

Texas

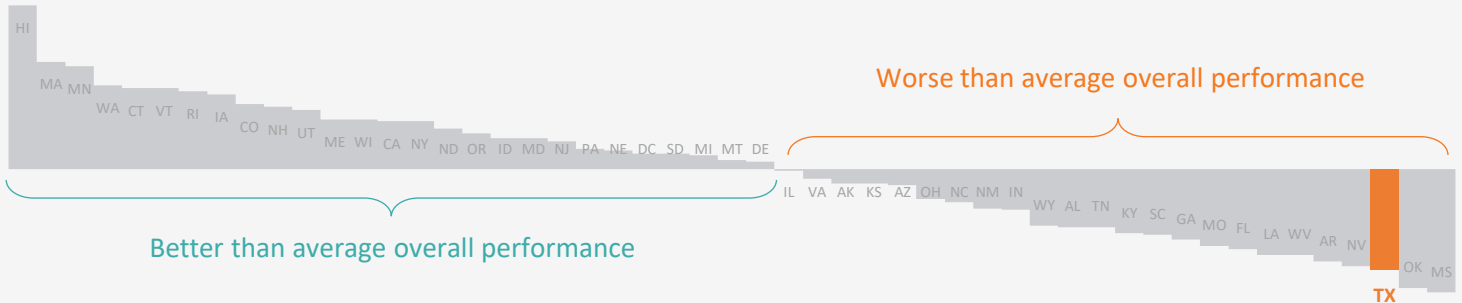
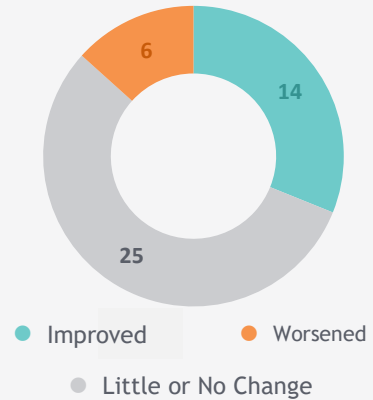


The
Commonwealth
Fund

Ranking Highlights^a

	National Rank		Rank Among Southwestern States	
	2019	Change from baseline	2019	Change from baseline
Overall	49 of 51	-6	3 of 4	0
Access & Affordability	51	-1	4	0
Prevention & Treatment	45	+3	2	+2
Avoidable Use & Cost	42	-1	3	0
Healthy Lives	23	-4	2	-1
Health Care Disparities	48	-20	3	-1

How Health Care in Texas Has Changed^b



Top-Ranked Indicators

Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need
Drug poisoning deaths
Adults who have lost six or more teeth

Bottom-Ranked Indicators

Uninsured children
Uninsured adults
Adults who went without care because of cost

Most Improved Indicators

Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication
Home health patients without improved mobility
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Hospital 30-day mortality
Preventable hospitalizations ages 18–64
Children who did not receive needed mental health care

Estimated Impact of State Improvement^c

Top state in the U.S.	Top state in the Southwest region	Texas could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
4,131,303	2,311,235	more adults and children, beyond those who already gained coverage through the ACA, would be insured
2,487,983	1,243,992	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
1,523,676	234,412	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
95,564	5,973	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
10,898	5,852	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
861,902	294,764	fewer employer-insured adults and elderly Medicare beneficiaries would seek care in emergency departments for nonemergent or primary-care-treatable conditions

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Access & Affordability	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	24	12	4	51	2013	30	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	11	5	1	49	2013	13	8	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	32	23	12	49	2013	33	24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	20	14	8	51	2013	19	16	No Change
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	11	10	5	32	2013-14	12	11	No Change
Employee insurance costs as a share of median income	2017	8.0	6.9	4.8	41	2013	7.9	6.5	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	19	16	10	48	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	2019 Scorecard					Baseline			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	37	32	24	45	2012	34	31	Worsened
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	65	62	54	40	2013	66	64	No Change
Diabetic adults without an annual hemoglobin A1c test	2016	9.6	12	5.6	10	2015	15	16.9	Improved
Elderly patients who received a high-risk prescription drug	2015	13	11	5	41	--	--	--	--
Children without a medical home	2017	56	51	39	44	2016	59	51	Improved
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	37	32	18	46	2016	36	32	No Change
Children who did not receive needed mental health care	2017	40	22	4	46	2016	24	18	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	29	15	33	2012	35	32	Improved
Hospital 30-day mortality	2014-17	13.7	13.9	12.8	15	2010-13	13.0	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), Standardized Infection Ratio	2016	0.87	0.89	0.36	29	2015	0.97	0.99	Improved
Hospitals with lower-than-average patient experience ratings	2017	33	45	9	15	--	--	--	--
Home health patients without improved mobility	2017	30	25	20	47	2013	44	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2017	16	15	7	27	2013	27	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2014-16	17	21	16	2	2009-11	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2014-16	62	56	42	46	2009-11	65	59	Improved

