HIV PREVENTION IN THE SOUTH: Aligning CDC’s Funding With Current HIV Trends

Since 2010, CDC has significantly reallocated its HIV prevention funding to better align it with the impact of HIV in each region. As a result, Southern states have received a substantial increase in funding, primarily through CDC’s support to state and local health departments.

Core HIV prevention funding to the South*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funding in U.S. dollars, millions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>$150.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$201 M</td>
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</tbody>
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*As defined by U.S. Census Bureau; includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia

CDC’s primary HIV prevention funding streams to the South include:
- High-impact HIV prevention support for health departments (HDs)
- Direct funding to select community-based organizations (CBOs)
- HIV surveillance to collect and strengthen reporting of HIV case surveillance data
- Projects supported by the Secretary’s Minority AIDS Initiative Fund

$36 million increase in funding to Southern health departments & CBOs from 2010 to 2015

“CDC is responding to the challenge of HIV in the South and nationwide by prioritizing the hardest-hit areas and populations and investing in the most effective strategies. These strategies include expanded testing for HIV, helping people living with HIV obtain ongoing care and treatment, and increasing awareness of and access to all effective prevention tools, including condoms, pre-exposure prophylaxis - or PrEP, and interventions to decrease risky behavior.”

—Eugene McCray, M.D., director of CDC’s Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention