Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004

Division of STD Prevention

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This report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/**

Related Websites

The following is a list of suggested websites related to information in this report:

- STD Surveillance 1993-2004: **http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm**
- STD Data on WONDER: **http://wonder.cdc.gov/sexu00.html**
- STD Fact Sheets: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/healthcomm/fact_sheets.htm**
- STD Treatment Guidelines: **http://www.cdc.gov/STD/treatment/**

Supplemental Reports

- 2004 Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia2004/** (available first quarter 2006)
- 2004 Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/GISP2004/** (available first quarter 2006)
- 2004 Syphilis Surveillance Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/Syphilis2004/** (available first quarter 2006)

Foreword

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

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

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

Preface

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2004 presents statistics and trends for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) 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 these diseases. ***The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data***.

The surveillance information in this report is based on the following sources of data: (1) case reports from state and local STD programs; (2) prevalence data from the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the National Job Training Program (formerly the Job Corps), the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Prevalence Monitoring Project; (3) sentinel surveillance of gonococcal antimicrobial resistance from the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP); and (4) national surveys implemented by federal and private organizations.

The STD surveillance systems operated by state and local STD control programs, which provide the case report data for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and chancroid are the sources of many of the figures and all of the statistical tables in this publication. These systems are an integral part of program management at all levels of STD prevention and control in the United States. Because of incomplete diagnosis and reporting, the number of STD cases reported to CDC is less than the actual number of cases occurring in the United States population. Case report data for other STDs are not available because they are not nationally notifiable diseases.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2004 consists of four parts. The **National Profile** contains figures that provide an overview of STD morbidity in the United States. The accompanying text identifies major findings and trends for selected STDs. The **Special Focus Profiles** contain figures and text describing STDs in selected subgroups and populations that are a focus of national and state prevention efforts. The **Detailed Tables** provide statistical information about STDs at the city, county, state, and national levels. The **Appendix** includes information on interpreting the STD Surveillance data used to produce this report, Healthy People 2010 STD objectives, GPRA goals, and STD surveillance case definitions.

Selected figures and tables in this document identify goals that reflect progress towards some of the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national health status objectives for STDs.[1] **Appendix** Table A3 displays progress made towards the HP2010 targets for STDs. These targets are used as reference points throughout this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2004*.

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

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

Acknowledgments

Publication of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of the State and Territorial Health Departments and the Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programs and the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, which provided surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Stuart Berman, Susan Bradley, Jim Braxton, Sharon Clanton, Deblina Datta, Darlene Davis, Linda Webster Dicker, John Douglas, Melinda Flock, LaZetta Grier, Samuel Groseclose, Alesia Harvey, Donna Helms, Rose Horsley, Riduan Joesoef, Heather Lindstrom, Elvin Magee, Catherine McLean, Debra Mosure, Rob Nelson, Lori Newman, Katrina Park, Amy Pulver, LuEtta Schneider, Maya Sternberg, Emmett Swint, Hillard Weinstock, Jennifer Wright, and Akbar Zaidi.

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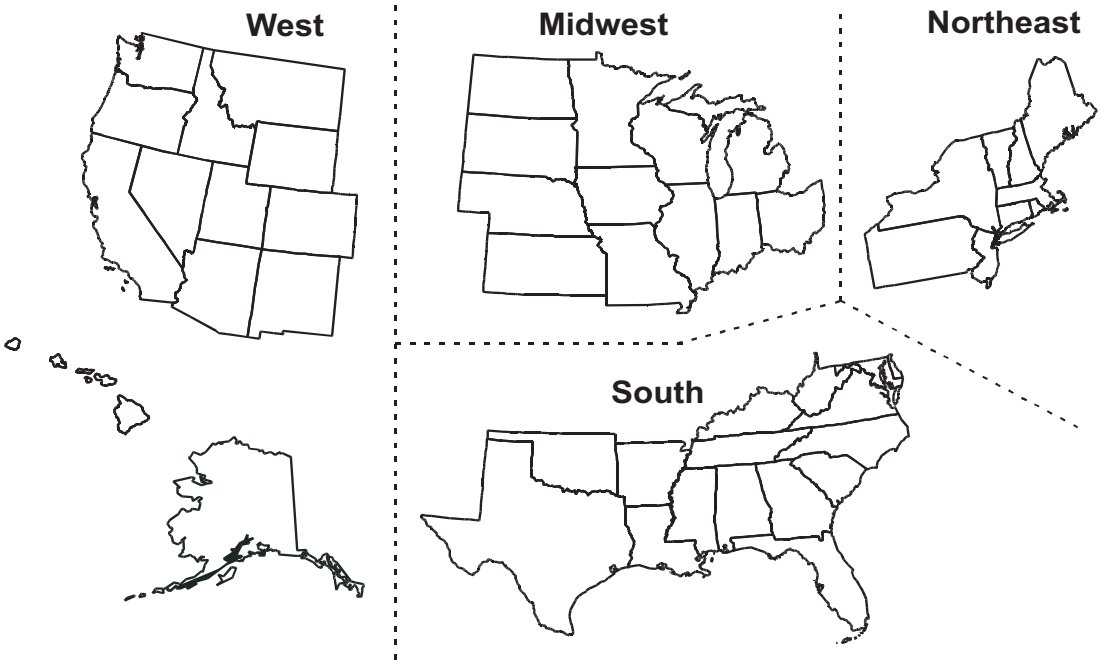

West	Midwest	South	Northeast
Alaska	Illinois	Alabama	Connecticut
Arizona	Indiana	Arkansas	Maine
California	Iowa	Delaware	Massachusetts
Colorado	Kansas	District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Michigan	Florida	New Jersey
Idaho	Minnesota	Georgia	New York
Montana	Missouri	Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Nevada	Nebraska	Louisiana	Rhode Island
New Mexico	North Dakota	Maryland	Vermont
Oregon	Ohio	Mississippi	
Utah	South Dakota	North Carolina	
Washington	Wisconsin	Oklahoma	
Wyoming		South Carolina	
		Tennessee	
		Texas	
		Virginia	
		West Virginia	

National Overview of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2004

The logo on the cover of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2004* is a reminder of the multifaceted, national dimensions of the morbidity, mortality, and costs that result from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States. It highlights the central role of STD prevention in improving health among women and infants and in promoting HIV prevention. Organized collaboration among interested, committed public and private organizations is the key to reducing STDs and their related health burdens in our population. As noted in the report of the Institute of Medicine, *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases,*[1] surveillance is a key component of our efforts to prevent and control these diseases.

This overview summarizes national surveillance data on the three diseases for which there are federally-funded control programs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Several observations for 2004 are worthy of note.

Chlamydia

In 2004, 929,462 cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection were reported to CDC (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 319.6 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.9% compared with the rate in 2003. Rates of reported chlamydia infections among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when public programs for screening and treatment of women were first established to avert pelvic inflammatory disease and related complications. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to continue to expand further in response to the Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 to 25 years of age who are provided medical care through managed care organizations.[2] The continued increase in chlamydia case reports in 2004 most likely represents a continued increase in screening for this infection and also increased use of more sensitive chlamydia screening tests than in prior years.

Chlamydia Screening and Prevalence Monitoring in Special Populations

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

- In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women 15 to 24 years of age who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.3% (range 3.2% to 16.3%) (Figure 8).
- In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24- year old women who were screened at selected prenatal clinics in 25 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 6.8% (range 3.1% to 17.6%) (Figure 7).
- For economically-disadvantaged women 16 to 24 years of age who entered the National Job Training Program in 2004 from 38 states and Puerto Rico, the

median state-specific prevalence was 9.7% (range 4.4% to 17.3%) (Figure M). Among men entering the program in 2004 from 47 states and Puerto Rico the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.3% (range 0.8% to 13.0%) (Figure N).

- For adolescent women entering 56 juvenile detention centers, the median chlamydia positivity by facility was 14.0% (range 2.4% to 26.5%) (Table AA). Among adolescent men entering 81 juvenile detention centers, the median chlamydia positivity was 5.8% by facility (range 1.0% to 27.5%) (Table AA).

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

Gonorrhea

In 2004, 330,132 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States. Following a 74.3% decline in the rate of reported gonorrhea from 1975 (467.7 cases per 100,000 population) to 1997 (120.2 cases per 100,000 population), overall rates appeared to plateau. Since 2000, however, the gonorrhea rate has decreased 15.2% to the current rate of 113.5 per 100,000 population (Table 1). Although this is the lowest gonorrhea rate the United States has ever reported, the 2004 rate for gonorrhea considerably exceeds the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target of 19 cases per 100,000 population.

The rate among women was slightly higher (116.5 per 100,000 population) than the rate among men (110.0 per 100,000 population) for the third straight year (Figure 14). As with chlamydia, rates of gonorrhea in women are particularly high in 15- to 19-year-olds, and in men, are highest in the 20- to 24-year age group (Figure 16 and Table 20). Since 2000, the overall rate of gonorrhea among 15- to 19-year-olds has decreased by 15.4%. Similar to previous years, in 2004, African-American 15- to 19-year-old females had the highest gonorrhea rate of any age and race/ethnic group (2,790.5 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 21B). However, gonorrhea rates among both African-American men and women decreased from 2000 through 2004 (22.2% and 15.6%, respectively). In contrast, gonorrhea rates among both white men and women have increased between 2000 and 2004 (20.2% and 19.0%, respectively).

Gonorrhea in Special Populations

In 2004, data on gonorrhea prevalence in defined populations were available from several sources. These data showed a continuing high burden of disease in adolescents and young adults in some parts of the United States.

- For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 33 states and Puerto Rico in 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0% to 6.4%). Among men entering the program from 8 states, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.7% (range 1.0% to 5.5%).
- Among women entering 34 juvenile corrections facilities the median prevalence was 4.5% (range 0% to 16.6%); the median prevalence for men entering 49 juvenile corrections facilities was 0.8% (range 0% to 18.2%).

- Among women entering 26 adult corrections facilities, the median positivity was 3.0% (range 0% to 8.4%). In men, the median positivity was 2.6% (range 0% to 33.8%) in 27 adult corrections facilities.
- Among men who have sex with men attending 7 STD clinics, the median positivity was 15% (range 11-17%).

Antimicrobial Resistance

The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) was established in 1986 to monitor trends in antimicrobial susceptibilities of strains of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States. Isolates are collected from the first 25 men with urethral gonorrhea attending selected STD clinics each month in 28 cities.

There is considerable geographic variation in the prevalence of fluoroquinolone-resistance within the United States. Outside of Hawaii and California, 3.6% of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates demonstrated resistance. In Honolulu, California and Washington the proportion of GISP isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin stayed relatively steady or increased during 2004, while increases in resistance were seen in other areas of the continental U.S., most notably in Denver, Miami, Minneapolis, and Phoenix.

The proportion of GISP isolates among men who have sex with men (MSM) that were resistant to ciprofloxacin increased again in 2004 to 23.9%, up from 15% in 2003. The proportion of resistant isolates among heterosexuals nearly doubled in 2004, increasing from 1.5% in 2003 to 2.9% in 2004. In 2004 CDC recommended that fluoroquinolones no longer be used to treat gonorrhea among MSM.[3] See **Appendix** for more information on GISP.

Syphilis

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States decreased during the 1990s and in 2000 was the lowest since reporting began in 1941. The low rate of syphilis and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas led to the development of the National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States, which was announced by the Surgeon General in October 1999.[4] The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined by 89.2% from 1990 through 2000. However, the rate of P&S syphilis has increased each year since 2001, primarily among men. In 2004, P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC increased to 7,980 from 7,177 in 2003, an increase of 11.2%. The number of cases in women increased for the first time in over a decade, though only slightly. Cases of congenital syphilis continued to decline; 353 cases of congenital syphilis were reported in 2004, down from 432 in 2003.

Despite national progress toward syphilis elimination among women and African-Americans, syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in areas with large populations of MSM. Between 2003 and 2004 the rate of P&S syphilis among men increased from 4.2 to 4.7 cases per 100,000 population. The overall rate in women remained the same, 0.8 cases per 100,000 population.

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

Although wide disparities exist in the rates of STDs among racial and ethnic groups, there has been a reduction in these differences for syphilis over the past five years. The P&S syphilis rate for 2004 among African-Americans was 5.6 times the rate among whites, reflecting a substantial decline from 1999, when the rate among African-Americans was 29 times greater than that among whites (Table 34B). While this has reflected decreasing rates among African-Americans, it also reflects significant increases among white men during the past 4 years. In 2004, however, increases were observed among both African-American men (14.1 cases per 100,000 population, up from 11.5 in 2003) and African-American women (4.3 cases per 100,000 population, up from 4.2 in 2003) for the first time in over a decade. Increases were also observed among white men and women.

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

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

[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines 2002. *MMWR* 2002;51 (No. RR-6).

[4] Division of STD Prevention. *The National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis from the United States.* National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1999.

NATIONAL PROFILE

National Profile

The **National Profile** section contains figures showing trends and the distribution of nationally reportable sexually transmitted diseases (chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis and chancroid) by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and location for the United States. Where relevant, the figures illustrate progress towards specific targets* for the nation published in U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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

Chlamydia

Chlamydia trachomatis infections are the most commonly reported notifiable disease in the United States. They are among the most prevalent of all STDs and, since 1994, have comprised the largest proportion of all STDs reported to CDC (Table 1). In women, chlamydia infections, which are usually asymptomatic, may result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which is a major cause of infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain. Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that screening programs can lead to a reduction in the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.[1] As with other inflammatory STDs, chlamydia infection can facilitate the transmission of HIV infection. In addition, pregnant women infected with chlamydia can pass the infection to their infants during delivery, potentially resulting in neonatal ophthalmia and pneumonia.

The increase in reported chlamydia infections during the last 10 years reflects the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, use of increasingly sensitive diagnostic tests, an increased emphasis on case reporting from providers and laboratories, and improvements in the information systems for reporting. However, many women who are at risk are still not being tested, reflecting, in part, lack of awareness among some health care providers and the limited resources available to support screening. Chlamydia screening and reporting are likely to expand further in response to the recently implemented Health Plan Employer Data and Information Set (HEDIS) measure for chlamydia screening of sexually active women 15 through 25 years of age who receive medical care through managed care organizations.[2] To better monitor trends in disease burden in defined populations during the expansion of chlamydia screening activities, data on chlamydia positivity among persons screened in a variety of settings are used; in most instances, test positivity serves as a reasonable approximation of prevalence.[3]

- In 2000, for the first time, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases to CDC.
- In 2004, 929,462 chlamydia infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 319.6 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.9% compared with the rate of 301.7 in 2003. The reported number of chlamydia infections was more than two and one half times the number of reported cases of gonorrhea (330,132 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2004) (Table 1).
- From 1987 through 2004, the rates of reported chlamydia infection increased from 50.8 to 319.6 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1, Table 1). The continuing increase in reported cases likely represents the further expansion of screening for this infection, the development and use of more sensitive screening tests, and more complete national reporting.
- For the years 1996-2001, the chlamydia rates in the Southern region of the United States were higher than the rates in any other region of the country (Figures 2-4, Table 3). Before 1996, chlamydia rates were highest in the West and Midwest, where substantial public resources had been committed for screening

programs in family planning clinics. For the years 2002-2004, overall rates were highest in the Midwest although rates among women remained highest in the South. Rates have remained lowest in the Northeast.

- In 2004, the overall rate of reported chlamydia infection among women in the United States (485.0 cases per 100,000 females) was over 3 times higher than the rate among men (147.1 cases per 100,000 males), likely reflecting a greater number of women screened for this infection (Tables 4 and 5). The lower rates among men suggest that many of the sex partners of women with chlamydia are not diagnosed or reported. However, with the advent of highly sensitive nucleic acid amplification tests that can be performed on urine, symptomatic and asymptomatic men are increasingly being diagnosed with chlamydia infection. From 2000 through 2004, the chlamydia infection rate in men increased by 47.7% (from 99.6 to 147.1 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 22.4% increase in women over this period (from 396.3 to 485.0 cases per 100,000 females) (Tables 4 and 5).
- Among women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2004 were among 15- to 19-year-olds (2,761.5 per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2,630.7 per 100,000 females). These increased rates in women may be, in part, due to increased screening in this group. Age-specific rates among men, while substantially lower than the rates in women, were highest in the 20- to 24-year-olds (Figure 6, Table 10).
- In 2004, the rate of chlamydia among African-American females in the United States was more than seven and a half times higher than the rate among white females (1,722.3 and 226.6 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among African-American males was 11 times higher than that among white males (645.2 and 57.3 per 100,000 respectively).

Chlamydia Screening and Prevalence Monitoring Project

- Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. From 1988 through 1996, the screening programs in HHS Region X family planning clinics demonstrated a 68% decline in chlamydia positivity from 15.1% to 4.9% among 15- to 24-year-old women (Figure 8). Since that time, there has been a 57% increase from 4.9% to 7.7%; chlamydia positivity was adjusted for changes in laboratory test methods and associated test sensitivity.[4,5]
- In 1993, chlamydia screening services for women were expanded to three additional HHS regions (III, VII, and VIII) and, in 1995, to the remaining HHS regions (I, II, IV, V, VI, and IX). In some regions, federally-funded chlamydia screening supplements local- and state-funded screening programs.
- In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 6.3% (range 3.2% to 16.3%) (Figure 7). In all states chlamydia positivity was greater than the HP2010 target of 3%.[6] See **Appendix** (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring) for details.

