,025	2%
65536	65590	65622	65632	65644	65648	65685	65722
65732	65764	65767	65783				
Wright						824	1%
65470	65662	65667	65702	65704	65711	65713	65717
65746							
Barry						779	1%
64842	64861	65605	65624	65625	65633	65641	65647
65656	65658	65708	65723	65734	65745	65747	65769
65772							

Total Unique Patients in Primary Service Area 61,919 92%

Service Area Overview

In its entirety, Jordan Valley's service area spans 188 ZIP codes in and around Southwest Missouri. The service area is home to 1,399,059 individuals.⁴ The selected service area is comprised of Greene, Laclede, Taney, Christian, Webster, Lawrence, Stone, Polk, Dallas, Wright, and Barry counties. Over 50% (710,706) of Jordan Valley's total service area population and 92% (61,919) of Jordan Valley patients reside in these 11 counties.⁵ The selected service area is a mix of metropolitan (6), micropolitan (1), and rural (4) counties. Greene County is the most urban county, with 86% of residents living in urban areas, whereas 100% of Dallas County residents live in rural, low population density areas.¹

Demographics

Age & Sex

Approximately 23.5% of selected service area residents are children under the age of 18, 56.5% are adults aged 18-64, and just over 20% are adults aged 65 and older.⁵ Median age ranges from 36.6 to 54.4 years. The selected service area is 49.5% male and 50.5% female.⁵ Figure 1 provides a visual of the age and sex distribution across the selected service area.

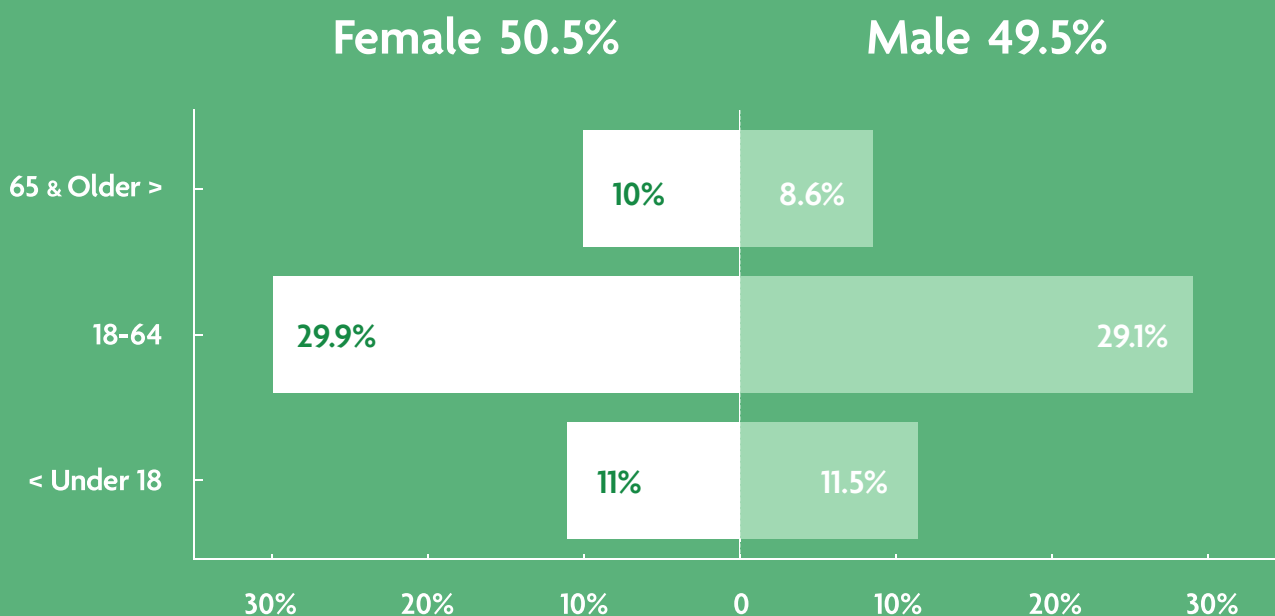
Race & Ethnicity

The racial makeup (non-Hispanic/Latino) of Jordan Valley's selected service area is as follows: 0.98% American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.05% Asian, 1.26% Black, 0.12% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 2.42% Two or More Races, and 94.15% White.⁵ 4.82% of selected service area residents are Hispanic/Latino.⁵ Certain counties within the selected service area have greater racial and ethnic diversity compared with the service area and state overall. Greene, Taney, and Barry counties each have racial minority populations that surpass state and service area averages. The percentage of Greene, Taney, Lawrence, and Barry County residents who are Hispanic/Latino is also growing.⁵ Health influencers and outcomes commonly vary by race and ethnicity, with minority groups often experiencing greater disparities overall. It is important to consider these factors in service area counties with greater racial and ethnic diversity.

Language

Having Limited English Proficiency (LEP) can contribute to reduced access to a usual source of primary care, reduced preventive care utilization, and limited health literacy. An estimated 5.4% of the selected service area speaks a language other than English, with just over 2% speaking English, "less than very well."⁵ Two selected service area counties have a higher proportion of LEP residents compared with the state overall. Compared to 7% of Missourians, 8.88% of Lawrence County residents and 8.9% of Barry County residents speak a language other than English, with the majority identifying Spanish as a primary language.⁵ Multilingual residents of Barry, Dallas, Lawrence, Taney, and Webster counties also report speaking English, "less than very well" at higher rates than multilingual residents across the state.⁵ The percentage of Jordan Valley patients who are best served in a language other than English is on the rise, increasing from 3.2% in 2019 to 6.4% in 2024.

Age & Sex



Race



Two or More Races	2.42%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.98%
Black	1.26%
Asian	1.05%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.12%

Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino
4.82%



5.4%
Speak A Language
Other Than English



Population

Target Population

As a Federally Qualified Health Center, Jordan Valley aims to provide affordable, accessible care to medically underserved and low-income populations. In 2024, 86% of Jordan Valley patients reported a household income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL)—33% increase from 2023. Nearly 22% of Jordan Valley patients were uninsured in 2024.

Collectively, over 38% of Jordan Valley’s primary service area lives below 200% FPL and 13% are uninsured.^{1,5} These figures vary significantly by county, age, and other demographics. Income and uninsurance as social determinants of health are described in greater detail in the Health Factors Section on page 28.

High Risk Populations

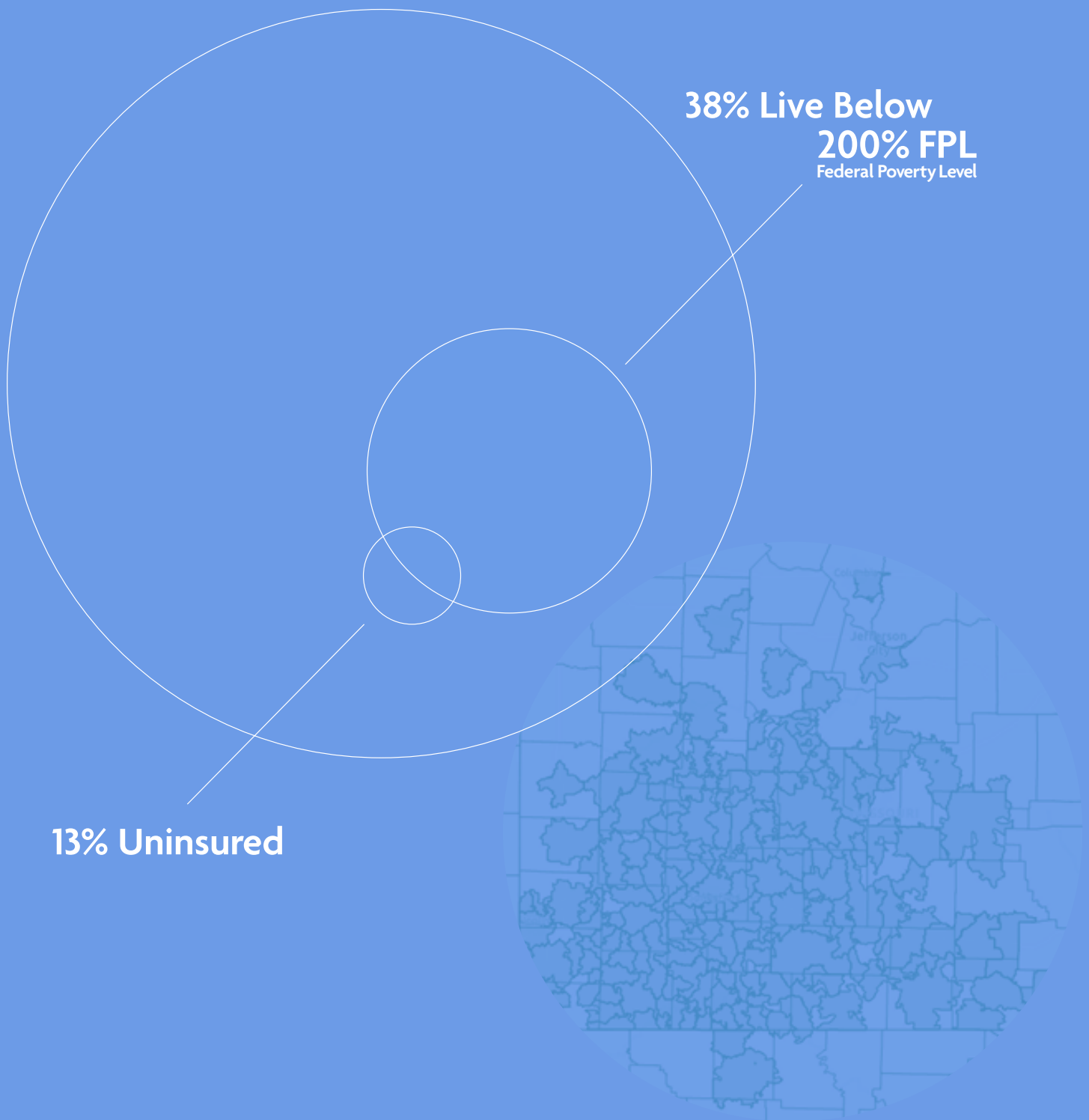
In addition to low-income and uninsured individuals, there are several populations who are more likely to be medically underserved. The CDC Social Vulnerability Index was used to identify groups with high vulnerability within Jordan Valley’s primary service area. Groups scoring in the 90th percentile or higher are particularly vulnerable to poor health access and outcomes during public health emergencies. High vulnerability groups were identified in 9 counties, as listed in Table 2.² These groups represent a key segment of Jordan Valley’s target patient population who may have additional health needs and barriers:

Table 2. Priority Populations by County

Greene	Laclede	Taney
Housing cost burdened; Renters in multi-unit housing	Single-parent households	Children
Taney	Webster	Lawrence
Renters in multi-unit structures	Children; Residents with limited English proficiency	Children
Barry	Stone	Wright
Residents with limited English proficiency; Residents in crowded housing conditions	Unemployed; Aged 65+	Households with income below 150% FPL; Children

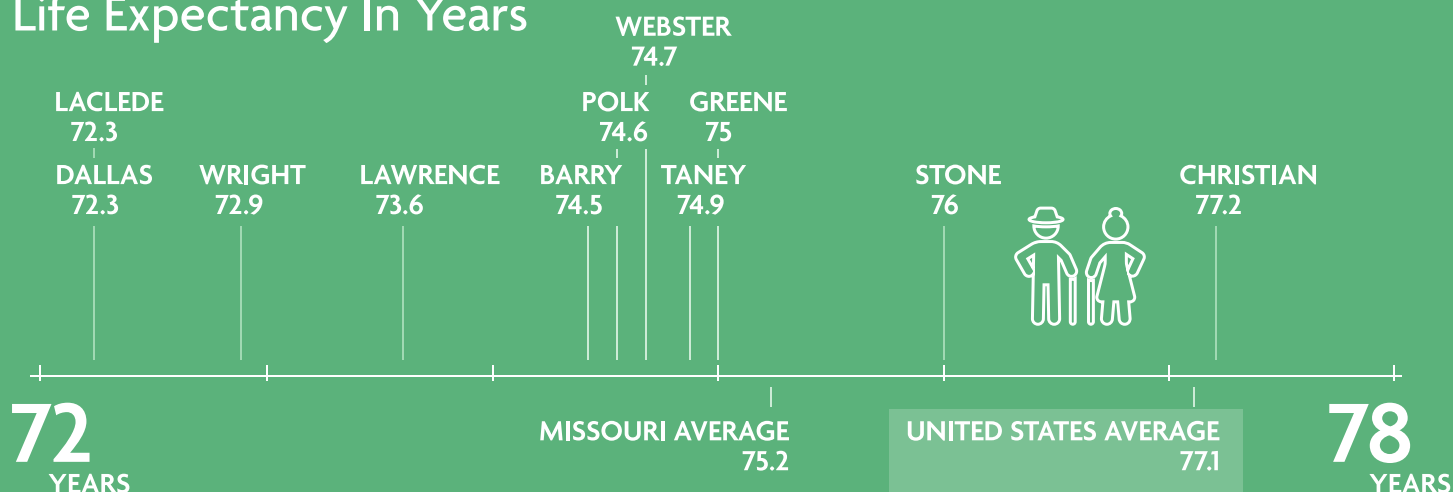
Jordan Valley Selected Service Area

1,399,059 individuals.⁴



Health Status

Life Expectancy In Years



Length and Quality of Life

According to County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, length and quality of life indicators help to describe a community's overall health status. Length of life measures how long people live on average in a community, while quality of life describes how healthy their lives are.¹ Among Missouri counties, Christian County ranks in the top 20% of counties for life expectancy and quality of life measures.⁶ Inversely, Dallas and Wright counties rank in the bottom 20% for length and quality of life.⁶

Length of Life

Life expectancy is a length of life indicator that measures the number of years an average person is expected to live. Collectively, the average life expectancy of selected service area residents is 74.4 years, within one year of the Missouri life expectancy (75.2).¹ However, only two counties—Christian and Stone—have higher life expectancies than Missourians. Laclede and Dallas counties have an average life expectancy of 72.3, the lowest in the selected service area.¹

Premature death, another length of life indicator, measures the number of years of life lost to deaths of people under age 75 (per 100,000 people). In Missouri, an estimated 10,000 years of life were lost to premature death—in other words, deaths that may have been preventable—between 2020 and 2022.¹ Nine out of 11 selected service area counties lost more than 10,000 years to premature death in the same timeframe.¹ Christian and Webster are the only counties with fewer years lost to premature death.¹

Quality of Life

Quality of life measures how members of a community perceive their own well-being, including their physical, mental, and emotional health. Adults in Jordan Valley's primary service area report having more frequent poor physical and mental health days than Missouri adults.¹ In all counties except Greene, more adults also report having poor or fair health than adults across the state.¹

Table 3 provides a visual of county-level quality of life measures. Counties ranking among the top 20% of Missouri counties are colored green, while those ranked among the bottom 20% are colored red.¹

Location	Poor Physical Health Days (# per month)	Poor mental health days (# per month)	Adults in poor or fair health (%)
Greene	4.5	6.1	16%
Laclede	5	5.8	22%
Taney	4.9	5.8	21%
Christian	4.3	5.5	18%
Webster	4.8	5.7	19%
Lawrence	5.2	6.2	19%
Stone	4.9	6.0	19%
Polk	4.9	5.7	23%
Dallas	5.3	6.1	21%
Wright	5.6	6.4	22%
Barry	5.1	6.2	22%
Missouri	4.2	5.5	17%

Causes of Mortality

In 2024, the Missouri Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) release a statewide health assessment identifying the major health challenges impacting length and quality of life for Missourians. According to this assessment, the leading causes of death among Missourians between 2011 and 2022 were heart disease, cancer, Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD), unintentional injury, and stroke.⁷

Table 4 provides a visual of the top five causes of death in each county between 2011 and 2022.⁸ Cells colored red indicate death rates that were significantly higher than the state rate, and cells colored green indicate death rates that were significantly lower than the state rate.

