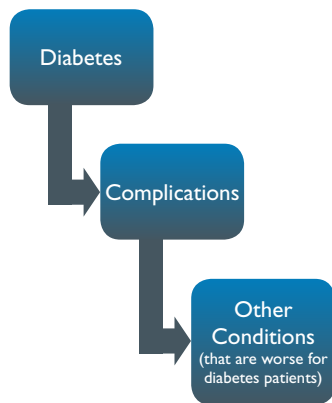


Diabetes is a growing threat to the health of Americans and the US economy

The US spends **\$218 billion** on diabetes each year.¹ By 2025, that is projected to reach **\$514 billion**²—an increase of more than 100 percent and comparable to the total budget of today’s Medicare.



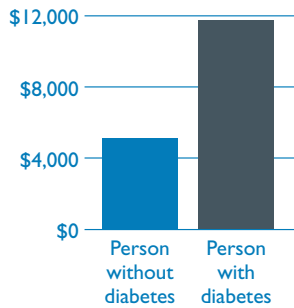
The economic toll from diabetes grows larger as diabetes worsens and creates a ripple effect of complications and costs. In 2007, for example...

- The US spent **\$27 billion** on direct treatment costs for diabetes.
- The US spent **another \$58 billion** to treat the complications created by diabetes, including heart disease, eye problems, amputations, and kidney failure, among others.
- And the US spent **another \$31 billion** in excess general medical costs that are created by diabetes—that is, even non-diabetic conditions cost more if you have diabetes.³

Diabetes also cost employers another **\$58 billion** in 2007 in lost economic output³

	Days of work lost...	which costs...
Missed work days due to diabetes	15 million	\$2.6 billion
Reduced performance at work	120 million	\$20.0 billion
Reduced productivity for those not in work force	6 million	\$800 million
Permanent disability	107 million	\$7.9 billion
Early mortality	284,000 (deaths)	\$26.9 billion

Average Annual Expenditures for a Person with Diabetes and Without Diabetes, 2007



Source: *Diabetes Care*, March 2008

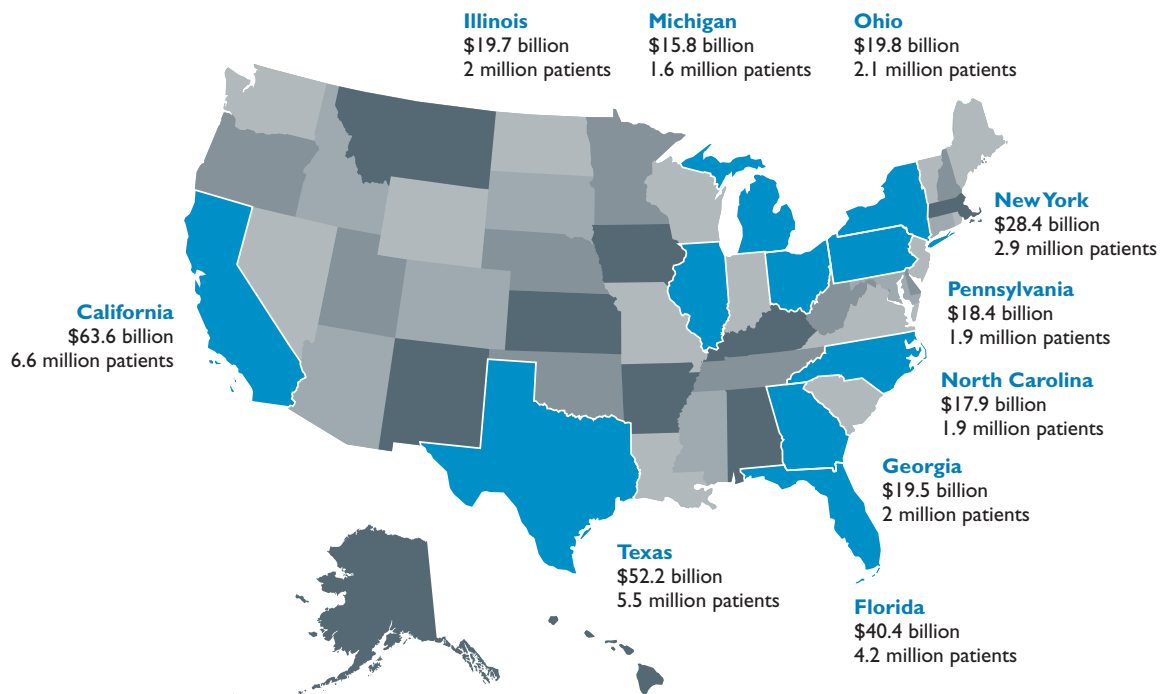
Diabetes drives up the costs for families and workers

