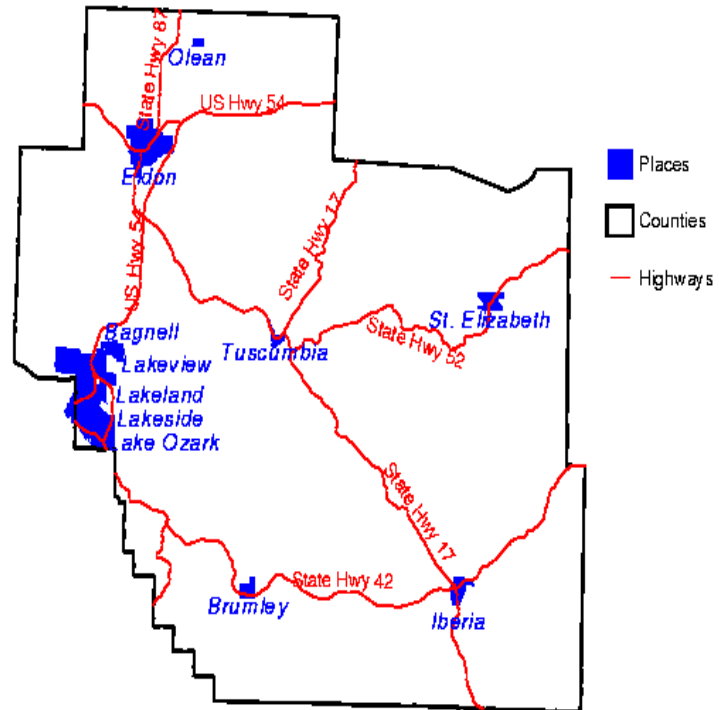


Community Assessment Summary

Findings & Analysis of Health Indicators



Miller County

2009

Community Health Assessment Summary of Findings

For Miller County

- A) Review of community health status indicators, including primary and secondary data, reveals the following problems:
- Changing demographics with growing senior population and the increasing Hispanic or Latino population in Miller County. Hispanics are more likely to be uninsured, have inadequate prenatal care and have an increased rate of diabetes.
 - Increased rate of smoking in county among adults.
 - Increasing rate of smoking during pregnancy.
 - Higher rates of high blood pressure and heart disease.
 - Higher rates of death due to unintentional injuries specifically motor vehicle crashes.
 - Limited local access to medical, dental and mental health providers.

- B) Review of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System County Level Data reveals the following problems:

The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Report & 2007 County Level Study show a higher rate of overweight and physical inactivity than the state rates.

Additionally, according to the 2003 & 2007 Health and Preventive Practices county level data, women and men 50 years and older are not seeking preventive health screenings (mammograms, blood stool and colonoscopy) at rates significantly higher than the state rates.

- C) The 3 most significant problems affecting the health status of population within the jurisdiction of the local public health agency are (public health priorities):
- 1) Increasing Hispanic and senior population which will impact a number of areas such as nutrition, chronic diseases, and health education.
 - 2) Chronic Disease – Cancer preventative screenings and high blood pressure checks along with education for cancer prevention and heart health.
 - 3) Adult smoking and smoking during pregnancy cessation and education.

Analysis of Health Status Indicators

Demographic/Education/Socioeconomic Indicators

Age Analysis:

→ **How does age distribution in your county compare with state percentages?**

Does your county have a higher than state average percentage of children, adolescents, middle age or citizens over 65?

Have there been significant changes in the age distribution?

The age distribution in Miller County does not vary significantly from Missouri.

The most significant growth between 1990 and 2007 occurred in the following age groups: 45-64 year olds - increase of 2.5%; 65+ year olds - increase of 1.1%. In 2007 15.5% of the county's population was 65 or over compared to 13.4 statewide.

The 2007 gender distribution is: Female – 51.1%; Male – 48.9%. The gender distribution for Missouri is: Female - 51.2%; Male - 48.8%.

Race/Ethnicity Analysis:

→ **Are there racial, ethnic, immigrant, or refugee population groups that potentially experience disparity in health status, or barriers to accessing health care or preventive services?**

The 2007 estimates reflect a 243.5% increase (from 92 to 316) from 1990-2007 in the Hispanic or Latino population of Miller County. Missouri's increase in Hispanic and Latino population from 1990-2007 was 189.2%. These families may experience barriers in accessing care, due to a number of environmental factors, including language, transportation, lack of insurance coverage, lack of appropriate documentation, etc. Kids Count Data indicates there were 3 children in 2002 with limited English proficiency and that number had increased to 17 in 2006.

Miller County also experienced a significant increase in the African American population from 18 to 195 as well as an increase in Asian Pacific Islanders from 16 to 69.

→ **Is the number or overall percentage of population that is represented by special population groups increasing or decreasing?**

It is anticipated the county will continue to see growth in the Hispanic or Latino population as seen between 1990 and 2007.

Other Demographic Features:

→ **Is it possible that factors such as low educational levels, family size and/or structure, or illiteracy contribute to increased health risks for some members of the community?**

The 2000 census indicates there were 799 households reported as single parent representing 8.6% of total households in Miller County. Compared to the Missouri rate of 9.1% percent of households, Miller County has a smaller percentage of single parent households.

Educational Attainment. 2000 Census reflects the following: 40.2% of the Miller County population over the age of 25 had at most a high school diploma or equivalency, and 11.4% have college or higher level degrees. Miller County has a lower percentage of individuals with college or advanced degrees when compared to the Missouri rate of 26.7%.

High School Dropout Rate. The 2004-2008 dropout rates were lower than Missouri rates.

Economic Indicators:

→ **Identify features related to household income, employment opportunity, leading industry, and economic stability of the community. Are there age groups or other specific populations more severely affected by poverty?**

The 2006 per capita income in Miller County was \$16,445 compared to Missouri's at \$32,789. Miller County has remained below state per capita average since 1997.

Poverty. 2007 population estimates indicate that 15.7% of all persons in Miller County live in poverty as compared to the state rate of 13.3%. 2007 Senior Report reflects greater than 10.9% of Miller County seniors live in poverty.

Household Income. 2007 population estimate data indicates median household income for Miller County at \$36,501 as compared to the Missouri median income of \$45,012. 2005 average annual salary/wage for Miller County was \$23,491-\$26,956 as compared to the Missouri of \$35,448.

