A Sketch of Community Health Centers
Chartbook, August 2016
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For more information, email research@nachc.org.

Cover picture provided courtesy of Urban Health Plan in Bronx, NY.

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Preface

The National Association of Community Health Centers (NACHC) is pleased to present *A Sketch of Community Health Centers*, an overview of the Health Center Program and the communities they serve. Health centers began over fifty years ago as part of President Lyndon B. Johnson’s declared “War on Poverty.” Their aim then, as it is now, is to provide affordable, high quality, comprehensive primary care to medically underserved populations, regardless of their insurance status or ability to pay for services. A growing number of health centers also provide dental, behavioral health, pharmacy, and other important supplemental services. No two health centers are alike, but they all share one common purpose: to provide primary health care services that are coordinated, culturally and linguistically competent, and community-directed.

Health centers play a critical role in the health care system, delivering care to over 24 million* people. Across the country, health centers produce positive results for their patients and for the communities they serve. They stand as evidence that communities can improve health, reduce health disparities, and deal with a multitude of costly and significant health and social problems – including substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, mental illness, and homelessness – if they have the resources and leadership to do so.

Who health centers serve, what they do, and their impressive record of accomplishment in keeping communities healthy are represented in the following charts. Federal and state support, along with adequate third party reimbursement, are critically important to keep pace with rising costs and escalating health care needs among populations served by health centers.

*Includes patients of federally-funded health centers, non-federally funded health centers (health center “look-alikes”), and expected patient growth for 2015.
About this Chartbook

This Chartbook highlights data from and research findings on Community, Migrant, Homeless and Public Housing Health Centers, as well as other Federally-Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs). In this document, unless otherwise noted, the term “health center” is generally used to refer to organizations that receive grants under the Health Center Program as authorized under section 330 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (referred to as “grantees”) and Look-Alike organizations, which meet all the Health Center Program requirements but do not receive Health Center Program grants. At the bottom of each figure, readers will find the data and research sources listed. Most slides draw from the Uniform Data System (UDS) maintained by the Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS. Except for the final section in this Chartbook, UDS data included in this Chartbook are limited to health centers that meet the federal grant requirements and receive federal funding from the Bureau of Primary Health Care.
Section I
Who Health Centers Serve
Figure 1.1

Health Centers Serve:

• 1 in 14 people in the US
• 1 in 6 Medicaid beneficiaries
• 1 in 5 uninsured persons including
  - 1 in 3 low income, uninsured
• 1 in 3 individuals below poverty
• 1 in 4 rural Americans

Note: Includes patients of federally-funded health centers and non-federally funded health centers.

Figure 1.2
Health Center Patients are Predominately Low Income

- 100% FPL and below: 71%
- 101-150% FPL: 15%
- 151-200% FPL: 6%
- Over 200% FPL: 8%

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS. Note: Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of three in 2014 was $19,790. (See https://aspe.hhs.gov/2014-poverty-guidelines). Based on percent known. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Most Health Center Patients are Members of Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black / African American</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic / Latino</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian / Alaska Native Native</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islander</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than one race</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic / Latino</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62% of health center patients are members of racial and ethnic minority groups

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS. Note: Based on percent known. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding. *The 62% of health center patients that are members of racial and ethnic minorities is not shown in this figure.
Other public insurance” may include non-Medicaid CHIP and state-funded insurance programs.

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.  Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1.4

Most Health Center Patients are Uninsured or Publicly Insured

- Uninsured: 28%
- Medicaid / SCHIP: 47%
- Medicare: 9%
- Other Public Insurance: 1%
- Private Insurance: 16%

“Other public insurance” may include non-Medicaid CHIP and state-funded insurance programs.

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.  Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 1.5

Health Centers are Serving a Higher Proportion of Uninsured Patients in the U.S.


Note: Proportion of all US residents does not account for health centers located in U.S. territories.
Combined total of individual sources exceeds “All visits” because more than one may be reported per visit.

