

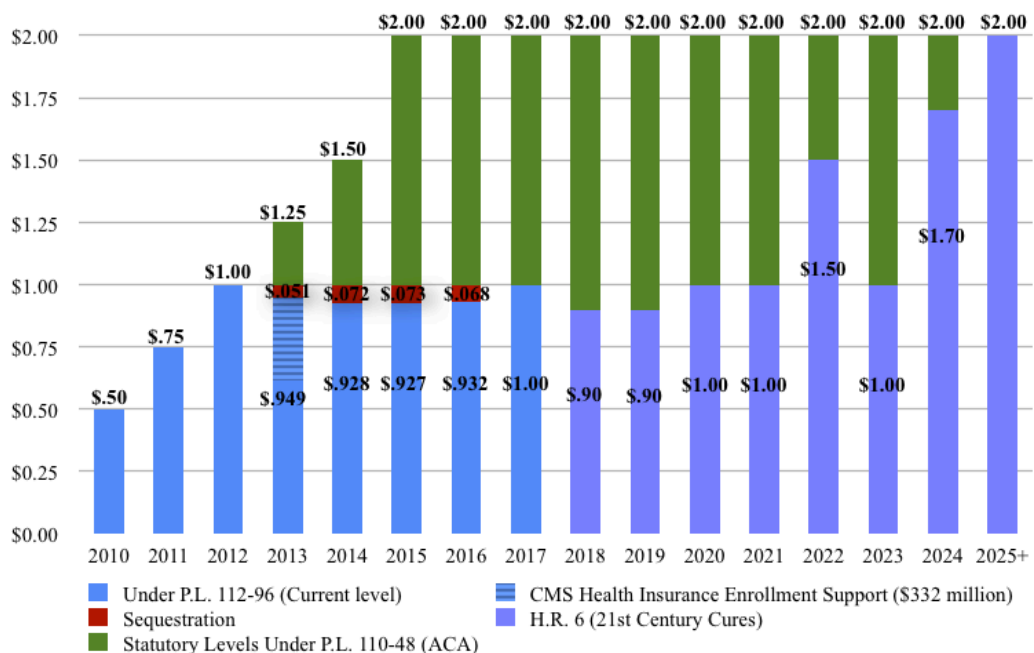
The Prevention and Public Health Fund: Preventing Disease and Reducing Long-Term Health Costs

Every American should have the opportunity to be as healthy as he or she can be. However, millions of Americans suffer from diseases that could have been prevented. Chronic diseases such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease and stroke, are responsible for seven out of 10 deaths and cost \$1.3 trillion in treatment costs and lost productivity every year.^{1,2} Two thirds of Americans are either obese or overweight and nearly 20 percent of Americans smoke. Obesity costs the country \$147 billion and tobacco use \$96 billion in direct healthcare costs each year.

The Prevention and Public Health Fund (the Fund, or PPHF), the nation's largest single investment in prevention, takes an innovative approach by supporting cross-sector and public-private partnerships and collaborations to improve outcomes. The Fund is the federal government's only dedicated investment in prevention, and was created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

The Prevention Fund will provide \$14 billion over the next 10 years (Fiscal Years 2018-27) to improve public health and prevent chronic illnesses, including obesity and related diseases, through increased screenings, counseling and care and community-based prevention programs.

Prevention and Public Health Fund Allocations (FY 2010 to 2025):
Funding Under Under P.L. 112-96 and Under H.R. 6 (21st Century Cures) vs. Funding
Established by P.L. 110-48 (ACA)
(dollars in billions)