Table 4. Top Five Causes of Death by County

Greene - Heart disease + Cancer - CLRD - Unintentional injury - Alzheimer's disease	Laclede - Heart disease - Cancer - CLRD - Unintentional injury - Stroke	Taney - Heart disease + Cancer + CLRD - Unintentional injury + Stroke
Christian + Heart disease + Cancer + CLRD - Stroke - Alzheimer's disease	Webster - Heart disease - Cancer - Unintentional injury - CLRD - Stroke	Lawrence - Heart disease - Cancer - CLRD - Alzheimer's disease - Stroke
Stone - Heart disease + Cancer + CLRD - Unintentional injury - Stroke	Polk - Heart disease + Cancer + CLRD - Stroke - Unintentional injury	Dallas - Heart disease - Cancer - CLRD - Stroke - Diabetes
Wright - Heart disease + Cancer - CLRD - Stroke - Alzheimer's Disease	Barry - Heart disease - Cancer - CLRD - Unintentional injury - Stroke	+ Better than MO average - o About same as MO average - Worse than MO average

While most counties in Jordan Valley's primary service area experienced the same top five causes of death as Missourians overall, there were a few counties with variance. Alzheimer's Disease was a leading cause of death in Greene, Christian, Lawrence, and Wright counties.⁸ In each of these counties, the Alzheimer's Disease death rate per 100,000 population was significantly higher than the Missouri rate of 30.48.⁸ Diabetes was the fifth leading cause of death among Dallas County residents, and the diabetes death rate for the count (39.84) was also significantly higher than the state rate (20.89).⁸

Additional mortality causes of interest in the primary service area include suicide, alcohol- and drug-induced deaths, and smoking-attributable deaths. Suicides are rising in Greene, Laclede, and Stone counties alongside substance use-attributable deaths in Greene County.⁸ Deaths attributable to smoking are high in six counties: Laclede, Lawrence, Polk, Dallas, Wright, and Barry.⁸

SIGNIFICANT CAUSES OF MORTALITY

**SMOKING
ALCOHOL
ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE
DIABETES
SUICIDE**

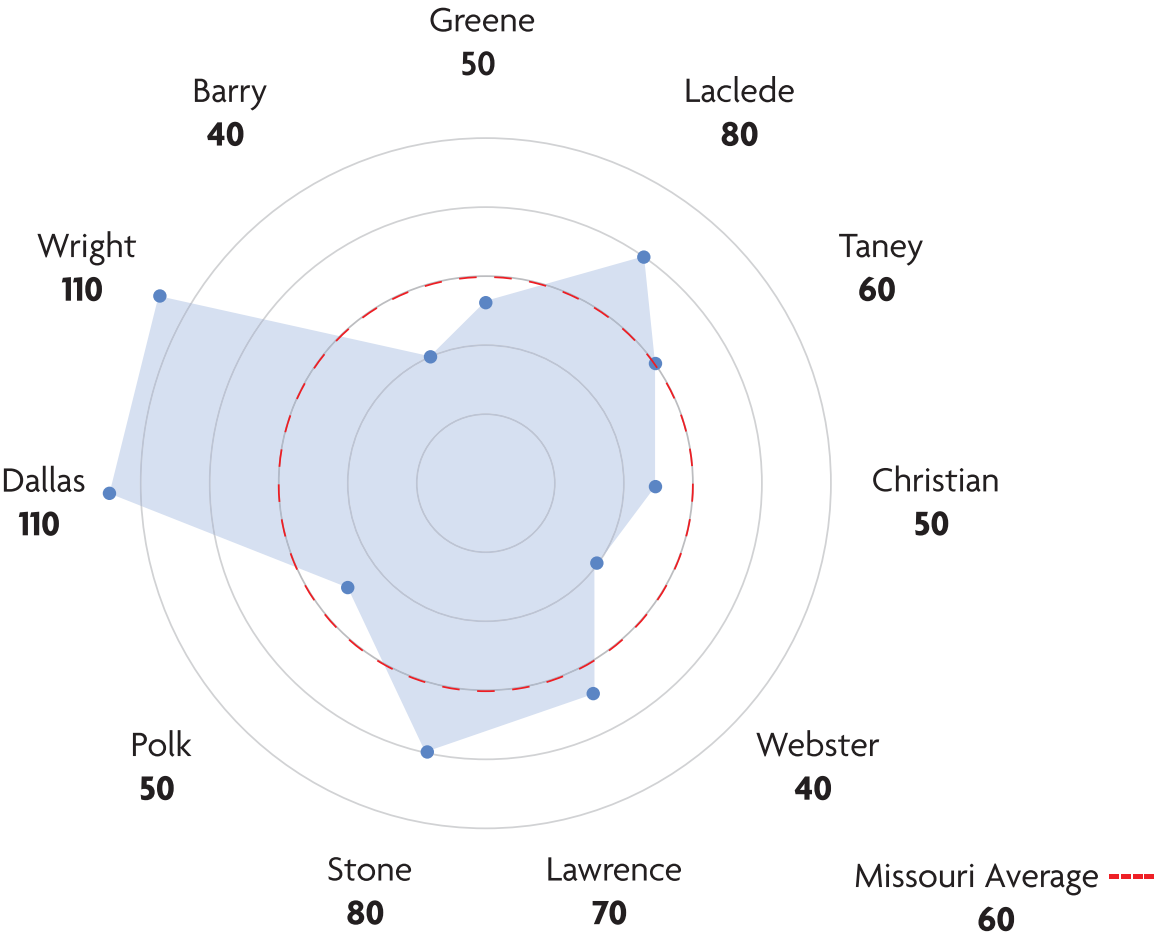
Causes of Mortality

Maternal, Child, and Infant Mortality

Between 2019-2021, there were 221 pregnancy-associated deaths in Missouri, with 36 occurring in Southwest Missouri. ^(DHSS PAMR Dashboard) Over 56% of maternal deaths took place between 43 and 365 days postpartum. ^(DHSS PAMR Dashboard) Cardiovascular disease and mental health were the leading underlying causes of death during this time frame. During this time frame, 100 maternal deaths occurred following poisonings or overdoses, with most involving polysubstance use.⁹ Higher rates of maternal deaths occurred among women with a high school education or less, women enrolled in Medicaid, and women of racial and ethnic minority groups.⁹ An estimated 85% of maternal deaths were preventable.⁹

Child mortality rates exceed state and national averages in five primary service area counties. Child mortality is highest in Dallas and Wright counties, at 110 deaths per 100,000, and lowest in Webster and Barry counties, at 40 deaths per 100,000.¹ Ten-year death rates among children ages 1-14 from all causes and unintentional injuries are high in Laclede and Wright counties.⁸ Unintentional child deaths are also increasing in Lawrence, Webster, and Stone counties.⁸

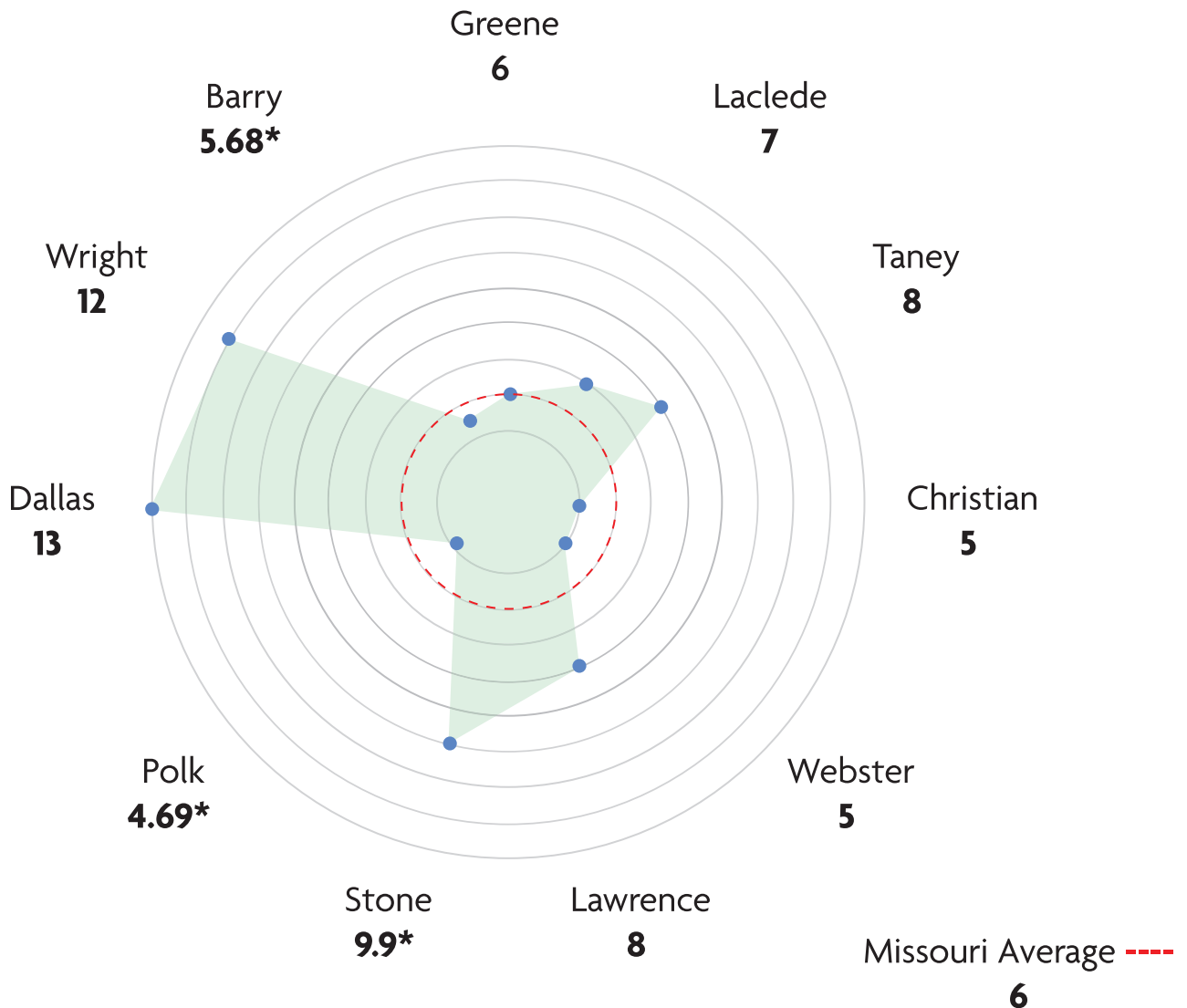
Child mortality (deaths per 100,000 children under age 20, 2019-2022).



Missouri ranks 31st in the U.S. for infant mortality, defined as any death occurring before one year of age. Between 2011 to 2021, the infant mortality rate in Missouri fell from 6.6 to 5.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births—a decrease of 14%⁷ however, several counties in Jordan Valley’s primary service area exceed this rate, with 12 or more infant deaths per every 1,000 live births occurring in Dallas and Wright counties.¹ Infant mortality is lowest Christian and Webster counties.¹

Infant mortality (infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2016-2022).

* 2010-2020 due to 2016-2022 data unavailable



Causes of Morbidity

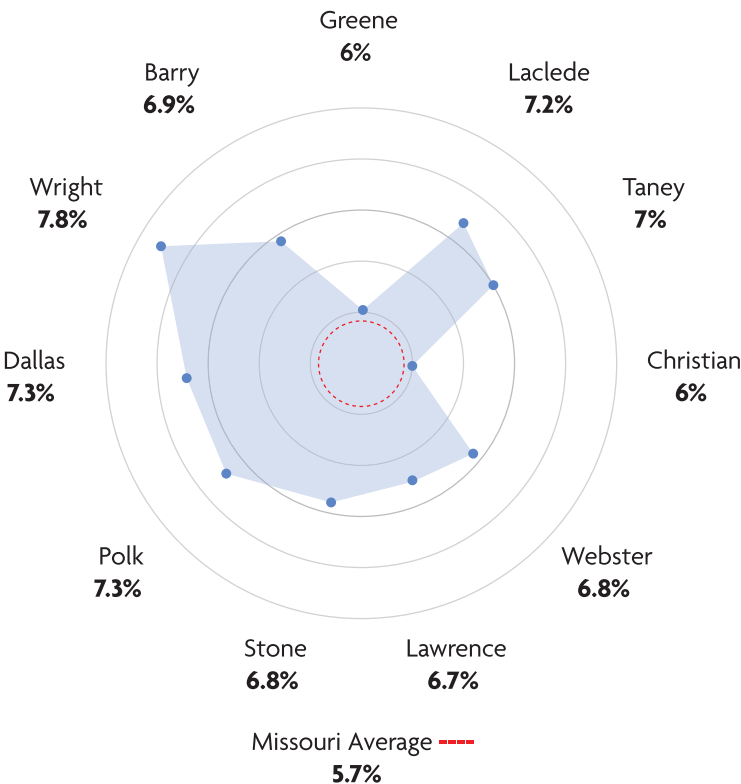
In addition to top causes of mortality, the 2024 Missouri State Health Assessment identified the most prevalent and concerning health challenges over the 10-year review period. The top five challenges identified were chronic disease, aging, infant and maternal health, mental health and substance use, and communicable disease. The sections below describe the impact of these challenges within the primary service area.

Chronic Disease

Heart Disease

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in Missouri, causing nearly 16,000 deaths in 2021.⁸ In the same year, an estimated 5.7% of Missouri adults had a history of angina or coronary heart disease.¹⁰ All 11 counties in Jordan Valley’s primary service area have higher adult heart disease rates, with prevalence in Laclede, Wright, Polk, and Dallas counties exceeding 7 percent.¹⁰

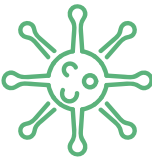
Heart disease prevalence (percentage of adults ever diagnosed with angina or coronary heart disease, 2022).



Cancer

Cancer is the second leading cause of death across Missouri and in most Missouri counties. Cancer incidence rates in Jordan Valley’s primary service area align with the Missouri cancer incidence rate of 481.⁴⁸ diagnoses per 100,000 people.⁸ Lawrence County has the highest incidence rate of all cancers for all age groups within the primary service area.⁸ The county is home to the Syntex Facility Superfund Site, a 180-acre property where manufacturing waste was disposed in the late 1960s and early 1970s, releasing dioxin and other contaminants into the soil and groundwater.¹¹ Breast and respiratory cancer incidence rates in Wright County are higher than the state rates.⁸ Laclede County has higher overall cancer and lung cancer death rates compared with state rates.⁸

Cancer incidence rates in Jordan Valley’s primary service area align with the Missouri cancer incidence rate of



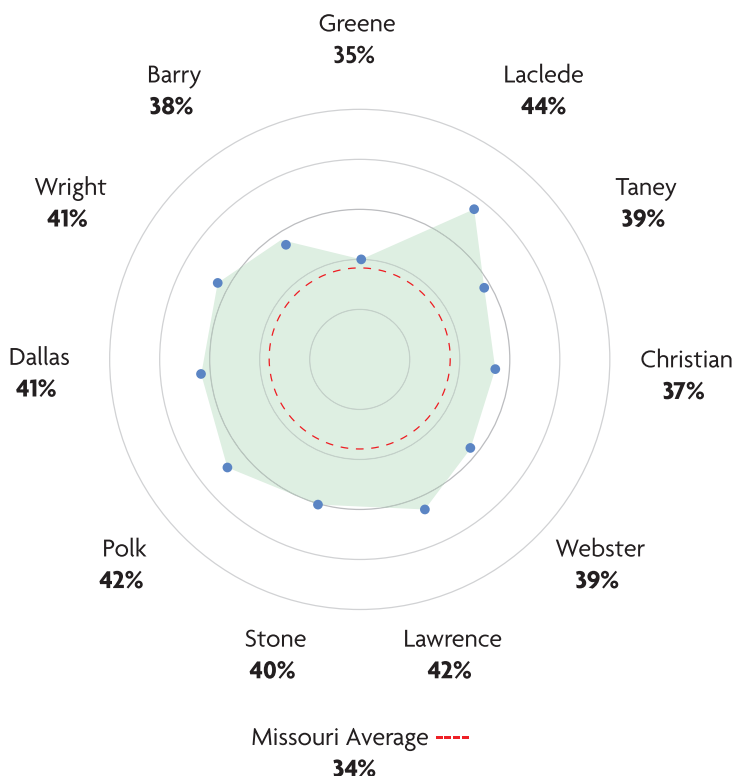
**481.48 DIAGNOSES
PER 100,000**

Obesity

Overweight and obesity are associated with increased risk for chronic disease and premature death. Two out of every three Missourians are overweight and obese. Laclede, Lawrence, and Polk Counties are among the 20% of Missouri counties with the highest adult obesity rates, with more than 42% of adults considered obese.¹ Greene and Christian are among counties with the lowest rates.¹

Obesity prevalence

(percentage of adults with a BMI of 30 or greater, 2022).



Diabetes

Obesity is a known contributing factor to diabetes in Missouri. Adult diabetes prevalence in Jordan Valley's primary service area counties matches or exceeds the statewide prevalence of 10%. At 12%, Wright County ranks among the top 20% of Missouri counties with the highest adult diabetes prevalence.¹ Though diabetes prevalence is lower among Dallas County adults (11%), diabetes prevention and management are likely challenges in the county, where diabetes is a leading cause of death.

ADULT DIABETES PREVALENCE IN JORDAN VALLEY'S PRIMARY SERVICE AREA COUNTIES MATCHES OR EXCEEDS THE STATEWIDE PREVALENCE OF 10%

Causes of Morbidity

Aging

Missouri is experiencing a rise in aging populations, with older adults estimated to outnumber minors by 2030. Chronic disease among older adults is also increasing, with 80% of older Americans living with a chronic disease, and 70% having at least two chronic diseases. As Missouri's population increasingly ages with chronic conditions, Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is growing in prevalence, both statewide and in Jordan Valley's primary service area.

In Taney, Dallas, and Barry counties, over 20% of the population is aged 65 and older.⁵ The older adult population surpasses 30% in Stone County.⁵ Older

adults in Stone County are flagged by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index as especially at risk for poor health access and outcomes in public health emergencies.² According to the Stone County Community Health Coalition, seniors made up 51% of Cox Health Center Branson West's patient load in 2021, with low physical activity and utilization of preventative services contributing to high chronic disease prevalence among the population.¹² Older adults are also among the primary demographics who die from suicide in Stone County. Contributing factors include reduced social opportunities and higher-than-average poverty levels.¹²

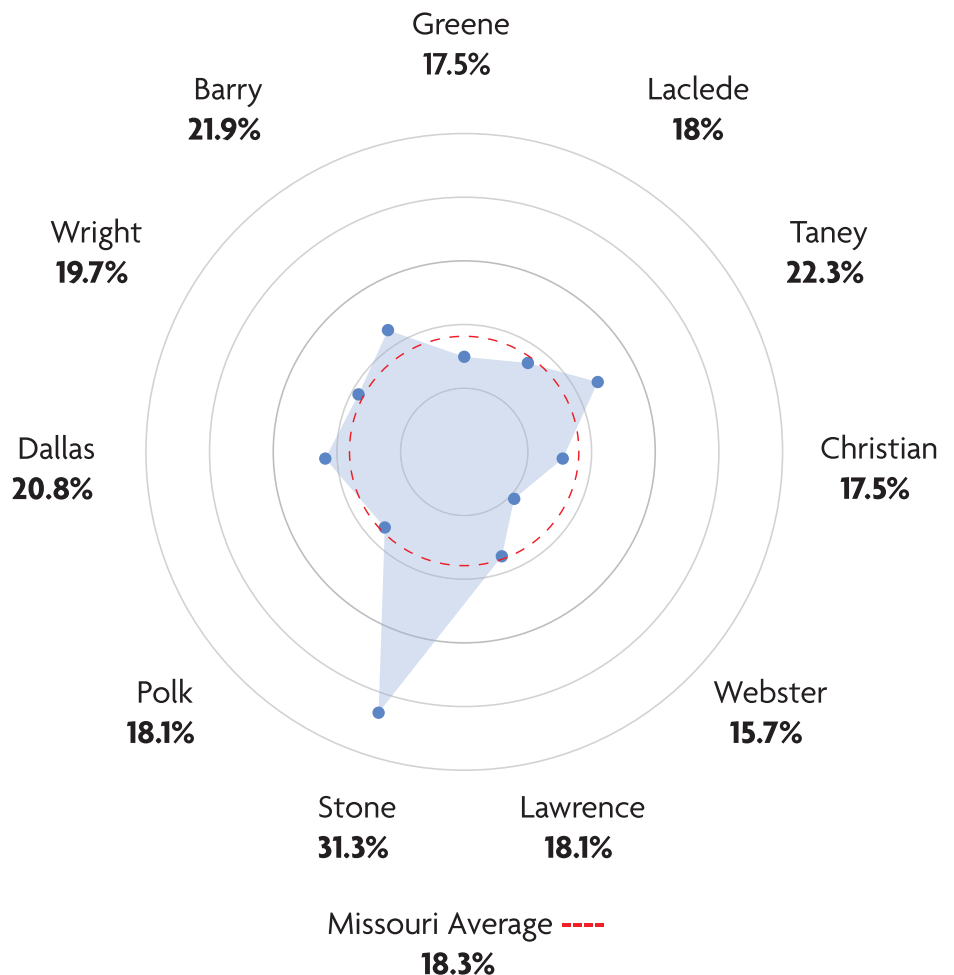
OLDER ADULTS AT GREATER RISK FOR POOR HEALTH ACCESS.