Figure 1.7

Health Centers Serve Patients Throughout the Life Cycle

- Under 5: 10%
- Ages 5-12: 14%
- Ages 13-19: 10%
- Ages 20-24: 7%
- Ages 25-44: 27%
- Ages 45-64: 25%
- Ages 65+: 8%

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS. Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
**Figure 1.8**

Health Center Patients are Disproportionately Poor, Uninsured, and Publicly-Insured, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Health Centers</th>
<th>United States</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At or below 100% of Poverty</td>
<td>71%*</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 200% of Poverty</td>
<td>92%*</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on percent known.
Figure 1.9

Health Center Patients are Disproportionately Members of Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups, 2014

Figure 1.10
Health Centers Are More Likely to Treat Patients with Chronic Illnesses Compared to Other Primary Care Physicians

Percentage of Physician Visits Involving Patients with Common Chronic Conditions

Health Centers: 18%
Physician Offices: 13%

Note: Statistical significance measures compared to value for private physician offices; *** p < .01, ** p < .05, * p < .10

"Common chronic conditions" include visits where the primary diagnosis listed for the visit is an ICD-9-CM diagnosis code for hypertension, asthma, diabetes, heart disease, and selected psychotic conditions and other psychoses. Excludes visits classified as "pre/post surgical," all visits to non-primary care physicians, and any visits where the patient did not see a physician.

Figure 1.11
Health Centers Continue to Care for Patients Who Prefer to be Served in Languages Other than English

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Health Centers Serve Many Special and Vulnerable Populations

- 891,796 Agricultural Worker Patients
- 1,151,046 Homeless Patients
- 569,107 School-Based Health Center Patients
- 289,391 Veteran Patients
- 429,251 Public Housing Patients

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Section II
Growth Among Federally-Funded Health Centers
Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Figure 2.2

The Number of Health Center Patients Continues to Increase

62% growth since 2005

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS
Figure 2.3
The Number of Health Center Patient Visits Continues to Increase

63% growth since 2005

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Figure 2.4
Health Center Patients by Insurance Status, 2005-2014

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Figure 2.5

The Number of Health Center Patients in Poverty is Growing Faster than the Number in Poverty Nationally, 2005-2014

*Represents patients/people under 100% of the federal poverty level
Figure 2.6
The Number of Health Center Medicaid Patients Grew Faster than the Number of Medicaid Beneficiaries Nationally, 2005-2014

Figure 2.7
Health Centers Have Experienced Tremendous Growth in the Number of Patients and Visits for Medical, Dental, and Mental Health Care, 2005-2014

Note: Mental health does not include substance abuse. Percent increase is calculated using actual patient and patient visit numbers, not with rounded numbers presented in this chart. Source: 2005-2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Section III
Access to Care
Figure 3.1

Health Centers Have Higher Rates of Accepting New Patients Compared to Other Primary Care Providers

Figure 3.2
Percent of Uninsured Served by Health Centers, 2014

VT – 29%
NH – 17%
MA – 36%
RI – 40%
CT – 25%
NJ – 16%
DE – 23%
MD – 18%
DC – 72%

Figure 3.3
Percent of Medicaid Beneficiaries Served by Health Centers, 2014

Figure 3.4
Health Centers Provide a Broad Array of Services

Total
90,379,441 patient visits in 2014

Percent of Patient Visits for:
- Medical Care (71%)
- Dental (13%)
- Behavioral Health (8%)
- Enabling Services (6%)
- Other Professional Services (2%)
- Vision (1%)

Note: Encounters for enabling services include visits to case managers and health educators. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding. Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Section IV
High Quality Care and Reducing Health Disparities
Health Centers Perform Better on Ambulatory Care Quality Measures than Private Practice Physicians

Figure 4.2
Health Centers Exceed Medicaid Managed Care Organization High Performance Benchmark Scores


Note: Quality Measures include control of diabetes: share of patients with diabetes with HbA1c between 7% and 9%; Control of hypertension: share of patients with hypertension with blood pressure < 140/90 mm Hg; Pap Tests: share of female patients age 24 – 64 who received Pap test within past three years.

- Diabetes Control
  - Average Rate in High-Performing Health Centers: 79%
  - Average Rate in All Health Centers: 71%
  - Benchmark (75th percentile): 62%

- Blood Pressure Control
  - Average Rate in High-Performing Health Centers: 73%
  - Average Rate in All Health Centers: 63%
  - Benchmark (75th percentile): 62%

- Pap Test
  - Average Rate in High-Performing Health Centers: 81%
  - Average Rate in All Health Centers: 54%
  - Benchmark (75th percentile): 72%
Figure 4.3

Health Center Patients Are More Satisfied with the
Overall Care Received Compared with Low-Income
Patients Nationally

Figure 4.4
Health Centers Reduce Disparities in Access to Mammograms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Health Centers</th>
<th>Low Income Nationally</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: Rates calculated for women over the age of 50 receiving a mammogram over the last 2 years. All categories are statistically significant at the p < 0.05 level.
Health Center Women Needing *Pap Smears* are More Likely to Receive Them than Their Counterparts Nationally

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Health Centers</th>
<th>Nationally</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African American</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Rates calculated for pap smear screening in last 3 years. Health Center rate significantly lower at the p < 0.05 level.

