

St. Louis City is located on the eastern boundary of Missouri along the Mississippi River and between years 2013 to 2017 had an estimated population of 314,867. St. Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri’s 114 counties plus the independent city of St. Louis. The 2013-2017 unemployment rate in the county was 9.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 5.8%. In 2013-2017, the poverty rate was 25.0%, which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 14.6%. The 2013-2017 median income of the county was \$38,664. The population distribution is as follows:

**Figure 1: St. Louis City Population  
2013-2017 5-Year Estimates**

Demographics – Total Population						
Sex	Count	Percent		Age Group	Count	Percent
Male	152,224	48.3		0 – 9 years	37,091	11.7
Female	162,643	51.7		10 – 14 years	16,432	5.2
				15 – 19 years	17,146	5.4
				20 – 24 years	24,057	7.6
				25 – 39 years	84,173	26.7
				40 – 59 years	78,425	24.9
				Over 60 years	57,543	18.3
				<b>Median Age</b>	35.2 years	

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

**Figure 2: Comparison of Indicators for Missouri Vulnerability Assessments**

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

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

Figure 3: Distribution of Final Ranks

Figure 3 shows the distribution of the final ranks among five quintiles. In the Missouri vulnerability assessments, St. Louis City ranked 114 (5th quintile) for vulnerability to opioid overdoses. St. Louis City ranked 114 (5th quintile) for vulnerability to bloodborne infections. In the Missouri assessments, counties in the fifth quintile are considered to be more vulnerable. Please note that Figure 3 shows the distribution when no ties occur. When a tie occurs on a break point, a shift in the distribution may occur.

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

Figure 4 Missouri Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment

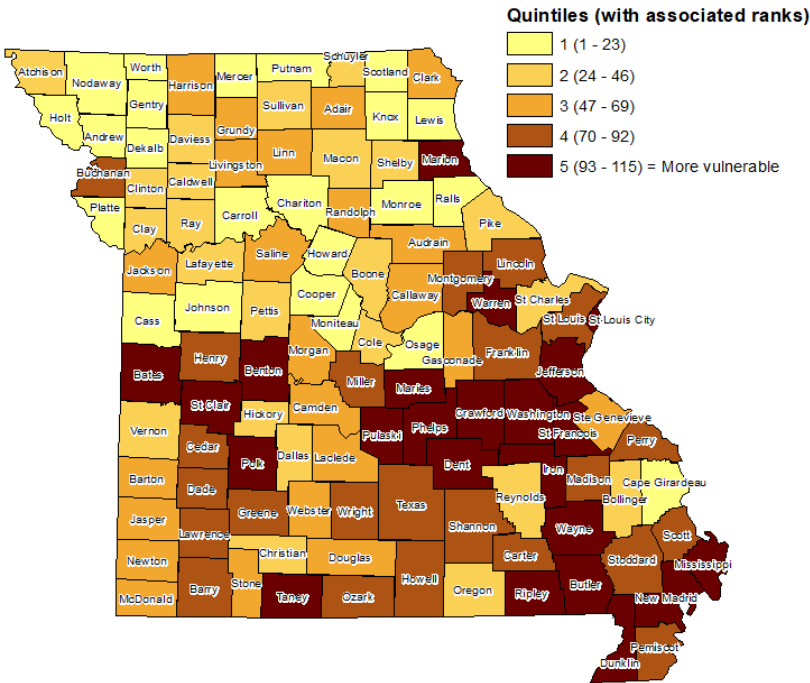


Figure 5: Individual Outcome Indicators

Opioid Overdose Vulnerability Assessment Indicators												
County	Count: Drug Overdose (OD) Deaths by Residence County	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Count: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Rate: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Count: Opioid-related SUDT	Rate: Opioid-related SUDT	Count: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Self-reported Frequent Poor Mental Health Days	
St. Louis City	517	55.3	717	76.6	4,906	5.2	1,516	491.2	2,373	768.9	17.5	
Missouri	3,784	20.7	3,868	21.1	25,889	1.4	6,754	110.5	43,232	707.2	13.7	

