

2012 Diabetes Fact Sheet—Texas Health Service Region 11

Texas Department of State Health Services

Updated February 2015

Burden of Disease and Disease Risk Factors

Diabetes Prevalence, Adults, 18 years and older

Percentage of Adults (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Prediabetes	5.0(3.1-8.0)	6.2 (5.3-7.2)
Diabetes	19.5(15.9-23.6)	10.6(9.8-11.5)
Overweight and Obese	73.4(68.8-78.0)	65.1(63.6-66.5)
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	34.3(29.9-38.9)	27.2(25.9-28.6)

Age-Adjusted Death Rates, All Ages

Annual Deaths per 100,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Total	30.3(27.8-32.8)	21.9(21.3-22.5)
White	16.3(12.8-19.8)	16.5(15.8-17.1)
Black	--	38.9(36.2-41.5)
Hispanic	38.2(34.8-41.5)	33.0(31.5-34.6)
Other	--	12.2(9.9-14.4)
Men	30.6(26.9-34.3)	24.0(23.1-24.9)
Women	29.8(26.5-33.1)	20.1(19.3-20.9)

Age-Adjusted Hospitalization Rates, All Ages

Annual Hospital Discharges per 10,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)

	Region	Texas
Total	19.3(18.7-19.9)	17.2(17.0-17.3)
White	11.9(10.7-13.0)	13.1(12.9-13.3)
Black	18.2(12.6-23.7)	29.2(28.5-29.8)
Hispanic	21.9(21.1-22.7)	18.8(18.5-19.1)
Other	25.5(19.4-31.7)	34.7(33.6-35.9)
Men	22.3(21.4-23.3)	18.5(18.3-18.8)
Women	16.7(15.9-17.5)	16.0(15.8-16.2)
0-17	2.8(2.4-3.2)	3.8(3.6-3.9)
18-44	11.6(10.9-12.4)	12.8(12.6-13.0)
45-64	34.8(33.1-36.5)	27.6(27.2-28.0)
65-74	45.6(42.0-49.2)	37.3(36.4-38.3)
75+	54.6(50.2-59.1)	42.6(41.4-43.8)

An estimated 19.5% of adults in Health Service Region 11 had diabetes, which is significantly higher than the state.

An estimated 73.4% of adults in Health Service Region 11 were overweight and obese, which is significantly higher than the state.

An estimated 34.3% of adults in Health Service Region 11 report no leisure time physical activity, which is significantly higher than the state.

The risk of dying from diabetes was higher in the region than in the state overall—about 38% higher.

The risk of dying from diabetes was higher for Hispanics in the region than in the state —about 48% higher.

The risk of dying from diabetes was higher for both men and women in the region than in the state—about 28% and 48% higher, respectively.

For every 10,000 persons, about 2 more diabetes hospitalizations occurred annually in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were higher for Hispanics in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were higher for men in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were higher for persons aged 45-64 years, 65-74 years, and 75 years and older in the region than in the state.

Cost Burden

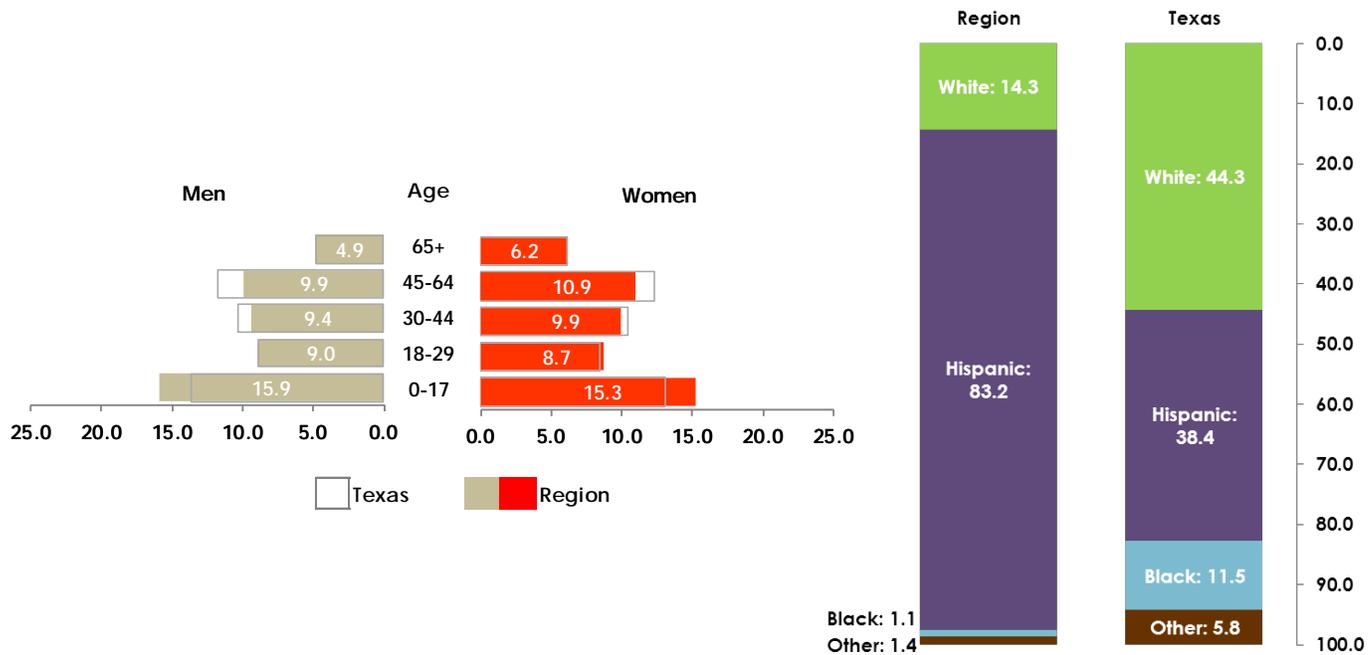
Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes, All Ages
For Fee-for-Service and Star & StarPlus Programs

Type of Care	Region			Texas		
	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	\$68,925,441.50	55,699	\$1,237.46	\$279,060,483.40	251,988	\$1,107.44
Inpatient	\$4,610,411.57	1,150	\$4,009.05	\$40,458,694.90	8,028	\$5,039.70
Outpatient	\$1,780,935.29	17,021	\$104.63	\$16,287,265.74	86,930	\$187.36
Physician	\$62,534,094.64	54,276	\$1,152.15	\$222,314,522.70	239,783	\$927.15

Medicaid spent **\$1,237.46 per beneficiary with diabetes in the region, an amount lower than the state average. Medicaid spent less on inpatient hospital care and outpatient hospital care but more on physician care per beneficiary in the region than statewide.**

Demography

Total Population = 2,180,675
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, callisthenics, 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.