

AB 2782, Healthy California Fund answers the call for a dedicated revenue source that addresses the root causes of epidemic levels of preventable diseases caused by sugary drinks.

AB 2782, Healthy California Fund proposal

A two-cent per ounce health impact fee on the distribution of sugary drinks that will generate revenue of \$3 billion annually to address the epidemics of Type 2 diabetes, dental disease and heart disease & stroke in California.

A state of emergency for California's health

- In California, and in our nation, diabetes has reached epidemic proportions. Over the past 10 years, the percentage of American teens who have diabetes or pre-diabetes has increased from 9% to 25%.ⁱ
- Sugary drinks are the single biggest source of calories in teens' diets.ⁱⁱ
- 62% of California teens ages 12-17 consume at least one sugary drink per day.ⁱⁱⁱ
- People consuming one or more sugary drinks per day have a 26% higher risk of diabetes.^{iv}
- Diabetes costs California \$37.1 billion a year.^v
- California has the lowest per capita funding for diabetes prevention in the nation.^{vi}
- 40% of all children in the US are predicted to be diagnosed with Type 2 diabetes during their lifetimes.^{vii}
- 71% of California's children experience tooth decay by the time they reach the 3rd grade.^{ix}
- More than half a million children in California miss at least one school day per year due to a dental problem.^{xiv}

California's most vulnerable communities are in crisis

- AB 2782, Healthy California Fund will dedicate at least 60% of the revenue generated from the fee to communities most impacted by Type 2 diabetes:
 - Latino
 - African American
 - American Indians and Alaska Natives
 - Asian American
 - Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
- 43% of Latinos, 40% of Native Americans, 39% of African Americans and 38% of Asian Pacific Islanders admitted to hospitals in 2011 had diabetes.^x
- 50% of Latino and African American children will develop Type 2 diabetes in their lifetimes.^{vii}

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- More than half (51%) of Asian Americans with Type 2 diabetes remain undiagnosed.^{xi}
- Nearly half (49%) of Latinos who have diabetes remain undiagnosed.^{xi}
- 73% of Latino teens consume at least one sugary drink a day.^{xii}
- African American children and teens see nearly twice the number of sugary drink ads as their white peers.^{xiii}
- The number of sugary drink ads on Spanish-language television nearly doubled from 2008 to 2010.^{xiii}

AB 2782, Healthy California Fund directly addresses this crisis with coordinated funding that:

- Supports programs for the prevention of Type 2 diabetes and chronic diseases in children.
- Creates more physical education in schools.
- Supports programs to prevent tooth decay, gum disease, and other dental health problems.
- Increases access to clean drinking water in schools.
- Develops new farm-to-school food delivery programs.
- Establishes more farmers markets and increases access to healthy foods and beverages.
- Supports diabetes prevention programs in rural and tribal areas.
- Provides funding to local governments for programs that seek to prevent, detect, and treat chronic health problems.

AB 2782, Healthy California Fund is co-sponsored by leading ethnic, state-based, and national health organizations:

- Latino Coalition for a Healthy California
- California Black Health Network
- California Rural Indian Health Board
- Asian Pacific Partners for Empowerment, Advocacy & Leadership
- Roots of Change
- California Primary Care Association
- California Dental Association
- California School-Based Health Alliance
- American Heart Association
- Public Health Institute
- American Diabetes Association

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- ⁱ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "National diabetes fact sheet: national estimates and general information on diabetes and prediabetes in the United States, 2011. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2011." (2012).
- ⁱⁱ Sugary Drinks Fact Sheet, Harvard School of Public Health <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/sugary-drinks-fact-sheet/>
- ⁱⁱⁱ UCLA Center for Health Policy Research
- ^{iv} Soft Drinks and Disease. Harvard School of Public Health. <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource/healthy-drinks/soft-drinks-and-disease/>
- ^v The Burden of Diabetes in California, American Diabetes Association Sources include: - 2012 diagnosed and 2010 new cases of diabetes estimates are per the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Diabetes Atlas National Surveillance System. - Estimates for 2012 undiagnosed diabetes, prediabetes and costs of diabetes are per Dall, Timothy M., et al., "The Economic Burden of Elevated Blood Glucose Levels in 2012", Diabetes Care, December 2014, vol. 37.
- ^{vi} California Department of Public Health, California State Auditor Report <https://www.auditor.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2014-113.pdf>
- ^{vii} Gregg EW, Zhuo X, Cheng YJ, Albright AA, Narayan KMV, Thompson TJ. "Trends in lifetime risk and years of life lost to diabetes in the USA, 1985-2011: a modeling study." Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology November 2014; 867-874.
- ^{viii} Savage MF, Lee JY, Kotch JB and Vann WF. 2004. "Early Preventive Dental Visits: Effects on Subsequent Utilization and Costs." Pediatrics. Vol 114; e418.
- ^{ix} (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research, National Institutes of Health, Oral Health in America: A Report of the Surgeon General (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000) 63) (Dental Health Foundation, Mommy, It Hurts to Chew: The California Smile Survey: An Oral Health Assessment of California's Kindergarten and 3rd Grade Children (Oakland, CA: Dental Health Foundation, 2006) 12)
- ^x Diabetes Tied to a Third of California Hospital Stays, Driving Health Care Costs Higher. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research. Health Policy Brief. May 2014.
- ^{xi} Prevalence of and Trends in Diabetes Among Adults in the United States, 1988-2012 The Journal of the American Medical Association, September 8, 2015, Vol. 314, No. 10.
- ^{xii} Babey SH, Wolstein J, Goldstein H. Still Bubbling Over: California Adolescents Drinking More Soda and Other Sugar Sweetened Beverages. UCLA Center for Health Policy Research and California Center for Public Health Advocacy, 2013.
- ^{xiii} Harris JL, Schwartz MB, and Brownell KD. Evaluating Sugary Drink Nutrition and Marketing to Youth. Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity. F.A.C.T.S.: Food Advertising to Children and Teens Score. http://banpac.org/pdfs/sfs/2011/sugary_drink_facts_rep_summ_10_31_11.pdf. Accessed on 1/12/2016.
- ^{xiv} (Nadereh Pourat and Gina Nicholson, Unaffordable Dental Care is Linked to Frequent School Absences (Los Angeles, CA: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, 2009) 1-6.)