



TEXAS

2020 HEALTH CARE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE GUIDE

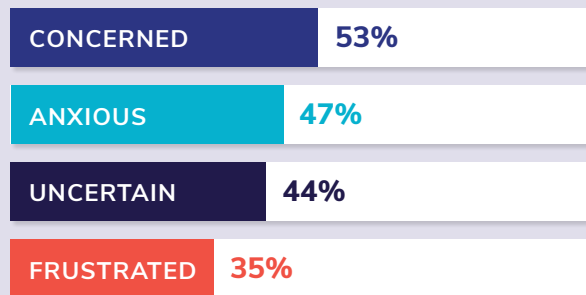


Health care remains one of the [most important problems facing America](#)ⁱ. [Voters are concerned about access to and the cost for health care and insurance](#)ⁱⁱ. See page 4 for Texas-specific data.

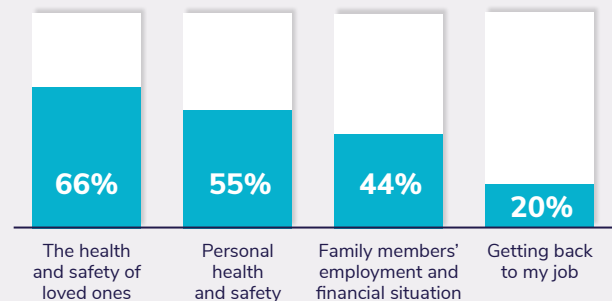
Health Care During the COVID Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has illuminated the need for effective solutions that address both the immediate challenges and the long-term gaps in our health care systems to ensure Texans can access quality health care they can afford. Americans are feeling a **mix of emotions** related to the pandemic, and **those emotions are overwhelmingly negative**.*

Q: Which of the following words best describe your feelings when it comes to things going on in your life today?



Across the board, when asked to rank different concerns, the public is deeply concerned about their **health and financial wellbeing**, describing an interconnection of these parts of their life and broader society.



In addition, the pandemic has illuminated deficiencies of our health care system.

- ★ People feel that the **U.S. was caught unprepared** to handle the pandemic and our losses have been greater than those of other countries.
- ★ People **blame government for the inadequate pandemic response, not health care systems**.

*National survey conducted May 1-3, 2020, carries a confidence interval of 90%, with a margin of error between 2-4%. It included a sample size of 2,156 respondents, with oversamples for African American women, Republican-identified men and women, and Republican-identified high school-educated white men. Health status of respondents was not collected or oversampled. These findings have been compared with findings from our ongoing listening effort which began before the pandemic.



Key Messages for Candidates:

- **Acknowledge the moment:** “Our country is at a pivotal moment. The pandemic, economic recession, and national discussion on race have created a renewed call for action. They have also magnified the critical problems that exist in our health care system.”
- **Take an active stance:** “It is long past time to examine our systems and address gaps that have existed for decades. We must find solutions and common ground to build a health care system that serves everyone.”
- **Commit to prioritize people’s needs:** “I will put people’s health care needs first and I’m already formalizing the ways I gather input and work with community and business leaders to put effective solutions in place.”
- **Commit to both addressing disparities and finding common ground:** “The health care system, as it’s currently structured, isn’t working for far too many. I will work to address the lack of fairness and shared needs to build a health care system that works for all of us.”



About United States of Care

United States of Care is a nonpartisan nonprofit working to ensure every person in America has access to quality, affordable health care regardless of health status, social need or income. USofCare works with elected officials and other state partners across the country by connecting with our extensive [health care expert network](#) and other state leaders; providing technical policy assistance; and providing strategic communications and political support. Contact USofCare at help@usofcare.org

Promising State Policies to Respond to People's Health Care Needs

In the wake of COVID, policymakers have a critical opportunity to enact solutions to meet their constituents' short- and long-term health care needs. Shared needs and expectations are emerging in response to the pandemic, including the desire for solutions that:

- **Ensure individuals are able to provide for themselves and their loved ones, especially those worried about the financial impact of the pandemic.**
 - Create consumer assistance programs to help people facing disruptions in coverage navigate their health care options.
 - Protect against high out-of-pocket costs.
 - Ensure [insulin is affordable](#)ⁱⁱⁱ for people who may be at risk of losing their coverage and are at greater risk for serious COVID complications.
 - Expand access to telehealth services for people who prefer it to improve access to care.
 - [Extend Medicaid coverage for new moms](#)^{iv} to remove financial barriers to care to support healthier moms and babies.
 - [Ease coverage enrollment](#)^v for those without insurance through simple sign up within income tax forms.

- **Ensure a reliable health care system that is fully resourced to support essential workers and available when it is needed, both now and after the pandemic.**
 - Ensure safe workplaces for front-line health care workers and essential workers and increase the capacity to maintain a quality health care workforce.
 - Ensure that hospitals and health care providers, particularly in [rural](#)^{vi} or distressed areas, can sustainably care for their communities.
 - Expand mental health services and community workforce to meet increased need.

- **Ensure a health care system that cares for everyone, including people who are vulnerable and those who were already struggling before the pandemic hit.**
 - Adopt an integrated approach to people's overall health by coordinating people's physical health, behavioral health and social service needs.
 - Establish coordinated data collection to quickly address needs and gaps in care, especially in vulnerable communities.

- **Provide accurate information and clear recommendations on the virus and how to stay healthy and safe.**
 - Build and maintain capacity for detailed and [effective testing and surveillance](#)^{vii} of the virus.
 - Resource and implement [contact tracing](#)^{viii} by utilizing existing programs in state health departments, pursuing public-private partnerships, or app-based solutions while also ensuring strong privacy protections.