Figure 6  
Missouri Bloodborne Infection  
Vulnerability Assessment

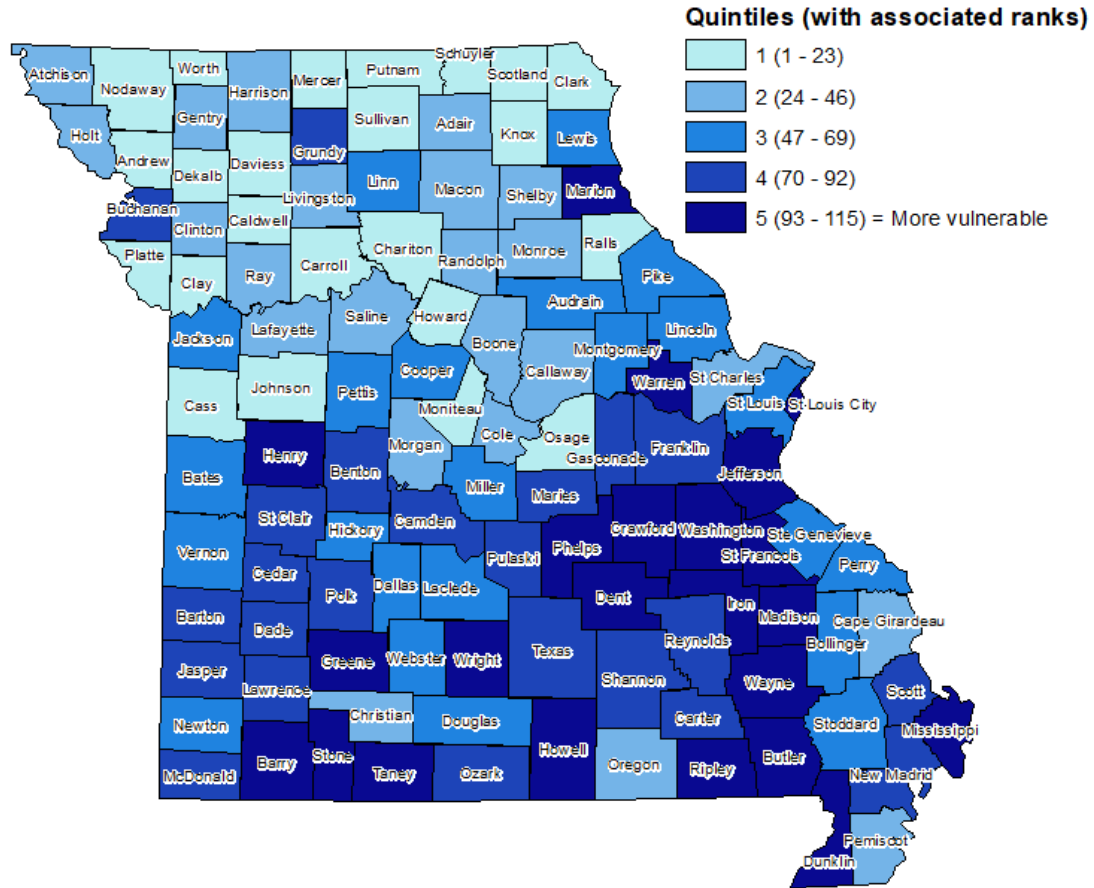


Figure 7: Individual Outcome Indicators

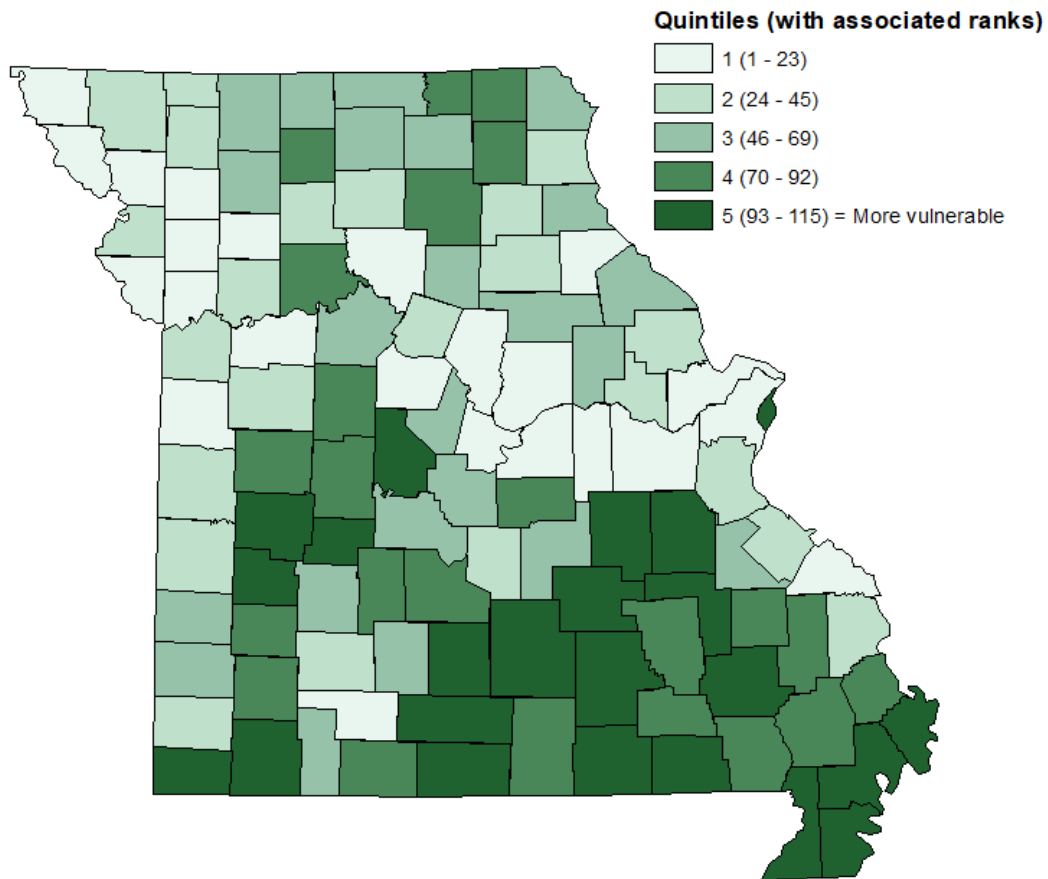
Bloodborne Infection Vulnerability Assessment Indicators														
County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by Residence County	Count: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Rate: Drug OD Deaths by County of Record	Count: HIV, HBV, HCV	Rate: HIV, HBV, HCV	Count: HCV Among Ages 18 to 40	Rate: HCV Among Ages 18 to 40	Count: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Rate: Opioid Misuse ER Visits	Count: IDU Among SUDT Recipients	Rate: IDU Among SUDT Recipients	Count: Drug-related Arrests	Rate: Drug-related Arrests
St. Louis City	517	55.3	717	76.6	2,364	252.6	573	160.8	4,906	5.2	859	278.3	2,373	768.9
