2012 Diabetes Fact Sheet—Texas Health Service Region 7

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	**5.1**(3.4-7.6)	**6.2**(5.3-7.2)
Diabetes	**8.9**(7.3-10.8)	**10.6**(9.8-11.5)
Overweight and Obese	**67.1**(63.6-70.5)	**65.1**(63.6-66.5)
No Leisure Time Physical Activity	**22.1**(18.4-24.1)	**27.2**(25.9-28.6)

Age-Adjusted Death Rates, All Ages

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

	Region	Texas
Total	**17.6**(16.0-19.2)	**21.9**(21.3-22.5)
White	**14.4**(12.8-16.1)	**16.5**(15.8-17.1)
Black	**35.9**(27.8-43.9)	**38.9**(36.2-41.5)
Hispanic	**30.1**(24.2-36.1)	**33.0**(31.5-34.6)
Other	--	**12.2**(9.9-14.4)
Men	**20.9**(18.3-23.5)	**24.0**(23.1-24.9)
Women	**15.0**(13.0-17.0)	**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	**14.4**(13.9-14.8)	**17.2**(17.0-17.3)
White	**11.8**(11.3-12.3)	**13.1**(12.9-13.3)
Black	**30.6**(28.4-32.7)	**29.2**(28.5-29.8)
Hispanic	**15.6**(14.4-16.8)	**18.8**(18.5-19.1)
Other	**22.0**(19.0-24.9)	**34.7**(33.6-35.9)
Men	**14.9**(14.3-15.6)	**18.5**(18.3-18.8)
Women	**13.8**(13.2-14.4)	**16.0**(15.8-16.2)
0-17	**3.3**(2.9-3.7)	**3.8**(3.6-3.9)
18-44	**10.8**(10.2-11.4)	**12.8**(12.6-13.0)
45-64	**22.5**(21.4-23.6)	**27.6**(27.2-28.0)
65-74	**31.3**(28.8-33.9)	**37.3**(36.4-38.3)
75+	**36.1**(32.9-39.3)	**42.6**(41.4-43.8)

An estimated 8.9% of adults in Health Service Region 7 had diabetes and 5.1% had prediabetes.

Prediabetes, diabetes, and overweight/obesity were as common in the region as they were statewide.

No leisure time physical activity was lower in the region than in the state.

The risk of dying from diabetes was lower in the region than in the state — about 20% lower.

The risk of dying from diabetes was not different by race/ethnicity in the region than in the state.

The risk of dying from diabetes was lower for women in the region than the state.

For every 10,000 persons, there were nearly 3 fewer diabetes hospitalizations in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were lower for whites and the 'Other' race/ethnicity group in the region than in the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were lower for both men and women in the region than in the state.

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

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Cost Burden

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes, All Ages

For Fee-for-Service and Star & StarPlus Programs

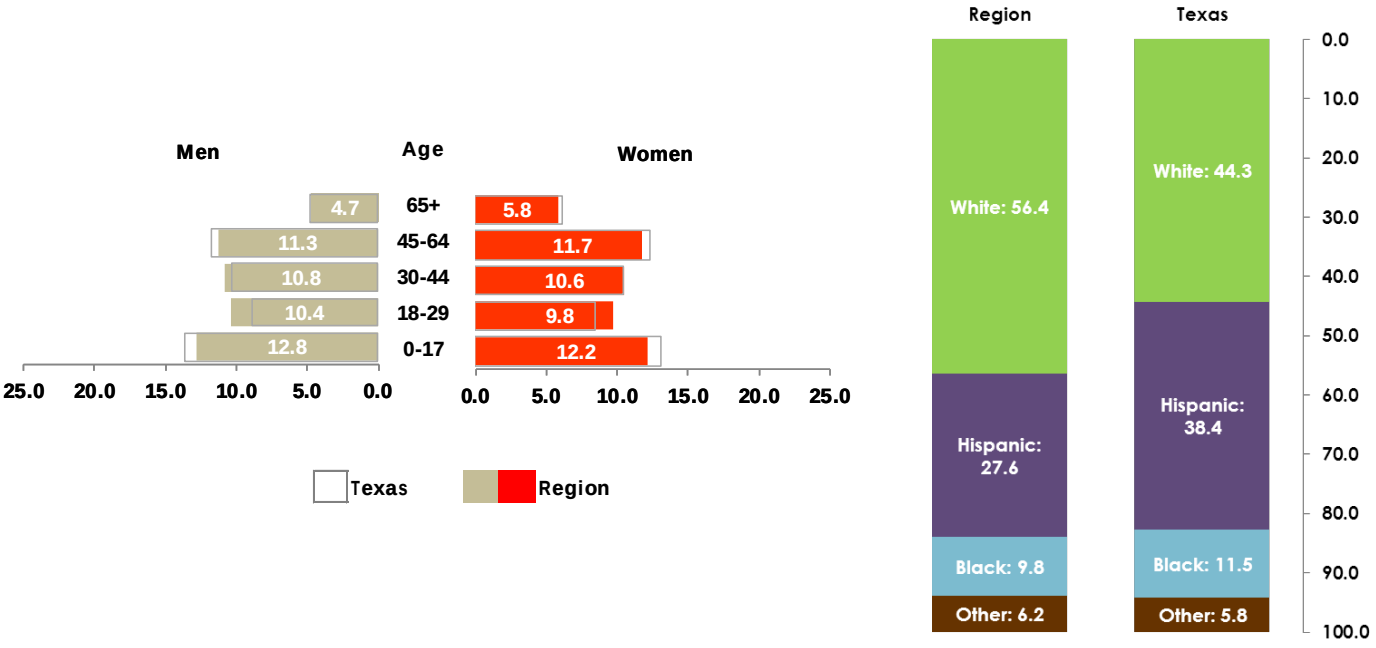
Type of Care	Region			Texas		
	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary	Reimbursement Amount	*Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	$16,129,155.96	17,757	$908.33	$279,060,483.30	251,988	$1,107.44
Inpatient	$3,103,716.93	609	$5,096.42	$40,458,694.90	8,028	$5,039.70
Outpatient	$1,253,391.30	8,265	$151.65	$16,287,265.74	86,930	$187.36
Physician	$11,772,047.73	16,219	$725.82	$222,314,522.70	239,783	$927.15

Medicaid spent $908.33 per beneficiary with diabetes in the region, an amount lower than the state average. Medicaid spent more on inpatient hospital care but less on outpatient hospital care, and physician care per beneficiary in the region than statewide.

Demography

Total Population = 3,075,072

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.

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