

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

**Division of STD Prevention
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of STD Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention.....Julie Louise Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Coordinating Center for
Infectious DiseasesMitchell L. Cohen, M.D.
Director

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD,
and TB Prevention.....Kevin Fenton, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

Division of STD PreventionJohn M. Douglas, Jr., M.D.
Director

Epidemiology and Surveillance
BranchStuart M. Berman, M.D., Sc.M.
Chief

Surveillance and Special Studies
TeamHillard S. Weinstock, M.D., M.P.H.
Lead

Statistics and Data Management
BranchSamuel L. Groseclose, D.V.M., M.P.H.
Chief

Rose Horsley
Team Lead

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Selected STD Surveillance and Prevention References and Websites

Supplemental STD Surveillance Reports – 2006

- 2006 Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia2006/>
- 2006 Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/GISP2006/>
- 2006 Syphilis Surveillance Project: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Syphilis2006/>

STD Surveillance Reports 1993 – 2006

- http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm

STD Data on Wonder

- <http://wonder.cdc.gov/std.html>

STD Fact Sheets

- http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm

STD Treatment Guidelines

- <http://www.cdc.gov/STD/treatment/>

STD Program Evaluation Guidelines

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/pupestd.htm>

STD Program Operation Guidelines

- <http://www.cdc.gov/std/program/default.htm>

Recommendations for Public Health Surveillance of Syphilis in the United States

- <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5233a7.htm>

Behavioral Surveillance

- Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>
- National Survey of Family Growth: Advance Data 362. Sexual Behavior and Selected Health Measures: Men and Women 15-44 Years of Age, United States, 2002. 56 pp. (PHS) 2003-1250: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/ad/361-370/ad362.htm>

Foreword

“STDs are hidden epidemics of enormous health and economic consequence in the United States. They are hidden because many Americans are reluctant to address sexual health issues in an open way and because of the biologic and social characteristics of these diseases. All Americans have an interest in STD prevention because all communities are impacted by STDs and all individuals directly or indirectly pay for the costs of these diseases. STDs are public health problems that lack easy solutions because they are rooted in human behavior and fundamental societal problems. Indeed, there are many obstacles to effective prevention efforts. The first hurdle will be to confront the reluctance of American society to openly confront issues surrounding sexuality and STDs. Despite the barriers, there are existing individual- and community-based interventions that are effective and can be implemented immediately. That is why a multifaceted approach is necessary to both the individual and community levels.

To successfully prevent STDs, many stakeholders need to redefine their mission, refocus their efforts, modify how they deliver services, and accept new responsibilities. In this process, strong leadership, innovative thinking, partnerships, and adequate resources will be required. The additional investment required to effectively prevent STDs may be considerable, but it is negligible when compared with the likely return on the investment. The process of preventing STDs must be a collaborative one. No one agency, organization, or sector can effectively do it alone; all members of the community must do their part. A successful national initiative to confront and prevent STDs requires widespread public awareness and participation and bold national leadership from the highest levels.”¹

¹Concluding statement from the Institute of Medicine’s Summary Report, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1997, p.43.

Preface

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006 presents statistics and trends for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States through 2006. 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 these diseases. ***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 reports from state and local STD programs; (2) the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the National Job Training Program, the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Prevalence Monitoring Project; (3) the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP); and (4) national surveys implemented by federal and private organizations.

The STD surveillance systems operated by state and local STD control programs, which provide the case report data for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and chancroid are the data sources of many of the figures and most of the statistical tables in this publication. These systems are an integral part of program management at all levels of STD prevention and control in the United States. Because of incomplete diagnosis and reporting, the number of STD cases reported to CDC is less than the actual number of cases occurring in the

United States population. Case report data for other STDs are not available because they are not nationally notifiable diseases.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006 consists of four parts. The **National Profile** contains figures that provide an overview of STD morbidity in the United States. The accompanying text identifies major findings and trends for selected STDs. The **Special Focus Profiles** contain figures and text describing STDs in selected subgroups and populations that are a focus of national and state prevention efforts. The **Detailed Tables** provide statistical information about STDs at the county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), regional, state, and national levels. The **Appendix** includes information on interpreting the STD surveillance data used to produce this report, Healthy People 2010 STD objectives, Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals, and STD surveillance case definitions.

Selected figures and tables in this document identify goals that reflect progress towards some of the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national health status objectives for STDs.¹ **Appendix** Table A3 displays progress made towards the HP2010 targets for STDs. These targets are used as reference points throughout this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006*.

Any comments and suggestions that would improve the usefulness of future publications are appreciated and should be sent to Director, Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E-02, Atlanta, Georgia, 30333.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

Acknowledgments

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This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

Office of the Director

Keith Davis
John Douglas
Melinda Flock
Suzanne Haecker
Amy Pulver

Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch

John Beltrami
Stuart Berman
Deblina Datta
Riduan Joesoef
Katrina Kramer
Kristen Mahle
Lori Newman
Catherine Lindsey Satterwhite
Hillard Weinstock
Eileen Yee

Statistics and Data Management Branch

Susan Bradley
Jim Braxton
Sharon Clanton
Darlene Davis
Miatta Dennis
Molly Dowling
LaZetta Grier
Samuel Groseclose
Alesia Harvey
Donna Helms
Rose Horsley
Kathleen Hutchins
Rob Nelson
Maya Sternberg
Akbar Zaidi

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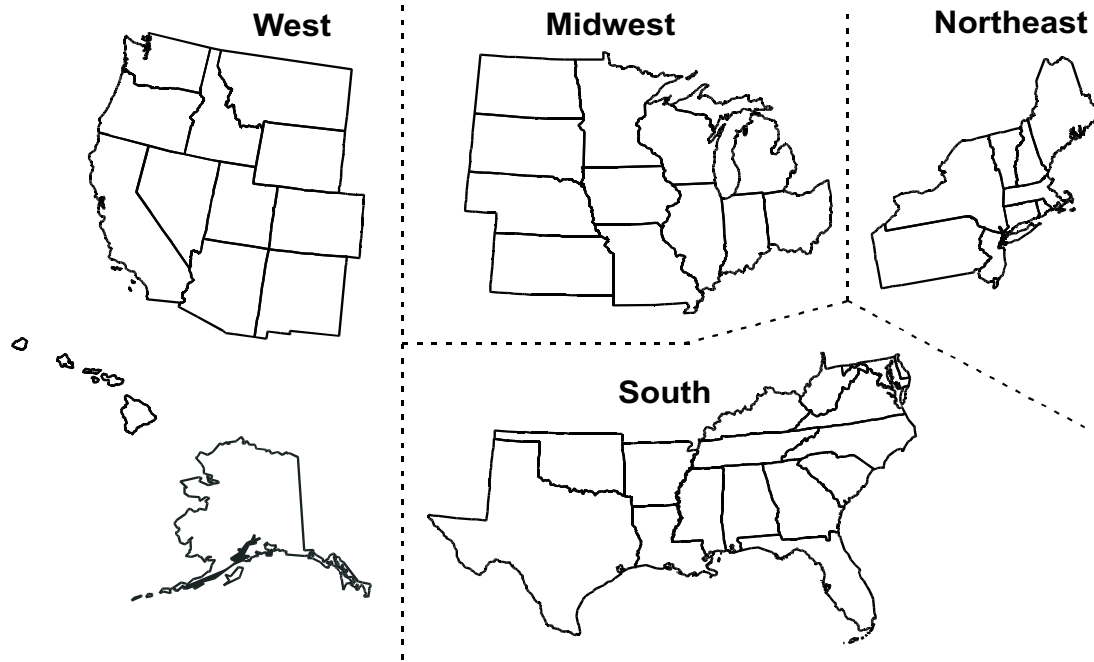
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Geographic Divisions of the United States



West

Alaska
 Arizona
 California
 Colorado
 Hawaii
 Idaho
 Montana
 Nevada
 New Mexico
 Oregon
 Utah
 Washington
 Wyoming

Midwest

Illinois
 Indiana
 Iowa
 Kansas
 Michigan
 Minnesota
 Missouri
 Nebraska
 North Dakota
 Ohio
 South Dakota
 Wisconsin

South

Alabama
 Arkansas
 Delaware
 District of Columbia
 Florida
 Georgia
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 Vermont

National Overview of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2006

The logo on the cover of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006* is a reminder of the multifaceted, national dimensions of the morbidity, mortality, and costs that result from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States. It highlights the central role of STD prevention in improving health among women and infants and in promoting HIV prevention. Organized collaboration among interested, committed public and private organizations and communities is the key to reducing STDs and their related health burdens. As noted in the report of the Institute of Medicine, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*,¹ surveillance is a key component of our efforts to prevent and control these diseases.

This overview summarizes national surveillance data on the three notifiable diseases for which there are federally-funded control programs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Several observations for 2006 are worthy of note.

Chlamydia

In 2006, 1,030,911 cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection were reported to CDC (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 347.8 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.6% compared with the rate in 2005. Rates of reported chlamydial infections among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to avert pelvic

inflammatory disease and related complications. The continued increase in chlamydia case reports in 2006 most likely represents a continued increase in screening for this infection, more sensitive tests, and more complete national reporting, but it may also reflect a true increase in morbidity.

In 2006, the overall rate of chlamydial infection in the United States among women (515.8 cases per 100,000 females) was almost three times the rate among men (173.0 cases per 100,000 males), reflecting the large number of women screened for this disease (Tables 4 and 5). However, with the increased availability of urine testing, men are increasingly being tested for chlamydial infection.² From 2002 through 2006, the chlamydia rate in men increased by 36% (compared with a 16% increase in women over this period).

Data from multiple sources on prevalence of chlamydial infection in defined populations have been useful in monitoring disease burden and guiding chlamydia screening programs.

In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women 15 to 24 years of age who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.7% (range 2.8% to 16.9%) (Figures 8 and 9).

At selected prenatal clinics in 23 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands the

median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 8.1% (range 3.5% to 16.7%) (Figure E).

The prevalence of infection is greater among economically-disadvantaged women 16 to 24 years of age who entered the National Job Training Program in 2006 from 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The median state-specific prevalence was 13.1% (range 4.9% to 20.0%) (Figure K). Among men entering the program in 2006 from 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.9% (range 1.8% to 12.4%) (Figure L).

The prevalence is even greater among adolescent women entering 57 juvenile detention centers; the median chlamydia positivity by facility was 14.2% (range 2.8% to 29.4%) (Table AA).

Among adolescent men entering 83 juvenile detention centers, the median chlamydia positivity was 5.3% by facility (range 0.5% to 46.7%) (Table AA).

Although these data on prevalence are not entirely comparable because of differences in the populations screened, in the performance characteristics of the screening tests, and variations in screening criteria, they provide important information on the continuing high burden of disease in the United States.

Gonorrhea

Following a 74% decline in the rate of reported gonorrhea from 1975 to 1997, overall gonorrhea rates appeared to plateau. In 2006, 358,366 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States, corresponding to a rate of 120.9 per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.5% percent since 2005 and an increase for the second consecutive year. (Figure 11 and Table 1). This rate considerably exceeds the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target of 19 cases per 100,000 population.

As in previous years, in 2006 the South had the highest gonorrhea rate among the four regions of the country (Table 12). Although the gonorrhea rate in the South declined for many years, in 2006, it rose by 12% from 2005 to a rate of 159.2 cases per 100,000 population. The rate in the West continued to increase slightly in 2006 while rates in the Northeast declined and the rate in the Midwest showed little change.

For the fifth consecutive year, the gonorrhea rate in women in 2006 was higher (124.3 per 100,000 population) than the rate among men (116.8 per 100,000 population) (Figure 12). As with chlamydia, gonorrhea rates in women 15 to 24 years of age are particularly high. In men, they are highest among men 20 to 29 years of age (Figure 18). In 2006, the gonorrhea rate among African American men was 25 times higher than among white men; the gonorrhea rate for African American women was 14 times higher than that for white women.

In 2006, data on gonorrhea prevalence in defined populations were available from several sources. These data showed a continuing high burden of disease in adolescents and young adults in some parts of the United States.

For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 36 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0.0% to 7.1%).

Among men entering the program from 20 states, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.6% (range 0.0% to 6.2%).

Among women entering juvenile corrections facilities the median gonorrhea positivity was 3.8% (range 0.0% to 12.2%); the median gonorrhea positivity for men entering juvenile corrections facilities was 0.9% (range 0.0% to 4.5%).

Among women entering adult corrections facilities, the median gonorrhea positivity was 4.1% (range 0.0% to 10.9%). In men, the median gonorrhea positivity was 2.3% (range 0.0% to 18.3%) in adult corrections facilities.

Among men who have sex with men (MSM) attending eight STD clinics, the median clinic urethral gonorrhea positivity was 10% (range 8% to 13%).

In the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel surveillance project located in 28 STD clinics throughout the United States, the proportion of isolates among MSM that were resistant to ciprofloxacin increased in 2006 to 39%. The overall proportion of resistant isolates among heterosexuals doubled from 3.8% in 2005 to 7% in 2006. As a result of the high prevalence of quinolone resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* among MSM and heterosexuals, CDC revised the 2006 STD Treatment Guidelines. Fluoroquinolones are no longer recommended for the treatment of gonorrhea and associated conditions such as pelvic inflammatory disease.³

Syphilis

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States decreased during the 1990s and in 2000 was the lowest since reporting began in 1941. The low rate of syphilis and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas led to the development of the National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States, which was announced by the Surgeon General in 1999 and updated in 2006.⁴ The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined by 89.7% from 1990 through 2000. However, the rate of P&S syphilis has increased each year since 2001, mostly in men, but also in women for the past two years. In 2006, 9,756 cases of P&S syphilis cases were reported to CDC,

corresponding to a rate of 3.3 cases per 100,000 population, a 13.8% increase from 2005. Since 2001, the rate of P&S syphilis has increased 57%. After 14 years of decline, the rate of congenital syphilis increased in 2006 to 8.5 cases per 100,000 live births from 8.2 in 2005. There were 349 cases of congenital syphilis reported.

Although wide disparities exist in the rates of STDs among racial and ethnic groups, there has been a reduction in these differences for syphilis over the past seven years. The P&S syphilis rate for 2006 among African Americans was 5.9 times the rate among whites, reflecting a substantial decline from 1999, when the rate among African Americans was 29 times greater than that among whites (Table 33B). While this has reflected decreasing rates among African Americans, it also reflects increases among white men during the past five years. In 2006, increases were observed among both African-American men (18.3 cases per 100,000 population, up from 15.5 in 2005) and African-American women (4.9 cases per 100,000 population, up from 4.4 in 2005). An increase was also observed among white men (3.5 cases per 100,000 population), up from 3.3 in 2005, while the rate in white women remained the same (0.3 per 100,000 population).

While syphilis elimination efforts have successfully focused on heterosexual minority populations at risk for syphilis, increases in syphilis among MSM since 2001 and more recent increases among women and African Americans highlight the importance of continually reassessing and refining surveillance, prevention, and control strategies.

¹ Institute of Medicine. *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, Committee on Prevention and Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, National Academy Press, Washington, DC, 1997.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Male chlamydia screening consultation, Atlanta, Georgia, May 28-29, 2006, Meeting Report, May 22, 2007. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/ChlamydiaScreening-males.pdf>. Accessed October 16, 2007.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update to CDC's Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006: Fluoroquinolones No Longer Recommended for Treatment of Gonococcal Infections. *MMWR*, 2007;56:332-336.

⁴ Division of STD Prevention. *The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States*. National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.

NATIONAL PROFILE

NATIONAL PROFILE

National Profile

The **National Profile** section contains figures showing trends and the distribution of nationally reportable sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and

chancroid) by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and location for the United States. Where relevant, the figures illustrate progress towards specific Healthy People 2010 targets* for the nation.¹

* See the **Appendix** for a listing of the Healthy People 2010 objectives for the diseases addressed in this report.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

Chlamydia

Background

Chlamydia trachomatis infections are the most commonly-reported notifiable disease in the United States. They are among the most prevalent of all STDs and, since 1994, have comprised the largest proportion of all STDs reported to CDC (Table 1). Recent studies also demonstrate the high prevalence of chlamydial infections in the general U.S. population. From 1999 to 2002, chlamydia prevalence among participants (aged 14-39 years) in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey was 2.2%.¹ Among young adults (18-26 years of age) participating in the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health from 2001 to 2002, chlamydia prevalence was 4.2%.²

In women, chlamydial infections, which are usually asymptomatic, may result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which is a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggested that screening programs can lead to a reduction in the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.³ As with other inflammatory STDs, chlamydial infection can facilitate the transmission of HIV infection. In addition, pregnant women infected with chlamydia can pass the infection to their infants during delivery, potentially resulting in neonatal ophthalmia and pneumonia. Due to the large burden of disease and risks associated with infection, CDC recommends screening all sexually active women younger than 26 years of age for chlamydia annually.⁴

The increase in reported chlamydial infections during the last 10 years reflects the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, use of increasingly sensitive diagnostic tests, an increased emphasis on case reporting from providers and laboratories, improvements in the information systems for reporting, and, possibly, true increases in disease. However, many women who are at risk are still not being tested, reflecting, in part, lack of awareness among some health care providers and limited resources available to support screening. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to continue to expand further in response to the Healthcare Effectiveness Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 through 25 years of age who receive medical care through commercial or Medicaid managed care organizations.⁵

To better monitor trends in disease burden in defined populations during the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, data on chlamydia positivity among persons screened in a variety of settings are used. In most instances, test positivity serves as a reasonable approximation of prevalence.⁶

Chlamydia - United States

In 2000, for the first time, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

In 2006, 1,030,911 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). This is the first time reported cases of chlamydia

have exceeded 1 million. This case count corresponds to a rate of 347.8 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.6% compared with the rate of 329.4 in 2005. The reported number of chlamydial infections was almost three times the number of reported cases of gonorrhea (358,366 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2006) (Table 1).

From 1987 through 2006, the rate of reported chlamydial infection increased from 50.8 to 347.8 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1, Table 1).

Chlamydia by Region

For the years 1997-2001, chlamydia rates in the southern region of the United States were slightly higher than in any other region of the country (Figure 2, Table 3). For the years 2002-2006, overall rates were comparable in the Midwest, West, and South. Rates have consistently remained lowest in the Northeast. In 2006, rates increased in the South, West, and Northeast (363.3, 357.9, 299.0 cases per 100,000 population, respectively) and remained the same in the Midwest (352.4 cases).

Chlamydia by State

In 2006, chlamydia rates per 100,000 population by state ranged from 152.4 cases in New Hampshire to 681.8 cases in Alaska (Figure 3, Table 2). Thirty states, the District of Columbia, and Guam had chlamydia case rates higher than 300 cases per 100,000 population.

Chlamydia by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

In 2006, the chlamydia case rate per 100,000 population in the 50 most populous MSAs increased overall, among both women and men (Table 7). Among women, the 2006 case rate of 533.8 is a 4.4% increase over the 2005 case rate of

511.3 (Table 8). The 2006 case rate among men (191.5 per 100,000 population) increased 7.5% from the 2005 case rate (178.2) (Table 9). In 2006, 56.7% of chlamydia cases were reported by these MSAs.

Chlamydia by County

Counties in the United States with the highest chlamydia case rates per 100,000 population were located primarily in the Southeast and West, including Alaska (Figure 4). In 2006, 842 (26.8%) of 3,140 counties had rates greater than 300.0 cases per 100,000 population. Rates per 100,000 population were 150.0 or less in 1,296 counties (41.3%) and between 150.1 and 300 in 1,002 counties (31.9%). Eighty-nine counties and independent cities reported 50% of all chlamydia cases in 2006. Fifty-four with the greatest number of cases are shown in Table 6, with case rates ranging from 213.3 (Miami-Dade County, Florida) to 1330.3 (St. Louis (City), Missouri) per 100,000 population.

Chlamydia by Reporting Source

The majority of chlamydia cases reported in 2006 were reported from venues outside of STD clinics (Figure 5, Table A2). Among women, only 12.0% of chlamydia cases were reported through an STD clinic (93,169 of 775,788 total cases). In contrast, among men, 32.7% of chlamydia cases were reported through an STD clinic in 2006 (82,638 of 252,630 total cases).

Chlamydia by Race/Ethnicity

In 2006, chlamydia rates increased for all racial and ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders (Figure 6, Table 11B). The rate of chlamydia among African Americans was over eight times higher than that of whites (1,275.0 and 153.1 cases per 100,000, respectively). The rates among American Indian/Alaska Natives (797.3) and Hispanics (477.0) were also higher

than that of whites (5.2 and 3.1 times higher, respectively). In 2006, the chlamydia case rate per 100,000 population among Asian/Pacific Islanders was 132.1, a decrease of 11.0% from the 2005 rate (148.4).

Chlamydia by Sex

In 2006, the overall rate of reported chlamydial infection among women in the United States (515.8 cases per 100,000 females) was almost three times as high as the rate among men (173.0 cases per 100,000 males), likely reflecting a greater number of women screened for this infection (Figure 1, Tables 4 and 5). The lower rates among men also suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not being diagnosed or reported as having chlamydia. However, with the advent of highly sensitive nucleic acid amplification tests that can be performed on urine, symptomatic and asymptomatic men are increasingly being diagnosed with chlamydial infection. From 2002 through 2006, the chlamydial infection rate in men increased by 36.4% (from 126.8 to 173.0 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 15.9% increase in women during the same period (from 445.0 to 515.8 cases per 100,000 females).

Chlamydia by Age and Sex

Among women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2006 were among those 15 to 19 years of age (2,862.7 cases per 100,000 females) and 20 to 24 years of age (2,797.0 cases per 100,000 females) (Figure 7, Table 10). These increased rates in women may, in part, reflect increased screening in this group. Age-specific rates among men, while substantially lower than the rates among women, were highest in the 20- to 24-year-old age group (856.9 cases per 100,000 males) (Figure 7, Table 10).

Chlamydia Screening and Prevalence Monitoring Project

Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. In 1993, chlamydia screening services for women were expanded to three additional HHS regions (III, VII, and VIII) and, in 1995, to the remaining HHS regions (I, II, IV, V, VI, and IX). In some regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements local- and state-funded screening programs. Screening criteria and practices vary by region and state.

In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 6.7% (range 2.8% to 16.9%) (Figures 8 and 9). See **Appendix** (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring) for details.

To examine trends in regional chlamydia positivity, rates are adjusted to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (Figure 10, see **Appendix**).⁷ Even after adjustment, chlamydia test positivity has remained fairly stable in all 10 HHS regions between 2002 and 2006. Positivity slightly decreased in three regions from 2005 to 2006, increased in five regions, and remained the same in two regions.

Chlamydia Among Special Populations

Additional information on chlamydia screening programs for women of reproductive age and chlamydia among adolescents and minority populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

Chlamydia Summary

Both prevalence and reported cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections remain high across age groups, race/ethnicity groups, geographic locales, and both sexes. The burden of chlamydia appears higher among women, especially those of younger age (15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years of age), but this may be a reflection of which persons are screened. Racial differences also persist; case rates among African Americans continue to be substantially higher than rates among other race/ethnicity groups.

¹ Datta SD, Sternberg M, Johnson RE, Berman S, Papp JR, McQuillan G, Weinstock H. Gonorrhea and chlamydia in the United States among persons 14 to 39 years of age, 1999 to 2002. *Ann Intern Med* 2007;147(2):89-96.

² Miller WC, Ford CA, Morris M, Handcock MD, Schmitz JL, Hobbs MM, Cohen MS, Mullan Harris K, Udry JR. Prevalence of chlamydial and gonococcal infections among young adults in the United States. *JAMA* 2004;291(18):2229-36.

³ Scholes D, Stergachis A, Heidrich FE, Andrilla H, Holmes KK, Stamm WE. Prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease by screening for cervical chlamydial infection. *N Engl J Med* 1996;34(21):1362-66.

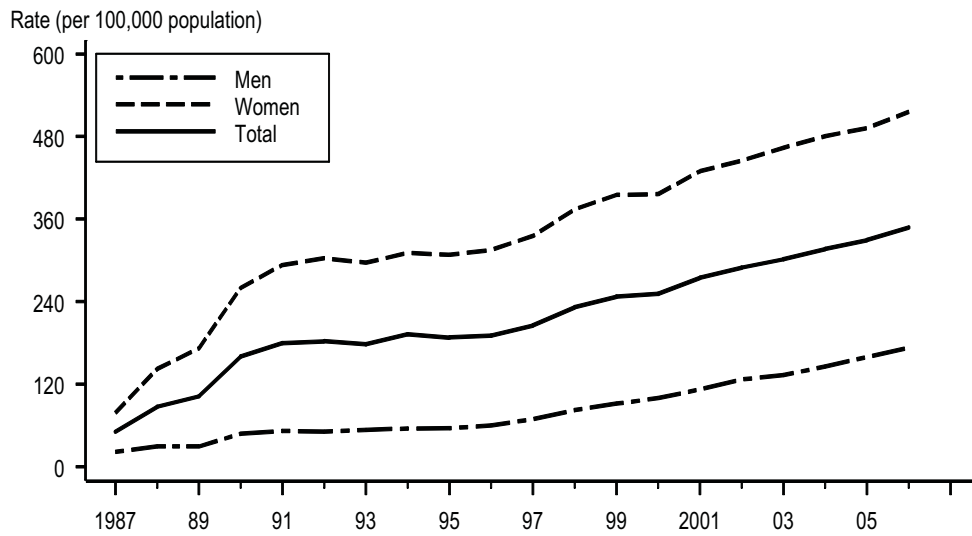
⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006. *MMWR*, 2006;55(No.RR-11):38.

⁵ National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). HEDIS 2000: Technical Specifications, Washington, DC, 1999, pp. 68-70, 285-286.

⁶ Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1998;25:251-3.

⁷ Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, et al. Impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000;51:430-5.

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006



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 by region: United States, 1997–2006

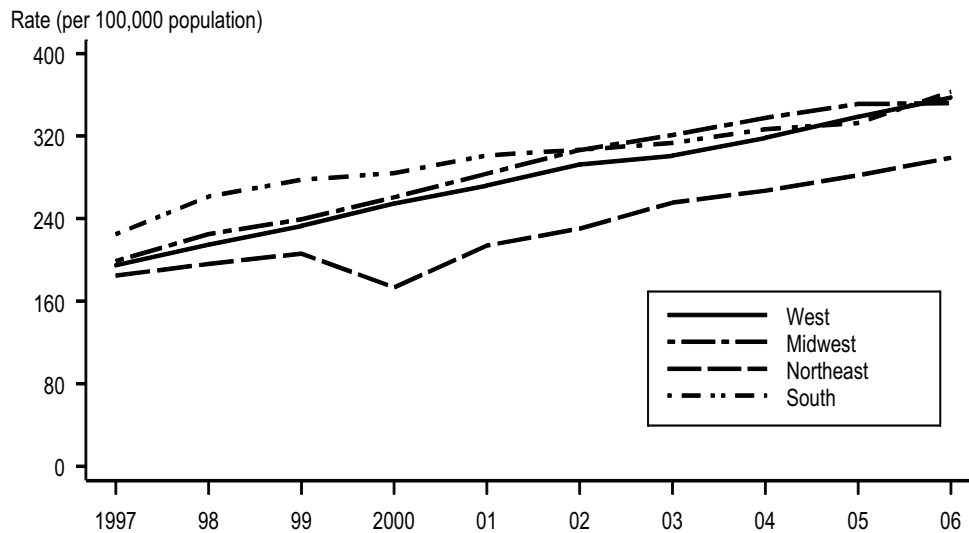
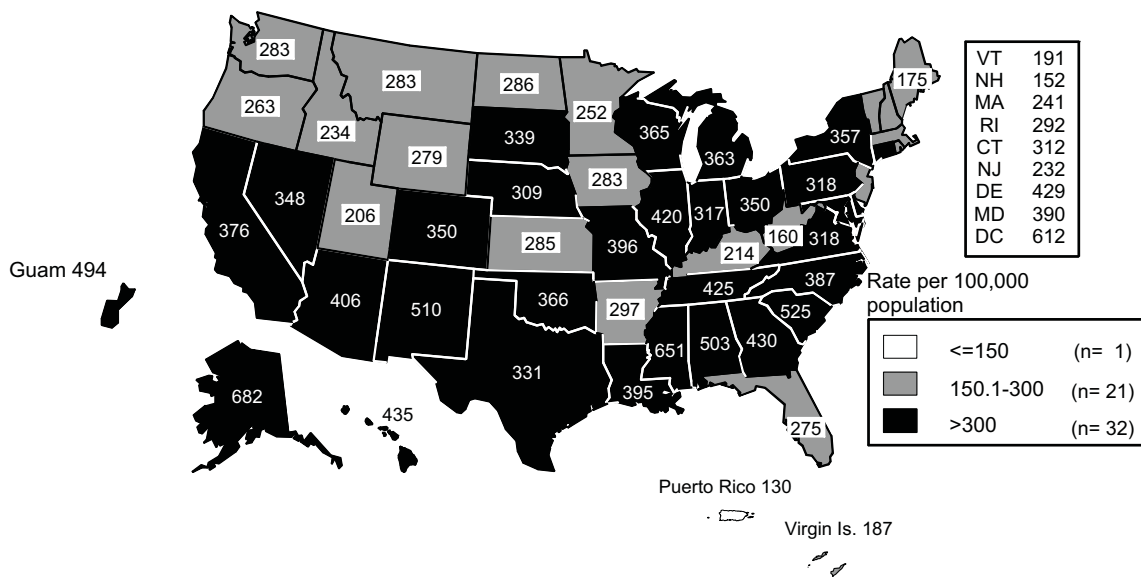


Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 345.0 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting).

Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2006

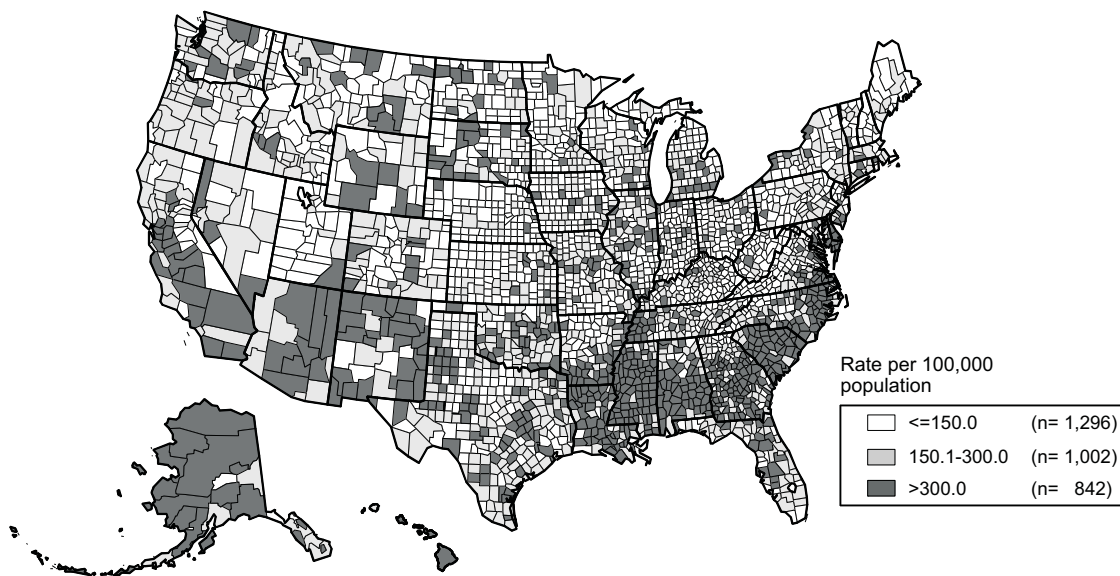


Figure 5. Chlamydia — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

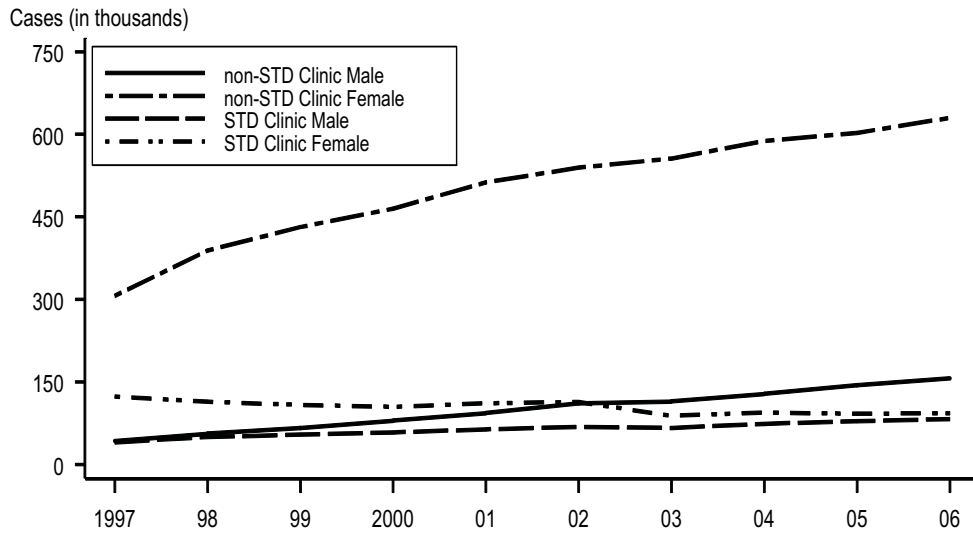


Figure 6. Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

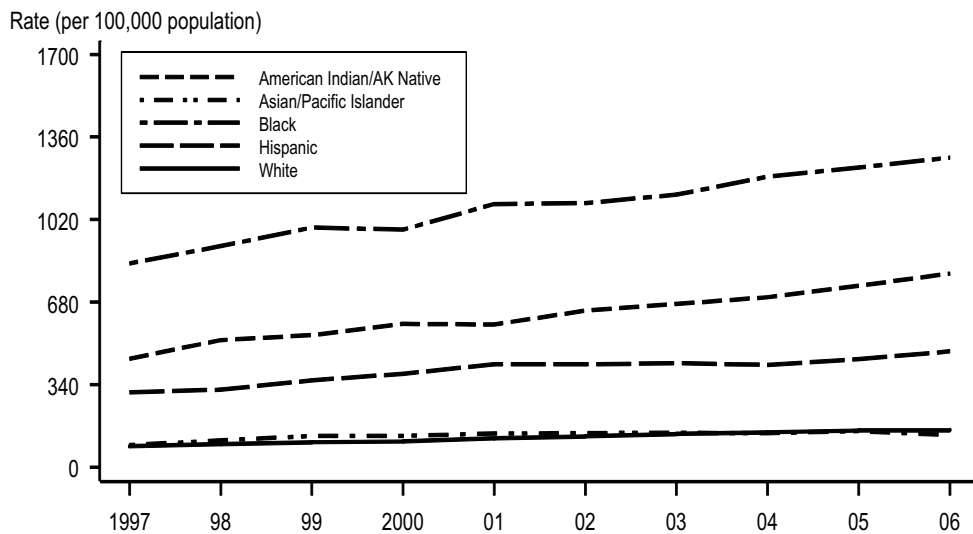


Figure 7. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006

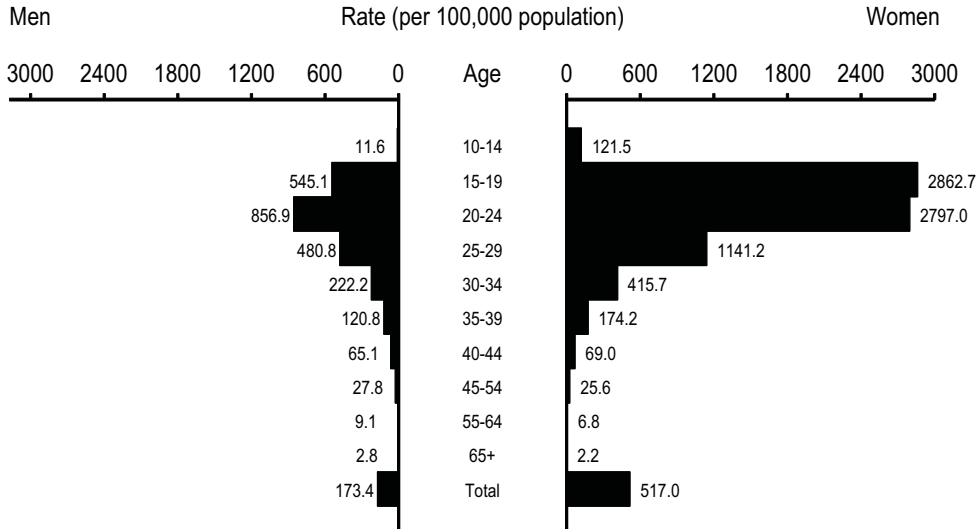
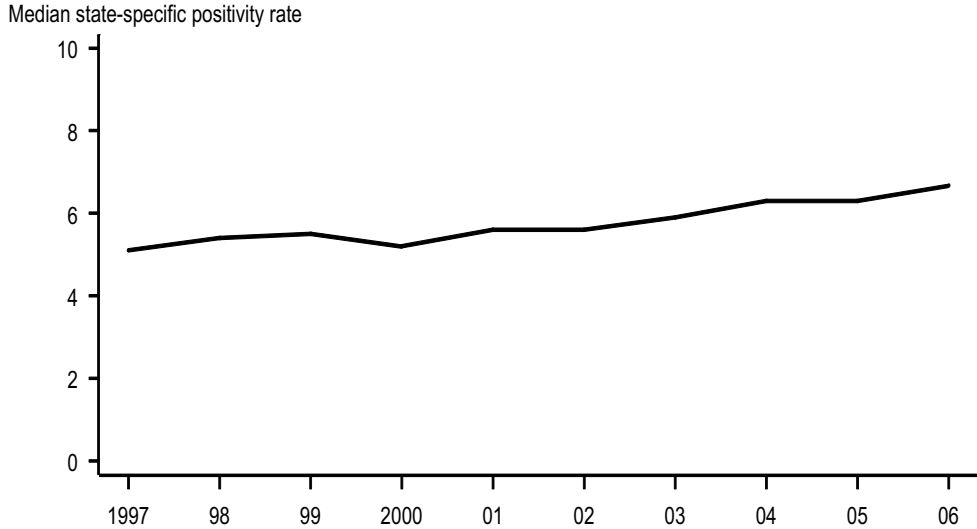


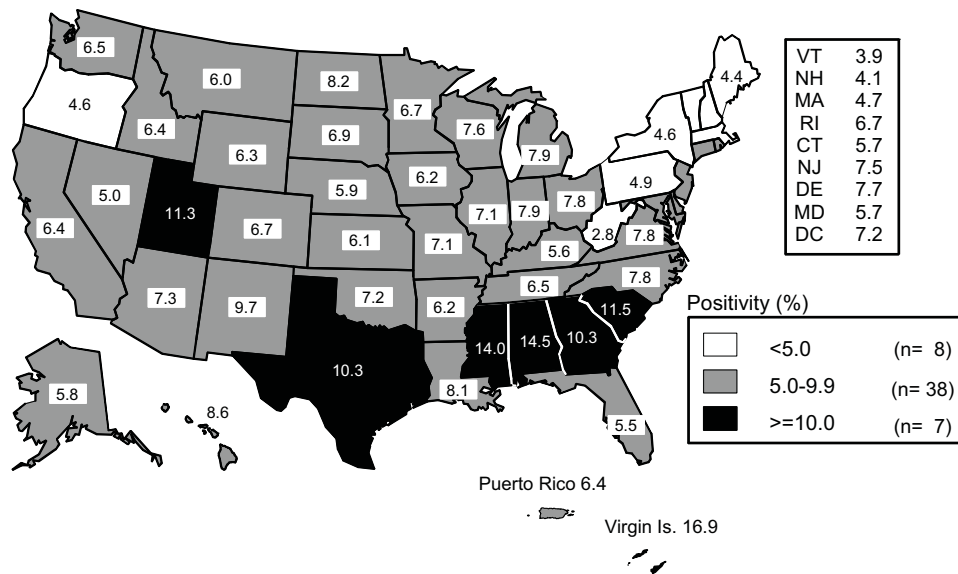
Figure 8. Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2006



Note: As of 1997, all 10 Health and Human Services (HHS) regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas, reported chlamydia positivity data. See Appendix for definitions of HHS regions.

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

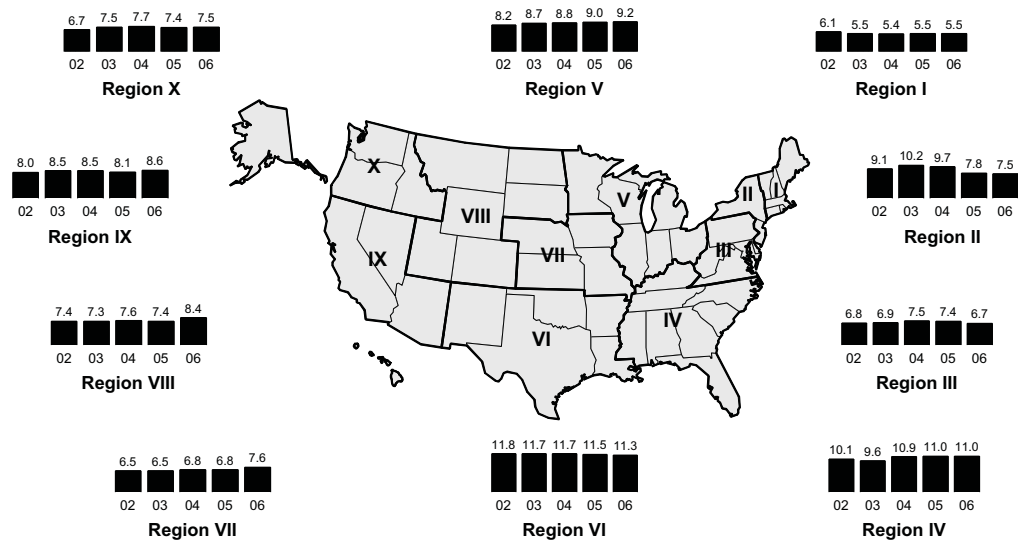
Figure 9. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2006.

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

Figure 10. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002–2006



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. See Appendix (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring) for more information. See Appendix for definitions of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions.

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

Gonorrhea

Background

Gonorrhea is the second most commonly-reported notifiable disease in the United States. Infections due to *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, like those resulting from *Chlamydia trachomatis*, are a major cause of PID in the United States. PID can lead to serious outcomes in women such as tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. In addition, epidemiologic and biologic studies provide strong evidence that gonococcal infections facilitate the transmission of HIV infection.¹

From 1975 through 1997, the national gonorrhea rate declined 74% following implementation of the national gonorrhea control program in the mid-1970s (Table 1). Gonorrhea rates subsequently appeared to plateau for several years. However, rates increased for the second consecutive year, with 358,366 cases of gonorrhea reported in the United States in 2006 (Figure 11 and Table 1).

Increases in gonorrhea rates in 8 western states from 2000 to 2005 have been described among a wide variety of populations in the affected states.² Increases in quinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) in 2006 led to changes in national guidelines that now limit the recommended treatment of gonorrhea to a single class of drug, the cephalosporins.³ The combination of increases in gonorrhea morbidity with increases in resistance and decreased treatment options have increased the need for better understanding of the epidemiology of gonorrhea.

Although gonorrhea case reporting is useful for monitoring trends in gonorrhea, true increases or decreases in disease may be masked by changes in screening practices (affected by changes in concomitant testing for chlamydia and broader use of urine-based testing), use of diagnostic tests with differing test performance, and changes in reporting practices.⁴

For most areas, the number of gonorrhea cases reported to CDC is affected by many factors, in addition to the occurrence of the infection within the population. As with reporting of other STDs, reporting of gonorrhea cases to CDC is incomplete.⁵ For these reasons, supplemental data on gonorrhea prevalence in persons screened in a variety of different settings are useful in assessing disease burden in selected populations.

Gonorrhea – United States

In 2006, 358,366 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States. The rate of reported gonorrhea in the United States was 120.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2006 (Figure 11 and Table 1), an increase of 5.5% since 2005. Gonorrhea rates increased in 2006 for the second consecutive year.

Gonorrhea by Region

As in previous years, in 2006 the South had the highest gonorrhea rate among the four regions of the country. Although the gonorrhea rate in the South declined for many years, in 2006 it rose by 12.3% from 2005 to a rate of 159.2 cases per 100,000 population. The rate in the West continued

to increase, with an increase of 31.8% from 2002 to 2006. In contrast, the rate in the Northeast decreased by 21.2% from 93.6 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 to 73.8 in 2006. The rate in the Midwest (142.2 in 2002 and 136.9 in 2006) has shown minimal change (Figure 13 and Table 13).

An evaluation of increases in gonorrhea in eight western states suggested that increases were likely due to a variety of factors such as changes in testing practices (increased volume and use of more sensitive tests) as well as real increases in disease.²

Gonorrhea by State

In 2006, only four states and Puerto Rico had gonorrhea rates below the HP2010 national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 14 and Tables 12 & 13).⁶ Unfortunately this is two fewer states than met the HP2010 target in 2005.

Gonorrhea by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

The overall gonorrhea rate in the 50 most populous MSAs was 131.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2006. This is a 3.3% increase from 2005. All of these MSAs had rates higher than the HP2010 target of 19 cases per 100,000 population (Table 17). In 2006, 58.3% of gonorrhea cases were reported by these MSAs. Similar to previous years, in 2006 the total gonorrhea rate among females in these MSAs (130.1) remained similar to that among males (131.6) (Tables 18 and 19).

Gonorrhea by County

In 2006, 1,234 (39.3%) of 3,140 counties in the United States had gonorrhea rates at or below the HP2010 national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population. Rates per 100,000 population were between 19 and 100 in 1,134 counties (36.1%), and greater than 100 in 772 counties (24.6%). The

majority of counties with greater than 100 cases per 100,000 population were located in the South (Figure 15).

In 2006, 50% of reported gonorrhea cases occurred in just 68 counties or independent cities (Table 16).

Gonorrhea by Reporting Source

In 2006, 26.8% of gonorrhea cases were reported by STD clinics (Table A2). This is a change from 2002, when 35.2% of gonorrhea cases were reported by STD clinics. In 2006, a higher proportion of male gonorrhea cases were reported from STD clinics than female cases (37.9% and 16.7% respectively) (Figure 16).

Gonorrhea by Race/Ethnicity

Changes in gonorrhea rates between 2002 and 2006 differed by race/ethnic group. Gonorrhea rates decreased by 7.7% during this time period for African Americans from 713.7 to 658.4 cases per 100,000 population. However, the gonorrhea rate among African Americans increased by 6.3% between 2005 and 2006, the first increase for this population since 1998.

Other racial and ethnic groups have also seen increases in gonorrhea rates. Since 2002, the gonorrhea rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 22.8%, whites increased 17.7%, and Hispanics increased 11.8%. The gonorrhea rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders decreased 1.4% between 2002 and 2006 (Figure 17 and Table 21B).

In 2006, the gonorrhea rate among African Americans was 18 times greater than the rate for whites. This is a decrease from 2002 when there was a 23-fold difference in rates. Gonorrhea rates were 3.8 times greater among American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 2.1 times greater among Hispanics than among whites in 2006. Rates among Asian/Pacific Islanders were

1.7 times lower than among whites in 2006.

Gonorrhea by Sex

Prior to 1996, rates of gonorrhea among men were higher than rates among women. For the sixth consecutive year, however, gonorrhea rates among women are slightly higher than among men (Figure 12). In 2006, the gonorrhea rate among women was 124.3 and the rate among men was 116.8 cases per 100,000 population (Tables 14 and 15).

Gonorrhea by Region and Sex

Between 2002 and 2006, gonorrhea rates among women increased 39.3% in the West and 1.3% in the South. Gonorrhea rates among women decreased 22.0% in the Northeast and were unchanged in the Midwest during the same time period.

Between 2002 and 2006, gonorrhea rates among men increased 25.7% in the West, and decreased 20.1% in the Northeast, 8.1% in the Midwest, and 4.8% in the South (Tables 14 and 15).

Gonorrhea by Age and Sex

In 2006, gonorrhea rates continued to be highest among adolescents and young adults. The overall gonorrhea rate was highest for the 20- to 24-year-old age group (527.5), which is over four times higher than the national gonorrhea rate. Among females in 2006, 15- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-old women had the highest rates of gonorrhea (647.9 and 605.7, respectively); 20- to 24-year-old males had the highest rate (454.1) (Figure 18 and Table 20).

Although the gonorrhea rate among those 15 to 19 years of age decreased in recent years, in 2006 this rate increased 6.3%. Similar slight increases were seen among other younger age groups (4.4% among those 20 to 24 years of age and 8.1% among those 25 to 29 years of age) (Table

20). Similar increases were seen among both males and females in all age groups 29 years of age and younger (8.4% for males and 5.3% for females ages 15 to 19 years of age; 4.5% and 4.4% for males and females aged 20 to 24 years of age, respectively; and 7.6% for males and 8.8% for females aged 25 to 29 years of age) (Figures 19 and 20, and Table 20).

Gonorrhea by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

From 2002 to 2006 the overall rate in African-American men decreased 8.8% from 770.7 per 100,000 population to 702.7 despite an increase of 6.8% between 2005 and 2006. Increases were seen in this time period for African-American men in most age groups. The overall rate in American Indian/Alaska Native men increased 8.5% between 2005 and 2006, 7.4% among Hispanic men, and 2.5% among white men. Gonorrhea rates among Asian/Pacific Islander men decreased 24.0% between 2005 and 2006 (Table 21B).

Between 2002 and 2006 the overall rate among African-American women decreased 6.6% from 662.1 per 100,000 population to 618.1. However, increases of 5.8% were seen between 2005 and 2006 overall for African-American women and in most age groups. Currently, 15- to 19-year-old African-American women still have the highest gonorrhea rate of any group (2,898.1 per 100,000 population).

Rates among Hispanic women increased 6.5% between 2005 and 2006, 4.7% among white women, and 3.5% among American Indian/Alaska Native women. A decrease of 8.1% was seen among Asian/Pacific Island women (Table 21B).

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring Projects

Gonorrhea test positivity data are available from a variety of settings. Screening criteria

and practices may vary by state and over time.

Family Planning Clinics

In 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 43 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands was 1.1% (range 0.0% to 4.8%) (Figure 21). Median gonorrhea positivity in family planning clinics has shown minimal change in recent years (0.9% in 2002).

Prenatal Clinics

For women attending selected prenatal clinics in 20 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the median positivity was 1.0% (range 0.0% to 3.2%) (Figure F). Median gonorrhea positivity in prenatal clinics has shown minimal change in recent years (0.9% in 2002).

National Job Training Program

For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 36 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia in 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0.0% to 7.1%) in 2006 (Figure M). Among men entering the program from 20 states in 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea positivity was 3.6% (range 0.0% to 6.2%) (Figure N).

Juvenile Corrections

In 2006, the median positivity for gonorrhea in women entering 37 juvenile corrections facilities was 3.8% (range 0.0% to 12.2%), and in men entering 62 juvenile corrections facilities was 0.9% (range 0.0% to 4.5%) (Table CC).

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea.^{3,7-14} In 1986, the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a national sentinel surveillance system, was established to monitor trends in antimicrobial susceptibilities of strains of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States among selected STD clinics or sites¹⁴ (Figure 22).

Overall, 25.6% of isolates collected in 2006 in 28 GISP sites were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, or some combination of those antibiotics (Figure 23).

Quinolone-resistant *N. Gonorrhoeae* (QRNG)

Resistance to ciprofloxacin (a fluoroquinolone in the quinolone family of antimicrobials) was first identified in GISP sites in 1991. From 1991 through 1998, fewer than nine quinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) isolates were identified each year, and such isolates were identified in only a few GISP clinics. However since 1999 QRNG prevalence has steadily increased, first in Hawaii and in the Pacific Islands, then in the Western states, and then among MSM.^{8-11,13,15} In 2006, 843 (13.8% of the total) GISP isolates were identified as QRNG, an increase from 2005, when 581 (9.4% of the total) isolates were identified as QRNG. QRNG isolates were submitted from 27 of 28 GISP clinics in 2006 (Figures 22 and 24).

QRNG by Region

In 2006, 34 (35.8%) of 95 isolates submitted from Honolulu demonstrated ciprofloxacin-resistance, up from 17 (19.3%) of 88 isolates in 2005.

In California, increases in the number of isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin were identified in all GISP sites. In Los Angeles,

22.7% of isolates in 2006 were ciprofloxacin-resistant compared with 14.5% in 2005; in Long Beach, 28.4% were resistant in 2006 compared with 23.5% in 2005; in Orange County, 34.6% were resistant in 2006 compared with 27.5% in 2005; in San Diego, 35.1% were resistant in 2006 compared to 26.2% with 2005; and in San Francisco, 44.5% were resistant in 2006 compared with 31.3% in 2005.

Similarly in other West Coast sites, Denver, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Portland, and Seattle the prevalence of QRNG remains high. Between 2005 and 2006, in Denver, the prevalence increased to 15.7% from 10.9%; in Las Vegas, increased to 8.7% from 5.4%; in Phoenix, to 11.9% from 7.1%; in Portland, to 27.2% from 23.1%; and in Seattle the prevalence almost tripled to 31.8% from 11.6%.

In the South, increases in the prevalence of QRNG continued to be observed in Atlanta, Dallas, Greensboro, Miami, New Orleans, and Oklahoma City. Between 2005 and 2006 in Atlanta, QRNG resistance increased to 5.7% from 3.8%; in Dallas, the prevalence doubled to 6.1% from 3.2%; in Greensboro it increased to 1.7% from 0.6%; in Miami it doubled to 19.8% from 9.1%; in New Orleans, the prevalence of QRNG increased to 10.2% from 6.3%; and in Oklahoma City, it increased to 4.3% from 2.3%. In Baltimore, the prevalence was slightly down to 1.4% in 2006 from 3% in 2005. In Birmingham, the prevalence remained the same at 1.1%.

In the Midwest and Northeast, increases in prevalence of QRNG were seen in Cleveland and Philadelphia. In Cleveland, the prevalence of isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin increased to 3.1% in 2006 from 2.8% in 2005 and in Philadelphia, the prevalence more than doubled to 30.3% in 2006 from 14.3% in 2005. There was a slight decrease in QRNG prevalence in Chicago to 4.1% in 2006 from 4.7% in

2005; in Cincinnati to 0.7% from 1%; and in Minneapolis to 5.7% from 8%. The prevalence remained the same for Detroit at 0.3%.

Sites that identified ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates for the first time in GISP in 2006 included Albuquerque and New York City (which joined GISP in 2006). Tripler Army Medical Center did not identify any QRNG isolates in 2006 (Figure 22).

Additional information on antimicrobial susceptibility data and treatment recommendations from state and local health departments may be found in the 2006 GISP report⁹ or the GISP website: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/GISP>

QRNG by Sexual Behavior

The number of QRNG isolates from MSM has continued to increase in 2006 to 499 (39% of all specimens from MSM) from 387 (29%) isolates in 2005. During the same time period, the number of these isolates from heterosexuals almost doubled from 183 (3.8%) to 328 (7%) (Figure 25).

As a result of this continued high prevalence of QRNG among MSM and more recently among heterosexuals, in April 2007, CDC revised the *2006 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines*. Fluoroquinolones are no longer recommended for use in the treatment of gonorrhea and associated conditions such as pelvic inflammatory disease.¹²

Other Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing

To date, cephalosporin resistance has not been identified in GISP, and the proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone or cefixime has remained very low over time. In 2001, three GISP isolates with decreased susceptibility to cefixime were also found to be resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin; such multi-drug resistance in

combination with decreased susceptibility to cefixime had not previously been identified in the United States.¹³ In 2004, two GISP isolates had decreased susceptibility to cefixime; one of those isolates demonstrated the same resistance pattern as the 2001 isolates described above. In 2005, there were no GISP isolates that had decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone or cefixime; in 2006, one GISP isolate had decreased susceptibility to cefixime only.

The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin has been increasing since GISP began monitoring azithromycin susceptibility in 1992. In 2005, there was a change in the media used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing which resulted in an observational shift of the MIC curve for azithromycin. Thus, the azithromycin MIC for decreased susceptibility was changed from ≥ 1.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ to ≥ 2.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ from 2005 and thereafter. In 2006, 0.2% (14/6,089) isolates had azithromycin MIC ≥ 2.0 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ which is a slight decrease from 0.6% (35/6,199) isolates from 2005.

Gonorrhea Among Special Populations

Additional information about gonorrhea in racial and ethnic minority populations, adolescents, MSM, and other at risk populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

Gonorrhea Summary

In summary, the national gonorrhea rate increased in 2006 for the second consecutive year. Gonorrhea rates increased in all regions of the country except the Northeast, among most age groups, and among all race/ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Of particular concern are increases noted for the first time since 1998 among African Americans, the population with the greatest burden of disease and experiencing the greatest disparity as compared to other race/ethnic groups.

Rates among adolescent and young adults had been decreasing in recent years, but 2006 data demonstrate increases in these populations as well.

In addition, 2006 GISP data shows notable increases in QRNG prevalence, especially in the Midwest and Northeast; regions where previously it had been lower. As a response, modifications were made to the 2006 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines.³

¹ Fleming DT, Wasserheit JN. From epidemiological synergy to public health policy and practice: the contribution of other sexually transmitted diseases to sexual transmission of HIV infection. *Sex Transm Infect*, 1999 Feb;75(1):3-17.

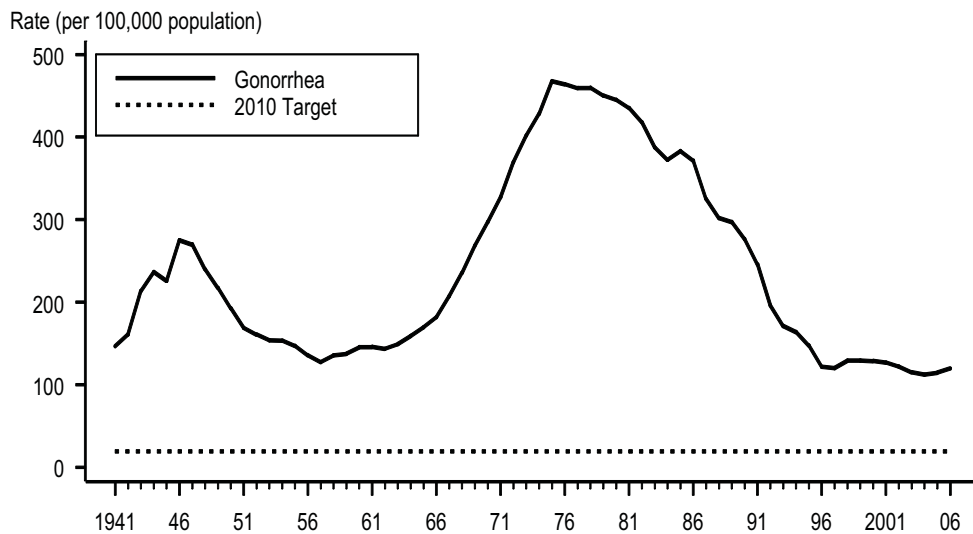
² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in gonorrhea – Eight western states, 2000-2005. *MMWR* 2007;56:222-225.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Update to CDC's Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006: Fluoroquinolones No Longer Recommended for Treatment of Gonococcal Infections. *MMWR*, 2007;56: 332-336.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea – United States, 1998. *MMWR* 2000;49:538-42.

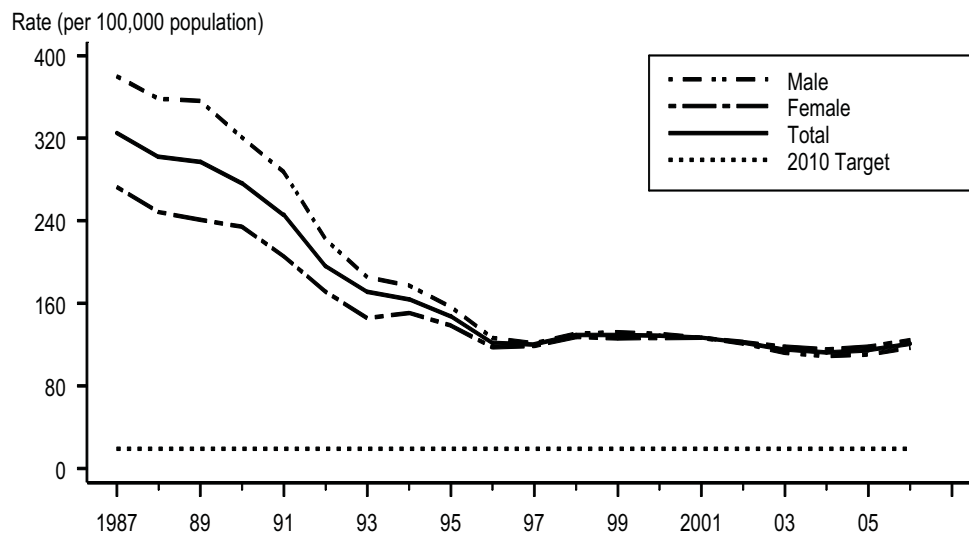
- ⁵ Sexually Transmitted Diseases in America: How Many Cases and At What Cost? Prepared for the Kaiser Family Foundation by: American Social Health Association, December 1998, ASHA: Research Triangle Park, NC, Kaiser Family Foundation: Menlo Park, CA 94025.
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.
- ⁷ Fox KK, Whittington W, Levine WC, Moran JS, Zaidi AA, Nakashima AN. Gonorrhea in the United States, 1981–1996: demographic and geographic trends. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1998;25(7):386-93.
- ⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fluoroquinolone-resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Hawaii, 1999, and decreased susceptibility to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, Missouri, 1999. *MMWR* 2000;49:833-837.
- ⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2006*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2008).
- ¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* – Hawaii and California, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:1041-1044.
- ¹¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* among men who have sex with men – United States, 2003, and revised recommendations for gonorrhea treatment, 2004. *MMWR* 2004;53:335-338.
- ¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2006. *MMWR*, 2006;55(No.RR-11).
- ¹³ Wang SA, Lee MV, Iverson CJ, Ohye RG, Whitticar PM, Hale JA, Trees DL, Knapp JS, Effler PV, Weinstock HS. Multi-drug resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility to cefixime, Hawaii, 2001. *CID* 2003;37:849-52.
- ¹⁴ Schwarcz, S, Zenilman J, Schnell D, et al. National Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. *JAMA* 1990;264: 1413-1417.
- ¹⁵ Wang SA, Harvey AB, Conner SM, et al. Antimicrobial Resistance for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States, 1988 to 2003: The Spread of Fluoroquinolone Resistance. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2007;147:81-89.

Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1941–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target



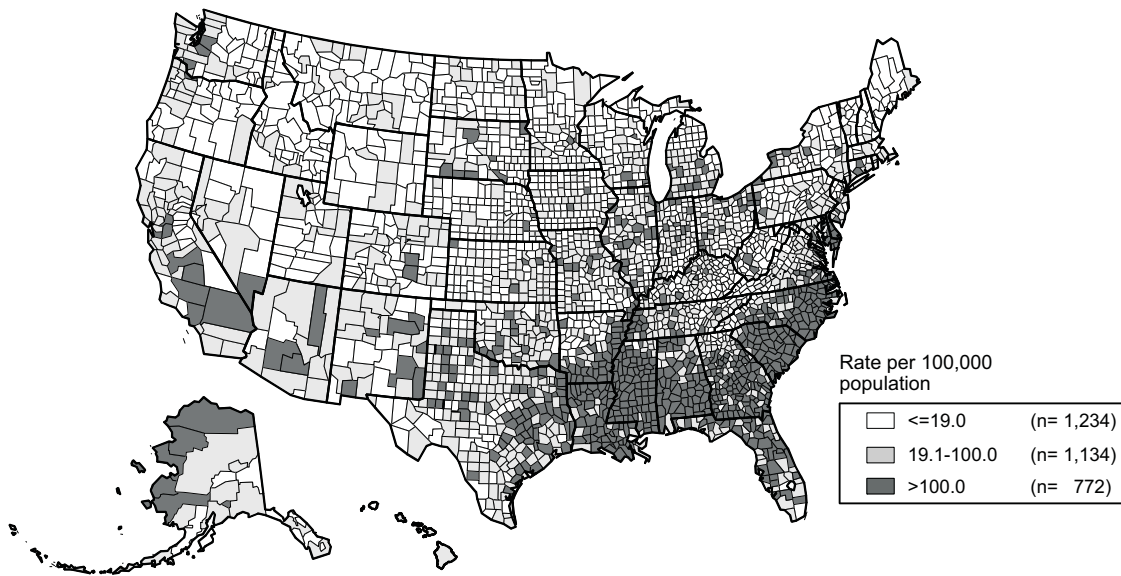
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 15. Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2006



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 16. Gonorrhea — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

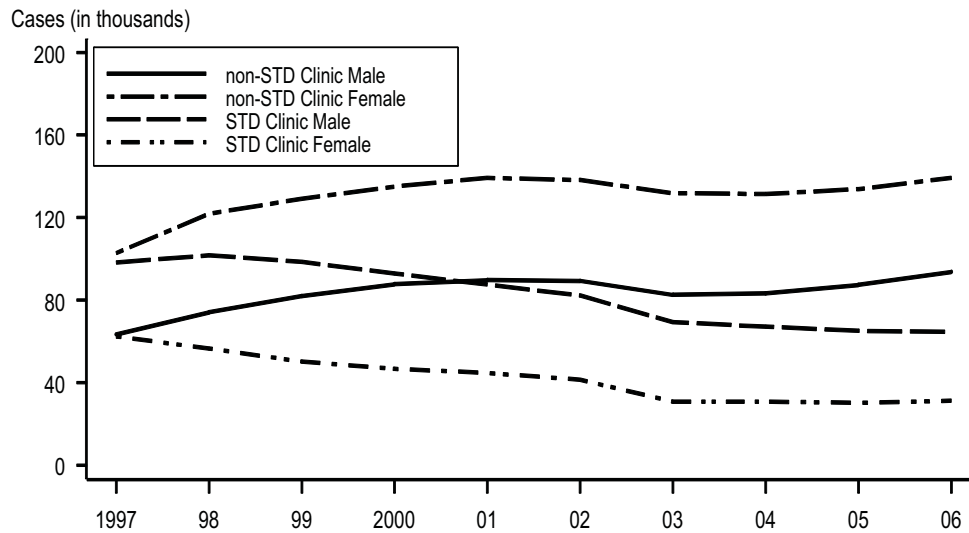


Figure 17. Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

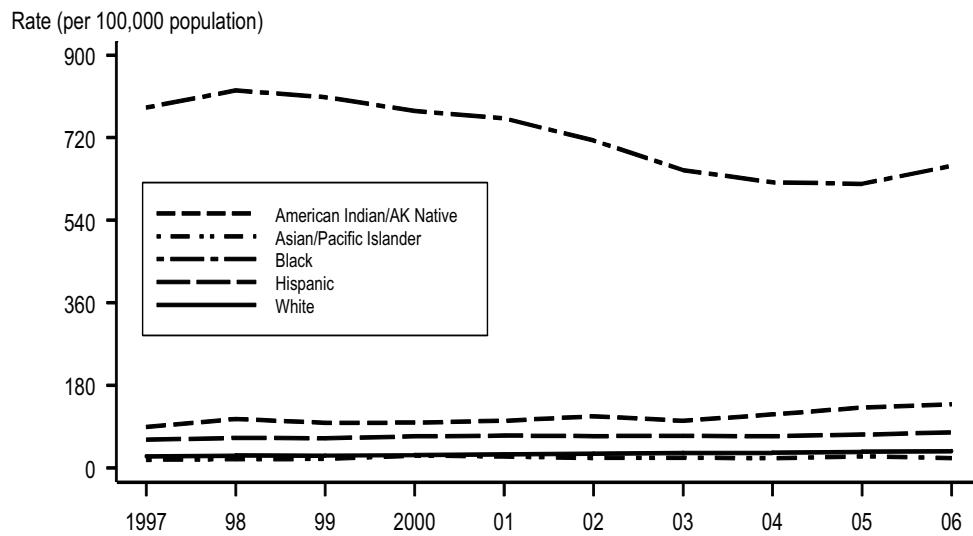


Figure 18. Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006

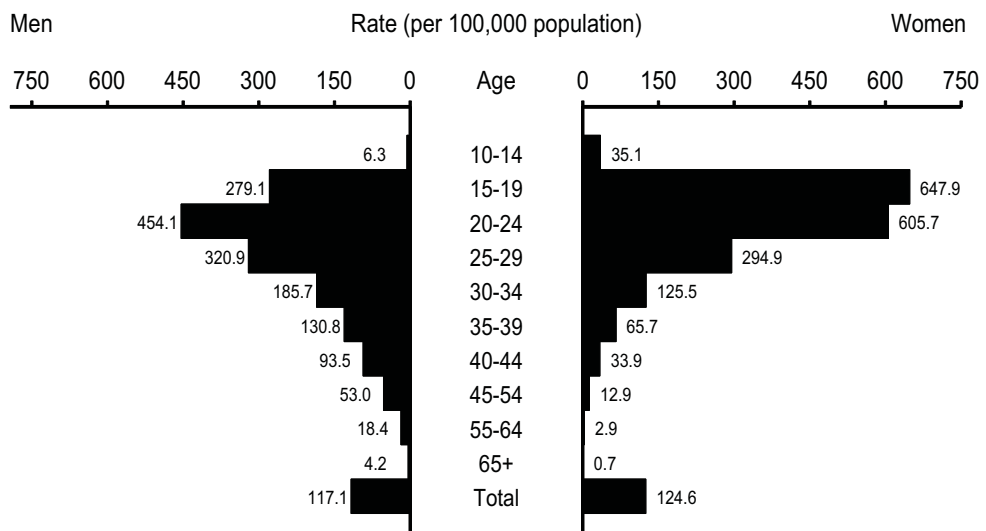


Figure 19. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

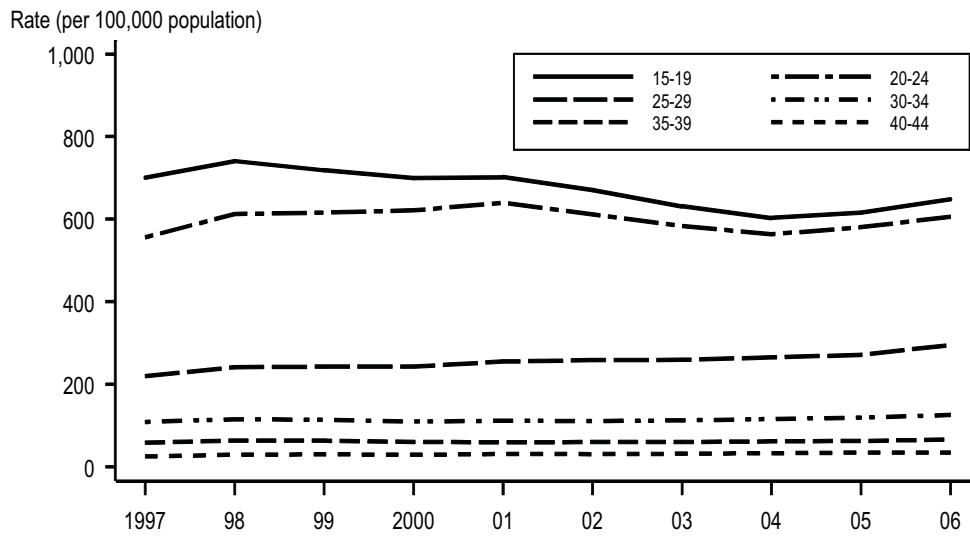


Figure 20. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

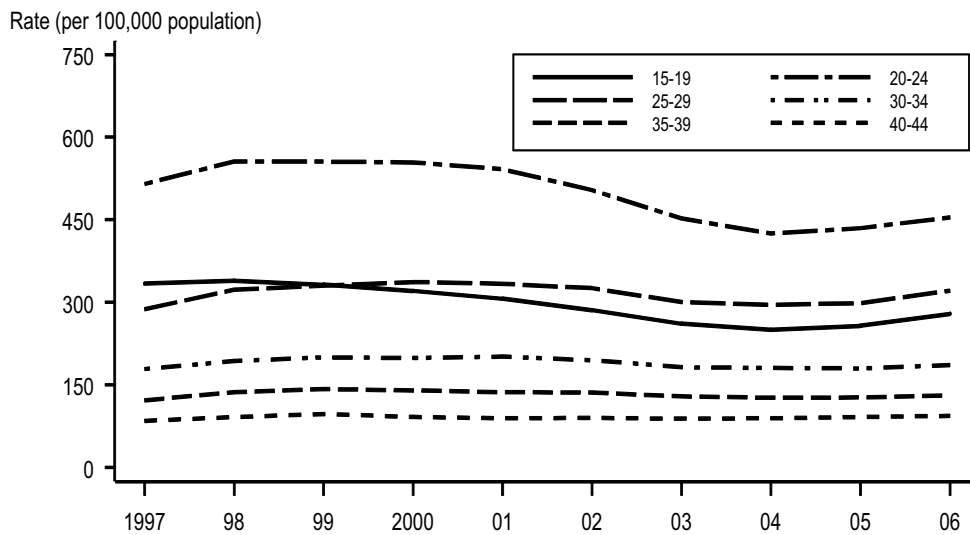
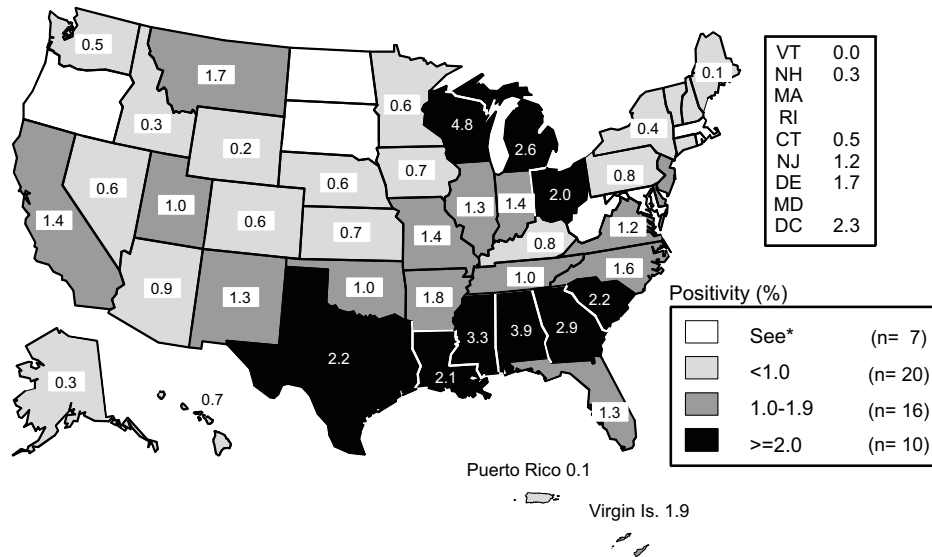


Figure 21. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006

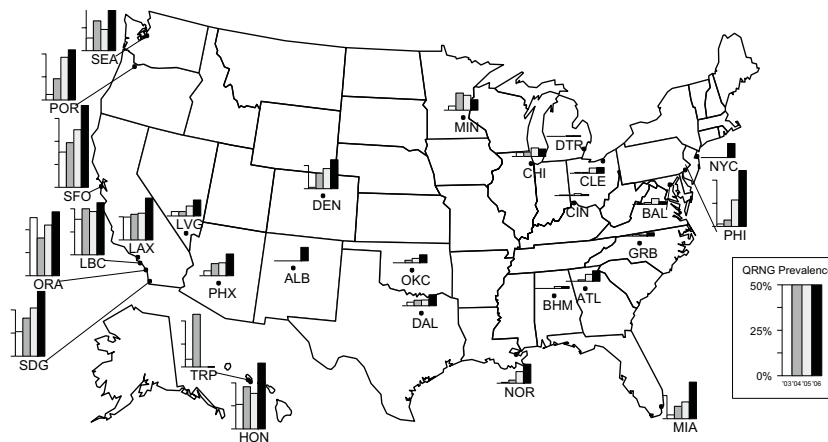


*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2006.

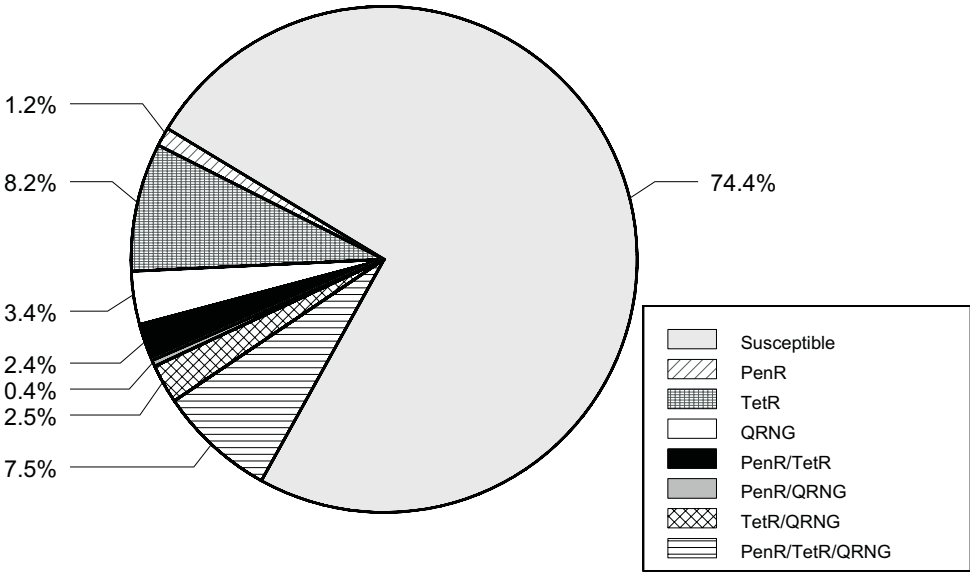
SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 22. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Prevalence of ciprofloxacin resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by GISP site, 2003-2006



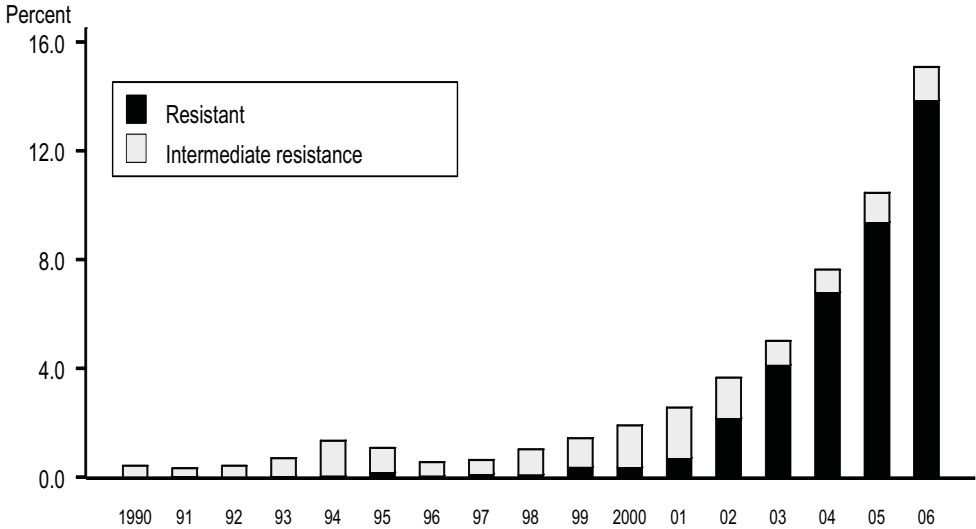
Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 4 years. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ATL=Atlanta, GA; BAL=Baltimore, MD; BHM=Birmingham, AL; CHI=Chicago, IL; CIN=Cincinnati, OH; CLE=Cleveland, OH; DAL=Dallas, TX; DEN=Denver, CO; DTR=Detroit, MI; HON=Honolulu, HI; LAX=Los Angeles, CA; LBC=Long Beach, CA; LVG=Las Vegas, NV; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; GRB=Greensboro, NC; NOR=New Orleans, LA; NYC=New York City, NY; OKC=Oklahoma City, OK; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; SFO=San Francisco, CA; and TRP=Tripler Army Medical Center, HI.

Figure 23. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin resistance among GISP isolates, 2006



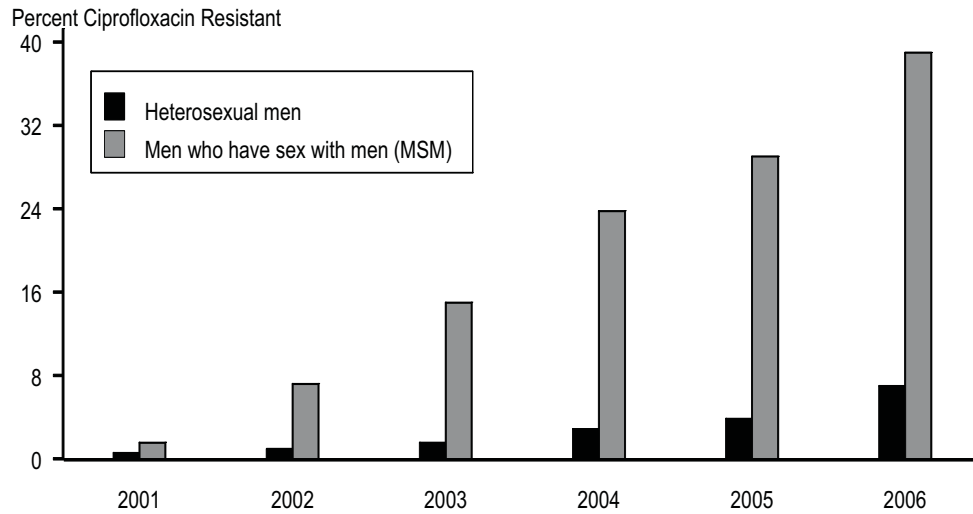
Note: PenR=penicillinase producing *N. gonorrhoeae* and chromosomally mediated penicillin-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; TetR=chromosomally and plasmid mediated tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*; QRNG=ciprofloxacin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae*.

Figure 24. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2006



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs $\geq 1 \mu\text{g/ml}$. Isolates with intermediate resistance have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Figure 25. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin by sexual behavior, 2001–2006



Syphilis

Background

Syphilis, a genital ulcerative disease, causes significant complications if untreated and facilitates the transmission of HIV. Untreated early syphilis in pregnant women results in perinatal death in up to 40% of cases and, if acquired during the four years preceding pregnancy, may lead to infection of the fetus in 80% of cases.¹

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States decreased during the 1990s; in 2000, the rate was the lowest since reporting began in 1941 (Figure 26). The low rate of infectious syphilis and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas in the United States led to the development of the CDC's *National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis*, which was announced by Surgeon General David Satcher in October 1999 and revised in May 2006.²

Although the rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined 89.7% between 1990 and 2000, the rate of P&S syphilis increased between 2001 and 2006. Overall increases in rates between 2001 and 2006 were observed primarily among men (from 3.0 cases per 100,000 population to 5.7 cases per 100,000 population). After persistent declines since 1990, the rate of P&S syphilis among women increased from 0.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2004 to 0.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2005 to 1.0 case per 100,000 population in 2006.

Syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in urban areas in other regions of the country. Increases in cases

among MSM have occurred and have been characterized by high rates of HIV co-infection and high-risk sexual behavior.³⁻⁷ The estimated proportion of P&S syphilis cases attributable to MSM increased from 4% in 2000 to 62% in 2004.^{8,9} In 2005, CDC requested that all state health departments report gender of sex partners for persons with syphilis. In 2006, the first full year for which data are available, 64% of all P&S syphilis cases from 30 areas (29 states and Washington, D.C.) with available information were among MSM.¹⁰

Syphilis - All Stages (P&S, Early Latent, Late, Late Latent, Congenital)

Between 2005 and 2006, the number of cases of early latent syphilis reported to CDC increased 12.4% (from 8,176 to 9,186), while the number of cases of late and late latent syphilis increased 9.9% (from 16,049 to 17,644) (Table 1). The total number of cases of syphilis (all stages: P&S, early latent, late, late latent, and congenital syphilis) reported to CDC increased 11.0% (from 33,288 to 36,935) between 2005 and 2006 (Table 1).

P&S Syphilis - United States

In 2006, P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC increased to 9,756 from 8,724 in 2005, an increase of 11.8%. The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 2006 (3.3 cases per 100,000 population) was 13.8% higher than the rate in 2005 (2.9 cases per 100,000 population), and it is greater than the HP 2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 27, Table

1).¹¹ Between 2005 and 2006, P&S syphilis rates in most age groups increased (Table 32).

In 2006, half of the total number of P&S syphilis cases were reported from 20 counties and two cities (Table 28).

P&S Syphilis by Region

The South accounted for 47.1% of the P&S syphilis cases in 2006 and 46.4% in 2005. Between 2005 and 2006, rates increased 13.2% in the South (from 3.8 to 4.3 cases per 100,000 population), 13.0% in the Northeast (from 2.3 to 2.6), and 15.2% in the West (from 3.3 to 3.8); rates remained the same in the Midwest (1.8). The 2006 rates in all regions were greater than the HP 2010 target of 0.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 28, Table 25).

P&S Syphilis by State

In 2006, P&S syphilis rates in four states were less than or equal to the HP 2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 29, Table 24). Five states and two outlying areas reported five or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 2006 (Table 24).

P&S Syphilis by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

The rate of P&S syphilis in 2006 for the 50 most populous MSAs (4.9) exceeded the HP 2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Table 29).

P&S Syphilis by County

In 2006, 2,360 of 3,140 counties (75.2%) in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,434 (77.5%) in 2005. Of 780 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 2006, 7 (0.9%) had rates at or below the HP2010 target of 0.2 cases per 100,000 population. Rates of P&S syphilis were above the HP2010 target for 773 counties in 2006 (Figure 30). These 773 counties (24.6% of the total number of counties in the United States) accounted for 99.9% of the total P&S syphilis cases reported in 2006.

P&S Syphilis by Reporting Source

Between 1990 and 2006, the proportion of P&S syphilis cases reported from sources other than STD clinics increased from 25.6% to 65% (Figure 31, Table A2). Between 2001 and 2006, the number of cases among males reported from non-STD clinic sources increased sharply while the number from STD clinics remained stable (Figure 31).

P&S Syphilis by Age

In 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis was highest in persons in the 25- to 29-year-old age group (7.8 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 32).

P&S Syphilis by Race/Ethnicity

From 2005 to 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis increased in all racial and ethnic groups. The rate increased 5.6% among non-Hispanic whites (from 1.8 to 1.9), 16.5% among African Americans (from 9.7 to 11.3), 12.5% among Hispanics (from 3.2 to 3.6), 18.2% among Asian/Pacific Islanders (from 1.1 to 1.3), and 37.5% among American Indian/Alaska Natives (from 2.4 to 3.3) (Table 33B).

P&S Syphilis by Sex

The rate of P&S syphilis increased 11.8% among men (from 5.1 cases to 5.7 cases per 100,000 men) between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 27, Table 27). During this time, the rate increased 11.1% among women from 0.9 to 1.0 cases per 100,000 women (Figure 27, Table 26).

P&S Syphilis by Male-to-Female Rate Ratio

The male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis has risen steadily since 1996 when

it was 1.2 (Figure 33), suggesting an increase in syphilis among MSM during this time. In 2006, the rate of syphilis in males was 5.7 times that in females.

Between 2005 and 2006, the male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis increased among whites (from 11.0 to 11.7), African Americans (from 3.5 to 3.7), Hispanics (from 6.0 to 7.9), Asian/Pacific Islanders (from 11.0 to 25.0), and American Indians/Alaska Natives (from 2.1 to 2.5) (Table 33B).

An increase in the male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis occurred in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in 20 of 34 states (59%) that reported at least 25 cases in 2006.

P&S Syphilis by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

From 2005 to 2006, the rate among non-Hispanic white males increased 6.1% (from 3.3 to 3.5), but remained the same among non-Hispanic white females (0.3). The rate increased 18.1% among African-American males (from 15.5 to 18.3) and 11.4% among African-American females (from 4.4 to 4.9). The rate increased 16.7% among Hispanic males (from 5.4 to 6.3), but decreased 11.1% among Hispanic females (from 0.9 to 0.8). The rate increased 13.6% among Asian/Pacific Island males (from 2.2 to 2.5), but decreased among Asian/Pacific Island females from 0.2 to 0.1. The rate increased 42.4% among American Indian/Alaska Native males (from 3.3 to 4.7) and 18.8% among American Indian/Alaska Native females (from 1.6 to 1.9) (Table 33B).

P&S Syphilis by Race/Ethnicity, Age, and Sex

In 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis among African Americans was highest among women aged 20 to 24 years (14.9) and among men aged 25 to 29 years (48.8). For

non-Hispanic whites, the rate was highest among women aged 25 to 29 years (0.8) and among men aged 35 to 39 years (9.9). For Hispanics, the rate was highest among women aged 25 to 29 years (1.9) and among men aged 35 to 39 years (14.6). For Asian/Pacific Islanders, the rate was highest among women aged 30 to 34 years (0.5) and among men aged 25 to 29 years (6.2). For American Indian/Alaska Natives, the rate was highest among women aged 35 to 39 years (6.1) and among men aged 30 to 34 years (12.8) (Table 33B).

Congenital Syphilis - United States

After 14 years of decline in the United States, the rate of congenital syphilis increased 3.7% between 2005 and 2006 (from 8.2 to 8.5 cases per 100,000 live births) (Figure 38, Table 39). In 2006, 349 cases were reported, an increase from 339 in 2005. This small increase in the rate of congenital syphilis (Figure 38) may relate to the increase in the rate of P&S syphilis among women that has occurred in recent years (Figure 37).

Between 1996 and 2005, the average yearly percentage decrease in the congenital syphilis rate was 14.1% (Figure 38). Overall, there has been a 74.2% decrease in the rate of congenital syphilis since 1996.

Congenital Syphilis by State

In 2006, 26 states, the District of Columbia, and one outlying area had rates of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP 2010 target of one case per 100,000 live births (Table 38).

Syphilis Among Special Populations

Additional information about syphilis and congenital syphilis in racial and ethnic minority populations, adolescents, MSM, and other at-risk populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

Syphilis Summary

In recent years, MSM have accounted for an increasing number of estimated syphilis cases in the United States⁹ and now account for 64% of syphilis in the United States based on information available from 29 states and Washington, D.C.¹⁰ Given the recent request of CDC for states to collect and report gender of sex partners, it is expected that the availability and completeness of this information will increase. Despite the majority of U.S. syphilis cases occurring among MSM, heterosexual syphilis cases may be an emerging problem given the recent increases among women and infants.

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- ¹ Ingraham NR. The value of penicillin alone in the prevention and treatment of congenital syphilis. *Acta Derm Venereol* 1951, 31 (suppl 24):60-88.
 - ² CDC. The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 2006.
 - ³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997–1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-777.
 - ⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men – Southern California, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50(7):117-20.
 - ⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men – New York City, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:853-6.
 - ⁶ Chen SY, Gibson S, Katz MH, Klausner JD, Dilley JW, Schwarcz SK, Kellogg TA, McFarland W. Continuing increases in sexual risk behavior and sexually transmitted diseases among men who have sex with men: San Francisco, California, 1999–2001 [Letter]. *Am J Public Health* 2002;92:1387-8.
 - ⁷ D'Souza G, Lee JH, Paffel JM. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men in Houston, Texas. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2003;30:872-3.
 - ⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis – United States, 2003-2004. *MMWR* 2006;55:269-73.
 - ⁹ Heffelfinger JD, Swint EB, Berman SM, Weinstock HS. Trends in primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men in the United States. *Am J Public Health* 2007;97:1076-1083.
 - ¹⁰ Beltrami JF, Weinstock H.S. Primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men in the United States, 2006. In: program and abstracts of the 17th Biennial meeting of the ISSTD, Seattle, WA, July 29-August 1, 2007 [abstract O-069].
 - ¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

Figure 26. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2006

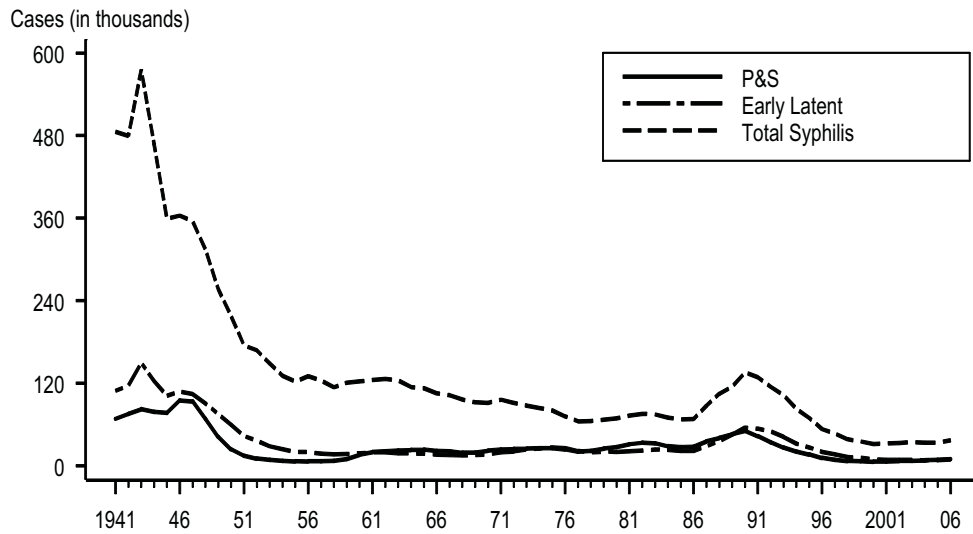
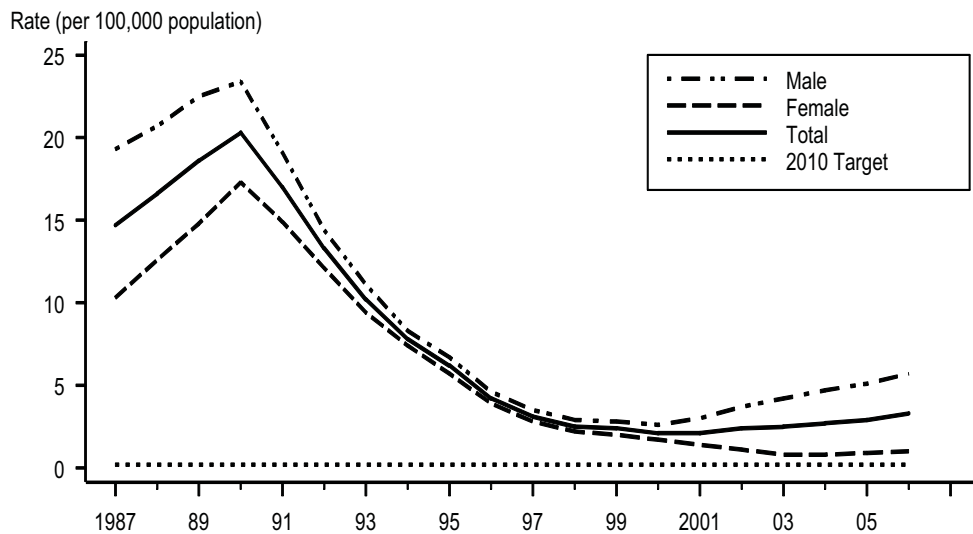
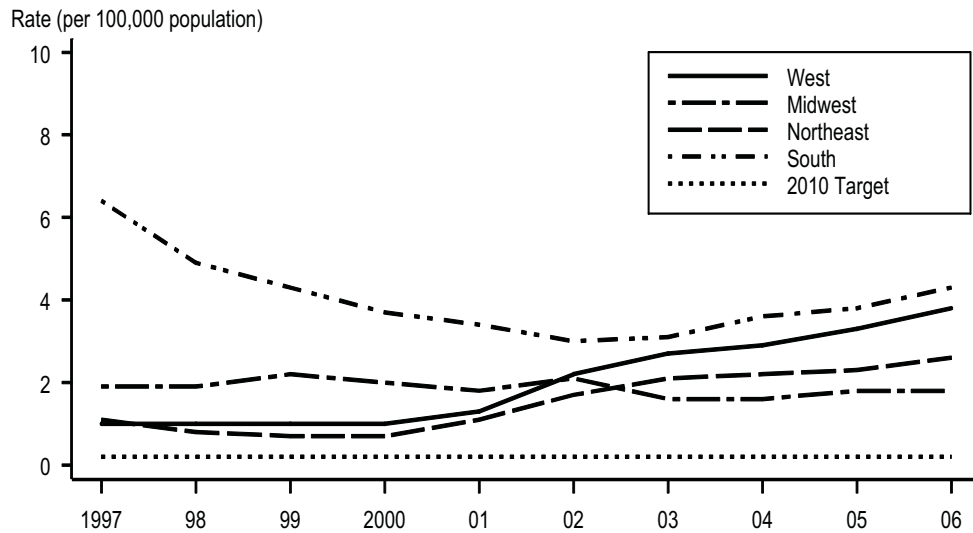


Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target



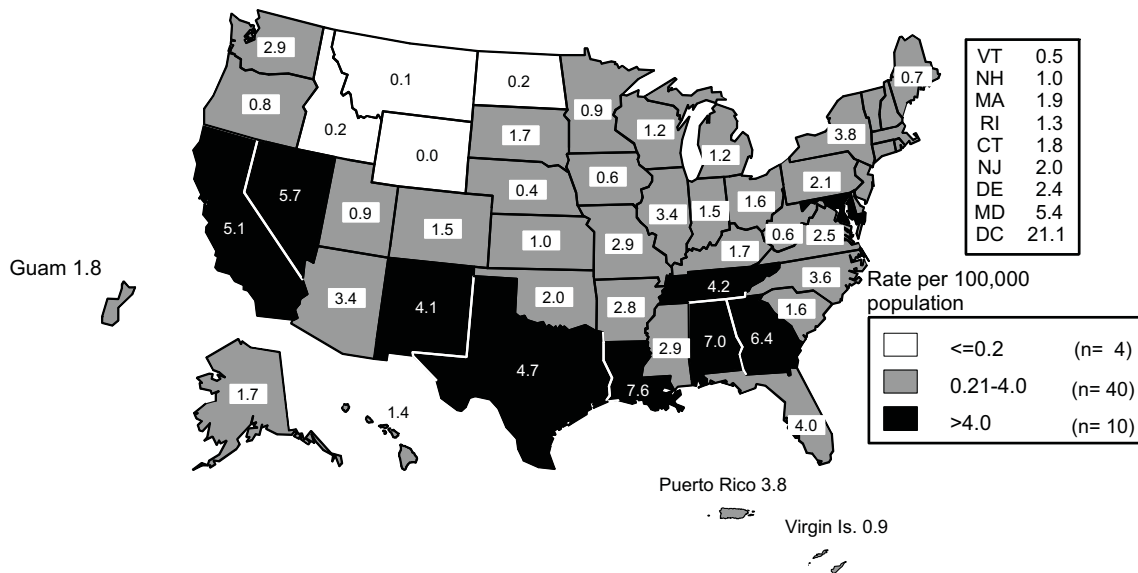
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1997–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target



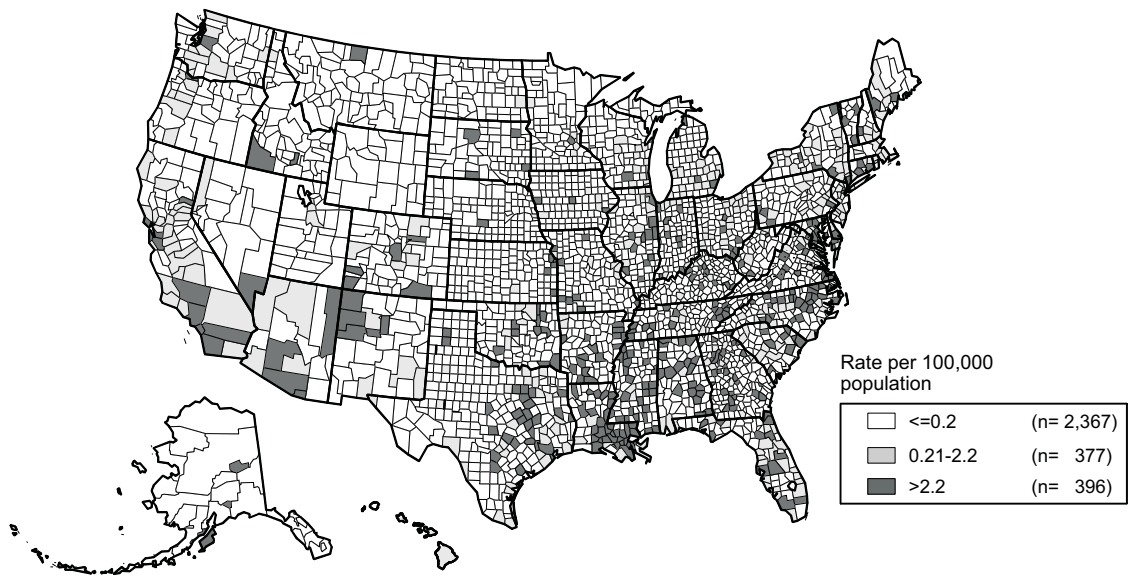
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 3.3 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2006



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. In 2006, 2,360 (75.2%) of 3,140 counties in the U.S. reported no cases of P&S syphilis.

Figure 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

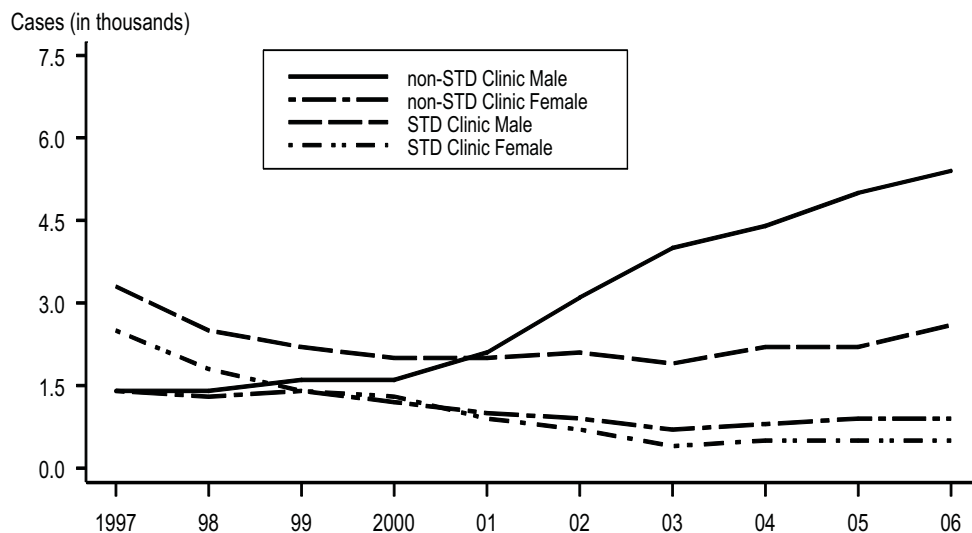


Figure 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

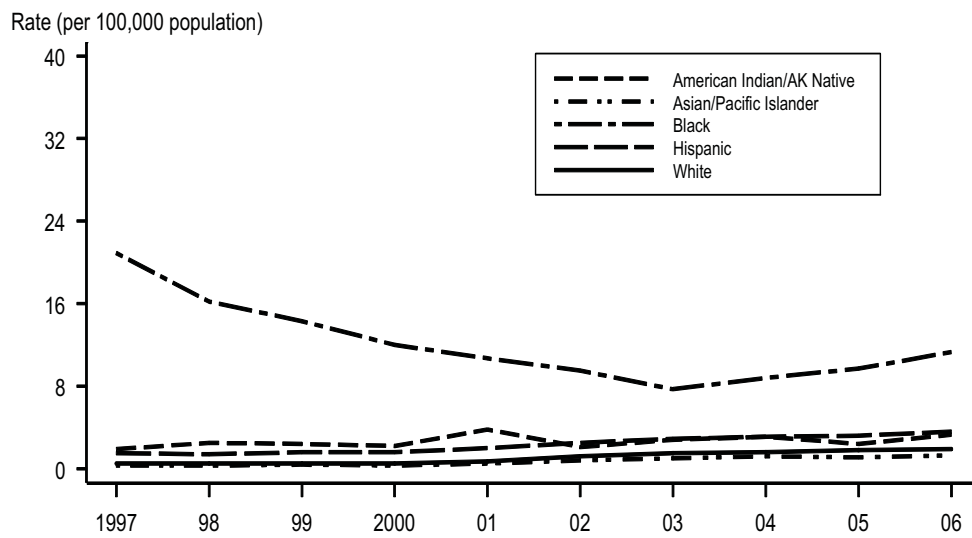


Figure 33. Primary and secondary syphilis — Male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1997–2006

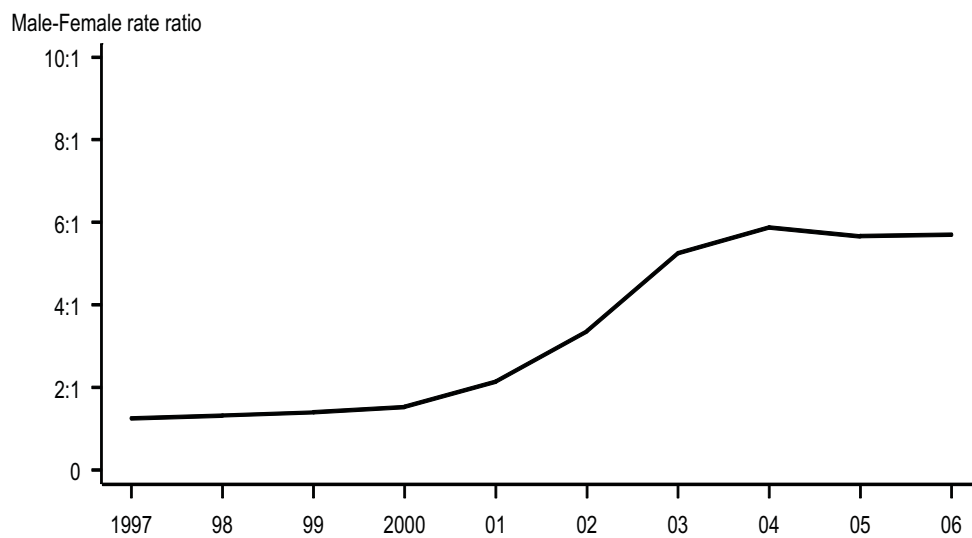


Figure 34. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006

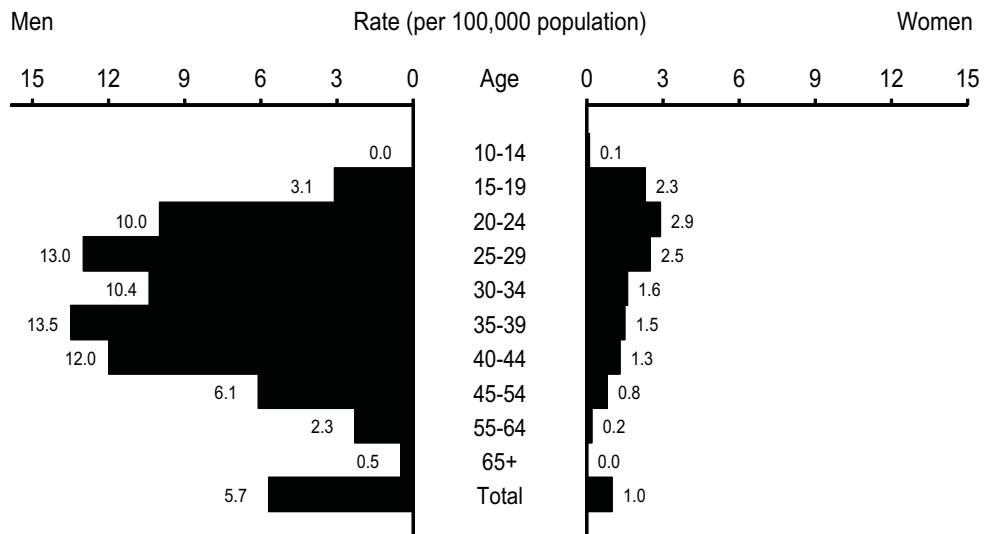


Figure 35. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

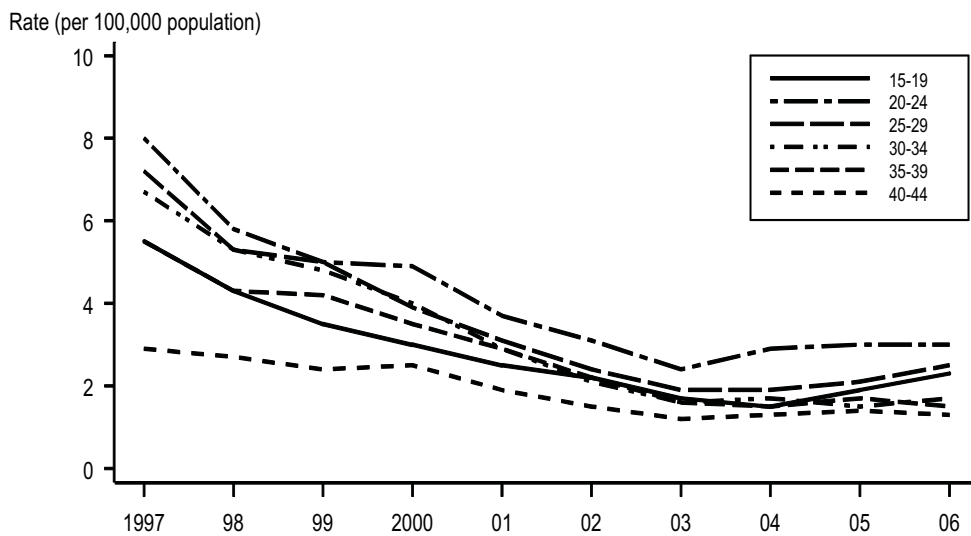


Figure 36. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

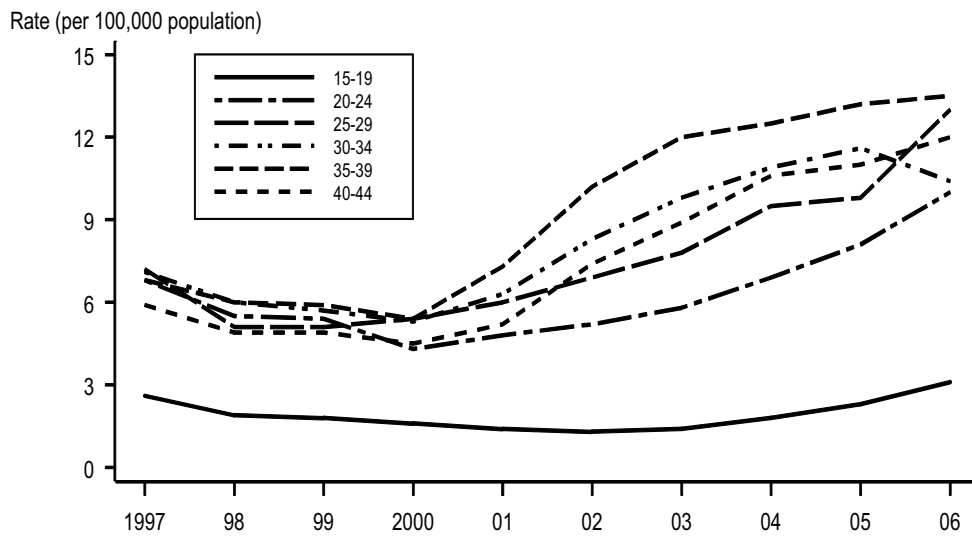


Figure 37. Congenital syphilis (CS) — Reported cases for infants < 1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1997–2006

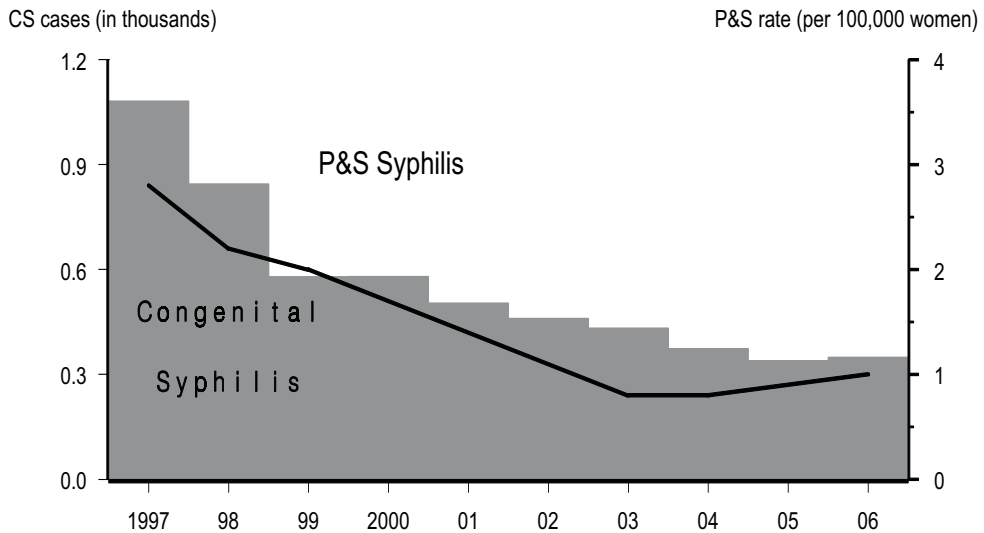
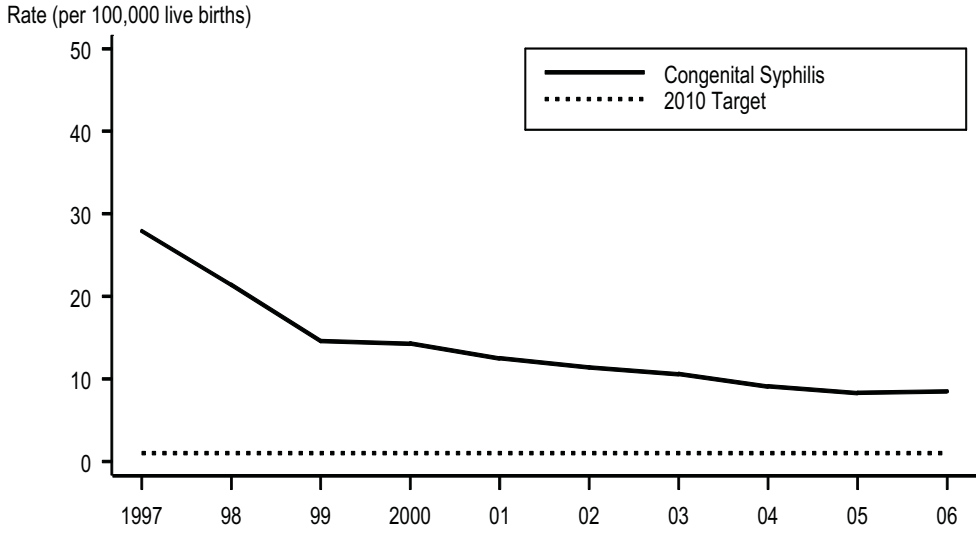


Figure 38. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants < 1 year of age: United States, 1997–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Chancroid

Since 1987, reported cases of chancroid declined steadily until 2001 when 38 cases were reported (Figure 39, Table 1). In 2006, 33 cases of chancroid were reported in the United States. Only eight states reported one or more cases of chancroid in 2006 (Table 41). Although the overall decline in reported chancroid cases most likely reflects a decline in the incidence of this disease, these data should be interpreted with caution since *Haemophilus ducreyi*, the causative organism of chancroid, is difficult to culture and, as a result, this condition may be substantially under-diagnosed.^{1,2}

Human Papillomavirus

Persistent infection with high risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV) can lead to development of anogenital cancers (i.e. cervical cancer). In June 2006, a quadrivalent HPV vaccine was licensed for use in the United States. The vaccine provides protection against types 6, 11, 16, and 18. Types 6 and 11 are associated with genital warts while types 16 and 18 are high risk types associated with anogenital cancers.

Sentinel surveillance for cervical infection with high-risk human papillomavirus types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68 was conducted in 29 STD, family planning and primary care clinics in six locations (Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Denver, Seattle and Los Angeles) as part of an effort to estimate national burden of disease and inform prevention programs

such as vaccine programs in the U.S.³ Testing was performed using a commercially available test for HR-HPV DNA (Digene Hybrid Capture 2, Gaithersburg). Interim results from 2003–2004 document an overall HR-HPV prevalence of 22.5%. Prevalence in STD clinics was 28%, 24% in family planning clinics, and 16% in primary care clinics. Prevalence by age group was: 14 to 19 years 35%; 20 to 29 years 29%; 30 to 39 years 14%; 40 to 49 years 12%; and 50 to 65 years 6%.

PCR based typing provided estimates of prevalence for types 16 and 18. Overall prevalence of HPV 16/18 was 8%. Prevalence of HPV 16/18 by age group was: 16% in 14 to 19 year olds; 10% in 20 to 29 year olds; 3% in 30 to 39 year olds; 2% in 40 to 49 year olds and 1% in 50 to 65 year olds.^{3,4}

In 2007, data were published from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) reporting prevalence of both HR-HPV and low-risk HPV (LR-HPV, which is associated with development of anogenital warts) in the civilian, non-institutionalized female population of the U.S., 2003-2004⁵ (Figure 43). The overall HPV prevalence of high- and low-risk types was 26.8% (95% confidence interval [CI], 23.3%-30.9%) among US females aged 14 to 59 years (n = 1921). HPV prevalence was 24.5% (95% CI, 19.6%-30.5%) among females aged 14 to 19 years, 44.8% (95% CI, 36.3%-55.3%) among women aged 20 to 24 years, 27.4% (95% CI, 21.9%-34.2%) among women

aged 25 to 29 years, 27.5% (95% CI, 20.8%-36.4%) among women aged 30 to 39 years, 25.2% (95% CI, 19.7%-32.2%) among women aged 40 to 49 years, and 19.6% (95% CI, 14.3%-26.8%) among women aged 50 to 59 years. HPV vaccine types 6 and 11 (low-risk types) and 16 and 18 (high-risk types) were detected in 3.4% of female participants; HPV-6 was detected in 1.3% (95% CI, 0.8%-2.3%), HPV-11 in 0.1% (95% CI, 0.03%-0.3%), HPV-16 in 1.5% (95% CI, 0.9%-2.6%), and HPV-18 in 0.8% (95% CI, 0.4%-1.5%) of female participants.

Data from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index suggest that genital warts (Figure 41) as measured by initial visits to physicians' offices, may be increasing.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

For data on Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), see the **Special Focus Profile** on Women and Infants.

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Case reporting data for genital herpes simplex virus (HSV) are not available. Trend data are limited to estimates of the initial office visits in physicians' office practices for these conditions from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (Figure 40 and Table 42). Despite reported declines in seroprevalence in HSV types 1 and 2,⁶ genital herpes trends as measured through NDTI suggest possible recent increases.

Similarly, case reporting data are not available for trichomoniasis, and trend data for this infection is also limited to estimates of initial physician office visits from NDTI (Figure 42 and Table 42).

¹ Schulte JM, Martich FA, Schmid GP. Chancroid in the United States, 1981–1990: Evidence for underreporting of cases. *MMWR* 1992;41(no. SS-3):57-61.

² Mertz KJ, Trees D, Levine WC, et al. Etiology of genital ulcers and prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus coinfection in 10 US cities. *J Infect Dis* 1998;178:1795-8.

³ Datta SD, Koutsky L, Douglas J, et al. Sentinel surveillance for human papillomavirus among women in the United States, 2003-2004 [Abstract no. MO-306]. In: Program and abstracts of the 16th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Sexually Transmitted Diseases Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, July 10-13, 2005.

⁴ Datta SD, Koutsky L, Ratelle S, et al. Type-Specific High-Risk HPV Prevalence from the HPV Sentinel Surveillance Project, US, 2003-2005 [Abstract no. P-099]. In Program and abstracts of the International Human Papillomavirus Meeting, Prague, Czech Republic, September 2006.

⁵ Dunne EF, Unger ER, Sternberg M, McQuillan G, Swan DC, Patel SS, Markowitz LE. Prevalence of HPV infection among females in the United States. *JAMA*. 2007 Feb 28;297(8):813-9.

⁶ Xu F, Sternberg MR, Kottiri BJ, McQuillan G, Lee FK, Nahmias AJ, Berman SM, Markowitz LE. Trends in Herpes Simplex Virus Type 1 and Type 2 seroprevalence in the United States. *JAMA* 2006 Aug 23/30 (8):964-973.

Figure 39. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2006

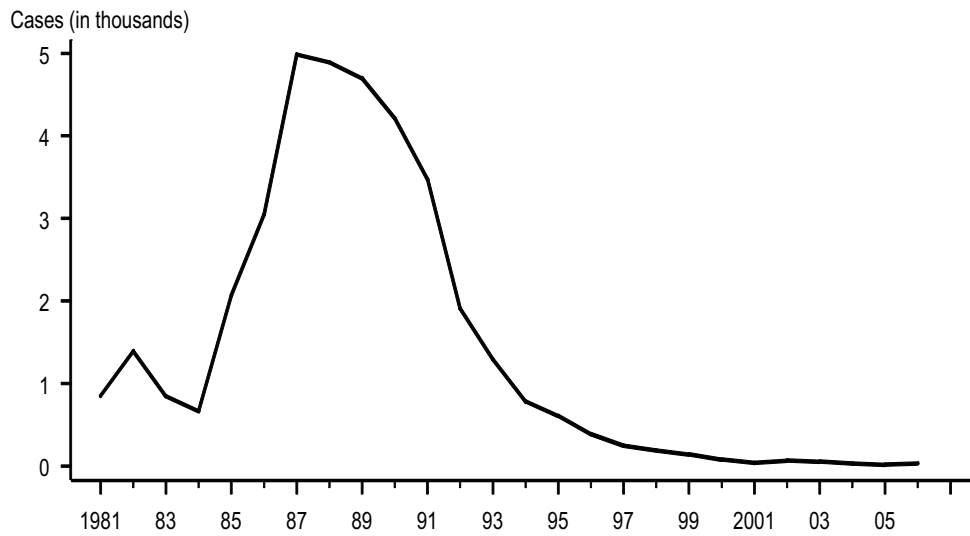
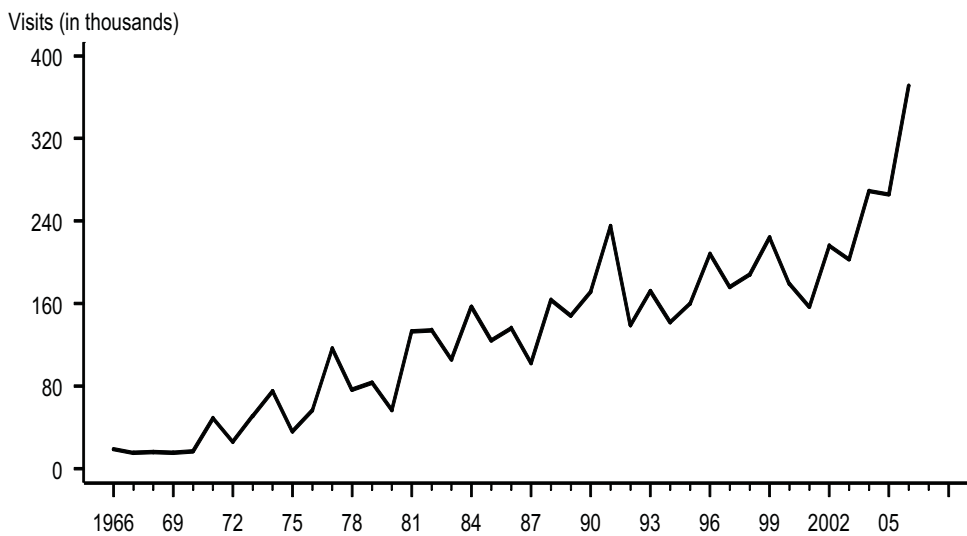


Figure 40. Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2006



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 42. The relative standard error for genital herpes estimates range from 20% to 30%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

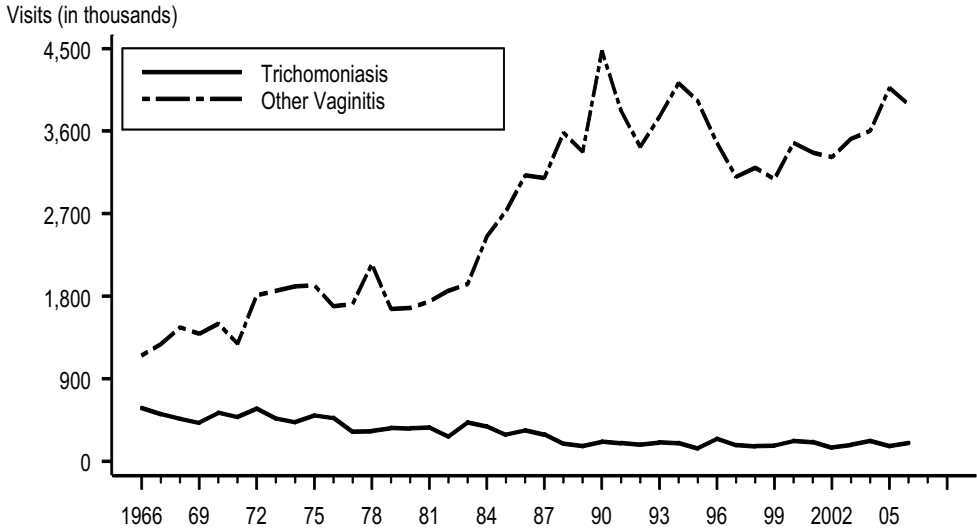
Figure 41. Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians’ offices: United States, 1966–2006



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 42. The relative standard error for genital warts estimates range from 20% to 40%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

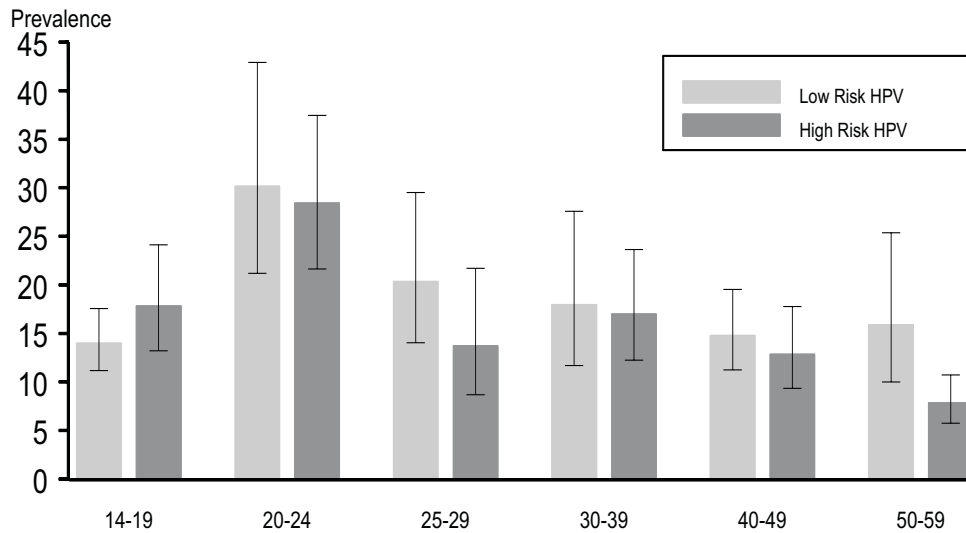
Figure 42. Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections in women — Initial visits to physicians’ offices: United States, 1966–2006



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 42. The relative standard error for trichomoniasis estimates range from 16% to 30% and for other vaginitis estimates range from 9% to 13%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

Figure 43. Prevalence of high-risk and low-risk human papillomavirus types among females aged 14 to 59 years, 2003-2004



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Both high-risk and low-risk HPV types were detected in some females.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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SPECIAL FOCUS PROFILES

SPECIAL FOCUS PROFILES

Special Focus Profiles

The **Special Focus Profiles** highlight trends and distribution of STDs in populations of particular interest for STD and HIV prevention programs in state and local health departments. These populations are most vulnerable to STDs and their consequences: women and infants, adolescents and young adults, minorities, MSM, and persons

entering corrections facilities. The **Special Focus Profiles** refer to figures located in disease-specific sections in the **National Profile** and additional figures and tables (Figures A-EE and Tables AA-FF) that highlight specific points made in the text.

STDs in Women and Infants

Public Health Impact

Women and infants disproportionately bear the long term consequences of STDs. Women infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* can develop PID, which, in turn, may lead to reproductive system morbidity such as ectopic pregnancy and tubal factor infertility. If not adequately treated, 20% to 40% of women infected with chlamydia¹ and 10% to 40% of women infected with gonorrhea² may develop PID. Among women with PID, tubal scarring can cause involuntary infertility in 20%, ectopic pregnancy in 9%, and chronic pelvic pain in 18%.³ Approximately 70% of chlamydial infections and 50% of gonococcal infections in women are asymptomatic.⁴⁻⁶ These infections are detected primarily through screening programs. The vague symptoms associated with chlamydial and gonococcal PID cause 85% of women to delay seeking medical care, thereby increasing the risk of infertility and ectopic pregnancy.⁷ Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that such screening programs can reduce the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.⁸

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections are highly prevalent, especially among young sexually-active women. While the great majority of HPV infections in women resolve within one year, they are a major concern because persistent infection with specific types are causally related to cervical cancer; these types also cause Pap smear abnormalities. Other types cause genital warts, low grade Pap smear abnormalities and, rarely, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in infants born to infected mothers.⁹

Direct Impact on Pregnancy

Gonorrhea and chlamydia can result in adverse outcomes of pregnancy, including neonatal ophthalmia and, in the case of chlamydia, neonatal pneumonia. Although topical prophylaxis of infants at delivery is effective for prevention of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum, prevention of neonatal pneumonia requires prenatal detection and treatment.

Genital infections with herpes simplex virus are extremely common, may cause painful outbreaks, and may have serious consequences for pregnant women including potentially fatal neonatal infections.¹⁰

When a woman has a syphilis infection during pregnancy, she may transmit the infection to the fetus *in utero*. This may result in fetal death or an infant born with physical and mental developmental disabilities. Most cases of congenital syphilis are easily preventable if women are screened for syphilis and treated early during prenatal care.¹¹

Observations

Chlamydia – United States

Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of chlamydial infections in women increased from 492.2 to 515.8 per 100,000 females (Figure 1, Table 4). Chlamydia rates exceed gonorrhea rates among women in all states (Figures A and B, Tables 4 and 14).

Chlamydia – Infertility Prevention Program

Prenatal Clinics - In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 23 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 8.1% (range 3.5% to 16.7%) (Figure E).

Family Planning Clinics - In 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 6.7% (range 2.8% to 16.9%) (Figures 8 and 9).

Gonorrhea – United States

Gonorrhea rates among women were higher than the overall HP 2010 target of 19.0 cases per 100,000 population¹² in 46 states, Washington D.C., and two outlying areas in 2006 (Figure B, Table 14).

Like chlamydia, gonorrhea is often asymptomatic in women. Gonorrhea screening, therefore, is an important strategy for the identification of gonorrhea among women. Large-scale screening programs for gonorrhea in women began in the 1970s. After an initial increase in cases detected through screening, gonorrhea rates for both women and men declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, and then reached a plateau (Figure 11). The gonorrhea rate for women (124.3 per 100,000 females) increased slightly in 2006 for the second consecutive year (Table 14).

Although the gonorrhea rate in men has historically been higher than the rate in women, the gonorrhea rate among women has been higher than the rate among men for six consecutive years (Figure 12 and Tables 14 and 15).

Gonorrhea – Infertility Prevention Program

Prenatal Clinics - In 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 20 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 1.0% (range 0.0% to 3.2%) (Figure F). Median gonorrhea positivity in prenatal clinics has shown minimal change in recent years.

Family Planning Clinics - In 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 43 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands was 1.1% (range 0.0%-4.8%) (Figure 21). Median gonorrhea positivity in family planning clinics has shown minimal change in recent years.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis by State

The HP 2010 target for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis is 0.2 cases per 100,000 population. In 2006, 32 states, the District of Columbia, and two outlying areas had rates of P&S syphilis for women that were greater than 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Table 26).

Congenital Syphilis

The HP 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. In 2006, 26 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico had rates higher than this target (Table 38).

Trends in congenital syphilis usually follow trends in P&S syphilis among women, with a lag of one to two years (Figure 37). The congenital syphilis rate peaked in 1991 at 107.3 cases per 100,000 live births, and declined by 92.4% to 8.2 cases per 100,000 live births in 2005 (Figure 38, Table 39). The rate of P&S syphilis among

women declined 94.8% (from 17.3 to 0.9 cases per 100,000 females) during 1990–2005 (Figure 27).

After 14 years of decline in the United States, the rate of congenital syphilis increased 3.7% between 2005 and 2006 (from 8.2 to 8.5 cases per 100,000 live births) (Figure 38, Table 39).

The 2006 rate of congenital syphilis for the United States is currently 8.5 times higher than the HP 2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Table 38).

While most cases of congenital syphilis occur among infants whose mothers have had some prenatal care, late or limited prenatal care has been associated with congenital syphilis. Failure of health care providers to adhere to maternal syphilis screening recommendations also contributes to the occurrence of congenital syphilis.¹³

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Accurate estimates of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and tubal factor infertility resulting from gonococcal and chlamydial infections are difficult to obtain. Definitive diagnoses of these conditions can be complex. Hospitalizations for PID have declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s,^{14,15} but have remained relatively constant between 1995 and 2005 (Figure H).