- After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), chlamydia test positivity decreased in 2 of 10 HHS regions from 2003 through 2004, increased in 6 regions, and remained the same in 2 regions (Figure 8).
- Additional information on chlamydia screening programs for women of reproductive age and chlamydia among adolescents and minority populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

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

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

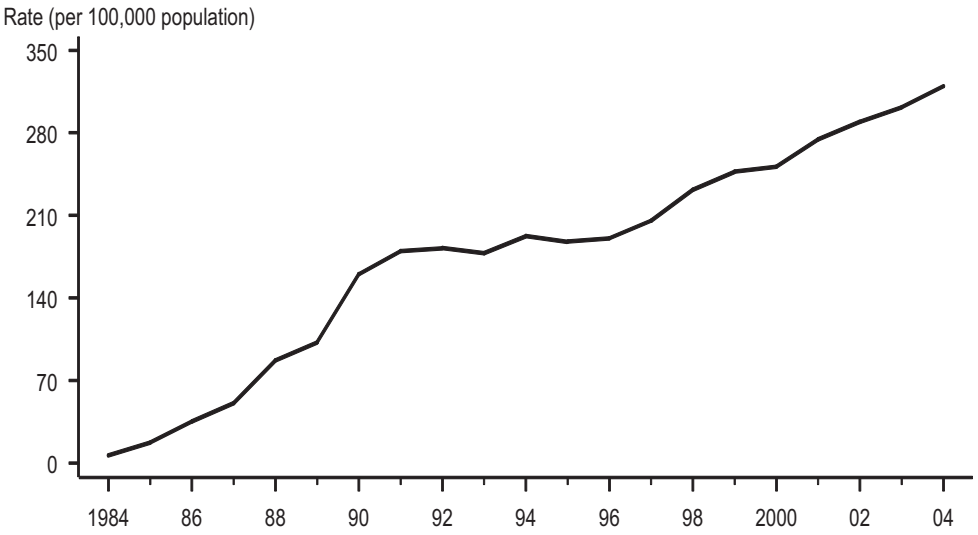
[3] Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC. Chlamydia positivity versus prevalence: what's the difference? *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1998;25:251-3.

[4] 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.

[5] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2004*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2006).

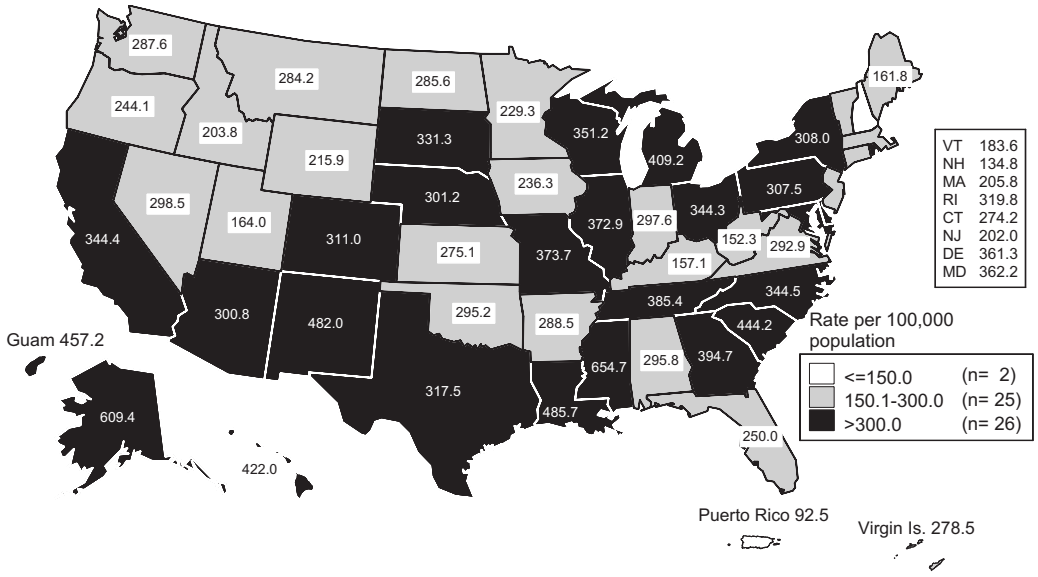
[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. 2nd ed. With Understanding and Improving Health and Objectives for Improving Health. 2 vols. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, November 2000.

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



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

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



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 316.7 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting).

Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2004

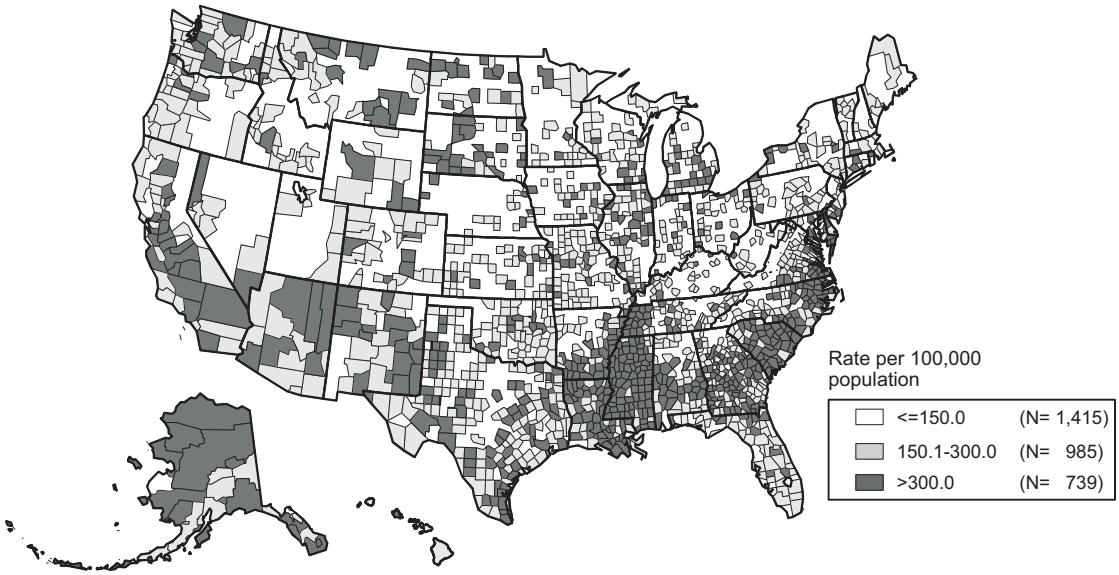


Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2004

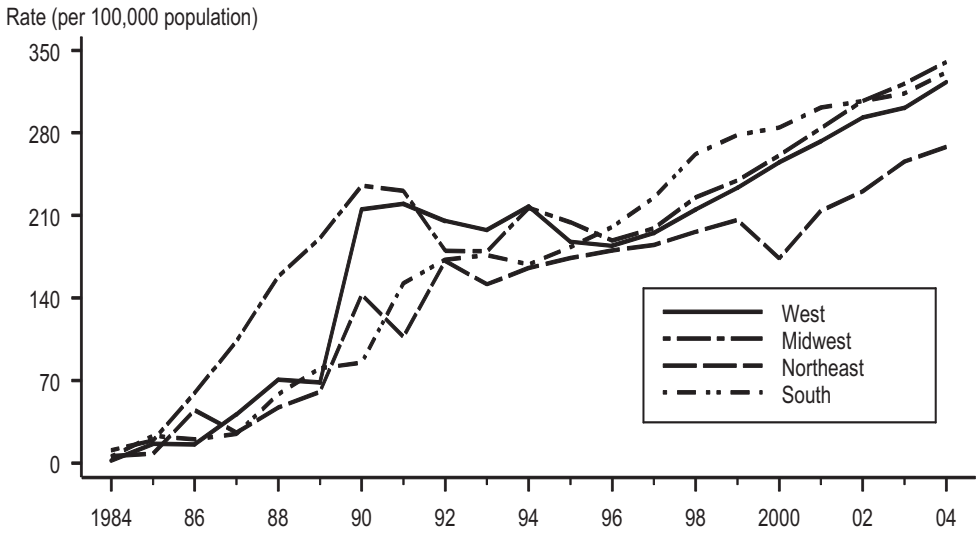


Figure 5. Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2004

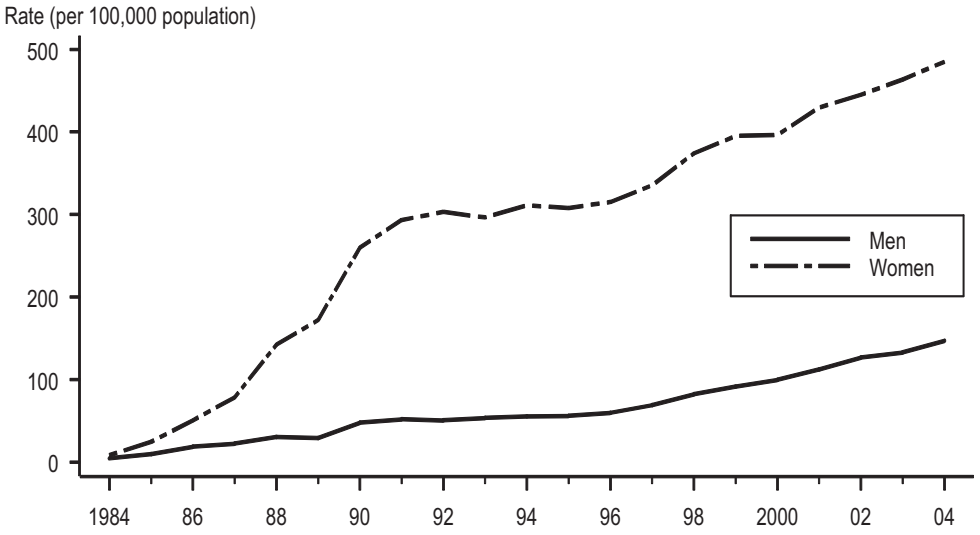
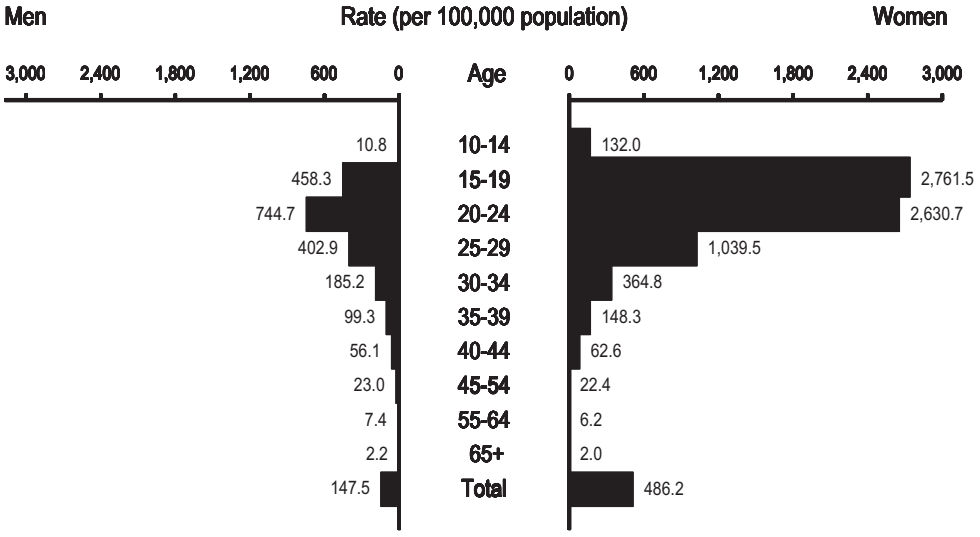
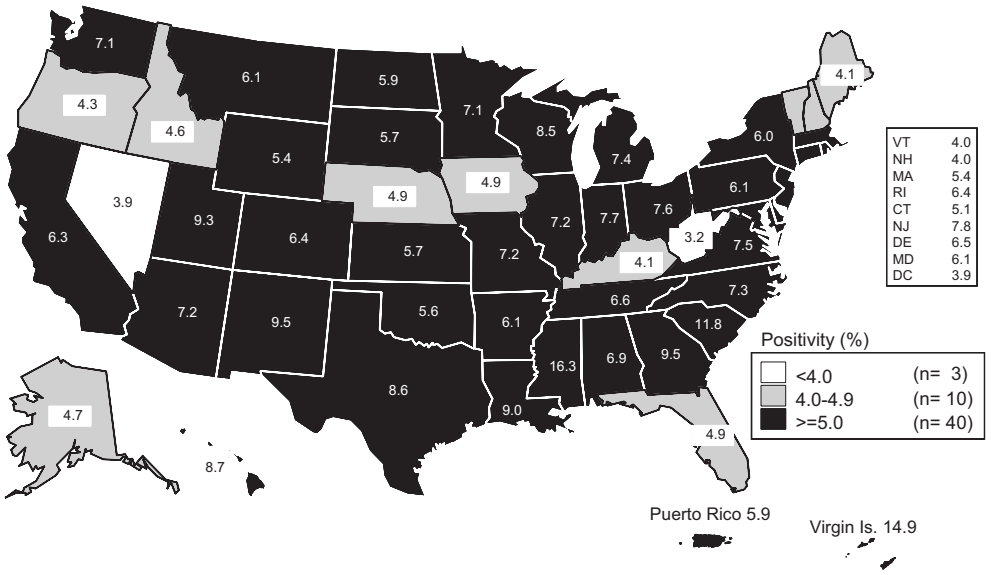


Figure 6. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2004



Note: See Table 10 and Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting) for more information.

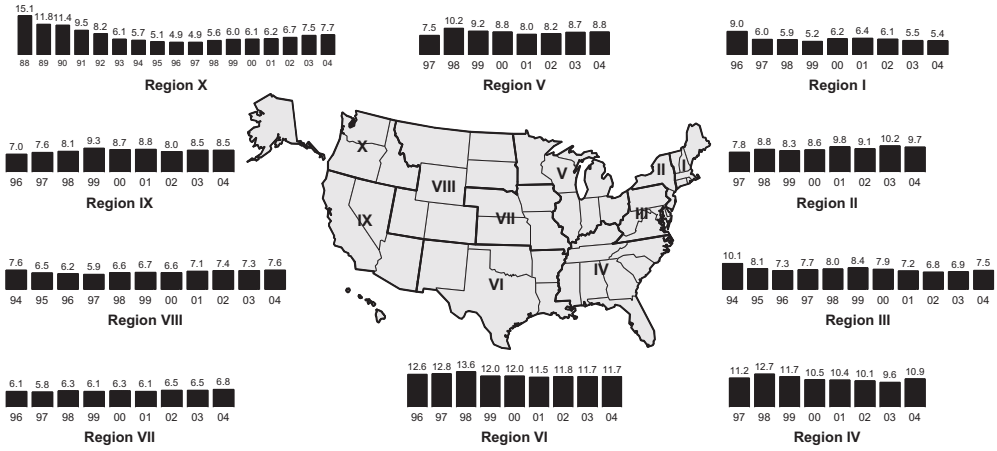
Figure 7. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



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 8. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 1988–2004



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

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

Gonorrhea

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

From 1975 through 1997, the national gonorrhea rate declined 74.3% following implementation of the national gonorrhea control program in the mid-1970s (Table 1). Gonorrhea rates subsequently appeared to plateau for several years; however, the gonorrhea rate has decreased 11.8% from 2000 to 2004. (Figure 9 and Table 1). True increases or decreases may be masked by changes in screening practices (affected by simultaneous testing for chlamydia), use of diagnostic tests with different sensitivities, and changes in reporting practices.[2]

For most areas, the number of gonorrhea cases reported to CDC is affected by many factors, in addition to the occurrence of the infection within the population. As with reporting of other STDs, reporting of gonorrhea cases to CDC is incomplete.[3] In addition, reporting practices for gonococcal infections may have been biased towards reporting of infections in persons of minority race or ethnicity, who are more likely to attend public STD clinics.[2,4] For such reasons, supplemental data on gonorrhea prevalence in persons screened in a variety of different settings are useful in assessing disease burden in selected populations.

- In 2004, 330,132 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States. The rate of reported gonorrhea in the United States was 113.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2004 (Figure 9 and Table 1), which was the lowest rate of reported gonorrhea ever.
- In 2004, 29.7% of gonorrhea cases were reported by STD clinics. This is a change from 1984, when 73.6% of gonorrhea cases were reported by STD clinics (Figure 10 and Table A2). In 2004, similar to previous years, a higher proportion of male gonorrhea cases were reported from STD clinics than were female cases (42.7% and 17.9% respectively).
- In 2004, only 7 states and Puerto Rico had gonorrhea rates below the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 11 and Table 12).[5]
- In 2004, 1,330 (42.4%) of 3,139 counties in the United States had gonorrhea rates at or below the HP2010 national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population. Rates per 100,000 population were between 19 and 100 in 1,139 counties (36.3%), and greater than 100 in 670 counties (21.3%). The majority of counties with greater than 100 cases per 100,000 population were located in the South (Figure 12).

