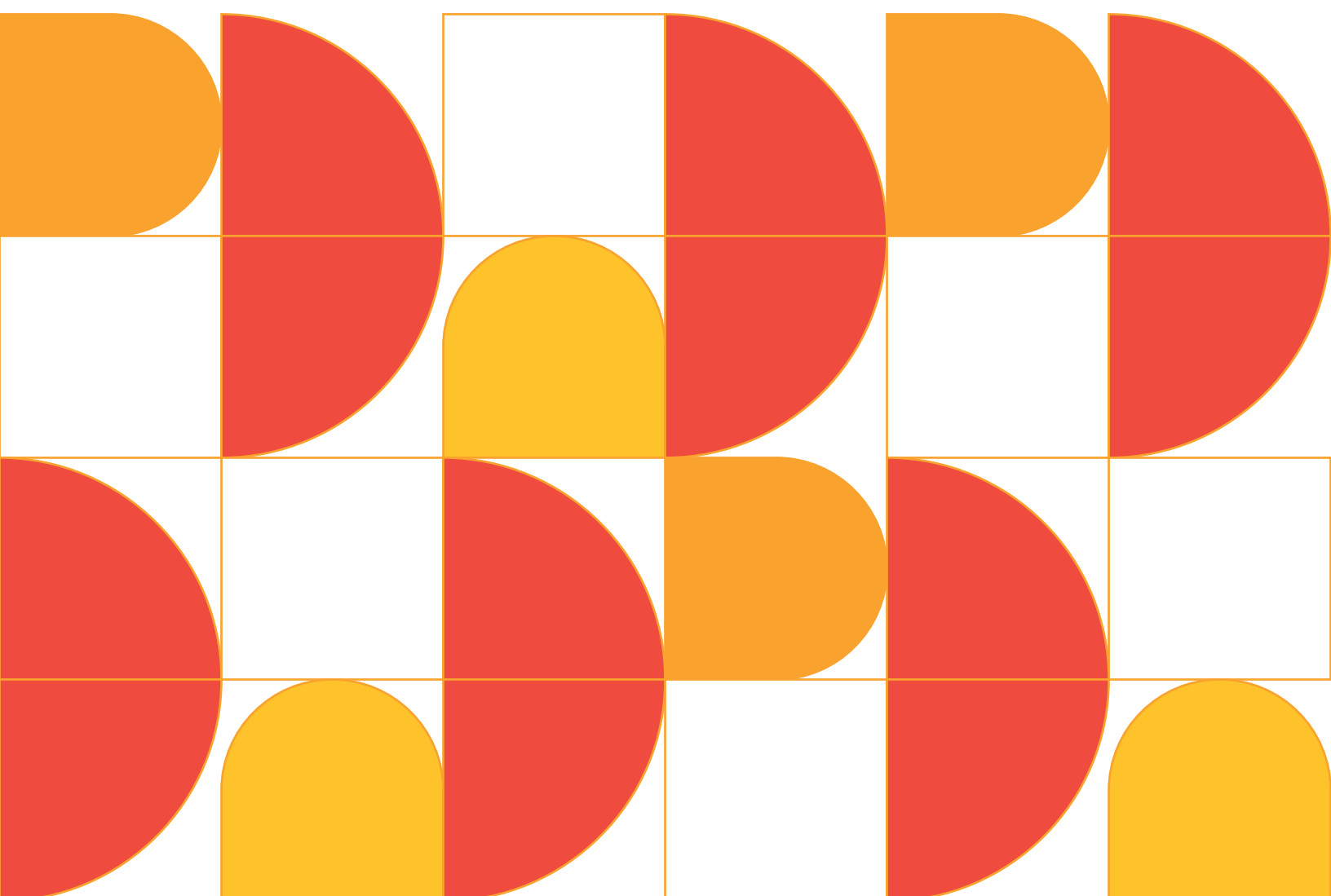


Economic Impacts of Health Disparities in Texas 2020

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ALTARUM

Supplement: Estimates by County



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Background and Purpose

Health is fundamental to the quality of our lives. Across Texas, factors that impact health including social and environmental determinants of health and access to health care vary considerably by race and ethnicity.

Black and Hispanic children are much more likely to be growing up in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty and their families are more likely to lack health insurance. Not surprisingly, there are also wide disparities in health status, disease prevalence, and mortality among Texans of different races and ethnicities.

Policies and investments that support good health can improve the lives of families throughout the state. Most Texans rank health as an important issue and support an increase in spending on health programs.¹ However, there are always competing priorities for public and private resources at the state and local level.

In weighing the value of investments to improve health, it is important to understand that disparities in health impose both a substantial human cost and a significant economic burden to businesses, communities, and to the Texas economy. Disparities in health result in more health care spending, decreased workforce productivity, and the loss of thousands of life years due to premature mortality.

This report is the third in a series released over the past six years on the economic burden of racial and ethnic disparities in health in the state of Texas. In 2016, [Economic Impacts of Health Disparities in Texas](#) provided the first estimates of the economic impacts of health disparities in the state. In 2021, [Economic Impacts of Health Disparities in Texas 2020: An Update in the Time of COVID](#) updated the statewide estimates and explored impacts of disparities in COVID-19 outcomes early in the pandemic.



