

Diabetes in American Indians and Alaska Natives Facts At-a-Glance

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)

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2.3 times higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likelihood of American Indian and Alaska Native adults 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 style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Source: SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17015542)
110%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Source: IHS Division of Diabetes Statistics (unpublished analysis)
1.6 times higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Source: Health, United States, 2011: With Special Feature on Socioeconomic Status and Health (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/11.pdf)



Diabetes Complications

<p>1.9 times higher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>Source: 2010 Atlas of End Stage Renal Disease in the United States [Reference Table A] (http://www.usrds.org/atlas10.aspx)</p>
<p>2-4 times higher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adults with diabetes have heart disease death rates about 2 to 4 times higher than adults without diabetes. The risk for stroke is 2 to 4 times higher among people with diabetes. <p>Source: National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2011 (http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/pdf/ndfs_2011.pdf)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Source: Diabetes Care 2003;26(12):3342-3348 (http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/26/12/3342.full)</p>

Cost of Diabetes

<p>2.3 times higher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Source: Diabetes Care 2008;31(3):596-615 (http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/31/3/596.full.pdf+html)</p>
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