

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement

**Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project
Annual Report 2004**

**Division of STD Prevention
December 2005**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2004/>

Preface

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2004 presents statistics and trends for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in the United States through 2004. 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, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (2) prevalence data from the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects and the National Job Training Program.

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2004 consists of four parts. The **National Profile** contains text and figures that provide an overview of chlamydia surveillance in sexually active women and men in the United States. It also includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. The **Regional Profiles** contain chlamydia trend data in women in all ten HHS regions. The **State Profiles** provide statistical information about chlamydia in women in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The **City Profiles** provide statistical information about chlamydia in women for selected cities.

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

Acknowledgments

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

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To view the State and City Profiles, please use the drop down boxes on <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2004/>

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report – 2004

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, 2004*.¹

Introduction

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

Sources of Data

Regional Infertility Prevention Projects

Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. In 1993, as part of the development of the National Infertility Prevention Program, chlamydia screening services for women were initiated in three additional HHS regions (III, VII, VIII) and 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, report their chlamydia positivity data to CDC. In some of the HHS regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements existing local- and state-funded testing programs. These publicly-funded programs support chlamydia screening primarily in family planning clinics, but also in some STD clinics, prenatal clinics, jails and juvenile detention centers, and other sites.

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

State and Local Health Departments

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

Corrections Facilities

In 2004, 34 states reported chlamydia screening data from corrections facilities. These data were reported as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, or in response to CDC's request for data.

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia, with all tests performed at a central laboratory.⁴ Changes in test type for females occurred in mid 1997 from the EIA to the

DNA hybridization probe (GenProbe PACE 2). Beginning in 2000 a small proportion of females have been screened using the strand displacement assay (BDProbeTec ET). Since July 2003, male National Job Training Program entrants have also been screened for chlamydia using the strand displacement assay. 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.

Indian Health Service

In 2004, approximately 8,000 women aged 15 to 44 years were screened at 21 facilities in two of 12 Indian Health Service (IHS) areas. The Indian Health Service provided these data to CDC.

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, DNA amplification); these tests vary in their sensitivity and specificity. Second, chlamydia positivity in women attending clinics is an estimate of prevalence; it is not true prevalence. Crude positivity may include those women who are tested two or more times during a single year. Comparisons of positivity with prevalence have shown that in family planning clinics, positivity is generally similar to or slightly higher than prevalence, and in STD clinics, positivity is somewhat lower than prevalence; however, these differences are usually small, with the relative difference <10%.⁵ Third, while nearly all family planning clinics perform universal screening of sexually active women <20 years of age, and most clinics do so among women <25 years of age, some selective screening is performed among women 20- to 24-years old and selective screening is frequently performed among women ≥ 25 years of age. Fourth, while monitoring prevalence among persons seeking care at clinics provides important information on certain segments of the population, these data cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

The data from the National Job Training Program are an exception to the first three caveats. Most of the tests are performed using a single test type. Data are limited to entrance exam testing; therefore, no one is included twice. 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. Except for Figures 4, 5, and 9-18, the figures presented do not include an adjustment of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. The chlamydia test results for each test type

were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.⁶ These test-specific sensitivities were defined as estimates from published evaluations of chlamydia screening tests.^{7,8} Limitations of this adjustment include unknown dates when laboratories changed tests, missing information on the type of test used, variation of test sensitivity within a technology type and among laboratories, and no adjustment for use of supplemental methods that could increase test sensitivity.

Chlamydia Data – 2004

Case reports

In 2004, 929,462 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reported number of cases of chlamydial infection was more than two times greater than the reported cases of gonorrhea (330,132 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2004). From 1987 through 2004, the reported rate of chlamydial infection in women increased from 78.5 cases to 485.0 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1). These increases in the reported national chlamydia rate likely represent increased chlamydia screening, increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests, and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.

In 2004, state- and outlying area-specific chlamydia rates among women ranged from 160.9 per 100,000 to 1,016.6 per 100,000 (Figure 2). This variation in rates reflects both state-specific differences in screening and reporting practices, and in true disease burden.

Chlamydia positivity in women in family planning and prenatal clinics

In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.3% (range, 3.2% to 16.3%) (Figure 3).

The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence has been documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years.^{9,10} In 2004, after adjusting estimates in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity in women aged 15-24 years screened in family planning clinics decreased in two of 10 HHS regions from 2003 to 2004, increased in six regions and remained the same in two regions (Figure 4). Similar trends in positivity are seen for adolescent women aged 15-19 years screened in family planning clinics (Figure 5)

In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 25 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.8% (range, 3.1% to 17.6%) (Figure 6).

Chlamydia prevalence in National Job Training Program entrants

In women entering the National Job Training Program in 2004, based on their place of residence before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 17.3% in 38 states and Puerto Rico (Figure 7). The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.7%.

In men entering the program from 46 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico in 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.3% (range, 0.8% to 13.0%) (Figure 8).

