Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2005 Supplement

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2005

Division of STD Prevention
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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2005/**. To view the State and City Profiles, please use the drop down boxes on **http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2005/**.

Preface

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2005 presents statistics and trends for genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the United States through 2005. This annual publication is intended as a reference document for policy makers, program managers, health planners, researchers, and others who are concerned with the public health implications of this disease. The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

The surveillance information in this report is based on the following sources of data: (1) case reporting from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (2) prevalence data from the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the National Job Training Program.

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2005 consists of four parts. The National Profile contains text and figures that provide an overview of chlamydia surveillance in sexually active women and men in the United States. It also includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. The Regional Profiles contain chlamydia trend data in women in all ten Health and Human Services regions. The State Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia in women in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The City Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia in women for selected cities, including Washington, D.C.

Any comments and suggestions that would improve the usefulness of future publications are appreciated and should be sent to the Division of STD Prevention at DSTD@cdc.gov.

Acknowledgements

The publication of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of the State and Territorial Health Departments, the STD Control Programs, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the Office of Population Affairs, the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the National Job Training Program, which provided state and local surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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NATIONAL PROFILES

NATIONAL PROFILES

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report – 2005

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project is a collaborative effort among the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, federally-funded STD programs, state epidemiologists, public health laboratory directors, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Indian Health Service (IHS). The purpose of the project is to monitor the prevalence of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections among women screened for this infection in the United States through publicly-funded programs. The data presented on chlamydial infection in this report complement and supplement data presented in CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2005*.[1]

Introduction

Since 1988, CDC has supported screening programs for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and has monitored positivity to evaluate program impact. As documented by chlamydia case reporting (i.e., morbidity) data, case rates following initiation of chlamydia screening and treatment programs have resulted in increases in cases detected and reported. To minimize the impact of variation in chlamydia testing and reporting on the interpretation of surveillance data, CDC, states, and Regional Infertility Prevention Projects use screening positivity data to estimate chlamydia prevalence among selected populations. This report compares data on chlamydia prevalence in selected populations with data reported to CDC through the case reporting system.

Sources of Data

Regional Infertility Prevention Projects

Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. In 1993, as part of the development of the National Infertility Prevention Program, chlamydia screening services for women were initiated in three additional HHS regions (III, VII, VIII); in 1995, services were implemented in the remaining HHS regions (I, II, IV, V, VI, IX).[2,3] All regional projects, in collaboration with state STD control and family planning programs, have reported their chlamydia positivity data to CDC since 1997. In some of the HHS regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements existing local- and state-funded testing programs. These publicly-funded programs support chlamydia screening primarily in family planning clinics, but also in some STD clinics, prenatal clinics, jails and juvenile detention centers, and other sites.

The ten Health and Human Services (HHS) regions referred to in the text and figures are as follows: Region I = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region II = New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands; Region III = Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region IV = Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region V = Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region VI = Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region VII = Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region VIII = Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region IX = Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada; and Region X = Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

State and Local Health Departments

As of 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

Corrections Facilities

In 2005, 32 states reported chlamydia screening data from corrections facilities. These data were reported as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Regional Infertility Prevention

Projects, or in response to CDC's request for data.

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia, with all tests performed at a central contract laboratory.[4] Changes in test type for females occurred in 1998, switching from the EIA to the DNA hybridization probe (GenProbe PACE 2).[5] Beginning in 2000, a small proportion of females were screened using the strand displacement assay (BDProbeTec ET).[5] Since July 2003, male National Job Training Program entrants have also been screened for chlamydia using the strand displacement assay.[6] The National Job Training Program is primarily a residential job training program for urban and rural economically-disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 24 years at more than 100 sites throughout the country. The chlamydia test results from the National Job Training Program were used to calculate prevalence in this population.

Data Limitations

The interpretation of chlamydia data is complicated by several factors. First, case reports and prevalence data result from the use of several different types of diagnostic tests for chlamydial infection (e.g., direct fluorescent antibody, EIA, DNA probe assay, nucleic acid amplification); these tests vary in their sensitivity and specificity. Second, chlamydia positivity in women attending clinics is an estimate of prevalence; it is not true prevalence. Crude positivity may include those women who are tested two or more times during a single year. Comparisons of positivity with prevalence have shown that in family planning clinics, positivity is generally similar to or slightly higher than prevalence, and in STD clinics, positivity is somewhat lower than prevalence; however, these differences are usually small, with a relative difference of less than 10%.[7] Third, while nearly all family planning clinics perform universal screening of sexually active women < 20 years of age, and most clinics do so among women < 25 years of age, some selective screening is performed among women 20- to 24-years old and selective screening is frequently performed among women ≥ 25 years of age. Fourth, while monitoring prevalence among persons seeking care at clinics provides important information on certain segments of the population, these data cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

These factors are not as much an issue regarding data from the National Job Training Program. Most tests are performed using a single test type. Data are limited to entrance exam testing; therefore, no one is included twice and true prevalence is ascertained. All persons entering the National Job Training Program are required to be tested.

As noted above, various laboratory test methods were used for all data. The figures presented in this report do not include an adjustment of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity, with the exception of Figures 7, 8, and those figures presented in the Regional Profiles. The chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.[8] These test-specific sensitivities were defined as estimates from published evaluations of chlamydia screening tests.[9,10] Limitations of this adjustment include the fact that information regarding the type of test used may be missing, test sensitivity within a technology type and among laboratories may vary, and no adjustment for specificity or use of supplemental methods that could increase test sensitivity was utilized.

Chlamydia Data – 2005

Case reports

In 2005, 976,445 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reported number of cases of chlamydial infection was nearly three times greater than the reported cases of gonorrhea (339,593 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2005). From 1986 through 2005, the reported rate of chlamydial infection in women increased from 50.7 cases to 496.5 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1). These increases in the reported national chlamydia rate likely represent increased chlamydia screening, increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests, which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests, and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.

In 2005, state- and outlying area-specific chlamydia rates among women ranged from 166.4 per 100,000 to 1,116.6 per 100,000 (Figure 2). This variation in rates reflects both state-specific differences in screening and reporting practices and true disease burden.

Chlamydia case rates continue to increase in all race and ethnicities (Figure 3). In 2005, the rate of chlamydia among blacks was over eight times higher than that of whites (1247.0 and 152.1 cases per 100,000, respectively).

Among women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2005 were among 15- to 19-year-olds (2796.6 cases per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2691.1 cases per 100,000 females) (Figure 4).

Chlamydia positivity in women in family planning and prenatal clinics

In 2005, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.3% (range, 3.0% to 20.3%) (Figures 5 and 6).

The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence has been documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years.[11,12] After adjusting estimates in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity in women aged 15-24 years screened in family planning clinics decreased in six of

10 HHS regions from 2004 to 2005, increased in three regions, and remained the same in one region (Figure 7). Similar trends in positivity are seen for adolescent women aged 15-19 years screened in family planning clinics (Figure 8)

In 2005, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 25 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 8.0% (range, 2.8% to 16.9%) (Figure 9).

Chlamydia prevalence in National Job Training Program entrants

In women entering the National Job Training Program in 2005, based on their place of residence before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 3.1% to 14.5% in 39 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Figure 10). The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.2% (range 3.1% to 14.5%).

In men entering the program from 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in 2005, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 8.1% (range 0% to 14.8%) (Figure 11).

Chlamydia positivity in women and men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities

Data on the positivity of chlamydial infection in persons entering juvenile or adult corrections facilities were reported to CDC from 32 states (Tables 1 and 2). In adolescent women entering 57 juvenile detention facilities, the median facility positivity for chlamydia was 14.2% (range 3.7% to 33.7%). In young women (< 20 years of age) entering 38 adult corrections facilities, the chlamydia positivity was 19.1%.

The median chlamydia positivity in adolescent men entering 87 juvenile corrections facilities was 6.0% (range 0% to 44.8%). In adult men entering 41 corrections facilities, the median positivity was 8.1% (range 2.3% to 20.8%).

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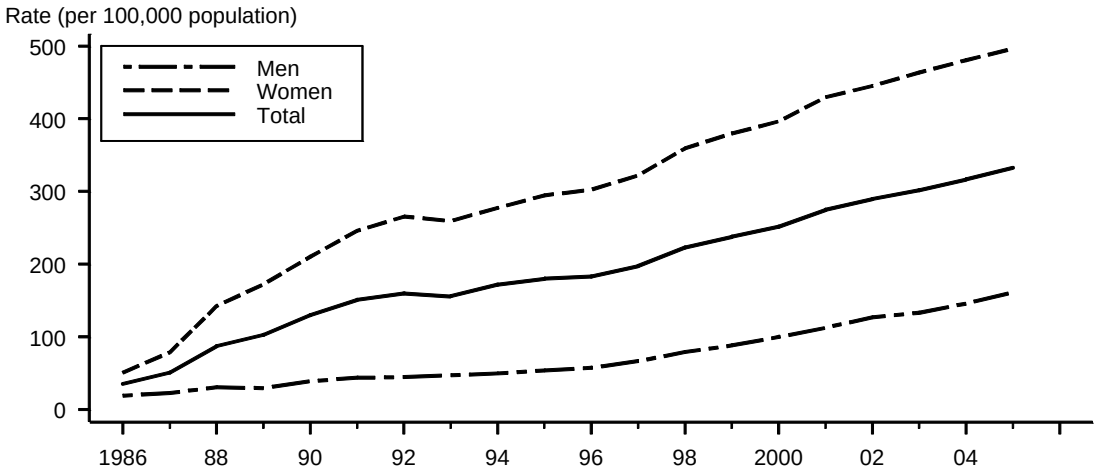
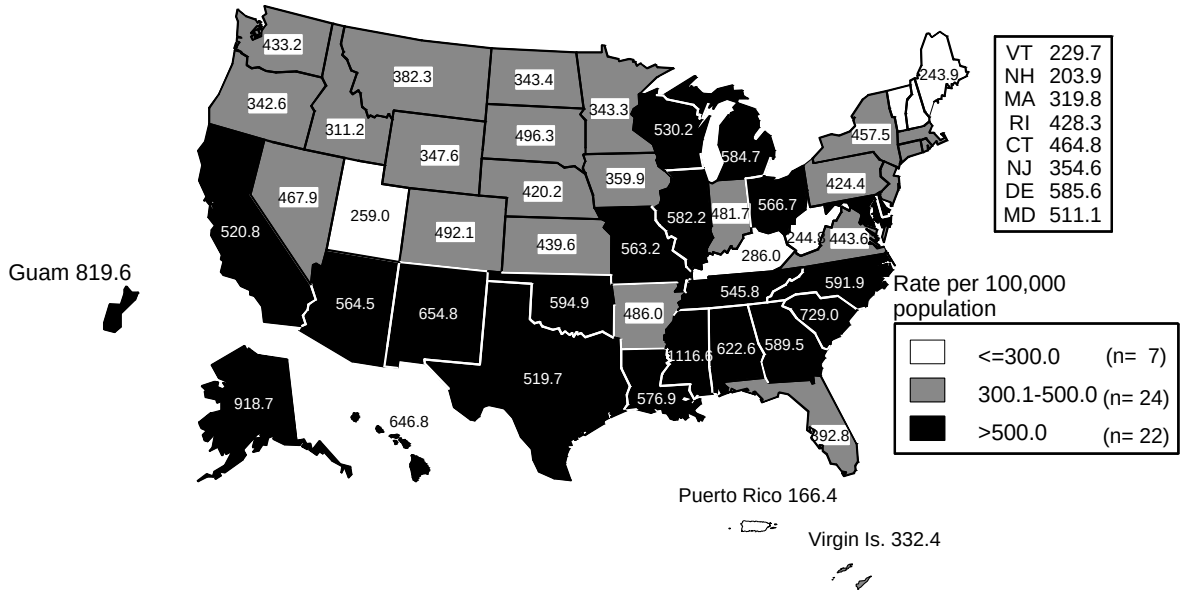
Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1986–2005



Note: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of Chlamydia cases.

Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2005



Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 492.2 per 100,000 female population.

Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1996–2005

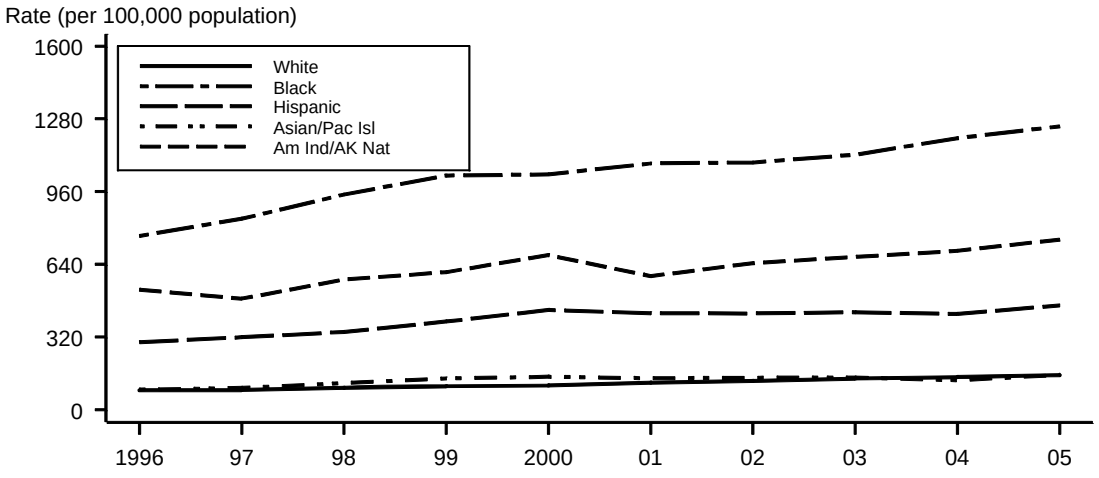


Figure 4. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2005

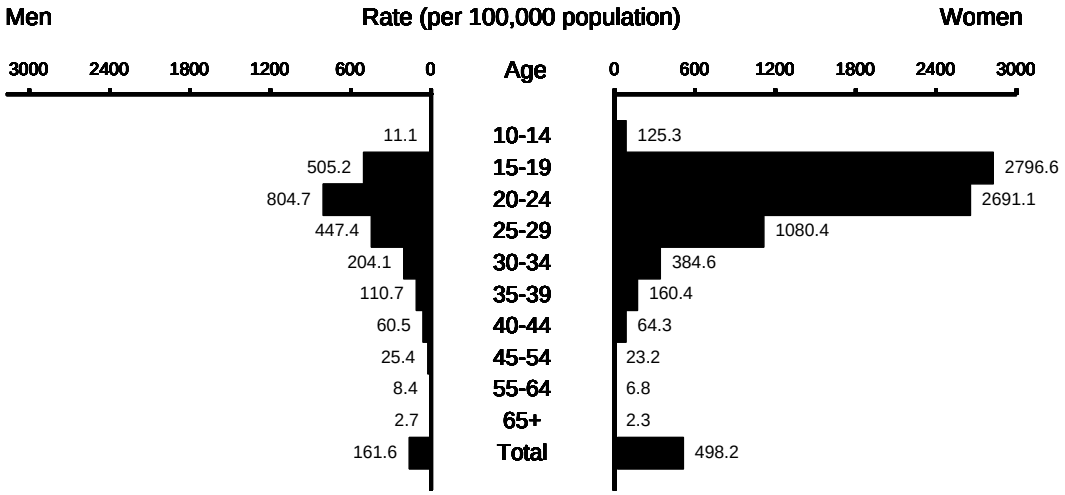
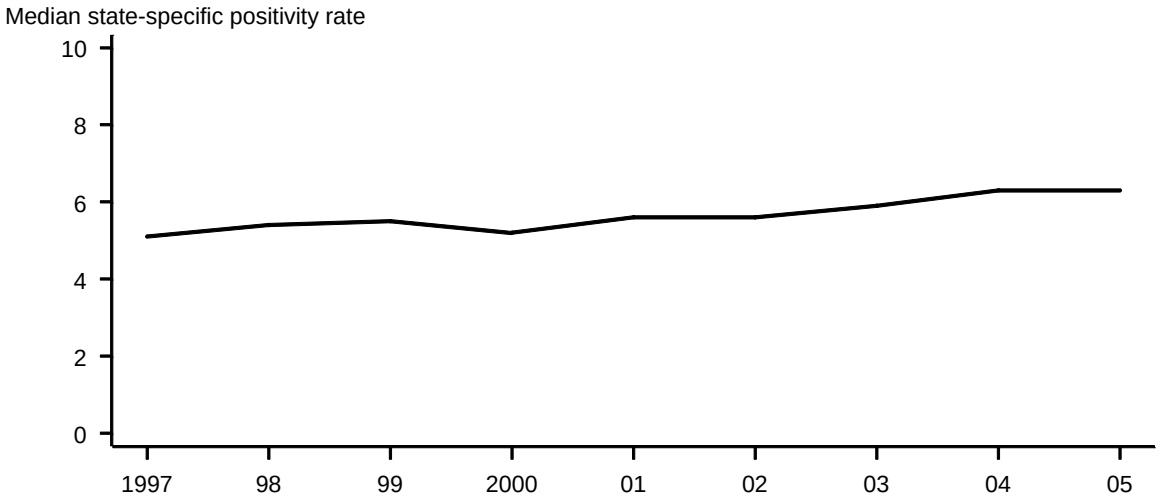
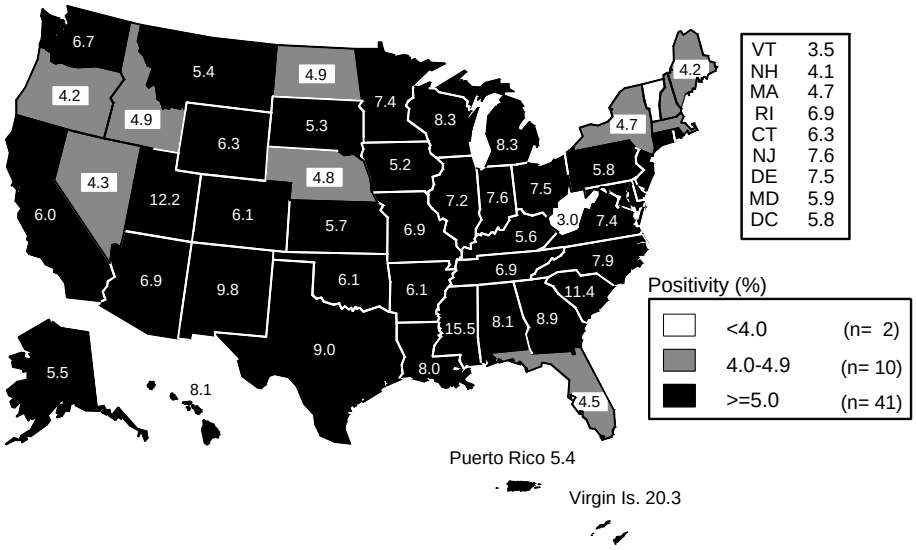


Figure 5. Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2005



Note: As of 1997, all 10 Health and Human Services (HHS) regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, reported chlamydia positivity data. See Sources of Data for definitions of HHS regions.

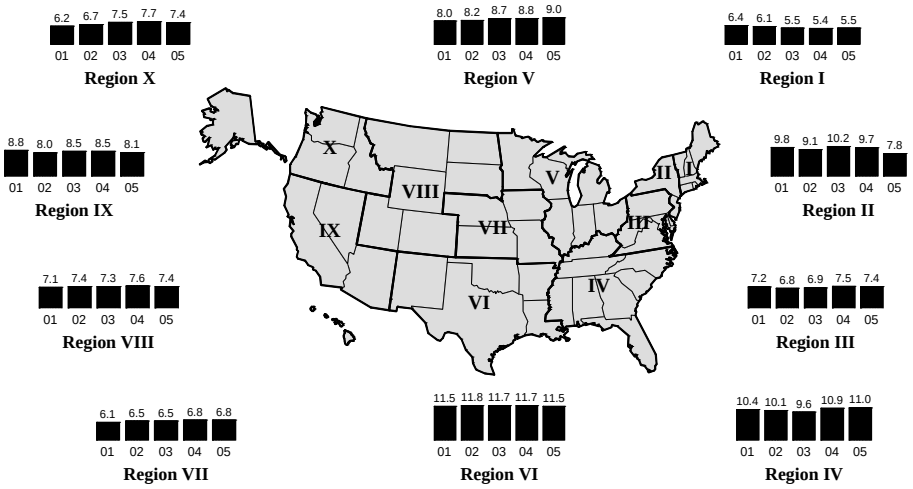
Figure 6. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2005



Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2005.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

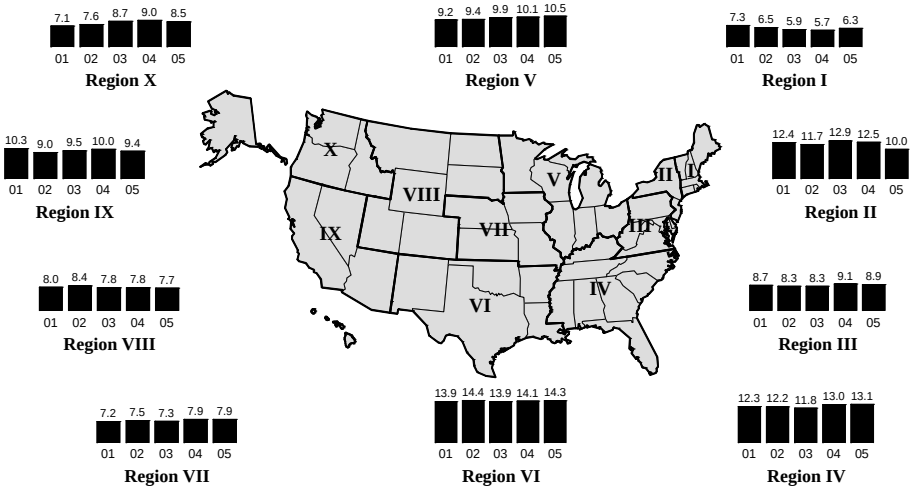
Figure 7. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2001–2005



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

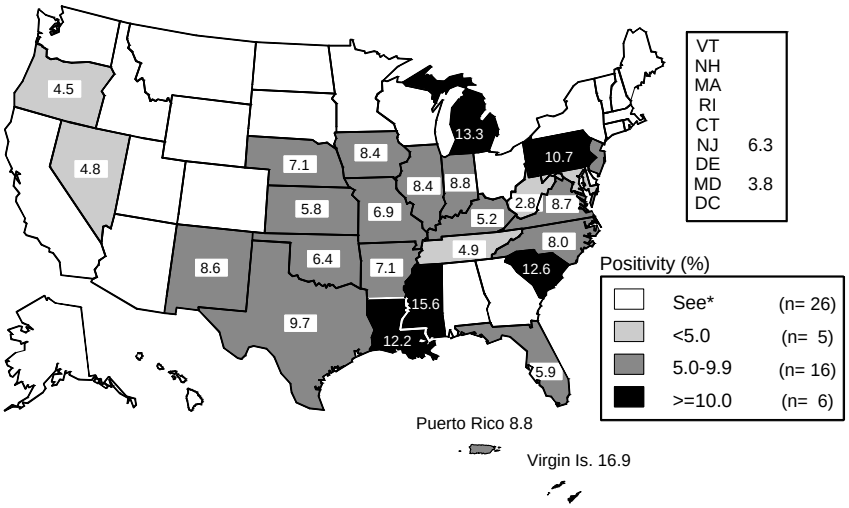
Figure 8. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2001–2005



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

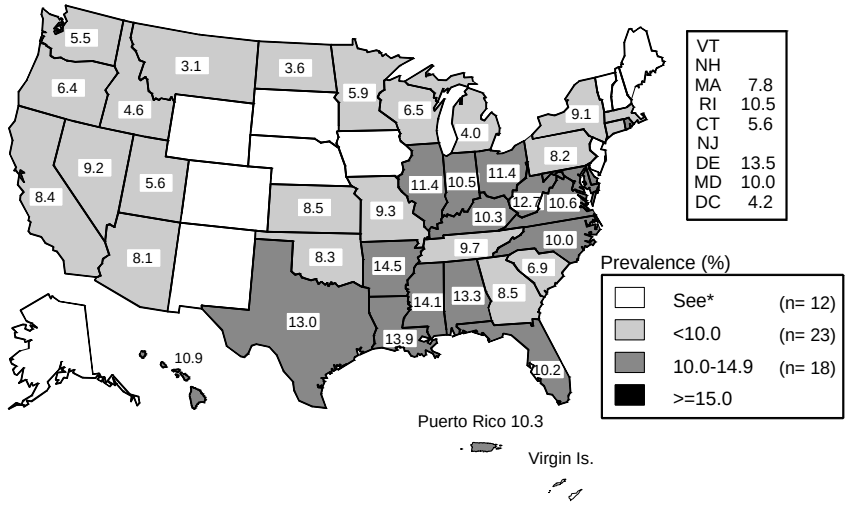
Figure 9. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2005



*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

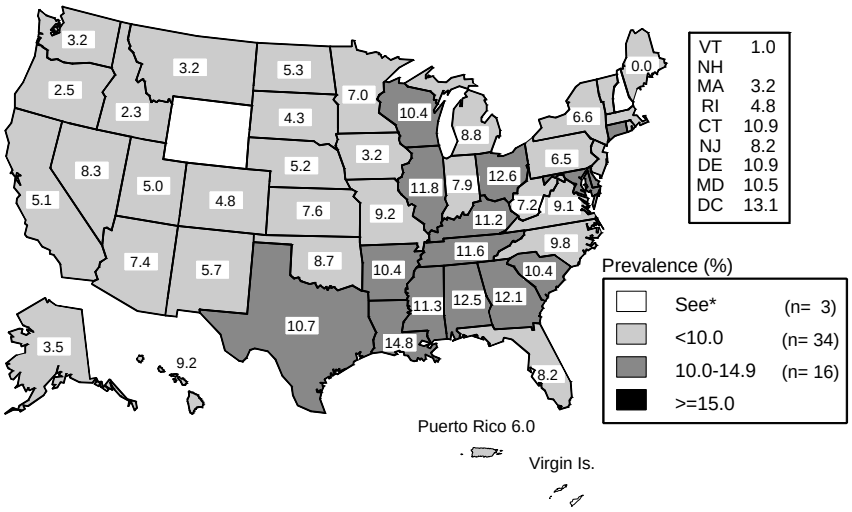
Figure 10. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2005



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2005.

Note: The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2005 was 9.2% (range 3.1% to 14.5%).

Figure 11. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2005



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2005.

Note: The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence among male students entering the National Job Training Program in 2005 was 8.1% (range 0.0% to 14.8%).

Table 1. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2005

	Men			Women		
State	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
Arizona	3	4,570	7.2 (5.6-7.6)	3	1,629	20.5 (14.7-21.1)
California*	21	29,033	5.1 (2.0-44.8)	22	12,395	13.0 (3.7-22.8)
Colorado	2	275	10.1 (6.9-13.2)	0	-	-
Connecticut	1	505	1.6	2	239	10.9 (10.6-11.1)
Delaware	1	962	5.8	1	254	13.4
Georgia	1	1,183	11.4	1	773	25.0
Hawaii	1	138	4.3	1	114	18.4
Illinois	3	5,160	9.4 (6.2-10.3)	1	561	23.0
Indiana	1	1,464	7.1	1	482	16.4
Kentucky	7	1,752	5.5 (2.4-8.9)	1	187	11.2
Massachusetts	7	3,458	5.0 (2.1-7.0)	2	769	12.0 (4.8-19.2)
Michigan	3	845	8.1 (6.0-8.4)	2	365	17.3 (14.0-20.6)
Mississippi	1	399	12.5	2	390	21.3 (18.5-24.0)
Missouri	1	463	8.9	1	115	16.5
Nebraska	1	959	5.9	1	317	12.3
Nevada	2	964	8.4 (4.7-12.1)	2	307	25.4 (17.1-33.7)
New Jersey	3	2,592	8.2 (7.5-10.6)	1	214	29.0
New Mexico	1	414	11.1	0	-	-
New York	5	3,675	3.6 (0.0-7.1)	2	802	13.9 (13.0-14.9)
North Dakota	1	102	7.8	0	-	-
Ohio	1	972	12.2	2	366	16.8 (9.4-24.2)
Oregon	3	1,542	5.5 (3.2-6.9	2	403	9.0 (6.7-11.3)
Pennsylvania	4	3,152	10.1 (3.6-15.9)	1	388	20.6
Texas	3	6,750	7.4 (0.5-8.3)	2	1,726	24.5 (22.5-26.5)
Utah	2	721	5.1 (4.6-5.7)	2	387	(14.1-14.3)
Virginia	1	809	9.1	0	-	-
Washington	4	964	5.9 (3.4-8.3)	2	255	17.2 (12.1-22.3)
West Virginia	1	111	3.6	0	-	-
Wisconsin	2	601	5.4 (5.0-5.7)	0	-	-
TOTAL	87	74,535	6.0 (0.0-44.8)†	57	23,438	14.2 (3.7-33.7)†

Note: The median positivity by facility is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.
*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco project areas.
†Median facility-specific positivity.

Table 2. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2005

	Men			Women		
State	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
Arizona	0	-	-	1	819	15.3
California*	6	4,784	4.2 (3.3-6.9)	6	7,109	8.4 (5.0-20.4)
Colorado	1	254	19.3	1	154	19.5
Delaware	0	-	-	1	448	4.7
Georgia	1	101	20.8	1	4,622	8.0
Hawaii	0	-	-	2	290	12.3 (3.1-21.4)
Illinois	5	14,365	10.0 (8.1-12.0)	4	10,290	8.4 (5.7-10.4)
Iowa	2	894	11.2 (10.8-11.7)	2	677	8.3 (2.0-14.6)
Kentucky	0	-	-	1	510	4.3
Massachusetts	2	3,826	5.3 (4.7-6.0)	3	1,220	3.4 (3.3-4.7)
Michigan	1	320	13.1	0	-	-
Missouri	1	4,296	7.4	2	800	4.8 (3.6-6.0)
Montana	0	-	-	1	269	2.6
Nebraska	4	2,301	7.0 (6.6-19.2)	1	303	17.2
Nevada	1	178	16.3	1	149	17.4
New York	2	8,349	7.5 (4.0-11.1)	1	282	6.4
North Dakota	1	565	8.1	0	-	-
Oregon	1	145	15.9	1	231	9.5
Pennsylvania	3	18,702	5.7 (2.4-7.5)	1	3,160	9.5
South Carolina	1	290	12.8	1	112	5.4
Texas	1	623	16.2	2	1,424	13.3 (9.3-17.3)
Utah	0	-	-	1	106	20.8
Washington	0	-	-	1	1,285	4.4
West Virginia	2	765	4.4 (2.3-6.5)	0	-	-
Wisconsin	6	5,839	9.7 (505-17.2)	3	1,279	6.4 (1.7-7.2)
TOTAL	41	66,597	8.1 (2.3-20.8)†	38	35,539	7.4 (1.7-21.4)†

Note: The median positivity by facility is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.
*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco project areas.
†Median facility-specific positivity.

REGIONAL PROFILES

REGIONAL PROFILES

Regional Profiles

This section contains ten profiles on chlamydia positivity trends in family planning clinics, one for each of the ten HHS Regions. Each of the following profiles contains a map of the region and a bar graph showing trends in chlamydia positivity rates (Figure 1). Accompanying text describes the data and provides additional details, including the proportion of all chlamydia tests performed that were nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs). NAATs are the most sensitive tests currently available for the detection of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and may be performed on a variety of biologic specimens.

The figure displaying chlamydia positivity trends consists of a stacked bar graph showing trends in both unadjusted and adjusted chlamydia rates. The solid, lower portion of the bar represents the chlamydia positivity rate, calculated by dividing the total number of positive chlamydia tests by the total number of positive and negative chlamydia tests. The hatched, upper portion of the bar designates the additional chlamydia positivity that may be due to differences in the test types used to identify chlamydial infections. The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Full details on the adjustment process are described in the Data Limitations section.

Region I

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region I was 4.7%, representing a slight increase since 2004 (4.6% positivity). Region I has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

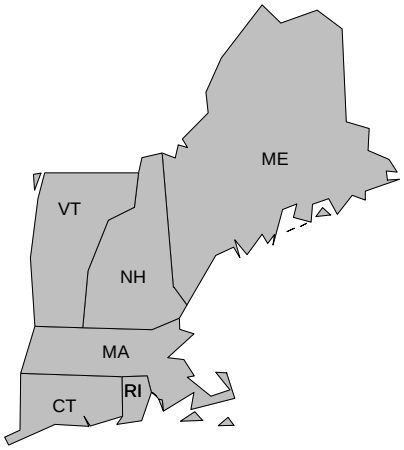
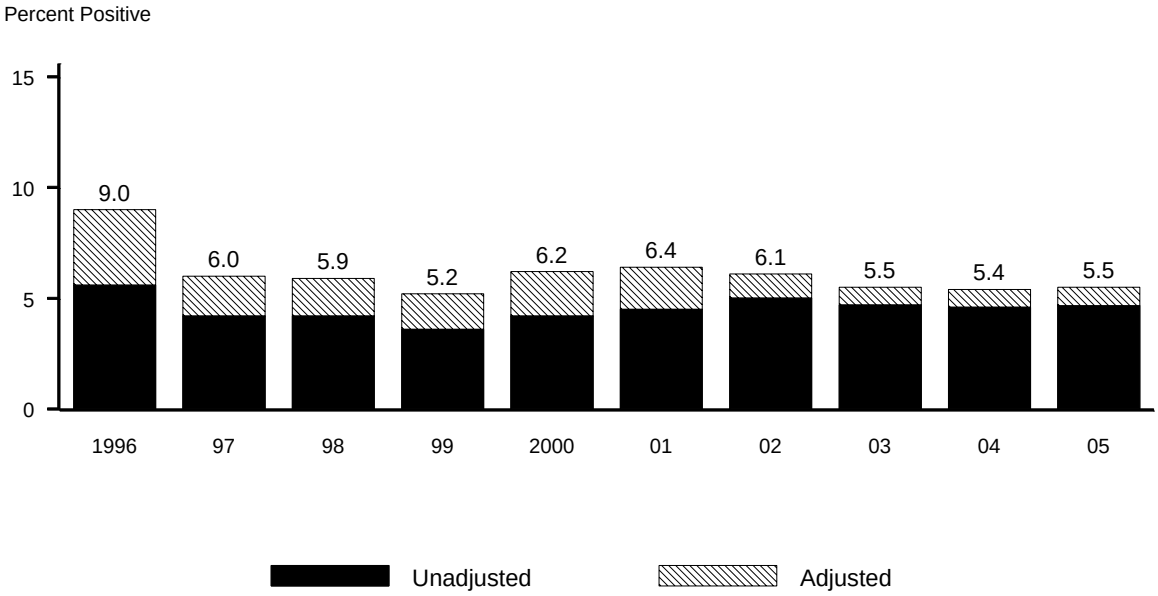


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region I, 1996-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region II

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region II was 5.7%, representing a significant decrease since 2004 (7.1% positivity). In 2005, 41.0% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

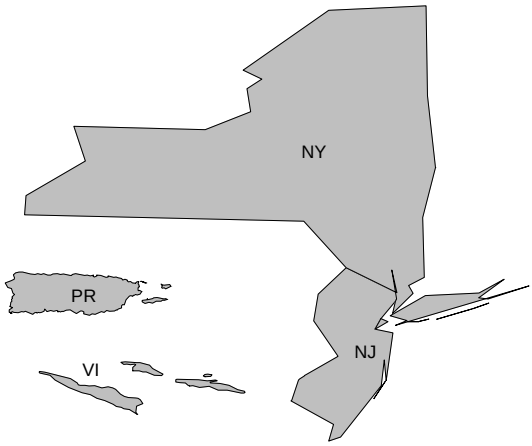
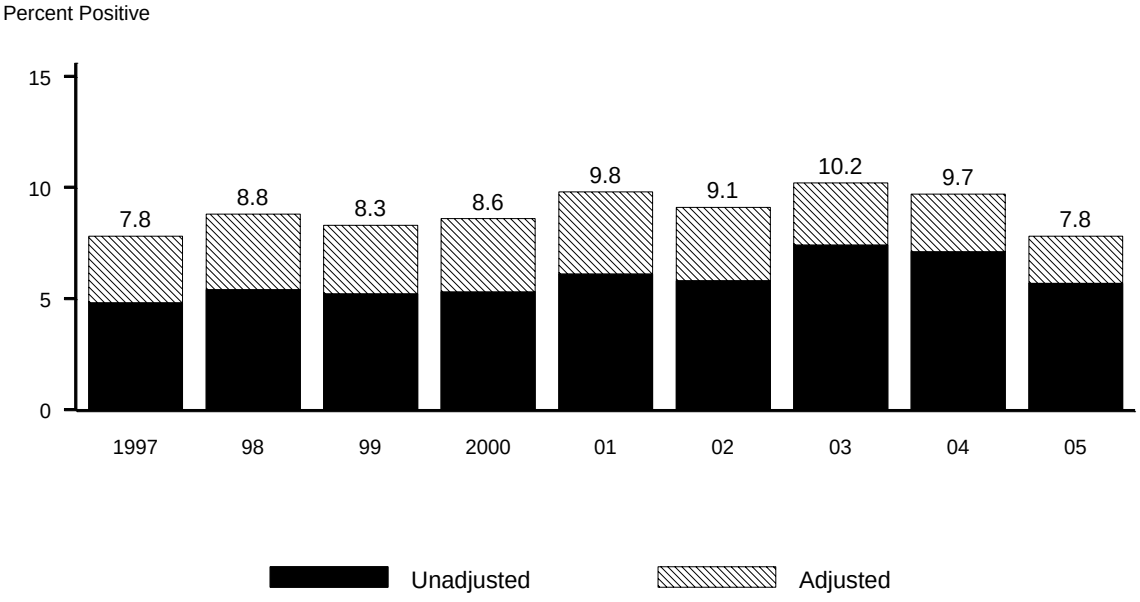


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region II, 1997-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region III

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region III was 5.8%, representing a slight decrease since 2004 (6.0% positivity). In 2005, 72.9% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

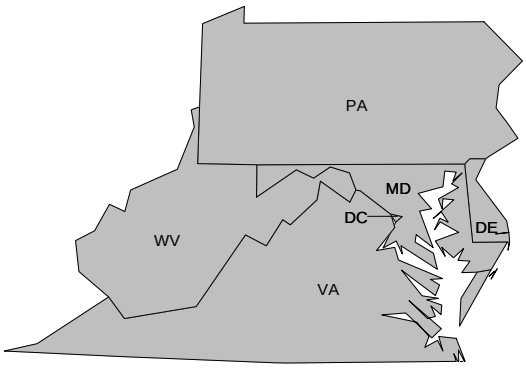
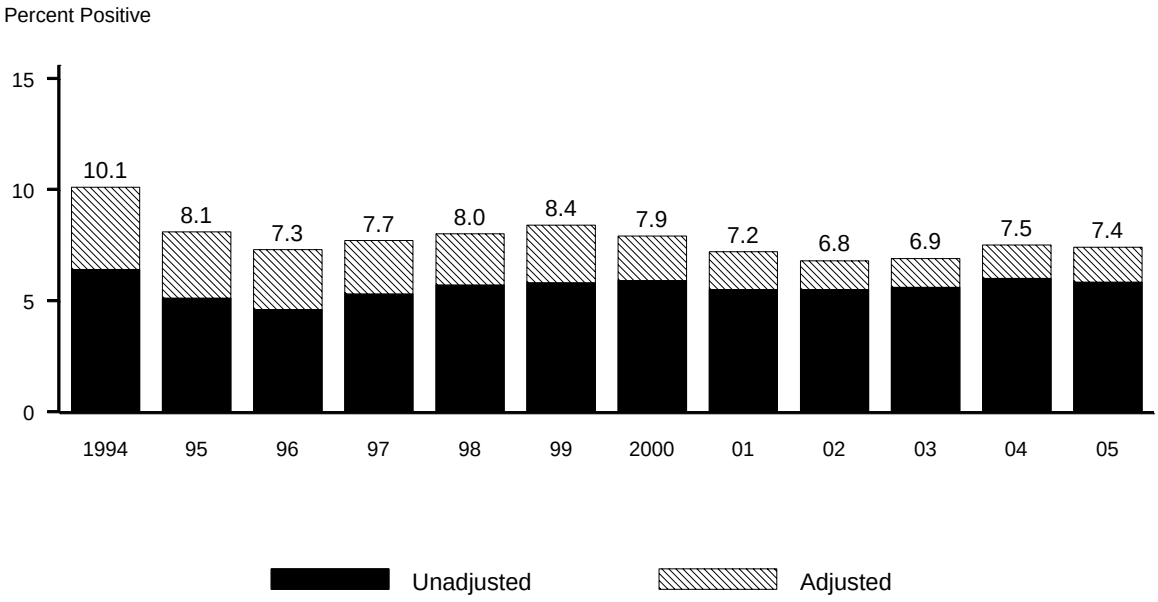