Figure 4.6
Health Center Patients Needing *Colorectal Cancer Screenings* Are More Likely to Receive Them than Their Counterparts Nationally

Note: Health Center rate significantly lower at the p < 0.05 level except for Hispanic where there is no significance.

Figure 4.7
Health Center Patients Have Lower Rates of Low Birth Weight than the U.S. Average

Figure 4.8

Health Center Patients Have Lower Rates of Low Birth Weight than Their U.S. Counterparts

Figure 4.9

Health Centers Provide More Preventive Services than Other Primary Care Providers

- Health Education: 37% in Health Centers, 51% in Other Providers
- Immunizations for 65 years and older: 65% in Health Centers, 70% in Other Providers
- Pap Smears in the last 3 years: 81% in Health Centers, 85% in Other Providers
- Tobacco Cessation Education for Smoking Patients: 19% in Health Centers, 33% in Other Providers
- Asthma Education for Asthmatic Patients: 15% in Health Centers, 24% in Other Providers

Section V
Cost-Effective Care and Economic Impact
Figure 5.1

Areas with High Health Center Penetration Spend $926 Less per Medicare Beneficiary than Areas with Low Health Center Penetration


Notes: High health center penetration corresponds to 54% health center penetration rate among low-income residents; Low health center penetration corresponds to 3% health center penetration rate among low-income residents; Average health center penetration rate among low-income residents was 21%.
Health Centers Are Associated with Lower Total Costs of Care for Medicare Patients Compared to Other Providers


10% lower than physician office patients and 30% lower than outpatient clinic patients
Figure 5.3
Economic Impact (in millions) of Federal Health Center Funding by State, 2012

Note: Economic impact of federal health center funding only, by state. Economic impact includes direct impact, such as money generated in the community, and indirect impact, such as goods and services purchased and additional economic stimulus generated.

Source: Economic impact analysis conducted by Capital Link, Inc. using IMPLAN Version 3, Trade Flows Model, an integrated economic modeling and planning tool and 2012 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, HHS.

National Economic Impact
$4,360,479,127
Figure 5.4
Jobs Generated by Federal Health Center Funding by State, 2012

Note: Jobs generated by federal health center funding only.
Source: Economic impact analysis conducted by Capital Link, Inc. using IMPLAN Version 3, Trade Flows Model, an integrated economic modeling and planning tool and 2012 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, HHS.
Health Centers Are Producing Savings Across the Country

In four California counties, health center Medicaid managed care patients have:
- 64% lower rates of multi-day hospital admission
- 18% lower rates of ED visits
- 25% fewer inpatient bed days than patients at other providers.

Michigan health centers save $144 per patient in Medicaid spending annually.

North Carolina health center patients have 62% lower healthcare spending than patients of other providers.

In Georgia the mean annual rate of ED visits for uninsured patients is 25% less in counties with a health center compared to those without.

Colorado health center Medicaid patients are 1/3 less likely to use hospital-related services compared with private fee for service Medicaid patients.

Texas health center patients with Medicaid have $384 less in total costs compared to those served by office-based physicians.

Fig. 5.6

Health Centers Save $1,263 Per Patient Per Year

Section VI
Health Centers’ Financial Health
Figure 6.1
Health Center Funding Per Uninsured Patient Is Well Below Total Per Patient Cost

Note: Not adjusted for inflation. Federal appropriations are for consolidated health centers under PHSA Section 330.
Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2005 - 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Figure 6.2
Payments from Third Party Payers Are Less than Cost, 2014

Note: Health centers are non-profits, and thus charges are a proxy for costs.
Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
# Figure 6.3

**Health Center Operating Margins are Less than Hospital Operating Margins**

- **Hospital**
- **Health Centers with American Recovery and Reinvestment ACT (ARRA) Funds**
- **Health Centers without American Recovery and Reinvestment ACT (ARRA) Funds**

*Note: Operating margin data for “Hospitals” in 2014 is unavailable.

Figure 6.4

Medicaid Revenue is Directly Proportional to Medicaid Patients, 2014

Notes: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Figure 6.5

Health Centers’ Revenue Sources Do Not Resemble Those of Private Physicians

Note: Private Physicians does not equal 100% due to reporting in NAMCS.