Recognizing that much of the work to improve health is done at a local or regional level, this current study supplements the 2021 report by distributing the statewide estimates across sub-state geographies, [providing estimates of the economic burden of health disparities for all 254 counties in Texas.](#)

The report is accompanied by an online graphical tool that provides access to detailed estimates at the county and regional level. The tool is available at: [Economic Impacts of Health Disparities In Texas.](#)

Approach to County Impact Estimates

The county-level economic impact estimates described in this report were built upon the statewide economic impacts of health disparities in Texas developed in our 2021 study.

In that study,² Dr. Thomas LaVeist, Dr. Patrick Richard, and Dr. Darrell Gaskin applied detailed models to estimate the impact of health disparities on health care spending, the value of lost productivity, life years lost due to premature mortality, and the economic value of those lost life years. Health status and disease prevalence was examined, and economic impact estimates were produced comparing the non-Hispanic White population to three demographic groups: non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic Asian. Results were presented for 2020 and were projected to 2050.

The basic approach for each type of economic impact was to compute costs under the current health of each racial/ethnic group, and then compute what costs would be if all racial/ethnic groups had the profile of the healthiest group in Texas for their corresponding age and gender.

The gap between these two estimates represents the economic burden, or the lost economic potential, of racial/ethnic disparities in health.

This approach assumes that there may be conditions in Texas that affect the health of all populations, but that the gaps among racial and ethnic groups within Texas could and should be narrowed, and that the average already being achieved by the healthiest groups represents a reasonable target. The Appendix in the 2021 statewide report provides a more detailed description of data and methods.

Development of county-level estimates for this report began by converting the state-level total estimates for each type of economic impact to per-capita estimates by dividing each of the nine economic burden estimates (three burden types for each of three population groups) by the associated population. Using county-level population data from the Texas Demographic Center (the same source of population data we used in the statewide study),³ we multiplied the 2020 county-level population for each demographic group by each per-capita value. We repeated these computations for the years 2030, 2040, and 2050 using county-level population projections for those years from the same population data source. Total population was used in the health spending and lost life years computations and the working age population ages 18 to 64 was used for the productivity impact calculations. All results are expressed in 2020 dollars.

Highlights of County Impact Estimates

Statewide, the 2021 study found that health disparities cost Texas \$2.7 billion in excess health care spending and \$5 billion in lost productivity annually.

Excess health care spending includes government payer, private insurer, and patient out-of-pocket spending on health care services and goods such as hospital care, physician services, home health care, vision and dental care, ambulance services, medical equipment, and prescription drugs. Productivity impacts include days off work due to illness, the impact of poorer health on the likelihood of working and level of hours worked per year, and the impact on wages due to ill-health. The study also estimated 452,000 life years lost annually due to premature deaths, conservatively valued at \$22.6 billion.⁴

Allocating these estimates across counties, we find that economic impacts range widely in accordance with wide variation in the size and diversity of the population by county.

While productivity impacts in general impose a larger economic burden than excess health spending, the size of each type of impact depended on the racial and ethnic composition of the county population and the relative size of the working age population.

Combining excess health spending and productivity impacts, estimates of the annual impact of health disparities range from under \$1 million per year for 66 smaller, rural counties to more than \$100 million per year for 13 large metropolitan counties. In Harris County alone, the largest county in population size and in economic burden, health disparities represent \$677 million in excess health care spending, nearly \$1 billion in lost productivity, and more than 99,000 lost life years due to premature mortality.



Economic impact estimates for all counties are presented in Appendix A of this report and are presented visually and for download in an online tool available at: [Economic Impacts of Health Disparities In Texas](#). Here we present a few


Exhibit 1 / Top 20 Texas Counties by Health Spending & Productivity Impact, 2020

	Health Care + Productivity Cost of Health Disparities	County Population
Harris County	\$1,672,228,330	4,978,845
Dallas County	\$981,008,120	2,734,111
Bexar County	\$591,650,950	2,093,502
Tarrant County	\$564,410,730	2,143,755
Travis County	\$287,589,040	1,291,502
Hidalgo County	\$273,033,360	870,366
Fort Bend County	\$271,288,450	840,383
El Paso County	\$264,684,240	876,120
Collin County	\$202,844,060	1,039,369
Denton County	\$181,541,280	897,953
Cameron County	\$126,184,560	427,881
Williamson County	\$100,076,750	589,914
Bell County	\$100,005,000	353,629
Nueces County	\$99,390,210	383,718
Jefferson County	\$96,189,660	258,678
Brazoria County	\$95,914,100	375,869
Webb County	\$89,873,470	276,183
Montgomery County	\$85,420,320	613,951
Galveston County	\$72,989,410	355,196
Lubbock County	\$62,456,090	317,210

observations about the county-level estimates. Exhibit 1 displays the top 20 counties ranked by the sum of excess health spending and productivity impacts of health disparities. Estimates of 2020 total population by county are also shown for reference. The top five counties in terms of

estimated economic burden of health disparities are also the top five counties in population size. The remainder of the top 20 in size of economic burden are all among the top 20 in population size, but do not fall in exact population size order. Racial and ethnic composition and age distributions of the populations also impact the results.