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

Data on positivity of chlamydial infection in persons entering juvenile or adult corrections facilities were reported to CDC from 34 states (Tables 1 and 2). In adolescent women entering 56 juvenile detention facilities, the median facility positivity for chlamydia was 14.0% (range 2.4% to 26.5%); positivity was greater than 10% in 42 of 56 facilities reporting data. In adult women entering 32 corrections facilities, the median positivity for chlamydia was 7.2% (range 1.2% to 22.7%).

The median chlamydia positivity in adolescent men entering 81 juvenile corrections facilities was 5.8% (range 1.0% to 27.5%). In adult men entering 35 corrections facilities, the median positivity was 10.2% (range 0.7% to 30.0%).

Chlamydia positivity in women attending Indian Health Service clinics

In 2004, chlamydia positivity in 15- to 44-year-old women screened at clinics in two IHS areas was 10.7%.

Notes on State and City Profiles

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1995 - 2004.

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2004 rates for all states were calculated by dividing

the number of cases reported from each area in 2004 by the estimated area-specific 2000 population. Rates for 1995-2004 were calculated using postcensal population estimates based on the Bureau of the Census data (U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1991-2000 Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2000; machine-readable data files).

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years of age, by testing site, 1993-2004

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years of age, by testing site, 2004

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group in women attending family planning clinics, 2004

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 was 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. 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. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each state or city represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women.

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Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2004

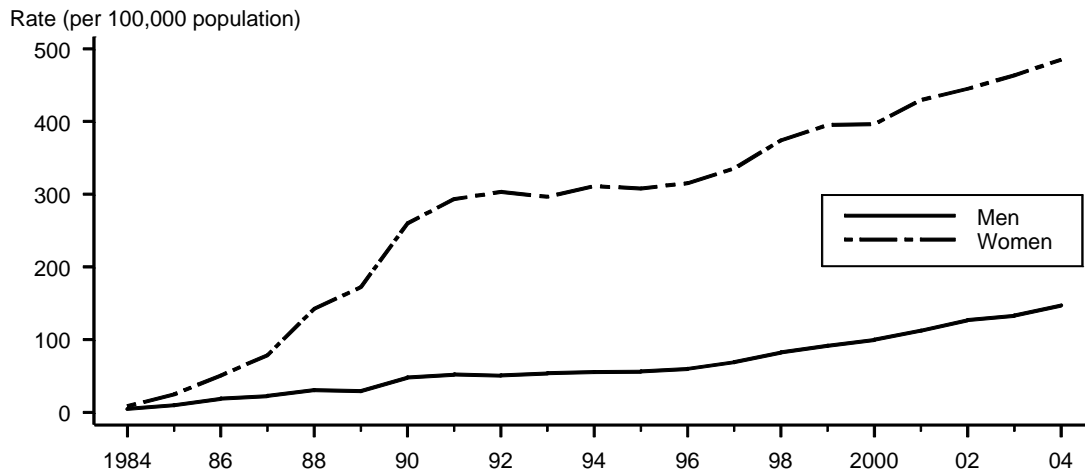
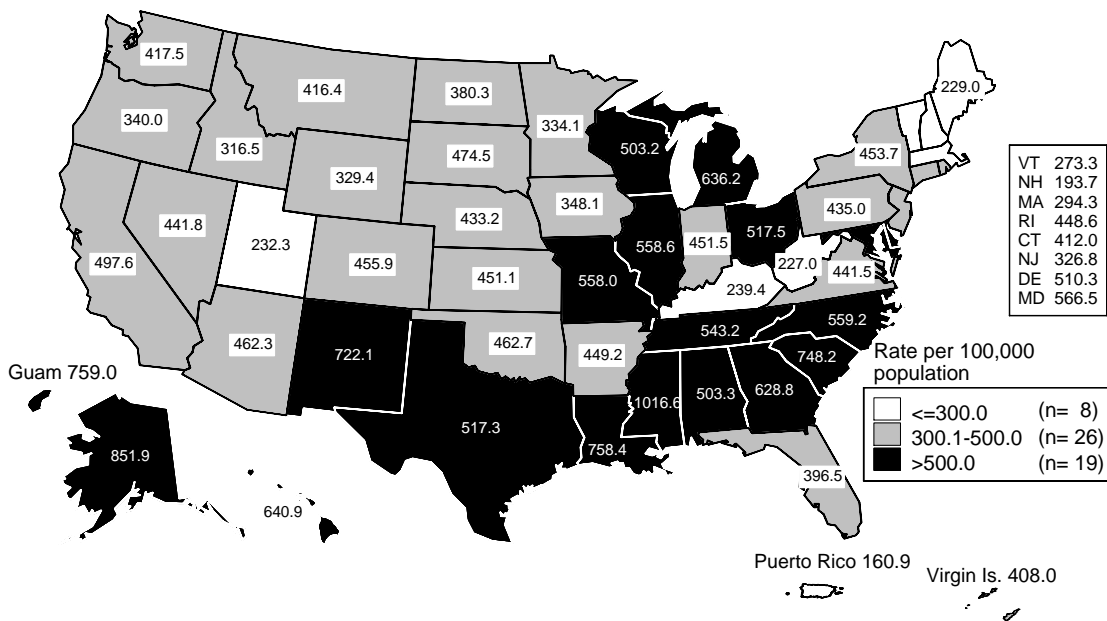
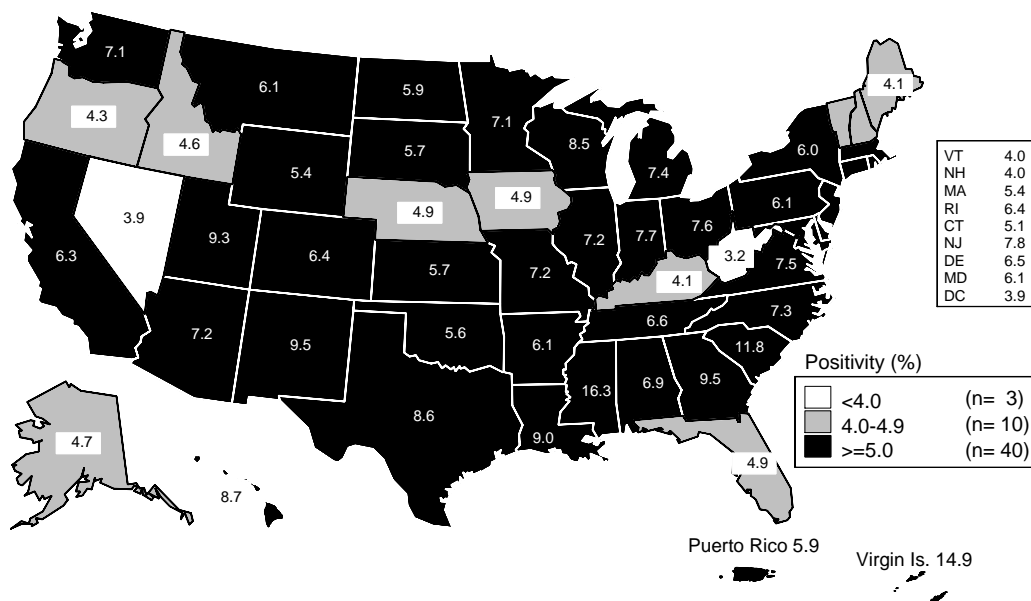


