Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2007 Supplement

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2007

Division of STD Prevention
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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2007/**. To view the State and City Profiles, please use the drop down boxes on **http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2007/**.

Preface

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2007 presents statistics and trends for genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in the United States through 2007. This annual publication is intended as a reference document for policy makers, program managers, health planners, researchers, and others who are concerned with the public health implications of this disease. The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

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

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2007 consists of four parts. The National Profile contains text and figures that provide an overview of chlamydia surveillance in sexually active women and men in the United States. It also includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. The Regional Profiles contain chlamydia data from women in all ten Health and Human Services regions. The State Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia among women in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The City Profiles provide statistical information about chlamydia in women for selected cities.

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

Acknowledgements

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

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NATIONAL PROFILE

NATIONAL PROFILE

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report – 2007

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project is a collaborative effort among the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, federally-funded STD programs, state epidemiologists, public health laboratory directors, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Indian Health Service (IHS). The purpose of the project is to monitor the prevalence of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections among women screened for this infection in the United States through publicly-funded programs. The data presented on chlamydial infection in this report complement and supplement data presented in CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2007*.[1]

Introduction

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

Sources of Data

Regional Infertility Prevention Projects

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

The 10 HHS regions referred to in the text and figures are as follows: Region I = Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region II = New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands; Region III = Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region IV = Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region V = Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region VI = Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region VII = Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region VIII = Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region IX = Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada; and Region X = Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

State and Local Health Departments

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

Corrections Facilities

In 2007, 37 states and Puerto Rico reported chlamydia screening data from corrections facilities. These data were reported as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, or in response to CDC's request for data.

Indian Health Service

The Indian Health Service National STD Program provides support for chlamydia screening and treatment services for at-risk Alaska Native/American Indian women through the Stop Chlamydia Project. In 2007, over 21,000 women aged 15 to 24 years who attended IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian health centers were screened for chlamydia. Data were available from five of the ten HHS regions (V, VI, VIII, IX, X).

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia, with all tests performed at a central contract laboratory.[4] Changes in the test type used for females occurred in 1998, switching from the EIA to the DNA hybridization probe (GenProbe PACE 2).[5] Beginning in 2000, a small proportion of females were screened using the strand displacement assay (BDProbeTec ET).[5] By 2006, most females were screened using the strand displacement assay. Since July 2003, male National Job Training Program entrants have also been screened for chlamydia using the strand displacement assay.[6] Annually, over 35,000 men are screened. The National Job Training Program is primarily a residential job training program for urban and rural economically-disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 24 years at more than 100 sites throughout the country. The chlamydia test results from the National Job Training Program were used to calculate prevalence in this population.

Data Limitations

The interpretation of chlamydia data is complicated by several factors. First, case reports and prevalence data result from the use of several different types of diagnostic tests for chlamydial infection (e.g., direct fluorescent antibody, EIA, DNA probe assay, nucleic acid amplification); these tests vary in their sensitivity and specificity. Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) are the most sensitive tests currently available in the United States. Second, chlamydia positivity in women attending clinics is an estimate of prevalence; it is not true prevalence. Crude positivity may include those women who are tested two or more times during a single year. Comparisons of positivity with prevalence have shown that in family planning clinics, positivity is generally similar to or slightly higher than prevalence, and in STD clinics, positivity is somewhat lower than prevalence; however, these differences are usually small, with a relative difference of less than 10%.[7] Third, while nearly all family planning clinics perform universal screening of sexually active women < 20 years of age, and most clinics do so among women < 26 years of age, some selective screening is performed among women 20- to 25-years old, and selective screening is frequently performed among women > 26 years of age. Fourth, family planning and other clinic-based data reported to CDC may not be fully representative of the entire clinic population. Reporting completeness requirements and programmatic influences may lead to only partial reporting from some clinics. Finally, while monitoring prevalence among persons seeking care at clinics provides important information on certain segments of the population, these data cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

In the National Job Training Program, data are limited to entrance exam testing; therefore, no one is included twice and true prevalence is ascertained. All persons entering the National Job Training Program are required to be tested.

As noted above, various laboratory test methods were used for all data. The figures presented in this report do not include an adjustment of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. Previous versions of this report included adjustments to selected figures in which chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.[8]

Chlamydia Data – 2007

Case reports

In 2007, 1,108,374 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reported number of cases of chlamydial infection was over three times greater than the reported cases of gonorrhea (355,991 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2007). From 1988 through 2007, the reported rate of chlamydial infection in women increased from 142 cases to 544 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1). The increase in the reported national chlamydia rate likely represents increased chlamydia screening, increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs), which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests, and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.

In 2007, state- and outlying area-specific chlamydia rates among women ranged from 230 per 100,000 population to 1,285 per 100,000 population (Figure 2). This variation in rates reflects both state-specific differences in screening and reporting practices and true disease burden.

Chlamydia case rates continue to remain high in all races and ethnicities (Figure 3). In 2007, the rate of chlamydia among blacks was over eight times higher than that of whites (1,398.7 and 162.3 cases per 100,000 population, respectively). In 2007, case rates were higher than 2006 case rates in all racial/ethnic groups, with the exception of American Indian/Alaska Natives.

Among women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2007 were among 15- to 19-year-olds (3,004.7 cases per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2,948.8 cases per 100,000 females) (Figure 4).

Chlamydia positivity in women in family planning and prenatal clinics

In 2007, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.9% (range: 2.9% to 16.8%) (Figures 5 and 6). Since 1997, the median chlamydia positivity rate has slightly increased over time. This increase is likely due primarily to increasing usage of more sensitive test technology. Changes in test technology to utilize more sensitive tests have been shown to impact positivity rates.[9]

Chlamydia test positivity among 15-24-year-old women screened in family planning clinics fluctuated in all 10 HHS regions between 2003 and 2007 (Figure 7). Positivity has remained fairly stable in four regions (I, III, V, X). From 2003 to 2006, slight decreases in positivity occurred in one region (II), followed by a small increase in 2007. In the remaining five regions (IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX), positivity rates increased slightly over the five-year time frame from 2003 to 2007. Similar trends in positivity are seen for adolescent women aged 15-19 years screened in family planning clinics (Figure 8). The positivity rates presented in Figures 7 and 8 are not adjusted for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity.

Usage of NAAT technology in family planning clinics to screen women aged 15-24 years for chlamydia was widespread in 2007 (Figure 9). In four regions, NAATS were used nearly exclusively from 2003 to 2007 (I, V, VII, VIII). By 2007, five additional regions used NAATs over 50% of the time (II, III, IV, IX, X). Only one region reported a low NAAT-usage rate in 2007; however, usage increased from 2003 to 2007 (VI). As NAAT usage continues to increase across the U.S., the impact of test technology on the interpretation of chlamydia case rate and positivity data will decrease.

In 2007, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 22 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 7.4% (range 2.0% to 20.7%) (Figure 10).

Chlamydia prevalence in Indian Health Service (IHS) clinics

The chlamydia positivity rate among females aged 15-24 years screened in IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian health center clinics ranged from 8.1% in HHS region V to 11.6% in region VIII (Figure 11).

Chlamydia prevalence in National Job Training Program entrants

In women entering the National Job Training Program in 2007, based on their place of residence before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 3.8% to 23.5% in 40 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (Figure 12). The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 13.2%.

In men entering the program from 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in 2007, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.2% (range: 2.0% to 14.5%) (Figure 13).

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

In 2007, data on the positivity of chlamydial infection in persons entering juvenile or adult corrections facilities were reported to CDC from 37 states and Puerto Rico (Tables 1 and 2). In adolescent women entering 73 juvenile detention facilities, the median facility-specific positivity for chlamydia was 14.3% (range: 2.5% to 32.1%). In women entering 37 adult corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity was 6.4% (range: 0.0% to 21.0%).

The median facility-specific chlamydia positivity in adolescent men entering 109 juvenile corrections facilities in 2007 was 5.7% (range: 0.0% to 14.2%). In men entering 51 adult corrections facilities, the median positivity was 7.7% (range: 0.5% to 25.3%).

References

[1]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2006*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, October 2007.

[2]Hillis S, Black C, Newhall J, Walsh C, Groseclose SL. New opportunities for chlamydia prevention: applications of science to public health practice. *Sex Transm Dis* 1995;22:70-5.

[3]Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Chlamydia trachomatis* genital infections - United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1997;46:193-8.

[4]Mertz KJ, Ransom RL, St. Louis ME, Groseclose SL, et al. Decline in the prevalence of genital chlamydial infection in young women entering a National Job Training Program. *Am J Pub Health* 2001;91(8);1287-90.

[5]Joesoef MR, Mosure DJ. Prevalence trends in chlamydial infections among young women entering the National Job Training Program, 1998-2004. *Sex Transm Dis* 2006;33(9):571-575.

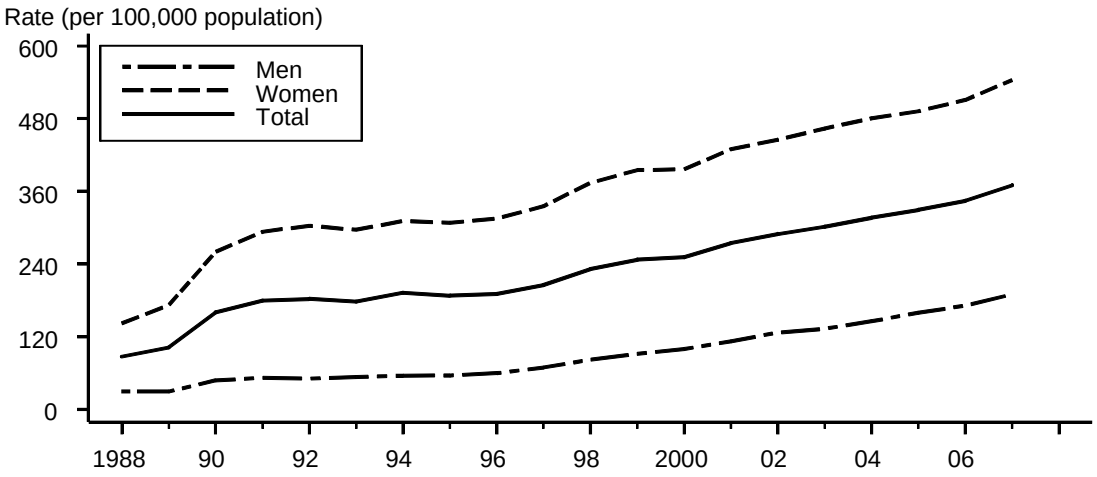
[6]Joesoef MR, Mosure DJ. Prevalence of chlamydia in young men in the United States from newly implemented universal screening in a National Job Training Program. *Sex Transm Dis* 2006;33(10):636-639.

[7]Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? *Sex Transm Dis* 1998;25:251-3.

[8] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006 Supplement, Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2006*. Rev Ed. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; May 2008.

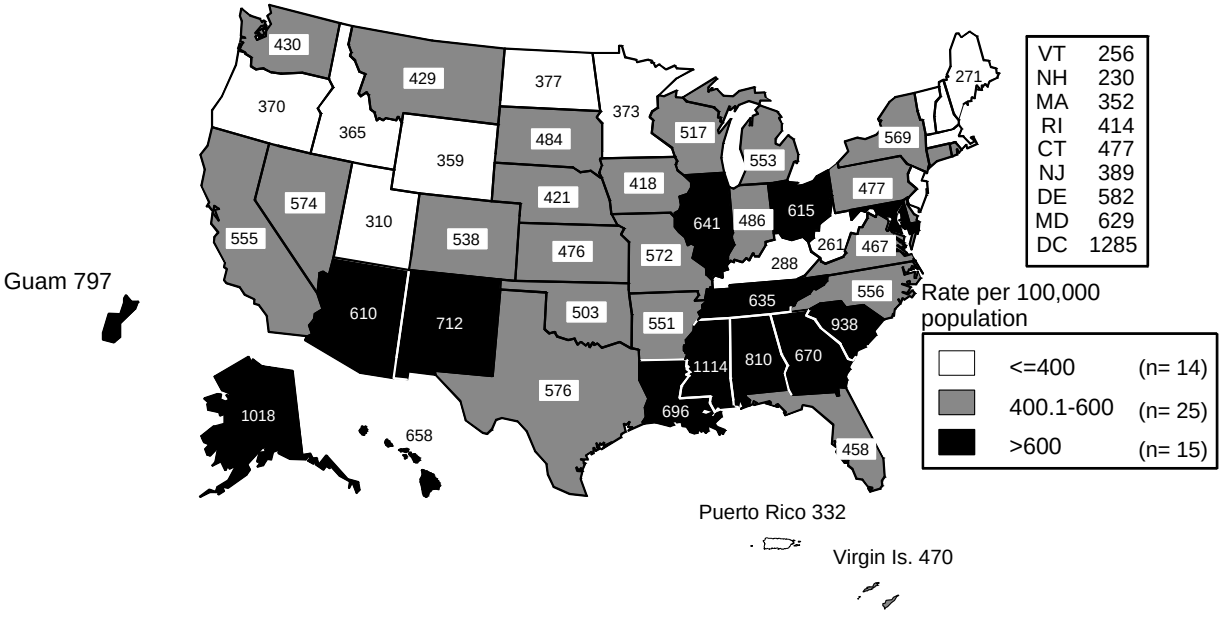
[9] Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, et al. Impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000;51:430-5

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1988–2007



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

Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2007



Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 540.9 per 100,000 female population.

Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1998–2007

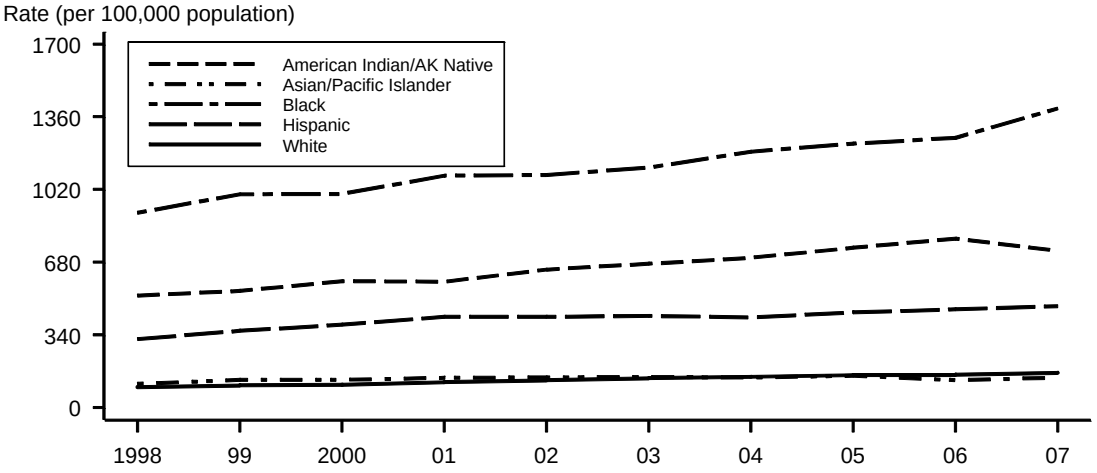


Figure 4. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2007

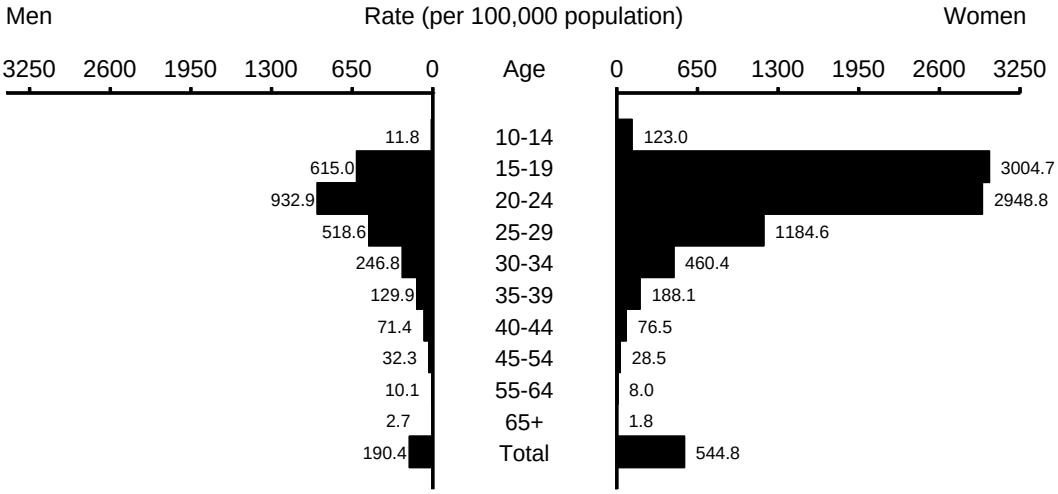
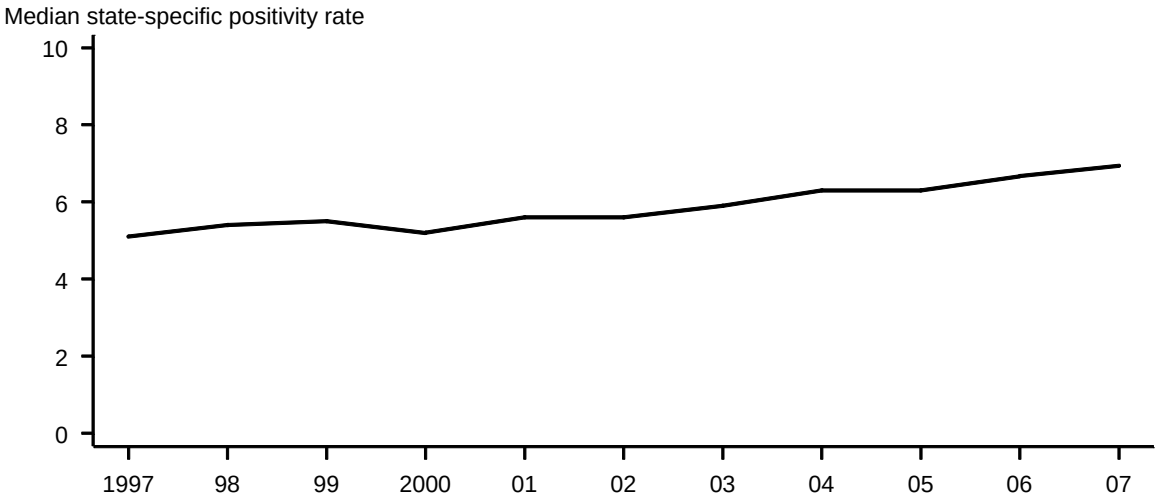


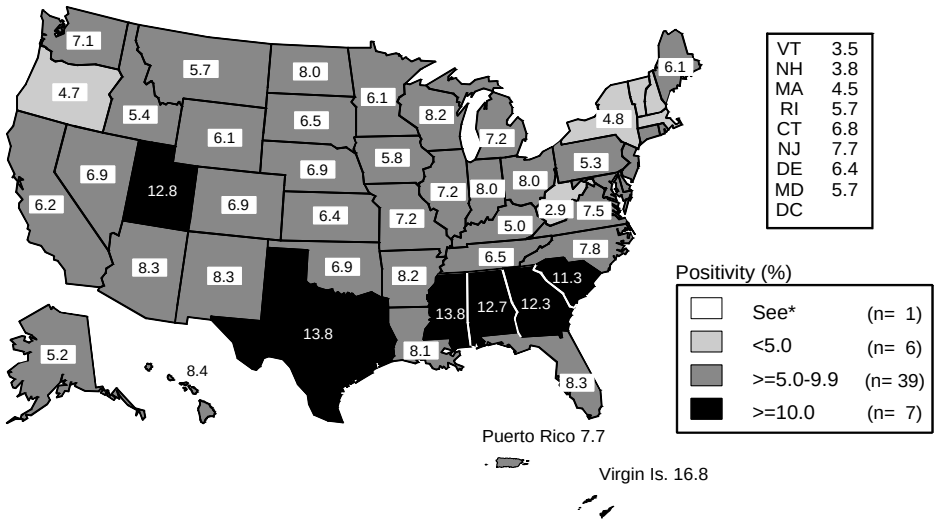
Figure 5. Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2007



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

SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 6. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2007

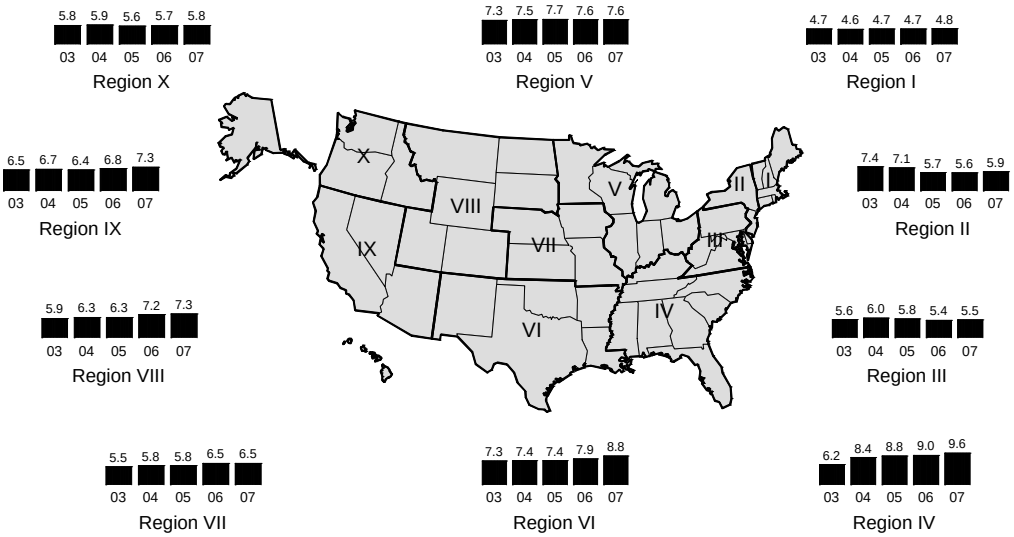


* Data not available in 2007.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2007.

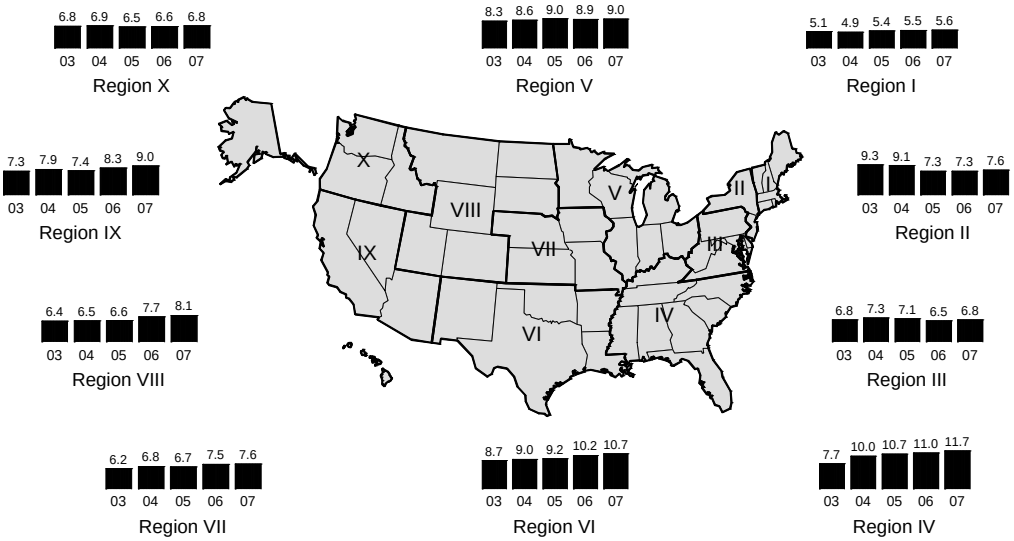
SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 7. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2003–2007



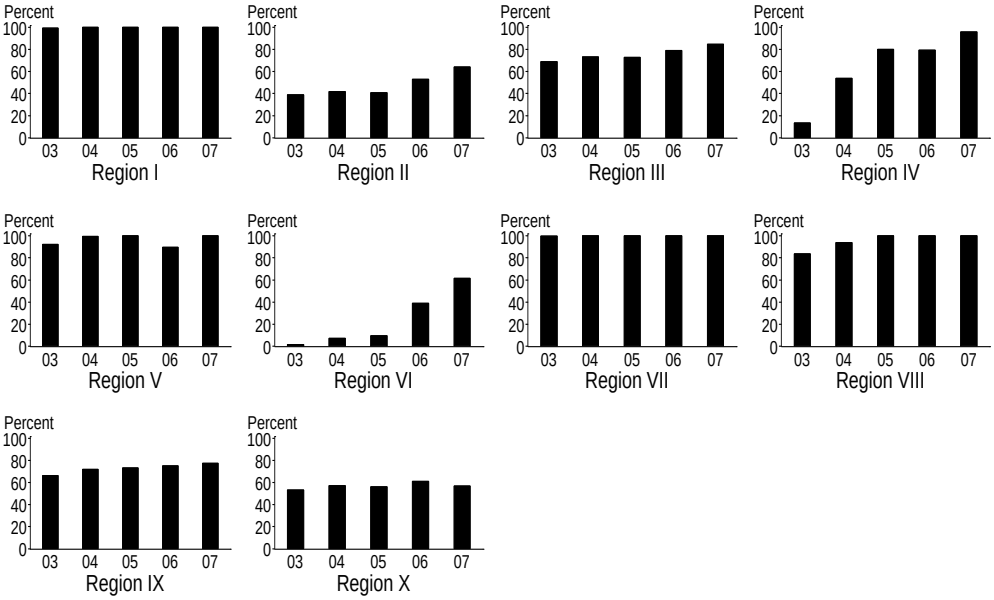
SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 8. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2003-2007



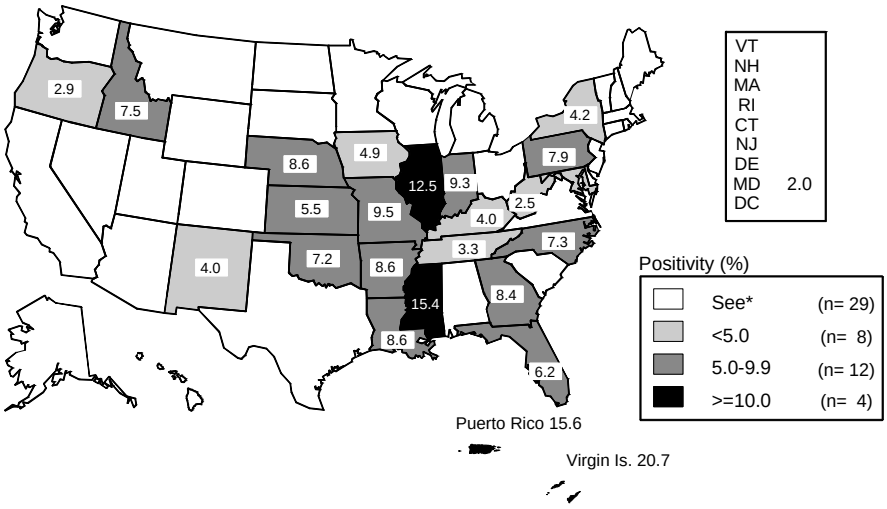
SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure 9. Chlamydia – Percent of tests that were nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) in family planning clinics among 15- to 24-year-old women by HHS region, 2003-2007



SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

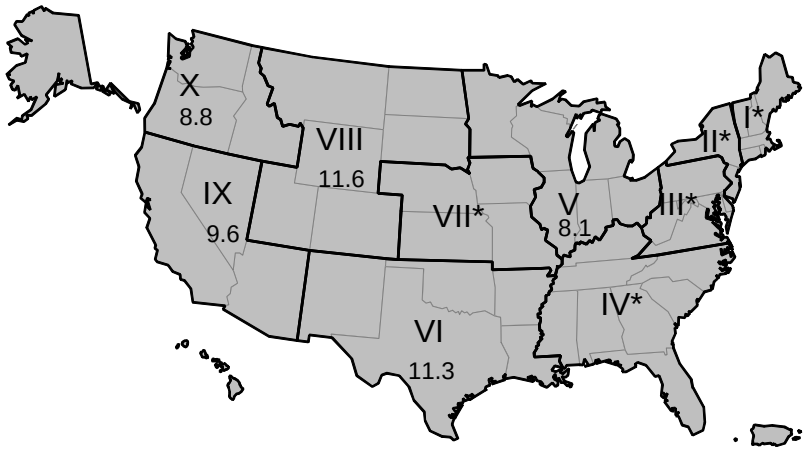
Figure 10. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2007



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

SOURCE: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project (Regional Infertility Prevention Projects); Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

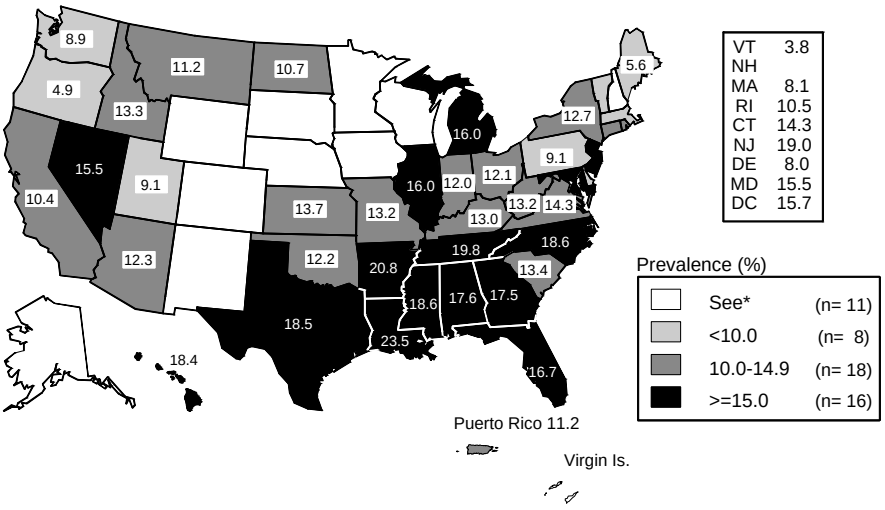
Figure 11. Chlamydia – Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in Indian Health Service (IHS) clinics by HHS region, 2007



*Chlamydia positivity data not available. See Appendix for definitions of HHS Regions.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

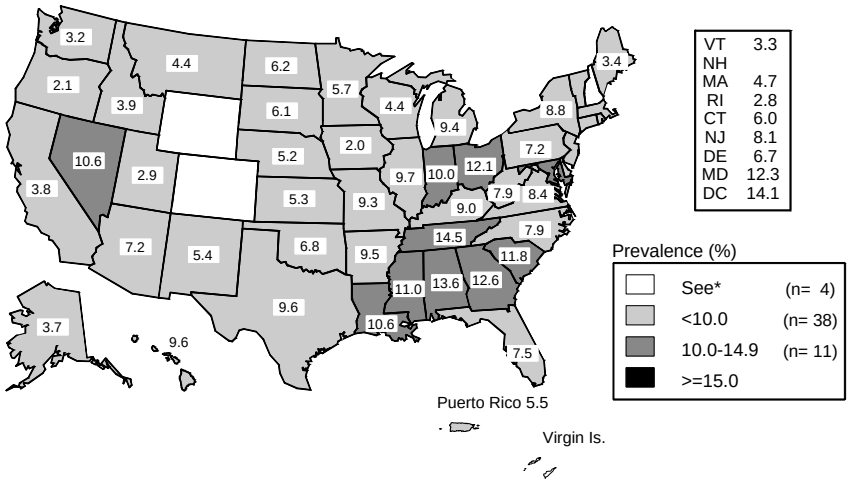
Figure 12. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2007



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2007.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program; Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas)

Figure 13. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2007



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2007.

SOURCE: National Job Training Program; Department of Labor (in collaboration with the Center for Disease Detection, San Antonio, Texas)

Table 1. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2007

	Men			Women		
State	*No. of Facilities*	*No of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
Alabama	—	—	—	1	119	16.0
Arizona	6	5,375	5.4 (2.4-8.4)	5	1,503	16.1 (3.2-20.8)
California*	18	24,033	4.9 (0.0-10.6)	22	11,007	11.1 (2.5-27.0)
Colorado	1	236	7.6	—	—	—
Connecticut	2	726	3.2 (2.6-3.8)	2	257	11.3 (10.9-11.6)
Georgia	15	5,787	6.2 (1.7-11.0)	11	2,101	20.0 (13.5-27.7)
Hawaii	1	147	8.8	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	1	208	11.5
Illinois	5	4,705	7.8 (6.5-10.9)	1	396	17.9
Indiana	1	979	10.1	1	237	21.1
Kentucky	7	2,152	4.9 (2.3-9.8)	1	176	12.5
Maryland	4	1,731	5.9 (2.7-7.5)	2	408	15.1 (14.3-15.9)
Massachusetts	1	412	2.2	—	—	—
Michigan	8	5,096	10.1 (6.2-13.9)	4	1,378	17.0 (10.3-19.7)
Minnesota	1	306	11.8	—	—	—
Mississippi	1	465	9.0	1	106	15.1
Missouri	1	449	6.9	—	—	—
Nebraska	1	368	6.3	1	193	12.4
Nevada	2	1,388	8.9 (3.7-14.2)	2	278	23.0 (13.9-32.1)
New Jersey	3	2,786	7.9 (6.6-11.4)	1	169	18.3
New Mexico	2	638	5.7 (4.1-7.2)	—	—	—
New York	7	4,616	4.2 (2.6-6.1)	5	1,086	14.6 (12.1-15.7)
North Dakota	1	132	6.8	—	—	—
Ohio	5	6,216	8.2 (5.0-11.2)	3	1,314	18.8 (7.6-20.4)
Oregon	3	1,442	4.5 (3.3-8.6)	3	423	7.6 (6.5-19.5)
Pennsylvania	1	127	3.1	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	2	354	4.1 (3.5-4.7)	1	107	20.6
Tennessee	1	1,911	4.3	1	825	12.4
Texas	1	832	9.4	1	199	16.6
Virginia	1	729	8.1	—	—	—
Washington	5	1,030	5.0 (2.7-13.4)	3	907	12.4 (3.5-21.0)
Wisconsin	2	576	5.6 (4.5-6.8)	—	—	—
Total	109	75,744	5.7 (0.0-14.2)	73	23,397	14.3 (2.5-32.1)

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

Table 2. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2007

	Men			Women		
State	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Facilities*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
Arizona	3	874	13.9 (11.5-15.7)	2	1,474	9.9 (4.7-15.2)
California*	5	4,338	4.2 (2.9-5.8)	4	9,316	11.2 (5.3-15.6)
Delaware	1	679	4.1	2	1,008	7.8 (5.1-10.4)
Hawaii	—	—	—	2	288	12.3 (6.4-18.3)
Illinois	6	2,621	10.5 (5.9-14.8)	3	2,903	5.1 (3.3-5.7)
Indiana	1	1,209	6.7	2	1,433	10.1 (10.1-10.2)
Iowa	2	768	13.8 (8.1-19.4)	1	435	5.1
Maryland	1	633	6.0	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2	3,601	4.7 (4.7-4.8)	2	911	4.0 (3.6-4.3)
Michigan	1	154	25.3	1	240	10.4
Missouri	1	3,018	5.8	1	570	4.6
Montana	—	—	—	1	106	—
Nebraska	4	1,585	8.2 (6.2-19.9)	1	225	11.6
Nevada	1	294	9.5	1	182	8.8
New Mexico	1	130	10.8	1	478	10.5
New York	2	7,054	7.0 (3.7-10.3)	1	249	5.2
North Dakota	1	469	5.5	1	101	5.9
Oregon	2	233	20.4 (18.4-22.3)	1	169	7.7
Pennsylvania	3	2,210	7.7 (4.3-10.3)	3	610	5.4 (4.9-6.9)
South Carolina	2	1,101	8.6 (7.9-9.3)	1	145	8.3
Texas	3	2,264	7.1 (0.5-16.6)	2	942	19.1 (17.3-21.0)
Utah	1	110	9.1	1	171	11.7
Washington	—	—	—	1	801	6.1
West Virginia	4	1,510	2.9 (0.5-5.1)	1	151	0.7
Wisconsin	4	4,415	9.0 (5.6-13.5)	1	737	2.0
TOTAL	51	39,270	7.7 (0.5-25.3)	37	23,645	6.4 (0.0-21.0)

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

REGIONAL PROFILES

REGIONAL PROFILES

Regional Profiles

This section contains ten profiles on chlamydia positivity trends in family planning clinics, one for each of the ten HHS Regions. Each of the following profiles contains a map of the region and a bar graph showing trends in chlamydia positivity rates (Figure A). Accompanying text describes the data and provides additional details, including the proportion of all chlamydia tests performed that were nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs). NAATs are the most sensitive tests currently available for the detection of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections and may be performed on a variety of biologic specimens. NAAT usage has been increasing over time in each of the ten HHS regions (Figure 9).

Figure A, displaying chlamydia trends, presents unadjusted positivity data.

