

## State Immunization Investments

2019

## New York

\$286,082,341

## Vaccines for Children Program (VFC)

Vaccines: \$257,040,837

Program Operations: \$7,596,490

Other Funding: \$21,445,014

Vaccines are one of the most effective tools to protect the public's health and prevent disease. CDC supports state and local health departments to improve access to vaccines, build critical public health infrastructure, and strengthen the scientific evidence base for vaccine policy decisions and practices. CDC supports epidemiology and laboratory capacity to detect, prevent, and respond to vaccine-preventable diseases, including influenza and measles. CDC's investments save both lives and dollars.

## Vaccinated children born between 1994 and 2018 will result in:

**419**  
MILLION  
illnesses prevented

**\$1.88**  
TRILLION  
societal costs saved

**936**  
THOUSAND  
deaths prevented

## Supporting State Immunization Programs



## Vaccines for Children Program (VFC)

\$264,637,327

The Vaccines for Children (VFC) program is a federally funded program that provides vaccines at no cost to children who might not otherwise be vaccinated because of their inability to pay. CDC buys vaccines at a discount and distributes them to state health departments and certain local and territorial public health agencies. These groups distribute the vaccines at no charge to private physicians' offices and public health clinics registered as VFC providers.

**New York** receives **\$257,040,837** in purchased vaccines for VFC eligible children and **\$7,596,490** to support program operations. Funding for program operations supports provider recruitment and education, program oversight, quality improvement, and the ordering and distribution of VFC vaccines.



## Immunization Program Awards

\$19,831,405

Immunization program awards support the essential state public health immunization workforce, ensures program effectiveness, and scientifically sound immunization policy. A strong public health infrastructure at national, state, and local levels is vital to sustaining high vaccination coverage levels and low incidence of vaccine preventable diseases. Support also maintains public health preparedness for response to a vaccine-preventable national emergency, such as a pandemic or biologic attack.

Immunization program awards promote public awareness of vaccine recommendations, support the infrastructure to manage vaccine shortages, gather information and respond to outbreaks, recruit and educate networks of immunization providers, and provide continual quality assurance. These awards also include direct assistance to states to purchase vaccines for non-VFC-eligible, uninsured populations.

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## Improving Influenza Prevention, Planning, and Response



\$282,850

CDC helps protect the nation from seasonal and pandemic influenza. Influenza investments improve vaccine impact, enhance detection and response, and assess risk and pandemic readiness throughout the United States. Investments in **New York** support national efforts to improve influenza prevention through vaccination and collect data that helps decide the makeup of the next season's flu vaccine. CDC's support for **New York** contributes to the critical U.S. system to better identify and respond to threats from seasonal and pandemic influenza and the development of newer, better flu vaccines.

## Strengthening Immunization Through Science and Innovation

CDC strengthens immunization science through support to public health departments, universities, and others. These investments include enhanced vaccine preventable disease (VPD) surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory investments, vaccine safety monitoring and research, identification of new strategies to reach under-vaccinated populations; public awareness campaigns and resources; and provider education and tools.



\$48,628

### Vaccine Safety

#### **Clinical Immunization Safety Assessment (CISA) Project—Columbia University:**

CISA conducts clinical research to identify and assess risk factors and improve the understanding of complex clinical adverse events following vaccinations. CISA research studies inform both clinical and public health practices related to adverse events following vaccinations. CISA experts provide individual clinical case evaluation services to assist U.S. healthcare providers on complex vaccine safety questions.



\$880,191

### Surveillance

**Enhanced VPD Surveillance Activities:** builds on established surveillance systems to provide more complete disease information. This improves CDC's understanding of why vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks occur, risk factors for disease, and our ability to respond to outbreaks when they happen.

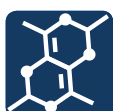
**New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN):** conducts active, population-based surveillance of pediatric infectious diseases and assesses the effectiveness of pediatric vaccines in the US. NVSN monitors changes in these germs and evaluates how many people get sick, information that is needed for the development and introduction of new childhood vaccines.



\$160,000

### Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) Reference Centers

The VPD Reference Centers are four public health laboratories that work closely with the Association of Public Health Laboratories (APHL) and CDC to provide quality testing to other public health laboratories and departments free of charge. The VPD Reference Centers are located in California, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin, and provide testing for measles, mumps, rubella, varicella-zoster, *B. pertussis*, *S. pneumoniae*, *N. meningitidis* and *H. influenzae*.



\$241,940

### Emerging Infections Program (EIP)

The EIP network gathers laboratory and population-based information for many vaccine-preventable, invasive bacterial and respiratory diseases, as well as diseases for which vaccines are in development. The EIP network also provides an infrastructure for further public health vaccine research, including post-licensure vaccine efficacy evaluations and analyses of the effectiveness of prevention policies. Selected immunization investments include:

- **Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs):** gathers information from laboratories and public health departments to identify invasive bacterial pathogens. Researchers, clinicians, and policymakers use ABCs data to better understand bacterial diseases, develop guidelines for vaccines, track antimicrobial resistance, and respond to disease outbreaks.
- **Rotavirus surveillance:** studies the oral rotavirus vaccine in infants and their vaccine response based on the differing genetic factors. This information helps CDC develop more effective vaccines.
- **Enhanced pertussis surveillance (EPS):** utilizes state-based pertussis reporting systems to perform enhanced population-based surveillance for *Bordetella pertussis*, including collecting detailed epidemiologic and clinical information such as vaccination history (DTP/DTaP and Tdap) and source of infection, as well as clinical specimens and *B. pertussis* isolates for further characterization and whole genome sequencing at CDC. Additional EPS activities include evaluating uptake and effectiveness of prevention strategies such as Tdap vaccination during pregnancy.