Source: Private Physician data: 2010 National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (Summary Table 5). Based on Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2014 Uniform Data System.
Figure 6.6
Federal Health Center Appropriation History, FY2004-FY2016

Note: Federal appropriations are for consolidated health centers under PHSA Section 330. Federally funded health centers only.
Figure 6.7
29 States Will Provide Funding to Health Centers in State Fiscal Year 2016

29 states will receive a total of **$335 million**
- Down from $350 million in FY15.

**FY16 Funding:**
- **Increased in 10 states**
  - (GA, KS, MD, MA, MN, NE, NM, NY, TN, and VA)
- **Decreased in 13 states**
  - (AR, CO, CT, FL, IN, IA, MS, NH, NJ, OK, TX, UT, and WV)
- **Remained level in 6 states**
  - (MI, MO, NC, SC, VT, and WI)
- **No funding in 16 states and the District of Columbia**
  - (AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, DC, IA, ID, LA, ME, MT, NV, OR, PA, RI, TX, WA)
- **Pending**
  - (HI, ID, IL, and OH)

Section VII
Staffing/Workforce
Figure 7.1
Health Centers Utilize Multiple Health Professional with Varied Skills to Increase Capacity, 2014

Note: Other Medical Personnel includes Laboratory personnel and X-Ray personnel. Other Professional Services include Vision Services. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: NACHC analysis of Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2014 Uniform Data System.
Figure 7.2
Health Center Medical Services Staff, 2014

Total Medical Personnel = 60,893 Full Time Equivalents

Note: Total Physicians excludes Psychiatrists and Optometrists. NP, PA, CNM stands for Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, Certified Nurse Midwives. Other Medical Personnel includes Laboratory personnel and X-Ray personnel. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: NACHC analysis of Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2014 Uniform Data System (UDS)
Figure 7.3
Health Center Dental Services Staff, 2014

Total = 12,877 Full Time Equivalents

- **Dentists**: 29%
- **Dental Hygienists**: 13%
- **Dental Assistants, Aides, Techs**: 58%

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 7.4

Health Centers Behavioral Health Services Staff, 2014

- Licensed Clinical Social Workers: 28%
- Other Licensed Mental Health Providers: 21%
- Other Mental Health Staff: 24%
- Substance Abuse Services: 12%
- Psychiatrists: 7%
- Licensed Clinical Psychologists: 8%

Total = 7,270 Full Time Equivalents

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 7.5

Health Center Enabling Services Staff, 2014

Total = 17,250 Full Time Equivalents

- Case Managers, 33%
- Eligibility Assistance Workers, 27%
- Patient/Community Education Specialists, 14%
- Outreach Workers, 15%
- Transportation Staff, 3%
- Interpretation Staff, 5%
- Other Enabling Services, 3%

Source: Federally-funded health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.

Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 7.6
Growth in Health Center Medical Providers, 2005 - 2014

Note: NP, PA, CNM stand for Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, Certified Nurse Midwives, respectively. Behavioral Health Staff includes Substance Abuse. Total Medical Care Providers includes physicians, NPs, PAs, CNMs, nurses, and other medical personnel. Laboratory and X-Ray Personnel are not included in the total.

Source: Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2005 and 2014 Uniform Data System (UDS)
Figure 7.7

Health Centers Are Twice as Likely to Use Non-Physician Clinicians than Other Providers, 2014

Note: Statistically Different (p < .01)

Figure 7.8

Health Centers Use More Non-Physician Clinicians than Other Providers, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Non-Physician Clinicians</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Center</strong></td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Primary Care Provider</strong></td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Statistically Different (p < .01)
Fig. 7.9
The Ratio of Physician Assistant, Nurse Practitioner, and Certified Nurse Midwife FTEs to Physician FTEs Has Increased Rapidly at Health Centers

Notes: PA, NP, and CNM stand for Physician Assistant, Nurse Practitioner, Certified Nurse Midwife, respectively. FTE stands for Full-Time Equivalent.
Section VIII: Remaining Challenges and Unmet Needs
Estimated Percent of County Residents Experiencing Shortages of Primary Care Physicians, 2013

62 million people experience inadequate or no access to primary care because of shortages of physicians in their communities.
Health Centers Are Not Present in at Least a Quarter of the Counties with Unfavorable Primary Care Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Measure</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV Prevalence</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not English Proficient</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Prevalence</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Status</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Department Visits</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammography Screening</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable Hospitalizations</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care Provider</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Counties with Unfavorable Primary Care Needs were identified by being in the either bottom or top quintile depending on the primary needs indicator. Low-Income map presents census tracts, but analysis for this figure was conducted at the county-level. Source: NACHC, Health Wanted 2012. NACHC analysis of data obtained from University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute County Health Rankings 2011; U.S. Census Bureau; and HRSA.
Figure 8.3