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 480.7 per 100,000 female population.

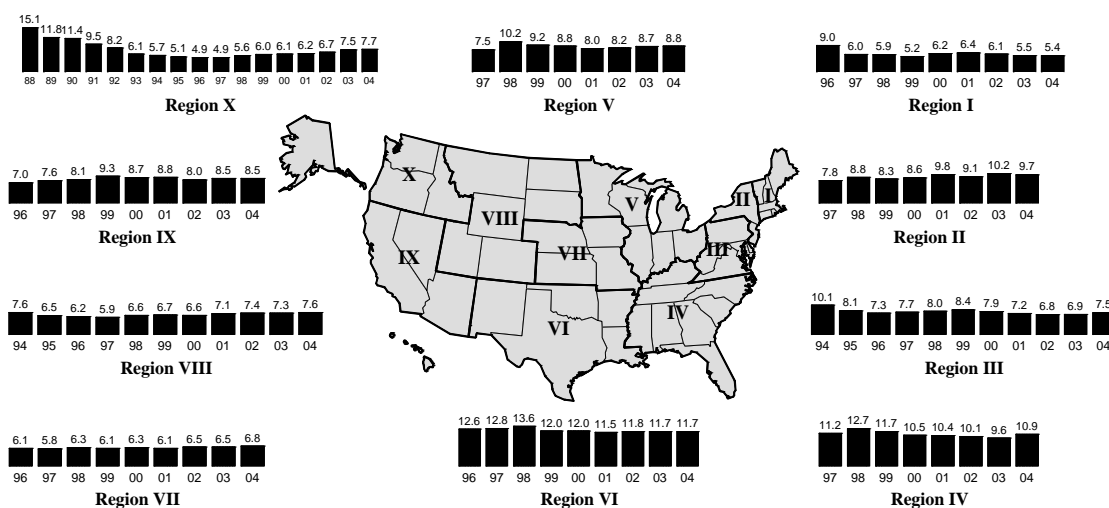
Figure 3. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2004.

