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## Mills County, Texas

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People QuickFacts	Mills County	Texas
<i>i</i> Population, 2011 estimate	NA	25,674,681
<i>i</i> Population, 2010	4,936	25,145,561
<i>i</i> Population, percent change, 2000 to 2010	-4.2%	20.6%
<i>i</i> Population, 2000	5,151	20,851,820
<i>i</i> Persons under 5 years, percent, 2010	6.0%	7.7%
<i>i</i> Persons under 18 years, percent, 2010	24.3%	27.3%
<i>i</i> Persons 65 years and over, percent, 2010	23.5%	10.3%
<i>i</i> Female persons, percent, 2010	50.5%	50.4%
<hr/>		
<i>i</i> White persons, percent, 2010 (a)	90.0%	70.4%
<i>i</i> Black persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.5%	11.8%
<i>i</i> American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.4%	0.7%
<i>i</i> Asian persons, percent, 2010 (a)	0.2%	3.8%
<i>i</i> Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2010 (a)	0.0%	0.1%
<i>i</i> Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2010	1.5%	2.7%
<i>i</i> Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2010 (b)	16.6%	37.6%
<i>i</i> White persons not Hispanic, percent, 2010	81.5%	45.3%
<hr/>		
<i>i</i> Living in same house 1 year & over, 2006-2010	88.5%	81.5%
<i>i</i> Foreign born persons, percent, 2006-2010	8.0%	16.1%
<i>i</i> Language other than English spoken at home, pct age 5+, 2006-2010	13.9%	34.2%
<i>i</i> High school graduates, percent of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	77.2%	80.0%
<i>i</i> Bachelor's degree or higher, pct of persons age 25+, 2006-2010	18.7%	25.8%
<i>i</i> Veterans, 2006-2010	620	1,635,367
<i>i</i> Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16+, 2006-2010	18.3	24.8
<i>i</i> Housing units, 2010	2,846	9,977,436
<i>i</i> Homeownership rate, 2006-2010	78.5%	64.8%
<i>i</i> Housing units in multi-unit structures, percent, 2006-2010	3.0%	24.1%
<i>i</i> Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2006-2010	\$95,000	\$123,500
<i>i</i> Households, 2006-2010	1,974	8,539,206

Persons per household, 2006-2010	2.44	2.78
Per capita money income in past 12 months (2010 dollars) 2006-2010	\$20,438	\$24,870
Median household income 2006-2010	\$31,895	\$49,646
Persons below poverty level, percent, 2006-2010	15.7%	16.8%
Business QuickFacts	Mills County	Texas
Private nonfarm establishments, 2009	126	519,028 <sup>2</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, 2009	821	8,925,096 <sup>2</sup>
Private nonfarm employment, percent change 2000-2009	-4.5%	11.2% <sup>2</sup>
Nonemployer establishments, 2009	409	1,844,130
Total number of firms, 2007	661	2,164,852
Black-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	7.1%
American Indian- and Alaska Native-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	0.9%
Asian-owned firms, percent, 2007	F	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	S	28.2%
Manufacturers shipments, 2007 (\$1000)	0 <sup>1</sup>	593,541,502
Merchant wholesaler sales, 2007 (\$1000)	D	424,238,194
Retail sales, 2007 (\$1000)	70,373	311,334,781
Retail sales per capita, 2007	\$14,123	\$13,061
Accommodation and food services sales, 2007 (\$1000)	2,080	42,054,592
Building permits, 2010	0	88,461
Federal spending, 2009	49,349	216,379,449 <sup>2</sup>
Geography QuickFacts	Mills County	Texas
Land area in square miles, 2010	748.26	261,231.71
Persons per square mile, 2010	6.6	96.3
FIPS Code	333	48
Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area	None	

1: Counties with 500 employees or less are excluded.

2: 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

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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  
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	Mills County	Error Margin	National Benchmark*	Texas	Rank (of 221)
<b>Health Outcomes</b>					<b>NR</b>
<b>Mortality</b>					<b>NR</b>
Premature death			5,466	7,186	
<b>Morbidity</b>					<b>NR</b>
Poor or fair health			10%	19%	
Poor physical health days			2.6	3.6	
Poor mental health days			2.3	3.3	
Low birthweight			6.0%	8.2%	
<b>Health Factors</b>					<b>NR</b>
<b>Health Behaviors</b>					<b>NR</b>
Adult smoking			14%	19%	
Adult obesity	29%	22-36%	25%	29%	
Physical inactivity	27%	20-37%	21%	25%	
Excessive drinking			8%	16%	
Motor vehicle crash death rate			12	17	
Sexually transmitted infections	300		84	435	
Teen birth rate	40	29-51	22	63	
<b>Clinical Care</b>					<b>NR</b>
Uninsured	31%	28-33%	11%	26%	
Primary care physicians	1,664:1		631:1	1,050:1	
Preventable hospital stays	122	100-143	49	73	
Diabetic screening	81%	58-100%	89%	81%	
Mammography screening	50%	31-68%	74%	62%	
<b>Social &amp; Economic Factors</b>					<b>NR</b>
High school graduation	99%			84%	
Some college	46%	21-71%	68%	56%	
Unemployment	6.0%		5.4%	8.2%	
Children in poverty	28%	20-36%	13%	26%	
Inadequate social support			14%	23%	
Children in single-parent households	33%	19-47%	20%	32%	
Violent crime rate	138		73	503	
<b>Physical Environment</b>					<b>NR</b>
Air pollution-particulate matter days	0		0	1	
Air pollution-ozone days	0		0	18	
Access to recreational facilities	0		16	7	
Limited access to healthy foods	12%		0%	12%	
Fast food restaurants	20%		25%	53%	