Stone County residents aged
65 and older - **0.9912**

* Scoring between **0**
(least vulnerable)
and **1** (most vulnerable)

Aging population

(percentage of total population aged 65+).



Mental Health & Substance Use Disorders

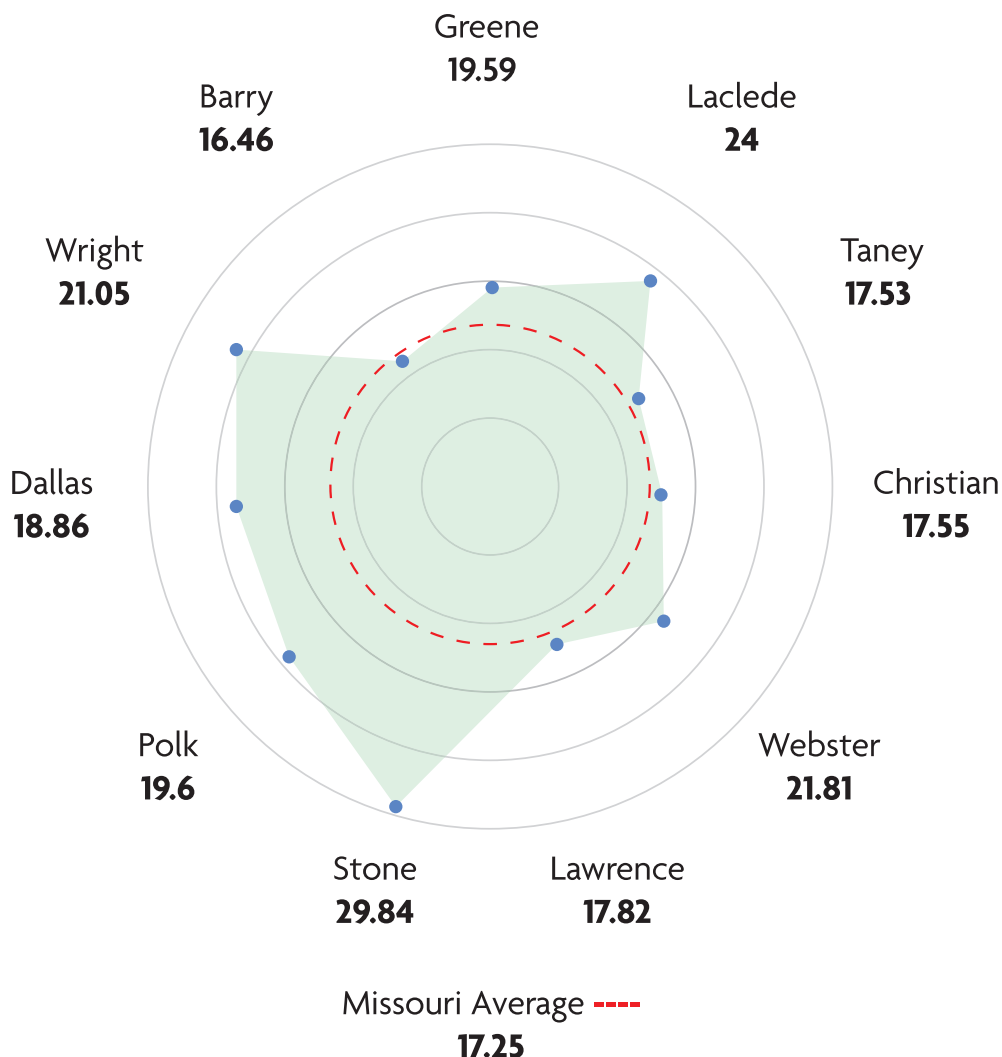
Poor mental health and substance use disorders are increasing across Missouri, with the number of Missourians reporting 14 or more poor mental health days per month growing from 11.7% in 2014 to 17.3% in 2022.⁷ Frequent mental distress rates exceed 17.3% in all of Jordan Valley's primary service area counties, reaching as high as 21% in Laclede, Polk, and Wright counties.^{1,10}

As mental health worsens, suicide in Missouri has risen by 27% between 2012 and 2021, with a statewide death rate of 17.25 per 100,000 population.⁷ Suicide death

exceed state and national averages in seven primary service area counties.¹ Greene, Laclede, and Stone counties have significantly high suicide death rates.⁷

Substance use disorder is another rising concern. In Greene County, deaths rates from accidental alcohol and drug poisonings are significantly higher than state rates.⁸ From 2014 through 2021, 51.5 drug overdose deaths occurred per 100,000 Greene County residents from 2019-2021—higher than the state rate of 34.9.¹⁵ In Christian, Webster, Stone, and Wright counties, over 30% of driving deaths between 2018-2022 involved alcohol impairments.¹

Suicide death rate per 100,000 population, 2011-2021.



Causes of Morbidity

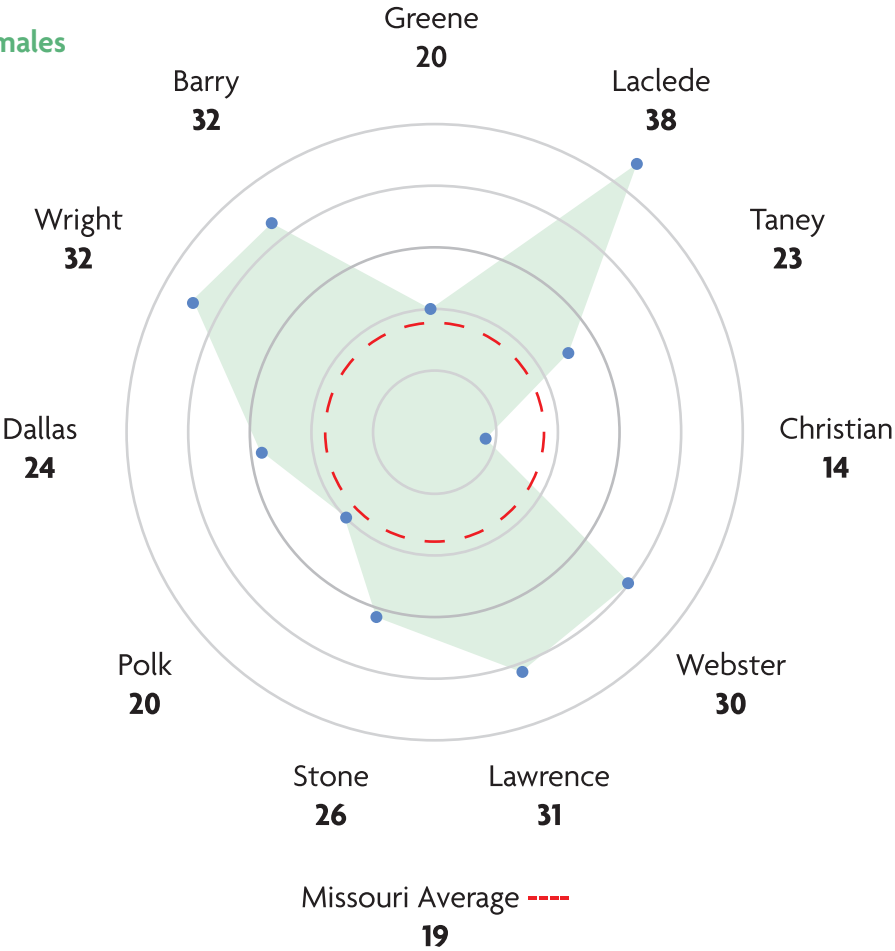
Maternal and Child Health

Maternal Health

Weight gain, gestational diabetes, and substance use disorders (including smoking) are prevalent maternal health concerns in several primary service area counties. In Greene, Taney, and Christian counties, a higher percentage of women gained more than 45 pounds in pregnancy compared with pregnant Missourians overall.⁸ Eight counties had higher gestational diabetes prevalence compared to the state average, exceeding 10% of pregnancies in Taney, Lawrence, Polk, and Dallas counties.⁸ Over 1% of pregnant Greene County residents received substance use disorder treatment in 2023, matching the state rate.⁸

Teen births are also increasing in the primary service area. In Laclede, Webster, Lawrence, Wright, and Barry counties, there are more than 30 teen births per every 1,000 females ages 15–19, exceeding the state rate of 19.¹ In Lawrence and Barry counties, teen birth rates are highest among Hispanic/Latina youth, who make up over 15% of the counties’ child and adolescent populations.¹³ Childbearing during teenage years has been associated with adverse impacts on long-term social determinants of health and health outcomes.¹

Teen birth rate
(number of teen births per 1,000 females ages 15-19, 2017-2023).



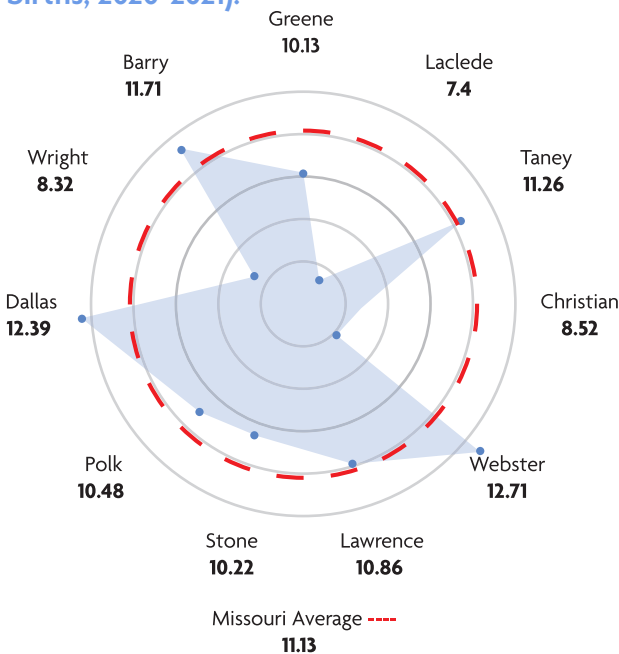
Child and Adolescent Health

According to the 2022-2023 National Survey of Children's Health, an estimated 88.4% of Missouri children are in excellent or very good health. However, 16.2% reported having oral health problems and nearly 48% had one or more current or lifelong health conditions.¹⁴ Around 32% of Missouri children ages 6–17 are overweight or obese.¹³

Primary service area communities face various challenges in supporting young people, particularly with mental health and substance use disorders. Lawrence, Barry, Christian, Taney, and Stone counties have reported increases in juvenile law violation referrals in recent years.¹ Hospitalization rates for mental health and substance use are also rising among youth in Lawrence, Barry, and Stone counties.⁸ Additionally the number of substantiated child abuse and neglect cases is higher than average in most counties, reaching as high as six cases per 1,000 population in Taney County in 2021.⁸ In the same year, over 6% of Taney County children and youth were homeless, exceeding service area-wide homelessness rates.⁸

Preterm

(number of preterm births per 100 live births, 2020-2021).

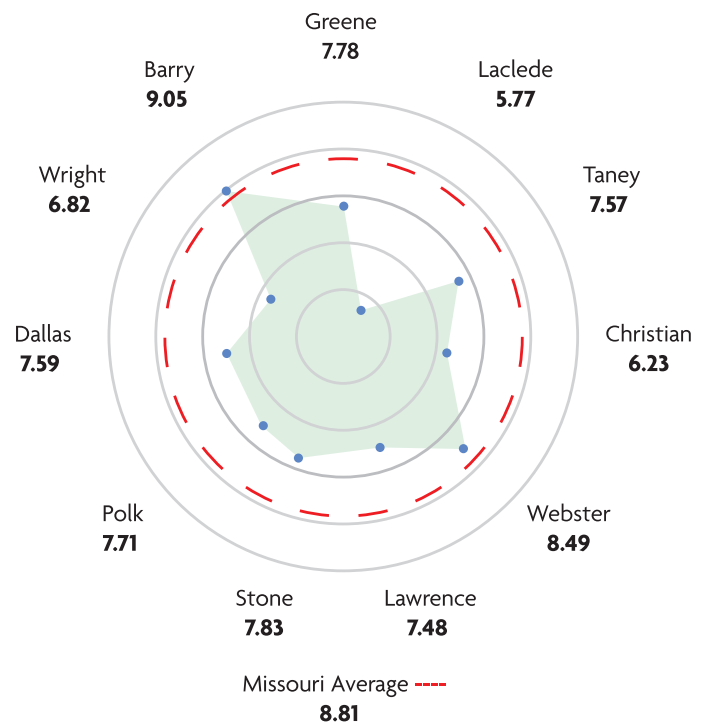


Infant Health

Between 2020 and 2021, the number of preterm births per 100 live births was higher than the state average in Taney, Webster, Dallas, and Barry counties.⁸ In the same period, Webster and Barry saw higher rates of babies born with low or very low birth weight.⁸ County Health Rankings & Road Maps also flagged Taney and Stone counties as having high rates of babies born with low birth weight between 2017 and 2013.

Low birth weight

(number of babies born with low birth weight – less than 2,500g – per 100 live births, 2020-2021).



Causes of Morbidity

Communicable Disease

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C is a viral infection spread through contact with infected blood, often through use of unsterilized needles for drug injection, body piercing, or tattooing, and occasionally through sex and childbirth. Left untreated, chronic infections increase risk of liver disease, cirrhosis, and death. In 2020, hepatitis C death rates exceeded 6 per 100,000 in Greene County, higher than the state's death rate of 3 per 100,000.¹⁵ Among Greene County adults over age 40, the 2020 death rate was 13.6 per 100,000.¹⁴

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

HIV is a blood borne virus that attacks the body's immune system, eventually progressing to a late-stage infection known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) if left untreated. While HIV incidence and prevalence across Jordan Valley's primary service area is relatively low, certain counties bear a higher burden of disease for the southwest region of Missouri. Greene, Christian, and Taney counties accounted for nearly 55% of new HIV diagnoses and 60% of all HIV infections in the 29-county Southwest Missouri HIV Care region in 2021.¹⁶

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are increasing in Jordan Valley's primary service area. In Greene County, 850 new cases of chlamydia were diagnosed per 100,000 residents in 2022—higher than the Missouri incidence rate of 523.6.¹ While lower than the state rate, STI incidence is steadily rising in the remaining 10 primary service area counties. In 2023, the rate of syphilis infections among Missouri women ages 15-44 was 28.55 per 100,000.¹⁷ In the same timeframe, syphilis rates exceeded the statewide rate in seven of the 11 primary service area counties, reaching as high as 71.7 per 100,000 in Greene County.¹⁷

Unintentional Injury

Morbidity and mortality from unintentional injury are increasing in several primary service area counties, with deaths exceeding the state rate of 104 per 100,000 population in Greene, Laclede, and Stone counties.¹ In Laclede and Wright counties, unintentional injuries are high among children ages 1–14.⁸ Unintentional injuries are most often caused by motor vehicle accidents in Laclede, Stone, and Wright counties.⁸ Among motor vehicle accident deaths involving children from 2021-2022, 75% in Laclede County and 66.7% in Wright County were unrestrained.¹⁸ In Greene County, drug and alcohol poisonings are the most significant cause of unintentional injury.⁸

Oral Health

Missouri ranks 26th in the nation for oral health, with tooth decay and gum disease being the most prevalent oral diseases affecting children and adults. Between 2018 and 2022, an average 21% of primary service area adults aged 65 and older had lost all permanent teeth, ranging from a low of 15.1% in Stone County to as high as 33% in Wright County.²¹ Far from a cosmetic concern only, tooth loss contributes to poor diet, self-esteem, communication, and quality of life, often exacerbating chronic physical and mental health conditions.

While recent county-level data evaluating pediatric oral health is not readily available, children in Missouri tend to experience poorer oral health outcomes compared to children nationwide. According to a 2023 publication by the Missouri DHSS, 29% of 3rd grade children in Missouri have untreated tooth decay, compared to just 13.4% of children across the U.S.³⁵

Tooth decay, gum disease, and tooth loss result from a variety of factors, including diet, smoking, poor oral hygiene, and reduced access to preventive measures like regular dental care and water fluoridation. Among the 286 public drinking water systems in Jordan Valley's primary service area, just 8 (2.8%) are fluoridated.³⁶ Further, an average 45% of service area adults have not had a dental visit in the past year.²¹ Preventive dental care is accessed even less frequently among Missouri children. Just 34.8% of Medicaid-enrolled Missouri children ages one to 20 years received preventive dental services in 2022, compared to 78.8% nationwide.³⁵ While the rate of Missouri children receiving oral health services is improving, there is still a significant gap in access compared to the rest of the U.S.