Unemployment. The annualized unemployment rate for Miller County in 2008 was 7.7%. The Missouri rate for 2008 was 6.0%.

2000 Census data do not reflect any significant disparities among individuals in poverty.

Environmental Health Risk Indicators

Analysis of indicators related to housing:

- **What percent of housing in your county was built before 1950? What is the geographic location of older housing and what are the demographics of populations living in these areas? Describe any lead abatement/renovation projects that have been undertaken.**

The percentage of housing in Miller County built before 1939 is 10.5%.

Older housing is dispersed throughout the county. In the 2000 census, 65.1% of all housing was built prior to 1970. No knowledge of any asbestos or lead abatement projects underway in the county.

- **What percentage of children in your county are tested for lead poisoning?**

- **What percentage of those tested was found to have elevated blood levels?**

- **Where do these children live, e.g., are they close to a lead smelter/lead mine/historic lead smelter?**

Kids count data indicate that 1.5% of those children tested were found to have elevated blood lead levels. Child Health profile for 2006 shows a lead testing rate of 13.6 compared to a state rate of 18.5.

Analysis of indicators related to water supply:

- **What is proximity of hazardous waste sites and sewage disposal systems to public/private water supply?**

There are no hazardous waste sites in Miller County.

- **Describe any hazardous substance events that have occurred recently.**

Per DHSS, there were no hazardous substance release reports filed in 2004.

- **Do industrial or agricultural operations contribute to environmental health risks?**

Miller County has several water bodies (creeks and rivers) throughout the county as well as the Lake of the Ozarks on its' southwestern boundary.

- **Are public water supplies fluoridated?**

Eldon is a fluoridated water system.

Public Safety/Domestic Violence

Analysis of indicators of public safety:

→ **Analyze crime rates including homicide, juvenile crime, and violent crimes.**

Are special circumstances, specific age groups, or populations involved? Are rates increasing or decreasing?

In 2008 the Highway Patrol Uniform Crime Reporting System reflects a total of 2,986 crimes reported in Miller County. In 2007, 3,543 crimes were recorded. Miller County property and violent crime rate per 1000 was in the range of 30.1-45.0 statewide.

The juvenile law violation referral rate in Miller County in 2005 was 79.2 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. The Missouri rate for the same year was 59 reflecting Miller County has a higher rate.

→ **Is there a problem with illegal drug use or alcohol abuse?**

In 2006 there were 7 methamphetamine laboratory incidents. This number is higher than some of the surrounding counties and other counties in the area. The DHSS Cause of Death profile indicate a higher incidence of alcohol/drug attributable deaths with a rate of 19.8 for the years 1996-2006 compared to the state rate of 14.

Analysis of indicators related to abuse or neglect of vulnerable populations:

→ **Identify and analyze indicators of maltreatment or neglect of vulnerable populations including the elderly and children.**

Is domestic violence a problem? Are trends worsening?

Child Abuse and Neglect. The 2006 Missouri Child Abuse/Neglect data reflect a 50.2 rate per 1,000 compared to the Missouri rate of 32.7.

Domestic Partner Violence. In 2008 there were 112 domestic violence reports filed for Miller County. In 2007 there were 110 domestic violence incident reports.

Unintended Injury

Analysis of indicators related to injury:

→ **What are the major types of injuries in your county, the causes, and the ages or population groups primarily involved?**

→ **Is the rate of injury related hospitalization increasing or decreasing?**

From 1996-2006, motor vehicle accidents as the major cause of unintentional injury deaths was higher than the state rate with a rate of 38.7 compared to a state rate of 19.8. Miller County had rates higher than Missouri for falls, firearms, burns and overall unintentional injury deaths.

Analysis of indicators related to traffic safety:

→ **Analyze circumstances related to traffic safety including use of seat belts and child safety seats.**

Seat Belt Usage. The Missouri Highway Patrol 2005 Missouri Traffic Crashes Report ranks Miller 74th among counties in seatbelt usage (rank of 1 being worst). Report indicates 91.36% as the usage percentage for Miller County.

→ **To what extent is drug or alcohol use contributing to traffic accidents?**

In 2006 there were 51 traffic crashes in which alcohol was involved, with 2 fatalities.

→ **What age groups are more likely to be involved in traffic accidents?**

Motor vehicle injuries are highest among the 15-34 year old age groups.

Analysis of injuries at work:

→ **What types of work-related injuries, and what industry or specific populations are primarily affected? Is the incidence of injury at work increasing?**

From 1996-2006, there were 2 incidents of work place death in Miller County. Data not available for workplace injury incidents.

Maternal and Child Health Indicators

Analysis of maternal and child health indicators:

→ **Discuss how your county compares with the rest of the state on maternal and child health indicators such as adequate prenatal care, births to teens, birth spacing, smoking during pregnancy, births to women without high school education, and infant mortality.**

Late Prenatal Care. The 2006 rate for 2nd/3rd trimester care is 25.9 compared to the state rate of 12.1. County rate is significantly higher than state rate.

Births to Teens. The 2002-2006 rate was 30.1 as compared to the state rate of 28.7. County rate is higher than state rate. Miller County rates are also higher than the state rates for 18-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds.

Smoking in Pregnancy. The 2006 rate for Miller County was 30.2 as compared to the Missouri rate of 18.4. Significantly higher rate for Miller County.

No High School Diploma. The 2002-2006 rate for Miller County was 23.6 as compared to the Missouri rate of 18.6. The county rate is higher than the state rate for births to women without a high school education.

Infant Mortality. There were less than 20 infant deaths between 1996 and 2006 in Miller County making the rate of 4.5 unstable.

→ **Do trend lines show that problems are increasing or decreasing?**

Miller County rates for smoking during pregnancy are significantly higher than the state rate.

→ **Can poor birth outcomes be linked to poverty or to low educational levels?**

Overall, Miller County has relatively good birth outcomes although a number of risk factors such as teen pregnancies, smoking, obesity, lack of prenatal care and no high school diploma are present.

→ **Identify specific races or special populations that experience higher rates of infant mortality, low birth weight, or poor birth outcomes.**

None noted.

Analyze indicators related to prenatal risks:

→ **Are risks such as smoking, improper weight gain, teen pregnancy, birth spacing, late or no prenatal care more common within special populations?**

The data are not readily broken down beyond race.

Analyze indicators of child well-being:

→ **Are the majority of children properly immunized and are they receiving periodic screenings?**

A review of each type of immunization indicates Miller County immunization rates are somewhat higher than the state rates.