For more detailed recommendations, see USofCare's:

- [Call to Action: State Legislative Recommendations to Address COVID-19](#)^{ix}; and
- [Preparedness Handbook to Plan, Prevent and Prepare for COVID-19 Surges](#).^x





Texas by the Numbers

The pandemic is showing different impacts for people across Texas that point to larger challenges individuals and families are grappling.



As of July 30, 2020, a **disproportionate number of individuals dying in Texas are Hispanic or Black**. Hispanic Texans account for 48% of COVID deaths, but make up about 40% of the state's population. Black Texans account for 14% of deaths, but 12% of the state's population.^{xi}



Seniors are at greatest risk. As of June 30, 2020 682 nursing homes and 267 assisted living facilities had **confirmed residents or staff** as having COVID-19.^{xiv}



The economic fallout of the pandemic has caused **nearly 27 million Americans to lose their employer-based health insurance**.^{xv}



Access to health care in rural areas has only become more challenging during the pandemic and will likely have **lasting impacts on rural communities**.^{xii} During the June-July surge in cases, some **rural Texas counties** have experienced greater increases in infection rates than those experienced in urban counties.^{xiii}

An estimated 12.7 million would be eligible for Medicaid; 8.4 million could qualify for subsidies on exchanges; leaving 5.7 million who would need to cover the cost of health insurance policies (**COBRA**^{xvi} policies averaged \$7,188 for a single person to \$20,576 for a family of four) or remain uninsured.



HEALTH COVERAGE:

- The uninsured rate in Texas was **17.7 percent** in 2018 (about 5 million people).^{xvii}
- Texas's **unemployment rate jumped from 5.1% in March to 13% in May** on a seasonally adjusted basis, which likely has **severed millions of Texans from their employer sponsored insurance**. The unemployment rate was 8.6% in June after the state lifted its stay at home restrictions.^{xviii}



COVID: Data about the virus changes on a daily basis. This is a collection of resources to inform ongoing responses to COVID-19.

- Texas's first recorded case of COVID-19 was on **March 4, 2020**.^{xix}
- Governor Abbott declared a public health emergency on **March 13th**^{xx} and enacted **measures**^{xxi} to control the spread of the virus and provide support to Texans.
- Texas's **COVID-19 Data Dashboard**^{xxii} tracks state- and county-specific infection and fatality rates.
- Texas also tracks **other COVID data**, including that of hospitalizations and long-term care facility infections.^{xxiii}
- The **Open Texas Plan**^{xxiv} tracks minimum standard health protocols outlined by the Department of State Health Services necessary for safe reopening of the state.
- Since Texas's legislature was not in session this year, it will be critical to address long-term solutions for the state's recovery.



BUDGET:

- Local sales tax allocations for Texas cities dropped by **11.7%** in June 2020 from a year ago.^{xxv}
- State agencies and Universities were **requested** to cut their budgets by 5% as an initial step to combat budget shortfalls.^{xxvi}

SOURCES:

- ⁱ https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2020-06/2020_reuters_tracking_-_core_political_presidential_approval_tracker_06_17_2020.pdf
- ⁱⁱ <https://www.kff.org/report-section/kff-health-tracking-poll-early-april-2020-the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-life-in-america-politics-findings/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ <https://unitedstatesofcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/USofCare-MEMO-%E2%80%93-State-Action-on-Insulin-Pricing.pdf>
- ^{iv} <https://www.commonwealthfund.org/blog/2019/increasing-postpartum-medicaid-coverage>
- ^v <https://www.marylandhealthconnection.gov/guidetoeasyenrollment/>
- ^{vi} <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/reforming-rural-health-care-in-the-era-of-covid-19/>
- ^{vii} <https://unitedstatesofcare.org/covid-19/state-covid-19-testing-landscape/>
- ^{viii} <https://unitedstatesofcare.org/covid-19/covid-19-contact-tracing/>
- ^{ix} https://unitedstatesofcare.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/USC_StateLeg-Recommendations_-_COVID-19.pdf
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- ^{xi} <https://www.texastribune.org/2020/07/30/texas-coronavirus-deaths/>
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- ^{xiv} <https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/COVID-19OutbreaksinLong-termCareFacilities.aspx>
- ^{xv} <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/eligibility-for-aca-health-coverage-following-job-loss/>
- ^{xvi} <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ebsa/laws-and-regulations/laws/cobra>
- ^{xvii} <https://www.census.gov/library/publications/2019/demo/p60-267.html>
- ^{xviii} <https://www.dallasfed.org/research/econdata/txu.aspx>
- ^{xix} <https://www.dshs.texas.gov/news/releases/2020/20200304.aspx>
- ^{xx} <https://gov.texas.gov/news/post/governor-abbott-extends-disaster-declaration-in-june-2020-amid-covid-19-pandemic>
- ^{xxi} <https://gov.texas.gov/coronavirus>
- ^{xxii} <https://tabexternal.dshs.texas.gov/t/THD/views/COVIDExternalQC/COVIDTrends?:isGuestRedirectFromVizportal=y&embed=y>
- ^{xxiii} <https://dshs.texas.gov/coronavirus/additionaldata.aspx>
- ^{xxiv} <https://www.dshs.state.tx.us/coronavirus/opentexas.aspx>
- ^{xxv} <https://comptroller.texas.gov/about/media-center/news/2020/200610-allocations.php>
- ^{xxvi} <https://gov.texas.gov/uploads/files/press/O-AgencyHeads202005200703.pdf>