The estimated number of initial visits to physicians' offices for PID from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) has

generally declined from 1993 through 2006 (Figure I and Table 42).

In 2004, an estimated 170,076 cases of PID were diagnosed in emergency departments among women 15 to 44 years of age. In 2005 this estimate decreased to 147,642 (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS). As of the date of publication of this report, 2006 data are not available.

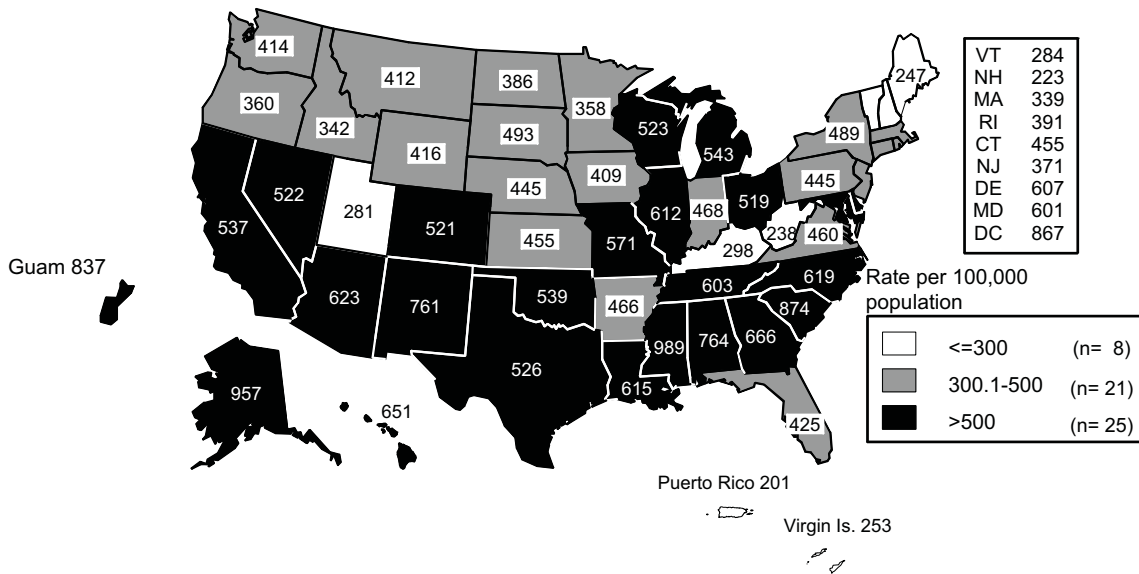
Racial disparities in diagnosed PID have been observed in both ambulatory and hospitalized settings. Black women had rates of disease that were two to three times those in white women. Because of the subjective methods by which PID is diagnosed, racial disparity data should be interpreted with caution.¹⁵

Ectopic Pregnancy

Evidence suggests that health care practices associated with clinical management of ectopic pregnancy changed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Before that time, treatment of ectopic pregnancy usually required admission to a hospital. Hospitalization statistics were therefore useful for monitoring trends in ectopic pregnancy. From 1996 to 2005, hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy have remained generally stable (Figure G). As of the date of publication of this report, 2006 data are not available. Data suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis.¹⁶

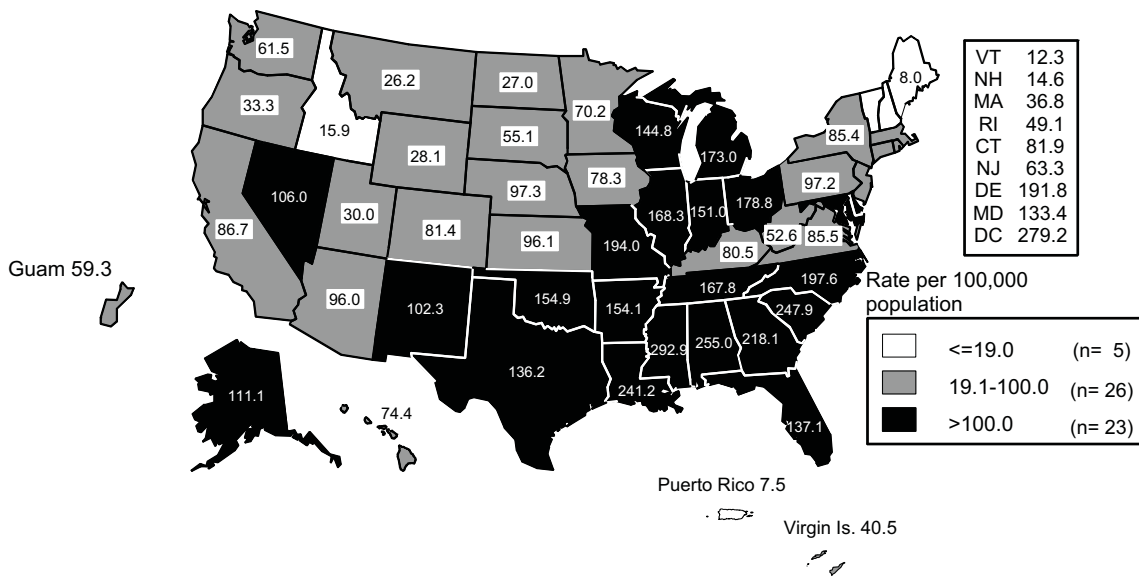
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- ¹ Stamm WE, Guinan ME, Johnson C. Effect of treatment regimens for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* on simultaneous infections with *Chlamydia trachomatis*. *N Engl J Med* 1984;310:545-9.
 - ² Platt R, Rice PA, McCormack WM. Risk of acquiring gonorrhea and prevalence of abnormal adnexal findings among women recently exposed to gonorrhea. *JAMA* 1983;250:3205-9.
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 - ⁴ Hook EW III, Handsfield HH. Gonococcal infections in the adult. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 2nd edition. New York City: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1990:149-65.
 - ⁵ Stamm WE, Holmes KK. *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the adult. In: Holmes KK, Mardh PA, Sparling PF, et al, eds. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 2nd edition. New York City: McGraw-Hill, Inc, 1990:181-93.
 - ⁶ Zimmerman HL, Potterat JJ, Dukes RL, et al. Epidemiologic differences between chlamydia and gonorrhea. *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1338-42.
 - ⁷ Hillis SD, Joesoef R, Marchbanks PA, et al. Delayed care of pelvic inflammatory disease as a risk factor for impaired fertility. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1993;168:1503-9.
 - ⁸ Scholes D, Stergachis A, Heidrich FE, Andrilla H, Holmes KK, Stamm WE. Prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease by screening for cervical chlamydial infection. *N Engl J Med* 1996;34(21):1362-6.
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 - ¹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Congenital syphilis – United States, 2002. *MMWR* 2004;53:716-9.
 - ¹⁴ Rolfs RT, Galaid EI, Zaidi AA. Pelvic inflammatory disease: trends in hospitalization and office visits, 1979 through 1988. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1992;166:983-90.
 - ¹⁵ Sutton MY, Sternberg M, Zaidi A, St. Louis ME, Markowitz LE. Trends in pelvic inflammatory disease hospital discharges and ambulatory visits, United States, 1985-2001. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2005;32(12):778-784.
 - ¹⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Ectopic pregnancy in the United States, 1990–1992. *MMWR* 1995;44:46-8

Figure A. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



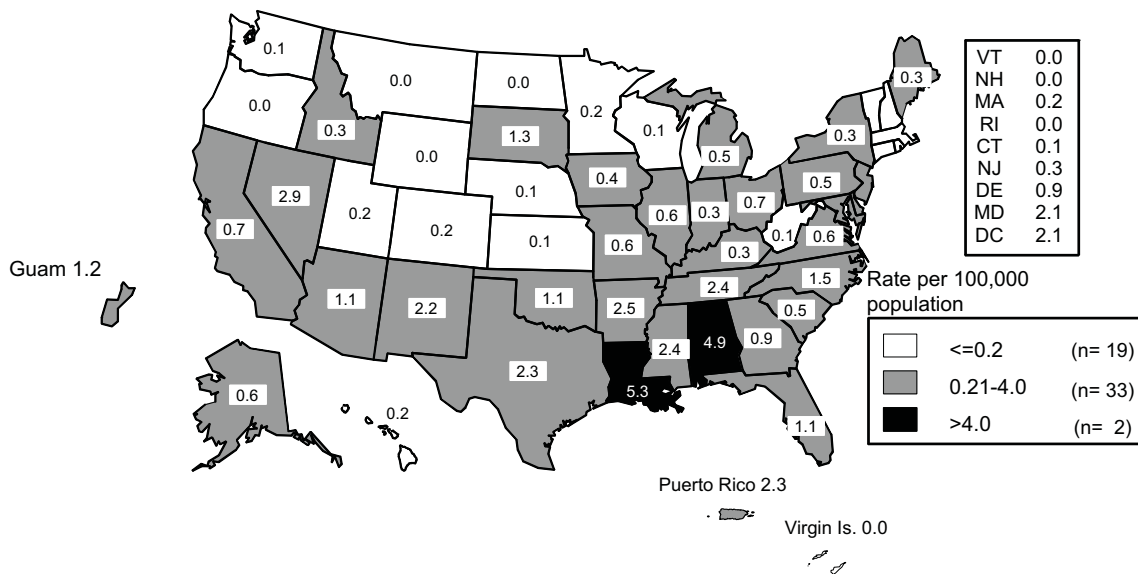
Note: The total chlamydial infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 511.7 per 100,000 female population.

Figure B. Gonorrhea — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



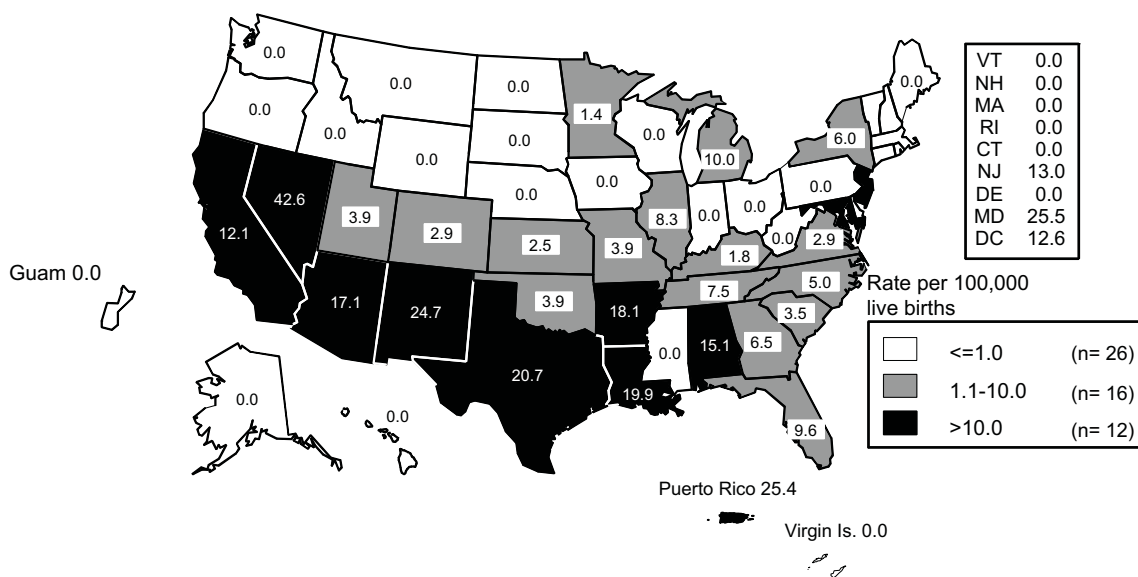
Note: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 122.7 per 100,000 female population.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



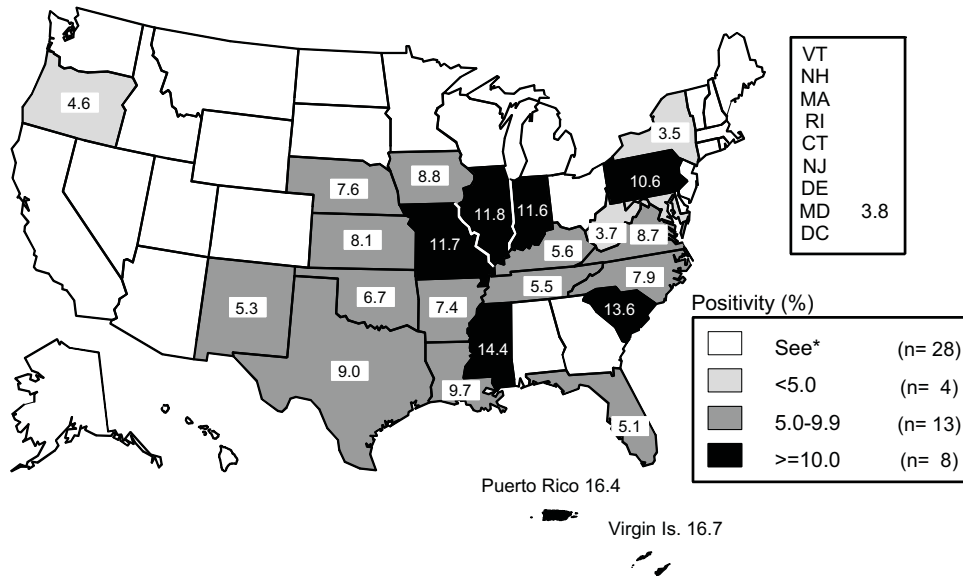
Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 1.0 per 100,000 female population.

Figure D. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants < 1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants < 1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 8.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People 2010 target is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.

Figure E. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006

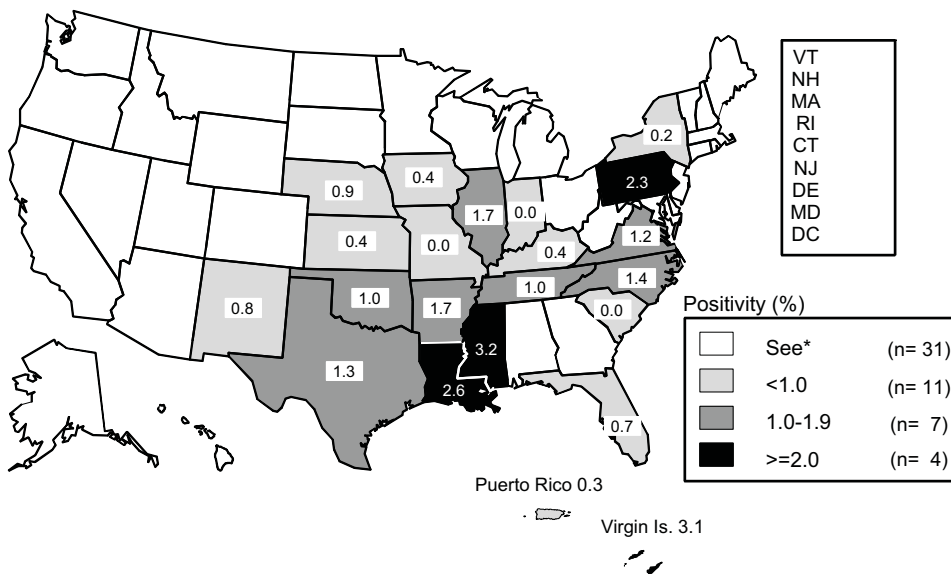


*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15 to 24 years during 2006.

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

Figure F. Gonorrhea — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006

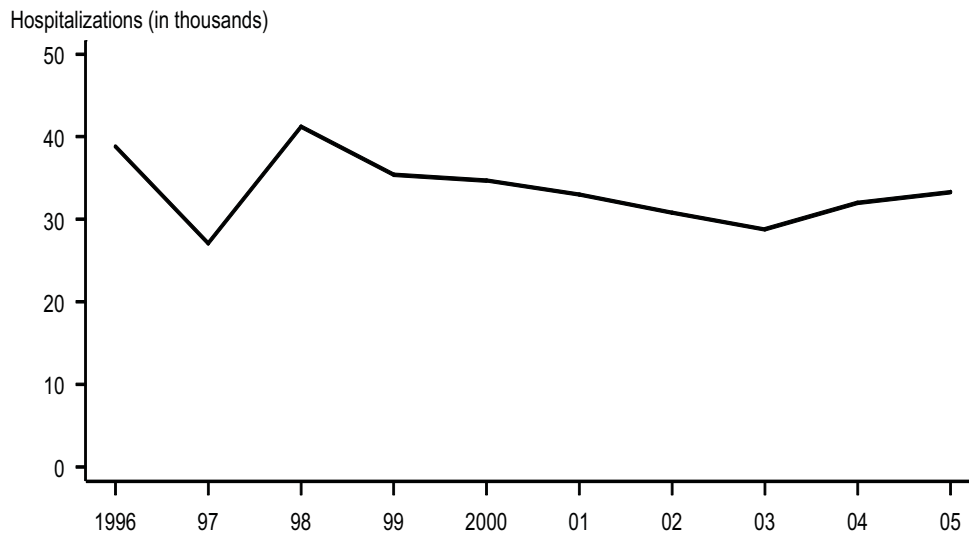


*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15 to 24 years during 2006.

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

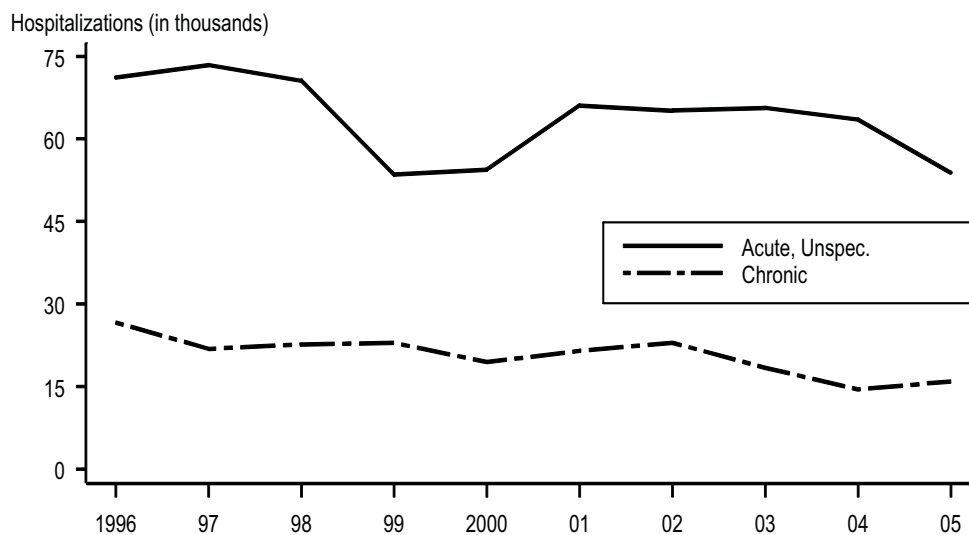
Figure G. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1996–2005



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates is 11.4%. Data only available through 2005.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

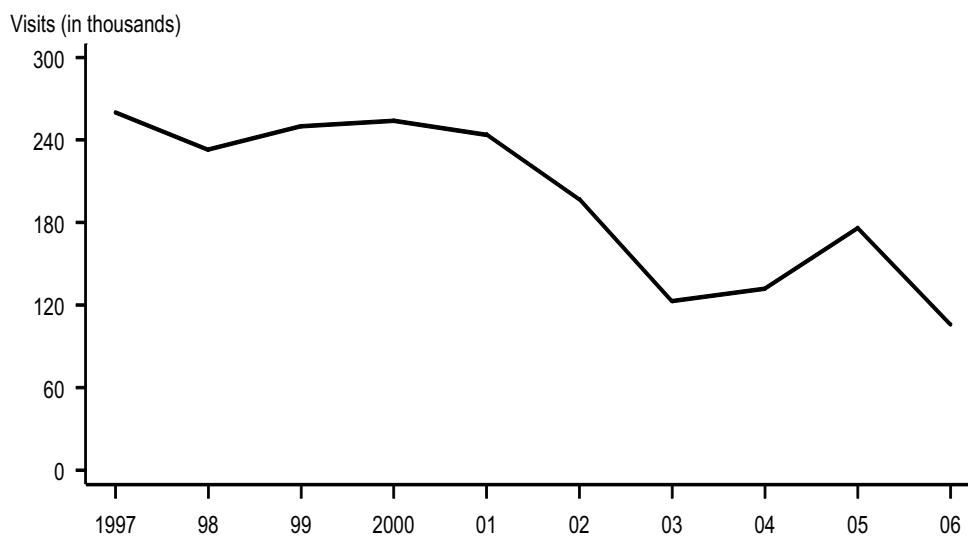
Figure H. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1996–2005



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of acute unspecified PID cases ranges from 8% to 11%. The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of chronic PID cases ranges from 11% to 18%. Data only available through 2005.

SOURCE: National Hospital Discharge Survey (National Center for Health Statistics, CDC)

Figure I. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates range from 19% to 30%. See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 42.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Public Health Impact

Compared to older adults, sexually-active adolescents 10 to 19 years of age and young adults 20 to 24 years of age are at higher risk for acquiring STDs for a combination of behavioral, biological, and cultural reasons. For some STDs, for example, *Chlamydia trachomatis*, adolescent women may have a physiologically increased susceptibility to infection due to increased cervical ectopy. The higher prevalence of STDs among adolescents also reflects multiple barriers to accessing quality STD prevention services, including lack of insurance or other ability to pay, lack of transportation, discomfort with facilities and services designed for adults, and concerns about confidentiality. Recent estimates suggest that while representing 25% of the ever sexually active population, 15 to 24 years of age acquire nearly half of all new STDs.¹

Observations

Chlamydia

After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), chlamydia test positivity in 15- to 19-year-old women decreased in two of 10 HHS regions between 2005 and 2006, increased in seven regions, and remained the same in one region (Figure J).

Numerous prevalence studies in various clinic populations have shown that

sexually-active adolescents have high rates of chlamydial infection.^{2,3} The Infertility Prevention Project (IPP) provides routine screening for detecting chlamydial infections among women attending family planning clinics. IPP prevalence data demonstrate that younger women consistently have higher positivity than older women, even when overall prevalence declines.

Gonorrhea

For the second consecutive year, gonorrhea rates for persons 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years of age increased. Between 2005 and 2006, the increase for those 15 to 19 years of age was 6.3%, and for those 20 to 24 years of age was 4.4% (Table 20).

15- to 19-Year-Old Women - As in previous years, in 2006 15- to 19-year-old women had the highest rate of gonorrhea (647.9 per 100,000 population) compared to any other age/sex group (Figure 19 and Table 20).

20- to 24-Year-Old Women - In 2006, as in previous years, 20- to 24-year-old women had the second highest rate of gonorrhea (605.7 per 100,000 population) compared to any other age/sex group.

15- to 19-Year-Old Men - Gonorrhea rates for 15- to 19-year-old men increased 8.4% from 257.5 per 100,000 population in 2005 to 279.1 per 100,000 population in 2006 (Figure 20, Table 20).

20- to 24-Year-Old Men - As in previous years in 2006, 20- to 24-year old men had

the highest rate of gonorrhea (454.1 per 100,000 population).

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Syphilis rates among 15- to 19- year old women have increased since 2004 from 1.5 cases per 100,000 population, to 1.9 in 2005 and to 2.3 in 2006. Rates in women have been the highest each year in the 20 to 24 year age group. In this age group there were 2.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2006 (Figure 34, Table 32).

In men, rates among those 15 to 19 years of age have increased since 2002 from 1.3 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 to 2.3 in 2005 and 3.1 in 2006. Rates in men have been the highest each year in the 35 to 39 year old age group. There were 13.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2006 (Figure 34, Table 32).

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia. This program, administered by the National Job Training Program at more than 100 sites throughout the country, is a job training program for economically-disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 24 years of age.

Chlamydial infection is widespread geographically and highly prevalent among economically-disadvantaged young women and men in the National Job Training Program.⁴⁻⁶ Specimens from at least 100 students from each state and outlying area were tested by a national contract laboratory.* Among women entering the program from 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in 2006, based on their place of residence before program entry, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 13.1% (range 4.9% to 20.0%) (Figure K). This reflects a substantial increase from 2005 when the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was

9.2%, and it appears due to the use of more sensitive tests. Among men entering the program from 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in 2006, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.9% (range 1.8% to 12.4%) (Figure L), which is little change from the chlamydia prevalence of 8.1% in 2005. There was no change in the test types used among men.

Data from National Job Training Program centers that submit gonorrhea specimens from female students aged 16 to 24 years to a national contract laboratory indicated a high prevalence of gonococcal infection in this population. Specimens from at least 100 students from each state and outlying areas were tested by the contract laboratory. Among women entering the program from 36 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0.0% to 7.1%) in 2006 (Figure M). Among men entering the program from 20 states in 2006, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.6% (range 0.0% to 6.2%) (Figure N).

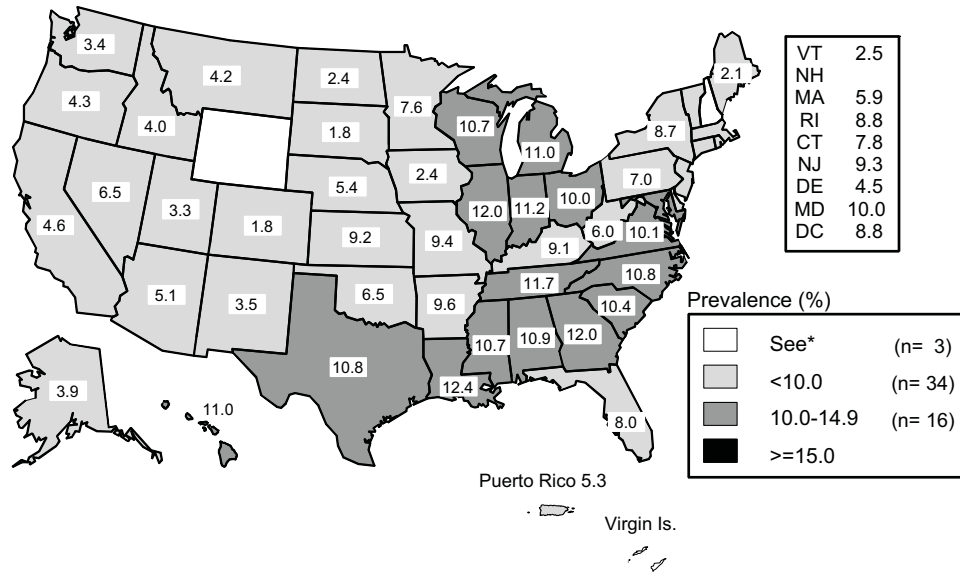
Juvenile Corrections Facilities

Among adolescent women attending juvenile corrections facilities, data from the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project identified a median chlamydia positivity of 14.2% (range 2.8% to 29.4%) (Table AA) and a median gonorrhea positivity of 3.8% (range 0.0% to 12.2%) (Table CC). See **Special Focus Profiles** (STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities).

*Laboratory data are provided by the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas.

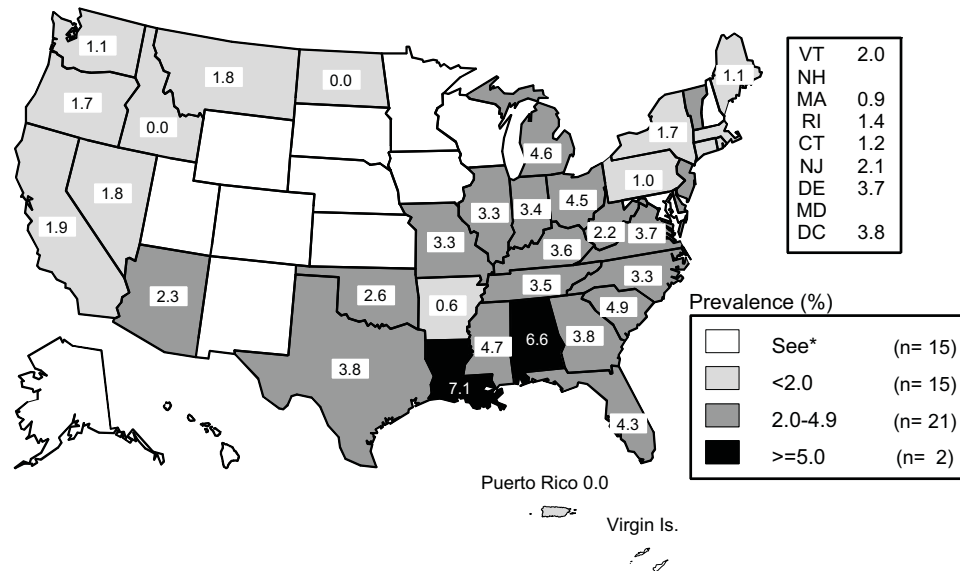
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- ¹ Weinstock, H, Berman, S, Cates, W, Jr. Sexually Transmitted Diseases among American Youth: Incidence and Prevalence Estimates, 2000. *Perspect Sex Reprod Health*, 2004;36(1):6-10.
- ² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Recommendations for the prevention and management of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections, 1993. *MMWR* 1993;42(No. RR-12).
- ³ Lossick J, DeLisle S, Fine D, Mosure DJ, Lee V, Smith C. Regional program for widespread screening for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in family planning clinics. In: Bowie WR, Caldwell HD, Jones RP, et al., eds. *Chlamydial Infections: Proceedings of the Seventh International Symposium of Human Chlamydial Infections*, Cambridge, *Cambridge University Press* 1990, pp. 575-9.
- ⁴ Mertz KJ, Ransom RL, St. Louis ME, Groseclose SL, Hadgu A, Levine WC, Hayman C. Decline in the prevalence of genital chlamydia infection in young women entering a National Job Training Program, 1990–1997. *Am J Pub Health* 2001;91(8):1287-1290.
- ⁵ Joesoef MR, Mosure DJ. Prevalence of chlamydia in young men in the United States from newly implemented universal screening in a National Job Training Program. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2006;33(10):636-639.
- ⁶ Joesoef MR, Mosure DJ. Prevalence of chlamydia in young women entering the National Job Training Program 1998–2004. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2006;33(9):571-575.

Figure L. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2006.

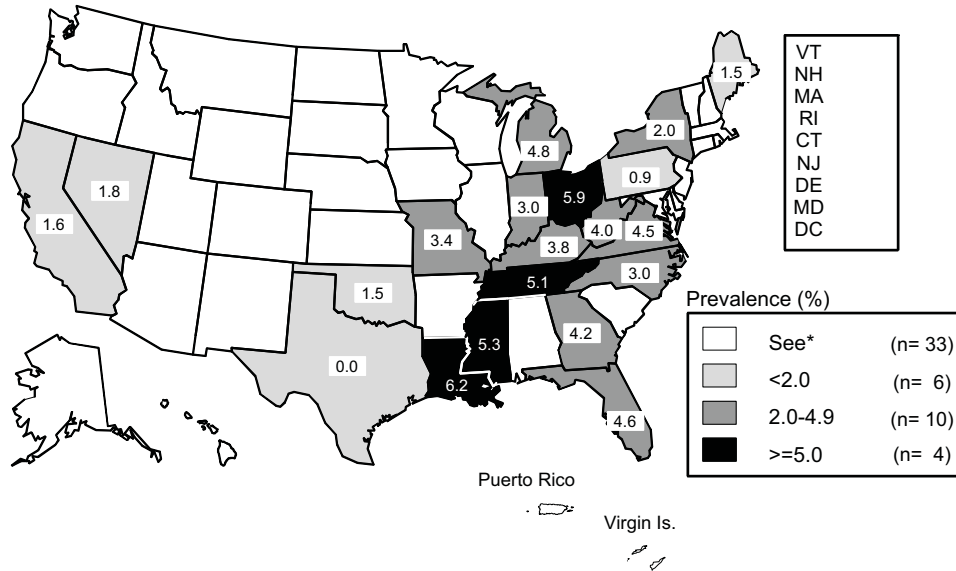
Figure M. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2006.

Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted.

Figure N. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2006.

Note: Many training centers test male students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted.

STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Public Health Impact

Surveillance data show higher rates of reported STDs among some minority racial or ethnic groups when compared with rates among whites. Race and ethnicity in the United States are risk markers that correlate with other more fundamental determinants of health status such as poverty, access to quality health care, health care seeking behavior, illicit drug use, and living in communities with high prevalence of STDs. Acknowledging the disparity in STD rates by race or ethnicity is one of the first steps in empowering affected communities to organize and focus on this problem.

STD Reporting Practices

Surveillance data are based on cases of STDs reported to state and local health departments (see **Appendix**). In many areas, reporting from public sources, (for example, STD clinics) is thought to be more complete than reporting from private sources. Since minority populations may utilize public clinics more than whites, differences in rates between minorities and whites may be increased by this reporting bias. However, prevalence data from community-based surveys such as the National Health and Nutrition Exam Survey (NHANES) and AddHealth confirm the existence of marked STD disparities.^{1,2}

Completeness of Race/Ethnicity Data

Chlamydia - In 2006, 26.3% of reports on chlamydia cases were missing race or ethnicity (Table A1).

Gonorrhea - In 2006, 21.6% of reports on gonorrhea cases were missing information on race or ethnicity (ranging by state from 0.0% to 46.8%).

Syphilis - In 2006, only 4.1% of reports on syphilis cases were missing information on race or ethnicity (ranging by state from 0.0% to 33.3%).

To adjust for missing data, cases for which information is unknown are redistributed according to the distribution of cases in which race or ethnicity is known. This process may exacerbate the reporting bias.

Observations

Chlamydia

All racial and ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders reported increases in chlamydia rates from 2005 to 2006. From 2002 to 2006, chlamydia rates increased by 17.2% among African Americans; 23.7% among American Indian/Alaska Natives; 12.7% among Hispanics; and 20.6 among whites (Table 11B). Rates decreased by 5.9% among Asian/Pacific Islanders.

African Americans - In 2006, approximately 47% of all chlamydia cases occurred among African Americans (Table 11A). Overall, the rate of chlamydia among African Americans in the United States was more than eight times that among whites. The rate of chlamydia among African-American women was more than seven times higher than the rate

among white women (1,760.9 and 237.0 per 100,000 population, respectively) (Figure O, Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among African American men was more than 11 times higher than that among white men (741.2 and 66.0 per 100,000 population, respectively).

American Indian/Alaska Natives - In 2006, the chlamydia rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives was 797.3 cases per 100,000 population, over five times higher than the rate among whites (153.1).

Asian/Pacific Islanders - In 2006, the chlamydia rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders was 132.1 cases per 100,000 population, a decrease from the 2005 rate of 148.4.

Hispanics - In 2006, the chlamydia rate among Hispanics was 477.0 cases per 100,000 population, three times higher than the rate among whites (153.1).

Gonorrhea

All racial and ethnic groups except Asian/Pacific Islanders saw slight increases in gonorrhea rates from 2005 to 2006. Despite this slight increase in 2006, between 2002 and 2006, the gonorrhea rate among African Americans declined by 7.7% (from 713.7 in 2002 to 658.4 cases per 100,000 population in 2006). During the same five year period, gonorrhea rates increased by 22.9% among American Indian/Alaska Natives, 17.7% among whites, 11.8% among Hispanics, and decreased by 1.4% among Asian/Pacific Islanders (Table 21B).

From 2005 to 2006, gonorrhea rates among 15- to 19-year-old African-American women and men increased for the second consecutive year (Figures Q and R).

African Americans - In 2006, approximately 69% of the total number of reported cases of gonorrhea occurred among African Americans (Table 21A). In 2006, the rate of gonorrhea among African

Americans was 658.4 cases per 100,000 population. Overall, the rate of gonorrhea among African Americans in the United States was 18 times greater than that among whites.

In 2006, the gonorrhea rate among African-American men was 25 times higher than that among white men; the gonorrhea rate among African-American women was 14 times higher than that among white women (Figure P).

In 2006, gonorrhea rates were highest for African Americans aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years among all racial, ethnic, and age categories. African-American women aged 15 to 19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 2,898.1 cases per 100,000 women. This rate was 14 times greater than the 2006 rate among white women of similar age (208.7). African-American men in the 15- to 19-year-old age category had a 2006 gonorrhea rate of 1,503.8 cases per 100,000 men, which was 39 times higher than the rate among 15- to 19-year-old white men of 38.4 per 100,000. Among those aged 20 to 24 years, the gonorrhea rate among African Americans was 16 times greater than that among whites (2,560.7 and 165.0 cases per 100,000 population, respectively) (Table 21B).

American Indian/Alaska Natives - In 2006 the gonorrhea rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives was 138.3 which was four times higher than the rate among whites in 2006 of 36.5 cases per 100,000 population.

Asian/Pacific Islanders - In 2006 the gonorrhea rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders was 21.1 cases per 100,000 population which was nearly two times lower than the rate among whites.

Hispanics - In 2006, the gonorrhea rate among Hispanics was 77.4 which was two times higher than the rate among whites.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

The syphilis epidemic in the late 1980s occurred primarily among heterosexual and minority populations.^{3,4} During the 1990s, the rate of P&S syphilis declined among all racial and ethnic groups (Figure 32). Between 2002 and 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis increased among all racial and ethnic groups.

African Americans - Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis among African Americans increased 16.5% (from 9.7 to 11.3). In 2006, 43.2% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC were among African Americans and 38.4% of all cases were among non-Hispanic whites (Table 33A). Compared to whites, the overall 2006 rate for African Americans was 5.9 times higher (Table 33B). In 2006, the P&S rate among African-American men was more than five times higher than that among white men; the rate among African-American women was more than 16 times higher than that among white women. In some age groups, particularly 15-19 year old African-American men, disparities have increased markedly in recent years as rates of disease have increased (Figure U).

American Indian/Alaska Natives - Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis among American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 37.5% (from 2.4 to 3.3). In 2006, 0.8% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC were among American Indian/Alaska Natives (Table 33A). Compared to whites, the 2006 rate for

American Indian/Alaska Natives was 1.7 times higher (Table 33B).

Asian/Pacific Islanders - Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis among Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 18.2% (from 1.1 to 1.3). In 2006, 1.8% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC were among Asian/Pacific Islanders (Table 33A). Compared to whites, the 2006 rate for Asian/Pacific Islanders was 0.7 times higher (Table 33B).

Hispanics - Between 2005 and 2006, the rate of P&S syphilis among Hispanics increased 12.5% (from 3.2 to 3.6). In 2006, 15.8% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC were among Hispanics (Table 33A). Compared to whites, the 2006 rate for Hispanics was 1.9 times higher (Table 33B).

Congenital Syphilis

In 2006, the rate of congenital syphilis (based on the mother's race/ethnicity) was 24.2 cases per 100,000 live births among African Americans and 15.4 cases per 100,000 live births among Hispanics. These rates are 15.1 and 9.6 times higher, respectively, than the 2005 rate among whites (1.6 cases per 100,000 live births) (Figure V, Table 40).

¹ Datta SD, Sternberg M, Johnson RE, Berman S, Papp JR, McQuillan G, et al. Gonorrhea and chlamydia in the United States among persons 14 to 39 years of age, 1999 to 2002. *Ann Intern Med* 2007; 147(2):89-96.

² Miller WC, Ford CA, Morris M, Handcock MS, Schmitz JL, Hobbs MM et al. Prevalence of chlamydial and gonococcal infections among young adults in the United States. *JAMA* 2004; 291(18):2229-2236

³ Nakashima AK, Rolfs RT, Flock ML, Kilmarx P, Greenspan JR. Epidemiology of syphilis in the United States, 1941 through 1993. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1996;23:16-23.

⁴ Peterman TA, Heffelfinger JD, Swint EB, Groseclose SL. The changing epidemiology of syphilis. *Sex Transm Dis* 2005;32:S4-S10.

Figure O. Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006

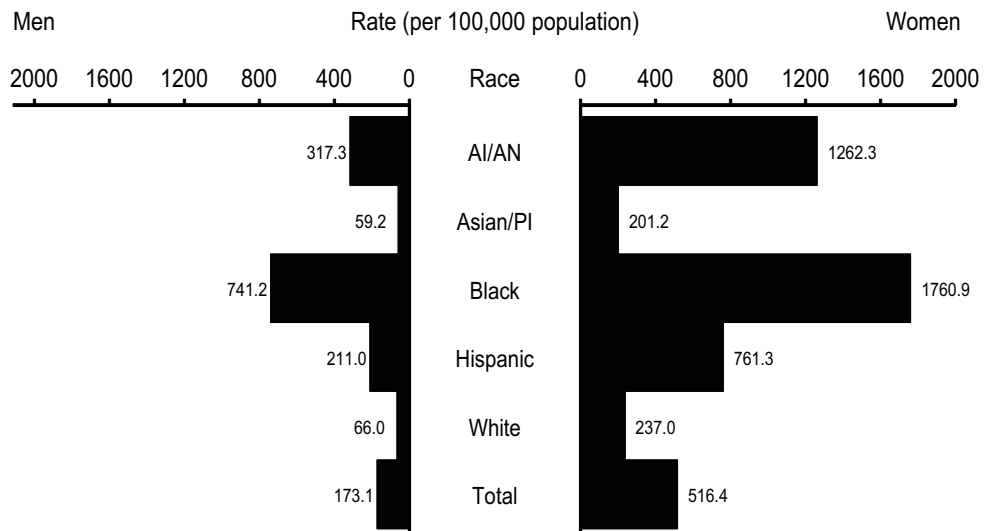


Figure P. Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006

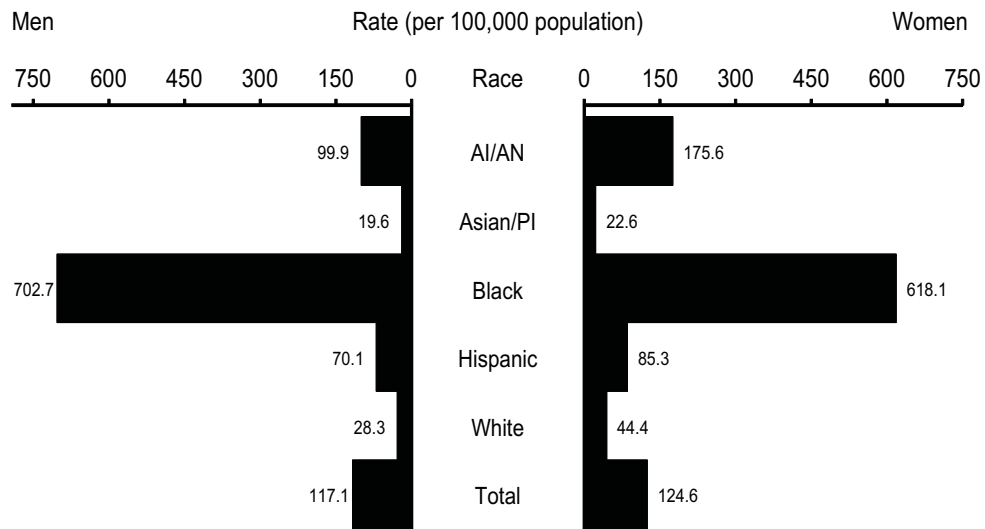


Figure Q. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

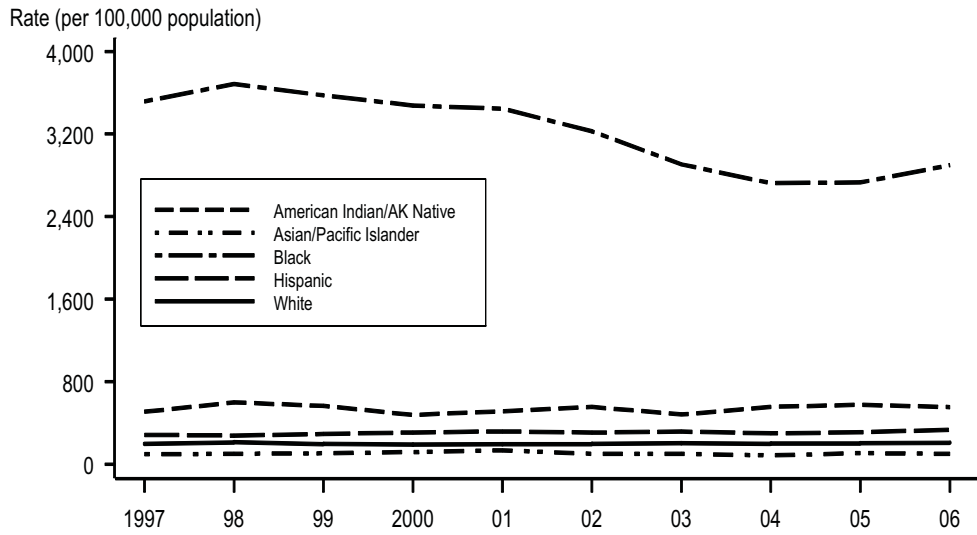


Figure R. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

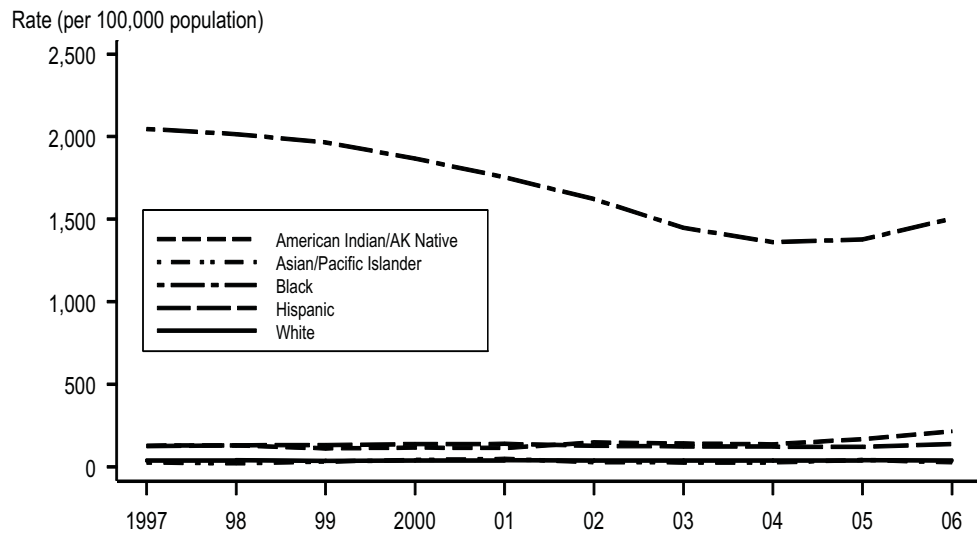


Figure S. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006

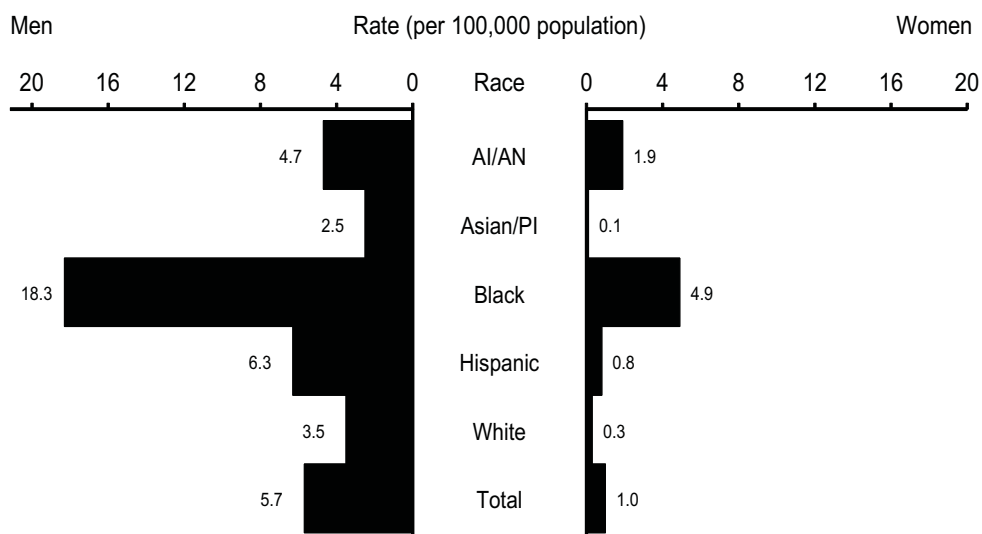


Figure T. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

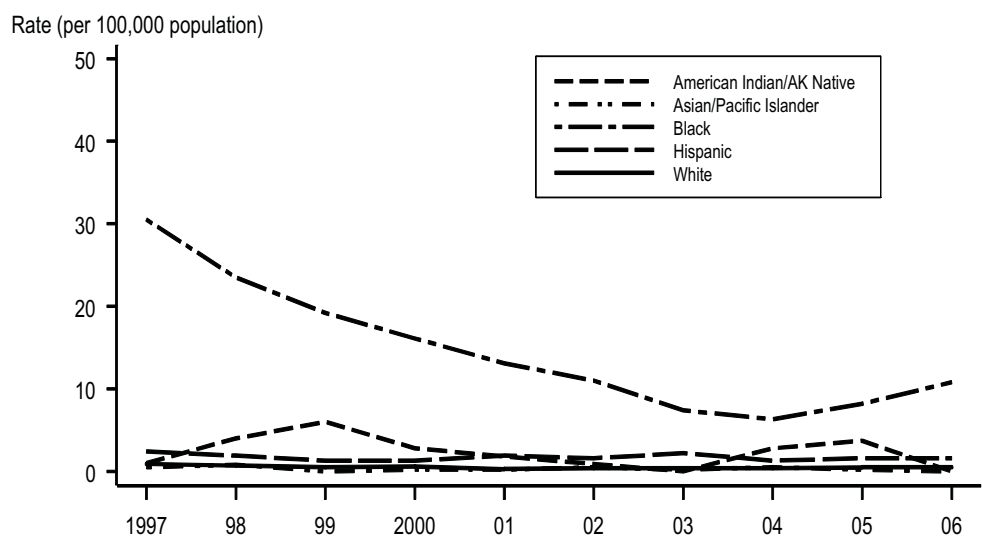


Figure U. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

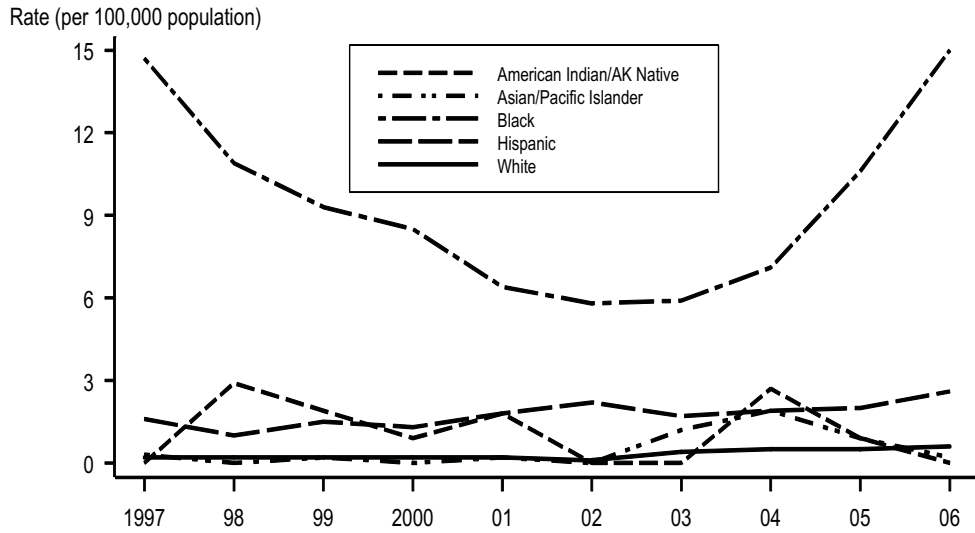
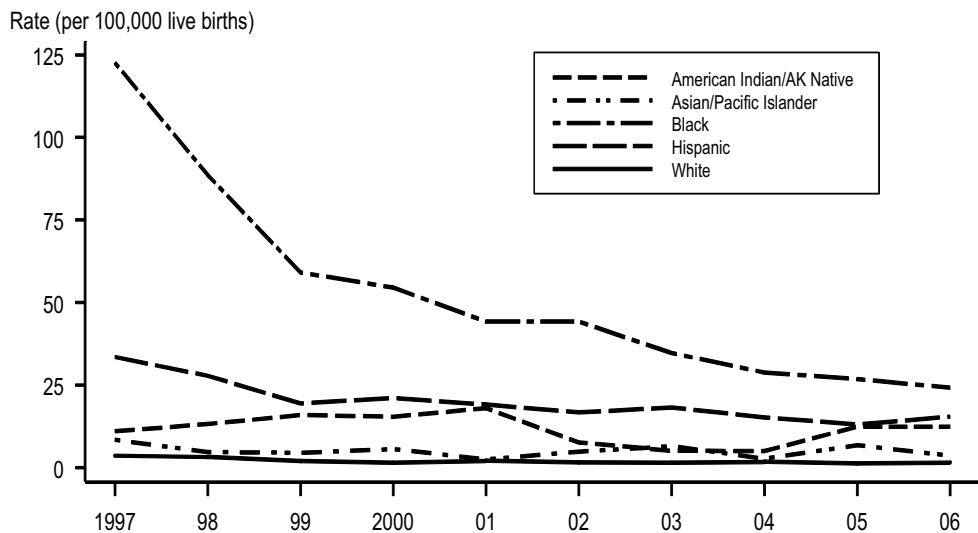


Figure V. Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants < 1 year of age by mother's race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. Less than 5% of cases had missing maternal race/ethnicity information and were excluded.

STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

Public Health Impact

Data from several U.S. cities and projects, including syphilis outbreak investigations and the GISP suggest that an increasing number of MSM are acquiring STDs.¹⁻⁷ Data also suggest that an increasing number of MSM engage in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for STDs and HIV infection.⁸ Several factors may be contributing to this change, including the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) for HIV infection.⁹ Because STDs and the behaviors associated with acquiring them increase the likelihood of acquiring and transmitting HIV infection,¹⁰ the rise in STDs among MSM may be associated with an increase in HIV diagnoses among MSM.¹¹

Observations

Most nationally notifiable STD surveillance data reported to CDC do not include information regarding sexual behaviors; therefore, national trends in STDs among MSM in the United States are not currently available. Data from enhanced surveillance projects are presented in this section to provide information regarding STDs in MSM.

Monitoring Trends in Prevalence of STDs, HIV and Risk Behaviors among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project), STD Clinics, 1999-2006

From 1999 through 2006, eight U.S. cities participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project submitted syphilis,

gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV test data to CDC from 120,164 MSM visits to STD clinics; data from 98,866 MSM visits were submitted from five public STD clinics (Denver, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle) and data from 21,298 MSM visits were submitted from three STD clinics in community-based, gay men's health clinics (Chicago, the District of Columbia, and Houston).

Changes in testing technology for gonorrhea and chlamydia have occurred in recent years with the advent of nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) which achieve greater sensitivity than traditional culture methods.^{12,13} The MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project includes data from culture and non-culture tests collected during routine care and reflects testing practices at participating clinics. Tests for gonorrhea included culture, NAATs, or nucleic acid hybridization tests (DNA probes). Tests for chlamydia included culture, NAATs, DNA probes, or direct fluorescent antibody tests (DFAs). Nontreponemal syphilis tests included the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) test and the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL).

All statistics were based on data collected from clinic visits and may reflect multiple visits by a patient rather than individual patients. City-specific medians and ranges were calculated for the proportion of tests done and for STD and HIV test positivity.

Gonorrhea

Between 1999 and 2006 the number of gonorrhea tests for all anatomic sites combined increased in all eight cities. The trend in the number of positive gonorrhea tests for all anatomic sites varied by city. For all cities, the number of symptomatic positive gonorrhea tests accounts for the majority of the overall positive tests (Figure W).

In 2006, 75% (range: 56-94%) of MSM were tested for urethral gonorrhea, 40% (range: 3-61%) were tested for rectal gonorrhea, and 53% (range: 6-87%) were tested for pharyngeal gonorrhea.

In 2006, median clinic urethral gonorrhea positivity in MSM was 10% (range: 8-13%), median rectal gonorrhea positivity was 7% (range: 2-13%), and median pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 7% (range: 1-15%).

Chlamydia

In 2006, a median of 75% (range: 58-93%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics were tested for urethral chlamydia, compared to 65% (range: 58-68%) in 1999. In 2006, the median urethral chlamydia positivity was 6% (range: 5-8%).

Syphilis

In 2006, 83% (range: 61-94%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics had a nontreponemal serologic test for syphilis (RPR or VDRL) performed, compared with 69% (range: 54-93%) in 1999 (Figure X).

Overall, median seroreactivity among MSM tested for syphilis increased from 4% (range: 4-13%) in 1999 to 10% (range: 6-18%) in 2006.

Syphilis seroreactivity is used to estimate syphilis prevalence and is correlated with prevalence of P%S syphilis in this population.¹⁴

HIV Infection

Overall, the percent of MSM tested for HIV in STD clinics increased between 1999 and 2006. In 2006, a median of 73% (range: 28-85%) of MSM visiting STD clinics that were not previously known to be HIV-positive were tested for HIV, while 44% (range: 21-55%) were tested in 1999. In 2006, median HIV positivity in MSM was 4% (range: 2-7%) (Figure Y).

In 2006, median HIV prevalence among MSM, including persons previously known to be HIV-positive and persons testing HIV-positive at their current visit, was 12% (range: 10-16%).

HIV/STDs by Race/Ethnicity

HIV positivity varied by race/ethnicity, but was highest in African-American MSM. HIV positivity was 3% (range: 1-4%) in whites, 10% (range: 3-13%) in African Americans, and 4% (range: 2-6%) in Hispanics.

HIV prevalence was 11% (range: 7-16%) in whites, 21% (range: 15-25%) in African Americans, and 14% (range: 8-19%) in Hispanics.

In 2006, urethral gonorrhea positivity was 9% (range: 6-12%) in whites, 14% (range: 9-19) in African Americans, and 7% (range: 4-21%) in Hispanics. Rectal gonorrhea positivity was 8% (range: 3-11%) in whites, 10% (range: 2-12%) in African Americans, and 9% (range: 2-11%) in Hispanics. Pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 8% (range: 1-15%) in whites, 6% (range: 1-12%) in African Americans, and 7% (range: 1-28%) in Hispanics.

Urethral chlamydia was 5% (range: 3-8%) in whites; 7% (range: 5-13%) in African Americans, and 6% (range: 4-8%) in Hispanics.

Median syphilis seroreactivity was 7% (range: 6-11%) in whites; 15% (range:

8-26%) in African Americans, and 14% (range: 7-26%) in Hispanics.

STDs by HIV Status, STD Clinics, 2006

In 2006, urethral gonorrhea positivity was 14% (range: 12-31) in HIV-positive MSM and 8% (range: 7-12%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; rectal gonorrhea positivity was 11% (range: 3-18%) in HIV-positive MSM and 6% (range: 2-14%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 6% (range: 1-19%) in HIV-positive MSM and 7% (range: 1-14%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status.

Median urethral chlamydia positivity was 7% (range: 5-9%) in HIV-positive MSM and 6% (range: 4-8%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status.

Median syphilis seroreactivity was 30% (range: 17-44%) in HIV-positive MSM and 7% (range: 5-13%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status.

Nationally Notifiable Syphilis Surveillance Data

P&S syphilis increased in the United States between 2002 and 2006, with a 54.1% increase in the number of P&S syphilis cases among men and a 9.1% decrease in the number of cases among women (Tables 26 and 27). In 2006, the rate of reported P&S syphilis among men (5.7 cases per 100,000 males) was 5.7 times greater than the rate among women (1.0 cases per 100,000 females) (Tables 26 and 27). Trends in the syphilis male-to-female rate ratio, which are assumed to reflect, in part, syphilis trends

among MSM,⁷ have been increasing in the United States during recent years (Figure 33). The overall male-to-female syphilis rate ratio has risen steadily from 3.4 in 2002 to 5.7 in 2006 (Figure 33, Tables 26 and 27). The increase in the male-to-female rate ratio occurred among all racial and ethnic groups between 2002 and 2006.

In recent years, MSM have accounted for an increasing number of estimated syphilis cases in the United States¹⁵ and in 2006 accounted for 64% of P&S syphilis cases in the United States based on information reported from 29 states and Washington, D.C.¹⁶

Additional information on syphilis can be found in the Syphilis section (**National Profile**).

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

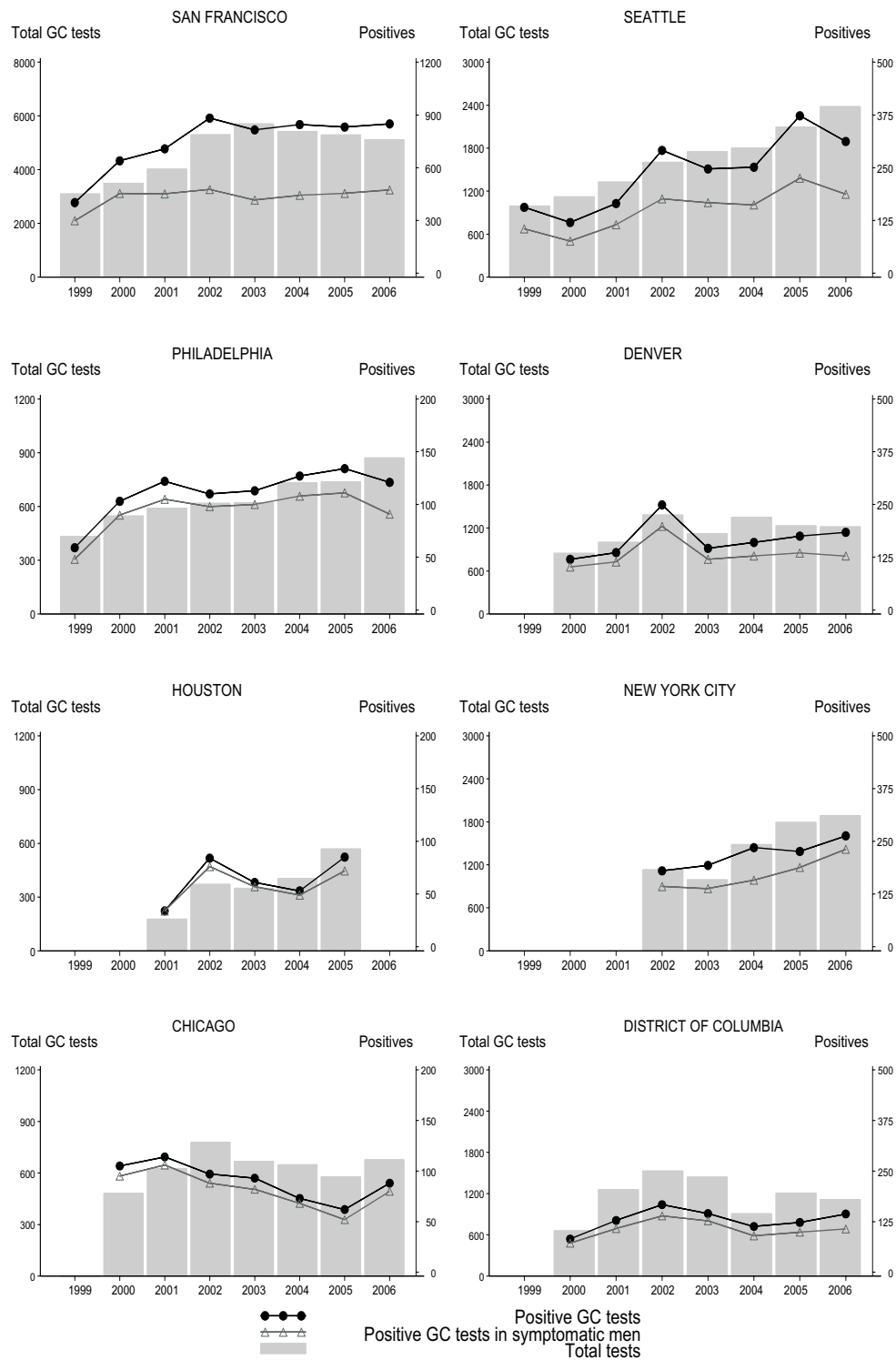
The GISP, a collaborative project among selected STD clinics, was established in 1986 to monitor trends in antimicrobial susceptibilities of strains of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States.^{17,18}

GISP also reports the percentage of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM. Overall, the proportion of isolates from MSM in GISP clinics increased steadily from 4% in 1988 to 21.5% in 2006 (Figure Z). Additional information on GISP may be found in the Gonorrhea section (**National Profile**).

The proportion of isolates coming from MSM varies geographically with the largest percentage from the West Coast (Figure AA).