- As in previous years, in 2004 the South had the highest gonorrhea rate among the four regions of the country. However, the gonorrhea rate in the South has declined by 22% from a rate of 184.0 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 143.5 in 2004. In contrast, the gonorrhea rate in the West has increased by 27.3% from 57.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2000 to 72.8 in 2004. Rates in the Northeast (80.6 in 2004) and the Midwest (134.3 in 2004) have shown minimal change since 2000 (Figure 13 and Table 13).
- Prior to 1996, rates of gonorrhea among men were higher than rates among women. For the third straight year, however, gonorrhea rates in women are slightly higher than in men (Figure 14). In 2004 the gonorrhea rate among women was 116.5 and the rate among men was 110.0 cases per 100,000 population (Tables 14 and 15).
- From 2000 to 2004, gonorrhea rates among women increased 31.3% in the West, and decreased 18.6% in the South. Over the same time period, gonorrhea rates among men increased 24.1% in the West, and decreased 25.2% in the South (Figure 13 and Tables 14 and 15).
- The overall gonorrhea rate in selected large cities was 196.9 cases per 100,000 population in 2004. This rate has decreased 19.5% since 2000 when it was 244.7 cases per 100,000 population. All of these cities had rates higher than the HP2010 target of 19 cases per 100,000 population (Table 16). In 2004, 42.5% of gonorrhea cases were reported by these selected cities (Table 17). Similar to previous years, in 2004 the total gonorrhea rate among males in these selected large cities (204.0) remained higher than that among females (189.4) (Tables 18 and 19).
- Changes in gonorrhea rates from 2000 through 2004 differed by racial/ethnic group. Gonorrhea rates decreased by 19.1% during this time period for African-Americans from 778.1 to 629.6 cases per 100,000 population. Gonorrhea rates also decreased by 19.9% among Asian/Pacific Islanders from 26.7 to 21.4 cases per 100,000 population. Since 2000, the gonorrhea rate among whites increased 19.8% (33.3 per 100,000 in 2004), American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 19.4% (117.7 per 100,000 in 2004), and Hispanics increased 3.8% (71.3 per 100,000 in 2004) (Figure 15 and Table 21B). In 2004, the gonorrhea rate among African-Americans was 19 times greater than the rate for whites, down from 28 times greater in 2000.
- In 2004, the overall gonorrhea rate was highest for 20- to 24-year-olds (497.8). Among females in 2004, 15- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rates of gonorrhea (610.9 and 569.1, respectively); among males, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate (430.6) (Figure 16 and Table 20). Since 2000 there has been a 15.4% decrease in the rate of gonorrhea among 15- to 19-year-olds, and a 15.2% decrease among 20- to 24-year olds, greater than in any other age group. Decreases over this time period were greater among male 15- to 19-year olds and 20- to 24-year olds (21.1% and 22.3% respectively) than among female 15- to 19-year olds and 20- to 24-year olds (12.7% and 18.4%, respectively) (Table 20).
- The overall rate in African-American men decreased 22.2% from 862.0 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 670.3 in 2004. Decreases were seen in all age groups of African-American men in this time period. The overall rate in white males increased 20.2% from 21.8 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 26.2 in

2004. Rates among Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native men showed no consistent trends over this time period (Table 21B).

- The overall rate among African-American women decreased 15.6% from 702.1 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 592.5 in 2004. Decreases were noted in 15- to 19-year-old African-American women (19.7% from 2000 through 2004). However, 15- to 19-year-old African-American women still have the highest gonorrhea rate of any group (2,790.5 per 100,000 population). Rates among white women increased 19% from 33.6 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 40.0 in 2004. Increases among white women were seen in nearly all age groups (Table 21B).
- In summary, in those populations where rates are highest, African-Americans and adolescents, significant decreases were observed. Increases were observed in whites; other groups showed no change.

Gonorrhea Prevalence Monitoring Projects

- Gonorrhea test positivity data are available from a variety of settings. In 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 38 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands was 0.88% (range 0.1% to 4.2%) (Figure 19).
- For women in this age group attending selected prenatal clinics in 19 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the median positivity was 1% (range 0% to 3.5%) (Figure F).
- For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 33 states in 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0% to 6.4%) in 2004 (Figure N). Among men entering the program from 8 states in 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea positivity was 3.7% (range 1% to 5.5%) (Figure O).
- The median positivity for gonorrhea in women entering 34 juvenile corrections facilities was 4.5% (range 0% to 16.6%), and in men entering 49 juvenile corrections facilities was 0.8% (range 0% to 18.2%) (Table CC).

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project

- Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea.[6-8] Overall, 15.9% of isolates collected in 2004 in 28 STD clinics by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both (Figure 21).
- Resistance to ciprofloxacin (a fluoroquinolone) was first identified in GISP in 1991. From 1991 through 1998, fewer than nine ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates were identified each year and such isolates were identified in only a few GISP clinics. In 2000, similar to 1999, 19 (0.4%) ciprofloxacin-resistant GISP isolates were identified in 7 GISP clinics. In 2001, 38 (0.7%) ciprofloxacin-resistant GISP isolates were identified in 6 clinics; in 2002, 116 (2.2%) such isolates were identified in 13 clinics (Figure 22) and in 2003, 270 (4.1%) were identified in 21 clinics. In 2004, 429 (6.8%) isolates submitted to GISP demonstrated resistance to ciprofloxacin.

- In Honolulu, the prevalence of ciprofloxacin-resistance identified remained high. In 2004, 21 (22.8%) of 92 isolates submitted from Honolulu demonstrated ciprofloxacin-resistance, up from 16 (13.3%) of 120 isolates in 2003. At Tripler Army Medical Center, in Hawaii, 2 (28.6%) of 7 isolates tested in 2004 demonstrated resistance to ciprofloxacin. This high proportion of ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates in Hawaii continues to reinforce the recommendation made by CDC in 2000 that fluoroquinolones not be used to treat gonococcal infections acquired in Hawaii.[6]
- In California, increases in the number of isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin were identified in 4 of 5 GISP sites, while one site, Orange County, experienced a decrease from 31.5% in 2003 to 20.5% in 2004. In Long Beach, 25% of isolates were ciprofloxacin-resistant compared with 19.4% in 2003; in San Francisco, 24.3% were resistant in 2004 compared to 19.2% in 2003; in San Diego, 20.6% were resistant in 2004 compared to 13.2% in 2003; in Los Angeles, 13.8% were resistant compared to 12.4% in 2003. The high prevalence in California reinforces the CDC and California STD Program recommendations that fluoroquinolones no longer be used for gonorrhea treatment in California.
- In other west coast states, GISP sites experienced large increases in ciprofloxacin-resistance. In Seattle the prevalence of resistant isolates submitted to GISP doubled from 18 (7%) of 258 in 2003 to 38 (16.2%) of 235 in 2004, while in Portland the prevalence nearly quadrupled, from 4 (3%) of 132 in 2003 to 22 (11.5%) of 191 in 2004.
- Prevalence of ciprofloxacin-resistance also increased in many GISP sites outside California, Hawaii, Washington and Oregon in 2004. Substantial increases occurred in Denver, Miami, Minneapolis and Phoenix, while smaller increases occurred in 8 other GISP sites. In Denver, ciprofloxacin-resistance increased from 0.7% in 2003 to 8.3% in 2004. In Miami resistance increased from 2.1% in 2003 to 6.8% in 2004; in Minneapolis it increased from 2.3% in 2003 to 9.3% in 2004; in Phoenix it increased from 2.6% in 2003 to 6.6% in 2004. Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Dallas, Greensboro, New Orleans, Oklahoma City and Philadelphia saw increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) prevalence, but to a lesser extent. Sites that saw ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates for the first time in 2004 included Atlanta, Greensboro, and Oklahoma City.
- The prevalence of ciprofloxacin-resistance did not change from 2003 in several GISP sites: Cincinnati – 0.3%, Cleveland – 0.4%, and Las Vegas – 2.4%. Only Albuquerque, Birmingham, Detroit and St. Louis did not identify ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates during 2004.
- Overall, outside of Hawaii and California, 3.6% of isolates were ciprofloxacin-resistant in 2004. Looking at sites outside Hawaii, California and Washington, areas where fluoroquinolones are no longer recommended for treatment of any gonococcal cases, 3% of isolates were resistant. Additional information on antimicrobial susceptibility data and treatment recommendations from state and local health departments may be found in the 2004 GISP report[7] or the GISP website (**http://www.cdc.gov/std/GISP).**
- The number of fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) isolates from men who have sex with men (MSM) continued to increase in 2004 to 286

(23.8%). During the same time period, the number of these isolates from heterosexuals increased from 79 (1.5%) in 2003 to 136 (2.9%) (Figure 23). In 2004, CDC recommended that fluoroquinolones no longer be used to treat gonorrhea among MSM.[9]

- To date, cephalosporin resistance has not been identified in GISP and the proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone or cefixime has remained very low over time. In 2001, three GISP isolates with decreased susceptibility to cefixime were also found to be resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin; such multi-drug resistance in combination with decreased susceptibility to cefixime had not previously been identified in the United States.[10] In 2004, two GISP isolates had decreased susceptibility to cefixime; one of those isolates demonstrated the same resistance pattern as the 2001 isolates described above. In 2004, no GISP isolates had decreased susceptibility to ceftriaxone.
- The proportion of GISP isolates demonstrating elevated minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin has been increasing since GISP began monitoring azithromycin susceptibility in 1992. In 1992, there were no isolates with azithromycin MIC ≥ 1.0 μg/ml but in 2004 there were 57 (0.9%) such isolates, compared with 26 (0.4%) in 2003.
- Additional information about gonorrhea in racial and ethnic minority populations, adolescents, men who have sex with men, and other at risk populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

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[1] Cohen MS, Hoffman IF, Royce RA, et al. Reduction of concentration of HIV-1 in semen after treatment of urethritis: implications for prevention of sexual transmission of HIV-1. *Lancet* 1997;349:1868-73.

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

[3] Sexually Transmitted Diseases in America: How Many Cases and At What Cost? Prepared for the Kaiser Family Foundation by: American Social Health Association, December 1998, ASHA: Research Triangle Park, NC, Kaiser Family Foundation: Menlo Park, CA 94025.

[4] Fox KK, Whittington W, Levine WC, Moran JS, Zaidi AA, Nakashima AN. Gonorrhea in the United States, 1981-1996: demographic and geographic trends. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1998;25(7):386-93.

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

[6] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fluoroquinolone-resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, Hawaii, 1999, and decreased susceptibility to azithromycin in *N. gonorrhoeae*, Missouri, 1999. *MMWR* 2000;49:833-837.

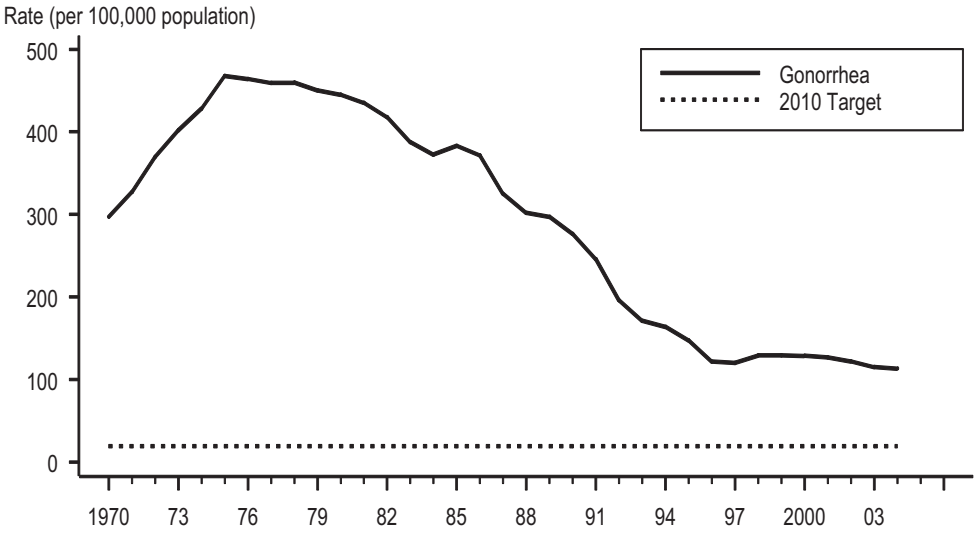
[7] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2004*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2006).

[8] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* – Hawaii and California, 2001 *MMWR* 2002;51:1041-1044.

[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* among men who have sex with men – United States, 2003, and revised recommendations for gonorrhea treatment, 2004. *MMWR* 2004;53:335-338.

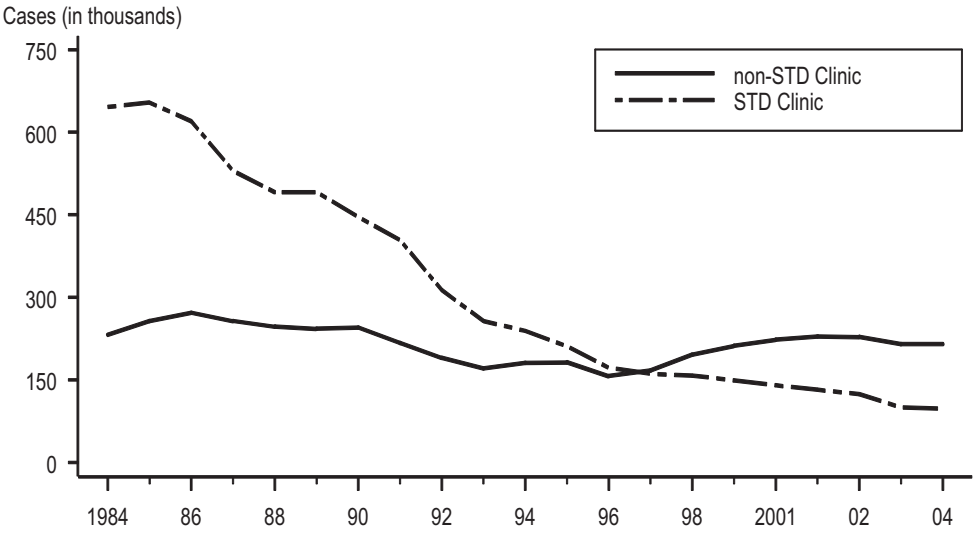
[10] Wang SA, Lee MV, Iverson CJ, Ohye RG, Whiticar PM, Hale JA, Trees DL, Knapp JS, Effler PV, Weinstock HS. Multi-drug resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility to cefixime, Hawaii, 2001. *CID* 2003;37:849-52.

Figure 9. Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1970–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



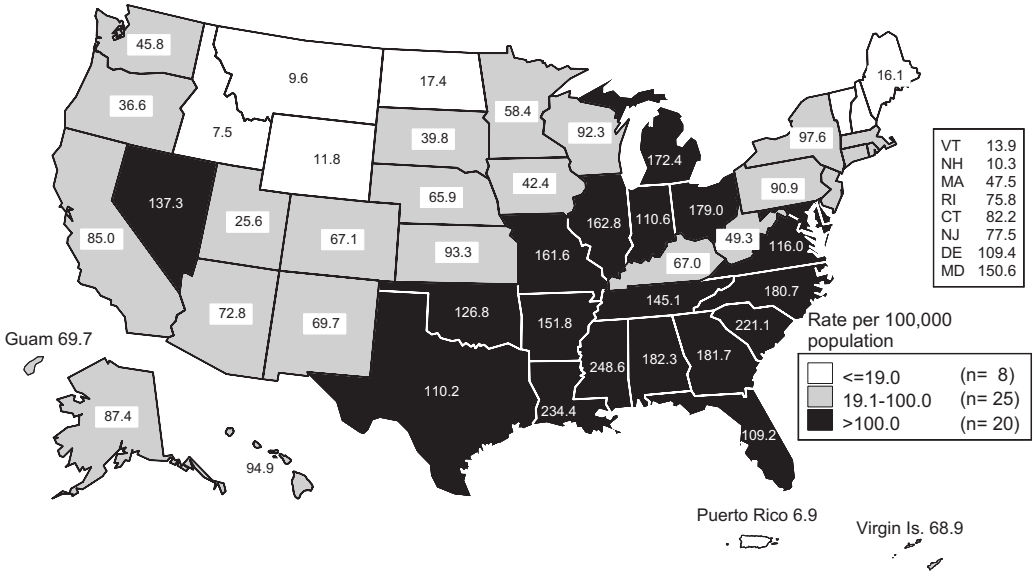
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 10. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984-2004



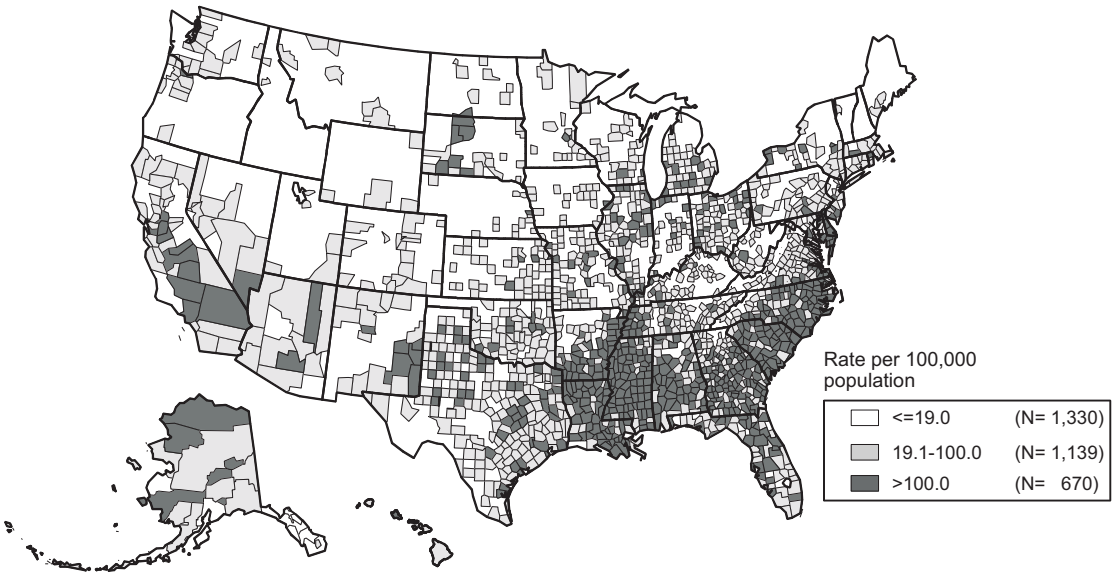
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. See Appendix (Reporting Sources, Table A2). After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of report (i.e., STD clinic) began to be reported from an increasing number of states.

Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



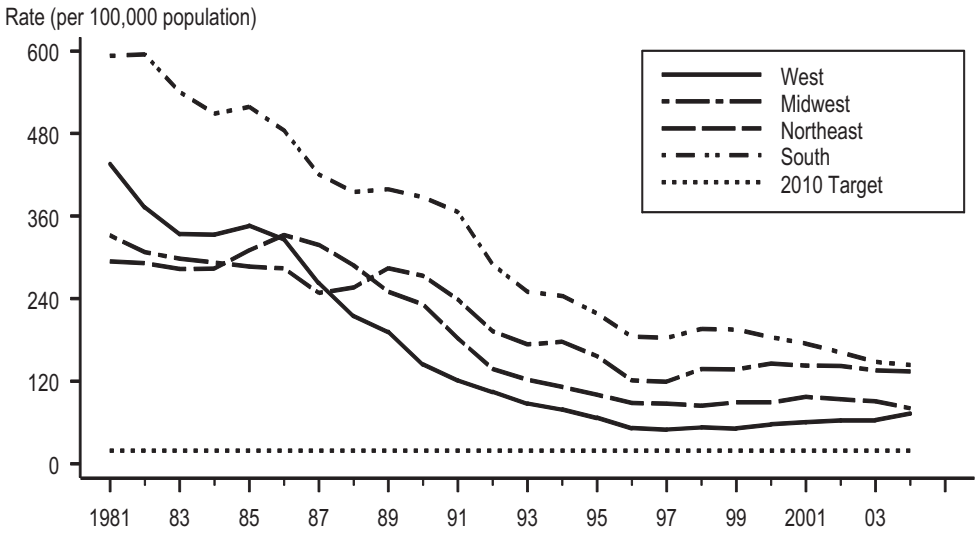
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 112.1 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2004



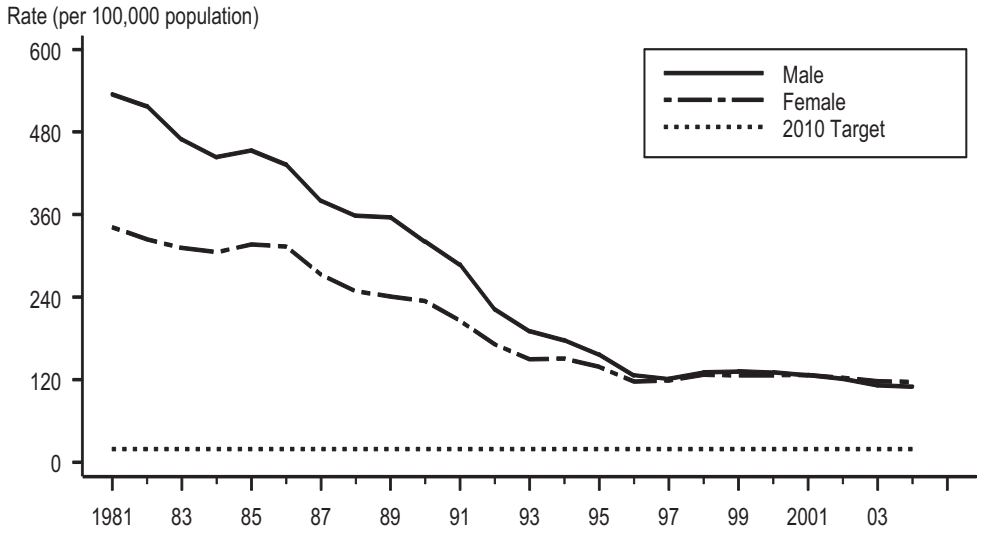
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 13. Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



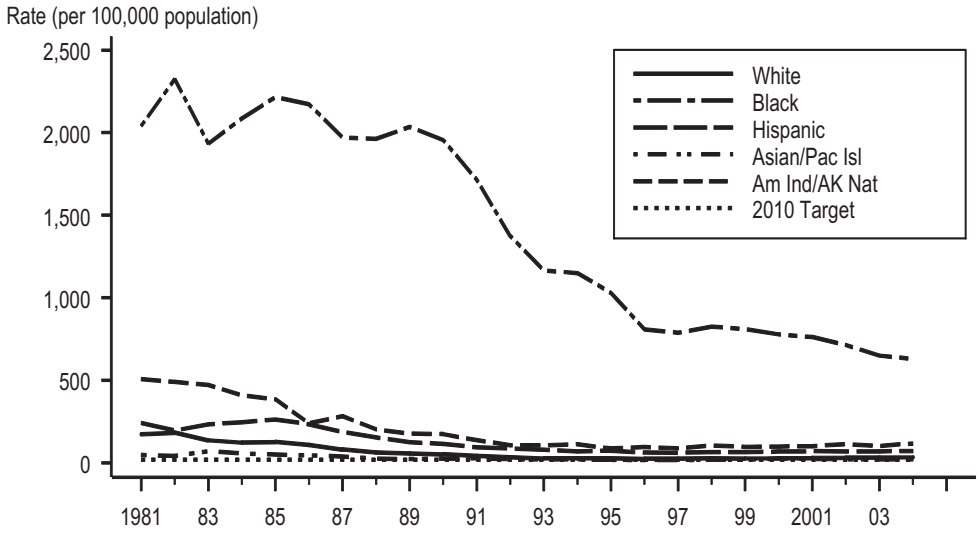
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 14. Gonorrhea — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

Figure 15. Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

Figure 16. Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2004

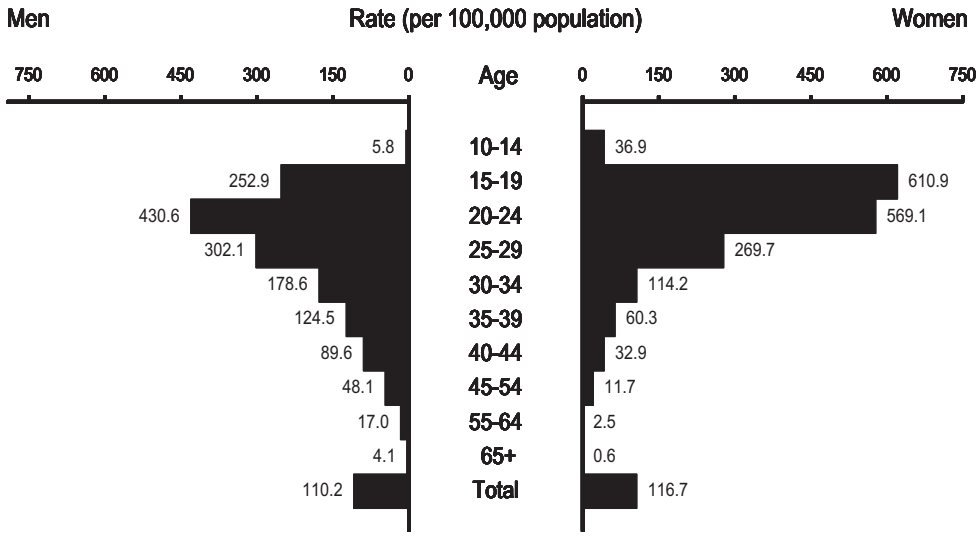


Figure 17. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2004

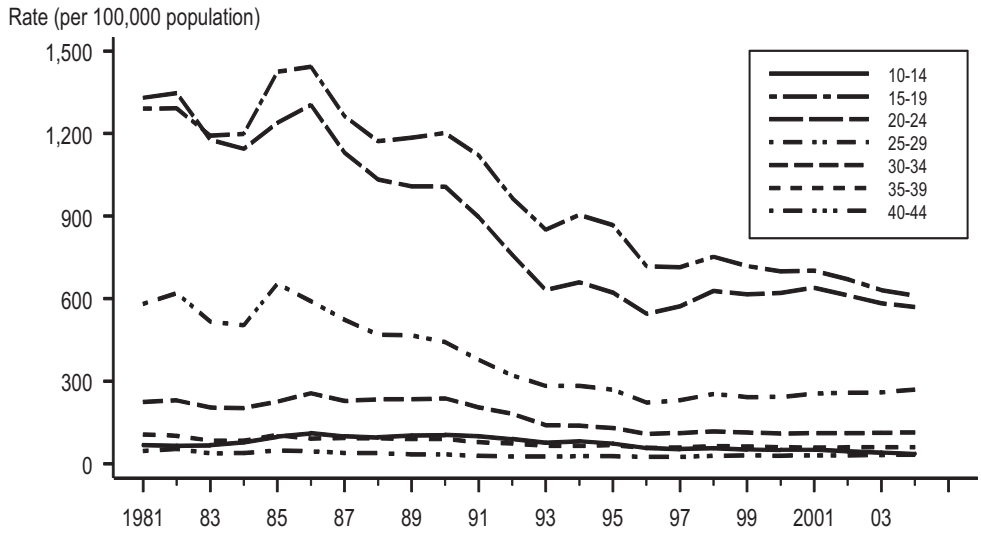


Figure 18. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2004

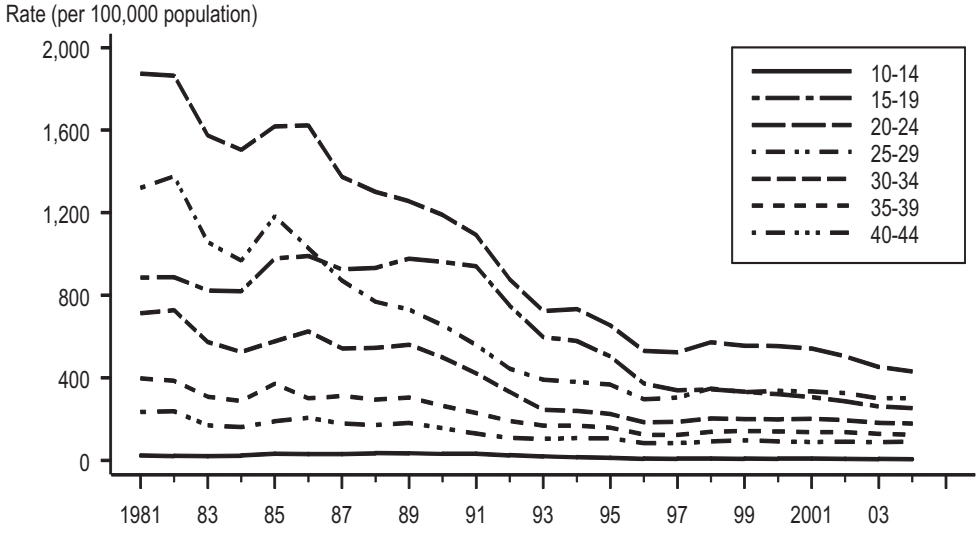
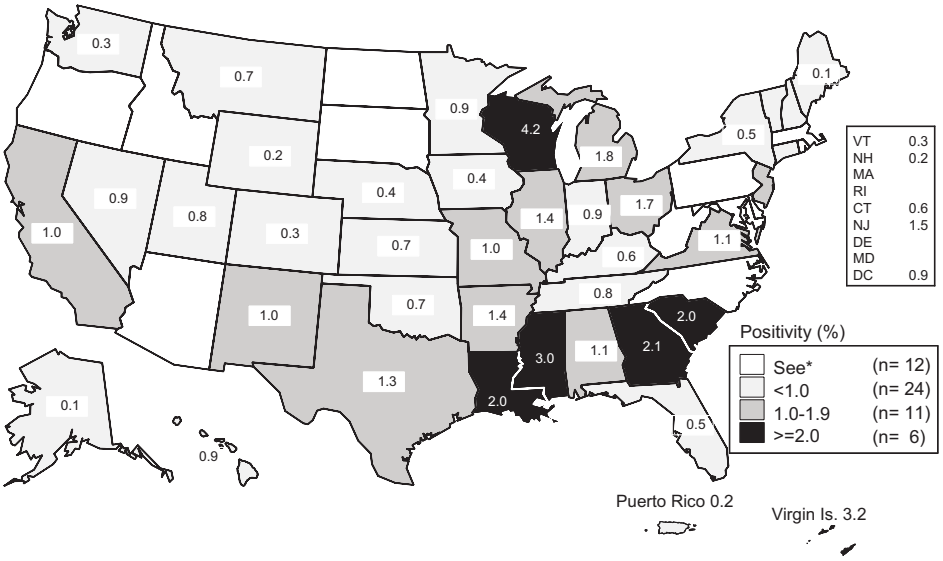


Figure 19. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



*States/areas reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 2004.

Note: Includes states that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2004 except for Maine, which submitted gonorrhea positivity data for April-December 2004, and Minnesota which submitted gonorrhea positivity data for January-March and July-December 2004.

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

Figure 20. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 2004

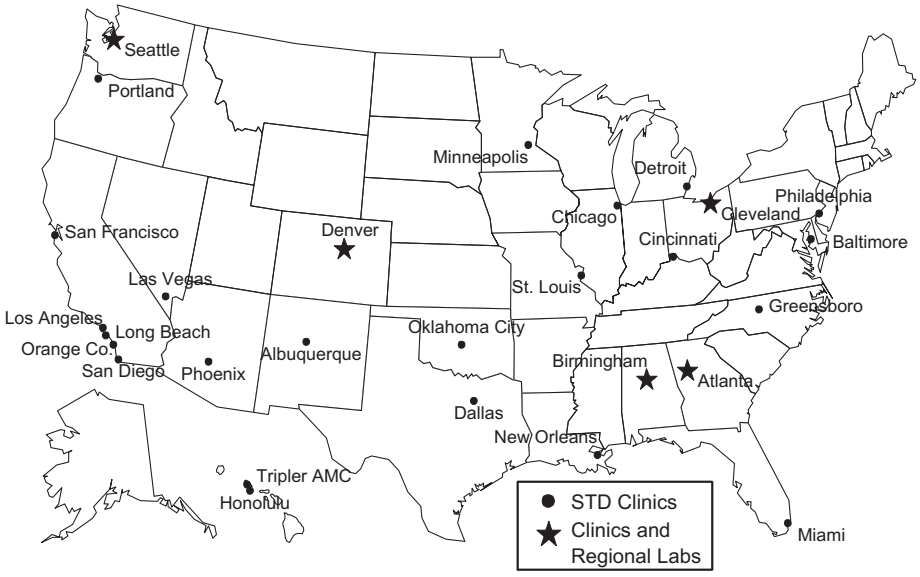


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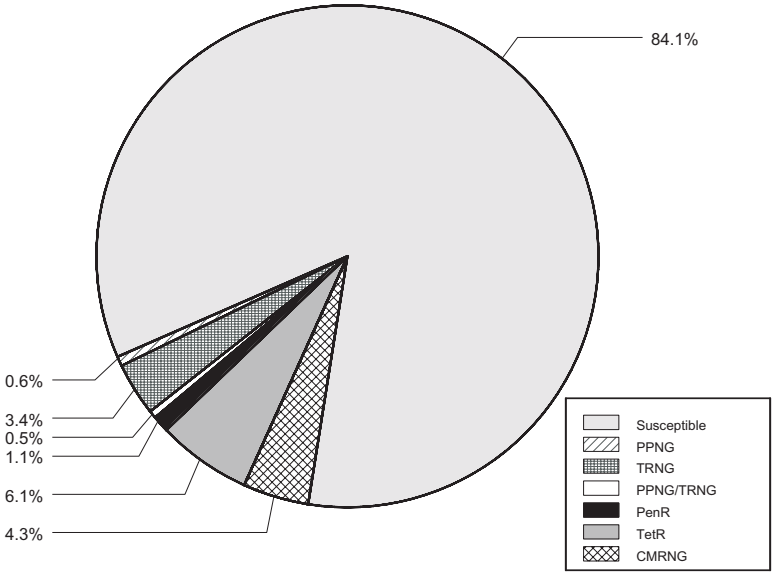
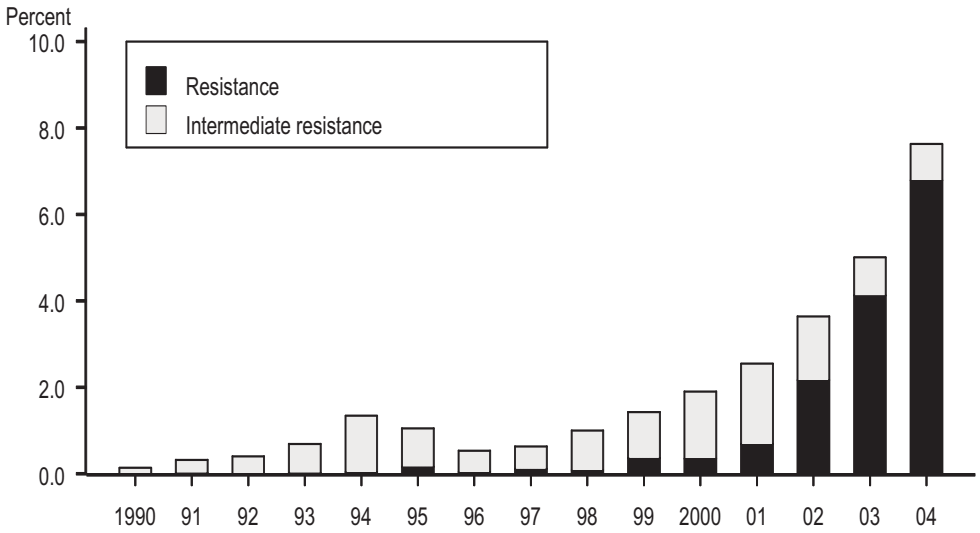
Figure 21. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2004