Missouri	3,784	20.7	3,868	21.1	17,628	96.4	5,532	100.0	25,889	1.4	6,958	113.8	43,232	707.2

**Figure 8: Community Factors**

St. Louis City			
ACS Data 2013-2017	Rate	Rank	Quintile
Lack of a High School Education	14.3%	69	3rd
Median Income	\$38,664	90	4th
Poverty	25.0%	105	5th
Unemployment	9.4%	107	5th
Uninsured	13.2%	69	3rd

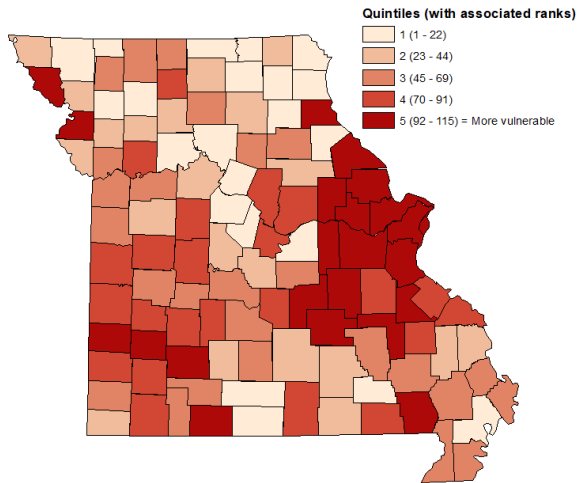
Social and economic factors within a community may impact available resources and influence vulnerability to opioid overdoses and bloodborne infections. Many of these indicators are interrelated. Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Figure 9  
Community Factors  
2013-2017**



## Selected Individual Outcome Indicators

Figure 10  
Opioid Misuse ER Visits  
2015-2017



The 2015-2017 number of emergency room visits due to opioid misuse was 4,906, at a rate of 5.2 visits per 1,000 residents. This is rank 115 (5th quintile) for this indicator.