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

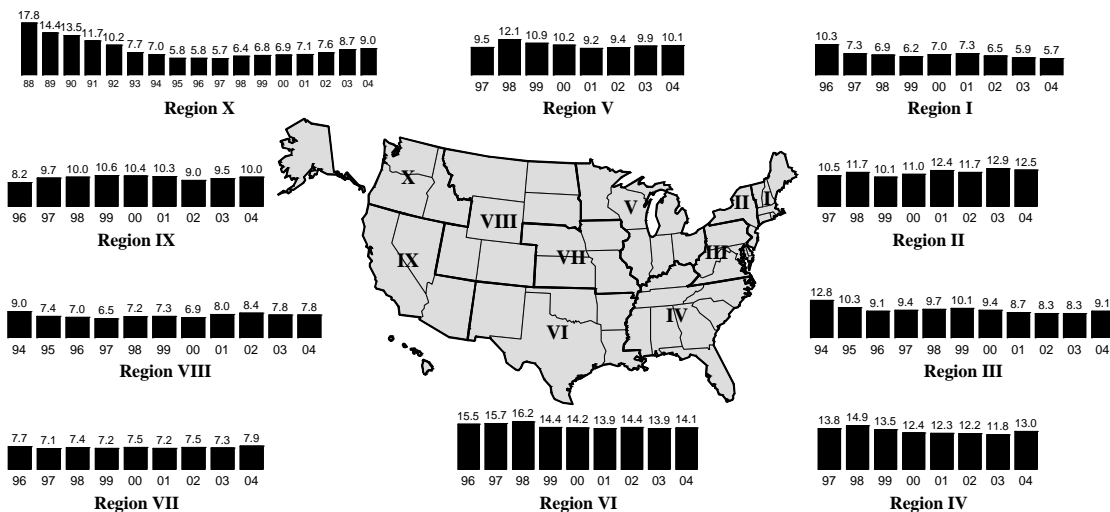
Figure 4. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2004



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996.

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

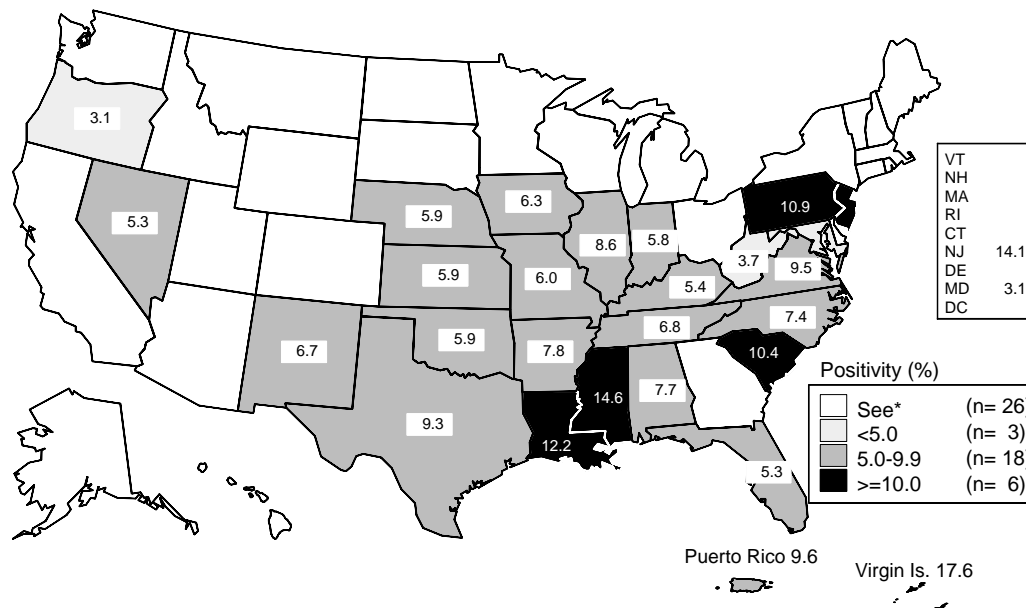
Figure 5. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988-2004



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996.

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

Figure 6. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004

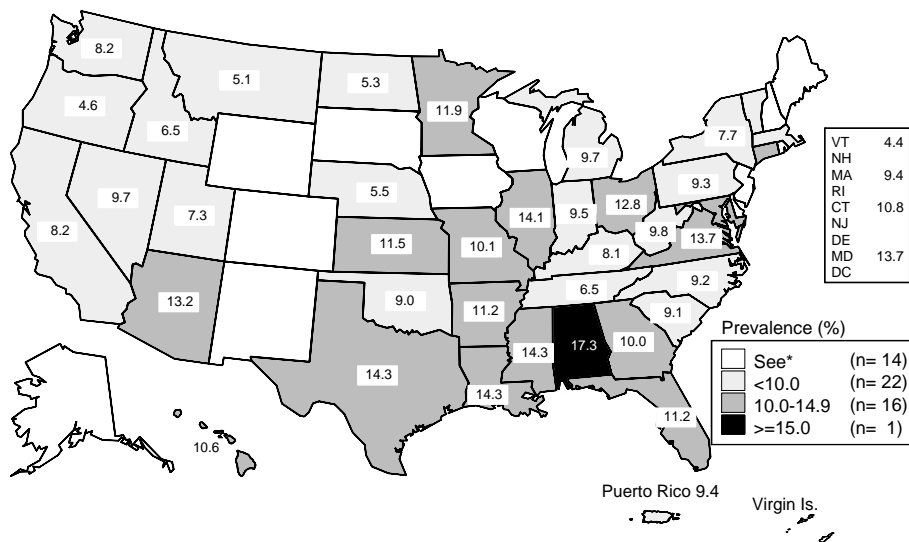


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2004.