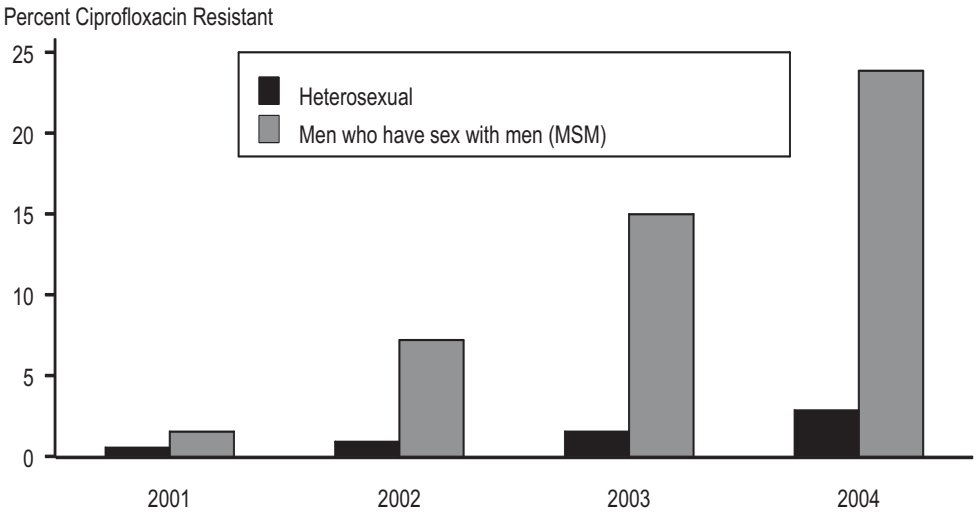
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae;* TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* TetR= chromosomally mediated tetracycline-resistant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

Figure 22. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2004



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs ≥ 1g/ml. Isolates with intermediate resistance have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5 1g/ml. Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.

Figure 23. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin by sexual behavior, 2001–2004



Syphilis

Syphilis, a genital ulcerative disease, facilitates the transmission of HIV and may be important in contributing to HIV transmission in those parts of the country where rates of both infections are high. Untreated early syphilis in pregnant women results in perinatal death in up to 40% of cases and, if acquired during the four years preceding pregnancy, may lead to infection of the fetus in over 70% of cases.[1]

The rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis reported in the United States decreased during the 1990s; in 2000, the rate was the lowest since reporting began in 1941 (Figure 24). The low rate of infectious syphilis and the concentration of the majority of syphilis cases in a small number of geographic areas in the United States led to the development of the CDC's National Plan to Eliminate Syphilis, which was announced by Surgeon General David Satcher in October 1999.[2] Collaboration with diverse organizations, public health professionals, the private medical community, and other partners working in the fields of STD and HIV is essential for the successful elimination of syphilis in the United States.[3]

Although the rate of P&S syphilis in the United States declined by 90% during 1990-2000, the rate of P&S syphilis increased from 2000 to 2004. Overall increases in rates during 2000-2004 were observed only among men. In 2004, for the first time in over ten years, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis among women did not decrease; it remained the same between 2003 and 2004 at 0.8 cases per 100,000 population.

Despite national progress toward syphilis elimination syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in urban areas in other regions of the country. Increases among men who have sex with men have occurred at least since 2000 and continue through 2004. These men have been characterized by high rates of HIV co-infection and high-risk sexual behavior.[4-11]

- In 2004, P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC increased to 7,980 from 7,177 in 2003, an increase of 11.2%. The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 2004 (2.7 cases per 100,000 population) was 8% higher than the rate in 2003 (2.5 cases per 100,000 population), and it is greater than the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 26, Table 1).[12]
- During 2003-2004, the number of cases of early latent syphilis reported to CDC decreased 7.1% (from 8,361 to 7,768) while the number of cases of late and late latent syphilis decreased 5.6% (from 18,319 to 17,300) (Table 1). The total number of cases of syphilis (all stages: P&S, early latent, late latent, and congenital syphilis) reported to CDC decreased 2.6% (from 34,289 to 33,401) during 2003-2004 (Table 1).
- The rate of P&S syphilis increased 11.9% among men (from 4.2 cases to 4.7 cases per 100,000 men) between 2003 and 2004 (Figure 30, Table 28). During this time, the rate remained unchanged among women (0.8 cases per 100,000 women) (Figure 30, Table 27).

- The male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis has risen steadily since 1996 when it was 1.2 (Figure 32), suggesting an increase in syphilis among MSM during this time. The male-to-female rate ratio in 2002 was 3.4; in 2003 it was 5.2, and in 2004 it was 5.9.
- Between 2003 and 2004, the male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis decreased among whites (from 14 to 10), among Asian/Pacific Islanders (from 19 to 11) and among American Indians/Alaska Natives (from 2.8 to 1.2). The male-to-female rate ratio increased among African-Americans (from 2.7 to 3.3) and among Hispanics (from 6.1 to 7.9). (Table 34B).
- An increase in the male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis occurred in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and in 23 (68%) of 34 states that reported at least 25 cases in 2004.
- In 2004, syphilis rates increased for men and women in almost all racial and ethnic groups. African-Americans accounted for 41% of cases of P&S syphilis in 2004 and 39.2% in 2003. During 2003-2004, the rate of P&S syphilis increased 16.9% among African-Americans, reflecting a 22.2% increase in the number of cases among men (from 2,005 to 2,450) and a 1% increase among women (from 805 to 813). The rate among non-Hispanic whites increased 6.7%; cases among men increased 5.9% (from 2,783 to 2,947) and cases among women increased 12.8% (from 227 to 256). The rate among Hispanics increased 10.3%; cases among men increased 13.9% (from 1,001 to 1,140), and cases among women decreased 13.2% (from 159 to 138). The rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 20%; cases among men increased (from 119 to 142) and increased among women (from 8 to 11). The rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 14.3%; cases among men decreased (from 50 to 42), but increased among women (from 19 to 35). (Figure 31, Tables 34A and 34B).
- In 2004, the rate of P&S syphilis reported among African-Americans (9.0 cases per 100,000 population) was 6 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (1.6 cases per 100,000 population). This differential was more than that in 2003, when the rate of P&S syphilis among African-Americans was 5 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (Table 34B) and reflects an increase in syphilis among African-Americans for the first time in over a decade.
- The incidence of P&S syphilis was highest among women aged 20-24 years (3.0 cases per 100,000 population) and among men aged 35-39 (12.4 cases per 100,000 population) in 2004 (Figure 33, Table 33).
- The South accounted for 48% of P&S syphilis in 2004 and 45% in 2003. During 2003-2004, rates increased in all U.S. regions except the Midwest; rates increased 16.1% in the South (from 3.1 to 3.6 cases per 100,000 population), 4.8% in the Northeast (from 2.1 to 2.2), and 7.4% in the West (from 2.7 to 2.9); the rate remained the same in the Midwest at 1.6. The 2004 rates in all regions were greater than the HP2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 29, Table 26).
- In 2004, P&S syphilis rates in 6 states and one outlying area were less than or equal to the HP2010 national target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 27, Table 24). Nine states and two outlying areas reported five or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 2004 (Tables 24 and 26).

- In 2004, 2,488 (79.3%) of 3,139 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,530 (80.6%) counties reporting no cases in 2003. Of 651 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 2004, 5 (0.8%) had rates at or below the HP2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population. Rates of P&S syphilis were above the HP2010 target for 646 counties in 2004 (Figure 28). These 646 counties (20.6% of the total number of counties in the United States) accounted for 99.2% of the total P&S syphilis cases reported in 2004.
- In 2004, half of the total number of P&S syphilis cases were reported from 19 counties and 1 city (Table 25).
- The overall rate of P&S syphilis in 2004 for 63 selected large U.S. cities (6.7 cases per 100,000 population) increased 9.8% from the rate in 2003 (Table 30). Rates exceeded the HP2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population in all but 1 of the 63 cities in 2004 (Table 29).
- During 1990-2004, the proportion of P&S syphilis cases reported from sources other than STD clinics increased from 25.6% to 64.4% (Figure 25). During 2000-2004, the number of cases reported from non-STD clinic sources increased each year and the number of cases reported from STD clinics decreased each year.

Congenital Syphilis

- Between 2003 and 2004, the overall rate of congenital syphilis decreased 17.8% in the United States, from 10.7 to 8.8 cases per 100,000 live births (Figure 37, Table 39). The continuing decline in the rate of congenital syphilis (Figure 37) likely reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women that has occurred during the last decade (Figure 36).[13,14]
- During 1991-2004, the average yearly percentage decrease in the congenital syphilis rate was 17.2% (Table 39). The average yearly percentage decrease in the rate of P&S syphilis among women during 1991-2004 was 21.4%. Overall, there has been a 92% decrease in cases of congenital syphilis since 1991.
- In 2004, 31 states and one outlying area had rates of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Tables 40-41).
- Thirty-two (51%) of 63 selected cities in the United States had congenital syphilis rates greater than the HP2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births in 2004 (Table 42). All of these cities had rates that were more than eight times the HP2010 target.
- Additional information about syphilis and congenital syphilis in racial and ethnic minority populations, adolescents, men who have sex with men, and other at risk populations can be found in the **Special Focus Profiles**.

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Figure 24. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2004

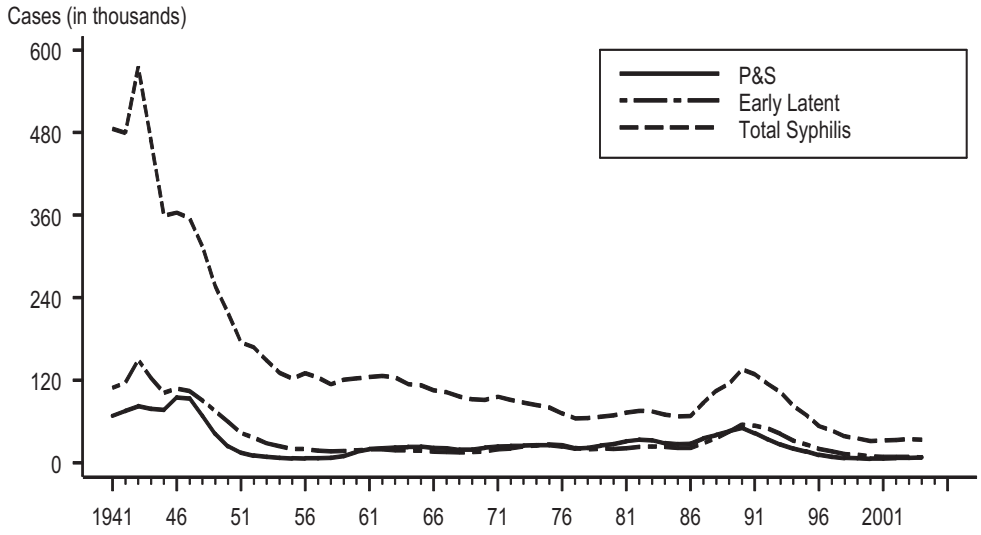
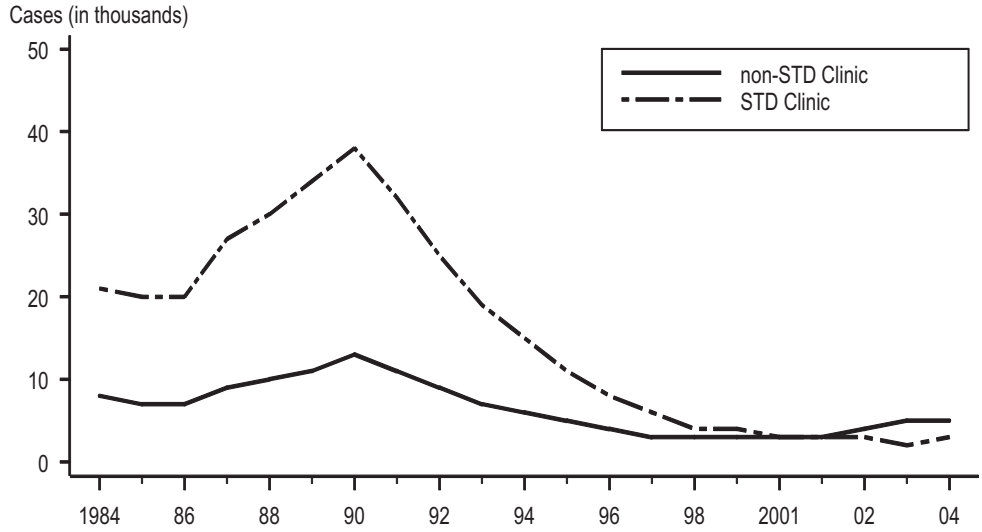
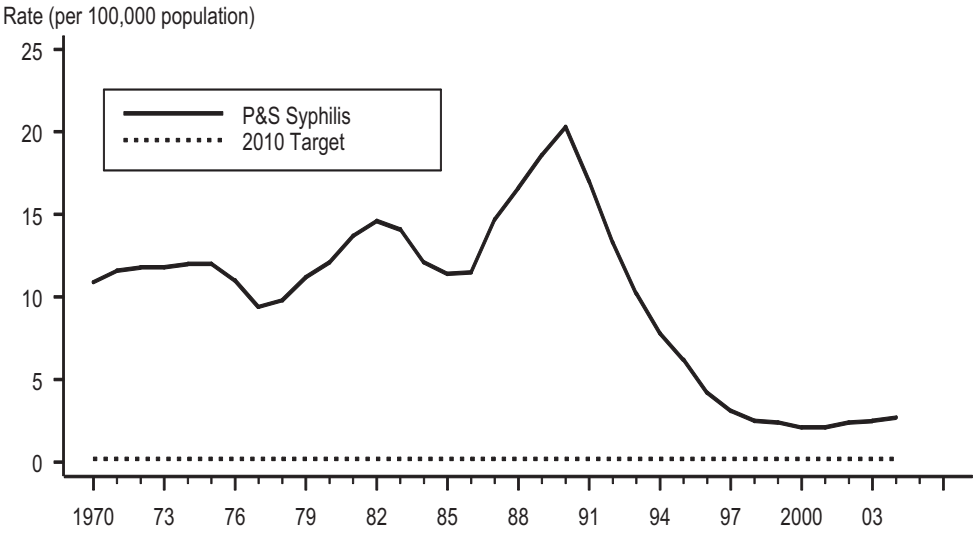


Figure 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984–2004



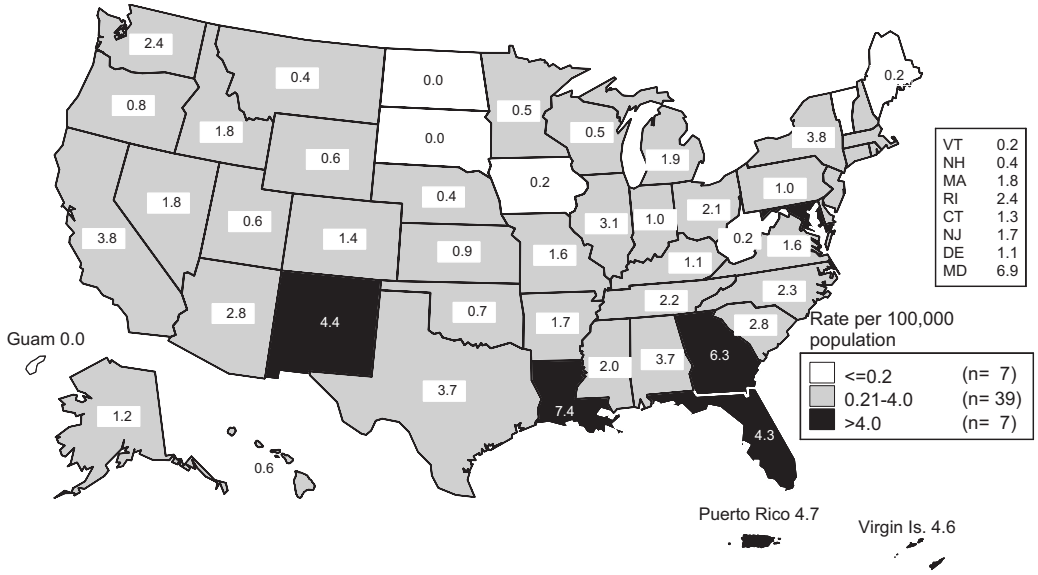
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. See Appendix (Reporting Sources, Table A2). After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of report (i.e., STD clinic) began to be reported from an increasing number of states.