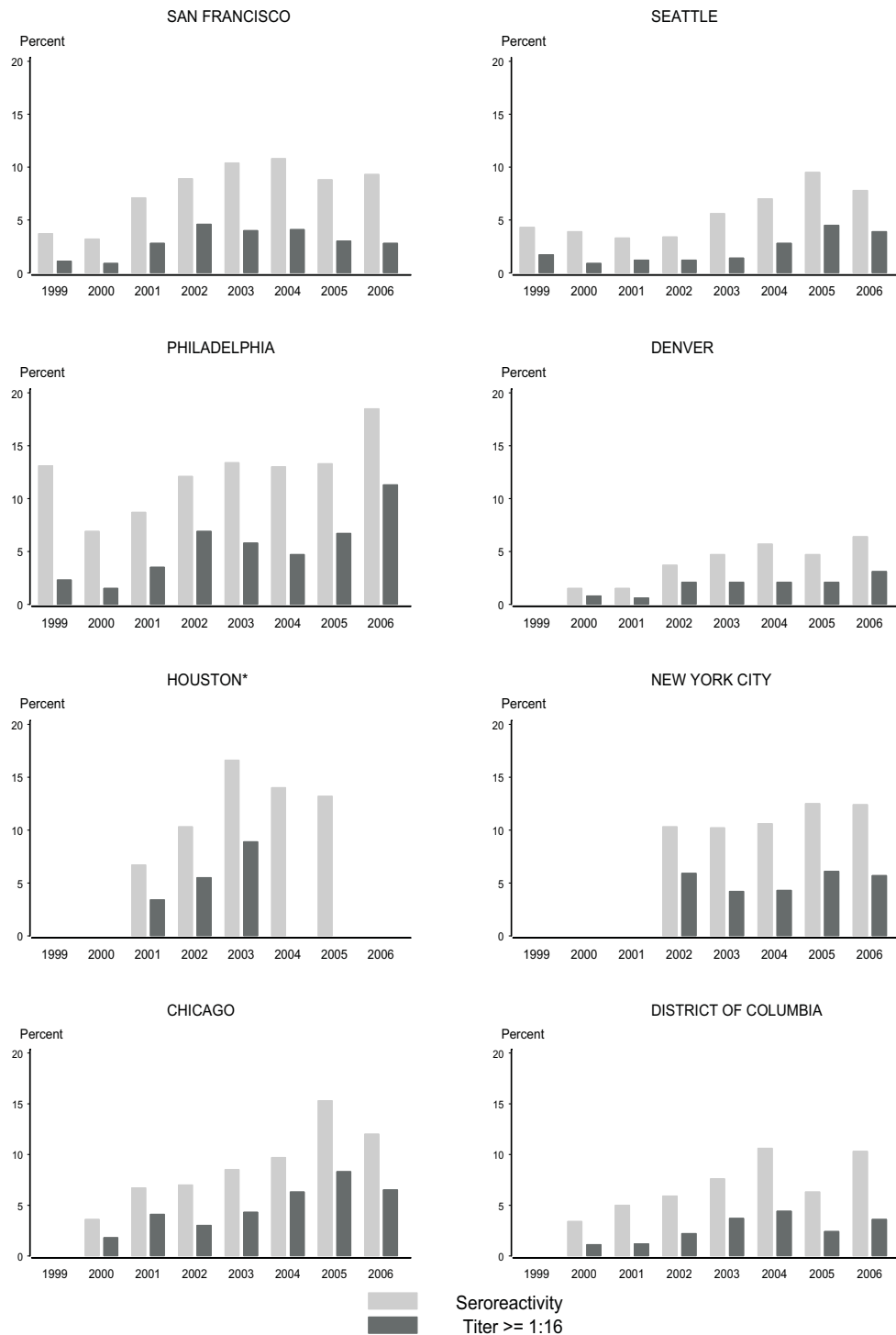
-
- ¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea among men who have sex with men – selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, 1993–1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:889-92.
 - ² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997–1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-7.
 - ³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men – Southern California, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50:117-20.
 - ⁴ Fox KK, del Rio C, Holmes K, et. al. Gonorrhea in the HIV era: A reversal in trends among men who have sex with men. *Am J Public Health* 2001;91:959-964.
 - ⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men – New York City, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:853-6.
 - ⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis – United States, 2003–2004. *MMWR* 2006;55:269-73.
 - ⁷ Beltrami JF, Shouse RL, Blake PA. Trends in infectious diseases and the male to female ratio: possible clues to changes in behavior among men who have sex with men. *AIDS Educ Prev* 2005;17:S49-S59.
 - ⁸ Stall R, Hays R, Waldo C, Ekstrand M, McFarland W. The gay '90s: a review of research in the 1990s on sexual behavior and HIV risk among men who have sex with men. *AIDS* 2000;14:S1-S14.
 - ⁹ Scheer S, Chu PL, Klausner JD, Katz MH, Schwarcz SK. Effect of highly active antiretroviral therapy on diagnoses of sexually transmitted diseases in people with AIDS. *Lancet* 2001;357:432-5.
 - ¹⁰ Fleming DT, Wasserheit JN. From epidemiologic synergy to public health policy and practice: the contribution of other sexually transmitted diseases to sexual transmission of HIV infection. *Sex Transm Infect* 1999;75:3-17.
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 - ¹² Renault CA, Hall C, Kent CK, Klausner JD. Use of NAATs for STD diagnosis of GC and CT in non-FDA-cleared anatomic specimens. *MLO Med Lab Obs* 2006; 38(7):10, 12-6, 21-2.
 - ¹³ Jespersen DJ, Flatten KS, Jones MF, Smith TF. Prospective comparison of cell cultures and nucleic acid amplification tests for laboratory diagnosis of *Chlamydia trachomatis* Infections. *J Clin Microbiol* 2005; 43(10):5324-6.
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 - ¹⁵ Heffelfinger JD, Swint EB, Berman SM, Weinstock HS. Trends in primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men in the United States. *Am J Public Health* 2007;97:1076-1083
 - ¹⁶ Beltrami JF, Weinstock HS. Primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men in the United States, 2005. In: program and abstracts of the 17 Biennial meeting of the ISSTD, Seattle, WA, July 29-August 1, 2007 [abstract O-069].
 - ¹⁷ Schwarcz S, Zenilman J, Schnell D, et. al. National Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. *JAMA* 1990; 264(11): 1413-1417.
 - ¹⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2006. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2008).

Figure W. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Number of gonorrhea tests and number of positive tests in men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2006



Note: The bars represent the number of GC tests at all anatomic sites (pharyngeal, rectal, and urethral) each year. The scales on the left and right axis differ. The bar graphs use the scale on the left. The line graphs use the scale on the right.

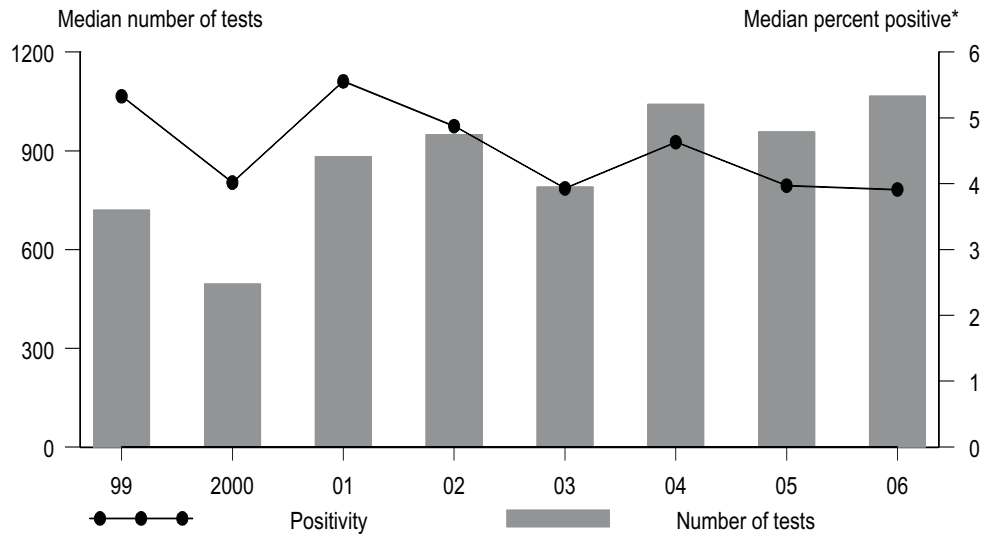
Figure X. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2006



*Data not reported in 2006. Titer data not reported in 2004 or 2005.

Note: Seroreactivity was based on nontreponemal tests results. All sites used the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) test, with the exception of San Francisco where the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test was used and Seattle where the type of test was changed from VDRL to RPR in 2004.

Figure Y. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — City-specific median number of HIV tests and positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2006



*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

Note: The bar graph uses the scale on the left. The line graph uses the scale on the right.

Figure Z. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 1988–2006

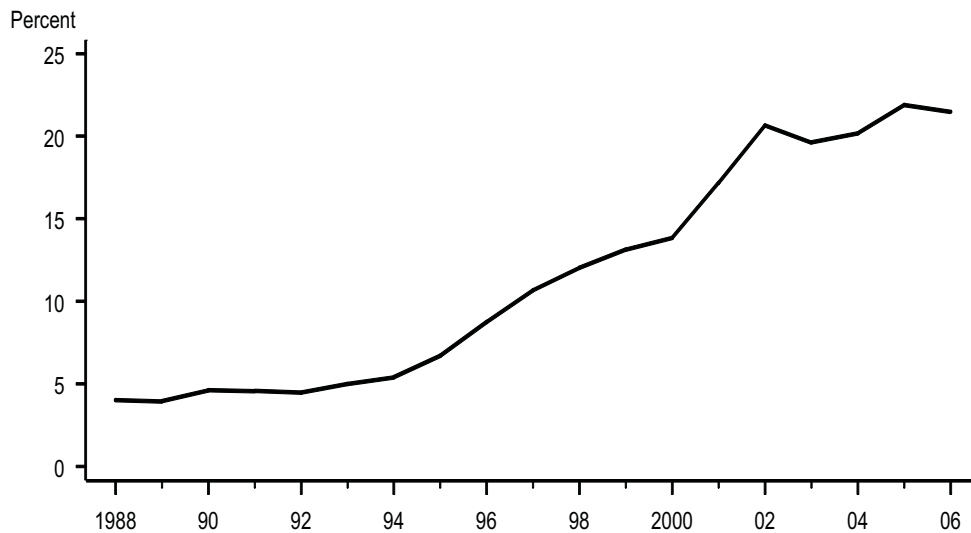
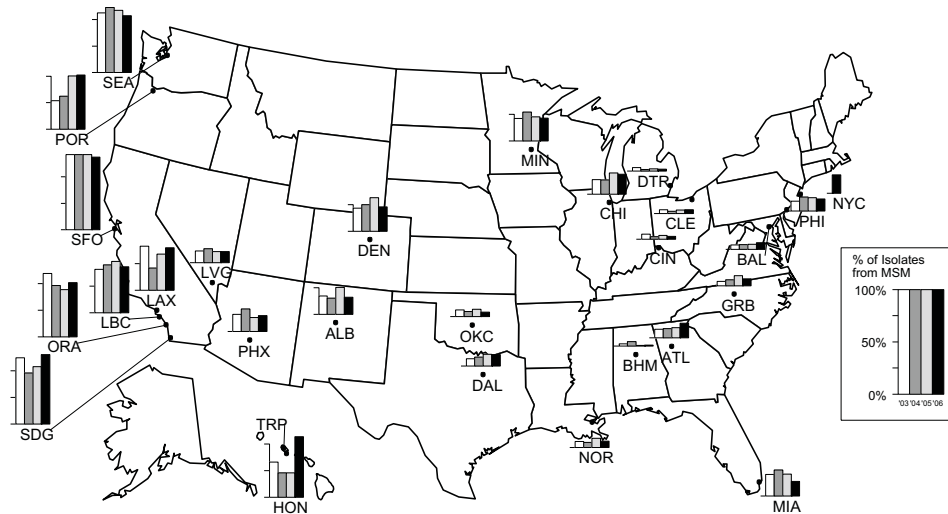


Figure AA. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 2003–2006



Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 4 years. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ATL=Atlanta, GA; BAL=Baltimore, MD; BHM=Birmingham, AL; CHI=Chicago, IL; CIN=Cincinnati, OH; CLE=Cleveland, OH; DAL=Dallas, TX; DEN=Denver, CO; DTR=Detroit, MI; HON=Honolulu, HI; LAX=Los Angeles, CA; LBC=Long Beach, CA; LVG=Las Vegas, NV; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; GRB=Greensboro, NC; NOR=New Orleans, LA; NYC=New York City, NY; OKC=Oklahoma City, OK; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; SFO=San Francisco, CA; and TRP=Tripler Army Medical Center, HI (does not provide sexual risk behavior data).

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Public Health Impact

Multiple studies and surveillance projects have demonstrated a high prevalence of STDs in persons entering jails and juvenile corrections facilities.¹⁻⁴ The prevalence rates for chlamydia and gonorrhea in these settings are consistently among the highest observed in any venue. Screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis at intake offers an opportunity to identify infections, prevent complications, and reduce transmission in the general community. For example, data from one study in a locale with high syphilis incidence suggested that screening and treatment of women inmates for syphilis may result in reduction of syphilis in the general community.⁵ In some locations, a substantial proportion of all early syphilis cases are reported from corrections facilities.⁴ Collecting positivity data and analyzing trends in STD prevalence in the inmate population can provide a tool for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the general community.³⁻⁴

Description of Population

In 2006, STD screening data from corrections facilities were reported from 34 states for chlamydia, 30 states for gonorrhea, and 16 states for syphilis. These data were reported in response to CDC's request for data, as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project and/or the Infertility Prevention Project (IPP). IPP provided CDC with line-listed data for chlamydia and gonorrhea.

The figures and tables shown in this section represent 48,445 chlamydia tests in women and 124,201 in men; 39,688 gonorrhea tests in women and 106,088 in men; and 36,445 syphilis serologic tests in women and 155,054 in men entering corrections facilities during 2006.

Chlamydia

Overall, positivity was higher in women than in men for almost all age groups.

Adolescent Men - In adolescent men entering 83 juvenile corrections facilities, median chlamydia positivity by facility was 5.3% (range: 0.5% to 46.7%) (Table AA). In men 12 to 18 years of age entering these juvenile corrections facilities, the overall chlamydia positivity was 6.4% (Figure BB). Chlamydia positivity increased from 0.4% for adolescent men aged 12 years to 9.5% for those aged 18 years.

Adolescent Women - In adolescent women entering 57 juvenile corrections facilities, median chlamydia positivity by facility was 14.2% (range: 2.8% to 29.4%); positivity was greater than 10% in almost all facilities reporting data (Table AA). In women 12 to 18 years of age entering these juvenile corrections facilities, the overall chlamydia positivity was 14.3% (Figure BB). Positivity in women increased from 6.6% for those aged 12 years to 15.6% for those aged 16 years and, then, declined to 11.8% for those aged 18 years.

Men - In men entering 59 adult corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity by facility was 8.8% (range 0.9% to 26.7%) (Table BB). Positivity in young adult men (< 25 years) in these facilities was higher than that observed in adolescent men attending juvenile facilities (Figure CC). Chlamydia positivity decreased with age from 10.3% for those younger than 20 years of age to 2.5% for those older than 34 years.

Women - In women entering 39 adult corrections facilities, median positivity for chlamydia by facility was 8.3% (range: 1.3% to 22.3%) (Table BB). Overall, in women entering these adult corrections facilities, the chlamydia positivity was 9.3% (Figure CC). Chlamydia positivity decreased with age from 19.1% for those younger than 20 years to 3.8% for those older than 34 years. Chlamydia positivity in women entering adult correction facilities was significantly lower than that in women entering juvenile corrections facilities. However, chlamydia positivity in women younger than 20 years of age attending adult corrections facilities was higher than that in women attending juvenile corrections facilities.

Gonorrhea

Overall, positivity in women was uniformly higher than in men for all age groups.

Adolescent Men - The median positivity for gonorrhea by facility in men entering 62 juvenile corrections facilities was 0.9% (range: 0.0% to 4.5%) (Table CC). The overall positivity was 1.3% in men 12 to 18 years of age attending these facilities. (Figure DD) Gonorrhea positivity increased with age from 0.5% for those aged 12 years to 2.0% for those aged 18.

Adolescent Women - The median positivity for gonorrhea by facility in women entering 37 juvenile corrections facilities was 3.8% (range: 0.0% to 12.2%) (Table CC). In women 12 to 18 years of age entering these

juvenile corrections facilities, the overall gonorrhea positivity was 5.2% (Figure DD). Gonorrhea positivity did not vary by age.

Men - In men entering 52 adult corrections facilities, the median gonorrhea positivity was 2.3% (range: 0.0% to 18.3%) (Table DD). Overall gonorrhea positivity for men attending these facilities was 2.1%. Gonorrhea positivity was highest in men aged 20 to 24 years at 2.7%, declining with age to 1.4% in men older than 34 years. Men aged younger than 20 years attending adult facilities had higher gonorrhea positivity than men attending juvenile detention facilities.

Women - In women entering 35 reporting adult facilities, the median positivity by facility was 4.2% (range: 0.0% to 10.9%) (Table DD). Overall, in women entering adult corrections facilities, the gonorrhea positivity was 4.5% (Figure EE). Gonorrhea positivity decreased with age from 8.4% for those younger than 20 years to 2.4% for those older than 34 years. Women younger than 20 years attending adult facilities had higher gonorrhea positivity than women attending juvenile detention facilities.

Syphilis

Adolescent Men - The median syphilis serologic positivity by facility was 0.0% (range: 0.0% to 3.5%) in adolescent men entering 15 juvenile corrections facilities (Table EE).

Adolescent Women - The median syphilis serologic positivity by facility was 1.4% (range: 0.4% to 1.8%) in adolescent women entering five juvenile corrections facilities (Table EE).

Men - In men entering 58 adult corrections facilities, the median syphilis serologic positivity by facility was 1.4% (range: 0.0% to 7.8%) (Table FF).

Women - In women entering 32 adult corrections facilities, the median serologic positivity by facility was 3.9% (range: 0.0% to 21.7%) (Table FF).

¹ Heimberger TS, Chang HG, Birkhead GS, DiFerdinando GD, Greenberg AJ, Gunn R, Morse DL. High prevalence of syphilis detected through a jail screening program. A potential public health measure to address the syphilis epidemic. *Arch Intern Med* 1993;153:1799-1804.

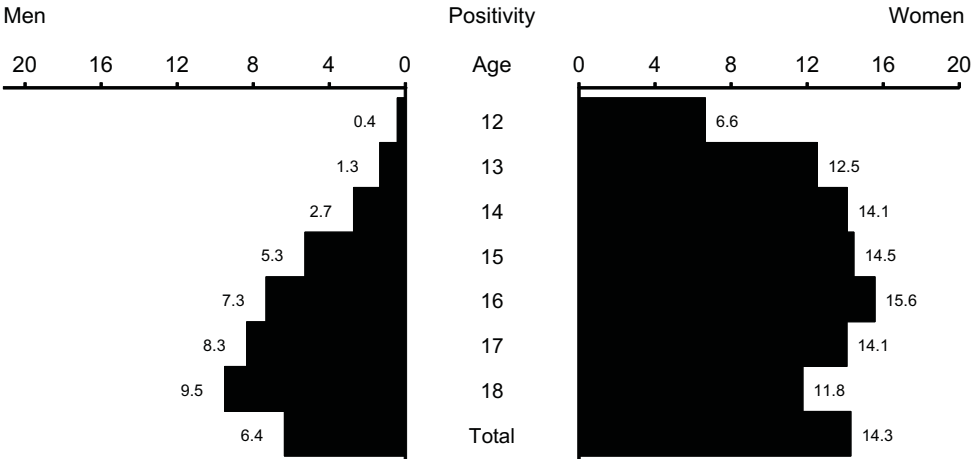
² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Syphilis screening among women arrestees at the Cook County Jail – Chicago, 1996. *MMWR* 1998;47:432-3.

³ Mertz KJ, Schwebke JR, Gaydos CA, Beideinger HA, Tulloch SD, Levine WC. Screening women in jails for chlamydial and gonococcal infection using urine tests: Feasibility, acceptability, prevalence and treatment rates. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2002;29:271-276.

⁴ Kahn R, Voigt R, Swint E, Weinstock H. Early syphilis in the United States identified in corrections facilities, 1999–2002. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 2004;31:360-364.

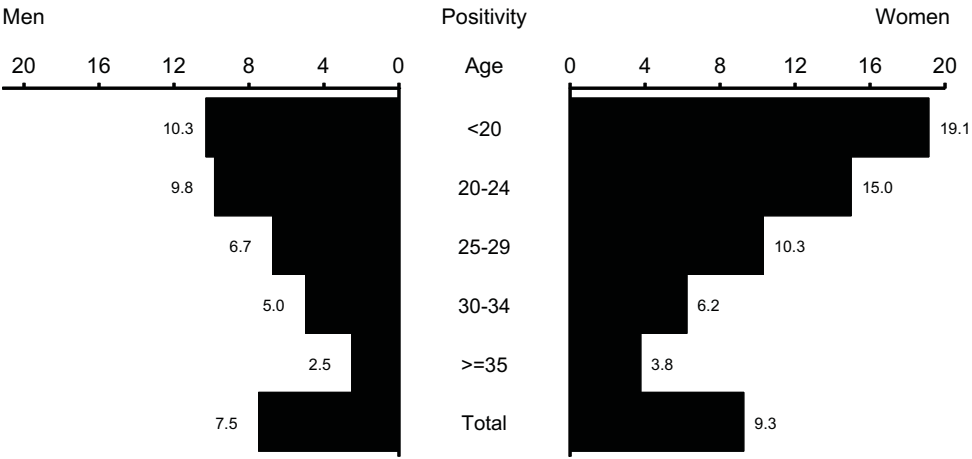
⁵ Blank S, McDonnell DD, Rubin SR et al. New approaches to syphilis control. Finding opportunities for syphilis treatment and congenital syphilis prevention in a women's correctional setting. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1997; 24:218-26.

Figure BB. Chlamydia — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2006



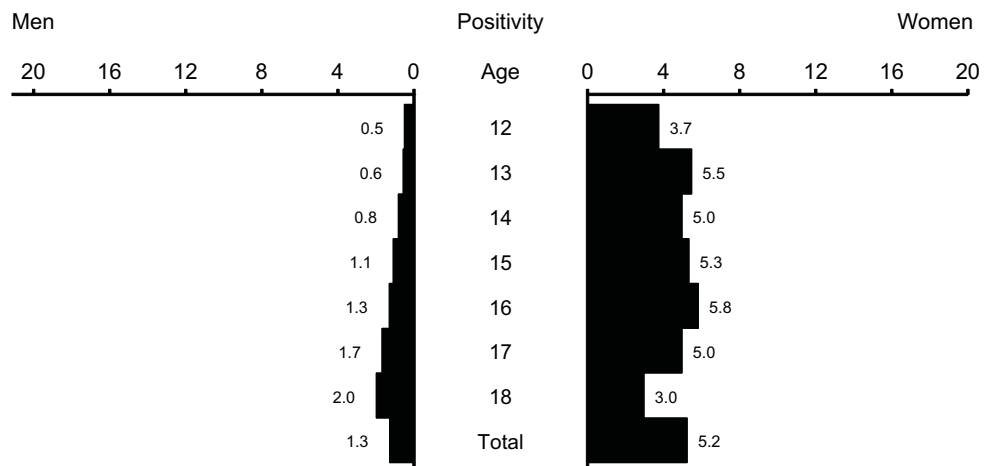
Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Figure CC. Chlamydia — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2006



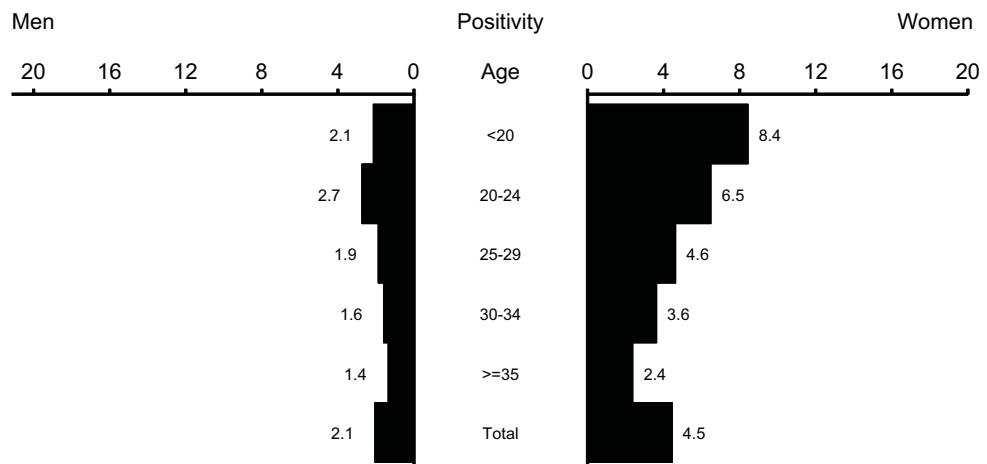
Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Figure DD. Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2006



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Figure EE. Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2006



Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Table AA. Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 4 | 4,315 | 7.8 (5.2-9.6) | 4 | 1,358 | 18.9 (2.8-20.5) |
| California* | 19 | 26,939 | 5.2 (0.5-46.7) | 23 | 11,846 | 12.2 (4.0-21.2) |
| Connecticut | 2 | 537 | 3.2 (2.7-3.8) | 1 | 111 | 14.4 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 126 | 7.1 | — | — | — |
| Idaho | 1 | 201 | 2.0 | — | — | — |
| Illinois | 4 | 5,158 | 8.0 (1.4-9.5) | 1 | 578 | 20.9 |
| Indiana | 1 | 1,194 | 7.4 | 1 | 374 | 14.4 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 1,924 | 4.4 (1.9-9.5) | 2 | 315 | 18.6 (15.0-22.2) |
| Maryland | 4 | 2,034 | 4.2 (2.0-5.1) | 2 | 567 | 13.9 (12.3-15.5) |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 977 | 2.6 (2.6-2.7) | 1 | 362 | 5.8 |
| Michigan | 1 | 426 | 8.7 | 1 | 159 | 17.0 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 191 | 9.4 | — | — | — |
| Mississippi | — | — | — | 1 | 143 | 13.3 |
| Missouri | 1 | 431 | 7.2 | 1 | 114 | 12.3 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 654 | 6.1 | 1 | 234 | 13.7 |
| Nevada | 2 | 1,404 | 7.4 (3.8-11.0) | 2 | 374 | 22.4 (15.4-29.4) |
| New Jersey | 4 | 3,144 | 9.8 (5.1-18.0) | 1 | 206 | 19.9 |
| New York | 6 | 5,122 | 5.1 (2.0-10.3) | 5 | 1,230 | 18.4 (13.4-22.0) |
| North Dakota | 1 | 161 | 9.3 | — | — | — |
| Ohio | 3 | 3,132 | 10.1 (7.2-10.1) | 3 | 789 | 19.7 (6.5-23.0) |
| Oregon | 3 | 1,310 | 5.7 (4.0-12.3) | 2 | 361 | 9.7 (7.4-12.0) |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 471 | 3.9 (2.3-11.9) | — | — | — |
| Tennessee | 1 | 1,755 | 4.0 | 1 | 769 | 10.8 |
| Utah | 2 | 415 | 6.7 (5.8-7.6) | 2 | 323 | 16.6 (12.9-20.4) |
| Virginia | 1 | 728 | 10.2 | — | — | — |
| Washington | 4 | 889 | 4.6 (1.7-9.1) | 2 | 273 | 13.3 (4.6-22.0) |
| West Virginia | 1 | 132 | 3.8 | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 586 | 3.7 (2.5-5.0) | — | — | — |
| Total | 83 | 64,356 | 5.3 (0.5-46.7) | 57 | 20,486 | 14.2 (2.8-29.4) |

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

Table BB. Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 6 | 1,337 | 14.3 (3.6-17.0) | 4 | 1,736 | 11.9 (8.9-12.9) |
| California* | 7 | 4,416 | 5.5 (3.1-7.9) | 5 | 7,264 | 10.3 (4.6-18.2) |
| Delaware | 1 | 776 | 5.9 | 2 | 960 | 9.2 (7.3-11.1) |
| Hawaii | — | — | — | 2 | 235 | 12.3 (4.5-20.0) |
| Illinois | 6 | 15,688 | 9.8 (8.5-10.9) | 3 | 8,676 | 7.8 (4.8-8.3) |
| Indiana | 1 | 1,928 | 8.5 | 1 | 834 | 12.6 |
| Iowa | 3 | 986 | 12.5 (9.7-19.2) | 2 | 657 | 9.2 (2.8-15.7) |
| Maryland | 1 | 573 | 6.3 | — | — | — |
| Massachusetts | 2 | 2,964 | 6.4 (5.6-7.1) | 2 | 746 | 4.7 (3.8-5.6) |
| Michigan | 3 | 717 | 12.3 (11.6-21.6) | — | — | — |
| Missouri | 1 | 3,785 | 6.6 | 1 | 824 | 4.9 |
| Montana | — | — | — | 1 | 191 | 2.6 |
| Nebraska | 3 | 1,593 | 6.6 (5.5-16.7) | 1 | 234 | 10.3 |
| Nevada | 1 | 297 | 12.5 | 1 | 190 | 15.8 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 338 | 9.2 | — | — | — |
| New York | 2 | 8,866 | 6.2 (3.7-8.7) | 1 | 317 | 5.0 |
| North Dakota | 1 | 649 | 7.1 | — | — | — |
| Oregon | 2 | 236 | 17.6 (15.9-19.2) | 1 | 229 | 3.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 2,730 | 12.1 (4.8-23.1) | 3 | 811 | 7.3 (2.4-9.2) |
| South Carolina | 1 | 451 | 10.6 | 1 | 211 | 8.1 |
| Texas | 5 | 4,693 | 9.1 (1.3-26.7) | 4 | 2,093 | 18.7 (17.0-22.3) |
| Utah | — | — | — | 1 | 153 | 17.6 |
| Washington | — | — | — | 1 | 668 | 4.9 |
| West Virginia | 3 | 1,133 | 1.8 (0.9-2.1) | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | 5 | 5,897 | 10.8 (5.1-15.4) | 3 | 1,045 | 4.8 (1.3-5.8) |
| Total | 60 | 60,053 | 8.9 (0.9-26.7) | 40 | 28,074 | 8.5 (1.3-22.3) |

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

Table CC. Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 4 | 4,313 | 1.1 (0.6-1.9) | 4 | 1,353 | 3.8 (1.9-6.2) |
| California* | 7 | 17,889 | 0.6 (0.3-1.0) | 7 | 5,313 | 5.0 (0.7-12.2) |
| Connecticut | 2 | 538 | 0.0 | 1 | 111 | 1.8 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 126 | 0.0 | — | — | — |
| Idaho | 1 | 198 | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Illinois | 4 | 5,160 | 2.1 (0.7-2.5) | 1 | 578 | 9.9 |
| Indiana | 1 | 1,192 | 2.2 | 1 | 374 | 8.0 |
| Kentucky | 8 | 1,924 | 0.5 (0.0-3.4) | 2 | 315 | 5.4 (2.4-8.3) |
| Maryland | 4 | 2,075 | 0.2 (0.0-0.8) | 2 | 575 | 4.3 (2.9-5.7) |
| Michigan | 1 | 426 | 1.6 | 1 | 159 | 5.7 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 191 | 2.6 | — | — | — |
| Mississippi | — | — | — | 1 | 142 | 3.5 |
| Missouri | 1 | 432 | 1.4 | 1 | 114 | 3.5 |
| Nebraska | 1 | 654 | 1.2 | 1 | 234 | 3.8 |
| Nevada | 2 | 1,404 | 1.5 (0.5-2.5) | 2 | 373 | 6.5 (2.9-10.1) |
| New Jersey | 4 | 3,146 | 1.6 (0.7-4.5) | 1 | 206 | 4.4 |
| New York | 4 | 4,511 | 1.4 (0.2-1.9) | 4 | 1,058 | 3.4 (0.0-5.3) |
| Ohio | 3 | 3,132 | 2.1 (1.1-3.4) | 3 | 789 | 8.1 (2.2-9.1) |
| Pennsylvania | 3 | 451 | 0.0 | — | — | — |
| Tennessee | 1 | 1,754 | 1.3 | 1 | 769 | 3.8 |
| Utah | 2 | 415 | 0.7 (0.0-1.3) | 2 | 323 | 3.4 (2.4-4.4) |
| Washington | 4 | 889 | 0.7 (0.4-1.6) | 2 | 274 | 1.5 (0.0-3.0) |
| West Virginia | 1 | 107 | 3.7 | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 585 | 0.5 (0.0-1.0) | — | — | — |
| Total | 62 | 51,512 | 0.9 (0.0-4.5) | 37 | 13,060 | 3.8 (0.0-12.2) |

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

Table DD. Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 6 | 1,336 | 10.3 (0.0-18.3) | 4 | 1,736 | 7.0 (4.0-7.4) |
| California* | 7 | 4,420 | 1.6 (1.3-3.1) | 5 | 7,263 | 3.8 (1.6-8.6) |
| Delaware | 1 | 746 | 1.1 | 2 | 923 | 6.1 (4.4-7.7) |
| Hawaii | — | — | — | 2 | 235 | 3.6 (0.0-7.2) |
| Illinois | 6 | 15,749 | 3.3 (1.0-6.6) | 3 | 8,717 | 4.3 (1.0-6.8) |
| Indiana | 1 | 1,928 | 2.7 | 1 | 834 | 8.6 |
| Iowa | 3 | 986 | 2.4 (0.8-3.4) | 2 | 657 | 1.1 (0.6-1.7) |
| Maryland | 1 | 578 | 1.0 | — | — | — |
| Michigan | 3 | 717 | 3.7 (2.1-13.8) | — | — | — |
| Missouri | 1 | 3,786 | 1.6 | 1 | 825 | 3.2 |
| Montana | — | — | — | 1 | 190 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 3 | 1,593 | 1.5 (0.3-7.4) | 1 | 234 | 5.1 |
| Nevada | 1 | 298 | 3.0 | 1 | 190 | 2.6 |
| New Mexico | 1 | 338 | 1.2 | — | — | — |
| New York | 1 | 8,131 | 0.5 | — | — | — |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 2,285 | 5.2 (0.9-15.0) | 3 | 778 | 3.1 (0.0-6.4) |
| South Carolina | 1 | 450 | 3.1 | 1 | 211 | 3.8 |
| Texas | 5 | 4,691 | 1.7 (0.0-16.3) | 4 | 2,094 | 9.0 (6.5-10.9) |
| Utah | — | — | — | 1 | 152 | 7.2 |
| Washington | — | — | — | 1 | 667 | 1.3 |
| West Virginia | 3 | 862 | 2.2 (0.9-2.5) | — | — | — |
| Wisconsin | 5 | 5,890 | 3.3 (0.3-7.0) | 3 | 1,037 | 0.7 (0.1-3.4) |
| Total | 53 | 54,784 | 2.3 (0.0-18.3) | 36 | 26,743 | 4.1 (0.0-10.9) |

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

Table EE. Syphilis— Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 2 | 2,536 | 0.4 (0.3-0.4) | 1 | 615 | 1.5 |
| California* | 1 | 113 | 3.5 | 0 | — | — |
| Illinois | 1 | 2,895 | 0.7 | 1 | 527 | 1.3 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 405 | 0.3 | 0 | — | — |
| Maryland | 8 | 5,316 | 0.0 (0.0-0.1) | 2 | 605 | 1.1 (0.4-1.8) |
| North Carolina | 1 | 417 | 0.0 | 0 | — | — |
| Texas | 1 | 1,117 | 0.3 | 1 | 363 | 1.4 |
| Total | 15 | 12,799 | 0.0 (0.0-3.5) | 5 | 2,110 | 1.4 (0.4-1.8) |

Note: The median positivity by facility is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results. *Includes San Francisco project area.

Table FF. Syphilis— Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

| State | Men | | | Women | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) | No. of Facilities | No. of Tests | Median % Positivity (Range) |
| Arizona | 1 | 25,009 | 2.6 | 1 | 5,382 | 5.6 |
| California* | 1 | 679 | 5.3 | 2 | 3,364 | 4.0 (2.5-5.4) |
| Florida | 5 | 6,463 | 3.4 (2.9-4.3) | 1 | 229 | 12.2 |
| Illinois | 1 | 320 | 0.3 | 1 | 117 | 1.7 |
| Indianapolis | 1 | 1,276 | 1.2 | 1 | 605 | 1.8 |
| Kentucky | 1 | 1,215 | 0.3 | 1 | 360 | 0.3 |
| Louisiana | 0 | — | — | 1 | 926 | 21.7 |
| Maryland | 10 | 24,971 | 1.8 (0.6-3.1) | 7 | 3,540 | 4.1 (0.0-10.4) |
| Massachusetts | 18 | 18,773 | 0.9 (0.0-1.4) | 4 | 3,919 | 1.8 (1.2-3.1) |
| Mississippi | 3 | 895 | 3.4 (2.5-7.8) | 0 | — | — |
| Missouri | 2 | 5,957 | 1.6 (1.0-2.1) | 2 | 1,191 | 4.0 (1.6-6.3) |
| New York † | 2 | 8,513 | 1.3 (1.1-1.4) | 2 | 1,023 | 2.6 (1.6-3.6) |
| North Carolina | 5 | 3,969 | 1.4 (0.9-4.8) | 3 | 1,544 | 7.8 (4.3-9.3) |
| Tennessee | 2 | 9,695 | 3.3 (2.3-4.2) | 1 | 5,275 | 9.4 |
| Texas | 5 | 33,863 | 3.3 (2.0-5.6) | 4 | 6,654 | 6.9 (3.7-10.6) |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 657 | 0.0 | 1 | 206 | 0.0 |
| Total | 58 | 142,255 | 1.4 (0.0-7.8) | 32 | 34,335 | 3.9 (0.0-21.7) |

Note: The median positivity by facility is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results. *Includes San Francisco project area. †New York data is for confirmatory results.

TABLES

TABLES

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 population: United States, 1941–2006

| Year* | Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | Chlamydia | | Gonorrhea | | Chancroid | |
|-------|------------|-------|-----------------------|------|--------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------|-------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
| | All Stages | | Primary and Secondary | | Early Latent | | Late and Late Latent† | | Congenital | | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate [§] | | | | | | |
| 1941 | 485,560 | 368.2 | 68,231 | 51.7 | 109,018 | 82.6 | 202,984 | 153.9 | 17,600 | 651.1 | NR | . | 193,468 | 146.7 | 3,384 | 2.5 |
| 1942 | 479,601 | 363.4 | 75,312 | 57.0 | 116,245 | 88.0 | 202,064 | 153.1 | 16,918 | 566.0 | NR | . | 212,403 | 160.9 | 5,477 | 4.1 |
| 1943 | 575,593 | 447.0 | 82,204 | 63.8 | 149,390 | 116.0 | 251,958 | 195.7 | 16,164 | 520.7 | NR | . | 275,070 | 213.6 | 8,354 | 6.4 |
| 1944 | 467,755 | 367.9 | 78,443 | 61.6 | 123,038 | 96.7 | 202,848 | 159.6 | 13,578 | 462.0 | NR | . | 300,676 | 236.5 | 7,878 | 6.1 |
| 1945 | 359,114 | 282.3 | 77,007 | 60.5 | 101,719 | 79.9 | 142,187 | 111.8 | 12,339 | 431.7 | NR | . | 287,181 | 225.8 | 5,515 | 4.3 |
| 1946 | 363,647 | 271.7 | 94,957 | 70.9 | 107,924 | 80.6 | 125,248 | 93.6 | 12,106 | 354.9 | NR | . | 368,020 | 275.0 | 7,091 | 5.2 |
| 1947 | 355,592 | 252.3 | 93,545 | 66.4 | 104,124 | 73.9 | 122,089 | 86.6 | 12,200 | 319.6 | NR | . | 380,666 | 270.0 | 9,515 | 6.7 |
| 1948 | 314,313 | 218.2 | 68,174 | 47.3 | 90,598 | 62.9 | 123,312 | 85.6 | 13,931 | 383.0 | NR | . | 345,501 | 239.8 | 7,661 | 5.3 |
| 1949 | 256,463 | 175.3 | 41,942 | 28.7 | 75,045 | 51.3 | 116,397 | 79.5 | 13,952 | 382.4 | NR | . | 317,950 | 217.3 | 6,707 | 4.6 |
| 1950 | 217,558 | 146.0 | 23,939 | 16.7 | 59,256 | 39.7 | 113,569 | 70.2 | 13,377 | 368.3 | NR | . | 286,746 | 192.5 | 4,977 | 3.3 |
| 1951 | 174,924 | 116.1 | 14,485 | 9.6 | 43,316 | 28.7 | 98,311 | 65.2 | 11,094 | 290.4 | NR | . | 254,470 | 168.9 | 4,233 | 2.8 |
| 1952 | 167,762 | 110.2 | 10,449 | 6.9 | 36,454 | 24.0 | 105,238 | 69.1 | 8,553 | 218.8 | NR | . | 244,957 | 160.8 | 3,738 | 2.5 |
| 1953 | 148,573 | 95.9 | 8,637 | 5.6 | 28,295 | 18.3 | 98,870 | 63.8 | 7,675 | 193.9 | NR | . | 238,340 | 153.9 | 3,338 | 2.2 |
| 1954 | 130,687 | 82.9 | 7,147 | 4.5 | 23,861 | 15.1 | 89,123 | 56.5 | 6,676 | 164.0 | NR | . | 242,050 | 153.5 | 3,003 | 1.9 |
| 1955 | 122,392 | 76.2 | 6,454 | 4.0 | 20,054 | 12.5 | 86,526 | 53.8 | 5,354 | 130.7 | NR | . | 236,197 | 147.0 | 2,649 | 1.7 |
| 1956 | 130,201 | 78.7 | 6,392 | 3.9 | 19,783 | 12.0 | 95,097 | 57.5 | 5,491 | 130.4 | NR | . | 224,346 | 135.7 | 2,135 | 1.3 |
| 1957 | 123,758 | 73.5 | 6,576 | 3.9 | 17,796 | 10.6 | 91,309 | 54.2 | 5,288 | 123.0 | NR | . | 214,496 | 127.4 | 1,637 | 1.0 |
| 1958 | 113,884 | 66.4 | 7,176 | 4.2 | 16,556 | 9.7 | 83,027 | 48.4 | 4,866 | 114.6 | NR | . | 232,386 | 135.6 | 1,595 | 0.9 |
| 1959 | 120,824 | 69.2 | 9,799 | 5.6 | 17,025 | 9.8 | 86,740 | 49.7 | 5,130 | 119.7 | NR | . | 240,254 | 137.6 | 1,537 | 0.9 |
| 1960 | 122,538 | 68.8 | 16,145 | 9.1 | 18,017 | 10.1 | 81,798 | 45.9 | 4,416 | 103.7 | NR | . | 258,933 | 145.4 | 1,680 | 0.9 |
| 1961 | 124,658 | 68.8 | 19,851 | 11.0 | 19,486 | 10.8 | 79,304 | 43.8 | 4,163 | 97.5 | NR | . | 264,158 | 145.8 | 1,438 | 0.8 |
| 1962 | 126,245 | 68.7 | 21,067 | 11.5 | 19,585 | 10.7 | 79,533 | 43.3 | 4,070 | 97.7 | NR | . | 263,714 | 143.6 | 1,344 | 0.7 |
| 1963 | 124,137 | 66.5 | 22,251 | 11.9 | 18,235 | 9.8 | 78,076 | 41.8 | 4,031 | 98.4 | NR | . | 278,289 | 149.0 | 1,220 | 0.7 |
| 1964 | 114,325 | 60.4 | 22,969 | 12.1 | 17,781 | 9.4 | 68,629 | 36.3 | 3,516 | 87.3 | NR | . | 300,666 | 158.9 | 1,247 | 0.7 |
| 1965 | 112,842 | 58.9 | 23,338 | 12.2 | 17,458 | 9.1 | 67,317 | 35.1 | 3,564 | 94.8 | NR | . | 324,925 | 169.5 | 982 | 0.5 |
| 1966 | 105,159 | 54.2 | 21,414 | 11.0 | 15,950 | 8.2 | 63,541 | 32.7 | 3,170 | 87.9 | NR | . | 351,738 | 181.2 | 838 | 0.4 |
| 1967 | 102,581 | 52.2 | 21,053 | 10.7 | 15,554 | 7.9 | 61,975 | 31.5 | 2,894 | 82.2 | NR | . | 404,836 | 205.9 | 784 | 0.4 |
| 1968 | 96,271 | 48.4 | 19,019 | 9.6 | 15,150 | 7.6 | 58,564 | 29.4 | 2,381 | 68.0 | NR | . | 464,543 | 233.4 | 845 | 0.4 |
| 1969 | 92,162 | 45.7 | 19,130 | 9.5 | 15,402 | 7.6 | 54,587 | 27.1 | 2,074 | 57.6 | NR | . | 534,872 | 265.4 | 1,104 | 0.5 |
| 1970 | 91,382 | 44.8 | 21,982 | 10.8 | 16,311 | 8.0 | 50,348 | 24.7 | 1,953 | 52.3 | NR | . | 600,072 | 294.2 | 1,416 | 0.7 |
| 1971 | 95,997 | 46.4 | 23,783 | 11.5 | 19,417 | 9.4 | 49,993 | 24.2 | 2,052 | 57.7 | NR | . | 670,268 | 324.1 | 1,320 | 0.6 |
| 1972 | 91,149 | 43.6 | 24,429 | 11.7 | 20,784 | 9.9 | 43,456 | 20.8 | 1,758 | 54.0 | NR | . | 767,215 | 366.6 | 1,414 | 0.7 |
| 1973 | 87,469 | 41.4 | 24,825 | 11.7 | 23,584 | 11.2 | 37,054 | 17.5 | 1,527 | 48.7 | NR | . | 842,621 | 398.7 | 1,165 | 0.6 |
| 1974 | 83,771 | 39.3 | 25,385 | 11.9 | 25,124 | 11.8 | 31,854 | 14.9 | 1,138 | 36.0 | NR | . | 906,121 | 424.7 | 945 | 0.4 |
| 1975 | 80,356 | 37.3 | 25,561 | 11.9 | 26,569 | 12.3 | 27,096 | 12.6 | 916 | 29.1 | NR | . | 999,937 | 464.1 | 700 | 0.3 |
| 1976 | 71,761 | 33.0 | 23,731 | 10.9 | 25,363 | 11.7 | 21,905 | 10.1 | 626 | 19.8 | NR | . | 1,001,994 | 460.6 | 628 | 0.3 |
| 1977 | 64,621 | 29.4 | 20,399 | 9.3 | 21,329 | 9.7 | 22,313 | 10.2 | 463 | 13.9 | NR | . | 1,002,219 | 456.0 | 455 | 0.2 |
| 1978 | 64,875 | 29.2 | 21,656 | 9.8 | 19,628 | 8.8 | 23,038 | 10.4 | 434 | 13.0 | NR | . | 1,013,436 | 456.3 | 521 | 0.2 |
| 1979 | 67,049 | 29.9 | 24,874 | 11.1 | 20,459 | 9.1 | 21,301 | 9.5 | 332 | 9.5 | NR | . | 1,004,058 | 447.1 | 840 | 0.4 |
| 1980 | 68,832 | 30.3 | 27,204 | 12.0 | 20,297 | 8.9 | 20,979 | 9.2 | 277 | 7.7 | NR | . | 1,004,029 | 442.1 | 788 | 0.3 |
| 1981 | 72,799 | 31.7 | 31,266 | 13.6 | 21,033 | 9.2 | 20,168 | 8.8 | 287 | 7.9 | NR | . | 990,864 | 431.8 | 850 | 0.4 |
| 1982 | 75,579 | 32.6 | 33,613 | 14.5 | 21,894 | 9.5 | 19,799 | 8.5 | 259 | 7.0 | NR | . | 960,633 | 414.7 | 1,392 | 0.6 |
| 1983 | 74,637 | 31.9 | 32,698 | 14.0 | 23,738 | 10.2 | 17,896 | 7.7 | 239 | 6.6 | NR | . | 900,435 | 385.1 | 847 | 0.4 |
| 1984 | 69,872 | 29.6 | 28,607 | 12.1 | 23,131 | 9.8 | 17,829 | 7.6 | 305 | 8.3 | 7,594 | 6.5 | 878,556 | 372.5 | 665 | 0.3 |
| 1985 | 67,563 | 28.4 | 27,131 | 11.4 | 21,689 | 9.1 | 18,414 | 7.7 | 329 | 8.7 | 25,848 | 17.4 | 911,419 | 383.0 | 2,067 | 0.9 |

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 population: United States, 1941–2006 (continued)

| Year* | Syphilis | | | | | | | | | | Chlamydia | | Gonorrhea | | Chancroid | |
|-------|------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|------|-----------------------|------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
| | All Stages | | Primary and Secondary | | Early Latent | | Late and Late Latent† | | Congenital | | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate‡ | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 67,779 | 28.2 | 27,667 | 11.5 | 21,656 | 9.0 | 18,046 | 7.5 | 410 | 10.9 | 58,001 | 35.2 | 892,229 | 371.5 | 3,045 | 1.3 |
| 1987 | 87,286 | 36.0 | 35,585 | 14.7 | 28,233 | 11.7 | 22,988 | 9.5 | 480 | 12.6 | 91,913 | 50.8 | 787,532 | 325.0 | 4,986 | 2.1 |
| 1988 | 104,546 | 42.8 | 40,474 | 16.6 | 35,968 | 14.7 | 27,363 | 11.2 | 741 | 19.0 | 157,854 | 87.1 | 738,160 | 301.9 | 4,891 | 2.0 |
| 1989 | 115,089 | 46.6 | 45,826 | 18.6 | 45,394 | 18.4 | 22,032 | 8.9 | 1,837 | 45.5 | 200,904 | 102.5 | 733,294 | 297.1 | 4,697 | 1.9 |
| 1990 | 135,590 | 54.3 | 50,578 | 20.3 | 55,397 | 22.2 | 25,750 | 10.3 | 3,865 | 92.9 | 323,663 | 160.2 | 690,042 | 276.4 | 4,212 | 1.7 |
| 1991 | 128,719 | 50.9 | 42,950 | 17.0 | 53,855 | 21.3 | 27,490 | 10.9 | 4,424 | 107.6 | 381,228 | 179.7 | 621,918 | 245.8 | 3,476 | 1.4 |
| 1992 | 114,730 | 44.7 | 34,009 | 13.3 | 49,929 | 19.5 | 26,725 | 10.4 | 4,067 | 100.0 | 409,694 | 182.3 | 502,858 | 196.0 | 1,906 | 0.7 |
| 1993 | 102,612 | 39.5 | 26,527 | 10.2 | 41,919 | 16.1 | 30,746 | 11.8 | 3,420 | 85.5 | 405,332 | 178.0 | 444,649 | 171.1 | 1,292 | 0.5 |
| 1994 | 82,713 | 31.4 | 20,641 | 7.8 | 32,017 | 12.2 | 27,603 | 10.5 | 2,452 | 62.0 | 451,785 | 192.5 | 419,602 | 163.9 | 782 | 0.3 |
| 1995 | 69,358 | 26.0 | 16,543 | 6.2 | 26,657 | 10.0 | 24,296 | 9.1 | 1,862 | 47.7 | 478,577 | 187.8 | 392,651 | 147.5 | 607 | 0.2 |
| 1996 | 53,240 | 19.8 | 11,405 | 4.2 | 20,187 | 7.5 | 20,366 | 7.6 | 1,282 | 32.9 | 492,631 | 190.6 | 328,169 | 121.8 | 386 | 0.1 |
| 1997 | 46,715 | 17.1 | 8,556 | 3.1 | 16,631 | 6.1 | 20,447 | 7.5 | 1,081 | 27.9 | 537,904 | 205.5 | 327,665 | 120.2 | 246 | 0.1 |
| 1998 | 38,290 | 13.9 | 7,007 | 2.5 | 12,696 | 4.6 | 17,743 | 6.4 | 844 | 21.4 | 614,250 | 231.8 | 356,492 | 129.2 | 189 | 0.1 |
| 1999 | 35,383 | 12.7 | 6,617 | 2.4 | 11,534 | 4.1 | 16,653 | 6.0 | 579 | 14.6 | 662,647 | 247.2 | 360,813 | 129.3 | 110 | 0.0 |
| 2000 | 31,618 | 11.2 | 5,979 | 2.1 | 9,465 | 3.4 | 15,594 | 5.5 | 580 | 14.3 | 709,452 | 251.4 | 363,136 | 128.7 | 78 | 0.0 |
| 2001 | 32,284 | 11.3 | 6,103 | 2.1 | 8,701 | 3.0 | 16,976 | 5.9 | 504 | 12.5 | 783,242 | 274.5 | 361,705 | 126.8 | 38 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 32,919 | 11.4 | 6,862 | 2.4 | 8,429 | 2.9 | 17,168 | 6.0 | 460 | 11.4 | 834,555 | 289.4 | 351,852 | 122.0 | 48 | 0.0 |
| 2003 | 34,289 | 11.8 | 7,177 | 2.5 | 8,361 | 2.9 | 18,319 | 6.3 | 432 | 10.6 | 877,478 | 301.7 | 335,104 | 115.2 | 54 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 33,422 | 11.4 | 7,980 | 2.7 | 7,768 | 2.6 | 17,300 | 5.9 | 374 | 9.1 | 929,462 | 316.5 | 330,132 | 112.4 | 30 | 0.0 |
| 2005 | 33,288 | 11.2 | 8,724 | 2.9 | 8,176 | 2.8 | 16,049 | 5.4 | 339 | 8.2 | 976,445 | 329.4 | 339,593 | 114.6 | 17 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 36,935 | 12.5 | 9,756 | 3.3 | 9,186 | 3.1 | 17,644 | 6.0 | 349 | 8.5 | 1,030,911 | 347.8 | 358,366 | 120.9 | 33 | 0.0 |

*For 1941-1946, data were reported for the federal fiscal year ending June 30 of the year indicated. From 1947 to the present, data were reported for the calendar year ending December 31. For 1941-1958, data for Alaska and Hawaii were not included.

†Late and late latent syphilis includes late latent syphilis, latent syphilis of unknown duration, neurosyphilis, and late syphilis with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis.

‡Rates include all cases of congenitally acquired syphilis per 100,000 live births. As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis are obtained in hardcopy and electronic format based on case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Note: Adjustments to the number of cases reported from state health departments were made for hardcopy forms and for electronic data submissions through June 22, 2007 (see Appendix). The number of cases and the rates shown here supersede those published in previous reports. Cases and rates shown in this table exclude the outlying areas of Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

NR = No report.

Table 2. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state, ranked by rates: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank</i> [*] | <i>State</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Alaska | 4,525 | 681.8 |
| 2 | Mississippi | 19,002 | 650.5 |
| 3 | South Carolina | 22,351 | 525.3 |
| 4 | New Mexico | 9,829 | 509.7 |
| 5 | Alabama | 22,915 | 502.8 |
| 6 | Hawaii | 5,548 | 435.1 |
| 7 | Georgia | 38,972 | 429.6 |
| 8 | Delaware | 3,615 | 428.6 |
| 9 | Tennessee | 25,320 | 424.6 |
| 10 | Illinois | 53,586 | 419.8 |
| 11 | Arizona | 24,090 | 405.6 |
| 12 | Missouri | 22,982 | 396.2 |
| 13 | Louisiana | 17,885 | 395.4 |
| 14 | Maryland | 21,859 | 390.3 |
| 15 | North Carolina | 33,615 | 387.1 |
| 16 | California | 135,827 | 375.9 |
| 17 | Oklahoma | 12,992 | 366.2 |
| 18 | Wisconsin | 20,190 | 364.7 |
| 19 | Michigan | 36,753 | 363.1 |
| 20 | New York | 68,720 | 356.9 |
| 21 | Ohio | 40,106 | 349.8 |
| 22 | Colorado | 16,313 | 349.7 |
| | U.S. TOTAL[†] | 1,030,911 | 347.8 |
| 23 | Nevada | 8,398 | 347.8 |
| 24 | South Dakota | 2,633 | 339.3 |
| 25 | Texas | 75,543 | 330.5 |
| 26 | Virginia | 24,087 | 318.3 |
| 27 | Pennsylvania | 39,487 | 317.7 |
| 28 | Indiana | 19,859 | 316.6 |
| 29 | Connecticut | 10,946 | 311.8 |
| 30 | Nebraska | 5,428 | 308.6 |
| 31 | Arkansas | 8,259 | 297.2 |
| 32 | Rhode Island | 3,142 | 292.0 |
| 33 | North Dakota | 1,820 | 285.9 |
| 34 | Kansas | 7,829 | 285.2 |
| 35 | Washington | 17,819 | 283.4 |
| 36 | Montana | 2,650 | 283.2 |
| 37 | Iowa | 8,390 | 282.8 |
| 38 | Wyoming | 1,422 | 279.2 |
| 39 | Florida | 48,955 | 275.2 |
| 40 | Oregon | 9,577 | 263.0 |
| 41 | Minnesota | 12,935 | 252.0 |
| 42 | Massachusetts | 15,394 | 240.6 |
| 43 | Idaho | 3,345 | 234.1 |
| 44 | New Jersey | 20,194 | 231.6 |
| 45 | Kentucky | 8,940 | 214.2 |
| 46 | Utah | 5,092 | 206.2 |
| 47 | Vermont | 1,191 | 191.2 |
| 48 | Maine | 2,306 | 174.5 |
| 49 | West Virginia | 2,910 | 160.2 |
| 50 | New Hampshire | 1,997 | 152.4 |

*States were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.

[†]Total includes cases reported by the District of Columbia with 3,368 cases and a rate of 611.8, but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 832 cases and rate of 493.6, Puerto Rico with 5,102 cases and rate of 130.4, and Virgin Islands with 203 cases and rate of 186.7).

Table 3. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 15,611 | 14,209 | 13,314 | 17,109 | 22,915 | 348.0 | 315.7 | 293.9 | 375.4 | 502.8 |
| Alaska | 3,806 | 3,900 | 3,954 | 4,355 | 4,525 | 591.2 | 601.1 | 603.3 | 656.2 | 681.8 |
| Arizona | 14,973 | 12,819 | 16,786 | 21,264 | 24,090 | 274.4 | 229.7 | 292.2 | 358.0 | 405.6 |
| Arkansas | 7,312 | 7,856 | 7,864 | 8,507 | 8,259 | 269.8 | 288.2 | 285.7 | 306.1 | 297.2 |
| California | 110,288 | 117,428 | 122,197 | 130,716 | 135,827 | 314.1 | 330.9 | 340.4 | 361.8 | 375.9 |
| Colorado | 14,028 | 13,039 | 14,151 | 15,432 | 16,313 | 311.3 | 286.5 | 307.5 | 330.8 | 349.7 |
| Connecticut | 9,808 | 9,393 | 9,552 | 11,039 | 10,946 | 283.4 | 269.7 | 272.6 | 314.5 | 311.8 |
| Delaware | 2,649 | 3,035 | 2,954 | 3,392 | 3,615 | 328.1 | 371.3 | 355.7 | 402.1 | 428.6 |
| District of Columbia | 3,305 | 3,168 | 3,493 | 3,678 | 3,368 | 578.9 | 561.4 | 631.0 | 668.1 | 611.8 |
| Florida | 42,058 | 42,382 | 42,554 | 43,372 | 48,955 | 251.6 | 249.0 | 244.6 | 243.8 | 275.2 |
| Georgia | 33,998 | 35,686 | 34,280 | 33,562 | 38,972 | 397.2 | 410.9 | 388.2 | 369.9 | 429.6 |
| Hawaii | 4,521 | 5,480 | 5,307 | 5,489 | 5,548 | 363.2 | 435.7 | 420.2 | 430.4 | 435.1 |
| Idaho | 2,503 | 2,366 | 2,784 | 2,799 | 3,345 | 186.6 | 173.2 | 199.8 | 195.9 | 234.1 |
| Illinois | 48,101 | 48,294 | 47,185 | 50,559 | 53,586 | 381.7 | 381.7 | 371.1 | 396.1 | 419.8 |
| Indiana | 17,100 | 17,075 | 18,440 | 20,063 | 19,859 | 277.6 | 275.6 | 295.6 | 319.9 | 316.6 |
| Iowa | 6,195 | 6,491 | 6,956 | 7,390 | 8,390 | 210.9 | 220.5 | 235.4 | 249.1 | 282.8 |
| Kansas | 6,784 | 7,249 | 7,493 | 7,419 | 7,829 | 249.8 | 266.2 | 273.9 | 270.3 | 285.2 |
| Kentucky | 8,756 | 7,981 | 6,470 | 8,351 | 8,940 | 213.9 | 193.8 | 156.1 | 200.1 | 214.2 |
| Louisiana | 18,442 | 20,970 | 21,837 | 17,227 | 17,885 | 411.4 | 466.4 | 483.6 | 380.8 | 395.4 |
| Maine | 1,805 | 2,030 | 2,113 | 2,254 | 2,306 | 139.4 | 155.5 | 160.4 | 170.6 | 174.5 |
| Maryland | 16,891 | 16,831 | 19,952 | 18,291 | 21,859 | 309.5 | 305.5 | 359.0 | 326.6 | 390.3 |
| Massachusetts | 10,914 | 11,301 | 13,242 | 14,411 | 15,394 | 169.8 | 175.7 | 206.4 | 225.2 | 240.6 |
| Michigan | 32,272 | 32,572 | 41,246 | 38,730 | 36,753 | 321.1 | 323.1 | 407.9 | 382.7 | 363.1 |
| Minnesota | 10,107 | 10,714 | 11,602 | 12,189 | 12,935 | 201.3 | 211.8 | 227.4 | 237.5 | 252.0 |
| Mississippi | 11,800 | 12,193 | 18,863 | 21,268 | 19,002 | 410.9 | 423.2 | 649.8 | 728.1 | 650.5 |
| Missouri | 16,181 | 18,570 | 21,319 | 22,371 | 22,982 | 285.2 | 325.5 | 370.5 | 385.7 | 396.2 |
| Montana | 2,475 | 2,547 | 2,608 | 2,400 | 2,650 | 272.1 | 277.6 | 281.4 | 256.5 | 283.2 |
| Nebraska | 4,779 | 4,739 | 5,238 | 5,098 | 5,428 | 276.4 | 272.5 | 299.8 | 289.9 | 308.6 |
| Nevada | 5,936 | 5,830 | 6,690 | 7,321 | 8,398 | 273.1 | 260.1 | 286.5 | 303.2 | 347.8 |
| New Hampshire | 1,557 | 1,616 | 1,736 | 1,842 | 1,997 | 122.1 | 125.5 | 133.6 | 140.6 | 152.4 |
| New Jersey | 14,164 | 16,169 | 17,448 | 19,152 | 20,194 | 164.9 | 187.2 | 200.6 | 219.7 | 231.6 |
| New Mexico | 7,417 | 7,480 | 9,035 | 8,456 | 9,829 | 399.8 | 399.0 | 474.7 | 438.5 | 509.7 |
| New York | 51,123 | 57,222 | 59,097 | 63,966 | 68,720 | 266.9 | 298.2 | 307.4 | 332.2 | 356.9 |
| North Carolina | 24,726 | 26,187 | 28,967 | 31,183 | 33,615 | 297.2 | 311.5 | 339.1 | 359.1 | 387.1 |
| North Dakota | 1,256 | 1,655 | 1,810 | 1,667 | 1,820 | 198.1 | 261.1 | 285.3 | 261.8 | 285.9 |
| Ohio | 38,032 | 42,522 | 39,379 | 43,806 | 40,106 | 333.0 | 371.8 | 343.7 | 382.1 | 349.8 |
| Oklahoma | 10,804 | 11,013 | 10,366 | 13,407 | 12,992 | 309.2 | 313.6 | 294.2 | 377.9 | 366.2 |
| Oregon | 7,009 | 7,688 | 8,690 | 9,018 | 9,577 | 199.0 | 216.0 | 241.8 | 247.7 | 263.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 31,791 | 37,291 | 38,025 | 37,261 | 39,487 | 257.7 | 301.6 | 306.5 | 299.8 | 317.7 |
| Rhode Island | 2,832 | 3,000 | 3,442 | 3,269 | 3,142 | 264.7 | 278.8 | 318.5 | 303.8 | 292.0 |
| South Carolina | 14,314 | 14,623 | 18,423 | 18,296 | 22,351 | 348.5 | 352.6 | 438.8 | 430.0 | 525.3 |
| South Dakota | 2,215 | 2,608 | 2,532 | 2,701 | 2,633 | 291.0 | 341.2 | 328.5 | 348.1 | 339.3 |
| Tennessee | 16,042 | 20,380 | 22,515 | 23,084 | 25,320 | 276.7 | 348.9 | 381.5 | 387.1 | 424.6 |
| Texas | 69,521 | 69,200 | 70,232 | 71,860 | 75,543 | 319.2 | 312.9 | 312.3 | 314.3 | 330.5 |
| Utah | 3,540 | 3,893 | 3,857 | 4,602 | 5,092 | 152.8 | 165.6 | 161.4 | 186.3 | 206.2 |
| Vermont | 954 | 1,060 | 1,137 | 957 | 1,191 | 154.7 | 171.2 | 183.0 | 153.6 | 191.2 |
| Virginia | 18,518 | 19,439 | 21,635 | 22,668 | 24,087 | 253.9 | 263.2 | 290.0 | 299.5 | 318.3 |
| Washington | 14,934 | 16,797 | 17,635 | 18,616 | 17,819 | 246.1 | 273.9 | 284.3 | 296.1 | 283.4 |
| West Virginia | 2,464 | 2,585 | 2,758 | 2,944 | 2,910 | 136.7 | 142.8 | 151.9 | 162.0 | 160.2 |
| Wisconsin | 17,000 | 17,942 | 19,217 | 20,461 | 20,190 | 312.4 | 327.9 | 348.8 | 369.6 | 364.7 |
| Wyoming | 944 | 960 | 1,082 | 1,173 | 1,422 | 189.3 | 191.5 | 213.6 | 230.3 | 279.2 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 834,555 | 877,478 | 929,462 | 976,445 | 1,030,911 | 289.4 | 301.7 | 316.5 | 329.4 | 347.8 |
| Northeast | 124,948 | 139,082 | 145,792 | 154,151 | 163,377 | 230.4 | 255.7 | 267.2 | 282.1 | 299.0 |
| Midwest | 200,022 | 210,431 | 222,417 | 232,454 | 232,511 | 307.1 | 321.7 | 338.4 | 352.4 | 352.4 |
| South | 317,211 | 327,738 | 346,477 | 358,199 | 390,588 | 306.9 | 313.5 | 327.0 | 333.2 | 363.3 |
| West | 192,374 | 200,227 | 214,776 | 231,641 | 244,435 | 293.0 | 301.2 | 318.6 | 339.2 | 357.9 |
| Guam | 550 | 554 | 748 | 807 | 832 | 341.5 | 338.6 | 450.4 | 478.7 | 493.6 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,999 | 2,746 | 3,588 | 3,714 | 5,102 | 77.7 | 70.8 | 92.1 | 94.9 | 130.4 |
| Virgin Islands | 207 | 416 | 303 | 235 | 203 | 188.1 | 382.3 | 278.6 | 216.2 | 186.7 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 3,756 | 3,716 | 4,639 | 4,756 | 6,137 | 90.9 | 89.5 | 111.3 | 113.5 | 146.5 |
| TOTAL | 838,311 | 881,194 | 934,101 | 981,201 | 1,037,048 | 286.6 | 298.7 | 313.6 | 326.4 | 345.0 |