Region I

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region I was 4.8%, representing a very slight increase since 2006 (4.7% positivity). Region I has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

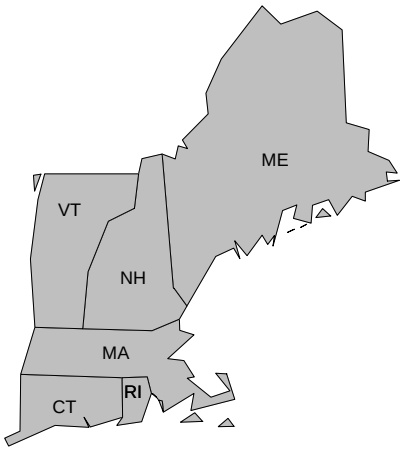
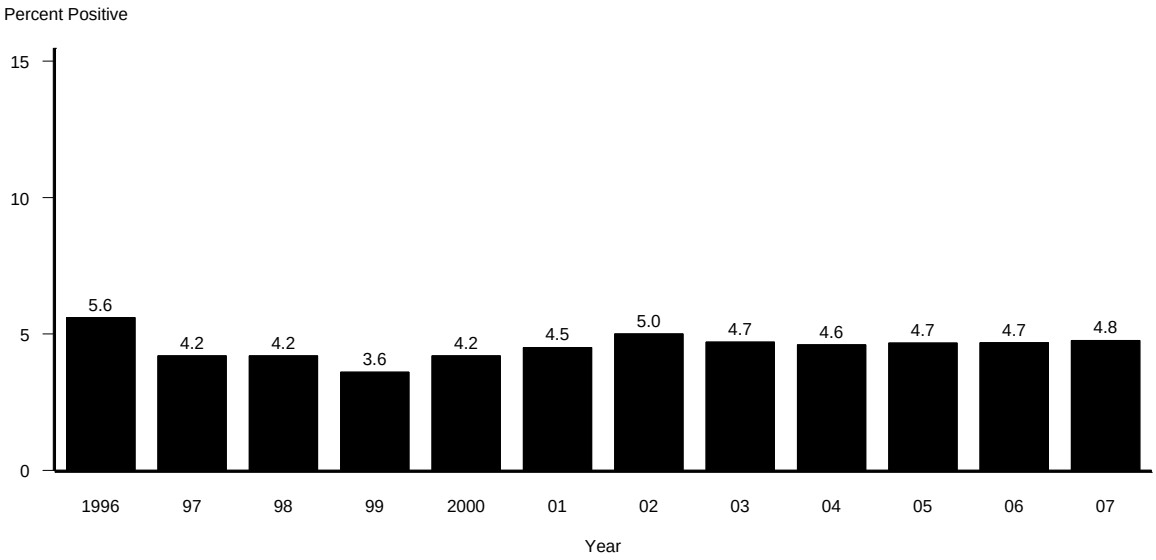


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region I, 1996-2007



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

Region II

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region II was 5.9%, representing a slight increase since 2006 (5.6% positivity). In 2007, 63.9% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

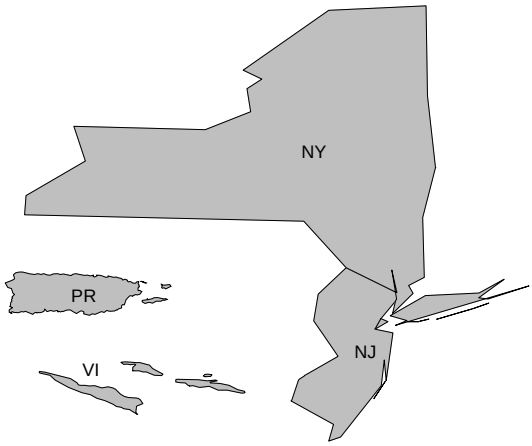
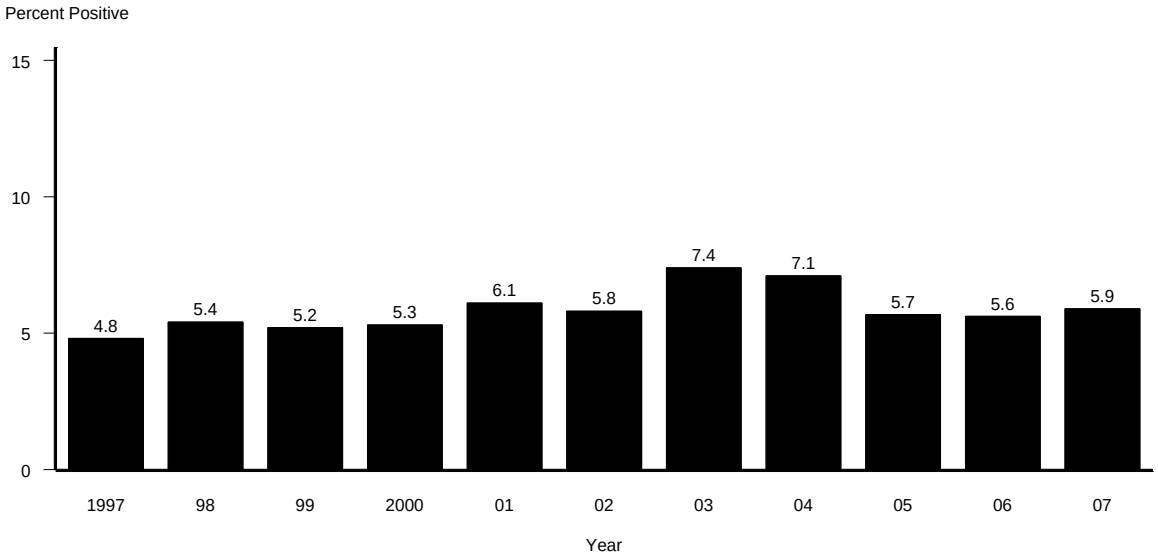


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region II, 1997-2007



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

Region III

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region III was 5.5%, representing a very slight increase since 2006 (5.4% positivity). In 2006, 79.1% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

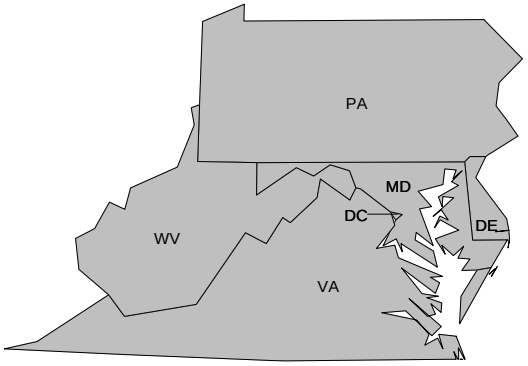
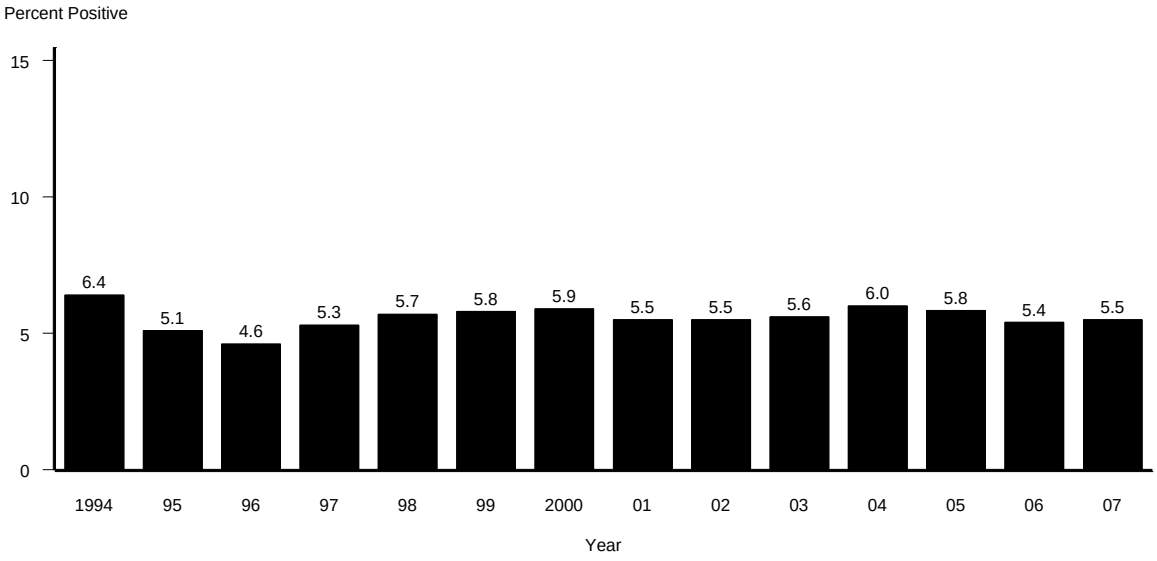


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region III, 1994-2007

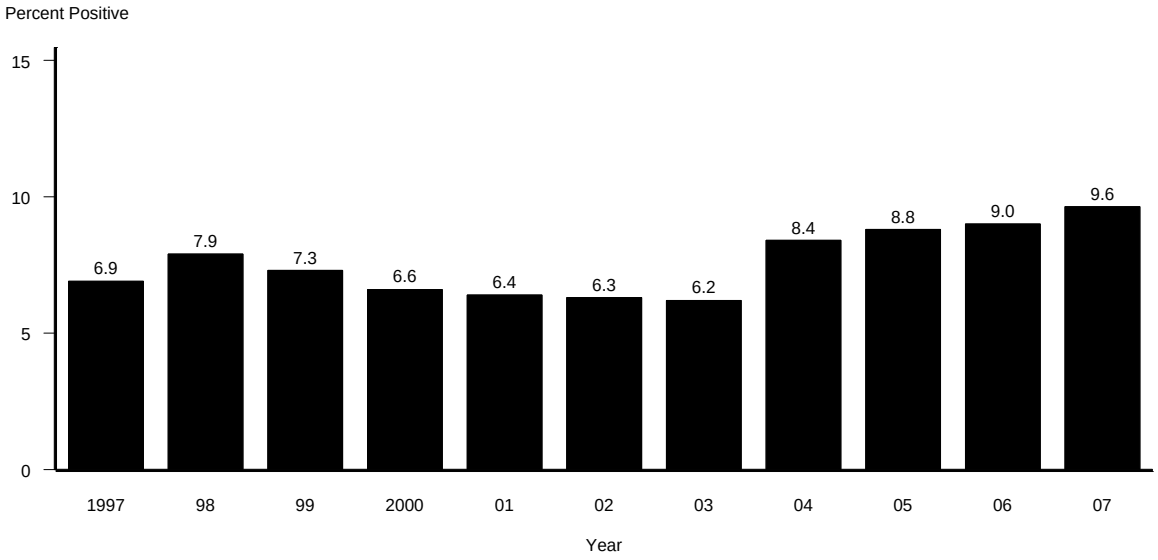


SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Office of Population Affairs; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Region IV

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IV was 9.6%, representing a slight increase since 2006 (9.0% positivity). In 2007, 95.8% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IV, 1997-2007



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

Region V

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region V was 7.6%, representing no change since 2006. In 2007, 99.9% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

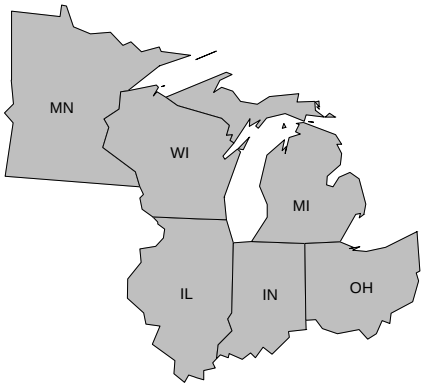
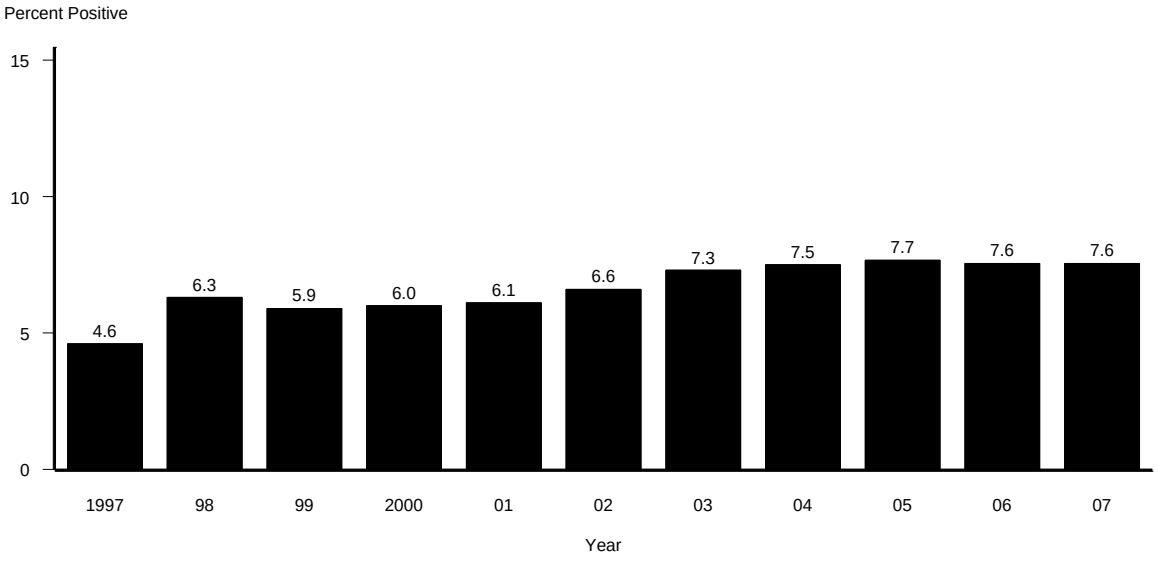


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region V, 1997-2007



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

Region VI

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VI was 8.8%, representing an increase since 2006 (7.9% positivity). In 2007, 38.5% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

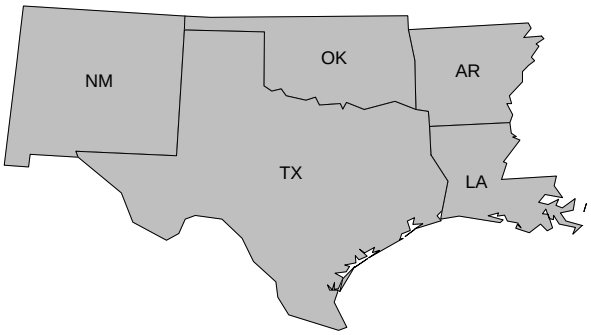
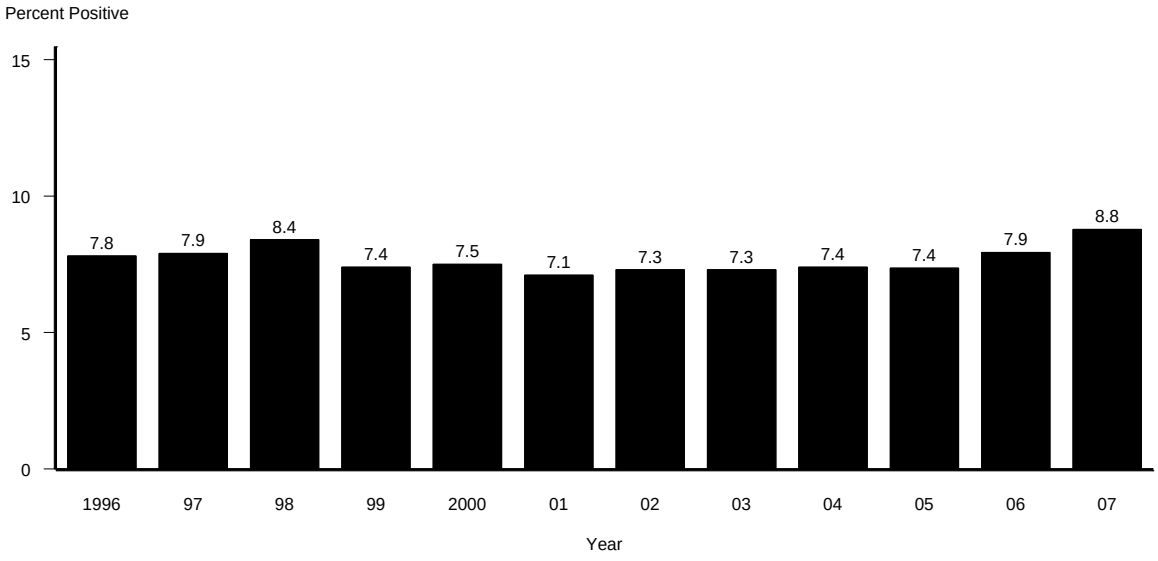


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VI, 1996-2007



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

Region VII

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VII was 6.5%, representing no change since 2006. Region VII has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2004.

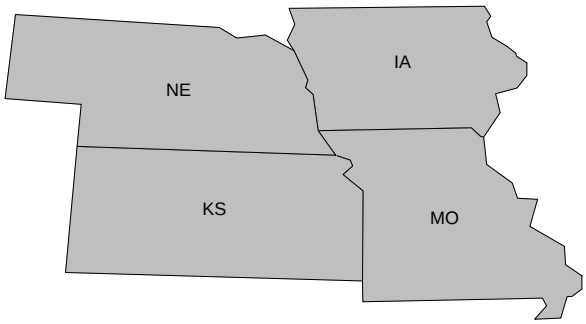
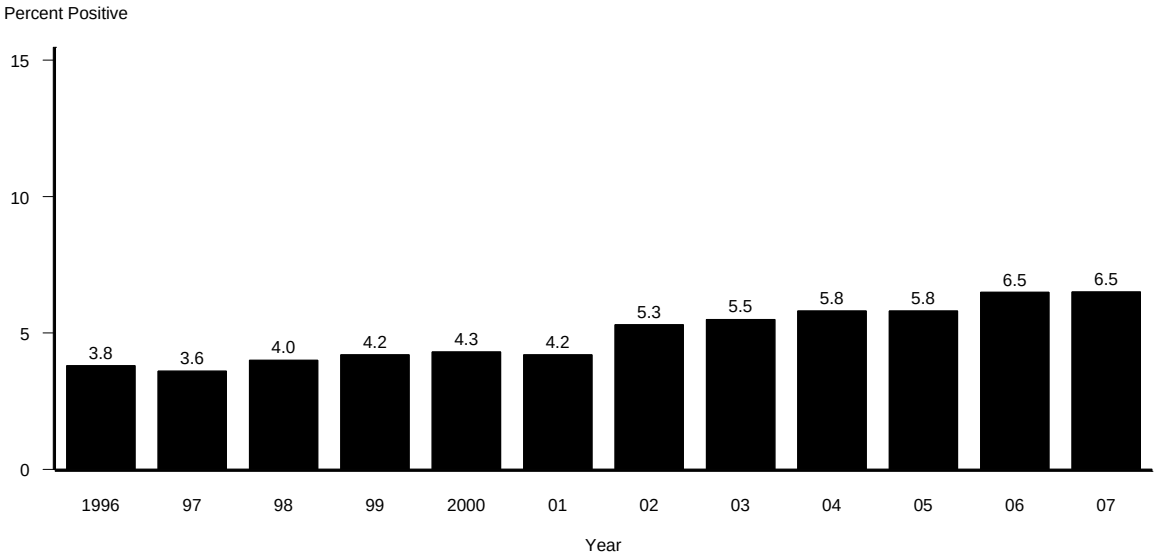


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VII, 1996-2007



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

Region VIII

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region VIII was 7.3%, representing a very slight increase since 2006 (7.3% positivity). Region VIII has been using nucleic acid amplification tests for all chlamydia testing (100%) in this population since 2005.

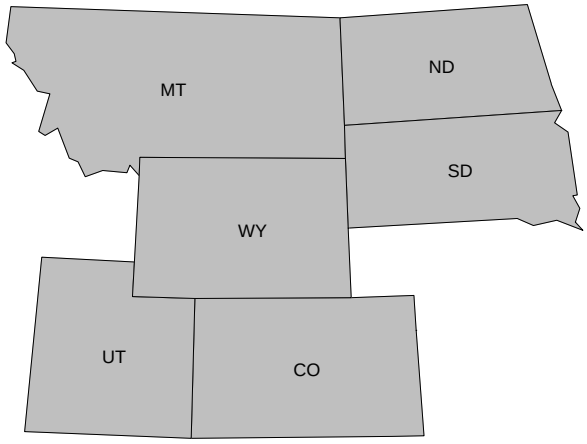
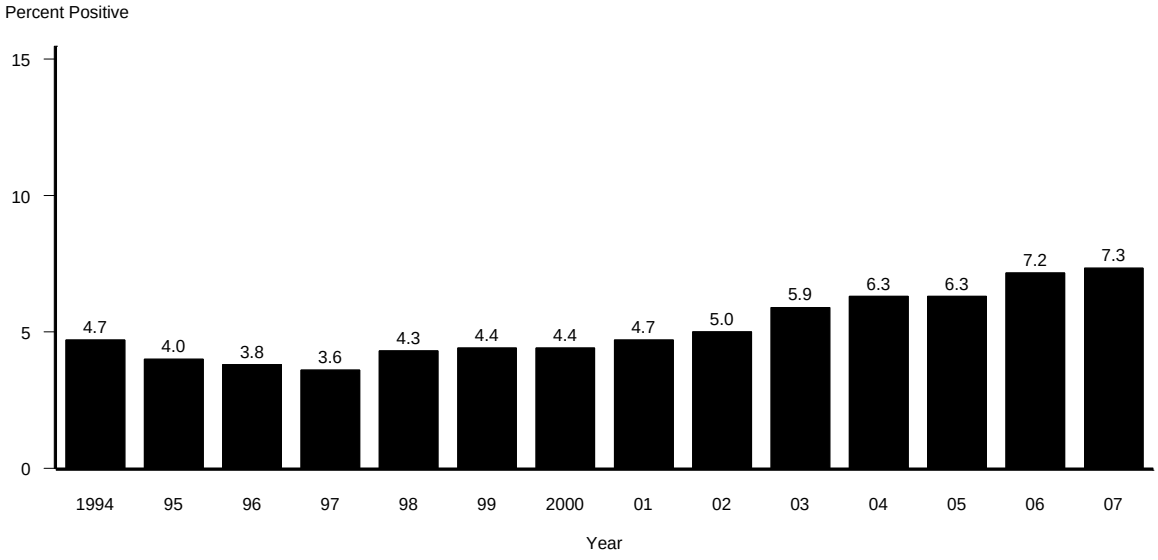


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VIII, 1994-2007



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

Region IX

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region IX was 7.3%, representing a slight increase since 2006 (6.8% positivity). In 2007, 77.4% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

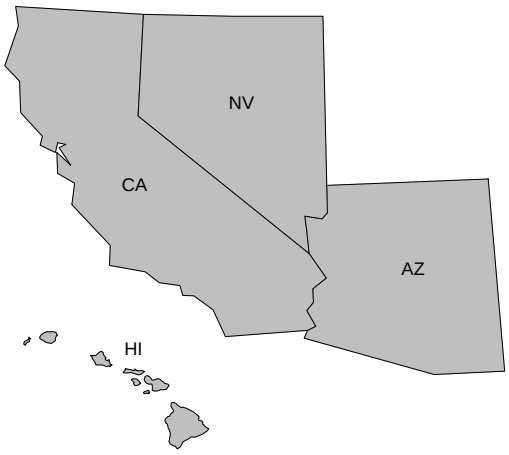
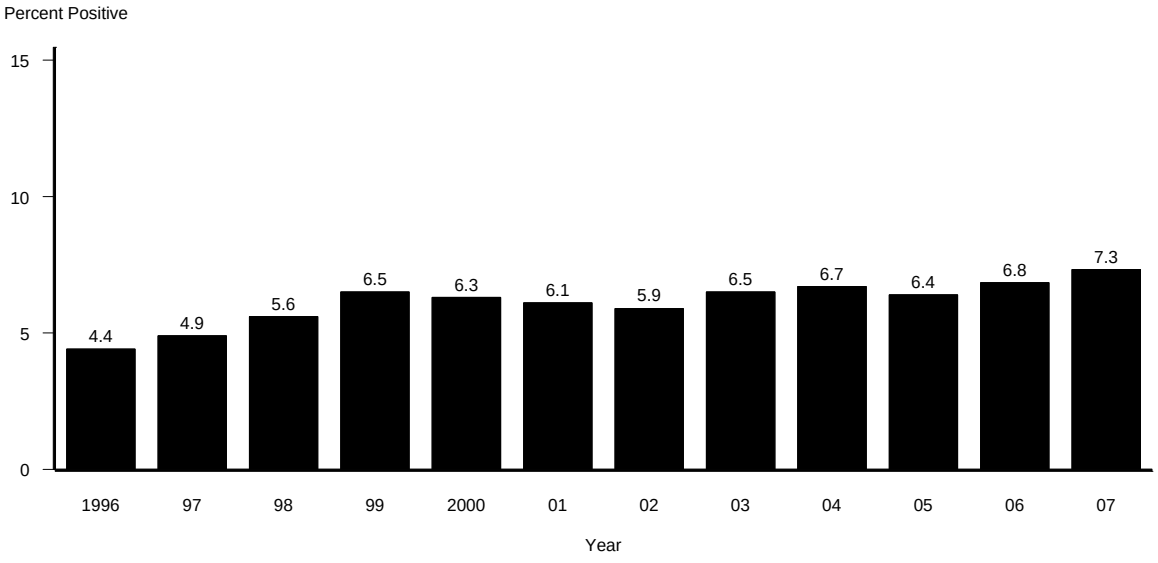


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IX, 1996-2007



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

Region X

In 2007, the chlamydia positivity rate in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics in Region X was 5.8%, representing a very slight increase since 2006 (5.7% positivity). In 2007, 56.6% of all chlamydia tests reported in this population were nucleic acid amplification tests.

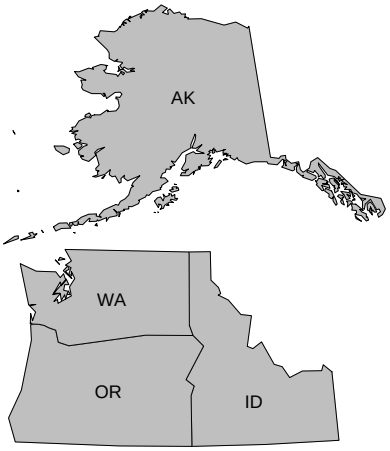
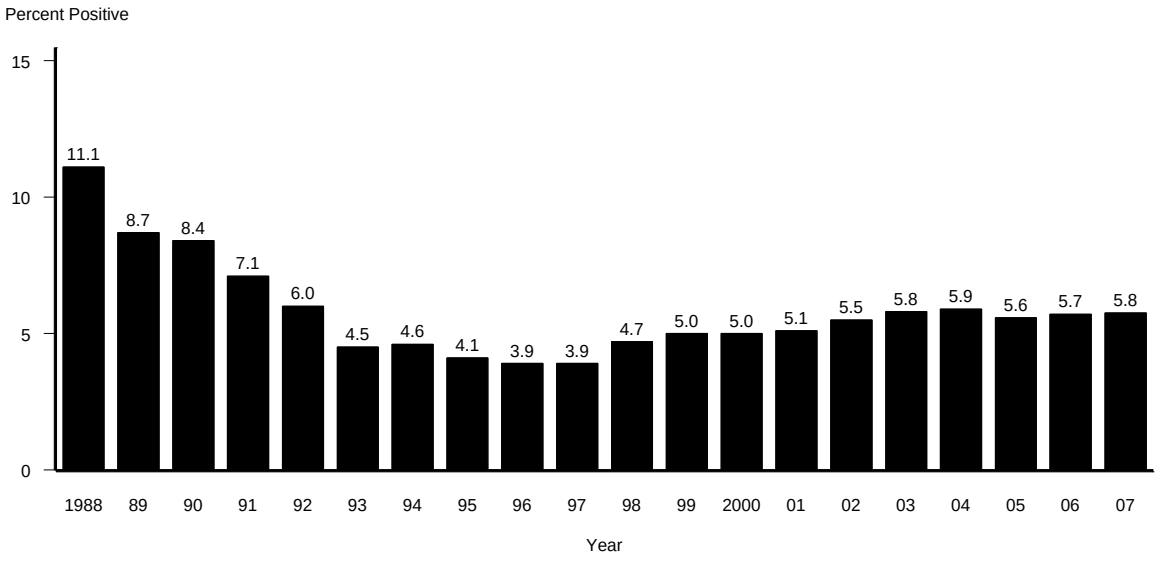


Figure A. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region X, 1988-2007



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

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STATE PROFILES

STATE PROFILES

State Profiles

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

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998-2007

2000–2007 Rates and Population

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2007 rates for all states were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each state in 2007 by the estimated state-specific 2006 population (the most current detailed population file available at time of publication).

The National Center for Health Statistics released bridged race population counts for 2000–2006 resident population based on the Census 2000 counts. These estimates resulted from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards, to the five race/ethnicity groups specified under the 1977 OMB standards.

From 2001 to 2002, population estimates for Guam were obtained from the Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans; estimates for Puerto Rico were obtained from the Bureau of Census; and estimates for the Virgin Islands were obtained from the University of the Virgin Islands. After 2002, population estimates for all outlying areas were obtained from the Bureau of Census web site (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbprint.html). The 2006–2007 rates for outlying areas were calculated using the 2006 population estimates. Due to use of the updated population data, rates for the period 2000–2006 may be different from prior surveillance reports.

1998–1999 Rates and Population

The population counts for 1998–1999 incorporated the bridged single-race estimates of the April 1, 2000 resident population. These files were prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau with support from the National Cancer Institute.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 1998-2007

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 2007

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007

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

List of State Profiles

Alabama – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

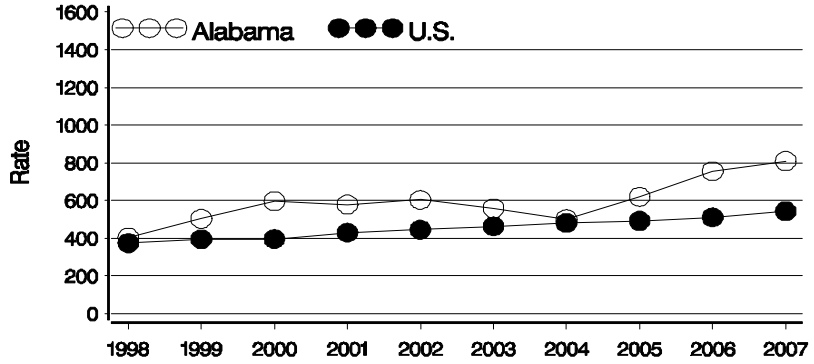
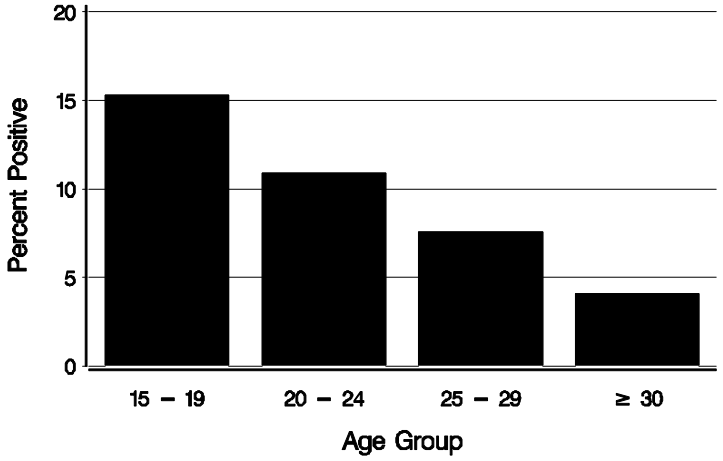


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	128	33,911	12.7
STD	71	5,982	14.2
Other	10	1,575	10.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Alaska – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

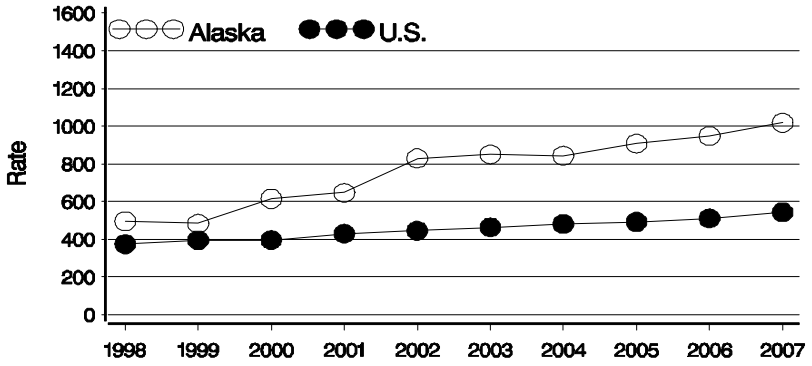


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

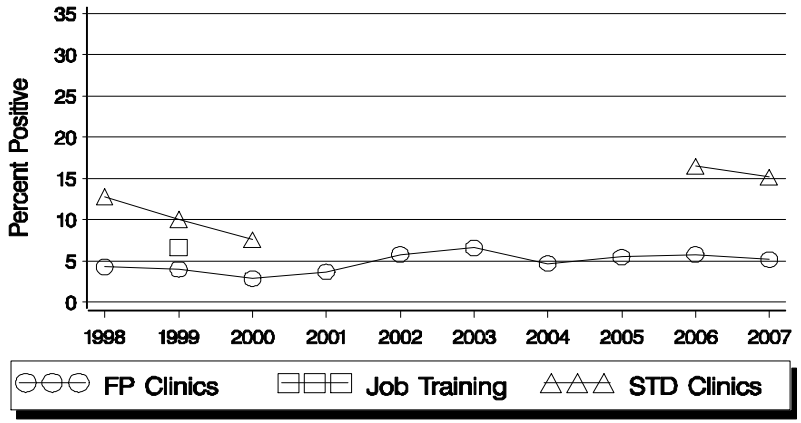
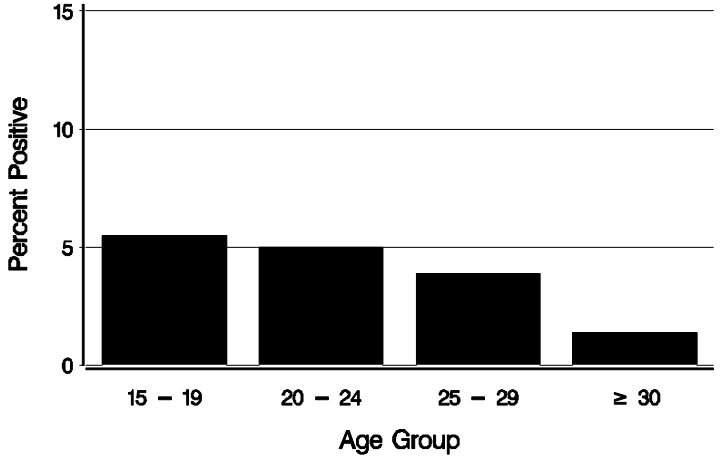


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	5	2,047	5.2
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	16	5,330	9.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Arizona – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

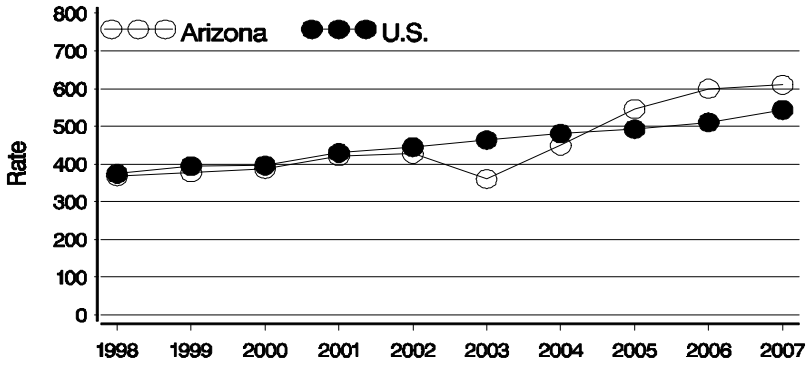


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

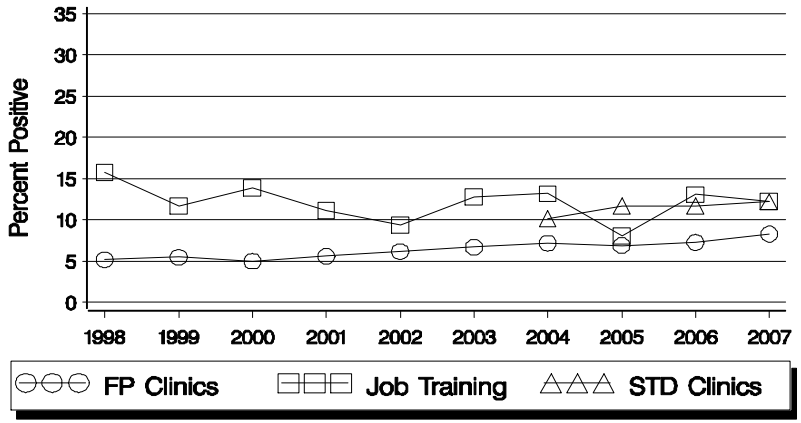
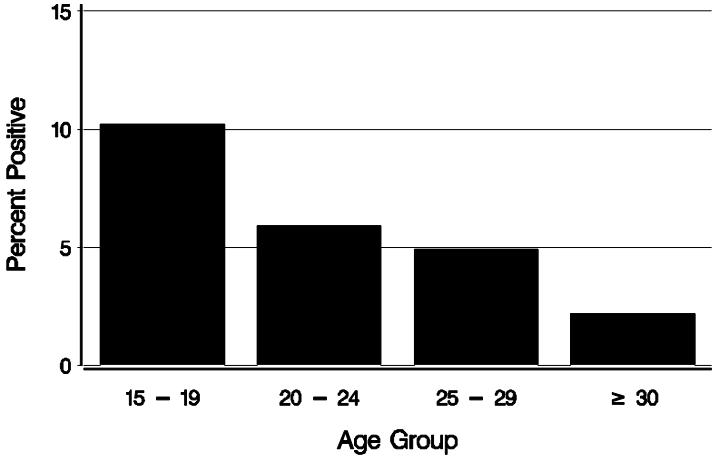


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	45	14,992	8.3
STD	3	3,207	12.1
Adult Corrections	1	386	22.5
Juvenile Detention	5	1,197	16.9
Other	2	624	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Arkansas – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

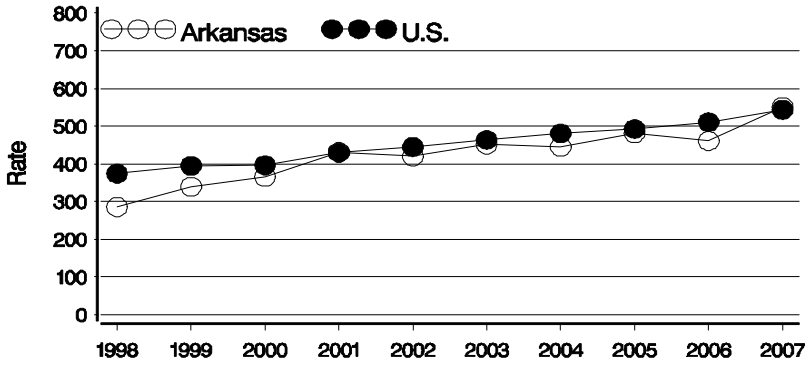


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

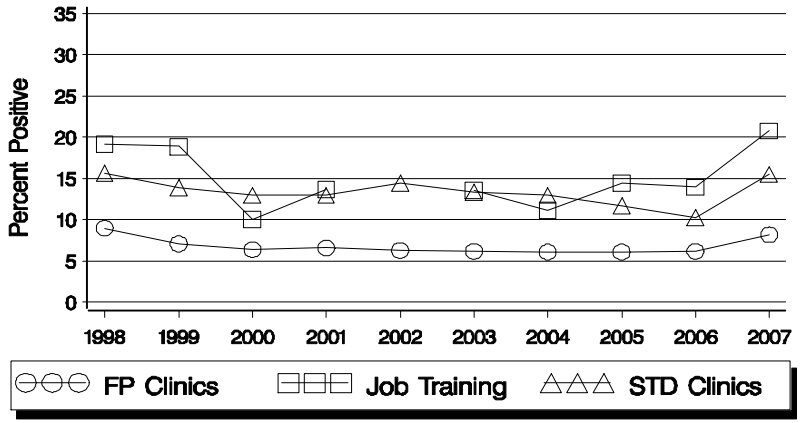
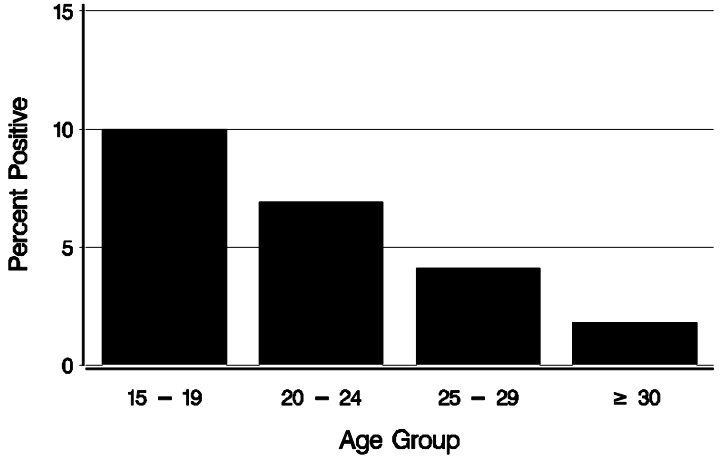


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	167	25,521	8.2
STD	46	3,046	15.0
Prenatal	49	3,019	8.7
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



California – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

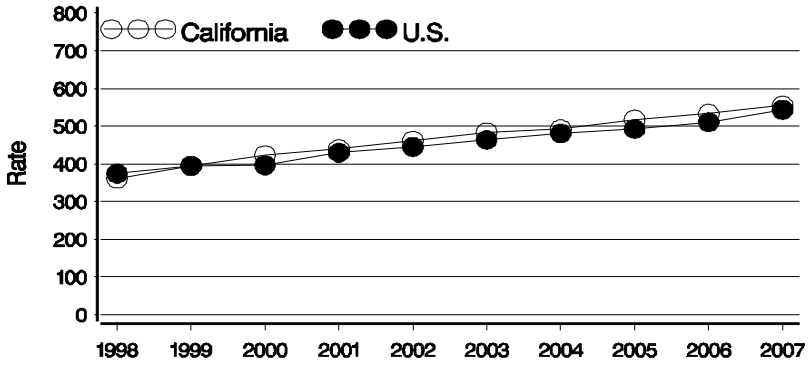


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

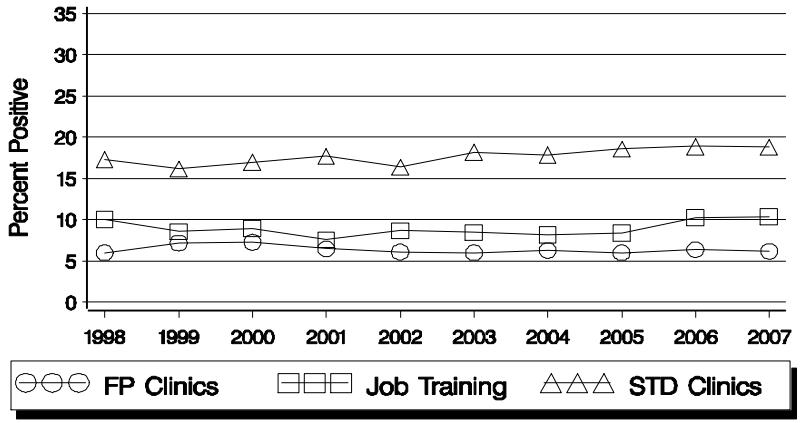
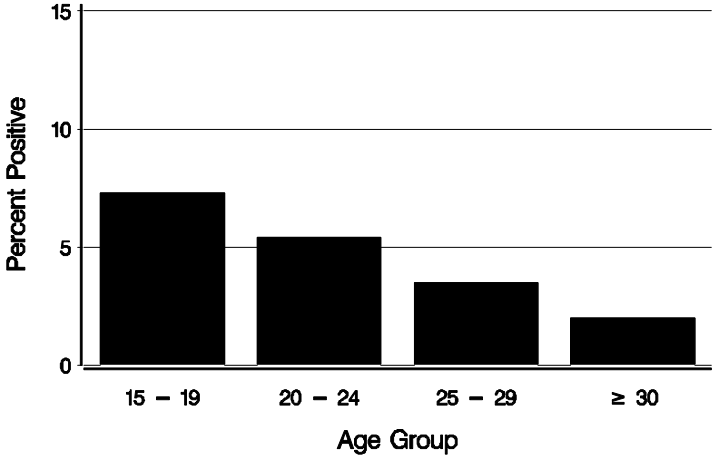


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	27	16,972	6.2
STD	18	6,621	18.8
Adult Corrections	4	4,505	16.6
Juvenile Detention	20	8,812	12.5
Other	31	7,038	5.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Colorado – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