Exhibit 2 / Top 20 Texas Counties by Per Capita Health Spending & Productivity Impact, 2020

	Health Care + Productivity Cost of Health Disparities Per Capita	County Population
Jefferson County	\$372	258,678
Dallas County	\$359	2,734,111
Harris County	\$336	4,978,845
Webb County	\$325	276,183
La Salle County	\$325	8,309
Fort Bend County	\$323	840,383
Willacy County	\$322	22,134
Reeves County	\$320	15,707
Frio County	\$319	20,023
Waller County	\$314	50,731
Hidalgo County	\$314	870,366
Maverick County	\$307	59,938
Starr County	\$305	64,731
El Paso County	\$302	876,120
Zavala County	\$298	12,682
Kleberg County	\$297	30,987
Zapata County	\$295	14,409
Cameron County	\$295	427,881
Walker County	\$289	73,997
Bee County	\$288	34,445

Exhibit 2 adjusts for population size by presenting the same economic burden measure (excess health spending plus productivity impacts) on a per capita basis. Again, total population by county is presented for reference.

On a per capita basis, Jefferson County has the highest economic burden at \$372 per capita, with Dallas County second at \$359 per capita and Harris County third, at \$336 per capita.


Exhibit 3 / Top 20 Texas Counties by Life Years Lost Due to Health Disparities, 2020

	Life Years Lost	Economic Value of Lost Life Years	County Population
Harris County	99,136	\$4,956,814,670	4,978,845
Dallas County	60,097	\$3,004,849,110	2,734,111
Tarrant County	34,197	\$1,709,866,030	2,143,755
Bexar County	34,100	\$1,705,014,010	2,093,502
Hidalgo County	15,614	\$780,700,120	870,366
El Paso County	15,551	\$777,542,380	876,120
Travis County	15,368	\$768,415,080	1,291,502
Fort Bend County	14,198	\$709,915,590	840,383
Collin County	9,928	\$496,416,960	1,039,369
Denton County	9,838	\$491,884,870	897,953
Cameron County	7,494	\$374,720,250	427,881
Bell County	6,470	\$323,522,790	353,629
Jefferson County	6,423	\$321,130,300	258,678
Nueces County	5,692	\$284,593,750	383,718
Brazoria County	5,594	\$279,699,620	375,869
Williamson County	5,301	\$265,061,940	589,914
Webb County	5,077	\$253,871,030	276,183
Montgomery County	4,958	\$247,895,940	613,951
Galveston County	4,566	\$228,283,250	355,196
Lubbock County	3,696	\$184,818,080	317,210

Exhibit 3 displays the top 20 Texas counties ranked by life years lost due to disparities in life expectancy and the associated economic burden.

The same 20 counties appear in Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 3, but with slight differences in the rank order.

The Price of Inaction

Policies and programs to improve the health of the people of Texas are a long-term investment. Looking out a generation, by 2050, when today's children are in their prime working years, Texas is projected to grow from 29.7 million people to 47.3 million people. More than 90 percent of this growth will come from people of color.

The working age population in Texas is projected to grow from 18.3 million to 28.3 million, and to shift from about 60 percent people of color to nearly three-quarters people of color. By 2050, if current disparities in health and life expectancy remain, excess medical care spending will double, to \$5.4 billion per year, the productivity loss will be \$8.5 billion per year, and an estimated 770,000 life years will be lost to premature mortality, at a conservative valuation of \$38.5 billion.

These figures represent an increase of more than 80% in the economic burden of health disparities measured, compared to today.

At the county level, the economic burden of health disparities is expected to increase in the coming decades in 206 out of 254 counties (80%). The 48 counties not expected to see a growth in the economic burden are counties projected to lose population by 2050.

THE PRICE OF INACTION: TEXAS IN 2050

If action is not taken to reduce disparities, this projected growth will increase costs dramatically



\$5.4 billion

excess medical care spending per year



\$8.5 billion

productivity loss per year



770,000

life years lost to premature mortality



\$38.5 billion

conservative valuation of life years lost


Exhibit 4 / Top 20 Texas Counties by Growth in Economic Impacts of Disparities, 2020 to 2050

	2020 Economic Impacts (Health Care + Productivity)	2050 Economic Impacts (Health Care + Productivity)	Growth 2020 to 2050	Percent Growth
Andrews County	\$4,918,140	\$32,400,540	\$27,482,400	559%
Comal County	\$18,036,270	\$84,766,980	\$66,730,710	370%
Kendall County	\$4,292,650	\$19,859,190	\$15,566,540	363%
Midland County	\$42,395,430	\$182,719,520	\$140,324,090	331%
Denton County	\$181,541,280	\$758,256,370	\$576,715,090	318%
Randall County	\$15,827,760	\$64,211,500	\$48,383,740	306%
Hemphill County	\$510,890	\$2,037,980	\$1,527,090	299%
Crane County	\$1,476,930	\$5,712,790	\$4,235,860	287%
Williamson County	\$100,076,750	\$383,367,080	\$283,290,330	283%
Montgomery County	\$85,420,320	\$325,756,470	\$240,336,150	281%
Hays County	\$40,133,620	\$151,141,730	\$111,008,110	277%
Ector County	\$47,155,830	\$169,682,510	\$122,526,680	260%
Winkler County	\$2,024,290	\$7,043,030	\$5,018,740	248%
Collin County	\$202,844,060	\$697,726,820	\$494,882,760	244%
Ward County	\$2,993,890	\$9,913,530	\$6,919,640	231%
Gaines County	\$3,390,630	\$10,682,150	\$7,291,520	215%
Llano County	\$825,730	\$2,589,790	\$1,764,060	214%
Guadalupe County	\$36,213,520	\$113,457,180	\$77,243,660	213%
Callahan County	\$665,560	\$2,028,140	\$1,362,580	205%
Martin County	\$1,077,970	\$3,232,190	\$2,154,220	200%

Exhibit 4 displays the top 20 counties ranked by percent growth in the economic burden of health disparities between 2020 and 2050. Absent change, all of these 20 counties are projected to see the economic burden of health disparities more than triple by 2050, due to combinations of

population growth and growth in the number and share of populations of color.