Table 4. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 13,988 | 12,977 | 11,685 | 14,532 | 17,915 | 603.6 | 559.0 | 500.6 | 619.4 | 763.6 |
| Alaska | 2,576 | 2,665 | 2,671 | 2,908 | 3,067 | 829.2 | 850.0 | 843.9 | 907.4 | 957.0 |
| Arizona | 11,665 | 10,043 | 12,896 | 16,201 | 18,485 | 427.2 | 360.1 | 449.3 | 546.2 | 623.2 |
| Arkansas | 5,817 | 6,284 | 6,252 | 6,823 | 6,604 | 419.8 | 451.5 | 445.3 | 481.8 | 466.3 |
| California | 81,218 | 85,967 | 88,439 | 93,646 | 97,170 | 461.5 | 483.7 | 491.9 | 517.8 | 537.2 |
| Colorado | 10,422 | 9,843 | 10,283 | 11,219 | 12,037 | 466.0 | 436.4 | 451.0 | 485.8 | 521.2 |
| Connecticut | 7,738 | 7,309 | 7,383 | 8,383 | 8,205 | 434.4 | 407.8 | 409.4 | 464.4 | 454.5 |
| Delaware | 2,034 | 2,155 | 2,140 | 2,493 | 2,625 | 490.1 | 513.9 | 502.7 | 576.8 | 607.3 |
| District of Columbia | 2,825 | 2,695 | 2,948 | 2,976 | 2,510 | 937.8 | 903.6 | 1,010.3 | 1,028.4 | 867.4 |
| Florida | 33,902 | 34,581 | 34,437 | 34,850 | 38,536 | 396.9 | 398.2 | 388.1 | 384.4 | 425.1 |
| Georgia | 27,494 | 28,992 | 27,656 | 26,317 | 30,546 | 633.2 | 659.2 | 619.5 | 574.0 | 666.2 |
| Hawaii | 3,445 | 4,113 | 4,019 | 4,093 | 4,161 | 554.9 | 655.9 | 635.1 | 640.1 | 650.7 |
| Idaho | 1,862 | 1,762 | 2,157 | 2,162 | 2,435 | 278.2 | 258.5 | 310.5 | 303.6 | 341.9 |
| Illinois | 34,154 | 36,284 | 35,996 | 37,672 | 39,705 | 531.7 | 563.1 | 556.3 | 580.3 | 611.6 |
| Indiana | 13,151 | 13,118 | 14,217 | 15,263 | 14,907 | 419.7 | 416.6 | 448.7 | 479.4 | 468.2 |
| Iowa | 4,680 | 4,915 | 5,208 | 5,400 | 6,157 | 313.1 | 328.5 | 347.1 | 358.7 | 408.9 |
| Kansas | 5,653 | 5,989 | 6,195 | 6,054 | 6,286 | 412.0 | 436.1 | 449.9 | 438.4 | 455.2 |
| Kentucky | 7,043 | 6,353 | 5,027 | 6,041 | 6,336 | 336.8 | 302.5 | 238.0 | 284.5 | 298.4 |
| Louisiana | 14,758 | 17,046 | 17,549 | 13,395 | 14,290 | 638.8 | 736.6 | 755.8 | 576.4 | 614.9 |
| Maine | 1,337 | 1,452 | 1,532 | 1,644 | 1,672 | 201.3 | 217.0 | 227.3 | 243.2 | 247.4 |
| Maryland | 13,851 | 13,746 | 16,108 | 14,653 | 17,339 | 491.3 | 483.5 | 561.8 | 507.5 | 600.6 |
| Massachusetts | 8,177 | 8,429 | 9,781 | 10,587 | 11,175 | 245.9 | 253.7 | 295.5 | 321.0 | 338.9 |
| Michigan | 25,129 | 25,903 | 32,624 | 30,079 | 27,915 | 491.2 | 505.1 | 634.2 | 584.6 | 542.6 |
| Minnesota | 7,352 | 7,866 | 8,521 | 8,820 | 9,243 | 290.3 | 308.4 | 331.7 | 341.3 | 357.6 |
| Mississippi | 10,274 | 10,536 | 15,097 | 16,684 | 14,853 | 692.8 | 709.5 | 1,010.4 | 1,110.4 | 988.6 |
| Missouri | 13,253 | 14,750 | 16,306 | 16,580 | 16,938 | 455.3 | 504.8 | 553.9 | 559.3 | 571.4 |
| Montana | 1,840 | 1,865 | 1,916 | 1,776 | 1,932 | 403.2 | 405.4 | 412.4 | 378.9 | 412.1 |
| Nebraska | 3,609 | 3,435 | 3,812 | 3,713 | 3,956 | 412.1 | 390.3 | 431.4 | 417.6 | 445.0 |
| Nevada | 4,365 | 4,268 | 4,857 | 5,362 | 6,185 | 409.3 | 388.3 | 423.8 | 452.3 | 521.8 |
| New Hampshire | 1,168 | 1,196 | 1,265 | 1,343 | 1,484 | 180.4 | 183.1 | 192.1 | 202.2 | 223.4 |
| New Jersey | 12,183 | 13,813 | 14,491 | 15,826 | 16,560 | 275.9 | 311.5 | 324.7 | 354.1 | 370.6 |
| New Mexico | 5,918 | 5,973 | 6,876 | 6,333 | 7,456 | 627.6 | 627.3 | 710.9 | 646.2 | 760.8 |
| New York | 41,202 | 43,907 | 44,975 | 45,391 | 48,568 | 415.9 | 442.9 | 453.3 | 457.2 | 489.2 |
| North Carolina | 20,384 | 21,807 | 23,916 | 25,702 | 27,301 | 480.9 | 509.9 | 550.8 | 582.6 | 618.8 |
| North Dakota | 826 | 1,087 | 1,206 | 1,091 | 1,231 | 260.1 | 342.8 | 379.6 | 342.1 | 386.0 |
| Ohio | 29,558 | 33,549 | 30,377 | 33,312 | 30,483 | 503.7 | 571.6 | 516.8 | 566.9 | 518.7 |
| Oklahoma | 8,764 | 8,990 | 8,237 | 10,608 | 9,678 | 494.1 | 505.0 | 461.9 | 591.1 | 539.3 |
| Oregon | 5,033 | 5,590 | 6,090 | 6,194 | 6,585 | 283.8 | 312.1 | 336.9 | 338.4 | 359.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 23,546 | 27,557 | 27,740 | 27,131 | 28,503 | 369.7 | 432.1 | 433.9 | 424.0 | 445.4 |
| Rhode Island | 2,057 | 2,232 | 2,502 | 2,396 | 2,175 | 370.6 | 400.2 | 447.3 | 430.7 | 390.9 |
| South Carolina | 12,468 | 12,745 | 15,925 | 15,694 | 19,055 | 590.4 | 598.8 | 739.7 | 719.6 | 873.7 |
| South Dakota | 1,608 | 1,864 | 1,824 | 1,924 | 1,923 | 419.7 | 484.9 | 470.5 | 492.9 | 492.7 |
| Tennessee | 12,625 | 14,669 | 16,237 | 16,453 | 18,352 | 424.9 | 490.7 | 538.6 | 540.8 | 603.2 |
| Texas | 57,438 | 57,549 | 57,470 | 58,668 | 60,327 | 524.4 | 518.0 | 509.1 | 511.4 | 525.9 |
| Utah | 2,494 | 2,787 | 2,720 | 3,081 | 3,457 | 216.0 | 238.0 | 228.6 | 250.6 | 281.2 |
| Vermont | 746 | 828 | 861 | 725 | 897 | 237.3 | 262.8 | 272.8 | 229.3 | 283.7 |
| Virginia | 15,102 | 15,535 | 16,578 | 16,805 | 17,682 | 406.8 | 413.8 | 437.6 | 437.2 | 460.0 |
| Washington | 11,003 | 12,341 | 12,835 | 13,471 | 13,021 | 361.2 | 401.4 | 412.8 | 427.8 | 413.5 |
| West Virginia | 2,072 | 2,102 | 2,105 | 2,272 | 2,208 | 224.0 | 226.6 | 226.8 | 244.9 | 238.0 |
| Wisconsin | 12,296 | 12,838 | 13,913 | 14,751 | 14,606 | 446.9 | 464.3 | 500.1 | 527.9 | 522.7 |
| Wyoming | 755 | 717 | 820 | 874 | 1,051 | 304.7 | 288.1 | 326.1 | 346.0 | 416.1 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 652,858 | 685,017 | 716,675 | 740,371 | 775,788 | 445.0 | 463.6 | 480.6 | 492.2 | 515.8 |
| Northeast | 98,154 | 106,723 | 110,530 | 113,426 | 119,239 | 350.8 | 380.7 | 393.4 | 403.5 | 424.2 |
| Midwest | 151,269 | 161,598 | 170,199 | 174,659 | 173,350 | 455.9 | 485.6 | 509.2 | 521.0 | 517.1 |
| South | 260,839 | 268,762 | 279,367 | 284,966 | 306,157 | 495.0 | 505.0 | 518.4 | 521.5 | 560.3 |
| West | 142,596 | 147,934 | 156,579 | 167,320 | 177,042 | 434.0 | 445.1 | 464.5 | 490.2 | 518.7 |
| Guam | 463 | 446 | 608 | 667 | 692 | 587.4 | 556.8 | 747.1 | 807.0 | 837.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,665 | 2,378 | 3,240 | 3,366 | 4,091 | 133.1 | 118.1 | 160.1 | 165.6 | 201.2 |
| Virgin Islands | 188 | 352 | 232 | 189 | 144 | 317.5 | 619.0 | 408.0 | 332.5 | 253.4 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 3,316 | 3,176 | 4,080 | 4,222 | 4,927 | 154.9 | 147.6 | 188.8 | 194.4 | 226.8 |
| TOTAL | 656,174 | 688,193 | 720,755 | 744,593 | 780,715 | 440.8 | 459.0 | 476.4 | 488.0 | 511.7 |

Note: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 5. Chlamydia — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 1,579 | 1,201 | 1,603 | 2,507 | 4,985 | 72.8 | 55.1 | 73.0 | 113.4 | 225.4 |
| Alaska | 1,230 | 1,235 | 1,283 | 1,447 | 1,458 | 369.2 | 368.3 | 378.6 | 421.6 | 424.8 |
| Arizona | 3,308 | 2,772 | 3,884 | 5,058 | 5,588 | 121.4 | 99.3 | 135.2 | 170.1 | 188.0 |
| Arkansas | 1,486 | 1,567 | 1,612 | 1,684 | 1,655 | 112.2 | 117.5 | 119.5 | 123.6 | 121.4 |
| California | 28,400 | 31,238 | 33,323 | 36,449 | 38,003 | 162.1 | 176.4 | 186.0 | 202.0 | 210.6 |
| Colorado | 3,604 | 3,196 | 3,855 | 4,213 | 4,276 | 158.8 | 139.2 | 166.1 | 178.8 | 181.5 |
| Connecticut | 2,070 | 2,084 | 2,168 | 2,656 | 2,741 | 123.3 | 123.2 | 127.5 | 155.8 | 160.8 |
| Delaware | 615 | 880 | 814 | 899 | 990 | 156.7 | 221.0 | 201.1 | 218.6 | 240.7 |
| District of Columbia | 459 | 450 | 529 | 681 | 819 | 170.2 | 169.1 | 202.1 | 260.8 | 313.6 |
| Florida | 8,156 | 7,801 | 8,117 | 8,522 | 10,410 | 99.8 | 93.6 | 95.2 | 97.7 | 119.3 |
| Georgia | 6,363 | 6,509 | 6,411 | 6,793 | 8,089 | 150.9 | 151.8 | 146.9 | 151.4 | 180.3 |
| Hawaii | 1,076 | 1,367 | 1,288 | 1,396 | 1,384 | 172.4 | 216.8 | 204.4 | 219.6 | 217.7 |
| Idaho | 641 | 604 | 617 | 616 | 895 | 95.4 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 85.9 | 124.8 |
| Illinois | 13,942 | 12,009 | 11,187 | 12,886 | 13,881 | 225.7 | 193.4 | 179.2 | 205.5 | 221.4 |
| Indiana | 3,845 | 3,803 | 4,080 | 4,703 | 4,849 | 127.1 | 124.8 | 132.9 | 152.3 | 157.0 |
| Iowa | 1,505 | 1,561 | 1,743 | 1,990 | 2,233 | 104.4 | 107.8 | 119.9 | 136.2 | 152.9 |
| Kansas | 1,131 | 1,260 | 1,298 | 1,365 | 1,543 | 84.2 | 93.3 | 95.6 | 100.1 | 113.2 |
| Kentucky | 1,706 | 1,613 | 1,433 | 2,285 | 2,580 | 85.2 | 79.9 | 70.5 | 111.5 | 125.8 |
| Louisiana | 3,525 | 3,808 | 4,016 | 3,583 | 3,372 | 162.3 | 174.5 | 183.0 | 162.9 | 153.3 |
| Maine | 468 | 577 | 581 | 606 | 634 | 74.3 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 93.9 | 98.2 |
| Maryland | 3,029 | 3,068 | 3,841 | 3,627 | 4,439 | 114.8 | 115.1 | 142.7 | 133.7 | 163.6 |
| Massachusetts | 2,724 | 2,848 | 3,449 | 3,809 | 4,193 | 87.8 | 91.6 | 111.0 | 122.8 | 135.2 |
| Michigan | 7,143 | 6,669 | 8,622 | 8,525 | 8,724 | 144.8 | 134.7 | 173.5 | 171.3 | 175.3 |
| Minnesota | 2,755 | 2,848 | 3,081 | 3,369 | 3,692 | 110.8 | 113.5 | 121.7 | 132.2 | 144.9 |
| Mississippi | 1,526 | 1,657 | 3,766 | 4,584 | 4,149 | 109.9 | 118.7 | 267.3 | 323.1 | 292.5 |
| Missouri | 2,928 | 3,820 | 5,013 | 5,791 | 6,044 | 106.0 | 137.3 | 178.3 | 204.2 | 213.1 |
| Montana | 625 | 679 | 685 | 619 | 709 | 137.9 | 148.4 | 148.2 | 132.6 | 151.9 |
| Nebraska | 1,128 | 1,244 | 1,391 | 1,378 | 1,401 | 132.2 | 144.8 | 161.1 | 158.4 | 161.1 |
| Nevada | 1,558 | 1,552 | 1,821 | 1,955 | 2,211 | 140.7 | 135.9 | 153.2 | 159.0 | 179.8 |
| New Hampshire | 389 | 420 | 471 | 499 | 513 | 62.0 | 66.2 | 73.5 | 77.3 | 79.4 |
| New Jersey | 1,962 | 2,332 | 2,945 | 3,323 | 3,606 | 47.0 | 55.5 | 69.5 | 78.2 | 84.9 |
| New Mexico | 1,464 | 1,485 | 2,151 | 2,121 | 2,368 | 160.5 | 161.0 | 229.8 | 223.6 | 249.7 |
| New York | 9,885 | 13,106 | 14,031 | 18,547 | 20,148 | 106.8 | 141.3 | 150.8 | 198.9 | 216.0 |
| North Carolina | 4,340 | 4,379 | 5,051 | 5,481 | 6,314 | 106.3 | 106.0 | 120.3 | 128.3 | 147.8 |
| North Dakota | 429 | 567 | 601 | 574 | 588 | 135.5 | 179.0 | 189.8 | 180.6 | 185.0 |
| Ohio | 7,926 | 8,215 | 8,189 | 9,139 | 9,039 | 142.7 | 147.6 | 146.7 | 163.6 | 161.8 |
| Oklahoma | 2,040 | 2,023 | 2,129 | 2,799 | 3,314 | 118.6 | 116.8 | 122.3 | 159.6 | 189.0 |
| Oregon | 1,976 | 2,098 | 2,600 | 2,824 | 2,992 | 113.1 | 118.6 | 145.5 | 155.9 | 165.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,244 | 9,682 | 10,282 | 10,128 | 10,981 | 138.2 | 161.7 | 171.0 | 168.0 | 182.1 |
| Rhode Island | 775 | 768 | 936 | 868 | 962 | 150.6 | 148.1 | 179.6 | 167.0 | 185.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,800 | 1,813 | 2,456 | 2,572 | 3,272 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 120.1 | 124.0 | 157.7 |
| South Dakota | 606 | 742 | 708 | 774 | 709 | 160.3 | 195.3 | 184.7 | 200.7 | 183.9 |
| Tennessee | 3,417 | 5,711 | 6,278 | 6,619 | 6,968 | 120.9 | 200.2 | 217.5 | 226.6 | 238.6 |
| Texas | 11,964 | 11,594 | 12,619 | 13,138 | 15,178 | 110.5 | 105.3 | 112.7 | 115.4 | 133.3 |
| Utah | 1,044 | 1,103 | 1,137 | 1,521 | 1,635 | 89.9 | 93.4 | 94.8 | 122.6 | 131.8 |
| Vermont | 208 | 232 | 276 | 232 | 294 | 68.8 | 76.3 | 90.3 | 75.6 | 95.8 |
| Virginia | 3,416 | 3,868 | 5,024 | 5,823 | 6,384 | 95.4 | 106.5 | 136.8 | 156.4 | 171.5 |
| Washington | 3,931 | 4,456 | 4,800 | 5,145 | 4,798 | 130.0 | 145.8 | 155.1 | 163.9 | 152.9 |
| West Virginia | 386 | 472 | 649 | 671 | 698 | 44.0 | 53.5 | 73.1 | 75.5 | 78.5 |
| Wisconsin | 4,669 | 5,015 | 5,290 | 5,688 | 5,551 | 173.6 | 185.2 | 194.0 | 207.5 | 202.5 |
| Wyoming | 189 | 243 | 262 | 299 | 371 | 75.3 | 96.3 | 102.7 | 116.5 | 144.5 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 179,585 | 190,244 | 210,396 | 232,781 | 252,630 | 126.8 | 133.0 | 145.6 | 159.4 | 173.0 |
| Northeast | 26,725 | 32,049 | 35,139 | 40,668 | 44,072 | 101.8 | 121.6 | 132.7 | 153.3 | 166.1 |
| Midwest | 48,007 | 47,753 | 51,203 | 56,182 | 58,254 | 150.2 | 148.6 | 158.5 | 173.2 | 179.5 |
| South | 55,807 | 58,414 | 66,348 | 72,268 | 83,616 | 110.2 | 113.8 | 127.4 | 136.7 | 158.2 |
| West | 49,046 | 52,028 | 57,706 | 63,663 | 66,688 | 149.5 | 156.6 | 171.2 | 186.4 | 195.2 |
| Guam | 87 | 108 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 105.8 | 129.4 | 165.3 | 162.9 | 162.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 334 | 368 | 348 | 348 | 1,007 | 18.0 | 19.7 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 53.6 |
| Virgin Islands | 19 | 64 | 71 | 46 | 55 | 37.4 | 123.2 | 136.8 | 88.7 | 106.0 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 440 | 540 | 559 | 534 | 1,202 | 22.1 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 26.5 | 59.6 |
| TOTAL | 180,025 | 190,784 | 210,955 | 233,315 | 253,832 | 125.3 | 131.5 | 144.0 | 157.6 | 171.5 |

Note: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 6. Chlamydia — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank[†]</i> | <i>County/Independent City</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Los Angeles County, CA | 42,943 | 432.2 | 4 |
| 2 | Cook County, IL | 31,757 | 598.8 | 7 |
| 3 | Philadelphia County, PA | 17,199 | 1,175.4 | 8 |
| 4 | Maricopa County, AZ | 14,579 | 401.0 | 10 |
| 5 | Kings County, NY | 13,915 | 559.7 | 11 |
| 6 | Wayne County, MI | 12,213 | 611.2 | 12 |
| 7 | San Diego County, CA | 11,980 | 408.4 | 14 |
| 8 | Harris County, TX | 11,872 | 321.5 | 15 |
| 9 | Bronx County, NY | 10,494 | 773.0 | 16 |
| 10 | Milwaukee County, WI | 9,999 | 1,084.9 | 17 |
| 11 | Shelby County, TN | 8,795 | 967.5 | 18 |
| 12 | Dallas County, TX | 8,521 | 369.6 | 18 |
| 13 | San Bernardino County, CA | 8,066 | 410.8 | 19 |
| 14 | Queens County, NY | 8,015 | 357.6 | 20 |
| 15 | New York County, NY | 7,997 | 501.9 | 21 |
| 16 | Orange County, CA | 7,970 | 266.7 | 21 |
| 17 | Sacramento County, CA | 7,688 | 563.9 | 22 |
| 18 | Bexar County, TX | 7,634 | 502.8 | 23 |
| 19 | Fulton County, GA | 6,882 | 751.6 | 24 |
| 20 | Marion County, IN | 6,807 | 788.6 | 24 |
| 21 | Clark County, NV | 6,592 | 385.4 | 25 |
| 22 | Cuyahoga County, OH | 6,573 | 492.2 | 26 |
| 23 | Baltimore (City), MD | 6,307 | 992.0 | 26 |
| 24 | Hamilton County, OH | 6,114 | 757.9 | 27 |
| 25 | Alameda County, CA | 5,922 | 408.7 | 27 |
| 26 | Santa Clara County, CA | 5,767 | 339.4 | 28 |
| 27 | Tarrant County, TX | 5,482 | 338.3 | 28 |
| 28 | Prince George's County, MD | 5,422 | 640.8 | 29 |
| 29 | Travis County, TX | 5,418 | 610.0 | 29 |
| 30 | Fresno County, CA | 5,341 | 608.6 | 30 |
| 31 | King County, WA | 5,244 | 292.4 | 30 |
| 32 | Franklin County, OH | 5,135 | 470.8 | 31 |
| 33 | Miami-Dade County, FL | 5,069 | 213.3 | 31 |
| 34 | St Louis County, MO | 4,876 | 485.3 | 32 |
| 35 | Broward County, FL | 4,870 | 274.0 | 32 |
| 36 | Duval County, FL | 4,816 | 582.7 | 33 |
| 37 | Jackson County, MO | 4,786 | 721.9 | 33 |
| 38 | Essex County, NJ | 4,682 | 591.9 | 34 |
| 39 | De Kalb County, GA | 4,676 | 689.7 | 34 |
| 40 | Orange County, FL | 4,593 | 449.0 | 35 |
| 41 | St Louis (City), MO | 4,581 | 1,330.3 | 35 |
| 42 | Hennepin County, MN | 4,576 | 408.8 | 36 |
| 43 | Honolulu County, HI | 4,462 | 492.9 | 36 |
| 44 | Jefferson County, AL | 4,447 | 676.6 | 36 |
| 45 | Riverside County, CA | 4,406 | 226.4 | 37 |
| 46 | Kern County, CA | 4,225 | 558.3 | 37 |
| 47 | Erie County, NY | 4,199 | 451.2 | 38 |
| 48 | Bernalillo County, NM | 4,195 | 695.0 | 38 |
| 49 | Allegheny County, PA | 4,193 | 339.3 | 39 |
| 50 | San Francisco County, CA | 4,091 | 553.3 | 39 |
| 51 | Suffolk County, MA | 4,085 | 624.2 | 39 |
| 52 | Wake County, NC | 3,942 | 526.4 | 40 |
| 53 | Hillsborough County, FL | 3,835 | 338.7 | 40 |
| 54 | Pima County, AZ | 3,744 | 404.9 | 40 |

*Accounting for 40% of reported chlamydia cases.

†Counties and independent cities were ranked in descending order by number of cases reported in 2006.

Table 7. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 16,564 | 18,135 | 17,068 | 16,748 | 20,979 | 365.7 | 393.4 | 362.5 | 340.6 | 426.6 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 4,716 | 4,456 | 4,580 | 5,103 | 7,325 | 349.5 | 323.5 | 324.3 | 351.3 | 504.3 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 9,598 | 10,044 | 10,959 | 11,071 | 11,617 | 368.9 | 383.9 | 415.2 | 416.9 | 437.4 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 4,173 | 3,189 | 3,905 | 4,720 | 5,338 | 390.7 | 297.3 | 360.8 | 433.0 | 489.7 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 7,350 | 7,831 | 9,006 | 9,368 | 9,918 | 165.3 | 176.4 | 203.5 | 212.3 | 224.8 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 3,295 | 3,513 | 4,865 | 5,013 | 4,992 | 283.3 | 303.0 | 421.4 | 436.8 | 435.0 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 4,105 | 4,619 | 4,832 | 5,830 | 5,076 | 291.1 | 321.3 | 327.7 | 383.2 | 333.7 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 38,503 | 37,017 | 35,953 | 38,966 | 41,521 | 414.6 | 396.6 | 382.8 | 412.6 | 439.7 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 6,408 | 6,789 | 6,438 | 8,516 | 8,616 | 314.0 | 331.6 | 312.8 | 411.3 | 416.1 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 7,618 | 8,489 | 7,867 | 8,181 | 7,462 | 354.7 | 396.8 | 368.1 | 384.7 | 350.9 |
| Columbus, OH | 5,996 | 5,758 | 5,167 | 5,902 | 5,843 | 361.2 | 343.8 | 305.0 | 345.4 | 342.0 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 15,800 | 16,828 | 15,744 | 18,005 | 17,035 | 288.1 | 301.1 | 276.2 | 309.4 | 292.7 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 7,952 | 7,039 | 7,774 | 8,534 | 7,934 | 348.7 | 305.9 | 333.6 | 361.6 | 336.2 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 16,518 | 16,071 | 21,378 | 20,497 | 17,201 | 368.4 | 358.4 | 475.8 | 456.7 | 383.2 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 3,535 | 3,224 | 3,040 | 3,815 | 3,799 | 302.6 | 273.7 | 256.6 | 321.1 | 319.7 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 14,926 | 13,530 | 14,796 | 13,476 | 14,641 | 299.3 | 266.6 | 285.6 | 255.2 | 277.3 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 7,302 | 7,304 | 6,922 | 8,226 | 7,780 | 463.7 | 457.8 | 426.9 | 501.4 | 474.2 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 4,430 | 5,200 | 5,017 | 5,246 | 5,582 | 376.2 | 432.3 | 409.4 | 420.2 | 447.1 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 6,006 | 7,105 | 8,003 | 7,900 | 7,825 | 317.9 | 373.0 | 415.7 | 405.6 | 401.8 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 4,446 | 4,379 | 5,065 | 5,623 | 6,592 | 292.1 | 277.8 | 306.8 | 328.7 | 385.4 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 43,482 | 46,342 | 46,202 | 50,703 | 50,913 | 341.2 | 361.2 | 357.5 | 392.3 | 394.0 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 2,796 | 2,775 | 2,396 | 3,143 | 3,319 | 236.4 | 233.2 | 199.5 | 260.1 | 274.6 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 6,381 | 7,362 | 8,927 | 9,457 | 10,224 | 518.5 | 594.0 | 714.0 | 750.0 | 810.8 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 10,867 | 11,024 | 11,781 | 10,403 | 12,142 | 207.7 | 208.4 | 219.7 | 191.9 | 223.9 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 9,291 | 9,320 | 10,070 | 10,368 | 10,498 | 614.3 | 615.5 | 664.4 | 685.3 | 693.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 7,678 | 8,081 | 8,139 | 8,513 | 9,271 | 251.4 | 262.1 | 261.2 | 270.9 | 295.0 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 3,172 | 3,981 | 4,243 | 4,538 | 4,910 | 234.4 | 290.3 | 304.0 | 319.0 | 345.2 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 6,258 | 7,116 | 6,858 | 4,761 | 3,401 | 475.8 | 540.1 | 519.7 | 360.9 | 257.8 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 46,925 | 51,614 | 52,266 | 58,134 | 62,334 | 252.2 | 276.9 | 279.4 | 310.1 | 332.5 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 4,149 | 4,124 | 3,939 | 4,798 | 4,627 | 370.0 | 364.1 | 344.2 | 414.8 | 400.0 |
| Orlando, FL | 4,323 | 4,673 | 4,888 | 5,862 | 6,579 | 246.7 | 259.2 | 262.6 | 303.2 | 340.3 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 20,989 | 25,347 | 25,285 | 24,913 | 27,417 | 364.9 | 439.1 | 435.9 | 427.8 | 470.8 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 8,084 | 11,078 | 11,984 | 15,278 | NA | 225.0 | 298.2 | 310.1 | 395.3 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 5,272 | 5,499 | 5,539 | 5,880 | 5,789 | 218.0 | 228.1 | 230.6 | 246.4 | 242.6 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 4,363 | 4,703 | 5,256 | 5,636 | 5,654 | 216.4 | 230.5 | 254.6 | 268.9 | 269.8 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 3,574 | 3,714 | 4,269 | 4,316 | 4,197 | 221.6 | 228.8 | 262.1 | 266.0 | 258.7 |
| Richmond, VA | 4,384 | 4,472 | 4,923 | 4,710 | 5,044 | 389.3 | 392.9 | 426.5 | 400.6 | 429.0 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 10,077 | 10,688 | 10,913 | 12,179 | 12,472 | 286.7 | 293.4 | 287.7 | 311.5 | 319.0 |
| Rochester, NY | 2,453 | 4,142 | 4,040 | 3,850 | 4,168 | 235.2 | 397.8 | 387.9 | 370.5 | 401.1 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 5,547 | 6,240 | 7,294 | 8,175 | 9,094 | 287.4 | 316.0 | 361.7 | 400.3 | 445.3 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 2,160 | 2,264 | 2,223 | 2,642 | 2,910 | 216.6 | 225.2 | 218.2 | 255.4 | 281.3 |
| San Antonio, TX | 6,365 | 7,212 | 7,645 | 8,049 | 8,338 | 356.3 | 396.1 | 412.3 | 425.9 | 441.2 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 10,286 | 10,432 | 10,876 | 11,520 | 11,980 | 353.9 | 355.9 | 371.0 | 392.7 | 408.4 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 12,272 | 12,774 | 13,580 | 13,988 | 15,565 | 293.6 | 307.3 | 326.9 | 336.8 | 374.8 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 4,465 | 4,796 | 5,697 | 5,374 | 5,898 | 256.7 | 276.5 | 327.1 | 306.2 | 336.1 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 8,497 | 9,457 | 9,655 | 10,588 | 9,778 | 271.8 | 301.0 | 304.9 | 330.5 | 305.2 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 9,218 | 10,081 | 11,856 | 13,328 | 13,509 | 337.8 | 368.5 | 428.9 | 479.7 | 486.2 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 6,322 | 6,002 | 5,996 | 6,315 | 7,475 | 253.9 | 237.1 | 231.7 | 238.5 | 282.3 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 6,137 | 6,668 | 7,601 | 8,414 | 9,139 | 380.5 | 407.3 | 462.3 | 510.8 | 554.8 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 11,715 | 11,230 | 14,046 | 12,827 | 15,456 | 233.1 | 220.6 | 273.3 | 246.0 | 296.4 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 468,659 | 500,737 | 525,860 | 556,108 | 584,455 | 309.6 | 320.5 | 333.0 | 348.7 | 366.4 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 8. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 13,071 | 14,519 | 13,756 | 12,995 | 16,165 | 570.8 | 624.4 | 580.4 | 524.8 | 652.8 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 3,792 | 3,418 | 3,405 | 3,720 | 5,170 | 571.4 | 506.4 | 492.5 | 522.7 | 726.5 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 8,091 | 8,412 | 9,051 | 8,927 | 9,344 | 599.7 | 620.5 | 662.1 | 649.4 | 679.8 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 3,321 | 2,825 | 3,095 | 3,709 | 4,277 | 599.2 | 508.3 | 552.6 | 657.7 | 758.4 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 5,502 | 5,715 | 6,549 | 6,663 | 7,140 | 239.7 | 249.8 | 287.6 | 293.8 | 314.8 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 2,502 | 2,677 | 3,698 | 3,849 | 3,762 | 413.6 | 444.3 | 616.7 | 646.3 | 631.7 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 3,380 | 3,915 | 4,059 | 4,878 | 4,189 | 471.2 | 536.5 | 541.9 | 631.9 | 542.6 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 26,625 | 27,419 | 27,271 | 28,860 | 30,600 | 561.8 | 576.5 | 570.2 | 600.4 | 636.6 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 5,244 | 5,458 | 5,108 | 6,580 | 6,871 | 500.5 | 520.2 | 484.6 | 621.4 | 648.9 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 5,805 | 6,548 | 5,909 | 6,066 | 5,458 | 518.8 | 588.0 | 531.6 | 548.7 | 493.7 |
| Columbus, OH | 4,189 | 4,525 | 4,058 | 4,445 | 4,549 | 496.5 | 532.1 | 472.8 | 513.4 | 525.4 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 12,544 | 13,633 | 12,536 | 14,641 | 13,466 | 456.8 | 488.3 | 440.7 | 504.7 | 464.2 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 5,777 | 5,225 | 5,558 | 6,122 | 5,827 | 507.6 | 455.8 | 479.3 | 521.7 | 496.6 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 12,883 | 13,008 | 17,145 | 16,172 | 13,096 | 559.6 | 565.6 | 744.1 | 703.4 | 569.6 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 2,749 | 2,510 | 2,331 | 2,842 | 2,786 | 456.8 | 413.6 | 381.9 | 464.3 | 455.1 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 12,490 | 11,325 | 12,258 | 11,539 | 12,178 | 499.8 | 446.0 | 473.1 | 437.0 | 461.2 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 5,188 | 5,337 | 5,167 | 5,949 | 5,596 | 645.7 | 656.5 | 625.9 | 712.5 | 670.3 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 3,403 | 4,051 | 3,759 | 4,021 | 4,273 | 564.6 | 658.1 | 600.4 | 630.6 | 670.1 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 5,022 | 5,434 | 5,993 | 5,930 | 5,791 | 520.3 | 559.4 | 611.3 | 598.8 | 584.8 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 3,363 | 3,318 | 3,820 | 4,319 | 5,014 | 449.5 | 428.5 | 471.0 | 513.8 | 596.5 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 31,411 | 33,124 | 32,903 | 36,044 | 35,826 | 488.6 | 511.9 | 504.6 | 552.9 | 549.5 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 2,245 | 2,144 | 1,817 | 2,232 | 2,344 | 369.1 | 351.2 | 295.1 | 360.6 | 378.7 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 5,258 | 5,650 | 6,816 | 7,150 | 7,935 | 823.5 | 880.2 | 1,053.0 | 1,098.1 | 1,218.6 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 8,647 | 9,027 | 9,610 | 8,492 | 9,553 | 320.4 | 331.4 | 347.8 | 304.2 | 342.2 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 6,829 | 6,756 | 7,358 | 7,558 | 7,761 | 877.5 | 868.3 | 945.2 | 973.0 | 999.1 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 5,441 | 5,792 | 5,892 | 6,022 | 6,462 | 352.2 | 371.9 | 374.8 | 380.0 | 407.7 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 2,385 | 2,834 | 3,018 | 3,122 | 3,413 | 345.9 | 406.9 | 426.5 | 433.4 | 473.8 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 4,870 | 5,736 | 5,433 | 3,563 | 2,673 | 710.6 | 836.7 | 791.6 | 519.8 | 390.0 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 38,786 | 40,956 | 41,039 | 42,214 | 45,007 | 401.5 | 423.7 | 423.4 | 435.0 | 463.8 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 3,224 | 3,301 | 3,057 | 3,744 | 3,394 | 565.2 | 573.5 | 527.5 | 638.7 | 579.0 |
| Orlando, FL | 3,521 | 3,852 | 3,993 | 4,667 | 5,326 | 396.6 | 421.9 | 424.0 | 477.4 | 544.9 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 15,523 | 18,707 | 18,369 | 18,236 | 19,813 | 520.2 | 625.3 | 611.6 | 605.3 | 657.6 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 6,303 | 8,555 | 9,338 | 11,859 | NA | 353.6 | 464.3 | 487.7 | 619.4 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 4,081 | 4,191 | 4,185 | 4,398 | 4,267 | 323.7 | 333.7 | 334.6 | 354.2 | 343.7 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 3,036 | 3,332 | 3,555 | 3,816 | 3,769 | 299.4 | 325.2 | 343.2 | 363.1 | 358.6 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 2,621 | 2,784 | 3,138 | 3,225 | 2,967 | 313.0 | 331.0 | 372.1 | 384.3 | 353.5 |
| Richmond, VA | 3,532 | 3,421 | 3,573 | 3,425 | 3,617 | 607.0 | 582.6 | 601.2 | 566.7 | 598.5 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 7,827 | 8,122 | 8,252 | 9,257 | 9,426 | 445.7 | 445.9 | 435.4 | 474.3 | 483.0 |
| Rochester, NY | 1,876 | 2,990 | 2,869 | 2,670 | 2,890 | 350.2 | 558.8 | 536.9 | 501.5 | 542.8 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 4,200 | 4,603 | 5,326 | 5,890 | 6,614 | 427.6 | 458.6 | 519.5 | 567.4 | 637.1 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 1,473 | 1,574 | 1,501 | 1,709 | 1,941 | 298.1 | 316.8 | 298.1 | 334.4 | 379.8 |
| San Antonio, TX | 5,168 | 5,985 | 6,182 | 6,105 | 6,232 | 565.8 | 644.1 | 653.1 | 633.1 | 646.2 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 7,285 | 7,694 | 7,908 | 8,210 | 8,620 | 504.0 | 528.8 | 542.6 | 565.1 | 593.3 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 8,560 | 8,824 | 9,151 | 9,217 | 10,418 | 404.9 | 420.4 | 436.4 | 439.6 | 496.9 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 3,239 | 3,465 | 4,038 | 3,752 | 4,128 | 377.2 | 406.0 | 471.7 | 435.6 | 479.3 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 5,946 | 6,606 | 6,775 | 7,411 | 6,915 | 379.0 | 419.5 | 427.2 | 462.5 | 431.5 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 7,411 | 8,179 | 9,086 | 9,804 | 9,952 | 524.3 | 577.7 | 636.1 | 683.2 | 693.5 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 5,138 | 4,846 | 4,920 | 5,184 | 5,936 | 399.4 | 371.1 | 369.1 | 380.8 | 436.1 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 5,039 | 5,378 | 5,862 | 6,016 | 6,651 | 616.7 | 648.6 | 704.2 | 720.5 | 796.5 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 9,490 | 9,065 | 11,170 | 10,086 | 11,722 | 368.3 | 347.6 | 424.8 | 378.3 | 439.7 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 359,003 | 384,513 | 399,877 | 414,784 | 432,983 | 464.7 | 483.1 | 497.5 | 511.3 | 533.8 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 9. Chlamydia — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 3,411 | 3,526 | 3,187 | 3,463 | 4,574 | 152.3 | 154.3 | 136.3 | 141.8 | 187.3 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 920 | 1,026 | 1,093 | 1,357 | 2,147 | 134.2 | 146.0 | 151.6 | 183.2 | 289.8 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 1,505 | 1,627 | 1,908 | 2,139 | 2,250 | 120.1 | 129.1 | 150.0 | 167.0 | 175.6 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 850 | 361 | 810 | 1,005 | 1,058 | 165.4 | 69.8 | 155.1 | 191.0 | 201.1 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 1,839 | 2,097 | 2,449 | 2,697 | 2,762 | 85.5 | 97.4 | 114.0 | 125.8 | 128.8 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 793 | 836 | 1,167 | 1,164 | 1,229 | 142.1 | 150.1 | 210.4 | 210.8 | 222.6 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 721 | 700 | 770 | 951 | 887 | 104.1 | 98.9 | 106.1 | 126.9 | 118.4 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 11,860 | 9,542 | 8,602 | 10,075 | 10,905 | 260.8 | 208.5 | 186.7 | 217.3 | 235.2 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 1,117 | 1,268 | 1,239 | 1,746 | 1,691 | 112.5 | 127.0 | 123.4 | 172.6 | 167.2 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 1,758 | 1,875 | 1,904 | 1,986 | 1,953 | 170.9 | 182.8 | 185.7 | 194.6 | 191.3 |
| Columbus, OH | 1,730 | 1,174 | 1,058 | 1,377 | 1,272 | 212.0 | 142.5 | 126.6 | 163.4 | 150.9 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 3,178 | 3,179 | 3,192 | 3,346 | 3,558 | 116.1 | 113.6 | 111.8 | 114.6 | 121.9 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 2,173 | 1,814 | 2,210 | 2,412 | 2,107 | 190.2 | 157.1 | 188.8 | 203.3 | 177.6 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 3,635 | 3,063 | 4,233 | 4,256 | 4,027 | 166.6 | 140.3 | 193.4 | 194.4 | 183.9 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 786 | 714 | 708 | 973 | 1,013 | 138.8 | 125.0 | 123.3 | 168.9 | 175.8 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 2,423 | 2,185 | 2,504 | 1,930 | 2,449 | 97.4 | 86.1 | 96.7 | 73.1 | 92.8 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 2,053 | 1,906 | 1,744 | 2,242 | 2,167 | 266.2 | 243.6 | 219.1 | 278.3 | 269.0 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 1,027 | 1,149 | 1,258 | 1,225 | 1,309 | 178.7 | 195.6 | 209.9 | 200.6 | 214.3 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 984 | 1,671 | 2,010 | 1,970 | 2,034 | 106.5 | 179.0 | 212.7 | 205.8 | 212.5 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 1,081 | 1,051 | 1,233 | 1,301 | 1,576 | 139.7 | 131.0 | 146.9 | 149.6 | 181.2 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 12,001 | 13,161 | 13,208 | 14,585 | 14,921 | 190.0 | 207.0 | 206.2 | 227.7 | 233.0 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 546 | 626 | 572 | 909 | 961 | 95.0 | 108.0 | 97.8 | 154.2 | 163.0 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 1,123 | 1,712 | 2,111 | 2,307 | 2,289 | 189.7 | 286.6 | 350.1 | 378.3 | 375.4 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 2,220 | 1,997 | 2,171 | 1,911 | 2,588 | 87.6 | 77.9 | 83.5 | 72.6 | 98.4 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 2,441 | 2,486 | 2,711 | 2,804 | 2,720 | 332.5 | 337.7 | 367.7 | 380.9 | 369.5 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 2,237 | 2,289 | 2,247 | 2,491 | 2,809 | 148.2 | 150.0 | 145.5 | 159.9 | 180.3 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 787 | 1,147 | 1,225 | 1,415 | 1,497 | 118.6 | 170.0 | 178.0 | 201.5 | 213.2 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 1,317 | 1,355 | 1,327 | 1,100 | 676 | 209.1 | 214.4 | 209.6 | 173.5 | 106.6 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 8,086 | 10,437 | 11,125 | 15,890 | 17,301 | 90.4 | 116.3 | 123.4 | 175.7 | 191.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 925 | 823 | 882 | 1,054 | 1,233 | 167.9 | 147.7 | 156.2 | 184.7 | 216.1 |
| Orlando, FL | 802 | 821 | 895 | 1,195 | 1,252 | 92.8 | 92.3 | 97.3 | 125.0 | 131.0 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 5,465 | 6,628 | 6,915 | 6,677 | 7,600 | 197.5 | 238.3 | 247.2 | 237.6 | 270.4 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 1,779 | 2,521 | 2,646 | 3,410 | NA | 98.2 | 134.6 | 135.7 | 174.8 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 1,191 | 1,296 | 1,353 | 1,482 | 1,522 | 102.9 | 112.3 | 117.6 | 129.5 | 133.0 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 1,327 | 1,371 | 1,701 | 1,820 | 1,885 | 132.4 | 135.0 | 165.4 | 174.2 | 180.4 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 951 | 930 | 1,126 | 1,085 | 1,223 | 122.6 | 118.9 | 143.3 | 138.5 | 156.1 |
| Richmond, VA | 852 | 1,045 | 1,348 | 1,281 | 1,423 | 156.5 | 189.6 | 240.7 | 224.2 | 249.1 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 2,248 | 2,563 | 2,654 | 2,913 | 3,029 | 127.8 | 140.7 | 139.8 | 148.8 | 154.7 |
| Rochester, NY | 577 | 1,152 | 1,171 | 1,180 | 1,278 | 113.8 | 227.6 | 230.9 | 232.9 | 252.3 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 1,299 | 1,588 | 1,901 | 2,220 | 2,431 | 137.0 | 163.5 | 191.7 | 221.1 | 242.1 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 685 | 689 | 722 | 933 | 969 | 136.2 | 135.5 | 140.1 | 178.2 | 185.1 |
| San Antonio, TX | 1,193 | 1,225 | 1,460 | 1,942 | 2,104 | 136.6 | 137.4 | 160.9 | 209.8 | 227.3 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 2,641 | 2,715 | 2,844 | 3,022 | 3,134 | 180.7 | 184.0 | 192.9 | 204.1 | 211.7 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 3,638 | 3,908 | 4,370 | 4,686 | 5,058 | 176.2 | 189.9 | 212.4 | 227.9 | 246.0 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 1,171 | 1,315 | 1,628 | 1,575 | 1,723 | 132.9 | 149.2 | 183.9 | 176.2 | 192.8 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 2,551 | 2,851 | 2,880 | 3,177 | 2,863 | 163.8 | 182.0 | 182.2 | 198.5 | 178.8 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 1,807 | 1,902 | 2,770 | 3,524 | 3,557 | 137.4 | 144.1 | 207.4 | 262.3 | 264.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 1,184 | 1,156 | 1,076 | 1,131 | 1,535 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 85.7 | 87.9 | 119.3 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 1,098 | 1,276 | 1,724 | 2,375 | 2,481 | 138.0 | 157.9 | 212.4 | 292.4 | 305.4 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 2,197 | 2,120 | 2,848 | 2,706 | 3,637 | 89.7 | 85.4 | 113.5 | 106.2 | 142.7 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 108,404 | 115,127 | 124,765 | 139,651 | 150,077 | 146.3 | 150.2 | 160.9 | 178.2 | 191.5 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 10. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Year | Age Group | Cases | | | Rates | | |
|------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 15,294 | 1,076 | 14,218 | 72.4 | 9.9 | 137.9 |
| | 15-19 | 299,863 | 42,433 | 257,429 | 1,471.6 | 405.2 | 2,599.0 |
| | 20-24 | 305,400 | 66,991 | 238,408 | 1,510.9 | 647.3 | 2,417.1 |
| | 25-29 | 116,422 | 32,497 | 83,925 | 613.7 | 337.1 | 899.3 |
| | 30-34 | 50,339 | 16,847 | 33,492 | 240.2 | 159.5 | 322.2 |
| | 35-39 | 23,411 | 9,298 | 14,113 | 106.8 | 84.9 | 128.8 |
| | 40-44 | 11,405 | 5,122 | 6,283 | 49.6 | 44.9 | 54.2 |
| | 45-54 | 7,644 | 3,652 | 3,992 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 19.6 |
| | 55-64 | 1,451 | 746 | 705 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.1 |
| | 65+ | 812 | 296 | 516 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| | TOTAL | 834,503 | 180,039 | 654,464 | 289.4 | 127.1 | 446.1 |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 14,911 | 1,061 | 13,849 | 70.4 | 9.8 | 134.0 |
| | 15-19 | 310,505 | 44,331 | 266,175 | 1,516.3 | 421.4 | 2,672.5 |
| | 20-24 | 324,411 | 71,476 | 252,936 | 1,565.1 | 670.3 | 2,513.3 |
| | 25-29 | 124,890 | 34,916 | 89,974 | 651.6 | 357.3 | 957.7 |
| | 30-34 | 53,572 | 17,810 | 35,762 | 258.7 | 170.4 | 348.7 |
| | 35-39 | 24,658 | 9,772 | 14,886 | 115.2 | 91.1 | 139.4 |
| | 40-44 | 12,287 | 5,675 | 6,612 | 53.5 | 49.8 | 57.2 |
| | 45-54 | 8,214 | 4,012 | 4,202 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.2 |
| | 55-64 | 1,653 | 883 | 770 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| | 65+ | 776 | 323 | 453 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| | TOTAL | 877,478 | 190,723 | 686,755 | 301.7 | 133.3 | 464.7 |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 14,817 | 1,172 | 13,646 | 70.1 | 10.8 | 132.3 |
| | 15-19 | 323,246 | 48,209 | 275,036 | 1,559.3 | 453.3 | 2,724.6 |
| | 20-24 | 344,159 | 79,410 | 264,749 | 1,641.1 | 735.1 | 2,603.7 |
| | 25-29 | 137,041 | 39,374 | 97,667 | 700.6 | 393.9 | 1,021.0 |
| | 30-34 | 56,759 | 19,353 | 37,406 | 277.3 | 187.1 | 369.3 |
| | 35-39 | 26,486 | 10,647 | 15,839 | 125.8 | 100.7 | 151.1 |
| | 40-44 | 13,626 | 6,397 | 7,229 | 59.1 | 55.8 | 62.4 |
| | 45-54 | 9,251 | 4,602 | 4,649 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 22.0 |
| | 55-64 | 1,885 | 993 | 892 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| | 65+ | 755 | 335 | 420 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| | TOTAL | 929,462 | 210,935 | 718,527 | 316.5 | 145.9 | 481.9 |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 14,124 | 1,200 | 12,924 | 67.7 | 11.2 | 127.0 |
| | 15-19 | 336,036 | 53,734 | 282,302 | 1,597.2 | 498.0 | 2,754.5 |
| | 20-24 | 360,574 | 86,931 | 273,643 | 1,713.9 | 800.7 | 2,687.8 |
| | 25-29 | 148,059 | 44,712 | 103,347 | 737.9 | 435.4 | 1,054.8 |
| | 30-34 | 60,065 | 21,102 | 38,964 | 299.2 | 207.8 | 392.6 |
| | 35-39 | 28,509 | 11,700 | 16,809 | 135.7 | 110.8 | 161.0 |
| | 40-44 | 14,397 | 6,940 | 7,458 | 63.0 | 61.0 | 64.9 |
| | 45-54 | 10,105 | 5,203 | 4,902 | 23.8 | 24.9 | 22.7 |
| | 55-64 | 2,191 | 1,169 | 1,021 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 |
| | 65+ | 885 | 402 | 483 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| | TOTAL | 976,445 | 233,553 | 742,892 | 329.4 | 160.0 | 493.9 |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 13,601 | 1,238 | 12,364 | 65.2 | 11.6 | 121.5 |
| | 15-19 | 352,212 | 58,820 | 293,392 | 1,674.1 | 545.1 | 2,862.7 |
| | 20-24 | 377,798 | 93,035 | 284,763 | 1,795.8 | 856.9 | 2,797.0 |
| | 25-29 | 161,178 | 49,369 | 111,809 | 803.3 | 480.8 | 1,141.2 |
| | 30-34 | 63,810 | 22,558 | 41,252 | 317.8 | 222.2 | 415.7 |
| | 35-39 | 30,947 | 12,763 | 18,184 | 147.4 | 120.8 | 174.2 |
| | 40-44 | 15,329 | 7,410 | 7,919 | 67.1 | 65.1 | 69.0 |
| | 45-54 | 11,351 | 5,818 | 5,533 | 26.7 | 27.8 | 25.6 |
| | 55-64 | 2,411 | 1,334 | 1,077 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 6.8 |
| | 65+ | 894 | 424 | 469 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| | TOTAL | 1,030,911 | 253,236 | 777,675 | 347.8 | 173.4 | 517.0 |

NOTE: This table should be used only for age comparisons. If age was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which age was known. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 11A. Chlamydia — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 3,349 | 94 | 3,255 | 8,245 | 665 | 7,580 | 2,308 | 234 | 2,074 | 160 | 6 | 153 | 291 | 13 | 278 |
| | 15-19 | 87,116 | 8,455 | 78,660 | 138,051 | 22,908 | 115,143 | 48,145 | 7,609 | 40,536 | 3,927 | 479 | 3,448 | 5,158 | 698 | 4,461 |
| | 20-24 | 91,120 | 17,951 | 73,169 | 130,338 | 31,430 | 98,908 | 56,493 | 12,380 | 44,113 | 5,821 | 1,137 | 4,684 | 5,089 | 847 | 4,242 |
| | 25-29 | 29,455 | 7,780 | 21,674 | 47,920 | 15,117 | 32,803 | 27,621 | 6,808 | 20,813 | 2,922 | 709 | 2,213 | 2,175 | 434 | 1,741 |
| | 30-34 | 11,867 | 3,978 | 7,889 | 20,437 | 8,111 | 12,326 | 12,636 | 3,259 | 9,377 | 1,621 | 446 | 1,176 | 1,067 | 214 | 853 |
| | 35-39 | 5,723 | 2,500 | 3,223 | 9,450 | 4,329 | 5,121 | 5,554 | 1,611 | 3,943 | 833 | 224 | 610 | 574 | 146 | 428 |
| | 40-44 | 2,892 | 1,422 | 1,469 | 4,821 | 2,503 | 2,319 | 2,350 | 740 | 1,609 | 446 | 114 | 332 | 332 | 89 | 243 |
| | 45-54 | 2,129 | 1,165 | 964 | 3,142 | 1,690 | 1,452 | 1,404 | 435 | 970 | 384 | 130 | 253 | 198 | 57 | 141 |
| | 55-64 | 410 | 282 | 128 | 580 | 309 | 271 | 269 | 88 | 182 | 82 | 23 | 59 | 36 | 10 | 26 |
| | 65+ | 226 | 68 | 158 | 376 | 166 | 210 | 141 | 37 | 104 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 234,839 | 43,913 | 190,925 | 364,513 | 87,744 | 276,769 | 157,458 | 33,453 | 124,005 | 16,276 | 3,300 | 12,976 | 14,981 | 2,538 | 12,444 | |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 3,336 | 116 | 3,219 | 8,320 | 721 | 7,600 | 2,210 | 166 | 2,044 | 145 | 7 | 139 | 302 | 19 | 283 |
| | 15-19 | 93,457 | 8,820 | 84,637 | 147,549 | 25,606 | 121,944 | 48,899 | 7,407 | 41,493 | 4,071 | 445 | 3,627 | 5,517 | 815 | 4,702 |
| | 20-24 | 103,138 | 20,467 | 82,671 | 138,950 | 34,080 | 104,871 | 58,996 | 12,572 | 46,424 | 6,046 | 1,156 | 4,890 | 5,428 | 1,001 | 4,427 |
| | 25-29 | 33,634 | 9,219 | 24,415 | 52,640 | 16,408 | 36,232 | 28,313 | 6,876 | 21,437 | 3,120 | 810 | 2,310 | 2,385 | 477 | 1,908 |
| | 30-34 | 13,149 | 4,309 | 8,839 | 22,401 | 8,645 | 13,756 | 13,001 | 3,502 | 9,499 | 1,830 | 493 | 1,337 | 1,066 | 238 | 828 |
| | 35-39 | 6,091 | 2,586 | 3,505 | 10,340 | 4,799 | 5,541 | 5,728 | 1,644 | 4,084 | 876 | 252 | 624 | 630 | 158 | 472 |
| | 40-44 | 3,331 | 1,689 | 1,642 | 5,339 | 2,859 | 2,480 | 2,355 | 733 | 1,622 | 434 | 124 | 310 | 339 | 75 | 264 |
| | 45-54 | 2,420 | 1,347 | 1,073 | 3,440 | 1,879 | 1,561 | 1,418 | 454 | 964 | 378 | 131 | 247 | 210 | 55 | 155 |
| | 55-64 | 524 | 326 | 198 | 635 | 361 | 273 | 293 | 113 | 180 | 89 | 33 | 56 | 51 | 15 | 36 |
| | 65+ | 277 | 112 | 165 | 301 | 144 | 158 | 130 | 37 | 93 | 22 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| TOTAL | 259,808 | 49,115 | 210,693 | 390,660 | 95,741 | 294,918 | 161,629 | 33,576 | 128,053 | 17,042 | 3,469 | 13,573 | 15,964 | 2,859 | 13,105 | |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 3,199 | 122 | 3,076 | 8,504 | 759 | 7,745 | 2,152 | 222 | 1,929 | 135 | 5 | 130 | 266 | 31 | 236 |
| | 15-19 | 95,195 | 9,468 | 85,727 | 157,398 | 28,143 | 129,255 | 49,457 | 7,769 | 41,688 | 3,900 | 485 | 3,415 | 5,551 | 776 | 4,774 |
| | 20-24 | 109,590 | 22,268 | 87,322 | 149,743 | 38,420 | 111,322 | 59,885 | 13,482 | 46,403 | 6,232 | 1,291 | 4,941 | 5,820 | 1,176 | 4,644 |
| | 25-29 | 37,871 | 10,560 | 27,311 | 58,590 | 18,657 | 39,933 | 29,424 | 7,409 | 22,014 | 3,159 | 802 | 2,357 | 2,614 | 549 | 2,065 |
| | 30-34 | 13,869 | 4,596 | 9,273 | 24,171 | 9,671 | 14,499 | 13,326 | 3,572 | 9,754 | 1,863 | 502 | 1,361 | 1,209 | 287 | 922 |
| | 35-39 | 6,553 | 2,748 | 3,806 | 11,323 | 5,277 | 6,047 | 5,927 | 1,777 | 4,150 | 967 | 324 | 643 | 646 | 161 | 486 |
| | 40-44 | 3,815 | 1,947 | 1,868 | 5,900 | 3,148 | 2,753 | 2,532 | 829 | 1,703 | 499 | 164 | 335 | 332 | 90 | 242 |
| | 45-54 | 2,543 | 1,360 | 1,182 | 4,190 | 2,322 | 1,868 | 1,416 | 501 | 915 | 471 | 178 | 294 | 265 | 82 | 183 |
| | 55-64 | 593 | 363 | 231 | 790 | 444 | 346 | 292 | 118 | 174 | 88 | 26 | 62 | 40 | 8 | 33 |
| | 65+ | 253 | 116 | 137 | 281 | 140 | 140 | 118 | 37 | 81 | 27 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 273,854 | 53,669 | 220,186 | 421,608 | 107,202 | 314,407 | 164,762 | 35,786 | 128,976 | 17,358 | 3,791 | 13,568 | 16,787 | 3,174 | 13,613 | |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 2,986 | 126 | 2,860 | 7,355 | 723 | 6,631 | 2,069 | 183 | 1,886 | 112 | 14 | 98 | 332 | 24 | 309 |
| | 15-19 | 93,876 | 9,636 | 84,240 | 153,777 | 30,214 | 123,563 | 52,224 | 8,526 | 43,698 | 3,761 | 646 | 3,115 | 5,964 | 882 | 5,082 |
| | 20-24 | 114,066 | 24,303 | 89,763 | 142,156 | 39,355 | 102,801 | 64,259 | 14,772 | 49,487 | 6,315 | 1,416 | 4,899 | 6,148 | 1,295 | 4,853 |
| | 25-29 | 40,477 | 11,580 | 28,897 | 57,704 | 19,824 | 37,879 | 31,795 | 8,528 | 23,267 | 3,107 | 896 | 2,211 | 2,829 | 715 | 2,114 |
| | 30-34 | 14,600 | 4,739 | 9,861 | 23,142 | 9,740 | 13,402 | 14,349 | 4,132 | 10,217 | 1,849 | 638 | 1,211 | 1,177 | 270 | 906 |
| | 35-39 | 7,143 | 3,024 | 4,119 | 10,768 | 5,300 | 5,468 | 6,539 | 2,001 | 4,538 | 1,057 | 337 | 720 | 625 | 181 | 444 |
| | 40-44 | 3,986 | 2,045 | 1,941 | 5,662 | 3,148 | 2,515 | 2,656 | 908 | 1,748 | 559 | 213 | 346 | 345 | 92 | 254 |
| | 45-54 | 2,875 | 1,639 | 1,236 | 4,032 | 2,338 | 1,693 | 1,674 | 575 | 1,100 | 443 | 158 | 286 | 240 | 82 | 158 |
| | 55-64 | 657 | 408 | 250 | 791 | 467 | 324 | 334 | 123 | 211 | 148 | 47 | 101 | 50 | 21 | 30 |
| | 65+ | 253 | 123 | 130 | 345 | 168 | 177 | 141 | 53 | 87 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 12 |
| TOTAL | 281,268 | 57,709 | 223,559 | 406,423 | 111,513 | 294,910 | 176,271 | 39,885 | 136,386 | 17,408 | 4,388 | 13,020 | 17,762 | 3,571 | 14,191 | |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 2,732 | 84 | 2,648 | 8,187 | 891 | 7,296 | 2,088 | 233 | 1,856 | 98 | 3 | 95 | 309 | 18 | 290 |
| | 15-19 | 97,442 | 10,379 | 87,063 | 180,893 | 36,692 | 144,201 | 58,312 | 9,483 | 48,829 | 3,387 | 413 | 2,974 | 6,259 | 1,016 | 5,243 |
| | 20-24 | 120,835 | 26,260 | 94,575 | 164,045 | 45,448 | 118,597 | 71,991 | 16,675 | 55,316 | 5,836 | 1,129 | 4,707 | 6,646 | 1,309 | 5,337 |
| | 25-29 | 46,643 | 13,506 | 33,137 | 67,691 | 23,107 | 44,584 | 36,568 | 9,968 | 26,600 | 3,206 | 826 | 2,381 | 3,103 | 708 | 2,395 |
| | 30-34 | 16,327 | 5,518 | 10,809 | 26,296 | 11,044 | 15,253 | 16,281 | 4,596 | 11,685 | 1,876 | 523 | 1,354 | 1,421 | 329 | 1,092 |
| | 35-39 | 8,102 | 3,265 | 4,837 | 12,686 | 6,367 | 6,319 | 7,570 | 2,319 | 5,251 | 998 | 292 | 706 | 709 | 171 | 538 |
| | 40-44 | 4,253 | 2,131 | 2,122 | 6,436 | 3,639 | 2,797 | 3,211 | 1,157 | 2,054 | 633 | 197 | 437 | 413 | 106 | 307 |
| | 45-54 | 3,296 | 1,792 | 1,504 | 5,049 | 2,901 | 2,148 | 1,938 | 695 | 1,242 | 486 | 190 | 296 | 271 | 82 | 189 |
| | 55-64 | 796 | 474 | 322 | 943 | 588 | 355 | 392 | 157 | 234 | 133 | 47 | 86 | 64 | 16 | 48 |
| | 65+ | 285 | 147 | 139 | 337 | 177 | 161 | 176 | 56 | 119 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 28 | 6 | 22 |
| TOTAL | 301,064 | 63,675 | 237,389 | 473,235 | 131,077 | 342,159 | 198,783 | 45,432 | 153,351 | 16,701 | 3,640 | 13,061 | 19,267 | 3,773 | 15,493 | |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 10 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 3-5 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded: 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, NJ); 2004 (CO, DC, NJ); 2005 (CO, DC, GA, HI, NJ); 2006 (CO, HI). Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 11B. Chlamydia — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|------------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10-14 | 27.4 | 1.5 | 54.7 | 266.2 | 42.3 | 496.7 | 67.9 | 13.5 | 125.0 | 20.2 | 1.6 | 39.7 | 128.8 | 11.3 | 249.7 |
| 15-19 | 715.7 | 135.2 | 1,329.6 | 4,887.6 | 1,595.0 | 8,294.0 | 1,566.1 | 475.4 | 2,751.1 | 489.7 | 117.4 | 875.6 | 2,356.2 | 624.1 | 4,164.2 |
| 20-24 | 772.3 | 300.6 | 1,255.8 | 4,847.2 | 2,371.6 | 7,252.9 | 1,626.9 | 645.4 | 2,838.4 | 647.3 | 255.0 | 1,033.5 | 2,665.7 | 874.5 | 4,512.4 |
| 25-29 | 274.7 | 144.0 | 407.6 | 2,066.4 | 1,365.9 | 2,706.0 | 765.5 | 343.7 | 1,278.6 | 281.0 | 141.1 | 411.8 | 1,346.7 | 534.8 | 2,167.7 |
| 30-34 | 95.4 | 63.5 | 127.7 | 831.5 | 697.2 | 952.2 | 368.7 | 177.3 | 590.3 | 144.0 | 81.7 | 202.5 | 647.3 | 260.2 | 1,032.3 |
| 35-39 | 41.9 | 36.5 | 47.3 | 367.6 | 358.1 | 376.1 | 184.3 | 101.5 | 276.4 | 81.9 | 45.4 | 116.3 | 329.7 | 171.2 | 482.5 |
| 40-44 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 185.2 | 205.0 | 167.6 | 92.7 | 56.7 | 131.0 | 47.6 | 25.6 | 67.6 | 183.8 | 102.2 | 259.6 |
| 45-54 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 75.3 | 87.7 | 64.7 | 40.2 | 24.9 | 55.4 | 24.4 | 17.9 | 30.0 | 66.5 | 39.6 | 91.2 |
| 55-64 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 24.5 | 29.4 | 20.6 | 14.3 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 12.1 | 20.5 | 11.6 | 28.7 |
| 65+ | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 7.4 |
| TOTAL | 126.9 | 48.4 | 202.2 | 1,087.8 | 550.3 | 1,575.9 | 423.4 | 174.3 | 688.8 | 140.4 | 59.1 | 216.0 | 644.8 | 221.6 | 1,056.2 |
| 10-14 | 26.8 | 1.8 | 53.1 | 257.1 | 43.8 | 477.2 | 63.5 | 9.3 | 120.3 | 18.1 | 1.6 | 35.6 | 132.8 | 16.1 | 252.4 |
| 15-19 | 747.8 | 137.3 | 1,393.3 | 5,004.5 | 1,711.0 | 8,399.4 | 1,586.1 | 463.0 | 2,797.2 | 502.0 | 106.7 | 919.6 | 2,472.4 | 717.0 | 4,295.6 |
| 20-24 | 836.7 | 327.1 | 1,362.2 | 4,926.4 | 2,426.8 | 7,405.0 | 1,662.2 | 640.1 | 2,928.8 | 641.0 | 243.0 | 1,046.1 | 2,692.8 | 977.9 | 4,462.0 |
| 25-29 | 305.2 | 165.7 | 447.3 | 2,176.4 | 1,414.5 | 2,878.6 | 788.7 | 347.7 | 1,329.4 | 293.1 | 154.6 | 427.0 | 1,440.8 | 573.2 | 2,318.3 |
| 30-34 | 105.8 | 68.9 | 143.3 | 888.2 | 723.6 | 1,036.4 | 384.8 | 192.9 | 607.5 | 155.2 | 85.5 | 222.0 | 642.5 | 288.1 | 995.1 |
| 35-39 | 45.0 | 38.1 | 52.0 | 400.5 | 395.1 | 405.2 | 191.4 | 103.6 | 290.4 | 84.2 | 49.7 | 116.9 | 369.1 | 188.7 | 543.4 |
| 40-44 | 21.6 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 199.9 | 228.9 | 174.4 | 91.2 | 54.8 | 130.3 | 44.7 | 26.5 | 61.6 | 185.1 | 84.6 | 279.1 |
| 45-54 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 77.8 | 92.0 | 65.6 | 39.4 | 25.2 | 53.6 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 28.1 | 67.8 | 37.3 | 95.8 |
| 55-64 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 25.0 | 31.9 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 17.4 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 10.6 | 27.4 | 16.9 | 37.0 |
| 65+ | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 4.9 | 14.9 |
| TOTAL | 136.7 | 52.7 | 217.4 | 1,122.3 | 577.4 | 1,617.9 | 428.2 | 172.3 | 701.5 | 141.6 | 59.4 | 219.1 | 672.2 | 244.4 | 1,087.2 |
| 10-14 | 26.0 | 1.9 | 51.5 | 263.3 | 46.3 | 487.3 | 59.8 | 12.1 | 109.8 | 16.6 | 1.2 | 32.9 | 119.7 | 27.2 | 214.2 |
| 15-19 | 757.4 | 146.7 | 1,402.3 | 5,217.4 | 1,840.6 | 8,687.4 | 1,562.2 | 474.9 | 2,725.0 | 475.0 | 114.9 | 856.3 | 2,467.3 | 677.8 | 4,323.7 |
| 20-24 | 878.2 | 350.5 | 1,425.4 | 5,215.0 | 2,673.0 | 7,762.9 | 1,677.8 | 686.3 | 2,891.6 | 658.5 | 269.6 | 1,056.5 | 2,790.5 | 1,113.2 | 4,512.3 |
| 25-29 | 337.6 | 186.4 | 491.8 | 2,351.1 | 1,553.3 | 3,093.3 | 794.8 | 361.4 | 1,332.5 | 294.5 | 152.1 | 432.4 | 1,541.8 | 641.3 | 2,459.7 |
| 30-34 | 114.9 | 75.6 | 154.7 | 963.4 | 813.6 | 1,098.2 | 381.1 | 189.7 | 604.4 | 153.2 | 84.3 | 219.2 | 734.2 | 350.3 | 1,115.4 |
| 35-39 | 49.9 | 41.7 | 58.2 | 447.4 | 442.3 | 452.0 | 191.9 | 108.1 | 287.2 | 89.7 | 61.7 | 116.4 | 389.7 | 196.4 | 578.0 |
| 40-44 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 24.4 | 219.1 | 249.9 | 192.0 | 93.0 | 58.5 | 130.3 | 49.4 | 33.7 | 64.1 | 180.0 | 100.9 | 254.4 |
| 45-54 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 92.2 | 110.6 | 76.4 | 37.3 | 26.3 | 48.4 | 27.7 | 22.3 | 32.4 | 83.8 | 54.0 | 111.0 |
| 55-64 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 29.6 | 37.3 | 23.4 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 15.9 | 8.3 | 5.2 | 11.0 | 20.5 | 8.0 | 31.9 |
| 65+ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 12.9 | 8.0 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| TOTAL | 143.6 | 57.4 | 226.7 | 1,196.6 | 638.4 | 1,704.8 | 421.4 | 177.1 | 682.4 | 139.8 | 62.9 | 212.3 | 699.9 | 268.8 | 1,117.9 |
| 10-14 | 25.6 | 2.1 | 50.5 | 251.4 | 48.7 | 460.9 | 57.2 | 9.9 | 106.8 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 26.7 | 157.4 | 22.1 | 295.9 |
| 15-19 | 766.1 | 153.2 | 1,412.8 | 5,348.8 | 2,073.2 | 8,716.3 | 1,613.2 | 511.2 | 2,784.1 | 492.4 | 164.2 | 840.9 | 2,665.3 | 775.9 | 4,617.5 |
| 20-24 | 938.3 | 391.5 | 1,508.7 | 5,324.4 | 2,927.8 | 7,754.4 | 1,854.2 | 782.9 | 3,134.6 | 727.6 | 321.8 | 1,144.8 | 2,920.5 | 1,215.3 | 4,669.1 |
| 25-29 | 364.1 | 206.5 | 524.5 | 2,432.2 | 1,722.3 | 3,101.1 | 855.5 | 414.0 | 1,404.5 | 307.6 | 180.5 | 430.5 | 1,635.7 | 817.9 | 2,472.6 |
| 30-34 | 130.1 | 83.9 | 176.8 | 1,028.3 | 911.8 | 1,133.5 | 409.4 | 219.0 | 631.4 | 159.6 | 112.7 | 204.4 | 738.5 | 340.3 | 1,135.0 |
| 35-39 | 57.1 | 48.1 | 66.2 | 467.7 | 487.3 | 450.1 | 208.5 | 119.9 | 309.5 | 100.7 | 65.9 | 133.7 | 390.9 | 229.4 | 548.5 |
| 40-44 | 27.4 | 28.2 | 26.7 | 229.3 | 272.4 | 191.5 | 95.5 | 62.6 | 131.2 | 58.6 | 46.1 | 70.2 | 193.8 | 106.0 | 276.6 |
| 45-54 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 8.5 | 93.1 | 116.9 | 72.8 | 42.2 | 28.7 | 55.9 | 27.5 | 20.9 | 33.4 | 75.5 | 54.2 | 94.9 |
| 55-64 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 30.1 | 39.8 | 22.3 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 18.2 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 18.2 | 24.8 | 21.2 | 28.1 |
| 65+ | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 12.6 | 16.0 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 11.8 |
| TOTAL | 151.7 | 63.4 | 236.7 | 1,234.3 | 709.9 | 1,712.6 | 444.5 | 194.9 | 710.5 | 148.4 | 77.0 | 215.9 | 747.0 | 305.3 | 1,174.6 |
| 10-14 | 22.1 | 1.3 | 44.0 | 249.2 | 53.4 | 451.2 | 55.4 | 12.1 | 100.8 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 23.9 | 144.2 | 17.0 | 274.5 |
| 15-19 | 750.5 | 155.7 | 1,378.4 | 5,617.5 | 2,249.7 | 9,073.9 | 1,725.0 | 544.1 | 2,981.6 | 413.1 | 97.8 | 748.3 | 2,759.8 | 881.1 | 4,703.1 |
| 20-24 | 941.6 | 400.7 | 1,506.3 | 5,477.3 | 3,014.8 | 7,973.0 | 1,977.5 | 839.0 | 3,346.6 | 629.8 | 240.1 | 1,031.2 | 3,113.2 | 1,209.8 | 5,067.9 |
| 25-29 | 397.0 | 227.9 | 569.1 | 2,515.0 | 1,772.2 | 3,212.8 | 930.8 | 456.3 | 1,525.5 | 295.6 | 154.9 | 431.4 | 1,765.0 | 795.5 | 2,758.1 |
| 30-34 | 136.8 | 91.9 | 182.2 | 1,024.2 | 908.1 | 1,128.8 | 439.5 | 229.8 | 685.7 | 149.1 | 84.9 | 210.4 | 875.7 | 405.5 | 1,344.5 |
| 35-39 | 60.8 | 48.7 | 72.9 | 483.9 | 515.1 | 456.1 | 228.4 | 131.1 | 339.6 | 87.4 | 52.5 | 120.8 | 434.9 | 212.0 | 652.8 |
| 40-44 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.4 | 229.8 | 278.1 | 187.5 | 109.3 | 75.5 | 146.3 | 61.1 | 39.1 | 81.8 | 227.6 | 119.8 | 329.3 |
| 45-54 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 103.6 | 129.0 | 81.9 | 46.4 | 33.0 | 60.1 | 28.0 | 23.3 | 32.1 | 83.6 | 53.2 | 111.3 |
| 55-64 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 31.9 | 44.6 | 21.7 | 16.8 | 14.2 | 19.3 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 14.6 | 31.1 | 16.2 | 44.6 |
| 65+ | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 15.1 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 15.6 | 7.7 | 21.6 |
| TOTAL | 153.1 | 66.0 | 237.0 | 1,275.0 | 741.2 | 1,760.9 | 477.0 | 211.0 | 761.3 | 132.1 | 59.2 | 201.2 | 797.3 | 317.3 | 1,262.3 |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 10 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 3-5 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded: 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, NJ); 2004 (CO, DC, NJ); 2005 (CO, DC, GA, HI, NJ); 2006 (CO, HI). Differences between total rates from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 12. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank*</i> | <i>State/Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Mississippi | 7,511 | 257.1 |
| 2 | South Carolina | 10,320 | 242.5 |
| 3 | Louisiana | 10,883 | 240.6 |
| 4 | Alabama | 10,665 | 234.0 |
| 5 | Georgia | 19,669 | 216.8 |
| 6 | North Carolina | 17,312 | 199.4 |
| 7 | Delaware | 1,485 | 176.0 |
| 8 | Missouri | 10,204 | 175.9 |
| 9 | Ohio | 19,190 | 167.4 |
| 10 | Tennessee | 9,694 | 162.6 |
| 11 | Illinois | 20,186 | 158.2 |
| 12 | Arkansas | 4,306 | 154.9 |
| 13 | Michigan | 15,677 | 154.9 |
| 14 | Oklahoma | 4,951 | 139.5 |
| 15 | Indiana | 8,732 | 139.2 |
| 16 | Florida | 23,976 | 134.8 |
| 17 | Texas | 30,449 | 133.2 |
| 18 | Maryland | 7,328 | 130.8 |
| 19 | Wisconsin | 6,927 | 125.1 |
| | U.S. TOTAL[†] | 358,366 | 120.9 |
| 20 | Nevada | 2,791 | 115.6 |
| 21 | Arizona | 5,949 | 100.2 |
| 22 | Alaska | 630 | 94.9 |
| 23 | California | 33,740 | 93.4 |
| 24 | Pennsylvania | 11,466 | 92.2 |
| 25 | New York | 17,459 | 90.7 |
| 26 | New Mexico | 1,733 | 89.9 |
| 27 | Virginia | 6,476 | 85.6 |
| 28 | Nebraska | 1,433 | 81.5 |
| 29 | Kansas | 2,210 | 80.5 |
| 30 | Colorado | 3,695 | 79.2 |
| 31 | Kentucky | 3,277 | 78.5 |
| 32 | Connecticut | 2,610 | 74.4 |
| 33 | Hawaii | 885 | 69.4 |
| 34 | Washington | 4,231 | 67.3 |
| 35 | Iowa | 1,966 | 66.3 |
| 36 | Minnesota | 3,303 | 64.4 |
| 37 | New Jersey | 5,492 | 63.0 |
| 38 | West Virginia | 953 | 52.5 |
| 39 | South Dakota | 367 | 47.3 |
| 40 | Rhode Island | 508 | 47.2 |
| 41 | Oregon | 1,461 | 40.1 |
| 42 | Massachusetts | 2,429 | 38.0 |
| 43 | Utah | 888 | 36.0 |
| 44 | North Dakota | 153 | 24.0 |
| 45 | Wyoming | 120 | 23.6 |
| 46 | Montana | 194 | 20.7 |
| | YEAR 2010 TARGET | | 19.0 |
| 47 | Idaho | 206 | 14.4 |
| 48 | New Hampshire | 180 | 13.7 |
| 49 | Vermont | 72 | 11.6 |
| 50 | Maine | 137 | 10.4 |

*States were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.