St. Louis City ranks 115 (5th quintile) on the 2015-2017 combined drug overdose death rate indicator. This indicator considers both the decedent's county of residence and the decedent's county of record, which can be considered a proxy for the location of death.

By county of residence, the 2015-2017 number of St. Louis City drug overdose deaths was 517, at a rate of 55.3 deaths per 100,000 population.

By county of record, the 2015-2017 number of St. Louis City drug overdose deaths was 717, at a rate of 76.6 deaths per 100,000 population.

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

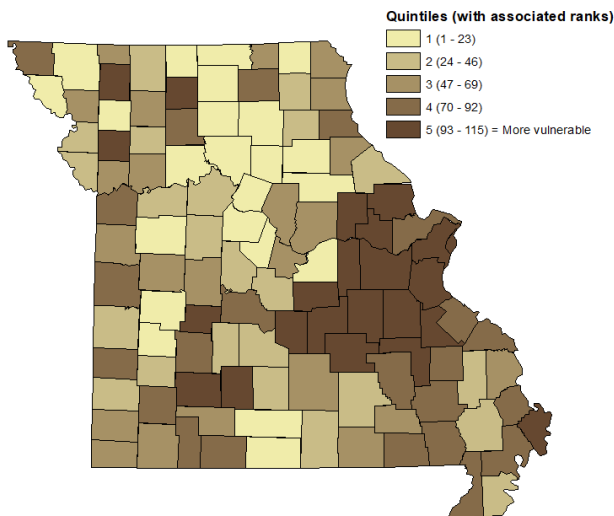
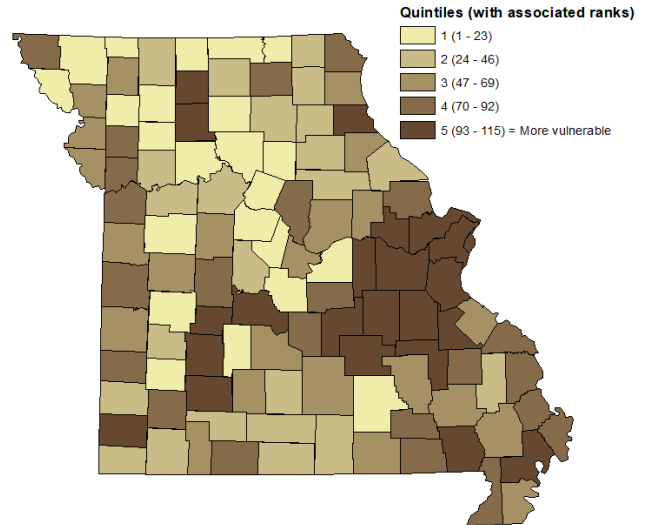


Figure 12  
Drug Overdose Death Ranks  
County of Record 2015-2017



New cases of reported bloodborne illnesses (acute and chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV), acute and chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)) in St. Louis City totaled 2,364 for 2016-2018, at a rate of 252.6 cases per 100,000 residents. This is rank 115 (5th quintile) for bloodborne illnesses.

Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “adults under 40 have the highest rate of new infections, largely because of the opioid crisis.”<sup>†</sup> In St. Louis City, 573 new cases of acute and chronic HCV were identified among the 18- to 40-year-old age group in 2016-2018, for a rate of 160.8 cases per 100,000 residents. St. Louis City ranks 87 (4th quintile) for this indicator.

