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Burnet County, Texas

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People QuickFacts	Burnet County	Texas
 Population, 2011 estimate	NA	25,674,681
 Population, 2010	42,750	25,145,561
 Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010	25.2%	20.6%
 Population, 2000	34,147	20,851,820
 Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010	5.8%	7.7%
 Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010	23.2%	27.3%
 Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010	18.6%	10.3%
 Female persons, percent, 2010	50.9%	50.4%
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 White persons, percent, 2010 (a)	88.5%	70.4%
 Black persons, percent, 2010 (a)	1.8%	11.8%
 American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.7%	0.7%
 Asian persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.5%	3.8%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2010 (a)	0.0%	0.1%
 Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2010	1.9%	2.7%
 Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2010 (b)	20.2%	37.6%
 White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2010	76.1%	45.3%
<hr/>		
 Living in same house 1 year & over, 2006-2010	87.0%	81.5%
 Foreign born persons, percent, 2006-2010	7.0%	16.1%
 Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2006-2010	15.1%	34.2%
 High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	83.5%	80.0%
 Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	21.4%	25.8%
 Veterans, 2006-2010	4,497	1,635,367
 Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2006-2010	26.8	24.8
 Housing units, 2010	20,870	9,977,436
 Homeownership rate, 2006-2010	75.0%	64.8%
 Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2006-2010	6.9%	24.1%
 Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2006-2010	\$137,800	\$123,500

Households, 2006-2010	16,315	8,539,206
Persons per household, 2006-2010	2.53	2.78
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2010 dollars) 2006-2010	\$25,245	\$24,870
Median household income 2006-2010	\$48,187	\$49,646
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2006-2010	13.7%	16.8%
Business QuickFacts	Burnet County	Texas
Private nonfarm establishments, 2009	1,074	519,028 ¹
Private nonfarm employment, 2009	9,623	8,925,096 ¹
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2009	36.1%	11.2% ¹
Nonemployer establishments, 2009	4,477	1,844,130
Total number of firms, 2007	5,725	2,164,852
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	7.1%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.1%
Hispanic-owned firms, percent, 2007	S	20.7%
Women-owned firms, percent, 2007	22.6%	28.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	D	593,541,502
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	81,879	424,238,194
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	639,540	311,334,781
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$14,609	\$13,061
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	74,443	42,054,592
Building permits, 2010	189	88,461
Federal spending, 2009	298,236	216,379,449 ¹
Geography QuickFacts	Burnet County	Texas
Land area in square miles, 2010	994.26	261,231.71
Persons per square mile, 2010	43.0	96.3
FIPS Code	053	48
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	Marble Falls, TX Micro Area	

1: Includes data not distributed by county.

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Population estimates for counties will be available in April, 2012 and for cities in June, 2012.

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race.
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
F: Fewer than 100 firms

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data
NA: Not available
S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
X: Not applicable
Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

[What do you think of QuickFacts?](#)

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report
Last Revised: Tuesday, 31-Jan-2012 16:57:50 EST

	Burnet County	Error Margin	National Benchmark *	Texas	Rank (of 221)
Health Outcomes					14
Mortality					40
Premature death	7,131	6,219-8,043	5,466	7,186	
Morbidity					7
Poor or fair health	10%	6-16%	10%	19%	
Poor physical health days	2.1	1.4-2.8	2.6	3.6	
Poor mental health days	3.1	1.7-4.5	2.3	3.3	
Low birthweight	7.0%	6.1-7.8%	6.0%	8.2%	
Health Factors					32
Health Behaviors					64
Adult smoking			14%	19%	
Adult obesity	28%	22-34%	25%	29%	
Physical inactivity	28%	22-35%	21%	25%	
Excessive drinking	21%	13-32%	8%	16%	
Motor vehicle crash death rate	33	26-39	12	17	
Sexually transmitted infections	202		84	435	
Teen birth rate	58	53-63	22	63	
Clinical Care					60
Uninsured	29%	27-31%	11%	26%	
Primary care physicians	1,274:1		631:1	1,050:1	
Preventable hospital stays	81	74-89	49	73	
Diabetic screening	83%	75-91%	89%	81%	
Mammography screening	69%	61-76%	74%	62%	
Social & Economic Factors					46
High school graduation	95%			84%	
Some college	47%	41-53%	68%	56%	
Unemployment	6.5%		5.4%	8.2%	
Children in poverty	24%	18-31%	13%	26%	
Inadequate social support	16%	8-28%	14%	23%	
Children in single-parent households	36%	28-43%	20%	32%	
Violent crime rate	240		73	503	
Physical Environment					43
Air pollution-particulate matter days	0		0	1	
Air pollution-ozone days	0		0	18	
Access to recreational facilities	7		16	7	
Limited access to healthy foods	4%		0%	12%	
Fast food restaurants	50%		25%	53%	

