

Burden of Disease

Unadjusted Prevalence with 95% Confidence Interval Percentage of Adults

	Prediabetes	Diabetes
Total	8.1 (7.0-9.3)	11.0 (10.3-11.8)
White	8.5 (7.0-10.4)	9.9 (9.0-10.9)
Black	9.6 (6.2-14.6)	12.9 (10.3-16.1)
Hispanic	6.2 (4.6-8.2)	12.7 (11.4-14.2)
Other	12.0 (7.0-19.9)	6.0 (3.7-9.6)
Men	8.1 (6.6-9.9)	11.5 (10.4-12.8)
Women	8.0 (6.6-9.8)	10.5 (9.5-11.5)

An estimated 11.0% of adults in Texas had diabetes and 8.1% had prediabetes.

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

Diabetes was more common among Hispanics than whites.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates, All Ages

	Number of Deaths	Annual Deaths per 100,000 Persons (95% confidence interval)
Total	5,262	21.7 (21.1-22.3)
White	2,477	16.6 (15.9-17.2)
Black	820	36.1 (33.6-38.6)
Hispanic	1,832	32.6 (31.1-34.1)
Other	133	14.2 (11.8-16.6)
Men	2,725	24.5 (23.6-25.4)
Women	2,537	19.2 (18.5-19.9)

There were 5,262 deaths caused by diabetes.

Blacks were more than twice as likely to die from diabetes as whites.

Hispanics were nearly 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
4.5 (4.5-4.6)	12.1 (12.0-12.2)	16.6 (16.5-16.8)

For every 10,000 persons, about 4.5 hospitalizations occurred annually for type 1 diabetes, 12 for type 2 diabetes and nearly 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	67.8 (66.5-69.2)	27.6 (26.4-28.8)
White	63.9 (62.2-65.7)	21.9 (20.5-23.4)
Black	79.1 (74.8-82.9)	30.6 (26.2-35.4)

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

2013 Diabetes Fact Sheet—Texas

Texas Department of State Health Services

Updated December 2015

Hispanic	73.8 (71.5-76.0)	34.8 (32.6-37.1)
Other	40.4 (34.1-46.9)	23.9 (18.8-29.9)
Men	74.3 (72.4-76.0)	25.0 (23.3-26.8)
Women	61.0 (59.1-62.9)	30.0 (28.4-31.7)

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

Women were more likely than men to not participate in leisure time physical activity.

Cost Burden

Medicaid Spending among Beneficiaries with Diabetes For Fee-for-Service & Primary Care Case Management Services

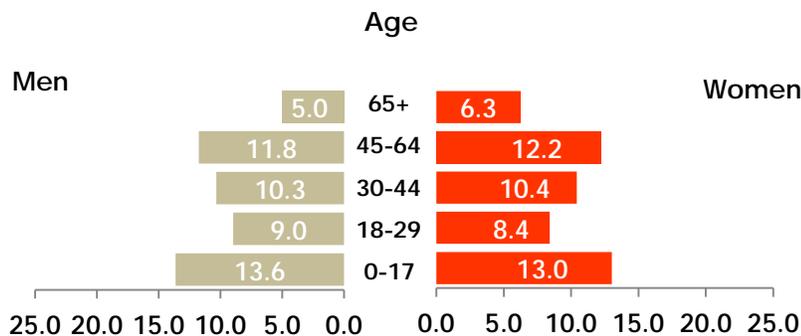
Type of Care	Reimbursement Amount	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Reimbursement per Beneficiary
Total	\$280,931,035.72	252,269	\$1,113.62
Inpatient	\$41,880,288.06	8,175	\$5,122.97
Outpatient	\$16,554,927.70	86,716	\$188.73
Professional	\$222,495,819.96	239,790	\$927.88

Medicaid spent more than \$280 million on beneficiaries with diabetes.

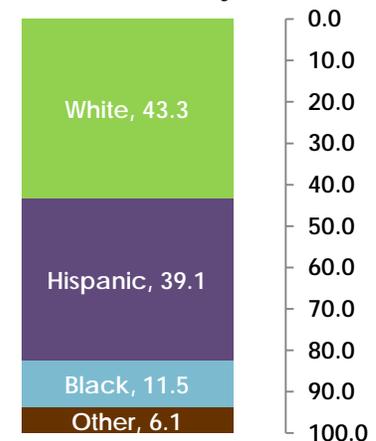
On average, Medicaid spent over \$1,000 per beneficiary with diabetes.

Demography

Total Population = 26,448,193 Distribution of Population (% of Total Population)



Race and Ethnicity



Data Sources: 2013 Texas Vital Statistics, Population Data. Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Public Use Data File, 2014. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Austin, Texas. 2013 Texas Vital Statistics, Mortality Data. 2013 Texas Hospital Inpatient Discharge Public Use Data File. 2013 Texas Medicaid Reimbursement Data as prepared by Research Team, Strategic Decision Support, Texas Health and Human Services Commission, October 2015.

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.