**29% OF 3RD GRADE
CHILDREN IN MISSOURI
HAVE UNTREATED
TOOTH DECAY,
COMPARED TO JUST
13.4% OF CHILDREN
ACROSS THE U.S.³⁵**

Health Factors

Health Behaviors

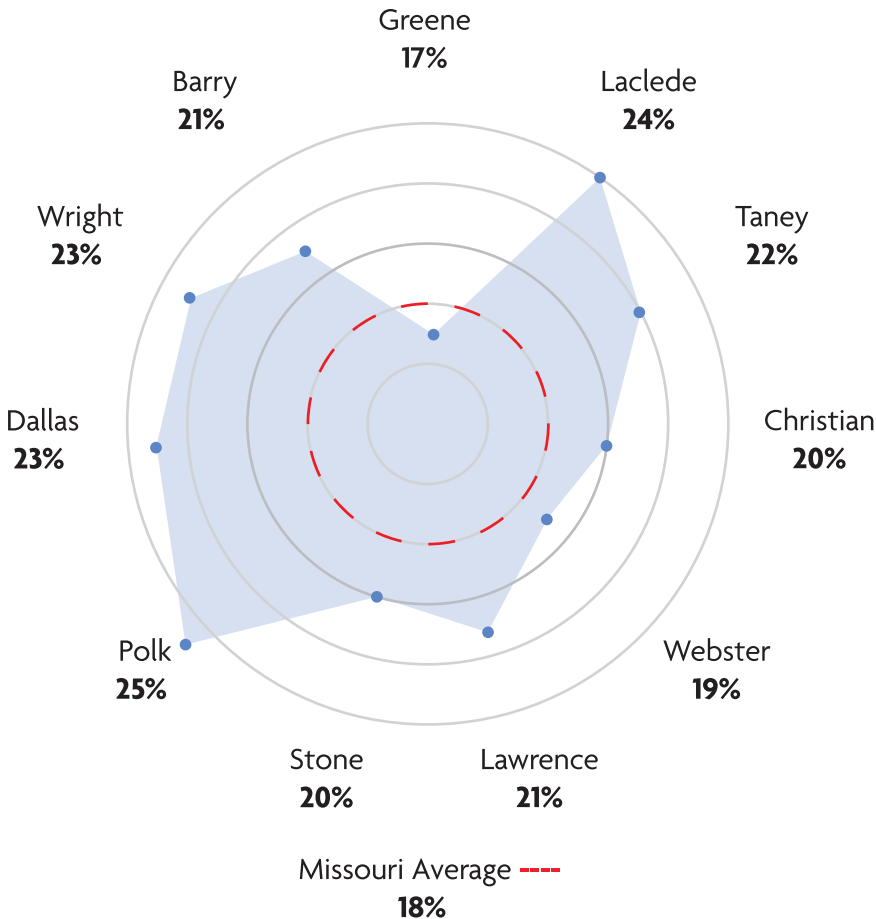
Health behaviors are health-related practices that can positively or negatively affect health. Health behaviors are influenced both by individual factors such as values, preferences, and community factors like access to resources and healthy choices. Greene, Christian, and Polk counties rank in the top 20% of Missouri counties, indicating they have the lowest health risks based on county health behaviors.⁶ Dallas and Wright counties rank in the bottom 20 percent.⁶

Smoking

Tobacco use contributes to cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, and premature death. Tobacco use in Jordan Valley’s primary service area is concerning, with 10 of the 11 counties having higher adult smoking rates than both state and national averages.¹ In Laclede, Lawrence, Polk, Dallas,

Wright, and Barry counties, smoking contributes to the highest percentage of preventable deaths, exceeding Missouri’s smoking-attributable death rate of 131.17 per 100,000.⁸ Across Laclede, Taney, Stone, Dallas, and Wright counties, an average 19% of women reported smoking during pregnancy between 2011-2021.⁸ Christian County had the lowest rates of tobacco use during pregnancy, at just 6.97% of pregnant women.⁸

Adult smoking rates (percentage of adults who smoke, 2022).



Physical Inactivity

Physical inactivity increases risk of many prevalent chronic conditions in Jordan Valley's service area, including diabetes and obesity. In 2022, adult residents of 10 out of 11 primary service area counties report no leisure-time physical activity at higher rates than adults across the state and nation.¹ Several factors influence community physical activity levels, including poverty, employment, and the availability of recreational amenities. In Webster, Lawrence, Polk, Dallas, and Wright counties, a large percentage of residents do not live near a park or recreation facility.¹ In Dallas County, only 12% of residents have access to exercise opportunities, compared to 77% of all Missourians.¹

Alcohol/Substance Use

Alcohol and substance use increases risk for several adverse outcomes, including overdose, chronic disease, unintentional injury, and premature death. While binge drinking rates are lower than state and national averages in all 11 primary service area counties, Christian, Webster, Stone, and Wright counties saw a high percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement between 2018-2022.¹

In 2023, there were 4,096 people receiving substance use disorder (SUD) services across Jordan Valley's primary service area—11.7% of SUD treatment recipients across the state.¹⁸ This figure represents a 6% increase in SUD treatment since 2021. Still an estimated 70.6% of individuals who needed SUD services did not receive them.¹⁸ In 2023, 1.2% of Greene County residents receiving substance use treatment in 2023 were pregnant, matching the overall state rate of 1.3%.¹⁹

Between 2017 and 2021, substance use and mental health hospitalizations among children were high in several primary service area counties. In Greene, Stone, Taney, Lawrence, Wright, and Barry counties, there were over 30 substance use hospitalizations per 100,000 children ages 1-19.¹⁸ For comparison, the state hospitalization rate was 27.2 per 100,000. Mental health hospitalization rates in Greene (149.2) and Stone (179.6) counties also exceeded the Missouri hospitalization rate of 124.1 per 10,000 children ages 1-19.¹⁸

Health Factors

Health Infrastructure

Clinical care is anything related to direct medical treatment of patients. Adequate clinical care in a community is influenced by access and quality factors, such as the availability of providers, access to health insurance, and even how effectively communities engage in preventive services. In Jordan Valley’s primary service area, Greene and Christian counties rank among the top 20% of Missouri counties for healthcare access and quality, while Dallas and Wright counties rank in the bottom 20 percent.⁶

Availability of Healthcare

A community’s access to healthcare requires sufficient availability of primary and specialty providers. The majority of Jordan Valley’s service area falls within a HRSA-designated Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA). A HPSA is a geographic area, population group, or healthcare facility that has a shortage of primary care, dental, or mental health providers.²⁰ Within the 11-county primary service area alone, there are 52 Primary Care HPSAs, 53 Dental Health HPSAs, and 44 Mental Health HPSAs.²⁰

For the majority of Jordan Valley’s primary service area, patient to provider ratios exceed state and national averages, meaning individual primary care, dental, and mental health providers in these counties serve a higher volume

of patients.¹ Counties with above average ratios are labeled green and counties with worsening ratios are labeled red in Table 5 below.

HPSA and provider ratios highlight a shortage of primary care providers in seven of the 11 counties in Jordan Valley’s primary service area, with the lowest volume of primary care physicians in Dallas, Wright, and Stone counties. Additionally, 10 counties lack sufficient dentist and mental health providers to meet service needs, with the lowest volume of providers in Dallas, Stone, and Webster counties. Greene County has the highest volume of healthcare professionals for the population, with fewer county residents for every one primary care, dentist, and mental health provider than state and national averages.

Table 5. Patient to provider ratios by county

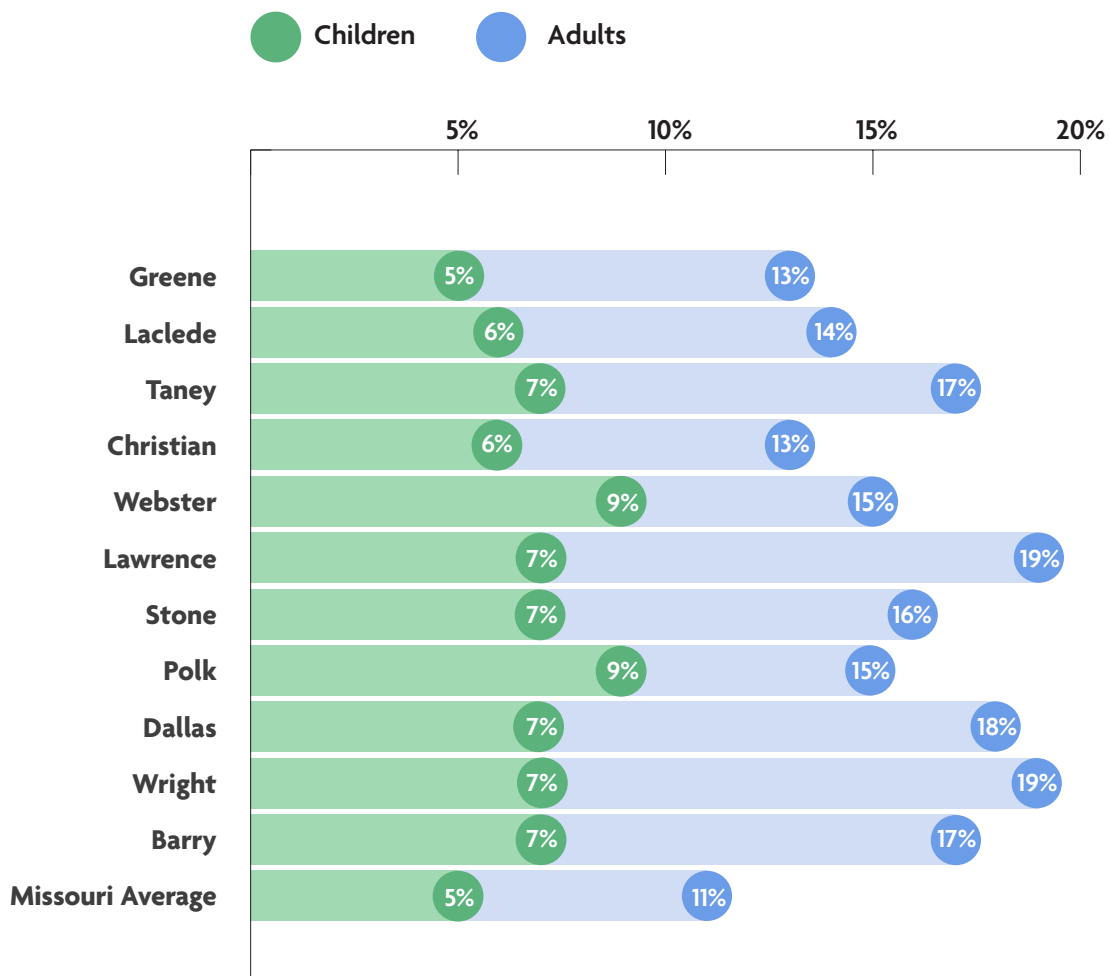
	Primary Care Physicians	Other Primary Care Providers	Dentists	Mental Health Providers
Missouri	1,420:1	770:1	1,600:1	410:1
United States	1,330:1	760:1	1,360:1	320:1
Greene	1,070:1	420:1	1,310:1	210:1
Laclede	1,810:1	970:1	3,030:1	570:1
Taney	1,250:1	600:1	2,710:1	1,050:1
Christian	2,410:1	1,500:1	2,410:1	890:1
Webster	2,650:1	1,480:1	4,030:1	1,220:1
Lawrence	2,550:1	1,140:1	2,580:1	830:1
Stone	3,940:1	2,510:1	6,430:1	1,920:1
Polk	1,230:1	890:1	2,340:1	430:1
Dallas	17,340:1	1,780:1	3,530:1	2,540:1
Wright	6,200:1	840:1	2,390:1	750:1
Barry	1,340:1	888:1	3,180:1	840:1

Lack of Insurance

Uninsured individuals are less likely to access preventive care and more likely to delay treatments, increasing the burden of illness among uninsured populations. All 11 primary service area counties have higher uninsurance rates than Missouri (10%) and the United States (10%).¹ Overall uninsurance rates exceed 15% in three counties—Lawrence, Dallas, and Wright.¹

Across Jordan Valley's primary service area, the percentage of adults aged 19-64 without insurance surpasses state and national averages.¹ In eight counties, children are uninsured at higher rates than children across Missouri and the United States.¹

Adult (19-64 years old) uninsurance percentage compared to children (0-18 years old) uninsurance percentage, 2022.



Health Factors

Maternity Care

Maternity Care Target Areas (MCTAs) are a subset of Primary Care HPSAs that have a shortage of maternity health care professionals compared to the need for prenatal care.²⁰ The higher the MCTA score, the greater the maternity care shortage within the HPSA. Primary care HPSAs in Greene, Taney, Webster, and Wright counties have the highest MCTA scores.²⁰ Webster and Wright counties have the lowest rates of first-trimester entry to prenatal care, at just 58% and 63%, respectively.⁸ These counties, along with Greene, have the highest rates of women lacking access to adequate care during pregnancy.⁸ Conversely, Christian County has the highest rate of early prenatal care (79.56%) and the lowest rates of inadequate prenatal care (15.15%) in the primary service area.⁸

**EARLY ACCESS
TO ADEQUATE
PRENATAL
CARE IS
ESSENTIAL TO
MATERNAL
AND
INFANT
HEALTH.**



Preventative Care Utilization

Accessing preventative services reduces risk of disease, disability, and death. Many people experience barriers to accessing preventative care, including cost, not having a regular primary care provider, living too far away from providers, and reduced awareness of preventive services.

In 2022, an estimated 76.45% of adults in Jordan Valley's primary service area had received a primary care checkup in the past 12 months—higher than the national estimate of 76.1 percent.¹⁰ Adults in six counties had lower checkup rates than the national average.¹⁰ In 2022, 43.5% of adults in the service area had not seen a dentist in the past year.⁴ Several primary service area counties also had a low prevalence of dental visits, ranging from 51% (Polk) to 62% (Greene) of adults with a dental visit in the last 12 months.²¹

Women residing in Jordan Valley's primary service area are less likely to receive an annual mammogram than women across Missouri.¹ Annual mammography rates are lowest in Wright County (34%) and highest in Stone County (48%).¹ In Greene, Christian, Barry, and Lawrence counties, Hispanic/Latina women are the least likely to receive a mammogram.¹

Colorectal cancer (CRC) screening rates are also low among primary service area residents. On average, 66.3% of U.S. residents aged 45–75 receive recommended CRC

**ACCESSING
PREVENTATIVE
SERVICES
REDUCES THE
RISK OF DISEASE,
DISABILITY, AND
DEATH.**

screening.¹⁰ Stone County is the only primary service area county with a higher CRC screening rate of 67.7 percent, while screening rates in Lawrence, Barry, and Wright counties fall below 60 percent.¹⁰

Annual influenza (flu) vaccination rates are low among Medicare enrollees in seven primary service area counties, falling as low as 27% in Dallas County in 2022.¹ Greene and Christian are the only service area counties exceeding state flu vaccine rates.¹

Despite reduced utilization of primary and preventive care services in several counties, most primary service area counties see fewer preventable hospital stays among Medicare enrollees than is average across the state and nation.¹ Only Stone County has an above average hospitalization rate, which may in part be influenced by its large aging population.¹ Preventable hospitalizations among children also occur at lower rates in Jordan Valley's primary service area compared with children across the state.⁸

Physical Environment

Physical environment is anywhere people live, learn, work, and play. Physical environment can range from air, water, and land quality to housing quality and transportation access. The quality of our environment and our ability to live, learn, work, and play in safe environments impact health outcomes. Housing and transportation have long been the most critical barriers to health and access to care among Jordan Valley patients. The following section describes how these factors impact Jordan Valley's primary service area.

Housing

Access to stable, affordable housing is linked to healthcare access and outcomes. According to County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, when a large portion of household income goes toward housing costs, it becomes difficult to afford healthcare, healthy foods, utilities, and transportation expenses. Housing quality also impacts health. Experiencing a housing problem like overcrowding, lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities, and other physical hazards increases risk of infectious and chronic disease, injuries, and poor childhood development.¹

Housing Cost Burden

Housing cost burden occurs when a household spends 30% or more of its income on housing expenses. When more than 50% of income goes toward housing, a household is considered severely housing cost burdened.

Over 18,000 residents in Jordan Valley's primary service area face housing cost burdens. Greene County renters experience the greatest housing cost burden in Jordan Valley's primary service area, with 45% of renters being cost burdened and nearly 22% severely cost burdened.¹⁰ In the City of Springfield, where renters make up 60% of the housed population, there is a disparity between the price of available housing, median income, and poverty, making homeownership unattainable for most residents with low-income.²²

Because housing cost burden increases risk of homelessness and housing instability, stress and mental health challenges, and poor healthcare access, Greene County residents who experience housing cost burden are considered highly vulnerable to public health emergencies by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index.²

RENTING IS UNAFFORDABLE FOR MANY AREA HOUSEHOLDS.

Greene County residents
Housing cost burdened - **0.9298**
Multi-unit housing - **0.9649**

* Scoring between **0**
(least vulnerable)
and **1** (most vulnerable)

Health Factors

Fair market rent creates a housing cost burden for 4-person households living at or below 138% of the federal poverty level (FPL) in nearly every primary service area county.²³ In all counties except Barry, median rent exceeds fair market rent values established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, causing housing cost burden beginning at 150% FPL or higher and severe housing cost burden for households below 100% FPL.²³ As shown in Table 6, housing cost burden increases most sharply for low-income residents in the Springfield Community, comprised of Greene, Christian, and Webster counties.

Housing Quality
Residents of Greene, Taney, Polk, Wright, and Barry counties are more likely to experience severe housing quality problems compared to residents of Missouri and other service area counties.¹ Certain households in Taney and Barry counties are considered highly vulnerable to public health emergencies by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index.²

Taney County residents in multi-unit housing experience barriers to affordable, stable housing. Nearly 54% of renter-occupied housing units in Taney County are multi-unit buildings, many of which are poorly maintained.¹⁰ According to the

INADEQUATE AND UNAFFORDABLE HOUSING BURDENS SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Taney County residents in multi-unit housing - **0.9825**
Barry County residents living in crowded conditions - **0.9737**
Christian County single-parent households - **0.9386**
* Scoring between **0** (least vulnerable) and **1** (most vulnerable)

Table 6. % 2024 Fair Market Rent's Percentage of Household Income (3BR Unit; 4 Person Household)²³

County	Fair Market Rent (3 BR Unit)	200% FPL	150% FPL	138% FPL	100% FPL
Greene	\$1,451	27.1%	36.1%	39.2%	54.2%
Laclede	\$1,181	22.0%	29.4%	31.9%	44.1%
Taney	\$1,323	24.7%	32.9%	35.8%	49.4%
Christian	\$1,451	27.1%	36.1%	39.2%	54.2%
Webster	\$1,451	27.1%	36.1%	39.2%	54.2%
Lawrence	\$1,159	21.6%	28.8%	31.3%	43.3%
Stone	\$1,261	23.5%	31.4%	34.1%	47.1%
Polk	\$1,242	23.2%	30.9%	33.6%	46.4%
Dallas	\$1,155	21.6%	28.7%	31.2%	43.1%
Wright	\$1,155	21.6%	28.7%	31.2%	43.1%
Barry	\$1,163	21.7%	28.9%	31.5%	43.4%

2023 Taney County Housing Study, employers have begun converting old hotels into apartments to increase housing availability for seasonal workers.²⁴ However, the resulting units are often low-quality, and Taney County generally lacks affordable entry level housing for first-time homebuyers, leaving middle and low-income residents with limited housing options.²⁴

Over 6% of renters in Barry County live in crowded conditions, compared to less than 1% of Missouri renters.¹⁰ Crowding can increase risk of spreading infectious diseases and is associated with adverse effects on mental health, stress, relationships, and sleep—all of which impact overall health outcomes.