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region III, 1994-2005



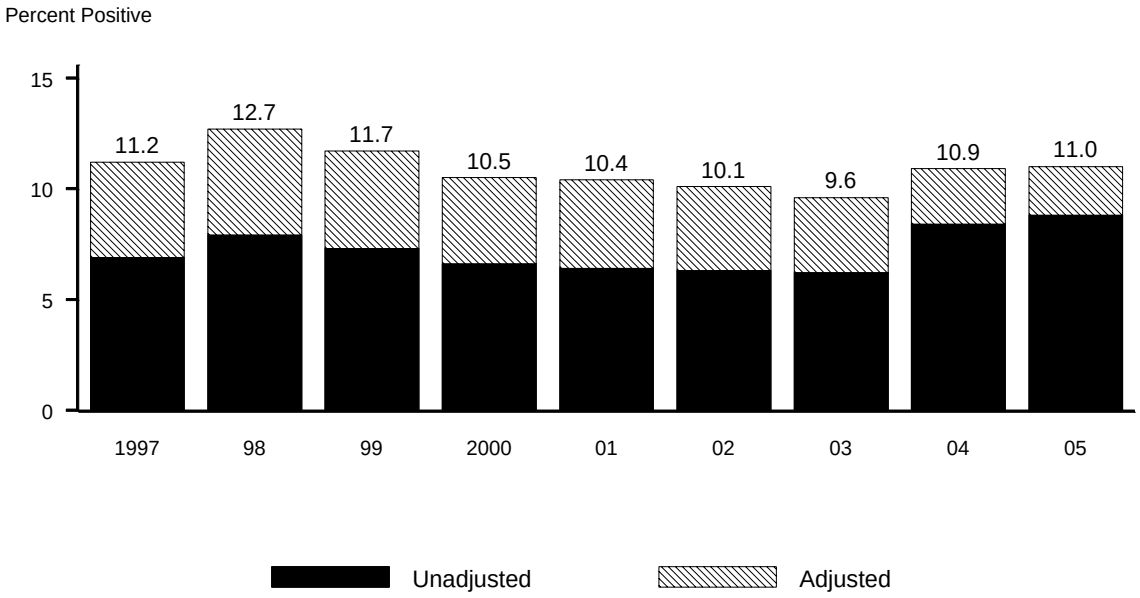
Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region IV

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IV was 8.8%, representing a slight increase since 2004 (8.4% positivity). In 2005, 80.1% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IV, 1997-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region V

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region V was 7.7%, representing a slight increase since 2004 (7.5% positivity). In 2005, for the first time, 100% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

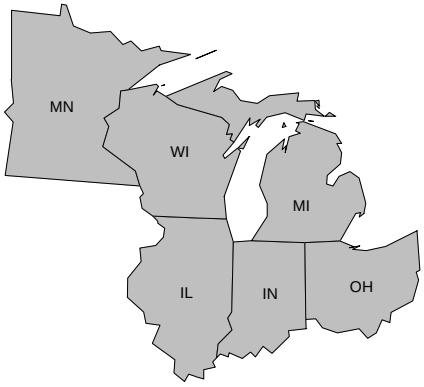
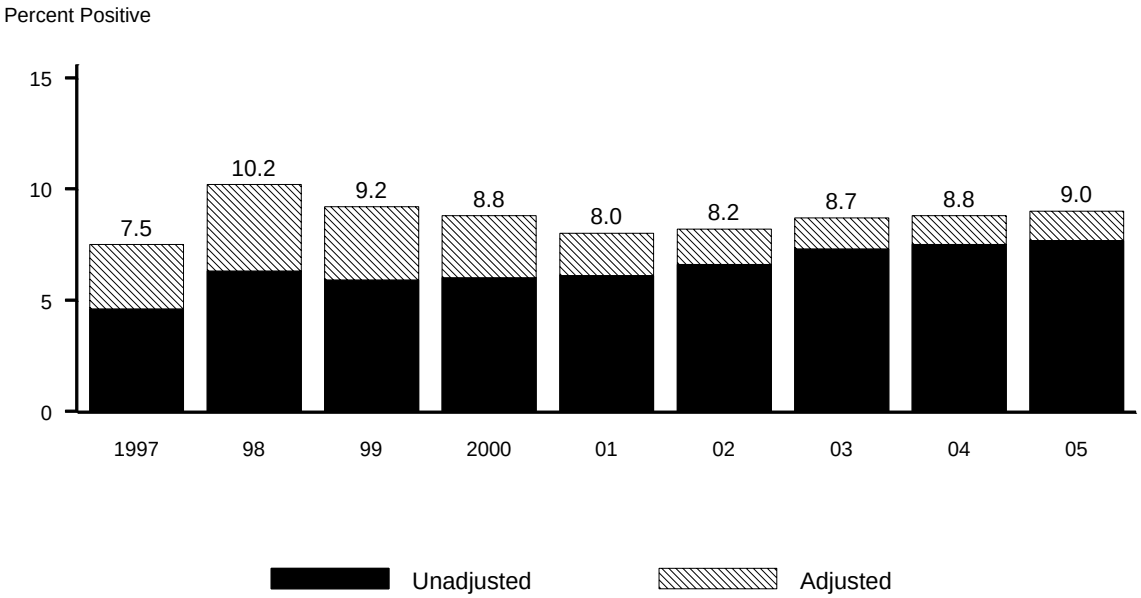


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region V, 1997-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VI

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VI was 7.4%, representing no change since 2004. In 2005, 9.1% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

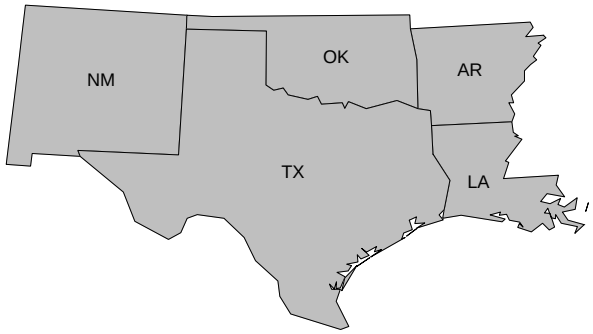
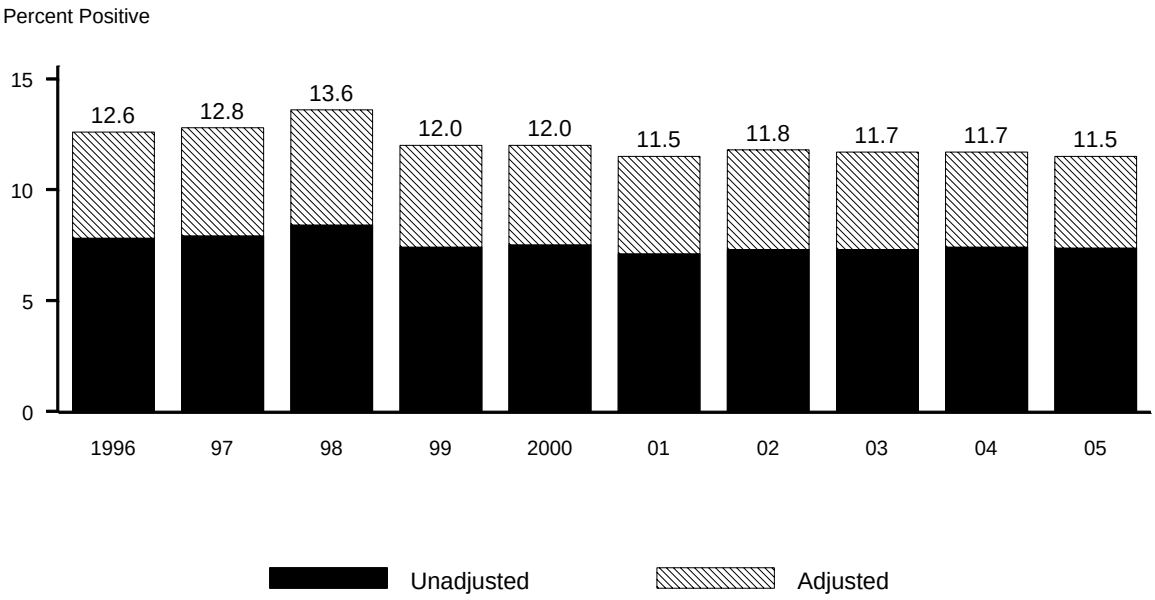


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VI, 1996-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VII

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VII was 5.8%, representing no change since 2004. Region VII has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

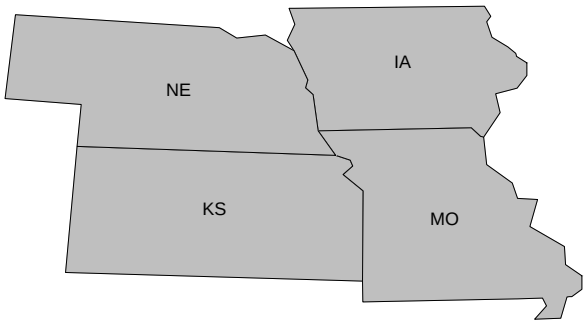
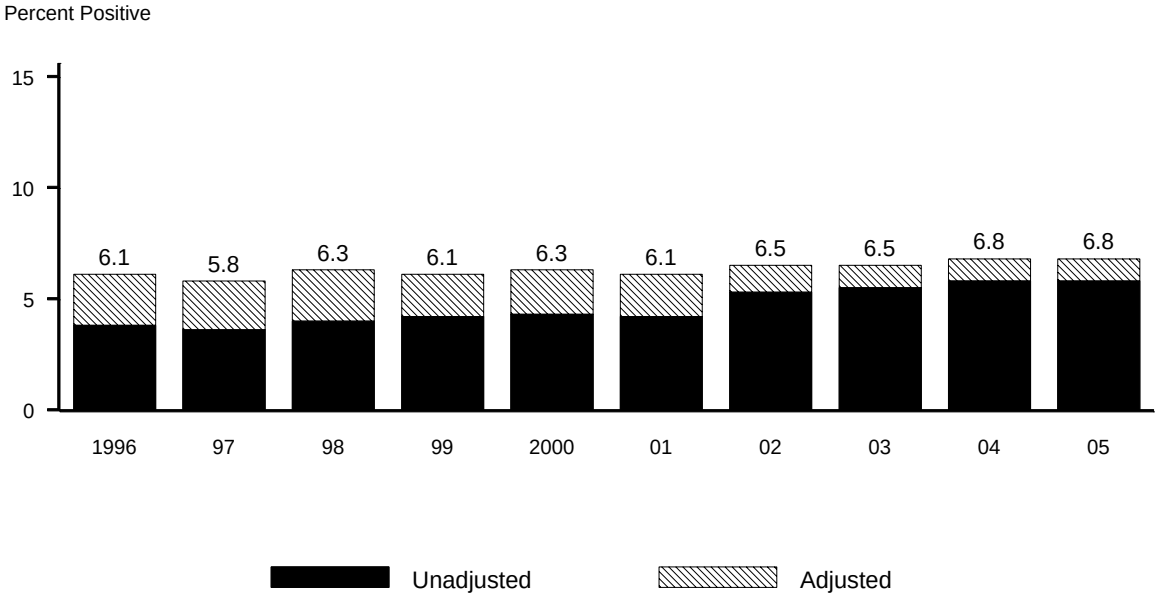


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VII, 1996-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region VIII

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VIII was 6.3%, representing no change since 2004. In 2005, for the first time, 100% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

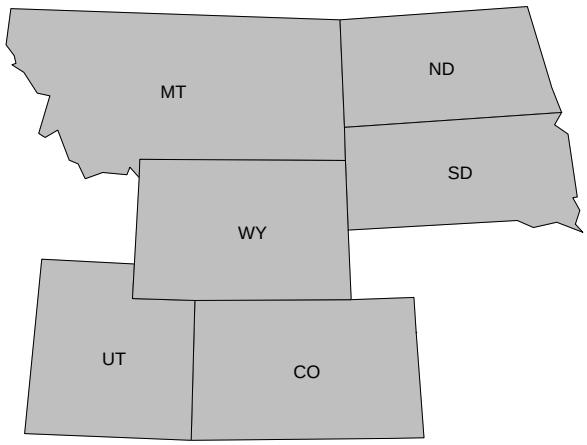
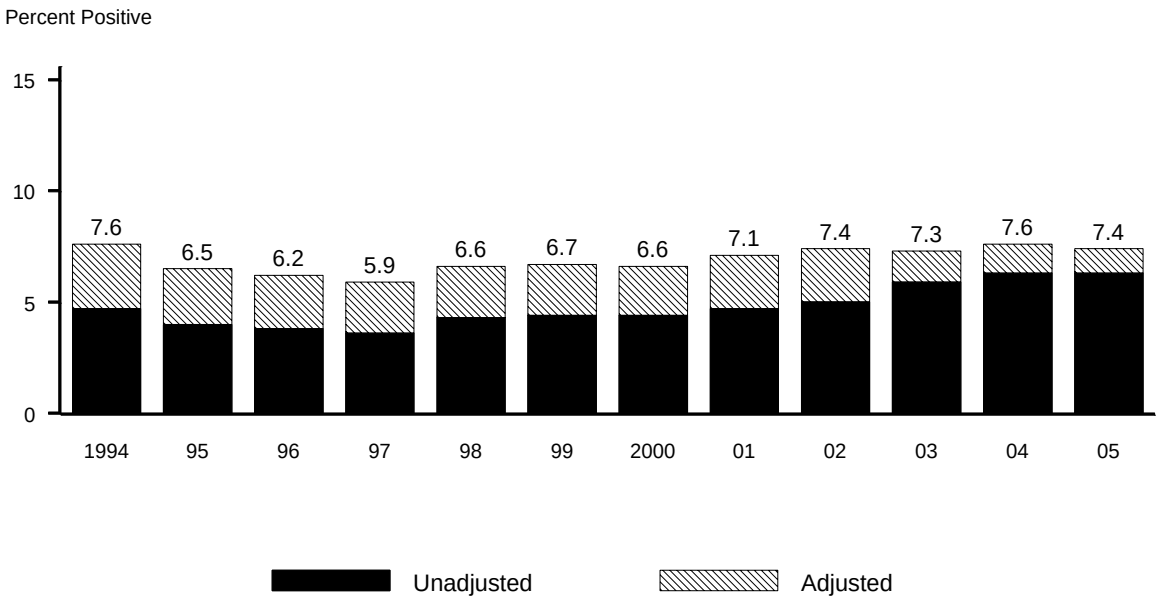


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VIII, 1994-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region IX

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IX was 6.4%, representing a slight decrease since 2004 (6.7% positivity). In 2005, 73.0% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

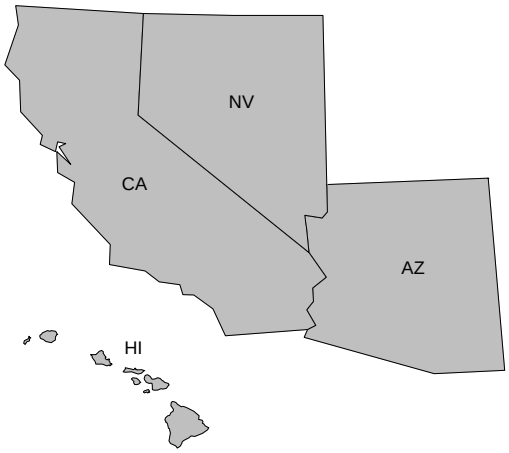
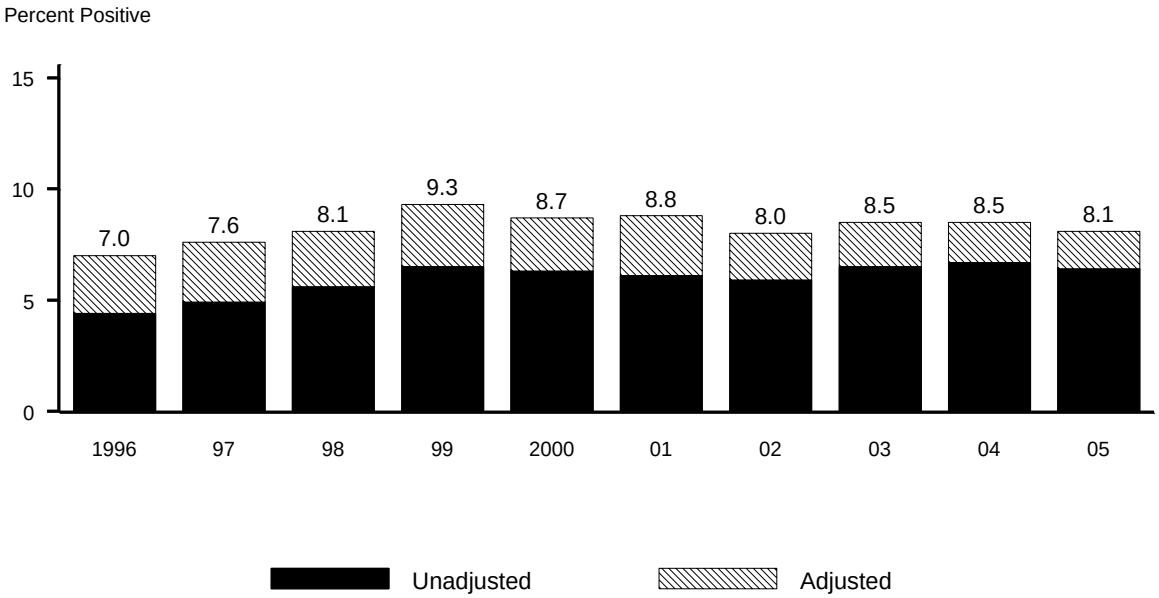


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IX, 1996-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region X

In 2005, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region X was 5.6%, representing a slight decrease since 2004 (5.9% positivity). In 2005, 56.0% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

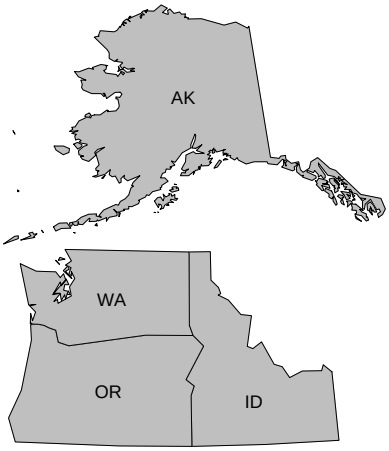
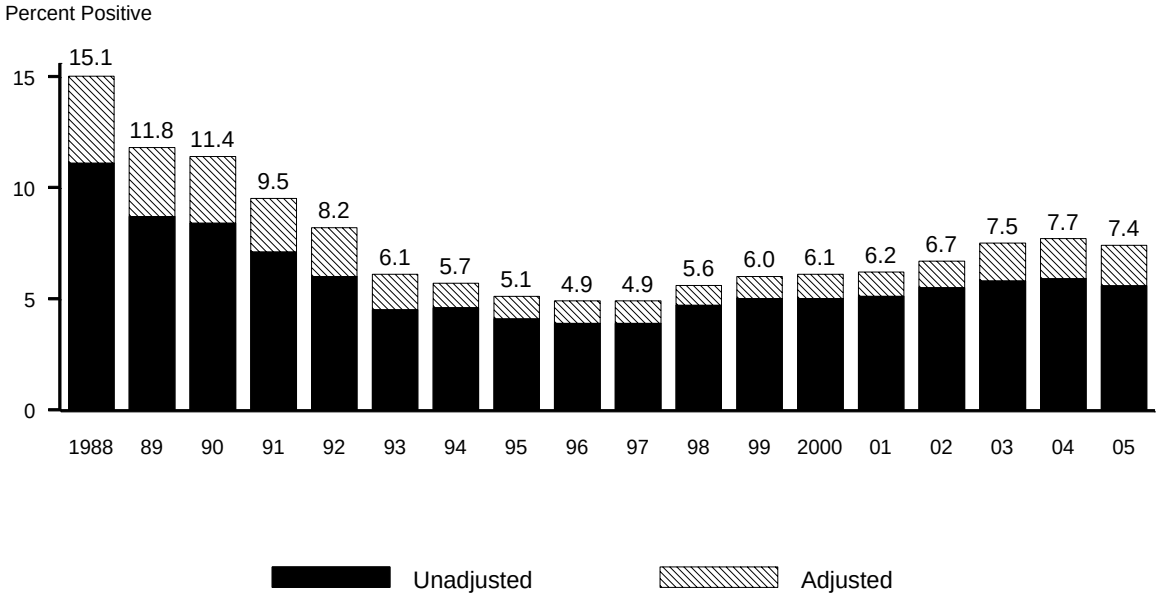


Figure 1. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region X, 1988-2005



Note: The adjusted positivity rate is displayed above the hatched portion of the bar. Trends are adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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STATE PROFILES

STATE PROFILES

State Profiles

This section contains profiles on chlamydia positivity trends for all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each of the following profiles contains three figures and one table.

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996-2005

2000–2005 Rates and Population

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2005 rates for all states were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each state in 2005 by the estimated state-specific 2004 population (the most current detailed population file available at time of publication).

The National Center for Health Statistics released bridged race population counts for 2000–2004 resident population based on the Census 2000 counts. These estimates resulted from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards, to the five race/ethnicity groups specified under the 1977 OMB standards.

From 2001 to 2002, population estimates for Guam were obtained from the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans; estimates for Puerto Rico were obtained from the Bureau of Census; and estimates for the Virgin Islands were obtained from the University of the Virgin Islands. After 2002, population estimates for all outlying areas were obtained from the Bureau of Census web site (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbprint.html). The 2004–2005 rates for outlying areas were calculated using the 2004 population estimates. Due to use of the updated population data, rates for the period 2000–2004 may be different from prior Surveillance Reports.

1996–1999 Rates and Population

The population counts for 1996–1999 incorporated the bridged single-race estimates of the April 1, 2000 resident population. These files were prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women aged 15- to 24-years-old, by testing site, 1996-2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women aged 15- to 24-years-old, by testing site, 2005

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of women tested for chlamydia (denominator includes those with valid test results only and excludes unsatisfactory and indeterminate tests) and is expressed as a percentage. The denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. The numerator may also contain multiple positive test results from the same individual if that person tested positive more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. Various chlamydia laboratory methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. Chlamydia prevalence data on female National Job Training Program entrants are not presented when the number of persons tested from a state was fewer than 100 in the past year. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each state represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women. To be included in Figure B, FP and STD clinics must have each had data on at least 50 tests in any given year. Each age group displayed in Figure C represents data on at least 100 tests within the past year.

List of State Profiles

Alabama – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

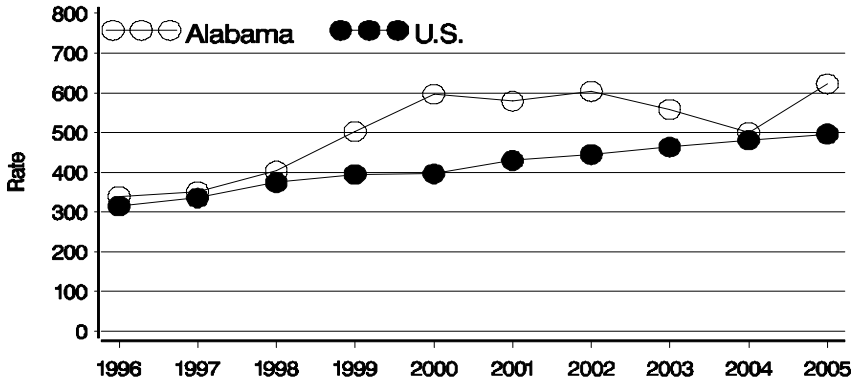
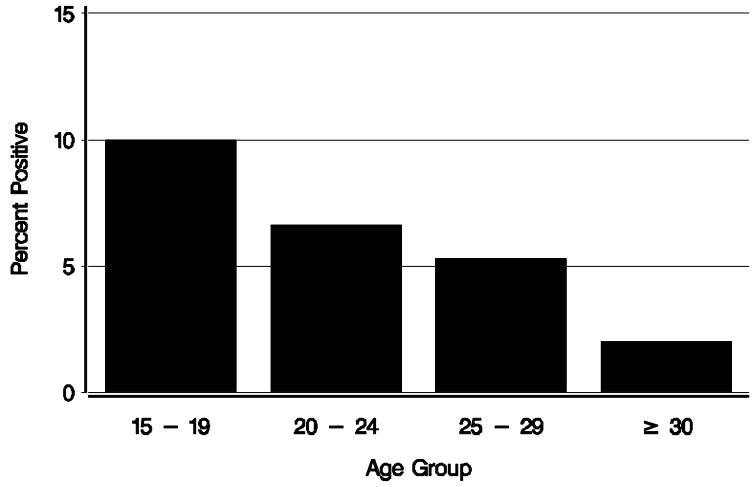


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	109	31,965	8.0
STD	53	7,478	14.1
Prenatal	3	376	5.9
Other	8	605	7.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Alaska – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

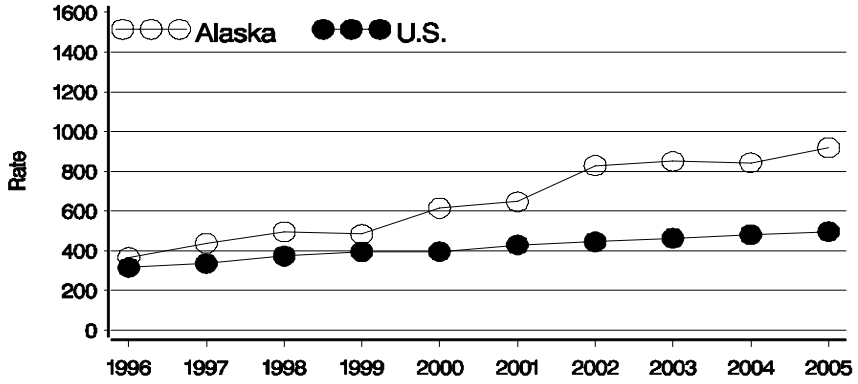


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

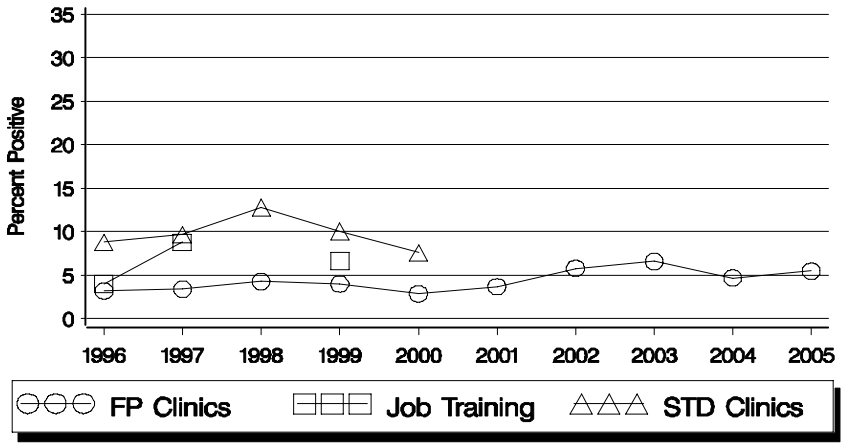
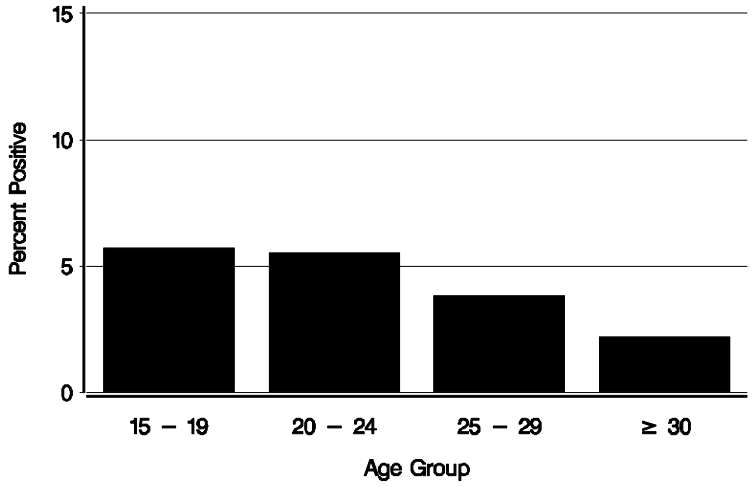


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	1,910	5.5
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	15	5,328	10.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Arizona – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

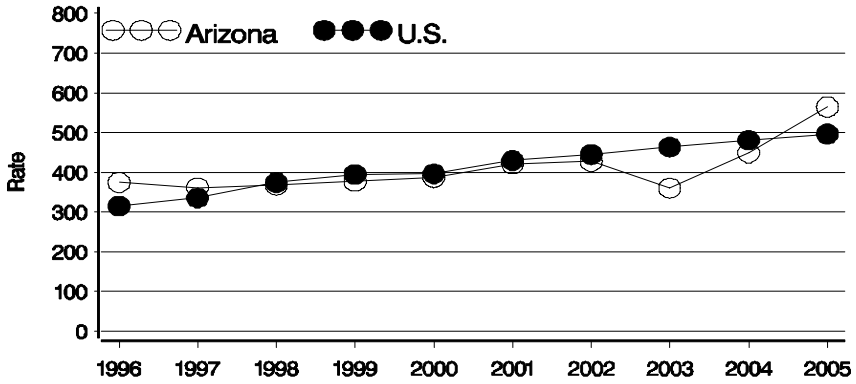
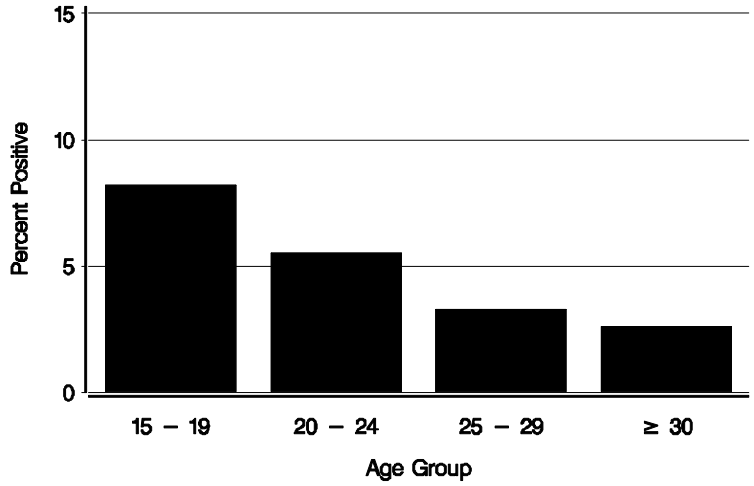


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	42	13,710	6.9
STD	2	2,679	11.7
Adult Corrections	1	287	23.3
Juvenile Detention	3	1,259	19.2
Other	1	127	7.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Arkansas – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

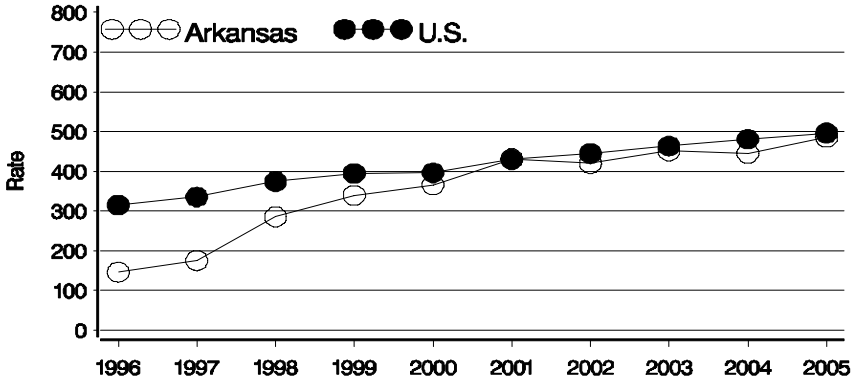


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

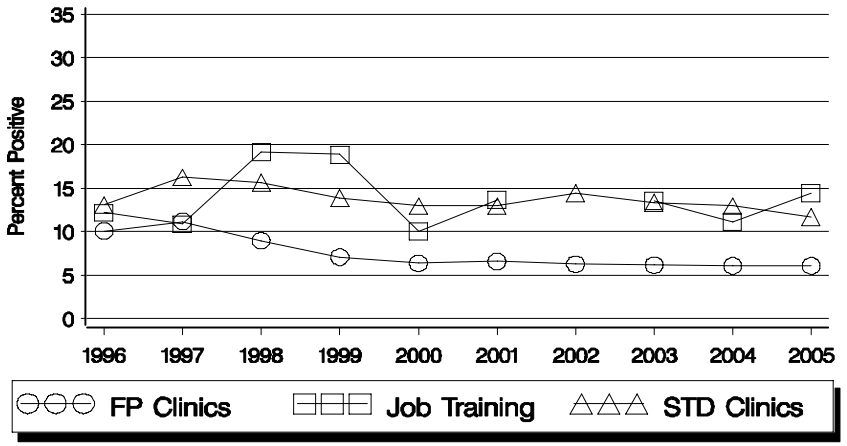
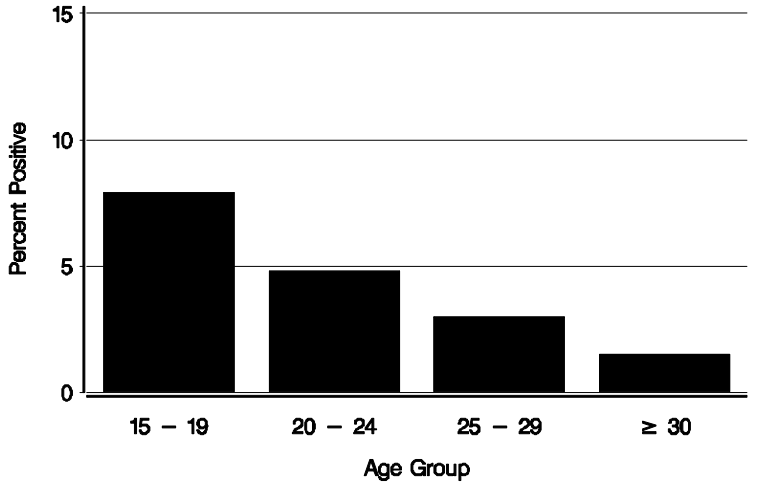


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	91	28,051	6.1
STD	34	3,661	11.9
Prenatal	38	3,575	7.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



California – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

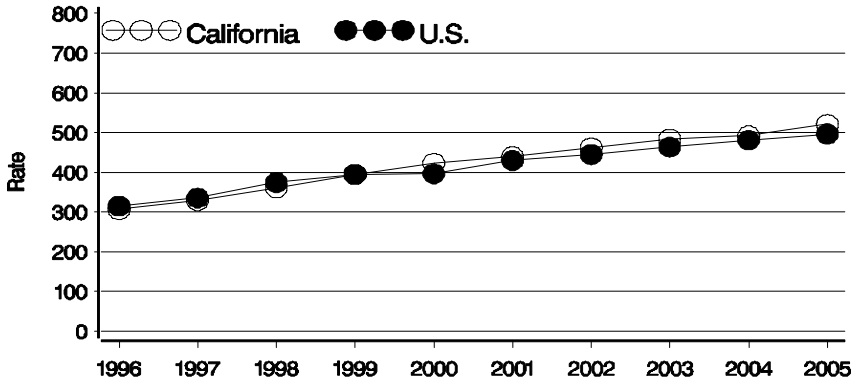
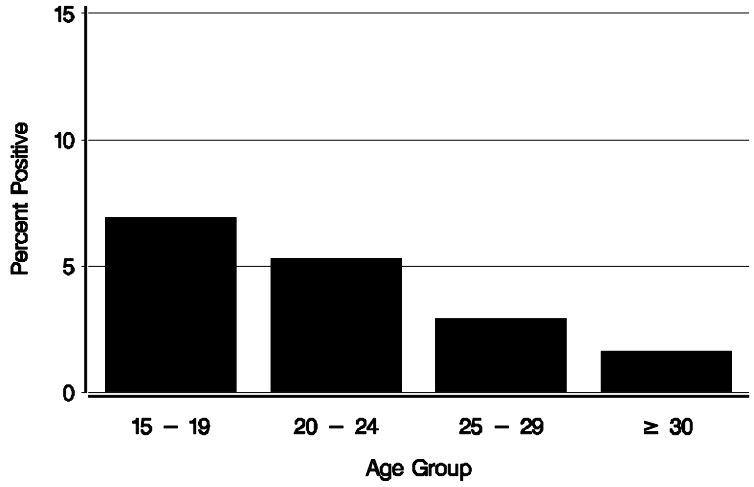


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	30	24,990	6.0
STD	20	7,965	18.6
Adult Corrections	4	3,495	16.6
Juvenile Detention	21	10,769	14.4
Other	15	3,873	4.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Colorado – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

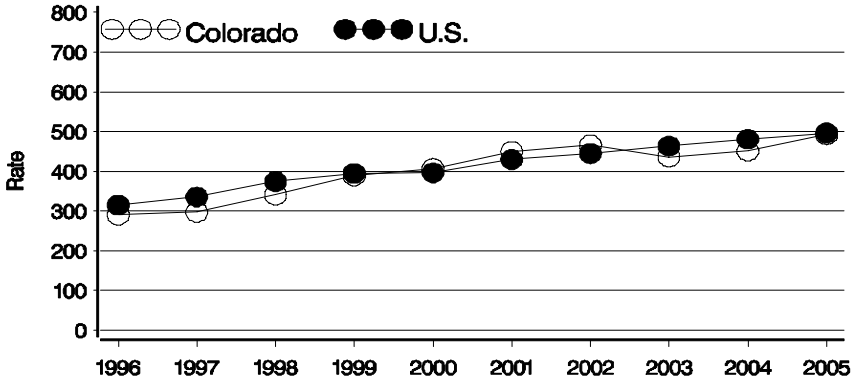


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

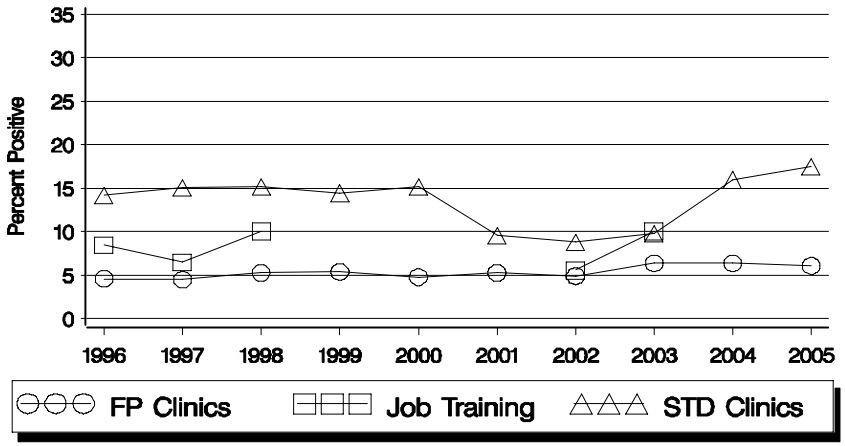
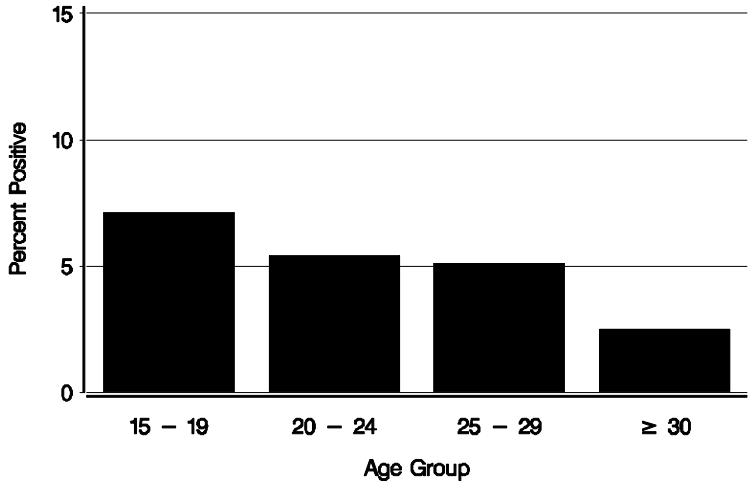


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	32	13,707	6.2
STD	5	3,562	17.5
Other	26	5,213	10.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Connecticut – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

