

**DIABETES PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET**

**CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

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| **FY 2017** | **FY 2018** | **FY 2019 President’s Budget** | **FY 2019 Request** |
| $140,129,000 | $148,129,000 | $\* | $170,129,000 |

\*The budget line is proposed for consolidation in the America’s Health Block Grant.

**CDC's Diabetes Program**

CDC provides support to all 50 states and Washington, D.C. through cooperative agreements. Under these agreements, states work with local health departments, healthcare providers, and numerous partner organizations across sectors to improve health outcomes for individuals with diabetes or at high risk for type 2 diabetes. Key activities include increasing access to, participation in, and reimbursement for diabetes self-management education and support services for people with diabetes. For people at high risk for type 2 diabetes, activities focus on scaling and sustaining the National Diabetes Prevention Program by increasing awareness of prediabetes and demand for the program among adults at risk; increasing healthcare provider screening, testing, and referral of patients with prediabetes to CDC-recognized type 2 diabetes prevention programs; and increasing the number of public and private payers that offer the program as a covered benefit for their members, employees, or beneficiaries with 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.
* 30.3 million Americans have diabetes. An estimated 84.1 million adults are estimated to have prediabetes (elevated blood sugar levels), which places them at increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease, and stroke.
* Type  2  diabetes,  once  believed  to  affect  only  adults,  is  now being  diagnosed  in people younger than 20. During 2011-2012 in the United States, 5,300 children and adolescents age 10-19 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/Latinos, and 77% higher among non-Hispanic blacks.
* The estimated total diabetes cost in the U.S is $245 billion ($176 billion in direct medical costs and $69 billion in indirect costs) (2012). 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 Manageable**

* 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](http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes)

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