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

Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

**2012**



**Mills County**  
**POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALIZATIONS**  
[www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph)

From 2005-2010, adult residents (18+) of **Mills County** received **\$6,676,657** 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 <b>Mills County</b>	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	27	18	25	27	23	14	134	\$21,745	\$2,913,879	\$779
Dehydration	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Urinary Tract Infection	7	8	8	13	15	5	56	\$16,349	\$915,557	\$245
Angina (without procedures)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Congestive Heart Failure	20	13	18	17	10	6	84	\$17,926	\$1,505,747	\$403
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Asthma	0	0	8	9	5	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	9	6	7	17	10	10	59	\$22,737	\$1,341,474	\$359
Diabetes Short-term Complications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Diabetes Long-term Complications	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>\$20,050</b>	<b>\$6,676,657</b>	<b>\$1,786</b>

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](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/ph).

## Mills County Health Environment Notes & Related Data

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### Mills County Health Clinics

<u>Name/Location</u>	<u>Providers</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>
<b>Mills County Medical Clinic</b> 1510 Hanna Valley Road Goldthwaite, Texas	<b>1 Family Practice MD</b> <b>1 Family Practice PA-C</b>	<b>RHC</b>
<b>Family Practice Clinic</b> 1501 West Front Street Goldthwaite, Texas	<b>1 Family Medicine MD</b> <b>2 FNP</b>	

## Mills County Health and Community Data

### DSHS Health Currents System

[www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/healthcurrents](http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/healthcurrents)

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

#### Hospital Resources

	Year	Mills County	Region 7	Texas
Direct Care Physicians	2010	4	5,185	41,191
Primary Care Physicians	2010	4	2,252	17,526
Physician Assistants	2010	1	622	4,943
Registered Nurses	2010	16	19,024	176,498
Licensed Vocational Nurses	2010	21	7,690	71,141
Nurse Practitioners	2010	1	724	6,162
Dentists	2010	1	1,376	11,301
Pharmacists	2010	2	2,288	20,428
Chiropractors	2010	1	639	4,767
Veterinarians	2010	3	1,151	5,734
EMS Personnel	2010	19	7,779	56,381

#### Health Occupations



	Year	Mills County	Region 7	Texas
Direct Care Physicians Ratio	2010	72.5	177.0	162.3
Primary Care Physicians Ratio	2010	72.5	76.9	69.1
Physician Assistants Ratio	2010	18.1	21.2	19.5
Registered Nurses Ratio	2010	289.9	649.5	695.6
Licensed Vocational Nurses Ratio	2010	380.4	262.5	280.4
Nurse Practitioners Ratio	2010	18.1	24.7	24.3
Dentists Ratio	2010	18.1	47.0	44.5
Pharmacists Ratio	2010	36.2	78.1	80.5
Chiropractors Ratio	2010	18.1	21.8	18.8
Veterinarians Ratio	2010	54.3	39.3	22.6
EMS Personnel Ratio	2010	344.2	265.6	222.2

#### Ratio of 2009 Population per Health Care Professional

	Year	Mills County	Region 7	Texas
18 Years and Younger, Without Health Insurance	2007	256	132,294	1,375,714
18 Years and Younger, Without Health Insurance (%)	2007	22.5%	17.3%	19.5%
Younger than 65 Years, Without Health Insurance	2007	1,183	611,604	5,765,126
Younger than 65 Years, Without Health Insurance (%)	2007	30.3%	24.7%	26.8%

#### Health Insurance

	Year	Mills County	Region 7	Texas
Average Monthly TANF Recipients	SFY2009	2	2,788	104,693
Average Monthly SNAP (food stamp) Participants	SFY2009	380	271,789	2,819,469
Unduplicated Medicaid Clients	SFY2009	1,023	476,113	4,760,721
Unemployment Rate	2010	6.0%	7.2%	8.2%
Per Capita Personal Income	2010	\$30,552	\$36,225	\$38,609
Average Monthly CHIP enrollment	FY2008	79	37,184	466,242

#### Socioeconomic Indicators

	Year	Mills County	Region 7	Texas
Total Persons Living Below Poverty	2009	924	442,754	4,143,077
Total Persons Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	19.4%	15.9%	17.1%
Related Children 0-17 Years, Living Below Poverty	2009	316	144,890	1,655,085
Related Children 0-17 Years, Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	30.6%	20.3%	24.3%
18 Years and Over, Living Below Poverty	2009	608	297,864	2,487,992
18 Years and Over, Living Below Poverty (%)	2009	16.3%	14.4%	14.3%
<b>Poverty</b>				

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## Health Professional Shortage Area Designations – Mills County

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

- Primary Medical Care – Single County
- Dental – 0 HPSAs in this county
- Mental Health – Single County