In response to the diabetes epidemic in American Indian and Alaska Native people, Congress established the Special Diabetes Program for Indians (SDPI) through the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

## U.S. American Indian and Alaska Native Population

2.9 million	Number of American Indians and Alaska Natives in 2010.     Source: U.S. Census, 2010 Census Brief - The American Indian and Alaska Native Population: 2010. (http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-10.pdf)
566	Number of federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes.  Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs (http://www.bia.gov/FAQs/index.htm; accessed 5/4/2012)

## **Diabetes in American Indians and Alaska Natives**

2.3 times higher	• Likelihood of American Indian and Alaska Native <b>adults</b> to have diagnosed diabetes compared with non-Hispanic whites (16.1% vs. 7.1%; 2009).  Source: National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2011 (http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2011.pdf)
9 times higher	<ul> <li>Likelihood of American Indian and Alaska Native youth aged 10-19 to have diagnosed type 2 diabetes compared to non-Hispanic whites (1.74 per 1000 vs. 0.19 per 1000; 2001).</li> <li>Source: SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17015542)</li> </ul>
110%	<ul> <li>Percent increase in diagnosed diabetes from 1990 to 2009 in American Indian and Alaska Native youth aged 15-19 years (3.24 vs. 6.81 per 1000).</li> <li>Source: IHS Division of Diabetes Statistics (unpublished analysis)</li> </ul>
1.6 times higher	<ul> <li>Death rate due to diabetes for American Indians and Alaska Natives compared with the general U.S. population (34.5 vs. 21.8 per 100,000; 2008).</li> <li>Source: Health, United States, 2011: With Special Feature on Socioeconomic Status and Health (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus11.pdf)</li> </ul>

## **Diabetes Complications**

1.9 times higher	<ul> <li>Incidence rate of kidney failure due to diabetes in American Indians and Alaska Natives compared with the general U.S. population (333.1 vs. 152.9 per million; 2008).</li> <li>Source: 2010 Atlas of End Stage Renal Disease in the United States [Reference Table A] (http://www.usrds.org/atlas10.aspx)</li> </ul>
2-4 times higher	<ul> <li>Adults with diabetes have heart disease death rates about 2 to 4 times higher than adults without diabetes.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The risk for stroke is 2 to 4 times higher among people with diabetes.</li> <li>Source: National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2011 (http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2011.pdf)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Results from the Strong Heart Study suggest that the risk for CVD in American Indian adults with diabetes may be 3-8 times higher than those without diabetes.</li> </ul>
	Source: Diabetes Care 2003;26(12):3342-3348 (http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/26/12/3342.full)

## **Cost of Diabetes**

2.3 times higher	<ul> <li>People with diagnosed diabetes, on average, have medical expenditures that are approximately 2.3 times higher than what expenditures would be in the absence of diabetes.</li> <li>Source: Diabetes Care 2008;31(3):596-615 (http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/31/3/596.full.pdf+html)</li> </ul>
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