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

Figure 7. Chlamydia — Prevalence in 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2004

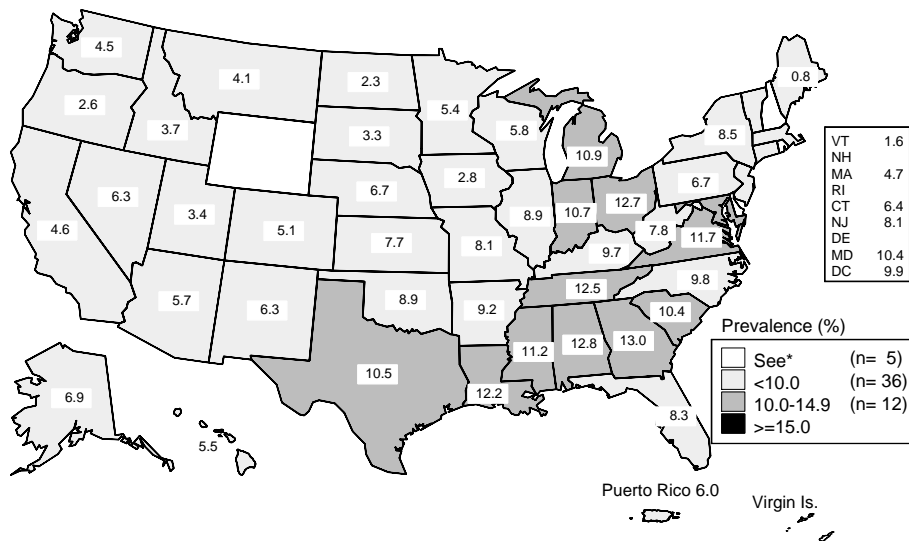


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2004.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence in female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2004 was 10.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure 8. Chlamydia — Prevalence in 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2004



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2004.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence in male students entering the National Job Training Program in 2004 was 8.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Table 1. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2004

<i>State</i>	Men			Women		
	<i>No. of Sites</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>	<i>No. of Sites</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	2	399	19.4 (15.4-23.4)
Arizona	3	4,758	6.5 (6.1-8.3)	4	1,975	15.7 (3.7-21.6)
California*	20	29,815	3.8 (1.2-12.9)	20	12,582	12.8 (6.3-19.9)
Connecticut	1	507	3.2	1	163	11.0
Delaware	1	1,137	5.5	1	290	11.0
Georgia	2	1,751	17.9 (8.3-27.5)	2	5,417	17.6 (8.8-26.5)
Illinois	2	4,752	6.6 (4.5-8.7)	1	662	24.3
Indiana	1	890	6.6	1	292	18.5
Kentucky	4	819	4.6 (1.4-5.8)	2	393	6.1 (2.4-9.9)
Maryland	5	2,375	3.8 (1.0-7.8)	1	450	18.9
Massachusetts	2	944	5.5 (5.2-5.8)	1	310	12.6
Michigan	3	504	6.8 (5.6-12.7)	1	133	24.1
Nebraska	1	970	8.8	1	336	17.3
Nevada	1	120	4.2	0	0	0
New Jersey	2	2,011	8.6 (5.9-11.2)	1	223	25.1
New Mexico	1	551	6.7	0	0	0
New York	8	11,265	6.2 (1.5-10.1)	5	1,059	17.6 (5.2-24.3)
North Dakota	1	175	6.9	0	0	0
Ohio	1	802	13.6	1	231	24.7
Oklahoma	3	536	10.3 (4.3-10.6)	1	148	23.6
Oregon	3	1,883	4.3 (3.0-10.7)	2	323	11.1 (5.9-16.3)
Pennsylvania	2	227	5.3 (4.3-6.3)	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	353	9.6	1	178	11.8
Texas	3	3,937	6.2 (2.4-11.1)	4	1,719	14.3 (5.0-24.2)
Utah	2	794	4.4(4.4-4.4)	1	187	19.3
Virginia	1	632	10.0	0	0	0
Washington	5	1,381	5.9 (1.3-8.1)	2	246	12.4 (7.3-17.5)
Wisconsin	2	746	4.1(3.1-5.1)	0	0	0
Total	81	74,635	5.8 (1.0-27.5)	56	27,716	14.0 (2.4-26.5)

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

*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Table 2. Chlamydia – Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2004

