

Burden of Disease

Unadjusted Prevalence with 95% Confidence Interval Percentage of Adults

	Prediabetes	Diabetes
Total	6.2 (5.3-7.2)	10.6 (9.8-11.5)
White	6.4 (5.3-7.6)	9.4 (8.5-10.4)
Black	9.3 (6.1-13.8)	13.9 (11.1-17.3)
Hispanic	5.0 (3.5-7.0)	11.6 (10.1-13.3)
Other	5.2 (2.3-11.4)	8.0 (5.1-12.2)
Men	6.1 (4.9-7.7)	11.0 (9.8-12.3)
Women	6.2 (5.0-7.7)	10.3 (9.3-11.4)

An estimated 10.6% of adults in Texas had diabetes and 6.2% had prediabetes.

Prevalence of prediabetes was not different by race/ethnicity or sex in the state.

Diabetes was more common among blacks than whites.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates, All Ages

	Number of Deaths	Annual Deaths per 100,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)
Total	5,127	21.9(21.3-22.5)
White	2,417	16.5(15.8-17.1)
Black	853	38.9(36.2-41.5)
Hispanic	1,748	33.0(31.5-34.6)
Other	109	12.2(9.9-14.4)
Men	2,548	24.0(23.1-24.9)
Women	2,579	20.1(19.3-20.9)

There were 5,127 deaths caused by diabetes.

Blacks and Hispanics were twice as likely to die from diabetes as whites.

Men were more likely to die from diabetes than women.

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates, Adults, 18 years and older

Annual Hospitalizations per 10,000 Adults (95% confidence interval)

Type 1 Diabetes	Type 2 Diabetes	All Diabetes
4.4(4.4-4.5)	12.7(12.6-12.9)	17.2(17.0-17.3)

For every 10,000 persons, about 4 hospitalizations occurred annually for type 1 diabetes, 13 for type 2 diabetes and 17 for all diabetes.

Burden of Disease Risk Factors

Unadjusted Prevalence, Adults, 18 years and older Percentage of Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Overweight and Obesity	No Leisure Time Physical Activity
Total	65.1 (63.6-66.5)	27.2(25.9-28.6)
White	61.7 (59.8-63.6)	21.8 (20.3-23.4)
Black	71.2 (66.8-75.5)	28.4 (24.4-32.8)

Being overweight or obese was more common among blacks and Hispanics than whites, as was no leisure time physical activity.

2012 Diabetes Fact Sheet—Texas

Texas Department of State Health Services

Updated February 2015

Hispanic	71.1 (68.4-73.8)	35.3 (32.7-38.0)
Other	43.2 (35.3-51.1)	19.4 (14.2-25.8)
Men	70.7 (68.7-72.7)	25.4 (23.5-27.4)
Women	59.1 (57.0-61.2)	29.0 (27.2-30.8)

Men were more likely to be overweight and obese than women.

Cost Burden

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes

For Fee-for-Service & Primary Care Case Management Services

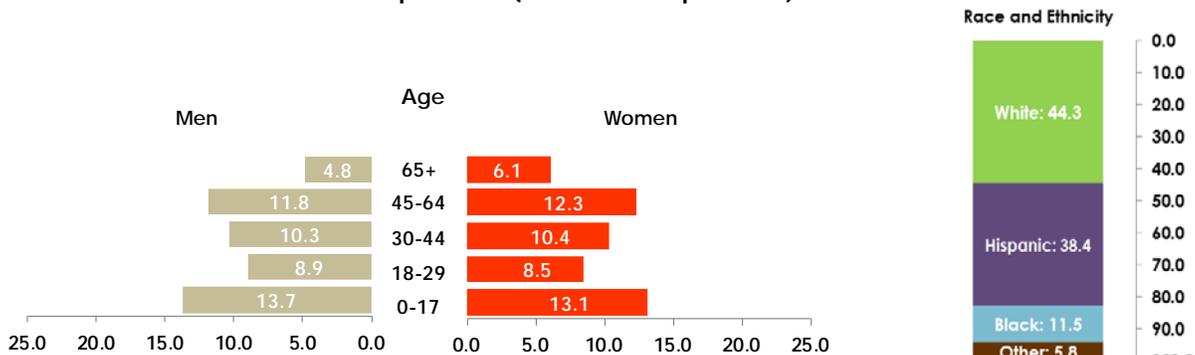
Type of Care	Reimbursement Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	\$279,060,483.40	251,988	\$1,107.44
Inpatient	\$40,458,694.90	8,028	\$5,039.70
Outpatient	\$16,287,265.74	86,930	\$187.36
Professional	\$222,314,522.70	239,783	\$927.15

Medicaid spent more than \$275 million on beneficiaries with diabetes.

On average, Medicaid spent over \$1,000 per beneficiary with diabetes.

Demography

Total Population = 26,059,203 Distribution of Population (% of Total Population)



Data Sources: 2012 Texas Vital Statistics, Population Data. Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2013. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas. 2012 Texas Vital Statistics, Mortality Data. 2012 Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File. 2012 Texas Medicaid Reimbursement Data as prepared by Research Team, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, Sep. 2013.

Case Definitions: Prevalence based on respondents 18 years and older who self-report (1) diagnosis of prediabetes, not during pregnancy; (2) diabetes; not during pregnancy (3) body mass index of 25 or greater calculated from height and weight; (4) not participating in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise. Mortality based on ICD-10 E Codes for diabetes (E10-E14). Hospitalizations based on ICD-9 codes for type 1 diabetes (250.01, 250.03, 250.11, 250.13, 250.21, 250.23, 250.31, 250.33, 250.41, 250.43, 250.51, 250.53, 250.61, 250.63, 250.71, 250.73, 250.81, 250.83, 250.91, 250.93), for type 2 diabetes (250.00, 250.02, 250.10, 250.12, 250.20, 250.22, 250.30, 250.32, 250.40, 250.42, 250.50, 250.52, 250.60, 250.62, 250.70, 250.72, 250.80, 250.82, 250.90, 250.92) and diabetes (250.00-250.93). Medicaid reimbursement based on paid and partially paid claims for fee-for-service and primary care case management services selected from the Texas Medicaid and Health Partnership (TMHP) Ad Hoc Query Platform (AHQP) Claims Universe of persons with a primary diagnosis of diabetes (250.00-250.93).

A beneficiary may receive more than one type of care; therefore, the sum of beneficiaries receiving each type of care does not equal the total number of beneficiaries.

Note: "-" indicates too few cases occurred, the sample size was too small, or the relative standard error was >30.0% to provide a reliable estimate.

Statistical significance based upon evaluation of overlap among confidence intervals.