Sources

- ¹ Sim, S., Marks, Sutton, J., E., Ben-Porath, E., (2022). Texans' Views on Health Policy and Experiences with Access and Affordability. Retrieved August 2022 at https://www.episcopalhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Texas_Residents_Views_on_Health-Care-Access-Affordability-and-Health-Policy_2021_FINAL_FORMATTED_PUBLIC.pdf.
- ² Turner A, LaVeist TA, Richard P, Gaskin DJ (2021). Economic Impacts of Health Disparities In Texas 2020 — An Update in the Time of COVID-19. Altarum, <https://altarum.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-publication-files/Econ-Impacts-of-Health-Disparities-Texas-2020-FINAL-002.pdf>.
- ³ Texas Demographic Center, 2018 Population Projections, Data Downloads by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, 2010-1050 in one-year increments for the State of Texas, <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/TPEPP/Projections/>.
- ⁴ All costs in 2020 dollars. Life years lost assumed individuals would have lived to age 75 had they not died prematurely and were valued at \$50,000 per life year, at the low end of estimates used in cost-effectiveness analysis. More recent work has used \$100,000 per life year; we use \$50,000 to be consistent with the statewide figures reported in the 2021 report.

Acknowledgments

Estimates for the state of Texas from which the county-level estimates in this report were derived were produced by Dr. Thomas A. LaVeist of Tulane University, Dr. Patrick Richard of the Uniformed Services University, and Dr. Darrell J. Gaskin of Johns Hopkins University.

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Appendix A: County Economic Impact Estimates

County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
State of Texas	\$2,659,423,290	\$4,982,400,600	\$7,641,823,890	451,987	\$22,599,370,900
Anderson	\$7,332,960	\$8,224,790	\$15,557,750	973	\$48,641,010
Andrews	\$354,780	\$4,563,360	\$4,918,140	284	\$14,178,690
Angelina	\$8,553,580	\$10,084,750	\$18,638,330	1,265	\$63,243,220
Aransas	\$416,670	\$2,753,370	\$3,170,040	179	\$8,959,530
Archer	\$45,580	\$299,350	\$344,940	21	\$1,031,000
Armstrong	\$8,730	\$50,370	\$59,100	4	\$192,500
Atascosa	\$695,880	\$10,957,020	\$11,652,900	674	\$33,704,560
Austin	\$1,774,880	\$3,347,710	\$5,122,590	336	\$16,801,020
Bailey	\$127,250	\$1,581,190	\$1,708,430	104	\$5,189,050
Bandera	\$143,310	\$1,372,700	\$1,516,010	91	\$4,565,070
Bastrop	\$4,153,760	\$12,230,140	\$16,383,900	1,019	\$50,927,500
Baylor	\$56,540	\$175,520	\$232,070	16	\$801,200
Bee	\$1,927,760	\$7,978,210	\$9,905,960	569	\$28,469,260
Bell	\$47,811,070	\$52,193,930	\$100,005,000	6,470	\$323,522,790
Bexar	\$124,763,210	\$466,887,740	\$591,650,950	34,100	\$1,705,014,010
Blanco	\$93,540	\$725,480	\$819,030	50	\$2,488,320
Borden	\$1,800	\$33,450	\$35,260	2	\$107,760
Bosque	\$254,300	\$1,154,800	\$1,409,090	88	\$4,390,740
Bowie	\$13,621,830	\$9,001,220	\$22,623,050	1,564	\$78,178,940
Brazoria	\$39,308,550	\$56,605,550	\$95,914,100	5,594	\$279,699,620
Brazos	\$19,071,230	\$29,768,810	\$48,840,050	2,763	\$138,169,150
Brewster	\$127,120	\$1,353,230	\$1,480,350	85	\$4,251,980
Briscoe	\$28,690	\$147,430	\$176,120	11	\$561,540
Brooks	\$110,770	\$1,916,670	\$2,027,440	126	\$6,310,580
Brown	\$1,074,850	\$3,415,260	\$4,490,110	275	\$13,726,570

