Basic Facts about the Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (Block Grant) give states the autonomy and flexibility to tailor prevention and health promotion programs to their particular public health needs. States use funds to provide support to areas where no federal or state support exists, or where federal categorical funds are grossly insufficient. For example: New Jersey and Pennsylvania along with 17 other states have no categorical funds for heart disease and stroke prevention. Block Grant funds provide the only source of funding for these activities in those states. In New York, Block Grant funds provide a substantial portion of local initiatives in diabetes prevention, as categorical diabetes funds are grossly inadequate. In several states, Block Grant funds support screening of additional women in the Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Program. The flexibility of this grant allows each state to address its own unique challenges in innovative ways.

Currently, 65 percent of Block Grant dollars are used to supplement existing funds. 21 percent support programs where there are no existing federal or state funds, 10 percent support program start-ups, and 4 percent support rapid response.

Examples of current funding areas include chronic disease prevention and control, emergency medical services, environmental health, infectious disease prevention and control, community-based education, injury prevention and control, disease and risk factor surveillance and lead poisoning prevention.

Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant Programs

Through the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant, CDC provides States funding to carry out programs aimed at reducing preventable morbidity and mortality and improving quality of life. Grantees are given flexibility in deciding how funding can be used to meet each State’s unique preventive health service priorities, based on their specific population’s needs.

Many states have used this block grant funding to address unanticipated public health emergencies, such as outbreaks of deadly salmonella infections or West Nile Virus, and/or to implement heart attack, stroke and other cardiovascular disease prevention programs, cancer screenings, dental health programs, child safety seat or smoke detector programs and public health education programs designed to target at-risk populations.

The additional investment in prevention for states in the FY 2014 Omnibus appropriations bill will support significant improvement and lead to healthier people in the future.

Additional information available at [www.chronicdisease.org/governmentaffairs](http://www.chronicdisease.org/governmentaffairs)
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