DIABETES PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM
FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

<table>
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<th>FY 2021</th>
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<th>FY 2023 President’s Budget</th>
<th>FY 2023 Request</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$148,129,000</td>
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**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, 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.
- 37.3 million Americans have diabetes. An estimated 96 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.
- Diabetes-related complications have increased among young adults aged 18–44 years and among adults aged 45–64 years.
- Type 2 diabetes, once believed to affect only adults, is being diagnosed in people younger than 20 with increasing frequency. Between 2002 and 2015, rates of new cases of type 2 diabetes in children under 20 rose nearly 5% annually. Incidence of type 1 diabetes in children rose nearly 2% annually.
- Compared to non-Hispanic white adults: American Indian 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 as 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)*

Contact: Amy Souders, Cornerstone Government Affairs. (202) 488-9500 or asouders@cgagroup.com