Texas

The Commonwealth Fund
1918 2018
100

Ranking Highlights

	2018 Rank[a]	Change[b]
Overall	**44**	**-2**
Access & Affordability	51	-1
Prevention & Treatment	46	-1
Avoidable Use & Cost	39	+2
Healthy Lives	24	+5
Disparity	40	-8

How Health Care in Texas Has Changed[c]

- Greatly Improved
- Improved
- Little or No Change
- Worsened
- Greatly Worsened

(donut values: 5, 6, 21, 4, 1)

Worse Than Average Overall Performance

Better Than Average Overall Performance
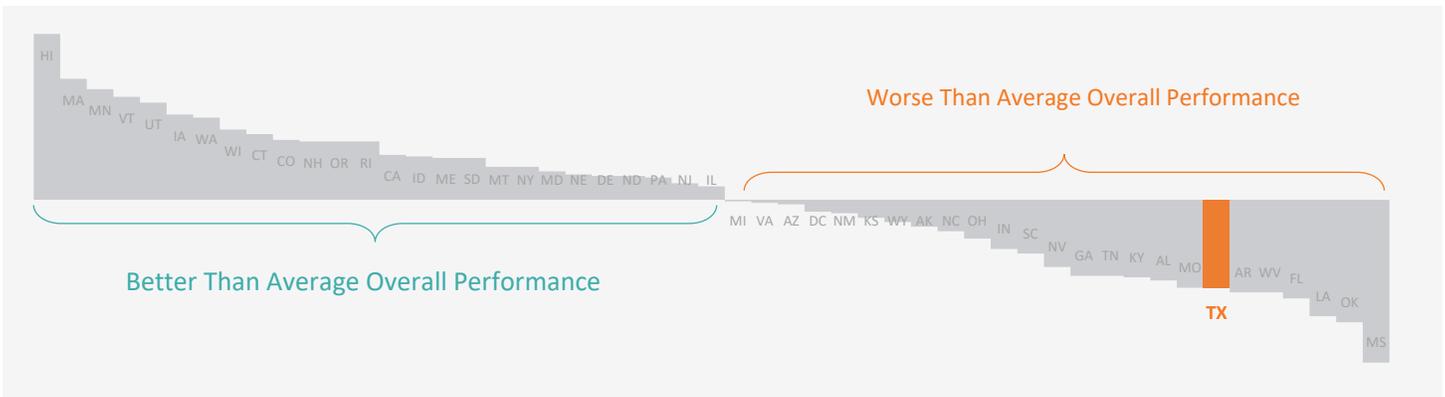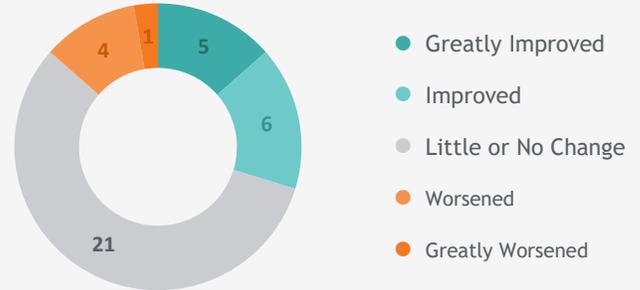
Top Ranked Indicators

Mentally ill adults reporting unmet need

Adults who smoke

Adults who have lost six or more teeth

Bottom Ranked Indicators

Went without care because of cost

Children without a medical home

Uninsured adults

Most Improved Indicators

Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic drug

Home health patients without improved mobility

Uninsured adults

Indicators That Worsened the Most

Adults without all recommended cancer screenings

Home health patients with a hospital admission

Hospital 30-day mortality

Estimated Impact of State Improvement[d]

