

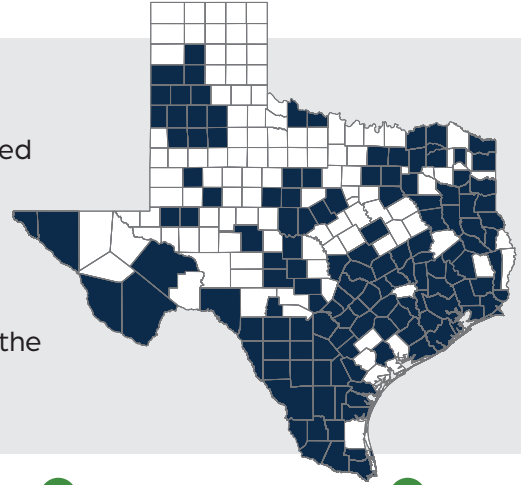


TACHC

— TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF —
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

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.



<p>✓ LOCATED IN AREAS OF HIGH NEED</p>	<p>✓ COMPREHENSIVE SET OF SERVICES</p>	<p>✓ OPEN TO EVERYONE</p>	<p>✓ CONSUMER-DRIVEN HEALTHCARE</p>
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Provide care in medically underserved areas or to medically underserved populations

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

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

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.

In 2020, they served **1.6 million** patients through **5.6 million** clinic visits.

In Poverty
66%

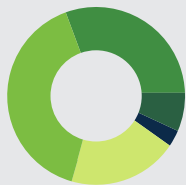
Children
553,405

65 and older
127,237

Veterans
14,021

Headquartered in rural areas
41% of health centers

40% of Texas FQHC patients are uninsured

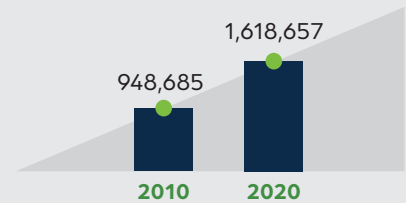


Uninsured	40%
Medicaid	30%
Private	20%
Medicare	7%
Other	3%

Health Centers Provide High-Quality Care for Low Costs—Average Annual Cost per Patient:

MEDICAL	\$658
DENTAL	\$640
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	\$750

Patients served has increased by 70% in the last 10 years



Texas health centers serve **12.2%** of the Medicaid population in the state and comprises only **1.1%** 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.¹ 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.²

Health Centers Are Economic Drivers in their Communities

Health centers employ a diverse primary care workforce that includes clinical providers such as physicians, behavioral 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

12,570 full time equivalent staff employed

21,000 jobs added in 2020



4,285,732
medical visits



417,458
dental visits



553,439
behavioral health visits



31,026
substance use disorder visits



26,111
vision visits



1.1 million
virtual visits



800,000+
COVID vaccines given

TEXAS HEALTH CENTERS EMPLOY:

755
Physicians

704
Dentists/
Dental
Hygienists

780
Nurse
Practitioners/
Physician
Assistants

454
Mental Health
Providers

1 <https://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/2021-Snapshot.pdf>

2 https://cdn.americanprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/issues/2010/08/pdf/chc.pdf?_ga=2.220855512.1197262555.1645051403-775677491.1643815152

3 Calculated using 2020 UDS data and use of IMPLAN