→ **How do unintentional injury and death rates among children in the community compare with state averages? What are the leading causes? Are they preventable? Are trends improving?**

Childhood Emergency Room Visits. Between 2001 and 2006 the 3 leading causes of emergency room visits for children under age 15 were: Injury and Poisoning, Throat and Lung, and Brain - Spinal cord - Eyes - Ears. No significant findings noted.

Childhood Hospitalizations. Between 2001 and 2006 the 3 leading causes of inpatient hospitalization for children under age 15 were: Throat and Lung, injury and poisoning, and infections. No significant variance from Missouri data.

Prevalence of Infectious Disease

Analysis of communicable disease rates:

→ **Discuss how your county compares with the rest of the state on infectious disease indicators. (Rates of Tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, etc.)**

In 2008 (through Sept.) there were 2 Gonorrhea cases, and 24 Chlamydia cases reported in Miller County. In 2007 those numbers were 3 Gonorrhea cases, 1 Syphilis case, and 24 Chlamydia cases. 2006 data reflects 4 Gonorrhea cases, 2 Syphilis cases, and 44 Chlamydia cases. No significant findings noted.

The 2007 Communicable Disease report indicates nothing significant.

→ **Identify and include information unique to races or special populations.**

None noted.

→ **What circumstances surround any recent outbreaks or extraordinary incidence of enteric diseases? Was food, water or vector determined to be an origin?**

None noted.

Analysis of vaccine preventable disease:

→ **Discuss circumstances surrounding any vaccine preventable disease cases among children.**

None noted.

→ **Are morbidity/mortality rates for influenza and pneumonia higher than in other areas?**

No.

→ **Note county adult and childhood immunization rates for vaccine preventable disease.**

Immunization rates for county are comparable to state for vaccine preventable diseases.

Prevalence of Chronic Disease Risk Factors

→ **Discuss behavioral risk factors such as tobacco use, physical inactivity, and obesity that contribute to chronic disease rates.**

Tobacco Use. The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study reflect 31.9% of Miller County residents smoke. In 2003, 33.3% of Miller County residents smoked compared to the Missouri rate of 26.5%.

Physical Activity. The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicate that 26.6% of Miller County residents are physically inactive. The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study reflect 34.6% of county residents receive no leisure-time physical activity.

Obesity. The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicate 33.1% of Miller County adults are overweight, and 26.5% are obese. The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study shows that 29.5% of the residents are obese.

→ **Analyze indicators of obesity and inadequate diet by particular age groups, race, or special populations.**

County level data not available.

→ **Review causes of preventable hospitalization related to chronic disease and identify the most prevalent. Are causes of hospitalization consistent with risk behaviors?**

Overall, rates of preventable hospitalization for Miller County were consistent with rates for Missouri. From 2002 to 2006, there were 100 hospitalizations due to diabetes, 84 hospitalizations due to heart failure, 96 hospitalizations due to asthma, and 167 hospitalizations for COPD. These are all related to chronic disease.

→ **Discuss chronic disease behavioral risks of youth such as tobacco use, exposure to second hand smoke, obesity, and fruit and vegetable consumption.**

Statewide data only.

→ **Discuss how the county compares with the state on chronic disease indicators. Identify and include information unique to races or special populations.**

Diabetes regional profile for Miller shows similar rates for risk factors of obese (22.4) and physical inactivity (22.8) as compared to the state rates of 24.5 and 21.9. The 2007 county level health profile show slightly higher diabetes rate than the state (9.8 compared to 7.2 for the state).

→ **Are screenings for early detection and diagnosis of diseases utilized by a majority at age appropriate levels?**

The 2007 Health & Preventive Practices County Level Study reflects a higher rate for Miller County on: women age 18 and older who have not had a pap test in the past three years 22.5 compared to the 2003 state rate of 13.2. Women age 40 and older who have not had a mammogram or clinical breast exam in the past year 44.2%. Could indicate women are not receiving screenings as often as recommended.

Leading Causes of Mortality

Analysis of leading causes of mortality:

→ **Discuss causes of mortality where rates are higher than the state.**

Miller has significantly higher death rates from the following diseases:

Heart disease at 309.3 compared to state rate of 271.9

Stroke at 64.6 compared to state rate of 60

Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease at 56.5 compared to state rate of 46.8

Alcohol/Drug Induced at 19.5.3 compared to state rate of 14

→ **Are trends for leading causes of death improving or worsening?**

There are no trends noted.

→ **How do rates compare with other cities or counties of similar size and/or demographics?**

No comparisons drawn.

→ **To what extent do mortality rates reflect premature deaths?**

None noted from data.

→ **Are rates of mortality that are higher than the state rate consistent with behavioral risk factors for such diseases (Ex: obesity, smoking, physical inactivity)?**

No linkages noted.

→ **Are rates of mortality that are higher than the state rate consistent with rates of screening tests for early detection, or other risk factors like high blood pressure or high cholesterol?**

No linkages noted.

B. Community Health Improvement Capacity Indicators

Section 13. Health Care System Indicators

Analysis of the Community's Health Care System:

→ **Are there an adequate number of health care providers in your area?**

Miller County does not have a hospital or Federally Qualified Health Center in the county.

→ **What other barriers besides physician/patient ratios limit access to health care for certain populations?**

None noted.

→ **Is there adequate access to emergency services, inpatient acute care, and skilled long-term care?**

Emergency services are available in the county. There are 7 long-term care facilities in the county.

→ **What percentage of your population lacks health insurance coverage? Are there particular segments of the population without health insurance?**

There are many working people without health insurance coverage and the 2007 Health and preventive Practices County Level Study indicate that 25.2% of Miller County adults have no coverage.

→ **Is there an adequate supply of dental health and mental health services?**

Services are limited. Residents must travel outside of county to receive services.

→ **Is there a choice of primary care providers in your community?**

There are a limited number of primary care providers in Miller County. Residents must travel to Cole, Camden or Pulaski counties for services.

→ **Are there an adequate number of primary care providers that are Medicaid participants?**

No shortage noted from Mo Health Net provider list.

→ **Are Medicaid participating dentists available to your community?**

No

→ **Are there any populations not served by language-specific or culturally knowledgeable service providers?**

Efforts must be made to assure Hispanic individuals with limited English proficiency are able to access services.

