

Rise in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) as Federal Funding Stands Still

Projecting Three-Year Impact in New York State (NYS), excluding New York City (NYC)

In The Context of These Data...

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded New York State (excl. NYC) for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) prevention activities under three program areas:

2009-2013: Comprehensive STD Prevention Systems Projects (CSPS).

2014-2018: STD Assessment, Assurance, Policy Development, and Prevention Strategies (AAPPS).

2019-2025: STD Prevention and Control for Health Departments (PCHD)*.

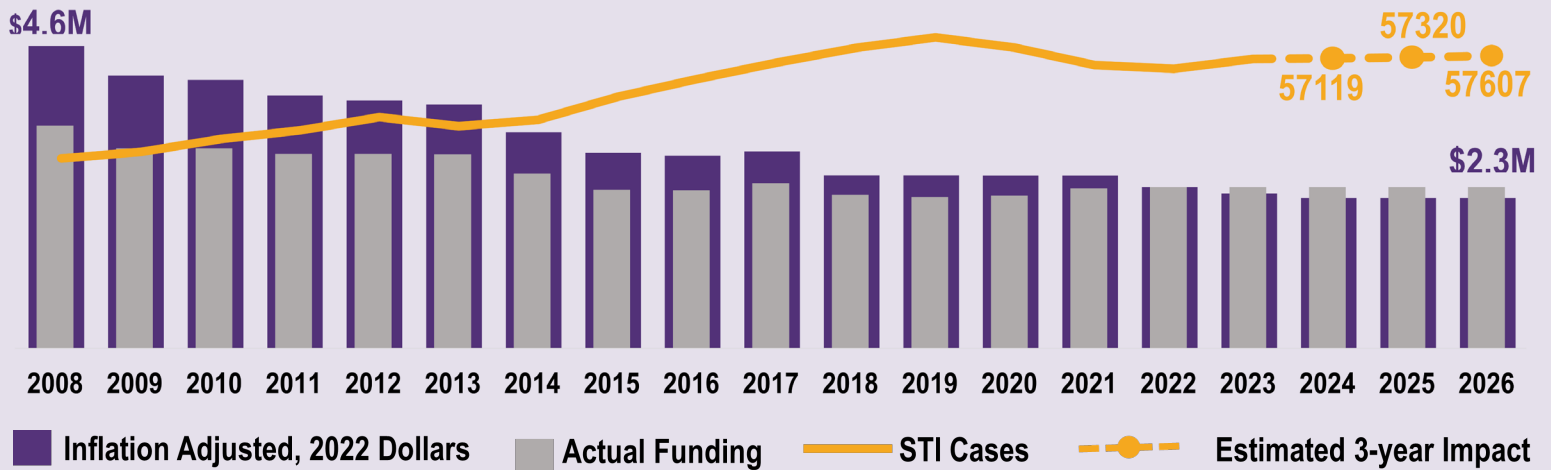
Over the next three years*, the impact of static funding may result in ...

591 additional sexually transmitted infections.¹

\$268,090 additional direct medical costs.²

*This does not include one-time supplemental funding.

The inflation-adjusted funding dollars continue to decline as STIs in New York State (excl. NYC) are projected to increase between 2024-2026.



*The **CDC SPACE Tool** was utilized to predict the impact of static funding dollars over the next three years, provided the federal funding stands still between 2024-2026. Visit [SPACE Tool 2.0 | STI | CDC](#) for more information about the tool.

¹ The breakdown of additional infections includes: **103** infections in 2024, **201** in 2025 and **287** in 2026.

² Medical costs include costs from **all STIs** (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Primary and Secondary Syphilis) and **STI-attributable HIV costs**.

For more information: stdc@health.ny.gov.

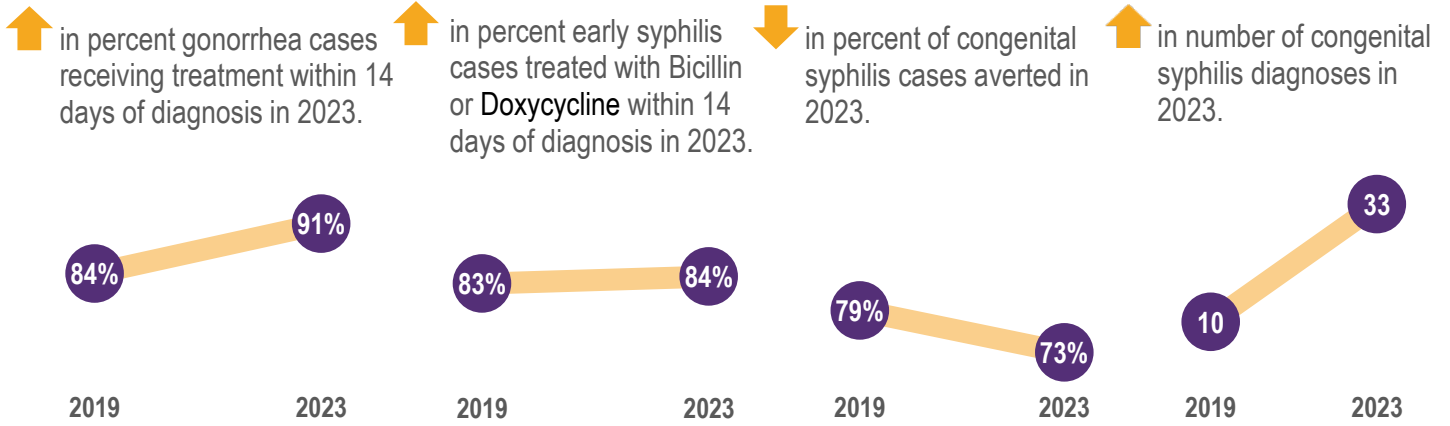
Data Source: Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System

Office of Sexual Health & Epidemiology, January 2025.



Department of Health

Performance outcomes from 2019-2023 highlight the need for increased funding to improve across ALL areas:



We rely on federal funding to...

Provide extensive support for evidence-based practice for STI control and prevention programs.

Conduct efficient data surveillance, program evaluation, and response to STI outbreaks.

Promote equity in resource allocation by prioritizing populations disproportionately affected by STIs.

Maintain and recruit staff to support STI prevention and treatment efforts.

Reduce stigma and discrimination through education and health promotion.



In Summary

The actual funding dollars received by New York State for STI prevention activities in 2023 were **\$941.8 thousand** lower than in 2008, and **\$2.3 million** lower when taking inflation into consideration (adjusting to 2022 dollars).

Although we have maintained efforts such as timely treatment of gonorrhea and syphilis cases, the rise in congenital syphilis cases has led to a decrease in the percentage of congenital syphilis cases averted.

Sufficient funding for STI prevention and control is crucial. It would greatly impact efforts to combat the syphilis epidemic, especially congenital syphilis. Additionally, it would ensure continued efforts in areas like timely treatment of infections, helping to mitigate the overall rise in STIs.