Figure 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: United States, 1970–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



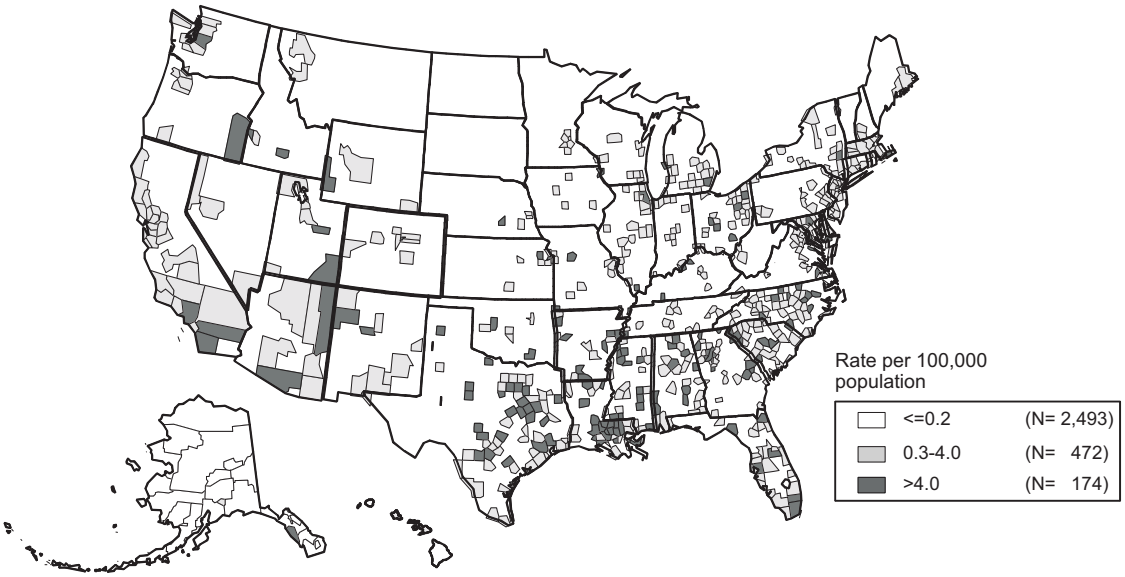
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



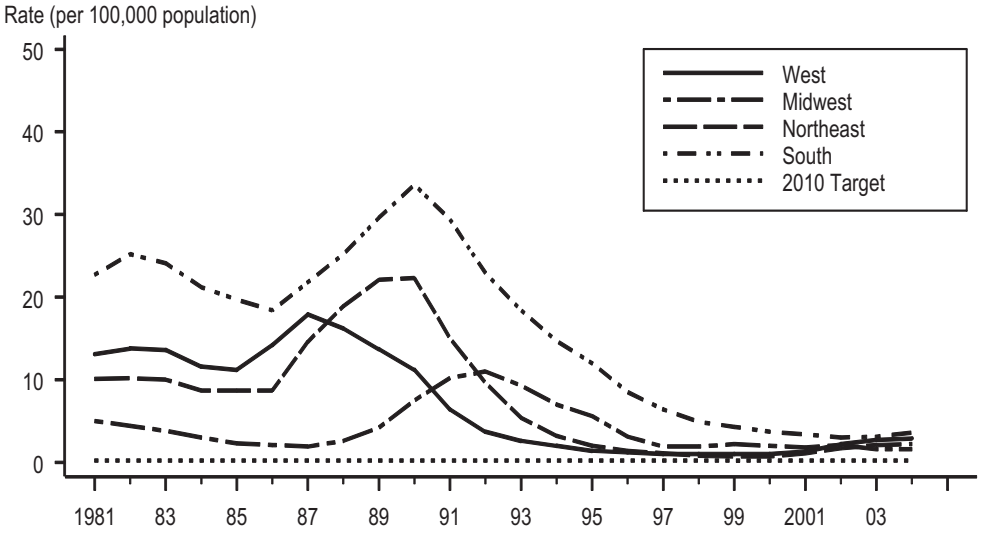
Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.8 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2004



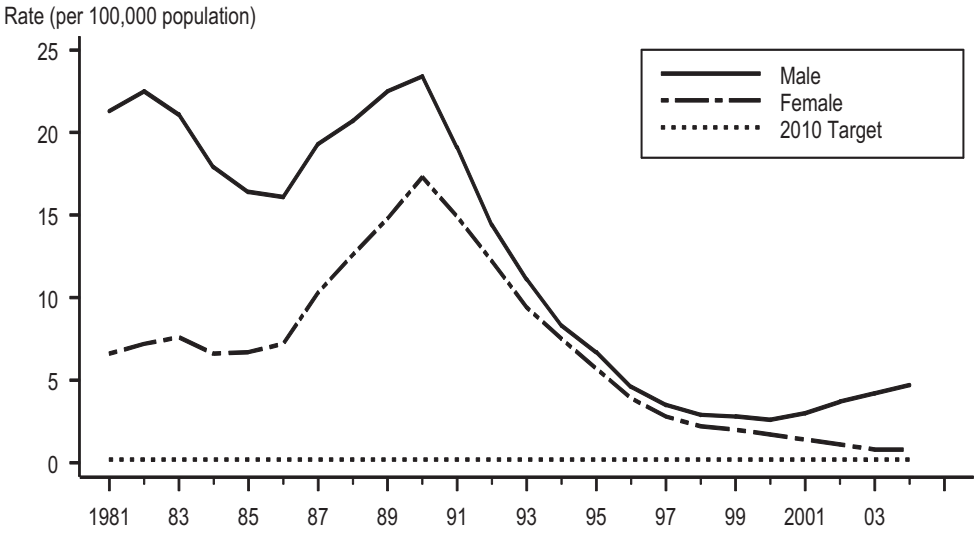
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. In 2004, 2,488 (79.3%) of 3,139 counties in the U.S. reported no cases of P&S syphilis.

Figure 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



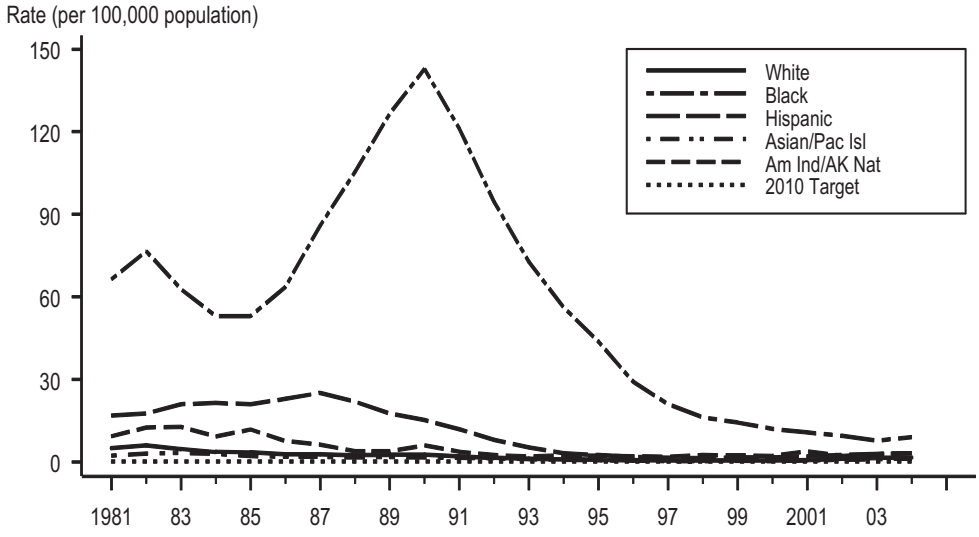
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

Figure 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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

Figure 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1981–2004

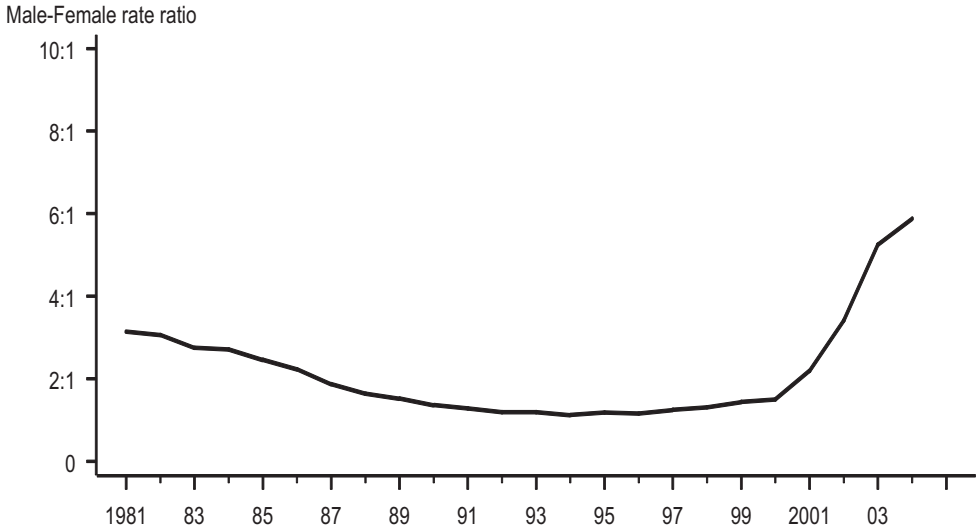
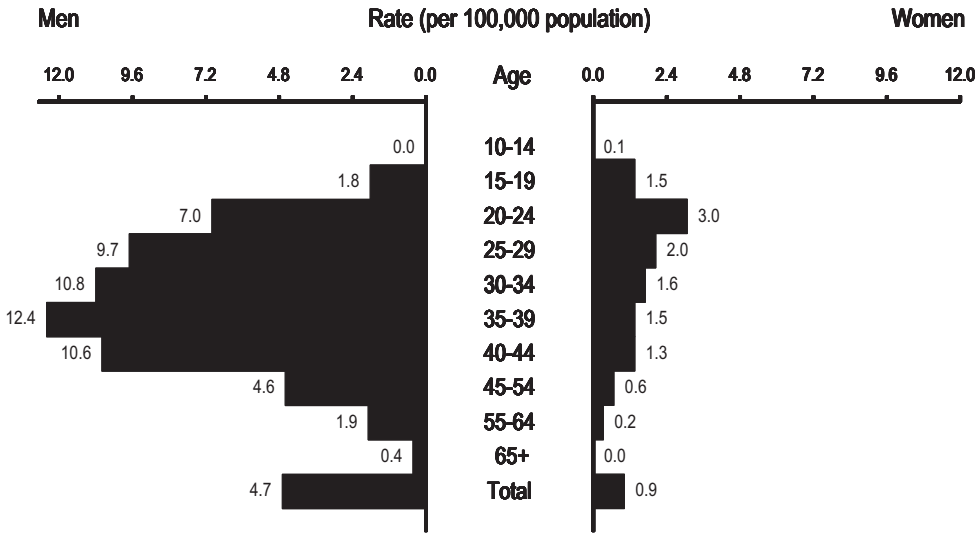


Figure 33. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2004



Note: See Table 33.

Figure 34. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2004

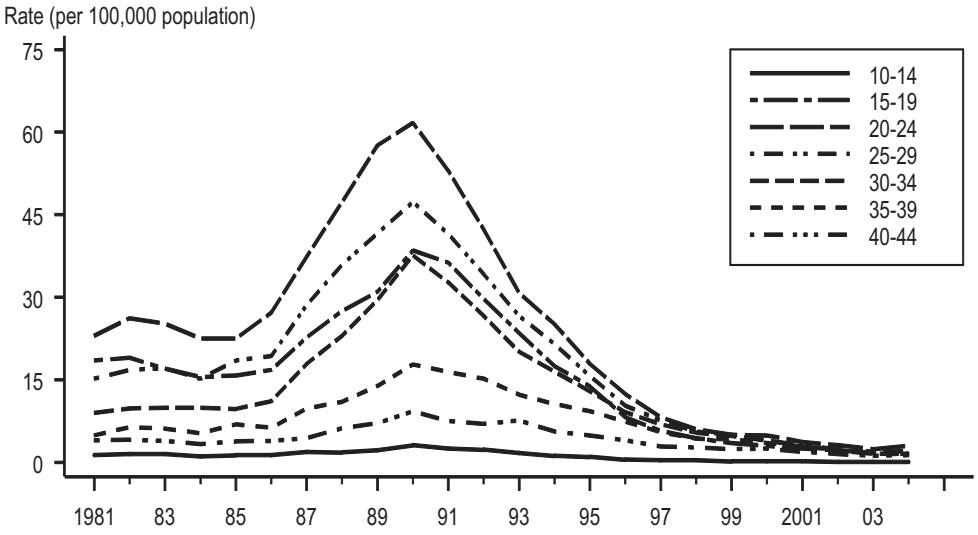


Figure 35. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2004

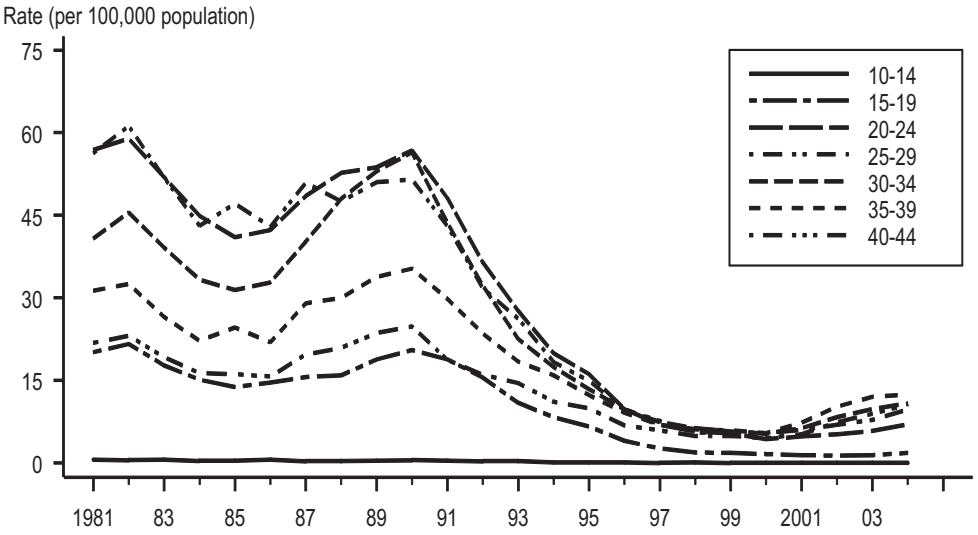
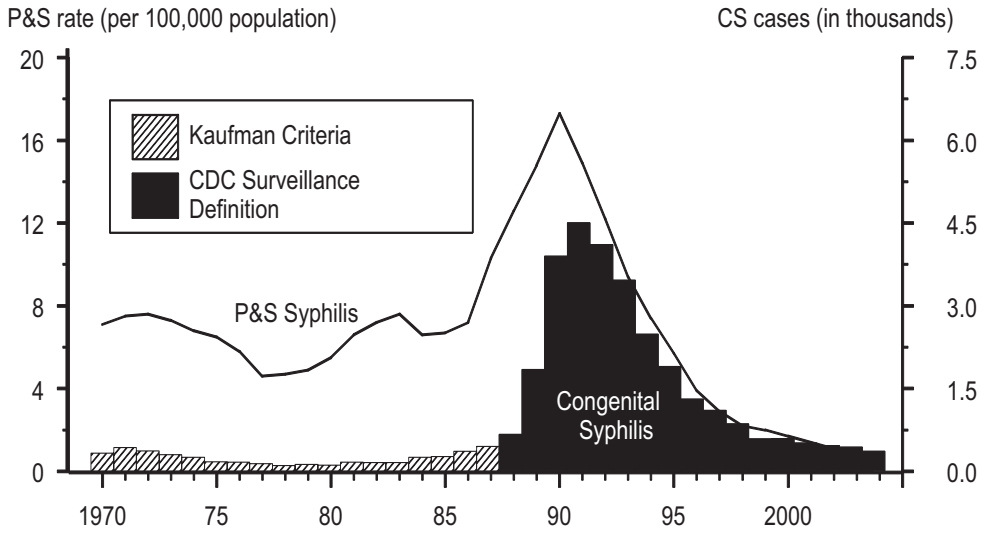
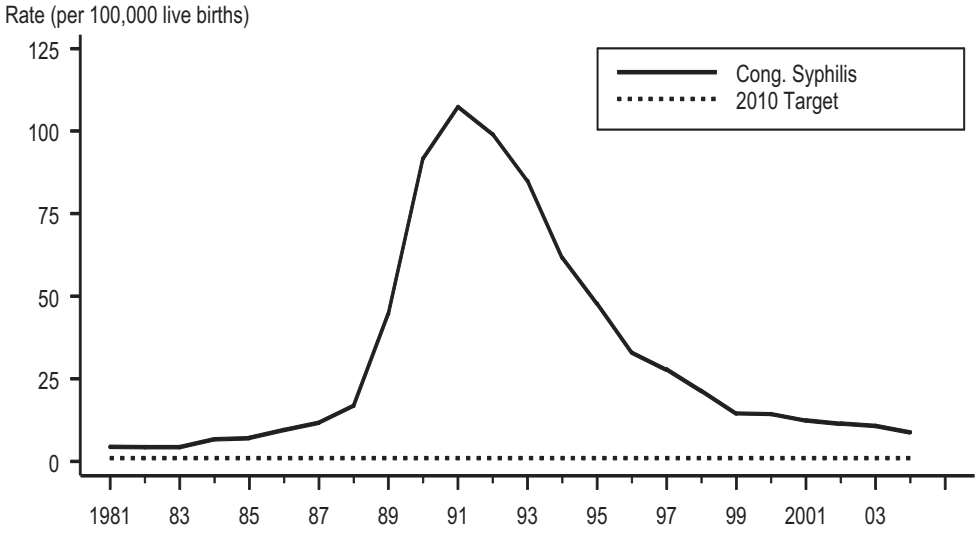


Figure 36. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2004



Note: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988. See Appendix (Congenital Syphilis Morbidity Reporting). Case counts for congenital syphilis shown in this graph correspond to those listed in Table 39.