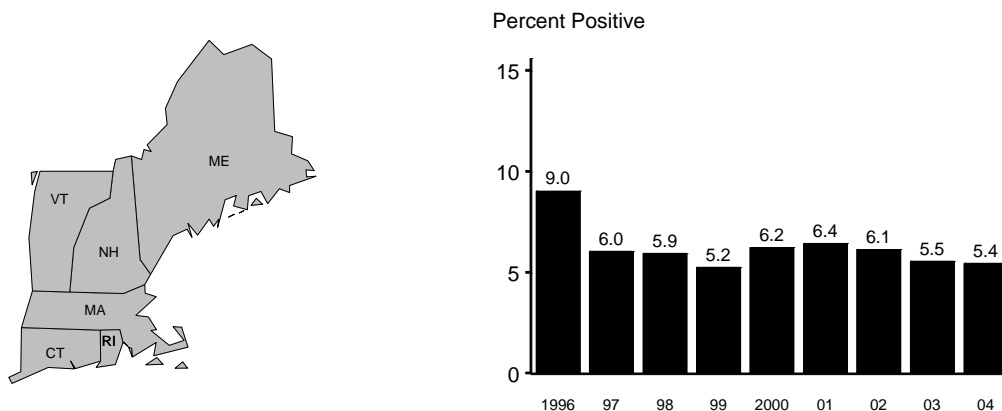
<i>State</i>	Men			Women		
	<i>No. of Sites</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>	<i>No. of Sites</i>	<i>No. of Tests</i>	<i>Median % Positivity (Range)</i>
Arizona	2	348	16.6 (13.1-20.1)	2	3,460	10.3 (8.7-12.0)
California*	6	4,571	5.3(3.4-6.3)	5	7,518	8.2 (5.7-19.2)
Colorado	2	269	15.5 (14.4-16.7)	1	156	11.5
Delaware	0	0	0	1	564	3.7
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	313	11.5 (7.1-16.0)
Illinois	3	9,008	10.2 (2.8-19.0)	4	13,200	8.7 (5.7-10.4)
Iowa	1	364	14.3	2	635	5.0 (3.0-7.0)
Massachusetts	3	2,724	7.7 (6.5-10.8)	2	1,245	4.8 (4.7-4.9)
Michigan	1	105	15.2	1	109	8.3
Missouri	1	1,422	7.9	2	314	4.9 (4.0-5.7)
Montana	0	0	0	1	162	1.2
Nebraska	4	2,096	9.3 (6.6-16.6)	1	253	13.8
Nevada	1	144	23.6	1	128	22.7
North Dakota	1	592	5.6	0	0	0
Oregon	1	132	15.9	1	179	8.4
Texas	1	426	11.5	2	1,936	6.8 (4.4-9.1)
Utah	1	110	30.0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	1,258	5.0
West Virginia	2	988	4.1 (0.7-7.6)	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	5,661	12.5 (3.2-19.1)	3	1,320	1.9(1.8-7.2)
Total	35	28,960	10.2 (0.7-30.0)	32	32,750	7.2 (1.2-22.7)

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

*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Regional Profiles

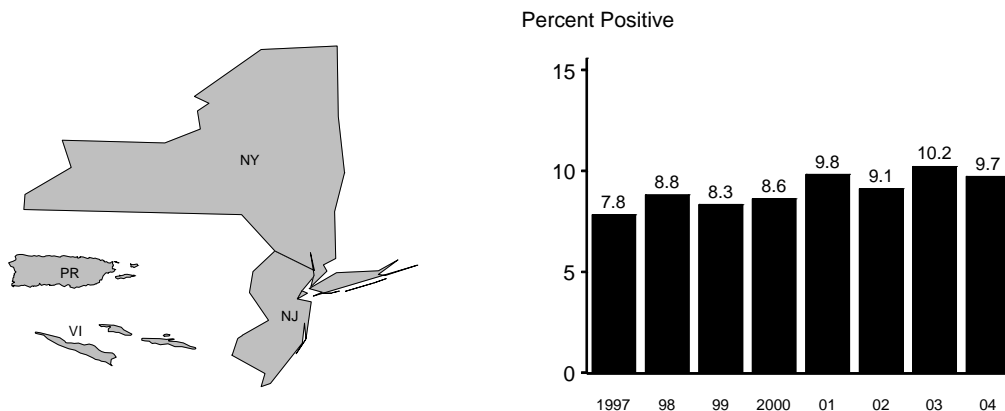
Figure 9. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region I, 1996-2004



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

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

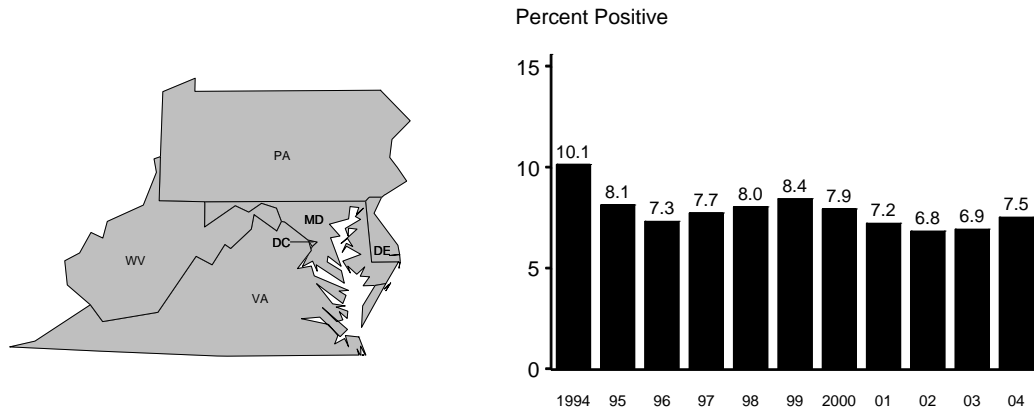
Figure 10. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region II, 1997-2004