* 90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

2012



Burnet County
POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS
www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph

From 2005-2010, adult residents (18+) of **Burnet County** received **\$48,489,685** in charges for hospitalizations that were potentially preventable. Hospitalizations for the conditions below are called “**potentially preventable**,” because **if the individual had access to and cooperated with appropriate outpatient healthcare, the hospitalization would likely not have occurred.**

Potentially Preventable Hospitalizations for Adult Residents of Burnet County	Number of Hospitalizations							2005-2010		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005-2010	Average Hospital Charge	Hospital Charges	Hospital Charges Divided by 2010 Adult County Population
Bacterial Pneumonia	136	122	138	114	123	99	732	\$17,633	\$12,907,125	\$393
Dehydration	20	31	24	30	23	17	145	\$9,687	\$1,404,579	\$43
Urinary Tract Infection	43	78	98	93	107	88	507	\$11,716	\$5,940,244	\$181
Angina (without procedures)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Congestive Heart Failure	99	113	102	93	72	103	582	\$17,998	\$10,475,016	\$319
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	15	8	26	28	13	9	99	\$19,642	\$1,944,573	\$59
Asthma	21	24	28	30	15	29	147	\$14,824	\$2,179,077	\$66
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	52	40	67	88	73	99	419	\$17,917	\$7,507,277	\$229
Diabetes Short-term Complications	5	0	7	0	11	6	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Diabetes Long-term Complications	27	32	43	33	35	29	199	\$30,813	\$6,131,794	\$187
TOTAL	418	448	533	509	472	479	2,830	\$17,134	\$48,489,685	\$1,477

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Texas Department of State Health Services

The number of hospitalizations is likely greater than what is reported, because there is no hospital in the county or the hospital(s) is not required to report data to DSHS. Annual hospitalizations less than 5 and hospitalizations less than 30 for 2005-2010 are reported as 0.

The purpose of this information is to assist in improving healthcare and reducing healthcare costs.

This information is not an evaluation of hospitals or other healthcare providers.

Bacterial Pneumonia is a serious inflammation of the lungs caused by an infection. Bacterial pneumonia primarily impacts older adults. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging older adults and other high risk individuals to get vaccinated for bacterial pneumonia.](#)

Dehydration means the body does not have enough fluid to function well. Dehydration primarily impacts older adults or institutionalized individuals who have a limited ability to communicate thirst. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging attention to the fluid status of individuals at risk.](#)

Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is usually caused when bacteria enter the bladder and cause inflammation and infection. It is a common condition, with older adults at highest risk. In most cases, an uncomplicated UTI can be treated with proper antibiotics. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging individuals to practice good personal hygiene; drink plenty of fluids; and \(if practical\) avoid conducting urine cultures in asymptomatic patients who have indwelling urethral catheters.](#)

Angina (without procedures) is chest pain that occurs when a blockage of a coronary artery prevents sufficient oxygen-rich blood from reaching the heart muscle. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging regular physical activity; smoking cessation; controlling diabetes, high blood pressure, and abnormal cholesterol; maintaining appropriate body weight; and daily administration of an anti-platelet medication \(like low dose aspirin\) in most individuals with known coronary artery disease.](#)

Congestive Heart Failure is the inability of the heart muscle to function well enough to meet the demands of the rest of the body. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging individuals to reduce risk factors such as coronary artery disease, diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, smoking, alcohol abuse, and use of illegal drugs.](#)

Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) is a syndrome with multiple causes. Hypertension is often controllable with medications. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging an increased level of aerobic physical activity, maintaining a healthy weight, limiting the consumption of alcohol to moderate levels for those who drink, reducing salt and sodium intake, and eating a reduced-fat diet high in fruits, vegetables, and low-fat dairy food.](#)