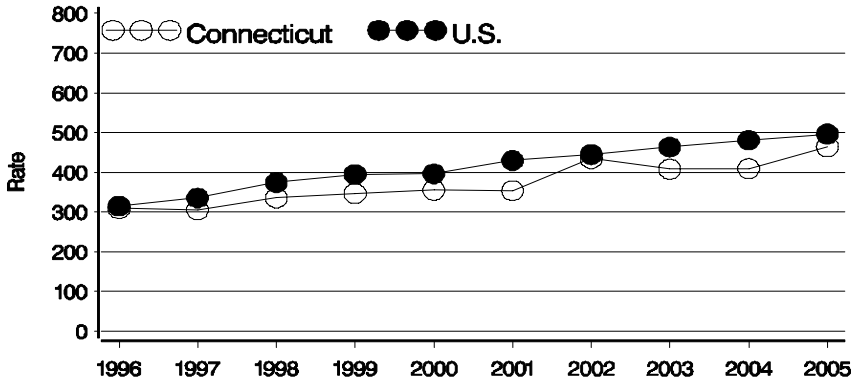


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

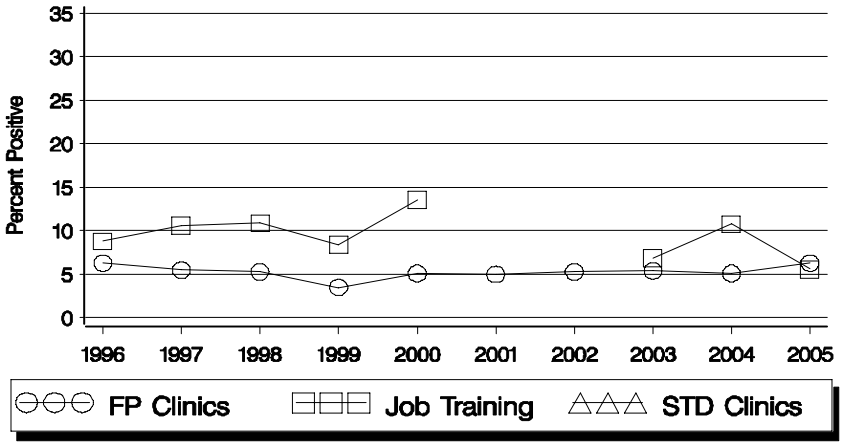
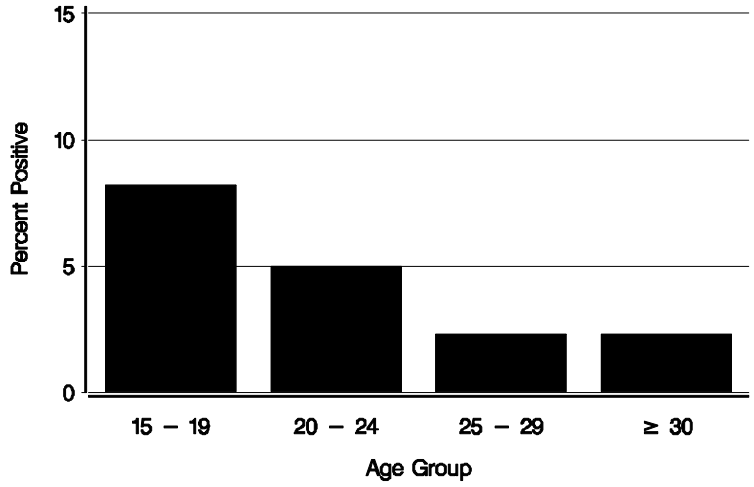


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	6,097	6.3
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Delaware – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

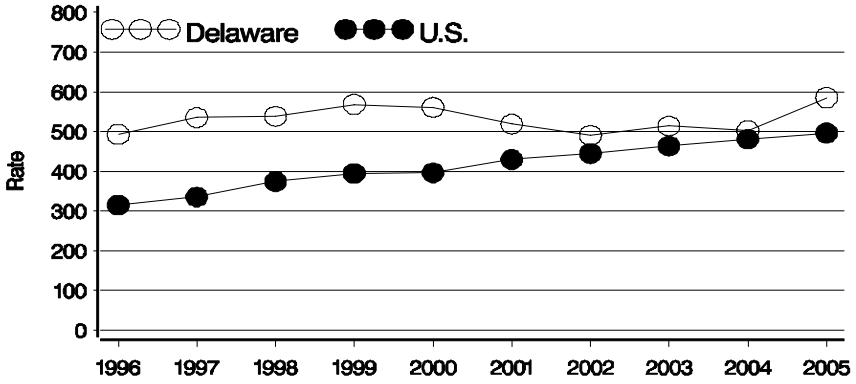
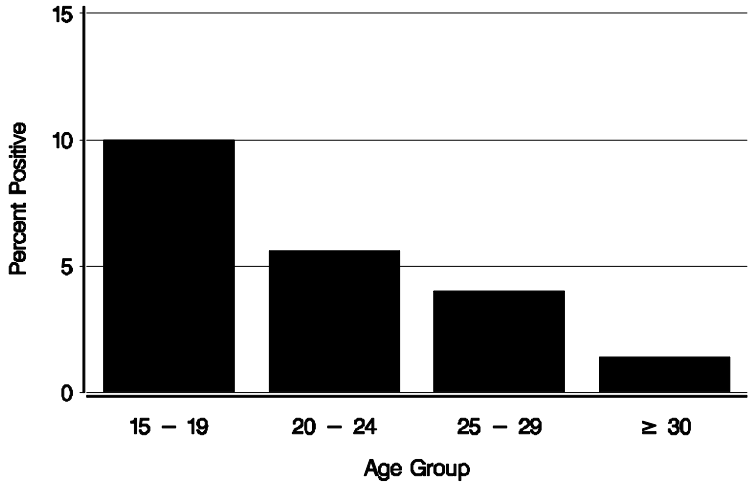


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	5,562	7.5
STD	4	1,047	15.7
Juvenile Detention	1	189	13.2
Other	24	5,003	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Florida – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

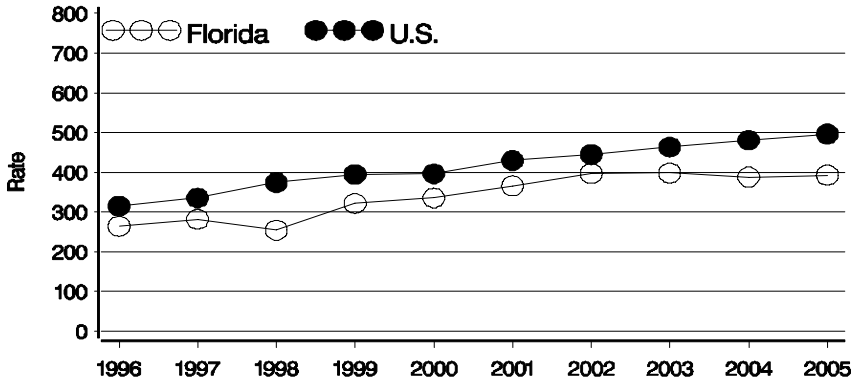


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

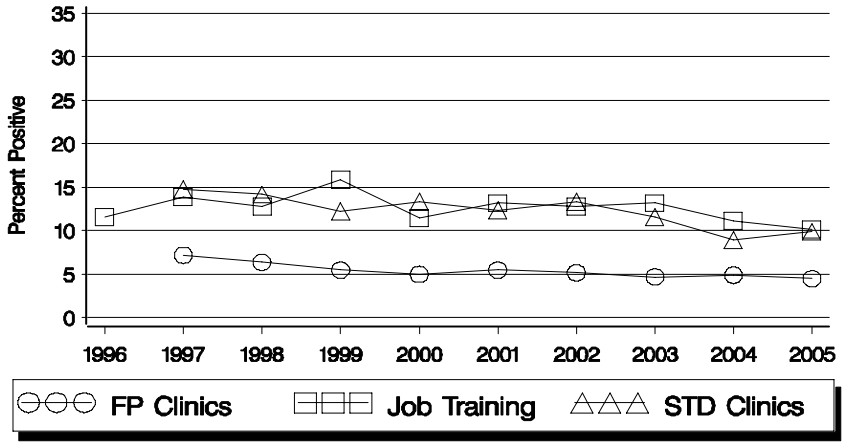
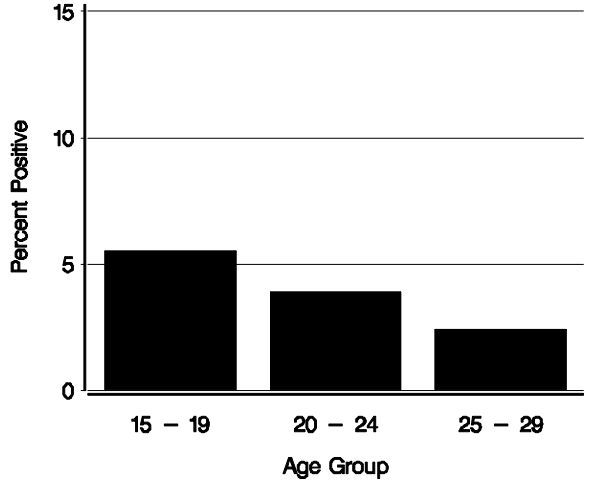


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	31	11,986	4.5
STD	27	6,089	9.8
Prenatal	13	2,978	5.9
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Georgia – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

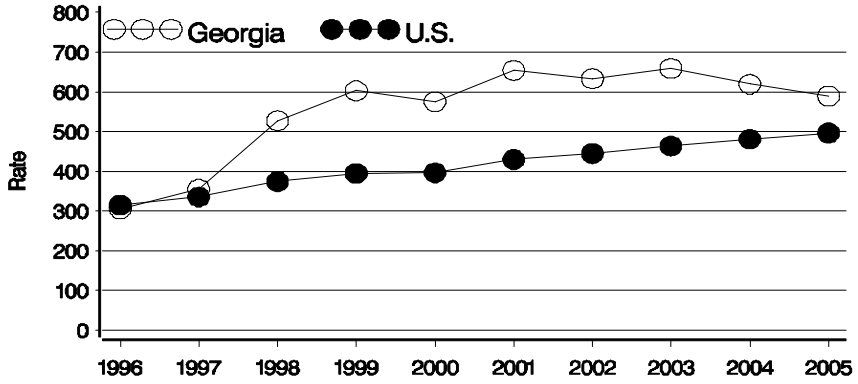
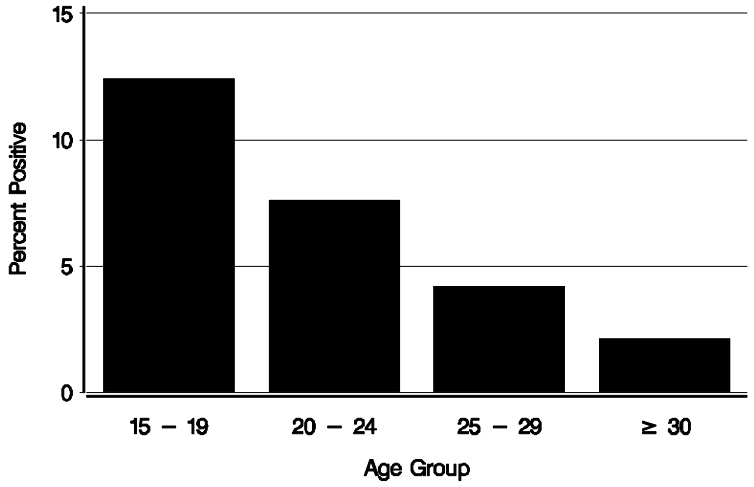


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	18	8,177	8.9
STD	13	5,395	15.1
Adult Corrections	1	1,209	15.2
Juvenile Detention	1	597	26.6
Other	11	4,075	12.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Hawaii – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

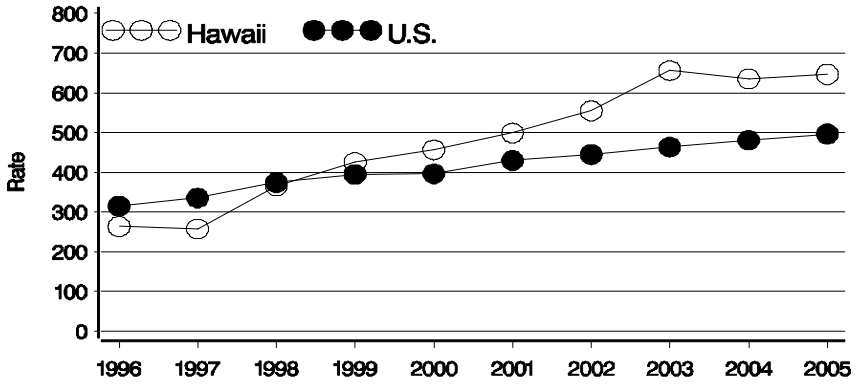


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

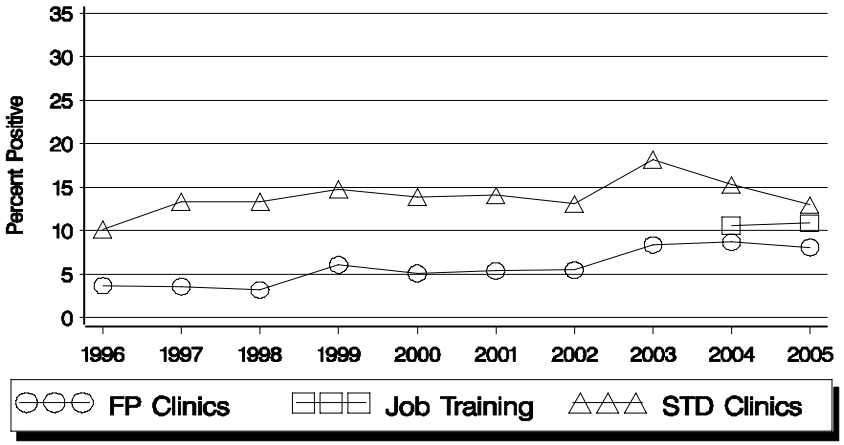
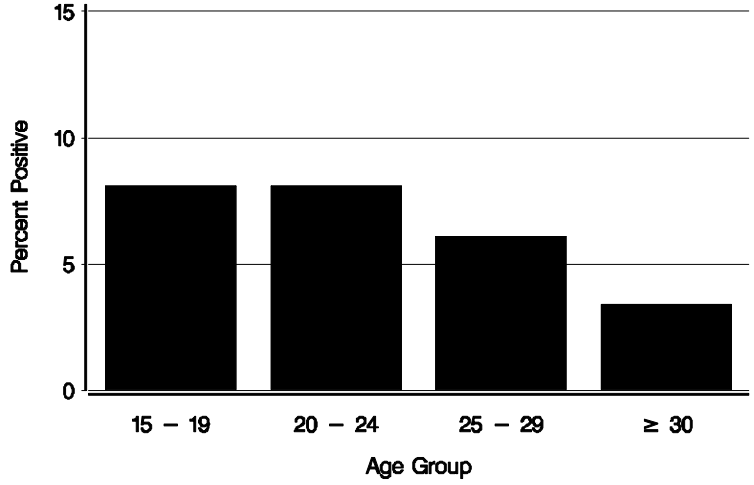


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	21	6,829	8.1
STD	1	767	13.0
Other	5	1,685	4.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Idaho – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

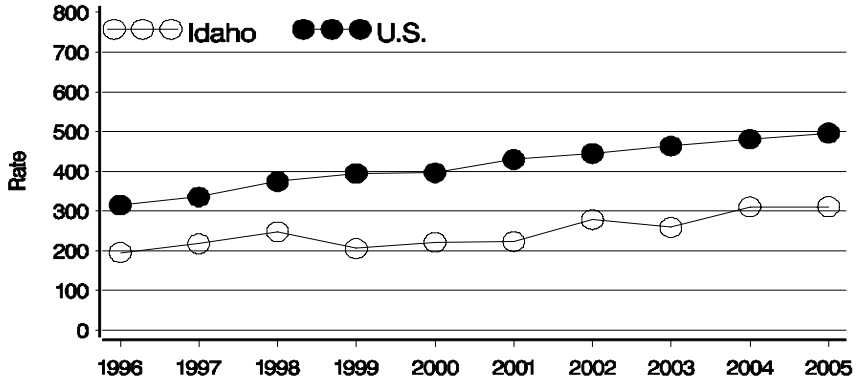


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

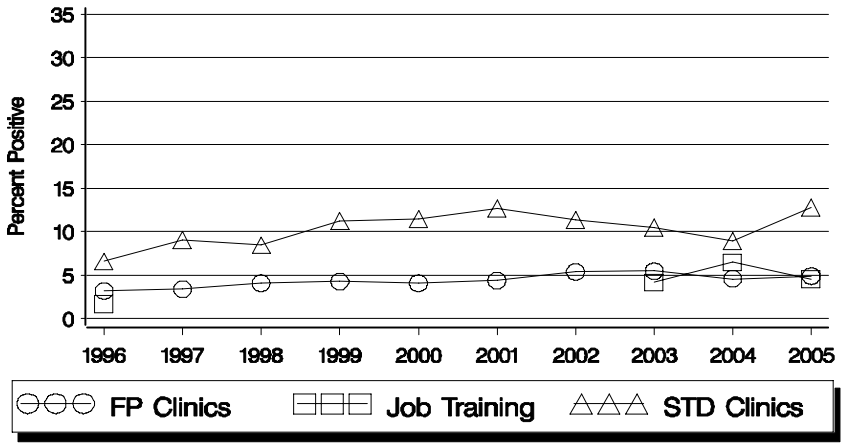
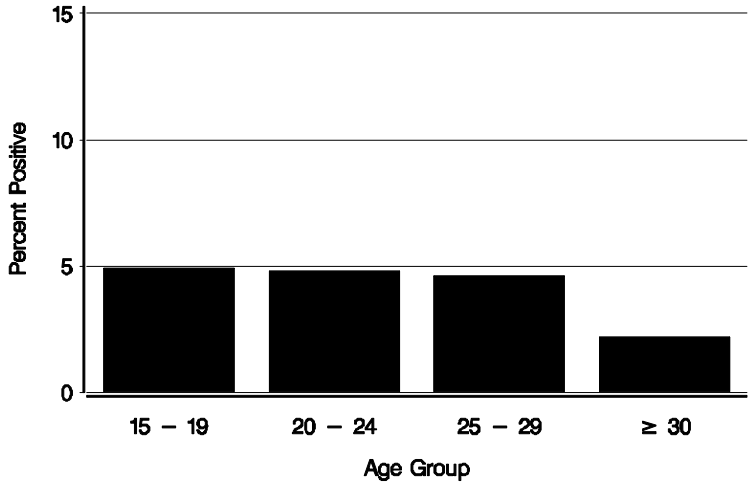


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	38	9,654	4.8
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Illinois – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

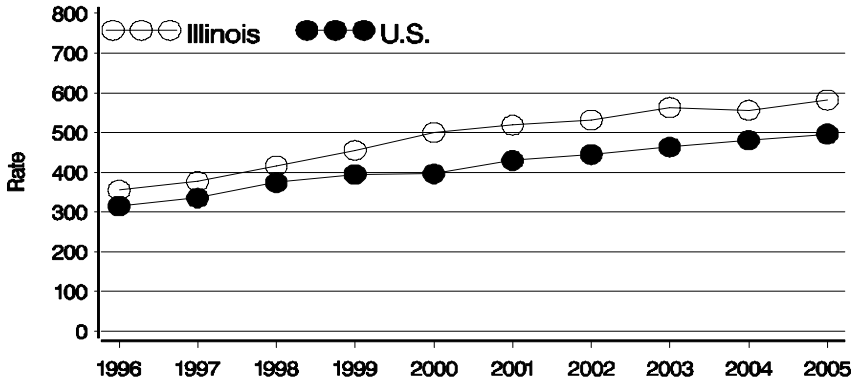


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

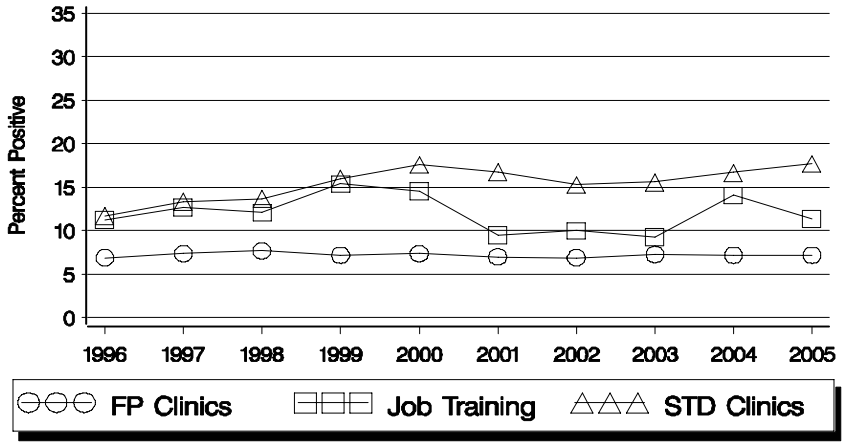
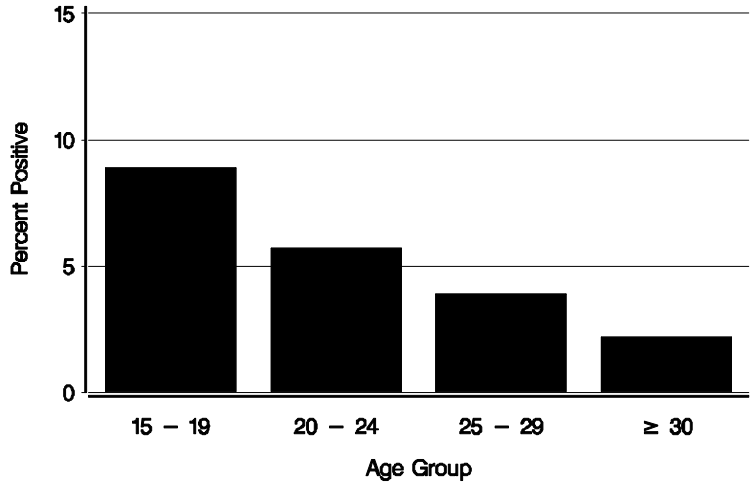


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	117	61,191	7.1
STD	35	12,310	17.7
Prenatal	10	2,544	8.4
Adult Corrections	2	2,182	14.5
Juvenile Detention	1	434	23.3
Other	80	15,622	9.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Indiana – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

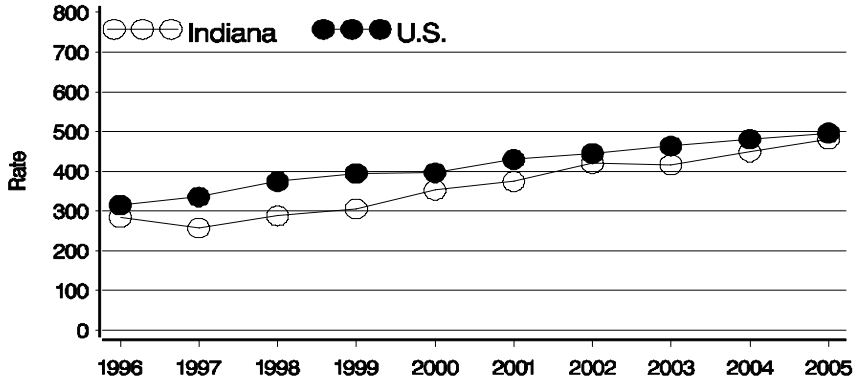


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

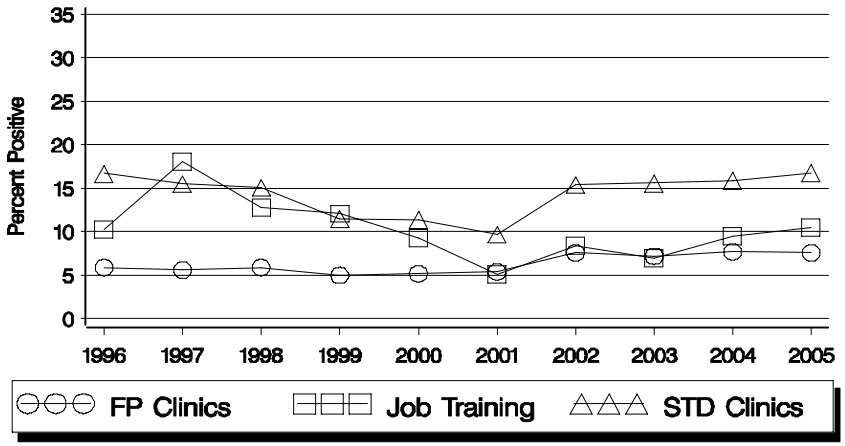
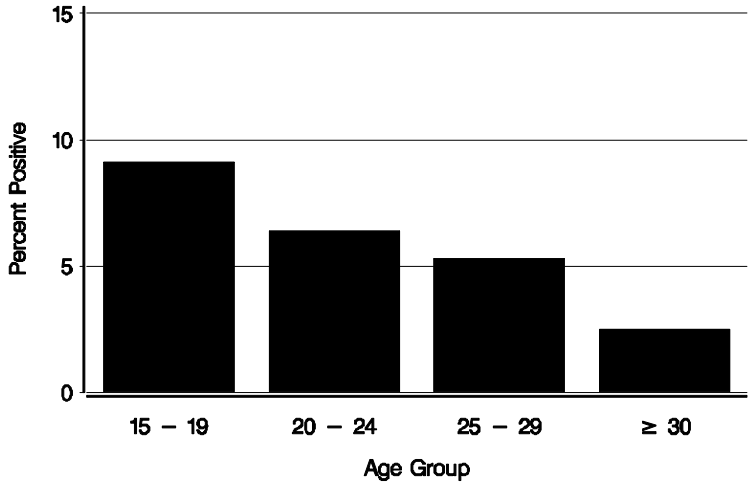


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	35	16,849	7.6
STD	10	2,232	16.9
Prenatal	1	249	8.8
Juvenile Detention	1	320	17.5
Other	17	6,497	6.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Iowa – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

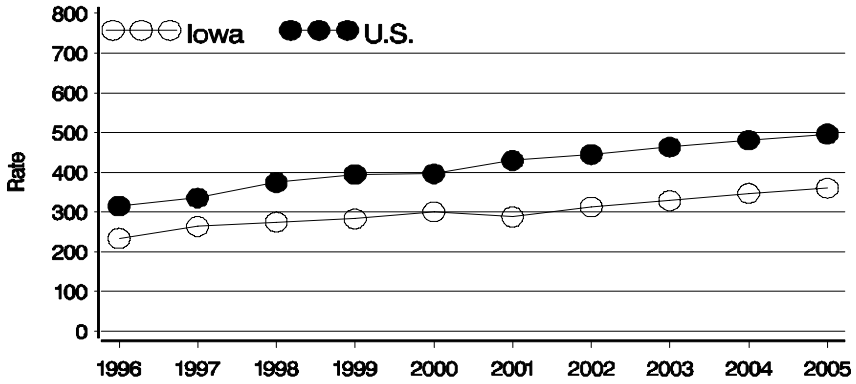


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

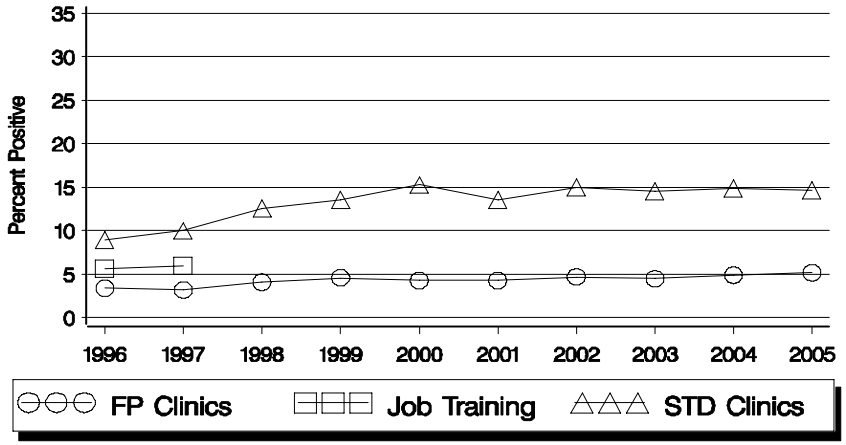
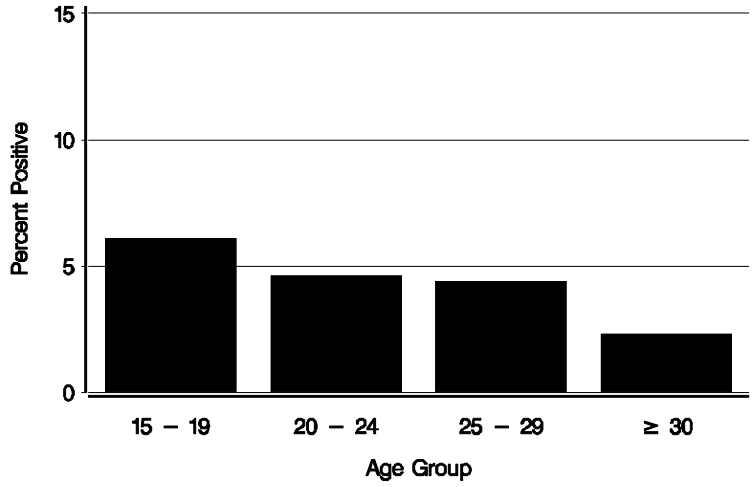


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	44	31,649	5.2
STD	8	1,937	14.8
Prenatal	1	251	8.4
Other	6	2,181	4.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Kansas – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

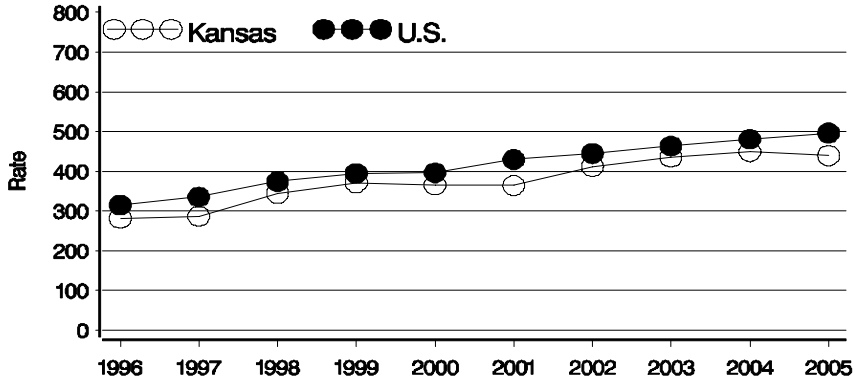


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

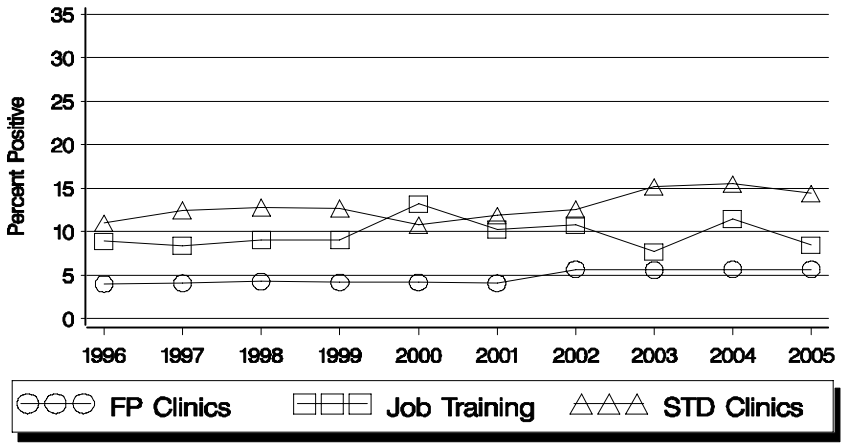
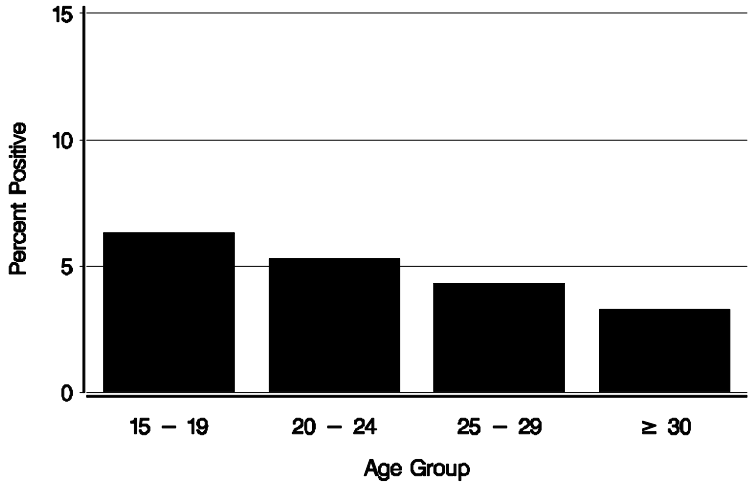


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	74	12,546	5.6
STD	17	2,940	14.3
Prenatal	11	1,627	5.9
Other	10	1,709	5.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Kentucky – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

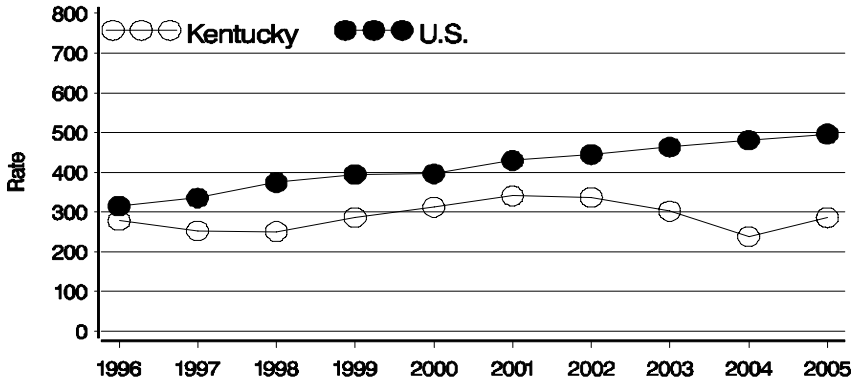


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

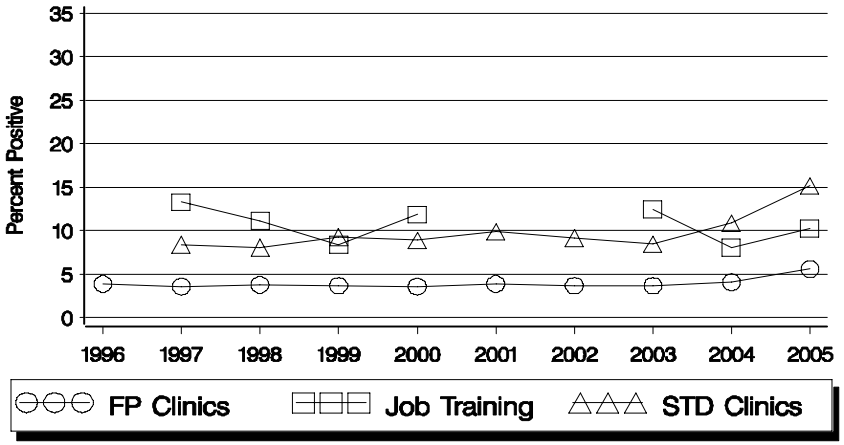
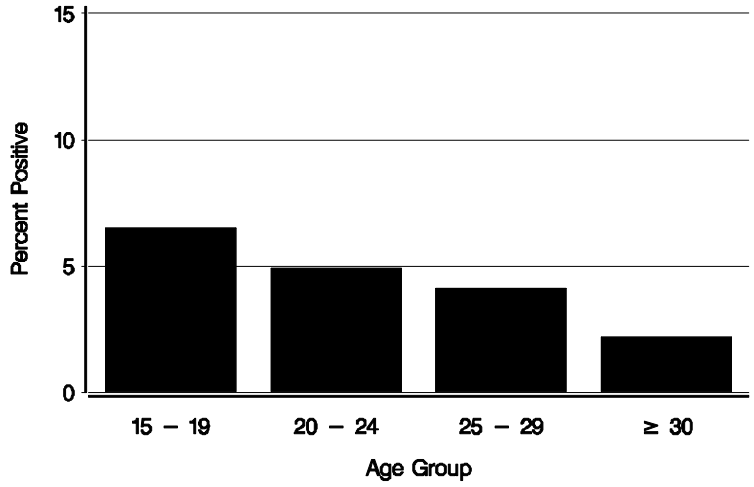


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	132	31,697	5.6
STD	43	4,185	15.7
Prenatal	24	2,047	5.4
Adult Corrections	1	415	4.3
Juvenile Detention	1	148	12.2
Other	23	5,034	9.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Louisiana – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

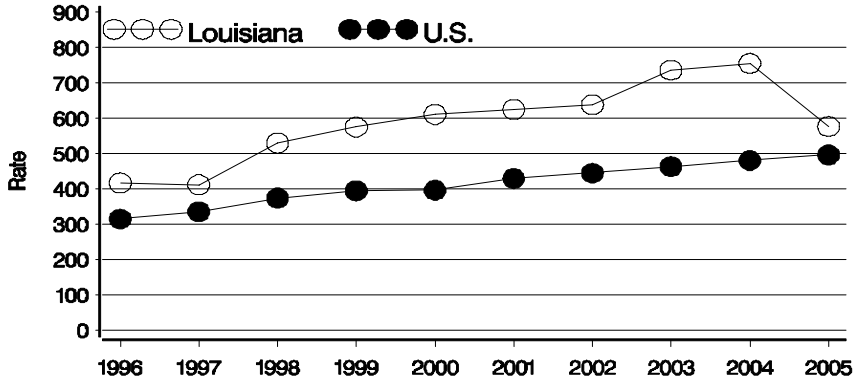


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

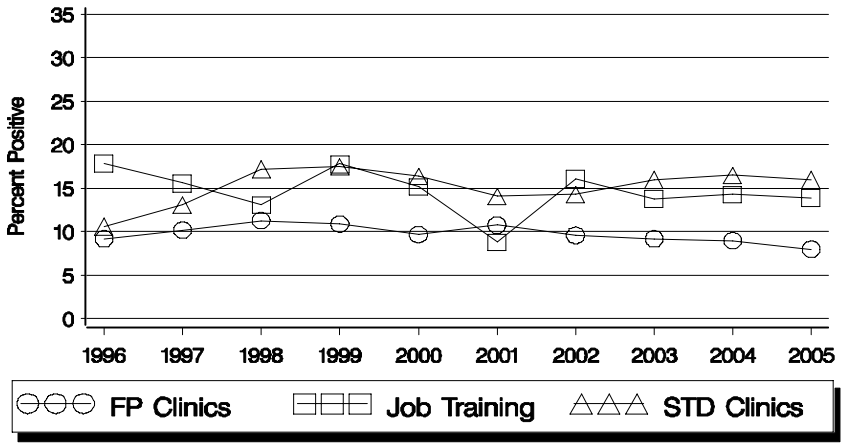
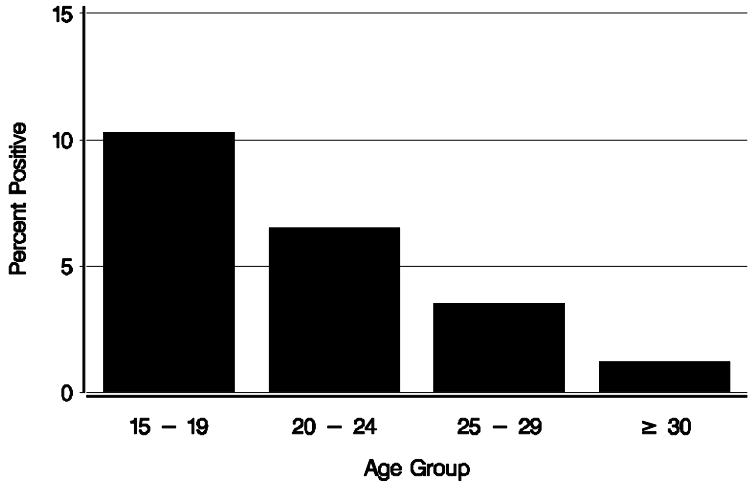


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	74	24,859	8.0
STD	4	1,504	16.0
Prenatal	17	1,783	12.1
Other	7	1,390	10.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Maine – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

