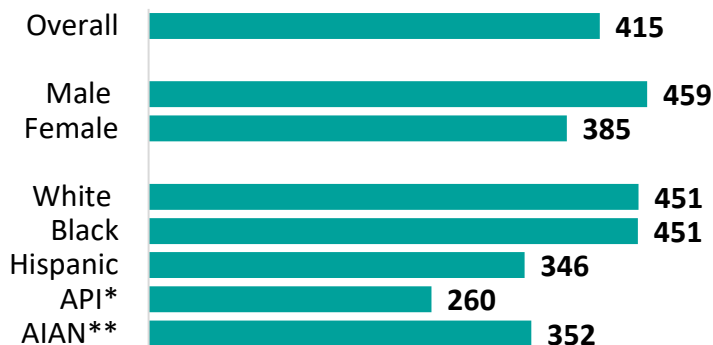


All-Site Cancer State of Texas



All-Site Cancer Rate – 2014-2018¹

On average, there were **415** new cancer cases **per 100,000** adult Texans, after adjusting for age.



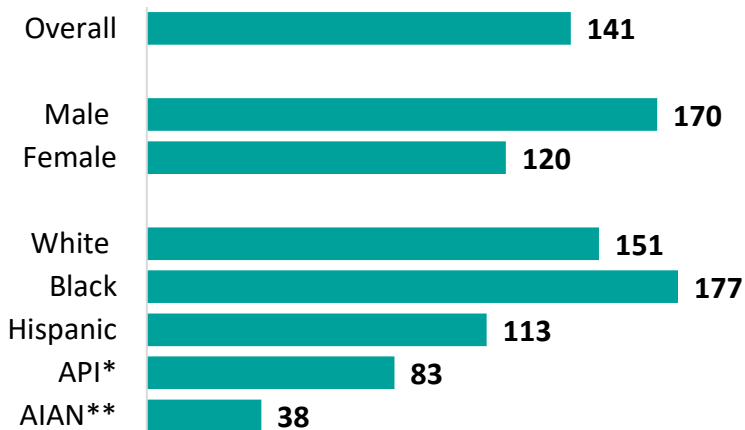
*Asian Pacific Islander

** American Indian/ Alaska Native

Per 100,000

Cancer Death Rate Among Adults, 2019²

In 2019, there were **141** cancer-related deaths **per 100,000** adult Texans, after adjusting for age.

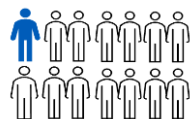


*Asian Pacific Islander

** American Indian/ Alaska Native

Per 100,000

Cancer Estimates Among Adults, 2020⁴



Nearly **1** out of every **14** males in Texas was living with cancer.



Nearly **1** out of every **11** females in Texas was living with cancer.

Texas Cancer Data Facts



- In 2020, males had a higher hospitalization rate (23 per 100,000) compared to females (20 per 100,000) after adjusting for age⁷.



- An estimated 15.1% of White Texans reported having a diagnosis of any type of cancer, 4.1% of Black Texans, and 2.7% of Hispanics in 2020⁴.



- 66.9% of Texans diagnosed with cancer survived for at least 5 years past diagnosis from 2012-2018³.

Medicaid Reimbursement – FY 2020⁵

- Texas Medicaid paid almost **\$374 million** in cancer-related charges.

Cost of Services among Medicaid Beneficiaries Diagnosed with Cancer (All-Sites), Texas, FY 2020

Type of Claim	Total Cost	Acute Care Cost [#]	Number of Beneficiaries	Average cost per Beneficiary
Inpatient	\$170,699,496	\$170,291,384	6,183	\$27,608
Outpatient	\$82,599,630	\$73,239,887	26,359	\$3,134
Professional ^{\$}	\$120,304,287	\$108,424,014	44,758	\$2,688
Total	\$373,603,413	\$351,955,284	48,620	\$7,684

[#]: Acute Care Cost does not include Managed Care Long-Term Services and Supports (MCLTSS) such as home health aides or adult daycare.

^{\$}: A "Professional" claim refers to services submitted by providers rather than the admitting hospital.

Cancer Key Points

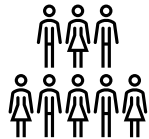


The most common cancers are breast, lung, prostate, colorectal. These four cancers make up about 47% of all new cancer diagnoses¹. [Lung cancer](#) is the leading cause of cancer death in TX⁶.



Regular cancer screening may help find certain cancer types early allowing vital treatment to begin at a stage where it may have the most impact on diagnosis.

- [More Information on Cancer Screening](#)



Although the number of new cancer cases has increased, the rate (# of new cases / total population) decreased likely due to the aging and growth of the Texas population³.



- Maintaining a healthy weight, not smoking or chewing tobacco, avoiding alcohol, and other healthy choices can reduce your risk of getting cancer.

- [More Information on Healthy Choices](#)



The number of non-Hispanic White Texans and non-Hispanic Black Texans diagnosed with all-site cancer were the same, however; hospitalization, death, and relative survival rates are worse for the Non-Hispanic Black population. This disparity is likely due to barriers in access to medical care and socioeconomic status. It is important to note that this may not be true for all cancer types.

Data Sources Used

All-Site cancer incidence, death rate, and relative survival were obtained from the Texas Cancer Registry (TCR), a statewide population-based registry^{1,2}. TCR collects, maintains, and disseminates high quality population-based cancer surveillance data from hospitals, cancer treatment centers, ambulatory surgical centers, and pathology laboratories³.

The number of Texans living with cancer (prevalence) was obtained from the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS),⁴ a telephone survey that collects data about Texas residents regarding their health. Participants were included in analysis for all-site cancer if they responded “Yes” to the questions “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any other types of cancer” and/or “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had skin cancer”.

Hospitalization information was obtained from Texas Health Care Information Collection (THCIC)⁷. THCIC collects data on discharges from Texas hospitals. Hospitalization data for overall cancer is based on hospital records listing ICD-10 codes with C00-C97 as the principal diagnosis.

Texas Medicaid utilization and expenditures for cancer were obtained from medical fee-for-service (FFS) claims and managed care (MCO) encounters with primary/principal diagnosis of ICD-10 codes: C00-C96Z and D45⁵. The estimates in this report include MCO encounters for long-term services and supports (LTSS) during the state fiscal year 2020. Data include Fee-for-Service and Managed Care Programs: STAR, STAR PLUS, STAR Health, STAR Kids, and MMP.

Data Sources:

1. [Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2014 - 2018. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 03, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
2. [Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by Public Health Region in Texas](#), All Sites, 2019. Cancer Incidence File, Apr 2022. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed on Aug 03, 2022. Texas Cancer Registry.
3. [Welcome to the Texas Cancer Registry](#). Texas Department of State Health Services, Accessed on Aug 03, 2022. Last updated: July 11, 2022
4. [BRFSS](#), Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2020, Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, TX
5. [Medicaid Reimbursement](#), Analytical Data Store (ADS), TMASP Database, Texas Medicaid and Healthcare Partnership (TMHP); 8-Month Medicaid Eligibility Database, HHSC; Prepared by Data Dissemination and Reporting, Office of Data, Analytics, and Performance, Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), September 2020 (aer)
6. [Texas Cancer Statistics](#), American Cancer Society, Accessed on September 19, 2022.
7. [THCIC](#), Texas Health Care Information Collection, Inpatient Hospital Discharge Public Use Data File, 2020; Population Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division; Annual County and Puerto Rico Municipio Resident Population Estimates by Selected Age Groups and Sex: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2020.