→ **Are resources available to provide transportation for health care access?**

OATS and non-emergency medical transportation (primarily for MC+). It is important to note that each of these services is available on a scheduled basis only.

Several local fire districts also do emergency response.

→ **Do resources accommodate those needing sight and hearing impaired services or other assisting technology?**

SB40 Board provides residential and other related services to individuals with mental retardation or developmental disabilities. There are a number of service providers who cover reimbursable home health care.

→ **What health care resource gaps exist in your community?**

Lack of access in county to primary or specialty care physicians. Lack of access in county to Dental Services.

Section 14. Community Health Resource Indicators

Analysis of health resources that are available to address leading causes of mortality, especially premature deaths, and risk factors that contribute to leading health problems in the community:

→ **Considering the leading health problems that were identified in previous sections, discuss the presence or absence of health resources that would support improvement in indicators.**

Recreational Opportunities. Conservation walking and hiking trails are available throughout county. City parks, lakes, swimming pools and community center are also available. Miller County borders the Lake of the Ozark which offers numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The Miller County Health Department provides health education to all clients. Additionally, blood pressure checks and other preventive services are offered. Central Missouri Food Bank distributes food in 5 locations throughout the county.

Health Indicators Table – Miller County

	Indicators	Significant Results	Primary or Secondary	Reference Notes/ Implications	Data Source
	Demographics				
1a	Age	No	S	The most significant growth between 1990 and 2007 occurred in the following age groups: 45-64 year olds – increase of 2.5%; 65+ year olds - increase of 1.1%; Miller Co. overall growth rate from 2000-2007 was 5.7% compared to a state rate of 5.1%. In 2007, an estimated 15.5 percent of Miller County residents were 65 and older compared to 13.4 percent statewide. At the same time, estimates for under 18 were 24.3% of the county's population compared to 24.2 percent for the state.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1b	Gender	No	S	The 2007 gender distribution is: Female – 51.1%; Male – 48.9%. The gender distribution for Missouri is: Female - 51.2%; Male - 48.8%.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1c	Marital Status	No	S	In 2000, 55.7% of households were married couple families (5,174 of 9,288 households). In Missouri, 52% of households were married couple families. More recent data not available.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1d	Race/Ethnicity	Yes	S	Data from the 2000 US Census. The Hispanic or Latino population increased most significantly between 1990 and 2000 (from 92 to 234). 2007 estimates reflect a 243.5% increase (from 92 to 316) from 1990 in Hispanic or Latino population of Miller Co. compared to a 189.2% for Missouri. Miller county reflects an increase in African American from 18 in 1990 to 195 in 2007 as well as an increase in Asian Pacific Islanders from 16 to 69. Increases in both of these population groups exceed the Missouri increases of 27.9% for African American and 125.1% for Asian/Pacific Islander.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1e	Non-English speaking students in school system	Yes	S	Kids Count data indicates there were 3 children in 2002 and 17 in 2006 with limited English proficiency.	http://oseda.missouri.edu/kidscount/

1f	Geographic Distribution of Population	No	S	Estimates for 2007 indicate that 19.9 percent of the county's population lived in incorporated places of 2,500 or more. Those living in unincorporated areas were 64.8 percent. Most of Miller County is rural unincorporated areas.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1g	Population increase or decrease	No	S	Data was reviewed for population trends from 1990-2007. Over the period from 2000 to 2007, Miller County's population increased by 1,334. This was a change of 5.97%, compared to 5.1 % for MO. From 1990-2007 the largest percentage increases were in minority categories noted in 1d. In 2007 the largest age group for Miller County was 25-34 at 14.9% followed by 45-54 at 14.1% and 35-44 age groups at 12.9%. These are consistent with Missouri population distribution by age with the 25-34 age categories slightly higher than the Missouri distribution.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
1h	Density of Pop.	No	S	Persons per square mile: 39.79; In Missouri: 81.2 (2000 census).	www.oseda.missouri.edu
	Divorces involving children < age 18	No	S	In 2006 there were 64 events for a Miller county rate of 54.2. Compared to the Missouri rate of 48.8.	www.dhss.mo.gov ASPsChildHealth
Education					
2a	Education Levels	Yes	S	2000 Census reflects the following: 40.2% of the Miller County population over the age of 25 had at most a high school diploma or equivalency, and 11.4% have college or higher level degrees. Miller County has a lower percentage of individuals with college or advanced degrees when compared to the Missouri rate of 26.7%.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
2b	High School Graduation Rate	No	S	Data only available by school district. Five major school districts in the county were reviewed and analyzed. The 2008 graduation rates were: Eldon R-I 85.3; Iberia R-V 93.3; St. Elizabeth R-IV 100; Miller R-III 100; School of the Osage R-II 91.9; Missouri 85.2. The 2007 graduation rates were Eldon R-I 87.0; Iberia R-V 91.0; St. Elizabeth R-IV 100; Miller R-III 89.5; School of the Osage R-II 96.3; Missouri 86.3. Miller County rates are higher than the Missouri graduation rates.	www.dese.mo.gov
2c	Drop-out Rate	No	S	Data only available by school district. The 2008 dropout rates were Eldon R-I 4.0; Iberia R-V 1.4; St. Elizabeth R-IV 0.0; Miller R-III 1.2; School of the Osage R-II 2.3; Missouri 4.2. Miller dropout rates are below Missouri rates.	www.dese.mo.gov