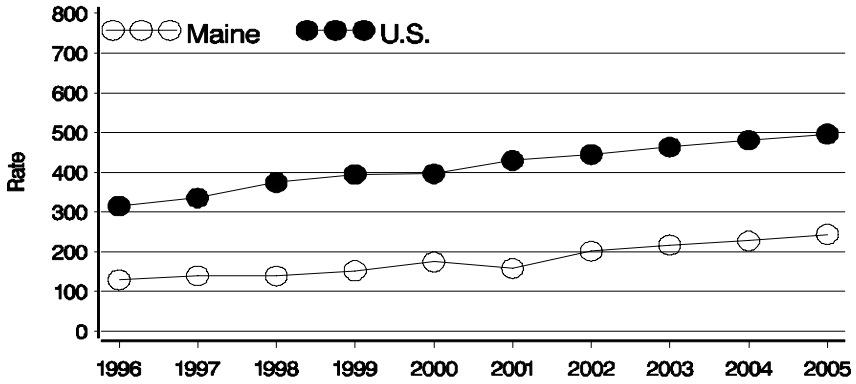


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

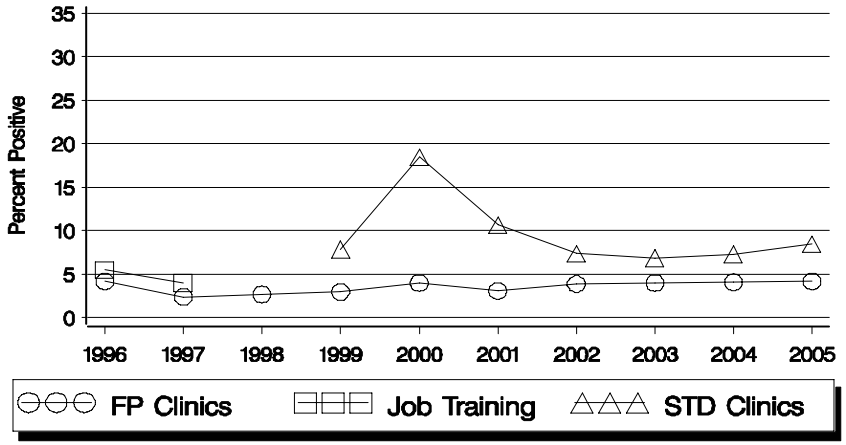
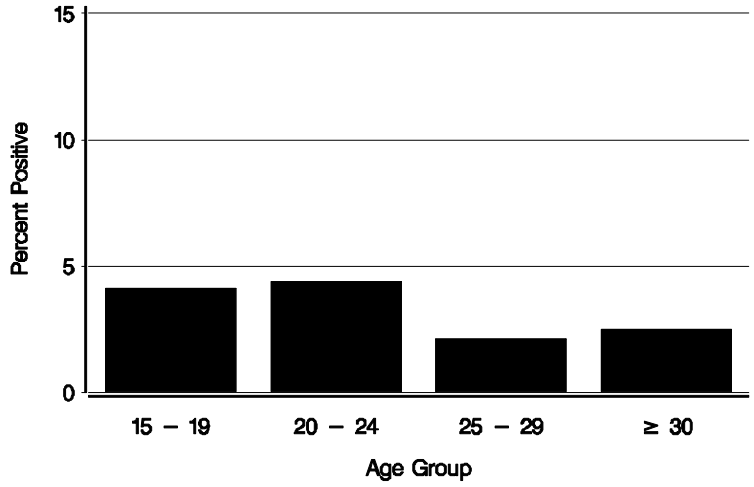


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	23	4,516	4.2
STD	3	260	8.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Maryland – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

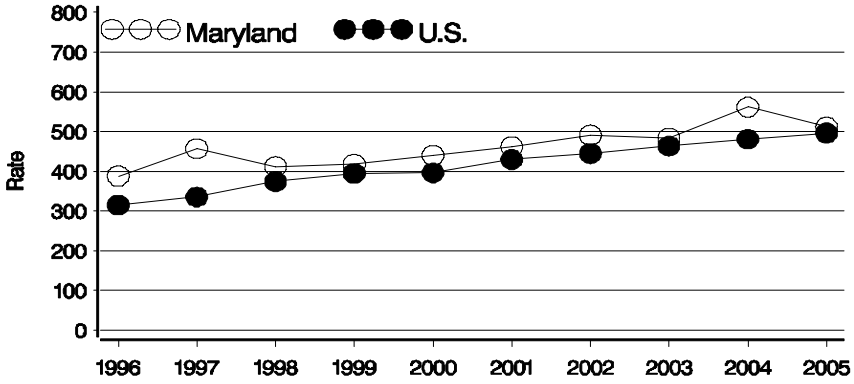
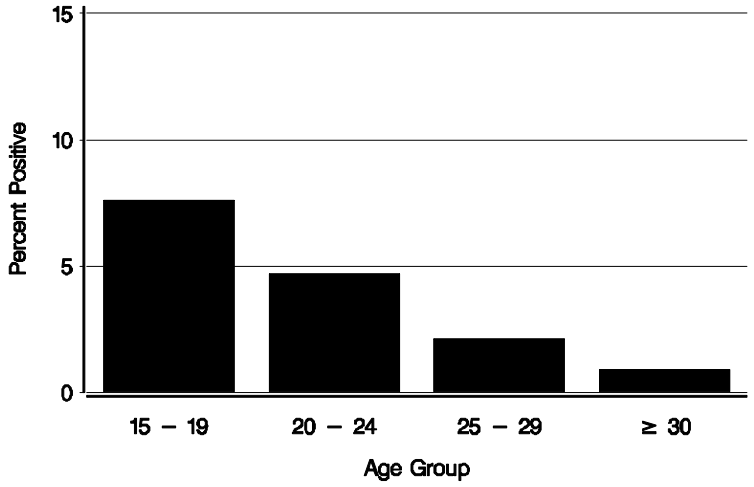


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	48	22,941	5.9
STD	22	9,698	10.9
Prenatal	5	1,447	3.9
Juvenile Detention	1	299	19.4
Other	17	3,499	9.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Massachusetts – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

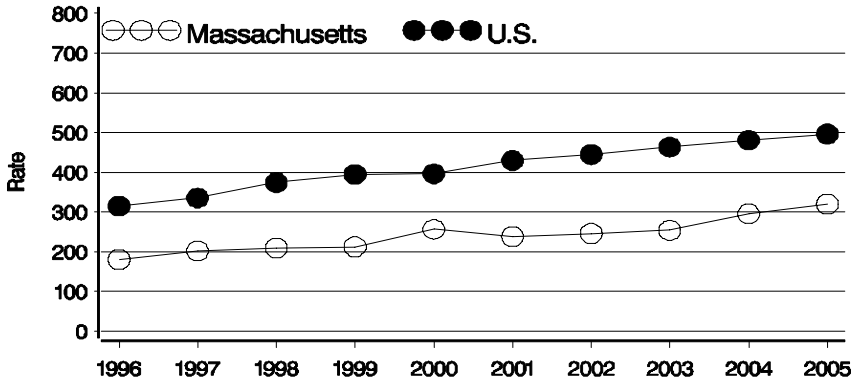


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

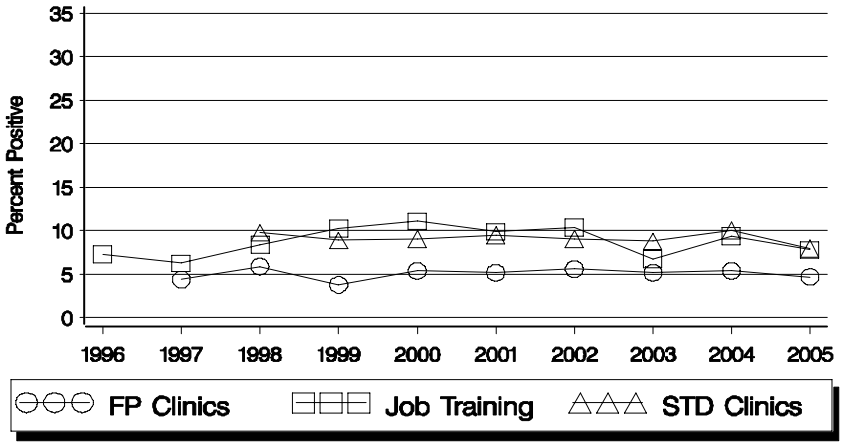
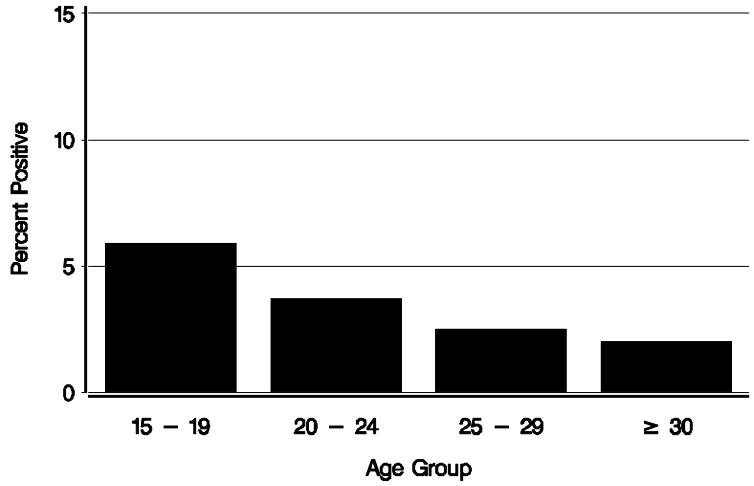


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	21	6,959	4.7
STD	6	1,427	8.0
Adult Corrections	2	257	8.9
Juvenile Detention	1	254	4.3
Other	6	685	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Michigan – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

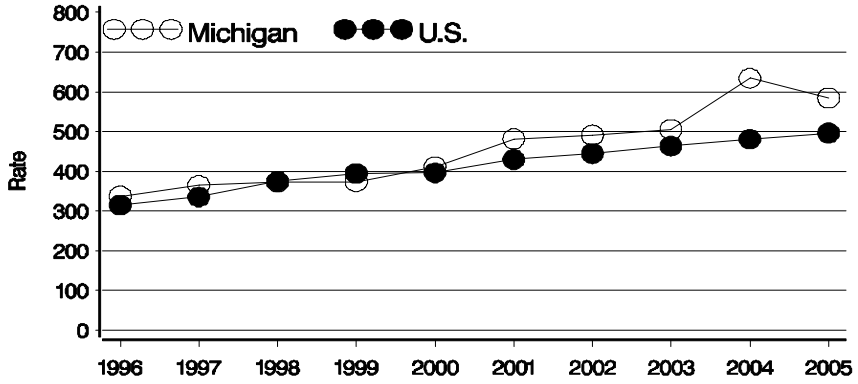


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

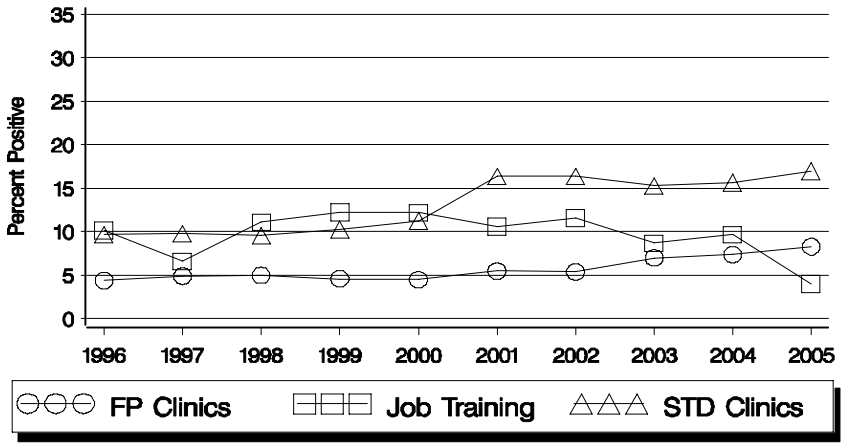
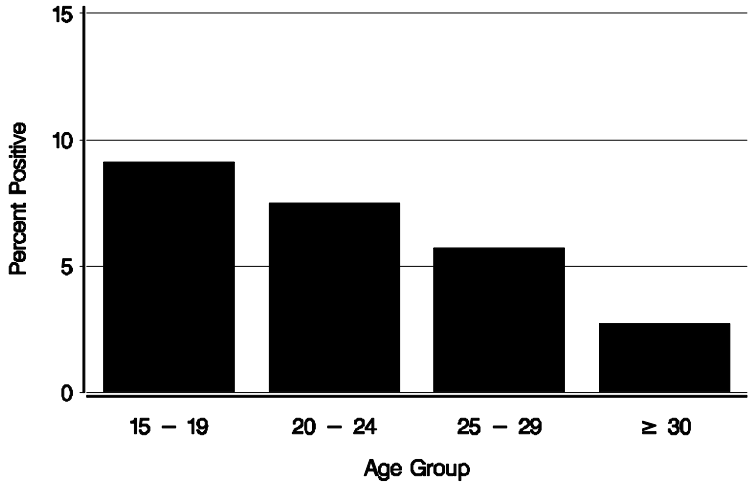


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	117	40,818	8.3
STD	23	7,229	17.0
Prenatal	1	390	13.3
Juvenile Detention	2	276	16.3
Other	27	3,478	12.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Minnesota – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

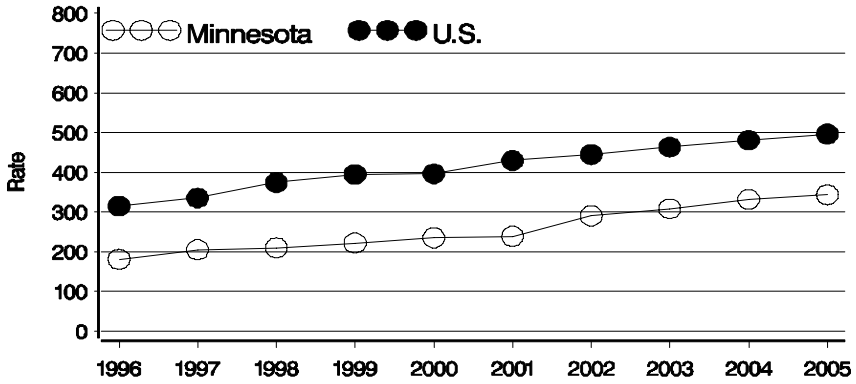


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

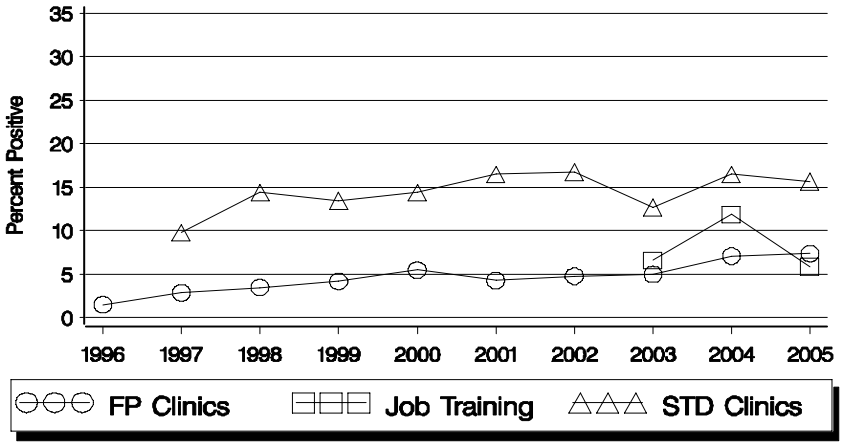
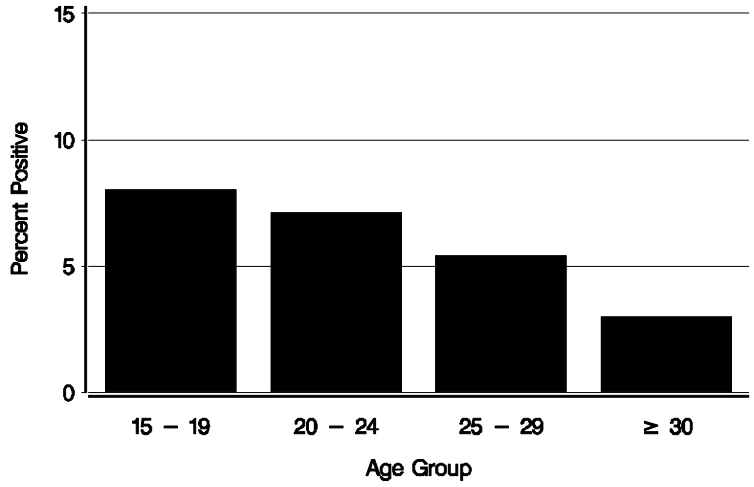


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	23	11,901	7.4
STD	1	656	15.7
Other	4	3,105	9.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Mississippi – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

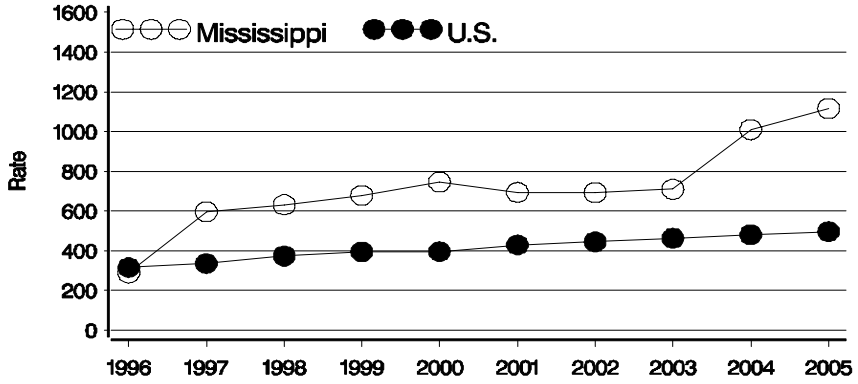
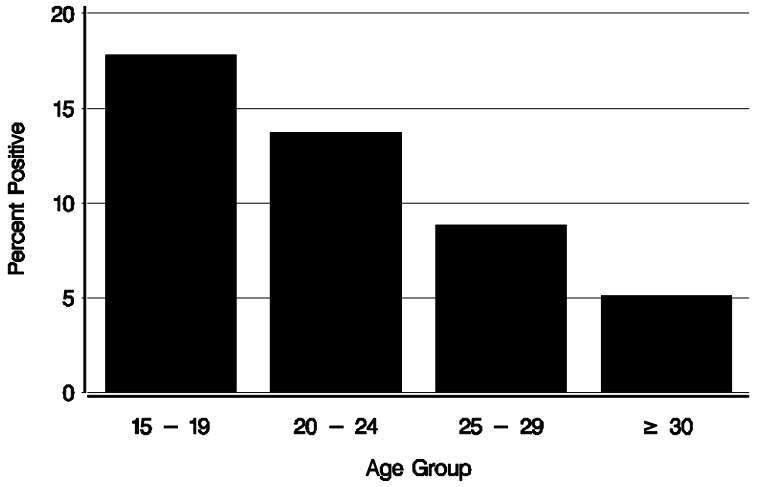


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	94	29,189	15.5
STD	50	6,193	22.3
Prenatal	30	4,190	15.4
Juvenile Detention	2	269	24.2
Other	4	189	16.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Missouri – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

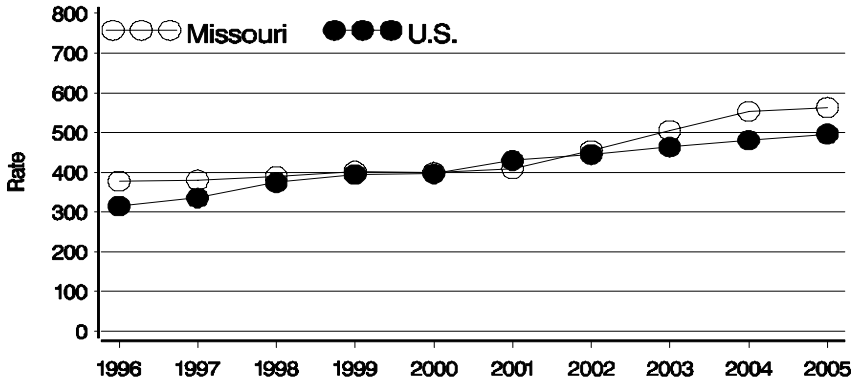
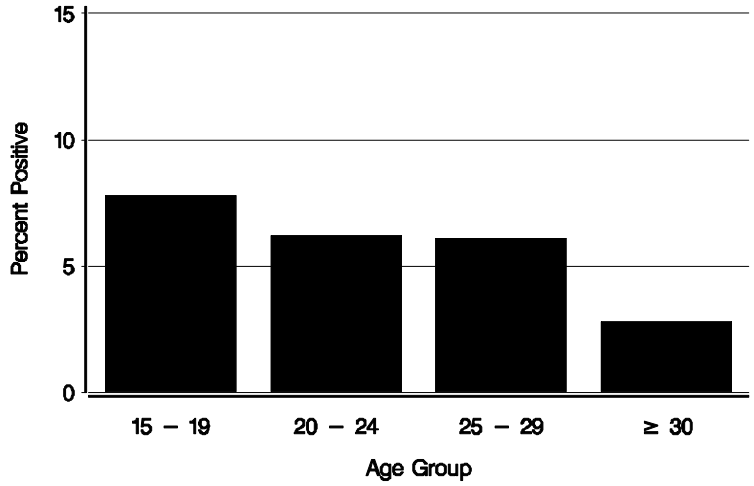


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	51	31,051	6.8
STD	20	5,230	17.9
Prenatal	1	246	6.7
Adult Corrections	1	174	13.8
Other	24	7,449	11.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Montana – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

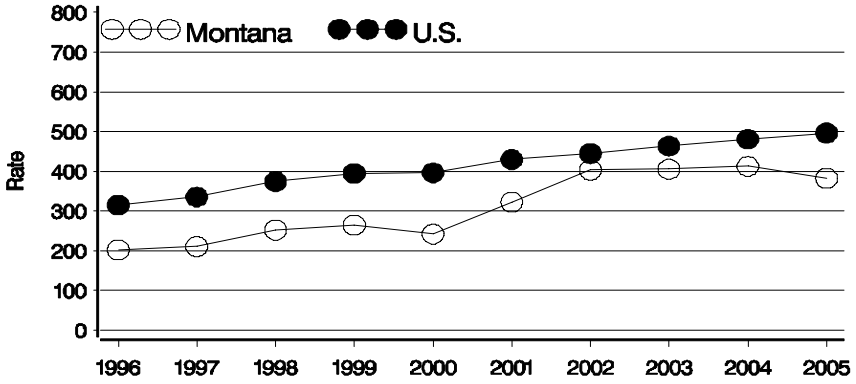


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

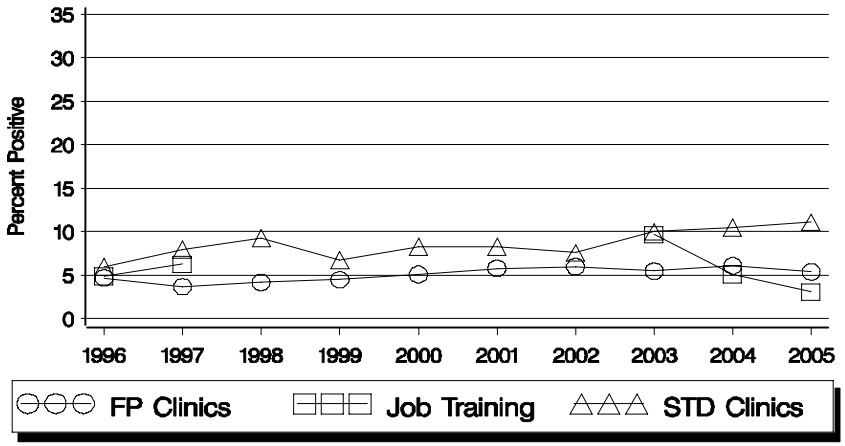
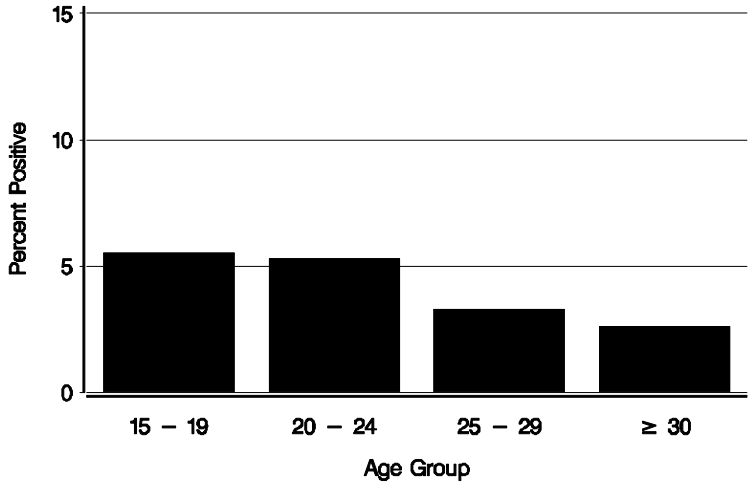


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	20	7,215	5.4
STD	2	176	11.4
IHS	6	1,929	11.9
Other	33	4,125	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Nebraska – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

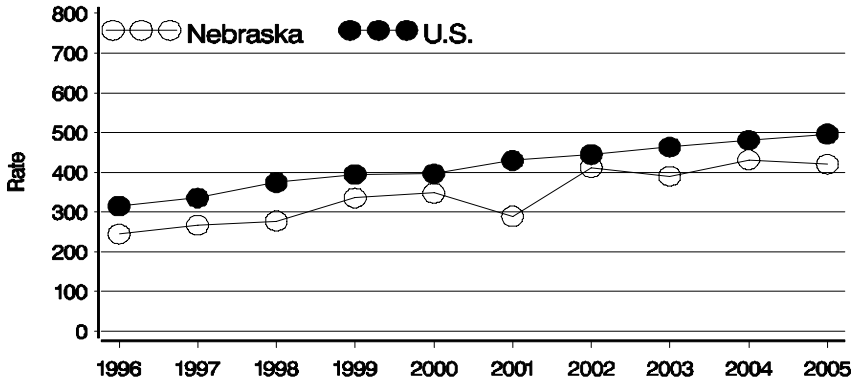


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

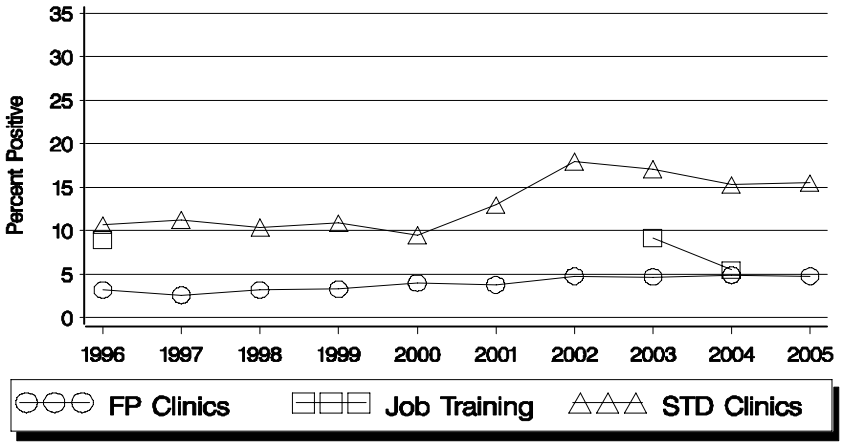
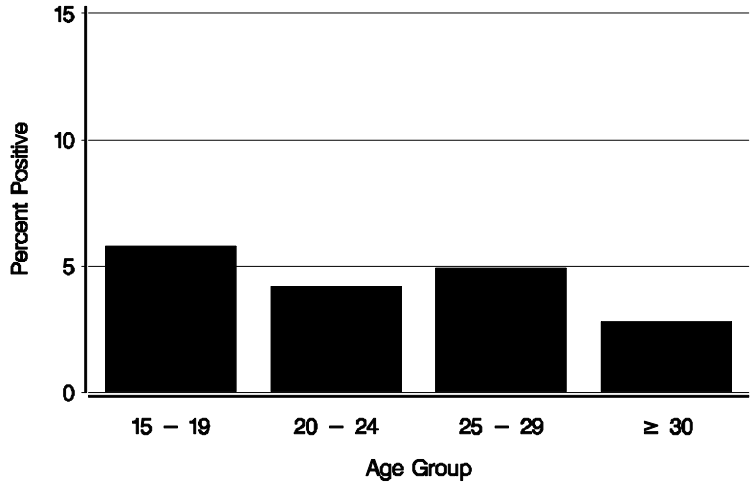


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	30	11,690	4.8
STD	3	1,042	15.5
Prenatal	4	1,489	7.1
Juvenile Detention	1	265	12.8
IHS	2	376	9.0
Other	19	2,360	10.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Nevada – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

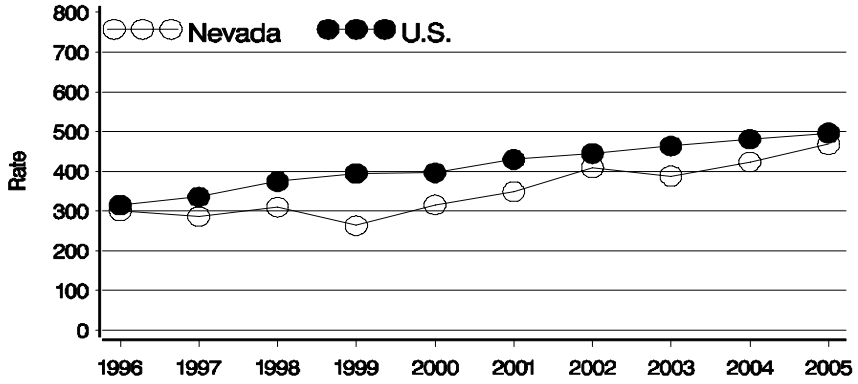


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

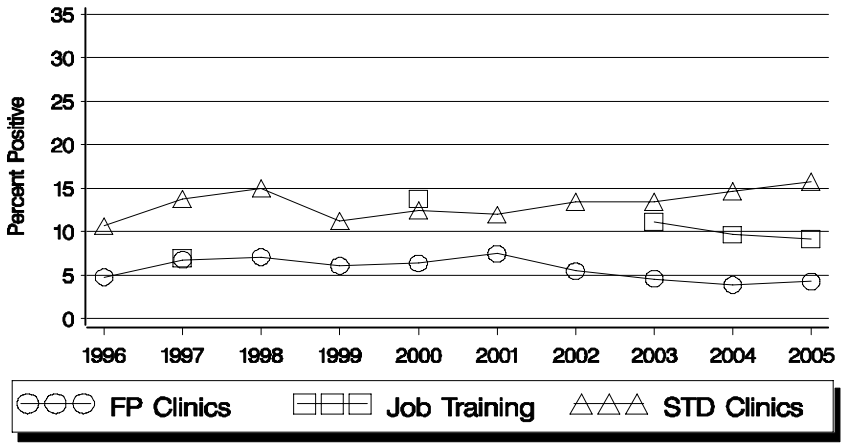
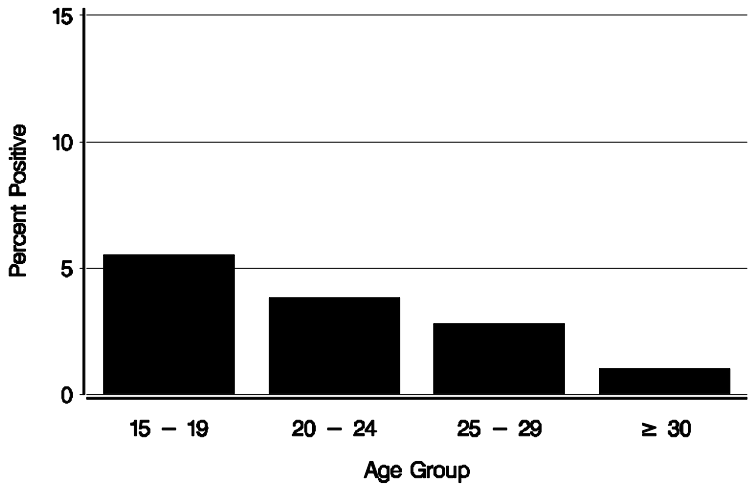


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	4,064	4.4
STD	7	2,056	15.8
Prenatal	1	125	4.8
Juvenile Detention	2	262	27.9
Other	2	1,416	8.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New Hampshire – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

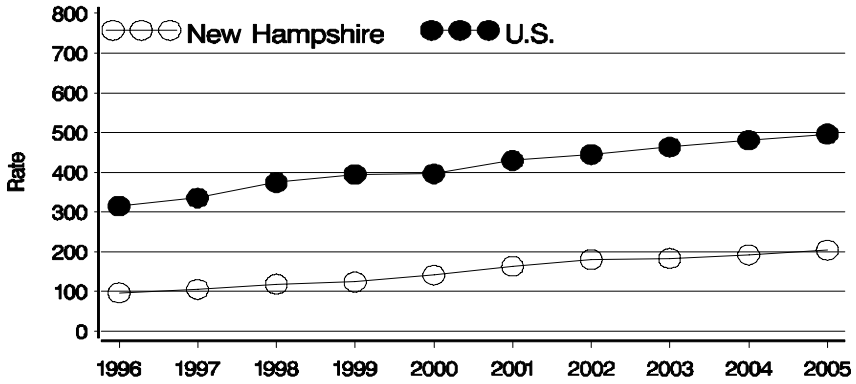


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

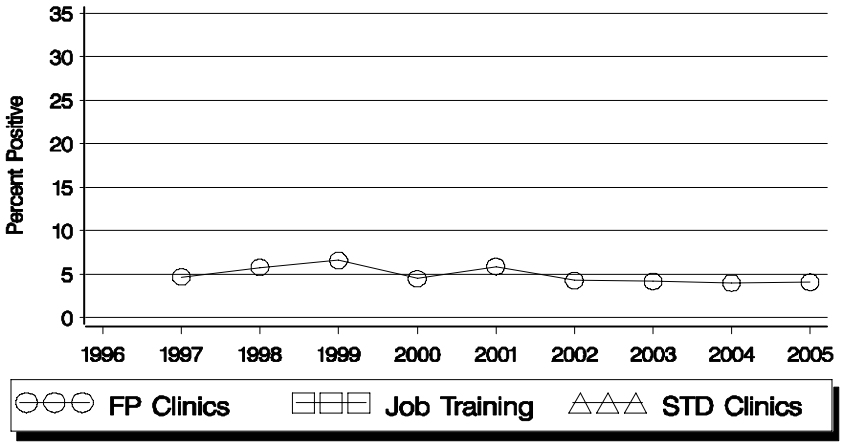
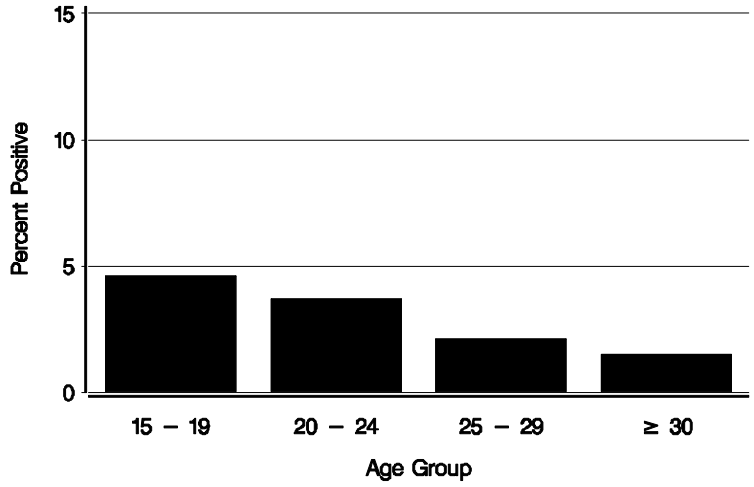


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	8,092	4.1
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	1	208	5.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New Jersey – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

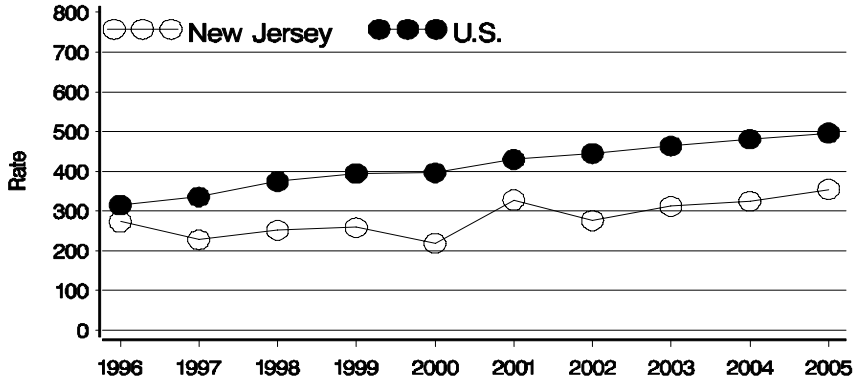
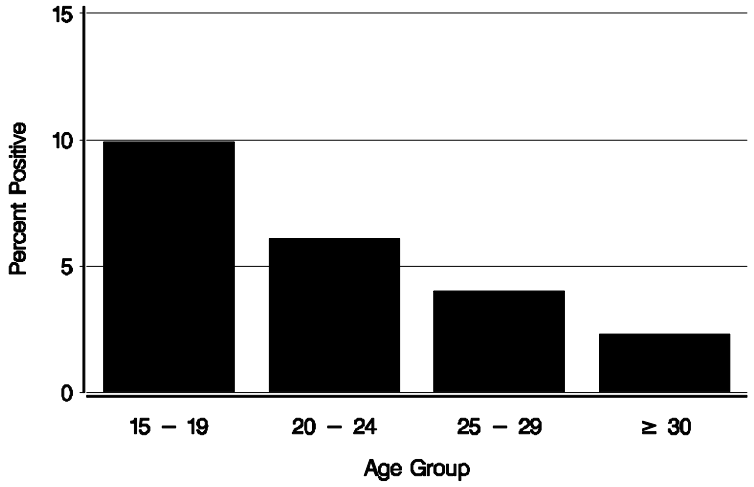


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	43	31,986	7.6
STD	15	3,644	14.9
Prenatal	1	232	5.6
Juvenile Detention	1	183	30.6
Other	19	3,576	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New Mexico – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

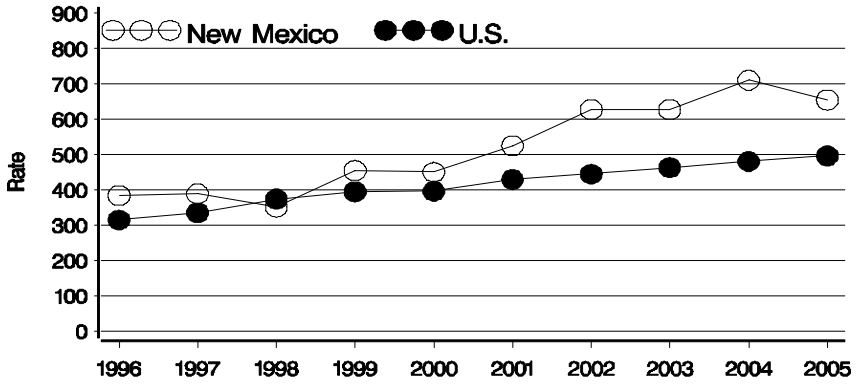
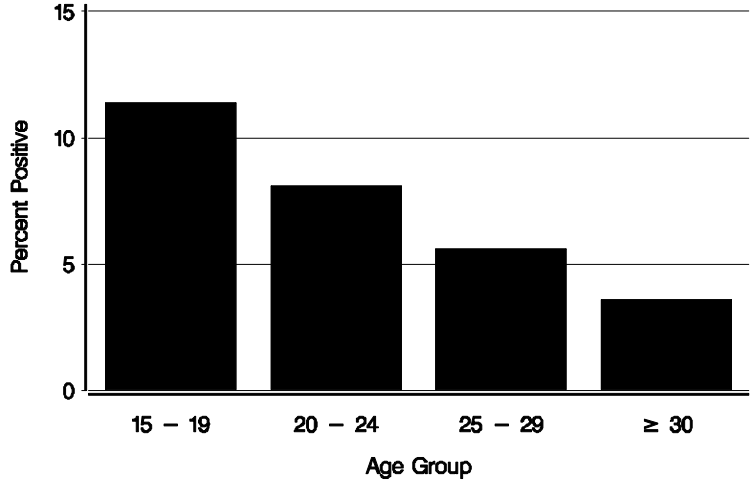


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

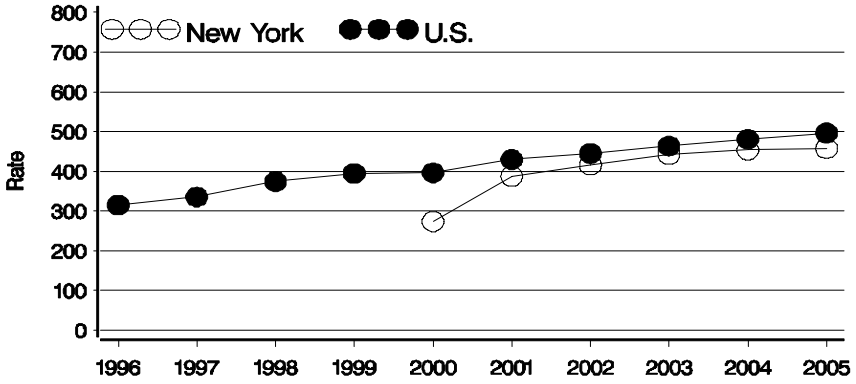
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	51	8,209	9.7
STD	25	4,031	15.6
Prenatal	6	337	9.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New York – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005



NOTE: Cases and rates for the state of New York are not available prior to 2000.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

