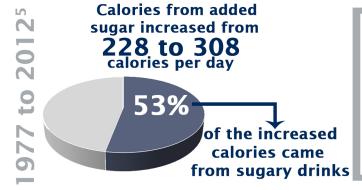
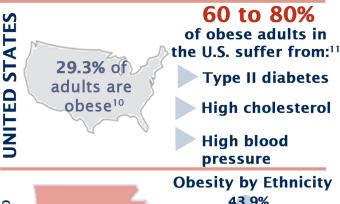


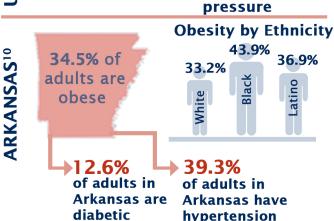
## **SUGARY DRINK LINK: DIABETES AND OBESITY**

Sugar-sweetened beverages are the single largest source of added sugars in the American diet.<sup>1</sup>

The average American drinks nearly 42 gallons of sweetened beverages PER YEAR = 39 pounds of extra sugar<sup>2</sup>







The American Heart Association recommends that Americans consume no more than

5 to 9 teaspoons of sugar per day.3

Calories from sugar-sweetened beverages add to the calories people consume because they do not satisfy hunger the way calories from solid food or protein beverages do.6

The
American Diabetes Association
recommends that people should
LIMIT OR AVOID
consumption of
sugar-sweetened beverages
to prevent diabetes.<sup>12</sup>

Average medical expenditures for people with diabetes in the U.S. are

2.3 times higher than for those without diabetes.<sup>16</sup>



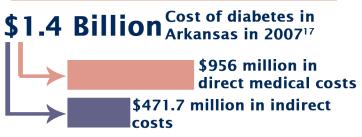
of children's daily calories come from soda and other sugary beverages in the U.S.<sup>7</sup>

In 2015, 29.3% of Arkansas youth consumed one or more sugary beverages per day.8

Among children, those who drink one or more sugary beverages per day have 55% greater odds of being overweight or obese.9

Over the past 30 years, adult diabetes rates in the U.S. have nearly TRIPLED. 13 In the same period, soda consumption DOUBLED. 14

All individuals who drink one to two sugar-sweetened beverages per day have a 26% higher risk for developing type II diabetes. 15



\$170 Million Cost of hypertension to Arkansas Medicaid in 2007<sup>18</sup>



## **SUGARY DRINK LINK: DIABETES AND OBESITY**

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