- Medical expenses are more than two times greater for people with diabetes than for people without.¹
- The economic burden of diabetes averages \$700 annually for each individual U.S. adult, regardless of his or her diabetes status.⁴
- The extra costs from diabetes amount to 3.4% of total earnings for a typical American family with a median income of \$61,000.⁴
- Diabetes is the primary cause of kidney failure—with a single kidney transplant costing more than \$100,000. Screening to identify chronic kidney disease in patients with diabetes is highly cost-effective.^{5,6}

The cost and damage of diabetes is felt in local communities and lives

- Currently, 10 states shoulder nearly 60 percent of the costs from diabetes.²
- In the next 15 years, according to the Institute for Alternative Futures, the costs in these states will almost double, to about \$297 billion.²

Cost of Diabetes in Key States, 2025²



Source for 2025 Projections: Institute for Alternative Futures, 2011

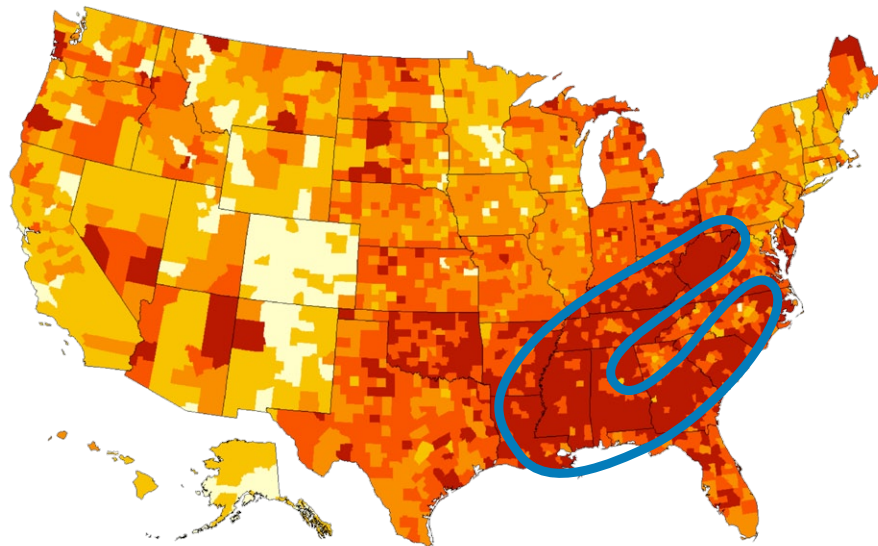
The Diabetes Belt: Counties and States Hard-Hit by Diabetes

The CDC has identified a “Diabetes Belt” consisting of 644 counties—mostly in the southeastern part of the US—which have the highest rates of diabetes in the country.

- Within the Diabetes Belt, 11.7% of the population, on average, has diagnosed diabetes, compared to 8.5% outside the Belt.⁷
- The Diabetes Belt overlaps 6 of the 10 states in which spending on diabetes is the greatest.
- According to the Institute for Alternative Futures, the number of Americans living with diabetes, both diagnosed and undiagnosed, will increase by 2025 to 53,100,000.²

Percent of Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes in the US, by County, 2008

Darker colors indicate greater percentage



Source: CDC

- ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2011.
- ² Institute for Alternative Futures. http://www.altfutures.org/pubs/diabetes2025/US_Diabetes2025_Overall_BriefingPaper_2011.pdf
- ³ Dall TM, et al, Economic Costs of Diabetes in the US in 2007, *Diabetes Care*, Vol 31, Num 3, March 2008.
- ⁴ Dall TM, Zhang Y, Chen Y et al. The Economic Burden of Diabetes. *Health Affairs*. 29(2) 2010.
- ⁵ United States Renal Data System. Annual Data Report. 2009.
- ⁶ Hoerger, TJ, et al, “A Health Policy Model of CKD: 2. The Cost-Effectiveness of Microalbuminuria Screening,” *American Journal of Kidney Diseases*, Vol 55, No 3 March 2010.
- ⁷ CDC. Diabetes Public Health Resource. Diabetes Belt. 2011 http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/news/docs/diabetes_belt.htm