

Protect Progress. Fund Diabetes Programs.

Federal programs across the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) are essential to America's fight to end diabetes. Cuts would undermine the research, prevention, and infrastructure supporting the over 38 million Americans living with diabetes—and 98 million more with prediabetes.¹

NIDDK | National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive & Kidney Diseases Current Funding: **\$2.3B**

- The NIDDK currently funds over **1,400 projects** across 42 states, with over \$1B committed to diabetes-related research this year alone.^{2, 3}
- The NIDDK supports over **450** active clinical trials.⁴
- Cuts would threaten this nationwide research engine that advances care and improves health outcomes for millions of Americans.



456
Clinical Trials



1,473 Projects across
42 States



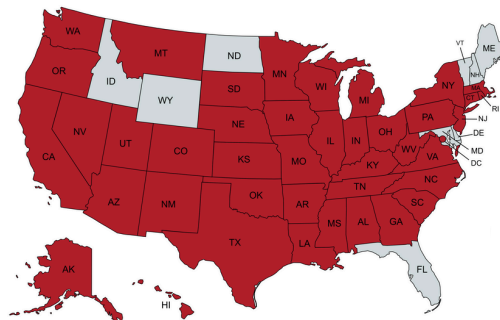
\$1.2B
in Diabetes Research

DNPAO | CDC Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity Current Funding: **\$58.4M**

- Cuts would affect **41 states** working to reduce the risk of chronic conditions through programs targeting **nutrition access, physical activity infrastructure, and obesity prevention.**⁵

17 STATES **16** LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES

50 COMMUNITY & TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS



National DPP | CDC National Diabetes Prevention Program Current Funding: **\$37.3M**

- National DPP supports diabetes prevention programs for **745,102 enrollees** offered by **1,500+ organizations** across **50 states.**⁶
- Cuts would disrupt access to evidence-based lifestyle intervention shown to reduce the risk of type 2 diabetes by **58%** in adults and **71%** among seniors.⁷



1,502 State and Local
Organizations

DDT | CDC Division of Diabetes Translation Current Funding: **\$156.1M**

- Cutting DDT would threaten over **\$124M** that support state health departments in tracking, preventing, and managing diabetes.⁸



\$124M
across all **50** states

**DIABETES SURVEILLANCE
DIABETES PREVENTION
DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT**

1. CDC. 2024. "National Diabetes Statistics Report." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2024.
<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/php/data-research/index.html>.
2. NIH. 2025. "RePORT > RePORTER." National Institutes of Health. 2025.
https://reporter.nih.gov/search/6WkYv1bsdk6-q_fWGn4IPQ/projects/charts?fy=2025.
3. NIH. 2024. "RePORT." National Institutes of Health. 2024.
[https://report.nih.gov/funding/categorical-spending#/.](https://report.nih.gov/funding/categorical-spending#/)
4. NIH. 2025. "RePORT > RePORTER." National Institutes of Health. 2025.
https://reporter.nih.gov/search/6WkYv1bsdk6-q_fWGn4IPQ/clinicalStudies?fy=2025;2024;2023;2022;2021;2020.
5. CDC. 2024. "DNPAO State and Local Funding." DNPAO State and Local Programs. 2024.
<https://www.cdc.gov/dnpao-state-local-programs/php/funding-by-state/index.html>.
6. CDC. 2024. "National Diabetes Profile." State, Local, and National Partner Diabetes Programs. November 12, 2024.
<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes-state-local/php/state-profiles/national-diabetes-profile.html>.
7. NIH. 2019. "Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP)." National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. March 8, 2019.
<https://www.niddk.nih.gov/about-niddk/research-areas/diabetes/diabetes-prevention-program-dpp>.
8. CDC. 2024. "National Diabetes Profile." State, Local, and National Partner Diabetes Programs. November 12, 2024.
<https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes-state-local/php/state-profiles/national-diabetes-profile.html>.