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Burleson	\$1,373,650	\$1,722,180	\$3,095,830	218	\$10,908,650
Burnet	\$692,330	\$3,886,080	\$4,578,410	273	\$13,629,970
Caldwell	\$1,955,520	\$8,281,140	\$10,236,660	616	\$30,790,380
Calhoun	\$777,650	\$3,917,120	\$4,694,770	259	\$12,974,390
Callahan	\$135,080	\$530,480	\$665,560	39	\$1,956,760
Cameron	\$6,821,480	\$119,363,090	\$126,184,560	7,494	\$374,720,250
Camp	\$1,324,280	\$1,596,350	\$2,920,630	199	\$9,946,810
Carson	\$43,120	\$203,900	\$247,020	16	\$802,300
Cass	\$2,939,490	\$1,604,580	\$4,544,070	340	\$16,977,130
Castro	\$173,680	\$1,431,430	\$1,605,110	99	\$4,942,800
Chambers	\$2,365,780	\$4,397,720	\$6,763,490	431	\$21,542,430
Cherokee	\$4,387,130	\$5,755,790	\$10,142,920	682	\$34,114,410
Childress	\$468,290	\$1,049,780	\$1,518,070	87	\$4,343,730
Clay	\$60,420	\$197,150	\$257,570	16	\$823,330
Cochran	\$103,620	\$600,350	\$703,970	47	\$2,362,580
Coke	\$14,990	\$215,450	\$230,440	14	\$708,090
Coleman	\$162,350	\$537,870	\$700,220	47	\$2,367,690
Collin	\$105,782,320	\$97,061,740	\$202,844,060	9,928	\$496,416,960
Collingsworth	\$97,940	\$371,260	\$469,200	31	\$1,547,780
Colorado	\$1,700,240	\$2,715,480	\$4,415,720	298	\$14,920,240
Comal	\$2,902,730	\$15,133,540	\$18,036,270	1,057	\$52,868,460
Comanche	\$92,370	\$1,186,940	\$1,279,310	77	\$3,862,790
Concho	\$69,170	\$1,024,070	\$1,093,240	49	\$2,430,330
Cooke	\$881,650	\$2,683,610	\$3,565,260	226	\$11,279,150
Coryell	\$8,112,310	\$9,904,480	\$18,016,790	1,108	\$55,386,460
Cottle	\$92,420	\$149,670	\$242,080	17	\$836,590

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Crane	\$142,730	\$1,334,190	\$1,476,930	88	\$4,399,310
Crockett	\$46,290	\$765,440	\$811,730	51	\$2,539,650
Crosby	\$180,980	\$1,148,490	\$1,329,470	87	\$4,332,230
Culberson	\$34,140	\$499,130	\$533,270	32	\$1,585,000
Dallam	\$118,340	\$1,073,990	\$1,192,330	71	\$3,569,090
Dallas	\$429,853,900	\$551,154,220	\$981,008,120	60,097	\$3,004,849,110
Dawson	\$655,980	\$2,825,460	\$3,481,440	208	\$10,398,090
De Witt	\$1,204,280	\$3,030,320	\$4,234,600	265	\$13,273,070
Deaf Smith	\$317,310	\$4,272,830	\$4,590,140	272	\$13,615,160
Delta	\$275,760	\$213,200	\$488,950	36	\$1,776,480
Denton	\$83,682,330	\$97,858,960	\$181,541,280	9,838	\$491,884,870
Dickens	\$71,040	\$295,040	\$366,080	20	\$986,240
Dimmit	\$215,740	\$3,083,250	\$3,298,990	202	\$10,120,980
Donley	\$127,390	\$177,600	\$304,990	21	\$1,025,660
Duval	\$199,740	\$3,075,830	\$3,275,570	205	\$10,231,190
Eastland	\$265,440	\$1,145,310	\$1,410,740	88	\$4,386,380
Ector	\$6,864,750	\$40,291,080	\$47,155,830	2,747	\$137,331,430
Edwards	\$23,230	\$324,950	\$348,180	22	\$1,112,550
El Paso	\$31,435,760	\$233,248,480	\$264,684,240	15,551	\$777,542,380
Ellis	\$11,481,030	\$20,421,710	\$31,902,740	2,067	\$103,353,040
Erath	\$480,990	\$3,402,860	\$3,883,850	209	\$10,473,370
Falls	\$2,277,060	\$2,421,330	\$4,698,390	315	\$15,726,230
Fannin	\$1,492,520	\$2,129,960	\$3,622,480	232	\$11,622,950
Fayette	\$1,128,070	\$2,074,310	\$3,202,380	221	\$11,051,490
Fisher	\$103,210	\$393,880	\$497,090	32	\$1,613,890
Floyd	\$184,690	\$1,081,780	\$1,266,470	81	\$4,044,710