Asthma occurs when air passages of the lungs become inflamed and narrowed and breathing becomes difficult. Asthma is treatable, and most flare-ups and deaths can be prevented through the use of medications. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging people to learn how to recognize particular warning signs of asthma attacks. Treating symptoms early can result in prevented or less severe attacks.](#)

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is characterized by decreased flow in the airways of the lungs. It consists of three related diseases: asthma, chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Because existing medications cannot change the progressive decline in lung function, the goal of medications is to lessen symptoms and/or decrease complications. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging education on smoking cessation and minimizing shortness of breath.](#)

Diabetes Short-term Complications are extreme fluctuations in blood sugar levels. Extreme dizziness and fainting can indicate hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) or hyperglycemia (high blood sugar), and if not brought under control, seizures, shock or coma can occur. Diabetics need to monitor their blood sugar levels carefully and adjust their diet and/or medications accordingly. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging the regular monitoring and managing of diabetes in the outpatient health care setting and encouraging patient compliance with treatment plans.](#)

Diabetes Long-term Complications include risk of developing damage to the eyes, kidneys and nerves. Risk also includes developing cardiovascular disease, including coronary heart disease, stroke, and peripheral vascular disease. Long-term diabetes complications are thought to result from long-term poor control of diabetes. [Communities can potentially prevent hospitalizations by encouraging the regular monitoring and managing of diabetes in the outpatient health care setting and encouraging patient compliance with treatment plans.](#)

For more information on potentially preventable hospitalizations, go to: www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph.

Burnet County Health Environment Notes & Related Data

Burnet County Health Clinics

<u>Name/Location</u>	<u>Providers</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
Scott & White Burnet Clinic 101 East Jackson Street Burnet, Texas	1 Family Medicine MD	
Seton Burnet Healthcare Center 200 County Road 340A #1 Burnet, Texas		
Seton Marble Falls Healthcare 700 US Highway 281 Marble Falls, Texas		
Texas Hills Urgent Care Center 1701 US 281 Marble Falls, Texas	6 Emergency/Family Medicine MD 1 Family Medicine DO	

Seton Highland Lakes Hospital

3201 S. Water Street • Burnet, Texas

Seton Highland Lakes Hospital provides a range of healthcare services to you and your family, employing the most experienced clinicians and advanced technology in the region. Seton Highland Lakes Hospital offers the only Emergency Department designated as a Level IV Trauma Center and the only intensive care unit in the Highland Lakes. Our satellite healthcare centers work with the hospital to deliver outpatient care throughout the region. Our highly regarded team of medical professionals uses Seton's state-of-the-art technology to deliver healthcare services you need, closer to home. For ten years, the Seton Family has been growing to meet the healthcare needs of our neighbors in the Highland Lakes area. Our newest healthcare center opened the first week of May 2008 in Lampasas to provide care for the whole family. We're also expanding our services at the Burnet Healthcare Center to include new specialists in gynecology, pulmonology and orthopedics. And we plan to keep on growing right along with our community.

UTILIZATION DATA FOR TEXAS ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS BY COUNTY, 2010

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Metro-Status</i>	<i>Ownership</i>	<i>Days Open</i>	<i>Staffed Beds</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Inpatient Days</i>	<i>Medicare Inpatient Days</i>	<i>Medicaid Inpatient Days</i>	<i>Average Daily Census</i>	<i>Average Length of Stay</i>	<i>Staffed Occupancy Rate%</i>
<i>Seton Highland Lakes</i>	<i>Non-Metro</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>1,424</i>	<i>5,069</i>	<i>4,059</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>55.6</i>

Source: 2010 Cooperative DSHS/AHA/THA Annual Survey of Hospitals and Hospitals Tracking Database

CHARITY CARE CHARGES AND SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA FOR TEXAS ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS BY COUNTY, 2010

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Ownership</i>	<i>Bad Debt Charges</i>	<i>Charity Charges</i>	<i>Total UC Care</i>	<i>Net Patient Revenue</i>	<i>Gross Inpatient Revenue</i>	<i>Gross Outpatient Revenue</i>	<i>Total Gross Patient Revenue</i>	<i>UC Care as % of Gross Patient Revenue</i>
<i>Seton Highland Lakes</i>	<i>NP</i>	<i>\$15,324,340</i>	<i>\$4,404,059</i>	<i>\$19,728,399</i>	<i>\$51,053,380</i>	<i>\$22,349,384</i>	<i>\$95,864,753</i>	<i>\$118,214,137</i>	<i>16.7</i>