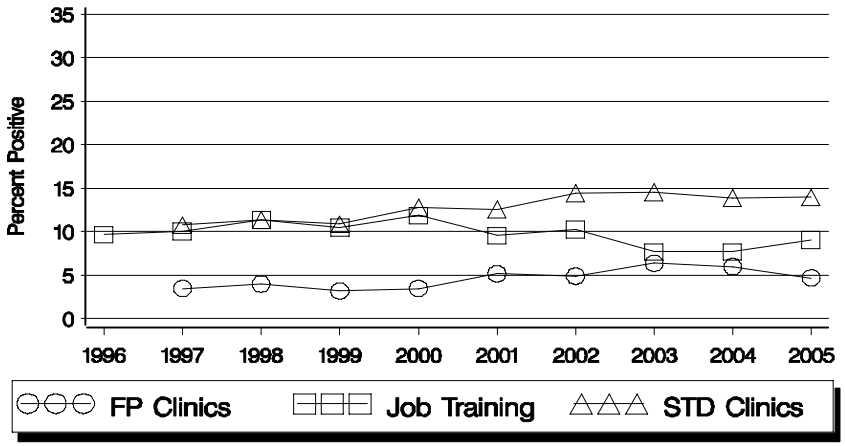
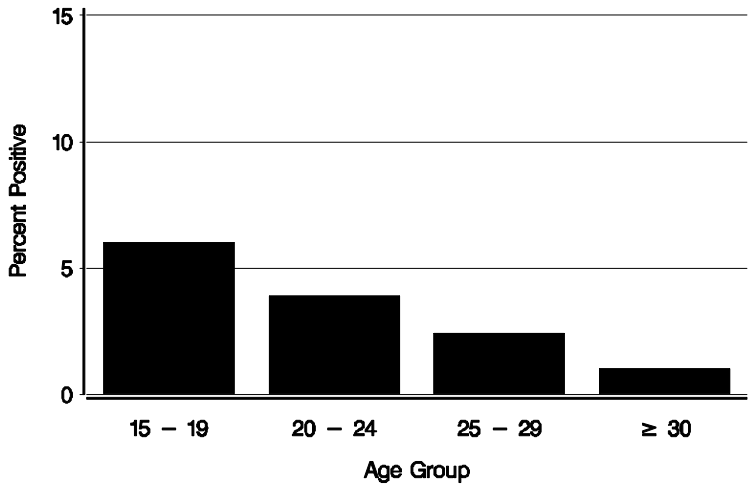


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	159	70,144	4.7
STD	24	15,109	14.0
Juvenile Detention	2	635	14.3
Other	15	6,722	8.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



North Carolina – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

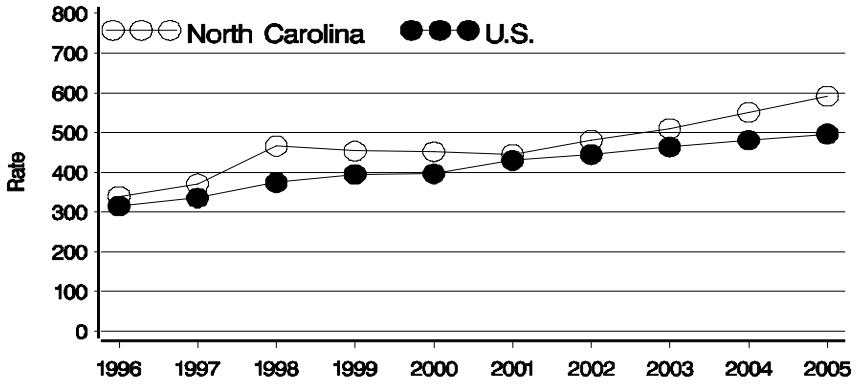


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

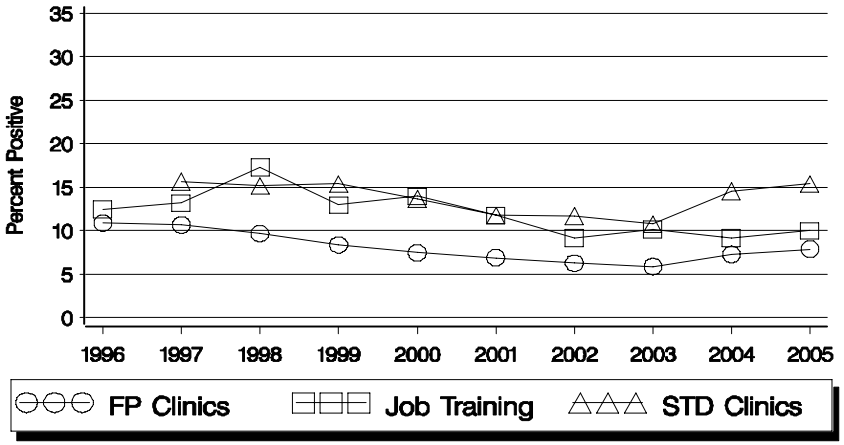
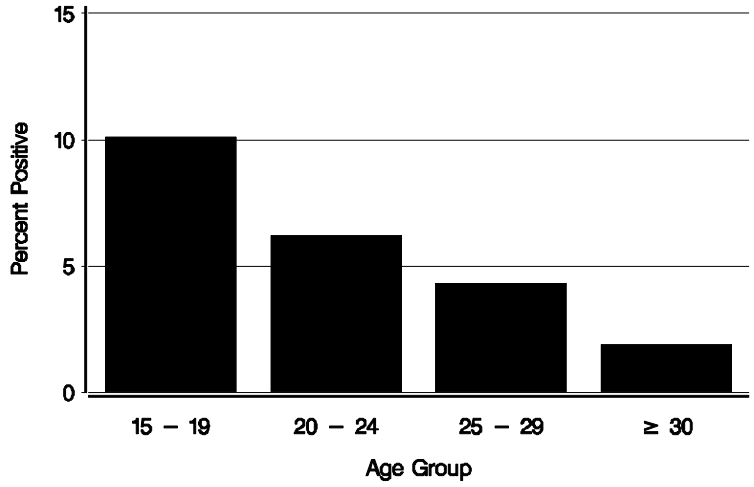


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	101	40,021	7.9
STD	79	12,882	15.4
Prenatal	78	17,925	8.0
Other	4	308	3.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



North Dakota – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

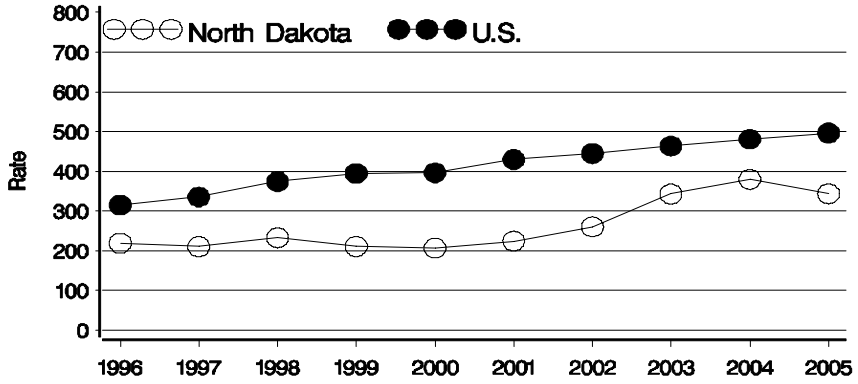


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

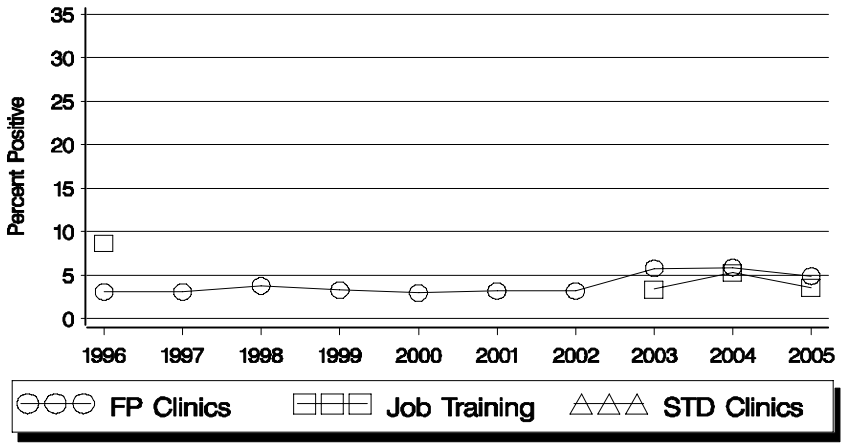
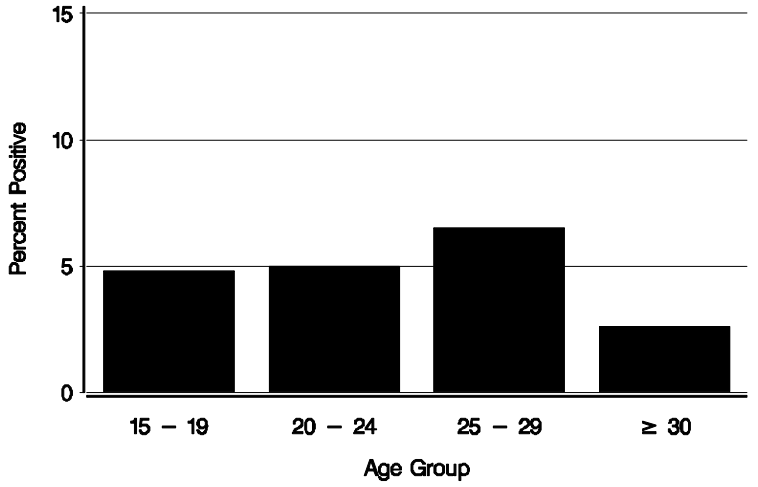


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	4,574	4.9
STD	NA	NA	NA
IHS	4	1,240	11.5
Other	14	2,841	8.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Ohio – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

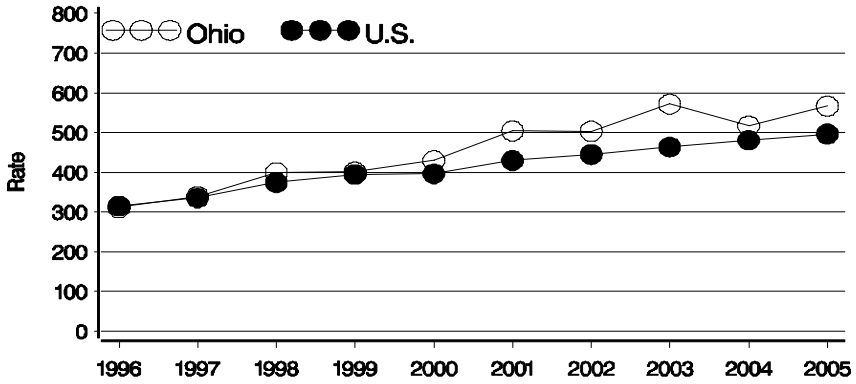
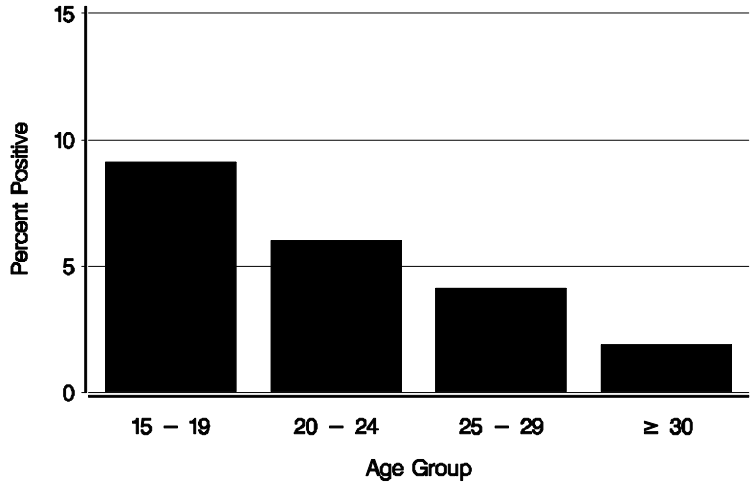


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	45	29,848	7.5
STD	20	5,088	14.1
Juvenile Detention	1	192	25.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Oklahoma – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

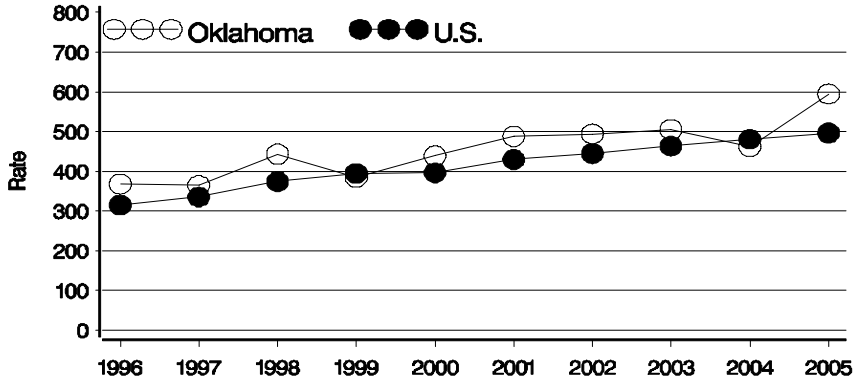
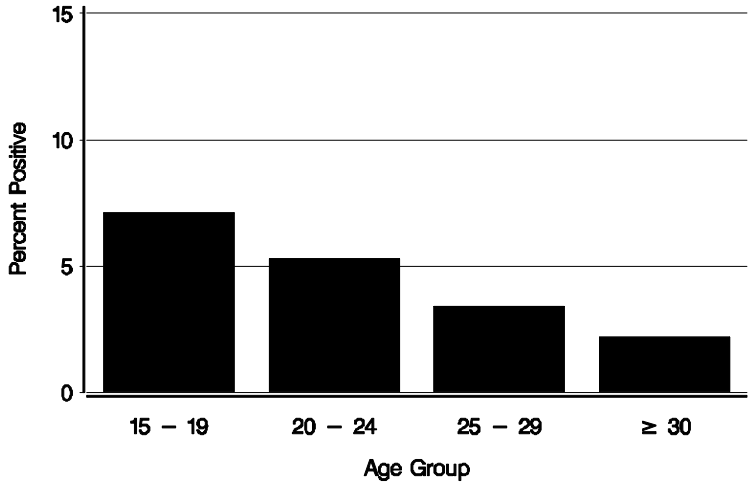


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	90	26,844	6.1
STD	37	6,138	16.9
Prenatal	12	804	6.3
Other	17	2,533	8.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Oregon – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

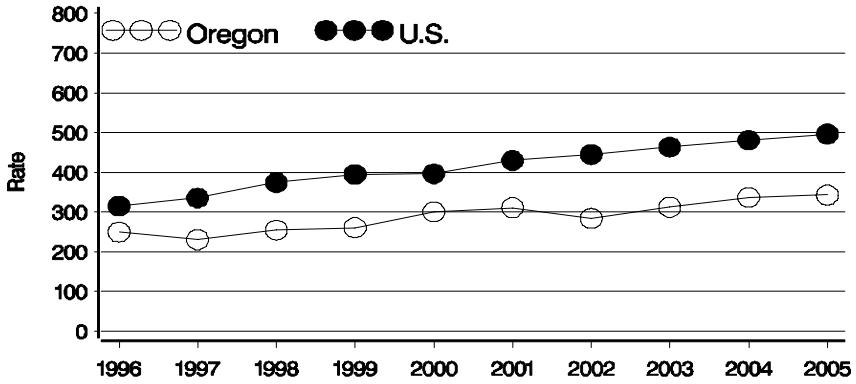


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

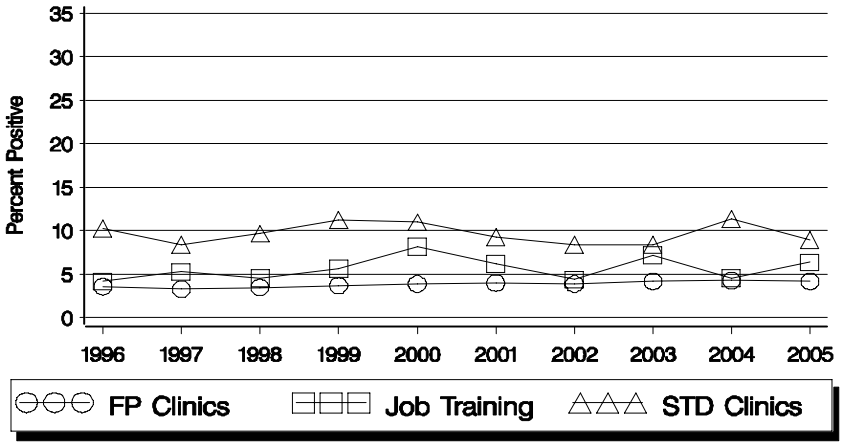
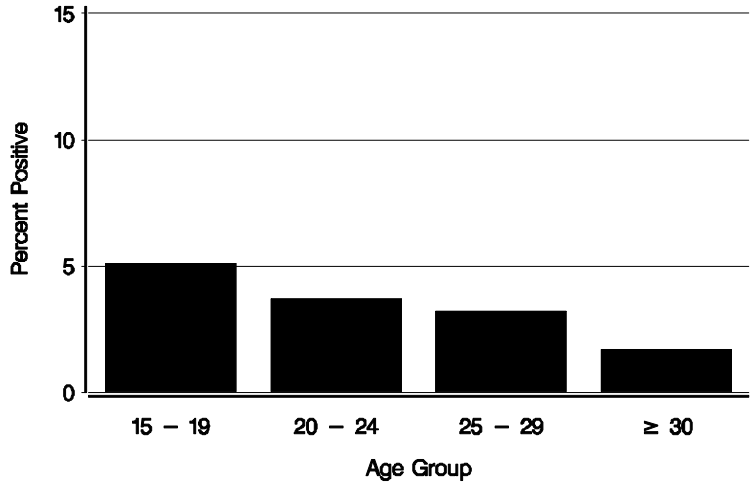


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	63	29,297	4.3
STD	18	2,176	9.3
Prenatal	5	509	4.5
Juvenile Detention	2	343	9.3
Other	22	4,789	4.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Pennsylvania – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

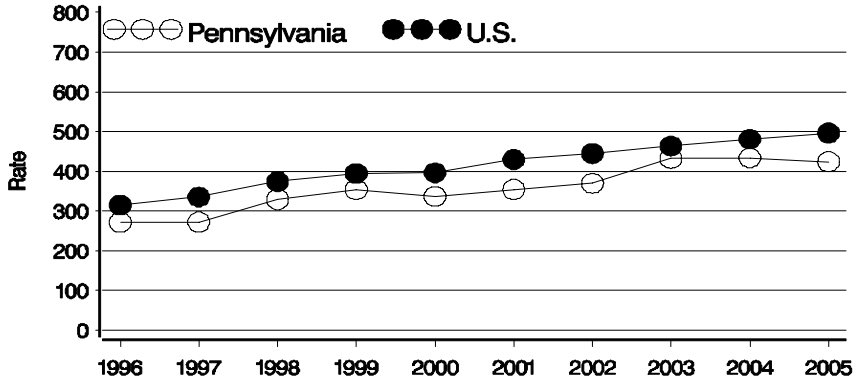


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

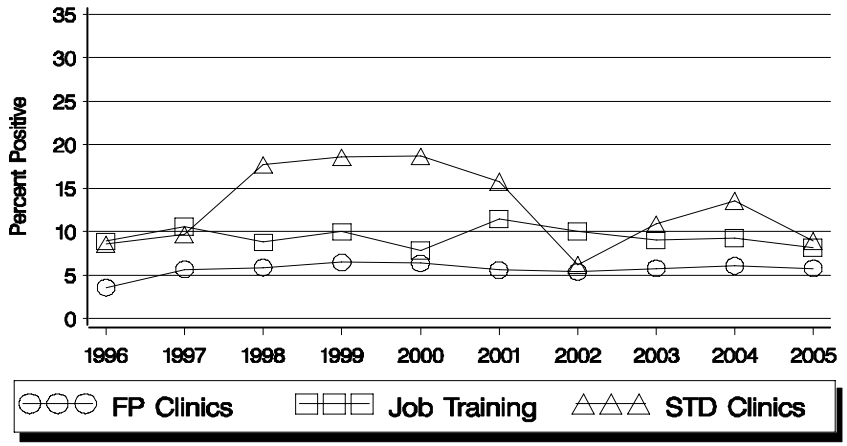
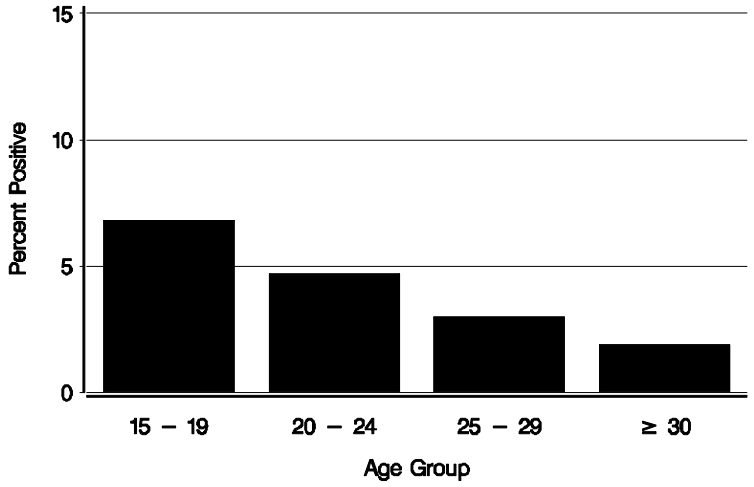


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	148	71,582	5.8
STD	65	18,590	9.0
Prenatal	2	327	10.7
Adult Corrections	1	676	15.4
Juvenile Detention	1	267	20.6
Other	28	9,284	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Rhode Island – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

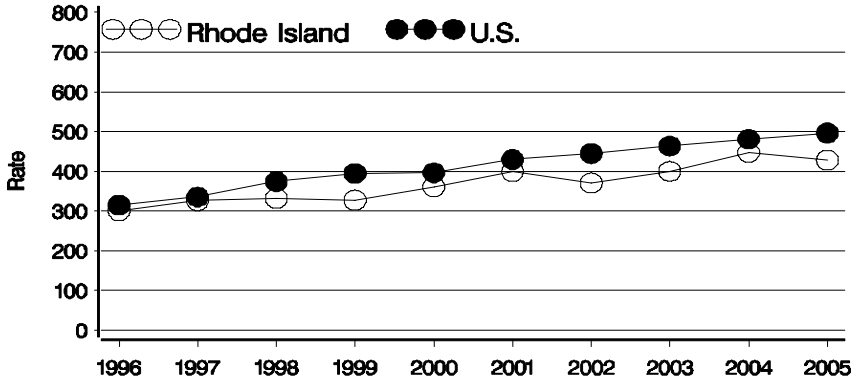


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

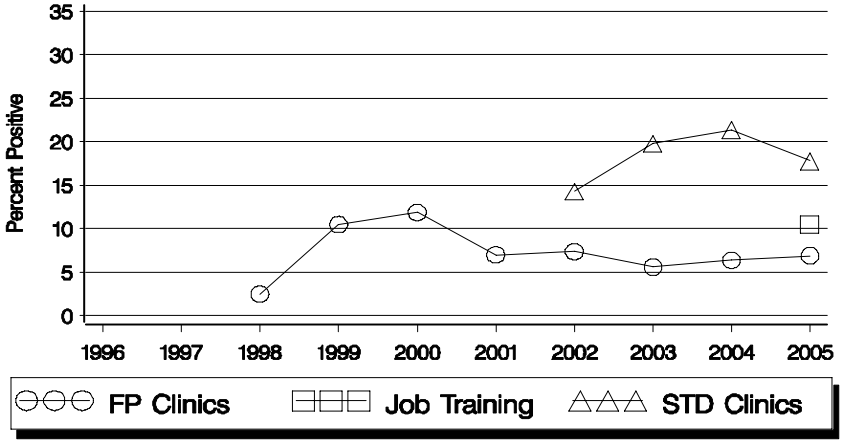
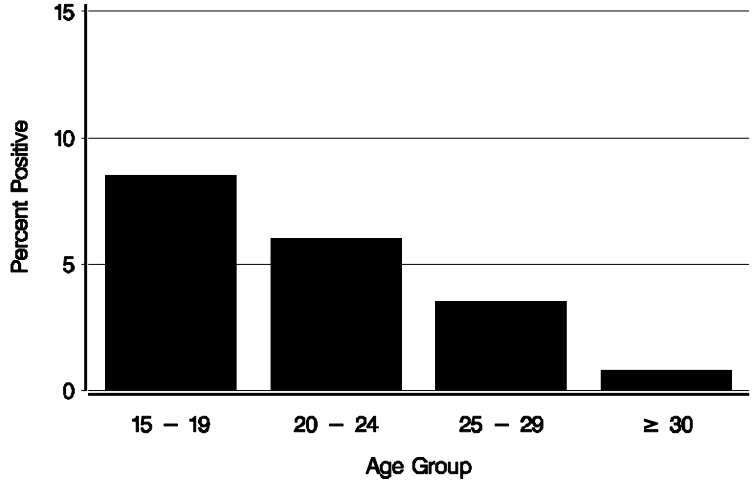


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	2,028	7.0
STD	1	342	17.8
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



South Carolina – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

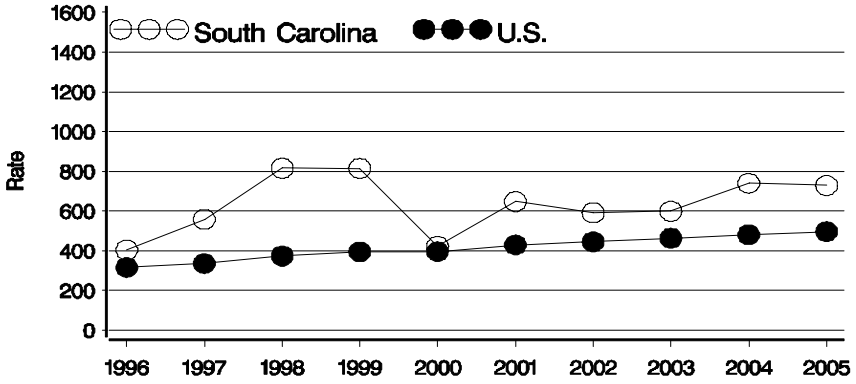
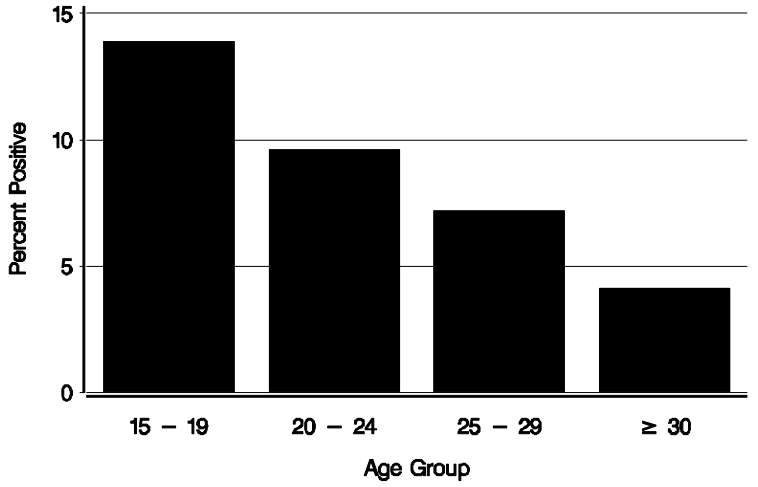


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	67	33,331	11.4
STD	53	11,939	16.3
Prenatal	1	251	12.7
Other	12	952	13.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



South Dakota – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

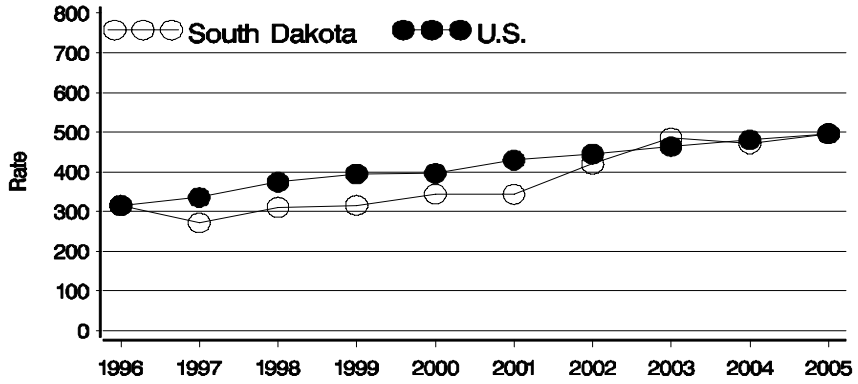


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

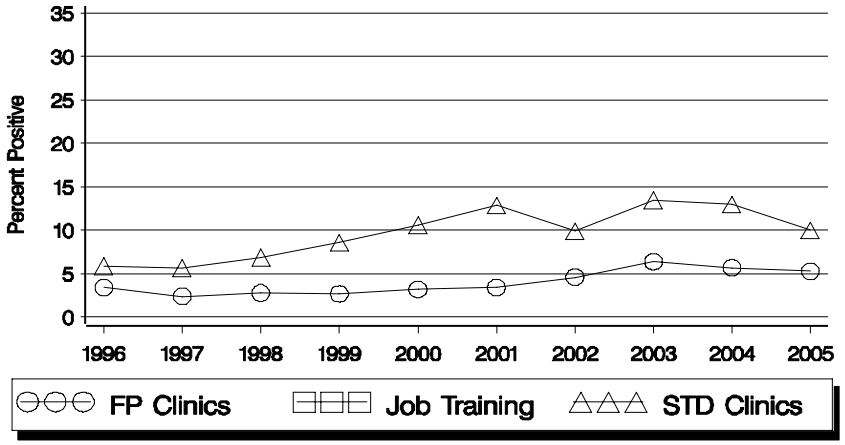
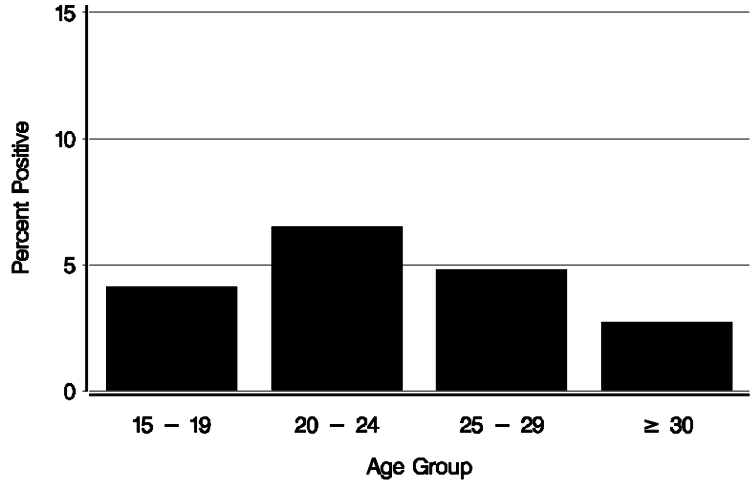


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	2,854	5.3
STD	4	872	9.6
IHS	9	2,667	11.7
Other	8	2,561	11.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Tennessee – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

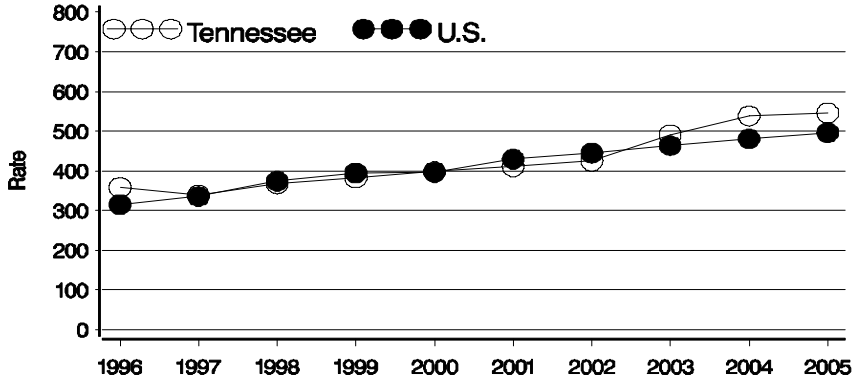


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

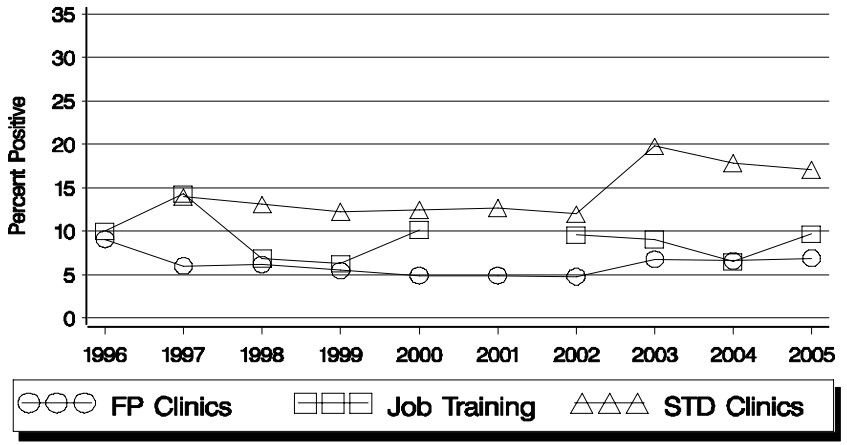
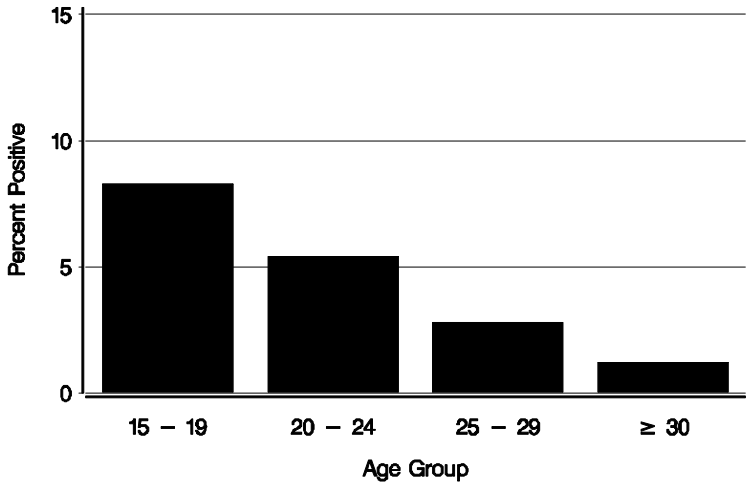


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	118	28,624	6.9
STD	73	13,655	17.3
Prenatal	10	968	4.9
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Texas – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

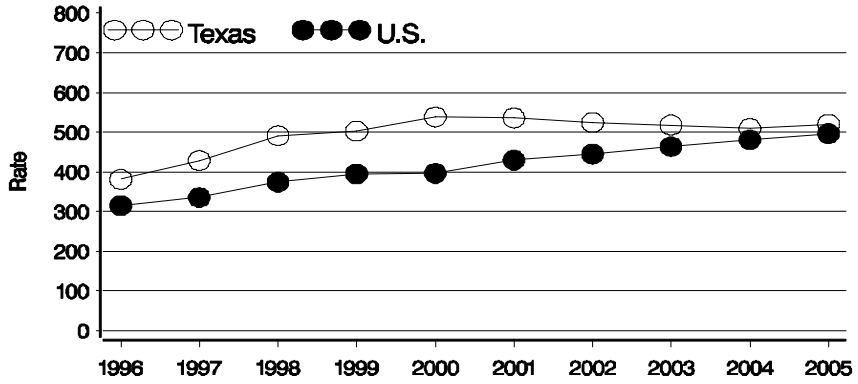
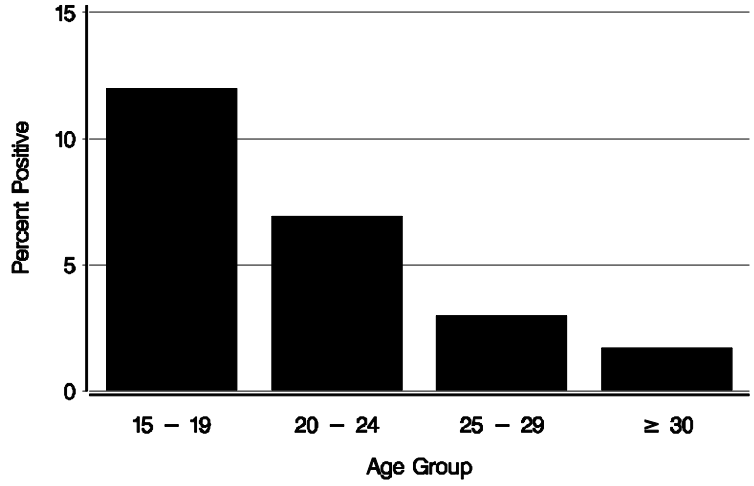


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	29	19,656	9.0
STD	11	9,377	16.7
Prenatal	7	2,027	9.7
Adult Corrections	2	542	23.1
Juvenile Detention	2	1,268	26.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Utah – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

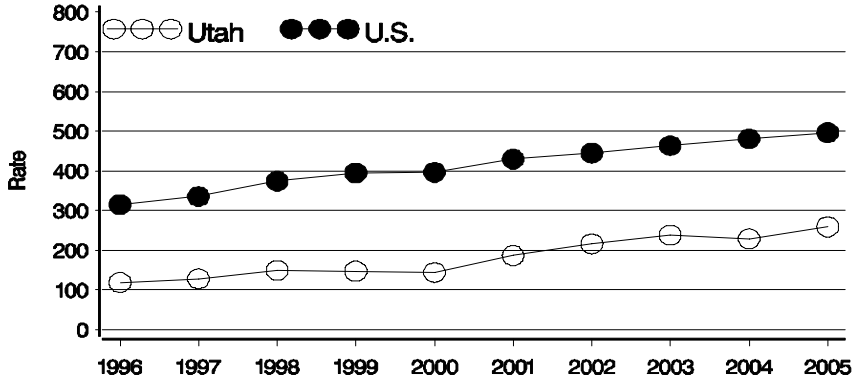


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

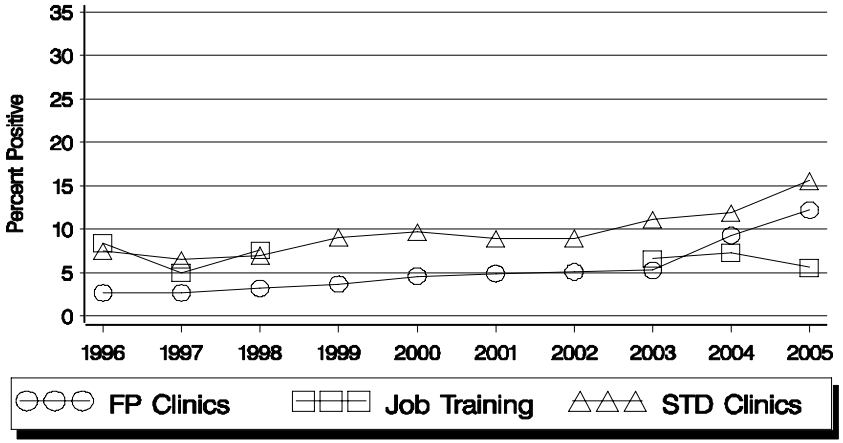
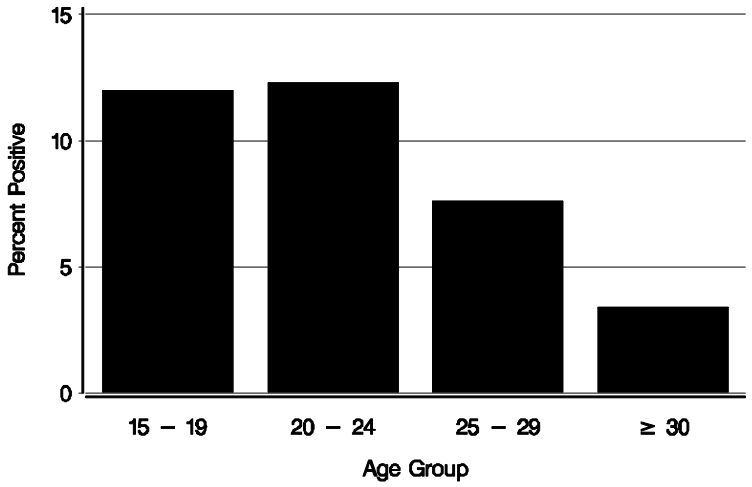


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	3,209	12.2
STD	8	864	15.9
Juvenile Detention	2	286	14.7
Other	17	2,018	7.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Vermont – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

