

The Burden of Diabetes in District of Columbia

Diabetes is an epidemic in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), over 38 million Americans have diabetes and face its devastating consequences. What's true nationwide is also true in District of Columbia.

District of Columbia's diabetes epidemic:

- Approximately 44,100 adults in District of Columbia, or 8.70% of the adult population, have diagnosed diabetes.
- Every year, an estimated 3,000 adults in District of Columbia are diagnosed with diabetes.

The serious complications of diabetes include heart disease, stroke, amputation, end-stage kidney disease, blindness—and death.

- **136 million Americans have diabetes or prediabetes**
- **1.2 million Americans are diagnosed with diabetes every year**
- **About 1 in 3 seniors in the United States has diabetes**
- **Diabetes contributes to the death of nearly 400,000 Americans annually**

Diabetes Is Expensive

Americans with diabetes have medical expenses approximately 2.6 times higher than those without. The total estimated cost of diagnosed diabetes in the U.S. was \$412.9 billion in 2022, including \$306.6 billion in direct medical costs and \$106.3 billion in reduced productivity attributable to diabetes.

In District of Columbia, diagnosed diabetes costs an estimated \$1.1 billion each year. In 2022:

- Total direct medical expenses for diagnosed diabetes in District of Columbia were estimated to be \$540 million
- In addition, there were \$570 million in estimated indirect costs from lost productivity due to diabetes

In addition to the work of the American Diabetes Association® to improve lives, prevent diabetes, and find a cure:

In 2024, the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases at the National Institutes of Health invested \$2,265,630 in diabetes-related research projects in District of Columbia.

The Division of Diabetes Translation at the CDC provided \$2,587,500 in diabetes prevention and educational grants in District of Columbia in 2023.

Sources can be found at diabetes.org/SFSSources.
Find more statistics at diabetes.org/Statistics.