Source: 2010 Cooperative DSHS/AHA/THA Annual Survey of Hospitals and Hospital Tracking Database

Burnet County Health and Community Data

DSHS Health Currents System

www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/healthcurrents

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
Acute Care Hospitals	2009	1	57	553
Psychiatric Hospitals	2009	0	6	43
Acute Care For-Profit Hospitals	2009	0	18	279
Acute Care Non-Profit Hospitals	2009	1	33	151
Acute Care Public Hospitals	2009	0	6	123
Beds Setup and Staffed for Acute Care	2009	25	5,630	64,022
Beds Setup and Staffed for Obstetrics Care	2009	0	659	5,961
Acute Care Licensed Beds	2009	25	6,708	78,368
Psychiatric Care Licensed Beds	2009	0	652	5,450

Hospital Resources

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
Direct Care Physicians	2010	63	5,185	41,191
Primary Care Physicians	2010	35	2,252	17,526
Physician Assistants	2010	8	622	4,943
Registered Nurses	2010	174	19,024	176,498
Licensed Vocational Nurses	2010	93	7,690	71,141
Nurse Practitioners	2010	8	724	6,162
Dentists	2010	22	1,376	11,301
Pharmacists	2010	40	2,288	20,428
Chiropractors	2010	11	639	4,767
Veterinarians	2010	19	1,151	5,734
EMS Personnel	2010	201	7,779	56,381

Health Occupations

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
Direct Care Physicians Ratio	2010	132.4	177.0	162.3
Primary Care Physicians Ratio	2010	73.6	76.9	69.1
Physician Assistants Ratio	2010	16.8	21.2	19.5
Registered Nurses Ratio	2010	365.7	649.5	695.6
Licensed Vocational Nurses Ratio	2010	195.5	262.5	280.4
Nurse Practitioners Ratio	2010	16.8	24.7	24.3
Dentists Ratio	2010	46.2	47.0	44.5
Pharmacists Ratio	2010	84.1	78.1	80.5
Chiropractors Ratio	2010	23.1	21.8	18.8
Veterinarians Ratio	2010	39.9	39.3	22.6
EMS Personnel Ratio	2010	422.4	265.6	222.2

Ratio of 2009 Population per Health Care Professional

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
18 Years and Younger, Without Health Insurance	2007	2,515	132,294	1,375,714
18 Years and Younger, Without Health Insurance (%)	2007	24.7%	17.3%	19.5%
Younger than 65 Years, Without Health Insurance	2007	10,040	611,604	5,765,126
Younger than 65 Years, Without Health Insurance (%)	2007	29.9%	24.7%	26.8%

Health Insurance

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
Average Monthly TANF Recipients	SFY2009	3	2,788	104,693
Average Monthly SNAP (food stamp) Participants	SFY2009	3,244	271,789	2,819,469
Unduplicated Medicaid Clients	SFY2009	6,617	476,113	4,760,721
Unemployment Rate	2010	6.5%	7.2%	8.2%
Per Capita Personal Income	2010	\$37,098	\$36,225	\$38,609
Average Monthly CHIP enrollment	FY2008	852	37,184	466,242

Socioeconomic Indicators

	Year	Burnet County	Region 7	Texas
Total Persons Living Below Poverty	2009	5,730	442,754	4,143,077
Total Persons Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	13.0%	15.9%	17.1%
Related Children 0-17 Years, Living Below Poverty	2009	2,114	144,890	1,655,085
Related Children 0-17 Years, Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	22.1%	20.3%	24.3%
18 Years and Over, Living Below Poverty	2009	3,616	297,864	2,487,992
18 Years and Over, Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	10.5%	14.4%	14.3%
Poverty				

Health Professional Shortage Area Designations – Burnet County

Source: <http://hpsafind.hrsa.gov/HPSASearch.aspx>

- Primary Medical Care – Low Income/Single County
- Dental – Single County
- Mental Health – Single County