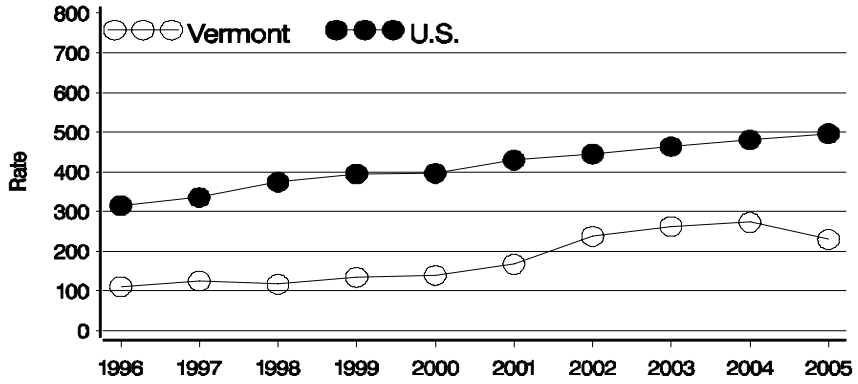


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

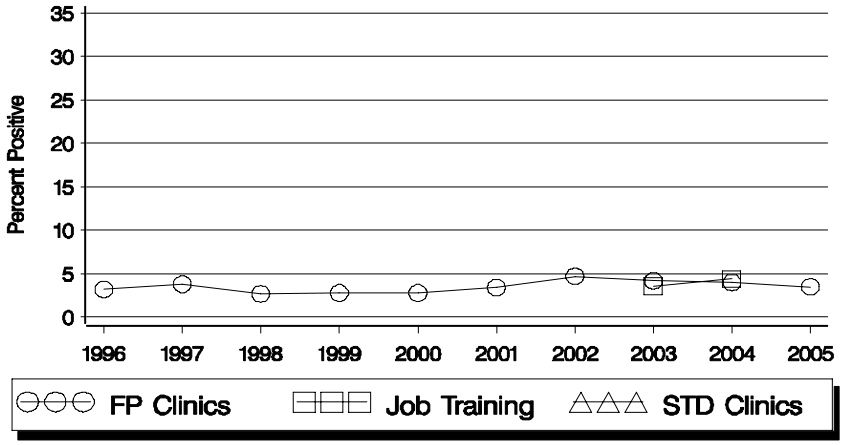
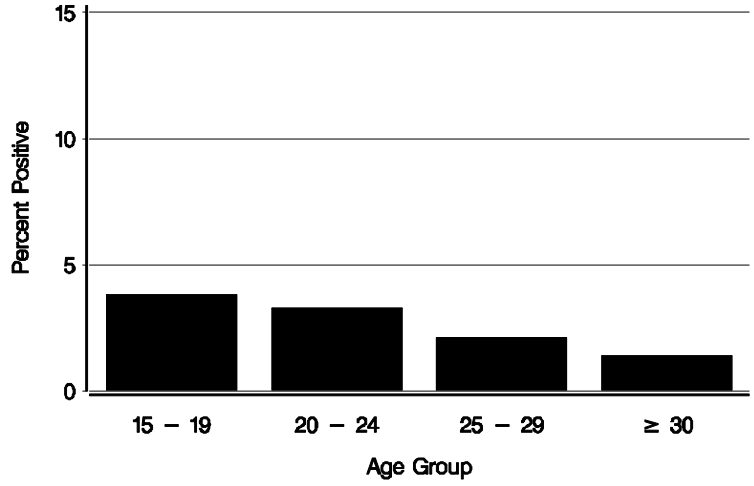


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	15	6,963	3.5
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Virginia – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

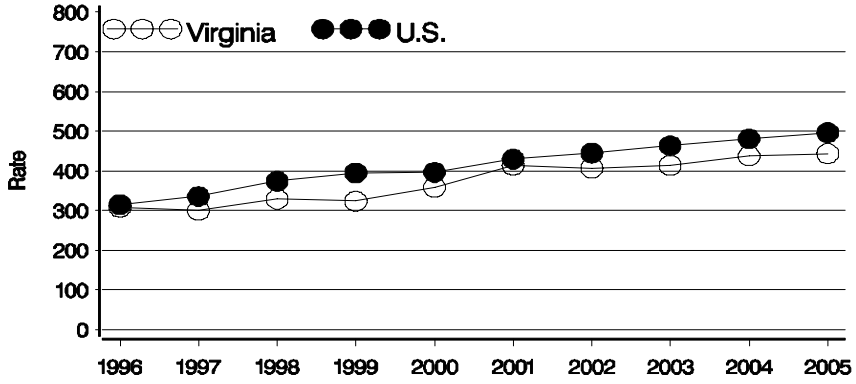
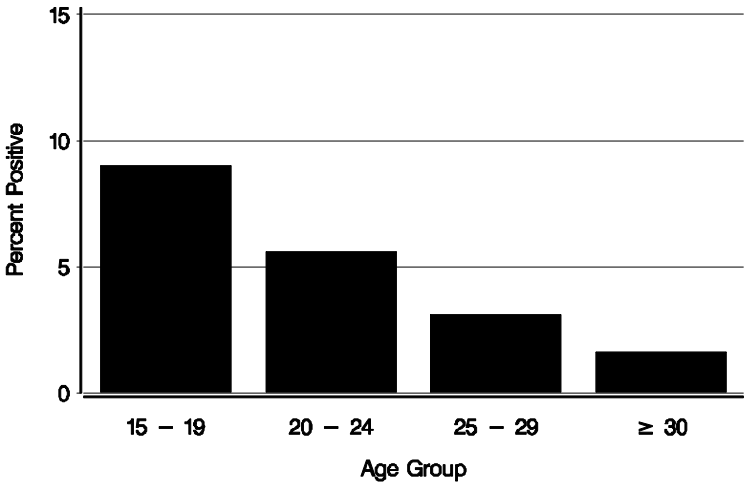


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	117	26,220	7.2
STD	45	10,355	16.5
Prenatal	35	4,405	8.6
Other	10	2,987	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Washington – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

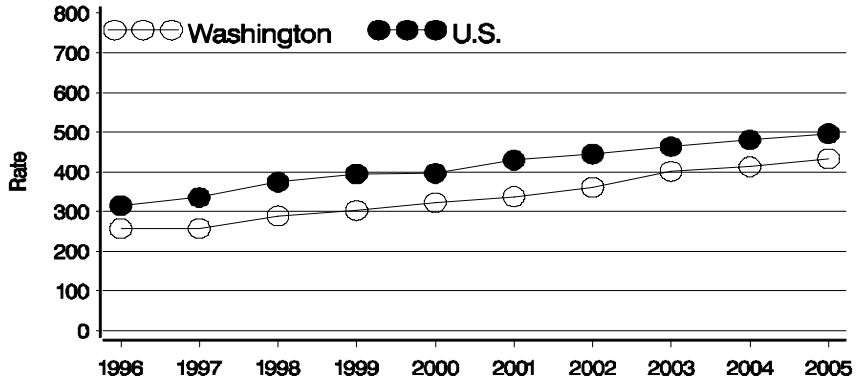


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

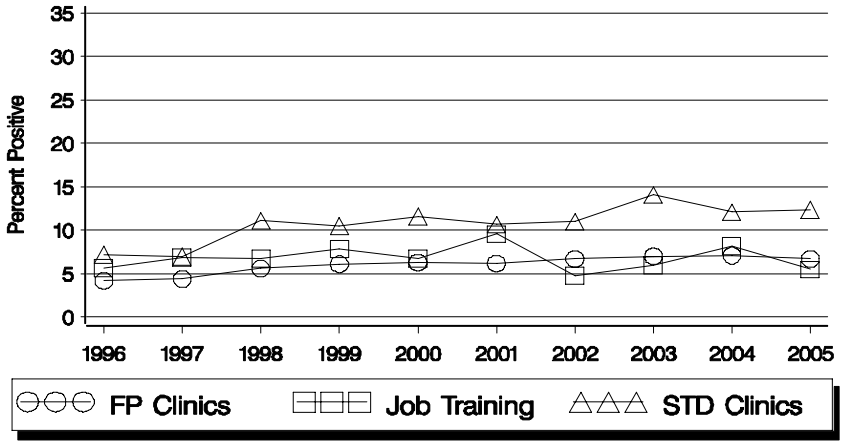
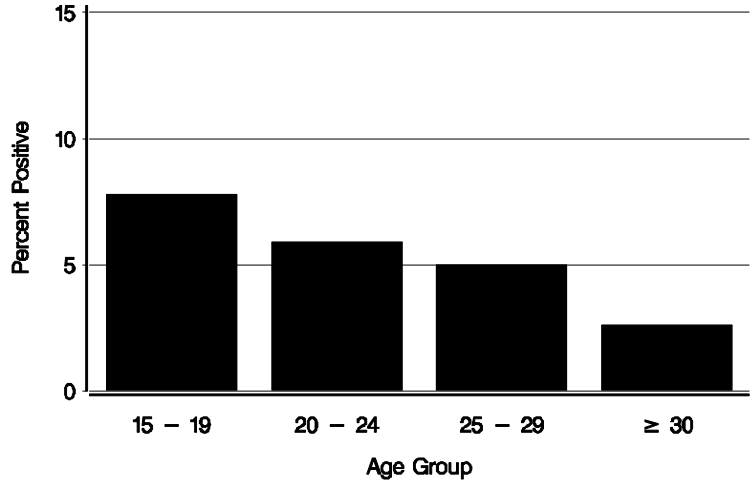


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	61	42,025	6.7
STD	7	1,037	12.6
Adult Corrections	1	257	7.4
Juvenile Detention	1	122	22.1
Other	35	9,566	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



West Virginia – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

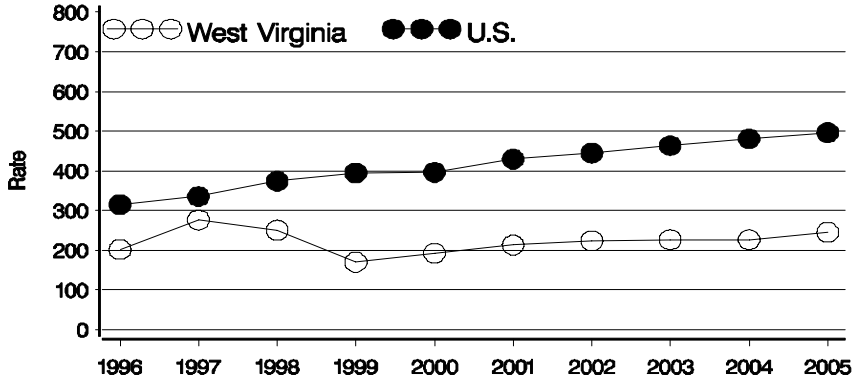


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

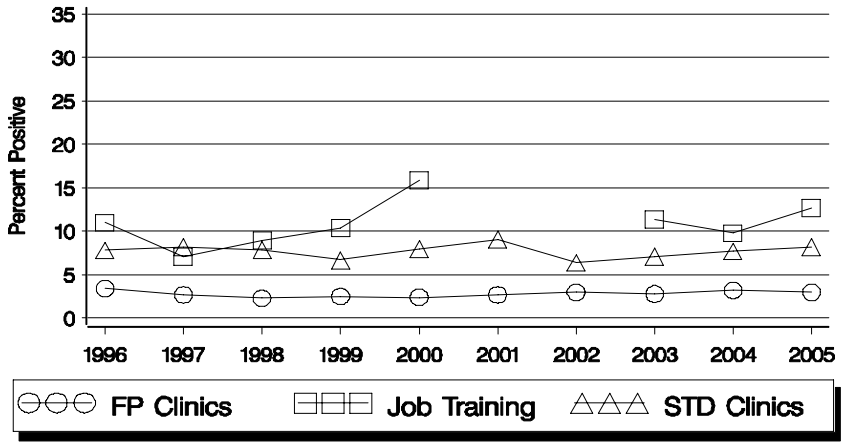
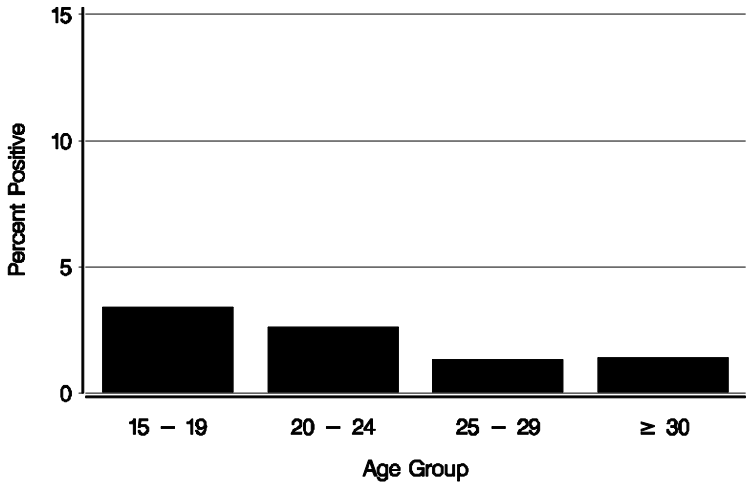


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	68	15,408	2.9
STD	10	1,055	8.4
Prenatal	2	286	2.8
Other	44	7,119	3.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Wisconsin – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

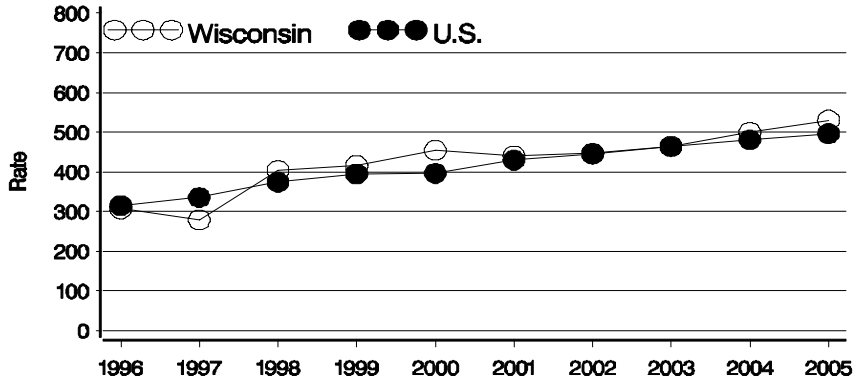


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

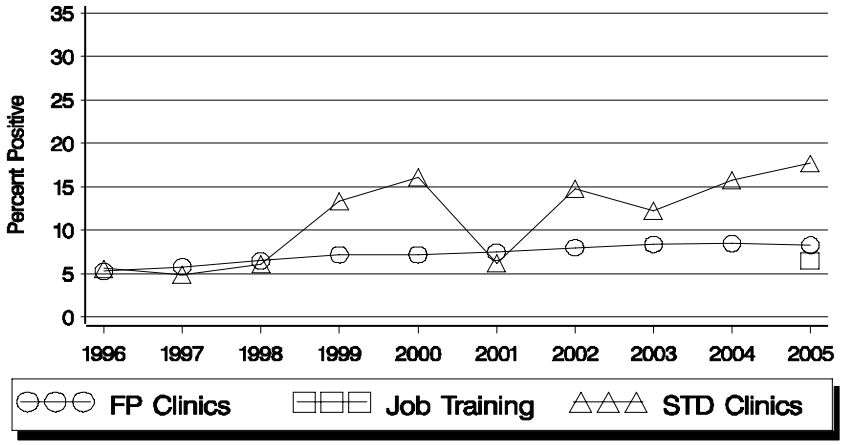
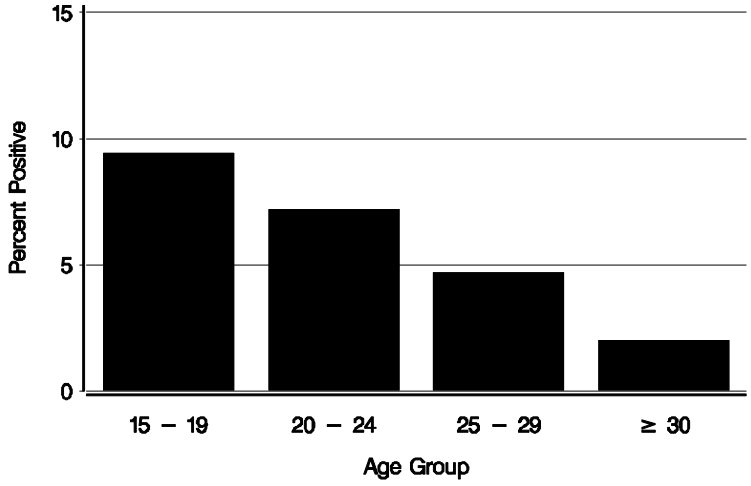


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	63	26,924	8.3
STD	6	1,486	17.7
Adult Corrections	2	255	9.4
Other	16	7,657	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Wyoming – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

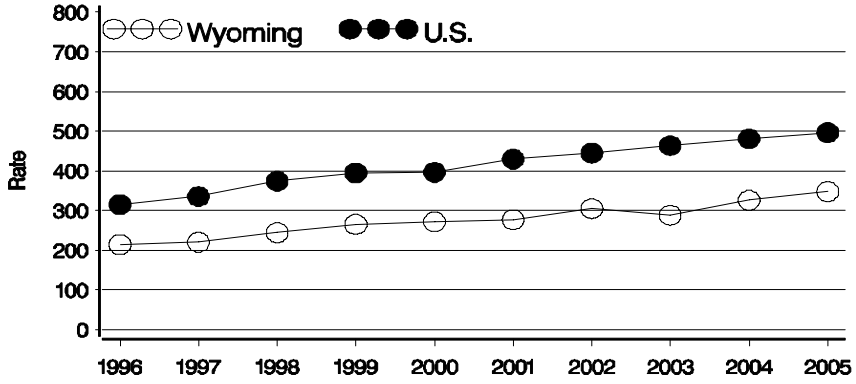


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

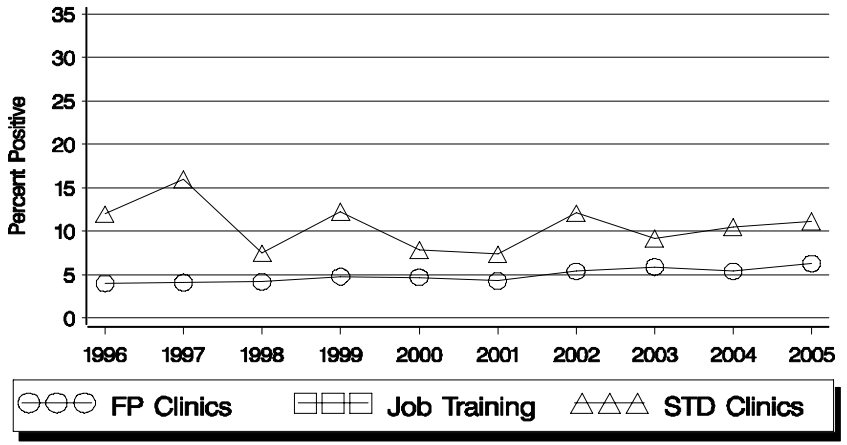
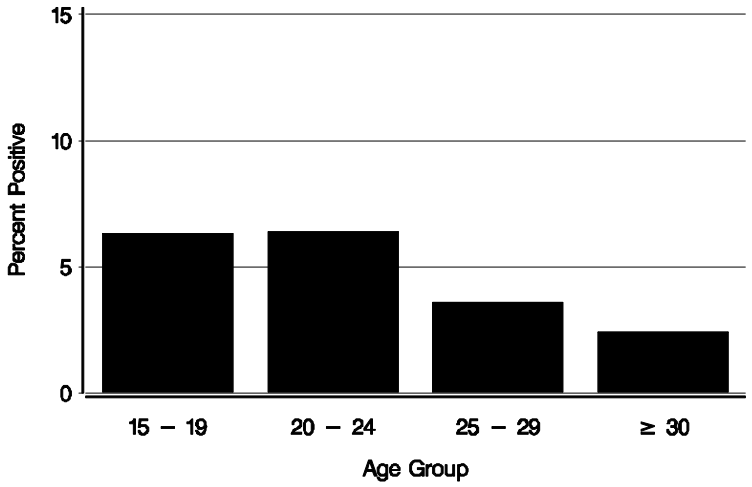


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	4,094	6.4
STD	2	254	11.4
Other	3	710	5.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Puerto Rico – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

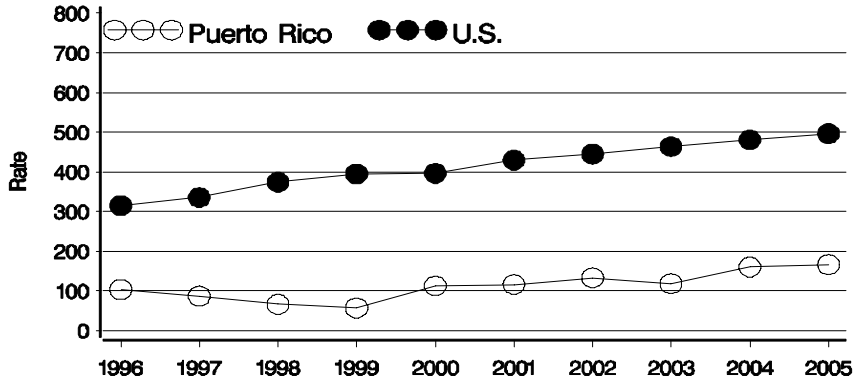


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

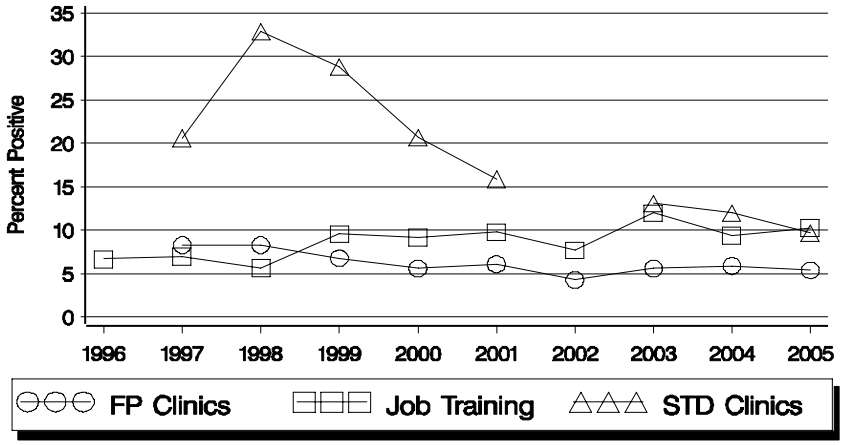
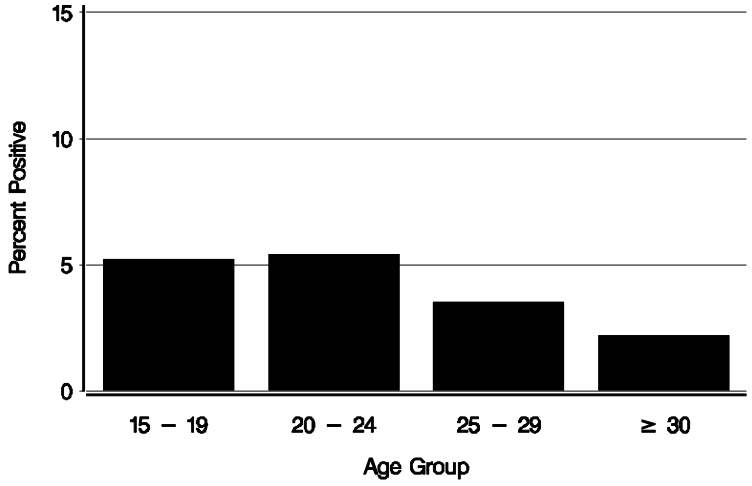


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	33	3,759	5.3
STD	20	1,431	9.4
Other	49	3,968	9.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Virgin Islands – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

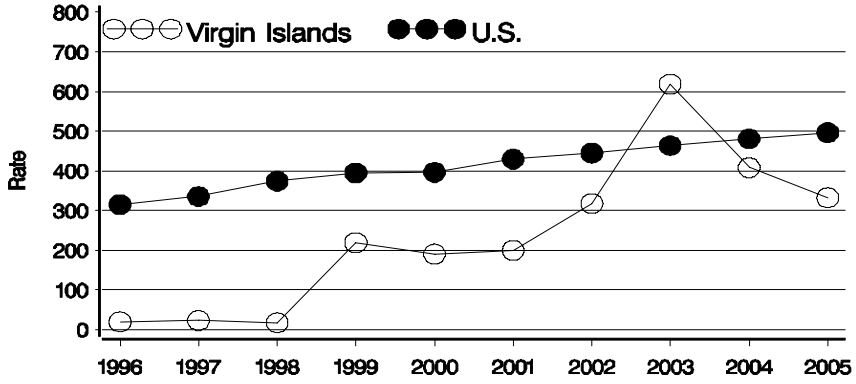
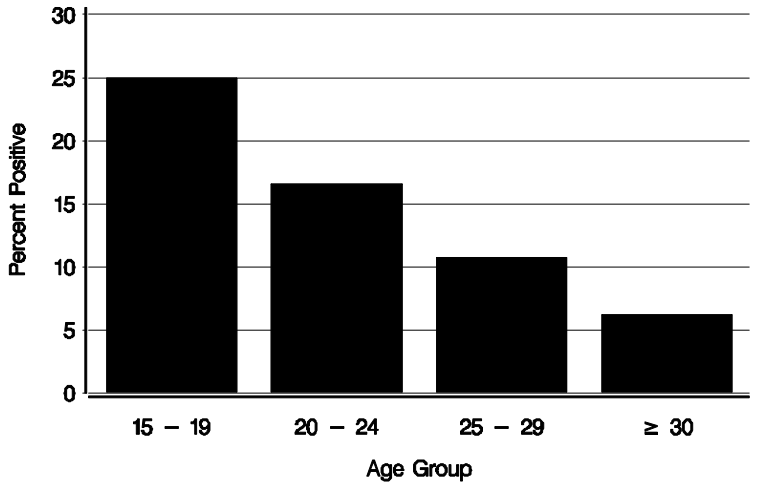


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	528	20.3
STD	2	137	27.0
Prenatal	2	366	16.9
Other	3	361	13.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



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CITY PROFILES

CITY PROFILES

City Profiles

This section contains profiles on chlamydia positivity trends for selected cities in the United States. Each of the following profiles contains three figures and one table.

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000 - 2005

Crude incidence rates (new cases/ population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2005 rates for all metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2005 by the estimated area-specific 2000 population. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. An MSA is associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The MSA comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. The title of an MSA includes the name of its principal city with the largest Census 2000 population. If there are multiple principal cities, the names of the second largest and third largest principal cities appear in the title in order of descending population size. MSA chlamydia rates per 100,000 population were calculated from 2000 to 2005 wherever possible. In some circumstances, lack of data specific to the county level prohibited the calculation of rates for the year 2000. For more information, refer to the 2005 STD Surveillance Report.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women aged 15- to 24-years-old, by testing site, 1996-2005

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women aged 15- to 24-years-old, by testing site, 2005

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of

women tested for chlamydia (denominator includes those with valid test results only and excludes unsatisfactory and indeterminate tests) and is expressed as a percentage. The denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. The numerator may also contain multiple positive test results from the same individual if that person tested positive more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. Various chlamydia laboratory methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each city represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women. To be included in Figure B, FP and STD clinics must have each had data on at least 25 tests in any given year. Each age group displayed in Figure C represents data on at least 25 tests within the past year.

List of City Profiles

Atlanta, GA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

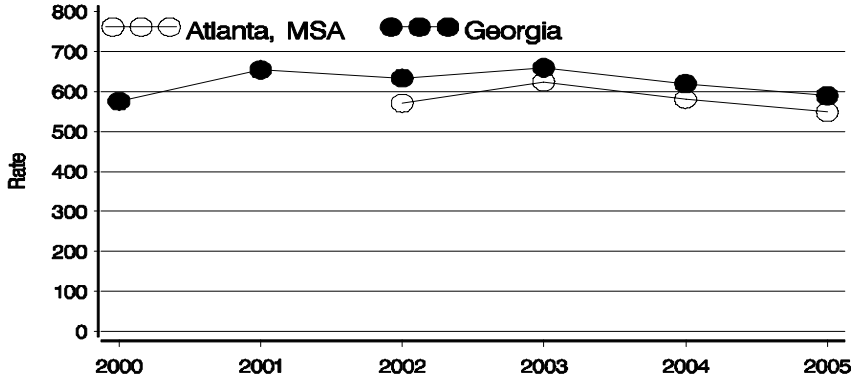


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

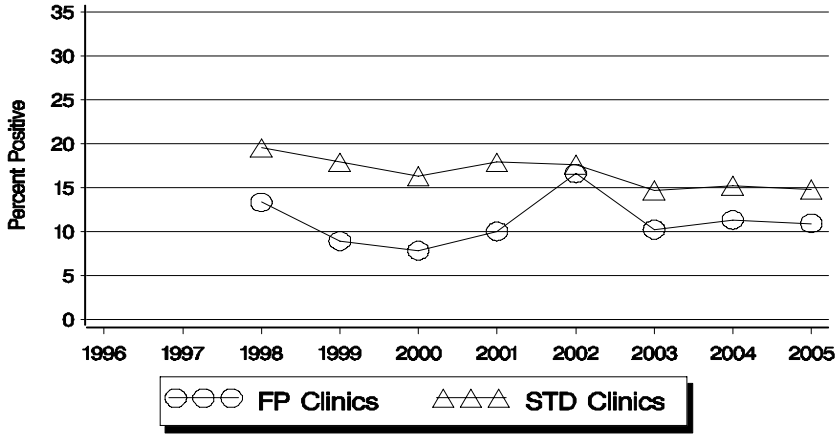
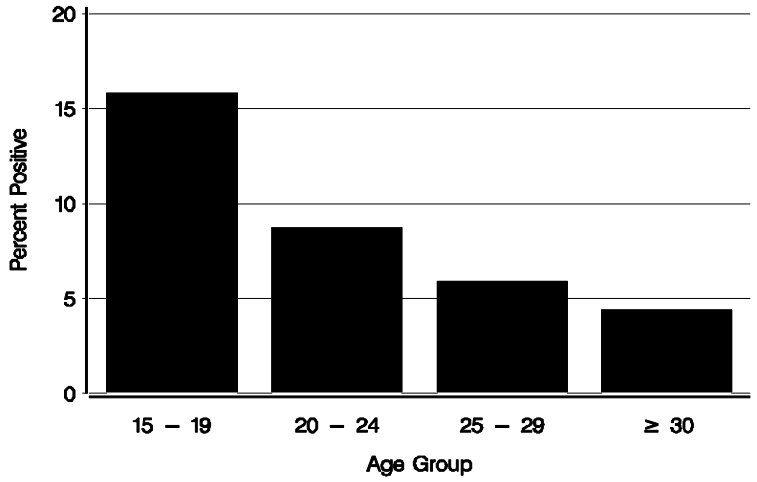


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	184	10.9
STD	2	2,303	14.8
Adult Corrections	1	1,209	15.2
Juvenile Detention	1	597	26.6
Other	4	1,502	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Baltimore, MD – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

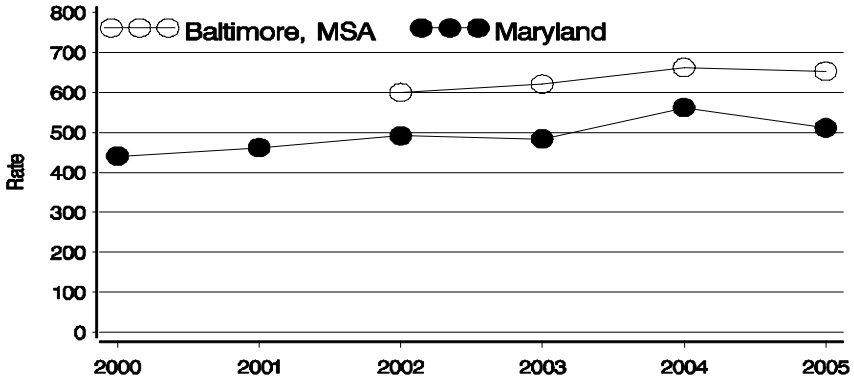


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

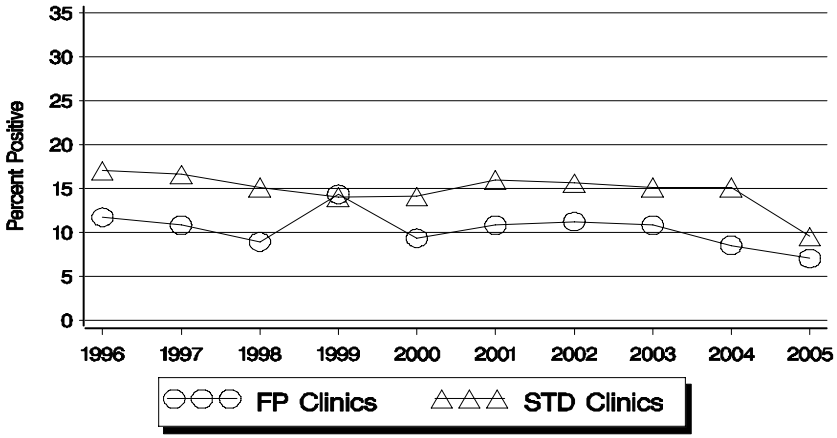
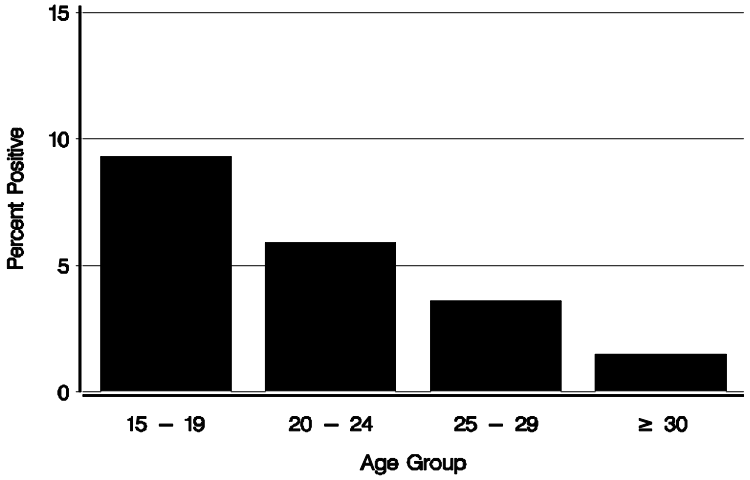


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	3,507	7.0
STD	2	4,308	9.5
Prenatal	1	74	4.1
Other	12	2,680	11.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Birmingham, AL – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

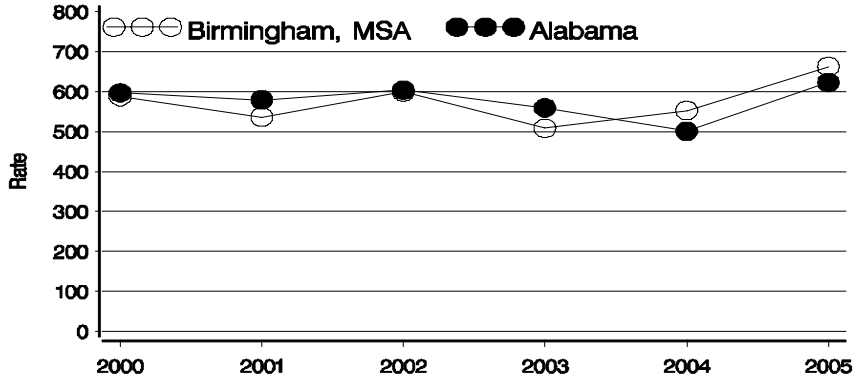


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

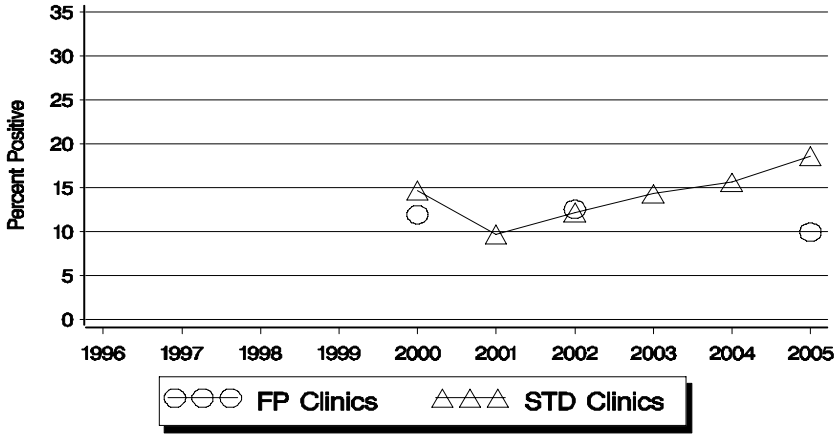
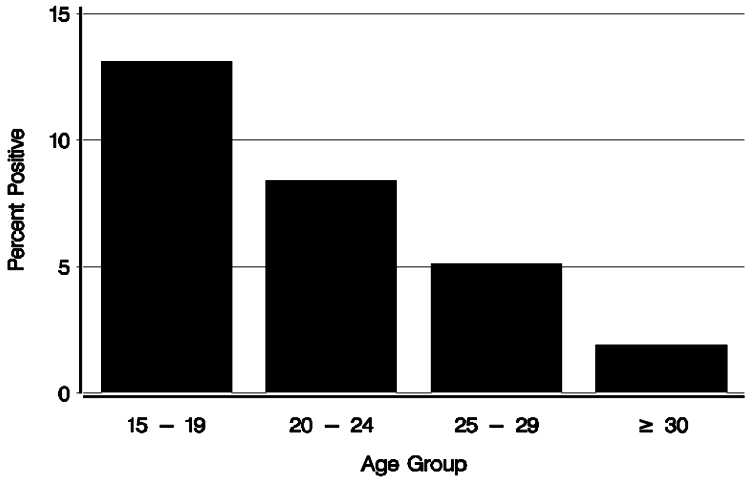


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	4,659	9.9
STD	1	2,135	18.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Boston, MA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

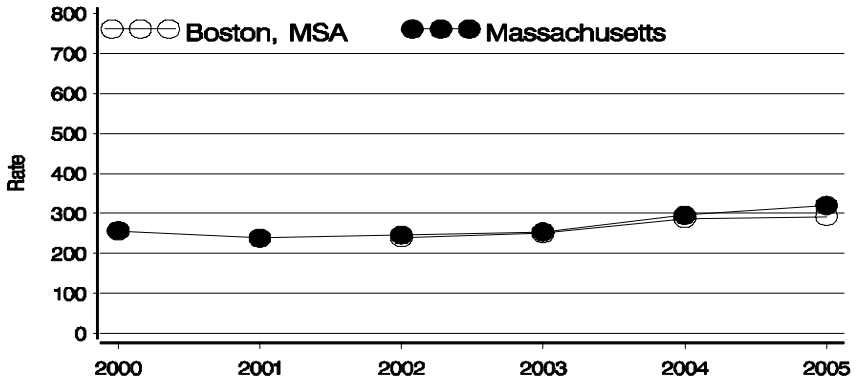


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

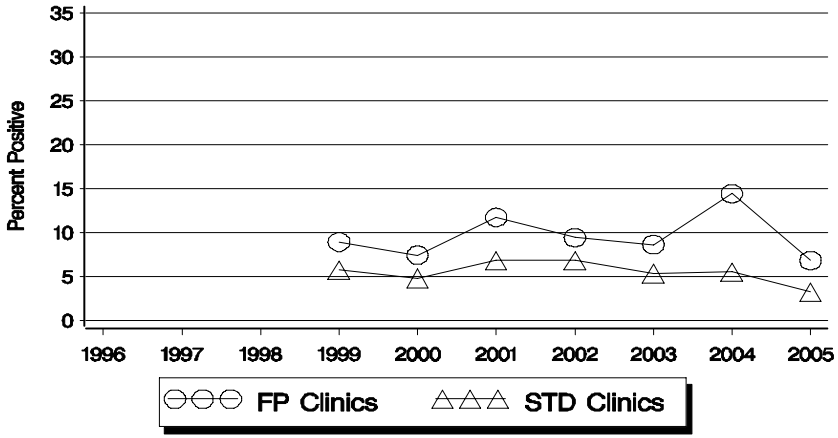
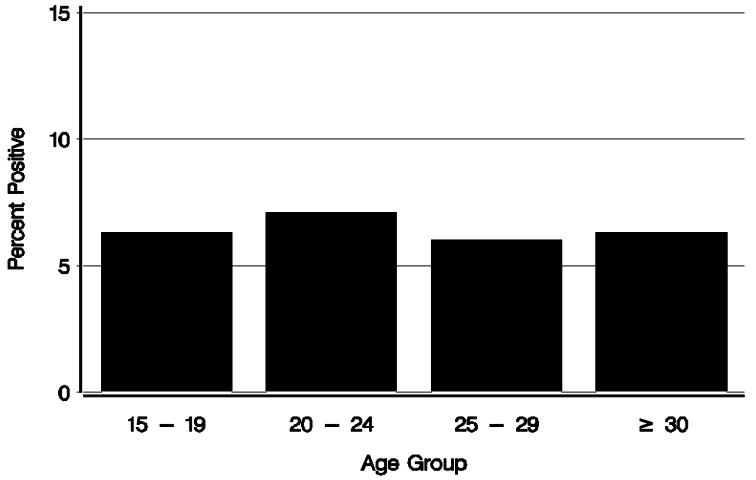


