

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Extramural Resources Funding
About the Data

These data provide partners and the public with information on how much fiscal year funding CDC invested in each state, territory, freely associated state, and Washington, D.C. categorized by the following CDC budget line (i.e., by which CDC appropriation account was used to make the investment): HIV, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections (STI), tuberculosis (TB), and infectious diseases and the opioid epidemic (IDO) prevention.

Data Included:

Data only include new funds (i.e., no carry over funds from previous years) in each federal fiscal year from CDC's annual enacted appropriation. The funding is specific to each fiscal year. For example, the FY 2020 funding data are based on the FY 2020 operating budget. The funding data are categorized by CDC budget line as shown in each year's operating plan. Only funding from the following CDC budget lines are represented in these data: domestic HIV, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), tuberculosis (TB) and Infectious Diseases and the Opioid Epidemic prevention.

Data are broken down into two categories per jurisdiction.

- 1) Health Departments: Includes resources that are awarded extramurally to state, city, territorial, and freely associated state health departments.
- 2) Other: Includes resources awarded to community-based organizations, universities, education agencies, and national organizations. It also includes resources executed through contracts and CDC's CSTLTS cooperative agreement: [Strengthening Public Health Systems and Services Through National Partnerships to Improve and Protect the Nation's Health](#).
 - a. Other category resources support staff and day to day operations of an organization and may not reflect the location of implemented programmatic activities.

Data Excluded

Data for one fiscal year do not include funding authorized through legislation passed in previous years. Data do not include personnel, direct assistance, or other CDC operational and administrative costs. Data exclude funding from other CDC budget line's that were awarded extramurally through The National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention programs. Because these data represent a point in time, and some data are excluded, the data set does not reflect CDC's total appropriations in any given area.

Data Interpretation and Use

These data are useful as a snapshot of CDC funding provided to grantees within states, Washington, D.C., and U.S. territories and freely associated states by CDC budget line. However, caution should be used in interpreting variations across years or jurisdictions. Several reasons for variations are (1) the amounts, purpose, and focus of funding provided by Congress each year can vary, and (2) changes in national and/or CDC/ATSDR priorities and strategies due to factors such as urgent and emerging health threats and changes in population health status and needs. In terms of funding opportunities, (1) not

all eligible entities apply for every program opportunity, (2) most federal funding is awarded via a competitive or merit-based process and not all eligible entities that apply are funded for every program, and (3) some funding is allocated according to a preset formula (such as per capita allocation or a need-based funding allocation), which is sometimes specified in law.

Users of this site and data should be aware of various factors that make comparisons of data between jurisdictions and by per capita difficult to interpret and may lead to inaccurate conclusions in the absence of more in-depth study. Some of those factors include the following:

- CDC has many different grant types with varying application eligibility and award criteria such as population disease burden, per capita formula-based, competitive based on proposal merit, non-competitive, etc.
- Awards made to an entity will typically reflect the geographic location of the entity's official business or billing address such as a State capitol for a State government award. The awards therefore will not reflect the actual geographic application of the funds by the grantee in carrying out the purpose of the grant.
- CDC makes awards to various national associations that carry out national public health programs that have nationwide impact; however, the awards will be reflected in the geographic jurisdiction of the association's main office.
- In addition, there may be variation across years for where a program/activity resides in CDC's organizational and budget structure. Funding sources linked to a particular program/activity may also vary year-to-year. Therefore, it is possible for a multi-year project to fall into one category or sub-category one year and into another the next. In addition, funding categories may be added or deleted as CDC's budget changes year to year (e.g., funding categories are deleted because their shorter-term funding sources expire).