Figure 13  
Bloodborne Illnesses  
2016-2018

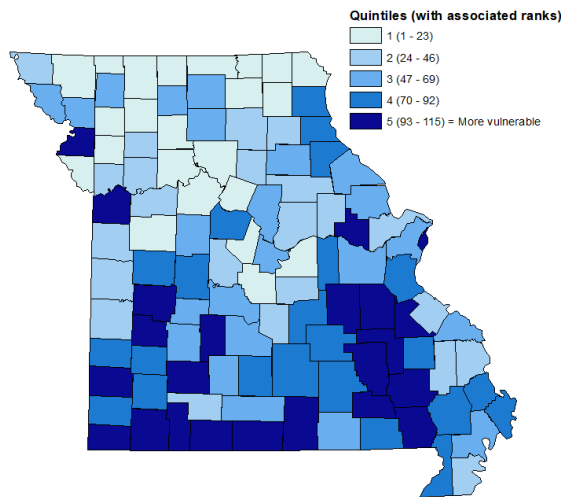
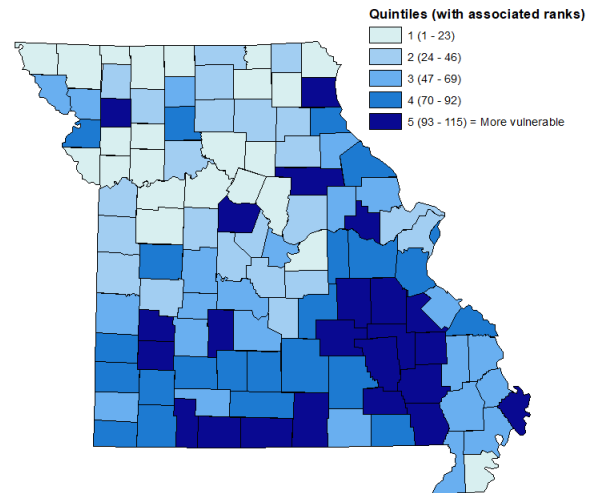


Figure 14  
HCV Among Ages 18 to 40  
2016-2018



Acute and chronic hepatitis C also significantly impact the 41- to 65-year-old age group. In 2016-2018, there were 1,031 new cases of acute and chronic hepatitis C identified in this age group, at a rate of 355.4 cases per 100,000 residents.

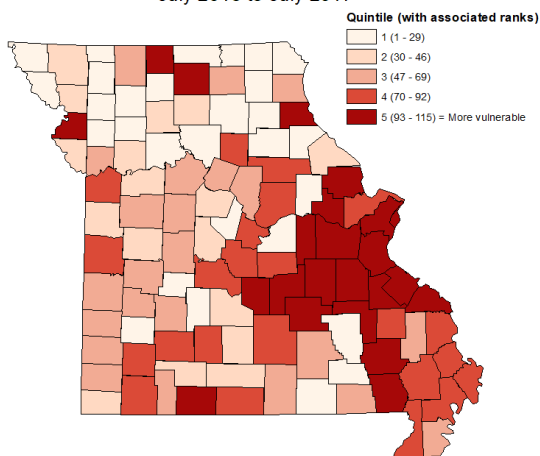
Out of 1,834 acute and chronic HCV cases in St. Louis City, 1,245 (67.9%) were male. For the cases in which race was identified, 808 (68.4%) were African American. However, please interpret race data for HCV with caution, as race was not identified in 653 (35.6%) of all 2016-2018 HCV cases in St. Louis City.

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

AIDS = Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  
STD = Sexually Transmitted Disease  
TB = Tuberculosis

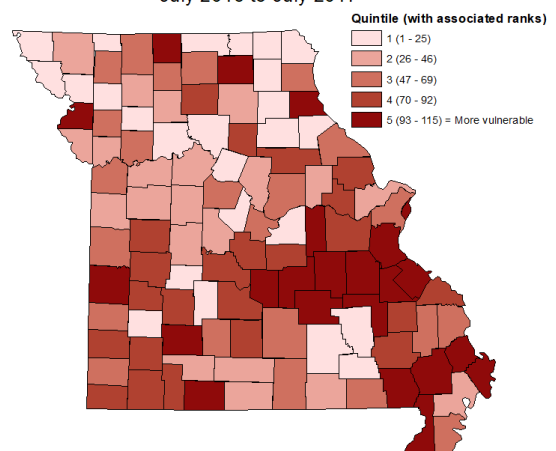
The number of people who received opioid-related substance use disorder treatment from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017 was 1,516, a rate of 491.2 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 115 (5th quintile). This indicator was used only in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

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



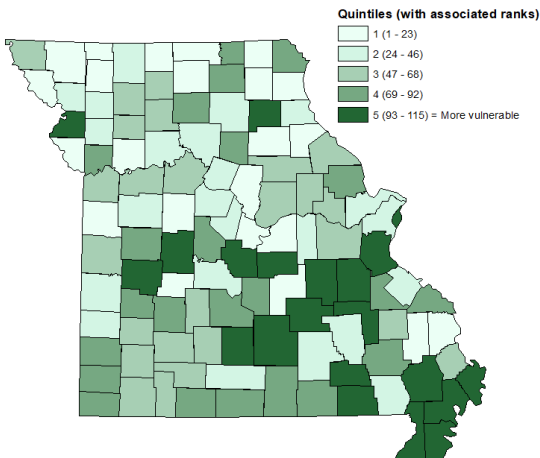
The number of persons receiving substance use disorder treatment and prior to treatment reported injecting drugs was 859, a rate of 278.3 persons per 100,000 population, placing this county in rank 112 (5th quintile). This indicator was used only in the bloodborne infection vulnerability assessment.

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



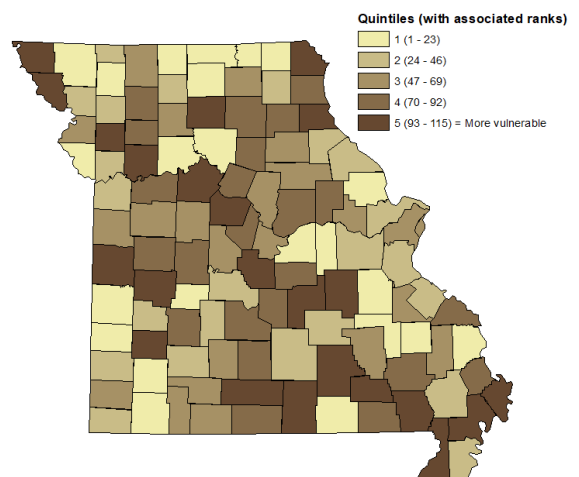
In 2016, 17.5 percent of St. Louis City adults 18 years of age or older reported more than 14 poor mental health days per month. This placed St. Louis City in rank 96 (5th quintile) for this indicator in the opioid overdose vulnerability assessment.

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



Between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017, a total of 2,373 drug-related arrests occurred in St. Louis City, at a rate of 768.9 arrests per 100,000 population. St. Louis City ranks 61 (3rd quintile) for this indicator, which was used in both assessments.

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



## References

- Bloodborne Illnesses (HIV, HBV, HCV): Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS), Bureau of Reportable Disease Informatics (BRDI). Calculated using 2017 hepatitis B and C data from the WebSurv (Missouri's Communicable Disease Registry) dataset, 2017 HIV and AIDS (stage 4 HIV) data from the eHARS (enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System) dataset, and 2017 population data. Rates reported per 100,000 population.
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- Drug-related Arrests: Missouri Department of Mental Health. Calculated from a data file of FY 2017 arrests (as of December 2018) provided by the Division of Behavioral Health on December 3, 2019, and population data from 2017. Rates reported per 100,000 population.
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) Among Ages 18 to 40: Missouri DHSS, BRDI. Calculated from 2017 WebSurv data and 2017 population data. Rates reported per 100,000 population.
- Injection Drug Use (IDU) Among Persons Receiving Substance Use Disorder Treatment (SUDT): Missouri Department of Mental Health. Calculated from FY 2017 Alcohol and Drug Use Treatment Data and 2017 population data. Rates reported per 100,000 population. Accessed March 9, 2020, from <https://seow.dmh.mo.gov/TREATMENTADA/TREATMENTADAIndicators.aspx?PATH=Indicators&SID=NEW>.
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- Opioid-related Substance Use Disorder Treatment Admissions: Missouri Department of Mental Health. Calculated from FY 2017 Alcohol and Drug Use Treatment Data and 2017 population data. Rates reported per 100,000 population. Accessed March 9, 2020, from <https://seow.dmh.mo.gov/TREATMENTADA/TREATMENTADAIndicators.aspx?PATH=Indicators&SID=NEW>.
- Population – Age: U.S. Census Bureau. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S0101 Age and Sex. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
- Population – Ethnicity: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B03003 Hispanic or Latino Origin. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
- Population – Race: U.S. Census Bureau. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. B02001 Race. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
- Population – Sex: U.S. Census Bureau. 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. S0101 Age and Sex. Accessed March 10, 2020, from American FactFinder at <https://factfinder.census.gov/>.
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## Suggested Citation:

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