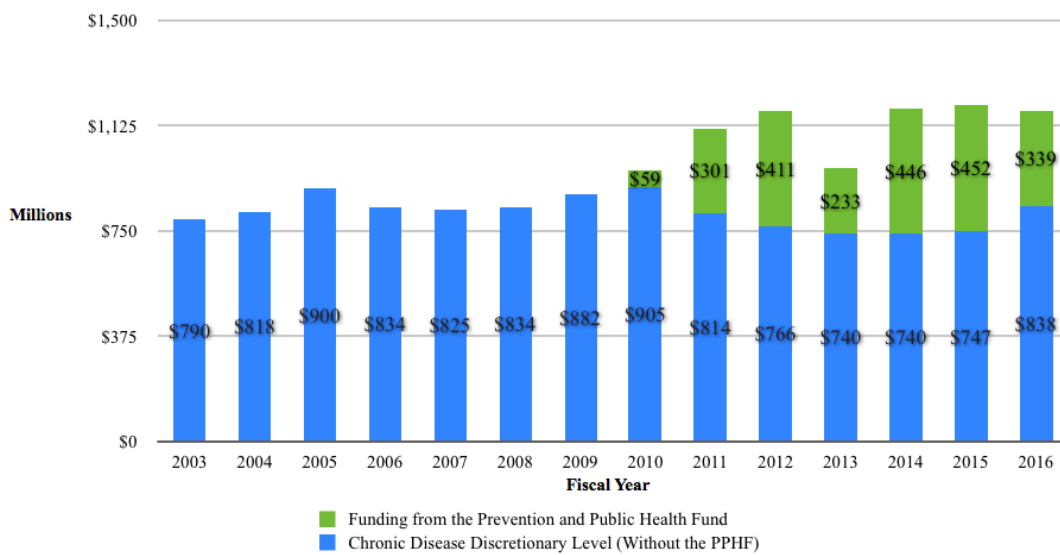
The Fund supports services and programs that allow health to be improved in communities, schools, workplaces and homes by supporting healthier lifestyles and eliminating obstacles to healthy life choices. The Fund:

- Supports prevention efforts targeted at reducing tobacco use, increasing physical activity, improving nutrition, expanding mental health and injury prevention programs, and improving prevention activities.
- Provides financial support directly to states and communities, and gives them flexibility to address their most pressing health challenges.
- Invests in programs that are proven and effective. Oversight and evaluation is a key component of every Fund-sponsored program, and strict performance measures ensure accountability before federal dollars are spent.

Why The Prevention Fund Matters:

The Prevention Fund is intended to ensure a coordinated, comprehensive, sustainable, and accountable approach to improving our country’s health outcomes through the most effective prevention and public health programs. Since its creation, the Prevention Fund has been instrumental in maintaining and increasing support for evidenced-based chronic disease programs funded by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**CDC Chronic Disease Funding
Fiscal Year 2003 to Fiscal Year 2016**



*FY2010-2016 values are supplemented by the Prevention and Public Health Fund

Immunization Grant Program (Section 317)

For all babies born in a year and vaccinated with the routine immunization schedule saves 33,000 lives, prevents 14 million cases of disease, reduces direct healthcare costs by \$9.9 billion and saves \$33.4 billion in indirect costs for a total of \$42.4 billion in savings due to vaccinations.³ However, more than 2 million preschoolers, 35 percent of seniors and a majority of adults do not receive all recommended vaccinations.⁴

The Section 317 Immunization Program plays a critical role in meeting national immunization coverage targets and reductions in disease. In Fiscal Year 2016, the Fund supported \$324.35 million of the total investment in Section 317 grants and expanded the program to help ensure that the right vaccines get to the right people at the right time to protect their health and the health of their communities and prevent resurgences of life-threatening diseases. Section 317 grants have also been key to building the immunization infrastructure, including registries, surveillance, outreach and service delivery.⁵ For Example, the 317 program has been key to helping California respond to the 2015 measles outbreak by supplying nearly 5,000 doses of MMR vaccine to county health departments.

- The Fund, through programs such as State and Local Public Health Actions to Prevent Obesity, Diabetes, and Heart Disease (funded by 1305 and 1422) and others, is supporting initiatives at the local, state and federal level to reduce the rate of obesity and tobacco use by 3 percent within three years. Obesity and tobacco are two of the leading drivers of chronic diseases and related healthcare costs. Reducing obesity by lowering the average Body Mass Index (BMI) of Americans by 3 percent could spare millions of Americans from diseases including type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cancer.
- The Fund supports epidemiology and laboratory capacity that enables state and local health officials to detect and respond to emergencies that put citizens' lives and health at stake – including natural disasters, terrorist attacks, infectious disease outbreaks, and unsafe food, air and water. For example, in 2015, a multi-state Listeria outbreak was reported in four states- Arizona, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. ELC-supported surveillance functions enabled these states to quickly detect and respond to the outbreak, in collaboration with CDC and the Food and Drug Administration.