2d	Literacy	No	S	The mean literacy proficiency for Miller county in 1996 was 265, compared to the state literacy proficiency of 274. This is likely to have changed based on the in-migration of the Hispanic and Latino population groups. No recent data available.	www.casas.org/lit
Socio-economic					
3a	Household Income	Yes	S	Based on the 2000 Census, a higher percentage of households in Miller County have below the \$40,000 range as compared to the state of Missouri (63.5% in Miller County; 52.5% in Missouri). Overall, 39.3% of Miller county households have an annual income under \$25,000, as compared to 31.7% of Missouri households. In 2005, Missouri's average wage was \$35,448 compared to a range of \$23,491-\$26,956 for Miller County. Median household income for Miller County was \$36,501 in 2007 compared to \$45,012 for Missouri.	www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe www.missourieconomy.org
3b	Per Capita Income	No	S	Miller County per capita income for 1997 was \$16,445 compared to Missouri at \$23,926. Data for 2006 indicate Miller County per capita income had increased to \$22,786 while Missouri per capita income had increased to \$32,789.	www.bea.gov/beat/regional/reis www.missourieconomy.org
3c	Participation in Free/Reduced Cost School Food Programs	Yes	S	Data for 5 school years (2004 - 2008) reviewed for trends. Data is presented by school district. The eligibility rates in the county have not changed significantly over the 5 year period. In 2008, 22- 54% of students in Miller County districts were eligible for this program. This compared to the Missouri rate of 42 reflects a significant difference in the Miller districts that are at 54% and 53%.	www.dese.mo.gov
3d	Single-Parent Households	No	S	The 2000 census indicates there were 799 households reported as single parent (8.6%) and compared to Missouri at 9.1% Miller county has a smaller percentage of single parent households.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
3e	Percent of Population at or below 100% Federal Poverty Level	Yes	S	2000 census data shows 3,277 or 14.2% of Miller Co. residents were at or below 185% of the poverty level. 2007 estimates reflect the following: All persons: Miller County – 15.7%; Missouri 13.3%; Under 18: Miller County – 23.9.0%; Missouri 18.4%. For 2007, Ages 5-17 in families in poverty: Miller County – 20.9%; Missouri – 16.0%. 2007 data from the Missouri Senior Report reflects greater than 10.9% of seniors in Miller County live in poverty.	www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe
3g	Leading Industry	No	S	In 2007 there were 1,001 employed in Manufacturing; 1,984 in construction; 1,311 in local government; 1,047 in retail trade; 581 in food and beverage places; 645 in Accommodation and food services. The 2002 Census of Agriculture reported 1111 farms in the county with total sales of \$71.944 million and production expenses of \$61.980 million. In Miller County, \$9.964 million in net farm income was reported with 8.7 percent of all farms having sales of \$100,000 or more and 60.8 percent of farms with less than \$10,000 in sales.	www.missourieconomy.org

3h	Transfer Payments	No	S	Based on 2004-2006 data growth has occurred most significantly in these areas: Retirement & Disability insurance payments; OASDI benefits; Medical payments; Public assistance medical care and Medicare payments.	http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis
3i	Unemployment Rate	No	S	The 2004 - 2008 unemployment rates in Miller County reflect an increase from 6.3 to 7.7. Missouri unemployment rate increased from 5.8 to 6.0.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
	Commuting Patterns	No	S	Data for 1990 and 2000 reviewed. In Miller County, 42.6 % of workers commuted outside their home county to work in 2000. Statewide, 25.2% of workers traveled between 30 and 60 minutes to work, while in Miller County 30.3% traveled as long. At the same time, 6.0% of workers traveled more than 60 minutes to work, compared with 5.4% statewide.	www.oseda.missouri.edu
Environmental					
4a	Age of Housing	No	S	The percent of housing units in Miller county built before 1939 is 10.5% based on 2000 census data. The 2000 Census indicates there were 11,263 housing units in Miller County, with 17.6% of those vacant. 65.1% of all housing in the county was built prior to 1970. Compared to the Missouri data, where 56.2% of all housing was constructed before 1970.	www.Oseda.missouri.edu
4b	Lead Abatement P	N/C	P	None noted.	
4c	Food Borne Outbreaks	N/C	P	None noted.	
4d	Communicable Disease Outbreaks	N/C	P	None noted.	
4e	Water Quality	No	S	There are 1 active public community water system in Miller county and 13 community water systems which serve a population year around. The EPA site provides detailed data for the violation and enforcement history for each individual system. Also reviewed was the watershed information.	www.epa.gov/safewater
4f	Water Fluoridation	No	S	Eldon is a fluoridated water system.	www.dhss.mo.gov/oralhealth/waterfluoridation
4g	Air Quality	No	S	No EPA air monitoring site in region.	
4h	Hazardous Sub.	No	S	Nothing Significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Public Safety					
5a	Homicide Rate	No	S	The Assault Injury Profile reflects the following: from 1996-2006 there were 9 deaths (rate of 3.5); from 1996-2006 there were 40 hospitalizations (rate of 1.6), and 748 emergency room visits (rate of 3.0). Compared to the Missouri rates of 7.1, 3.1, and 4.1, respectively, Miller County is not experiencing a significant number of assaults. One homicide was recorded for Miller County during 2007, none in 2006 and none in 2005.	www.dhss.mo.gov

5b	Overall Crime Rate	No	S	In 2007, there were a total of 586 crimes and in 2006 there were 570 crimes. 2006 Miller County property and violent crime rate per 1000 was in the range of 30.1-45.0 which are consistent for most counties in the region.	www.msp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC
5c	Violent Crime Rate	No	S	In 2007, 586 crimes were recorded, including 1 homicide and 105 aggravated assaults. In 2007 violent crime statistics reflect 5 forcible rapes, no attempted rapes, and 113 burglaries in Miller County. There were 2 manslaughters recorded for Miller County during 2007. No trends in crime noted.	www.msp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC
5d	Juvenile Crime Rate	No	S	Kids Count data indicates that in 2005 there were 45.3 juvenile law violations for every 1,000 youth in Miller County. In 2002 that rate was 79.4, indicating a decrease in juvenile law violations. Missouri rate for 2005 was 59.0 reflecting Miller County rate is lower than state rate. School discipline rates for Miller County districts where data was available are comparable to state rates.	http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/kidscount
5e	Seat Belt/Child Safety Seat Use	N/C	S	No recent data available for child safety seat use. Seatbelt use reviewed under unintentional injuries.	
5f	Illegal Drug Use	No	S	Alcohol and Drug Statistics from the Department of Mental Health, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse indicate Miller County had 266 drug arrests for 2006. This number is a slight decrease from the 2005 count of 285.	www.dmh.mo.gov/ada/
5g	DWI Arrest Rate	No	S	Data for 2004, 2005, and 2006 indicate DWI/DUI arrests of 166,186, 223, respectively have increased from 2004 to 2006. Future data needs to be watched for trends.	www.dmh.mo.gov/ada/
5h	Meth Lab Incidents	No	S	Missouri State Highway Patrol data indicates 7 methamphetamine laboratory incidents in Miller County during 2006. Slightly higher than a number of surrounding counties.	www.msp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC
Family and Domestic Violence					
6a	Child Abuse and Neglect	Yes	S	KidsCount data reflect a child abuse/family assessment per 1,000 for Miller County of 50.2 compared to the Missouri rate of 32.7 for 2006.	http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/kidscount
6b	Child Out-of-Home Placement	No	S	Kids Count data reflect out-of-home placements per 1,000 for Miller County at 6.2 compared to the Missouri rate of 4.1 for 2006. Prior three years were lower than state rate. Watch for future trend in increasing out of home placements.	http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/kidscount
6c	Domestic Partner Violence	No	S	The Assault Injury Profile reflects 25 emergency visits between 1996 and 2006 that were a result of spouse/partner abuse. The Highway Patrol Uniform Crime Reporting reflects 112 incidents for 2008(through October) and 110 incidents for 2007 and 100 for 2006 of domestic violence.	www.msp.dps.missouri.gov/MSHPWeb/SAC www.dhss.mo.gov
6d	Elder Abuse and Neglect	N/C	S	Data not available.	www.dss.mo.gov