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	440	6.8
STD	1	532	3.2
Adult Corrections	1	134	10.4
Other	1	87	2.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Buffalo, NY – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

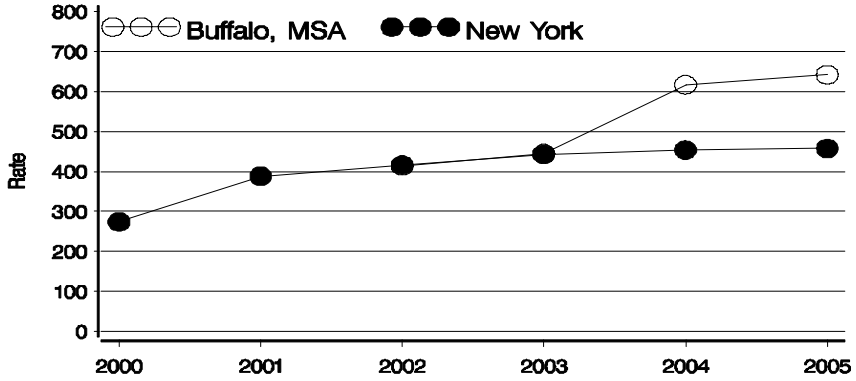


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

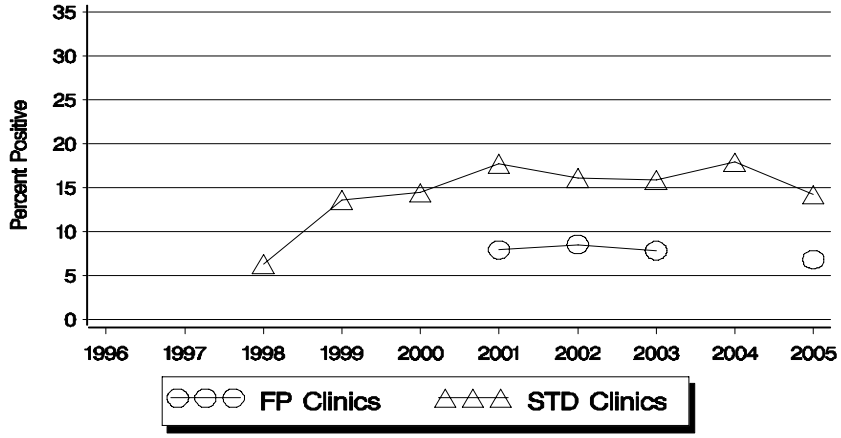
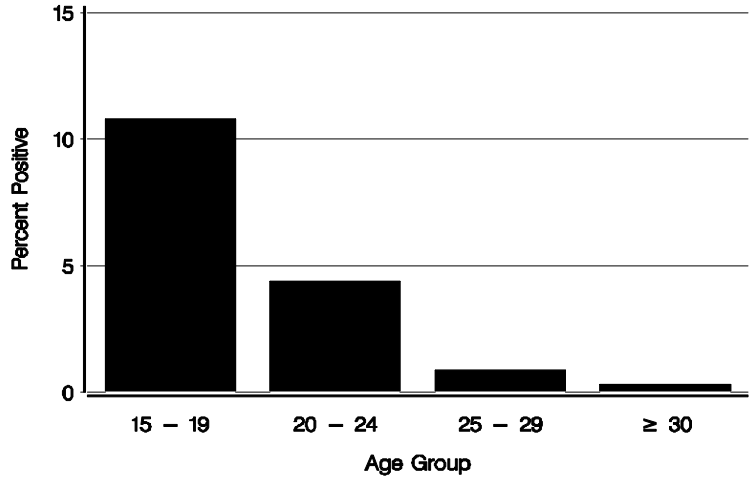


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	1,551	6.8
STD	1	628	14.2
Other	2	514	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Chicago, IL – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

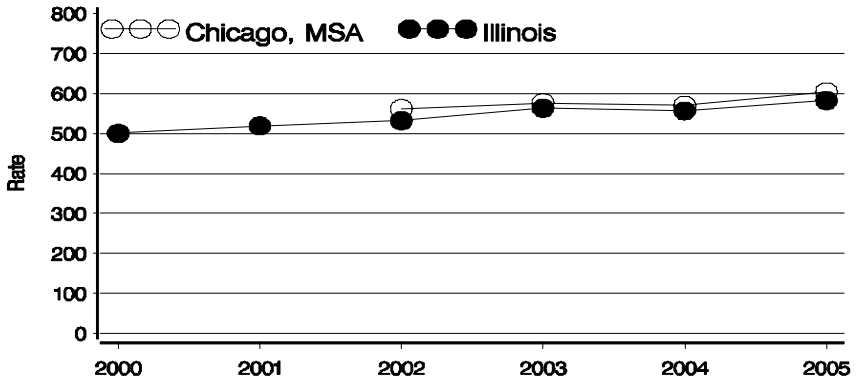


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

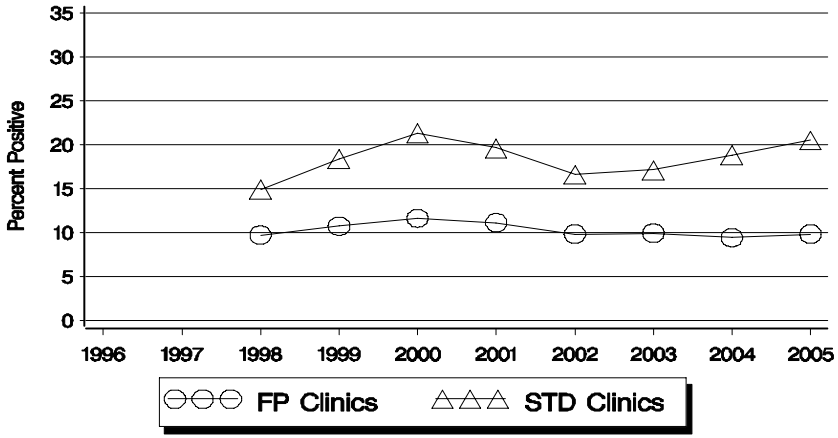
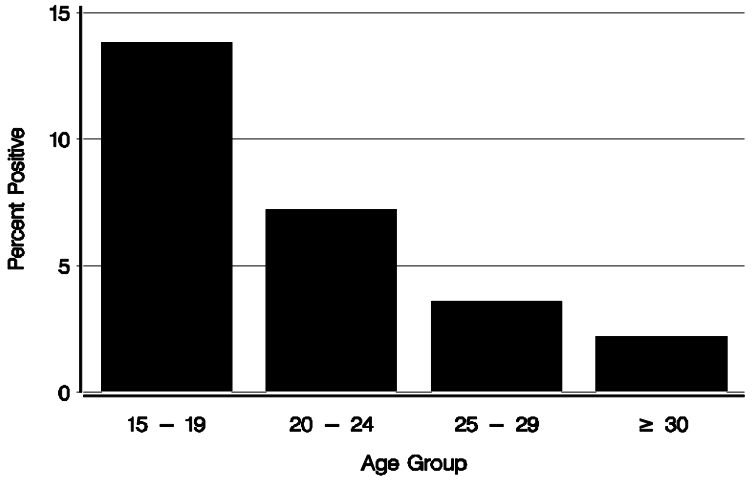


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	24	14,069	9.8
STD	6	4,771	20.5
Prenatal	6	1,043	10.2
Adult Corrections	1	1,988	15.2
Juvenile Detention	1	434	23.3
Other	42	9,661	11.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Des Moines, IA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

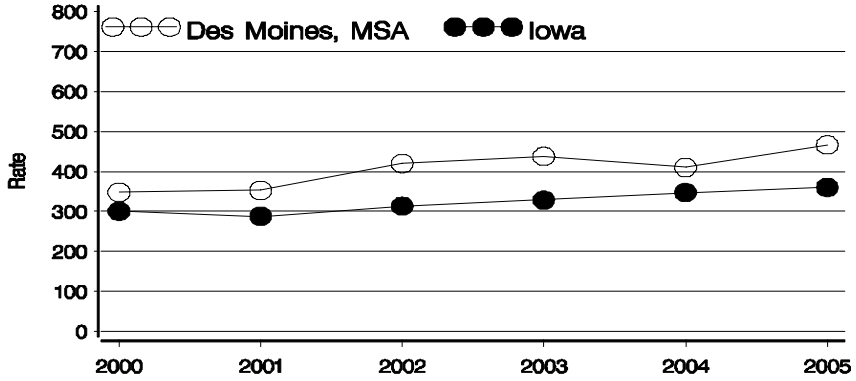


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

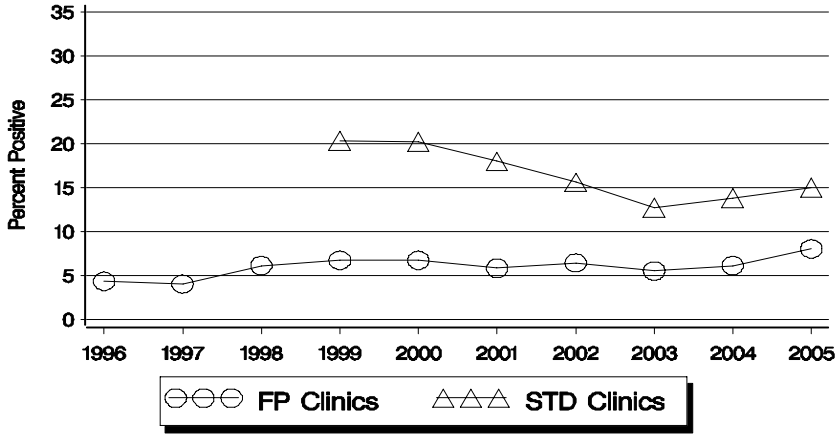
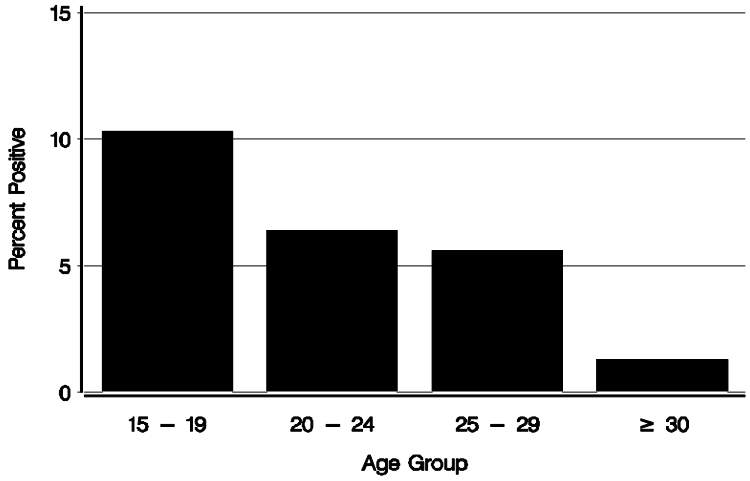


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,996	8.0
STD	1	399	15.0
Other	1	95	5.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Detroit, MI – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

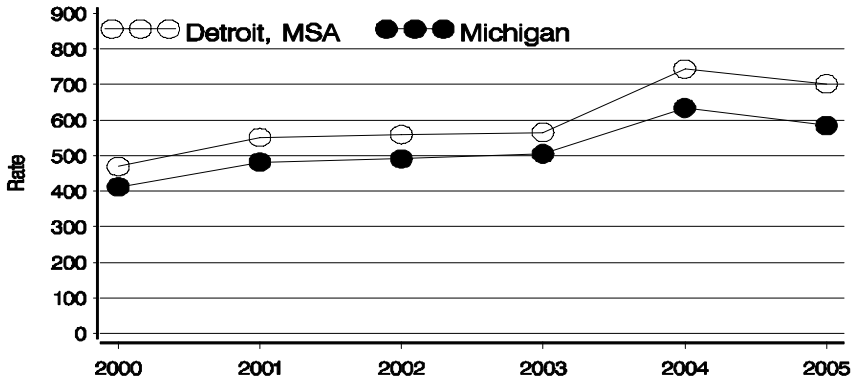


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

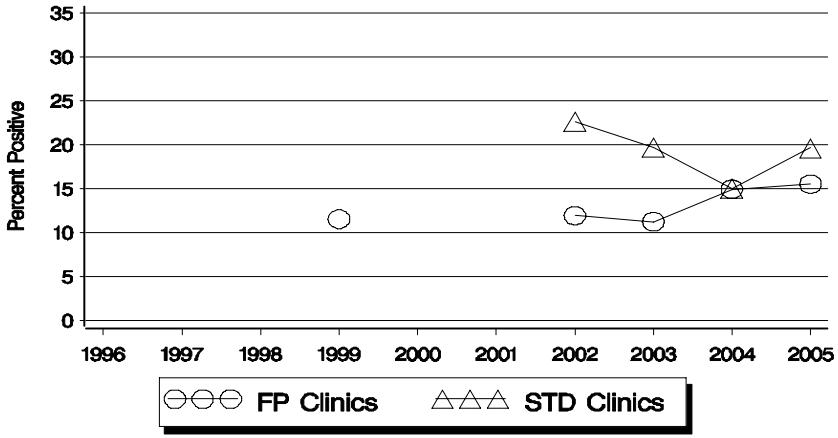
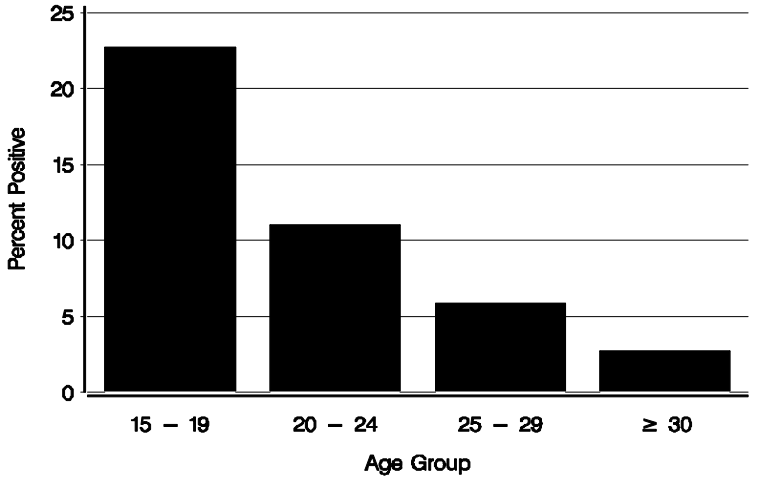


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	1,413	15.5
STD	1	1,191	19.6
Prenatal	1	390	13.3
Other	12	1,425	13.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Houston, TX – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

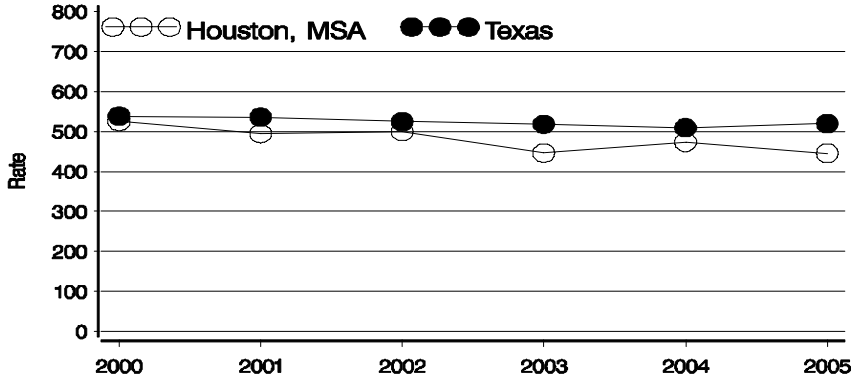


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

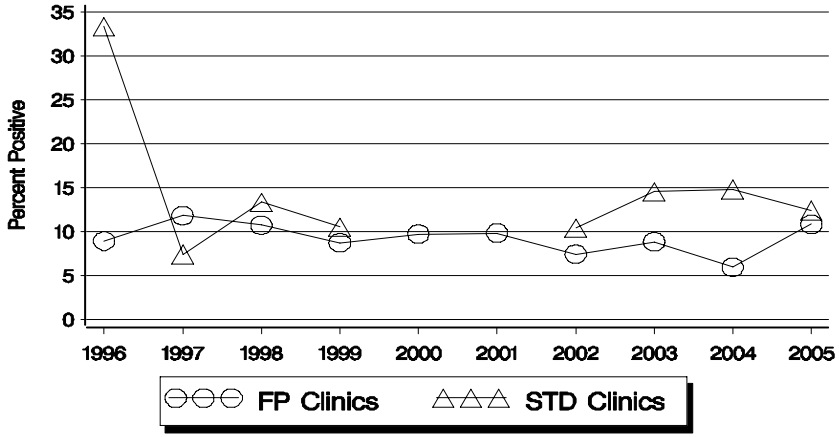
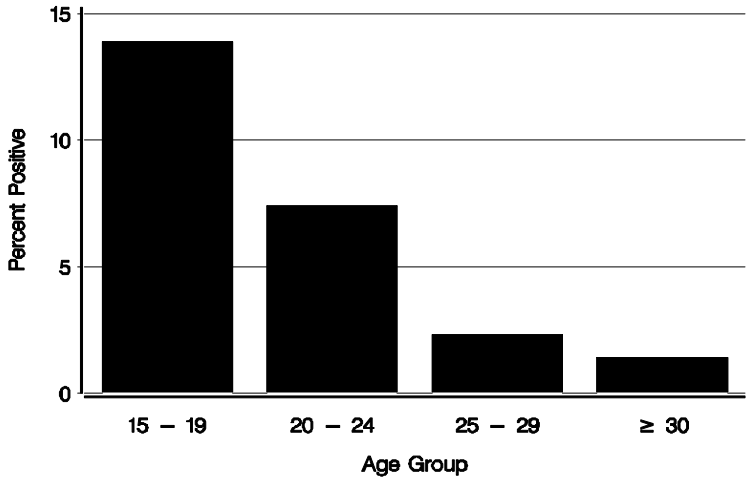


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	8,028	10.8
STD	4	2,392	12.4
Prenatal	7	2,027	9.7
Juvenile Detention	1	840	27.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Kansas City, MO – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

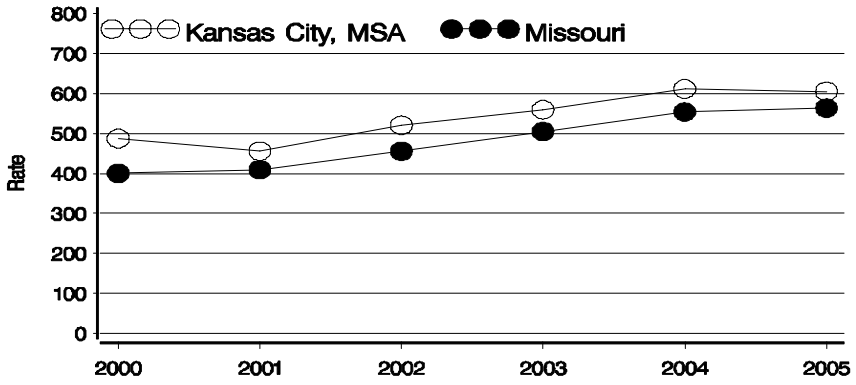


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

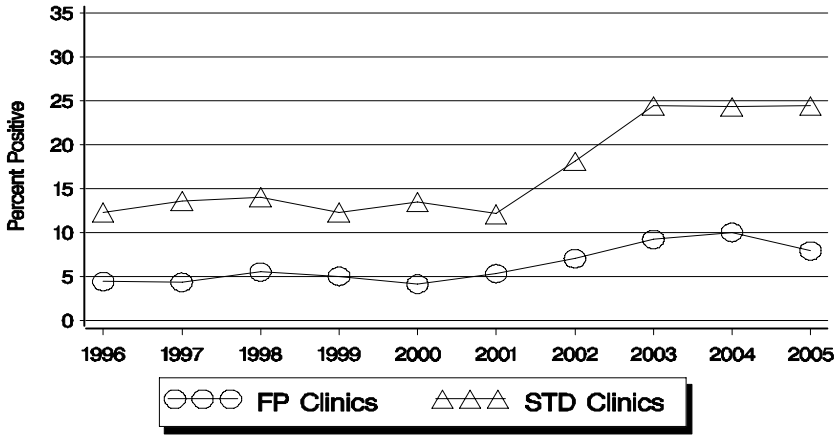
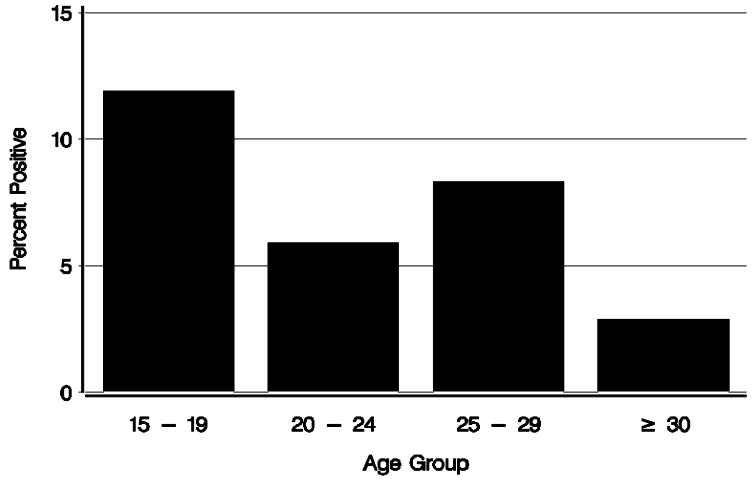


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,360	7.9
STD	1	1,281	24.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Los Angeles, CA — 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000—2005

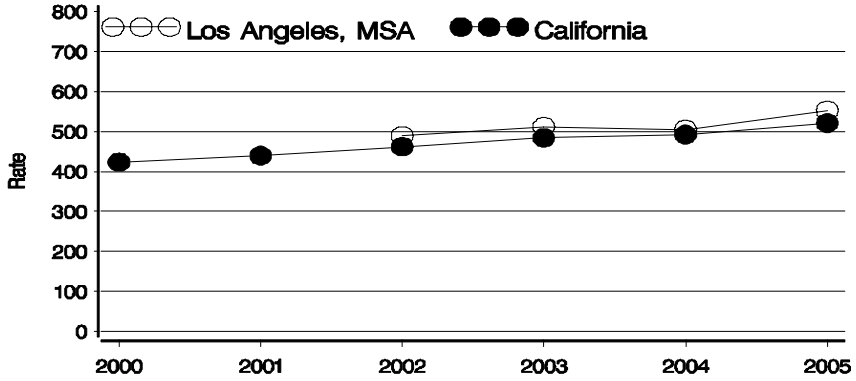


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996—2005

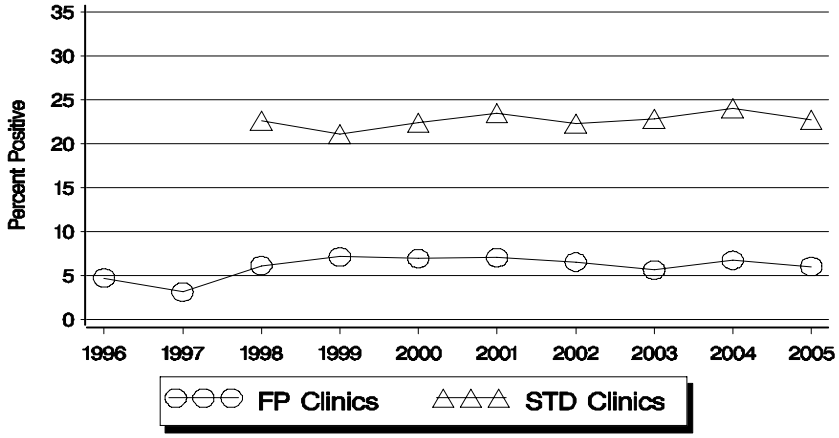
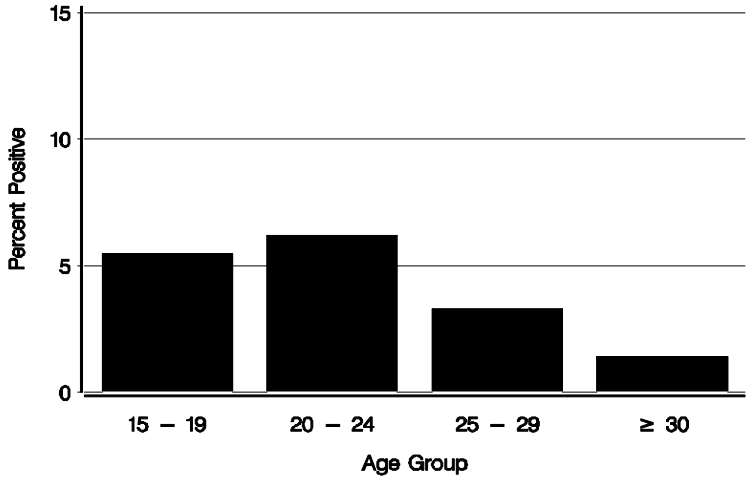


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	6,667	6.0
STD	14	4,902	22.7
Adult Corrections	1	2,701	17.8
Juvenile Detention	3	4,332	16.2
Other	10	1,648	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Memphis, TN – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

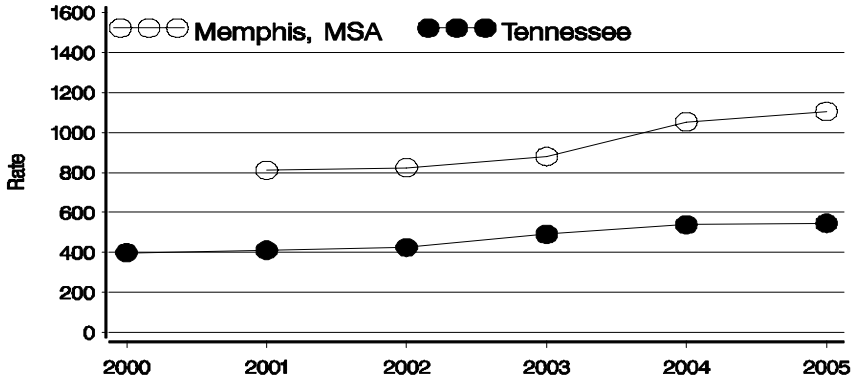


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

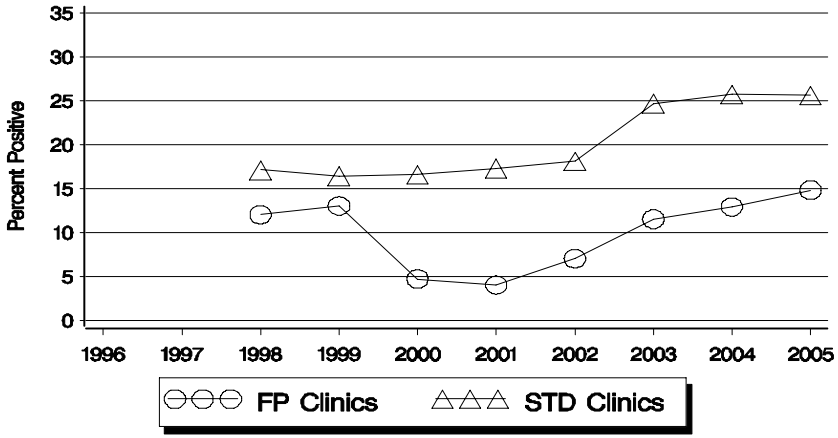
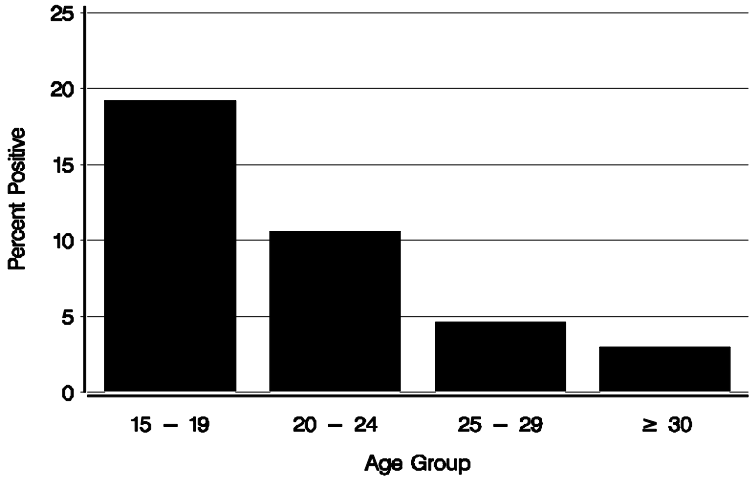


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	2,298	14.8
STD	1	1,632	25.6
Other	1	44	13.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Nashville, TN – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

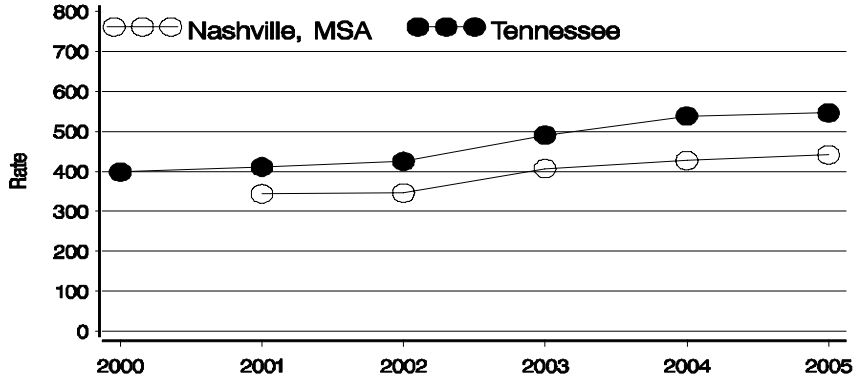


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

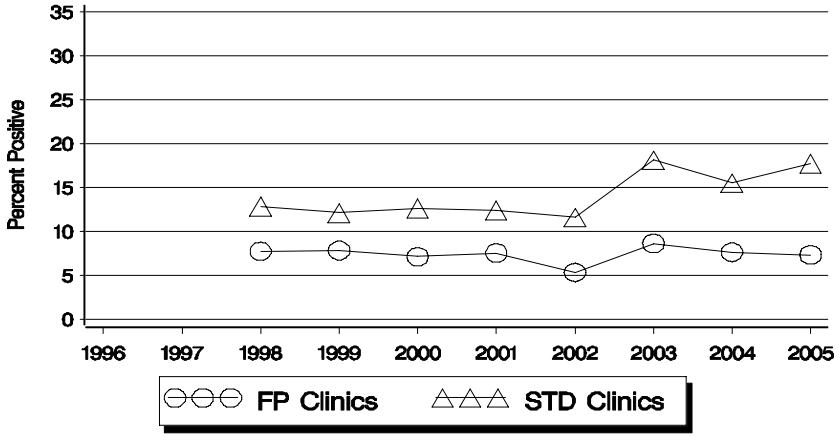
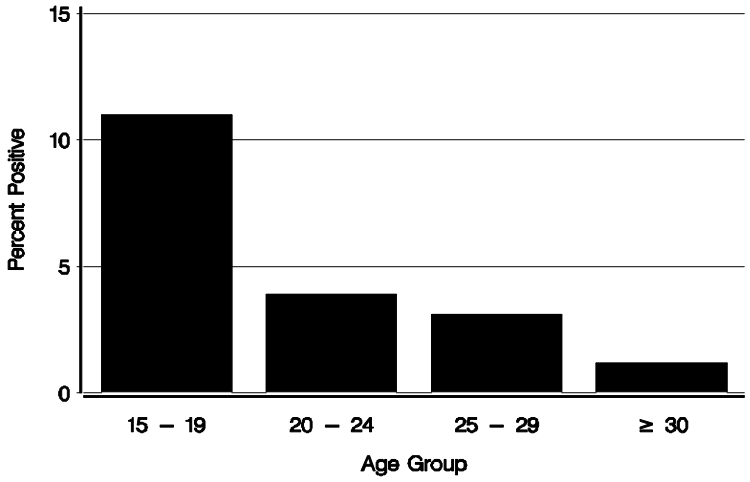


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	1,611	7.3
STD	3	1,501	17.7
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New Orleans, LA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

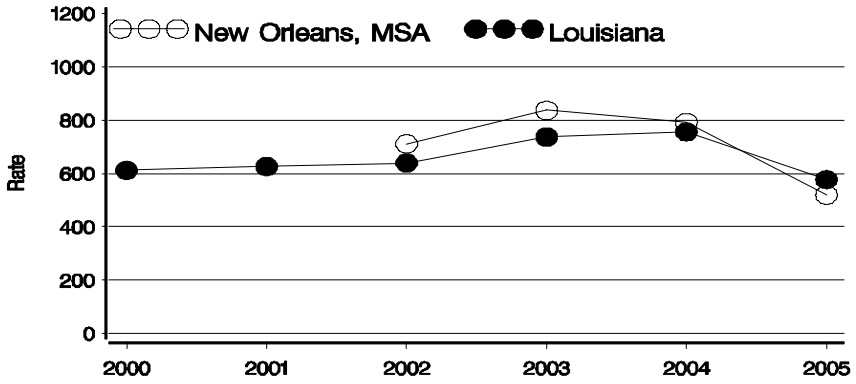


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

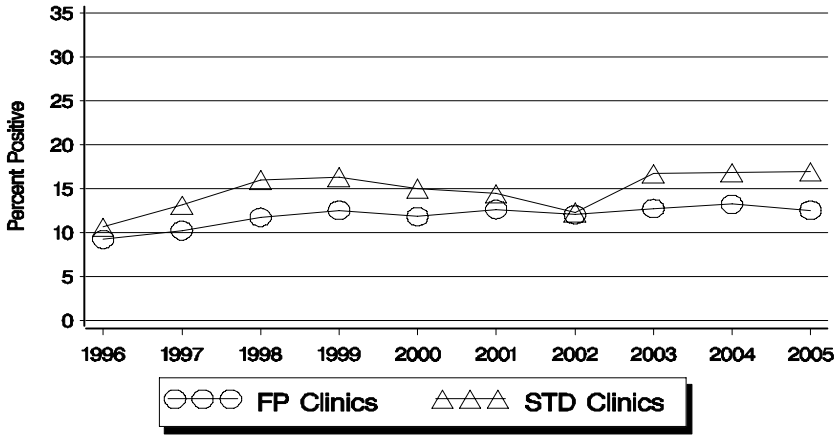
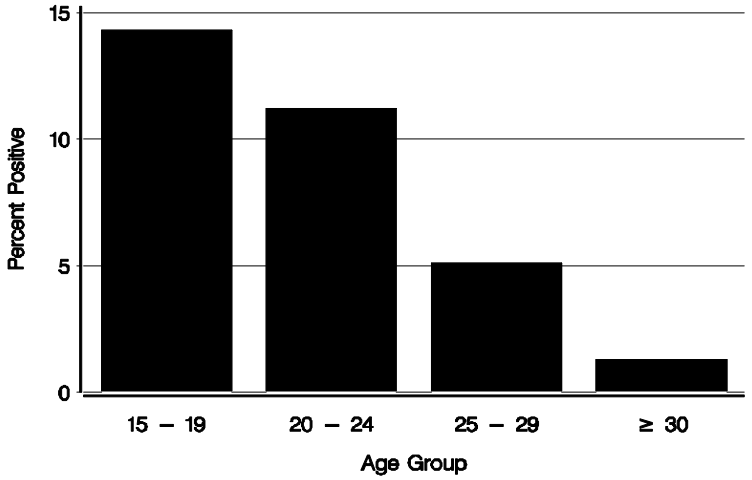


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,078	12.5
STD	2	1,180	16.9
Prenatal	2	357	17.4
Other	2	186	20.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



New York City, NY – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

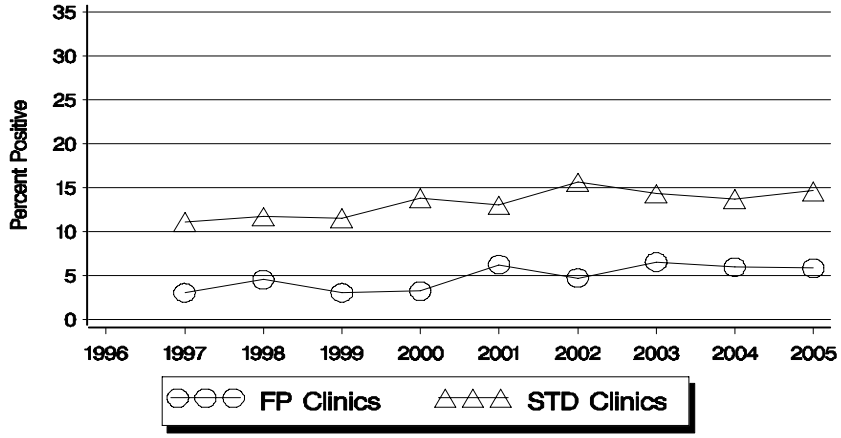
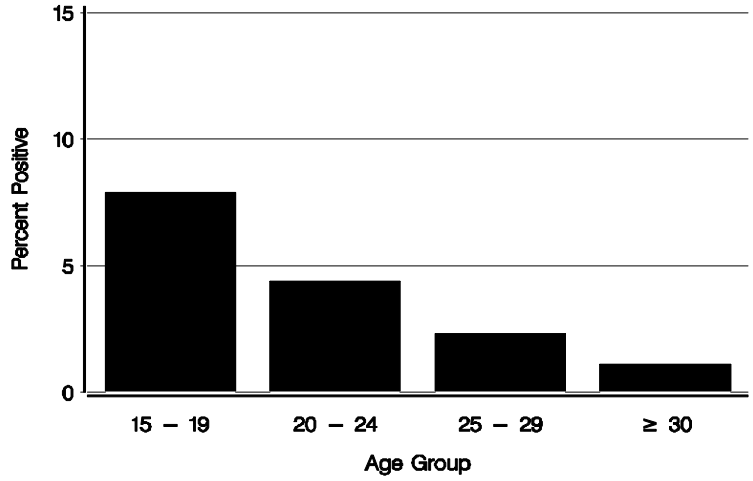


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	17,949	5.8
STD	11	9,771	14.6
Juvenile Detention	1	480	14.2
Other	6	4,050	10.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Newark, NJ – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

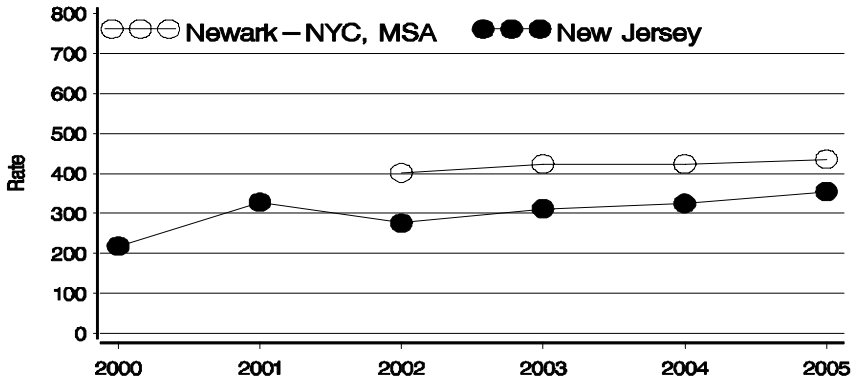


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

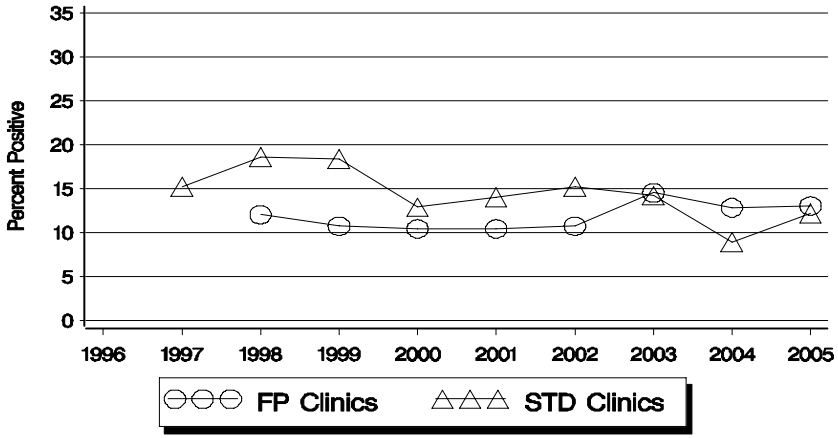
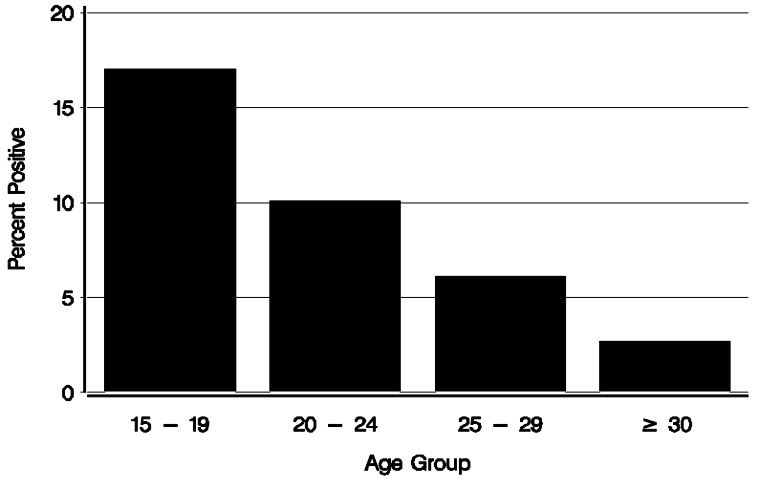