Homelessness

Homelessness is a growing challenge in Jordan Valley's service area. In 2024, Jordan Valley served 4,396 patients who identified as homeless, a nearly 114% increase from 2,057 patients in 2019. HUD's 2023 point-in-time homelessness count identified 617 individuals served by homeless Continuum of Care agencies across Greene, Webster, and Christian counties, including 105 children.²⁵ Local counts have identified a cumulative 3,056 individuals experiencing homelessness in the Springfield area since 2020.²⁶ Children comprise 3% of homeless individuals in Greene, Laclede, Stone, and Barry counties, and over 7% in Taney County.⁸

Transportation

Jordan Valley's primary service area is mostly micropolitan and rural, with a large portion of residents living in low population density areas. As such, many working residents have long commute times. In five counties, over 40% of drivers who commute to work alone drive 30 minutes or more one way, compared to just 31% of Missourians and 28% of U.S. residents.¹ Long commute time is most common in Dallas County, where 57% of workers travel 30 minutes or more.¹ While much of the service area has adequate vehicle access, long commute times reduce physical activity, increasing obesity risk. Commuting alone for long periods of time is also associated with poorer mental health, further, long commutes are costly. Most moderate-income households in the primary service area spend over 32% of their income on transportation expenses.¹⁰

Vehicle access does impact some primary service area counties. Greene, Laclede, Webster, and Wright counties have the highest percentage of households with no vehicle, ranging from 6.4% in Webster to 7.6% in Laclede County.¹⁰ Within these counties, Springfield is the only city with a public transportation system.

Health Factors

Social & Economic Factors

Communities with more social and economic opportunities tend to live longer, healthier lives, while those with fewer opportunities experience health disparities, poor health outcomes, and in some cases—reduced life expectancy. From 2023-2024, Jordan Valley completed 4,884 PRAPARE assessments to evaluate and address patients’ social and economic risks. During this time frame, the top social and economic factors affecting patients’ health were income, education, employment, food, childcare, and social support. The following section examines how these factors impact Jordan Valley’s primary service area.

Income and Cost of Living

Low income and poverty rates across Jordan Valley’s service area tend to be higher than the statewide rate. In 10 counties, over 35% of residents live below 200% of the federal poverty level, exceeding the state average of just below 30 percent.²⁷ In Dallas County, more than 21% of the entire population lives below 100% FPL, while this figure is just 6.3% in Christian County.⁵ All but two primary service area counties have a higher percentage of children living in poverty compared to the state (15%) and national (16%) averages.¹ Childhood poverty is highest in Wright County (25%) and lowest in Christian County (9%).¹

Children in both counties are flagged as highly vulnerable to public health emergencies by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index.²

There are also disparities between median household earnings and cost of living. In 10 counties, the median household income is well below the state median of \$64,800 and the national median of \$74,800. As shown in Table 7, in six counties, the median household income for a family of four falls below the Economic Policy Institute’s estimated cost of living for a four-person household.^{28,29} More than half of four-person households in each

Table 7. Median Income vs. Cost of Living for 4-person Households ^{28,29}

County	Median Income	Cost of Living
Greene	\$102,802	\$90,555
Laclede	\$68,090	\$81,057
Taney	\$78,807	\$86,006
Christian	\$101,705	\$91,080
Webster	\$93,229	\$86,211
Lawrence	\$79,688	\$80,879
Stone	\$88,438	\$82,889
Polk	\$95,648	\$84,836
Dallas	\$61,799	\$84,335
Wright	\$69,464	\$81,963
Barry	\$76,825	\$80,246

of these counties are earning less than what is needed to pay for living expenses in their communities.

Single-adult households with children experience greater affordability challenges, earning less than the living wage.^{1,28} County Health Rankings and Roadmaps defines living wage as the hourly rate a single adult caring for two children would need to earn working full time to afford living expenses as shown in table 8. On average, the median wage for single-parent households in Jordan Valley's primary service area is less than half of the recommended living wage.

Single female householders with children earn less than their male

counterparts in Jordan Valley's primary service area.²⁸ In Laclede County, where single-parent households are flagged by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index, median income for single-female adult households is just \$31,803 compared to \$44,063 for single-male adult households.^{2,28}

This gap highlights existing income disparities between subsets of the service area population. In Greene, Taney, and Lawrence counties, median household income is lowest among Black and Hispanic/Latino populations.¹ Conversely, in Barry County, Hispanic/Latino residents earn a higher median income than the general population.¹

Table 8. Living Wage versus Median Wage for Single-Adult Households with Children^{1,28}

County	Living Wage (Hourly)	Living Wage (Annual)	Median Wage
Greene	\$39.86	\$82,908.80	\$35,281
Laclede	\$38.47	\$80,017.60	\$37,933
Taney	\$40.06	\$83,324.80	\$41,687
Christian	\$41.49	\$86,299.20	\$59,715
Webster	\$38.47	\$80,017.60	\$33,985
Lawrence	\$38.03	\$79,102.40	\$32,058
Stone	\$39.25	\$81,640.00	\$49,722
Polk	\$38.18	\$79,414.40	\$38,826
Dallas	\$37.24	\$77,459.20	\$24,205
Wright	\$35.61	\$74,068.80	\$41,667
Barry	\$37.42	\$77,833.60	\$33,349

Health Factors

Education

Having less than a high school education reduces access to safe, flexible, and gainful employment—reducing the financial and time resources needed to access healthcare. Low educational attainment is also associated with reduced health literacy, which impacts a person's capacity to obtain interpret, and understand basic health information and services. These factors contribute to an increased risk of exacerbated chronic health conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, chronic stress, and depression.

Just under 90% of adults aged 25 and older in Jordan Valley's service area have a high school education or higher—close to Missouri's 91% completion rate.⁴ Within primary

service area counties, however, high school completion rates among adults are more varied. Among Greene, Christian, and Stone County adults, the high school completion rate is higher than state (92%) and national (89%) averages, while rates in Laclede, Webster, Lawrence, Polk, and Wright counties are significantly lower.¹ In these counties, residents with less than a high school education are more likely to live below 100% FPL.³⁰

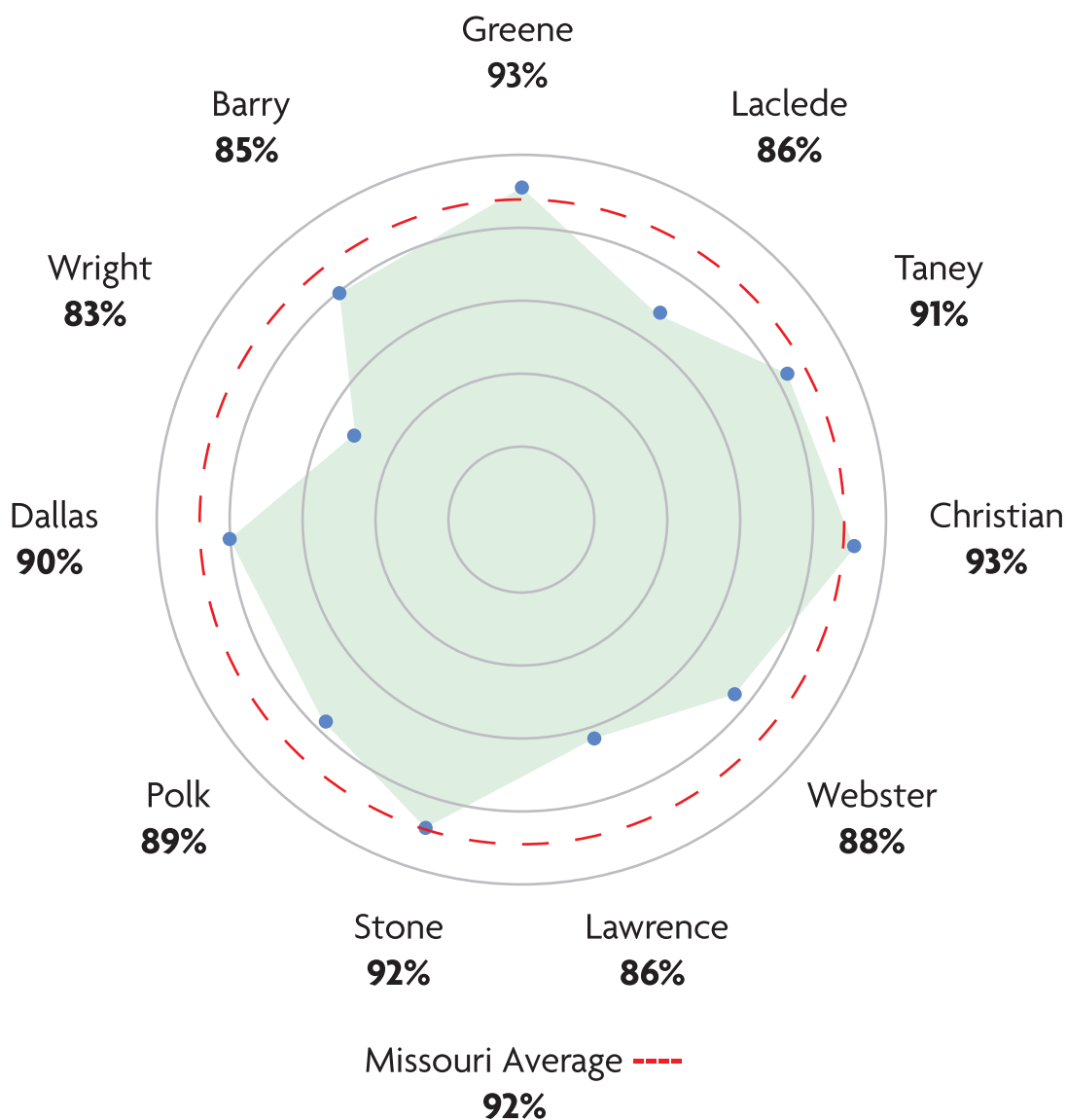
Across the primary service area, racial minority and Hispanic/Latino populations have the lowest high school completion rates.³⁰ Additionally, in Barry, Lawrence, and Webster counties, educational attainment levels are lowest among residents with limited English

proficiency (LEP), with an average 31.3% of LEP residents holding less than a high school education.³¹ Educational attainment is one factor impacting health vulnerability for LEP populations in these counties.

School attendance is high among school-aged service area residents, and dropout rates are consistently low across service area school districts. While high school graduation rates are high in the primary service area, attainment of bachelor's or advanced degrees lags the state average. To address regional education and job training needs, institutions such as Ozarks Technical College, Missouri State University, Drury University, Evangel University, and Midwest Technical Institute are actively involved.

Educational attainment comparison

(percentage of adults aged 25 and older with high school diploma or equivalent, 2019-2023).



Health Factors

Employment

Unemployment and underemployment reduce access to health insurance and the ability to pay out-of-pocket health costs, particularly for populations who are not eligible for MO HealthNet coverage. In Jordan Valley’s primary service area, unemployment rates are highest in Taney (4.9%) and Stone (4.6%) counties, exceeding state (2.5%) and national (3.5%) rates.¹ Greene and Christian—the most populated counties in the primary service area—have the lowest unemployment rates, and rates are improving in several counties.¹

Individuals with disabilities are disproportionately impacted by unemployment and underemployment. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in 2024, adults with disabilities made up approximately 40.7% of the U.S. workforce yet experienced reduced employment access compared to people without disabilities.³² Nearly 17% of Jordan Valley’s service area population is living with a disability, surpassing the state rate (15%).⁴ Certain counties in the primary service area have especially high rates of disability, including Dallas (21.4%), Wright (19.7%), and Stone (19.1%).³² In these counties, median earnings for the people with disabilities were between \$5,965 and \$16,248 less than their non-disabled counterparts.³³

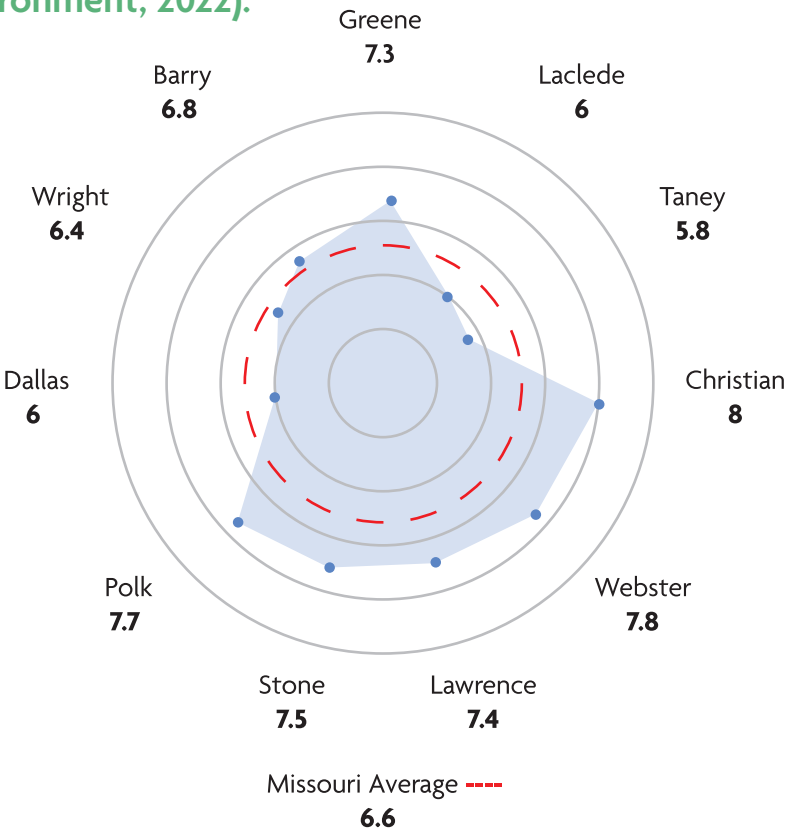
Food

Access to healthy, affordable foods is essential to balanced nutrition, which reduces risk of overweight, obesity, and numerous chronic diseases. The USDA Food Environment Index (FEI) measures factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, including community access to healthy food options and community income levels.

Four primary service area counties—Laclede, Taney, Dallas, and Wright—rank among the 20% of Missouri counties with the worst FEI scores.¹ These four counties have some of the highest rates of food insecure children in the service area, where

over 30% of families with children receive SNAP.⁶ In eight primary service area counties, more than 50% of students are eligible for free and reduced lunch, reaching as high as 61% in Barry County.¹ Healthy food options are limited for low-income residents of Laclede, Taney, and Dallas counties, where more than 15% of the low-income population does not live close to a grocery store.⁶ Christian County ranks among the 20% of Missouri counties with the best FEI scores, followed by Polk County.^{1,6} In Polk County, just 1% of the low-income population has limited access to healthy foods.¹

FEI comparison (Food Environment Index Scores, ranked 0, worst healthy food environment to 10, best healthy food environment, 2022).



Childcare

Childcare access and affordability have a significant impact on employment opportunities and economic mobility in Jordan Valley's primary service area. Across Missouri, the average household spends around 31% of income toward childcare.¹ Childcare cost burden far exceeds the state average in several primary service area counties. In 2024, households in Lawrence, Polk, and Barry counties spent 33% of their income on childcare.¹ Households in Greene, Laclede, and Taney counties spent between 35 and 39% of income on childcare.¹ Christian, Webster, and Wright County households had the lowest childcare cost burden, spending less than 30% of income on childcare.¹

Many counties in the primary service area also lack sufficient childcare options, with Webster, Laclede, Stone, Taney, Lawrence, Barry, and Polk counties being designated childcare deserts. These counties have more than 50 children under age 5, and either no childcare providers or more than three times as many children as licensed childcare slots.³⁴ Poor access to childcare primarily reduces employment opportunities and earnings for women in the workforce, with many mothers of young children leaving the workforce after the COVID-19 pandemic following increased childcare costs.³⁴

Social and Emotional Support

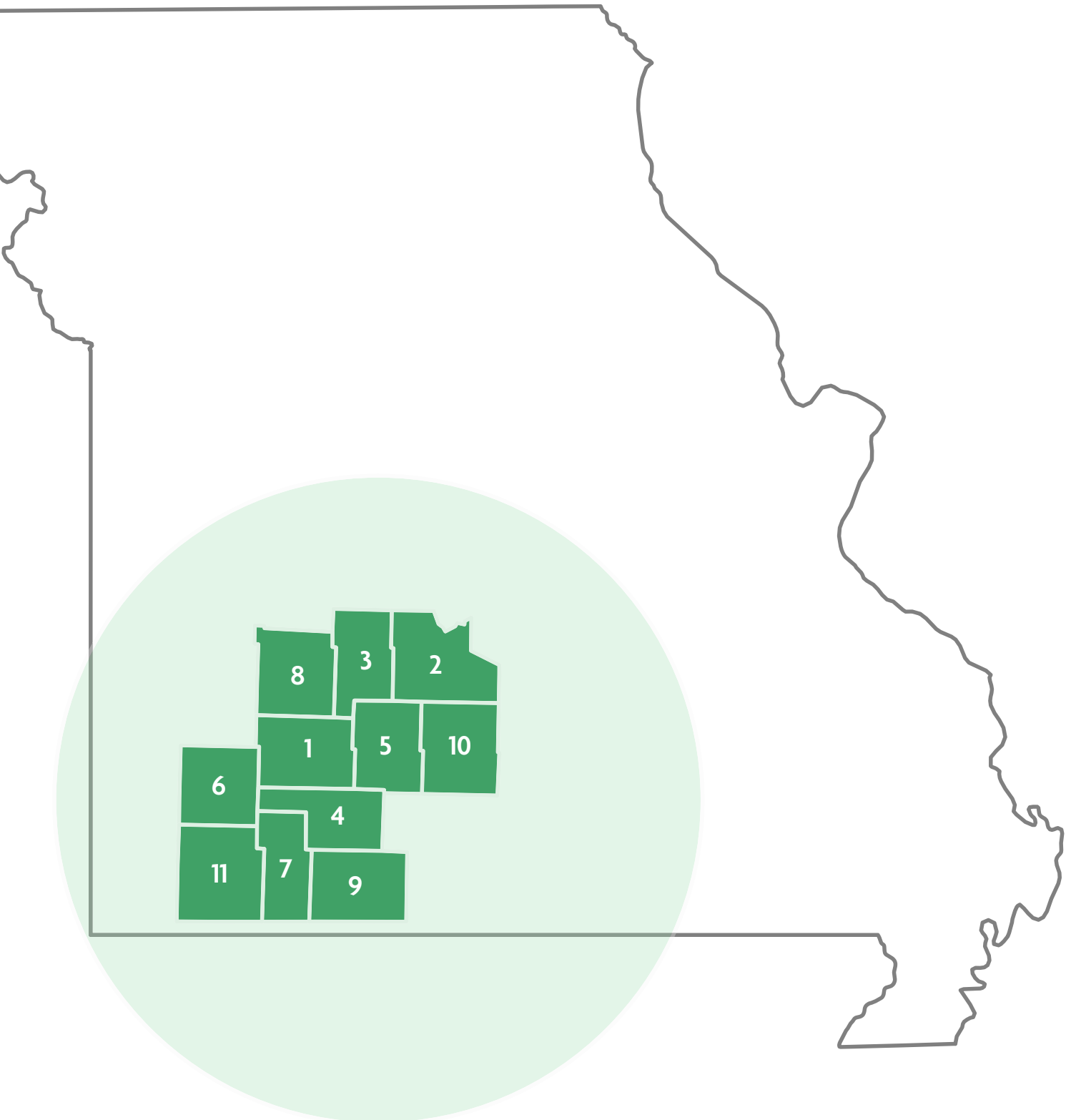
Many PRAPARE screenings revealed high levels of stress and reduced social connections among Jordan Valley patients between 2023 and 2024. Similarly, most primary service area counties report frequent poor mental health days, mental distress, and feelings of loneliness. In all 11 primary service area counties, more than 21% of adults report sometimes, rarely, or never getting the social and emotional support they needed, compared to just 8% of Missouri adults.¹ Additionally, three counties—Greene, Laclede, and Webster—have a larger percentage of youth ages 16 to 19 who do not participate in school or work, reducing their opportunities for positive social connection and engagement.¹ Receiving social and emotional support through personal relationships can positively impact an individual's stress levels, mental health, and ability to cope with everyday life. Conversely, lacking adequate social and emotional support is associated with higher rates of stress, depression, and chronic health conditions like heart disease, stroke, dementia, and more.