Unintended Injuries					
7a	Work-related Injuries	No	S	Only work-related injuries resulting in death are accessible via the county profiles and MICA. There was 4 work-related injury deaths from 1996-2006	www.dhss.mo.gov
7b	Alcohol and Drug Related Traffic Accidents	No	S	In 2006 there were 51 traffic crashes in Miller county in which the responding law enforcement officer indicated alcohol was involved. 31 of these were injury crashes and 18 were property damage crashes. Two fatality crashes were reported.	http://www.dmh.mo.gov/ada
7c	Motor Vehicle Accident Injuries	Yes	S	Unintentional Injury Profile for 1996-2006 indicated the following: deaths 103 (rate 38.7); 474 inpatient hospitalizations (rate 18.2); and 2,917 ER visits (rate 11.5) compared to the Missouri rates of 19.8, 11.5, and 11.4 respectively. According to the Missouri Highway Patrol 2005 Missouri Traffic Crashes Report, Miller County ranks 74 th in non use (usage rate of 91.36%) in counties for seat belt use. 2005 Motor Vehicle MICA data supports this percentage of seat belt use.	www.dhss.mo.gov
7d	Unintentional Injuries	Yes	S	Unintentional Injury Profile for 1996-2006 indicates that Miller County has higher rates compared to the state rates in motor vehicle, falls, firearms, burns and overall injury totals.	www.dhss.mo.gov
7e	Firearms Injuries	No	S	There were 5 deaths, 3 inpatient hospitalizations and 15 emergency room visits between 1996 and 2006.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Maternal and Child Health					
8a	Unintended Deliveries	No	S	The 2006 rate for Unintended Deliveries for Miller county is 36.1 as compared to a state rate of 37.6. The 2002-2006 rates for Induced Abortions for Miller county is 82.1 as compared to a state rate of 154.1. This ranks Miller county in the 2th quintile of all Missouri counties.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8b	Smoking during Pregnancy	Yes	S	The 2006 rate for Miller County was 30.2 as compared to the Missouri rate of 18.4.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8c	Immunization Rate	No	S	The 2003 immunization rates for Miller County are higher than the Missouri rates for children age 1-5.	www.dhss.mo.gov/immunizationMICA
8d	Low Birth Weight	No	S	The 2002-2006 rates for Low Birth Weight in Miller County was 7.1 as compared to the Missouri rate of 8.1 - not significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8e	Birth Defects	No	S	The 2002-2006 rates for Miller County was 689.9 per 10,000 as compared to the Missouri rate of 591.1. Not significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov

8f	Number of Births to Teens	Yes	S	Defined as 'Teen Pregnancy Rate Under Age 18' by the MO Dept of Health and Senior Services. The 2002-2006 rates for Miller county is 30.1 as compared to a state rate of 28.7. This ranks Miller county in the 2nd quintile. Miller County has a 2002-2006 rates for births to mothers age 20-24 of 37.0; age 18-19 of 11.7; age 15-17 of 4.3. These rates are higher than the state rates of 28.9, 7.9, and 3.4 respectively.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8g	Number of Births to Women over 40	No	S	The 2002-2006 rates for Miller county is 1.7 as compared to a state rate of 1.9 – Not significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8h	Rate of Multiple Births			DATA NOT AVAILABLE.	
8i	Births to Women without High School Education	Yes	S	The 2002-2006 rates for Miller county for births to mothers with less than 12 years of education is 23.6 compared to the state rate of 18.6. This ranks Miller county in the 2nd quintile of all Missouri counties. Miller county is higher than state rate.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8j	Inadequate Prenatal Care	Yes	S	The 2006 rate for Miller county is 15.2 as compared to a state rate of 10.6. This ranks Miller county in the 2nd quintile of all Missouri counties.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8k	Repeat Pregnancies under age 20	Yes	S	The 2002-2006 rate for Miller county is 3.0 as compared to a state rate of 2.2	www.dhss.mo.gov
8l	Late Prenatal Care	Yes	S	The 2006 Miller county rate for 2 nd /3 rd Trimester care began is 25.9 as compared to a state rate of 12.1. Miller County rate is significantly higher.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8m	Child Emergency Room Visits	No	S	The majority of Miller county child ER visits from 2002 to 2006 were: Throat and lung (rate of 158.3 compared to the Missouri rate of 103.1), and Brain - spinal cord - eyes - ears (rate of 69.5 compared to the Missouri rate of 52.8). Upper respiratory infections and ear infections typically account for the majority of diagnoses under these categories. Not significant. Between 2002 and 2006 the 3 leading causes of emergency room visits for children under age 15 were: Injury and Poisoning, Throat and Lung, and Brain - Spinal cord - Eyes - Ears.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8n	Causes of Child Hospitalizations	No	S	The majority of Miller county child inpatient hospitalizations for 2006 were: Throat and lung, infections, and Injury and Poisoning No significant variance from Missouri data.	www.dhss.mo.gov
8o	Lead Testing Rates/Percentage Elevated	No	S	The 2006 rate for Miller county is 1.5 as compared to a state rate of 2.2. Child health profile for 2006 show lead testing rate of 13.6 for Miller County compared to a state rate of 18.5.	http://mcdc2.missouri.edu/kidscount

