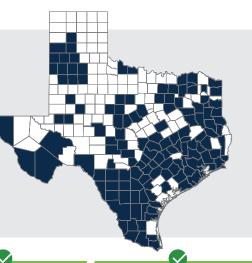


### **Equity. Access. Quality.**

Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) provide comprehensive primary healthcare services to underserved communities across the state. Health centers increase access to care by reducing patient barriers like cost, lack of insurance, distance, and language. Health centers are consumer–driven and offer integrated services based on the unique needs of the community.



### LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH NEED

Provide care in medically underserved areas or to medically underserved populations

### COMPREHENSIVE SET OF SERVICES

Offer medical, dental, mental health, pharmacy, and other support services

### OPEN TO EVERYONE

Regardless of insurance status or ability to pay, and offer sliding fee scale rates to low-income patients

### CONSUMER-DRIVEN HEALTHCARE

At least 51% of every health center's governing board must be made up of patients

## Health centers serve Texas communities

There are 73 FQHCs in Texas with over 650 clinic sites in 137 counties.

1.7 million patients
through
6.2 million clinic visits.





609,220

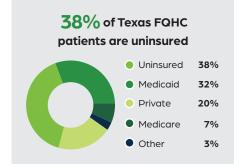
65 and older
144,361



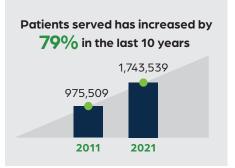
Veterans 15,222

 $\triangle$ 

Headquartered in rural areas 41% of health centers







Texas health centers serve **11.9%** of the Medicaid population in the state and comprises only **1.3%** of the Texas Medicaid budget.

# Health Centers Provide High-Quality Care at Low Costs

Health centers treat a larger portion of patients with complex medical conditions compared to private practices. Nationally, health center patients are 35% more likely to have one chronic condition than private practice patients, and 31% more likely to have two or more. Through integrated care teams, health centers improve health care quality, utilization, and costs among chronically ill patients. By providing timely access to primary care services, health center patients avoid costly visits to emergency rooms and other expensive interventions. <sup>2</sup>

### Health Centers Are Economic Drivers in their Communities

Health centers employ a diverse primary care workforce that includes clinical providers such as physicians, mental health providers, dentists, as well as enabling services providers like community health workers and outreach staff. Additionally, health centers help train and expand the next generation of health care workers. Recognizing that providers are likely to practice close to where they are trained, Texas health centers have a number of partnerships with medical school residency programs to provide learning opportunities for medical and nursing residents.

#### **HEALTH CENTER ECONOMIC IMPACT**

\$2.6 billion added to the Texas economy annually<sup>3</sup>

**12,570** full time equivalent staff employed

**21,000 jobs** added in 2020



### TEXAS HEALTH CENTERS EMPLOY:

799
Physicians

**797** 

Nurse Practitioners/ Physician Assistants 427

Dentists/ Dental Hygienists

649
Mental Health
Providers

- 1 https://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2021-Snapshot.pdf
- 2 https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wpcontent/uploads/issues/2010/08/pdf/chc.pdf?\_ ga=2.220855512.1197262555.1645051403-775677491.1643815152
- 3 Calculated using 2020 UDS data and use of IMPLAN