



**TOBACCO CONTROL  
FY 2016 APPROPRIATIONS FACT SHEET  
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION**

<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>President's FY 2016 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2016 Suggested</b>
\$215,492,000	\$215,492,000	215,492,000

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. Funding would be used to:

- Continue the 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 480,000 people die prematurely from cigarette smoking, including an estimated 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. This is about one in five deaths annually, or 1,300 deaths every day.
- Tobacco use costs \$133 billion in direct medical expenses each year and an additional \$156 billion in lost productivity.
- Among current U.S. adult cigarette smokers, 68.8% report that they want to quit completely. Every day, about 3,200 people under 18 years of age smoke their first cigarette, and each day an additional 2,100 youth and young adults who have been occasional smokers become daily smokers. Approximately 5.6 million of today's youth are projected to die prematurely from a smoking-related illness.

**CDC's Tobacco Control Program**

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 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. CDC also identifies rapidly developing trends in tobacco use, and educates the public on the health hazards of tobacco use. \*For more information visit [www.cdc.gov/tobacco](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco)  
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