An estimated 14.5% of adults in Health Service Region 8 had diabetes and 13.5% had prediabetes.

Diabetes and prediabetes were more common in the region than in the state.

Overweight/obesity and no leisure time physical activity were as common in the region as they were statewide.

The risk of dying from diabetes was higher in the region than the state—about 15% higher.

The risk of dying from diabetes in the region was higher among blacks and Hispanics than among whites.

The risk of dying from diabetes was higher for women in the region than the state—about 21% higher.

For every 10,000 persons, there were about 17 diabetes hospitalizations in the region and in the state.

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

Diabetes hospitalizations were not different for men or women in the region compared to the state.

Diabetes hospitalizations were higher for persons aged 18-44 years, 45-64 years in the region than in the state.
Cost Burden

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes, All Ages, 2014
For Fee-for-Service and Star & StarPlus Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Care</th>
<th>Reimbursement Amount</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Reimbursement per Beneficiary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$52,912,264.01</td>
<td>32,116</td>
<td>$1,647.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inpatient</strong></td>
<td>$4,547,547.61</td>
<td>979</td>
<td>$4,645.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outpatient</strong></td>
<td>$2,421,502.09</td>
<td>11,474</td>
<td>$211.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physician</strong></td>
<td>$45,943,214.31</td>
<td>30,559</td>
<td>$1,503.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$316,670,144.80</td>
<td>248,061</td>
<td>$1,276.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Medicaid spent $1,647.54 per beneficiary with diabetes in the region, an amount higher than the state average. Medicaid spent less on inpatient hospital care but more on outpatient hospital care and physician care per beneficiary in the region than statewide.

Demography, 2013

Total Population = 2,748,725

Distribution of Population (% of Total Population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Region**

- White, 55.1
- Hispanic, 39.1
- Black, 11.5
- Other, 6.1

**Texas**

- White, 43.3
- Hispanic, 35.6
- Black, 5.6
- Other, 3.7


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 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, 250.51, 250.52, 250.60, 250.62, 250.70, 250.72, 250.80, 250.82, 250.90, 250.92) and diabetes (2 50.00-250.93). 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% to provide a reliable estimate.