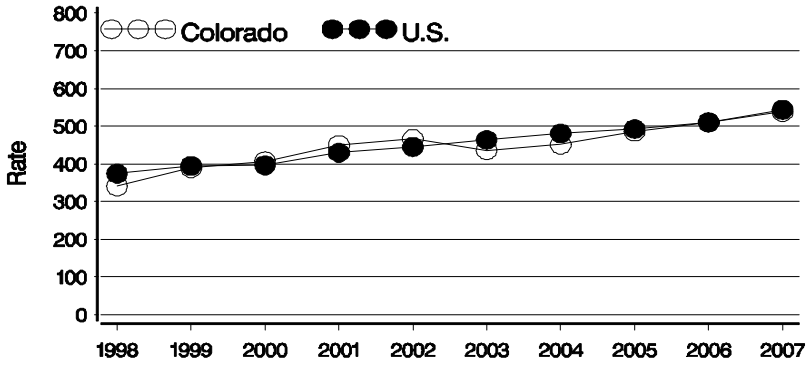


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

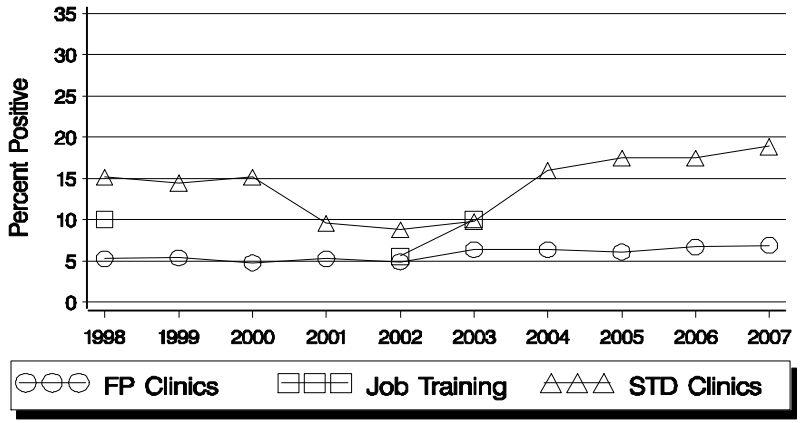
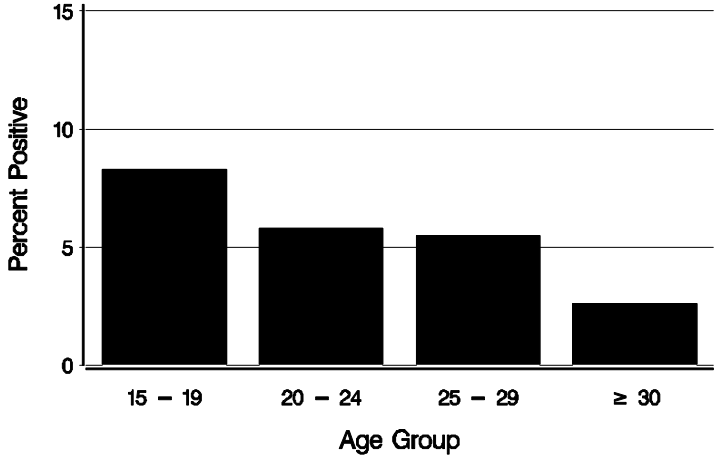


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	29	12,207	6.9
STD	4	2,990	18.9
Other	17	3,856	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Connecticut – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

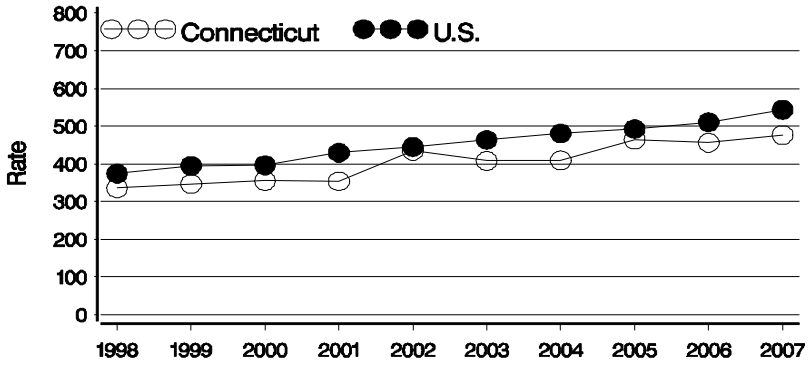


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

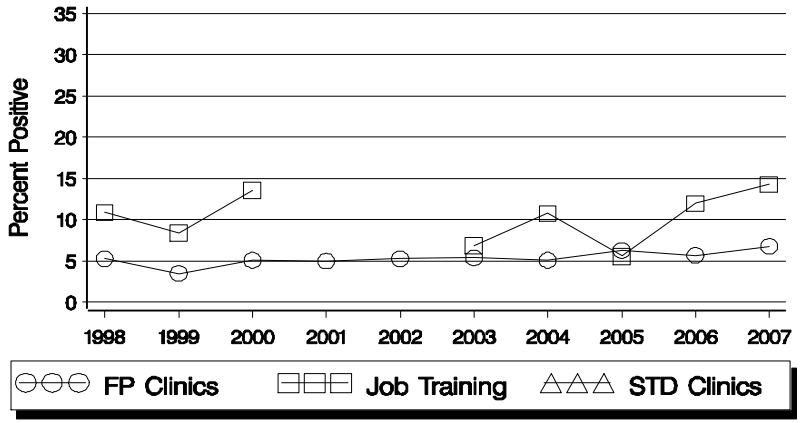
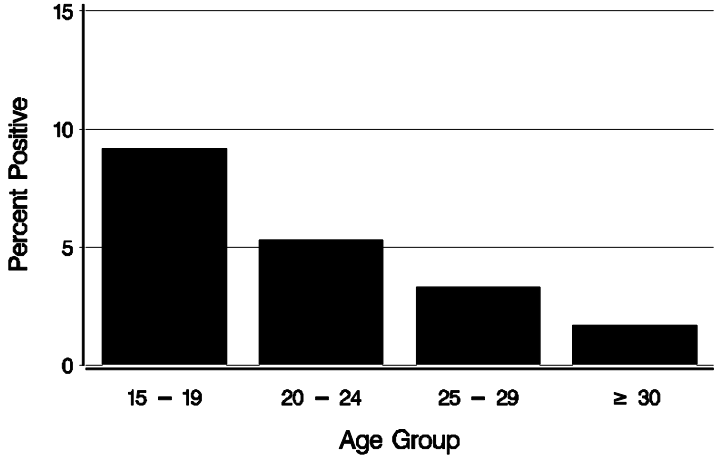


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	5,673	6.8
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Delaware – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

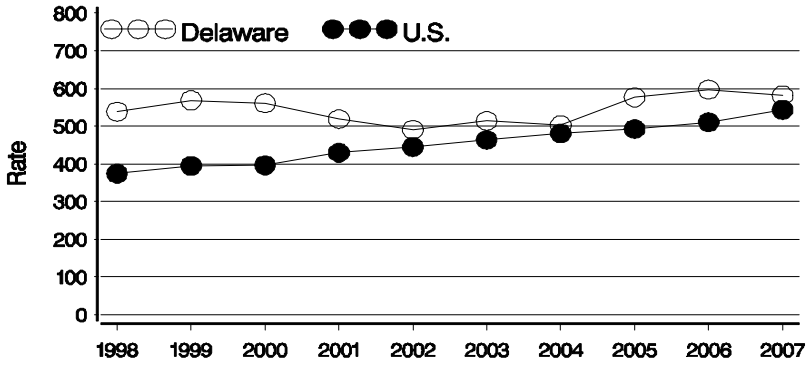


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

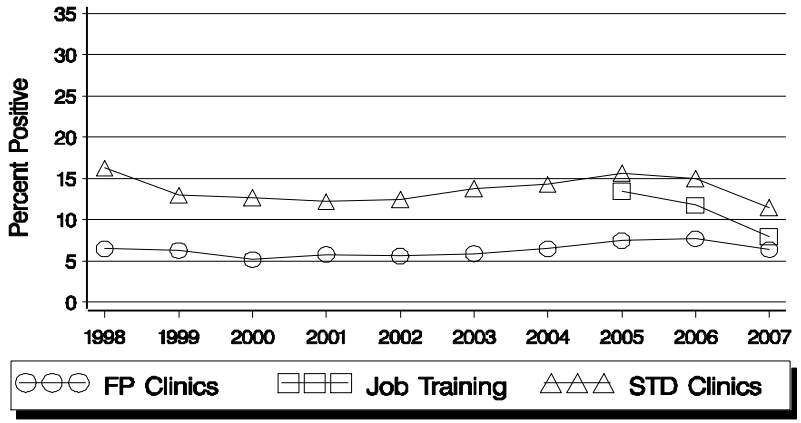
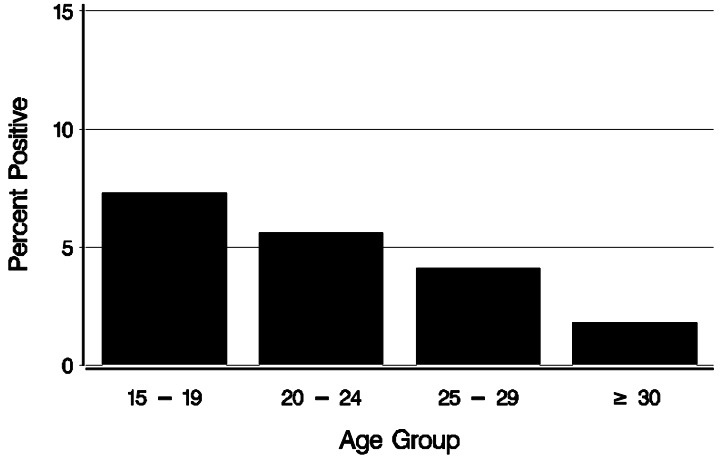


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	6,288	6.4
STD	3	969	11.5
Adult Corrections	2	340	11.2
Other	30	5,207	6.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Florida – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

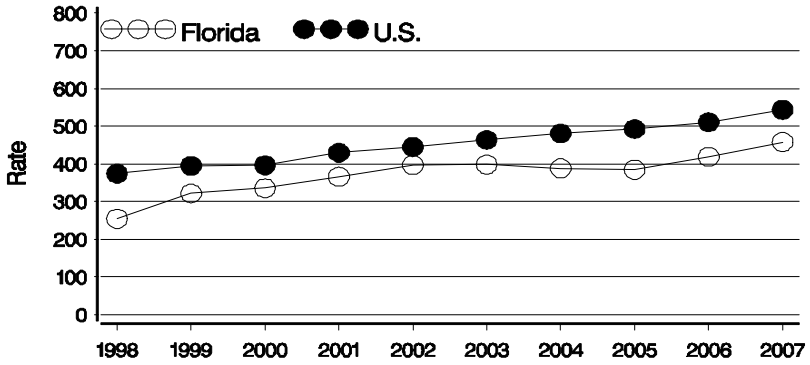


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

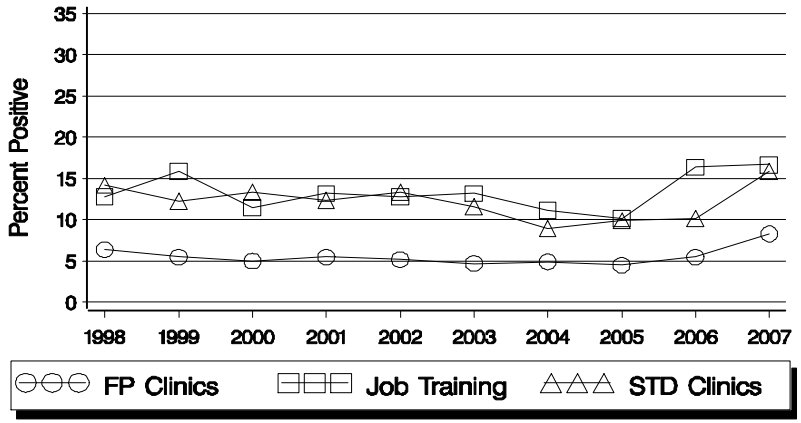
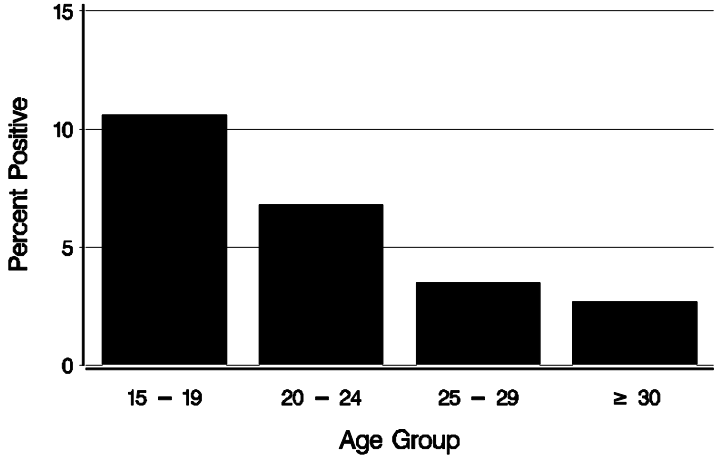


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	135	44,464	8.3
STD	98	22,818	15.9
Prenatal	59	14,551	6.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Georgia – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

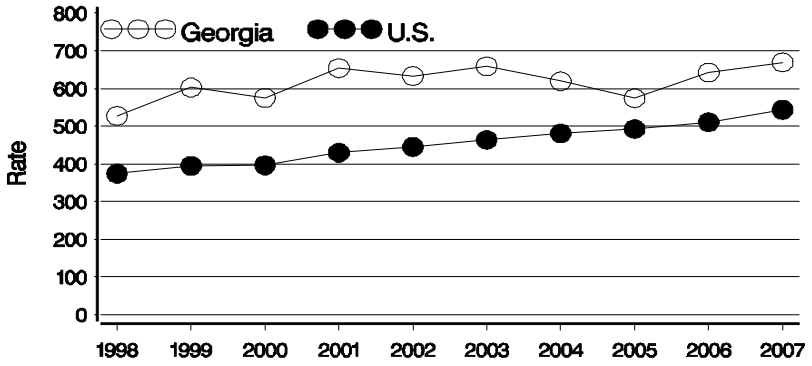


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

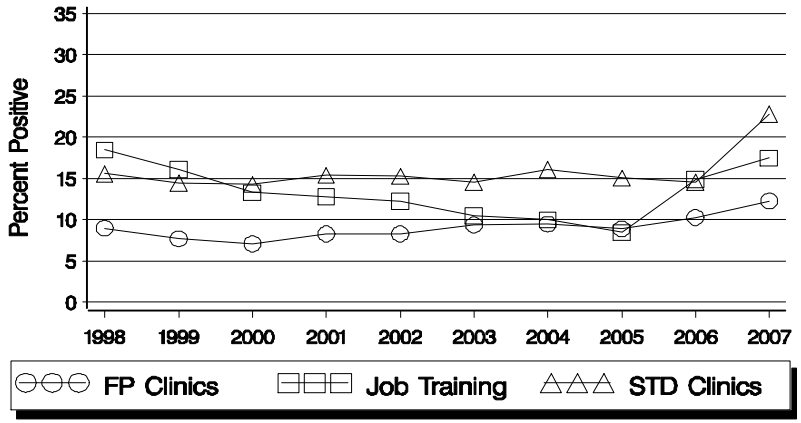
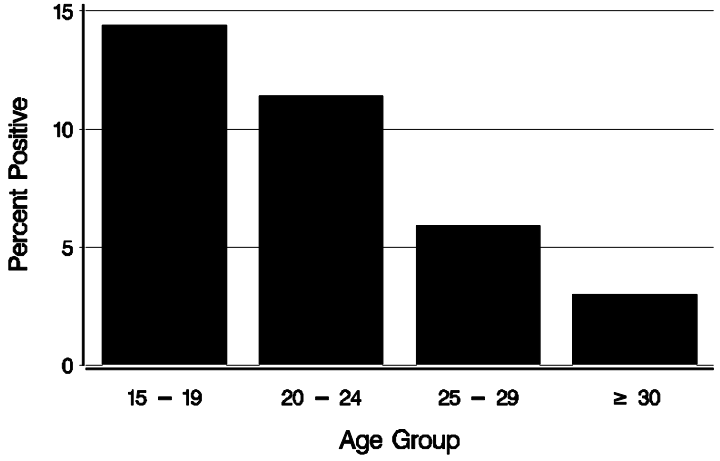


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	190	31,002	12.3
STD	70	7,906	23.2
Prenatal	1	275	8.4
Juvenile Detention	7	1,465	23.8
Other	37	6,850	17.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Hawaii – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

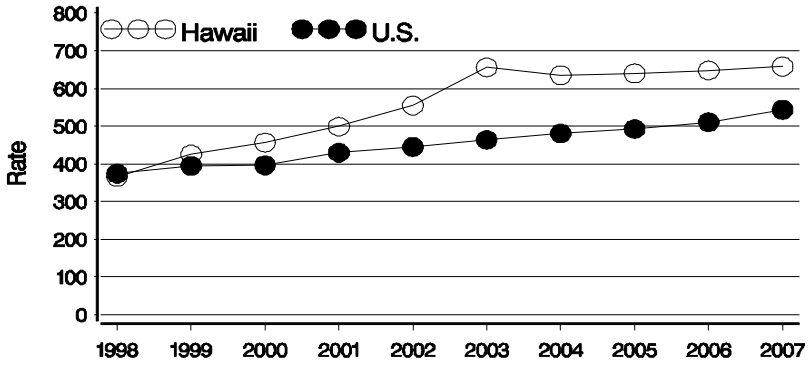


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

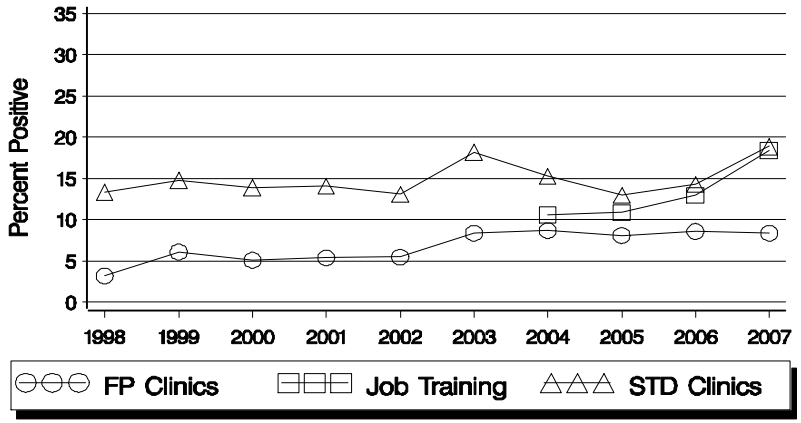
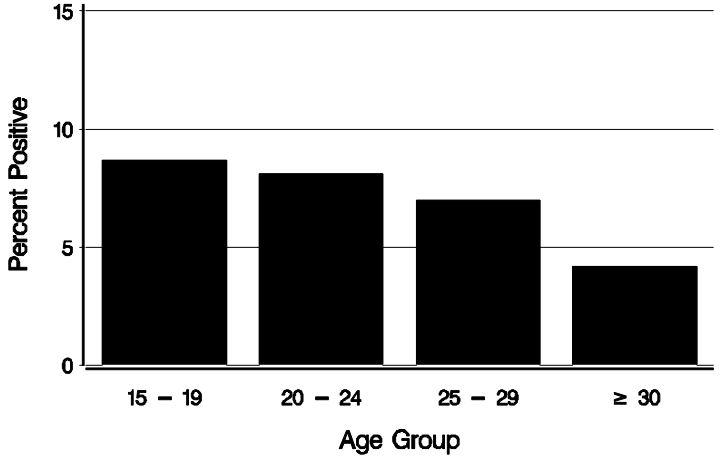


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	21	5,726	8.5
STD	1	714	18.9
Other	4	1,443	4.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Idaho – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

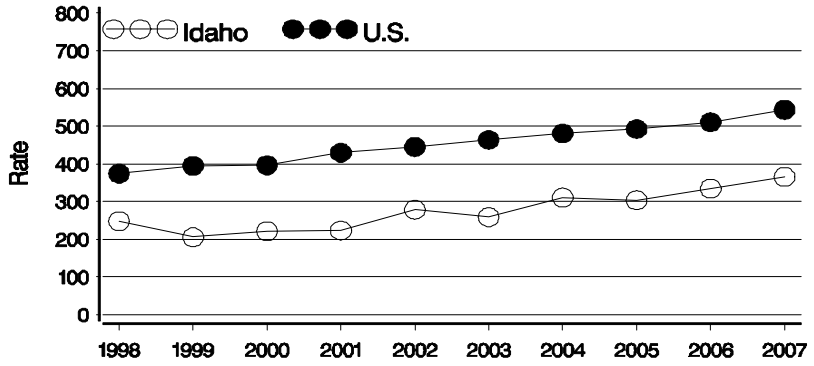


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

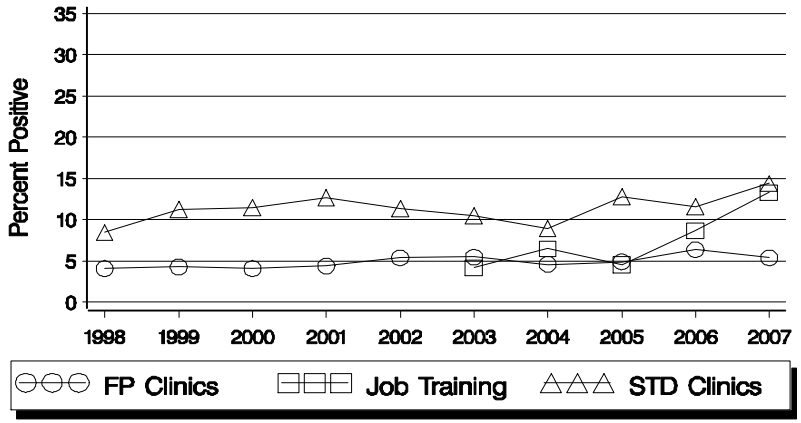
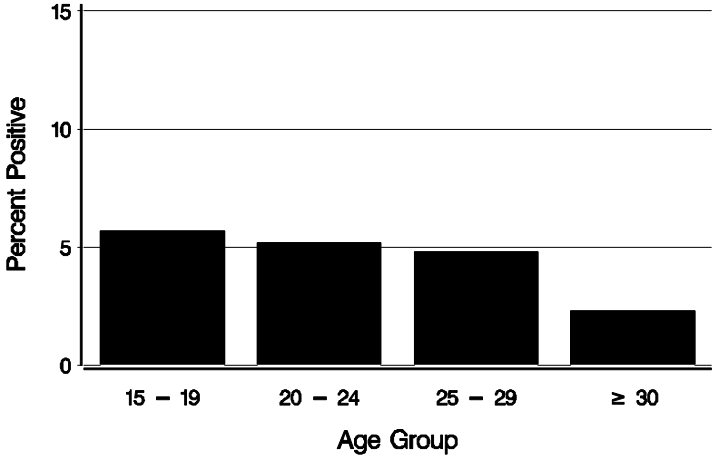


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	35	8,775	5.4
STD	9	848	14.7
Juvenile Detention	1	185	11.9
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Illinois – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

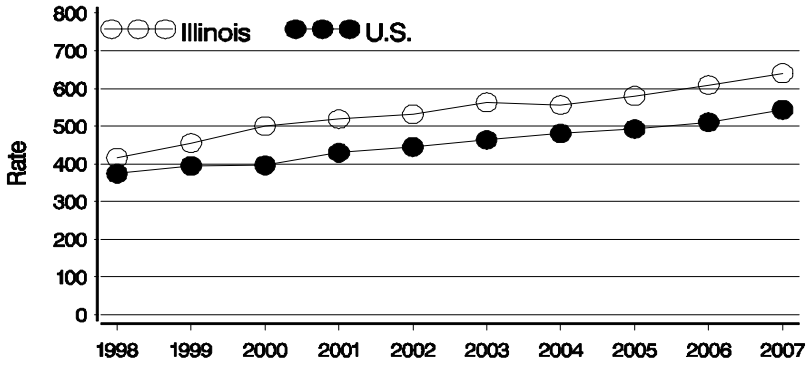


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

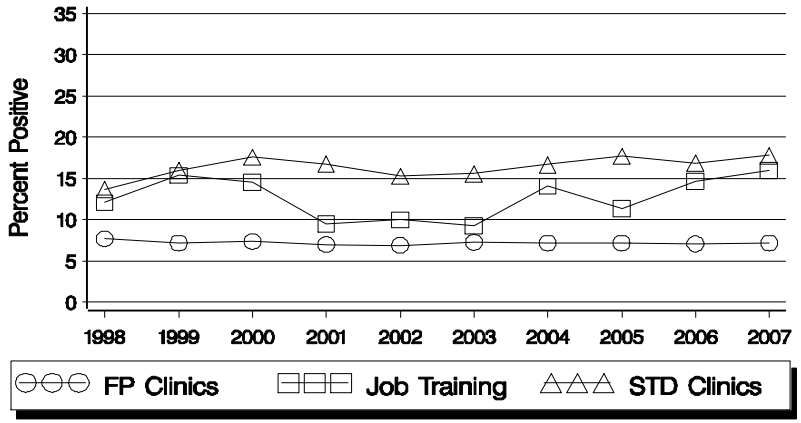
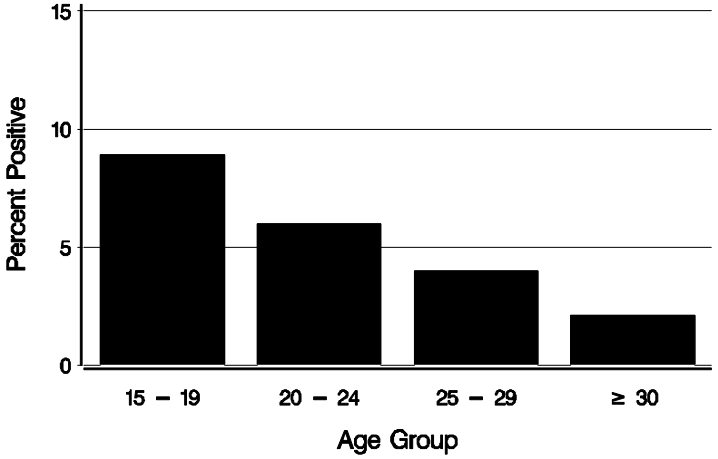


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	110	50,072	7.2
STD	29	9,288	17.8
Prenatal	5	860	12.7
Adult Corrections	2	551	13.6
Juvenile Detention	1	325	18.2
Other	69	15,193	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Indiana – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

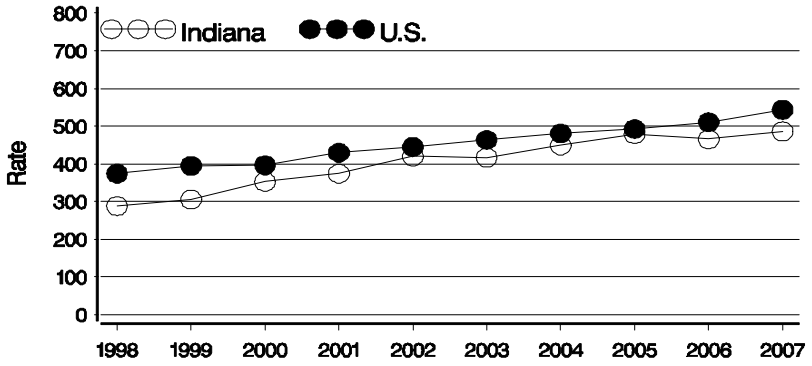


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

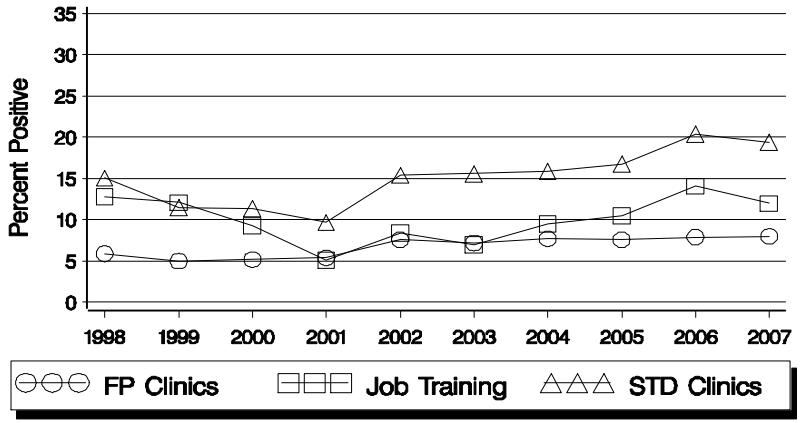
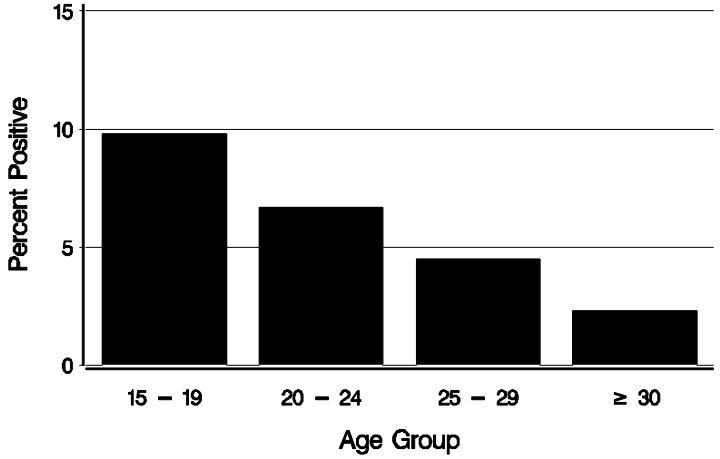


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	42	28,227	8.0
STD	14	3,374	19.5
Prenatal	2	279	9.3
Adult Corrections	2	272	15.1
Juvenile Detention	1	200	20.0
Other	13	4,364	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Iowa – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

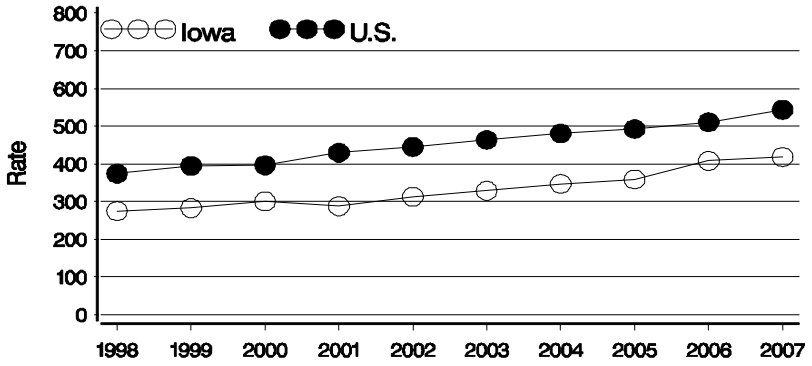


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

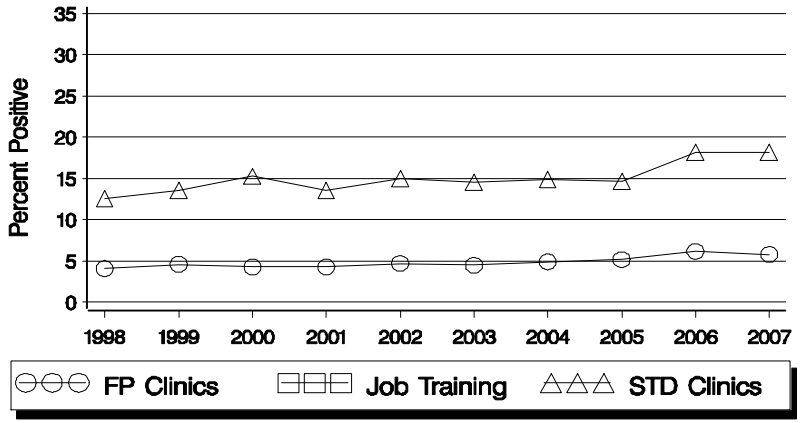
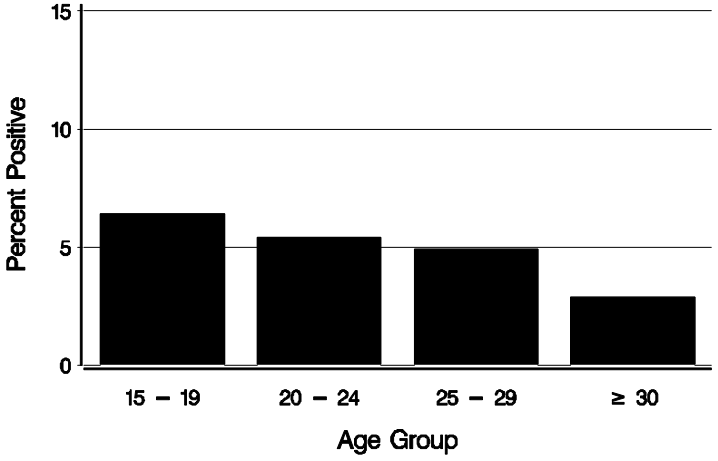


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	43	27,720	5.8
STD	7	1,668	18.2
Prenatal	1	205	4.9
Other	5	2,199	5.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Kansas – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

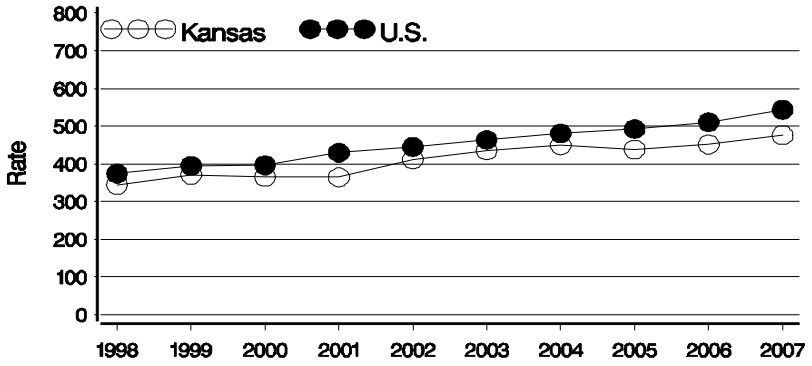


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

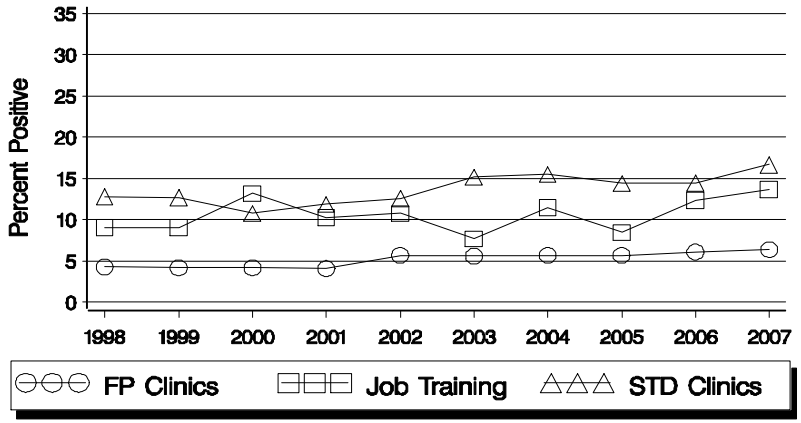
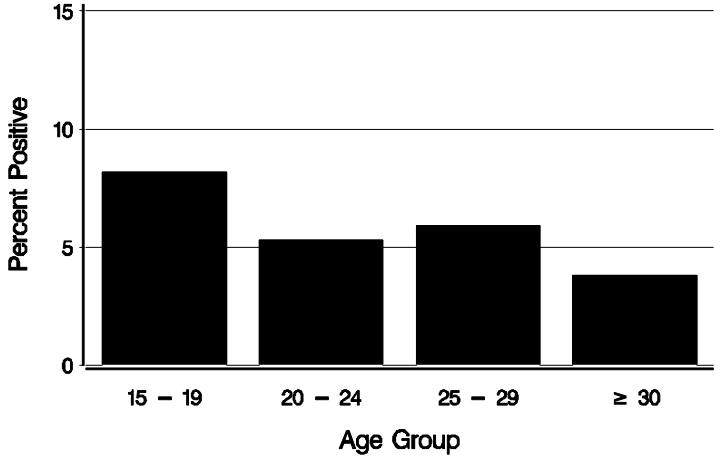


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	67	11,336	6.5
STD	17	2,743	16.9
Prenatal	12	1,559	5.5
Other	9	1,560	5.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Kentucky – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

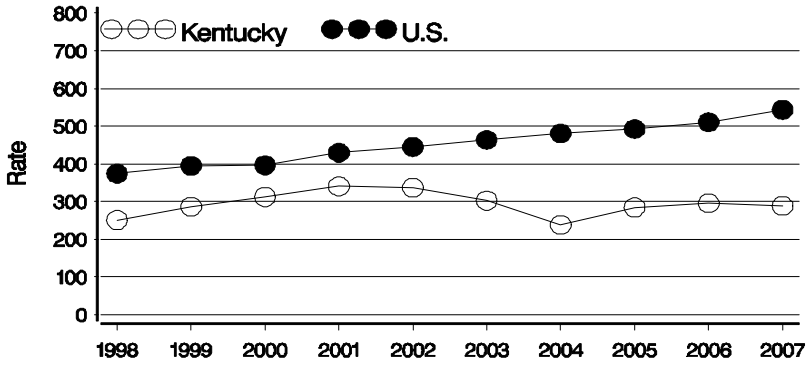


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

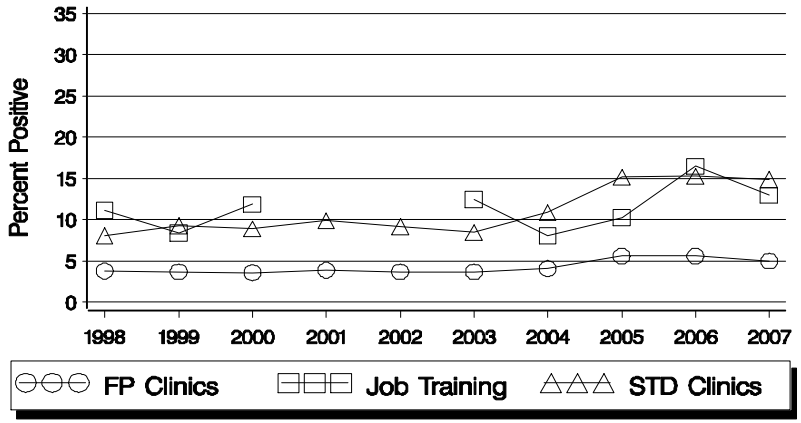
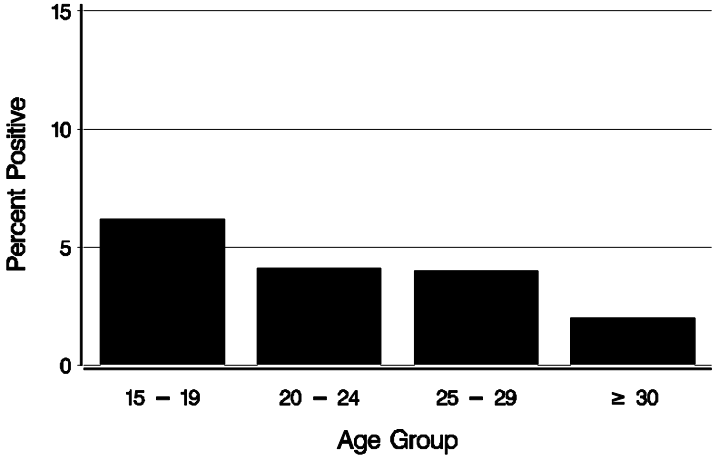


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	132	30,823	5.0
STD	51	5,249	15.6
Prenatal	19	1,398	3.9
Juvenile Detention	1	145	12.4
Other	23	5,104	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Louisiana – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