[†]Total includes cases reported by the District of Columbia with 1,887 cases and a rate of 342.8, but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 98 cases and rate of 58.1, Puerto Rico with 302 cases and rate of 7.7, and Virgin Islands with 34 cases and rate of 31.3).

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 10,118 | 9,303 | 8,206 | 9,406 | 10,665 | 225.5 | 206.7 | 181.1 | 206.4 | 234.0 |
| Alaska | 641 | 573 | 567 | 600 | 630 | 99.6 | 88.3 | 86.5 | 90.4 | 94.9 |
| Arizona | 3,795 | 3,580 | 4,065 | 4,951 | 5,949 | 69.6 | 64.1 | 70.8 | 83.4 | 100.2 |
| Arkansas | 4,584 | 4,251 | 4,137 | 4,476 | 4,306 | 169.1 | 156.0 | 150.3 | 161.1 | 154.9 |
| California | 24,606 | 25,963 | 30,155 | 34,338 | 33,740 | 70.1 | 73.2 | 84.0 | 95.0 | 93.4 |
| Colorado | 3,511 | 2,854 | 3,054 | 3,224 | 3,695 | 77.9 | 62.7 | 66.4 | 69.1 | 79.2 |
| Connecticut | 3,241 | 3,114 | 2,862 | 2,750 | 2,610 | 93.7 | 89.4 | 81.7 | 78.3 | 74.4 |
| Delaware | 1,576 | 1,128 | 894 | 913 | 1,485 | 195.2 | 138.0 | 107.7 | 108.2 | 176.0 |
| District of Columbia | 2,669 | 2,508 | 2,568 | 2,146 | 1,887 | 467.5 | 444.4 | 463.9 | 389.8 | 342.8 |
| Florida | 21,348 | 18,974 | 18,580 | 20,225 | 23,976 | 127.7 | 111.5 | 106.8 | 113.7 | 134.8 |
| Georgia | 18,383 | 17,686 | 15,783 | 15,860 | 19,669 | 214.7 | 203.6 | 178.8 | 174.8 | 216.8 |
| Hawaii | 740 | 1,263 | 1,193 | 1,024 | 885 | 59.4 | 100.4 | 94.5 | 80.3 | 69.4 |
| Idaho | 94 | 68 | 103 | 119 | 206 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 14.4 |
| Illinois | 24,026 | 21,817 | 20,597 | 20,019 | 20,186 | 190.7 | 172.4 | 162.0 | 156.8 | 158.2 |
| Indiana | 7,395 | 6,681 | 6,851 | 8,094 | 8,732 | 120.1 | 107.8 | 109.8 | 129.1 | 139.2 |
| Iowa | 1,480 | 1,554 | 1,249 | 1,606 | 1,966 | 50.4 | 52.8 | 42.3 | 54.1 | 66.3 |
| Kansas | 2,744 | 2,647 | 2,542 | 2,605 | 2,210 | 101.0 | 97.2 | 92.9 | 94.9 | 80.5 |
| Kentucky | 3,772 | 3,578 | 2,758 | 2,935 | 3,277 | 92.2 | 86.9 | 66.5 | 70.3 | 78.5 |
| Louisiana | 11,387 | 11,850 | 10,538 | 9,572 | 10,883 | 254.0 | 263.5 | 233.4 | 211.6 | 240.6 |
| Maine | 142 | 233 | 210 | 142 | 137 | 11.0 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 10.7 | 10.4 |
| Maryland | 9,355 | 8,032 | 8,297 | 7,035 | 7,328 | 171.4 | 145.8 | 149.3 | 125.6 | 130.8 |
| Massachusetts | 3,242 | 2,901 | 3,057 | 2,537 | 2,429 | 50.4 | 45.1 | 47.6 | 39.6 | 38.0 |
| Michigan | 14,770 | 13,965 | 17,376 | 17,684 | 15,677 | 147.0 | 138.5 | 171.8 | 174.7 | 154.9 |
| Minnesota | 3,049 | 3,202 | 2,957 | 3,482 | 3,303 | 60.7 | 63.3 | 58.0 | 67.8 | 64.4 |
| Mississippi | 6,875 | 6,328 | 7,163 | 7,171 | 7,511 | 239.4 | 219.6 | 246.7 | 245.5 | 257.1 |
| Missouri | 8,952 | 8,792 | 9,218 | 9,455 | 10,204 | 157.8 | 154.1 | 160.2 | 163.0 | 175.9 |
| Montana | 123 | 122 | 88 | 158 | 194 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 16.9 | 20.7 |
| Nebraska | 1,564 | 1,623 | 1,147 | 1,158 | 1,433 | 90.4 | 93.3 | 65.6 | 65.8 | 81.5 |
| Nevada | 1,988 | 2,221 | 3,078 | 2,880 | 2,791 | 91.5 | 99.1 | 131.8 | 119.3 | 115.6 |
| New Hampshire | 120 | 125 | 133 | 177 | 180 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 13.7 |
| New Jersey | 7,894 | 7,944 | 6,696 | 5,722 | 5,492 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 77.0 | 65.6 | 63.0 |
| New Mexico | 1,462 | 1,169 | 1,306 | 1,552 | 1,733 | 78.8 | 62.4 | 68.6 | 80.5 | 89.9 |
| New York | 21,841 | 22,166 | 18,737 | 17,717 | 17,459 | 114.0 | 115.5 | 97.5 | 92.0 | 90.7 |
| North Carolina | 15,531 | 15,116 | 15,194 | 15,072 | 17,312 | 186.7 | 179.8 | 177.9 | 173.6 | 199.4 |
| North Dakota | 72 | 103 | 110 | 128 | 153 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 20.1 | 24.0 |
| Ohio | 22,008 | 22,537 | 20,467 | 20,985 | 19,190 | 192.7 | 197.1 | 178.6 | 183.1 | 167.4 |
| Oklahoma | 4,661 | 4,552 | 4,453 | 5,228 | 4,951 | 133.4 | 129.6 | 126.4 | 147.4 | 139.5 |
| Oregon | 909 | 1,000 | 1,302 | 1,562 | 1,461 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 36.2 | 42.9 | 40.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,294 | 11,866 | 11,236 | 11,222 | 11,466 | 107.8 | 96.0 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 92.2 |
| Rhode Island | 900 | 973 | 816 | 438 | 508 | 84.1 | 90.4 | 75.5 | 40.7 | 47.2 |
| South Carolina | 9,152 | 8,518 | 9,171 | 8,561 | 10,320 | 222.8 | 205.4 | 218.5 | 201.2 | 242.5 |
| South Dakota | 263 | 226 | 304 | 351 | 367 | 34.6 | 29.6 | 39.4 | 45.2 | 47.3 |
| Tennessee | 9,348 | 8,519 | 8,475 | 8,605 | 9,694 | 161.2 | 145.8 | 143.6 | 144.3 | 162.6 |
| Texas | 26,988 | 24,595 | 24,371 | 26,110 | 30,449 | 123.9 | 111.2 | 108.4 | 114.2 | 133.2 |
| Utah | 374 | 412 | 603 | 727 | 888 | 16.1 | 17.5 | 25.2 | 29.4 | 36.0 |
| Vermont | 98 | 97 | 86 | 60 | 72 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 9.6 | 11.6 |
| Virginia | 10,462 | 9,066 | 8,565 | 8,346 | 6,476 | 143.4 | 122.7 | 114.8 | 110.3 | 85.6 |
| Washington | 2,925 | 2,753 | 2,810 | 3,739 | 4,231 | 48.2 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 59.5 | 67.3 |
| West Virginia | 974 | 847 | 892 | 770 | 953 | 54.1 | 46.8 | 49.1 | 42.4 | 52.5 |
| Wisconsin | 6,341 | 5,663 | 5,053 | 5,869 | 6,927 | 116.5 | 103.5 | 91.7 | 106.0 | 125.1 |
| Wyoming | 65 | 46 | 59 | 87 | 120 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 17.1 | 23.6 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 351,852 | 335,104 | 330,132 | 339,593 | 358,366 | 122.0 | 115.2 | 112.4 | 114.6 | 120.9 |
| Northeast | 50,772 | 49,419 | 43,833 | 40,765 | 40,353 | 93.6 | 90.8 | 80.3 | 74.6 | 73.8 |
| Midwest | 92,664 | 88,810 | 87,871 | 91,436 | 90,348 | 142.2 | 135.8 | 133.7 | 138.6 | 136.9 |
| South | 167,183 | 154,851 | 150,045 | 152,431 | 171,142 | 161.8 | 148.1 | 141.6 | 141.8 | 159.2 |
| West | 41,233 | 42,024 | 48,383 | 54,961 | 56,523 | 62.8 | 63.2 | 71.8 | 80.5 | 82.8 |
| Guam | 49 | 65 | 114 | 106 | 98 | 30.4 | 39.7 | 68.6 | 62.9 | 58.1 |
| Puerto Rico | 411 | 276 | 267 | 328 | 302 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Virgin Islands | 49 | 91 | 75 | 30 | 34 | 44.5 | 83.6 | 68.9 | 27.6 | 31.3 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 509 | 432 | 456 | 464 | 434 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| TOTAL | 352,361 | 335,536 | 330,588 | 340,057 | 358,800 | 120.5 | 113.8 | 111.0 | 113.1 | 119.4 |

Table 14. Gonorrhea — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 4,974 | 4,583 | 3,673 | 4,494 | 5,983 | 214.6 | 197.4 | 157.4 | 191.5 | 255.0 |
| Alaska | 353 | 339 | 337 | 349 | 356 | 113.6 | 108.1 | 106.5 | 108.9 | 111.1 |
| Arizona | 1,659 | 1,636 | 1,787 | 2,338 | 2,847 | 60.8 | 58.7 | 62.3 | 78.8 | 96.0 |
| Arkansas | 2,388 | 2,108 | 2,032 | 2,252 | 2,182 | 172.4 | 151.5 | 144.7 | 159.0 | 154.1 |
| California | 10,857 | 11,912 | 13,620 | 15,827 | 15,688 | 61.7 | 67.0 | 75.8 | 87.5 | 86.7 |
| Colorado | 1,643 | 1,529 | 1,656 | 1,619 | 1,879 | 73.5 | 67.8 | 72.6 | 70.1 | 81.4 |
| Connecticut | 1,910 | 1,910 | 1,756 | 1,590 | 1,478 | 107.2 | 106.6 | 97.4 | 88.1 | 81.9 |
| Delaware | 858 | 602 | 508 | 515 | 829 | 206.7 | 143.5 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 191.8 |
| District of Columbia | 1,224 | 1,137 | 1,293 | 1,029 | 808 | 406.3 | 381.2 | 443.1 | 355.6 | 279.2 |
| Florida | 10,373 | 9,419 | 9,371 | 10,204 | 12,427 | 121.4 | 108.5 | 105.6 | 112.6 | 137.1 |
| Georgia | 9,306 | 9,137 | 8,119 | 7,819 | 10,002 | 214.3 | 207.8 | 181.9 | 170.5 | 218.1 |
| Hawaii | 394 | 723 | 680 | 619 | 476 | 63.5 | 115.3 | 107.5 | 96.8 | 74.4 |
| Idaho | 49 | 18 | 42 | 57 | 113 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 15.9 |
| Illinois | 12,273 | 11,624 | 11,510 | 10,998 | 10,926 | 191.1 | 180.4 | 177.9 | 169.4 | 168.3 |
| Indiana | 3,996 | 3,610 | 3,550 | 4,453 | 4,806 | 127.5 | 114.6 | 112.0 | 139.9 | 151.0 |
| Iowa | 821 | 869 | 736 | 885 | 1,179 | 54.9 | 58.1 | 49.1 | 58.8 | 78.3 |
| Kansas | 1,556 | 1,522 | 1,565 | 1,645 | 1,327 | 113.4 | 110.8 | 113.6 | 119.1 | 96.1 |
| Kentucky | 1,936 | 1,845 | 1,415 | 1,530 | 1,709 | 92.6 | 87.8 | 67.0 | 72.1 | 80.5 |
| Louisiana | 5,861 | 6,076 | 5,450 | 4,761 | 5,605 | 253.7 | 262.6 | 234.7 | 204.9 | 241.2 |
| Maine | 44 | 84 | 84 | 61 | 54 | 6.6 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| Maryland | 4,592 | 4,166 | 4,327 | 3,620 | 3,850 | 162.9 | 146.5 | 150.9 | 125.4 | 133.4 |
| Massachusetts | 1,579 | 1,342 | 1,531 | 1,320 | 1,214 | 47.5 | 40.4 | 46.3 | 40.0 | 36.8 |
| Michigan | 7,974 | 7,823 | 9,614 | 10,161 | 8,900 | 155.9 | 152.5 | 186.9 | 197.5 | 173.0 |
| Minnesota | 1,688 | 1,784 | 1,712 | 1,909 | 1,814 | 66.7 | 70.0 | 66.6 | 73.9 | 70.2 |
| Mississippi | 4,201 | 3,757 | 4,362 | 4,234 | 4,400 | 283.3 | 253.0 | 291.9 | 281.8 | 292.9 |
| Missouri | 4,810 | 4,794 | 5,139 | 5,334 | 5,752 | 165.2 | 164.1 | 174.6 | 179.9 | 194.0 |
| Montana | 75 | 74 | 54 | 102 | 123 | 16.4 | 16.1 | 11.6 | 21.8 | 26.2 |
| Nebraska | 909 | 924 | 656 | 688 | 865 | 103.8 | 105.0 | 74.2 | 77.4 | 97.3 |
| Nevada | 965 | 1,062 | 1,417 | 1,343 | 1,257 | 90.5 | 96.6 | 123.7 | 113.3 | 106.0 |
| New Hampshire | 51 | 57 | 54 | 97 | 97 | 7.9 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 14.6 | 14.6 |
| New Jersey | 3,958 | 4,550 | 3,607 | 3,077 | 2,829 | 89.6 | 102.6 | 80.8 | 68.9 | 63.3 |
| New Mexico | 740 | 598 | 749 | 884 | 1,003 | 78.5 | 62.8 | 77.4 | 90.2 | 102.3 |
| New York | 11,141 | 11,296 | 9,720 | 9,031 | 8,479 | 112.5 | 113.9 | 98.0 | 91.0 | 85.4 |
| North Carolina | 7,585 | 7,383 | 7,384 | 7,545 | 8,718 | 178.9 | 172.6 | 170.0 | 171.0 | 197.6 |
| North Dakota | 40 | 59 | 72 | 76 | 86 | 12.6 | 18.6 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 27.0 |
| Ohio | 11,944 | 12,390 | 11,144 | 11,592 | 10,508 | 203.5 | 211.1 | 189.6 | 197.3 | 178.8 |
| Oklahoma | 2,566 | 2,562 | 2,471 | 3,018 | 2,780 | 144.7 | 143.9 | 138.6 | 168.2 | 154.9 |
| Oregon | 357 | 389 | 567 | 661 | 609 | 20.1 | 21.7 | 31.4 | 36.1 | 33.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 7,200 | 6,644 | 6,295 | 6,271 | 6,219 | 113.0 | 104.2 | 98.5 | 98.0 | 97.2 |
| Rhode Island | 484 | 517 | 478 | 227 | 273 | 87.2 | 92.7 | 85.4 | 40.8 | 49.1 |
| South Carolina | 4,357 | 4,369 | 5,007 | 4,601 | 5,406 | 206.3 | 205.3 | 232.6 | 211.0 | 247.9 |
| South Dakota | 148 | 133 | 178 | 196 | 215 | 38.6 | 34.6 | 45.9 | 50.2 | 55.1 |
| Tennessee | 4,564 | 4,263 | 4,327 | 4,395 | 5,104 | 153.6 | 142.6 | 143.5 | 144.5 | 167.8 |
| Texas | 14,075 | 12,643 | 12,433 | 13,827 | 15,619 | 128.5 | 113.8 | 110.1 | 120.5 | 136.2 |
| Utah | 150 | 153 | 266 | 319 | 369 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 30.0 |
| Vermont | 56 | 48 | 53 | 26 | 39 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 12.3 |
| Virginia | 5,445 | 4,809 | 4,650 | 4,402 | 3,287 | 146.7 | 128.1 | 122.7 | 114.5 | 85.5 |
| Washington | 1,197 | 1,167 | 1,229 | 1,622 | 1,938 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 39.5 | 51.5 | 61.5 |
| West Virginia | 567 | 464 | 470 | 427 | 488 | 61.3 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 46.0 | 52.6 |
| Wisconsin | 3,717 | 3,299 | 2,953 | 3,433 | 4,047 | 135.1 | 119.3 | 106.1 | 122.9 | 144.8 |
| Wyoming | 38 | 28 | 39 | 54 | 71 | 15.3 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 21.4 | 28.1 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 179,648 | 174,230 | 172,142 | 177,537 | 187,033 | 122.5 | 117.9 | 115.4 | 118.0 | 124.3 |
| Northeast | 26,423 | 26,448 | 23,578 | 21,700 | 20,682 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 83.9 | 77.2 | 73.6 |
| Midwest | 49,876 | 48,831 | 48,829 | 51,370 | 50,425 | 150.3 | 146.7 | 146.1 | 153.2 | 150.4 |
| South | 84,872 | 79,323 | 77,292 | 78,673 | 89,197 | 161.1 | 149.0 | 143.4 | 144.0 | 163.2 |
| West | 18,477 | 19,628 | 22,443 | 25,794 | 26,729 | 56.2 | 59.1 | 66.6 | 75.6 | 78.3 |
| Guam | 26 | 39 | 70 | 71 | 49 | 33.0 | 48.7 | 86.0 | 85.9 | 59.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 230 | 121 | 150 | 194 | 152 | 11.5 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 7.5 |
| Virgin Islands | 38 | 65 | 48 | 18 | 23 | 64.2 | 114.3 | 84.4 | 31.7 | 40.5 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 294 | 225 | 268 | 283 | 224 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 10.3 |
| TOTAL | 179,942 | 174,455 | 172,410 | 177,820 | 187,257 | 120.9 | 116.4 | 114.0 | 116.5 | 122.7 |

NOTE: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 15. Gonorrhea — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 5,131 | 4,705 | 4,526 | 4,892 | 4,678 | 236.5 | 215.9 | 206.1 | 221.2 | 211.5 |
| Alaska | 288 | 234 | 230 | 251 | 274 | 86.5 | 69.8 | 67.9 | 73.1 | 79.8 |
| Arizona | 2,136 | 1,942 | 2,274 | 2,610 | 3,097 | 78.4 | 69.6 | 79.1 | 87.8 | 104.2 |
| Arkansas | 2,194 | 2,141 | 2,104 | 2,223 | 2,122 | 165.6 | 160.5 | 156.0 | 163.1 | 155.7 |
| California | 13,586 | 13,965 | 16,440 | 18,348 | 17,856 | 77.6 | 78.8 | 91.8 | 101.7 | 99.0 |
| Colorado | 1,868 | 1,325 | 1,398 | 1,605 | 1,816 | 82.3 | 57.7 | 60.2 | 68.1 | 77.1 |
| Connecticut | 1,331 | 1,204 | 1,106 | 1,160 | 1,132 | 79.3 | 71.2 | 65.1 | 68.0 | 66.4 |
| Delaware | 718 | 526 | 386 | 398 | 656 | 183.0 | 132.1 | 95.4 | 96.8 | 159.5 |
| District of Columbia | 1,436 | 1,361 | 1,269 | 1,113 | 1,072 | 532.5 | 511.5 | 484.9 | 426.2 | 410.5 |
| Florida | 10,975 | 9,555 | 9,209 | 10,021 | 11,546 | 134.3 | 114.6 | 108.0 | 114.9 | 132.3 |
| Georgia | 9,013 | 8,487 | 7,596 | 7,885 | 9,510 | 213.7 | 198.0 | 174.0 | 175.7 | 211.9 |
| Hawaii | 346 | 540 | 513 | 405 | 409 | 55.4 | 85.6 | 81.4 | 63.7 | 64.3 |
| Idaho | 45 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 92 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 12.8 |
| Illinois | 11,750 | 10,192 | 9,087 | 9,020 | 9,260 | 190.2 | 164.1 | 145.5 | 143.8 | 147.7 |
| Indiana | 3,372 | 3,040 | 3,270 | 3,616 | 3,895 | 111.5 | 99.8 | 106.6 | 117.1 | 126.1 |
| Iowa | 658 | 680 | 511 | 721 | 787 | 45.6 | 47.0 | 35.1 | 49.4 | 53.9 |
| Kansas | 1,188 | 1,125 | 977 | 960 | 883 | 88.4 | 83.3 | 71.9 | 70.4 | 64.8 |
| Kentucky | 1,834 | 1,727 | 1,338 | 1,399 | 1,561 | 91.6 | 85.6 | 65.8 | 68.2 | 76.1 |
| Louisiana | 5,466 | 5,710 | 5,029 | 4,744 | 5,186 | 251.6 | 261.6 | 229.2 | 215.7 | 235.8 |
| Maine | 98 | 149 | 126 | 81 | 83 | 15.6 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 12.5 | 12.9 |
| Maryland | 4,756 | 3,858 | 3,969 | 3,410 | 3,461 | 180.2 | 144.7 | 147.5 | 125.7 | 127.6 |
| Massachusetts | 1,663 | 1,552 | 1,524 | 1,216 | 1,212 | 53.6 | 49.9 | 49.1 | 39.2 | 39.1 |
| Michigan | 6,796 | 6,141 | 7,762 | 7,468 | 6,738 | 137.7 | 124.0 | 156.2 | 150.1 | 135.4 |
| Minnesota | 1,361 | 1,418 | 1,245 | 1,573 | 1,489 | 54.7 | 56.5 | 49.2 | 61.7 | 58.4 |
| Mississippi | 2,674 | 2,571 | 2,801 | 2,937 | 3,111 | 192.5 | 184.1 | 198.8 | 207.0 | 219.3 |
| Missouri | 4,142 | 3,998 | 4,079 | 4,121 | 4,452 | 150.0 | 143.7 | 145.1 | 145.3 | 157.0 |
| Montana | 47 | 47 | 33 | 56 | 71 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 12.0 | 15.2 |
| Nebraska | 653 | 695 | 488 | 467 | 552 | 76.5 | 80.9 | 56.5 | 53.7 | 63.5 |
| Nevada | 1,022 | 1,158 | 1,658 | 1,535 | 1,533 | 92.3 | 101.4 | 139.5 | 124.9 | 124.7 |
| New Hampshire | 69 | 68 | 79 | 80 | 83 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.9 |
| New Jersey | 3,930 | 3,389 | 3,089 | 2,645 | 2,657 | 94.2 | 80.6 | 72.9 | 62.3 | 62.5 |
| New Mexico | 716 | 567 | 557 | 668 | 730 | 78.5 | 61.5 | 59.5 | 70.4 | 77.0 |
| New York | 10,688 | 10,813 | 8,985 | 8,680 | 8,976 | 115.5 | 116.6 | 96.6 | 93.1 | 96.2 |
| North Carolina | 7,942 | 7,733 | 7,810 | 7,527 | 8,594 | 194.6 | 187.2 | 186.0 | 176.2 | 201.2 |
| North Dakota | 32 | 44 | 38 | 52 | 67 | 10.1 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 16.4 | 21.1 |
| Ohio | 9,819 | 9,856 | 9,046 | 9,035 | 8,493 | 176.8 | 177.1 | 162.1 | 161.7 | 152.0 |
| Oklahoma | 2,095 | 1,990 | 1,982 | 2,210 | 2,171 | 121.8 | 114.9 | 113.9 | 126.0 | 123.8 |
| Oregon | 552 | 611 | 735 | 901 | 852 | 31.6 | 34.5 | 41.1 | 49.8 | 47.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,094 | 5,214 | 4,941 | 4,950 | 5,247 | 102.1 | 87.1 | 82.2 | 82.1 | 87.0 |
| Rhode Island | 416 | 456 | 338 | 211 | 235 | 80.8 | 88.0 | 64.8 | 40.6 | 45.2 |
| South Carolina | 4,766 | 4,118 | 4,136 | 3,925 | 4,899 | 238.9 | 204.0 | 202.2 | 189.2 | 236.2 |
| South Dakota | 115 | 93 | 126 | 155 | 152 | 30.4 | 24.5 | 32.9 | 40.2 | 39.4 |
| Tennessee | 4,784 | 4,256 | 4,148 | 4,209 | 4,590 | 169.3 | 149.2 | 143.7 | 144.1 | 157.2 |
| Texas | 12,884 | 11,932 | 11,902 | 12,269 | 14,812 | 119.0 | 108.4 | 106.3 | 107.7 | 130.1 |
| Utah | 223 | 259 | 337 | 408 | 519 | 19.2 | 21.9 | 28.1 | 32.9 | 41.8 |
| Vermont | 42 | 49 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.8 |
| Virginia | 5,017 | 4,237 | 3,904 | 3,939 | 3,187 | 140.1 | 116.7 | 106.3 | 105.8 | 85.6 |
| Washington | 1,728 | 1,586 | 1,581 | 2,117 | 2,293 | 57.2 | 51.9 | 51.1 | 67.4 | 73.0 |
| West Virginia | 406 | 380 | 421 | 343 | 465 | 46.3 | 43.0 | 47.4 | 38.6 | 52.3 |
| Wisconsin | 2,612 | 2,341 | 2,087 | 2,431 | 2,870 | 97.1 | 86.5 | 76.5 | 88.7 | 104.7 |
| Wyoming | 27 | 18 | 20 | 33 | 49 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 12.9 | 19.1 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 171,504 | 160,106 | 157,303 | 161,117 | 170,508 | 121.1 | 111.9 | 108.8 | 110.4 | 116.8 |
| Northeast | 24,331 | 22,894 | 20,221 | 19,057 | 19,658 | 92.7 | 86.8 | 76.4 | 71.8 | 74.1 |
| Midwest | 42,498 | 39,623 | 38,716 | 39,619 | 39,638 | 133.0 | 123.3 | 119.8 | 122.1 | 122.2 |
| South | 82,091 | 75,287 | 72,530 | 73,444 | 81,621 | 162.1 | 146.7 | 139.3 | 138.9 | 154.4 |
| West | 22,584 | 22,302 | 25,836 | 28,997 | 29,591 | 68.9 | 67.1 | 76.7 | 84.9 | 86.6 |
| Guam | 23 | 26 | 44 | 35 | 49 | 28.0 | 31.1 | 51.9 | 40.7 | 57.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 181 | 155 | 117 | 134 | 150 | 9.7 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Virgin Islands | 11 | 26 | 27 | 12 | 11 | 21.6 | 50.0 | 52.0 | 23.1 | 21.2 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 215 | 207 | 188 | 181 | 210 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 10.4 |
| TOTAL | 171,719 | 160,313 | 157,491 | 161,298 | 170,718 | 119.5 | 110.5 | 107.5 | 109.0 | 115.3 |

NOTE: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 16. Gonorrhea — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank[†]</i> | <i>County/Independent City</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Cook County, IL | 12,605 | 237.7 | 3 |
| 2 | Los Angeles County, CA | 11,162 | 112.3 | 6 |
| 3 | Wayne County, MI | 6,851 | 342.9 | 8 |
| 4 | Harris County, TX | 6,193 | 167.7 | 10 |
| 5 | Philadelphia County, PA | 5,218 | 356.6 | 11 |
| 6 | Milwaukee County, WI | 4,917 | 533.5 | 13 |
| 7 | Dallas County, TX | 4,649 | 201.7 | 14 |
| 8 | Cuyahoga County, OH | 4,347 | 325.5 | 15 |
| 9 | Fulton County, GA | 4,240 | 463.1 | 16 |
| 10 | Marion County, IN | 4,157 | 481.6 | 17 |
| 11 | Shelby County, TN | 4,113 | 452.5 | 19 |
| 12 | Maricopa County, AZ | 3,997 | 109.9 | 20 |
| 13 | Kings County, NY | 3,871 | 155.7 | 21 |
| 14 | Baltimore (City), MD | 3,332 | 524.1 | 22 |
| 15 | Franklin County, OH | 3,105 | 284.7 | 23 |
| 16 | Hamilton County, OH | 2,973 | 368.6 | 23 |
| 17 | St Louis (City), MO | 2,828 | 821.2 | 24 |
| 18 | San Diego County, CA | 2,767 | 94.3 | 25 |
| 19 | Jackson County, MO | 2,764 | 416.9 | 26 |
| 20 | Tarrant County, TX | 2,760 | 170.3 | 27 |
| 21 | Duval County, FL | 2,632 | 318.5 | 27 |
| 22 | Bexar County, TX | 2,572 | 169.4 | 28 |
| 23 | De Kalb County, GA | 2,571 | 379.2 | 29 |
| 24 | San Francisco County, CA | 2,500 | 338.1 | 29 |
| 25 | Clark County, NV | 2,478 | 144.9 | 30 |
| 26 | Orange County, FL | 2,450 | 239.5 | 31 |
| 27 | New York County, NY | 2,405 | 151.0 | 31 |
| 28 | Broward County, FL | 2,387 | 134.3 | 32 |
| 29 | Alameda County, CA | 2,269 | 156.6 | 33 |
| 30 | St Louis County, MO | 2,218 | 220.8 | 33 |
| 31 | Bronx County, NY | 2,135 | 157.3 | 34 |
| 32 | Jefferson County, AL | 2,122 | 322.9 | 35 |
| 33 | San Bernardino County, CA | 2,115 | 107.7 | 35 |
| 34 | Sacramento County, CA | 2,087 | 153.1 | 36 |
| 35 | Mecklenburg County, NC | 2,073 | 260.3 | 36 |
| 36 | Oklahoma County, OK | 2,042 | 298.3 | 37 |
| 37 | Travis County, TX | 2,018 | 227.2 | 37 |
| 38 | King County, WA | 1,937 | 108.0 | 38 |
| 39 | Miami-Dade County, FL | 1,892 | 79.6 | 38 |
| 40 | Washington, DC | 1,887 | 342.8 | 39 |
| 41 | Mobile County, AL | 1,808 | 450.4 | 40 |
| 42 | Erie County, NY | 1,791 | 192.4 | 40 |
| 43 | Hillsborough County, FL | 1,759 | 155.4 | 41 |
| 44 | Queens County, NY | 1,719 | 76.7 | 41 |
| 45 | Hennepin County, MN | 1,688 | 150.8 | 41 |
| 46 | Pinellas County, FL | 1,643 | 177.0 | 42 |
| 47 | Genesee County, MI | 1,619 | 364.7 | 42 |
| 48 | Allegheny County, PA | 1,619 | 131.0 | 43 |
| 49 | Wake County, NC | 1,615 | 215.7 | 43 |
| 50 | East Baton Rouge County, LA | 1,603 | 389.6 | 44 |
| 51 | Essex County, NJ | 1,556 | 196.7 | 44 |
| 52 | Montgomery County, OH | 1,510 | 275.8 | 45 |
| 53 | Jefferson County, KY | 1,489 | 212.8 | 45 |
| 54 | Prince George's County, MD | 1,486 | 175.6 | 45 |
| 55 | Fresno County, CA | 1,485 | 169.2 | 46 |
| 56 | Caddo County, LA | 1,435 | 571.0 | 46 |
| 57 | Richland County, SC | 1,415 | 416.1 | 47 |
| 58 | Monroe County, NY | 1,367 | 186.4 | 47 |
| 59 | Davidson County, TN | 1,312 | 228.1 | 47 |
| 60 | Hinds County, MS | 1,307 | 524.2 | 48 |
| 61 | Kern County, CA | 1,307 | 172.7 | 48 |
| 62 | Kent County, MI | 1,302 | 218.2 | 48 |
| 63 | Montgomery County, AL | 1,300 | 586.6 | 49 |
| 64 | Charleston County, SC | 1,295 | 392.0 | 49 |
| 65 | Denver County, CO | 1,281 | 229.6 | 50 |
| 66 | Guilford County, NC | 1,085 | 244.6 | 50 |
| 67 | Pulaski County, AR | 1,077 | 293.9 | 50 |
| 68 | Palm Beach County, FL | 1,077 | 84.9 | 50 |

*Accounting for 50% of reported gonorrhea cases.

†Counties and independent cities were ranked in descending order by number of cases reported in 2006.

Table 17. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 8,731 | 8,825 | 7,355 | 7,838 | 10,223 | 192.8 | 191.4 | 156.2 | 159.4 | 207.9 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 1,656 | 1,458 | 1,472 | 1,706 | 2,446 | 122.7 | 105.8 | 104.2 | 117.5 | 168.4 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 6,213 | 5,382 | 5,256 | 4,779 | 4,653 | 238.8 | 205.7 | 199.2 | 180.0 | 175.2 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 2,693 | 2,212 | 2,377 | 2,381 | 2,444 | 252.1 | 206.2 | 219.6 | 218.4 | 224.2 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 2,191 | 1,818 | 1,998 | 1,684 | 1,542 | 49.3 | 40.9 | 45.2 | 38.2 | 35.0 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 2,224 | 1,809 | 1,670 | 1,926 | 2,068 | 191.2 | 156.0 | 144.7 | 167.8 | 180.2 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 3,146 | 3,130 | 2,998 | 3,330 | 3,388 | 223.1 | 217.8 | 203.3 | 218.9 | 222.7 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 19,312 | 17,080 | 15,684 | 14,857 | 15,127 | 208.0 | 183.0 | 167.0 | 157.3 | 160.2 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 4,065 | 4,206 | 3,455 | 3,927 | 3,862 | 199.2 | 205.4 | 167.9 | 189.7 | 186.5 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 5,489 | 5,338 | 4,472 | 4,641 | 4,663 | 255.6 | 249.5 | 209.3 | 218.3 | 219.3 |
| Columbus, OH | 3,268 | 2,963 | 3,004 | 3,445 | 3,303 | 196.9 | 176.9 | 177.3 | 201.6 | 193.3 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 7,896 | 7,570 | 7,119 | 8,416 | 8,365 | 144.0 | 135.4 | 124.9 | 144.6 | 143.7 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 2,783 | 2,136 | 2,232 | 2,147 | 2,253 | 122.0 | 92.8 | 95.8 | 91.0 | 95.5 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 8,622 | 7,173 | 9,299 | 10,766 | 8,535 | 192.3 | 160.0 | 207.0 | 239.9 | 190.2 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 1,281 | 1,030 | 933 | 993 | 988 | 109.7 | 87.4 | 78.8 | 83.6 | 83.1 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 6,337 | 5,191 | 5,525 | 5,213 | 7,318 | 127.1 | 102.3 | 106.7 | 98.7 | 138.6 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 3,660 | 3,349 | 3,510 | 4,142 | 4,410 | 232.4 | 209.9 | 216.5 | 252.5 | 268.8 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 3,078 | 2,574 | 2,197 | 2,578 | 2,954 | 261.4 | 214.0 | 179.3 | 206.5 | 236.6 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 3,827 | 3,694 | 3,832 | 3,769 | 3,822 | 202.6 | 193.9 | 199.0 | 193.5 | 196.2 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 1,757 | 1,968 | 2,645 | 2,487 | 2,478 | 115.4 | 124.8 | 160.2 | 145.4 | 144.9 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 9,073 | 9,753 | 11,103 | 12,697 | 12,210 | 71.2 | 76.0 | 85.9 | 98.2 | 94.5 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 1,517 | 1,617 | 1,484 | 1,551 | 1,749 | 128.3 | 135.9 | 123.6 | 128.3 | 144.7 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 4,623 | 3,764 | 3,832 | 3,782 | 4,665 | 375.7 | 303.7 | 306.5 | 299.9 | 370.0 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 4,816 | 4,455 | 4,622 | 4,497 | 5,356 | 92.0 | 84.2 | 86.2 | 82.9 | 98.8 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 4,687 | 3,998 | 3,311 | 4,031 | 5,006 | 309.9 | 264.0 | 218.4 | 266.4 | 330.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 2,738 | 2,781 | 2,439 | 2,920 | 2,780 | 89.6 | 90.2 | 78.3 | 92.9 | 88.5 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 1,764 | 1,888 | 1,602 | 1,474 | 1,734 | 130.4 | 137.7 | 114.8 | 103.6 | 121.9 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 3,679 | 3,956 | 3,316 | 2,609 | 1,962 | 279.7 | 300.3 | 251.3 | 197.7 | 148.7 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 19,507 | 20,480 | 16,915 | 15,533 | 14,949 | 104.9 | 109.9 | 90.4 | 82.9 | 79.7 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 2,090 | 2,050 | 2,153 | 2,548 | 2,315 | 186.4 | 181.0 | 188.1 | 220.3 | 200.1 |
| Orlando, FL | 2,502 | 2,165 | 2,285 | 2,848 | 3,393 | 142.8 | 120.1 | 122.7 | 147.3 | 175.5 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 10,087 | 8,502 | 7,818 | 7,719 | 8,163 | 175.4 | 147.3 | 134.8 | 132.6 | 140.2 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 2,795 | 3,161 | 3,133 | 4,260 | NA | 77.8 | 85.1 | 81.1 | 110.2 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 2,472 | 2,035 | 1,799 | 2,157 | 2,057 | 102.2 | 84.4 | 74.9 | 90.4 | 86.2 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 818 | 858 | 1,173 | 1,393 | 1,128 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 56.8 | 66.5 | 53.8 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 1,052 | 1,136 | 1,048 | 650 | 693 | 65.2 | 70.0 | 64.3 | 40.1 | 42.7 |
| Richmond, VA | 2,746 | 2,319 | 2,160 | 2,361 | 1,778 | 243.8 | 203.7 | 187.1 | 200.8 | 151.2 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 2,245 | 2,512 | 2,631 | 3,012 | 2,994 | 63.9 | 69.0 | 69.4 | 77.0 | 76.6 |
| Rochester, NY | 1,821 | 1,897 | 1,900 | 1,899 | 1,457 | 174.6 | 182.2 | 182.4 | 182.8 | 140.2 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 1,514 | 1,859 | 2,066 | 2,450 | 2,235 | 78.4 | 94.1 | 102.4 | 120.0 | 109.4 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 261 | 276 | 371 | 460 | 623 | 26.2 | 27.5 | 36.4 | 44.5 | 60.2 |
| San Antonio, TX | 2,078 | 2,333 | 2,183 | 2,300 | 2,701 | 116.3 | 128.1 | 117.7 | 121.7 | 142.9 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 2,132 | 2,007 | 2,379 | 2,695 | 2,767 | 73.3 | 68.5 | 81.1 | 91.9 | 94.3 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 5,070 | 4,394 | 4,967 | 5,713 | 6,029 | 121.3 | 105.7 | 119.6 | 137.6 | 145.2 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 516 | 740 | 1,084 | 1,055 | 1,065 | 29.7 | 42.7 | 62.2 | 60.1 | 60.7 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 2,288 | 2,027 | 1,883 | 2,704 | 3,079 | 73.2 | 64.5 | 59.5 | 84.4 | 96.1 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 5,797 | 5,600 | 5,719 | 6,391 | 6,547 | 212.4 | 204.7 | 206.9 | 230.0 | 235.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 3,679 | 3,160 | 2,801 | 2,910 | 3,667 | 147.7 | 124.8 | 108.2 | 109.9 | 138.5 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 4,812 | 4,201 | 3,812 | 3,355 | 2,544 | 298.3 | 256.6 | 231.8 | 203.7 | 154.4 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 5,977 | 5,262 | 5,803 | 4,497 | 4,358 | 118.9 | 103.4 | 112.9 | 86.2 | 83.6 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 210,590 | 199,726 | 194,853 | 202,369 | 209,106 | 139.1 | 127.8 | 123.4 | 126.9 | 131.1 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 3,967 | 4,177 | 3,563 | 3,567 | 5,026 | 173.2 | 179.6 | 150.3 | 144.1 | 203.0 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 815 | 644 | 692 | 830 | 1,134 | 122.8 | 95.4 | 100.1 | 116.6 | 159.4 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 3,063 | 2,793 | 2,710 | 2,426 | 2,470 | 227.0 | 206.0 | 198.2 | 176.5 | 179.7 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 1,354 | 1,100 | 1,060 | 1,133 | 1,511 | 244.3 | 197.9 | 189.2 | 200.9 | 267.9 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 1,017 | 771 | 937 | 793 | 728 | 44.3 | 33.7 | 41.2 | 35.0 | 32.1 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 1,167 | 974 | 920 | 1,079 | 1,153 | 192.9 | 161.7 | 153.4 | 181.2 | 193.6 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 1,461 | 1,492 | 1,413 | 1,604 | 1,584 | 203.7 | 204.4 | 188.6 | 207.8 | 205.2 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 9,585 | 8,804 | 8,546 | 7,948 | 7,853 | 202.3 | 185.1 | 178.7 | 165.3 | 163.4 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 2,274 | 2,371 | 2,038 | 2,274 | 2,465 | 217.0 | 226.0 | 193.3 | 214.8 | 232.8 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 2,688 | 2,620 | 2,192 | 2,264 | 2,277 | 240.2 | 235.3 | 197.2 | 204.8 | 206.0 |
| Columbus, OH | 1,746 | 1,569 | 1,475 | 1,896 | 1,758 | 206.9 | 184.5 | 171.8 | 219.0 | 203.1 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 3,979 | 3,822 | 3,547 | 4,135 | 4,129 | 144.9 | 136.9 | 124.7 | 142.6 | 142.3 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 1,251 | 1,091 | 1,144 | 996 | 1,044 | 109.9 | 95.2 | 98.7 | 84.9 | 89.0 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 4,524 | 3,807 | 4,850 | 6,079 | 4,613 | 196.5 | 165.5 | 210.5 | 264.4 | 200.7 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 749 | 614 | 533 | 520 | 521 | 124.5 | 101.2 | 87.3 | 85.0 | 85.1 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 3,189 | 2,509 | 2,813 | 3,016 | 3,806 | 127.6 | 98.8 | 108.6 | 114.2 | 144.1 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 1,847 | 1,659 | 1,698 | 2,163 | 2,297 | 229.9 | 204.1 | 205.7 | 259.1 | 275.1 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 1,413 | 1,201 | 1,083 | 1,240 | 1,506 | 234.4 | 195.1 | 173.0 | 194.5 | 236.2 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 1,917 | 1,890 | 2,027 | 2,035 | 2,099 | 198.6 | 194.6 | 206.8 | 205.5 | 212.0 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 848 | 931 | 1,206 | 1,163 | 1,123 | 113.4 | 120.2 | 148.7 | 138.4 | 133.6 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 3,879 | 4,371 | 4,997 | 5,687 | 5,657 | 60.3 | 67.6 | 76.6 | 87.2 | 86.8 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 722 | 767 | 720 | 740 | 887 | 118.7 | 125.6 | 116.9 | 119.6 | 143.3 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 2,273 | 1,860 | 1,926 | 1,990 | 2,548 | 356.0 | 289.8 | 297.6 | 305.6 | 391.3 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 2,205 | 2,114 | 2,307 | 2,317 | 2,708 | 81.7 | 77.6 | 83.5 | 83.0 | 97.0 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 2,713 | 2,295 | 1,906 | 2,298 | 2,923 | 348.6 | 295.0 | 244.9 | 295.8 | 376.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 1,499 | 1,508 | 1,373 | 1,548 | 1,486 | 97.0 | 96.8 | 87.3 | 97.7 | 93.8 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 781 | 873 | 742 | 661 | 794 | 113.3 | 125.4 | 104.9 | 91.8 | 110.2 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 1,721 | 1,961 | 1,606 | 1,287 | 965 | 251.1 | 286.0 | 234.0 | 187.8 | 140.8 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 9,755 | 10,650 | 8,821 | 7,784 | 7,015 | 101.0 | 110.2 | 91.0 | 80.2 | 72.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 1,142 | 1,138 | 1,181 | 1,486 | 1,275 | 200.2 | 197.7 | 203.8 | 253.5 | 217.5 |
| Orlando, FL | 1,212 | 1,039 | 1,063 | 1,286 | 1,688 | 136.5 | 113.8 | 112.9 | 131.6 | 172.7 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 5,288 | 4,593 | 4,189 | 4,219 | 4,257 | 177.2 | 153.5 | 139.5 | 140.0 | 141.3 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 1,254 | 1,373 | 1,456 | 2,014 | NA | 70.3 | 74.5 | 76.0 | 105.2 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 1,454 | 1,192 | 1,063 | 1,216 | 1,174 | 115.3 | 94.9 | 85.0 | 97.9 | 94.6 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 315 | 331 | 491 | 551 | 436 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 47.4 | 52.4 | 41.5 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 570 | 603 | 607 | 365 | 374 | 68.1 | 71.7 | 72.0 | 43.5 | 44.6 |
| Richmond, VA | 1,573 | 1,260 | 1,187 | 1,256 | 824 | 270.3 | 214.6 | 199.7 | 207.8 | 136.3 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 1,129 | 1,289 | 1,323 | 1,572 | 1,602 | 64.3 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 80.5 | 82.1 |
| Rochester, NY | 929 | 982 | 919 | 1,006 | 748 | 173.4 | 183.5 | 172.0 | 188.9 | 140.5 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 811 | 942 | 1,049 | 1,307 | 1,164 | 82.6 | 93.9 | 102.3 | 125.9 | 112.1 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 86 | 91 | 143 | 183 | 246 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 28.4 | 35.8 | 48.1 |
| San Antonio, TX | 1,083 | 1,152 | 1,109 | 1,155 | 1,412 | 118.6 | 124.0 | 117.2 | 119.8 | 146.4 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 718 | 739 | 936 | 1,108 | 1,158 | 49.7 | 50.8 | 64.2 | 76.3 | 79.7 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 1,857 | 1,578 | 1,580 | 2,052 | 2,122 | 87.8 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 97.9 | 101.2 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 196 | 328 | 467 | 457 | 488 | 22.8 | 38.4 | 54.6 | 53.1 | 56.7 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 853 | 732 | 717 | 1,060 | 1,300 | 54.4 | 46.5 | 45.2 | 66.1 | 81.1 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 3,174 | 3,037 | 3,213 | 3,638 | 3,718 | 224.5 | 214.5 | 225.0 | 253.5 | 259.1 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 1,767 | 1,498 | 1,474 | 1,542 | 2,064 | 137.4 | 114.7 | 110.6 | 113.3 | 151.6 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 2,287 | 2,111 | 1,990 | 1,717 | 1,305 | 279.9 | 254.6 | 239.1 | 205.6 | 156.3 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 2,762 | 2,520 | 2,973 | 2,269 | 2,048 | 107.2 | 96.6 | 113.1 | 85.1 | 76.8 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 103,608 | 99,647 | 97,892 | 102,374 | 105,497 | 134.1 | 125.2 | 121.8 | 126.2 | 130.1 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 4,729 | 4,616 | 3,750 | 4,183 | 5,083 | 211.2 | 202.0 | 160.4 | 171.3 | 208.2 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 841 | 811 | 768 | 870 | 1,310 | 122.7 | 115.4 | 106.5 | 117.4 | 176.8 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 3,148 | 2,588 | 2,546 | 2,352 | 2,180 | 251.3 | 205.3 | 200.1 | 183.6 | 170.2 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 1,338 | 1,108 | 1,316 | 1,243 | 932 | 260.4 | 214.4 | 252.1 | 236.2 | 177.1 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 1,174 | 1,045 | 1,060 | 890 | 812 | 54.6 | 48.6 | 49.4 | 41.5 | 37.9 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 1,057 | 835 | 750 | 847 | 913 | 189.3 | 149.9 | 135.2 | 153.4 | 165.3 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 1,682 | 1,638 | 1,583 | 1,726 | 1,804 | 242.7 | 231.5 | 218.1 | 230.4 | 240.8 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 9,719 | 8,265 | 7,122 | 6,900 | 7,267 | 213.7 | 180.6 | 154.5 | 148.8 | 156.7 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 1,759 | 1,804 | 1,375 | 1,616 | 1,373 | 177.1 | 180.8 | 136.9 | 159.7 | 135.7 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 2,762 | 2,683 | 2,236 | 2,329 | 2,366 | 268.4 | 261.5 | 218.0 | 228.2 | 231.8 |
| Columbus, OH | 1,493 | 1,380 | 1,509 | 1,531 | 1,537 | 182.9 | 167.4 | 180.6 | 181.6 | 182.3 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 3,899 | 3,742 | 3,560 | 4,276 | 4,230 | 142.4 | 133.7 | 124.7 | 146.5 | 144.9 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 1,532 | 1,045 | 1,088 | 1,151 | 1,209 | 134.1 | 90.5 | 92.9 | 97.0 | 101.9 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 4,098 | 3,365 | 4,449 | 4,657 | 3,890 | 187.8 | 154.1 | 203.2 | 212.7 | 177.7 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 532 | 416 | 400 | 473 | 467 | 93.9 | 72.8 | 69.7 | 82.1 | 81.1 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 3,144 | 2,672 | 2,707 | 2,194 | 3,504 | 126.4 | 105.3 | 104.5 | 83.1 | 132.7 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 1,798 | 1,680 | 1,808 | 1,972 | 2,106 | 233.1 | 214.7 | 227.1 | 244.8 | 261.4 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 1,665 | 1,373 | 1,114 | 1,338 | 1,448 | 289.6 | 233.8 | 185.9 | 219.1 | 237.1 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 1,910 | 1,804 | 1,805 | 1,734 | 1,723 | 206.7 | 193.3 | 191.0 | 181.1 | 180.0 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 909 | 1,036 | 1,436 | 1,322 | 1,354 | 117.4 | 129.1 | 171.0 | 152.0 | 155.6 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 5,174 | 5,364 | 6,084 | 6,985 | 6,505 | 81.9 | 84.4 | 95.0 | 109.1 | 101.6 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 794 | 848 | 761 | 811 | 858 | 138.2 | 146.3 | 130.0 | 137.6 | 145.5 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 2,350 | 1,904 | 1,906 | 1,792 | 2,117 | 396.9 | 318.7 | 316.1 | 293.9 | 347.2 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 2,611 | 2,341 | 2,315 | 2,180 | 2,648 | 103.1 | 91.3 | 89.1 | 82.9 | 100.7 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 1,966 | 1,682 | 1,405 | 1,731 | 2,080 | 267.8 | 228.5 | 190.6 | 235.2 | 282.6 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 1,239 | 1,273 | 1,066 | 1,372 | 1,294 | 82.1 | 83.4 | 69.0 | 88.1 | 83.1 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 983 | 1,015 | 860 | 813 | 940 | 148.1 | 150.4 | 125.0 | 115.8 | 133.9 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 1,946 | 1,988 | 1,684 | 1,299 | 981 | 308.9 | 314.6 | 265.9 | 204.9 | 154.8 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 9,736 | 9,769 | 8,063 | 7,744 | 7,929 | 108.9 | 108.9 | 89.4 | 85.6 | 87.7 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 948 | 912 | 972 | 1,062 | 1,040 | 172.1 | 163.7 | 172.1 | 186.1 | 182.3 |
| Orlando, FL | 1,290 | 1,126 | 1,222 | 1,562 | 1,704 | 149.2 | 126.5 | 132.8 | 163.4 | 178.3 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 4,799 | 3,907 | 3,629 | 3,500 | 3,904 | 173.4 | 140.5 | 129.7 | 124.5 | 138.9 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 1,539 | 1,787 | 1,676 | 2,242 | NA | 85.0 | 95.4 | 85.9 | 114.9 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 1,018 | 841 | 736 | 941 | 883 | 88.0 | 72.8 | 63.9 | 82.2 | 77.2 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 503 | 527 | 682 | 842 | 692 | 50.2 | 51.9 | 66.3 | 80.6 | 66.2 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 482 | 532 | 441 | 285 | 318 | 62.1 | 68.0 | 56.1 | 36.4 | 40.6 |
| Richmond, VA | 1,173 | 1,054 | 971 | 1,105 | 954 | 215.5 | 191.3 | 173.4 | 193.4 | 167.0 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 1,116 | 1,221 | 1,308 | 1,440 | 1,390 | 63.4 | 67.1 | 68.9 | 73.5 | 71.0 |
| Rochester, NY | 892 | 915 | 981 | 893 | 709 | 175.9 | 180.8 | 193.4 | 176.3 | 140.0 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 698 | 897 | 1,002 | 1,123 | 1,046 | 73.6 | 92.4 | 101.1 | 111.8 | 104.2 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 174 | 185 | 228 | 277 | 377 | 34.6 | 36.4 | 44.2 | 52.9 | 72.0 |
| San Antonio, TX | 995 | 1,181 | 1,073 | 1,145 | 1,289 | 113.9 | 132.5 | 118.2 | 123.7 | 139.3 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 1,336 | 1,256 | 1,417 | 1,500 | 1,531 | 91.4 | 85.1 | 96.1 | 101.3 | 103.4 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 3,184 | 2,797 | 3,367 | 3,644 | 3,882 | 154.2 | 135.9 | 163.7 | 177.2 | 188.8 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 310 | 408 | 617 | 597 | 570 | 35.2 | 46.3 | 69.7 | 66.8 | 63.8 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 1,435 | 1,295 | 1,166 | 1,644 | 1,779 | 92.2 | 82.6 | 73.8 | 102.7 | 111.1 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 2,623 | 2,563 | 2,506 | 2,753 | 2,829 | 199.4 | 194.1 | 187.6 | 204.9 | 210.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 1,912 | 1,662 | 1,327 | 1,368 | 1,602 | 158.8 | 135.5 | 105.7 | 106.3 | 124.5 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 2,525 | 2,077 | 1,816 | 1,636 | 1,237 | 317.3 | 257.0 | 223.7 | 201.4 | 152.3 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 3,200 | 2,724 | 2,822 | 2,220 | 2,291 | 130.7 | 109.7 | 112.4 | 87.1 | 89.9 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 106,601 | 99,709 | 96,596 | 99,544 | 103,129 | 143.8 | 130.1 | 124.6 | 127.0 | 131.6 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 20. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Year | Age Group | Cases | | | Rates | | |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 5,449 | 784 | 4,665 | 25.8 | 7.2 | 45.2 |
| | 15-19 | 96,325 | 29,921 | 66,404 | 472.7 | 285.7 | 670.4 |
| | 20-24 | 112,449 | 52,130 | 60,318 | 556.3 | 503.7 | 611.5 |
| | 25-29 | 55,480 | 31,391 | 24,089 | 292.4 | 325.6 | 258.1 |
| | 30-34 | 32,081 | 20,560 | 11,521 | 153.1 | 194.6 | 110.8 |
| | 35-39 | 21,419 | 14,878 | 6,541 | 97.7 | 135.8 | 59.7 |
| | 40-44 | 13,791 | 10,254 | 3,536 | 60.0 | 89.8 | 30.5 |
| | 45-54 | 10,927 | 8,891 | 2,036 | 27.3 | 45.2 | 10.0 |
| | 55-64 | 2,284 | 2,019 | 266 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 1.9 |
| | 65+ | 791 | 631 | 159 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 0.8 |
| | TOTAL | 351,836 | 171,839 | 179,997 | 122.0 | 121.3 | 122.7 |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 4,929 | 725 | 4,204 | 23.3 | 6.7 | 40.7 |
| | 15-19 | 90,340 | 27,473 | 62,867 | 441.1 | 261.2 | 631.2 |
| | 20-24 | 106,930 | 48,222 | 58,709 | 515.9 | 452.2 | 583.4 |
| | 25-29 | 53,692 | 29,368 | 24,325 | 280.1 | 300.5 | 258.9 |
| | 30-34 | 30,528 | 19,004 | 11,524 | 147.4 | 181.9 | 112.4 |
| | 35-39 | 20,212 | 13,824 | 6,388 | 94.4 | 128.9 | 59.8 |
| | 40-44 | 13,722 | 10,079 | 3,644 | 59.8 | 88.4 | 31.5 |
| | 45-54 | 11,018 | 8,905 | 2,113 | 27.0 | 44.4 | 10.2 |
| | 55-64 | 2,316 | 2,012 | 303 | 8.3 | 15.0 | 2.1 |
| | 65+ | 745 | 617 | 128 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| | TOTAL | 335,104 | 160,459 | 174,645 | 115.2 | 112.2 | 118.2 |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 4,447 | 630 | 3,817 | 21.0 | 5.8 | 37.0 |
| | 15-19 | 87,454 | 26,607 | 60,847 | 421.9 | 250.2 | 602.8 |
| | 20-24 | 103,187 | 45,917 | 57,269 | 492.0 | 425.0 | 563.2 |
| | 25-29 | 54,857 | 29,520 | 25,337 | 280.4 | 295.4 | 264.9 |
| | 30-34 | 30,372 | 18,664 | 11,708 | 148.4 | 180.5 | 115.6 |
| | 35-39 | 19,793 | 13,350 | 6,443 | 94.0 | 126.3 | 61.5 |
| | 40-44 | 14,026 | 10,220 | 3,806 | 60.8 | 89.2 | 32.8 |
| | 45-54 | 12,078 | 9,645 | 2,433 | 29.0 | 47.2 | 11.5 |
| | 55-64 | 2,653 | 2,286 | 367 | 9.1 | 16.3 | 2.4 |
| | 65+ | 745 | 615 | 130 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| | TOTAL | 330,132 | 157,623 | 172,509 | 112.4 | 109.1 | 115.7 |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 4,278 | 646 | 3,631 | 20.5 | 6.0 | 35.7 |
| | 15-19 | 90,840 | 27,781 | 63,060 | 431.8 | 257.5 | 615.3 |
| | 20-24 | 106,280 | 47,187 | 59,093 | 505.2 | 434.6 | 580.4 |
| | 25-29 | 57,195 | 30,631 | 26,565 | 285.0 | 298.3 | 271.1 |
| | 30-34 | 30,044 | 18,244 | 11,800 | 149.6 | 179.7 | 118.9 |
| | 35-39 | 19,948 | 13,413 | 6,535 | 95.0 | 127.0 | 62.6 |
| | 40-44 | 14,346 | 10,406 | 3,940 | 62.8 | 91.5 | 34.3 |
| | 45-54 | 12,636 | 10,063 | 2,573 | 29.7 | 48.2 | 11.9 |
| | 55-64 | 2,777 | 2,399 | 378 | 9.1 | 16.4 | 2.4 |
| | 65+ | 763 | 631 | 132 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| | TOTAL | 339,593 | 161,557 | 178,036 | 114.6 | 110.7 | 118.4 |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 4,250 | 675 | 3,574 | 20.4 | 6.3 | 35.1 |
| | 15-19 | 96,524 | 30,119 | 66,405 | 458.8 | 279.1 | 647.9 |
| | 20-24 | 110,969 | 49,304 | 61,665 | 527.5 | 454.1 | 605.7 |
| | 25-29 | 61,843 | 32,946 | 28,897 | 308.2 | 320.9 | 294.9 |
| | 30-34 | 31,313 | 18,858 | 12,455 | 156.0 | 185.7 | 125.5 |
| | 35-39 | 20,674 | 13,813 | 6,861 | 98.4 | 130.8 | 65.7 |
| | 40-44 | 14,534 | 10,636 | 3,898 | 63.6 | 93.5 | 33.9 |
| | 45-54 | 13,847 | 11,064 | 2,782 | 32.6 | 53.0 | 12.9 |
| | 55-64 | 3,137 | 2,686 | 451 | 10.3 | 18.4 | 2.9 |
| | 65+ | 800 | 648 | 152 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 0.7 |
| | TOTAL | 358,366 | 170,902 | 187,464 | 120.9 | 117.1 | 124.6 |