County Snapshots

Following the completion of the **2025 CHNA**, Jordan Valley prepared a snapshot of each county in the organization's primary service area. Each snapshot summarizes the county's demographics, including population estimates for Jordan Valley's target patient population and high priority groups as designated by the CDC Social Vulnerability Index. Also summarized are key length and quality of life indicators, causes of mortality and morbidity, and the healthcare, social, and economic factors influencing health outcomes. Finally, the snapshots highlight strengths, assets, and opportunities that to the overall health of each county.

Counties

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----|--------|
| 1 | Greene | 7 | Stone |
| 2 | Laclede | 8 | Polk |
| 3 | Taney | 9 | Dallas |
| 4 | Christian | 10 | Wright |
| 5 | Webster | 11 | Barry |
| 6 | Lawrence | | |

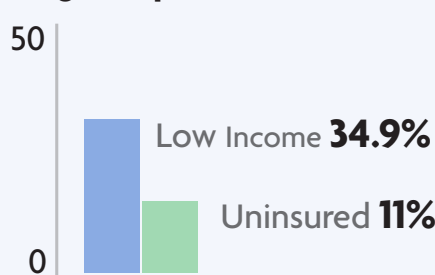


Greene County Snapshot

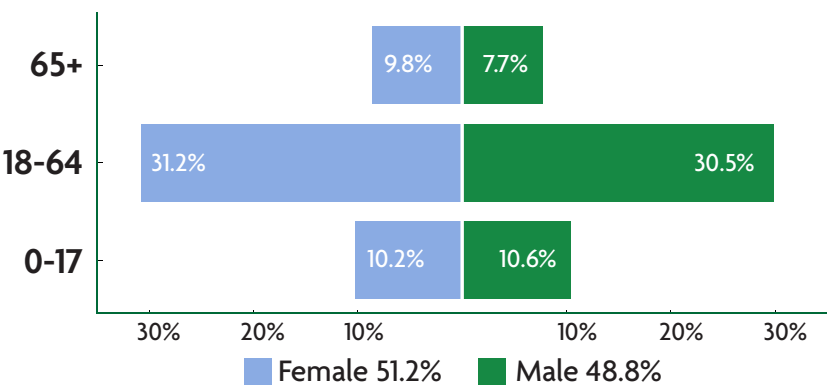
Total Population

307,942

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution



Language

4.3%
Speak a language other than English



Race



Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino 5.3%

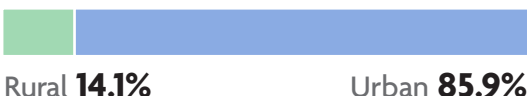


Median Income

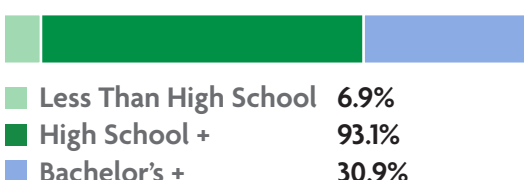
\$59,700 Missouri Average | \$68,500



Geography



Education



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

35,313 patients

across 23 Greene County ZIP codes.

61.9% | Springfield: Tampa
20% | Springfield: Grand
9.7% | Republic

Priority Populations

- Renters in multi-unit housing:** 22% of occupied housing units are in multi-unit buildings. Factors including crowded living, low income, and housing quality increase vulnerability to disease and reduce safety during emergencies.
- Housing cost-burdened:** 45% of Greene County renters spend over 30% of household income on housing, increasing risk of housing instability, reduced healthcare access, and poor health outcomes.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

75
(years)

Child Mortality

50
(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

6
(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Invest in growing women's health, SUD, and mental health workforce. Explore telehealth strategies to improve access to neighboring communities who travel to Greene County for care.

Partnerships

Consider collaboration with maternal health resources to increase prenatal care access, utilization, and wraparound services. Explore partnerships with area housing agencies to improve access to care, address health needs of people experiencing housing instability, and develop housing referral networks.

Future Assessment

Assess significant health concerns among residents facing housing instability and homelessness.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Greene County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	193.2	193.54
	Cancers	158.15	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	51.49	49.9
	Unintentional injuries	58.58	56.94
	Alzheimer's Disease	37.76	30.48
	Suicide	19.59	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	123.8	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	13.94	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	29.78	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Communicable Disease		
	Poor Mental Health		
	Drug and Alcohol Use Disorders		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Alcohol and substance use

Health Access

- + Healthcare workforce
- Adult uninsurance
- + Flu vaccination rates
- Pregnant residents receiving inadequate or no prenatal care

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

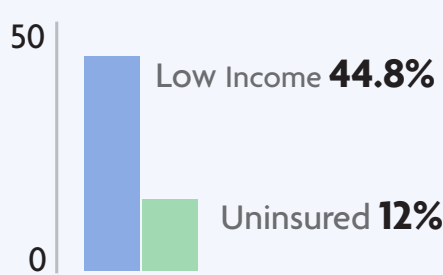
- Housing quality and cost
- + Educational attainment and opportunities
- + Employment opportunities
- Childcare cost burden
- Access to social and emotional support

Laclede County Snapshot

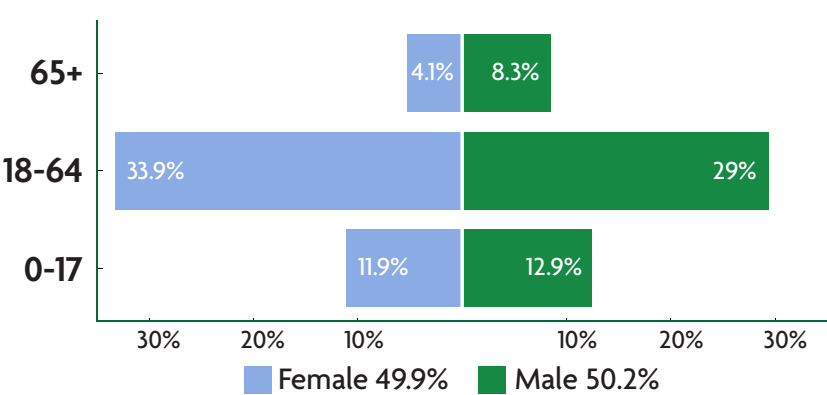
Total Population

36,738

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

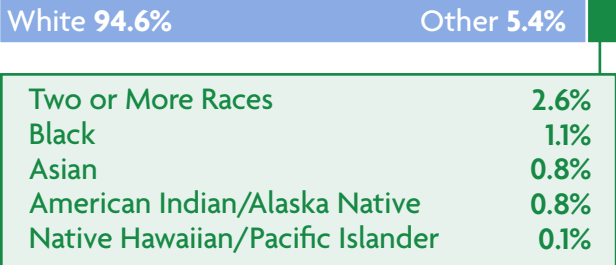


Language

2.9%
Speak a language other than English



Race



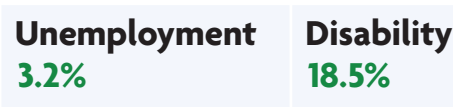
Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino 3.1%



Median Income

\$52,500 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

6,441 patients

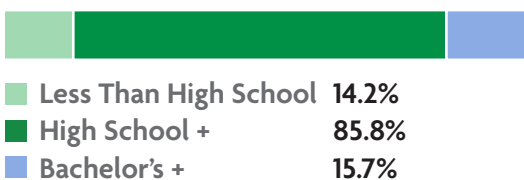
across 10 Laclede County ZIP codes.



Geography



Education



Priority Populations

- Single-parent households:** 37.8% of children live in single-adult homes. Laclede County children in single-adult homes are more likely to be minority and disabled, rely on public assistance, and experience poverty.
- Children:** 20% of children experience poverty. Laclede County children in poverty rely more on public assistance and experience higher rates of child abuse and neglect.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

72.3

(years)

Child Mortality

80

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

7

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Invest in primary care and women's health services to prevent and manage chronic disease. Leverage early childhood education center, school-based, and pediatric services to provide wraparound services for families.

Partnerships

Continue collaboration with child health and wellbeing resources to improve access to care, nutrition, and address social needs. Leverage education system partnerships to provide wraparound services for families.

Future Assessment

Explore community perspectives on barriers to chronic disease prevention and management.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Laclede County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	227.38	193.54
	Cancers	192.27	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	85.34	49.9
	Unintentional injuries	57.71	56.94
	Stroke	49.09	40.44
	Suicide	24	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	180.25	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	6.34	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	17.34	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Adult obesity		
	Heart disease		
	Teen births		
	Respiratory diseases (COPD, influenza, pneumonia)		
	Poor mental health		
	Unintentional injuries and accidents		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- + Alcohol and substance use

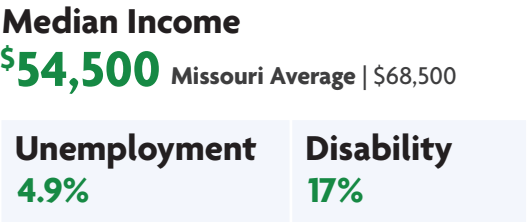
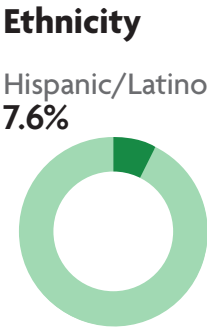
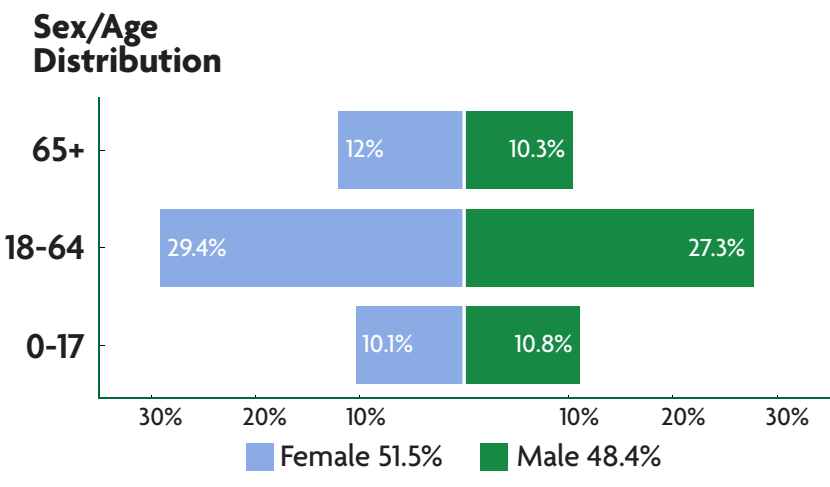
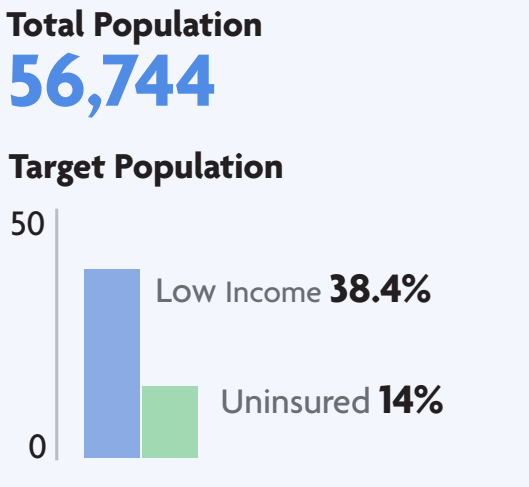
Healthcare

- Adult and child uninsurance
- + Low preventable hospitalization
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

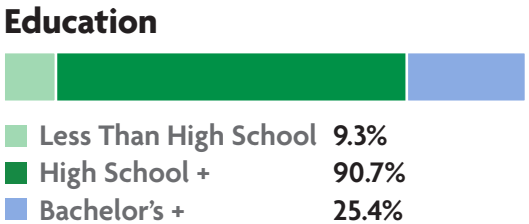
- + Housing quality and cost
- Educational attainment and opportunities
- Food access and affordability
- Childcare cost burden

Taney County Snapshot



In 2024, Jordan Valley served
4,885 patients
across 19 Taney County ZIP codes.

72.6% | Hollister
12.7% | Tampa
7% | Mobile Unit



Priority Populations

- Renters in multi-unit housing:** 54% of occupied housing units are in multi-unit buildings, with most renter occupied. Multi-unit housing quality, cost, and lack of affordable housing alternatives are major concerns.
- Children:** 19% of children experience poverty. Childcare and food access are more limited for Taney County children in poverty, and Taney County children experience the highest rates of homelessness in the service area. Teen birth rates and infant mortality are also high.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

74.9

(years)

Child Mortality

60

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

8

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Expand dental and behavioral health services workforce. Invest in prenatal and preventive services to improve infant and maternal health outcomes and screening access among vulnerable populations.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with housing and employment agencies to enhance referral networks. Leverage school-based partnerships to engage families in wraparound care.

Future Assessment

Explore impact of housing, employment, language, and ethnicity on healthcare access and outcomes in Taney County.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Taney County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	265.15	193.54
	Cancers	159.14	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	41.96	49.9
	Unintentional injuries	53.66	56.94
	Stroke	33.27	40.44
	Suicide	17.53	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	129.69	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	8.7	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	23.04	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Teen births		
	Adult obesity		
	Heart disease		
	Poor mental health		
	Unintentional injuries and accidents		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Adult physical inactivity

Healthcare

- + Large primary care workforce
- Adult uninsurance
- Low mammography rates
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

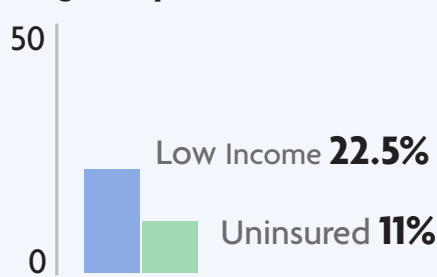
- Housing quality and cost
- + Educational attainment and opportunities
- Unemployment
- Food access and affordability
- Childcare cost burden

Christian County Snapshot

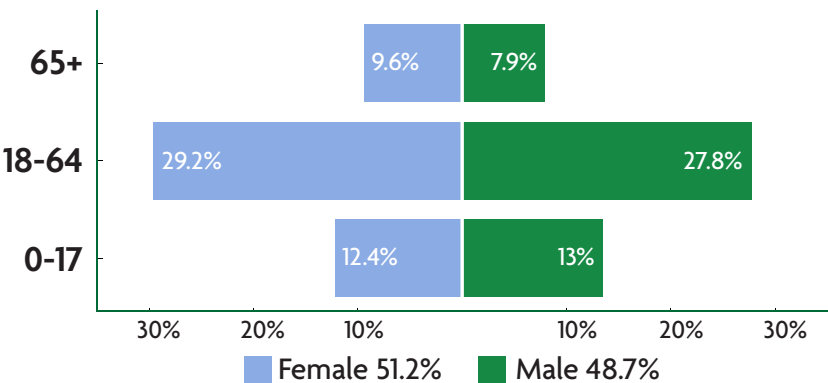
Total Population

96,045

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

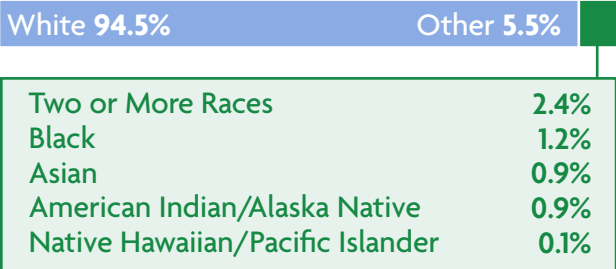


Language

5.4%
Speak a language other than English



Race



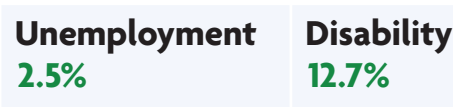
Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino 3.9%



Median Income

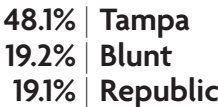
\$79,700 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

4,589 patients

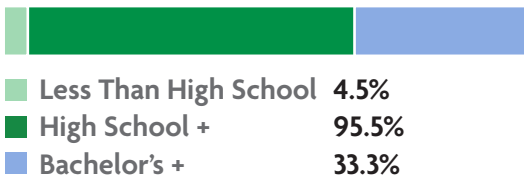
across Christian County ZIP codes.



Geography



Education



Priority Populations

- Children:** 11.4% of Christian County children live with a grandparent, other relative, or foster care placement. Single- and non-parent households with children have higher poverty and uninsurance rates, and greater social and economic needs, impacting access to resources, insurance, and healthcare.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

77.2

(years)

Child Mortality

50

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

5

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

There are no health centers operating in Christian County; consider strategies to expand health center services where need is greatest.

Partnerships

Explore partnership opportunities with Children's Division, foster care agencies, schools, and other agencies serving children to enhance wraparound care for families.