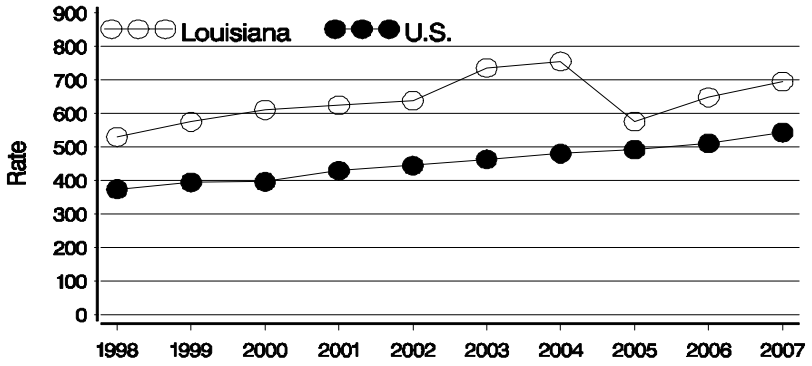


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

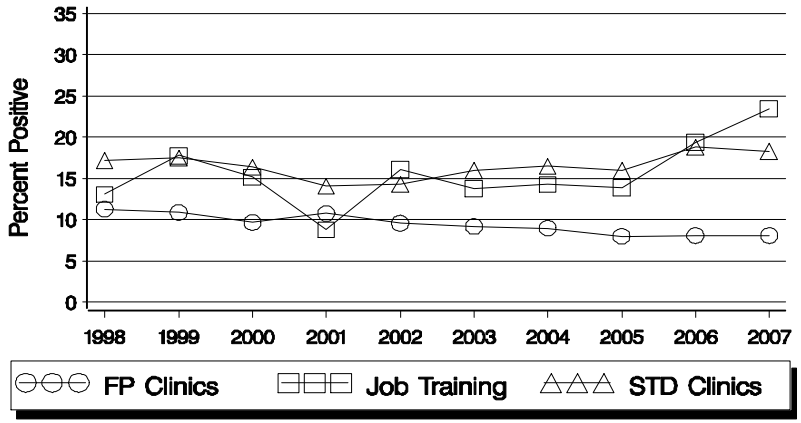
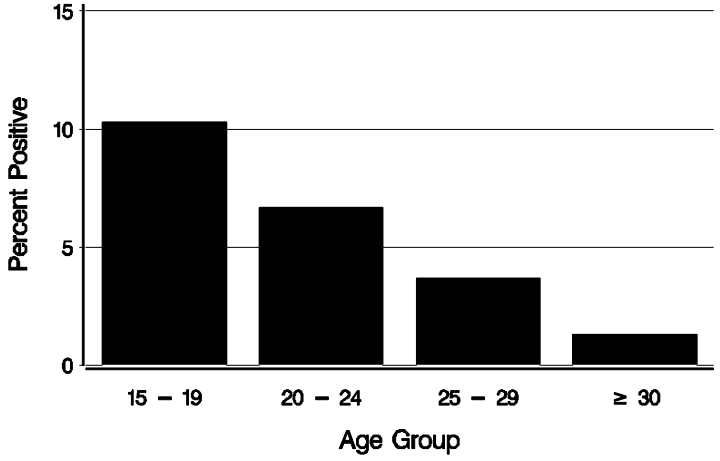


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	69	20,630	8.1
STD	3	1,482	18.3
Prenatal	9	904	8.8
Other	7	1,247	9.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Maine – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

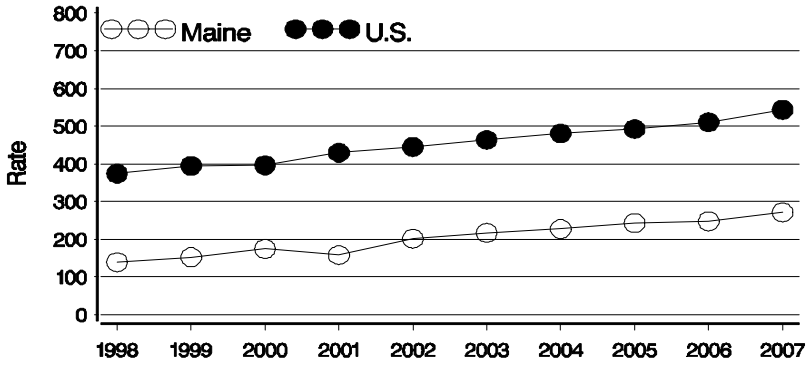


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

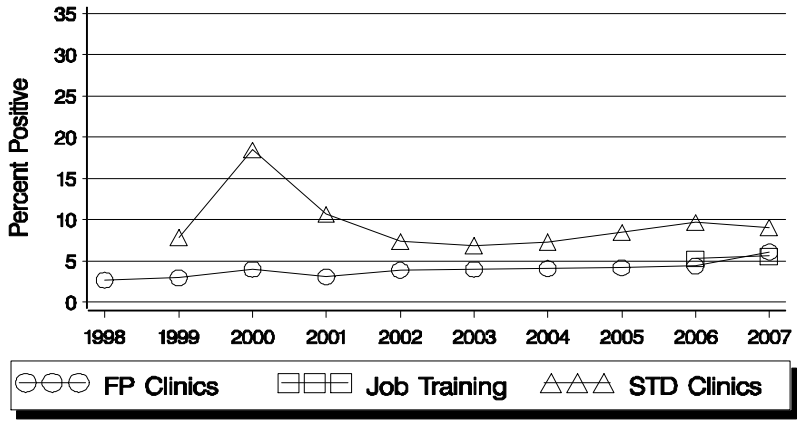
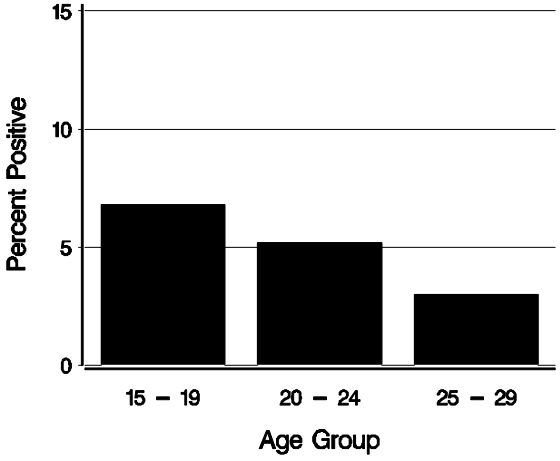


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	18	2,630	6.2
STD	2	103	5.8
Other	3	121	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Maryland – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

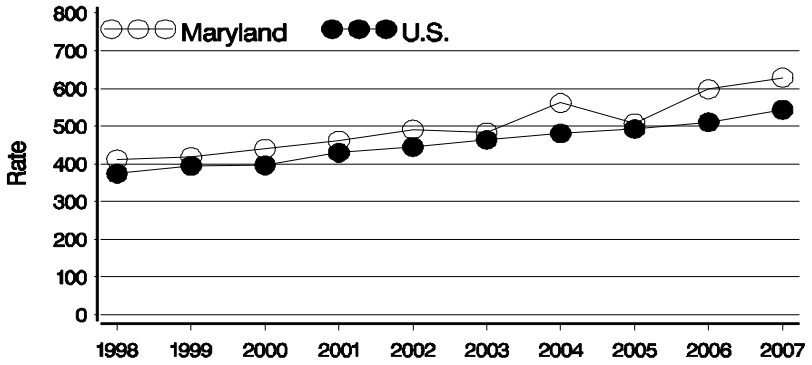


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

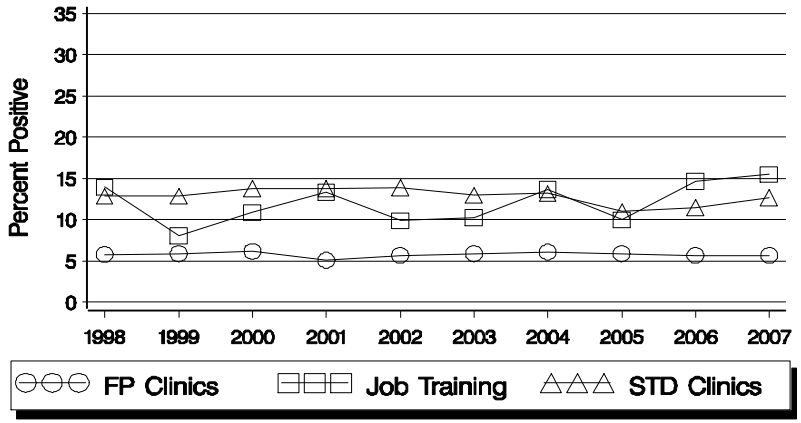
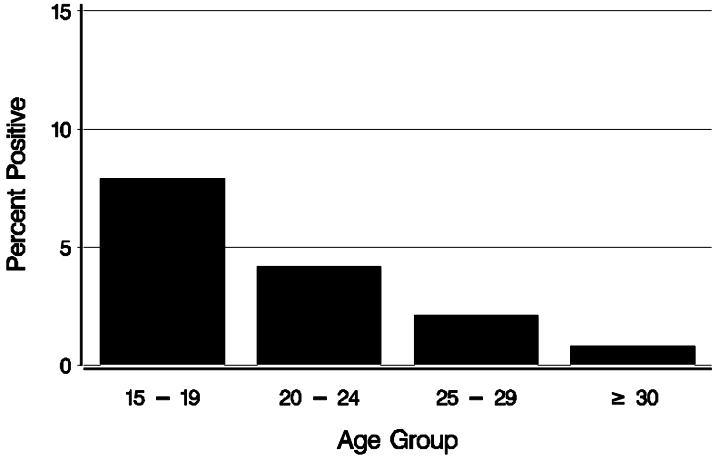


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	45	17,121	5.7
STD	22	7,729	12.6
Prenatal	4	660	2.0
Juvenile Detention	1	248	13.7
Other	15	4,299	11.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Massachusetts – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

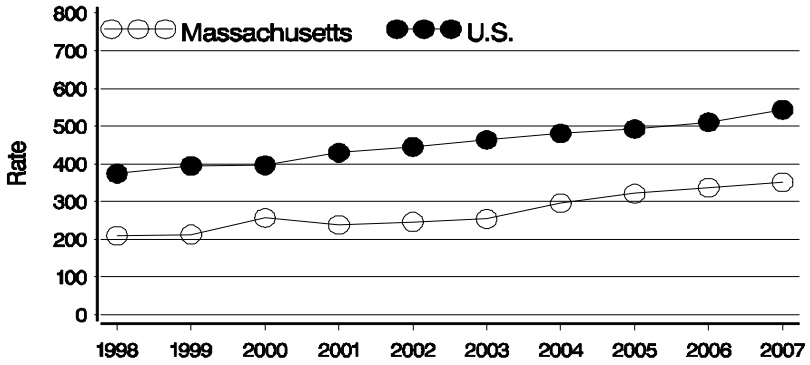


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

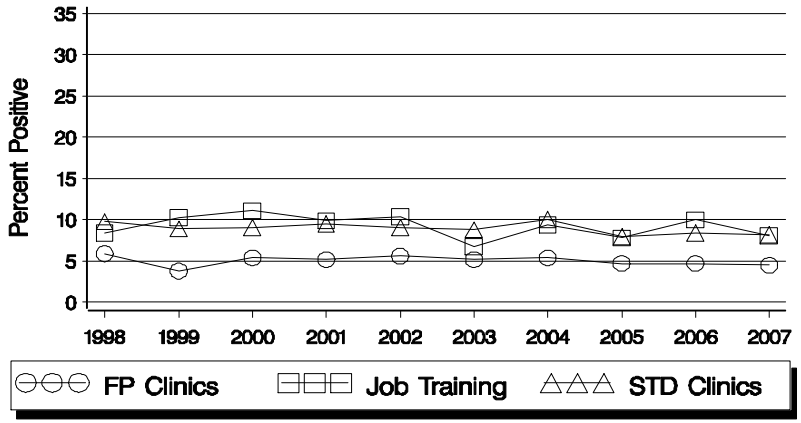
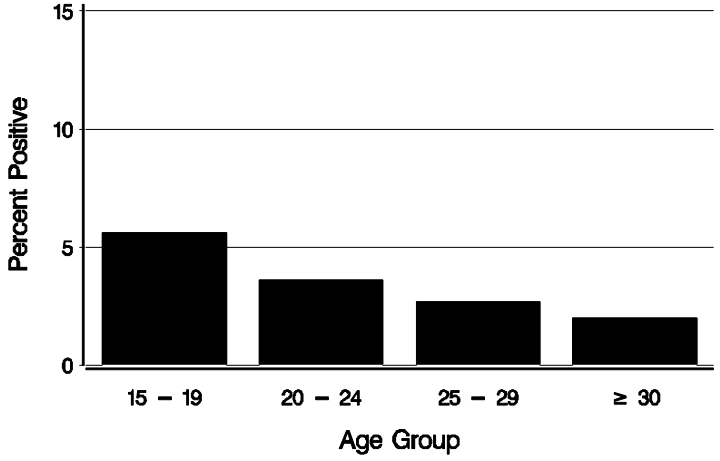


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	5,958	4.5
STD	6	1,219	8.3
Adult Corrections	1	232	4.3
Other	6	534	5.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Michigan – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

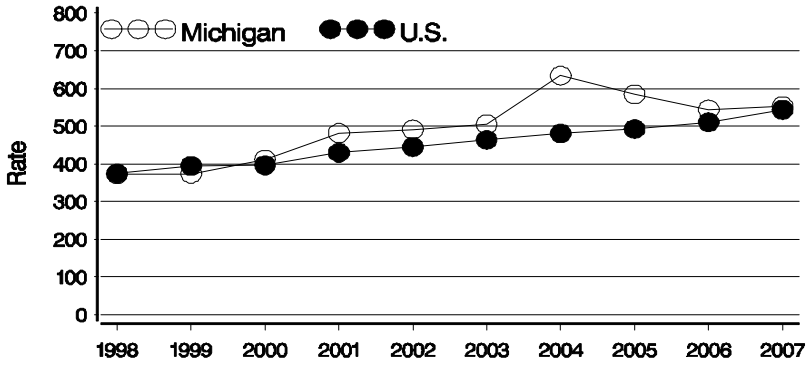


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

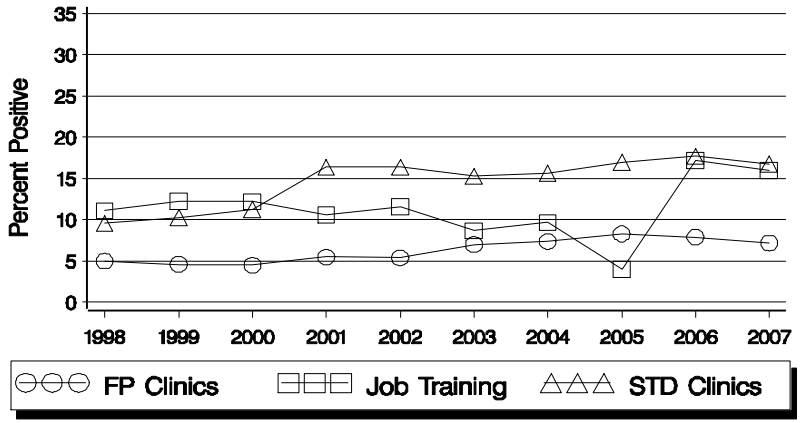
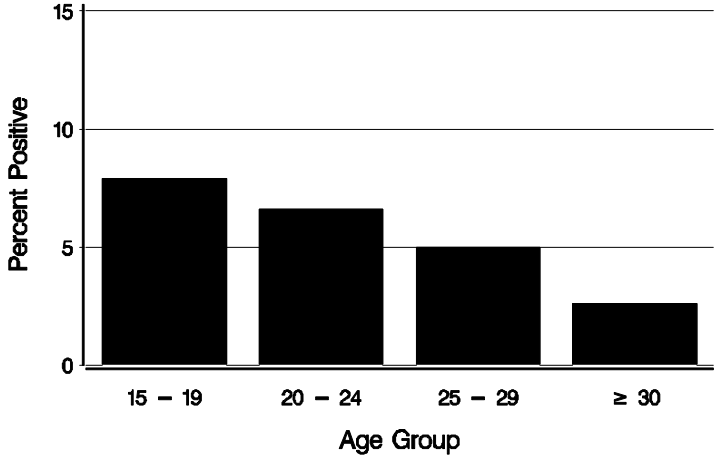


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	122	31,120	7.3
STD	32	11,457	17.0
Juvenile Detention	4	1,042	18.9
Other	25	3,174	14.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Minnesota – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

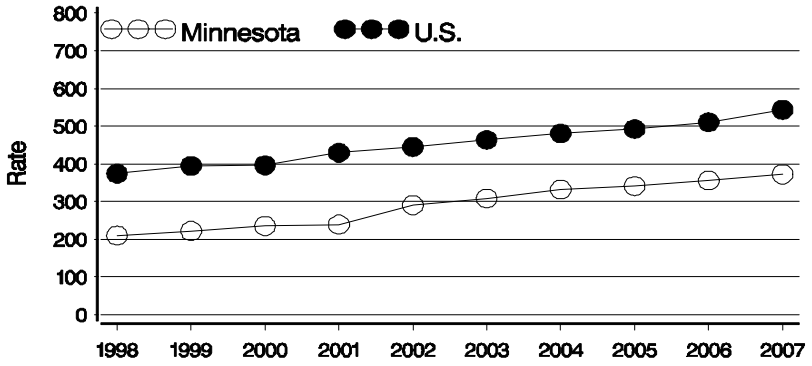


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

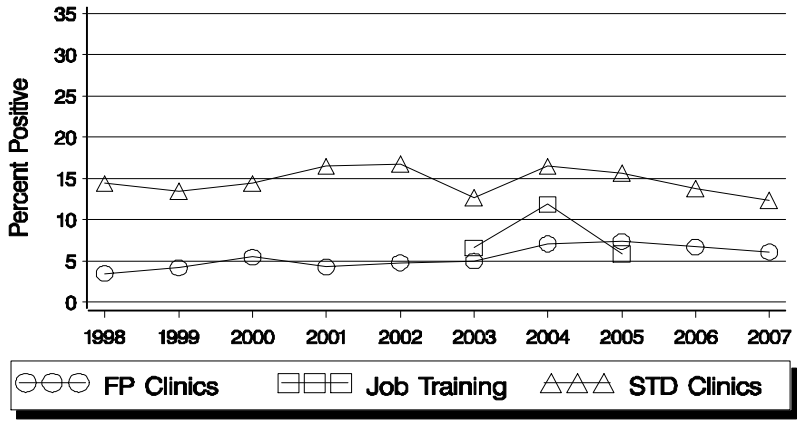
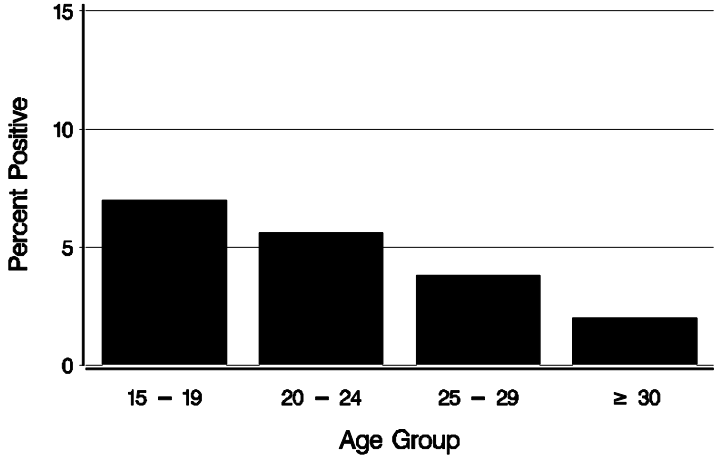


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	26	11,714	6.1
STD	1	597	12.4
Other	3	2,232	10.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Mississippi – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

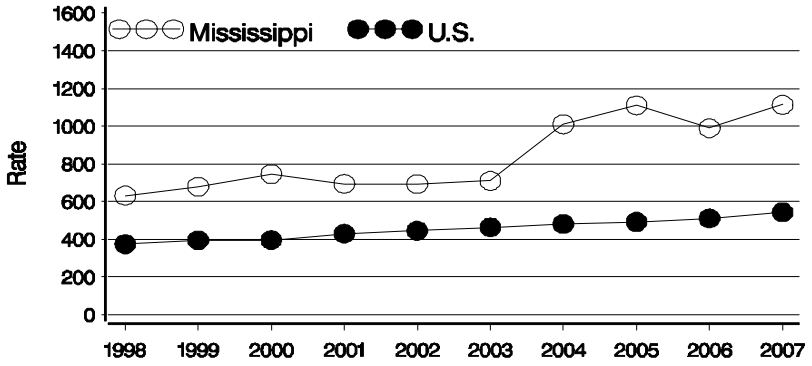


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

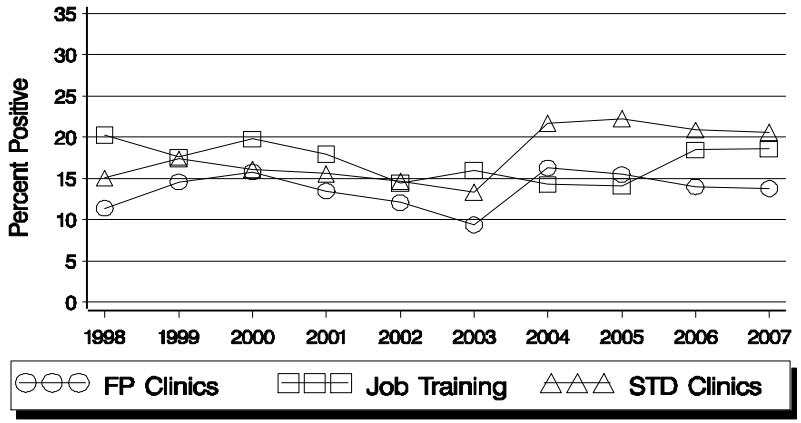
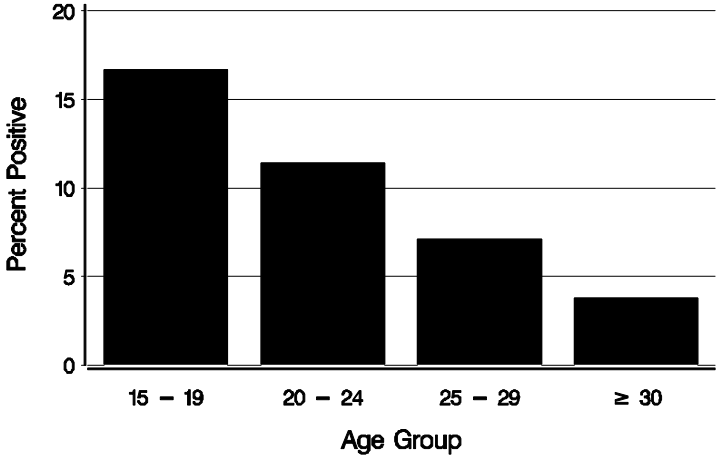


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	94	25,703	13.8
STD	51	7,078	20.6
Prenatal	32	3,921	15.5
Other	11	860	11.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Missouri – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

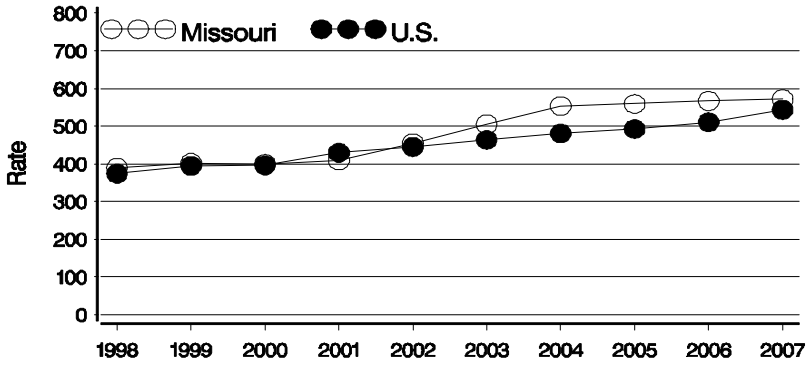


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

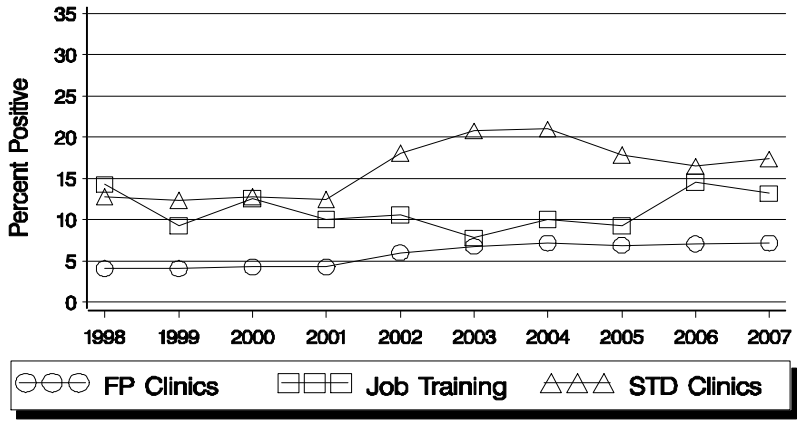
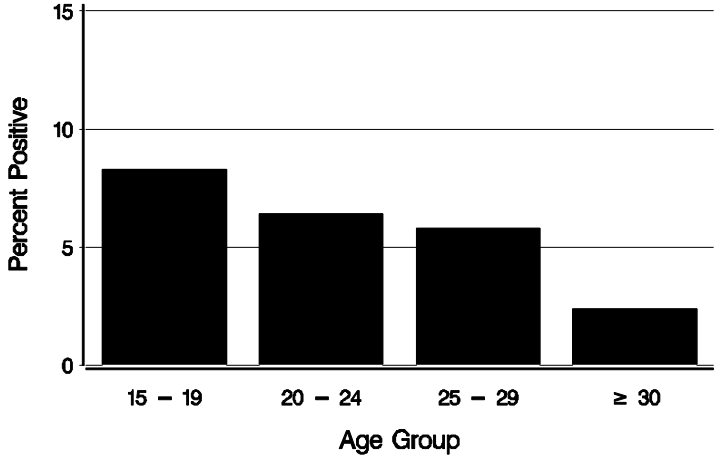


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	51	28,520	7.2
STD	26	6,398	17.6
Prenatal	1	179	9.5
Adult Corrections	1	129	10.9
Other	25	6,874	12.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Montana – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

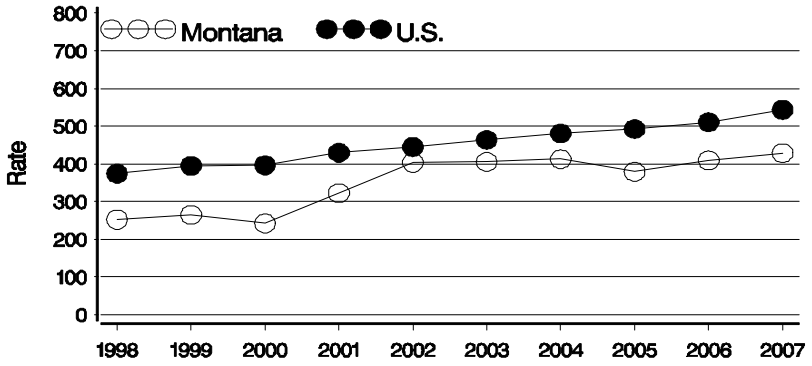


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

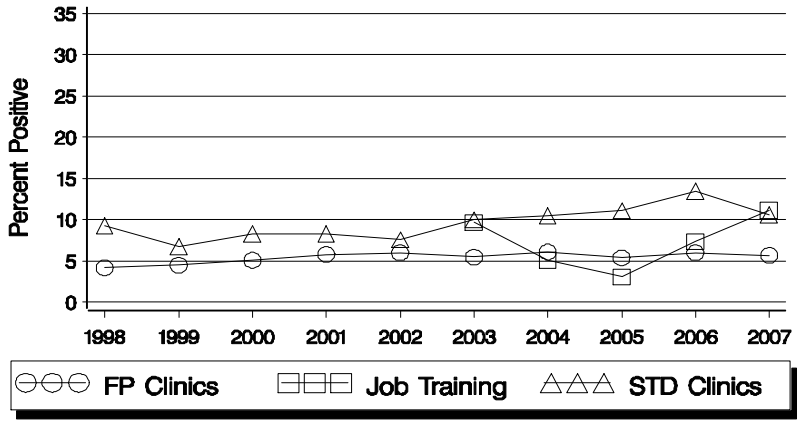
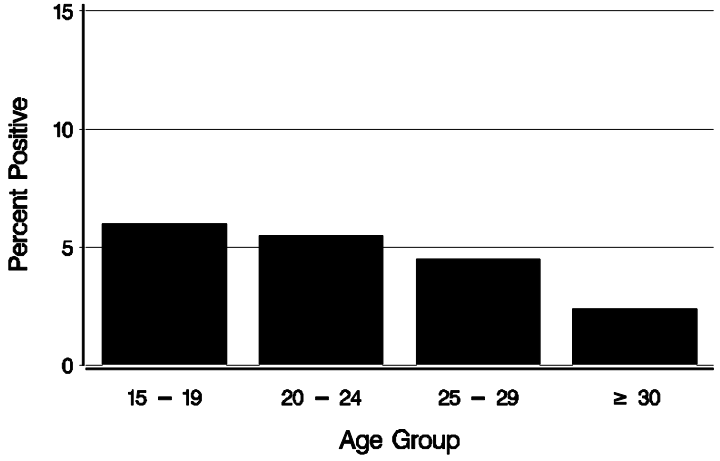


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	6,990	5.7
STD	2	215	11.2
Other	14	1,319	7.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Nebraska – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

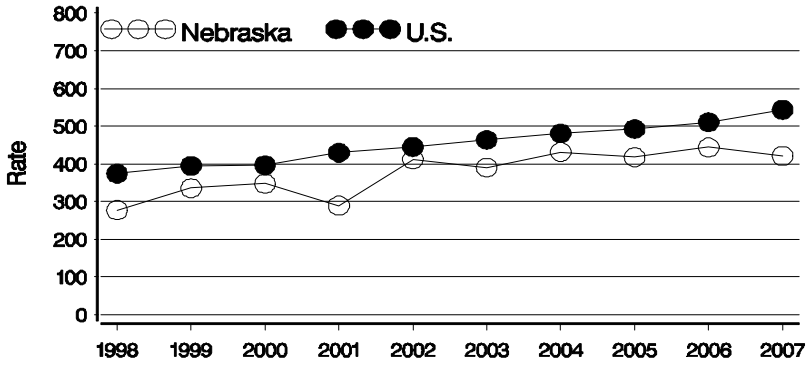


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

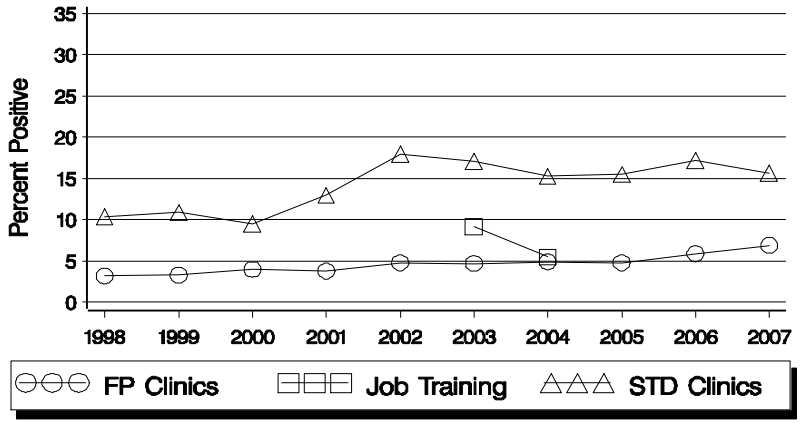
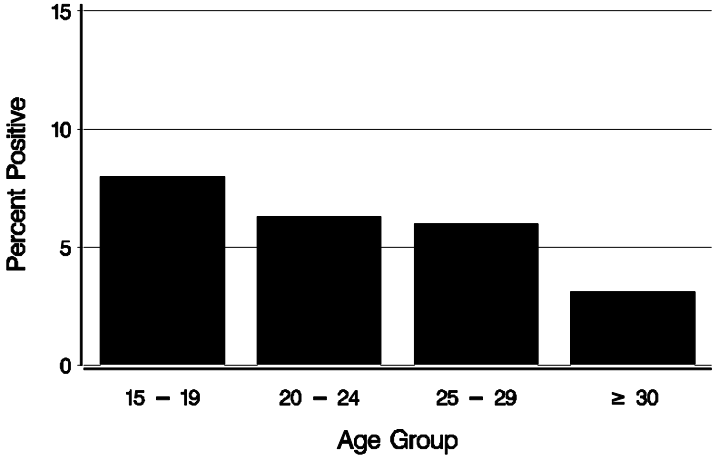


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	23	6,547	7.0
STD	3	986	15.8
Prenatal	3	479	8.6
Juvenile Detention	1	138	11.6
Other	9	720	12.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Nevada – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

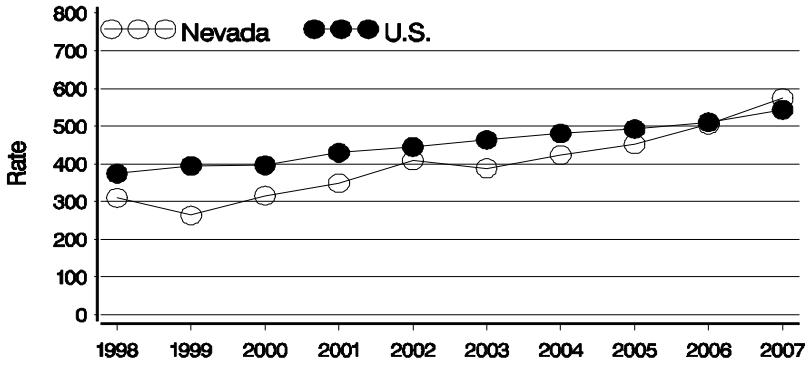


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

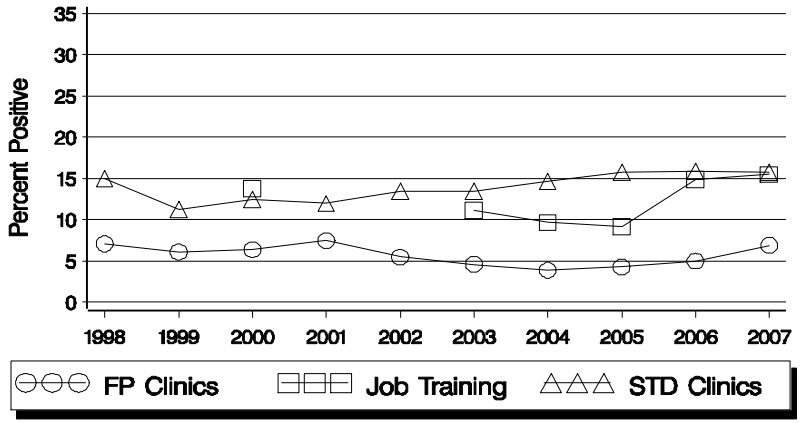
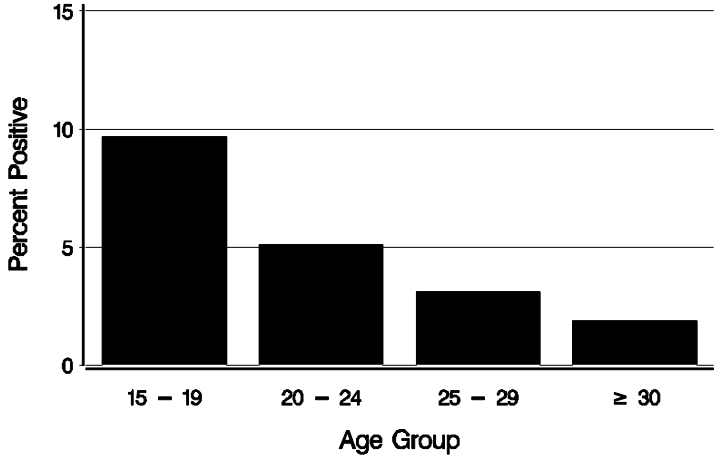


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	4,720	6.9
STD	6	2,563	15.7
Juvenile Detention	1	124	28.2
Other	2	1,336	9.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New Hampshire – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

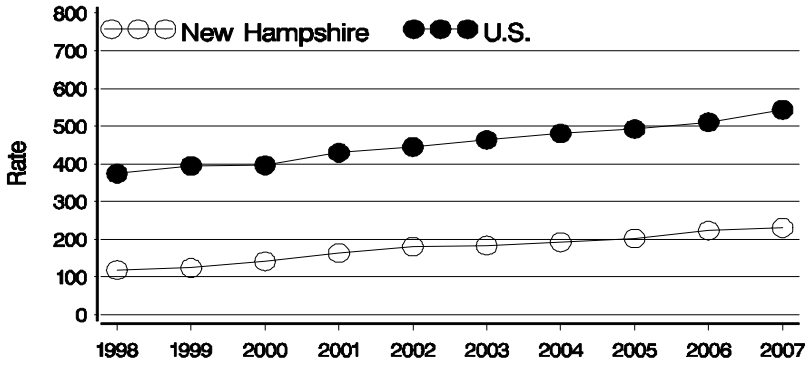


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

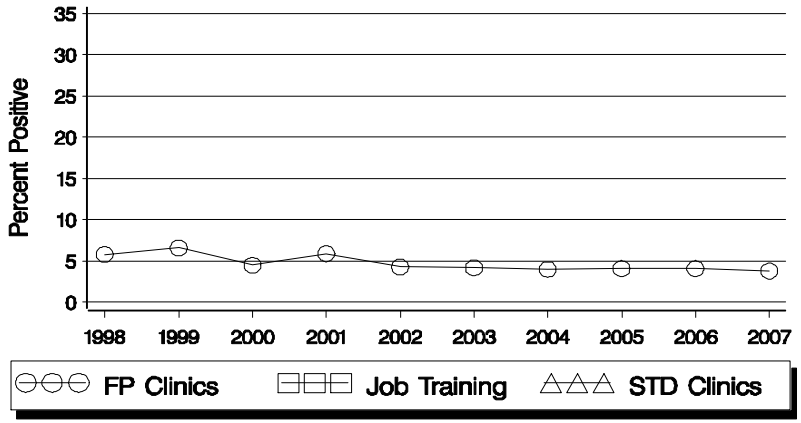
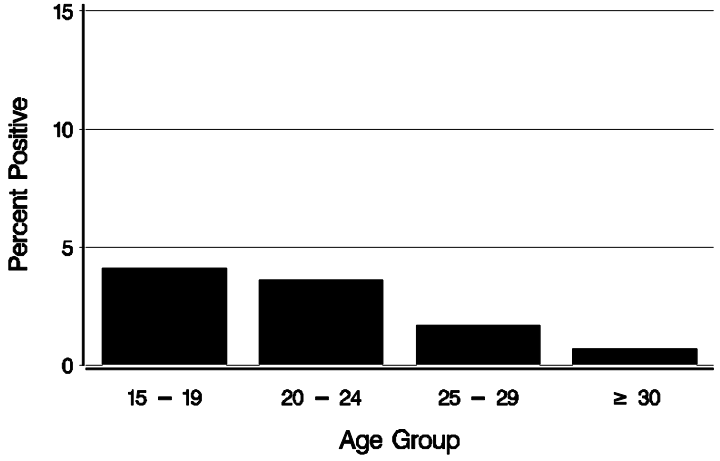


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	15	7,122	3.8
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New Jersey – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

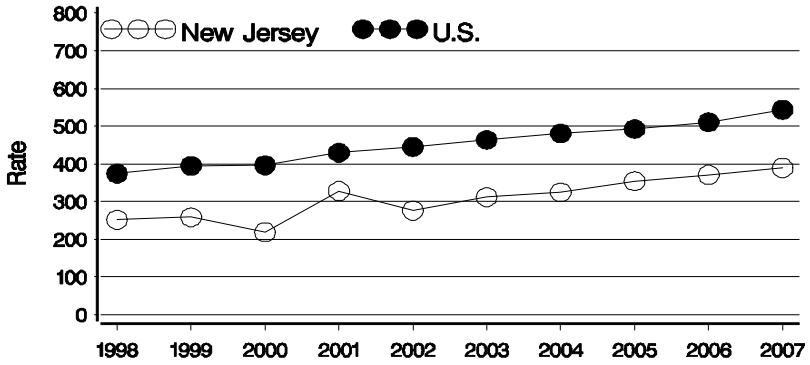


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

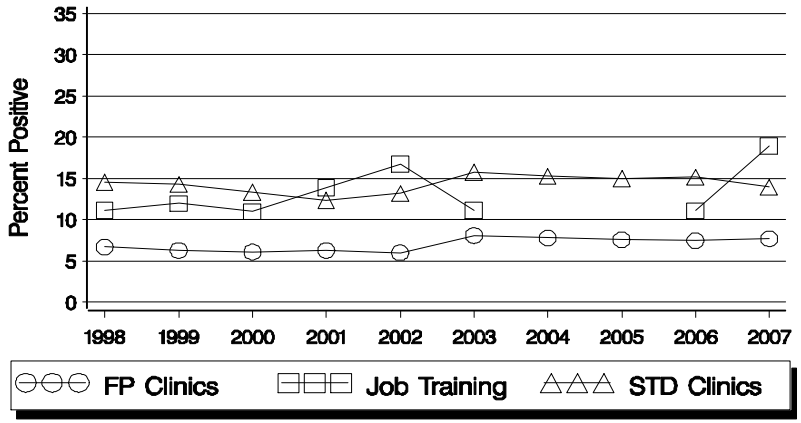
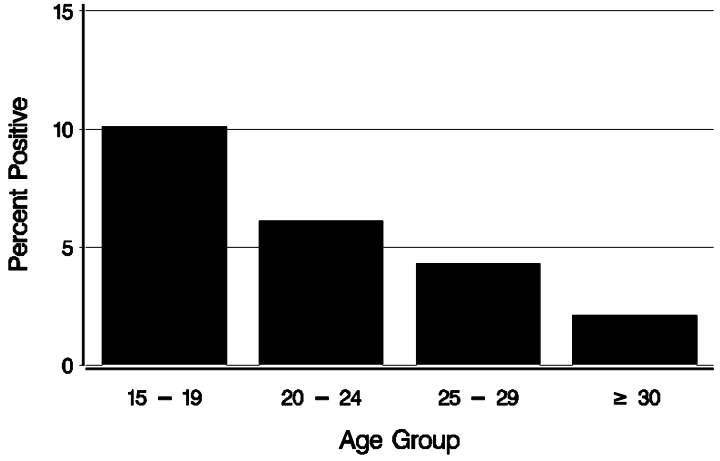