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant (Block Grant) provides all 50 states, the District of Columbia, two American Indian tribes, and eight US territories with flexible funding to address their unique public health issues at the state and community level in innovative and locally defined ways. Grantees have the flexibility to use funds to respond rapidly to emerging health issues and to fill funding gaps in programs that deal with leading causes of death and disability. The Block Grant received \$160 million in both Fiscal Years 2014-15 from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

The Block Grant supports capacity building and core service development in various areas, including chronic disease prevention, health promotion, communicable disease prevention, environmental health, injury prevention, and emergency medical services. Prevention funds can augment limited categorical program funds at the state or local level.

In 2015, the Block Grant funded work on the following top ten priority areas in states, territories, and tribes:

- Public Health Infrastructure - \$33,277,821
- Educational and Community-Based Programs - \$26,717,183
- Injury and Violence Prevention - \$10,580,021
- Nutrition and Weight Status - \$9,976,157
- Preventing Rape or Attempted Rape - \$7,733,935
- Heart Disease and Stroke - \$6,848,333
- Environmental Health - \$4,186,551
- Immunization and Infectious Diseases - \$4,070,199
- Emergency Medical Services - \$4,022,389
- Diabetes - \$3,171,680

Tips From Former Smokers Campaign

The Fund provided the investment for the CDC to run the first-ever paid national tobacco education campaign — *Tips From Former Smokers* (Tips). *Tips* encouraged people to quit smoking by highlighting the toll that smoking-related illnesses take on smokers and their loved ones. According to a recent survey published in *Preventing Chronic Disease*, more than 1.8 million smokers attempted to quit because of the nine-week 2014 *Tips* campaign, and an estimated 104,000 quit for good. The 2012 *Tips* campaign led an estimated 1.6 million smokers to attempt to quit smoking and helped more than 100,000 Americans quit smoking immediately, according to *The Lancet*. A recent study published in the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* found that the *Tips* campaign resulted in a 12 percent relative increase in quit attempts and prevented 17,109 premature deaths in the U.S. *Tips* spent approximately \$480 per quitter, and \$2,819 per premature death averted. Compared with the same 12-week period in 2011, overall call volume to 1-800-QUIT-NOW more than doubled during the *Tips* campaign, and visits to the Smokefree.gov Web site increased by more than five times.⁷

The Prevention Fund Makes the Healthy Choice the Easy Choice

- The goal of the Prevention Fund is to make healthy choices the easy choices. Investments from the Prevention Fund have provided people access to vaccines, cancer screenings, smoking quitlines, safe places to exercise and healthier food.
- The Prevention Fund empowers states and communities to address their most pressing health needs. Businesses, schools, nonprofits, hospitals and insurers are coming together to help make sure that if people want to, they can choose to be healthy.

Endnotes

¹ Kung HC, Hoyert DL, Xu JQ, Murphy SL. Deaths: final data for 2005. National Vital Statistics Reports 2008;56(10). http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_10.pdf (accessed July 14, 2010).

² Milken Institute. Checkup Time: Chronic Disease and Wellness in America. Measuring the Economic Burden in a Changing Nation. Santa Monica, C.A.: Milken Institute, 2014. <http://assets1c.milkeninstitute.org/assets/Publication/ResearchReport/PDF/Checkup-Time-Chronic-Disease-and-Wellness-in-America.pdf> (accessed February 2015).

³ Immunization and Infectious Diseases. In Healthypeople.gov. <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=23> (accessed January 2015).

⁴ Trust for America's Health. Outbreaks: Protecting Americans from Infectious Diseases. Washington, D.C.: Trust for America's Health, 2014. <http://healthyamericans.org/reports/outbreaks2014/> (accessed January 2015).

⁵ Questions Answered on Vaccines Purchased with 317 Funds. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/imz-managers/guides-pubs/qa-317-funds.html> (accessed January 2015).

⁶ Trust for America's Health. Outbreaks: Protecting Americans from Infectious Diseases. Washington, D.C.: Trust for America's Health, 2014. <http://healthyamericans.org/reports/outbreaks2014/> (accessed January 2015).

⁷ Tips from Former Smokers: Campaign Overview. U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/about/campaign-overview.html> (accessed July 4, 2013)