NOTE: This table should be used only for age comparisons. If age was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which age was known. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

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Table 21A. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------|--------|------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 786 | 50 | 736 | 4,181 | 665 | 3,516 | 412 | 57 | 355 | 28 | 4 | 24 | 41 | 7 | 34 |
| | 15-19 | 15,055 | 2,521 | 12,534 | 73,130 | 24,995 | 48,134 | 6,809 | 2,111 | 4,699 | 547 | 122 | 425 | 785 | 170 | 615 |
| | 20-24 | 18,044 | 5,714 | 12,330 | 84,159 | 41,703 | 42,456 | 8,648 | 4,176 | 4,473 | 772 | 304 | 468 | 843 | 244 | 599 |
| | 25-29 | 9,168 | 3,917 | 5,251 | 40,777 | 24,593 | 16,184 | 4,647 | 2,470 | 2,177 | 501 | 263 | 238 | 390 | 157 | 233 |
| | 30-34 | 6,450 | 3,628 | 2,822 | 22,223 | 14,951 | 7,271 | 2,820 | 1,656 | 1,164 | 322 | 207 | 115 | 260 | 117 | 143 |
| | 35-39 | 5,067 | 3,336 | 1,731 | 14,263 | 10,190 | 4,073 | 1,695 | 1,132 | 562 | 214 | 130 | 84 | 175 | 87 | 88 |
| | 40-44 | 3,386 | 2,393 | 993 | 9,226 | 7,098 | 2,128 | 957 | 637 | 320 | 109 | 66 | 44 | 109 | 58 | 51 |
| | 45-54 | 2,706 | 2,089 | 617 | 7,460 | 6,268 | 1,192 | 573 | 408 | 165 | 105 | 74 | 31 | 80 | 51 | 29 |
| | 55-64 | 664 | 574 | 90 | 1,467 | 1,336 | 132 | 125 | 95 | 29 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| | 65+ | 196 | 155 | 41 | 523 | 428 | 95 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 61,671 | 24,429 | 37,243 | 257,986 | 132,498 | 125,488 | 26,829 | 12,822 | 14,007 | 2,646 | 1,196 | 1,450 | 2,704 | 905 | 1,800 | |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 789 | 51 | 739 | 3,662 | 594 | 3,068 | 390 | 71 | 320 | 31 | 3 | 28 | 55 | 7 | 49 |
| | 15-19 | 15,541 | 2,532 | 13,009 | 66,553 | 22,572 | 43,980 | 7,011 | 2,086 | 4,924 | 533 | 116 | 417 | 700 | 163 | 537 |
| | 20-24 | 19,132 | 6,097 | 13,035 | 77,129 | 37,552 | 39,577 | 9,080 | 4,085 | 4,994 | 840 | 270 | 570 | 767 | 229 | 539 |
| | 25-29 | 9,891 | 4,159 | 5,732 | 38,142 | 22,275 | 15,866 | 4,787 | 2,544 | 2,243 | 499 | 250 | 249 | 375 | 146 | 229 |
| | 30-34 | 6,648 | 3,512 | 3,136 | 20,459 | 13,498 | 6,961 | 2,821 | 1,704 | 1,117 | 381 | 206 | 175 | 214 | 83 | 131 |
| | 35-39 | 5,126 | 3,314 | 1,812 | 12,840 | 9,130 | 3,710 | 1,823 | 1,160 | 663 | 244 | 139 | 105 | 174 | 80 | 94 |
| | 40-44 | 3,835 | 2,634 | 1,201 | 8,642 | 6,626 | 2,016 | 981 | 654 | 327 | 145 | 95 | 49 | 118 | 70 | 48 |
| | 45-54 | 2,917 | 2,169 | 748 | 7,268 | 6,172 | 1,096 | 660 | 467 | 192 | 105 | 64 | 41 | 66 | 32 | 33 |
| | 55-64 | 713 | 588 | 125 | 1,439 | 1,301 | 138 | 123 | 98 | 25 | 31 | 19 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 2 |
| | 65+ | 239 | 196 | 43 | 443 | 379 | 64 | 44 | 29 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 64,961 | 25,288 | 39,673 | 237,038 | 120,266 | 116,771 | 27,793 | 12,922 | 14,872 | 2,823 | 1,171 | 1,652 | 2,489 | 823 | 1,666 | |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 678 | 44 | 634 | 3,336 | 526 | 2,811 | 366 | 48 | 318 | 28 | 5 | 23 | 38 | 7 | 31 |
| | 15-19 | 15,369 | 2,546 | 12,822 | 63,917 | 21,682 | 42,234 | 6,908 | 2,101 | 4,807 | 475 | 115 | 359 | 785 | 159 | 626 |
| | 20-24 | 19,129 | 5,909 | 13,220 | 73,374 | 35,351 | 38,023 | 8,891 | 4,017 | 4,874 | 868 | 329 | 538 | 939 | 319 | 620 |
| | 25-29 | 10,539 | 4,237 | 6,301 | 38,013 | 21,985 | 16,028 | 5,387 | 2,882 | 2,505 | 497 | 262 | 234 | 424 | 159 | 265 |
| | 30-34 | 6,751 | 3,459 | 3,293 | 20,027 | 13,180 | 6,847 | 2,956 | 1,726 | 1,230 | 384 | 200 | 184 | 249 | 99 | 150 |
| | 35-39 | 5,276 | 3,277 | 1,998 | 12,243 | 8,667 | 3,576 | 1,883 | 1,178 | 706 | 214 | 143 | 72 | 172 | 84 | 88 |
| | 40-44 | 4,021 | 2,713 | 1,307 | 8,710 | 6,653 | 2,058 | 1,060 | 736 | 324 | 116 | 75 | 40 | 116 | 40 | 76 |
| | 45-54 | 3,341 | 2,487 | 855 | 7,777 | 6,523 | 1,253 | 746 | 511 | 235 | 103 | 61 | 42 | 110 | 63 | 46 |
| | 55-64 | 831 | 695 | 136 | 1,615 | 1,457 | 158 | 159 | 116 | 43 | 35 | 12 | 23 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| | 65+ | 219 | 174 | 45 | 472 | 404 | 68 | 42 | 29 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 66,250 | 25,585 | 40,665 | 229,843 | 116,537 | 113,306 | 28,455 | 13,360 | 15,096 | 2,726 | 1,205 | 1,521 | 2,858 | 946 | 1,912 | |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 691 | 35 | 655 | 3,154 | 549 | 2,604 | 355 | 52 | 304 | 25 | 1 | 23 | 45 | 8 | 37 |
| | 15-19 | 15,758 | 2,679 | 13,079 | 66,165 | 22,563 | 43,602 | 7,299 | 2,134 | 5,165 | 606 | 176 | 430 | 845 | 196 | 650 |
| | 20-24 | 20,892 | 6,509 | 14,383 | 73,365 | 35,373 | 37,991 | 9,742 | 4,438 | 5,303 | 960 | 418 | 542 | 1,012 | 344 | 668 |
| | 25-29 | 11,681 | 4,667 | 7,013 | 38,213 | 22,200 | 16,013 | 5,915 | 3,126 | 2,790 | 633 | 341 | 293 | 569 | 216 | 353 |
| | 30-34 | 6,790 | 3,405 | 3,385 | 19,172 | 12,540 | 6,632 | 3,248 | 1,830 | 1,418 | 405 | 281 | 124 | 314 | 137 | 177 |
| | 35-39 | 5,384 | 3,256 | 2,127 | 12,004 | 8,570 | 3,433 | 2,009 | 1,270 | 739 | 268 | 180 | 88 | 193 | 97 | 97 |
| | 40-44 | 4,255 | 2,863 | 1,392 | 8,606 | 6,593 | 2,012 | 1,153 | 776 | 377 | 146 | 93 | 53 | 119 | 44 | 75 |
| | 45-54 | 3,535 | 2,668 | 867 | 7,993 | 6,667 | 1,325 | 831 | 561 | 270 | 118 | 79 | 39 | 93 | 46 | 46 |
| | 55-64 | 853 | 721 | 132 | 1,653 | 1,490 | 163 | 191 | 134 | 57 | 44 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 6 |
| | 65+ | 242 | 203 | 39 | 452 | 386 | 66 | 55 | 36 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 70,209 | 27,050 | 43,159 | 231,076 | 117,025 | 114,050 | 30,845 | 14,374 | 16,471 | 3,214 | 1,602 | 1,612 | 3,225 | 1,112 | 2,113 | |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 596 | 53 | 543 | 3,227 | 549 | 2,678 | 367 | 70 | 297 | 23 | 1 | 21 | 36 | 1 | 34 |
| | 15-19 | 16,038 | 2,612 | 13,426 | 70,992 | 24,675 | 46,317 | 8,055 | 2,451 | 5,603 | 556 | 125 | 431 | 877 | 251 | 626 |
| | 20-24 | 21,590 | 6,684 | 14,906 | 77,200 | 37,200 | 40,000 | 10,340 | 4,739 | 5,601 | 809 | 335 | 474 | 1,045 | 356 | 689 |
| | 25-29 | 12,907 | 5,147 | 7,760 | 41,339 | 23,863 | 17,477 | 6,408 | 3,424 | 2,985 | 558 | 278 | 280 | 634 | 238 | 396 |
| | 30-34 | 6,948 | 3,313 | 3,636 | 20,334 | 13,363 | 6,971 | 3,340 | 1,861 | 1,478 | 365 | 207 | 157 | 325 | 114 | 211 |
| | 35-39 | 5,570 | 3,281 | 2,289 | 12,565 | 9,018 | 3,547 | 2,097 | 1,270 | 827 | 246 | 154 | 93 | 193 | 89 | 103 |
| | 40-44 | 4,231 | 2,800 | 1,432 | 8,798 | 6,831 | 1,967 | 1,241 | 843 | 398 | 144 | 102 | 42 | 117 | 59 | 59 |
| | 45-54 | 3,952 | 2,875 | 1,077 | 8,744 | 7,427 | 1,317 | 896 | 619 | 277 | 125 | 69 | 56 | 128 | 74 | 55 |
| | 55-64 | 1,019 | 836 | 183 | 1,886 | 1,699 | 187 | 172 | 116 | 55 | 32 | 14 | 18 | 27 | 19 | 8 |
| | 65+ | 269 | 226 | 44 | 450 | 370 | 80 | 65 | 44 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 73,200 | 27,848 | 45,353 | 245,855 | 125,102 | 120,753 | 33,044 | 15,460 | 17,584 | 2,869 | 1,290 | 1,579 | 3,398 | 1,208 | 2,189 | |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 20 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 13-15 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. In 2005, HI did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 21B. Gonorrhea — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|--------|------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10-14 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 11.5 | 124.9 | 39.1 | 213.2 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 20.6 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 17.4 | 5.9 | 29.2 |
| 15-19 | 115.2 | 37.5 | 197.3 | 2,410.6 | 1,621.2 | 3,226.2 | 213.0 | 126.8 | 306.6 | 64.2 | 28.1 | 101.6 | 346.9 | 147.5 | 555.1 |
| 20-24 | 143.4 | 89.7 | 198.3 | 2,927.7 | 2,942.8 | 2,913.0 | 239.8 | 209.6 | 277.0 | 81.4 | 64.7 | 97.9 | 427.4 | 244.0 | 616.6 |
| 25-29 | 80.1 | 67.9 | 92.6 | 1,631.8 | 2,062.7 | 1,238.6 | 123.8 | 119.9 | 128.5 | 45.1 | 49.0 | 41.5 | 233.3 | 186.1 | 281.2 |
| 30-34 | 48.4 | 54.1 | 42.6 | 834.8 | 1,187.4 | 518.3 | 78.8 | 86.3 | 70.2 | 26.6 | 35.3 | 18.4 | 152.3 | 137.3 | 167.3 |
| 35-39 | 34.4 | 45.3 | 23.6 | 514.3 | 781.9 | 277.1 | 53.7 | 68.2 | 37.6 | 19.5 | 24.4 | 14.9 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 96.0 |
| 40-44 | 20.7 | 29.3 | 12.1 | 329.1 | 540.7 | 142.7 | 36.1 | 46.7 | 24.9 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 58.0 | 64.4 | 52.0 |
| 45-54 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 165.7 | 301.7 | 49.2 | 15.7 | 22.4 | 9.0 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 26.0 | 34.4 | 18.1 |
| 55-64 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 57.2 | 116.9 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| 65+ | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 17.9 | 38.3 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 31.0 | 25.1 | 36.7 | 713.7 | 770.7 | 662.1 | 69.2 | 64.1 | 74.6 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 22.6 | 112.5 | 76.3 | 147.6 |
| 10-14 | 6.0 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 108.3 | 34.6 | 184.4 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 17.9 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 23.9 | 5.7 | 42.7 |
| 15-19 | 118.9 | 37.7 | 204.7 | 2,165.6 | 1,447.2 | 2,905.9 | 215.9 | 123.8 | 315.1 | 62.2 | 26.3 | 100.1 | 307.6 | 140.7 | 481.1 |
| 20-24 | 149.1 | 93.5 | 206.3 | 2,614.5 | 2,558.2 | 2,670.3 | 242.4 | 197.0 | 298.6 | 84.8 | 54.0 | 116.2 | 372.7 | 218.5 | 532.1 |
| 25-29 | 85.8 | 71.4 | 100.4 | 1,504.2 | 1,831.3 | 1,202.6 | 126.0 | 121.6 | 131.5 | 44.2 | 45.1 | 43.4 | 220.8 | 170.4 | 272.0 |
| 30-34 | 51.0 | 53.5 | 48.4 | 771.9 | 1,074.6 | 499.2 | 78.8 | 88.6 | 67.4 | 30.3 | 33.4 | 27.3 | 125.6 | 98.0 | 153.2 |
| 35-39 | 36.0 | 46.4 | 25.5 | 472.6 | 713.9 | 258.0 | 57.4 | 69.0 | 44.4 | 22.0 | 25.8 | 18.4 | 99.4 | 92.8 | 105.8 |
| 40-44 | 23.7 | 32.6 | 14.8 | 308.0 | 504.5 | 135.1 | 35.8 | 46.0 | 24.7 | 14.0 | 19.2 | 9.2 | 62.8 | 76.8 | 49.7 |
| 45-54 | 9.6 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 156.6 | 287.9 | 43.9 | 17.3 | 24.5 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 20.0 |
| 55-64 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 53.6 | 108.9 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 1.8 |
| 65+ | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 33.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 2.0 |
| TOTAL | 32.6 | 25.9 | 39.1 | 649.3 | 691.8 | 610.6 | 69.7 | 62.7 | 77.1 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 25.2 | 102.5 | 68.8 | 135.2 |
| 10-14 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 98.8 | 30.7 | 169.2 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 17.2 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 16.6 | 5.8 | 27.7 |
| 15-19 | 116.8 | 37.7 | 200.4 | 2,032.9 | 1,360.8 | 2,723.6 | 207.3 | 122.0 | 298.4 | 54.7 | 25.8 | 85.3 | 342.3 | 136.3 | 556.1 |
| 20-24 | 147.1 | 89.3 | 207.1 | 2,449.7 | 2,357.1 | 2,542.6 | 236.2 | 193.8 | 288.0 | 87.2 | 65.4 | 109.4 | 440.7 | 295.1 | 590.4 |
| 25-29 | 89.9 | 71.6 | 108.6 | 1,457.9 | 1,748.9 | 1,187.0 | 137.6 | 132.9 | 143.4 | 43.7 | 47.0 | 40.5 | 243.5 | 180.3 | 308.0 |
| 30-34 | 53.3 | 54.2 | 52.3 | 761.0 | 1,056.8 | 494.6 | 79.9 | 86.6 | 72.0 | 29.5 | 31.4 | 27.7 | 147.4 | 117.7 | 177.0 |
| 35-39 | 38.2 | 47.3 | 29.1 | 460.3 | 690.9 | 254.4 | 57.6 | 67.7 | 46.1 | 18.6 | 25.4 | 12.1 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 102.5 |
| 40-44 | 25.0 | 33.8 | 16.2 | 308.0 | 502.7 | 136.7 | 36.7 | 49.1 | 23.3 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 7.2 | 61.5 | 44.2 | 77.7 |
| 45-54 | 10.9 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 163.2 | 296.5 | 48.9 | 18.5 | 25.3 | 11.7 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 33.8 | 40.8 | 27.3 |
| 55-64 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 57.4 | 116.2 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 11.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 4.7 |
| 65+ | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 15.7 | 35.1 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 2.0 |
| TOTAL | 33.2 | 26.1 | 40.0 | 622.5 | 662.5 | 586.2 | 68.9 | 62.6 | 75.6 | 20.7 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 116.5 | 78.3 | 153.6 |
| 10-14 | 5.5 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 95.5 | 32.8 | 160.2 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 20.9 | 7.4 | 34.7 |
| 15-19 | 119.3 | 39.5 | 203.6 | 2,044.5 | 1,376.4 | 2,730.3 | 211.5 | 119.9 | 308.9 | 73.1 | 41.2 | 107.1 | 367.8 | 167.5 | 575.2 |
| 20-24 | 160.0 | 97.6 | 225.1 | 2,437.0 | 2,333.5 | 2,542.0 | 261.7 | 218.3 | 314.0 | 102.5 | 88.0 | 117.4 | 466.7 | 312.9 | 625.0 |
| 25-29 | 97.5 | 77.2 | 118.1 | 1,412.1 | 1,692.4 | 1,148.5 | 147.1 | 139.7 | 156.5 | 57.7 | 63.1 | 52.4 | 317.6 | 238.4 | 398.8 |
| 30-34 | 55.7 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 742.3 | 1,024.0 | 488.3 | 85.7 | 89.3 | 81.4 | 31.8 | 45.1 | 19.0 | 189.8 | 165.9 | 213.7 |
| 35-39 | 39.7 | 47.7 | 31.5 | 455.3 | 688.7 | 246.6 | 59.4 | 70.3 | 46.9 | 23.2 | 31.9 | 14.9 | 116.5 | 117.7 | 115.3 |
| 40-44 | 27.1 | 36.5 | 17.7 | 305.6 | 500.6 | 134.3 | 38.5 | 49.6 | 26.3 | 13.9 | 18.3 | 9.9 | 64.6 | 49.5 | 79.0 |
| 45-54 | 11.4 | 17.3 | 5.5 | 163.3 | 294.9 | 50.3 | 19.5 | 26.1 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 26.9 |
| 55-64 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 55.7 | 112.7 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 11.3 | 17.2 | 5.8 |
| 65+ | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 32.8 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| TOTAL | 35.1 | 27.6 | 42.4 | 619.4 | 658.0 | 584.2 | 72.4 | 65.3 | 80.1 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 24.6 | 131.5 | 92.1 | 169.7 |
| 10-14 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 97.6 | 32.7 | 164.6 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 16.5 | 1.3 | 32.1 |
| 15-19 | 121.2 | 38.4 | 208.7 | 2,191.8 | 1,503.8 | 2,898.1 | 232.7 | 137.4 | 334.2 | 63.1 | 27.6 | 100.8 | 381.0 | 214.6 | 553.3 |
| 20-24 | 165.0 | 99.9 | 232.9 | 2,560.7 | 2,449.5 | 2,673.6 | 277.1 | 232.5 | 330.7 | 82.0 | 66.9 | 97.6 | 481.2 | 323.5 | 643.7 |
| 25-29 | 107.5 | 85.0 | 130.5 | 1,525.7 | 1,816.4 | 1,252.1 | 159.1 | 152.7 | 167.0 | 48.8 | 49.5 | 48.2 | 353.6 | 262.3 | 447.4 |
| 30-34 | 56.9 | 53.9 | 60.0 | 786.3 | 1,089.4 | 512.8 | 87.9 | 90.7 | 84.7 | 27.6 | 32.1 | 23.3 | 196.2 | 137.8 | 254.6 |
| 35-39 | 41.0 | 48.0 | 33.8 | 476.0 | 723.6 | 254.6 | 61.9 | 70.2 | 52.4 | 20.4 | 26.1 | 15.0 | 115.9 | 108.6 | 123.0 |
| 40-44 | 26.9 | 35.6 | 18.2 | 312.2 | 518.1 | 131.1 | 41.3 | 53.8 | 27.7 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 7.3 | 63.4 | 65.3 | 61.7 |
| 45-54 | 12.7 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 178.5 | 328.2 | 50.0 | 21.0 | 28.7 | 13.1 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 38.9 | 46.8 | 31.7 |
| 55-64 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 63.5 | 128.4 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 19.1 | 7.4 |
| 65+ | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 14.6 | 31.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 2.2 |
| TOTAL | 36.5 | 28.3 | 44.4 | 658.4 | 702.7 | 618.1 | 77.4 | 70.1 | 85.3 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 22.6 | 138.3 | 99.9 | 175.6 |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 20 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 13-15 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. In 2005, HI did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 22. All stages of syphilis* — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 700 | 567 | 639 | 551 | 931 | 15.6 | 12.6 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 20.4 |
| Alaska | 9 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 25 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Arizona | 1,086 | 1,106 | 974 | 792 | 926 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 15.6 |
| Arkansas | 219 | 296 | 249 | 231 | 243 | 8.1 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| California | 3,917 | 4,207 | 4,589 | 5,340 | 6,043 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 16.7 |
| Colorado | 174 | 144 | 179 | 144 | 182 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Connecticut | 188 | 207 | 169 | 166 | 197 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.6 |
| Delaware | 62 | 47 | 61 | 35 | 74 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 8.8 |
| District of Columbia | 431 | 330 | 357 | 365 | 314 | 75.5 | 58.5 | 64.5 | 66.3 | 57.0 |
| Florida | 3,280 | 3,283 | 2,964 | 2,888 | 2,945 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| Georgia | 1,896 | 2,152 | 1,589 | 1,924 | 1,933 | 22.1 | 24.8 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 21.3 |
| Hawaii | 59 | 61 | 36 | 57 | 66 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Idaho | 23 | 45 | 78 | 54 | 12 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| Illinois | 1,593 | 1,377 | 1,348 | 1,608 | 1,473 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Indiana | 320 | 367 | 273 | 288 | 250 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Iowa | 54 | 46 | 36 | 28 | 68 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.3 |
| Kansas | 77 | 77 | 87 | 88 | 87 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Kentucky | 212 | 160 | 151 | 129 | 188 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Louisiana | 776 | 1,581 | 1,646 | 1,239 | 1,387 | 17.3 | 35.2 | 36.5 | 27.4 | 30.7 |
| Maine | 9 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 22 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Maryland | 843 | 975 | 1,002 | 1,005 | 1,038 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 18.5 |
| Massachusetts | 541 | 644 | 517 | 398 | 378 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Michigan | 1,184 | 860 | 806 | 488 | 384 | 11.8 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 3.8 |
| Minnesota | 148 | 195 | 145 | 208 | 189 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Mississippi | 451 | 435 | 404 | 371 | 520 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 17.8 |
| Missouri | 204 | 207 | 269 | 372 | 430 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 7.4 |
| Montana | 5 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Nebraska | 25 | 27 | 15 | 18 | 34 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Nevada | 113 | 149 | 254 | 343 | 388 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 16.1 |
| New Hampshire | 24 | 37 | 26 | 33 | 35 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| New Jersey | 1,062 | 1,089 | 826 | 813 | 799 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| New Mexico | 117 | 205 | 251 | 183 | 237 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 12.3 |
| New York | 3,885 | 4,360 | 4,472 | 3,853 | 4,577 | 20.3 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 20.0 | 23.8 |
| North Carolina | 1,052 | 850 | 747 | 713 | 961 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 11.1 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Ohio | 351 | 481 | 571 | 502 | 491 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Oklahoma | 287 | 353 | 168 | 159 | 251 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 7.1 |
| Oregon | 75 | 118 | 108 | 109 | 99 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 689 | 706 | 574 | 712 | 885 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Rhode Island | 67 | 90 | 104 | 64 | 71 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 5.9 | 6.6 |
| South Carolina | 620 | 552 | 524 | 549 | 397 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 9.3 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.7 |
| Tennessee | 1,082 | 881 | 804 | 917 | 1,015 | 18.7 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 17.0 |
| Texas | 4,109 | 3,996 | 4,205 | 4,289 | 4,956 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 21.7 |
| Utah | 71 | 72 | 78 | 50 | 68 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Vermont | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Virginia | 528 | 552 | 610 | 655 | 701 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| Washington | 158 | 239 | 336 | 359 | 423 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.7 |
| West Virginia | 5 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 30 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Wisconsin | 135 | 111 | 128 | 138 | 170 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 32,919 | 34,289 | 33,422 | 33,288 | 36,935 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 12.5 |
| Northeast | 6,467 | 7,155 | 6,698 | 6,046 | 6,971 | 11.9 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 12.8 |
| Midwest | 4,091 | 3,755 | 3,678 | 3,743 | 3,608 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| South | 16,553 | 17,021 | 16,138 | 16,038 | 17,884 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 16.6 |
| West | 5,808 | 6,358 | 6,908 | 7,461 | 8,472 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.9 | 12.4 |
| Guam | 19 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 11.8 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 7.7 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,394 | 1,357 | 1,154 | 1,223 | 1,066 | 36.1 | 35.0 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 27.2 |
| Virgin Islands | 4 | 14 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 4.6 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 1,417 | 1,387 | 1,184 | 1,255 | 1,084 | 34.3 | 33.4 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 25.9 |
| TOTAL | 34,336 | 35,676 | 34,606 | 34,543 | 38,019 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.6 |

*See Appendix (Syphilis Morbidity Reporting) for definition.

Table 23. All stages of syphilis* — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas† (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 1,430 | 1,702 | 1,315 | 1,626 | 1,641 | 31.6 | 36.9 | 27.9 | 33.1 | 33.4 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 111 | 152 | 200 | 193 | 212 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 14.6 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 549 | 648 | 647 | 679 | 642 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 24.2 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 147 | 122 | 117 | 243 | 561 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 22.3 | 51.5 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 478 | 568 | 410 | 339 | 329 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 12 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 40 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.5 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 163 | 167 | 154 | 235 | 303 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 15.4 | 19.9 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 1,493 | 1,341 | 1,296 | 1,541 | 1,386 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 13.8 | 16.3 | 14.7 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 35 | 18 | 54 | 55 | 58 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 39 | 62 | 84 | 52 | 53 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Columbus, OH | 214 | 266 | 254 | 227 | 229 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 13.4 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 1,515 | 1,505 | 1,374 | 1,495 | 1,678 | 27.6 | 26.9 | 24.1 | 25.7 | 28.8 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 141 | 116 | 135 | 111 | 141 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 6.0 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 1,083 | 751 | 679 | 390 | 284 | 24.2 | 16.7 | 15.1 | 8.7 | 6.3 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 68 | 70 | 46 | 57 | 65 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 1,158 | 1,256 | 1,289 | 1,188 | 1,570 | 23.2 | 24.7 | 24.9 | 22.5 | 29.7 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 148 | 142 | 128 | 134 | 121 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 7.4 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 81 | 135 | 218 | 151 | 165 | 6.9 | 11.2 | 17.8 | 12.1 | 13.2 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 74 | 118 | 101 | 193 | 228 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 11.7 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 81 | 123 | 225 | 300 | 354 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 13.6 | 17.5 | 20.7 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 2,104 | 2,166 | 2,482 | 3,159 | 3,594 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 27.8 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 161 | 126 | 115 | 102 | 101 | 13.6 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 8.4 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 632 | 547 | 519 | 585 | 612 | 51.4 | 44.1 | 41.5 | 46.4 | 48.5 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 1,933 | 1,911 | 1,687 | 1,444 | 1,455 | 36.9 | 36.1 | 31.5 | 26.6 | 26.8 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 100 | 74 | 85 | 77 | 100 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.6 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 131 | 173 | 125 | 187 | 161 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 338 | 220 | 194 | 189 | 194 | 25.0 | 16.0 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 13.6 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 130 | 264 | 449 | 350 | 352 | 9.9 | 20.0 | 34.0 | 26.5 | 26.7 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 4,672 | 5,101 | 4,918 | 4,318 | 4,917 | 25.1 | 27.4 | 26.3 | 23.0 | 26.2 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 210 | 253 | 110 | 87 | 116 | 18.7 | 22.3 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
| Orlando, FL | 402 | 318 | 267 | 413 | 403 | 22.9 | 17.6 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 20.8 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 721 | 785 | 678 | 583 | 771 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 13.2 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 914 | 754 | 595 | 757 | NA | 25.4 | 20.3 | 15.4 | 19.6 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 52 | 57 | 32 | 112 | 152 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 6.4 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 66 | 103 | 84 | 94 | 74 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 90 | 127 | 137 | 75 | 92 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| Richmond, VA | 85 | 114 | 85 | 87 | 106 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 9.0 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 275 | 313 | 319 | 399 | 376 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 9.6 |
| Rochester, NY | 19 | 33 | 41 | 36 | 90 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 8.7 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 48 | 35 | 64 | 39 | 136 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 6.7 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 50 | 43 | 53 | 35 | 41 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| San Antonio, TX | 322 | 231 | 361 | 458 | 473 | 18.0 | 12.7 | 19.5 | 24.2 | 25.0 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 162 | 299 | 356 | 448 | 571 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 15.3 | 19.5 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 870 | 901 | 917 | 719 | 740 | 20.8 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 17.3 | 17.8 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 94 | 137 | 113 | 121 | 94 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 5.4 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 127 | 174 | 273 | 285 | 356 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 11.1 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 160 | 150 | 189 | 173 | 186 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 316 | 407 | 303 | 326 | 428 | 12.7 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 16.2 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 185 | 148 | 198 | 246 | 245 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 14.9 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 871 | 836 | 896 | 894 | 928 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 24,346 | 26,233 | 25,554 | 25,859 | 28,681 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 18.0 |

*See Appendix (Reporting of Syphilis Cases) for definition.

†Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state, ranked by rates: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank*</i> | <i>State</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Louisiana | 342 | 7.6 |
| 2 | Alabama | 319 | 7.0 |
| 3 | Georgia | 581 | 6.4 |
| 4 | Nevada | 137 | 5.7 |
| 5 | Maryland | 300 | 5.4 |
| 6 | California | 1,835 | 5.1 |
| 7 | Texas | 1,064 | 4.7 |
| 8 | Tennessee | 249 | 4.2 |
| 9 | New Mexico | 79 | 4.1 |
| 10 | Florida | 719 | 4.0 |
| 11 | New York | 736 | 3.8 |
| 12 | North Carolina | 309 | 3.6 |
| 13 | Arizona | 203 | 3.4 |
| 14 | Illinois | 431 | 3.4 |
| | U.S. TOTAL† | 9,756 | 3.3 |
| 15 | Mississippi | 86 | 2.9 |
| 16 | Missouri | 168 | 2.9 |
| 17 | Washington | 182 | 2.9 |
| 18 | Arkansas | 77 | 2.8 |
| 19 | Virginia | 190 | 2.5 |
| 20 | Delaware | 20 | 2.4 |
| 21 | Pennsylvania | 264 | 2.1 |
| 22 | New Jersey | 173 | 2.0 |
| 23 | Oklahoma | 70 | 2.0 |
| 24 | Massachusetts | 124 | 1.9 |
| 25 | Connecticut | 64 | 1.8 |
| 26 | Kentucky | 73 | 1.7 |
| 27 | South Dakota | 13 | 1.7 |
| 28 | Alaska | 11 | 1.7 |
| 29 | Ohio | 184 | 1.6 |
| 30 | South Carolina | 66 | 1.6 |
| 31 | Indiana | 93 | 1.5 |
| 32 | Colorado | 69 | 1.5 |
| 33 | Hawaii | 18 | 1.4 |
| 34 | Rhode Island | 14 | 1.3 |
| 35 | Wisconsin | 68 | 1.2 |
| 36 | Michigan | 118 | 1.2 |
| 37 | New Hampshire | 13 | 1.0 |
| 38 | Kansas | 27 | 1.0 |
| 39 | Minnesota | 47 | 0.9 |
| 40 | Utah | 21 | 0.9 |
| 41 | Oregon | 29 | 0.8 |
| 42 | Maine | 9 | 0.7 |
| 43 | Iowa | 19 | 0.6 |
| 44 | West Virginia | 11 | 0.6 |
| 45 | Vermont | 3 | 0.5 |
| 46 | Nebraska | 7 | 0.4 |
| 47 | Idaho | 3 | 0.2 |
| | YEAR 2010 TARGET | | 0.2 |
| 48 | North Dakota | 1 | 0.2 |
| 49 | Montana | 1 | 0.1 |
| | Wyoming | 0 | 0.0 |

*States were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state. States with no cases were not ranked.

†Total includes cases reported by the District of Columbia with 116 cases and a rate of 21.1, but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 3 cases and rate of 1.8, Puerto Rico with 150 cases and rate of 3.8, and Virgin Islands with 1 case and rate of 0.9).

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 149 | 114 | 165 | 169 | 319 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Arizona | 200 | 186 | 157 | 175 | 203 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Arkansas | 34 | 51 | 47 | 52 | 77 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.8 |
| California | 1,033 | 1,299 | 1,356 | 1,585 | 1,835 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Colorado | 64 | 39 | 63 | 46 | 69 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Connecticut | 28 | 30 | 45 | 58 | 64 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Delaware | 11 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| District of Columbia | 58 | 48 | 69 | 114 | 116 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 20.7 | 21.1 |
| Florida | 617 | 658 | 728 | 724 | 719 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Georgia | 439 | 585 | 549 | 645 | 581 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| Hawaii | 11 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 18 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Idaho | 8 | 15 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Illinois | 479 | 374 | 386 | 525 | 431 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Indiana | 62 | 50 | 60 | 62 | 93 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Iowa | 8 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Kansas | 20 | 25 | 24 | 19 | 27 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Kentucky | 88 | 33 | 47 | 52 | 73 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Louisiana | 152 | 183 | 332 | 278 | 342 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| Maine | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Maryland | 228 | 312 | 380 | 313 | 300 | 4.2 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Massachusetts | 99 | 133 | 114 | 125 | 124 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Michigan | 486 | 249 | 192 | 105 | 118 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Minnesota | 59 | 47 | 27 | 70 | 47 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Mississippi | 49 | 40 | 59 | 49 | 86 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Missouri | 34 | 61 | 94 | 147 | 168 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Nebraska | 6 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Nevada | 15 | 12 | 40 | 109 | 137 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 19 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| New Jersey | 169 | 170 | 150 | 133 | 173 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| New Mexico | 39 | 71 | 82 | 56 | 79 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| New York | 478 | 584 | 727 | 705 | 736 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| North Carolina | 279 | 152 | 192 | 274 | 309 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Ohio | 159 | 197 | 237 | 211 | 184 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Oklahoma | 72 | 64 | 25 | 44 | 70 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.0 |
| Oregon | 28 | 48 | 29 | 41 | 29 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 105 | 159 | 118 | 199 | 264 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Rhode Island | 13 | 33 | 26 | 24 | 14 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| South Carolina | 134 | 94 | 116 | 84 | 66 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 13 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Tennessee | 168 | 135 | 130 | 217 | 249 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| Texas | 589 | 654 | 827 | 873 | 1,064 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 |
| Utah | 7 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 21 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Vermont | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Virginia | 71 | 82 | 116 | 143 | 190 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Washington | 70 | 82 | 150 | 152 | 182 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Wisconsin | 30 | 16 | 29 | 41 | 68 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 6,862 | 7,177 | 7,980 | 8,724 | 9,756 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Northeast | 904 | 1,137 | 1,188 | 1,262 | 1,400 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Midwest | 1,343 | 1,045 | 1,061 | 1,196 | 1,176 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| South | 3,140 | 3,214 | 3,794 | 4,045 | 4,592 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.3 |
| West | 1,475 | 1,781 | 1,937 | 2,221 | 2,588 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Guam | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 270 | 202 | 182 | 224 | 150 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 277 | 206 | 187 | 227 | 154 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| TOTAL | 7,139 | 7,383 | 8,167 | 8,951 | 9,910 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 |

Table 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 63 | 49 | 52 | 69 | 116 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Arizona | 74 | 66 | 42 | 49 | 33 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Arkansas | 18 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 35 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| California | 39 | 52 | 63 | 121 | 128 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Colorado | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Connecticut | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Delaware | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| District of Columbia | 9 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| Florida | 108 | 73 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Georgia | 98 | 68 | 45 | 47 | 41 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Hawaii | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Idaho | 4 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Illinois | 81 | 48 | 55 | 47 | 37 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Indiana | 18 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Iowa | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Kansas | 6 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kentucky | 43 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Louisiana | 76 | 79 | 123 | 112 | 123 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Maryland | 53 | 74 | 92 | 88 | 61 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Massachusetts | 12 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Michigan | 192 | 93 | 61 | 20 | 26 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Minnesota | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Mississippi | 31 | 20 | 19 | 12 | 36 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| Missouri | 10 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 19 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nevada | 1 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 34 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | 48 | 49 | 38 | 17 | 12 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| New Mexico | 12 | 23 | 36 | 16 | 22 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| New York | 26 | 26 | 32 | 28 | 29 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| North Carolina | 115 | 47 | 48 | 58 | 67 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 27 | 40 | 61 | 40 | 43 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Oklahoma | 20 | 20 | 9 | 17 | 19 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Oregon | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 22 | 33 | 16 | 34 | 34 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| South Carolina | 58 | 24 | 25 | 17 | 11 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Tennessee | 82 | 40 | 34 | 64 | 73 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Texas | 192 | 162 | 179 | 243 | 261 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Utah | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 17 | 7 | 6 | 19 | 23 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Washington | 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 1,594 | 1,217 | 1,255 | 1,339 | 1,458 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Northeast | 113 | 122 | 104 | 91 | 86 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Midwest | 350 | 232 | 212 | 137 | 156 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| South | 988 | 699 | 760 | 883 | 982 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| West | 143 | 164 | 179 | 228 | 234 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Guam | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 123 | 93 | 62 | 81 | 46 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.3 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 125 | 95 | 65 | 82 | 47 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 |
| TOTAL | 1,719 | 1,312 | 1,320 | 1,421 | 1,505 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

NOTE: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 86 | 65 | 113 | 100 | 203 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 9.2 |
| Alaska | 0 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Arizona | 126 | 120 | 115 | 125 | 166 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.6 |
| Arkansas | 16 | 35 | 29 | 31 | 42 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| California | 994 | 1,245 | 1,291 | 1,463 | 1,706 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.5 |
| Colorado | 62 | 34 | 56 | 44 | 64 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| Connecticut | 25 | 27 | 42 | 56 | 62 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Delaware | 7 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 16 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 |
| District of Columbia | 49 | 45 | 65 | 103 | 110 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 24.8 | 39.4 | 42.1 |
| Florida | 509 | 585 | 630 | 624 | 621 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| Georgia | 340 | 517 | 504 | 598 | 540 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 12.0 |
| Hawaii | 9 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Idaho | 4 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Illinois | 398 | 326 | 331 | 478 | 394 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 6.3 |
| Indiana | 44 | 34 | 54 | 52 | 83 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.7 |
| Iowa | 4 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Kansas | 14 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 25 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Kentucky | 45 | 19 | 41 | 49 | 66 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Louisiana | 76 | 104 | 209 | 166 | 219 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 10.0 |
| Maine | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Maryland | 175 | 238 | 288 | 225 | 239 | 6.6 | 8.9 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| Massachusetts | 87 | 129 | 109 | 121 | 117 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Michigan | 294 | 156 | 131 | 85 | 92 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Minnesota | 55 | 43 | 24 | 68 | 43 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.7 |
| Mississippi | 18 | 20 | 40 | 37 | 50 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| Missouri | 24 | 47 | 82 | 135 | 149 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Nevada | 14 | 9 | 32 | 85 | 103 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 8.4 |
| New Hampshire | 8 | 19 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| New Jersey | 121 | 121 | 112 | 116 | 161 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| New Mexico | 27 | 48 | 46 | 40 | 57 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 6.0 |
| New York | 452 | 558 | 695 | 677 | 707 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| North Carolina | 164 | 105 | 144 | 216 | 242 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Ohio | 132 | 157 | 176 | 171 | 141 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| Oklahoma | 52 | 44 | 16 | 27 | 51 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Oregon | 20 | 45 | 28 | 39 | 29 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Pennsylvania | 83 | 126 | 102 | 165 | 230 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Rhode Island | 11 | 25 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| South Carolina | 76 | 70 | 91 | 67 | 55 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.1 |
| Tennessee | 86 | 95 | 96 | 153 | 176 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Texas | 397 | 492 | 648 | 630 | 803 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 7.1 |
| Utah | 7 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Vermont | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Virginia | 54 | 75 | 110 | 124 | 167 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| Washington | 69 | 78 | 144 | 147 | 178 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 15 | 27 | 38 | 65 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 5,267 | 5,956 | 6,722 | 7,383 | 8,293 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Northeast | 791 | 1,014 | 1,084 | 1,171 | 1,314 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 5.0 |
| Midwest | 993 | 813 | 848 | 1,059 | 1,020 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| South | 2,151 | 2,514 | 3,034 | 3,162 | 3,610 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| West | 1,332 | 1,615 | 1,756 | 1,991 | 2,349 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.9 |
| Guam | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 147 | 109 | 120 | 143 | 104 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 5.5 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 152 | 111 | 122 | 145 | 107 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 5.3 |
| TOTAL | 5,419 | 6,067 | 6,844 | 7,528 | 8,400 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.7 |

NOTE: Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank[†]</i> | <i>County/Independent City</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Population</i> | <i>Cumulative Percent</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Los Angeles County, CA | 866 | 8.7 | 8 |
| 2 | Harris County, TX | 374 | 10.1 | 12 |
| 3 | Cook County, IL | 349 | 6.6 | 16 |
| 4 | San Francisco County, CA | 244 | 33.0 | 18 |
| 5 | Fulton County, GA | 242 | 26.4 | 21 |
| 6 | New York County, NY | 240 | 15.1 | 23 |
| 7 | Jefferson County, AL | 238 | 36.2 | 26 |
| 8 | San Diego County, CA | 235 | 8.0 | 28 |
| 9 | Dallas County, TX | 206 | 8.9 | 30 |
| 10 | Miami-Dade County, FL | 203 | 8.5 | 32 |
| 11 | De Kalb County, GA | 182 | 26.8 | 34 |
| 12 | Baltimore (City), MD | 159 | 25.0 | 36 |
| 13 | Kings County, NY | 159 | 6.4 | 37 |
| 14 | Maricopa County, AZ | 156 | 4.3 | 39 |
| 15 | Broward County, FL | 155 | 8.7 | 41 |
| 16 | King County, WA | 147 | 8.2 | 42 |
| 17 | Shelby County, TN | 132 | 14.5 | 43 |
| 18 | Clark County, NV | 132 | 7.7 | 45 |
| 19 | Bexar County, TX | 131 | 8.6 | 46 |
| 20 | Philadelphia County, PA | 125 | 8.5 | 47 |
| 21 | Washington, DC | 116 | 21.1 | 49 |
| 22 | Mecklenburg County, NC | 104 | 13.1 | 50 |
| 23 | Bronx County, NY | 101 | 7.4 | 51 |
| 24 | Franklin County, OH | 100 | 9.2 | 52 |
| 25 | East Baton Rouge County, LA | 97 | 23.6 | 53 |
| 26 | Jackson County, MO | 85 | 12.8 | 54 |
| 27 | Tarrant County, TX | 84 | 5.2 | 54 |
| 28 | Travis County, TX | 81 | 9.1 | 55 |
| 29 | Orange County, FL | 81 | 7.9 | 56 |
| 30 | Riverside County, CA | 80 | 4.1 | 57 |
| 31 | Orange County, CA | 79 | 2.6 | 58 |
| 32 | Queens County, NY | 77 | 3.4 | 59 |
| 33 | Allegheny County, PA | 71 | 5.7 | 59 |
| 34 | Alameda County, CA | 71 | 4.9 | 60 |
| 35 | Wayne County, MI | 69 | 3.5 | 61 |
| 36 | Hillsborough County, FL | 68 | 6.0 | 61 |
| 37 | Suffolk County, MA | 66 | 10.1 | 62 |
| 38 | Prince George's County, MD | 60 | 7.1 | 63 |
| 39 | Hudson County, NJ | 55 | 9.1 | 63 |
| 40 | Orleans County, LA | 54 | 11.9 | 64 |
| 41 | Santa Clara County, CA | 52 | 3.1 | 64 |
| 42 | Essex County, NJ | 44 | 5.6 | 65 |
| 43 | Marion County, IN | 43 | 5.0 | 65 |
| 44 | Pinellas County, FL | 38 | 4.1 | 66 |
| 45 | Denver County, CO | 37 | 6.6 | 66 |
| 46 | Milwaukee County, WI | 37 | 4.0 | 66 |
| 47 | St Louis (City), MO | 36 | 10.5 | 67 |
| 48 | Jefferson County, KY | 35 | 5.0 | 67 |
| 49 | Gwinnett County, GA | 35 | 4.8 | 67 |
| 50 | Wake County, NC | 35 | 4.7 | 68 |
| 51 | Duval County, FL | 35 | 4.2 | 68 |
| 52 | Pima County, AZ | 35 | 3.8 | 69 |
| 53 | Hennepin County, MN | 35 | 3.1 | 69 |
| 54 | Davidson County, TN | 34 | 5.9 | 69 |
| 55 | Cobb County, GA | 34 | 5.1 | 70 |
| 56 | Knox County, TN | 33 | 8.1 | 70 |
| 57 | Norfolk (City), VA | 32 | 13.8 | 70 |

*Accounting for 70% of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases.

†Counties and independent cities were ranked in descending order by number of cases reported in 2006.

Table 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 378 | 516 | 508 | 598 | 529 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 10.8 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 23 | 31 | 56 | 44 | 84 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 163 | 224 | 276 | 244 | 213 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 8.0 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 13 | 23 | 33 | 101 | 244 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 22.4 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 84 | 121 | 84 | 106 | 117 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 18 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 45 | 23 | 46 | 103 | 121 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 8.0 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 433 | 346 | 373 | 510 | 416 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 7 | 2 | 22 | 24 | 13 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Cleveland-Ellyria-Mentor, OH | 14 | 32 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Columbus, OH | 107 | 120 | 109 | 109 | 107 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 309 | 265 | 279 | 305 | 320 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 55 | 32 | 55 | 38 | 56 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 466 | 218 | 153 | 77 | 82 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 11 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 124 | 227 | 235 | 279 | 396 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 7.5 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 39 | 25 | 34 | 35 | 47 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 18 | 21 | 72 | 50 | 41 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 17 | 43 | 35 | 89 | 112 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 5.8 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 7 | 8 | 38 | 103 | 132 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 7.7 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 433 | 562 | 551 | 806 | 945 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 7.3 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 83 | 28 | 38 | 46 | 41 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 111 | 90 | 99 | 138 | 145 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 11.5 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 391 | 409 | 434 | 395 | 369 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 23 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 38 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 55 | 43 | 26 | 68 | 43 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 33 | 26 | 17 | 34 | 40 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 13 | 28 | 101 | 88 | 90 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 602 | 709 | 816 | 773 | 811 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 65 | 56 | 20 | 23 | 24 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Orlando, FL | 67 | 70 | 69 | 106 | 94 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 103 | 135 | 95 | 127 | 173 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 134 | 106 | 113 | 157 | NA | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 24 | 38 | 22 | 69 | 91 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 28 | 47 | 26 | 39 | 25 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 20 | 42 | 30 | 28 | 18 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Richmond, VA | 9 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 28 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 64 | 91 | 103 | 121 | 108 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Rochester, NY | 6 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 14 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 32 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 7 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| San Antonio, TX | 48 | 52 | 116 | 129 | 136 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 37 | 111 | 138 | 194 | 235 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.6 | 8.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 399 | 406 | 422 | 331 | 363 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 8.7 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 30 | 56 | 56 | 44 | 52 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 59 | 70 | 138 | 125 | 160 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 32 | 51 | 71 | 50 | 65 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 57 | 96 | 89 | 85 | 110 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 31 | 23 | 50 | 60 | 84 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 139 | 168 | 199 | 233 | 250 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 5,299 | 5,891 | 6,368 | 7,149 | 7,845 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 74 | 57 | 36 | 36 | 33 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 47 | 63 | 70 | 84 | 53 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 7 | 4 | 11 | 35 | 94 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 16.7 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 22 | 3 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 62 | 44 | 55 | 50 | 43 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Columbus, OH | 11 | 17 | 31 | 22 | 30 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 123 | 99 | 73 | 100 | 112 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 188 | 81 | 49 | 17 | 20 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 19 | 26 | 39 | 61 | 65 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 11 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 8 | 9 | 32 | 20 | 11 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 3 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 17 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 0 | 1 | 8 | 21 | 32 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 19 | 28 | 40 | 63 | 72 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 42 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 62 | 30 | 33 | 50 | 52 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 48 | 33 | 41 | 43 | 40 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 13 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 4 | 10 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 65 | 65 | 58 | 37 | 31 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 15 | 19 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Orlando, FL | 22 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 22 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 45 | 25 | 23 | 18 | NA | 2.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 8 | 17 | 7 | 25 | 28 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 5 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Richmond, VA | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 2 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Rochester, NY | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| San Antonio, TX | 12 | 6 | 20 | 34 | 32 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 6 | 4 | 10 | 25 | 12 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 6 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 12 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 10 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 15 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 12 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 15 | 13 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 1,013 | 840 | 806 | 926 | 994 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| Metropolitan Statistical Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 303 | 459 | 472 | 562 | 496 | 13.5 | 20.1 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 20.3 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 20 | 29 | 53 | 41 | 73 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 9.9 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 116 | 161 | 206 | 160 | 160 | 9.3 | 12.8 | 16.2 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 6 | 19 | 22 | 66 | 150 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 28.5 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 76 | 119 | 79 | 105 | 110 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 3 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.9 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 23 | 20 | 34 | 83 | 93 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 12.4 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 371 | 302 | 318 | 460 | 373 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 8.0 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 5 | 2 | 20 | 24 | 8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| Cleveland-Ellyria-Mentor, OH | 10 | 19 | 37 | 21 | 16 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Columbus, OH | 96 | 103 | 78 | 87 | 77 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 9.1 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 186 | 166 | 206 | 205 | 208 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 55 | 29 | 49 | 37 | 53 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 278 | 137 | 104 | 60 | 62 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 10 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 22 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.8 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 105 | 201 | 196 | 218 | 331 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 12.5 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 28 | 18 | 32 | 31 | 46 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.7 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 10 | 12 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 14 | 23 | 30 | 84 | 95 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 8.8 | 9.9 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 7 | 7 | 30 | 82 | 100 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 11.5 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 414 | 533 | 511 | 743 | 873 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 11.6 | 13.6 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 41 | 14 | 32 | 43 | 38 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 49 | 60 | 66 | 88 | 93 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 15.3 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 343 | 376 | 393 | 352 | 329 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 12.5 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 18 | 10 | 18 | 21 | 36 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 52 | 40 | 23 | 65 | 40 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 2.6 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 20 | 20 | 15 | 32 | 38 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 5.4 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 9 | 18 | 74 | 65 | 65 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 537 | 644 | 758 | 736 | 780 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.6 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 50 | 37 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 9.1 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Orlando, FL | 45 | 53 | 59 | 92 | 80 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 8.4 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 81 | 112 | 79 | 114 | 167 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 5.9 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 89 | 81 | 89 | 136 | NA | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 7.0 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 16 | 21 | 15 | 44 | 63 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 5.5 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 20 | 45 | 26 | 39 | 25 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 15 | 33 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Richmond, VA | 7 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 62 | 86 | 102 | 108 | 98 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Rochester, NY | 5 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.8 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 14 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 29 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| San Antonio, TX | 36 | 46 | 96 | 95 | 104 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 11.2 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 31 | 107 | 128 | 169 | 223 | 2.1 | 7.3 | 8.7 | 11.4 | 15.1 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 393 | 401 | 419 | 323 | 355 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 20.4 | 15.7 | 17.3 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 29 | 52 | 52 | 42 | 45 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 59 | 68 | 132 | 121 | 158 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 9.9 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 20 | 39 | 62 | 45 | 62 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 47 | 90 | 86 | 77 | 95 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 7.4 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 19 | 20 | 46 | 45 | 66 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 124 | 155 | 183 | 220 | 239 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 9.4 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 4,285 | 5,048 | 5,561 | 6,221 | 6,847 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 8.7 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Year | Age Group | Cases | | | Rates | | |
|------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 15-19 | 351 | 135 | 216 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| | 20-24 | 842 | 533 | 309 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.1 |
| | 25-29 | 895 | 668 | 227 | 4.7 | 6.9 | 2.4 |
| | 30-34 | 1,097 | 877 | 220 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 2.1 |
| | 35-39 | 1,367 | 1,121 | 246 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 2.2 |
| | 40-44 | 1,023 | 845 | 178 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 1.5 |
| | 45-54 | 982 | 825 | 157 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| | 55-64 | 217 | 196 | 21 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| | 65+ | 67 | 59 | 8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 6,862 | 5,268 | 1,594 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 15-19 | 322 | 150 | 172 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| | 20-24 | 860 | 620 | 240 | 4.2 | 5.8 | 2.4 |
| | 25-29 | 941 | 760 | 181 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 1.9 |
| | 30-34 | 1,187 | 1,023 | 164 | 5.7 | 9.8 | 1.6 |
| | 35-39 | 1,460 | 1,290 | 170 | 6.8 | 12.0 | 1.6 |
| | 40-44 | 1,157 | 1,021 | 136 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 1.2 |
| | 45-54 | 991 | 871 | 119 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| | 55-64 | 205 | 187 | 18 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| | 65+ | 42 | 36 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 7,177 | 5,959 | 1,218 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 15-19 | 339 | 191 | 148 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| | 20-24 | 1,029 | 735 | 294 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 2.9 |
| | 25-29 | 1,125 | 943 | 182 | 5.8 | 9.5 | 1.9 |
| | 30-34 | 1,282 | 1,116 | 166 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 1.7 |
| | 35-39 | 1,467 | 1,313 | 154 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 1.5 |
| | 40-44 | 1,344 | 1,198 | 146 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 1.3 |
| | 45-54 | 1,035 | 915 | 120 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 0.6 |
| | 55-64 | 281 | 249 | 32 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 0.2 |
| | 65+ | 55 | 54 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 7,975 | 6,721 | 1,254 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 15-19 | 443 | 251 | 192 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| | 20-24 | 1,181 | 875 | 306 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 3.0 |
| | 25-29 | 1,214 | 1,008 | 206 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 2.1 |
| | 30-34 | 1,329 | 1,178 | 150 | 6.6 | 11.6 | 1.5 |
| | 35-39 | 1,574 | 1,394 | 179 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 1.7 |
| | 40-44 | 1,418 | 1,253 | 164 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 1.4 |
| | 45-54 | 1,192 | 1,080 | 111 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 0.5 |
| | 55-64 | 304 | 284 | 20 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| | 65+ | 59 | 57 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 8,724 | 7,385 | 1,339 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 13 | 2 | 11 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| | 15-19 | 565 | 332 | 233 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| | 20-24 | 1,382 | 1,083 | 299 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 2.9 |
| | 25-29 | 1,574 | 1,333 | 241 | 7.8 | 13.0 | 2.5 |
| | 30-34 | 1,221 | 1,058 | 163 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 1.6 |
| | 35-39 | 1,581 | 1,427 | 154 | 7.5 | 13.5 | 1.5 |
| | 40-44 | 1,516 | 1,363 | 153 | 6.6 | 12.0 | 1.3 |
| | 45-54 | 1,443 | 1,278 | 165 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 0.8 |
| | 55-64 | 375 | 340 | 35 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| | 65+ | 81 | 79 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL | 9,756 | 8,297 | 1,459 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 1.0 |

NOTE: This table should be used only for age comparisons. If age was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which age was known. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

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Table 33A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | |
| 2002 | 10-14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 15-19 | 33 | 9 | 24 | 253 | 89 | 164 | 62 | 37 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 20-24 | 129 | 89 | 40 | 546 | 313 | 233 | 146 | 117 | 29 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | 25-29 | 224 | 189 | 36 | 485 | 323 | 163 | 165 | 138 | 26 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | 30-34 | 404 | 373 | 31 | 476 | 310 | 166 | 192 | 172 | 20 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 35-39 | 576 | 541 | 35 | 568 | 385 | 183 | 200 | 178 | 22 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | 40-44 | 452 | 429 | 23 | 448 | 305 | 142 | 102 | 93 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | 45-54 | 393 | 370 | 23 | 482 | 370 | 112 | 83 | 69 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 16 | 8 | 7 |
| | 55-64 | 95 | 91 | 4 | 110 | 94 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 65+ | 15 | 15 | 0 | 42 | 35 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 2,325 | 2,108 | 217 | 3,421 | 2,226 | 1,195 | 971 | 823 | 147 | 94 | 83 | 11 | 51 | 27 | 24 | |
| 2003 | 10-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 15-19 | 48 | 24 | 24 | 205 | 93 | 112 | 63 | 28 | 35 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 20-24 | 195 | 154 | 41 | 471 | 309 | 161 | 178 | 142 | 36 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | 25-29 | 301 | 265 | 36 | 408 | 293 | 115 | 195 | 173 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 30-34 | 524 | 485 | 39 | 416 | 316 | 100 | 213 | 190 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| | 35-39 | 743 | 703 | 40 | 451 | 335 | 116 | 222 | 211 | 11 | 28 | 28 | 0 | 16 | 14 | 2 |
| | 40-44 | 588 | 563 | 26 | 382 | 288 | 94 | 158 | 146 | 12 | 20 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 3 |
| | 45-54 | 489 | 472 | 17 | 373 | 287 | 86 | 107 | 97 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| | 55-64 | 104 | 100 | 4 | 81 | 68 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | 65+ | 17 | 16 | 1 | 18 | 16 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,010 | 2,783 | 227 | 2,811 | 2,005 | 805 | 1,160 | 1,001 | 159 | 127 | 119 | 8 | 69 | 50 | 19 | |
| 2004 | 10-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 15-19 | 56 | 33 | 23 | 211 | 113 | 98 | 55 | 33 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | 20-24 | 242 | 185 | 57 | 573 | 375 | 198 | 188 | 156 | 32 | 19 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 25-29 | 317 | 281 | 36 | 534 | 421 | 113 | 237 | 213 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| | 30-34 | 512 | 470 | 41 | 496 | 402 | 95 | 238 | 215 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| | 35-39 | 675 | 640 | 35 | 489 | 392 | 98 | 249 | 235 | 14 | 36 | 35 | 1 | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| | 40-44 | 684 | 655 | 29 | 455 | 353 | 102 | 179 | 169 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 5 |
| | 45-54 | 525 | 503 | 23 | 379 | 295 | 84 | 110 | 98 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| | 55-64 | 155 | 145 | 10 | 101 | 83 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| | 65+ | 36 | 35 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,203 | 2,947 | 256 | 3,266 | 2,452 | 814 | 1,280 | 1,142 | 138 | 153 | 142 | 11 | 77 | 42 | 35 | |
| 2005 | 10-14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 15-19 | 67 | 36 | 30 | 304 | 173 | 131 | 62 | 36 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 20-24 | 281 | 230 | 51 | 660 | 459 | 201 | 216 | 167 | 49 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | 25-29 | 331 | 299 | 32 | 612 | 480 | 132 | 236 | 198 | 38 | 27 | 25 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| | 30-34 | 491 | 456 | 35 | 554 | 455 | 99 | 230 | 216 | 14 | 43 | 42 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| | 35-39 | 761 | 712 | 49 | 518 | 415 | 103 | 268 | 244 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 40-44 | 741 | 700 | 40 | 446 | 350 | 97 | 193 | 172 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 4 |
| | 45-54 | 660 | 631 | 29 | 385 | 320 | 65 | 126 | 111 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | 55-64 | 167 | 162 | 5 | 102 | 90 | 13 | 30 | 28 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 65+ | 26 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,524 | 3,254 | 270 | 3,615 | 2,764 | 850 | 1,370 | 1,182 | 188 | 156 | 145 | 11 | 60 | 40 | 20 | |
| 2006 | 10-14 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 15-19 | 71 | 39 | 33 | 419 | 246 | 173 | 74 | 46 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 20-24 | 291 | 247 | 44 | 853 | 630 | 223 | 218 | 187 | 31 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | 25-29 | 431 | 381 | 50 | 795 | 641 | 154 | 304 | 271 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| | 30-34 | 433 | 395 | 38 | 497 | 398 | 99 | 243 | 223 | 20 | 34 | 31 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 3 |
| | 35-39 | 720 | 676 | 44 | 532 | 447 | 85 | 282 | 263 | 18 | 33 | 32 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 5 |
| | 40-44 | 802 | 756 | 46 | 443 | 356 | 87 | 227 | 213 | 14 | 30 | 29 | 1 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| | 45-54 | 766 | 729 | 38 | 500 | 394 | 107 | 143 | 129 | 14 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| | 55-64 | 194 | 186 | 8 | 139 | 115 | 24 | 35 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | 65+ | 34 | 34 | 0 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,744 | 3,443 | 301 | 4,215 | 3,253 | 962 | 1,543 | 1,381 | 162 | 173 | 163 | 10 | 80 | 57 | 24 | |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 32 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 25-27 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusion. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 33B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2002–2006

| Age Group | White, Non-Hispanic | | | Black, Non-Hispanic | | | Hispanic | | | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | |
|-----------|---------------------|------|--------|---------------------|------|--------|----------|------|--------|------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 19.0 | 22.1 | 16.0 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 |
| 25-29 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 19.4 | 27.1 | 12.5 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 1.2 |
| 30-34 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 17.9 | 24.6 | 11.8 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 3.9 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 29.5 | 12.5 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 5.5 |
| 40-44 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 16.0 | 23.2 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 |
| 45-54 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 17.8 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| 55-64 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-24 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 16.0 | 21.1 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| 25-29 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 16.1 | 24.1 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| 30-34 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 15.7 | 25.2 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 13.8 | 2.4 |
| 35-39 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 16.6 | 26.2 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 15.9 | 2.3 |
| 40-44 | 3.6 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 13.6 | 21.9 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 3.2 |
| 45-54 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| 55-64 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 11.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.5 |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 20-24 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 19.1 | 25.0 | 13.2 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| 25-29 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 20.5 | 33.5 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 30-34 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 32.2 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 7.5 |
| 35-39 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 31.2 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 13.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 7.1 |
| 40-44 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| 45-54 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 |
| 55-64 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| 65+ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 8.8 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.7 |
| 20-24 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 21.9 | 30.2 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 0.9 |
| 25-29 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 22.6 | 36.5 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 2.6 |
| 30-34 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 21.4 | 37.1 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 2.5 |
| 35-39 | 5.6 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 19.6 | 33.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| 40-44 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 15.8 | 26.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 4.3 |
| 45-54 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 14.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 |
| 55-64 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 15-19 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 12.9 | 15.0 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-24 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 28.3 | 41.5 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 9.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 1.1 |
| 25-29 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 29.3 | 48.8 | 11.0 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 6.9 | 1.2 |
| 30-34 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 19.2 | 32.5 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 12.8 | 3.7 |
| 35-39 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 20.2 | 35.9 | 6.1 | 8.3 | 14.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 6.1 |
| 40-44 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 15.7 | 27.0 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 13.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 5.4 |
| 45-54 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 17.4 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| 55-64 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.9 |
| 65+ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 1.9 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 11.3 | 18.3 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 1.9 |

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. See Table 32 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 25-27 for total and sex-specific cases and rates. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. Differences between total rates from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusion. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 34. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 211 | 140 | 231 | 184 | 341 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 7.5 |
| Alaska | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Arizona | 200 | 232 | 219 | 134 | 186 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Arkansas | 51 | 71 | 56 | 48 | 67 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| California | 716 | 820 | 873 | 1,153 | 1,369 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Colorado | 22 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 38 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Connecticut | 13 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Delaware | 9 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 16 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| District of Columbia | 192 | 152 | 113 | 103 | 77 | 33.6 | 26.9 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 14.0 |
| Florida | 949 | 988 | 856 | 726 | 760 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Georgia | 701 | 720 | 333 | 380 | 366 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Hawaii | 21 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Idaho | 4 | 8 | 26 | 13 | 3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Illinois | 528 | 350 | 322 | 397 | 267 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 |
| Indiana | 53 | 58 | 45 | 42 | 46 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Iowa | 8 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kansas | 13 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 18 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Kentucky | 49 | 43 | 24 | 23 | 36 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Louisiana | 183 | 197 | 316 | 252 | 481 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 10.6 |
| Maine | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Maryland | 181 | 211 | 213 | 289 | 193 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 |
| Massachusetts | 95 | 136 | 96 | 105 | 82 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Michigan | 255 | 122 | 121 | 69 | 43 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Minnesota | 23 | 45 | 21 | 46 | 58 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Mississippi | 149 | 173 | 130 | 162 | 197 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.7 |
| Missouri | 51 | 46 | 58 | 108 | 93 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nevada | 12 | 35 | 24 | 64 | 119 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| New Jersey | 220 | 326 | 344 | 289 | 314 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| New Mexico | 23 | 53 | 69 | 53 | 85 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 4.4 |
| New York | 756 | 1,019 | 744 | 1,084 | 993 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| North Carolina | 333 | 261 | 261 | 215 | 294 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 84 | 92 | 184 | 136 | 115 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Oklahoma | 124 | 77 | 62 | 64 | 121 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.4 |
| Oregon | 18 | 27 | 29 | 16 | 19 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 237 | 216 | 183 | 204 | 286 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Rhode Island | 9 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| South Carolina | 202 | 180 | 204 | 222 | 174 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.1 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Tennessee | 390 | 228 | 206 | 203 | 233 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Texas | 1,149 | 1,065 | 1,069 | 1,013 | 1,312 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.7 |
| Utah | 8 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Virginia | 94 | 74 | 108 | 148 | 165 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Washington | 23 | 36 | 51 | 63 | 81 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| West Virginia | 1 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Wisconsin | 66 | 54 | 55 | 58 | 60 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 8,429 | 8,361 | 7,768 | 8,176 | 9,186 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Northeast | 1,332 | 1,728 | 1,398 | 1,708 | 1,719 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Midwest | 1,081 | 795 | 830 | 882 | 713 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| South | 4,968 | 4,593 | 4,216 | 4,044 | 4,839 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| West | 1,048 | 1,245 | 1,324 | 1,542 | 1,915 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Guam | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Puerto Rico | 702 | 748 | 353 | 432 | 368 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 9.4 |
| Virgin Islands | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0.9 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 706 | 755 | 361 | 439 | 371 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 8.9 |
| TOTAL | 9,135 | 9,116 | 8,129 | 8,615 | 9,557 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 |