Figure 37. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988. See Appendix (Congenital Syphilis Morbidity Reporting).

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Chancroid

Since 1987, reported cases of chancroid had declined steadily until 2001 when 38 cases were reported (Figure 38, Table 1). In 2004, 30 cases of chancroid were reported in the United States. Only 16 states and one outlying area reported one or more cases of chancroid in 2004 (Table 45). Although the overall decline in reported chancroid cases most likely reflects a decline in the incidence of this disease, these data should be interpreted with caution in view of the fact that *Haemophilus ducreyi*, the causative organism of chancroid, is difficult to culture and, as a result, this condition may be substantially under diagnosed.[1,2]

Human Papillomavirus

Sentinel surveillance for cervical infection with high-risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68) is being conducted in 29 STD, family planning and primary care clinics in six locations (Boston, MA; Baltimore, MD; New Orleans, LA; Denver, CO; Seattle, WA; and Los Angeles, CA) as part of an effort to estimate national burden of disease and inform prevention efforts in the U.S. Testing was performed using a commercially available test for HR-HPV testing (Digene Hybrid Capture 2, Gaithersburg, MD). Interim results from 2003-2004 document an overall HR-HPV prevalence of 22.5%. Prevalence in STD clinics was 28%, 24% in Family Planning clinics, and 16% in Primary Care clinics. Prevalence by age group was: 14-19 years 35%; 20-29 years 29%; 30-39 years 14%; 40-49 years 12%; and 50-65 years 6%.[3]

Lymphogranuloma Venereum

Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a systemic, sexually transmitted disease caused by a type of *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Prevalent in developing countries, LGV has been relatively rare in industrialized countries. However, beginning in late 2003 and continuing to the present time, outbreaks of LGV proctitis among men who have sex with men (MSM), the majority of whom were HIV infected, have been reported in Europe.[4,5] There is no national surveillance for LGV in the United States. In 1995, LGV was removed from the list of nationally notifiable diseases. However, reporting is mandated in 24 states, and some of these states continue to report cases of LGV to the CDC. In 2004, 27 cases of LGV were reported to the CDC. Studies are underway to identify LGV throughout the United States through genotypic confirmation.[6] See **www.cdc.gov/std** for additional information.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

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

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Case reporting data for genital herpes simplex virus (HSV), genital warts or other human papillomavirus infections, and trichomoniasis are not available. Trend data are limited to estimates of the office visits in physicians' office practices provided by the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (Figures 39-41 and Table 47).

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[6] McLean C, Lindstrom H, Wendt A, et al. Lymphogranuloma venereum in the United States, November 2004 through March 2005. Program and abstracts of the 16th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Sexually Transmitted Diseases Research; July 10-13, 2005; Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Poster MP-138.

Figure 38. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2004

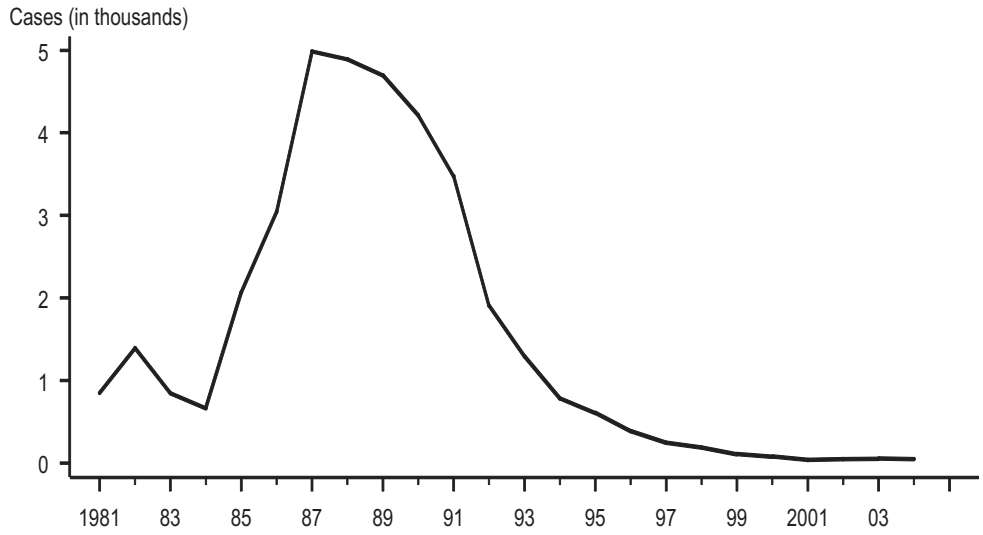
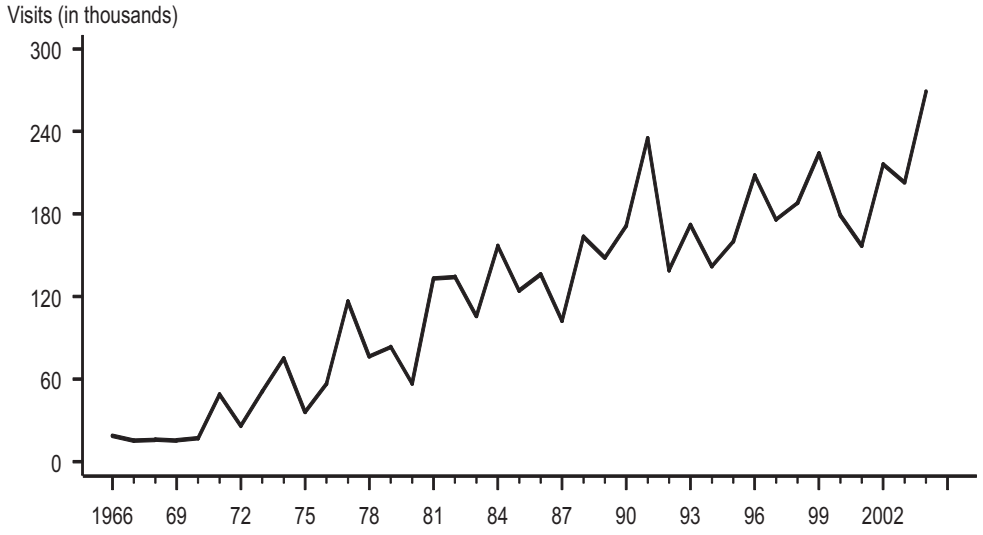


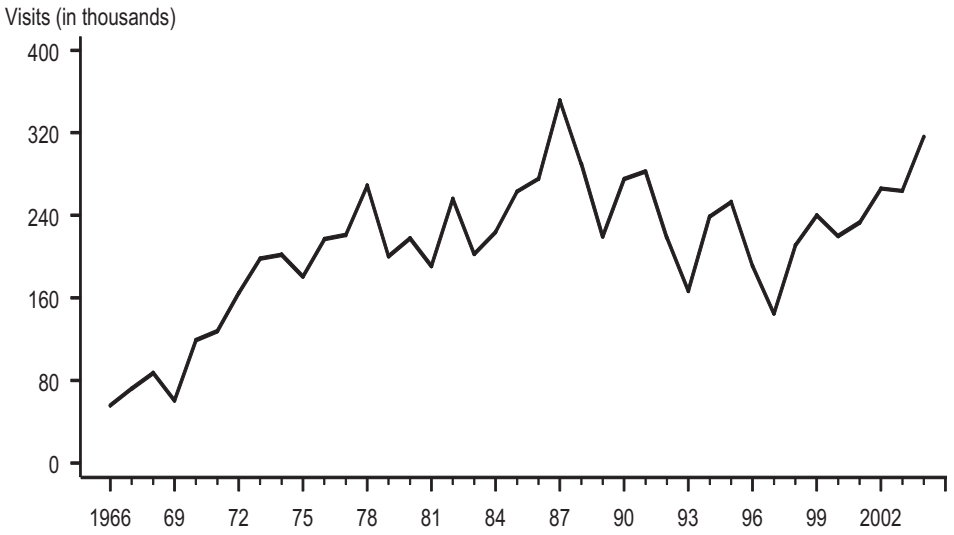
Figure 39. Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2004



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47. The relative standard error for these estimates range from 45% to 60%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

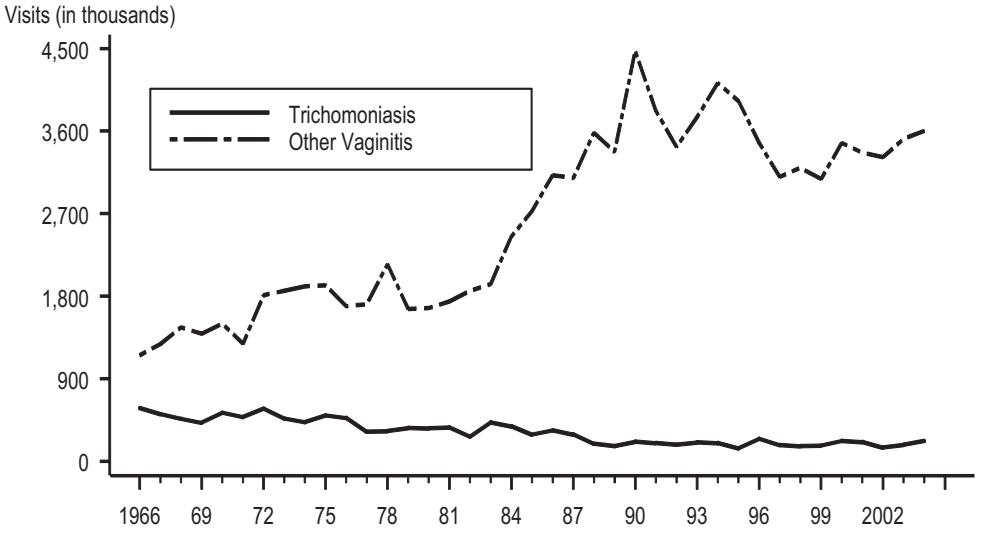
Figure 40. Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2004



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47. The relative standard error for these estimates range from 40% to 60%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

Figure 41. Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections in women — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2004



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47. The relative standard error for these estimates range from 16% to 30% and for other vaginitis estimates range from 30% to 60%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

SPECIAL FOCUS PROFILES

Special Focus Profiles

The **Special Focus Profiles** highlight trends and distribution of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in populations of particular interest for STD and HIV prevention programs in state and local health departments. These populations are most vulnerable to STDs and their consequences: women and infants, adolescents and young adults, minorities, men who have sex with men (MSM), and persons entering corrections facilities. The **Special Focus Profiles** refer to figures located in disease-specific sections in the **National Profile** and additional figures and tables (Figures A-GG and Tables AA-FF) that highlight specific points made in the text.

STDs in Women and Infants

Public Health Impact

Women and infants disproportionately bear the long term consequences of STDs. Women infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or *Chlamydia trachomatis* can develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which, in turn, may lead to reproductive system morbidity such as ectopic pregnancy and tubal factor infertility. If not adequately treated, 20% to 40% of women infected with chlamydia[1] and 10% to 40% of women infected with gonorrhea[2] may develop PID. Among women with PID, tubal scarring will cause involuntary infertility in 20%, ectopic pregnancy in 9%, and chronic pelvic pain in 18%.[3] Approximately 70% of chlamydia infections and 50% of gonococcal infections in women are asymptomatic.[4-6] These infections are detected primarily through screening programs. The vague symptoms associated with chlamydial and gonococcal PID cause 85% of women to delay seeking medical care, thereby increasing the risk of infertility and ectopic pregnancy.[7] Data from a randomized controlled trial of chlamydia screening in a managed care setting suggest that such screening programs can reduce the incidence of PID by as much as 60%.[8]

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

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infections are highly prevalent, especially among young sexually active women. While the great majority of HPV infections in women resolve within one year, they are a major concern because persistent infection with specific types (e.g., types 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, and 45), are causally related to cervical cancer; these types also cause Pap smear abnormalities. Other types (e.g., types 6 and 11) cause genital warts, low grade Pap smear abnormalities and, rarely, recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in infants born to infected mothers.[9]

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

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

Observations

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

- Between 2003 and 2004, the rate of chlamydia infections in women increased from 463.6 to 485.0 per 100,000 females (Figure 5, Table 4). Chlamydia rates exceed gonorrhea rates among women in all states (Figures A and B, Tables 4 and 14).
- 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 E).
- In 2004, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened during visits to selected family planning clinics in all states and outlying areas was 6.3% (range 3.2% to 16.3%) (Figure 7).
- Gonorrhea rates among women were higher than the overall HP 2010 target of 19.0 cases per 100,000 population[12] in 44 states and two outlying areas in 2004 (Figure B, Table 14).
- Like chlamydia, gonorrhea is often asymptomatic in women and can only be identified through screening. Large-scale screening programs for gonorrhea in women began in the 1970s. After an initial increase in cases detected through screening, gonorrhea rates for both women and men declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s (Figure 14 and Tables 14-15). The gonorrhea rate for women in 2004 (116.5 per 100,000 females) showed a slight decline since 2000. Although the gonorrhea rate in men has been historically higher than the rate in women, the gonorrhea rate among women has been higher than the rate among men for four consecutive years (Figure 14 and Tables 14-15).
- In 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 19 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 0.9% (range 0% to 3.5%) (Figure F).
- In 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 38 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands was 1% (range 0.1%-4.2%).

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

- The HP2010 target for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. In 2004, 31 states, the District of Columbia, and two outlying areas had rates of P&S syphilis for women that were greater than 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Tables 27 and 31).

Congenital Syphilis

- The HP2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. In 2004, 31 states and Puerto Rico had rates higher than this target (Figure 37, Tables 40-42).
- The number of congenital syphilis cases closely follows the trend of P&S syphilis among women (Figure 36). Peaks in congenital syphilis usually occur one year

after peaks in P&S syphilis among women. The congenital syphilis rate peaked in 1991 at 107.3 cases per 100,000 live births, and declined by 92% to 8.8 cases per 100,000 live births in 2004 (Figure 36, Table 39). The rate of P&S syphilis among women declined 95.4% (from 17.3 to 0.8 cases per 100,000 females) during 1990-2004 (Figure 30).

- The 2004 rate of congenital syphilis for the United States is currently 9 times higher than the HP2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. This target is many times greater than the rate of congenital syphilis of most industrialized countries where syphilis and congenital syphilis have nearly been eliminated.
- While most cases of congenital syphilis occur among infants whose mothers have had some prenatal care, late or limited prenatal care has been associated with congenital syphilis. Failure of health care providers to adhere to maternal syphilis screening recommendations also contributes to the occurrence of congenital syphilis.[13]

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

- Accurate estimates of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and tubal factor infertility resulting from gonococcal and chlamydia infections are difficult to obtain. Definitive diagnosis of these conditions can be complex.
- Hospitalizations for PID have declined steadily throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, but have remained relatively constant between 1995 and 2003 (Figure H). A greater proportion of women diagnosed with PID in the 1990s have been treated in outpatient instead of inpatient settings when compared to women diagnosed with PID in the 1980s.[14]
- The reported number of initial visits to physicians' offices for PID through the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) has generally declined from 1993 through 2004 (Figure I and Table 47).
- In 2002, an estimated 189,662 cases of PID were diagnosed in emergency departments among women 15 to 44 years of age. In 2003 this estimate decreased to 168,837 (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS). As of the date of publication of this report, 2004 data are not available.

