



**DIABETES PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM
FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2016	President's FY 2017 Budget	FY 2017 House	FY 2017 Senate	FY2018 Request
\$170,129,000	\$170,129,000	\$185,000,000	\$140,129,000	\$170,129,000

CDC's Diabetes Program

The CDC Program provides support to all 50 states and Washington, D.C. through a cooperative agreement. Under this agreement, states work with local health departments, healthcare providers, and partner organizations to reach individuals who are diagnosed with or are at risk for diabetes. This program's activities include increasing the use of diabetes self-management programs in community settings, and implementing systems to facilitate identification of patients with undiagnosed high blood pressure and prediabetes. With funding of \$170 million the CDC and states can increase evidence-based prevention activities, targeting areas most at risk.

Basic Facts about Diabetes, Impacts and Costs

- Diabetes is now the seventh leading cause of death. Overall, the risk for death among people with diabetes is about twice that of people of similar age who do not have diabetes.
- 29.1 million Americans have diabetes, and 8.1 million of them don't know that they have the disease. An estimated 86 million U.S. adults aged 20 or older are estimated to have pre-diabetes (elevated blood sugar levels), which places them at increased risk of developing diabetes.
- Type 2 diabetes, once believed to affect only adults, is now being diagnosed in people younger than 20. During 2008–2009 in the United States, 5,089 people under 20 were diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.
- Compared to non-Hispanic white adults, the risk of diagnosed diabetes is 18% higher among Asian Americans, 66% higher among Hispanics, and 77% higher among non-Hispanic blacks.
- The estimated diabetes costs in the U.S is \$245 billion (\$176 billion in direct medical costs and \$69 billion in indirect costs). People with diagnosed diabetes, on average, have medical expenditures that are 2.3 times higher than what expenditures would be in the absence of diabetes.

Diabetes is Preventable and Controllable

- Studies have found that better blood sugar control reduces the risk for eye disease, kidney disease and nerve disease by 40% in people with type 1 or type 2 diabetes.
- Blood pressure control reduces the risk of heart disease and stroke among people with diabetes by 33-50%.
- Detecting and treating early diabetic kidney disease by lowering blood pressure can reduce the decline in kidney function by 30-70%.
- Improved control of blood cholesterol levels can reduce cardiovascular complications by 20-50%.

*For more information visit www.cdc.gov/diabetes

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