Future Assessment

Explore healthcare barriers and needs among pediatric population.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Christian County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	165.03	193.54
	Cancers	149.04	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	42.77	49.9
	Stroke	45	40.44
	Alzheimer's Disease	41.06	30.48
	Suicide	17.55	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	107.19	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	8.06	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	15.06	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Poor mental health		
	Aging and Alzheimer's Disease		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- + Low adult and prenatal smoking rates
- + Low alcohol and substance use
- + High flu vaccination rates

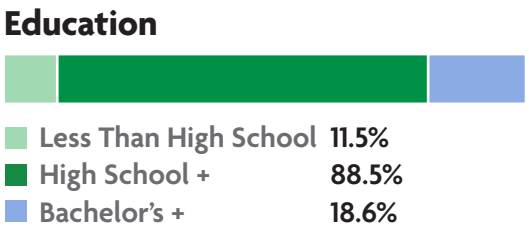
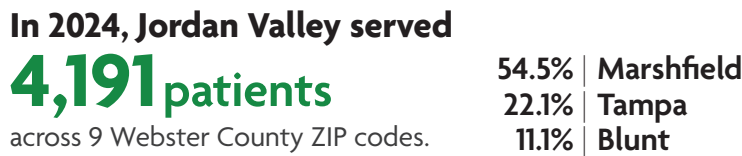
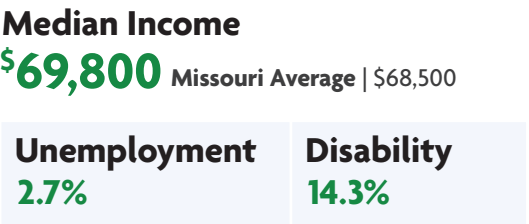
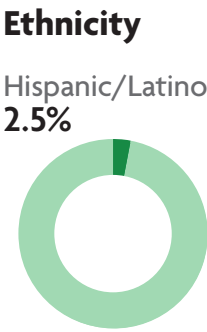
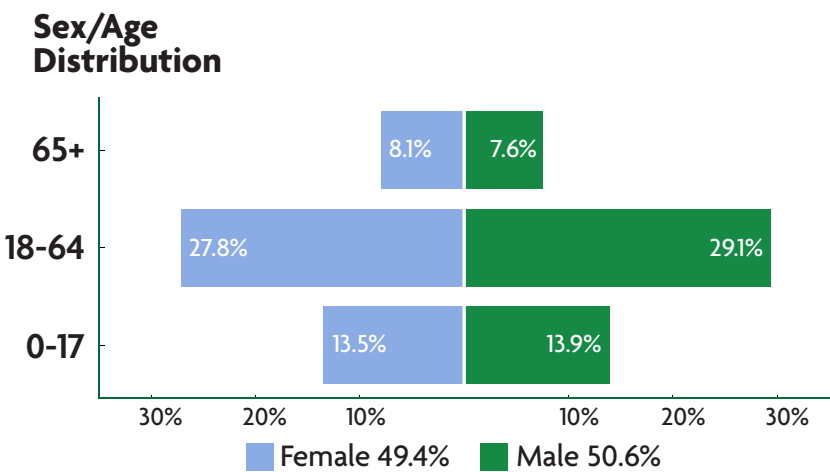
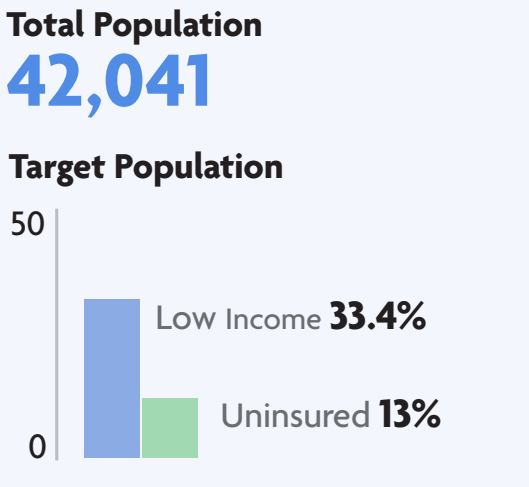
Healthcare

- + Large primary care workforce
- Adult uninsurance
- + Prenatal care access and quality

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- + Housing quality and cost
- Child household stability
- + Income
- + Educational attainment

Webster County Snapshot



- Priority Populations**
- Residents with Limited English Proficiency:** 3.5% of Webster County residents have limited English proficiency. LEP adults have the lowest high school completion rate in the county and over 30% live in poverty.
 - Children:** 20% of children experience poverty and 9% are uninsured. Webster County children also experience unstable household composition and child abuse and neglect at higher rates than other service area counties.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

74.7

(years)

Child Mortality

40

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

5

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Expand women's health services, including contraception, prenatal, and postpartum care. Invest in medical, dental, and mental health workforce. Explore strategies to improve service access for uninsured and LEP residents—especially women and children.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with child and maternal health and wellbeing resources to improve access to care and address social needs. Leverage education system partnerships to provide wraparound services for families.

Future Assessment

Explore community perspectives on barriers to accessible, quality prenatal care and wellbeing.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Webster County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	213.14	193.54
	Cancers	167.74	169.59
	Unintentional injuries	62.78	56.94
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	54.09	49.9
	Stroke	46.34	40.44
	Suicide	21.81	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	137.09	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	6.31	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	16.84	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Heart disease		
	Adult obesity		
	Teen births		
	Poor mental health		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Physical inactivity

Healthcare

- Adult and child uninsurance
- Inadequate, late entry, or no prenatal care
- + Low child mental health/SUD hospitalization
- + Low preventable hospitalizations

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

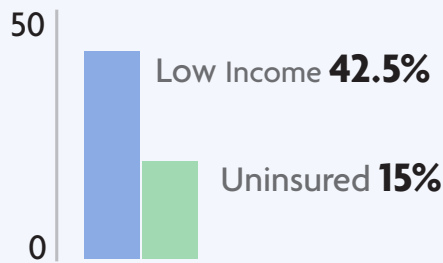
- + Housing quality and cost
- Child household instability
- Access to exercise opportunities
- Food access and affordability
- + Childcare cost burden

Lawrence County Snapshot

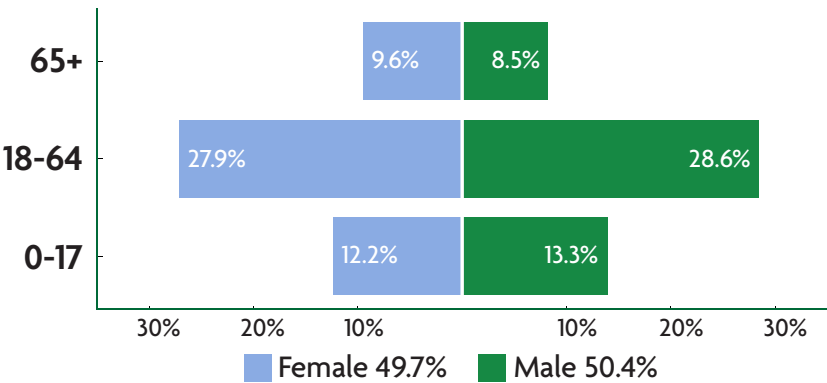
Total Population

39,151

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

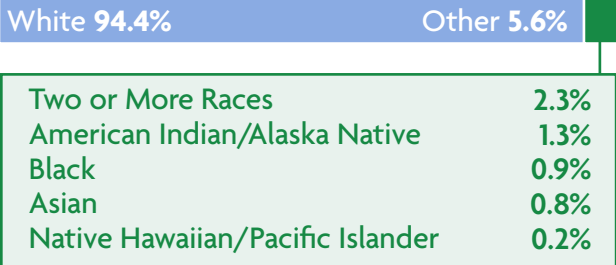


Language

8.8%
Speak a language other than English



Race



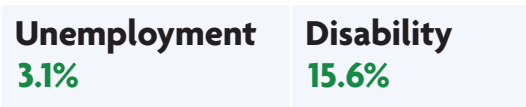
Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino 8.6%



Median Income

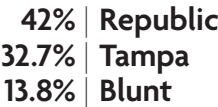
\$58,100 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

1,710 patients

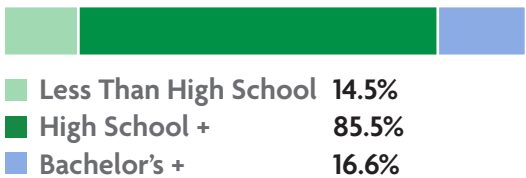
across 18 Lawrence County ZIP codes.



Geography



Education



Priority Populations

- Children:** Nearly 20% of children live with a grandparent, other relative, or foster care—increasing risk of social and economic needs, and reduced access to resources, insurance, and healthcare.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

73.6
(years)

Child Mortality

70
(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

8
(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Lawrence County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	217.84	193.54
	Cancers	175.3	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	66.56	49.9
	Alzheimer's Disease	55.48	30.48
	Stroke	43.47	40.44
	Suicide	17.82	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	153.75	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	9.42	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	16.88	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Adult obesity		
	Diabetes		
	Teen births		
	Respiratory diseases (COPD, pneumonia, influenza)		
	Poor mental health		
	Aging and Alzheimer's Disease		

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Consider investment in medical, dental, and mental health workforce to meet population needs. Explore opportunities to increase access to mammography, especially for Hispanic/Latina population. Consider strategies to increase access to culturally and linguistically appropriate care and promote services to LEP populations.

Partnerships

Explore partnership opportunities with Children's Division, foster care agencies, schools, and other agencies serving children to enhance wraparound care for families. Consider collaborative opportunities with multi-cultural organizations to enhance referral network for services.

Future Assessment

Explore impact of language, ethnicity, and pediatric household composition on healthcare access and outcomes in Lawrence County. care and wellbeing.

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Physical inactivity

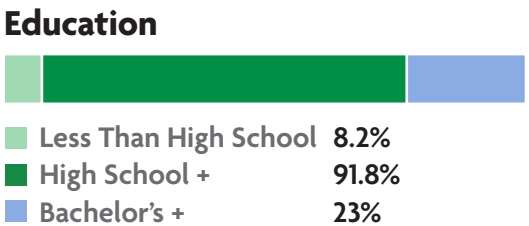
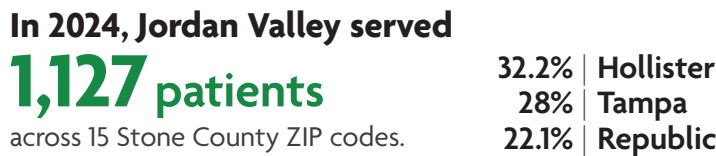
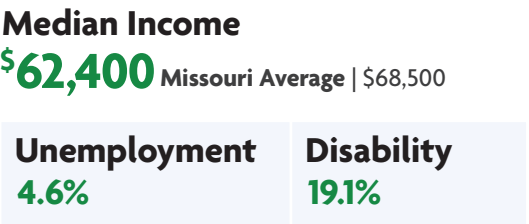
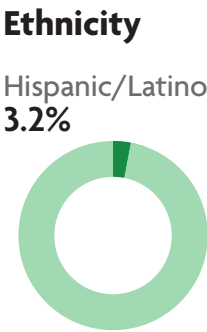
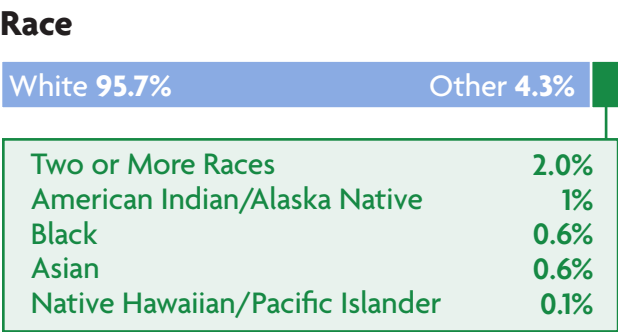
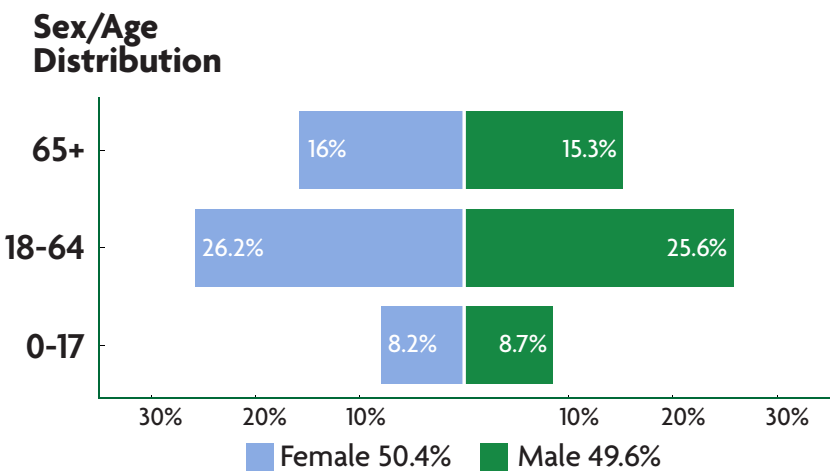
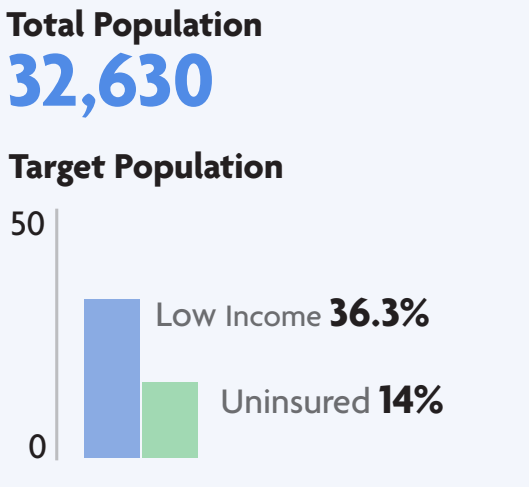
Healthcare

- Adult and child uninsurance
- + Low preventable hospitalizations
- Low mammography rates
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- + Housing quality and cost
- Child household instability
- Educational attainment
- Food access and affordability

Stone County Snapshot



- Priority Populations**
- Older adults (65+):** Aging population experiences high rates of disability, social isolation, and physical inactivity, contributing to poor mental health and chronic disease.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

76

(years)

Child Mortality

80

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

10

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Expand primary care, dental, and mental health services, especially for low-income, uninsured, and older adults. With just one health center in Stone County, consider how expanded health center services could address community unemployment and childcare burdens.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with senior service providers increase wraparound services for older adults, focusing especially on chronic disease management and mental health.

Future Assessment

Explore community perspectives on service gaps, including maternity care needs.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Stone County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	218.69	193.54
	Cancers	154.99	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	10.65	49.9
	Unintentional injuries	67.5	56.94
	Stroke	37.07	40.44
	Suicide	29.84	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	126.95	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	8.63	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	24.42	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Heart disease		
	Adult obesity		
	Poor mental health		
	Unintentional injuries and accidents		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy

Healthcare

- Small primary care workforce
- Adult and child uninsurance
- High preventable hospitalizations
- + High preventative screening rates among older adults
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

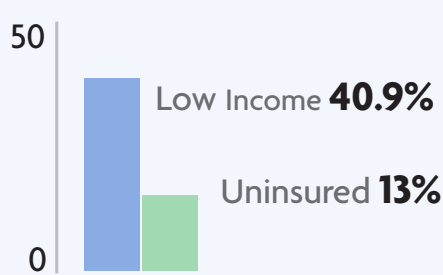
- + Educational attainment
- Unemployment
- Childcare cost burden

Polk County Snapshot

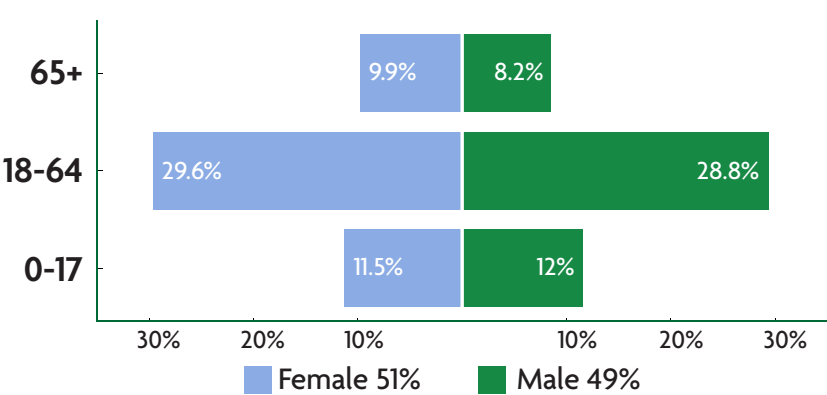
Total Population

33,070

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

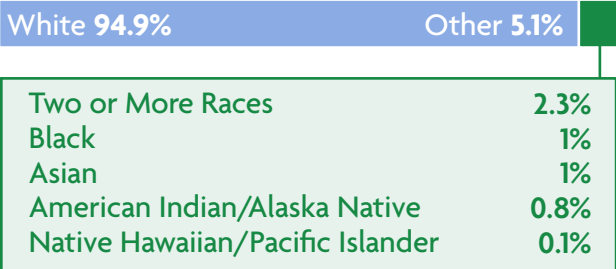


Language

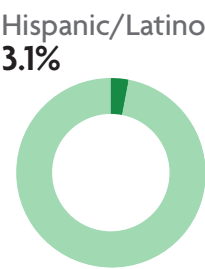
4.1%
Speak a language other than English



Race

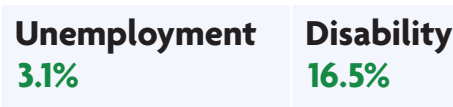


Ethnicity



Median Income

\$56,600 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

1,035 patients

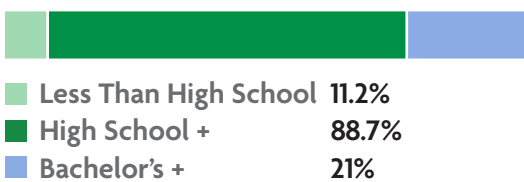
across 14 Polk County ZIP codes.



Geography



Education



Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

74.6
(years)

Child Mortality

50
(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

5
(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Consider opportunities to expand access to affordable dental services.

Partnerships

Continue to grow mobile unit-focused partnerships.

