



**DIABETES PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM  
FY 2022 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 Request
\$148,129,000	\$148,129,000	\$148,129,000	\$185,000,000

**CDC's Diabetes Program**

The CDC Diabetes Program 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. Funding of \$185 million would allow the CDC and states to increase evidence-based prevention activities, targeting areas most at risk.

**Basic Facts about Diabetes, Impact, and Costs**

- Diabetes now is 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.
- 34.2 million Americans have diabetes. An estimated 88 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, now is being diagnosed in people younger than 20. During 2014-2015 in the United States, 5,758 children and adolescents ages 10-19 were diagnosed with type 2 diabetes.
- Compared to non-Hispanic white adults, American Indians and Alaska Natives are twice as likely to have diabetes, non-Hispanic Blacks are 64% more likely, and Hispanics/Latinos are 72% more likely.
- The estimated total diabetes cost in the U.S. is \$327 billion (\$237 billion in direct medical costs and \$90 billion in indirect costs measured in reduced productivity). People with diagnosed diabetes, on average, have medical expenditures that are twice as high than what expenditures would be in the absence of diabetes.

**Diabetes is Manageable**

- Studies have found that better blood sugar management 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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