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/life year)
Foard	\$42,560	\$84,120	\$126,670	9	\$431,290
Fort Bend	\$143,721,840	\$127,566,610	\$271,288,450	14,198	\$709,915,590
Franklin	\$314,840	\$605,050	\$919,890	62	\$3,100,020
Freestone	\$1,836,820	\$1,897,760	\$3,734,580	255	\$12,730,480
Frio	\$639,030	\$5,751,010	\$6,390,030	344	\$17,201,860
Gaines	\$334,040	\$3,056,600	\$3,390,630	210	\$10,516,380
Galveston	\$31,005,410	\$41,984,000	\$72,989,410	4,566	\$228,283,250
Garza	\$304,210	\$1,476,240	\$1,780,450	94	\$4,703,030
Gillespie	\$163,130	\$2,068,690	\$2,231,820	131	\$6,526,030
Glasscock	\$18,300	\$145,470	\$163,770	10	\$500,880
Goliad	\$241,940	\$964,080	\$1,206,020	79	\$3,943,050
Gonzales	\$972,240	\$3,762,730	\$4,734,970	299	\$14,930,520
Gray	\$807,150	\$2,898,580	\$3,705,730	223	\$11,147,730
Grayson	\$5,202,860	\$7,651,940	\$12,854,800	853	\$42,663,770
Gregg	\$15,891,350	\$14,585,800	\$30,477,150	2,095	\$104,734,360
Grimes	\$2,707,160	\$3,534,480	\$6,241,640	419	\$20,930,930
Guadalupe	\$9,916,970	\$26,296,550	\$36,213,520	2,192	\$109,578,630
Hale	\$1,414,660	\$6,715,750	\$8,130,400	495	\$24,749,250
Hall	\$168,510	\$404,160	\$572,660	39	\$1,939,050
Hamilton	\$56,900	\$352,670	\$409,570	26	\$1,278,590
Hansford	\$68,030	\$886,120	\$954,160	57	\$2,866,680
Hardeman	\$160,320	\$371,490	\$531,810	37	\$1,828,710
Hardin	\$1,924,180	\$1,796,600	\$3,720,780	255	\$12,731,200
Harris	\$677,092,090	\$995,136,230	\$1,672,228,330	99,136	\$4,956,814,670
Harrison	\$8,658,000	\$6,310,270	\$14,968,270	1,086	\$54,303,730
Hartley	\$289,480	\$819,430	\$1,108,910	60	\$2,987,730

Appendix A: County Economic Impact Estimates

County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Haskell	\$163,020	\$655,300	\$818,320	50	\$2,503,110
Hays	\$5,974,650	\$34,158,980	\$40,133,620	2,171	\$108,546,370
Hemphill	\$32,210	\$478,680	\$510,890	33	\$1,653,930
Henderson	\$3,553,400	\$4,705,800	\$8,259,200	564	\$28,182,940
Hidalgo	\$15,507,640	\$257,525,720	\$273,033,360	15,614	\$780,700,120
Hill	\$1,544,240	\$2,993,430	\$4,537,670	304	\$15,209,970
Hockley	\$707,200	\$4,170,190	\$4,877,390	293	\$14,656,570
Hood	\$375,120	\$2,567,870	\$2,942,990	176	\$8,823,590
Hopkins	\$1,721,220	\$2,658,890	\$4,380,110	296	\$14,795,230
Houston	\$3,178,020	\$2,533,380	\$5,711,400	388	\$19,424,200
Howard	\$1,769,270	\$7,250,480	\$9,019,750	507	\$25,355,300
Hudspeth	\$59,940	\$842,300	\$902,240	53	\$2,658,870
Hunt	\$5,494,530	\$7,437,550	\$12,932,070	847	\$42,369,890
Hutchinson	\$449,000	\$1,881,360	\$2,330,360	145	\$7,259,300
Irion	\$13,560	\$140,410	\$153,960	9	\$474,420
Jack	\$246,420	\$665,410	\$911,830	56	\$2,809,690
Jackson	\$714,690	\$1,968,310	\$2,683,000	176	\$8,804,490
Jasper	\$3,401,820	\$2,321,300	\$5,723,130	410	\$20,522,940
Jeff Davis	\$19,070	\$254,360	\$273,430	16	\$824,380
Jefferson	\$53,812,860	\$42,376,800	\$96,189,660	6,423	\$321,130,300
Jim Hogg	\$77,890	\$1,342,240	\$1,420,130	90	\$4,503,670
Jim Wells	\$642,240	\$10,593,550	\$11,235,800	684	\$34,180,770
Johnson	\$4,182,570	\$13,728,340	\$17,910,910	1,105	\$55,262,250
Jones	\$1,502,440	\$3,108,710	\$4,611,150	262	\$13,120,160
Karnes	\$773,070	\$3,290,880	\$4,063,950	235	\$11,764,480
Kaufman	\$8,517,090	\$12,639,960	\$21,157,050	1,389	\$69,439,500

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Kendall	\$318,800	\$3,973,840	\$4,292,650	247	\$12,369,960
Kenedy	\$5,940	\$108,070	\$114,010	7	\$359,140
Kent	\$5,470	\$42,700	\$48,180	3	\$154,590
Kerr	\$815,170	\$5,070,510	\$5,885,680	348	\$17,414,310
Kimble	\$31,590	\$371,260	\$402,850	25	\$1,250,370
King	\$670	\$19,350	\$20,030	1	\$47,140
Kinney	\$59,690	\$734,500	\$794,190	45	\$2,240,690
Kleberg	\$1,179,370	\$8,024,370	\$9,203,740	512	\$25,620,650
Knox	\$157,970	\$443,140	\$601,110	40	\$2,022,080
La Salle	\$112,730	\$2,590,990	\$2,703,720	141	\$7,048,590
Lamar	\$3,872,550	\$2,950,190	\$6,822,730	486	\$24,316,710
Lamb	\$445,580	\$2,339,920	\$2,785,500	174	\$8,682,670
Lampasas	\$531,260	\$1,585,440	\$2,116,700	132	\$6,605,840
Lavaca	\$884,230	\$1,556,070	\$2,440,290	170	\$8,517,860
Lee	\$1,185,990	\$1,900,700	\$3,086,690	207	\$10,364,710
Leon	\$777,350	\$1,153,410	\$1,930,770	131	\$6,550,760
Liberty	\$5,180,830	\$8,958,220	\$14,139,050	906	\$45,324,710
Limestone	\$2,431,110	\$2,857,170	\$5,288,280	355	\$17,738,760
Lipscomb	\$24,170	\$403,240	\$427,410	24	\$1,220,940
Live Oak	\$361,370	\$1,619,200	\$1,980,570	119	\$5,952,930
Llano	\$132,340	\$693,390	\$825,730	53	\$2,670,270
Loving	\$390	\$8,060	\$8,450	1	\$26,940
Lubbock	\$16,674,350	\$45,781,740	\$62,456,090	3,696	\$184,818,080
Lynn	\$110,090	\$894,590	\$1,004,680	63	\$3,140,860
Madison	\$1,720,450	\$2,194,680	\$3,915,130	250	\$12,475,230
Marion	\$1,391,620	\$690,400	\$2,082,010	156	\$7,787,330