Future Assessment

Explore gaps in dental care.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Polk County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	198.13	193.54
	Cancers	165.36	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	64.47	49.9
	Stroke	50.45	40.44
	Unintentional injuries	59.83	56.94
	Suicide	19.6	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	146.52	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	8.44	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	21.86	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Heart disease		
	Adult obesity		
	Diabetes		
	Poor mental health		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Physical inactivity

Healthcare

- + Large primary care workforce
- + Low preventable hospitalizations
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

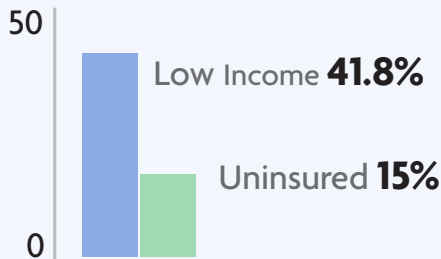
- + Employment opportunities
- + Food access and affordability
- Childcare cost burden

Dallas County Snapshot

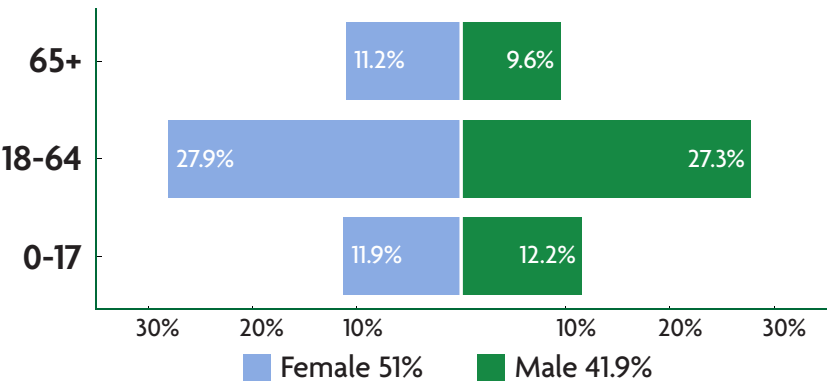
Total Population

17,877

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

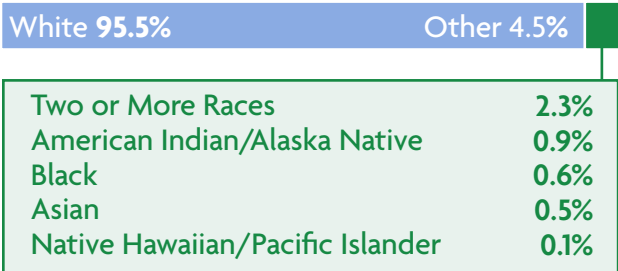


Language

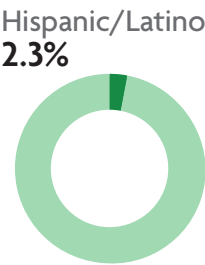
4.9%
Speak a language other than English



Race



Ethnicity



Median Income

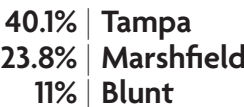
\$63,100 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

1,025 patients

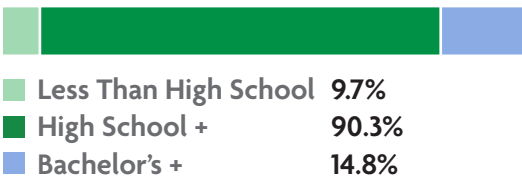
across 12 Dallas County ZIP codes.



Geography



Education



Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

72.3

(years)

Child Mortality

110

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

13

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Invest in primary medical, dental, and mental health services. Consider opportunities to expand women's health and pediatric services to address child and infant mortality, access to high-quality prenatal services, and access to women's preventive screenings.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with maternal and child service providers to establish referral networks and promote wraparound services. Consider mobile mammography partnerships.

Future Assessment

Explore factors impacting maternal, child, and infant health outcomes and service needs to address.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Dallas County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	202.8	193.54
	Cancers	178.16	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	62.01	49.9
	Stroke	41.2	40.44
	Diabetes	39.84	20.89
	Suicide	18.86	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	152.81	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	6.95	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	14.99	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Heart disease		
	Adult obesity		
	Diabetes		
	Poor mental health		
	Maternal, child, and infant health		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Physical inactivity
- + Low alcohol and substance overdose

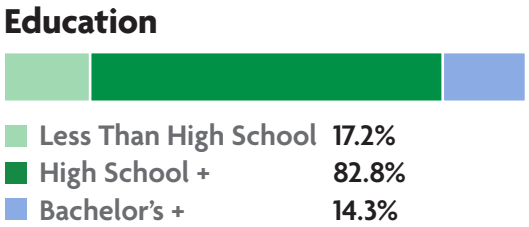
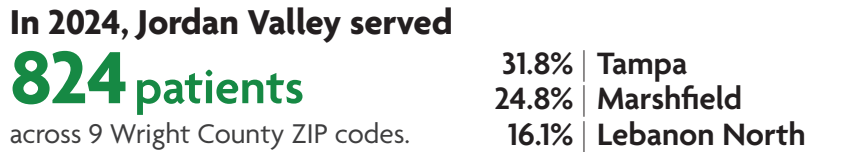
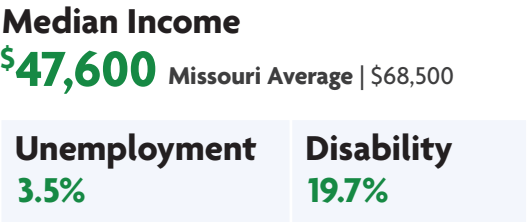
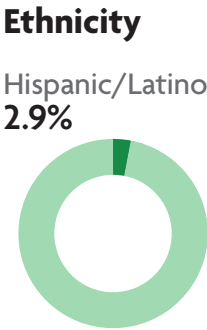
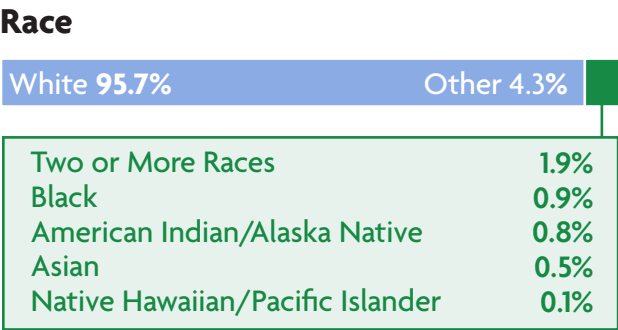
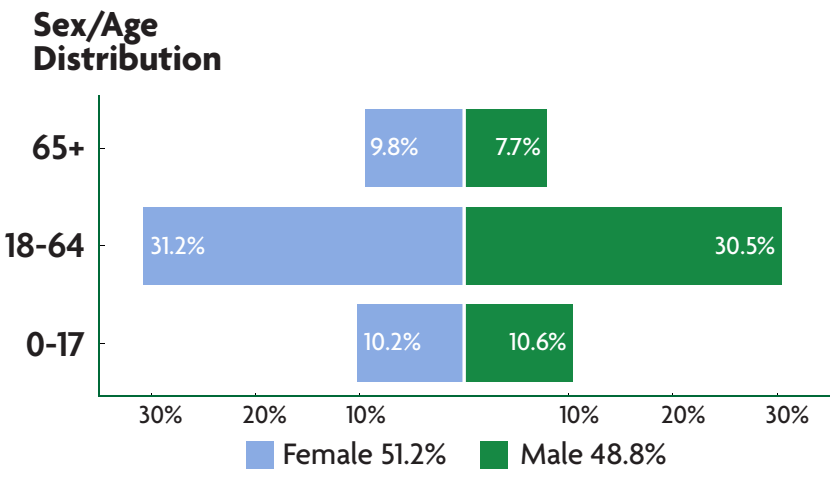
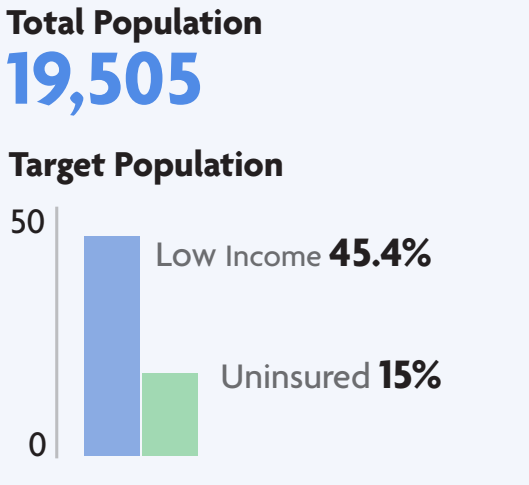
Healthcare

- Limited primary care workforce
- Adult and child uninsurance
- Inadequate prenatal care rates
- + Low preventable hospitalizations
- Low mammography rates
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- Educational attainment
- + Employment opportunities
- Food access and affordability
- + Childcare cost burden
- Social engagement opportunities

Wright County Snapshot



- Priority Populations**
- Low-income households:** Nearly 36% of Wright County residents live below 150% FPL, impacting access to basic services, insurance, and health opportunities.
 - Children:** 78.6% of children live in high poverty zones. Wright County children experience high poverty, teen birth, and child and infant death.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

72.9

(years)

Child Mortality

110

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

12

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Consider opportunities to expand women's health and pediatric services to address child and infant mortality, access to high-quality prenatal services, and access to women's preventive screenings.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with maternal and child service providers to establish referral networks and promote wraparound services. Consider mobile mammography partnerships.

Future Assessment

Explore factors impacting maternal, child, and infant health outcomes and service needs to address.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Wright County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	274.28	193.54
	Cancers	176.51	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	66.72	49.9
	Stroke	46.76	40.44
	Alzheimer's Disease	42.76	30.48
	Suicide	21.05	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	170.36	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	7.85	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	16.4	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Adult obesity		
	Maternal, child, and infant health		
	Teen births		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Physical inactivity
- + Low alcohol and substance overdose

Healthcare

- Limited primary care workforce
- Adult and child uninsurance
- High late entry or no prenatal care
- Low mammography rates
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

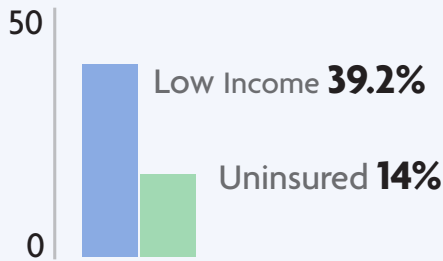
- Income and poverty
- Educational attainment

Barry County Snapshot

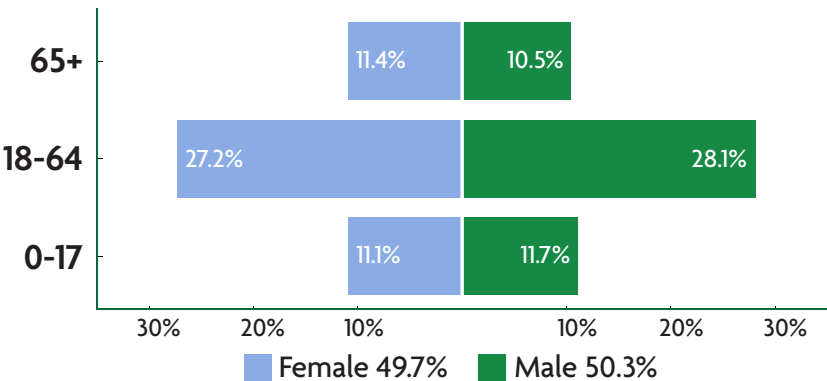
Total Population

35,618

Target Population



Sex/Age Distribution

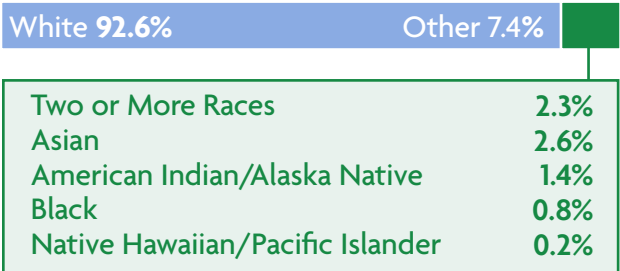


Language

8.9%
Speak a language other than English



Race



Ethnicity

Hispanic/Latino
10.5%



Median Income

\$53,300 Missouri Average | \$68,500



In 2024, Jordan Valley served

779 patients

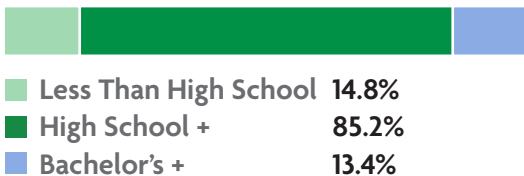
across 17 Barry County ZIP codes.

38.6% | Tampa
20.8% | Mobile Units
20% | Republic

Geography



Education



Priority Populations

- Limited English Proficiency:** 4% of Barry County residents have Limited English Proficiency (LEP). Residents with LEP have lower educational attainment and economic opportunities than English speaking residents. 25% are non-citizens and 45.5% are over age 65.
- Crowding:** Nearly 7% of Barry County renters live in crowded conditions, increasing risk of disease spread and poor mental health.

Length & Quality of Life Indicators

Life Expectancy

74.5

(years)

Child Mortality

40

(deaths per
100,000 population)

Infant Mortality

6

(deaths per
1,000 live births)

Missouri Average | Life Expectancy **75.2**, Child Mortality **60**, Infant Mortality **6**

Health Center Opportunities

Services and Workforce

Explore opportunities to expand health center services to low-income and uninsured residents, prioritizing dental care. Consider strategies to improve access to culturally and linguistically appropriate care and integrated social support services to address uninsurance and other SDOH.

Partnerships

Explore collaborative opportunities with local healthcare providers to fill service gaps.

Future Assessment

Assess community perspectives on service needs and barriers to health.

Category	Length and Quality of Life Indicators	Barry County	MO
Leading & Notable Causes of Death – # deaths per year per 100,000 population	Heart disease	251.91	193.54
	Cancers	168.35	169.59
	Chronic lower respiratory disease	54.83	49.9
	Unintentional injuries	65.83	56.94
	Stroke	39.85	40.44
	Suicide	16.46	17.25
	Smoking-attributable deaths	152.78	131.17
	Alcohol-induced deaths	8.13	8.31
	Drug-induced deaths	14.48	24.04
Notable Health Concerns	Heart disease		
	Teen births		
	Unintentional injuries and accidents		
	Poor mental health		

Health Barriers & Facilitators

Health Behaviors

- Adult smoking
- Smoking in pregnancy
- Physical inactivity
- + Low alcohol and substance overdose

Healthcare

- + Large primary care workforce
- Limited dental workforce
- High adult and child uninsurance
- Low flu vaccination rates

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)

- Educational attainment
- Childcare cost burden

References

1. County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2025). <https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). CDC Social Vulnerability Index. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/place-health/php/svi/index.html>
3. World Health Organization. (2025). Social Determinants of Health. https://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab_1
4. Health Resources and Services Administration. (n.d.). Health Center Program GeoCare Navigator. <https://geocarenavigator.hrsa.gov/>
5. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). SO601: Selected Characteristics of the Total and Native Population of the United States. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.SO601?q=so601>
6. exploreMOhealth. (2024). <https://exploremohealth.org/>
7. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (2024). Missouri State Health Assessment. <https://health.mo.gov/accreditation/pdf/state-health-assessment.pdf>
8. Missouri Public Health Information Management System. (2022). Community Data Profiles. <https://healthapps.dhss.mo.gov/MoPhims/ProfileHome>
9. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (2021). Pregnancy-Associated Mortality Review Dashboard. <https://health.mo.gov/data/pamr/dashboard.php>
10. PolicyMap. (2025). <https://www.policymap.com/>
11. Environmental Protection Agency. (2023). Syntex Facility Superfund Site, Verona, Lawrence County, Missouri – Fact Sheet, February 2023. <https://www.epa.gov/mo/syntex-facility-superfund-site-verona-lawrence-county-missouri-fact-sheet-february-2023>
12. Stone County Community Health Coalition. (2023). Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). <https://stonecountyhealthdepartment.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/SCCHC-CHIP-DEC-2024-1.pdf>
13. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). SO901: Children Characteristics. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.SO901?q=SO901:+Children+Characteristics>
14. Data Resource Center for Child & Adolescent Health. (2023). 2022-2023 National Survey of Children's Health Data. <https://www.childhealthdata.org/>
15. HepVu. (2025). Hepatitis C Interactive Map. <https://map.hepvu.org/hepc-prevalence/state/rate/none/none/usa?geoContext=national>
16. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. (2021). 2021 Epi Profiles Summary: Southwest HIV Care Region. <https://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/pdf/sw-hiv-std-2021.pdf>
17. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024). County-level Syphilis Data. <https://www.cdc.gov/sti-statistics/county-level-syphilis-data/index.html>
18. Kids Count Data Center. (2025). Selected Kids Count Indicators for Counties in Missouri. <https://datacenter.aecf.org/>

19. Missouri Department of Mental Health. (2024). Status Report on Missouri's Substance Use and Mental Health. <https://dmh.mo.gov/alcohol-drug/reports/status-report/2024>
20. Health Resources and Services Administration. (n.d.). HPSA Find. <https://data.hrsa.gov/tools/shortage-area/hpsa-find>
21. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2024). CDC PLACES Interactive Map. <https://www.cdc.gov/places/tools/interactive-map-tool.html>
22. City of Springfield. (2023). City of Springfield Housing Study and Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy: 2023. <https://www.springfieldmo.gov/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=10856>
23. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2024). Fair Market Rents. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr.html>
24. RDG Planning & Design. (2023). Taney County Housing Study. <https://taneycohealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/2023-Taney-County-Housing-Study.pdf>
25. Missouri Housing Development Commission. (2023). 2023 Missouri Homelessness Study <https://mhdc.com/2023-homelessness-study-dashboard/>
26. The Connecting Grounds. (2023). TCG Street Census. <https://www.theconnectinggrounds.com/tcg-street-census>
27. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1701?q=S1701:+Poverty+Status+in+the+Past+12+Months>
28. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). S1903: Median Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars). <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1903?q=S1903>
29. Economic Policy Institute. (2025). EPI Family Budget Calculator. <https://www.epi.org/resources/budget/>
30. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). S1501: Educational Attainment. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1501?q=S1501:+Educational+Attainment>
31. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). S1603: Characteristics of People by Language Spoken at Home. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1603?q=S1603:+Characteristics+of+People+by+Language+Spoken+at+Home>
32. U.S. Department of Labor. (2025). Disability Labor Force Statistics. <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/odep/research-evaluation/statistics>
33. U.S. Census Bureau. (2023). S1810: Disability Characteristics. <https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2023.S1810?q=S1810:+Disability+Characteristics>
34. Missouri Child Care Aware. (n.d.). 75 Counties in Missouri are Child Care Deserts. <https://partnerpublication.mochildcareaware.org/partner-publication/cd-75-counties-in-missouri-are-child-care-deserts>
35. Missouri Department of Health and Human Services. (2023). Missouri Oral Health State Snapshot. <https://health.mo.gov/living/families/oralhealth/pdf/missouri-state-totals.pdf>
36. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). My Water's Fluoride. https://nccd.cdc.gov/DOH_MWF/Default/Default.aspx