Top State in the U.S.	Top State in the South	Texas could expect the following gains if performance in the state improved to the top level at these national and regional benchmarks:
2,237,425	1,830,621	fewer adults would skip needed care because of its cost
1,448,324	1,349,113	more adults would receive age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings
92,469	50,694	more children (ages 19–35 months) would receive all recommended vaccines
108,418	60,232	fewer Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unsafe medication
10,791	4,013	fewer premature deaths (before age 75) would occur from causes that are potentially treatable or preventable with timely and appropriate care
749,564	457,130	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 (e)
Access & Affordability	**2018 Scorecard**					**Baseline**			
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	23	12	4	51	2013	30	20	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	10	5	1	46	2013	13	8	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	31	22	11	48	2013	33	24	No Change
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	18	13	7	49	2013	19	16	No Change
Individuals with high out-of-pocket medical spending	2015-16	14	14	9	24	2013-14	17	15	Improved
Employee health insurance contributions as a share of median income	2016	7	6	4	35	2013	7	6	No Change
Adults without a dental visit in past year	2016	19	16	10	48	2012	18	15	No Change
Prevention & Treatment	**2018 Scorecard**					**Baseline**			
Adults without all age- and gender-appropriate cancer screenings	2016	37	32	24	45	2012	34	31	Worsened
Adults without all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	65	63	54	34	2013	66	64	No Change
Diabetic adults ages 18–64 without a hemoglobin A1c test	2015	15	17	11	9	--	--	--	--
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	16	13	7	42	2012	19	17	Improved
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	59	51	40	50	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	36	32	20	40	--	--	--	--
Children who did not receive needed mental health treatment	2016	24	18	5	44	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	29	15	33	2013	28	30	Worsened
Hospital 30-day mortality	2013 - 2016	13.9	14.1	13	13	2010 - 2013	13	13.2	Worsened
Central line-associated blood stream infection (CLABSI)	2015	0.97	0.99	0.32	27	--	--	--	--
Hospital patients discharged without instructions for home recovery	2016	13	13	9	26	2013	14	14	No Change
Hospital patients who did not receive patient-centered care	2016	31	32	27	20	2013	31	32	No Change
Home health patients who did not get better at walking or moving around	2016	34	29	23	46	2013	44	39	Improved
Nursing home residents with an antipsychotic medication	2016	18	16	8	37	2013	27	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness reporting unmet need	2013-2015	17	20	14	3	2009-2011	20	21	Improved
Adults with any mental illness who did not receive treatment	2013-2015	60	56	41	45	2009-2011	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 (e)
Avoidable Hospital Use & Cost		**2018 Scorecard**					**Baseline**		
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	97	106	22	20	2012	114	143	No Change
Potentially avoidable emergency department visits									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	176	159	130	41	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	198	197	138	41	2012	186	188	No Change
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	5	5	3	36	--	--	--	--
Ages 65–74, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	28	26	14	36	2012	31	29	No Change
Age 75 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	70	66	33	36	2012	76	70	No Change
30-day hospital readmissions									
Ages 18–64, per 1,000 employer-insured enrollees	2015	3.45	2.9	1.2	38	--	--	--	--
Age 65 and older, per 1,000 Medicare beneficiaries	2015	41	42	21	38	2012	46	49	No Change
Short-stay nursing home residents with a 30-day readmission to the hospital	2014	20	19	11	29	2012	22	20	Improved
Long-stay nursing home residents with a hospital admission	2014	21	16	5	45	2012	23	17	No Change
Home health patients with a hospital admission	2016	15.9	16.4	14	12	2013	15	16	Worsened
Adults ages 18–50 with low back pain who had an imaging study at diagnosis	2015	35	29	16	42	--	--	--	--
Total employer-sponsored insurance spending per enrollee	2015	$5,424	$4,736	$3,347	43	2013	$5,110	$4,697	No Change
Total Medicare (Parts A & B) reimbursements per enrollee	2015	$10,364	$9,025	$5,586	49	2012	$10,135	$8,854	No Change
Healthy Lives		**2018 Scorecard**					**Baseline**		
Mortality amenable to health care, deaths per 100,000 population	2014-15	95.3	84.3	54.7	38	2012-13	93.4	83.7	No Change
Breast cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2016	19.7	20.1	13.6	19	2013	20.2	20.8	No Change
Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population	2016	13.5	13.1	10.1	28	2013	14.7	14.6	Improved
Deaths from suicide, alcohol, and drug use per 100,000 population	2016	35.7	43.2	28.5	9	2013	33.1	35.6	No Change
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 births	2015	5.7	5.9	4.1	18	2012	5.8	6	No Change
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	16	16	10	29	2013	17	16	No Change
Adults who smoke	2016	14	16	9	5	2013	16	18	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	34	30	22	44	2013	32	29	Worsened
Children who are overweight or obese	2016	33	31	19	35	--	--	--	--
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 (f)	Disparity (g)	State ranking	Data year	Low-income rate (f)	Disparity (g)	Change over time (h)
Disparity		2018 Scorecard				Baseline		
Adults ages 19–64 uninsured	2016	42	-35	51	2013	52	-42	Improved
Children ages 0–18 uninsured	2016	12	-8	48	2013	17	-12	Improved
Adults without a usual source of care	2016	41	-22	51	2013	42	-24	Improved
Adults who went without care because of cost	2016	32	-23	47	2013	34	-27	Improved
Adults 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 all age-appropriate recommended vaccines	2016	70	-12	42	2013	70	-12	No Change
Children without all components of a medical home	2016	69	-29	43	--	--	--	--
Children without both a medical and dental preventive care visit in the past year	2016	39	-11	18	--	--	--	--
Children ages 19–35 months who did not receive all recommended vaccines	2016	31	-6	13	2013	30	-9	No Change
Medicare beneficiaries received a high-risk drug	2014	18	-2	8	2012	22	-5	Improved
Hospital admissions for pediatric asthma, per 100,000 children	2014	126	-70	8	2012	146	-79	Improved
Admissions for ambulatory care–sensitive conditions, Medicare duals age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	100	-57	28	2012	98	-38	Worsened
30-day hospital readmissions, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	59	-30	28	2012	68	-33	Improved
Potentially avoidable ED visits, Medicare dual eligibles age 65 and older, per 1,000 beneficiaries	2015	360	-182	21	2012	329	-168	Worsened
Adults who smoke	2016	16	-5	1	2013	18	-6	Improved
Adults who are obese	2016	42	-8	19	2013	41	-13	No Change
Adults who have lost six or more teeth	2016	10	-6	1	2012	12	-7	Improved
Adults who report fair/poor health	2016	24	-17	5	2013	27	-19	Improved

Notes. (a) The 2018 Scorecard rankings reflect 2015 or 2016 data. The 2018 Scorecard added or revised several performance measures since the March 2017 Scorecard report; rankings are not comparable between reports. **(b)** Change 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. **(c)** Trend data available for 37 of 43 total Scorecard indicators. Greatly improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one full (1.0) standard deviation larger than the indicator's distribution among all states over the two time points; improved/worsened denotes a change of at least one-half (0.5) standard deviation. No change denotes no change in rate or a change of less than one-half standard deviation. **(d)** 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 same census region (Midwest, Northeast, South, or 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. Impact based on national and regional benchmarks should not be interpreted as cumulative. **(e)** Change (improvement or worsening) refers to a change between the baseline and current time periods of at least 0.5 standard deviations. **(f)** Rates are for the states' low income population, generally those whose household income is under 200% FPL. **(g)** Disparity is the difference between the states' low-income and higher-income (400%+ FPL) populations. **(h)** 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.