

Improving Health and Reducing Health Care Costs through Walk Across Texas!

Economic Impacts of Extension Education

Overweight + Inactivity = Increased Risk of Chronic Disease

- Excessive weight and inactivity are consistently linked with increased incidence of chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, high blood pressure, and colon cancer.
- Eighty percent of American adults do not meet physical activity recommendations.
- Only 27% of students in grades 9–12 engage in recommended amounts of moderate-intensity physical activity.

AgriLife Extension's Response

- The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service developed Walk Across Texas! It is a fun fitness program created to help participants adopt the habit of regular physical activity.
- Teams of up to eight family members, friends, co -workers, or neighbors walk together or individually for eight weeks each year. Some also attend extension classes and receive information on nutrition, exercise, weight loss, and other health topics.
- Teams compete to see who can walk the 832 miles "across Texas" first, and all participants are recognized for their achievements.



 Since 1996, more than 142,000 Texans have completed the program to significantly increase their physical activity level.

Economic Impacts

- Medical research shows that exercise and weight loss can permanently or temporarily delay the onset of type 2 diabetes in 58% of people.
- Over the lifetime of the 9,713 participants who completed the program in 2018, an estimated 2,238 could prevent the onset of diabetes through sustained levels of physical activity.
- The average annual health care cost (ageadjusted) for people without diabetes is \$7,151.
 The average annual cost for people with diabetes is \$16,752.
- The estimated potential lifetime health care cost savings are \$88,444 for females and \$68,043 for males. When avoidance of lost wages is included, the potential lifetime economic benefit for 2018 participants who completed the program is \$199 million.
- Participants are also expected to benefit through reduced incidence, severity, and health care costs of other chronic diseases that are linked to excessive weight and inactivity.