Health Center Capital Project Plans and Funding Needs, 2015

• 79% of health centers have plans to initiate capital projects within the next several years. These plans represent 2,300 capital projects

• These planned projects are estimated to cost $4.6 billion:
  • which will result in 12 million square feet of new space,
  • accommodating 6,100 new providers
  • who will serve 5.4 million new patients annually

• However 75% of health centers report funding gaps for these planned projects

Section IX: Look-Alike Health Centers

This section highlights data from a category of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), known as look-alikes. Look-Alikes are health centers that have been certified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services as meeting all Health Center Program requirements but do not receive federal health center grants from the Bureau of Primary Health Care. As of 2014, there were 81 look-alikes across the United States.
Figure 9.1

Look-Alike Health Center Patients are Predominately Low Income, 2014

Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.

Note: Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of three in 2014 was $19,790. (See https://aspe.hhs.gov/2014-poverty-guidelines). Based on percent known. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 9.2
Most Look-Alike Health Center Patients are Members of Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups

Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Note: Based on percent known. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 9.3
Most Look-Alike Health Center Patients are Uninsured or Publicly Insured

- Medicaid/SCHIP 54%
- Uninsured 25%
- Private Insurance 12%
- Medicare 8%
- Other Public Insurance 1%

"Other public insurance" may include non-Medicaid SCHIP and state-funded insurance programs.
Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Look-Alike Health Centers Serve Patients Throughout the Life Cycle

- Under 5: 10%
- Ages 5-12: 12%
- Ages 13-19: 10%
- Ages 20-24: 7%
- Ages 25-44: 27%
- Ages 45-64: 26%
- Ages 65+: 7%

Note: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Look-Alike Health Centers Provide a Broad Array of Services

Figure 9.5

- Medical Care: 77%
- Other Professional Services: 2%
- Dental: 9%
- Vision: 0%
- Behavioral Health: 7%
- Enabling Services: 5%

Total = Over 3.1 million patient encounters

Note: Encounters for enabling services include visits to case managers and health educators. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Look-Alike Health Centers Utilize Multiple Health Professionals with Varied Skills to Increase Capacity

Note: NP, PA, CNM stands for Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, Certified Nurse Midwives. Other Medical Personnel includes Laboratory personnel and X-Ray personnel. Other Professional Services include Vision Services. Other Programs/Services includes Enabling Services. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding. Source: Look-Alike health centers only. NACHC analysis of Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2014 Uniform Data System (UDS).

Total = 3,426 Full Time Equivalents
Look-Alike Health Center Medical Services Staff, 2014

**Figure 9.7**

**Total Health Center Medical Services Staff (FTEs)**
- Total Physicians: 21%
- NPs/PAs/CNMs: 12%
- Nurses: 17%
- Other Medical Personnel: 50%

**Break Out of Total Physicians (FTEs)**
- Family Physicians: 46%
- General Practitioners: 3%
- Obstetrician/Gynecologists: 7%
- Internists: 22%
- Pediatricians: 19%
- Other Speciality Physicians: 4%

**Total Health Center Medical Services Staff = 2,319 Full Time Equivalents**

**Total Health Center Physicians = 481 Full Time Equivalents**

Note: Total Physicians excludes Psychiatrists and Optometrists. NP, PA, CNM stands for Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, Certified Nurse Midwives. Other Medical Personnel includes Laboratory personnel and X-Ray personnel. Percents may not total 100% due to rounding. Source: Look-Alike health centers only. NACHC analysis of Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS, 2014 Uniform Data System (UDS).
Look-Alike Health Center Dental Services Staff, 2014

Total = 273 Full Time Equivalents

- Dentists: 30%
- Dental Hygienists: 9%
- Dental Assistants, Aides, Techs: 60%

Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Notes: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Look-Alike Health Centers Behavioral Health Services Staff, 2014

- Psychiatrists: 12%
- Licensed Clinical Psychologists: 6%
- Licensed Clinical Social Workers: 33%
- Other Licensed Mental Health Providers: 25%
- Other Mental Health Staff: 18%
- Substance Abuse Services: 6%
- Total = 213 Full Time Equivalents

Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Notes: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.
Figure 9.10

Look-Alike Health Center Enabling Services Staff, 2014

Source: Look-alike health centers only. 2014 Uniform Data System, Bureau of Primary Health Care, HRSA, DHHS.
Notes: Percents may not total 100% due to rounding.