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	44	32,324	7.7
STD	18	3,409	14.0
Juvenile Detention	1	136	19.9
Other	18	3,812	6.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New Mexico – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

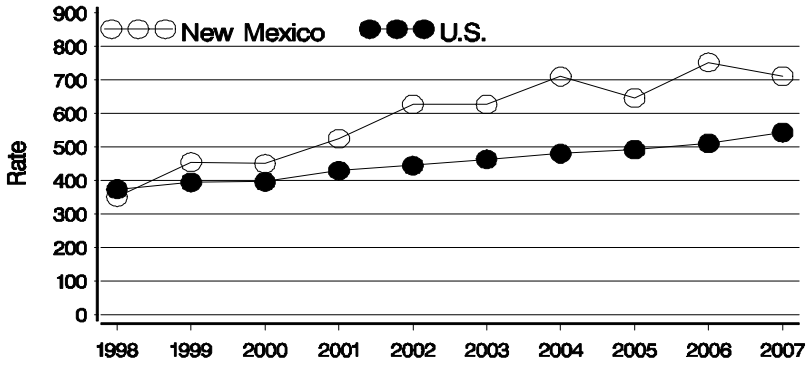


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

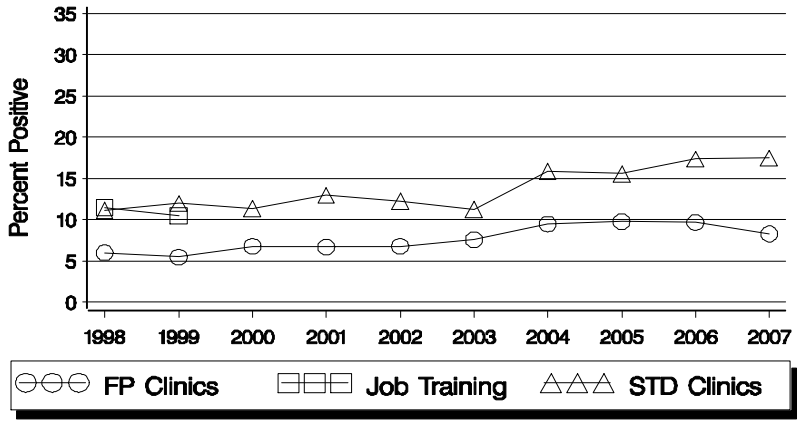
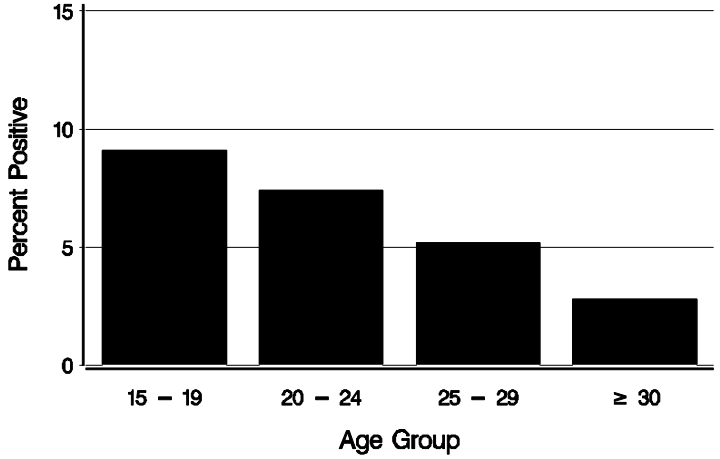


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

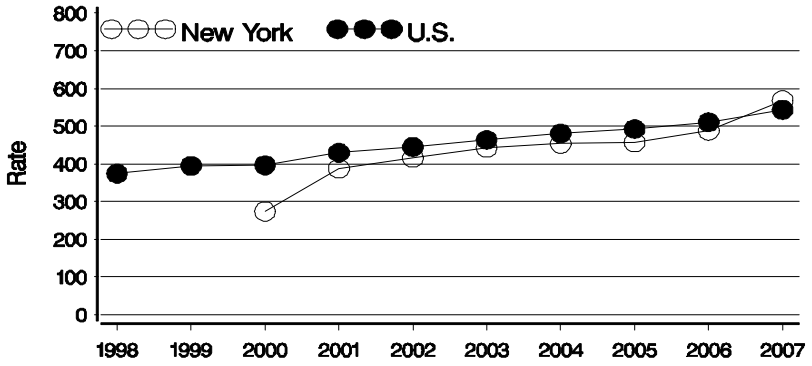
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	64	9,947	8.3
STD	18	2,321	17.4
Prenatal	3	163	3.7
Adult Corrections	1	102	22.5
Other	4	595	17.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New York – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007



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

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

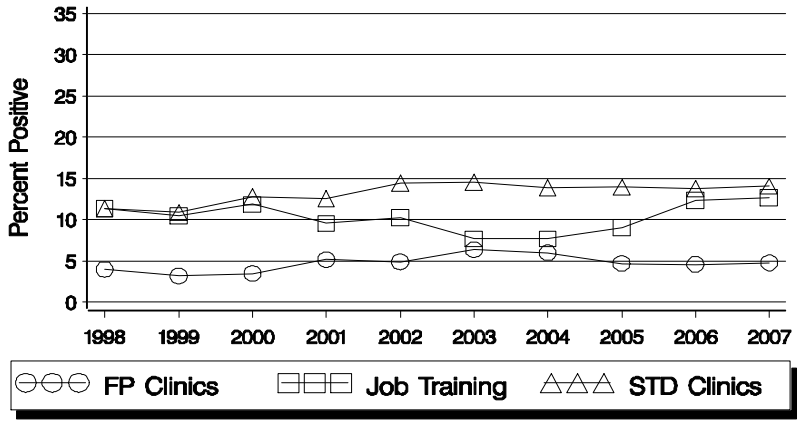
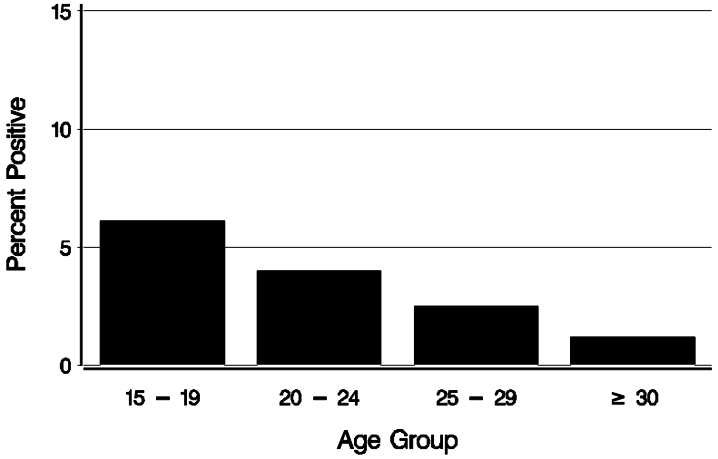


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	83	67,735	4.8
STD	24	19,927	14.1
Prenatal	8	2,026	4.2
Juvenile Detention	3	661	16.0
Other	14	12,002	9.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



North Carolina – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

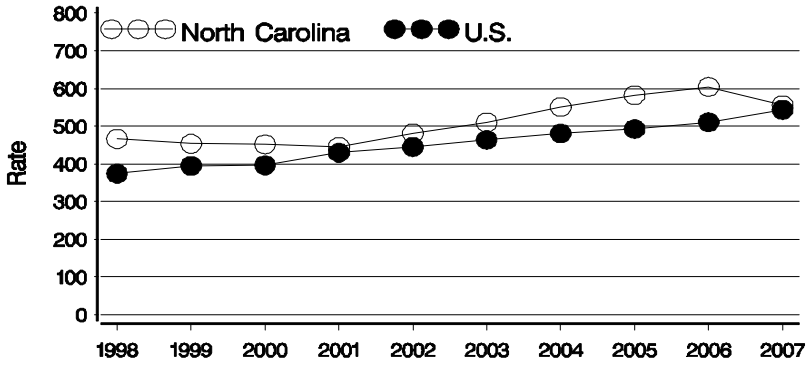


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

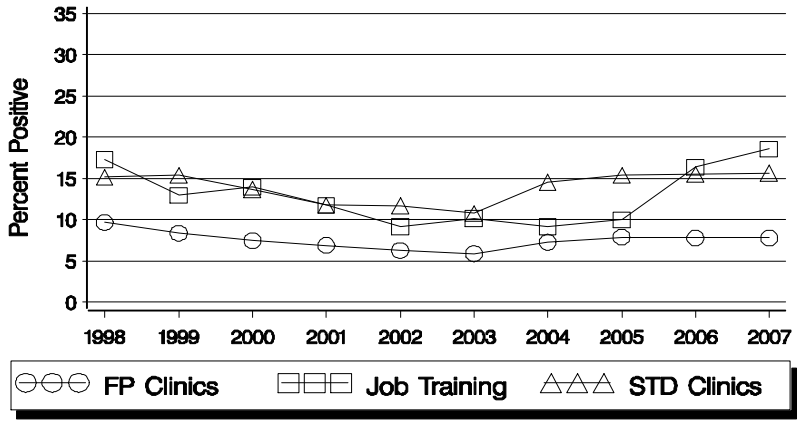
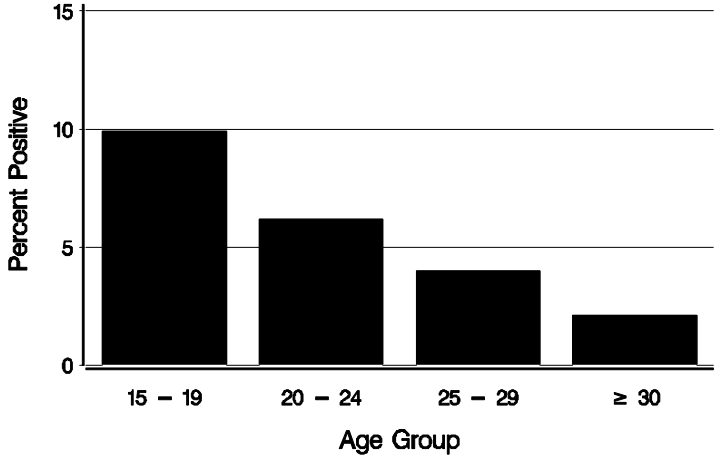


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	98	35,045	7.8
STD	77	13,194	15.7
Prenatal	74	17,024	7.3
Other	3	213	16.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



North Dakota – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

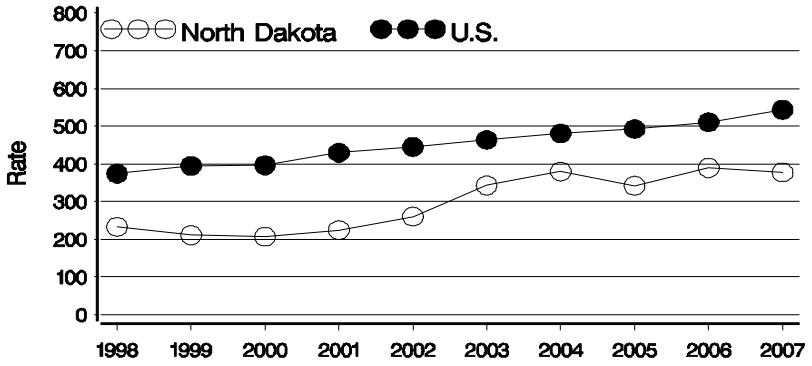


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

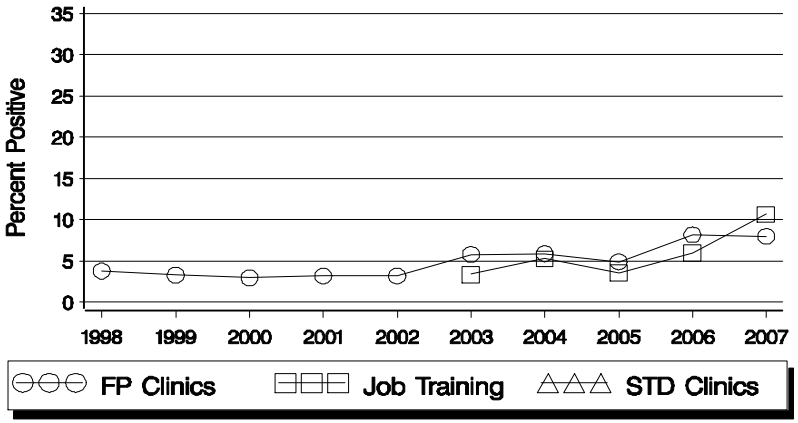
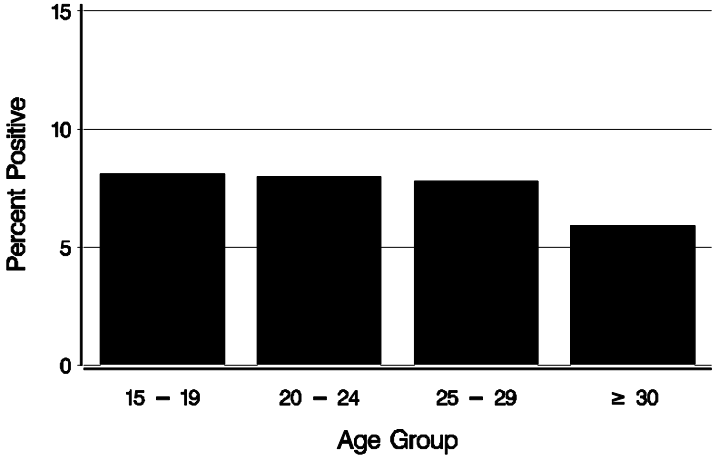


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	5,830	8.0
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	6	1,242	4.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Ohio – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

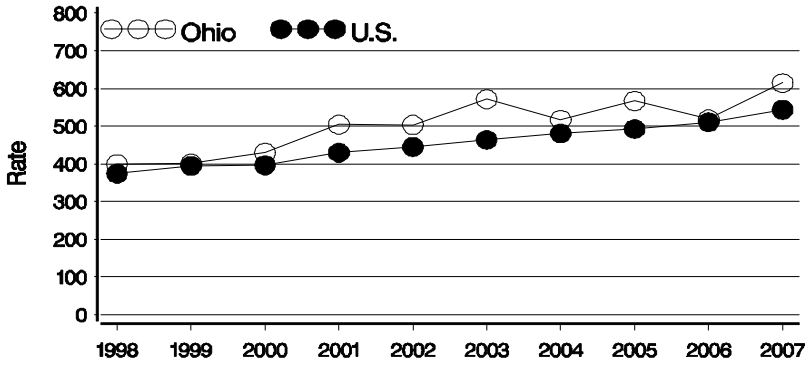


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

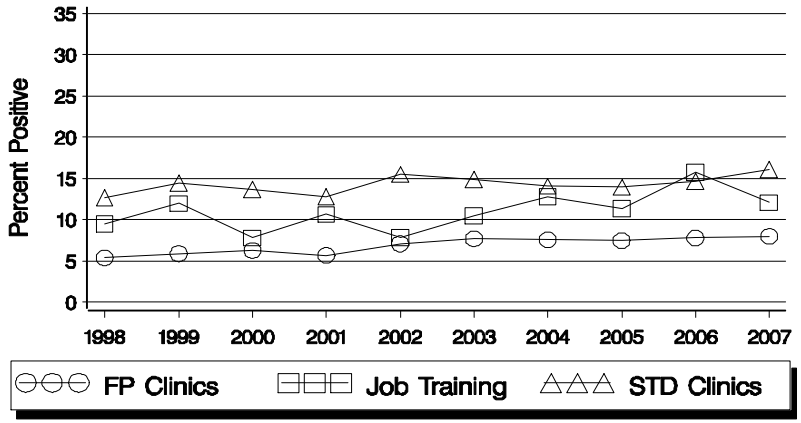
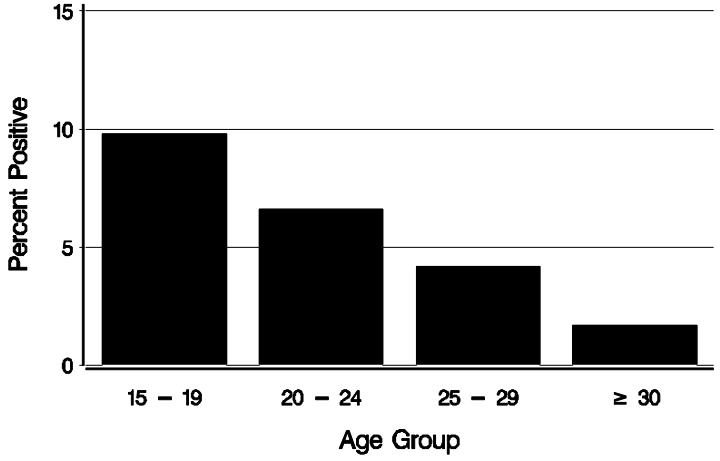


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	54	32,434	8.0
STD	20	4,941	16.1
Juvenile Detention	3	1,008	19.1
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Oklahoma – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

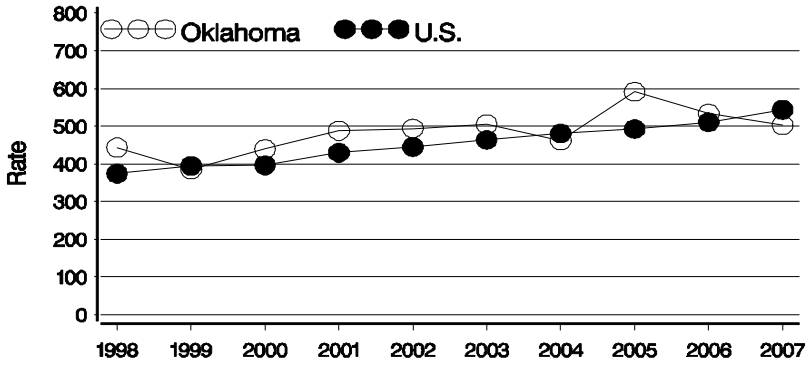


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

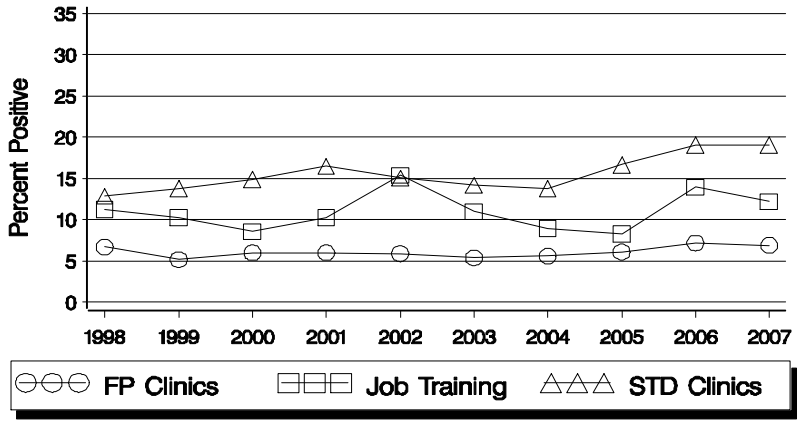
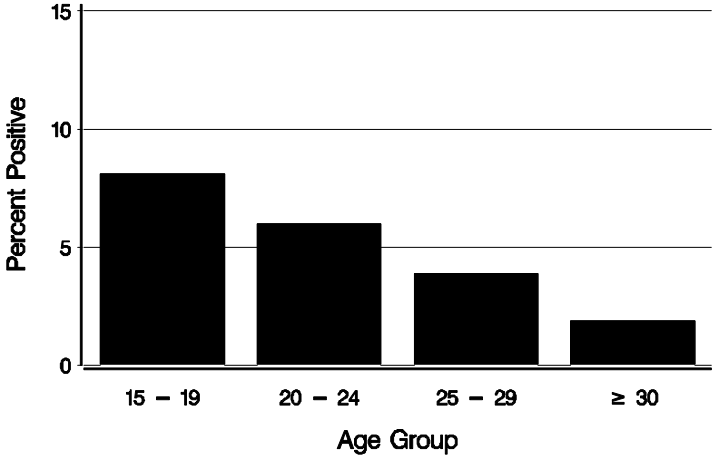


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	150	24,686	7.0
STD	53	6,041	19.5
Prenatal	9	516	6.8
Other	17	1,271	10.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Oregon – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

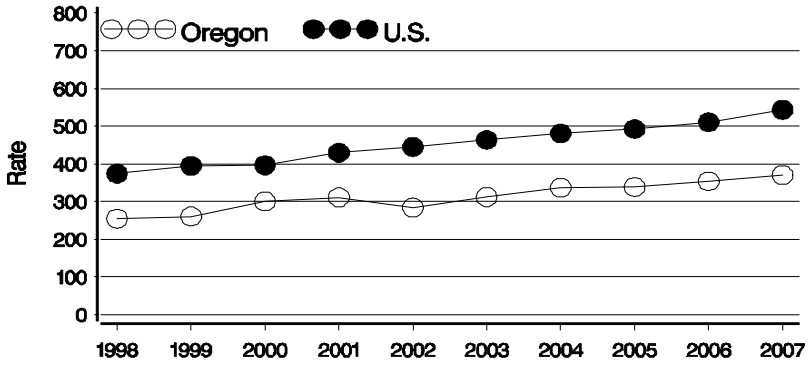


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

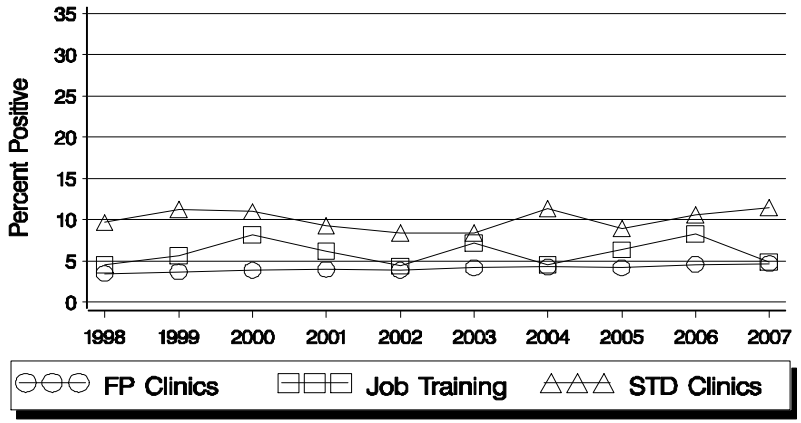
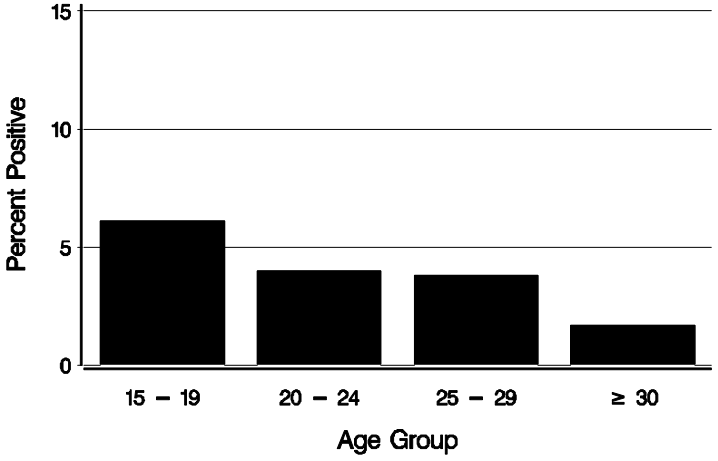


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	64	26,514	4.7
STD	21	2,189	11.8
Prenatal	4	384	2.9
Juvenile Detention	2	275	13.8
Other	19	4,663	5.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Pennsylvania – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

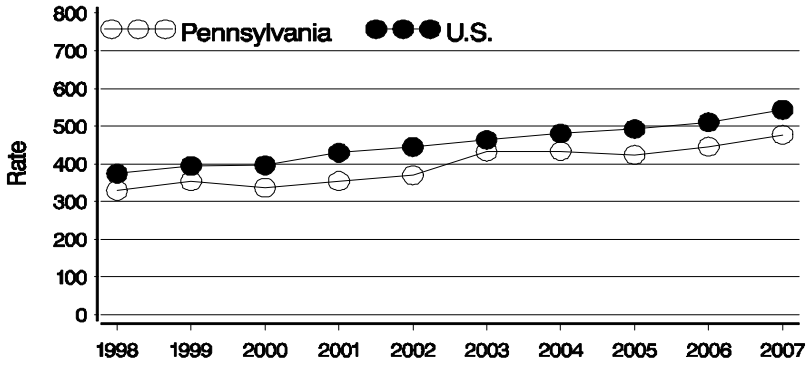


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

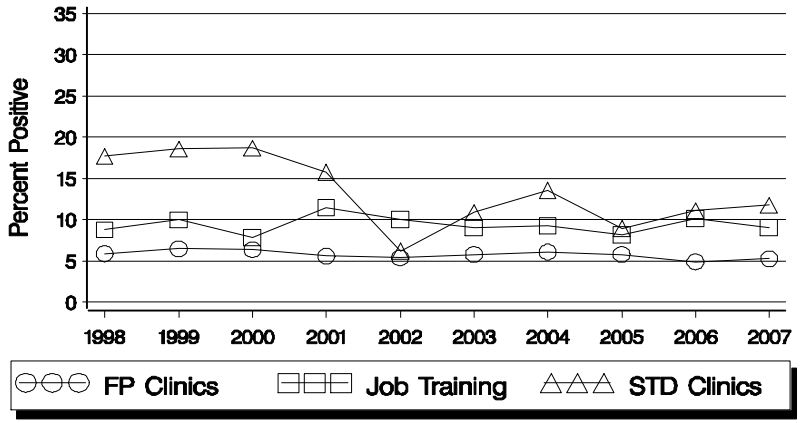
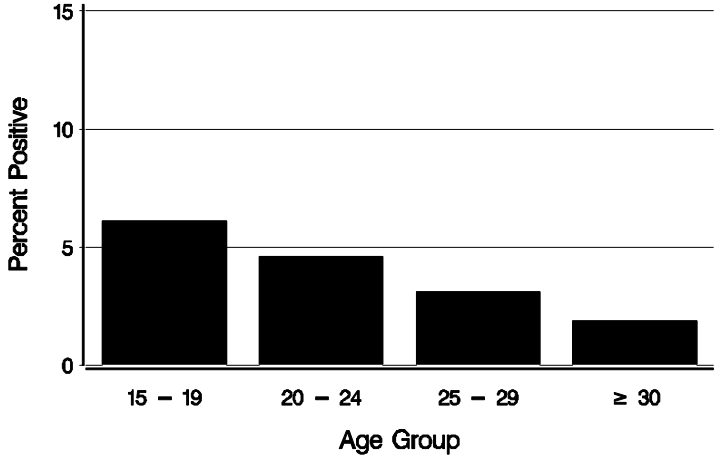


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	115	58,177	5.3
STD	65	14,254	11.8
Prenatal	2	924	7.9
Adult Corrections	1	160	8.1
Other	40	21,363	7.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Rhode Island – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

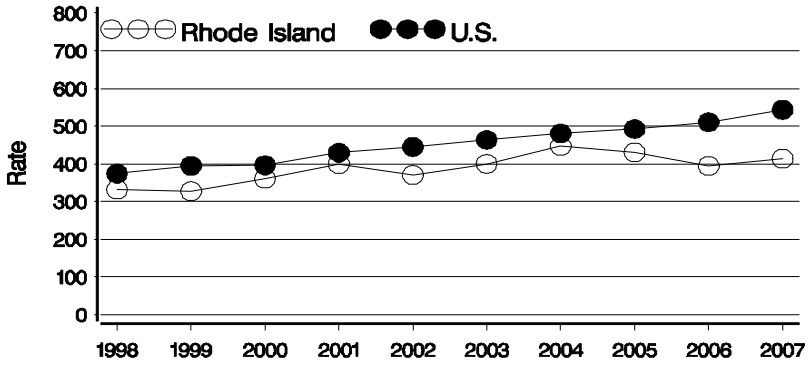


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

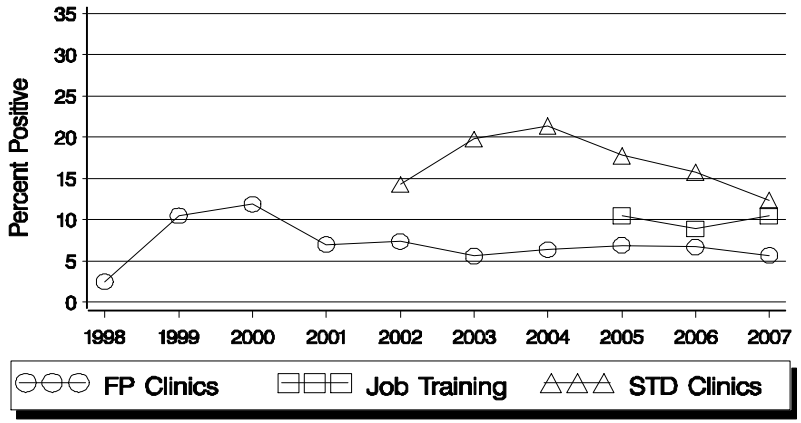
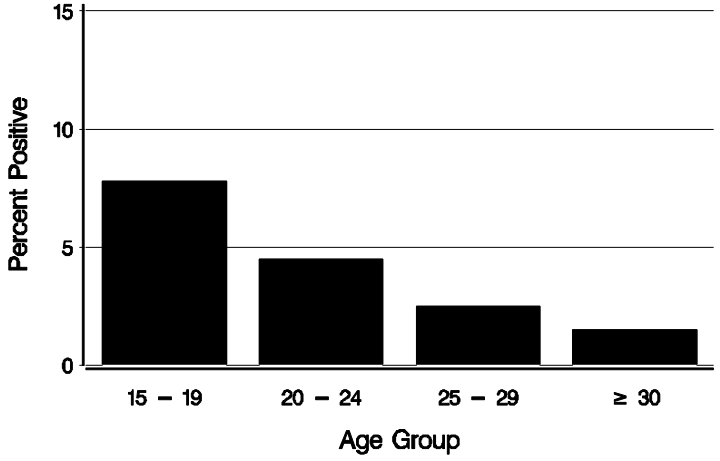


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	2,845	5.7
STD	1	186	12.4
Other	3	109	8.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



South Carolina – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

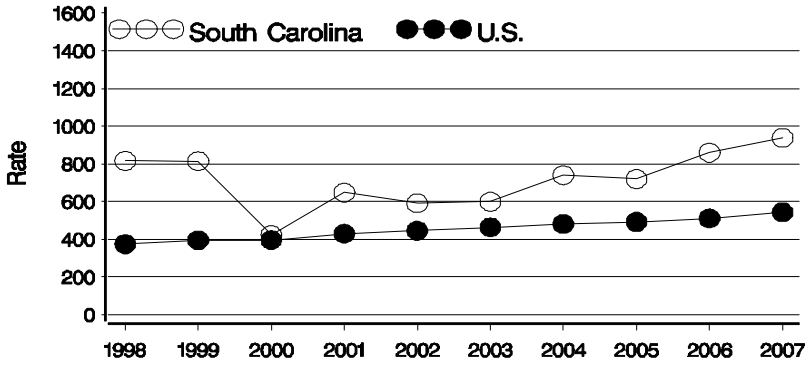


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

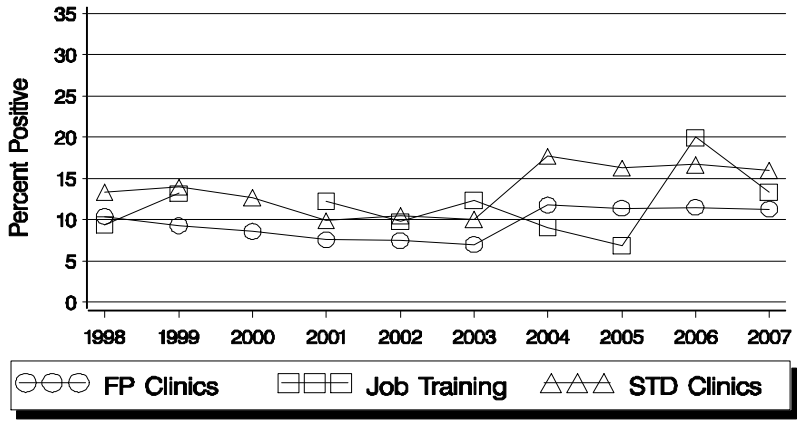
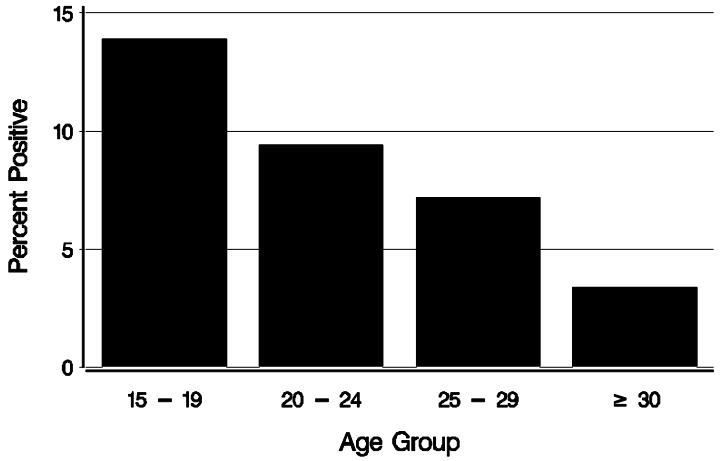


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	67	31,368	11.3
STD	52	11,751	16.1
Other	5	438	15.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



South Dakota – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

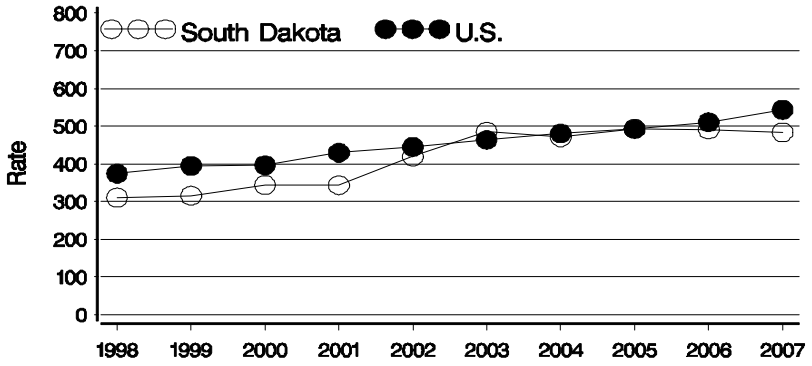


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

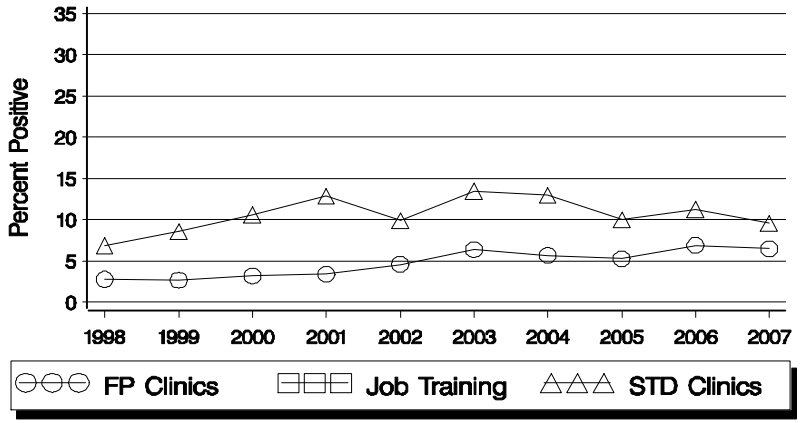
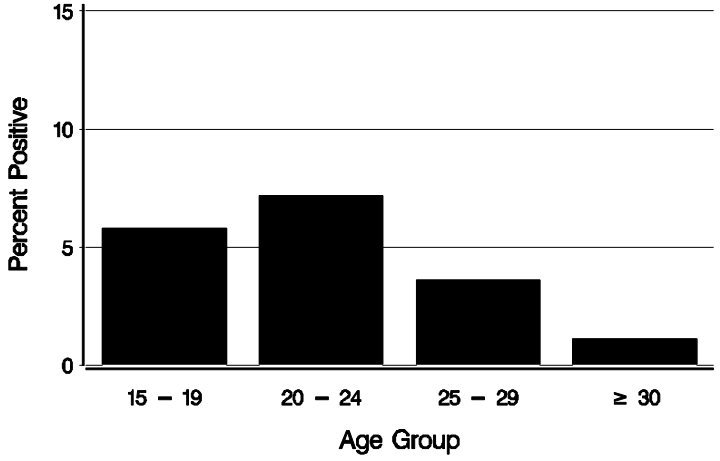


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	2,689	6.6
STD	4	697	9.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Tennessee – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

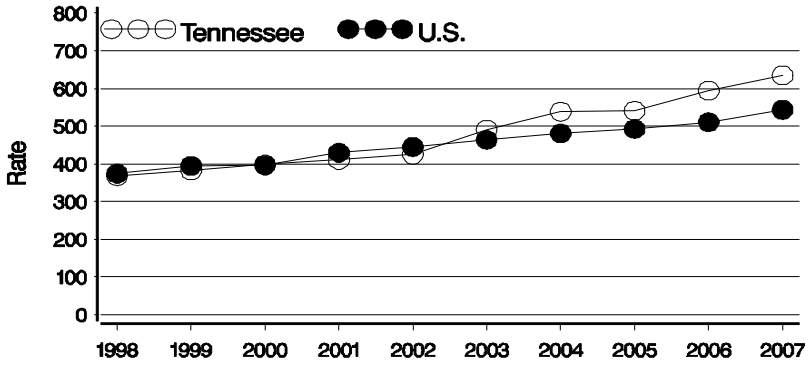


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

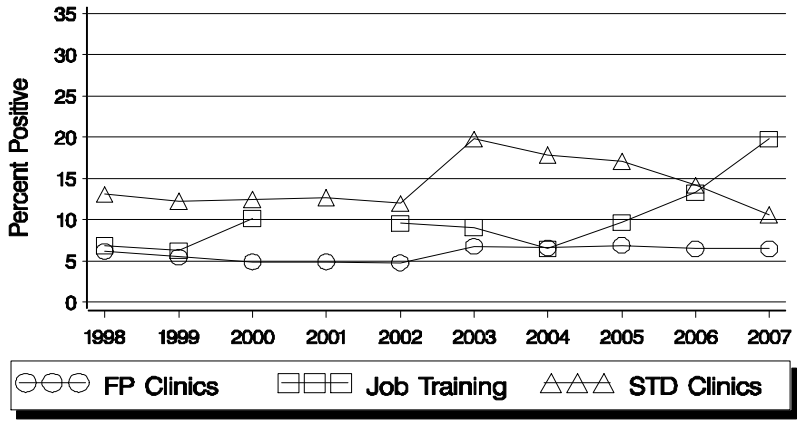
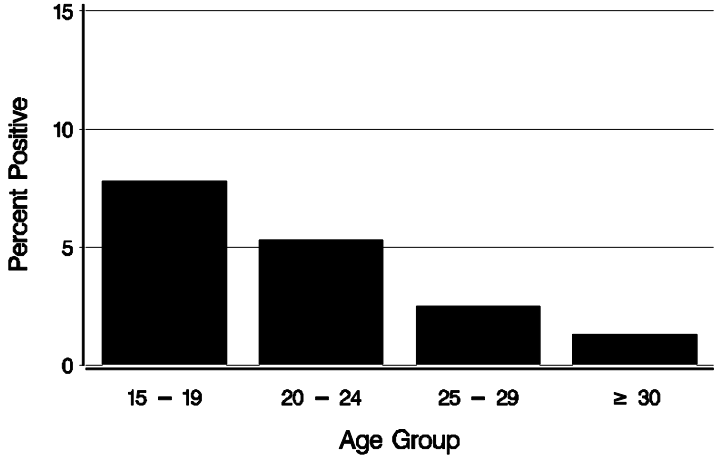


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	114	24,168	6.5
STD	127	29,670	10.7
Prenatal	7	1,041	3.4
Juvenile Detention	1	603	13.1
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Texas – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