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/life year)
Martin	\$96,330	\$981,650	\$1,077,970	65	\$3,225,410
Mason	\$30,220	\$322,680	\$352,900	21	\$1,071,570
Matagorda	\$2,751,340	\$6,067,660	\$8,819,000	553	\$27,666,580
Maverick	\$876,360	\$17,516,810	\$18,393,170	1,106	\$55,319,300
McCulloch	\$139,790	\$894,280	\$1,034,070	66	\$3,290,630
McLennan	\$23,082,480	\$31,320,310	\$54,402,800	3,584	\$179,187,590
McMullen	\$9,660	\$97,710	\$107,360	6	\$315,820
Medina	\$1,017,540	\$9,269,260	\$10,286,800	586	\$29,291,830
Menard	\$19,720	\$258,670	\$278,390	18	\$905,430
Midland	\$8,671,700	\$33,723,730	\$42,395,430	2,465	\$123,264,780
Milam	\$1,374,330	\$2,642,120	\$4,016,460	272	\$13,604,720
Mills	\$37,370	\$288,530	\$325,900	21	\$1,060,400
Mitchell	\$694,900	\$1,740,790	\$2,435,700	142	\$7,102,270
Montague	\$88,050	\$672,780	\$760,830	49	\$2,472,560
Montgomery	\$25,477,350	\$59,942,960	\$85,420,320	4,958	\$247,895,940
Moore	\$913,610	\$4,084,870	\$4,998,480	251	\$12,552,060
Morris	\$1,620,490	\$1,058,490	\$2,678,980	196	\$9,816,040
Motley	\$16,900	\$60,280	\$77,170	5	\$269,130
Nacogdoches	\$6,519,840	\$7,265,590	\$13,785,430	902	\$45,075,350
Navarro	\$3,925,720	\$5,746,470	\$9,672,190	647	\$32,348,600
Newton	\$1,703,660	\$949,980	\$2,653,640	192	\$9,605,040
Nolan	\$532,400	\$2,049,540	\$2,581,930	165	\$8,263,610
Nueces	\$13,847,770	\$85,542,430	\$99,390,210	5,692	\$284,593,750
Ochiltree	\$110,290	\$1,960,820	\$2,071,110	121	\$6,055,730
Oldham	\$49,180	\$86,970	\$136,150	10	\$502,700
Orange	\$4,865,740	\$3,835,130	\$8,700,870	611	\$30,540,110

Appendix A: County Economic Impact Estimates

County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Palo Pinto	\$523,260	\$2,099,690	\$2,622,950	161	\$8,033,050
Panola	\$2,332,400	\$1,770,700	\$4,103,100	294	\$14,724,750
Parker	\$1,630,350	\$5,893,120	\$7,523,460	470	\$23,507,860
Parmer	\$150,430	\$1,934,130	\$2,084,560	122	\$6,080,830
Pecos	\$504,710	\$3,902,920	\$4,407,630	255	\$12,759,830
Polk	\$3,162,550	\$4,268,420	\$7,430,970	471	\$23,560,400
Potter	\$9,068,950	\$19,551,070	\$28,620,020	1,622	\$81,082,650
Presidio	\$109,940	\$1,382,220	\$1,492,150	94	\$4,713,330
Rains	\$197,950	\$394,810	\$592,760	39	\$1,962,120
Randall	\$3,500,760	\$12,327,010	\$15,827,760	924	\$46,218,040
Reagan	\$84,340	\$918,240	\$1,002,580	61	\$3,027,740
Real	\$31,350	\$261,510	\$292,850	21	\$1,052,670
Red River	\$1,353,310	\$902,380	\$2,255,690	165	\$8,225,260
Reeves	\$621,910	\$4,400,500	\$5,022,410	277	\$13,853,440
Refugio	\$347,240	\$1,280,040	\$1,627,280	108	\$5,384,920
Roberts	\$1,960	\$26,460	\$28,420	2	\$100,070
Robertson	\$2,024,790	\$2,046,730	\$4,071,510	282	\$14,096,170
Rockwall	\$4,818,540	\$8,214,480	\$13,033,010	765	\$38,233,790
Runnels	\$176,030	\$1,272,160	\$1,448,190	91	\$4,527,490
Rusk	\$5,329,490	\$5,668,450	\$10,997,940	734	\$36,692,770
Sabine	\$482,750	\$301,160	\$783,910	59	\$2,967,310
San Augustine	\$1,170,570	\$679,360	\$1,849,920	137	\$6,872,530
San Jacinto	\$1,768,990	\$2,014,930	\$3,783,920	265	\$13,260,280
San Patricio	\$1,346,340	\$13,484,120	\$14,830,460	874	\$43,689,850
San Saba	\$150,500	\$678,200	\$828,700	49	\$2,453,270
Schleicher	\$51,750	\$589,670	\$641,420	40	\$1,986,270