Infectious Disease					
9a	HIV/AIDS	No	S	2008 data: 9 persons living in the county with HIV/AIDS.	www.dhss.mo.gov
9b	Sexually Transmitted Disease	No	S	2008 data (through Sept): Chlamydia -24 cases; Gonorrhea -2 cases; Syphilis – 0 cases. 2007 data: Syphilis - 1 cases; Chlamydia - 24 cases, Gonorrhea - 3 2006 data: Chlamydia – 44; Gonorrhea – 4; Syphilis – 2.	www.dhss.mo.gov
9c	Communicable Disease	No	S	Nothing Significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
9d	Salmonella	No	S	2007 data: 1 cases	www.dhss.mo.gov
9e	Tuberculosis	No	S	2007 data 9 cases reported.	www.dhss.mo.gov
9f	Vaccine-Preventable Diseases	No	S	1 Varicella	www.dhss.mo.gov
9g	Hepatitis A and B	No	S	2007 data. Hepatitis A and B: 1 cases. Hepatitis C (chronic) 33 cases	www.dhss.mo.gov
9h	E-Coli H-0157	No	S	2007 data: 1 case.	www.dhss.mo.gov
	West Nile Virus	No	S	2007 2 case reported.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Nutrition					
10a	Pregnant Women Achieving Proper Weight Gain	No	S	WIC data for 2007 shows Miller County had term pregnancy weight gain - low of 17.9 compared to the state rate of 18.3 and term pregnancy weight gain – high 42.4 compared to the state rate of 46.6.	www.dhss.mo.gov/wic
10b	Breast Feeding Rates	No	S	2007 WIC data reflects 31.9% of participants planned to breastfeed compared to the state rate of 54.5%.	www.dhss.mo.gov/wic
10c	Potential WIC Eligible being served	No	P	Actual participation in federal fiscal year 10/1/07-9/30/08 for Miller county was _____ women, _____ infants and _____ children.	LPHA
10d	Iron Deficiency Anemia among WIC Population	No	S	16% of WIC prenatal participants had low HCT/HGB, compared to the state prevalence rate of 21.0%. 35.4% of WIC postpartum participants had low HCT/HGB compared to the state rate of 41.6.	www.dhss.mo.gov/wic
10e	Obesity/weight	No	S	WIC data reflect prepregnancy weight as obese at a rate of 35.6 compared to the state rate of 32.0.	www.dhss.mo.gov/wic
10f	Daily consumption of fruits and vegetables	N/C	S	2007 county level study shows a rate of 77.9 that eat less than 5 fruits and vegetables per day.	www.dhss.mo.gov/BRFSS

10g	Senior Nutrition Sites	No	P	Senior Nutrition sites at Eldon and Iberia as well as Meals on Wheels is available	
10h	Participation in Food Assistance Programs	No		2007 rate for WIC participants receiving food stamps at postpartum visit for Miller county 49.7 compared to the state rate of 40.3. In 2007 Miller County had 4,361 persons receiving food stamps in 1,412 households.	www.dhss.mo.gov/WIC www.dss.mo.gov
	% individuals with eating fewer high fat foods			County data not available.	
	% individuals exercising more			County data not available.	
	% individuals with diabetes	Yes		2007 county level data available at a rate of 9.8% for adults compared to state rate of 7.4%.	www.dhss.mo.gov
	% babies born with neural tube defects	No	S	The 2002-2006 rate for Miller County was 6.3 (1 events) as compared to the Missouri rate of 6. Fewer than 20 events indicate rate is unstable.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Chronic Disease					
11a	Youth who Smoke			State Data Only.	
11b	Youth Access to Tobacco			State Data Only.	
11c	School Districts with Tobacco Prevention Efforts		N/A	Data not available.	
11d	Women Smoking During Pregnancy	Yes	S	See 8b.	
11e	Adults Who Smoke	Yes	S	The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicate that 33.3% of Miller County residents smoke, compared to the Missouri rate of 26.5%. 2007 county level study shows a rate of 31.9 as currently smoking.	
11f	Environmental Tobacco Smoke Exposure	Yes	S	2007 county level study reflects a high rate of exposure to secondhand smoke in home and car.	
11g	Adults Reporting Regular Physical Activity Level	Yes	S	The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicates that 26.6% of county residents are physically inactive, a rate equal to the state rate. 2007 county level study indicates a rate of 34.6 for no physical activity.	

11h	Children & Adolescents Reporting Moderate Physical Activity Level			Data not available.	
11i	Adequate Grain Consumption		N/A	Data Not Available	
11j	Adequate Fruit & Vegetable Consumption	No	S	See 10f	
11k	Adults who are Overweight	No	S	The 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicate 33.1% of Miller County adults are overweight, and 26.5% are obese. 2007 county level study reflect a rate of 34.1 as overweight and 29.5 as obese. While data indicates that rates are not significant they remain high enough to warrant monitoring.	
11l	Cervical Cancer Screen	No	S	The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study indicate that 3.2% of women 18 years and older have never had a pap test and 22.5% of women older than 18 years have not had a pap test in the past three years. State rates are 5.1 and 13.8 respectively from the 2003 study and county rates for 2003 were 2.4% and 14.8%. Appears to be an increase in women not receiving screenings yearly. Watch for trends in this area.	
11m	Breast Cancer Screen	Yes	S	The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study indicate that 14.2% of Miller County women age 40 and older have not had a mammogram or clinical breast exam. Miller County women age 40 and older who have not had a mammogram in the last year were 44.2%. Rates indicate Miller County women age 40 and older are not seeking preventative tests in this area.	
11n	Colorectal Screen	Yes	S	The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study indicates that, among Miller County men and women age 50 and over, 59.3% have never had a blood stool test, and 47.2% have never had a Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy and 54.6% have not had one in the past 10 years. Compared to the Missouri rates Miller County has significantly higher rates of men and women over age 50 not seeking preventive screenings.	
11o	Cardiovascular Disease Screen	No	S	2007 county level study shows 81.2% of men and women 35 and older have had blood cholesterol checked.	
11p	Diabetes Screen	No	N/A	While diabetes screening data is not available, the 2003 Health and Preventive Practices Status Report indicates that 5.1% of Miller County residents 18 and older have been told by a health care provider that they have diabetes compared to state rate of 7.2. 2007 county level study reflects 9.8% currently have diabetes. Need to monitor for trends as it appears the rates could be increasing.	
11q	Organ Donor Registry Participation	No	S	No data available.	
11r	Breast Cancer Incidence	No	S	For the years of 1997-2005, the rate of Breast Cancer in Miller County was 64.4 (152 cases) as compared to the state rate of 81.9.	www.dhss.mo.gov
11s	Cervical Cancer Incidence	No	S	12 cases from 1997-2005.	www.dhss.mo.gov