Table 35. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 585 | 614 | 281 | 314 | 293 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 25 | 42 | 59 | 59 | 51 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 151 | 189 | 167 | 211 | 136 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 5.1 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 33 | 24 | 42 | 82 | 220 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 20.2 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 81 | 117 | 70 | 84 | 65 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 49 | 51 | 58 | 71 | 98 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 6.4 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 510 | 344 | 322 | 395 | 269 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 2.8 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 1 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 13 | 7 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Columbus, OH | 55 | 44 | 72 | 41 | 55 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 508 | 488 | 380 | 381 | 532 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 9.1 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 19 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 228 | 112 | 103 | 59 | 34 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 198 | 237 | 246 | 207 | 291 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 31 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 27 | 40 | 75 | 56 | 56 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 12 | 31 | 23 | 51 | 41 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 7 | 28 | 19 | 57 | 112 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 6.5 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 390 | 434 | 445 | 666 | 851 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 5.2 | 6.6 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 36 | 34 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 239 | 177 | 170 | 171 | 174 | 19.4 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.8 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 516 | 578 | 477 | 302 | 304 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 53 | 41 | 37 | 36 | 46 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 23 | 41 | 19 | 43 | 52 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 127 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 42 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 45 | 48 | 85 | 68 | 127 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 9.6 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 903 | 1,259 | 1,012 | 1,281 | 1,178 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 6.8 | 6.3 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 81 | 62 | 47 | 36 | 74 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 6.4 |
| Orlando, FL | 172 | 117 | 90 | 124 | 91 | 9.8 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 4.7 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 263 | 256 | 220 | 171 | 280 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.8 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 165 | 165 | 97 | 166 | NA | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 15 | 11 | 8 | 28 | 43 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 19 | 22 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 12 | 11 | 25 | 10 | 9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Richmond, VA | 17 | 24 | 18 | 24 | 29 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 43 | 34 | 40 | 64 | 64 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Rochester, NY | 2 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 8 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| San Antonio, TX | 108 | 66 | 79 | 144 | 172 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 9.1 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 34 | 41 | 84 | 117 | 123 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 203 | 230 | 235 | 220 | 220 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 11 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 18 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 18 | 30 | 42 | 60 | 74 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 40 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 30 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 80 | 142 | 103 | 101 | 177 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 6.7 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 35 | 21 | 45 | 78 | 74 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 243 | 195 | 182 | 208 | 171 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 6,285 | 6,547 | 5,774 | 6,338 | 6,997 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.4 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 36. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 334 | 309 | 232 | 193 | 262 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| Alaska | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Arizona | 666 | 659 | 572 | 455 | 521 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 8.8 |
| Arkansas | 124 | 172 | 142 | 124 | 92 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| California | 2,107 | 2,024 | 2,293 | 2,527 | 2,773 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.7 |
| Colorado | 86 | 82 | 90 | 70 | 73 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Connecticut | 147 | 163 | 108 | 88 | 106 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Delaware | 42 | 29 | 26 | 15 | 38 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 4.5 |
| District of Columbia | 180 | 129 | 174 | 148 | 120 | 31.5 | 22.9 | 31.4 | 26.9 | 21.8 |
| Florida | 1,686 | 1,610 | 1,364 | 1,422 | 1,445 | 10.1 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Georgia | 743 | 836 | 701 | 898 | 977 | 8.7 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 |
| Hawaii | 27 | 39 | 25 | 42 | 46 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Idaho | 11 | 18 | 25 | 21 | 6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Illinois | 546 | 633 | 614 | 663 | 760 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Indiana | 196 | 252 | 164 | 182 | 111 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Iowa | 38 | 29 | 19 | 13 | 43 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Kansas | 44 | 32 | 49 | 51 | 41 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Kentucky | 72 | 83 | 79 | 54 | 78 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Louisiana | 439 | 1,195 | 979 | 696 | 551 | 9.8 | 26.6 | 21.7 | 15.4 | 12.2 |
| Maine | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Maryland | 415 | 443 | 399 | 387 | 526 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 9.4 |
| Massachusetts | 346 | 375 | 307 | 168 | 172 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Michigan | 408 | 451 | 470 | 297 | 210 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 |
| Minnesota | 65 | 103 | 96 | 89 | 83 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Mississippi | 247 | 220 | 212 | 160 | 237 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| Missouri | 118 | 96 | 114 | 114 | 166 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.9 |
| Montana | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Nebraska | 19 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 26 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Nevada | 86 | 102 | 189 | 169 | 117 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 4.8 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 14 | 21 | 17 | 20 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| New Jersey | 637 | 572 | 319 | 375 | 297 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| New Mexico | 48 | 75 | 97 | 68 | 66 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| New York | 2,620 | 2,715 | 2,979 | 2,054 | 2,833 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 15.5 | 10.7 | 14.7 |
| North Carolina | 424 | 417 | 285 | 213 | 352 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Ohio | 105 | 189 | 148 | 153 | 192 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Oklahoma | 89 | 211 | 79 | 50 | 58 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Oregon | 29 | 43 | 50 | 52 | 51 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Pennsylvania | 342 | 329 | 273 | 308 | 335 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Rhode Island | 45 | 50 | 62 | 35 | 51 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 4.7 |
| South Carolina | 269 | 263 | 194 | 239 | 155 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 |
| Tennessee | 514 | 511 | 459 | 493 | 527 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.8 |
| Texas | 2,299 | 2,200 | 2,244 | 2,336 | 2,501 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.9 |
| Utah | 56 | 51 | 59 | 33 | 38 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Virginia | 362 | 395 | 380 | 361 | 343 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Washington | 63 | 121 | 135 | 144 | 160 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| West Virginia | 2 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Wisconsin | 38 | 41 | 43 | 37 | 42 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Wyoming | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 17,168 | 18,319 | 17,300 | 16,049 | 17,644 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.0 |
| Northeast | 4,158 | 4,224 | 4,076 | 3,048 | 3,822 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 7.0 |
| Midwest | 1,577 | 1,841 | 1,725 | 1,613 | 1,686 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| South | 8,241 | 9,030 | 7,955 | 7,801 | 8,275 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.7 |
| West | 3,192 | 3,224 | 3,544 | 3,587 | 3,861 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| Guam | 9 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 7 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 9.5 | 4.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 398 | 390 | 608 | 554 | 535 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 15.6 | 14.2 | 13.7 |
| Virgin Islands | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 3.7 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 409 | 408 | 625 | 575 | 546 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| TOTAL | 17,577 | 18,727 | 17,925 | 16,624 | 18,190 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 |

Table 37. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected metropolitan statistical areas* (MSAs) listed in alphabetical order: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Metropolitan Statistical Area</i> | <i>Cases</i> | | | | | <i>Rates per 100,000 Population</i> | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA | 460 | 566 | 522 | 714 | 814 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 11.1 | 14.5 | 16.6 |
| Austin-Round Rock, TX | 59 | 78 | 85 | 89 | 74 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| Baltimore-Towson, MD | 222 | 229 | 195 | 209 | 283 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 10.7 |
| Birmingham-Hoover, AL | 99 | 74 | 40 | 57 | 94 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 8.6 |
| Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH | 312 | 330 | 256 | 149 | 147 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda, NY | 7 | 7 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC | 66 | 87 | 45 | 61 | 83 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI | 512 | 630 | 576 | 611 | 687 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.3 |
| Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN | 24 | 16 | 24 | 18 | 37 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH | 10 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Columbus, OH | 52 | 102 | 72 | 76 | 67 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX | 683 | 735 | 701 | 792 | 809 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 13.9 |
| Denver-Aurora, CO | 66 | 64 | 56 | 51 | 51 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI | 356 | 383 | 400 | 238 | 155 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT | 50 | 52 | 28 | 35 | 32 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX | 796 | 768 | 783 | 685 | 856 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 16.2 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 74 | 93 | 68 | 80 | 56 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Jacksonville, FL | 36 | 73 | 70 | 41 | 63 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 5.0 |
| Kansas City, MO-KS | 45 | 41 | 40 | 53 | 75 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Las Vegas-Paradise, NV | 67 | 87 | 167 | 139 | 95 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 5.6 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA | 1,245 | 1,137 | 1,451 | 1,649 | 1,759 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 12.8 | 13.6 |
| Louisville, KY-IN | 42 | 63 | 60 | 40 | 42 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 |
| Memphis, TN-MS-AR | 276 | 278 | 242 | 272 | 287 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 22.8 |
| Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL | 1,012 | 909 | 769 | 742 | 773 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 14.3 |
| Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI | 24 | 22 | 28 | 18 | 16 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI | 52 | 89 | 79 | 74 | 65 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN | 172 | 158 | 145 | 126 | 112 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 8.9 | 7.9 |
| New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA | 71 | 187 | 259 | 190 | 133 | 5.4 | 14.2 | 19.6 | 14.4 | 10.1 |
| New York-Newark-Edison, NY-NJ-PA | 3,111 | 3,077 | 3,058 | 2,241 | 2,905 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 12.0 | 15.5 |
| Oklahoma City, OK | 63 | 135 | 42 | 28 | 18 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Orlando, FL | 159 | 129 | 106 | 183 | 217 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 9.5 | 11.2 |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD | 345 | 392 | 361 | 284 | 315 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ | NA | 589 | 468 | 363 | 424 | NA | 16.4 | 12.6 | 9.4 | 11.0 |
| Pittsburgh, PA | 13 | 8 | 2 | 15 | 18 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA | 19 | 34 | 35 | 43 | 40 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA | 58 | 74 | 81 | 37 | 65 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 4.0 |
| Richmond, VA | 59 | 77 | 56 | 50 | 49 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA | 166 | 184 | 174 | 208 | 203 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Rochester, NY | 10 | 18 | 25 | 17 | 68 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 6.5 |
| Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA | 26 | 11 | 33 | 8 | 78 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3.8 |
| Salt Lake City, UT | 36 | 33 | 42 | 23 | 21 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| San Antonio, TX | 165 | 109 | 164 | 178 | 156 | 9.2 | 6.0 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 8.3 |
| San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA | 87 | 139 | 124 | 133 | 202 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA | 266 | 260 | 258 | 165 | 156 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA | 48 | 57 | 39 | 56 | 22 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 1.3 |
| Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA | 50 | 74 | 93 | 100 | 122 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| St. Louis, MO-IL | 84 | 69 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL | 177 | 166 | 110 | 139 | 140 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC | 118 | 104 | 100 | 105 | 85 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 483 | 470 | 511 | 453 | 496 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 |
| U.S. MSA TOTAL | 12,433 | 13,490 | 13,150 | 12,137 | 13,585 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 8.5 |

*Data are presented for 50 MSAs with the largest population based on 2000 U.S. census. NA = Not available. STD morbidity reporting methods do not allow MSA-specific case counts and rates to be determined for some jurisdictions for some years.

Table 38. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age by state, ranked by rates: United States, 2006

| <i>Rank*</i> | <i>State†</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Live Births</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Nevada | 15 | 42.6 |
| 2 | Maryland | 19 | 25.5 |
| 3 | New Mexico | 7 | 24.7 |
| 4 | Texas | 79 | 20.7 |
| 5 | Louisiana | 13 | 19.9 |
| 6 | Arkansas | 7 | 18.1 |
| 7 | Arizona | 16 | 17.1 |
| 8 | Alabama | 9 | 15.1 |
| 9 | New Jersey | 15 | 13.0 |
| 10 | California | 66 | 12.1 |
| 11 | Michigan | 13 | 10.0 |
| 12 | Florida | 21 | 9.6 |
| | U.S. TOTAL‡ | 349 | 8.5 |
| 13 | Illinois | 15 | 8.3 |
| 14 | Tennessee | 6 | 7.5 |
| 15 | Georgia | 9 | 6.5 |
| 16 | New York | 15 | 6.0 |
| 17 | North Carolina | 6 | 5.0 |
| 18 | Utah | 2 | 3.9 |
| 19 | Oklahoma | 2 | 3.9 |
| 20 | Missouri | 3 | 3.9 |
| 21 | South Carolina | 2 | 3.5 |
| 22 | Colorado | 2 | 2.9 |
| 23 | Virginia | 3 | 2.9 |
| 24 | Kansas | 1 | 2.5 |
| 25 | Kentucky | 1 | 1.8 |
| 26 | Minnesota | 1 | 1.4 |
| | YEAR 2010 TARGET | | 1.0 |
| | Alaska | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Connecticut | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Delaware | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Hawaii | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Idaho | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Indiana | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Iowa | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Maine | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Massachusetts | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Mississippi | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Montana | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Nebraska | 0 | 0.0 |
| | New Hampshire | 0 | 0.0 |
| | North Dakota | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Ohio | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Oregon | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Pennsylvania | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Rhode Island | 0 | 0.0 |
| | South Dakota | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Vermont | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Washington | 0 | 0.0 |
| | West Virginia | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Wisconsin | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Wyoming | 0 | 0.0 |

*States were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state. States with no cases were not ranked.

†Mother's state of residence used to assign case.

‡Total includes cases reported by the District of Columbia with 1 case and a rate of 12.6, but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 0 cases and rate of 0.0, Puerto Rico with 13 cases and rate of 25.4, and Virgin Islands with 0 cases and rate of 0.0).

Table 39. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area* | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Live Births | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 6 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 9 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 18.5 | 8.4 | 15.1 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arizona | 20 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 16 | 22.8 | 31.9 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 17.1 |
| Arkansas | 10 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 26.7 | 5.3 | 10.4 | 18.1 | 18.1 |
| California | 61 | 64 | 67 | 75 | 66 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 12.1 |
| Colorado | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 12.6 |
| Florida | 28 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 9.6 |
| Georgia | 13 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 6.5 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Idaho | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Illinois | 40 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 22.1 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 8.3 |
| Indiana | 9 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 10.6 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Kentucky | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 6 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 3.1 | 9.2 | 29.1 | 19.9 | 19.9 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | 19 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 25.9 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 21.4 | 25.5 |
| Massachusetts | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Michigan | 35 | 38 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 17.7 | 13.1 | 10.0 |
| Minnesota | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Mississippi | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 14.5 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Montana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 42.6 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | 36 | 21 | 13 | 16 | 15 | 31.4 | 18.0 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 13.0 |
| New Mexico | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 25.2 | 21.6 | 10.6 | 21.1 | 24.7 |
| New York | 31 | 42 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 12.3 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| North Carolina | 16 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 13.6 | 16.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 5.0 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Oklahoma | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Oregon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Carolina | 15 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 17.7 | 7.1 | 3.5 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tennessee | 10 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 12.9 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 5.0 | 7.5 |
| Texas | 72 | 77 | 65 | 67 | 79 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 20.7 |
| Utah | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 460 | 432 | 374 | 339 | 349 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.5 |
| Northeast | 73 | 66 | 36 | 28 | 30 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Midwest | 90 | 74 | 62 | 52 | 33 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 |
| South | 204 | 184 | 173 | 148 | 178 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 11.7 |
| West | 93 | 108 | 103 | 111 | 108 | 9.4 | 10.7 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 10.6 |
| Guam | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 31.1 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 0.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 24 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 45.5 | 33.5 | 21.5 | 25.4 | 25.4 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 25 | 18 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 43.4 | 32.4 | 19.6 | 24.9 | 23.2 |
| TOTAL | 485 | 450 | 385 | 353 | 362 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 8.7 |

*Mother's state of residence used to assign case.

Table 40. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age by race/ethnicity of mother: United States, 2002–2006

| <i>Year of Birth</i> | <i>Race/Ethnicity</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Rate per 100,000 Live Births</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2002 | White/Non-Hispanic | 36 | 1.6 |
| | Black/Non-Hispanic | 257 | 44.2 |
| | Hispanic | 146 | 16.7 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 10 | 4.8 |
| | Native American/Alaskan Native | 3 | 7.6 |
| | Other | 1 | NA |
| | Unknown | 7 | NA |
| | Total | 460 | 11.4 |
| 2003 | White/Non-Hispanic | 35 | 1.5 |
| | Black/Non-Hispanic | 201 | 34.7 |
| | Hispanic | 166 | 18.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 14 | 6.5 |
| | Native American/Alaskan Native | 2 | 5.1 |
| | Other | 3 | NA |
| | Unknown | 11 | NA |
| | Total | 432 | 10.6 |
| 2004 | White/Non-Hispanic | 41 | 1.8 |
| | Black/Non-Hispanic | 168 | 28.8 |
| | Hispanic | 144 | 15.2 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 6 | 2.7 |
| | Native American/Alaskan Native | 2 | 5.0 |
| | Other | 1 | NA |
| | Unknown | 12 | NA |
| | Total | 374 | 9.1 |
| 2005 | White/Non-Hispanic | 31 | 1.3 |
| | Black/Non-Hispanic | 156 | 26.8 |
| | Hispanic | 124 | 13.1 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 15 | 6.8 |
| | Native American/Alaskan Native | 5 | 12.4 |
| | Other | 2 | NA |
| | Unknown | 6 | NA |
| | Total | 339 | 8.2 |
| 2006 | White/Non-Hispanic | 38 | 1.6 |
| | Black/Non-Hispanic | 141 | 24.2 |
| | Hispanic | 146 | 15.4 |
| | Asian/Pacific Islander | 8 | 3.6 |
| | Native American/Alaskan Native | 5 | 12.4 |
| | Other | 4 | NA |
| | Unknown | 7 | NA |
| | Total | 349 | 8.5 |

NA = Not applicable

Table 41. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2002–2006

| State/Area | Cases | | | | | Rates per 100,000 Population | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Alabama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arizona | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| California | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Florida | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Idaho | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kentucky | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Massachusetts | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Montana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nevada | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Mexico | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New York | 2 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ohio | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oregon | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Carolina | 24 | 24 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Texas | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Utah | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| West Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wisconsin | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 48 | 54 | 30 | 17 | 33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Guam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Puerto Rico | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| OUTLYING AREAS | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 50 | 58 | 31 | 20 | 33 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Table 42. Selected STDs and complications — Initial visits to physicians' offices, National Disease and Therapeutic Index: United States, 1966–2006

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Genital Herpes</i> | <i>Genital Warts</i> | <i>Vaginal Trichomoniasis*</i> | <i>Other Vaginitis*</i> | <i>Pelvic Inflammatory Disease†</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1966 | 19,000 | 56,000 | 579,000 | 1,155,000 | NA |
| 1967 | 15,000 | 72,000 | 515,000 | 1,277,000 | NA |
| 1968 | 16,000 | 87,000 | 463,000 | 1,460,000 | NA |
| 1969 | 15,000 | 61,000 | 421,000 | 1,390,000 | NA |
| 1970 | 17,000 | 119,000 | 529,000 | 1,500,000 | NA |
| 1971 | 49,000 | 128,000 | 484,000 | 1,281,000 | NA |
| 1972 | 26,000 | 165,000 | 574,000 | 1,810,000 | NA |
| 1973 | 51,000 | 198,000 | 466,000 | 1,858,000 | NA |
| 1974 | 75,000 | 202,000 | 427,000 | 1,907,000 | NA |
| 1975 | 36,000 | 181,000 | 500,000 | 1,919,000 | NA |
| 1976 | 57,000 | 217,000 | 473,000 | 1,690,000 | NA |
| 1977 | 116,000 | 221,000 | 324,000 | 1,713,000 | NA |
| 1978 | 76,000 | 269,000 | 329,000 | 2,149,000 | NA |
| 1979 | 83,000 | 200,000 | 363,000 | 1,662,000 | NA |
| 1980 | 57,000 | 218,000 | 358,000 | 1,670,000 | 423,000 |
| 1981 | 133,000 | 191,000 | 369,000 | 1,742,000 | 283,000 |
| 1982 | 134,000 | 256,000 | 268,000 | 1,859,000 | 374,000 |
| 1983 | 106,000 | 203,000 | 424,000 | 1,932,000 | 424,000 |
| 1984 | 157,000 | 224,000 | 381,000 | 2,450,000 | 381,000 |
| 1985 | 124,000 | 263,000 | 291,000 | 2,728,000 | 425,000 |
| 1986 | 136,000 | 275,000 | 338,000 | 3,118,000 | 457,000 |
| 1987 | 102,000 | 351,000 | 293,000 | 3,087,000 | 403,000 |
| 1988 | 163,000 | 290,000 | 191,000 | 3,583,000 | 431,000 |
| 1989 | 148,000 | 220,000 | 165,000 | 3,374,000 | 413,000 |
| 1990 | 172,000 | 275,000 | 213,000 | 4,474,000 | 358,000 |
| 1991 | 235,000 | 282,000 | 198,000 | 3,822,000 | 377,000 |
| 1992 | 139,000 | 218,000 | 182,000 | 3,428,000 | 335,000 |
| 1993 | 172,000 | 167,000 | 207,000 | 3,755,000 | 407,000 |
| 1994 | 142,000 | 239,000 | 199,000 | 4,123,000 | 332,000 |
| 1995 | 160,000 | 253,000 | 141,000 | 3,927,000 | 262,000 |
| 1996 | 208,000 | 191,000 | 245,000 | 3,472,000 | 286,000 |
| 1997 | 176,000 | 145,000 | 176,000 | 3,100,000 | 260,000 |
| 1998 | 188,000 | 211,000 | 164,000 | 3,200,000 | 233,000 |
| 1999 | 224,000 | 240,000 | 171,000 | 3,077,000 | 250,000 |
| 2000 | 179,000 | 220,000 | 222,000 | 3,470,000 | 254,000 |
| 2001 | 157,000 | 233,000 | 210,000 | 3,365,000 | 244,000 |
| 2002 | 216,000 | 266,000 | 150,000 | 3,315,000 | 197,000 |
| 2003 | 203,000 | 264,000 | 179,000 | 3,516,000 | 123,000 |
| 2004 | 269,000 | 316,000 | 221,000 | 3,602,000 | 132,000 |
| 2005 | 266,000 | 357,000 | 165,000 | 4,071,000 | 176,000 |
| 2006 | 371,000 | 422,000 | 200,000 | 3,891,000 | 106,000 |

*Women only.

†Women 15-44 only. NA = Not available.

NOTE: Standard errors for estimates under 100,000 are not available. The relative standard error for estimates 100,000-300,000 are between 20% and 30%; 300,000-600,000 are between 16% and 20%; 600,000-1,000,000 are 13% and 15%; and 1,000,000-5,000,000 are between 9% and 13%. SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health). See Appendix (Other Data Sources) for more information.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

Interpreting STD Surveillance Data

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006 presents surveillance information derived from the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable sexually transmitted diseases in the United States, test positivity and prevalence data from numerous prevalence monitoring initiatives, sentinel surveillance of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance, and national health care services surveys.

Nationally Notifiable STD Surveillance

Nationally notifiable STD surveillance data are collected and compiled from reports sent by the STD control programs and health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, selected cities, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States to the Division of STD Prevention (DSTDP), National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These entities are identified as “outlying areas” of the United States in selected figures and tables.

Reporting Formats

STD morbidity data presented in this report are compiled from a combination of data reported on standardized hardcopy report forms and electronic data received via the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS).

Summary Report Forms (hardcopy format)

The following hardcopy forms were used to report national STD morbidity data:

1. FORM CDC 73.998: *Monthly Surveillance Report of Early Syphilis*. This monthly hardcopy reporting form was used from 1984 to 2002 to report summary data for P&S syphilis and early latent syphilis by county and state.

2. FORM CDC 73.688: *Sexually Transmitted Disease Morbidity Report*. This quarterly hardcopy reporting form was used from 1963 to 2002 to report summary data for all stages of syphilis, congenital syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, chlamydia, and other STDs by sex and source of report (private vs. public) for the 50 states, Washington, D.C., and 64 selected cities (including San Juan, Puerto Rico) and outlying areas of the United States. Note: genital chlamydial infection became a nationally notifiable condition in 1996, and the form was modified to support reporting of chlamydia that year. Congenital syphilis was dropped from this aggregate form in 1995 and replaced by the case-specific CDC 73.126 form listed below.

3. FORM CDC 73.2638: *Report of Civilian Cases of Primary & Secondary Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia by Reporting Source, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group*. This annual hardcopy form was used from 1981 to 2002 to report summary data for P&S syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia by age, race, sex and source (public vs. private) for all states and seven large cities (Baltimore, Chicago, New York City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San

Francisco, and Washington, D.C.), and outlying areas of the United States. Note: genital chlamydial infection became a nationally notifiable condition in 1996 and the form was modified to support reporting of chlamydia that year.

4. FORM CDC 73.126: *Congenital Syphilis (CS) Case Investigation and Report*. This case-specific hardcopy form was first used in 1983 and continues to be used to report detailed case-specific data for congenital syphilis in some reporting areas.

National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS, electronic format)

Notifiable STD data reported electronically through NETSS comprise the nationally notifiable disease information that is published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*.

As of December 31, 2003, all 50 states and Washington, D.C. had converted from summary hardcopy reporting to electronic submission of line-listed (i.e., case-specific) STD data via NETSS (41 reporting areas are submitting congenital syphilis surveillance data via NETSS). Puerto Rico converted to electronic reporting in 2006. Guam and the Virgin Islands continue to report using summary hardcopy forms.

Jurisdictions differ in their ability to resolve differences in total cases derived from summary hardcopy monthly, quarterly, and annual reports (as well as electronically submitted line-listed data). Thus, depending on the database used, there may be discrepancies in the total number of cases among the figures and tables for earlier years. In most instances, these discrepancies are less than 5% of total reported cases and have minimal impact on national case totals and rates. However, for a specific jurisdiction, the discrepancies may be larger.

Surveillance data and updates sent to CDC on hardcopy forms and for NETSS electronic data through June 22, 2007 have been included in this report. Data received after this date will appear in subsequent annual Surveillance Reports. The data presented in the figures and tables in this document supersede those in all earlier publications.

Population Denominators and Rate Calculations

2000–2006 Rates and Population

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2006 rates for the United States, all states, counties, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), and outlying areas were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2006 by the estimated area-specific 2005 population (the most current detailed population file available at time of publication).

The National Center for Health Statistics released bridged race population counts for 2000–2005 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/idb/tables.html>. The 2005–2006 rates for

outlying areas were calculated using the 2005 population estimates.

Due to use of the updated population data, rates for the period 2000–2005 may be different from prior *Surveillance Reports*.

1990–1999 Rates and Population

The population counts for 1990–1999 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.

1981–1989 Rates and Population

For the United States, rates were calculated using Bureau of the Census population estimates for 1981 through 1989 (Bureau of the Census; United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1980–1989 [Series P-25, No. 1045]; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; and United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1989 [Series P-25, No. 1057]; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990.

1941–1980 Rates and Population

Rates for 1941–1980 are based on population estimates from the Bureau of Census and currently maintained by the Division of STD Prevention.

1941–2006 Congenital Syphilis Rates and Live Births

Congenital syphilis (CS) data in Table 1 of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006* present the number of congenital syphilis cases per 100,000 live births for all years during the period 1941 through 2006. Previous publications presented congenital syphilis rates per 100,000 population for 1941–1994 and for cases diagnosed at < 1 year of age per 100,000 live births. To allow for trends in CS rates to be compared over time, beginning in 2006

live births will be used as the denominator for CS and case counts will no longer be limited to those diagnosed within the first year of life. CS morbidity (cases) are assigned to their year of birth. Rates of congenital syphilis for 1963–1988 were calculated using published live birth data (NCHS; Vital Statistics Report, United States, 1988 [Vol.1-Natality]). Congenital syphilis rates for 1989–2003 were calculated using live births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (Vital Statistics: Natality Tapes 1989–2002 or Vital Statistics Reports, United States 1999, Vol. 48 No.10-Natality). Race-specific rates for 2004–2006 were calculated using live birth data for 2004.

Reporting Practices

Although most areas generally adhere to the national notifiable STD case definitions collaboratively developed by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and CDC, there may be differences in the policies and systems for collecting surveillance data. Thus, comparisons of case numbers and rates between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution. However, since case definitions and surveillance activities within a given area remain relatively stable over time, trends should be minimally affected by these differences. In many areas, the reporting from publicly supported institutions (e.g., STD clinics) has been more complete than from other sources (e.g., private practitioners). Thus, trends may not be representative of all segments of the population.

Reporting of Metropolitan Statistical Area-specific Surveillance Data

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006 continues the presentation of STD incidence data and rates for the fifty Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with the largest populations based on 2000 U.S.

Census data. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance* reports prior to 2005 presented data by selected cities which estimated city-specific morbidity and were derived from county data. Since county data were used to estimate city-specific morbidity and current STD project areas' reporting practices do not support direct identification of city-specific morbidity reports, MSAs (described below) were chosen as a geographic unit smaller than a state or territory for presentation of STD morbidity data.

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.¹ 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.

The MSA concept has been used as a statistical representation of the social and economic linkages between urban cores and outlying, integrated areas. However, MSAs do not equate to an urban-rural classification; all counties included in MSAs and many other counties contain both urban and rural territory and populations. Programs that treat all parts of an MSA as if they were as urban as the densely settled core ignore the rural conditions that may exist in some parts of the area. In short, MSAs are not designed as a general purpose geographic framework for nonstatistical activities or for use in program funding formulas.

For more information on MSA definitions used in this report, please visit this web site: <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/03mfips.txt>

Management of Unknown, Missing or Invalid Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Sex Data

The percentage of unknown, missing or invalid data for age group, race/ethnicity, and sex varies from year to year, state to state, and by disease for reported STDs (Table A1).

When the percentage of unknown, missing, or invalid data for the variables - age group, race/ethnicity, and sex - exceeds 50% for any state, the state's incidence data and population data are excluded from the tables presenting data stratified by one or more of these variables. For those states reporting > 50% valid data for these variables, unknown, missing or invalid data are redistributed based on the state's distribution of known age group, race/ethnicity, and sex data, respectively. As a result of this procedure, incidence and rate data stratified by one or more of the variables - age group, race/ethnicity, and sex - may not accurately reflect total national incidence or rates.

Classification of STD Morbidity Reporting Sources

Prior to 1996, states classified the source of case reports as either private source (including private physicians, and private hospitals and institutions) or public (clinic) source (primarily STD clinics). As states began reporting morbidity data electronically in 1996, the classification categories for source of case reports expanded to include the following data sources: STD clinics, HIV counseling and testing sites, drug treatment clinics, family planning clinics, prenatal/obstetrics clinics, tuberculosis clinics, private physicians/HMOs, hospitals (inpatient),

emergency rooms, correctional facilities, laboratories, blood banks, National Job Training Program, school-based clinics, mental health providers, military, Indian Health Service, and other unspecified sources. Analysis of the data reported electronically after 1996 confirmed that the new STD clinic source of report data corresponded to the earlier reporting source category, public (clinic) source. Therefore, source of case report data for the period 1984–2006 are presented as STD clinic or non-STD clinic only (Table A2).

Definition of DHHS Regions

The ten U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regions referred to in the text and figures include the following jurisdictions: 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, Guam, Hawaii, and Nevada; and Region X = Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting

Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many areas are more reflective of changes in diagnosis, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence. As areas develop chlamydia prevention and control programs, including improved surveillance systems to monitor trends, the data should

improve and become more representative of true trends in disease.

Syphilis Morbidity Reporting

“Total syphilis” or “all stages of syphilis” includes primary, secondary, latent (including early latent, late latent, and latent syphilis of unknown duration), neurosyphilis, late (including late syphilis with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis), and congenital syphilis.

In 1996, the syphilis stage, “late syphilis with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis (late benign and cardiovascular syphilis)”, was added to the syphilis case definition (see STD Case Definitions in this **Appendix**).

While neurosyphilis can occur at almost any stage of syphilis, between 1996 and 2005, it was classified and reported as one of several mutually exclusive stages of syphilis. Beginning in 2005, neurosyphilis was no longer classified or reported as a distinct stage of syphilis. The Division of STD Prevention is reviewing these data collection and reporting changes to determine their impact on syphilis surveillance case definitions.

Congenital Syphilis Morbidity Reporting

In 1988, the surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis was changed. This case definition has greater sensitivity than the former definition.² In addition, many areas have greatly enhanced active case finding for congenital syphilis since 1988. For these reasons, the number of reported cases increased dramatically during 1989–1991. All reporting areas had implemented the new case definition for reporting congenital syphilis by January 1, 1992.

In addition to changing the case definition for congenital syphilis, CDC introduced a new data collection form (CDC 73.126) in 1990 (revised October 2003). Since 1995,

the data collected on this form have been used for reporting congenital syphilis cases and associated rates. This form is used to collect individual case information which allows more thorough analysis of case characteristics. For the purpose of analyses by race/ethnicity, if either the race or ethnicity question was answered, the case was included. For example, if “white” race was marked, but ethnicity was left blank, the individual was counted as “non-Hispanic white”. Congenital syphilis cases were reported by state and city of residence of the mother for the period 1995 through 2006.

Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring

Chlamydia and gonorrhea test positivity and syphilis seroreactivity were calculated for the following: women attending family planning clinics and prenatal clinics, men and women entering the National Job Training Program, men attending STD clinics and primary care clinics participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project, and men and women entering corrections facilities. Positivity was calculated by dividing the number of positive tests for chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis (numerator) by the total number of positive and negative tests for each disease (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. Except for the National Job Training Program screening data, these data sources may include more than one test from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during a year.

To increase the stability of the annual National Job Training Program prevalence estimates, chlamydia or gonorrhea prevalence data are presented when valid test results for 100 or more students per year are available for the population subgroup and state. The majority of the National Job Training Program’s chlamydia screening tests are tested by a single national contract laboratory which provides

those data to CDC. Gonorrhea screening tests for male and female students in many training centers are tested by local laboratories; these data are not available to CDC. To insure that state-specific gonorrhea screening data presented here are representative of all students entering training centers, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory are included only if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted is greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted from the same center for the same time period.

Various laboratory test methods were used for all of these data sources except the National Job Training Program. For most of the figures presenting test positivity or prevalence data, no adjustments of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity were made. However, for Figure 10 and Figure J, the chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.³ The weights used in this adjustment are the reciprocals of the sensitivities of the laboratory test methods used. These test type-specific sensitivities were estimates derived from published evaluations of chlamydia screening tests.^{4,5} Limitations of this adjustment include: unknown dates when laboratories changed tests, missing information on the test method, variation of test sensitivity within a technology type, and no adjustment for supplemental testing such as negative grey zone testing. For more details on chlamydia prevalence, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2006*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2008).

In the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project the syphilis seroreactivity data in most instances do not reflect confirmatory testing

and thus biologic false positive test results were not systematically excluded. The extent to which these data reflect prevalence of active syphilis infection varies by site. Similarly, in the Corrections Prevalence Monitoring Project, syphilis seroreactivity test results were not confirmed. Only a few juvenile corrections sites submitted data to CDC, making overall interpretation difficult due to the small sample size. Because only selected corrections facilities participated in the Corrections Prevalence Monitoring Project, state-specific positivity for syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea may not be representative of all corrections facilities in the state.

Prevalence data for region- and state-specific figures were published with permission from the Regional Infertility Prevention Program, selected state STD prevention programs, and the National Job Training Program.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Data on antimicrobial susceptibility in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* were collected through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel system of 28 STD clinics and five regional laboratories located throughout the United States. For more details on findings from GISP gonorrhea surveillance activities, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2006*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2008).

Other Surveillance Data Sources

National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI)

The information on the number of initial visits to private physicians' offices for sexually transmitted diseases was based on analysis of data from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (machine-readable files or summary statistics for the period 1966 through 2006). The NDTI is a probability sample survey of private physicians' clinical management practices. For more information on this database, contact IMS Health, 660 W. Germantown Pike, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462; Telephone: (800) 523-5333.

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)

The information on patients hospitalized for pelvic inflammatory disease or ectopic pregnancy was based on analysis of data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (machine-readable files for years 1980–2005), an ongoing nation wide sample survey of medical records of patients discharged from acute care hospitals in the United States, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. For more information, see *Graves EJ; 1988 Summary: National Hospital Discharge Survey; Advance data No. 185; Hyattsville (MD): National Center for Health Statistics, 1990*.

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER)

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER) (machine-readable files for 1995–2005) was used to obtain estimates of the number of emergency room visits for pelvic inflammatory disease among women ages 15 to 44 years. The estimates generated using these data sources (NHDS and

NHAMCS-ER) are based on statistical surveys and therefore have sampling variability associated with the estimates.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

*Healthy People 2010*⁶ is a set of health objectives for the U.S. to achieve over the first decade of the new century. It is used by people, States, communities, professional organizations, and others to help develop programs to improve health. *HP2010* builds on initiatives pursued over the past two decades. The 1979 Surgeon General's Report, *Healthy People, and Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives* established national health objectives and served as the basis for the development of State and community plans. Like its predecessors, *Healthy People 2010* was developed through a broad consultation process, built on the best scientific knowledge and designed to measure programs over time. *Healthy People 2010* is organized into 28 focus areas, each with objectives and measures designed to drive action that will support two overarching goals: 1) increasing the quality and years of healthy life and 2) eliminating health disparities.

Focus area 25 of *Healthy People 2010* –Sexually Transmitted Diseases, – contains objectives and measures related to STDs. The baselines, *HP2010* targets and annual progress toward the targets are reported in Table A3. The year 2010 targets for the diseases addressed in this report are: primary and secondary syphilis–0.2 case

per 100,000 population; congenital syphilis–1.0 case per 100,000 live births; and gonorrhea–19.0 cases per 100,000 population. An additional target established in the *HP2010* objectives is to reduce the *Chlamydia trachomatis* test positivity to 3% among females aged 15 to 24 years who attend family planning and STD clinics and among males aged 15 to 24 who attend STD clinics.

Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) Goals

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) was enacted by Congress to increase the confidence of citizens in the capability of the federal government, to increase the effectiveness and accountability of federal programs, to improve service delivery, to provide agencies a uniform tool for internal management and to assist Congressional decision making. GPRA requires each agency to have a performance plan with long-term outcomes and annual, measurable performance goals and to report on these plans annually, comparing results with annual goals. There are two STD GPRA goals: 1) reduction in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and 2) elimination of syphilis. Each of these goals has measures. The long-term goals and measures of progress are reported in Table A4.

¹ Office of Management and Budget. Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: Notice Federal Register December 27, 2000; 65(249): 82228-38

² Kaufman RE, Jones OG, Blount JH, Wiesner PJ. Questionnaire survey of reported early congenital syphilis: problems in diagnosis, prevention, and treatment. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1977;4:135-9.

³ Webster Dicker L, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, Black CM, Berman SM. The impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000;151:430-435.

⁴ Newhall WJ, DeLisle S, Fine D, et al. Head-to-head evaluation of five different non-culture chlamydia tests relative to a quality-assured culture standard. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1994;21:S165-6.

⁵ Black CM, Marrazzo J, Johnson RE, et al. Head-to-head multi center comparison of DNA probe and nucleic acid amplification tests for *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection in women performed with an improved reference standard. *J Clin Micro* 2002;40:3757-3763.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010* 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

Table A1. Selected STDs — Percentage of unknown, missing, or invalid values for selected variables by state and by nationally notifiable STD, 2006

| State | Primary and Secondary Syphilis | | | | Gonorrhea | | | Chlamydia | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity | Percent Unknown Age | Percent Unknown Sex | Percent Unknown Sex of Partners | Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity | Percent Unknown Age | Percent Unknown Sex | Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity | Percent Unknown Age | Percent Unknown Sex |
| Alabama | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 28.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 31.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Alaska | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Arizona | 14.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 35.5 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Arkansas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| California | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 33.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 34.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Colorado | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Connecticut | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Delaware | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| District of Columbia | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.1 | 22.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 46.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Florida | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 39.6 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Georgia | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 38.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 50.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Hawaii | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 41.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 49.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Idaho* | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Illinois | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Indiana | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Iowa | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Kansas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 22.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Kentucky | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Louisiana | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 25.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Maine* | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Maryland | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 25.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Massachusetts | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Michigan | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 47.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Minnesota | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Mississippi | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Missouri | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 17.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 22.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Montana* | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Nebraska* | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 25.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 24.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Nevada | 17.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 31.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| New Hampshire | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Jersey | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 37.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 46.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| New Mexico | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| New York | 19.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 42.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| North Carolina | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| North Dakota* | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ohio | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 29.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 34.7 | 2.7 | 1.5 |
| Oklahoma | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oregon | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 22.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rhode Island | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| South Carolina | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 29.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 37.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| South Dakota | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Tennessee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Texas | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Utah | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Vermont* | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Virginia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Washington | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 20.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| West Virginia | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Wyoming* | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| U.S. TOTAL | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |

*Percentages for P&S syphilis are based on less than 10 cases.

NOTE: "Unknown" includes unknown, missing, or invalid data values.

Table A2. Reported cases of sexually transmitted disease reporting source and by sex: United States, 2006

| <i>Disease</i> | <i>Non-STD Clinic</i> | | | <i>STD Clinic</i> | | | <i>Total*</i> | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| Chlamydia | 156,390 | 629,883 | 787,878 | 82,638 | 93,169 | 175,977 | 252,630 | 775,788 | 1,030,911 |
| Gonorrhea | 93,744 | 139,217 | 233,429 | 64,582 | 31,238 | 95,923 | 170,508 | 187,033 | 358,366 |
| Primary Syphilis | 1,418 | 141 | 1,559 | 917 | 132 | 1,049 | 2,400 | 278 | 2,678 |
| Secondary Syphilis | 4,029 | 749 | 4,781 | 1,713 | 399 | 2,114 | 5,893 | 1,180 | 7,078 |
| Early Latent Syphilis | 4,280 | 1,623 | 5,906 | 2,129 | 915 | 3,047 | 6,581 | 2,599 | 9,186 |
| Late and Late Latent Syphilis [†] | 8,030 | 4,929 | 12,972 | 2,682 | 1,637 | 4,319 | 10,915 | 6,716 | 17,644 |
| Chancroid | 7 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 21 | 33 |

*Totals include unknown sex and reporting source.

[†]Late and late latent syphilis includes late latent syphilis, latent syphilis of unknown duration, neurosyphilis, and late syphilis with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis.

See Appendix (Classification of STD Morbidity Reporting Source).

Table A3. Healthy People 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status

| <i>HP 2010 Objectives</i> | | <i>Baseline Year</i> | <i>Baseline</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>HP 2010 Target</i> |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 25-1 | Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> infections | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending family planning clinics | 1997 | 5.0% | 6.0%* | 6.4%* | 6.9%* | 6.9%* | 7.1%* | 3.0% |
| | b. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics | 1997 | 12.2% | 13.5%* | 14.1%* | 15.3%* | 15.4%* | 14.8%* | 3.0% |
| | c. Males aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics | 1997 | 15.7% | 17.5%* | 19.3%* | 20.8%* | 20.5%* | 20.8%* | 3.0% |
| 25-2 | Reduce gonorrhea (cases per 100,000 population) | 1997 | 123.0 | 122.0 | 115.2 | 112.4 | 114.6 | 120.9 | 19.0 |
| 25-3 | Eliminate sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis (cases per 100,000 population) | 1997 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| 25-4 | Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 to 29 years with genital herpes infection | 1988-94 | 17.0% | 11.0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 14.0% |
| 25-6 | Reduce the proportion of females aged 15 to 44 years who have ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) | 1995 | 8.0% | 5.0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5.0% |
| 25-7 | Reduce the proportion of childless females with fertility problems who have had a sexually transmitted disease or who have required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) | 1995 | 27.0% | 22.0% | NA | NA | NA | NA | 15.0% |
| 25-9 | Reduce congenital syphilis (cases per 100,000 live births) | 1997 | 27.0 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 1.0 |

| <i>HP 2010 Objective</i> | <i>Data Source</i> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 25-1 | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 25-2 | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 25-3 | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 25-4 | National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS. |
| 25-6 | National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS. |
| 25-7 | National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), CDC, NCHS. |
| 25-9 | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |

*Overall positivity not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

NOTE: Healthy People 2010 developmental objectives are not addressed in this report.

NA=Not available.

Table A4. Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) Sexually Transmitted Diseases Goals and Measures

| <i>GPRA Goals</i> | <i>Baseline</i> | <i>Actual Performance</i> | | <i>Long-Term Goal</i> |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>2002</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>2006</i> | <i>2010</i> |
| Goal 1: Reduction in PID (as measured by initial visits to physicians in women 15-44 years of age) | 197,000 | 176,000 | 106,000 | 168,000 |
| a. Prevalence of Chlamydia in high-risk women ≤ 25 years | 10.1%* | 9.2%* | 13.1%* | 8.6%* |
| b. Prevalence of Chlamydia in women ≤ 25 years in family planning clinics | 5.6%* | 6.3%* | 6.7%* | 4.9%* |
| c. Incidence of Gonorrhea/100,000 population in women 15-44 years of age | 279 | 275 | 290 | 237 |
| Goal 2: Elimination of Syphilis (as measured by incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population) | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.2 |
| a. Incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population - men | 3.8 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 4.2 |
| b. Incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population - women | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.38 |
| c. Incidence of Congenital Syphilis/100,000 live births | 10.2 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 3.9 |
| d. Black:white rate ratio of P&S Syphilis | 8:1 | 5.4:1 | 5.9:1 | 3:1 |

| <i>GPRA Goals</i> | <i>Data Source</i> |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 | National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health). |
| 1-a | National Job Training Program. |
| 1-b | Regional Infertility Prevention Projects (IPP) |
| 1-c | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 2 | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 2-a | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 2-b | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 2-c | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |
| 2-d | STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHHSTP. |

*Median state-specific chlamydia prevalence among women was not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

STD Surveillance Case Definitions

PART 1. CASE DEFINITIONS¹ FOR NATIONALLY NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Chancroid (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

A sexually transmitted disease characterized by painful genital ulceration and inflammatory inguinal adenopathy. The disease is caused by infection with *Haemophilus ducreyi*.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *H. ducreyi* from a clinical specimen

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case with both a) no evidence of *Treponema pallidum* infection by darkfield microscopic examination of ulcer exudate or by a serologic test for syphilis performed ≥ 7 days after onset of ulcers and b) either a clinical presentation of the ulcer(s) not typical of disease caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV) or a culture negative for HSV.

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Chlamydia trachomatis, Genital Infections (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

Infection with *Chlamydia trachomatis* may result in urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, acute salpingitis, or other syndromes when sexually transmitted; however, the infection is often asymptomatic in women. Perinatal infections may result in inclusion conjunctivitis and pneumonia in newborns. Other syndromes caused by *C. trachomatis* include lymphogranuloma venereum (see Lymphogranuloma Venereum) and trachoma.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *C. trachomatis* by culture or
- Demonstration of *C. trachomatis* in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Gonorrhea (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

A sexually transmitted infection commonly manifested by urethritis, cervicitis, or salpingitis. Infection may be asymptomatic.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of typical gram-negative, oxidase-positive diplococci (presumptive *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) from a clinical specimen, or

- Demonstration of *N. gonorrhoeae* in a clinical specimen by detection of antigen or nucleic acid, or
- Observation of gram-negative intracellular diplococci in a urethral smear obtained from a male

Case classification

Probable: a) demonstration of gram-negative intracellular diplococci in an endocervical smear obtained from a female or b) a written morbidity report of gonorrhea submitted by a physician

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis (All Definitions Revised 9/96)

Syphilis is a complex sexually transmitted disease that has a highly variable clinical course. Classification by a clinician with expertise in syphilis may take precedence over the following case definitions developed for surveillance purposes.

Syphilis, primary

Clinical description

A stage of infection with *Treponema pallidum* characterized by one or more chancres (ulcers); chancres might differ considerably in clinical appearance.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Demonstration of *T. pallidum* in clinical specimens by darkfield microscopy, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA-TP), or equivalent methods

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case with one or more ulcers (chancres) consistent with primary syphilis and a reactive serologic test (nontreponemal: Venereal Disease Research Laboratory [VDRL] or rapid plasma reagin [RPR]; treponemal: fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed [FTA-ABS] or microhemagglutination assay for antibody to *T. pallidum* [MHA-TP])

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis, secondary

Clinical description

A stage of infection caused by *T. pallidum* and characterized by localized or diffuse mucocutaneous lesions, often with generalized lymphadenopathy. The primary chancre may still be present.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Demonstration of *T. pallidum* in clinical specimens by darkfield microscopy, DFATP, or equivalent methods

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case with a nontreponemal (VDRL or RPR) titer ≥ 4

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis, latent

Clinical description

A stage of infection caused by *T. pallidum* in which organisms persist in the body of the infected person without causing symptoms or signs. Latent syphilis is subdivided into early, late, and unknown categories based on the duration of infection.

Case classification

Probable: no clinical signs or symptoms of syphilis and the presence of one of the following:

- No past diagnosis of syphilis, a reactive nontreponemal test (i.e., VDRL or RPR), and a reactive treponemal test (i.e., FTA-ABS or MHA-TP)
- A past history of syphilis therapy and a current nontreponemal test titer demonstrating fourfold or greater increase from the last nontreponemal test titer

Syphilis, early latent

Clinical description

A subcategory of latent syphilis. When initial infection has occurred within the previous 12 months, latent syphilis is classified as early latent.

Case classification

Probable: latent syphilis (see Syphilis, latent) in a person who has evidence of having acquired the infection within the previous 12 months based on one or more of the following criteria:

- Documented seroconversion or fourfold or greater increase in titer of a nontreponemal test during the previous 12 months
- A history of symptoms consistent with primary or secondary syphilis during the previous 12 months
- A history of sexual exposure to a partner who had confirmed or probable primary or secondary syphilis or probable early latent syphilis (documented independently as duration < 1 year)
- Reactive nontreponemal and treponemal tests from a person whose only possible exposure occurred within the preceding 12 months

Syphilis, late latent

Clinical description

A subcategory of latent syphilis. When initial infection has occurred > 1 year previously, latent syphilis is classified as late latent.

Case classification

Probable: latent syphilis (see Syphilis, latent) in a patient who has no evidence of having acquired the disease within the preceding 12 months (see Syphilis, early latent) and whose age and titer do not meet the criteria specified for latent syphilis of unknown duration.

Syphilis, latent, of unknown duration

Clinical description

A subcategory of latent syphilis. When the date of initial infection cannot be established as having occurred within the previous year and the patient's age and titer meet criteria described below, latent syphilis is classified as latent syphilis of unknown duration.

Case classification

Probable: latent syphilis (see Syphilis, latent) that does not meet the criteria for early latent syphilis, and the patient is aged 13–35 years and has a nontreponemal titer ≥ 32

Neurosyphilis

Clinical description

Evidence of central nervous system infection with *T. pallidum*

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- A reactive serologic test for syphilis and reactive VDRL in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)

Case classification

Probable: syphilis of any stage, a negative VDRL in CSF, and both the following:

- Elevated CSF protein or leukocyte count in the absence of other known causes of these abnormalities
- Clinical symptoms or signs consistent with neurosyphilis without other known causes for these clinical abnormalities

Confirmed: syphilis of any stage that meets the laboratory criteria for neurosyphilis

Syphilis, late, with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis (late benign syphilis and cardiovascular syphilis)

Clinical description

Clinical manifestations of late syphilis other than neurosyphilis may include inflammatory lesions of the cardiovascular system, skin, and bone. Rarely, other structures (e.g., the upper and lower respiratory tracts, mouth, eye, abdominal organs, reproductive organs, lymph nodes, and skeletal muscle) may be involved. Late syphilis usually becomes clinically manifest only after a period of 15–30 years of untreated infection.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Demonstration of *T. pallidum* in late lesions by fluorescent antibody or special stains (although organisms are rarely visualized in late lesions)

Case classification

Probable: characteristic abnormalities or lesions of the cardiovascular system, skin, bone, or other structures with a reactive treponemal test, in the absence of other known causes of these abnormalities, and without CSF abnormalities and clinical symptoms or signs consistent with neurosyphilis

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

Analysis of CSF for evidence of neurosyphilis is necessary in the evaluation of late syphilis with clinical manifestations.

Syphilitic Stillbirth

Clinical description

A fetal death that occurs after a 20-week gestation or in which the fetus weighs > 500 g and the mother had untreated or inadequately treated* syphilis at delivery

Comment

For reporting purposes, syphilitic stillbirths should be reported as cases of congenital syphilis.

Syphilis, Congenital (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

A condition caused by infection in utero with *Treponema pallidum*. A wide spectrum of severity exists, and only severe cases are clinically apparent at birth. An infant or child (aged < 2 years) may have signs such as hepatosplenomegaly, rash, condyloma lata, snuffles, jaundice (nonviral hepatitis), pseudoparalysis, anemia, or edema (nephrotic syndrome and/or malnutrition). An older child may have stigmata (e.g., interstitial keratitis, nerve deafness, anterior bowing of shins, frontal bossing, mulberry molars, Hutchinson teeth, saddle nose, rhagades, or Clutton joints).

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

Demonstration of *T. pallidum* by darkfield microscopy, fluorescent antibody, or other specific stains in specimens from lesions, placenta, umbilical cord, or autopsy material

Case classification

Probable: a condition affecting an infant whose mother had untreated or inadequately treated* syphilis at delivery, regardless of signs in the infant, or an infant or child who has a reactive treponemal test for syphilis and any one of the following:

- Any evidence of congenital syphilis on physical examination
- Any evidence of congenital syphilis on radiographs of long bones
- A reactive cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL)
- An elevated CSF cell count or protein (without other cause)
- A reactive fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed—19S-IgM antibody test or IgM enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

Congenital and acquired syphilis may be difficult to distinguish when a child is seropositive after infancy. Signs of congenital syphilis may not be obvious, and stigmata may not yet have developed. Abnormal values for CSF VDRL, cell count, and protein, as well as IgM antibodies, may be found in either congenital or acquired syphilis. Findings on radiographs of long bones may help because radiographic changes in the metaphysis and epiphysis are considered classic signs of congenitally acquired syphilis. The decision may ultimately be based on maternal history and clinical judgment. In a young child, the possibility of sexual abuse should be considered as a cause of acquired rather than congenital syphilis, depending on the clinical picture. For reporting purposes, congenital syphilis includes cases of congenitally acquired syphilis among infants and children as well as syphilitic stillbirths.

*Inadequate treatment consists of any nonpenicillin therapy or penicillin administered < 30 days before delivery.

PART 2. CASE DEFINITIONS¹ FOR NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Genital Herpes (Herpes Simplex Virus) (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

A condition characterized by visible, painful genital or anal lesions

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of herpes simplex virus from cervix, urethra, or anogenital lesion, or
- Demonstration of virus by antigen detection technique in clinical specimens from cervix, urethra, or anogenital lesion, or
- Demonstration of multinucleated giant cells on a Tzanck smear of scrapings from an anogenital lesion

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case (in which primary and secondary syphilis have been excluded by appropriate serologic tests and darkfield microscopy, when available) with either a diagnosis of genital herpes based on clinical presentation (without laboratory confirmation) or a history of one or more previous episodes of similar genital lesions

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

Genital herpes should be reported only once per patient. The first diagnosis for a patient with no previous diagnosis should be reported.

Genital Warts (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

An infection characterized by the presence of visible, exophytic (raised) growths on the internal or external genitalia, perineum, or perianal region

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Histopathologic changes characteristic of human papillomavirus infection in specimens obtained by biopsy or exfoliative cytology or
- Demonstration of virus by antigen or nucleic acid detection in a lesion biopsy

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case without histopathologic diagnosis and without microscopic or serologic evidence that the growth is the result of secondary syphilis

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

Genital warts should be reported only once per patient. The first diagnosis for a patient with no previous diagnosis should be reported.

Granuloma Inguinale

Clinical description

A slowly progressive ulcerative disease of the skin and lymphatics of the genital and perianal area caused by infection with *Calymmatobacterium granulomatis*. A clinically compatible case would have one or more painless or minimally painful granulomatous lesions in the anogenital area.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Demonstration of intracytoplasmic Donovan bodies in Wright or Giemsa-stained smears or biopsies of granulation tissue

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Lymphogranuloma Venereum**Clinical description**

Infection with L1, L2, or, L3 serovars of *Chlamydia trachomatis* may result in a disease characterized by genital lesions, suppurative regional lymphadenopathy, or hemorrhagic proctitis. The infection is usually sexually transmitted.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *C. trachomatis*, serotype L1, L2, or L3 from clinical specimen, or
- Demonstration by immunofluorescence of inclusion bodies in leukocytes of an inguinal lymph node (bubo) aspirate, or
- Positive microimmunofluorescent serologic test for a lymphogranuloma venereum strain of *C. trachomatis*

Case classification

Probable: a clinically compatible case with one or more tender fluctuant inguinal lymph nodes or characteristic proctogenital lesions with supportive laboratory findings of a single *C. trachomatis* complement fixation titer of > 64

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Mucopurulent Cervicitis (Revised 9/96)**Clinical description**

Cervical inflammation that is not the result of infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Cervical inflammation is defined by the presence of one of the following criteria:

- Mucopurulent secretion (from the endocervix) that is yellow or green when viewed on a white, cotton-tipped swab (positive swab test)
- Induced endocervical bleeding (bleeding when the first swab is placed in the endocervix)

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- No evidence of *N. gonorrhoeae* by culture, Gram stain, or antigen or nucleic acid detection, and no evidence of *T. vaginalis* on wet mount

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case in a female who does not have either gonorrhea or trichomoniasis

Comment

Mucopurulent cervicitis (MPC) is a clinical diagnosis of exclusion. The syndrome may result from infection with any of several agents (see *Chlamydia trachomatis*, Genital Infections). If gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, and chlamydia are excluded, a clinically compatible illness should be classified as

MPC. An illness in a female that meets the case definition of MPC and *C. trachomatis* infection should be classified as chlamydia.

Nongonococcal Urethritis (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

Urethral inflammation that is not the result of infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Urethral inflammation may be diagnosed by the presence of one of the following criteria:

- A visible abnormal urethral discharge, or
- A positive leukocyte esterase test from a male aged < 60 years who does not have a history of kidney disease or bladder infection, prostate enlargement, urogenital anatomic anomaly, or recent urinary tract instrumentation, or
- Microscopic evidence of urethritis (≥ 5 white blood cells per high-power field) on a Gram stain of a urethral smear

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- No evidence of *N. gonorrhoeae* infection by culture, Gram stain, or antigen or nucleic acid detection

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case in a male in whom gonorrhea is not found, either by culture, Gram stain, or antigen or nucleic acid detection

Comment

Nongonococcal urethritis (NGU) is a clinical diagnosis of exclusion. The syndrome may result from infection with any of several agents (see *Chlamydia trachomatis*, Genital Infection). If gonorrhea and chlamydia are excluded, a clinically compatible illness should be classified as NGU. An illness in a male that meets the case definition of NGU and *C. trachomatis* infection should be classified as chlamydia.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (Revised 9/96)

Clinical case definition

A clinical syndrome resulting from the ascending spread of microorganisms from the vagina and endocervix to the endometrium, fallopian tubes, and/or contiguous structures. In a female who has lower abdominal pain and who has not been diagnosed as having an established cause other than pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (e.g., ectopic pregnancy, acute appendicitis, and functional pain), all the following clinical criteria must be present:

- Lower abdominal tenderness, and
- Tenderness with motion of the cervix, and
- Adnexal tenderness

In addition to the preceding criteria, at least one of the following findings must also be present:

- Meets the surveillance case definition of *C. trachomatis* infection or gonorrhea
- Temperature > 100.4 F (> 38.0 C)
- Leukocytosis > 10,000 white blood cells/mm³
- Purulent material in the peritoneal cavity obtained by culdocentesis or laparoscopy

- Pelvic abscess or inflammatory complex detected by bimanual examination or by sonography
- Patient is a sexual contact of a person known to have gonorrhea, chlamydia, or nongonococcal urethritis

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition

Comment

For reporting purposes, a clinician's report of PID should be counted as a case.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance, 1997. *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-10;1).

STD Project Directors, STD Program Managers, and State and Territorial Epidemiologists

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of state STD project directors, STD program managers, and state and territorial epidemiologists to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of September 14, 2007.

| | STD Project Directors | STD Program Managers | State Epidemiologists |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alabama | Charles H. Woernle | Sandra Langston | John Lofgren |
| Alaska | Wendy Crator | Donna Cecere | Joe McLaughlin |
| Arizona | Judy Norton | Alfonso Urquidi | Kenneth Komatsu |
| Arkansas | Gary Horton | Mark Barnes | Jim Phillips |
| California | Gail Bolan | Romni Neiman | Gilberto Chavez |
| Los Angeles | Peter Kerndt | Mary Hayes | Gilberto Chavez |
| San Francisco | Jeffrey Klausner | Wendy Wolf | Gilberto Chavez |
| Colorado | Maureen Bush | Bob Bongiovanni | Ken Gershman |
| Connecticut | James L. Hadler | Heidi Jenkins | James L. Hadler |
| Delaware | James C. Welch | Catherine Mosley | Paula Eggers |
| District of Columbia | Karyn Berry | John Heath | John Davies-Cole |
| Florida | Russell Eggert | Karla Schmitt | John Middaugh |
| Georgia | Linda Smart-Smith | Russ Cantrell | Susan Lance |
| Hawaii | Peter Whiticar | Roy Ohye | Paul Effler |
| Idaho | Richard Armstrong | Vacant | Christine G. Hahn |
| Illinois | Charlie Rabins | Ed Renier | Craig Conover (Acting) |
| Chicago | Will Wong | John Paffel | Craig Conover (Acting) |
| Indiana | Jerry Burkman | Jim Beall | Robert Teclaw |
| Iowa | Julie McMahon | Karen Thompson | Patricia Quinlisk |
| Kansas | Brenda Walker | R. Allen Mayer | Gail Hansen |
| Kentucky | Robert Brawley | David Raines | Kraig Humbaugh |
| Louisiana | Lisa Ann Longfellow | Lisa Ann Longfellow | Raoult Ratard |
| Maine | Bob Woods | Jennah Godo | Kathleen F. Gensheimer |
| Maryland | Barbara Conrad | Glen Oltoff | David Blythe |
| Baltimore | Laura Herrera | Victoria Stovall | David Blythe |
| Massachusetts | Thomas Bertrand | Thomas Bertrand | Alfred DeMaria |
| Michigan | Mark Miller | Mark A. Miller | Corrine Miller |
| Minnesota | Julia Ashley | Julia Ashley | Ruth Lynfield |
| Mississippi | Craig Thompson | Craig Thompson | Lovetta Brown |
| Missouri | Herbert Michael | Vacant | Bao-Ping Zhu |
| Montana | Laurie Kops | Vacant | Todd A. Damrow |
| Nebraska | Phil Medina | Phil Medina | Thomas J. Safranek |
| Nevada | Richard Whitley | Bill Hill | Ishan Azzam |
| New Hampshire | Denise Rondeau | Drew Thomits | Jose Montero |
| New Jersey | Janet DeGraaf | Jerry Carolina | Eddy A. Bresnitz |
| New Mexico | Daryl Smith | Jaime Vega-Hernandez | C. Mack Sewell |
| New York | F. Bruce Coles | Dennis Murphy | Perry F. Smith |
| New York City | Susan Blank | Steve Rubin | Marcelle Layton |
| North Carolina | Evelyn M. Foust | Evelyn M. Foust | Jeffrey Engel |
| North Dakota | Kimberly Weis | Kimberly Weis | Kirby Kruger |
| Ohio | Barbara Bradley | Amy LaGessee | Forrest W. Smith |
| Oklahoma | Michael Harmon | Chang Lee | Kristy Bradley |
| Oregon | Vada Latin | Doug Harger | Melvin Kohn |
| Pennsylvania | Weston Ruhrig | Steve Kowalewski | Veronica Urdaneta |
| Philadelphia | Caroline Johnson | Vacant | Veronica Urdaneta |
| Rhode Island | Utpala Bandy | Michael Gosciminski | Utpala Bandy |
| South Carolina | Dorothy Waln (Acting) | Robert Ray | James J. Gibson |
| South Dakota | Laurie Gill | David Morgan | Lon Kightlinger |
| Tennessee | Jeaneece Seals | Robert Burke | Allen Craig |
| Texas | Felipe Rocha | Jim Lee | Vincent Fonseca |
| Utah | Jennifer Brown | Tim Lane | Robert T. Rolfs |
| Vermont | Daniel Daltry | Daniel Daltry | Cortland Lohff |
| Virginia | Kathryn Hafford | Kathryn Hafford (Acting) | Carl Armstrong |
| Washington | Larry Klopfenstein | Larry Klopfenstein | Marcia Goldoft |
| West Virginia | Loretta E. Haddy | Susan Hall | Loretta E. Haddy |
| Wisconsin | Sandra Breitborde | Anthony Wade | Jeffrey Davis |
| Wyoming | Brownen Anderson | Vacant | Tracy Murphy |
| American Samoa | Utoofili Asofaafeta Maga | Sarona Maae | Joseph Roth |
| Federated States of Micronesia | Nena S. Nena | Johnny Hebel | Nena S. Nena |
| Government of the Marshall Islands | Justina Langidrik | Zachraias Zachraias | James Hosfschneider |
| Guam | Josie O'Mallan | Bernadette Schumann | Robert L. Haddock |
| Puerto Rico | Greduvel Duran-Guzman | Trinidad Garcia | Enid Garcia |
| Republic of Palau | Victor Yano | Johana Ngiruchelbad | Julie Erb-Alvarez3 |
| Virgin Islands | Darlene Carty | Taetia Phillips-Dorsett | Darlene Carty |