



**FY 2014 Labor HHS Appropriations Bill  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
Tobacco Control**

<b>FY 2013</b>	<b>President's 2014 Budget</b>	<b>FY 2014 Suggested</b>	<b>FY 2014 Senate Mark</b>
\$125,106,000 (base funding)	\$117,360,000 (base funding)	\$113,685,000 (base funding)	\$107,892,000 (base funding)

\*FY 13 had an additional \$60.302 million in funding from PPHF, and both the President's budget and Senate Mark allocate an additional \$95 million from PPHF

CDC would use additional funding to support the:

- Development of a national media campaign focusing on prevention, cessation, and policy change;
- Build state and local capacity and infrastructure to support proven population-based policy interventions;
- Support cessation-focused health care systems changes and enhanced service delivery to ensure that sufficient cessation assistance is available to respond to increased quit attempts resulting from media campaigns, tobacco control policies, and health care reform;
- Enhance national tobacco control surveillance infrastructure, rapid response capability, and the implementation of the National Adult Tobacco Survey every second year; and
- Strengthen administration and management of national and state efforts to ensure full implementation of evidence-based, high-impact interventions at the state and community levels

**Basic Facts About Tobacco Use**

- Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Each year, smoking kills more people than AIDS, alcohol, drug abuse, car crashes, murders, and suicides combined.
- Every year, an estimated 443,000 people die prematurely (1 in 5 deaths) from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Tobacco use costs more than \$96 billion in medical expenses each year and \$97 billion in lost productivity.
- An estimated 46 million (20.6%) adults (age 18 or older) in the U.S. smoke cigarettes even though this single behavior will result in death or disability for half of all regular users.
- Nearly 70% of smokers want to quit, and 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, every day 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 in the U.S. and around the world. CDC funds the development, implementation and evaluation of tobacco control implementation programs in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, seven U.S. territories, six national networks representing priority populations, and health officials at the state level. CDC educates the public on the health hazards of tobacco use through state-based media activities. 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.

\*For more information visit [www.cdc.gov/tobacco](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco)

Contact: Amy Souders, Cornerstone Government Affairs

Phone (202) 488-9500

Email: [Amy@cgagroup.com](mailto:Amy@cgagroup.com)