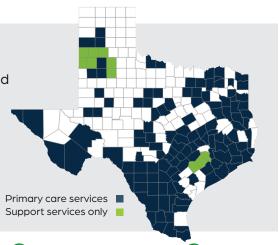


Equity. Access. Quality.

Federally qualified health centers (FQHCs) provide comprehensive primary health care services to underserved communities. Health centers increase access to care by reducing patient barriers like cost, lack of insurance, distance, and language. Health centers are consumerdriven 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, behavioral health, pharmacy, and other support services

OPEN TO EVERYONE

Regardless of insurance status or ability to pay, and offer sliding fee scale rates based on income

CONSUMER-DRIVEN HEALTHCARE

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

73 FQHCs provide primary care to 1 in 17 Texans

in over 650 clinic sites across 126 counties.

In 2022, they served1.8 million patientsthrough6.6 million clinic visits.

In Poverty 66%



Children 646,923

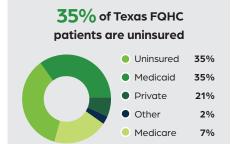
65 and older 150,504



Veterans **17,263**

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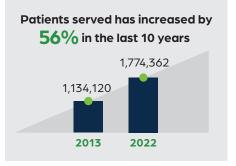
Headquartered in rural areas
44% of health centers



Health centers provider care for low costs.

\$1,206 per patient

Total average annual cost of all center services.



Texas health centers serve **11.4%** of Medicaid enrollees in the state and comprises only **1.2%** 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 annually³

14,300 full time equivalent staff employed

22,000 jobs added in 2021



TEXAS HEALTH CENTERS PROVIDER SNAPSHOT:

813

Physicians

810

Nurse Practitioners/ Physician Assistants **305**

Dentists/ Dental Hygienists

720 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 2022 UDS data and use of IMPLAN