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Scurry	\$604,180	\$2,766,810	\$3,371,000	204	\$10,198,420
Shackelford	\$17,810	\$137,660	\$155,460	9	\$471,000
Shelby	\$2,712,370	\$2,627,110	\$5,339,480	378	\$18,877,400
Sherman	\$29,620	\$488,320	\$517,940	30	\$1,504,140
Smith	\$25,301,690	\$25,887,400	\$51,189,090	3,445	\$172,272,530
Somervell	\$83,170	\$665,530	\$748,690	43	\$2,156,640
Starr	\$893,400	\$18,844,420	\$19,737,820	1,189	\$59,458,950
Stephens	\$170,830	\$858,770	\$1,029,610	62	\$3,090,870
Sterling	\$13,490	\$133,250	\$146,740	9	\$448,960
Stonewall	\$35,540	\$86,090	\$121,630	8	\$403,430
Sutton	\$42,970	\$865,440	\$908,410	54	\$2,683,950
Swisher	\$399,500	\$1,213,880	\$1,613,380	101	\$5,036,060
Tarrant	\$248,565,970	\$315,844,760	\$564,410,730	34,197	\$1,709,866,030
Taylor	\$7,087,820	\$14,334,560	\$21,422,380	1,319	\$65,940,800
Terrell	\$11,830	\$146,110	\$157,930	11	\$525,030
Terry	\$484,950	\$2,492,510	\$2,977,450	181	\$9,049,780
Throckmorton	\$9,800	\$57,510	\$67,320	4	\$214,150
Titus	\$2,242,070	\$5,361,070	\$7,603,150	488	\$24,380,040
Tom Green	\$3,926,410	\$19,007,260	\$22,933,670	1,324	\$66,175,680
Travis	\$91,468,050	\$196,120,990	\$287,589,040	15,368	\$768,415,080
Trinity	\$846,200	\$736,750	\$1,582,940	115	\$5,755,410
Tyler	\$1,485,440	\$1,336,680	\$2,822,130	190	\$9,503,120
Upshur	\$2,128,910	\$2,178,930	\$4,307,850	301	\$15,046,430
Upton	\$61,420	\$657,400	\$718,820	46	\$2,280,030
Uvalde	\$399,200	\$6,576,680	\$6,975,890	401	\$20,041,640
Val Verde	\$993,360	\$12,336,330	\$13,329,690	804	\$40,211,310

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County	Excess Health Care Spending Total	Economic Impact of Lost Productivity Total	Total Economic Impact: Excess Health Spending + Lost Productivity	Total Life years Lost due to Health Disparities	Measure of Economic Value of Lost Life Years (\$50,000/ life year)
Van Zandt	\$1,091,660	\$2,276,520	\$3,368,180	229	\$11,467,810
Victoria	\$4,380,790	\$16,833,410	\$21,214,190	1,270	\$63,524,470
Walker	\$10,578,280	\$10,838,250	\$21,416,530	1,358	\$67,898,810
Waller	\$7,141,070	\$8,776,930	\$15,918,000	1,032	\$51,615,790
Ward	\$439,340	\$2,554,550	\$2,993,890	186	\$9,286,130
Washington	\$3,817,560	\$3,434,710	\$7,252,270	502	\$25,085,120
Webb	\$4,346,620	\$85,526,850	\$89,873,470	5,077	\$253,871,030
Wharton	\$3,385,290	\$6,937,830	\$10,323,120	678	\$33,918,720
Wheeler	\$111,170	\$507,390	\$618,560	41	\$2,027,600
Wichita	\$8,885,000	\$12,953,890	\$21,838,890	1,353	\$67,655,930
Wilbarger	\$776,890	\$1,550,940	\$2,327,830	151	\$7,574,190
Willacy	\$542,530	\$6,577,420	\$7,119,950	402	\$20,084,080
Williamson	\$35,650,760	\$64,425,990	\$100,076,750	5,301	\$265,061,940
Wilson	\$766,430	\$7,138,370	\$7,904,800	457	\$22,837,300
Winkler	\$171,470	\$1,852,820	\$2,024,290	121	\$6,068,530
Wise	\$659,950	\$4,512,490	\$5,172,440	302	\$15,080,230
Wood	\$1,442,950	\$2,118,960	\$3,561,920	242	\$12,116,480
Yoakum	\$136,880	\$1,900,240	\$2,037,120	125	\$6,240,340
Young	\$222,070	\$1,182,660	\$1,404,730	89	\$4,450,360
Zapata	\$205,280	\$4,046,850	\$4,252,130	261	\$13,074,820
Zavala	\$193,800	\$3,583,690	\$3,777,490	232	\$11,594,130