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

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

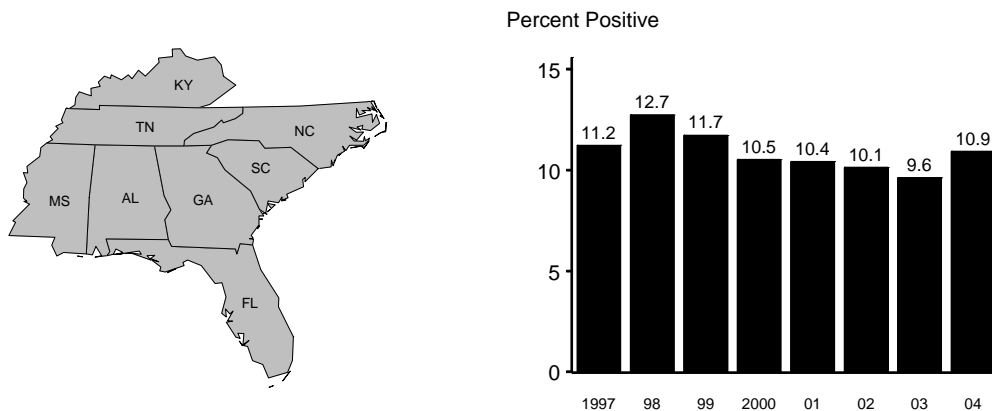
Figure 11. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region III, 1994-2003



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

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

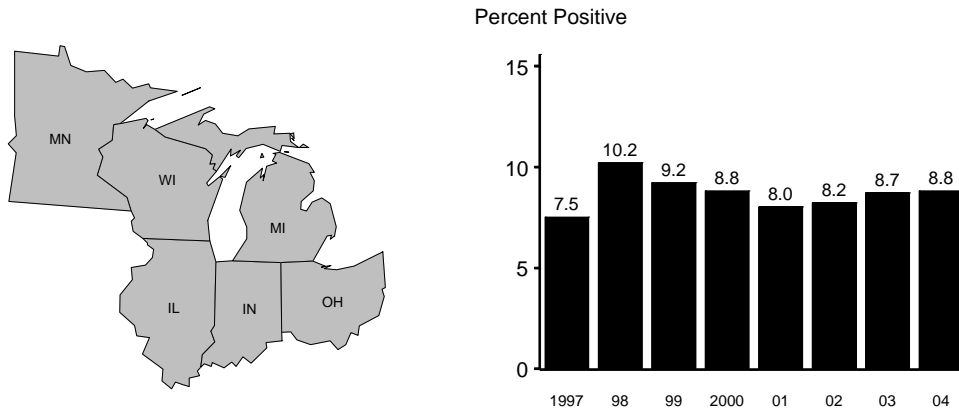
Figure 12. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IV, 1997-2004



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

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

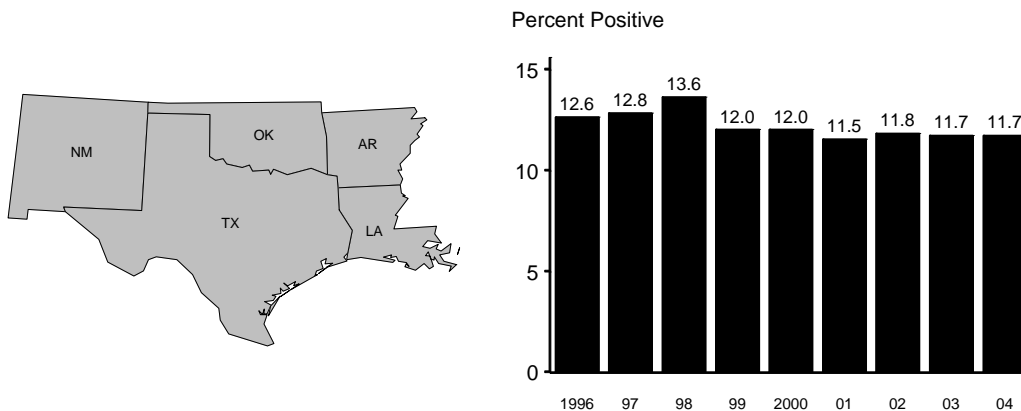
Figure 13. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region V, 1997-2004



