Diabetes is pervasive.
- Over 34 million Americans, or 10.5 percent of the U.S. population, have diabetes. 1 in 5 don’t know they have it.
- 122 million Americans, or 37 percent of the U.S. population, live with diabetes or prediabetes.
- 1.5 million Americans are diagnosed with diabetes every year.
- Diabetes, including prediabetes, is the most common underlying chronic condition in the U.S.
- Diabetes and other related chronic conditions are nearly twice as common among communities of color than among white Americans.

For Americans with diabetes, the cost of care is staggering and increasingly out of reach.
- Diabetes is the most expensive chronic condition in the U.S., costing $327 billion annually.
- The cost of health care is nearly two and a half times higher for Americans with diabetes than those without.
- People with diabetes account for $1 of every $4 spent on health care in the United States.
- One in four insulin-dependent people with diabetes ration their insulin due to financial difficulty.
- In the past decade, the cost of insulin alone has tripled.
- Nearly one third of diabetes patients report not self-monitoring blood glucose levels because test strips are too expensive.

Lack of preventative care has grave consequences for people with diabetes.
- Diabetes is the primary cause of death for more than 80,000 Americans each year.
- Every four minutes in America, a limb is amputated due to diabetes.
- More than 60 percent of nontraumatic lower-limb amputations occur in people with diabetes.
- Minorities experience amputation at a rate twice as high as non-minorities.
- Nearly 60,000 Americans begin treatment for kidney failure due to diabetes every year.
- Diabetes is a major cause of blindness, kidney failure, heart attacks, stroke, and more.

People with diabetes face social, economic, and environmental barriers that leave them at a higher risk.
- Diabetes prevalence is inversely related to household income level.
- Living in poverty in the two years prior to diagnosis increases the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes by nearly 25 percent.
- Low-income communities in America have fewer grocery stores, more convenience stores, and less transportation access to reach supermarkets than higher income areas. Low-income census tracts have half as many supermarkets as wealthy tracts.
- In Chicago and Detroit alone, residents who live farther from grocery stores than from convenience stores and fast food restaurants have significantly higher rates of premature death from diabetes.
- Diabetes risk is inversely related to the amount of green space in a person’s neighborhood.
- One in five chronic disease patients report having experienced discrimination in health care.
- Clinical trial participants are predominantly white – sometimes 80 to 90 percent – despite minority populations seeing higher rates of chronic diseases that many new drugs are used to treat.