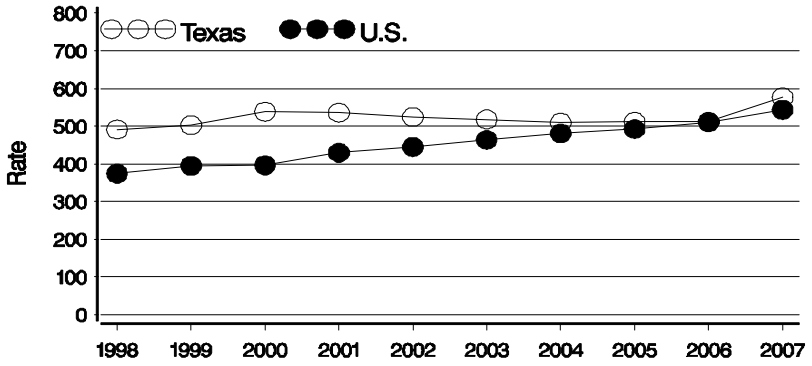


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

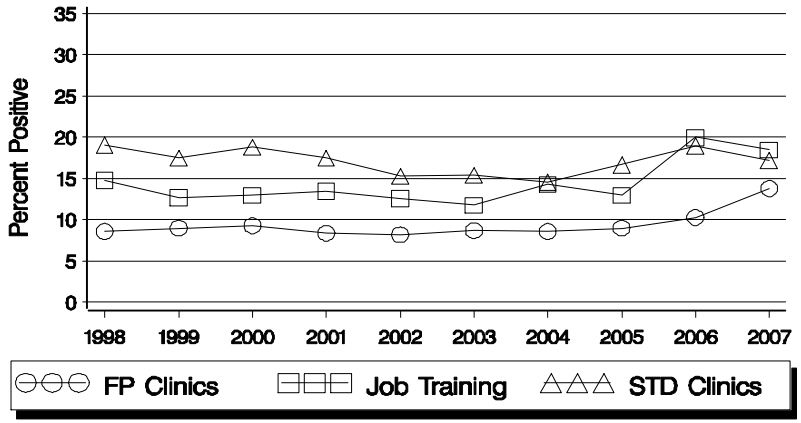
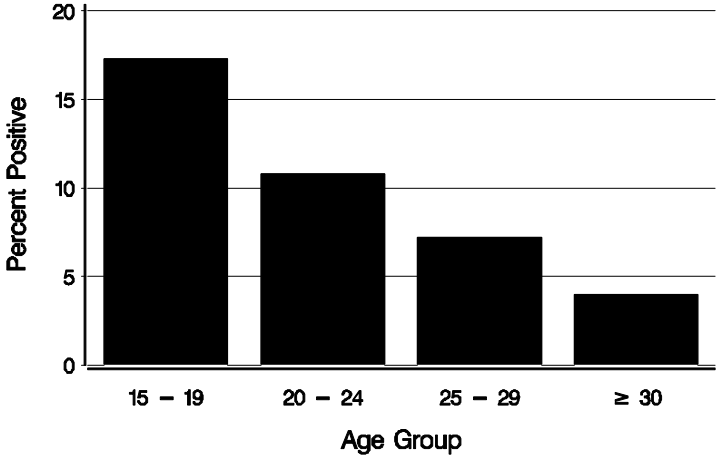


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	27	16,272	13.8
STD	10	10,324	17.1
Adult Corrections	1	467	18.8
Juvenile Detention	1	123	13.8
Other	7	5,128	8.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Utah – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

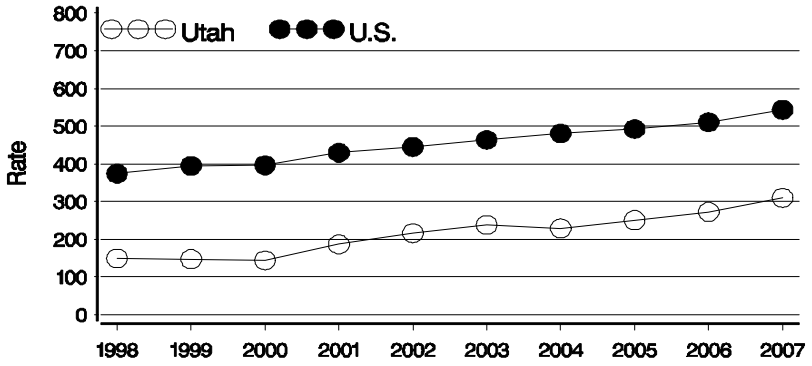


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

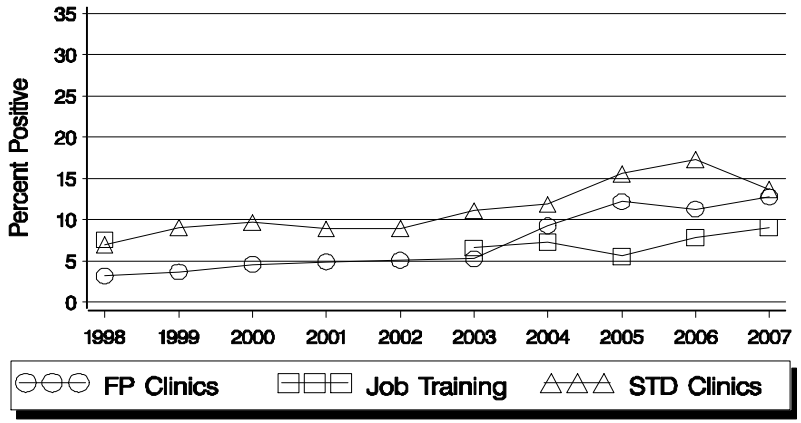
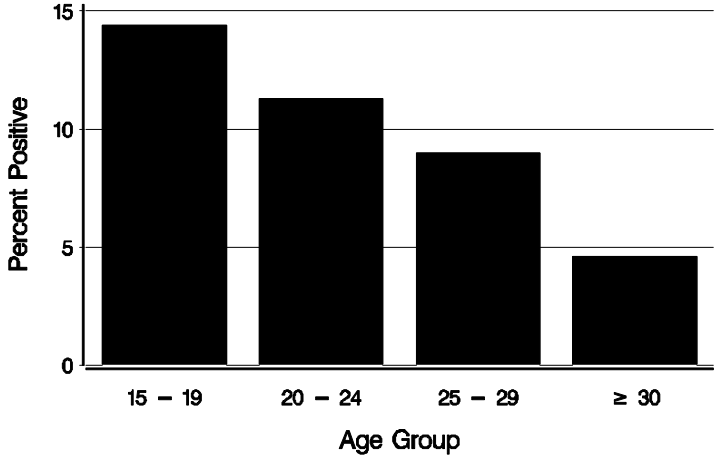


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	3,890	12.8
STD	6	1,815	13.7
Other	12	1,640	11.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Vermont – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

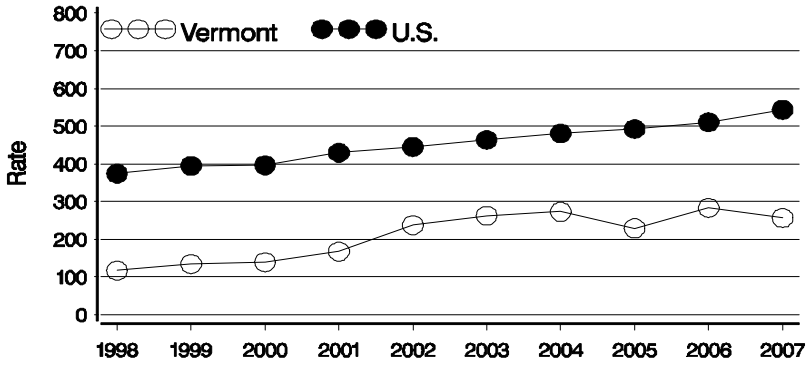


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

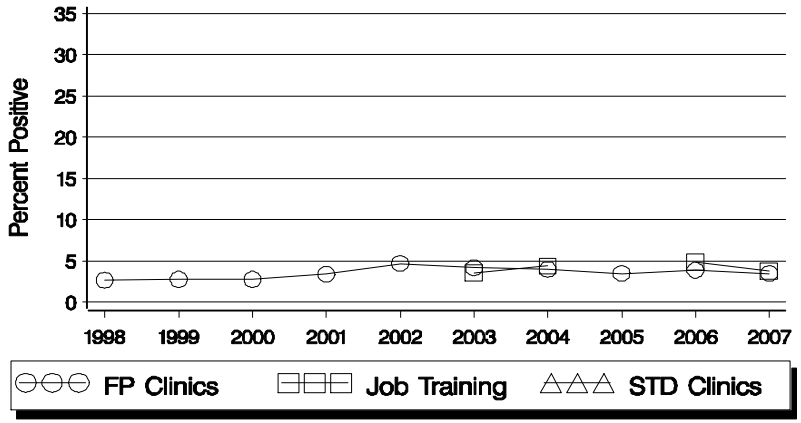
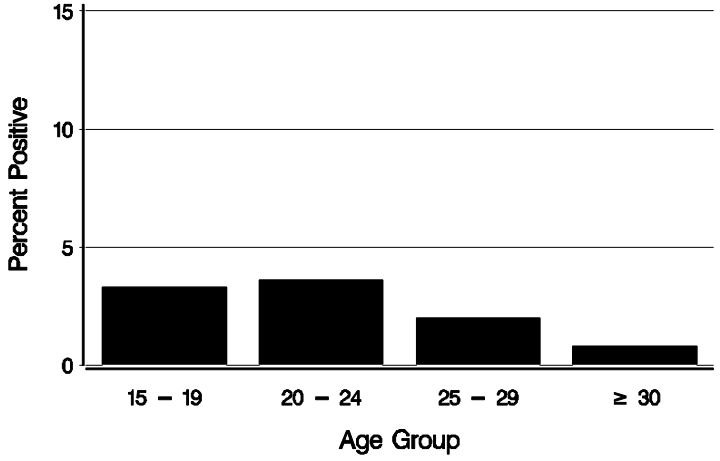


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	7,529	3.5
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Virginia – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

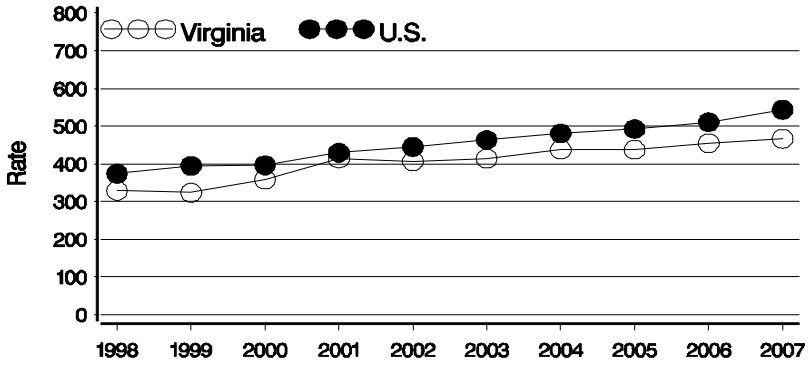


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

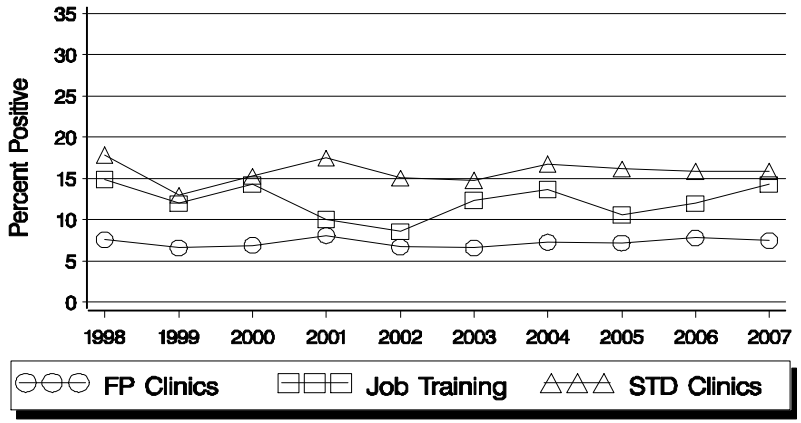
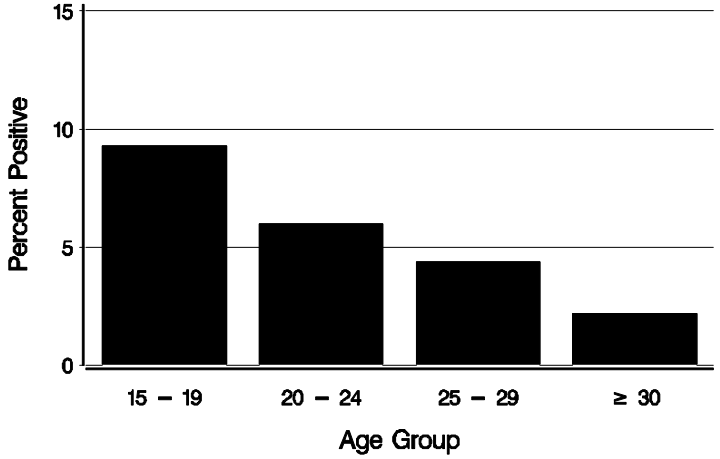


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	119	22,403	7.5
STD	51	12,946	16.0
Other	38	6,470	7.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Washington – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

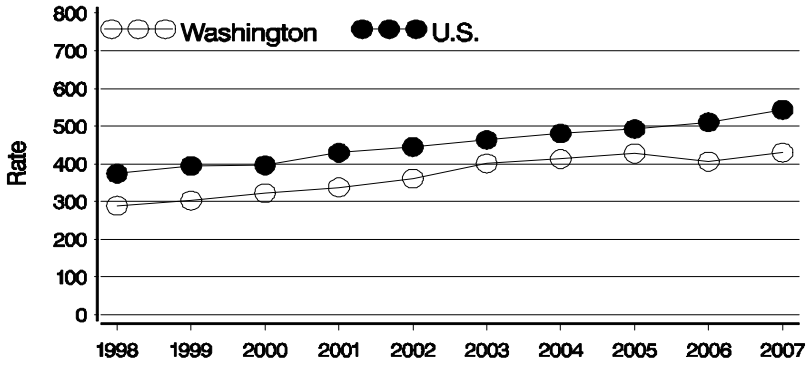


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

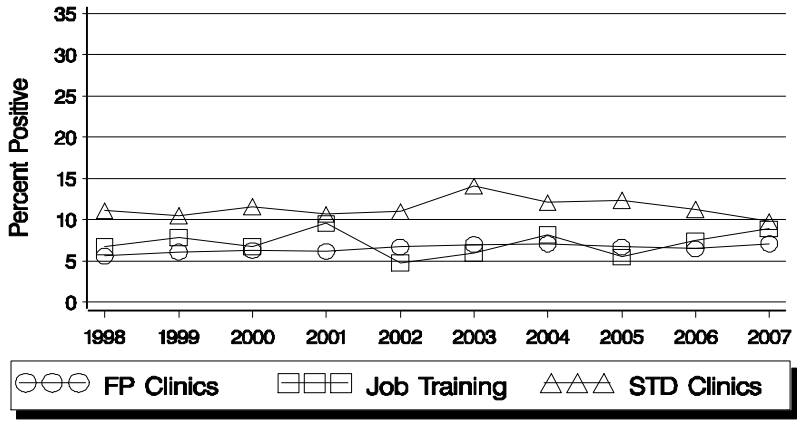
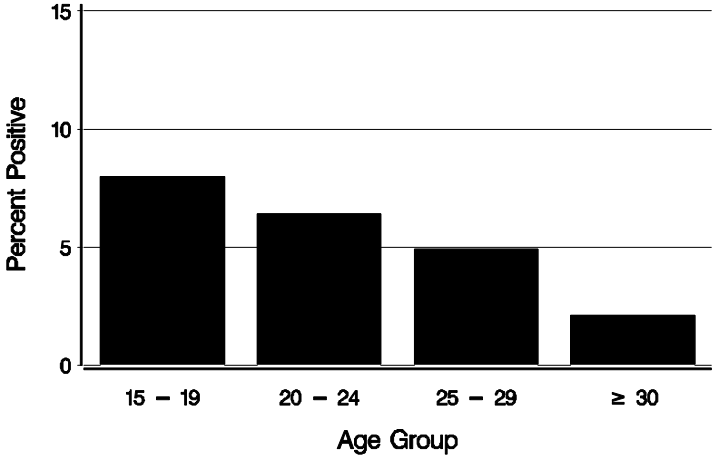


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	63	23,853	7.1
STD	6	1,227	9.2
Adult Corrections	1	213	10.8
Juvenile Detention	3	726	11.3
Other	22	6,266	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



West Virginia – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

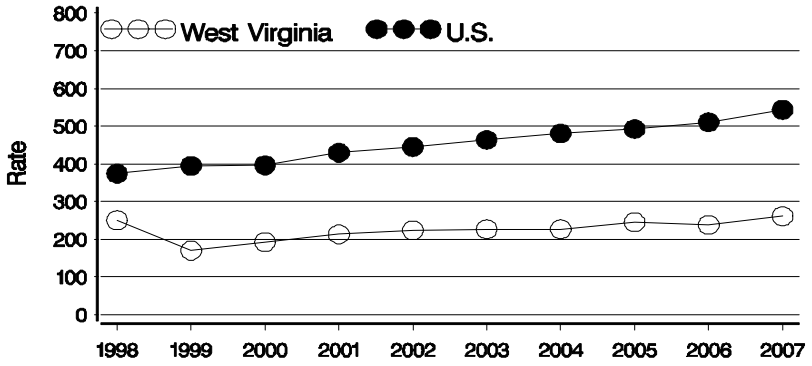


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

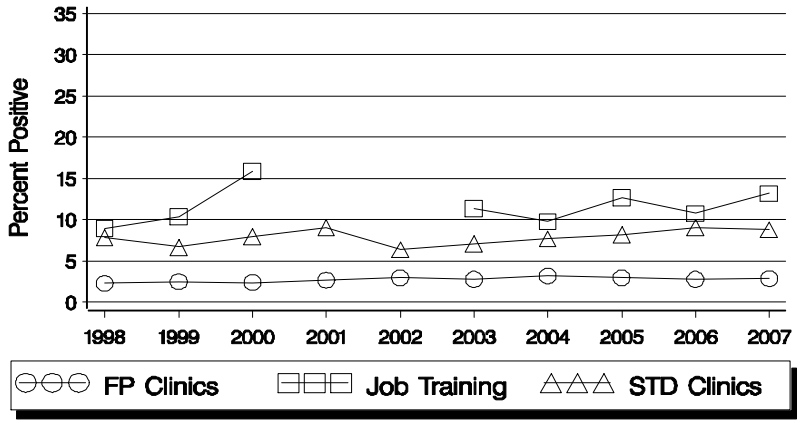
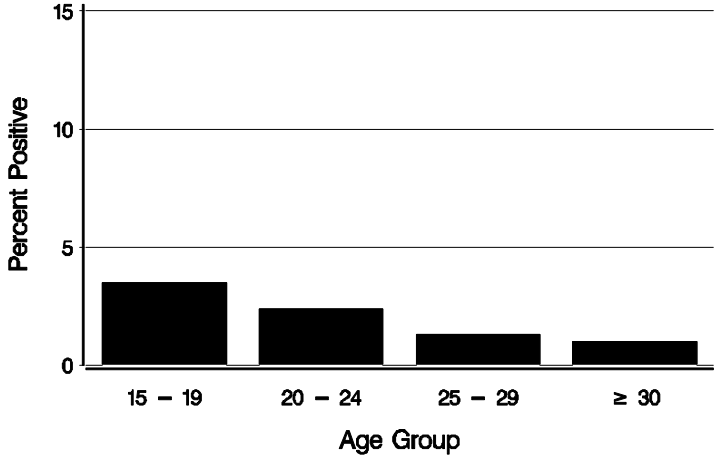


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	87	13,111	2.8
STD	20	1,644	8.1
Prenatal	1	785	2.5
Other	20	3,262	3.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Wisconsin – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

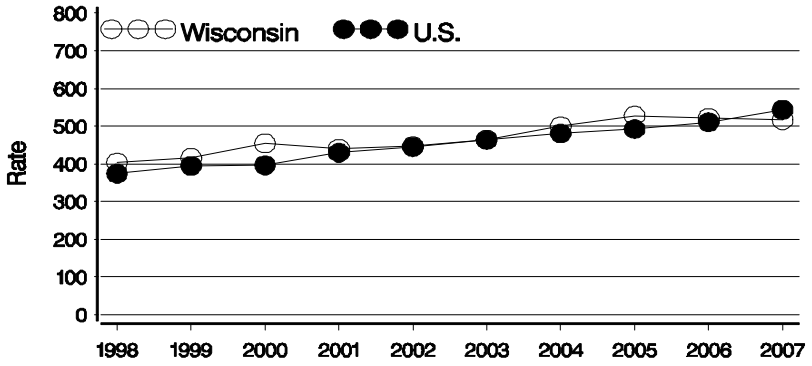


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

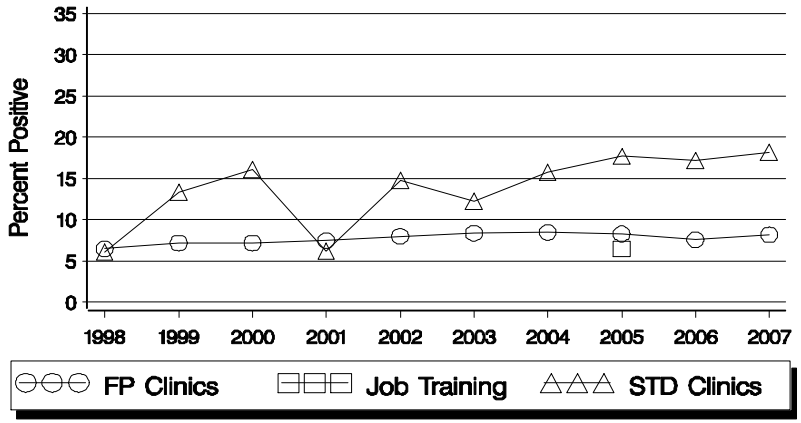
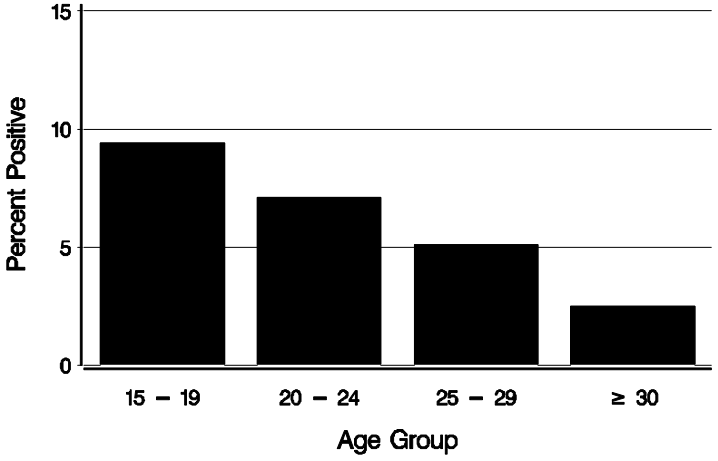


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	61	25,201	8.2
STD	5	1,353	18.3
Adult Corrections	1	129	4.7
Other	13	6,450	6.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Wyoming – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

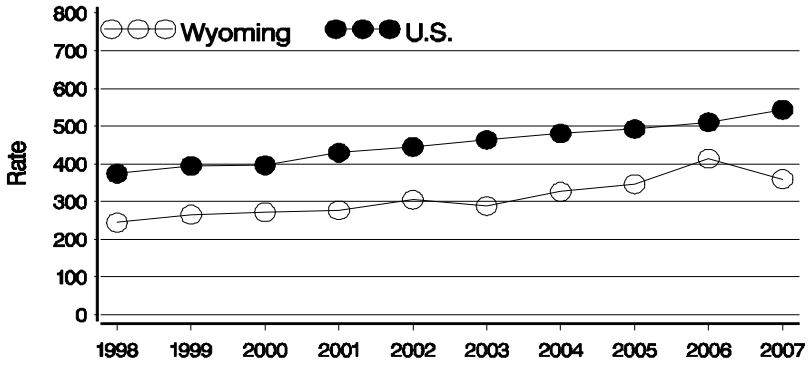


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

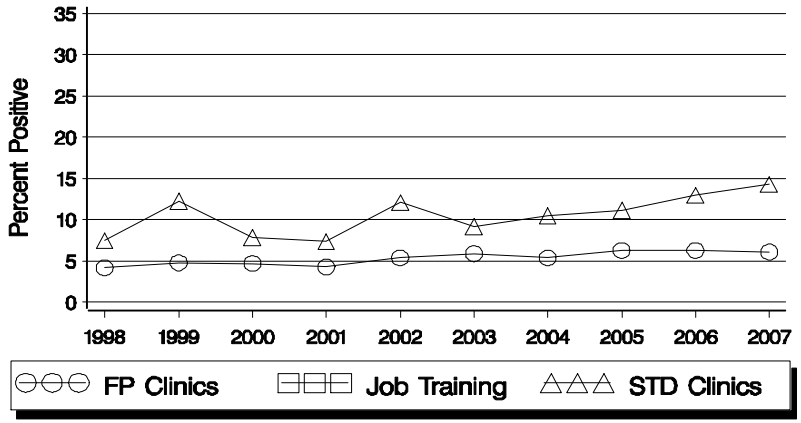
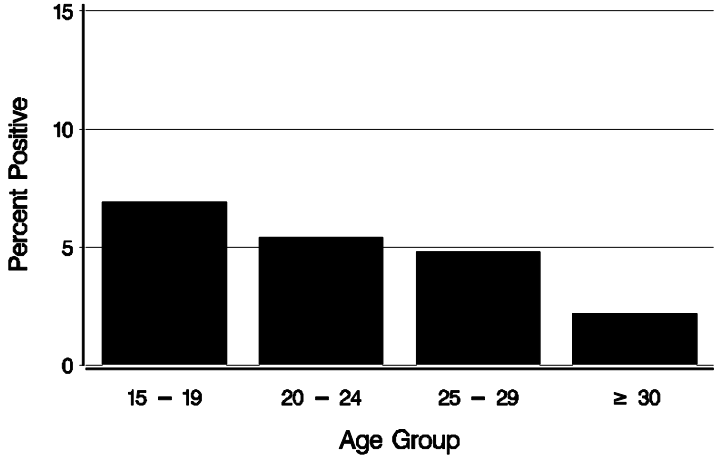


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	16	4,219	5.9
STD	3	308	14.3
Other	2	869	3.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Puerto Rico – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

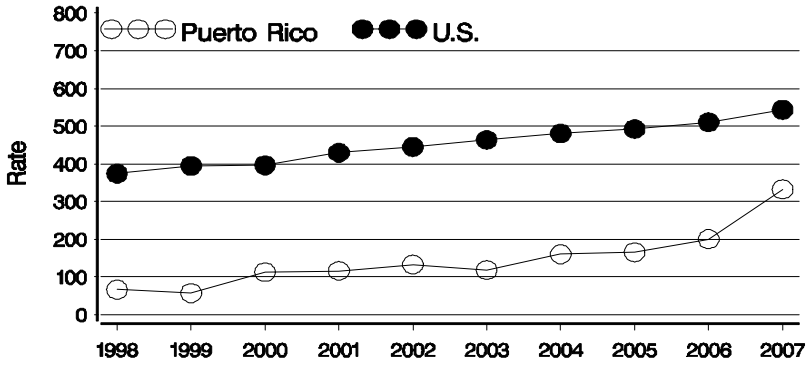


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

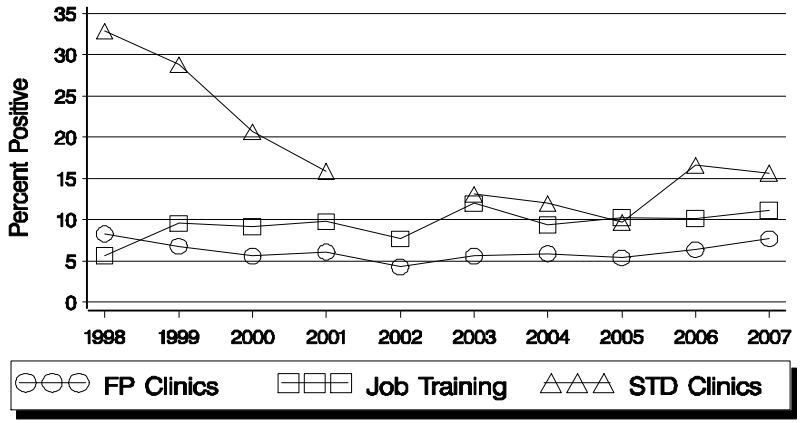
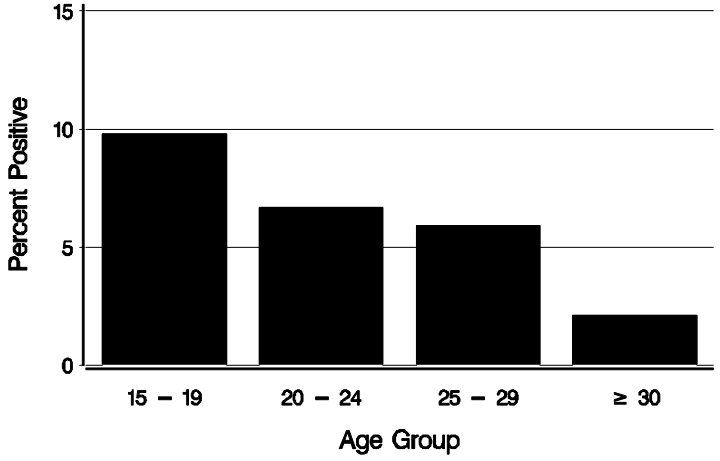


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	35	3,849	7.7
STD	16	2,534	15.9
Prenatal	10	2,413	15.5
Other	55	5,162	10.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Virgin Islands – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1998–2007

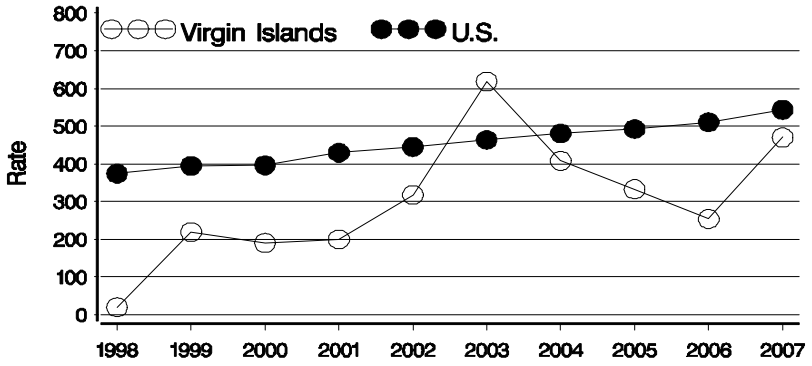


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

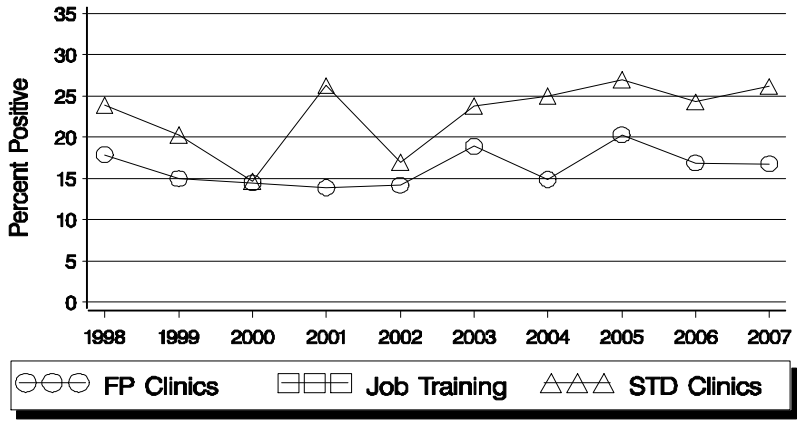
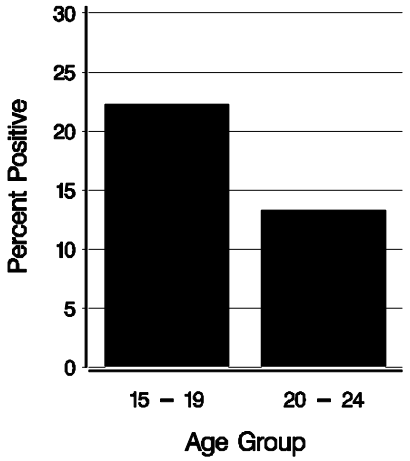


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	1,036	16.8
STD	2	186	26.3
Prenatal	4	381	20.7
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



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CITY PROFILES

CITY PROFILES

City Profiles

This section contains profiles on chlamydia positivity trends for selected cities in the United States. Each of the following profiles contains three figures and one table. Case report data are presented using metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), which may encompass the city as well as surrounding urban and rural areas. All other data represent urban-core, city data.

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

Crude incidence rates (new cases/ population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2007 rates for all MSAs were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2007 by the estimated area-specific 2000 population. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal statistics for a set of geographic areas. An MSA is associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The MSA comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting. The title of an MSA includes the name of its principal city with the largest Census 2000 population. If there are multiple principal cities, the names of the second largest and third largest principal cities appear in the title in order of descending population size. MSA chlamydia rates per 100,000 population were calculated from 2000 to 2007 wherever possible. In some circumstances, lack of data specific to the county level prohibited the calculation of rates for the year 2000. For more information, refer to the 2007 STD Surveillance Report.

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 1998–2007

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years, by testing site, 2007

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007

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

List of City Profiles

Atlanta, GA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

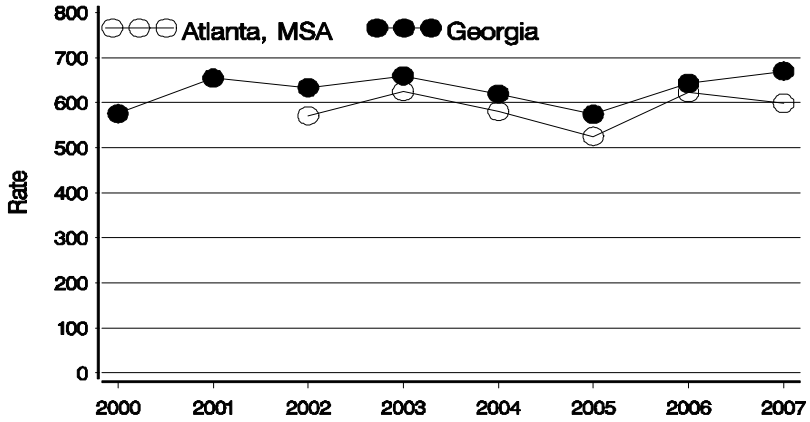


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

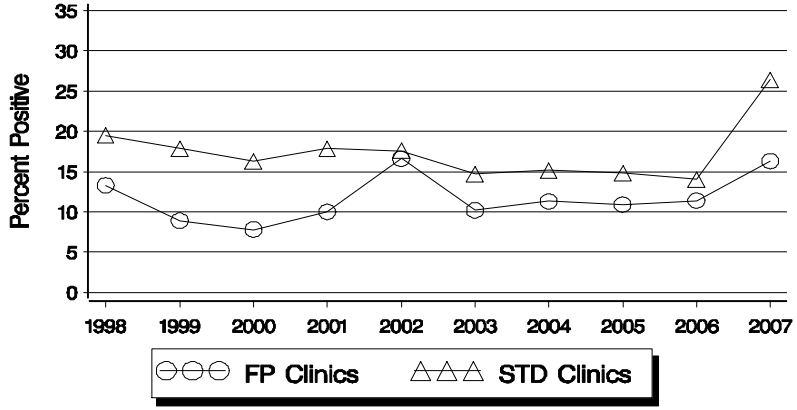
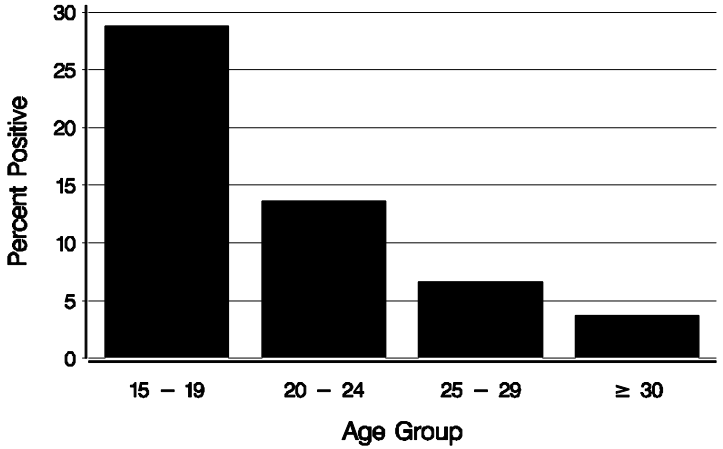


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	6	577	16.3
STD	3	1,787	26.5
Juvenile Detention	1	531	25.8
Other	8	1,770	15.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Baltimore, MD – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

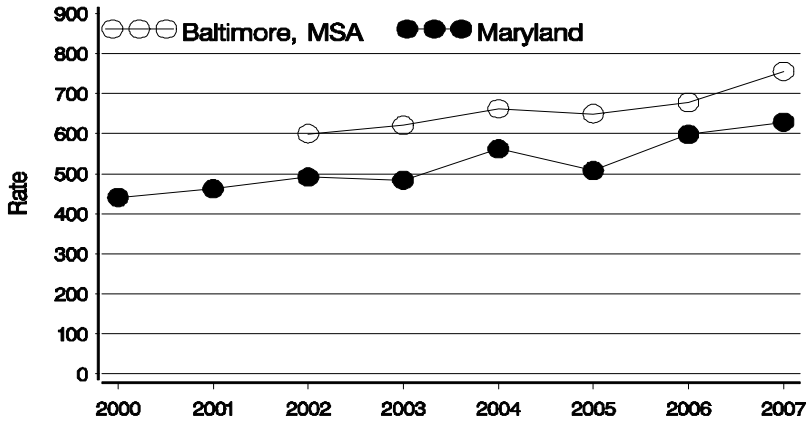


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

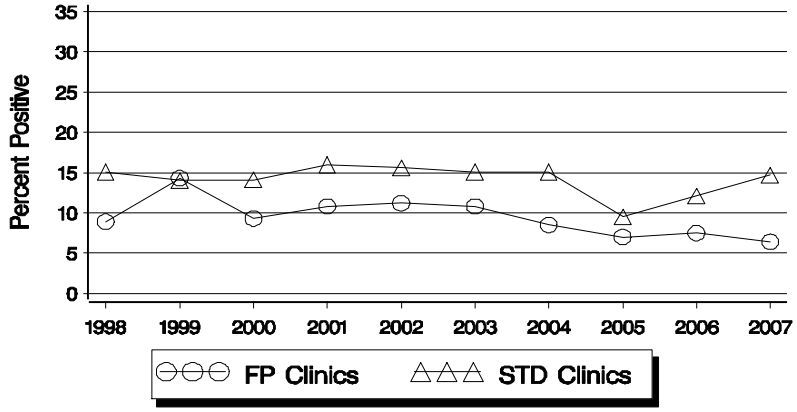
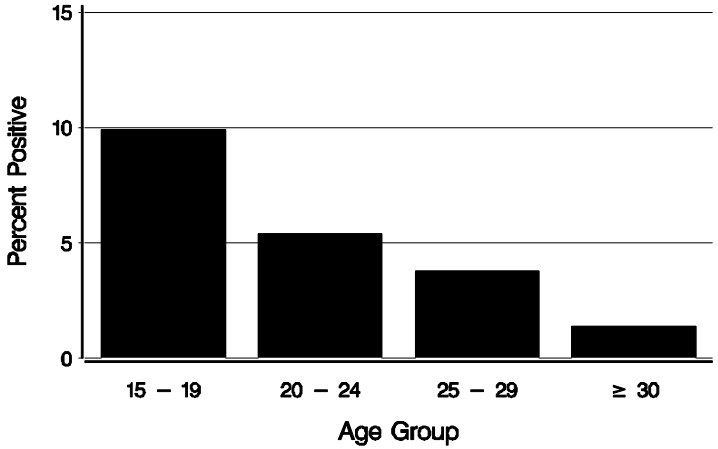


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	881	6.4
STD	3	2,754	14.7
Other	13	3,923	12.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Birmingham, AL – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

