CDC—HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Tuberculosis

Major Goals

- Prevent new HIV infections and otherwise support the goals of the *National HIV/AIDS Strategy*
- Increase linkage to care for people living with HIV/AIDS
- Prevent disease and death from viral hepatitis infection
- Reduce STDs, especially among men who have sex with men and among adolescents
- Prevent new cases of TB infection and disease
- Reduce health disparities

For more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/budget, or, using a QR reader on your smartphone, scan this QR code for quick access to CDC's budget materials.

Mission

To maximize public health and safety nationally and internationally through the elimination, prevention and control of disease, disability, and early death caused by HIV/AIDS, non-HIV retroviruses, viral hepatitis, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis.

Programs

- HIV Prevention by Health Departments
- National HIV/AIDS Programs to Identify and Reach High Risk Populations
- HIV Adolescent and School Health
- Viral Hepatitis
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Tuberculosis

Sentinel Surveillance Sites for HIV, Viral Hepatitis and Gonorrhea

CDC conducts sentinel surveillance in select states and cities. In addition, CDC funds almost every state for HIV, viral hepatitis, STD and TB prevention.

How We Work

- Provide leadership, funding, training and guidance to state, territorial and local health departments, clinical providers and non-governmental organizations
- Monitor infections and risk factors
- Conduct and support prevention research
- Promote integrated surveillance, policies, standards, trainings and procedures

Fast Facts

- Approximately 1.1 million Americans live with HIV infection, and one in five is unaware of their HIV status.
- Lifetime costs of treating a single person with HIV infection is $402,000. Preventing HIV infections saves more than $6.4 billion annually in medical costs.
- There are about 20 million new sexually transmitted infections in the United States each year, with an estimated half occurring among young men and women.
- Tuberculosis sickens nearly 10,000 people in the United States each year.
- About 3 million adults in the United States are infected with hepatitis C virus. Most are baby boomers; and about 75% are unaware of their infection.

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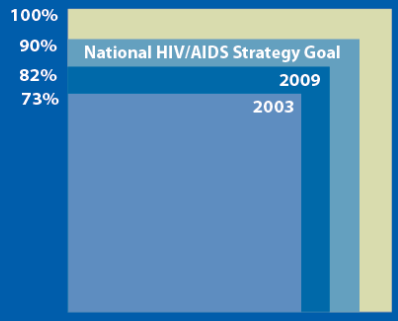
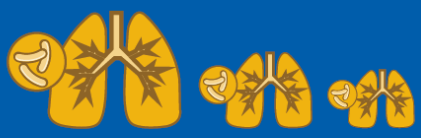
Performance Highlights



Almost 82% of Americans with HIV know their status: More Americans with HIV know their status than ever before, but there is still work to do

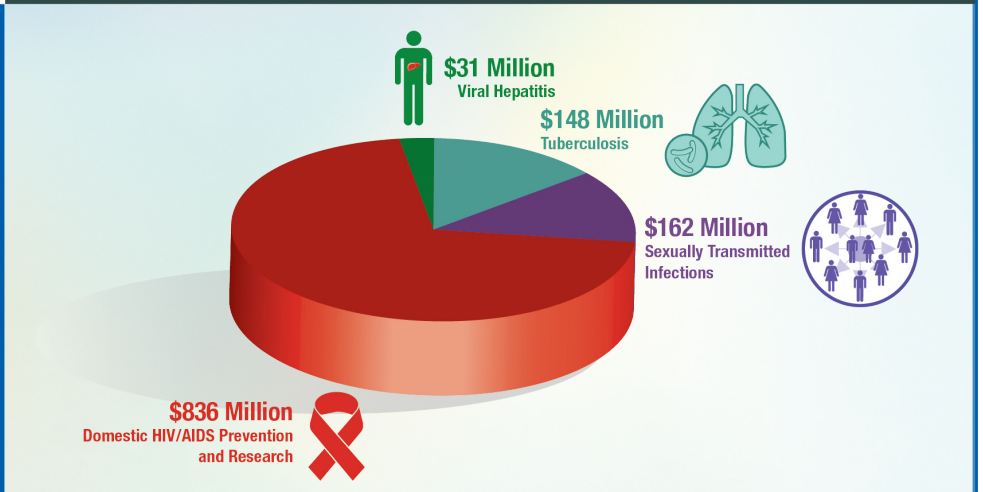


Domestic TB cases have declined from a high of 25,103 cases in 1993 to 9,951 cases in 2012

10%

Percent increase of women aged 16–24 who have been screened for chlamydia between 2000 and 2011

FY 2014 President's Budget | $1.177 Billion



FY 2014 Budget Request

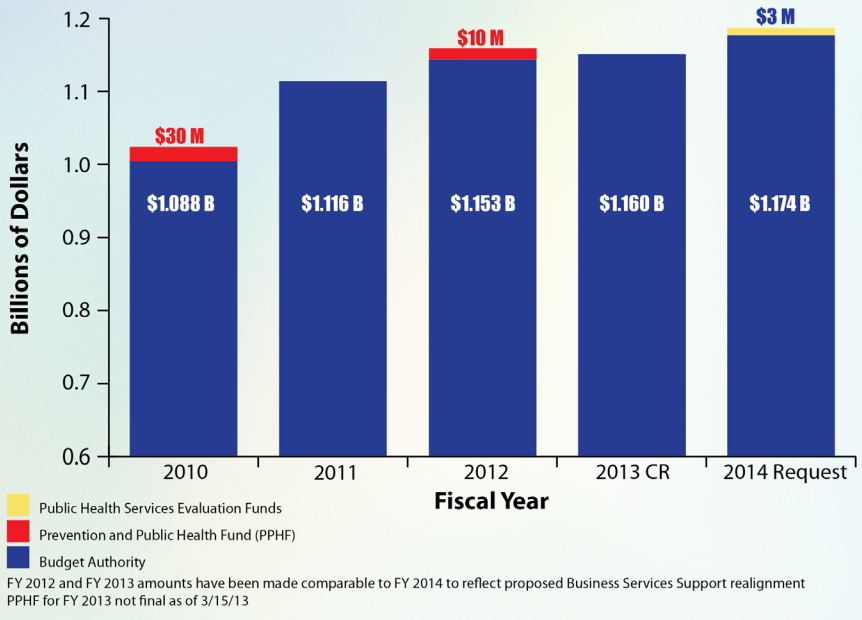
A total of $1.177 billion requested includes:

- $14 million total increase above FY 2012 level
- $3 million in Public Health Services Evaluation Funds

Budget Highlights

- $10 million increase above FY 2012 level to improve HIV surveillance needed to most efficiently target prevention and treatment programs.
- Proposal to work with community-based organizations and capacity-building assistance providers to improve HIV testing and linkages to, retention in, and re-engagement with care and prevention services for HIV-positive persons.
- $3 million increase above FY 2012 to assess and enhance HIV school health efforts.
- Implement the Working Capital Fund to achieve greater efficiency and transparency of business support services (BSS). The 2014 request distributes a portion of the BSS appropriation to the program's budget line based on the program's historical business service consumption.

Funding History



FY 2012 and FY 2013 amounts have been made comparable to FY 2014 to reflect proposed Business Services Support realignment
PPHF for FY 2013 not final as of 3/15/13