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

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

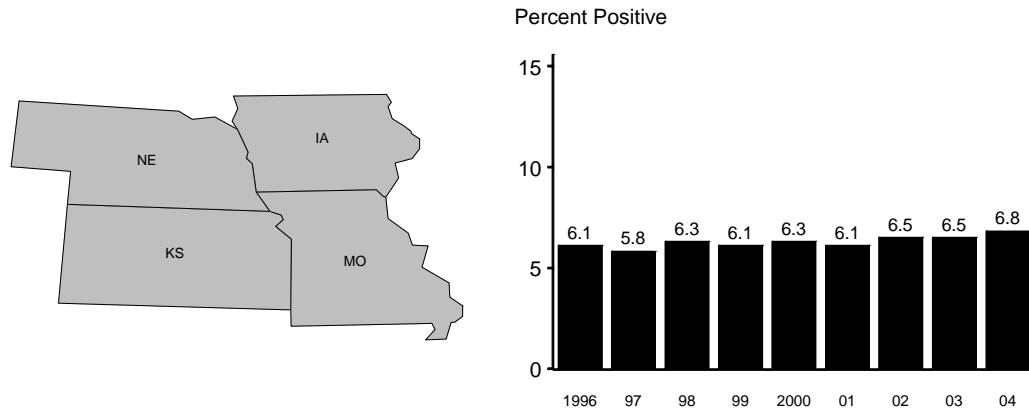
Figure 14. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VI, 1996-2004



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

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

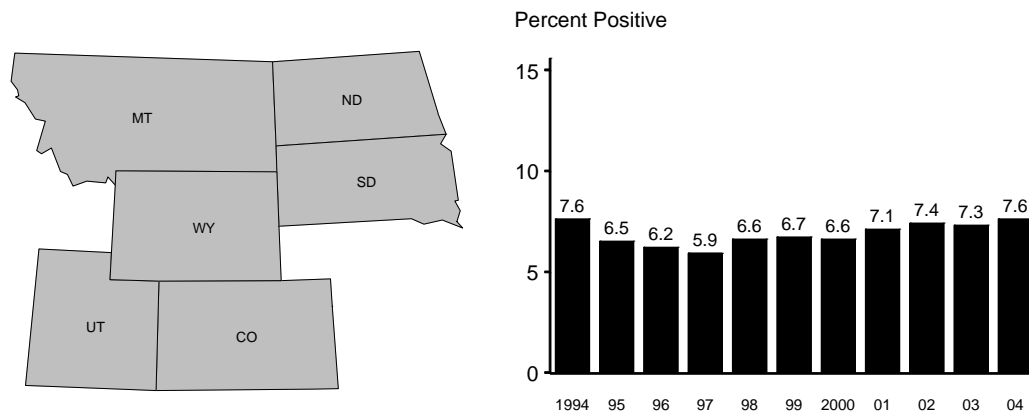
Figure 15. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VII, 1996-2004



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

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

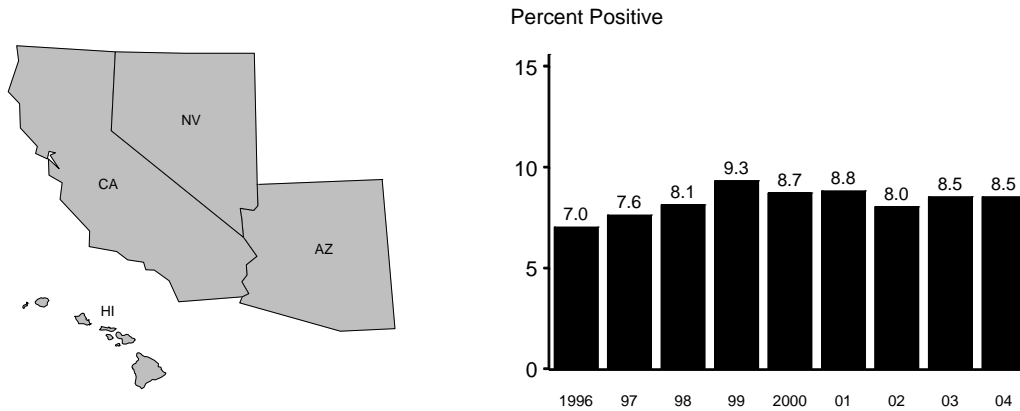
Figure 16. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region VIII, 1994-2004



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

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

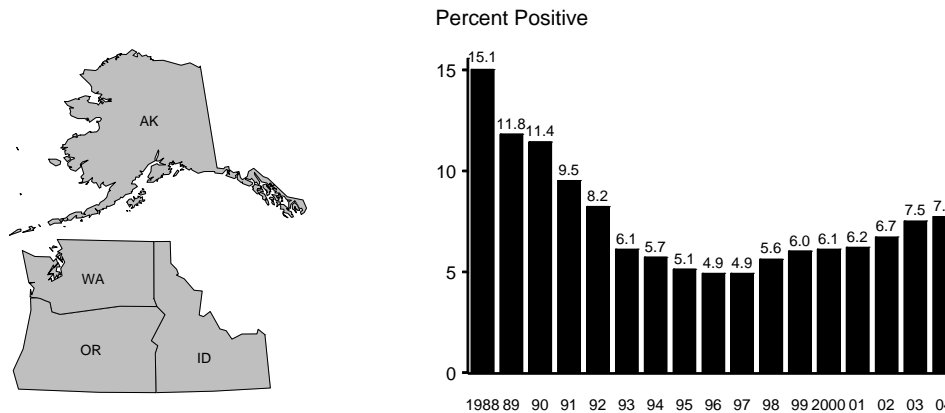
Figure 17. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region IX, 1996-2004



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

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

Figure 18. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: Region X, 1988-2004



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

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