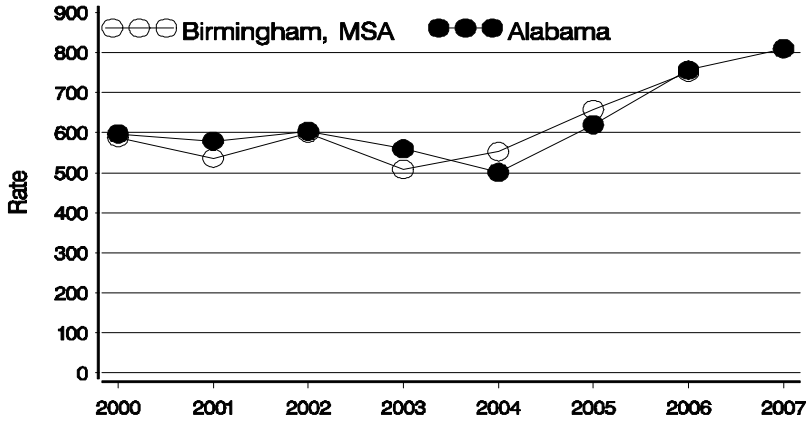


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

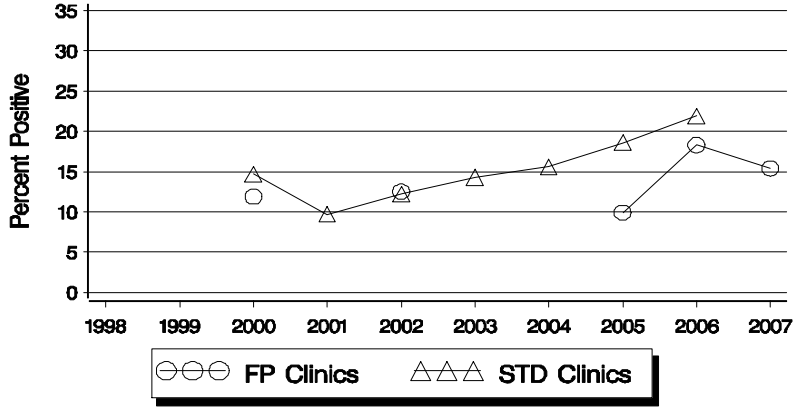
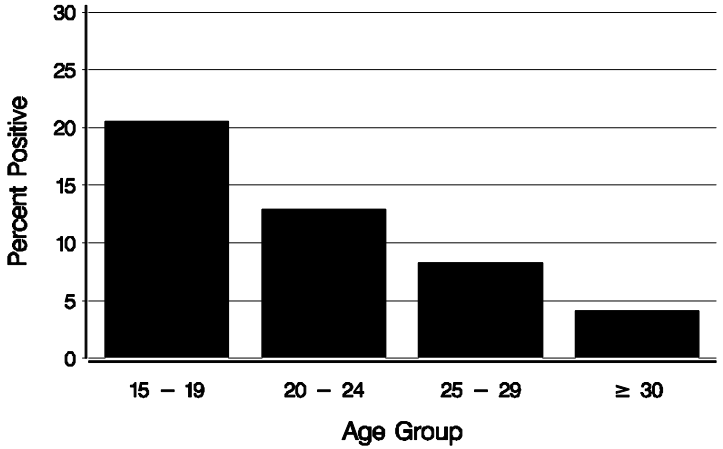


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	9,145	15.4
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Boston, MA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

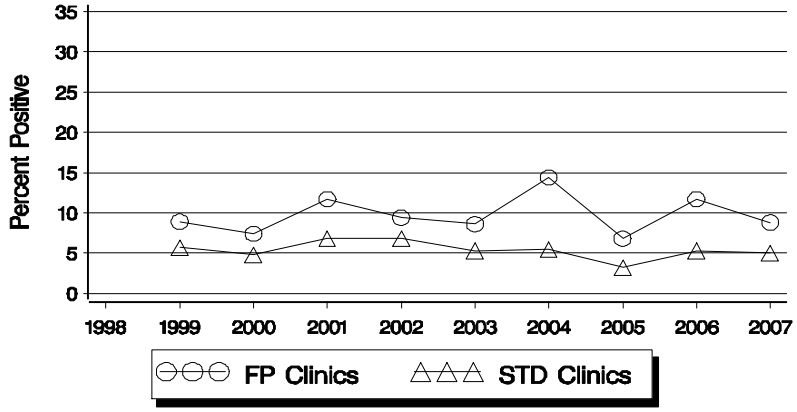
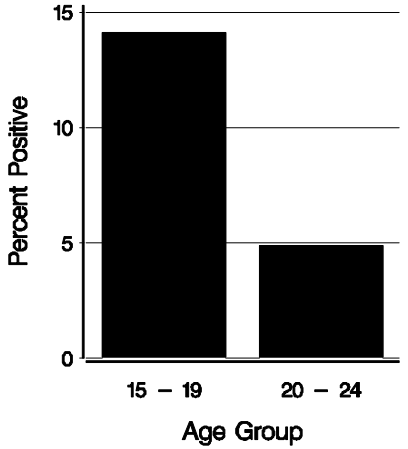


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	431	8.8
STD	1	459	5.0
Other	1	29	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Chicago, IL – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

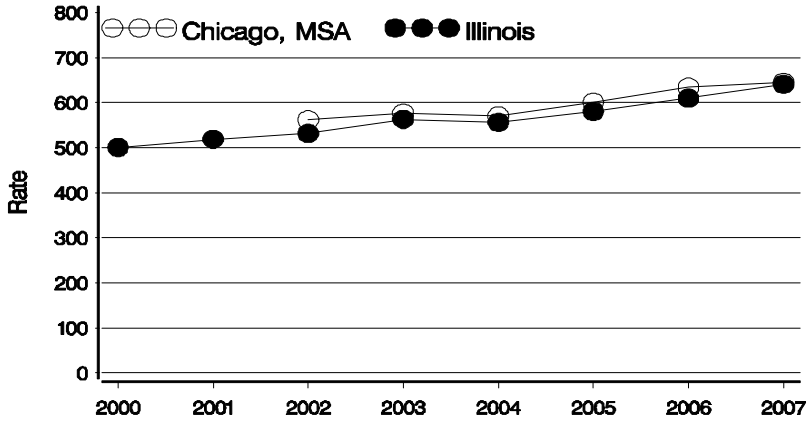


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

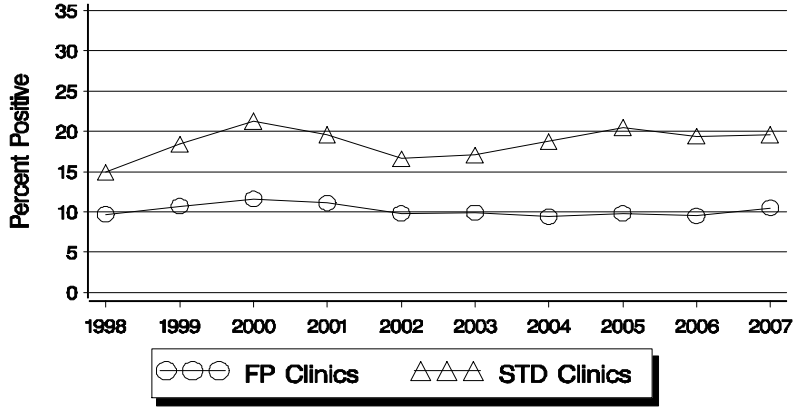
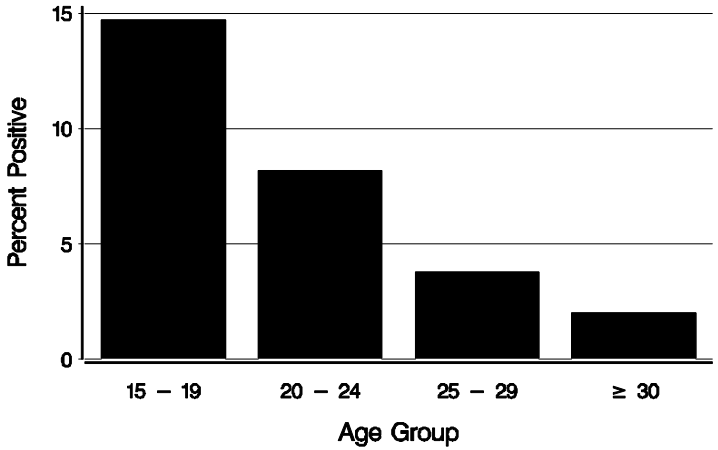


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	23	11,052	10.5
STD	6	4,852	19.6
Prenatal	3	417	18.2
Adult Corrections	1	340	14.4
Juvenile Detention	1	325	18.2
Other	36	8,161	10.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Denver, CO – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

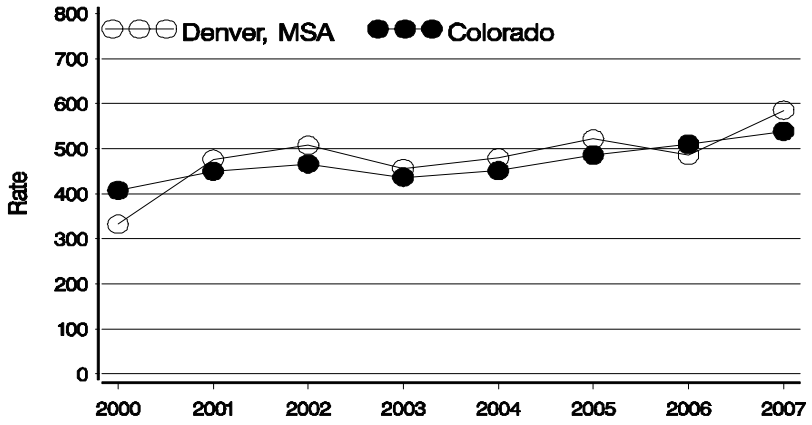


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

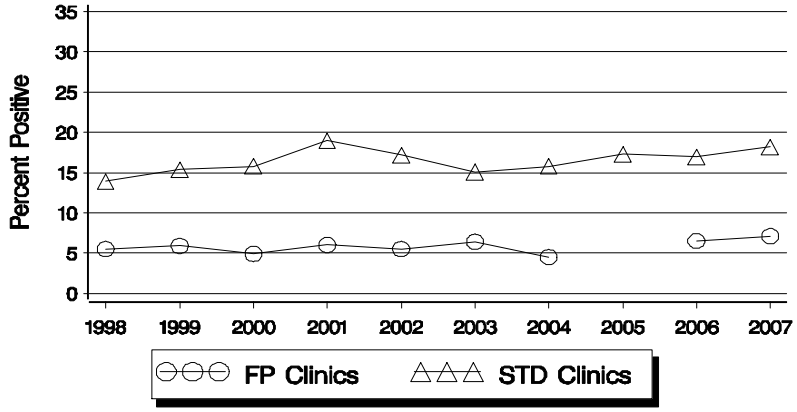
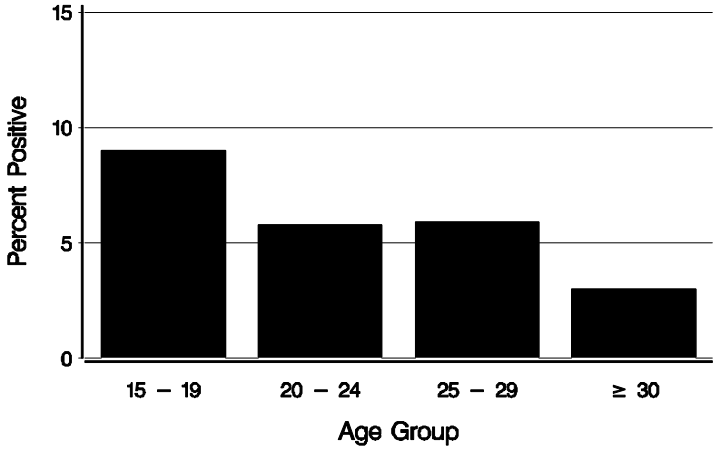


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	4,241	7.1
STD	1	2,220	18.2
Other	13	3,620	7.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Des Moines, IA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

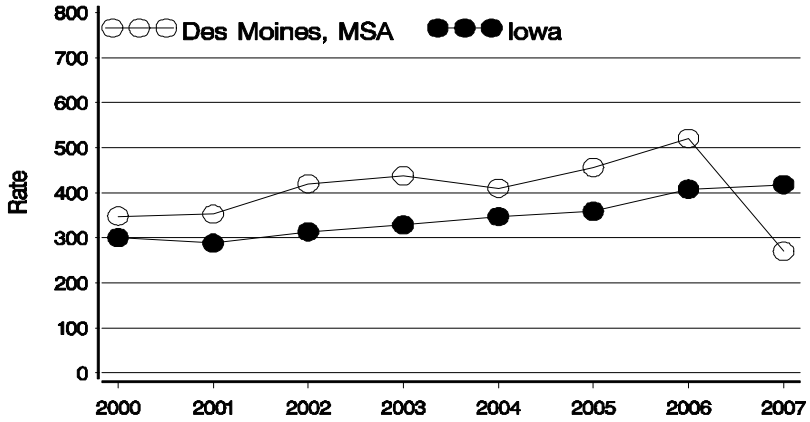


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

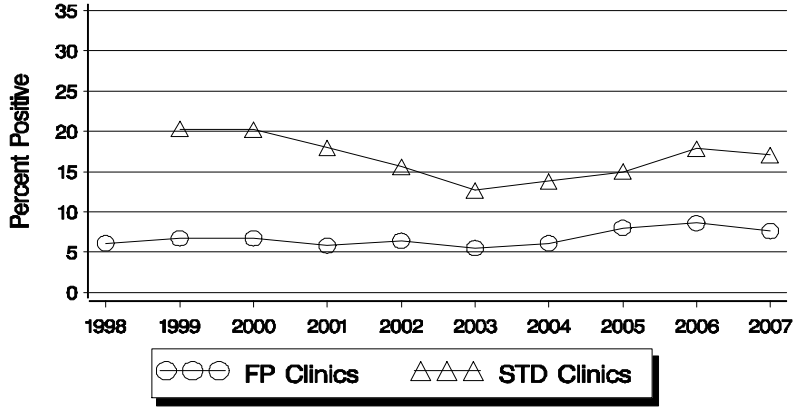
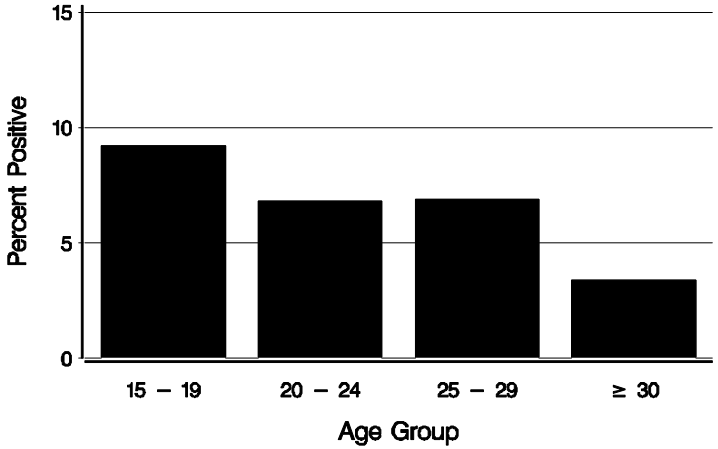


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	5	2,456	7.6
STD	1	591	17.1
Other	1	62	6.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Detroit, MI – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

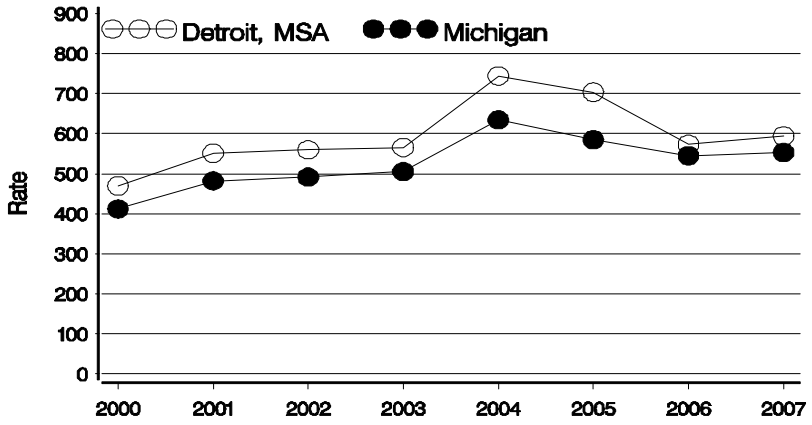


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

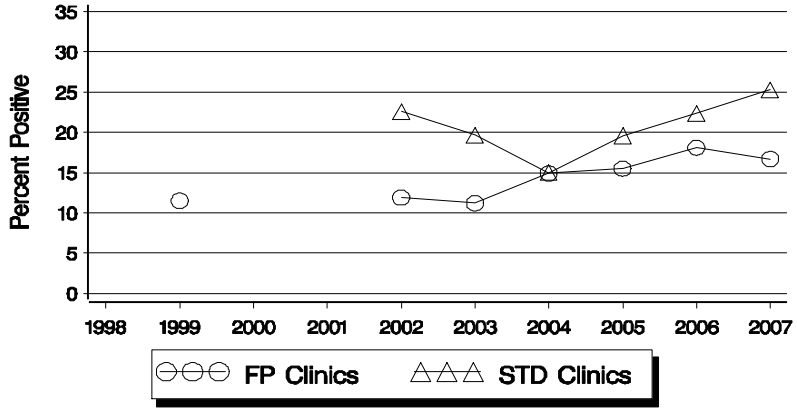
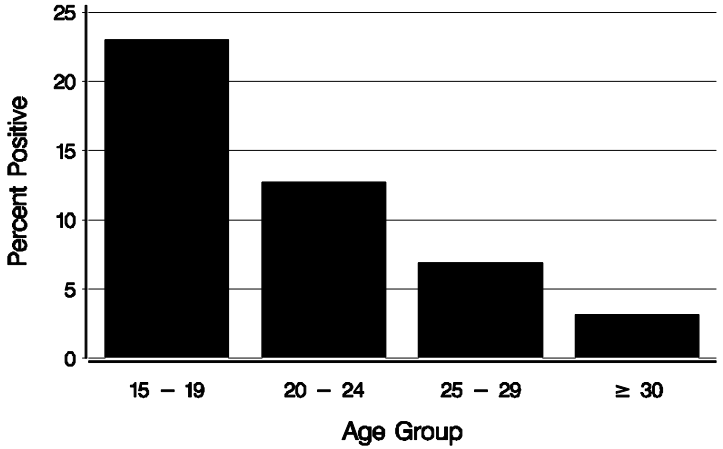


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	2,370	16.8
STD	3	1,036	25.3
Juvenile Detention	1	613	22.3
Other	4	300	23.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Houston, TX – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

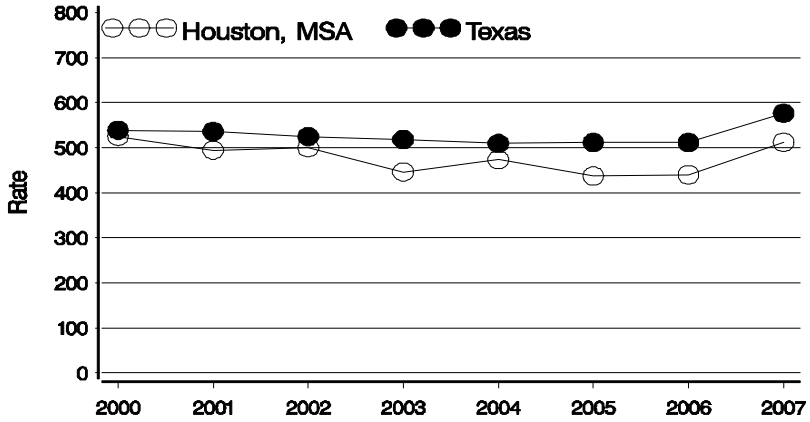


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

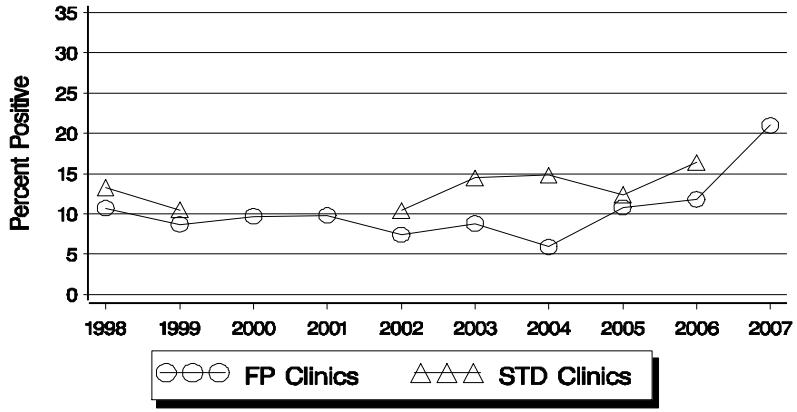
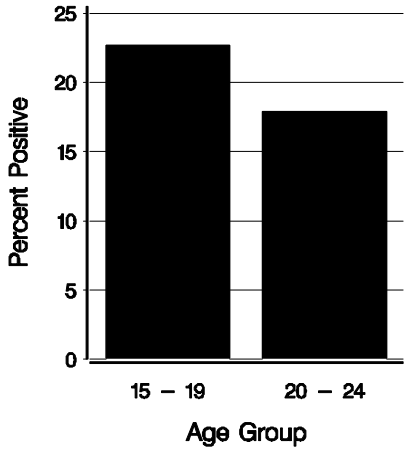


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	5	5,206	21.0
STD	NA	NA	NA
Juvenile Detention	1	123	13.8
Other	6	5,100	8.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Kansas City, MO – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

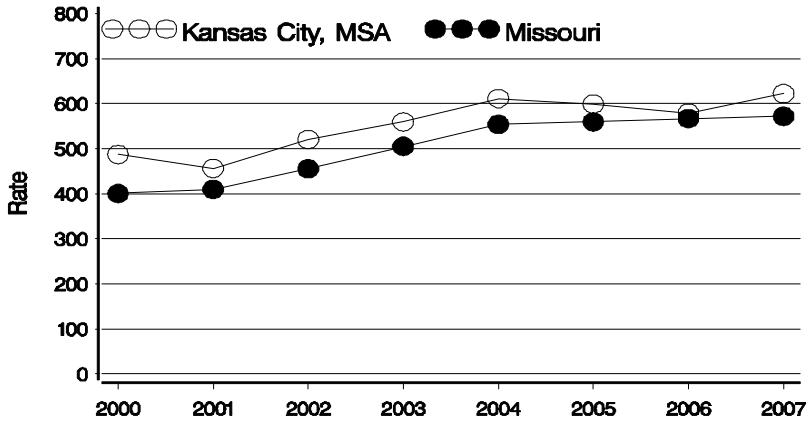


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

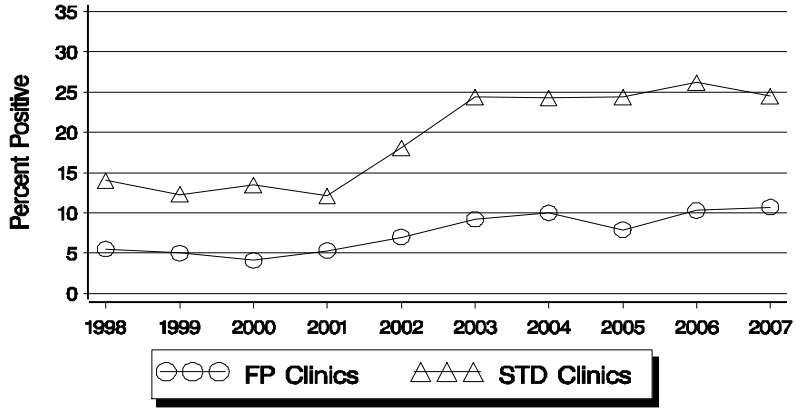
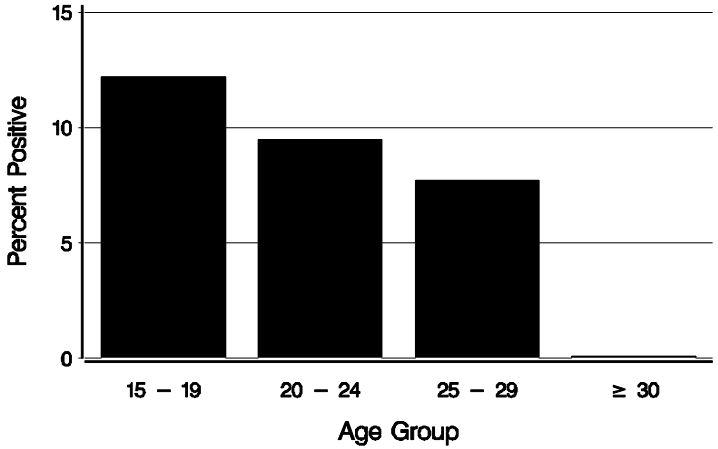


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,404	10.7
STD	1	1,912	24.5
Other	1	121	2.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Los Angeles, CA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

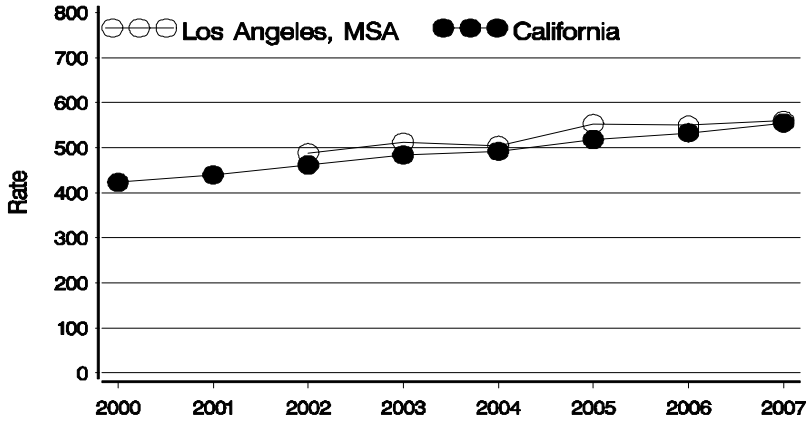


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

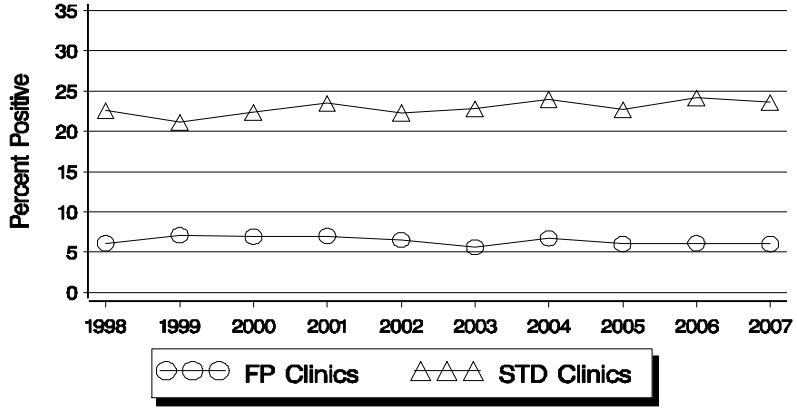
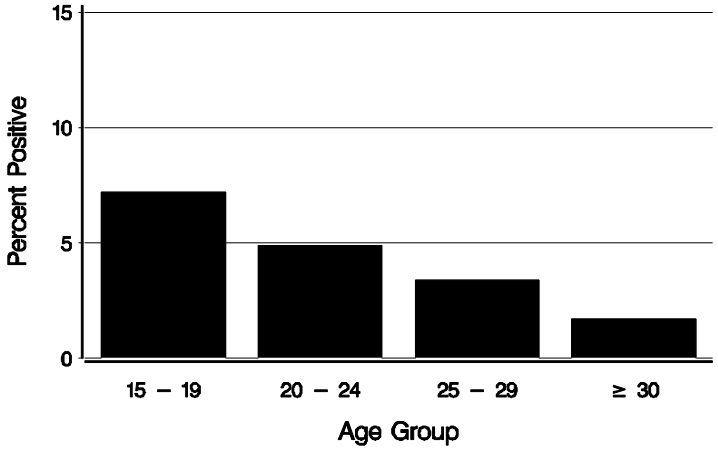


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	4,612	5.8
STD	12	4,130	23.6
Adult Corrections	1	3,614	17.9
Juvenile Detention	3	2,966	15.5
Other	14	2,532	5.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Memphis, TN – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

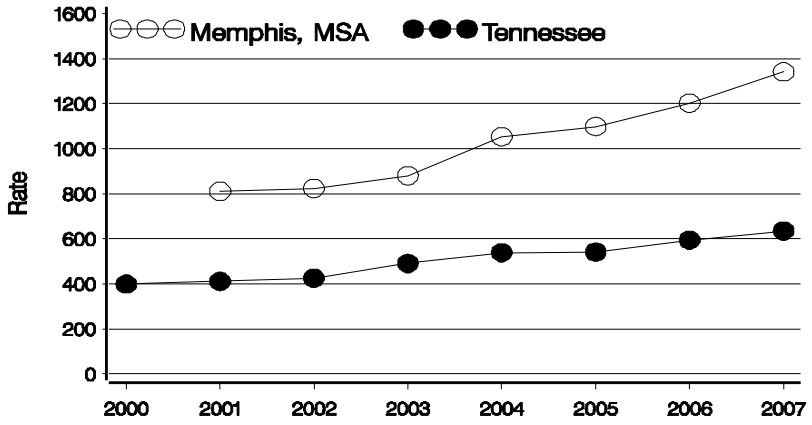


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

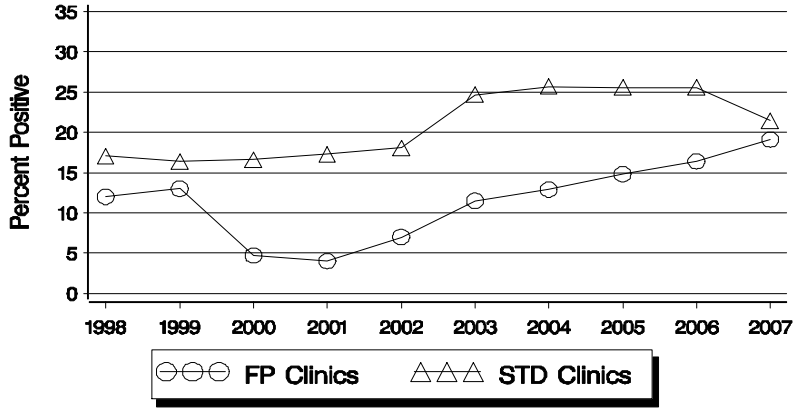
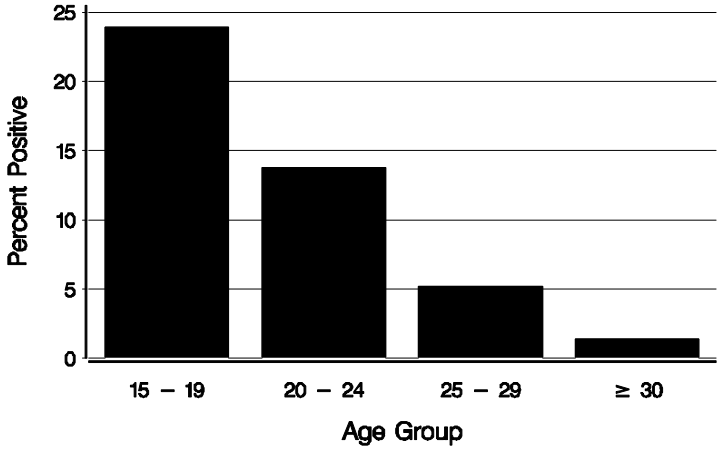


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	1,712	19.1
STD	1	1,186	21.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Miami, FL – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

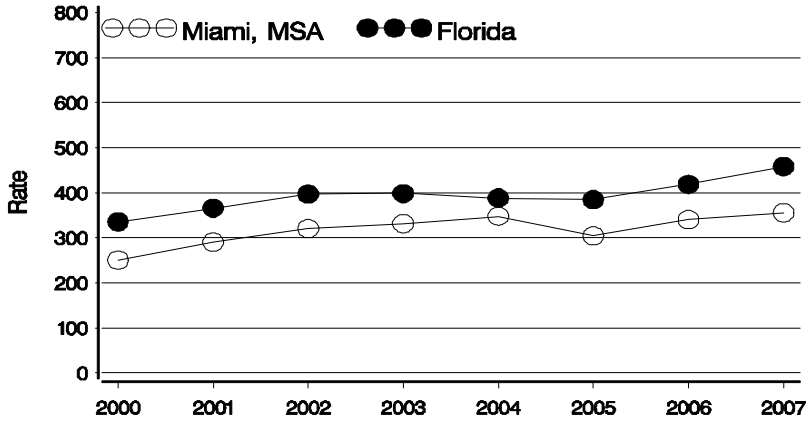


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

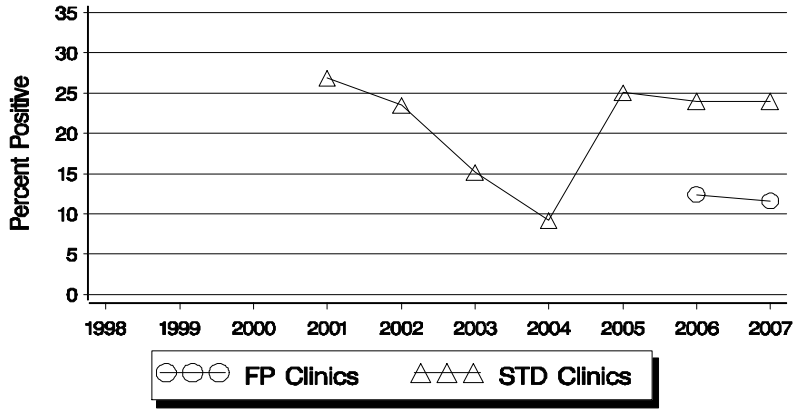
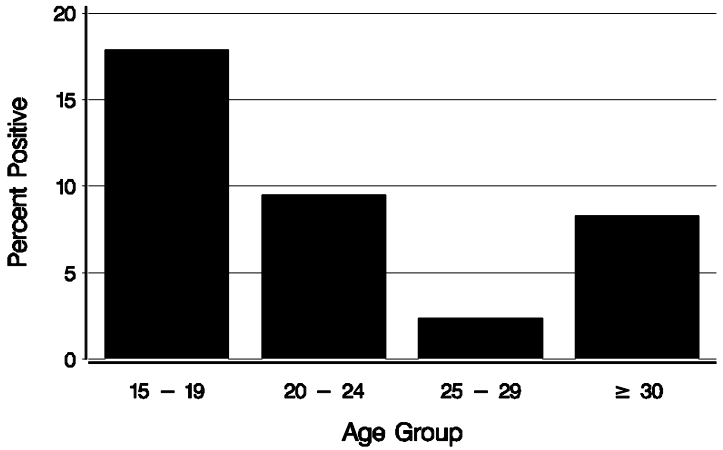


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	151	11.3
STD	1	1,303	24.0
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Nashville, TN – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

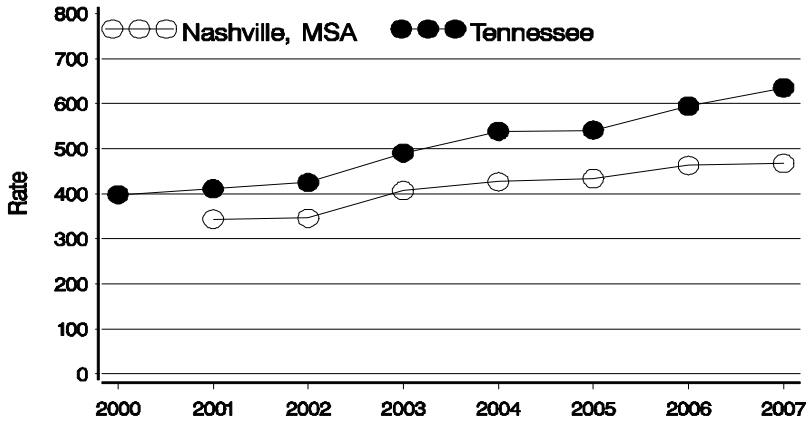


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

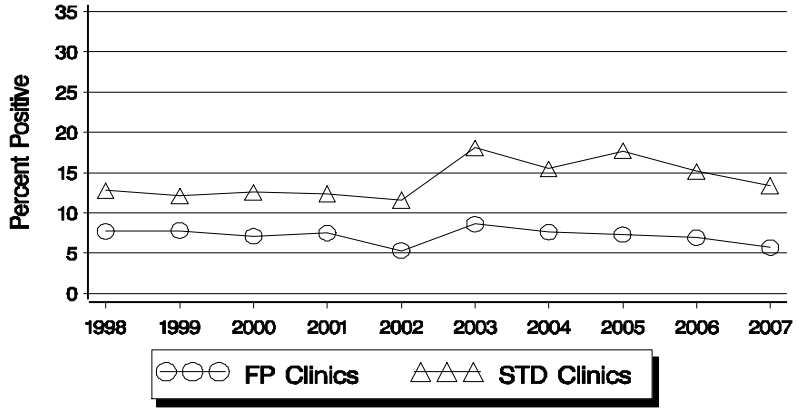
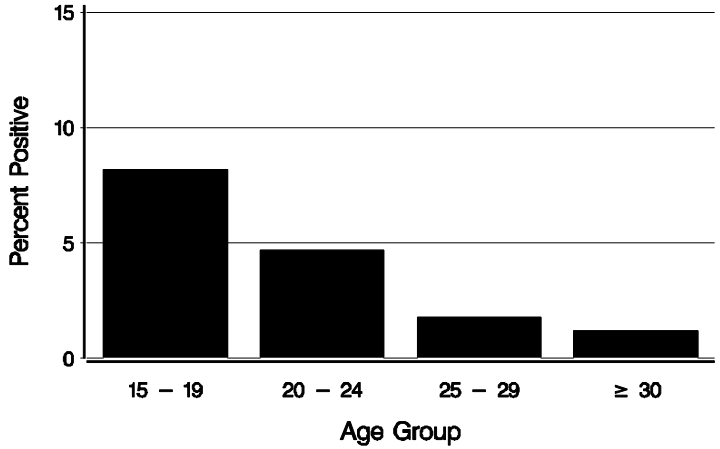


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	819	5.7
STD	6	2,057	13.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New Orleans, LA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

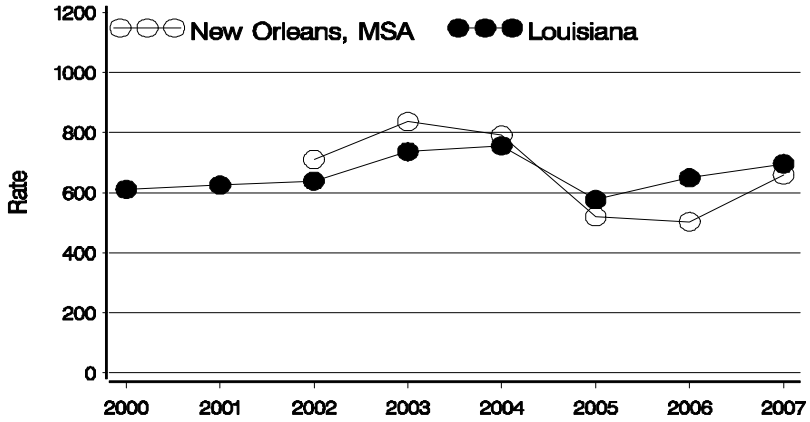


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

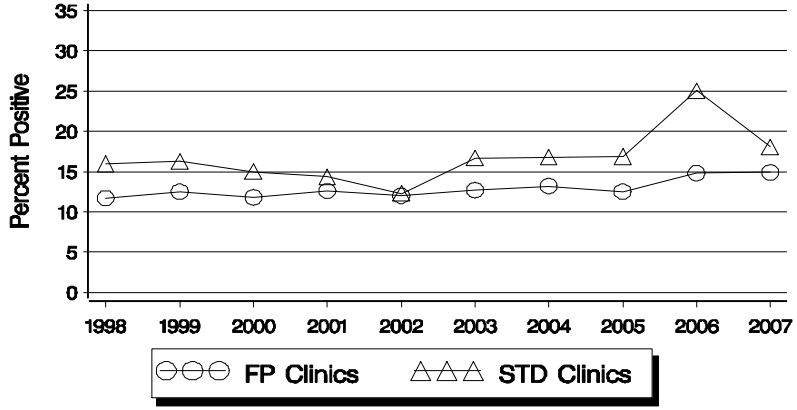
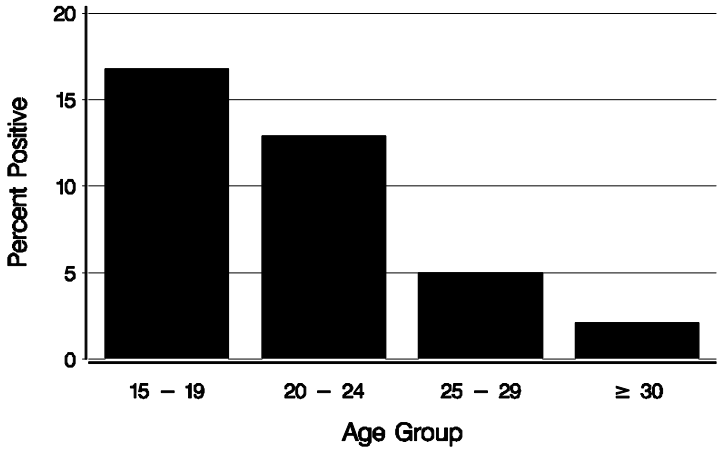


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,248	14.8
STD	1	1,098	18.1
Other	1	72	19.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