11t	Colorectal Cancer Incidence	No	S	For the years 1997-2005 the Miller county rate is 62.6 as compared to the state rate of 60.4. Not significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
11u	Lung Cancer Incidence	No	S	Miller county rate is 92.8 as compared to the state rate of 80.2 for the years 1997-2005. Miller County rate is higher than state rate for lung cancer deaths from 1996-2006. Need to monitor although rate is not considered significant	www.dhss.mo.gov
11v	Cause of Hospitalization	No	S	Preventable Hospitalizations for the years 2002-2006 reflect that Miller County is lower or consistent with the state rate for all diseases and conditions, mental disorders, heart disease, respiratory, digestive system, and pregnancy/child birth.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Mortality Rate Indicators					
12b	All Cancers	No	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county is 209.7 as compared to a state rate of 204.4.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12c	Breast Cancer	No	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county is 14.6 as compared to a state rate of 15.2. This ranks Miller county in the 4th quintile of all Missouri counties. Not significant.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12d	Cardiovascular Disease	Yes	S	The 1996-2006 rate for Miller county was 309.3 as compared to the Missouri rate of 271.9 Miller county is in the 2 nd quintile of all Missouri counties.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12e	Cerebrovascular Disease	No	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county was 64.6 as compared to the Missouri rate of 60.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12f	Pulmonary Disease	Yes	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller County was 56.5 as compared to the Missouri rate of 46.8.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12g	Infant Mortality	No	S	The 1996-2006 rate for Miller County was 4.5 as compared to the Missouri rate of 7.6 - not significant	www.dhss.mo.gov infant health profile
12h	Alcohol Related	Yes	S	Alcohol & Substance related deaths are analyzed as one element by DHSS. The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county is 19.5 as compared to a state rate of 14.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12i	Substance Abuse	No		Combined with 12h.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12j	Suicide	No	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county is 14.7 (based on 39 events) as compared to a state rate of 12.7.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12k	Unintentional Injury Death Rate	Yes	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller county is 64.5 as compared to a state rate of 43.2. This ranks Miller county in the 1st quintile of all Missouri counties. The motor vehicle accidents rate for 1996-2006 which falls under this category was 38.7 for Miller county compared to 19.8 for the state rate and accounted for the majority of this significant variance.	www.dhss.mo.gov
12l	Child Deaths	Yes	S	The 1997-2006 Miller county death rates for ages 1-14 was 64.0 compared to a state rate of 5.9. Motor vehicle accidents also play a role in this significant finding.	www.dhss.mo.gov

	Diabetes	No	S	The 1996-2006 rates for Miller County was 20.3 as compared to the Missouri rate of 24.6.	www.dhss.mo.gov
Health Care System					
13a	Physician/Patient Ratios	No	S	Miller is designated as a primary care health professional shortage area based on low income. Missouri Senior Report 2007 shows a range of .4 to 3.8 primary care physicians per 1,000 seniors.	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/PrimaryCareRuralHealth
13b	Access to Medicaid Providers/Primary Care Providers	No	S	Federally qualified Community Health Center is available in Pulaski county and a satellite center in Cole county.	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/PrimaryCareRuralHealth
13c	Access to Dental Services	No	S	No known Medicaid dental providers in county	
13d	Access to Mental Health Services	No		Services from the Missouri Department of Mental Health can be accessed as follows: MR/DD - Regional Center in Rolla. Regional Centers provide assessment and case management services, which include coordination of each individual "person centered plan." A Regional Center may refer an individual to a Habilitation Center. Habilitation Centers primarily serve individuals who are severely disabled, behaviorally disordered, court-committed, or medically fragile. The primary mission of the Habilitation Centers is to provide residential support and treatment services to people referred by the Regional Centers.	
13e	Availability of Other Health Care Manpower	No		None noted.	
13g	Medically Uninsured Population	Yes	S	The 2007 Health and Preventive Practices County Level Study indicate that 25.2% of Miller County adults have no health coverage.	www.dss.mo.gov www.dhss.mo.gov
13h	Emergency Medical Services Response Time/Distance to Care		P	Emergency response providers include: Fire Departments and first responders.	
13i	Hospitals in the County	N0	S	No hospitals in county. Referrals made to Cole county or Camden County.	www.dhss.mo.gov
13j	Nursing Homes	N/C	S	There are 7 providers in Miller county.	www.dhss.mo.gov
13k	Access to Tertiary Care	N/C	P	Limited access to specialty providers.	
13l	Home Health Care	N/C	P	There are a number of service providers who cover reimbursable home health care.	
13m	911 Service	N/C	P	Yes.	

13n	Reproductive Health Services	N/C	P	LPHA offers family planning for uninsured and underinsured for a minor fee for service per income guidelines.	
13o	Local Enforcement of Laws re: Tobacco Sales to Minors		N/A	Data Not Available.	
13p	Public Transportation	N/C	P	OATS and non-emergency medical transportation (primarily for MC+).	
Community Resources					
14a	Recreational Opportunities		P	Conservation walking trails throughout county. City parks and lakes are available as well as swimming pools and a community center. Lake of the Ozarks borders the county with various opportunities for outdoor recreation.	
14b	Drug and Alcohol Treatment			DMH - Division of ADA	
14c	Smoking Cessation		P	Counseling provided by LPHA to WIC/MCH clients.	
14d	Health Education Opportunities		P	Health education is provided to all LPHA clients and community educational offerings are held.	
14e	Wellness/Prevention Prgms		P	Chronic disease screening and management, immunizations, STD screening and treatment, prenatal and family planning as well as various other education materials are offered by LPHA.	
14f	Summer Feeding Sites			Miller County Schools	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/sfsp/
14g	Services for those with Physical Disabilities			Primarily covered through transportation services and via SB40 Board in instances where people are eligible for services. The 2000 Census reveals 2,480 persons age 5 and over in Miller County have one type of disability, with 34.2% of these being physical disabilities.	
14h	Food Pantry Resources		P	Central Missouri Food Bank distributes in 5 locations throughout the county.	
14i	Crisis Centers		P	Data not available	
14j	Community Coalitions/Partnership			Head Start, Miller County Senior Services, Miller County Public Health Department, Family Services, Vocational Rehab, and other Community Representatives	
14k	School Nurse /Student Ratio			Not available.	