Table 1. State Health System Performance Indicator Data by Dimension (continued)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State ranking	Data year	State rate	U.S. average	Change over time ^b
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	67.6	87.2	21.7	17	2012	114.3	142.9	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	159.9	142.2	115.9	46	2015	175.6	159.0	Improved
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	198.3	196.9	138.3	30	2012	185.6	187.8	Worsened
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	7.2	5.3	5.3	36	2015	5.3	4.6	Worsened
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	46	43.9	21.7	31	2013	50.6	47.7	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2016	3.5	3.1	2.4	42	2015	3.4	2.9	No Change
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2017	41.1	41	19.7	30	2013	41.5	43.5	No Change
Skilled nursing facility patients with a hospital readmission	2016	21	19	11	43	2012	22	20	No Change
Long-stay nursing home residents hospitalized within a six-month period	2016	20	15	5	44	2012	23	17	Improved
Home health patients also enrolled in Medicare with a hospital admission	2017	15	16	14	5	2013	15	16	No Change
Adults with inappropriate lower back imaging	2016	64.2	68.9	57.7	7	2015	64.8	71.1	No Change
Employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2016	\$5,481	\$4,882	\$3,255	42	2013	\$5,110	\$4,697	No Change
Medicare spending per beneficiary	2017	\$10,848	\$9,534	\$6,195	49	2013	\$10,381	\$9,081	No Change
Healthy Lives						2019 Scorecard			Baseline
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	95.3	84.3	54.7	38	2010-11	93.3	85.3	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2017	19.7	19.9	15.6	26	2013	20.2	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2017	13	12.9	9.3	32	2013	14.7	14.6	Improved
Suicide deaths per 100,000 population	2017	13.4	14	6.6	11	2013	11.7	12.6	No Change
Alcohol-related deaths per 100,000 population	2017	7.9	9.6	5.5	12	2013	6.5	8.2	No Change
Drug poisoning deaths per 100,000 population	2017	10.5	21.7	8.1	4	2013	9.3	13.8	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2016	5.7	5.9	3.5	18	2012	5.8	6	No Change
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	19	17	9	41	2013	17	16	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2017	16	16	9	17	2013	16	18	No Change
Adults who are obese	2017	33	31	23	32	2013	32	29	No Change
Children who are overweight or obese	2017	31	31	21	30	2016	33	31	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	7	10	6	5	2012	8	10	No Change

Table 2. State Disparity Indicator Data

Dimension and indicator	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate ^d	Disparity ^e	Change over time ^f
Disparity	2019 Scorecard				Baseline			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2017	43	-35	51	2013	52	-42	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2017	13	-8	34	2013	17	-12	Improved
Adults age 18 and older without a usual source of care	2017	45	-22	51	2013	42	-24	No Change
Adults age 18 and older who went without care because of cost in past year	2017	37	-28	51	2013	34	-27	Worsened
Individuals under age 65 with high out-of-pocket medical costs relative to their annual household income	2016-17	25	-23	15	2013-14	25	-23	No Change
Adults age 18 and older without a dental visit in past year	2016	31	-19	51	2012	26	-13	Worsened
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	44	-19	50	2012	37	-10	Worsened
Adults without age-appropriate flu and pneumonia vaccines	2017	67	-6	13	2013	70	-12	Improved
Children without a medical home	2017	68	-34	47	2016	69	-29	No Change
Children without age-appropriate medical and dental preventive care visits in the past year	2017	47	-23	47	2016	39	-11	Worsened
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	-6	13	2012	38	-12	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children ages 2–17	2015	86.7	-47.1	8	2012	145.9	-79.3	Improved
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2014	360.5	-182.8	21	2012	328.7	-168.1	Worsened
Hospital admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	99.7	-56.3	28	2012	98.2	-38.6	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions among, Medicare beneficiaries age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	59.3	-30.4	30	2012	67.6	-32.6	Improved
Adults who report fair or poor health	2017	29	-19	9	2013	27	-19	No Change
Adults who smoke	2017	20	-9	6	2013	18	-6	Worsened
Adults who are obese	2017	39	-6	5	2013	41	-13	Improved
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	-6	1	2012	12	-7	Improved

Notes

(a) The 2019 Scorecard rankings generally reflect 2017 data. The 2019 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the May 2018 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. Rank change from the baseline period represents states' rank difference from the baseline data year (generally 2012 or 2013). Positive values represent an improvement in rank; negative values are a worsening in rank.

(b) Trend data available for 45 of 47 total Scorecard indicators. Improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one half (0.5) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation.

(c) Estimated impact if this state's performance improved to the rate of two benchmark levels — a national benchmark set at the level of the best-performing state and a regional benchmark set at the level of the top-performing state in region (www.bea.gov: Great Lakes, Mid-Atlantic, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountains, Southeast, Southwest, West). Benchmark states have an estimated impact of zero (0). Equivalent estimated impact based on national and regional benchmarks indicate that the best observed rate in the region was equal to the best observed rate nationally.

(d) Rates are for states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL.

(e) Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations.

(f) Improvement indicates that the low-income rate improved and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations narrowed; worsening indicates the low-income rate worsened and the disparity between low- and higher-income populations widened.