



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
CHRONIC DISEASE DIRECTORS
Promoting Health. Preventing Disease.

**TOBACCO CONTROL
FY 2015 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

FY 2014	President's FY 2015 Budget	FY 2015 Suggested
\$210,492,000	\$210,767,000	\$210,767,000

Funding would be used to:

- Develop a national media campaign to educate the public about the harms of tobacco use;
- Support the National Tobacco Control Program and build state and local capacity and infrastructure to support proven, population-based tobacco control interventions;
- Support cessation-focused health care systems changes and enhanced service delivery to respond to increased quit attempts resulting from media campaigns and tobacco control policies;
- Enhance national tobacco control surveillance infrastructure, including rapid response capability to inform stakeholders of emerging public health concerns related to tobacco.

Basic Facts About Tobacco Use

- Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, an estimated 443,000 people die prematurely from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke - more than from AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse, car crashes, murders and suicides combined.
- Tobacco use costs between \$132.5 and \$175.9 billion in direct medical expenses each year and an additional \$156 billion in lost productivity.
- Three out of four smokers want to quit. Every day, about 4,000 young people (under 18 years of age) smoke their first cigarette, and each day an additional 1,000 young people become regular smokers. Approximately one-third of them will eventually die from tobacco-related disease.

CDC's Tobacco Control Program

CDC provides federal leadership in tobacco control by translating the existing science base into public health action and working with partners to improve the quality of tobacco control programs. CDC funds the development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, seven U.S. territories and six national networks representing priority populations. CDC educates the public on the health hazards of tobacco use. In addition, CDC conducts tobacco surveillance and research to strengthen the science base for tobacco control, including expanding knowledge of the health risks of nicotine, additives and other potentially toxic compounds in tobacco products through laboratory research, as well as identifying rapidly developing trends in tobacco use.

*For more information visit www.cdc.gov/tobacco

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