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,693	13.0
STD	1	353	12.2
Juvenile Detention	1	183	30.6
Other	2	527	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Omaha, NE – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

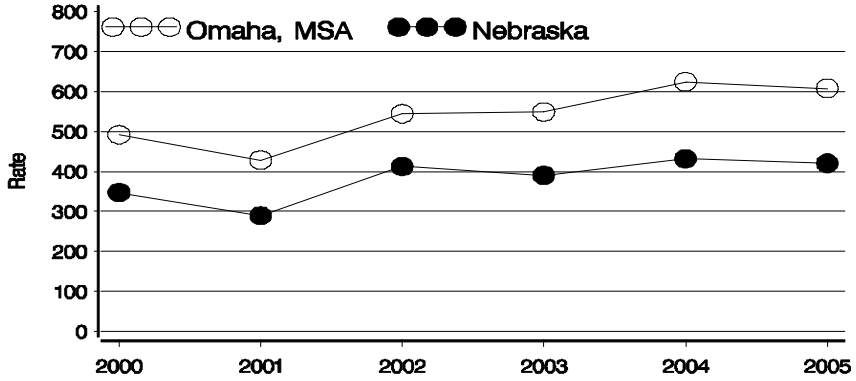


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

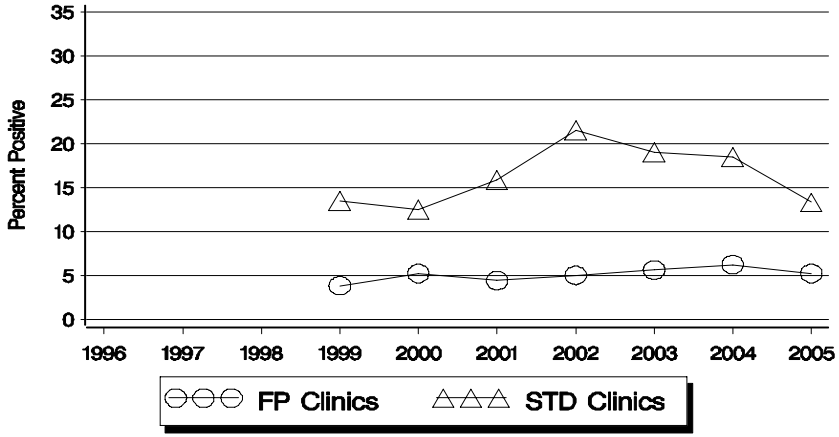
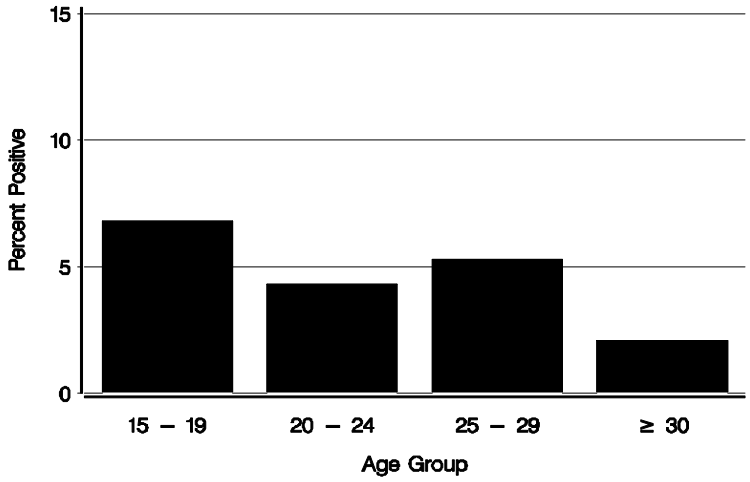


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	5,837	5.2
STD	1	362	13.3
Prenatal	2	823	7.2
Juvenile Detention	1	265	12.8
Other	9	1,464	13.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Philadelphia, PA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

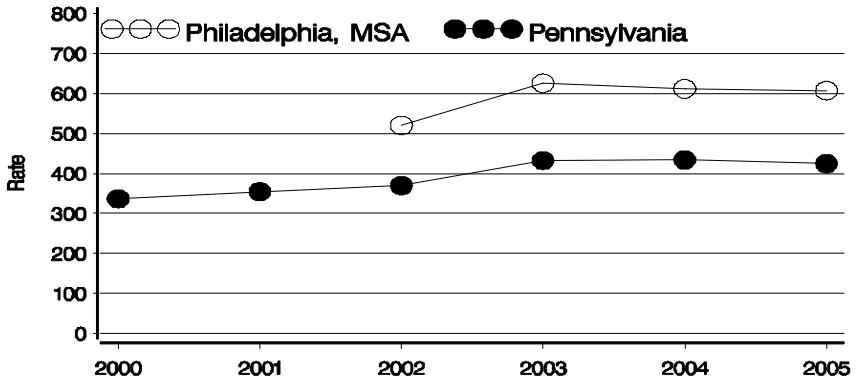


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

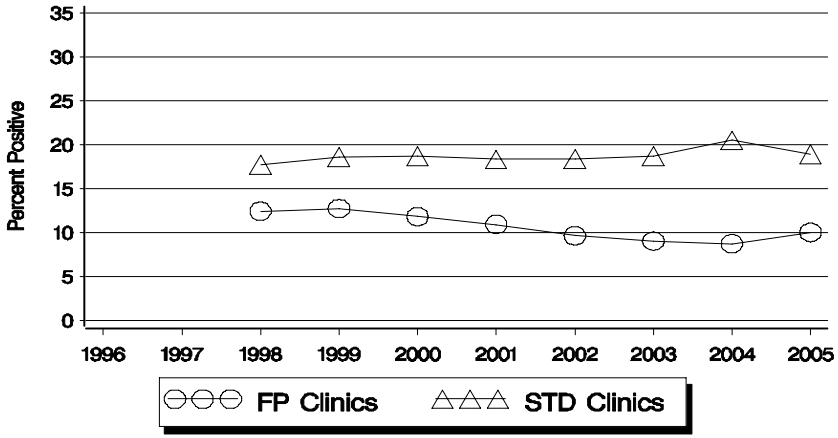
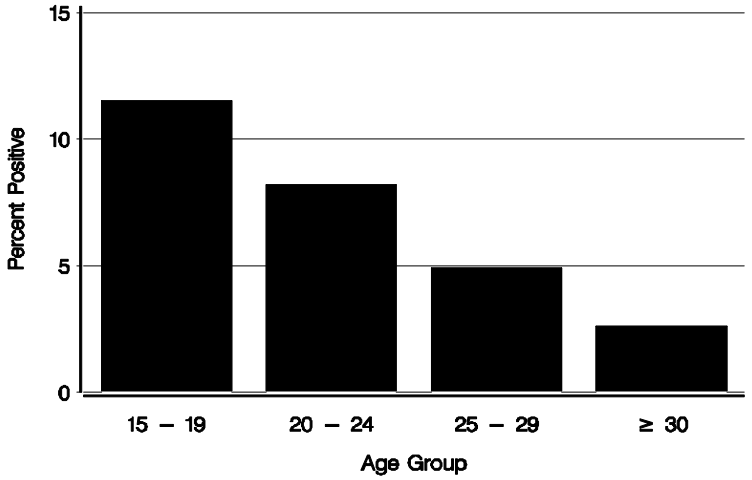


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	39	19,904	10.0
STD	3	3,098	18.9
Adult Corrections	1	676	15.4
Juvenile Detention	1	267	20.6
Other	1	5,513	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Phoenix, AZ – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

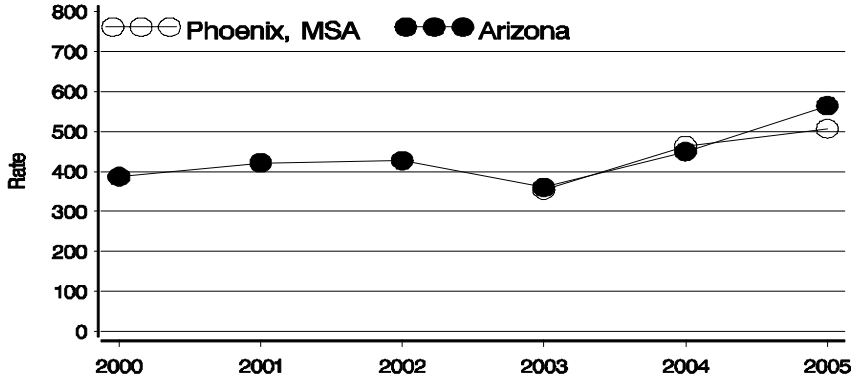


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

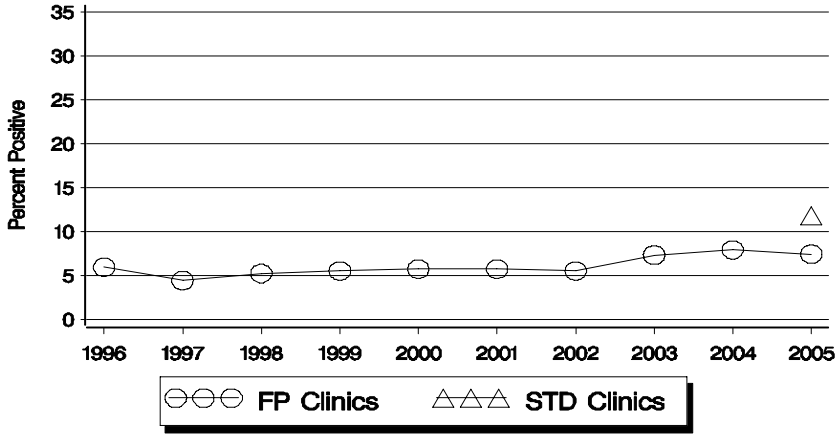
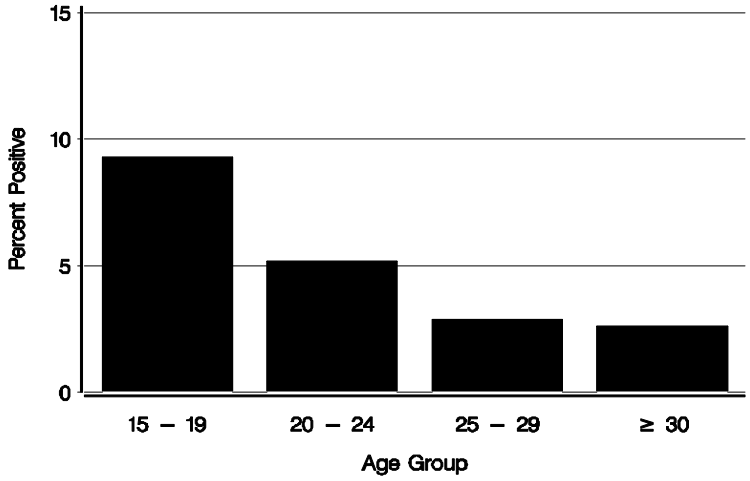


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	5,805	7.4
STD	1	1,702	11.8
Adult Corrections	1	287	23.3
Juvenile Detention	2	797	21.0
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Portland, OR – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

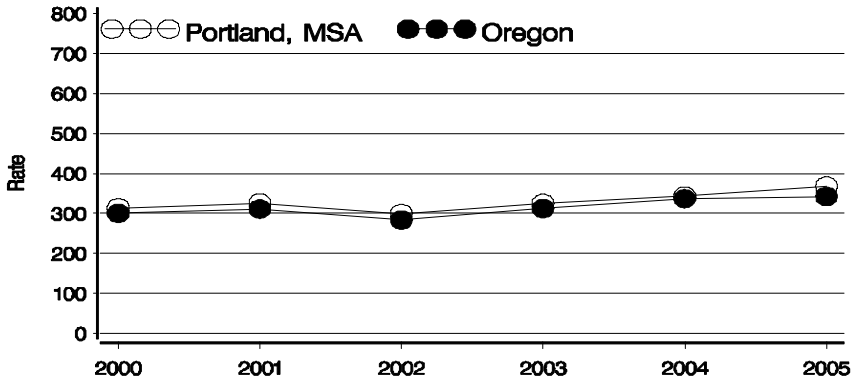


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

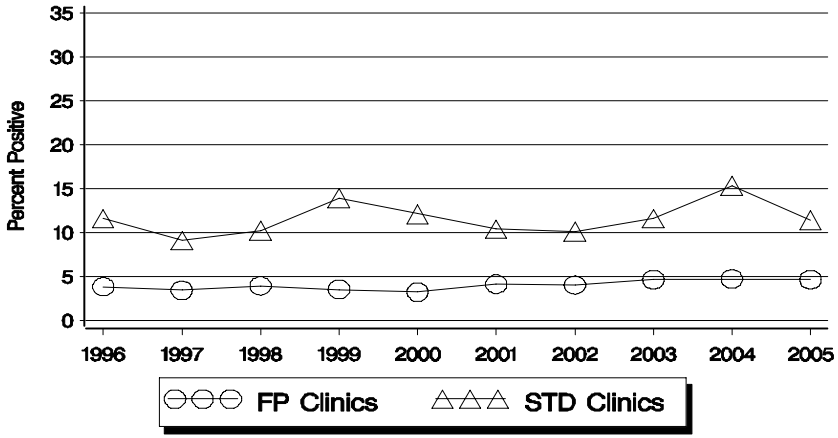
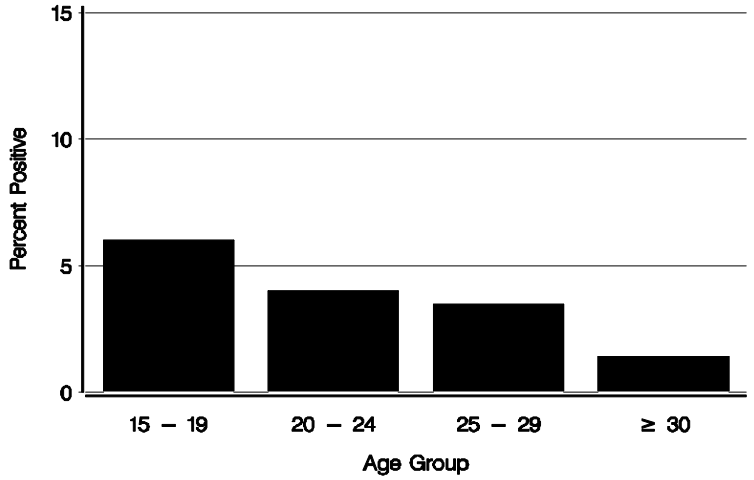


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	7,153	4.6
STD	2	642	11.4
Prenatal	1	96	8.3
Juvenile Detention	2	343	9.3
Other	10	1,916	7.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Richmond, VA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

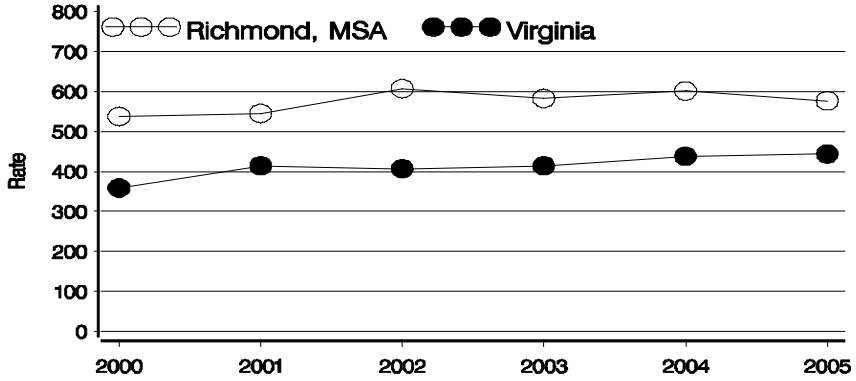


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

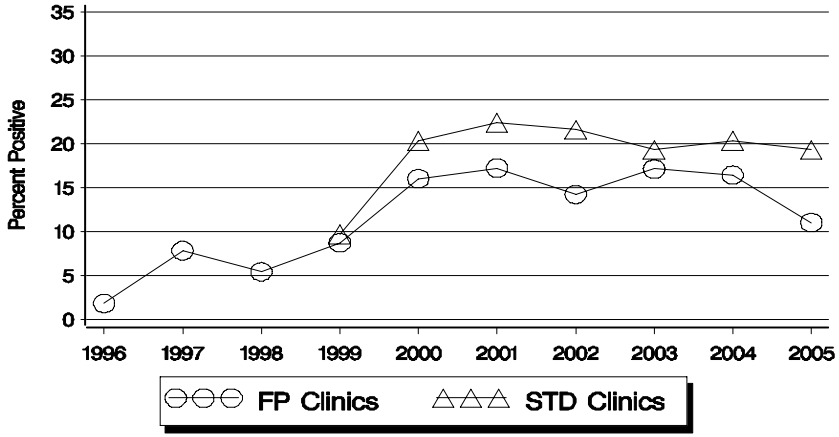
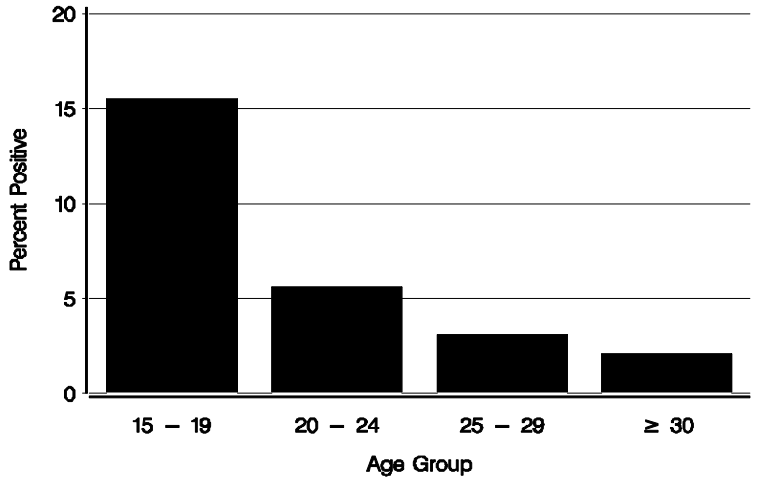


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	681	11.0
STD	3	1,166	19.3
Prenatal	3	464	11.6
Other	1	104	3.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Rochester, NY – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

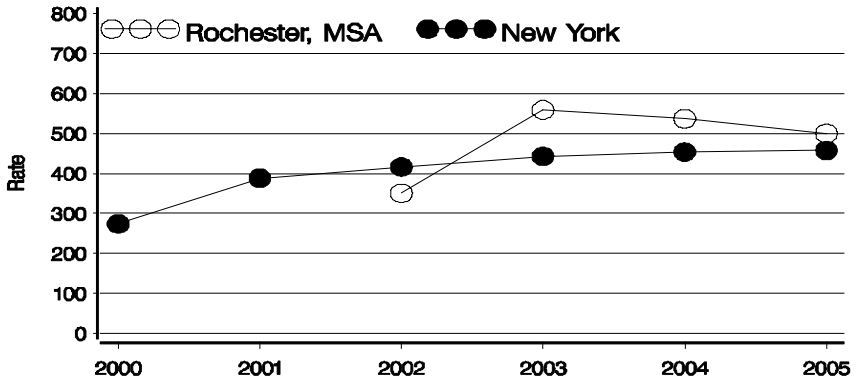


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

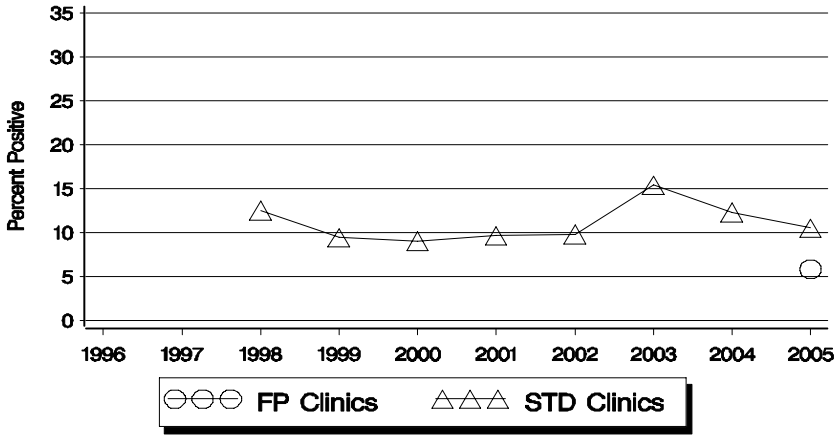
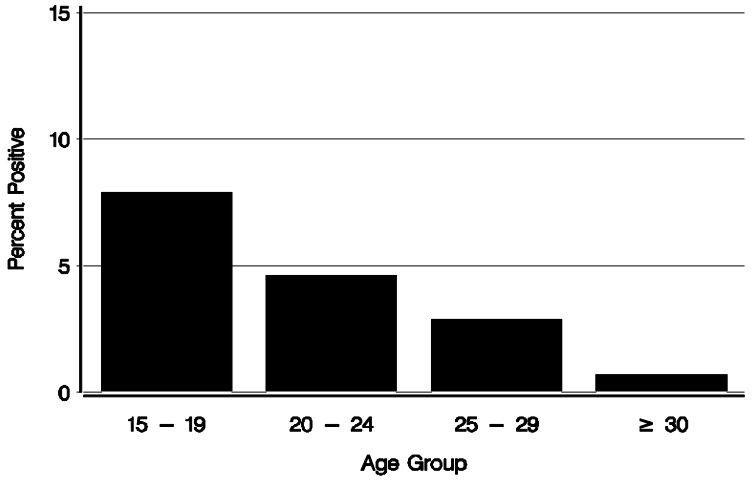


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	3,242	5.8
STD	1	1,938	10.5
Juvenile Detention	1	155	14.8
Other	1	595	9.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



San Francisco, CA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

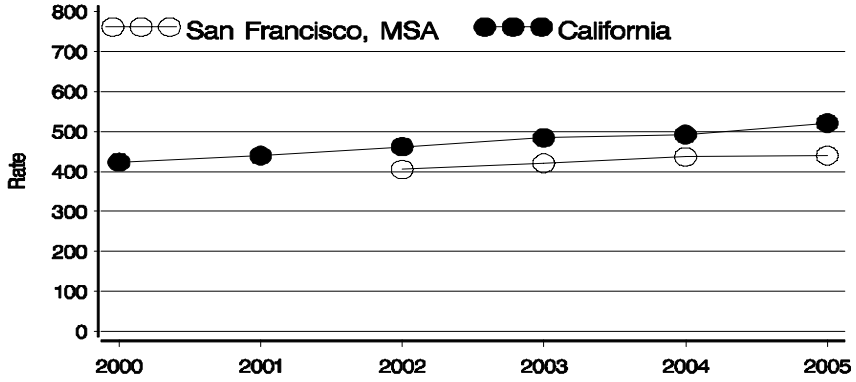


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

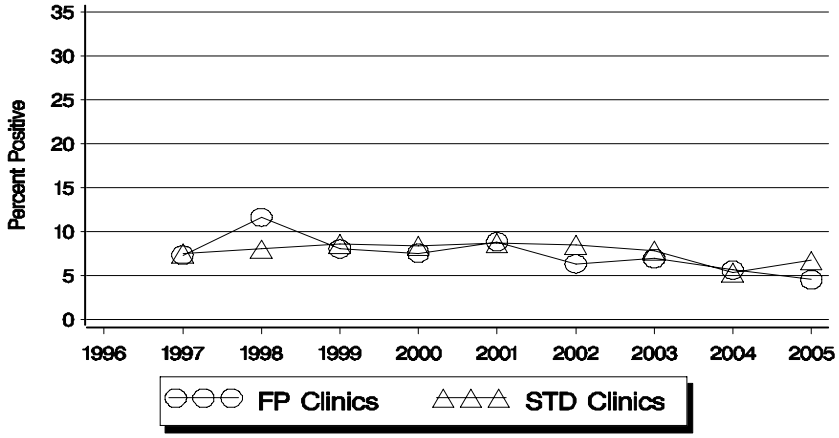
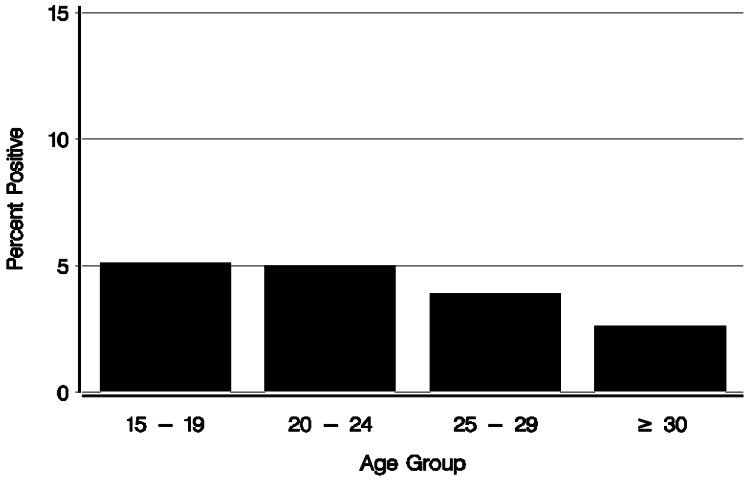


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	982	4.5
STD	1	1,284	6.7
Adult Corrections	2	620	10.0
Juvenile Detention	1	298	10.4
Other	5	2,063	4.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Seattle, WA – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

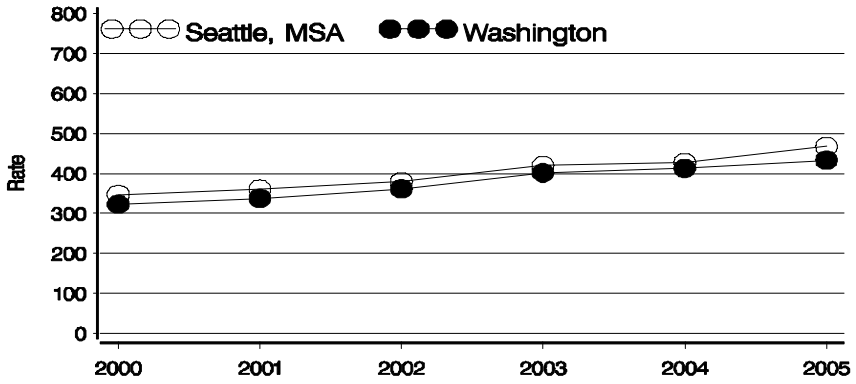


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

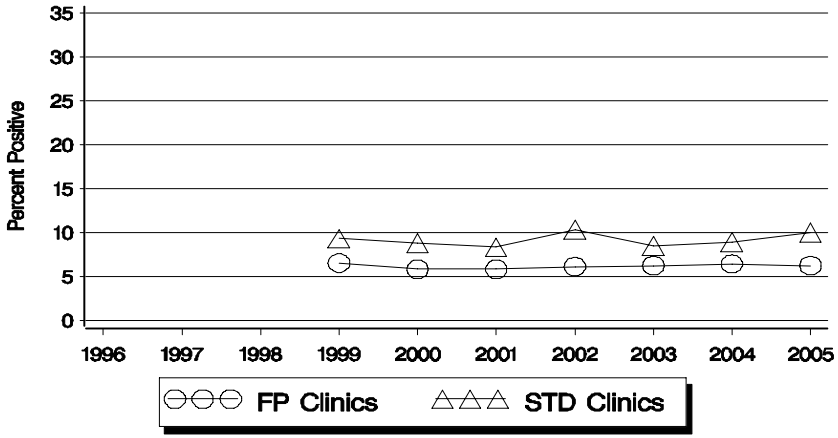
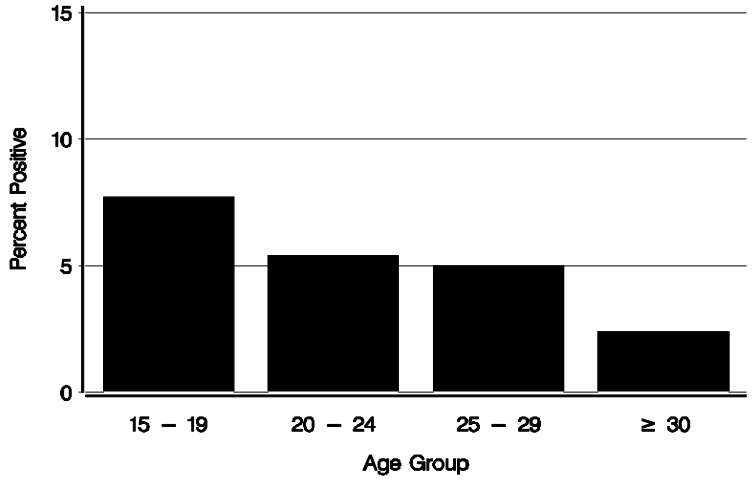


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	13,061	6.2
STD	1	291	10.0
Other	18	7,329	5.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



St Louis, MO – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

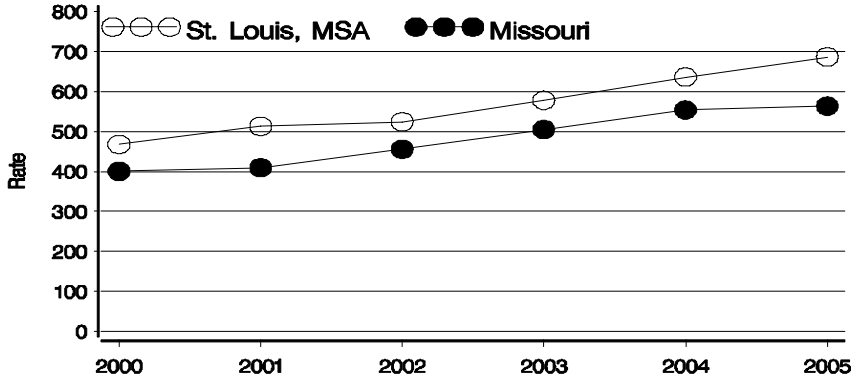


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

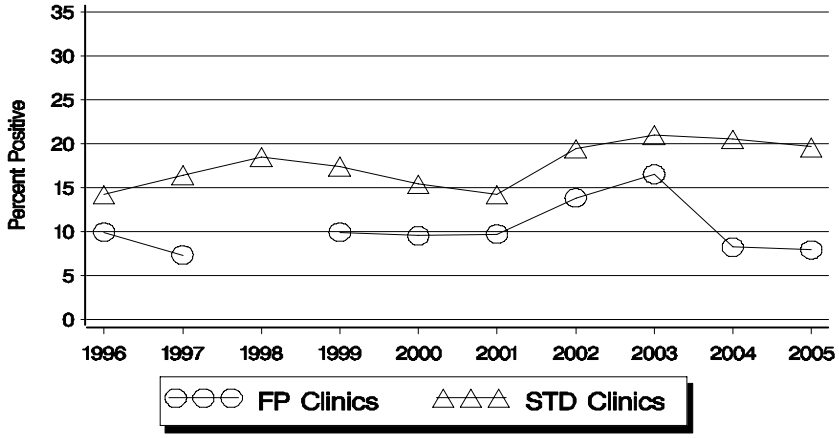
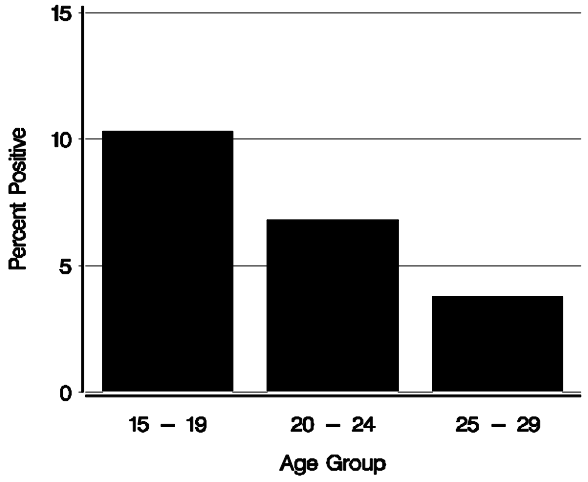


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	2,194	7.9
STD	1	777	19.6
Other	6	2,956	13.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Washington, DC – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1996–2005

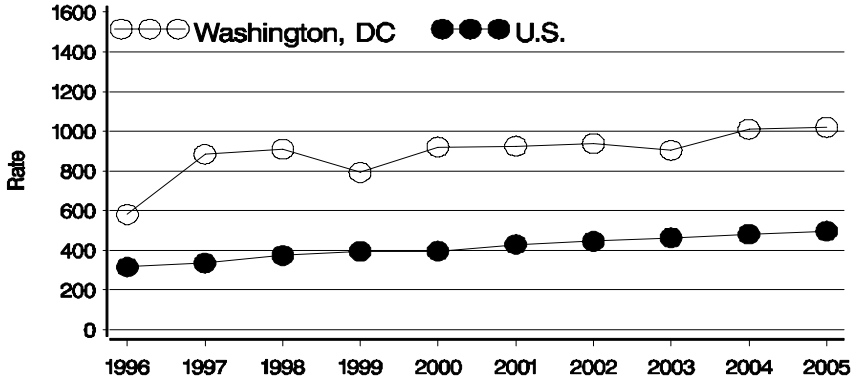


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

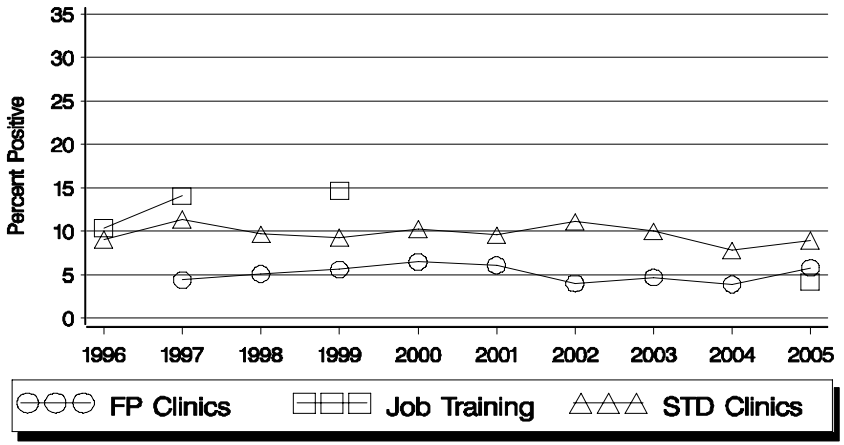
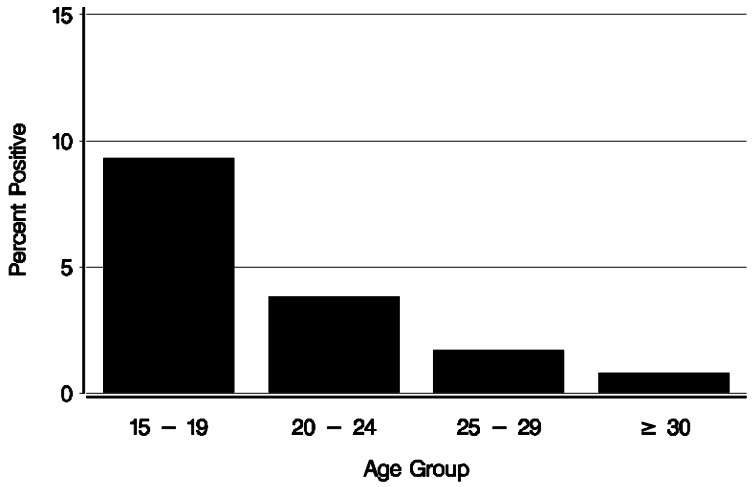


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	1,456	5.8
STD	1	1,135	9.0
Other	4	2,229	3.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Wichita, KS – 2005

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2005

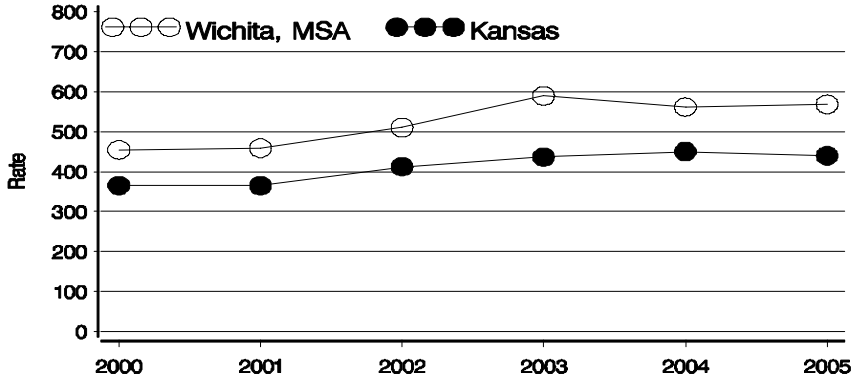


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1996–2005

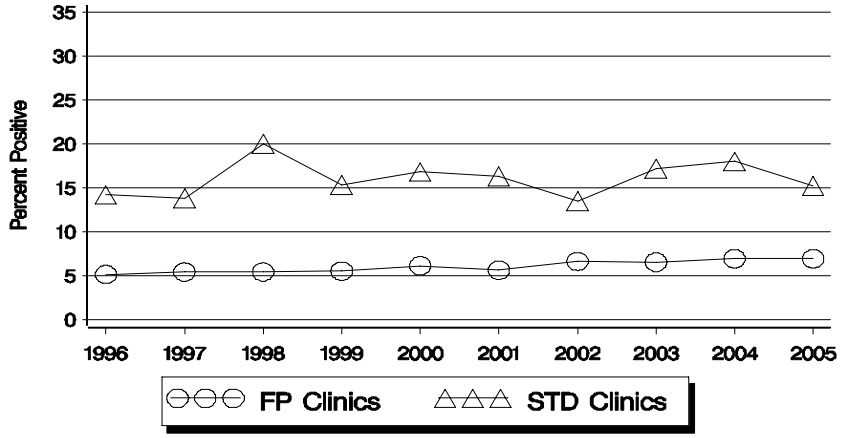
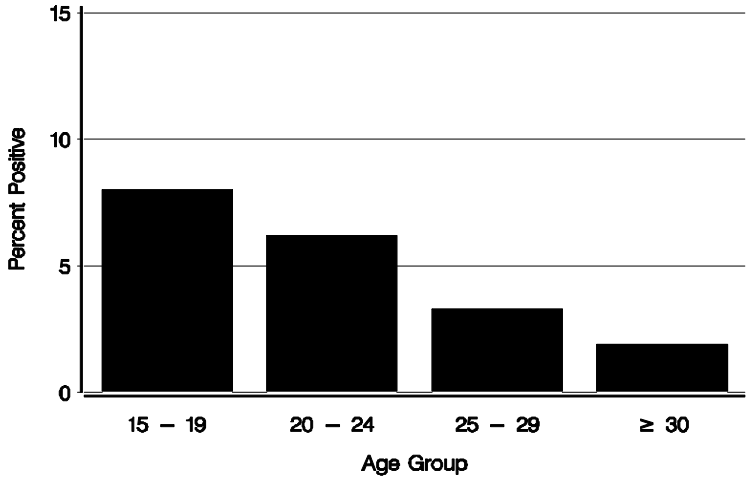


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2005

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	1,718	6.9
STD	2	401	15.2
Prenatal	2	457	5.7
Other	1	54	5.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2005



Infertility Prevention Program Regional Coordinators, Data Managers, and Regional Websites

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Infertility Prevention Program regional coordinators and data managers to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of November 3, 2006.

Region	Regional Coordinator	Regional Data Manager	Website
I	Deirdre Rogers Jennifer Kawatu	Kim Watson	http://www.ipp.jsi.com
II	Dawn Middleton Kelly Opdyke	Karl Labes	http://www.cicatelli.org/IPP/
III	Wendy Voet	Catherine Wright Joyce Marks	http://www.region3ipp.org
IV	Adelbert James	Adelbert James	http://www.gynob.emory.edu/rtc/chlamydia_description.cfm
V	Shana Cash Karen Sherman	Steve Holmes Charlie Rabins	http://www.hcet.org/rvipp/rvipp.htm
VI	Carol Labaj	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_06.html
VII	Karla Johnson Colleen Bornmueller	Wanda Bassett	http://www.devsys.org/html/ipp/index.html
VIII	Yvonne Hamby Ann Loeffler	Yvonne Hamby	http://www.region8ipp.com
IX	Pat Blackburn	Carl Lucania	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_09.html
X	Elizabeth Patrick	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_10.html