New York City, NY – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

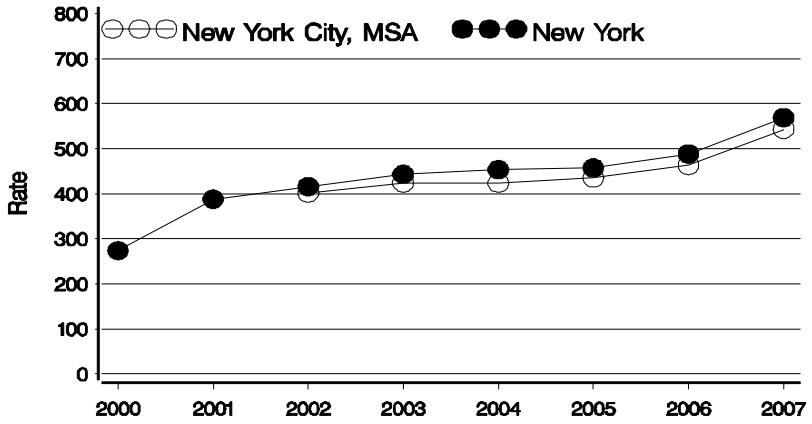


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

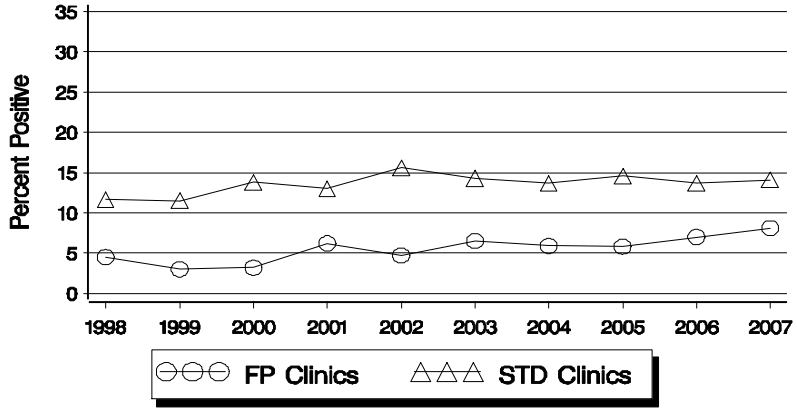
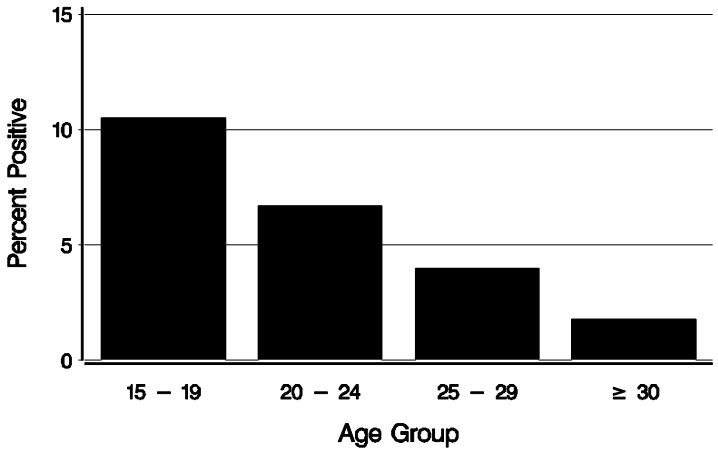


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	18	14,138	8.1
STD	11	14,602	14.1
Prenatal	8	2,026	4.2
Juvenile Detention	2	558	16.1
Other	8	9,787	9.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Newark, NJ – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

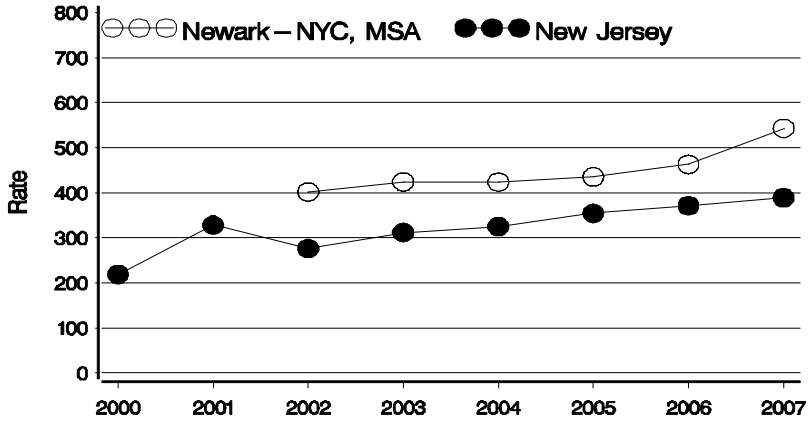


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

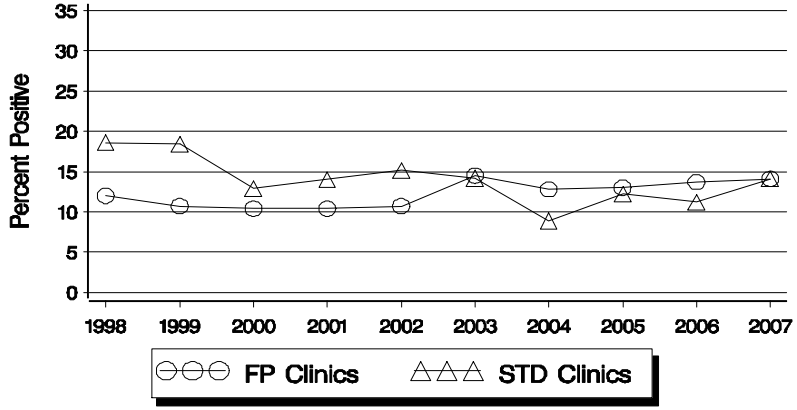
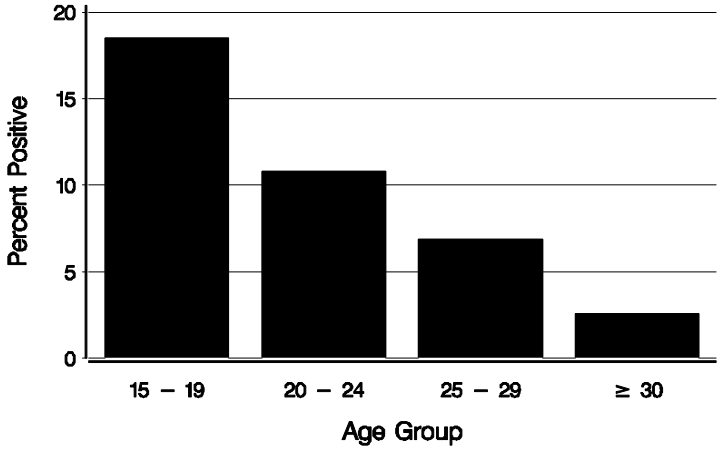


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,970	14.1
STD	2	417	14.1
Juvenile Detention	1	136	19.9
Other	2	542	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Omaha, NE – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

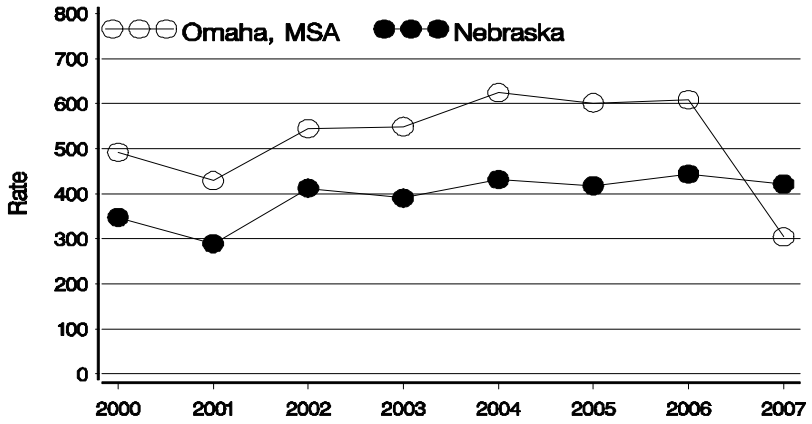


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

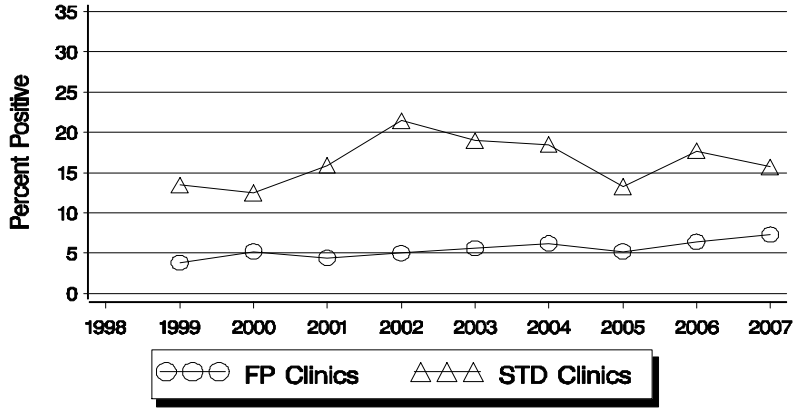
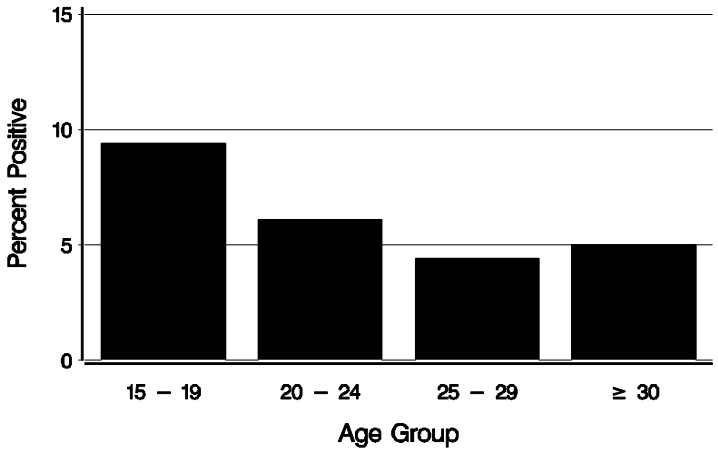


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	3,904	7.3
STD	3	986	15.8
Prenatal	1	98	7.1
Juvenile Detention	1	138	11.6
Other	7	597	14.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Philadelphia, PA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

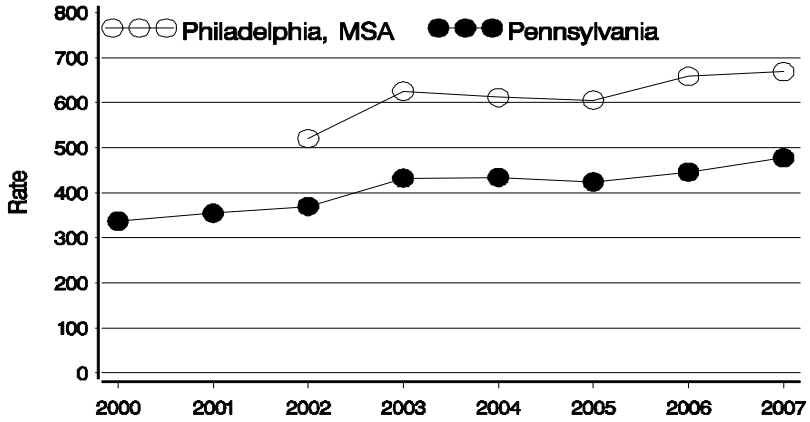


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

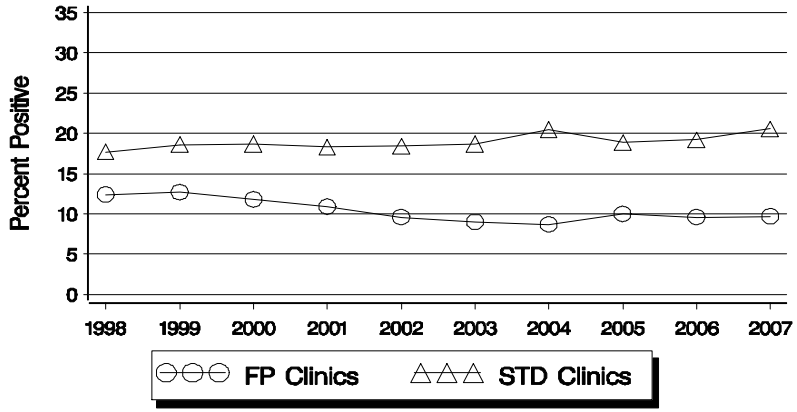
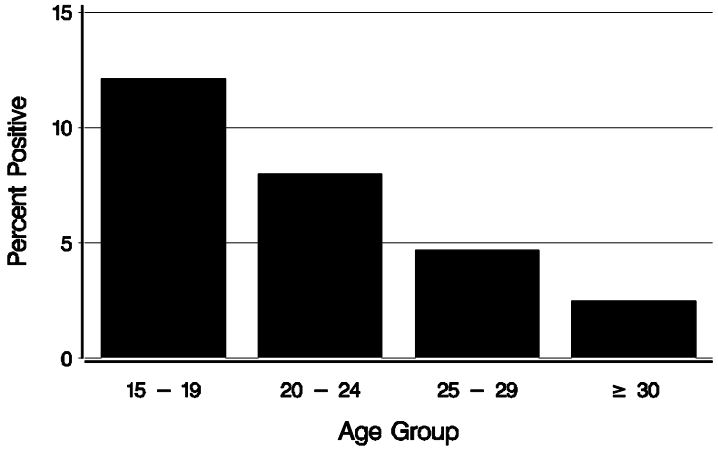


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	20	8,562	9.7
STD	2	2,897	20.6
Prenatal	1	266	9.4
Other	17	11,681	9.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Phoenix, AZ – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

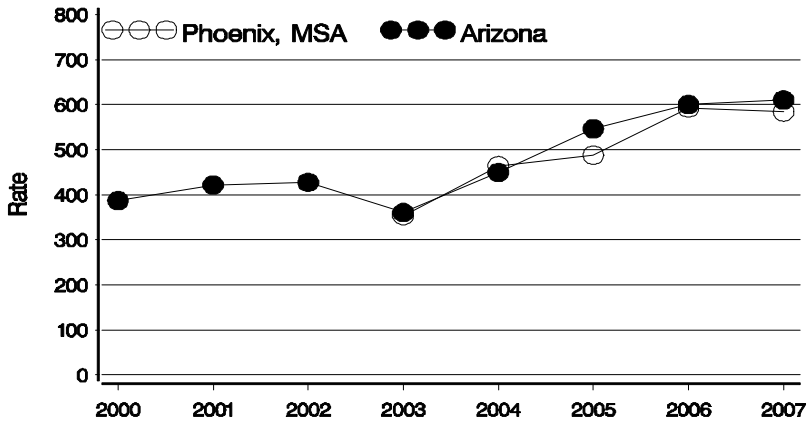


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

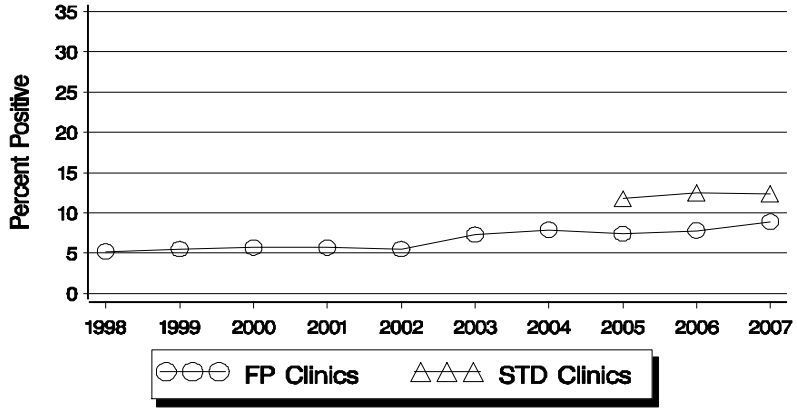
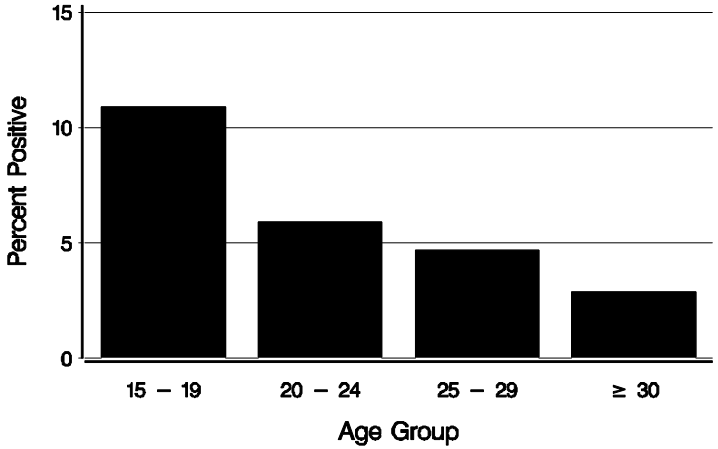


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	7,039	8.9
STD	1	2,352	12.4
Adult Corrections	1	386	22.5
Juvenile Detention	3	678	16.2
Other	1	95	9.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Portland, OR – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

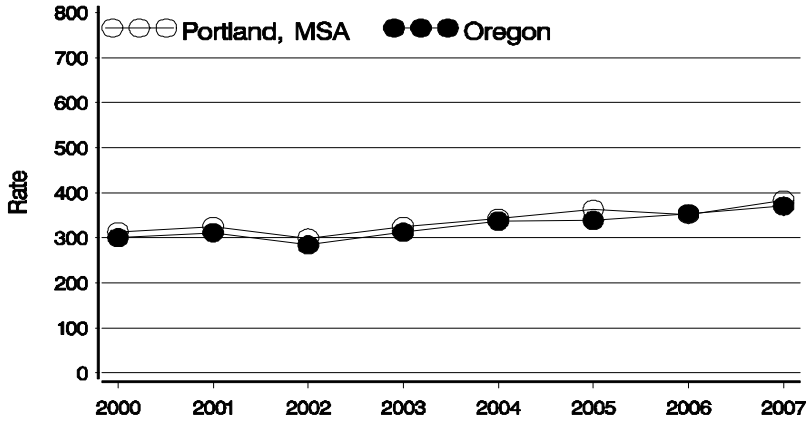


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

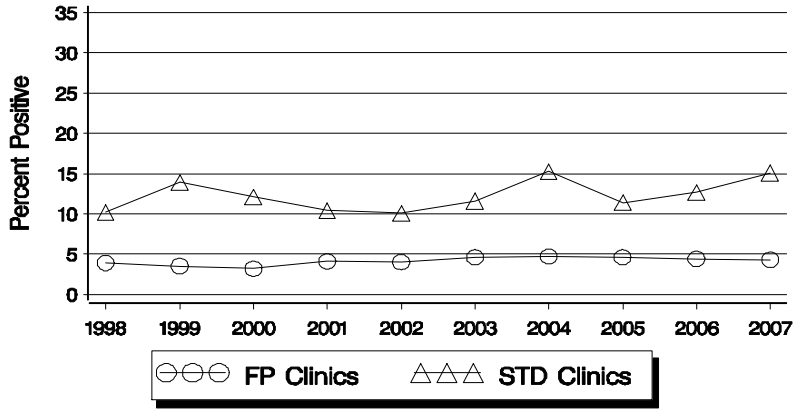
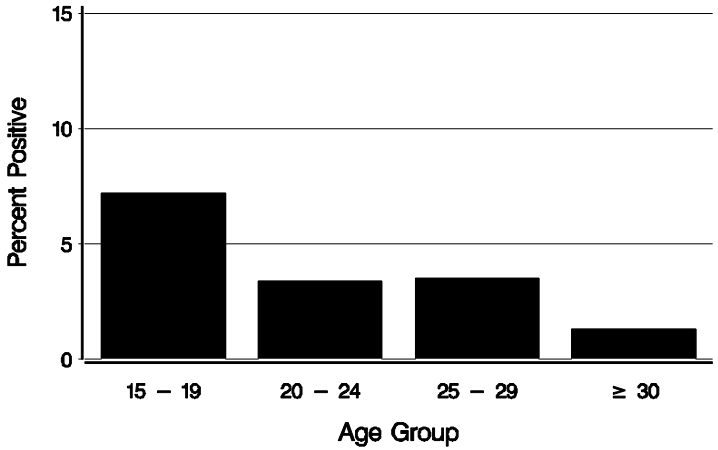


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	7,929	4.3
STD	2	541	15.3
Prenatal	1	108	3.7
Juvenile Detention	2	275	13.8
Other	11	2,185	7.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Richmond, VA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

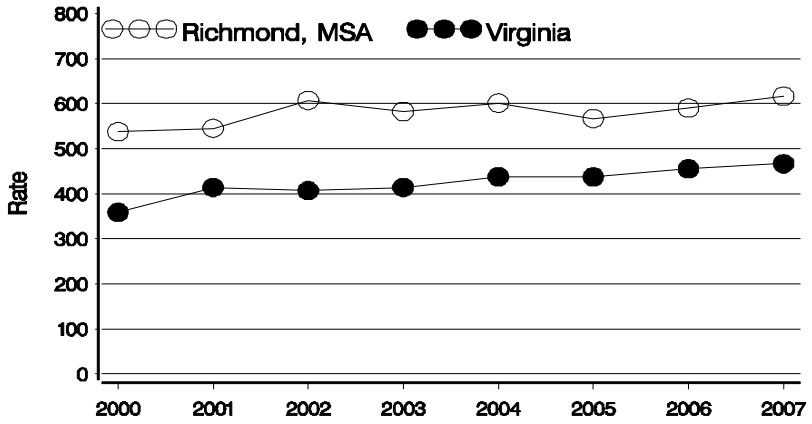


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

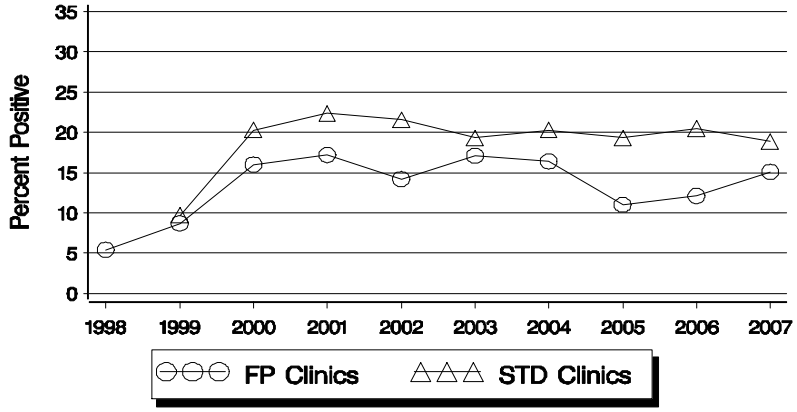
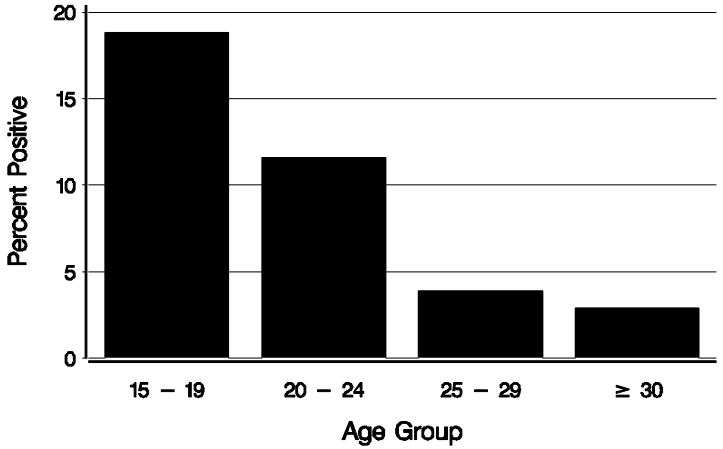


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	676	15.1
STD	3	1,493	18.9
Other	3	542	12.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Rochester, NY – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

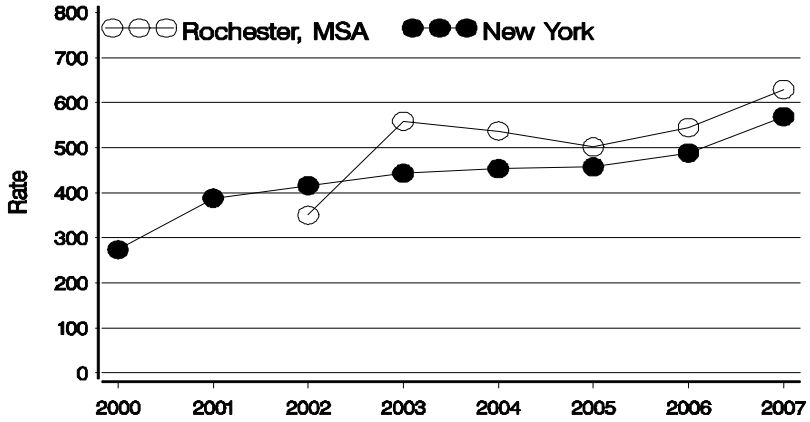


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

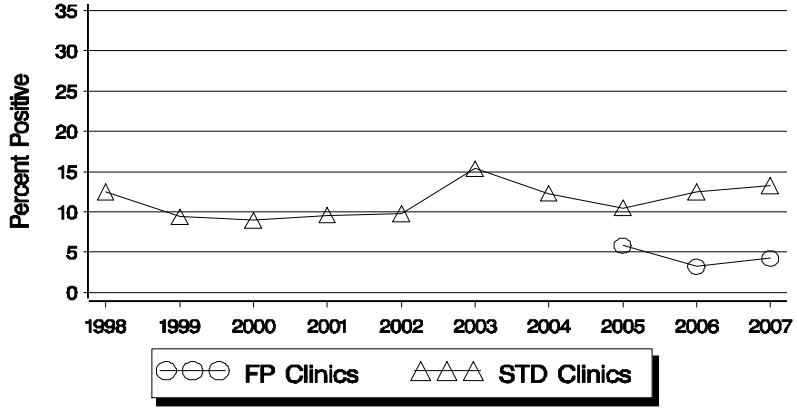
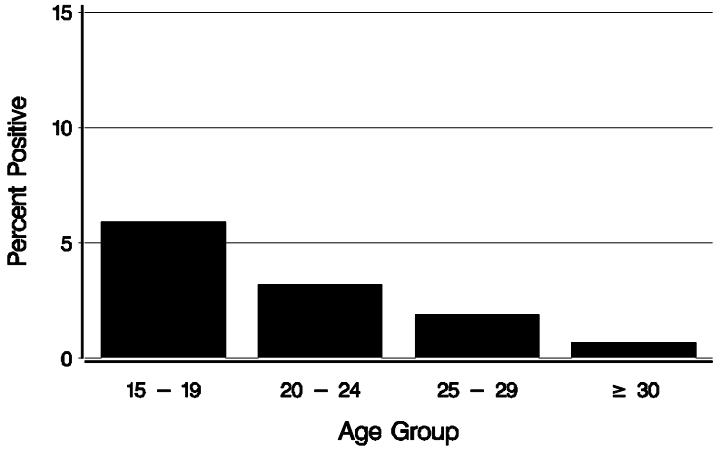


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	4,658	4.2
STD	1	2,044	13.3
Other	1	346	11.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



San Francisco, CA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

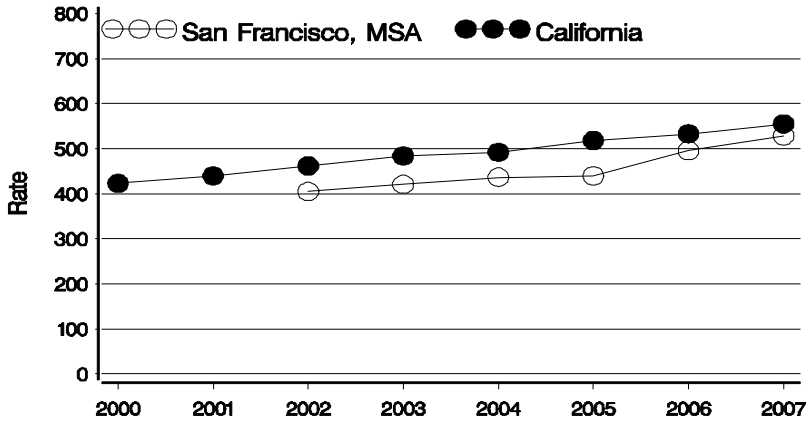


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

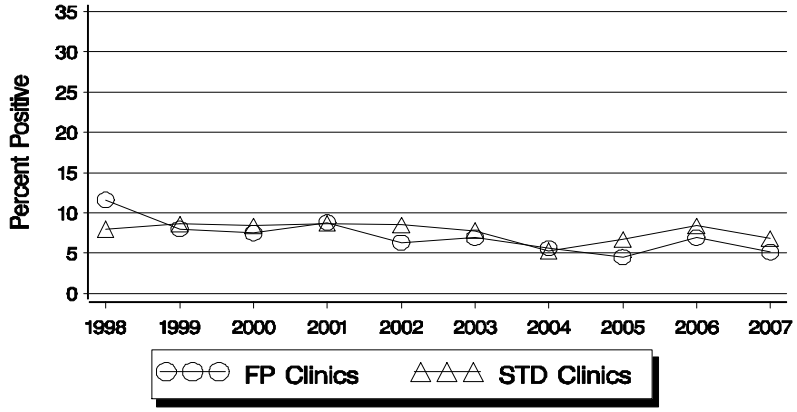
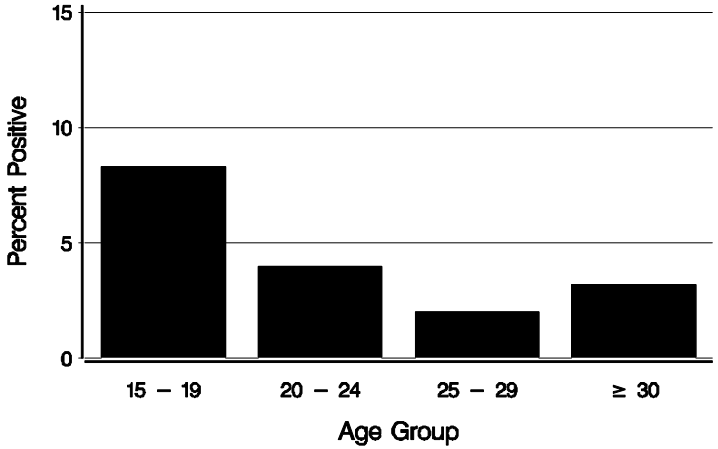


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	1,030	5.1
STD	1	1,361	6.8
Adult Corrections	2	622	9.0
Juvenile Detention	1	298	12.4
Other	6	1,946	5.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Seattle, WA – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

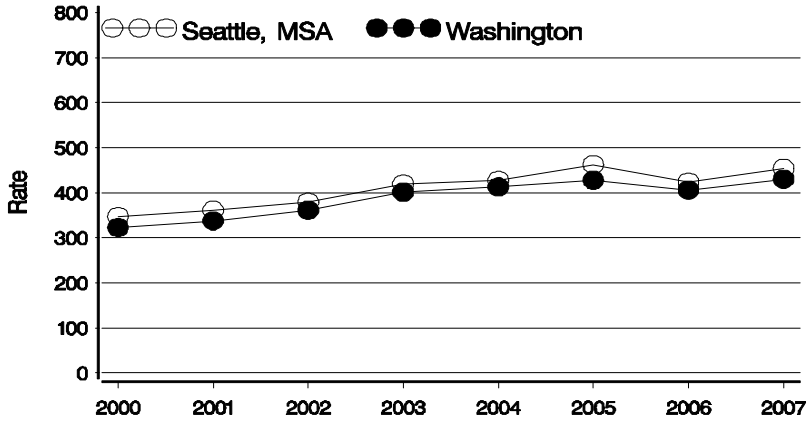


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

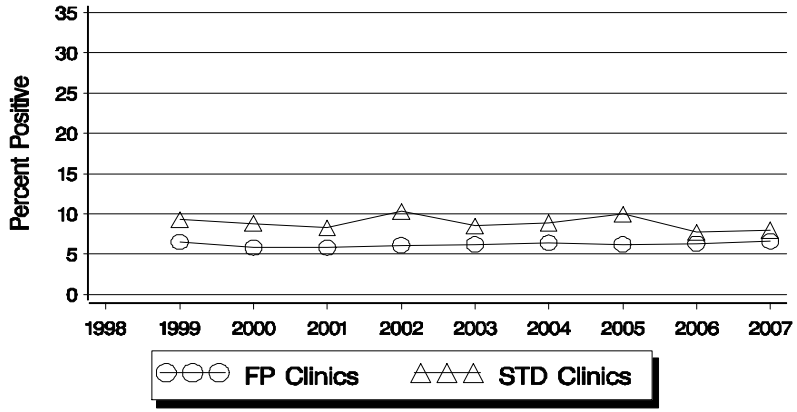
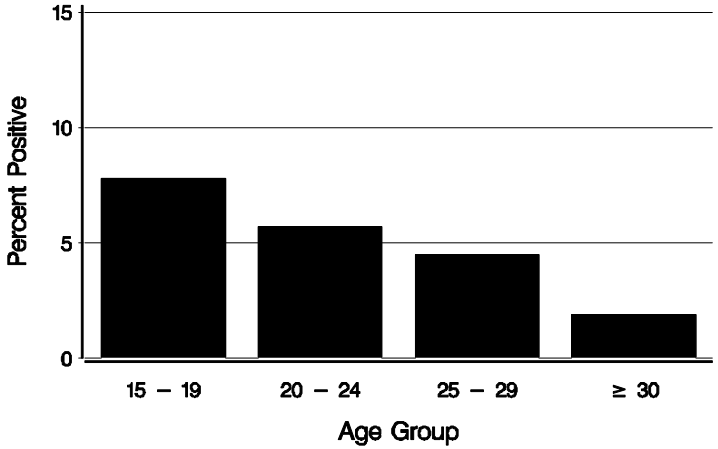


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	9,676	6.6
STD	1	773	8.0
Juvenile Detention	2	591	9.6
Other	15	5,550	5.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



St Louis, MO – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

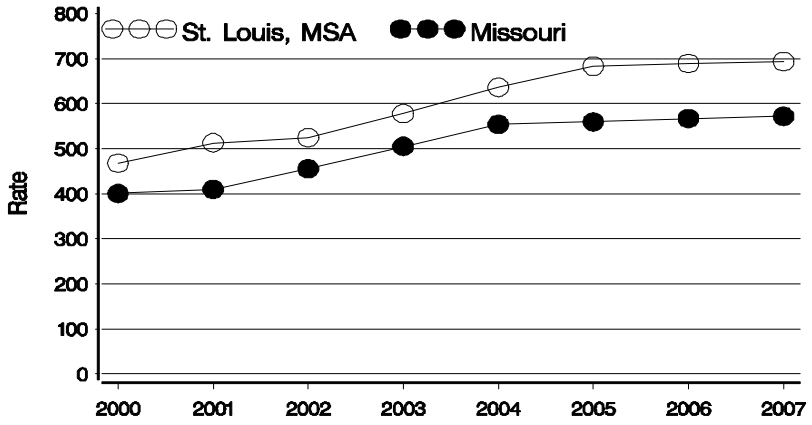


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

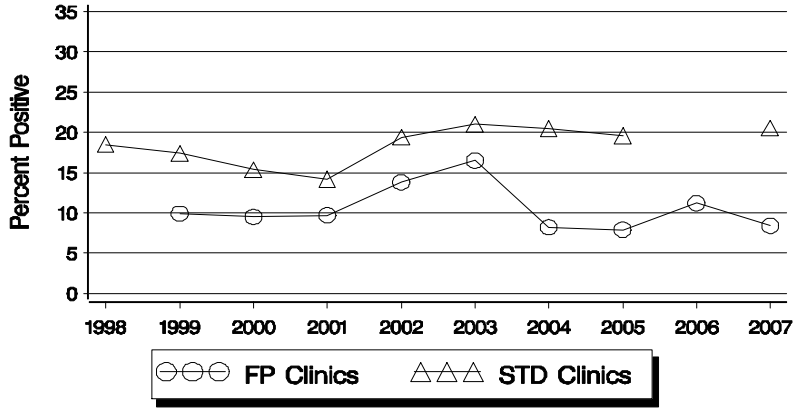
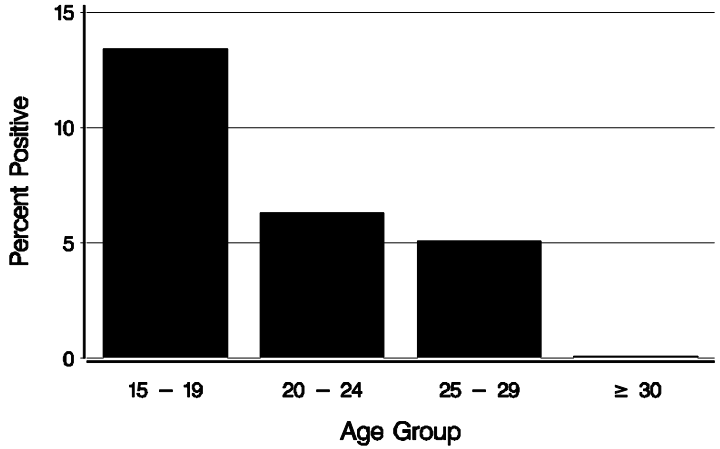


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	2	1,965	8.4
STD	2	972	20.6
Other	7	3,039	15.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



Wichita, KS – 2007

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 2000–2007

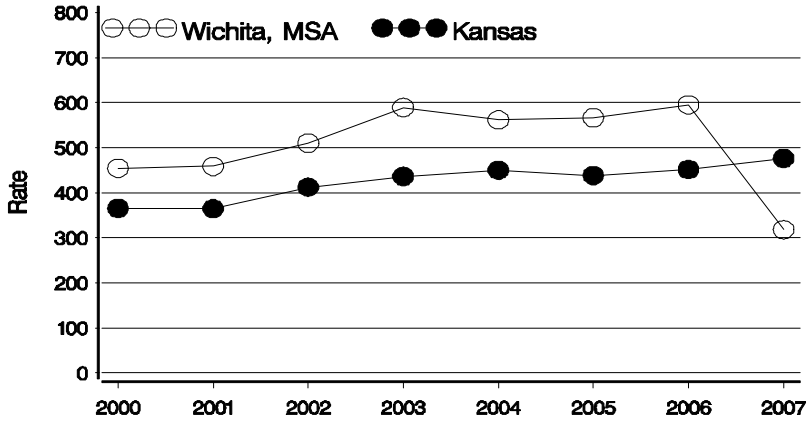


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1998–2007

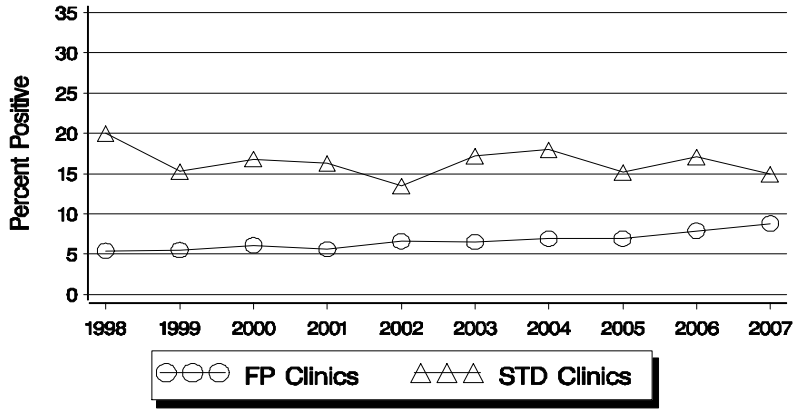
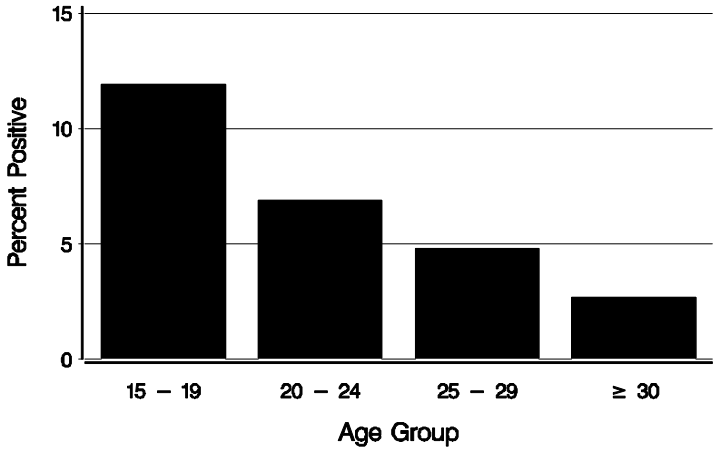


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity in women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 2007

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2,299	8.8
STD	2	536	14.9
Prenatal	2	457	4.2
Other	1	46	8.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2007



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

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Infertility Prevention Program regional coordinators and data managers to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of September 5, 2008.

Region	Regional Coordinator	Regional Data Manager	Website
I	Jennifer Kawatu Kim Watson	Kim Watson	http://www.ipp.jsi.com
II	Dawn Middleton Kelly Opdyke	Karl Labes	http://www.cicatelli.org/IPP/
III	Mark Miller	Deb Barron	http://www.region3ipp.org
IV	Adelbert James	Adelbert James	http://www.gynob.emory.edu/rtc/chlamydia_description.cfm
V	Shana Cash Karen Sherman	Steve Holmes Charlie Rabins	http://www.hcet.org/rvipp/rvipp.htm
VI	Allison Atterberry	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_06.html
VII	Karla Johnson Colleen Bornmueller	Wanda Bassett	http://www.devsys.org/html/ipp/index.html
VIII	Yvonne Hamby Lori Nichols	Yvonne Hamby	http://www.region8ipp.com
IX	Pat Blackburn	David Herzstein Couch	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_09.html
X	Wendy Nakatsukasa-Ono	David Fine	http://www.centerforhealthtraining.org/ipp/ip_10.html