Ectopic Pregnancy

- Evidence suggests that health care practices associated with ectopic pregnancy changed in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Before that time, treatment of ectopic pregnancy usually required admission to a hospital. Hospitalization statistics were therefore useful for monitoring trends in ectopic pregnancy. Beginning in 1989, hospitalizations for ectopic pregnancy have generally declined over time (Figure G). Data suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis.[15]

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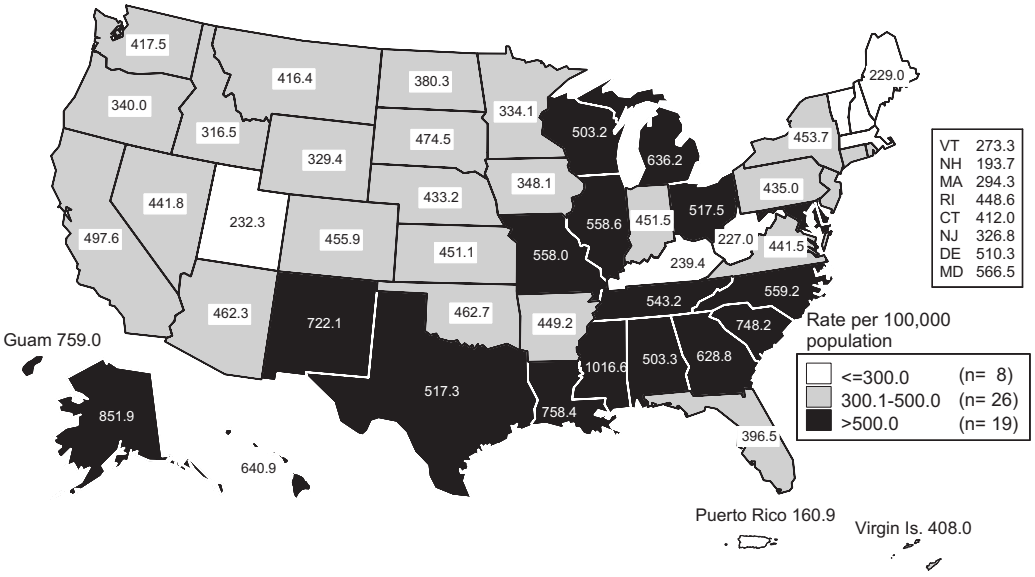
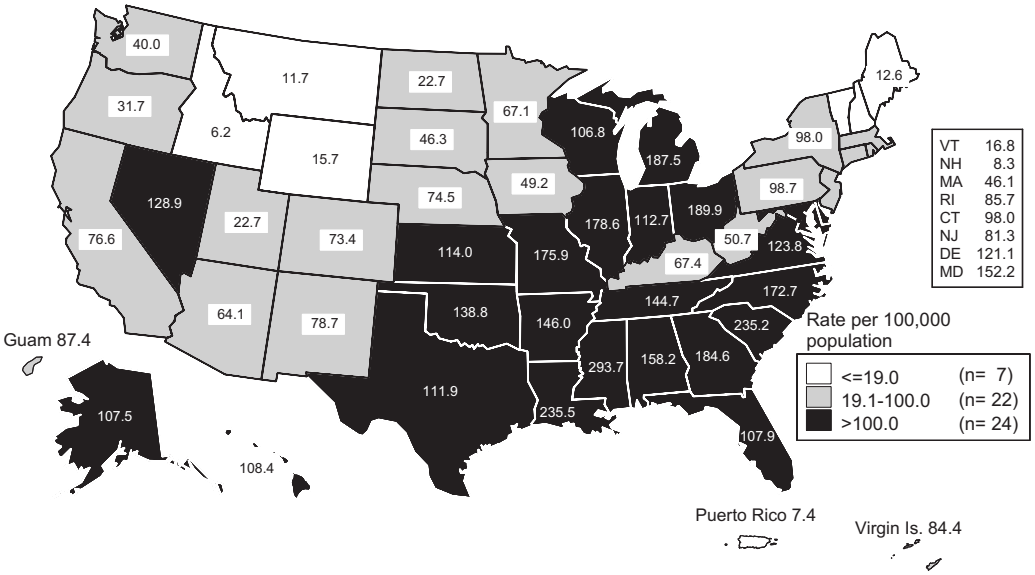
Figure A. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



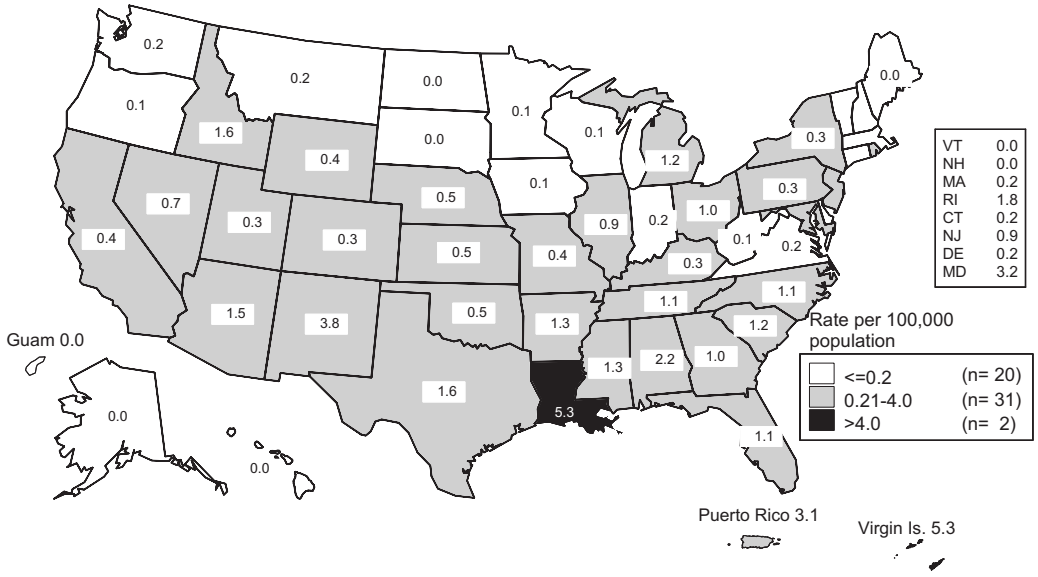
Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 480.7 per 100,000 female population.

Figure B. Gonorrhea — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



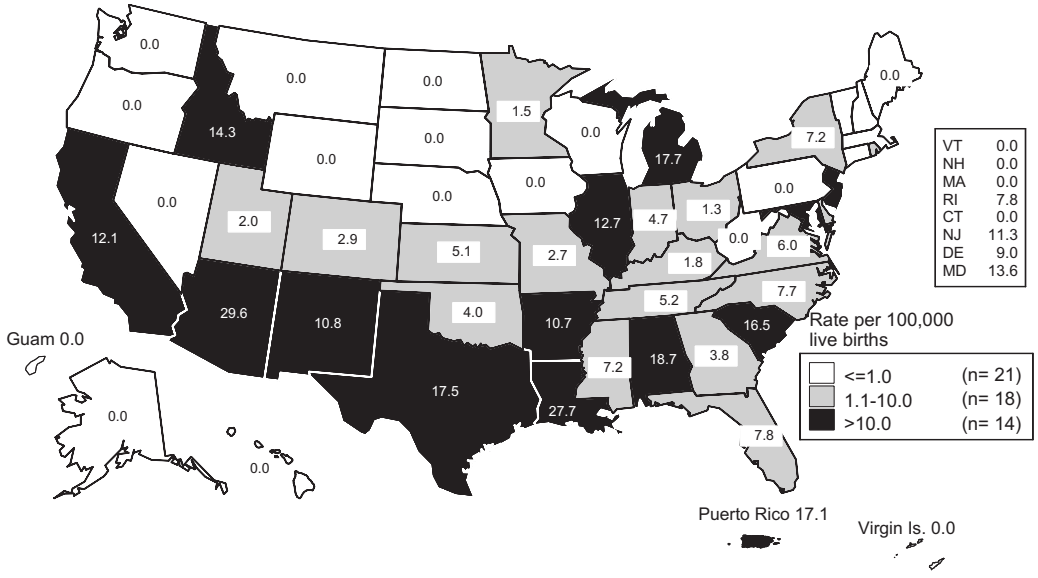
Note: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 115.0 per 100,000 female population.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



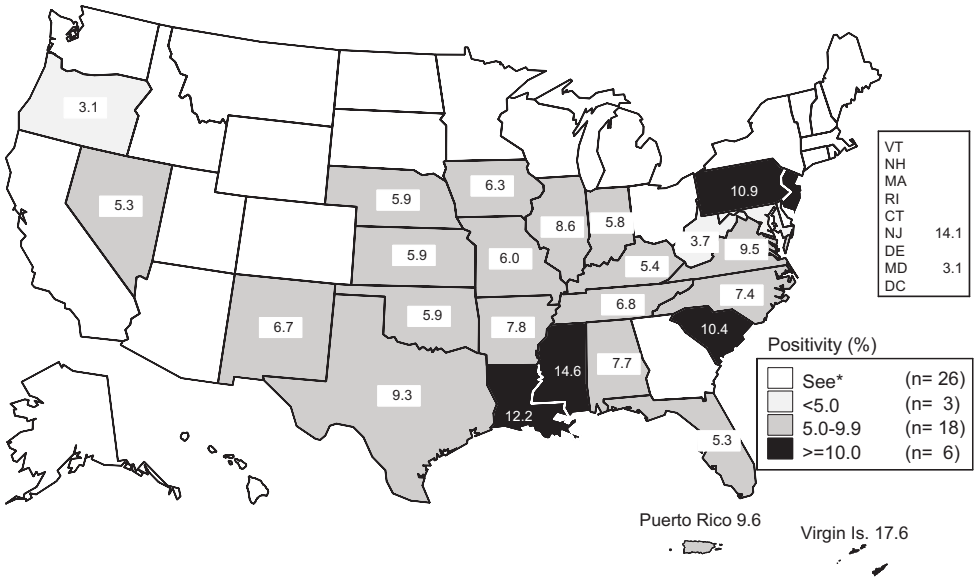
Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 0.9 per 100,000 female population.

Figure D. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants < 1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2004



Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants < 1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 8.9 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People 2010 target is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.

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

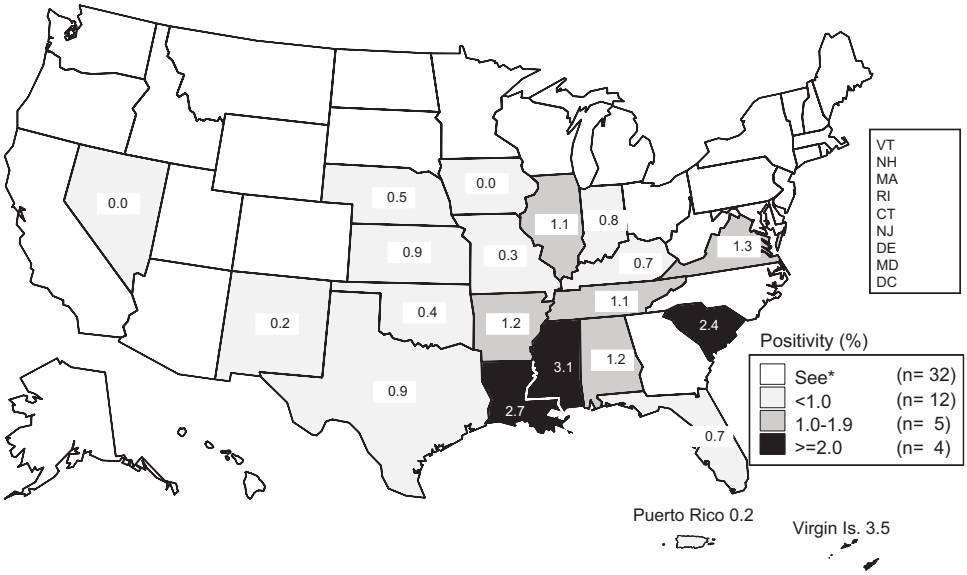


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2004 (except for Pennsylvania which submitted data for January-September 2004 only).

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

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

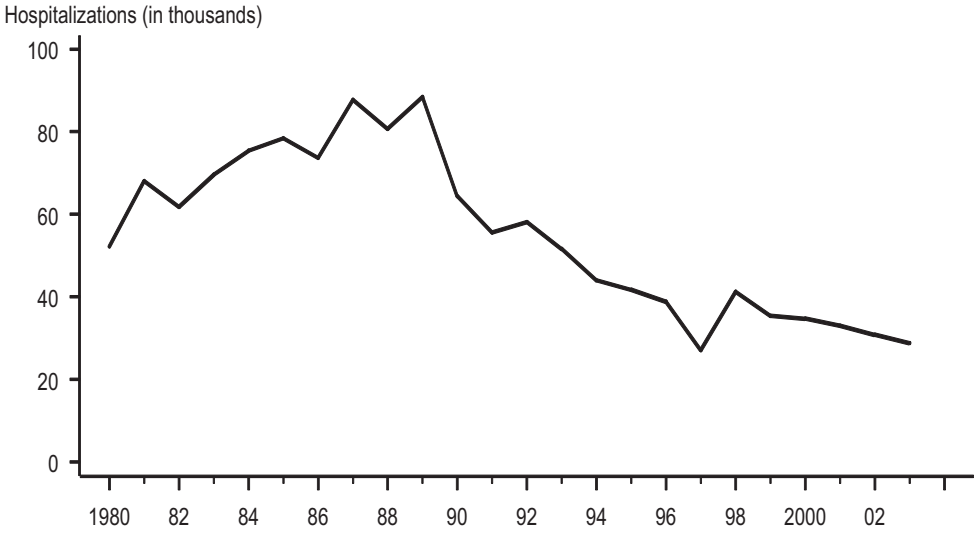


*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported gonorrhea 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

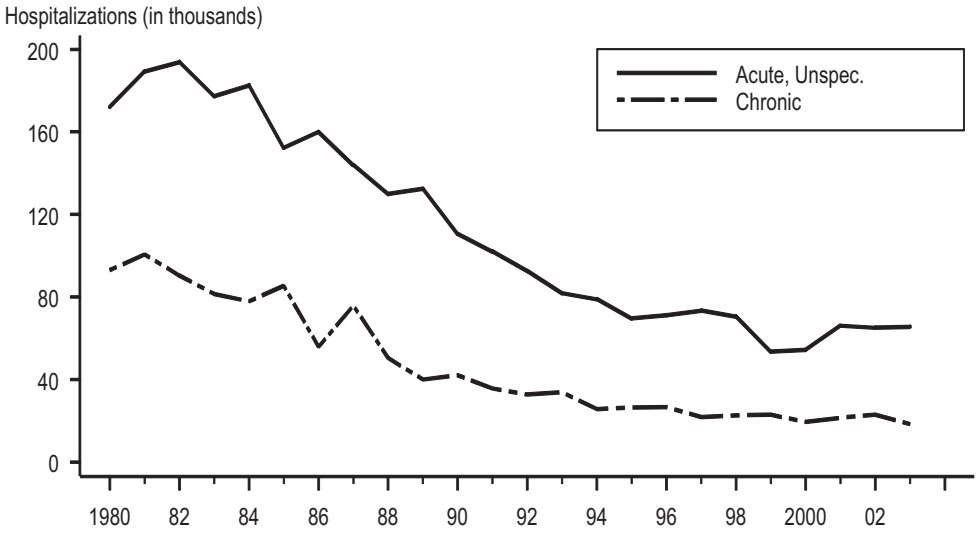
Figure G. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980-2003



Note: Some variations in 1981 and 1988 estimates may be due to changes in sampling procedures. The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 8% to 12%. Data available through 2003.

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

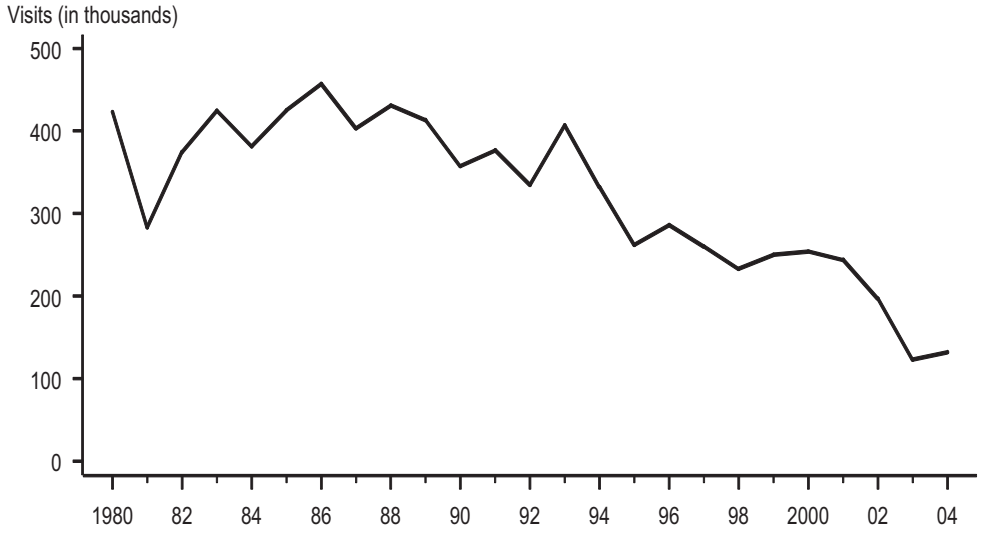
Figure H. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2003



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of acute and chronic PID cases ranges from 6% to 18%. Data available through 2003.

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

Figure I. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2004



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates range from 19% to 30%. See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

Public Health Impact

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

Observations

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

- Numerous prevalence studies in various clinic populations have shown that sexually active adolescents have high rates of chlamydia infection. The Regional Infertility Prevention Projects that routinely perform large scale screening for detecting chlamydia infections among women attending family planning clinics demonstrate that younger women consistently have higher positivity than older women, even when overall prevalence declines. An example is the Region X Chlamydia Project, which has screened women in family planning clinics since 1988 (Figure K).
- After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), in 15- to 19-year-old women chlamydia test positivity decreased in 2 of 10 HHS regions from 2003 through 2004, increased in 7 regions, and remained the same in 1 region (Figure J).
- As in previous years, 15- to 19-year-old women had the highest rates of gonorrhea compared to women in all other age categories (Figure 17 and Table 20). Women aged 20-24 had the highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis in 2004, while among men, 35- to 39-year-olds had the highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis (Figure 34 and Table 33). Among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea (Figure 18 and Table 20).
- In 15- to 19-year-old women, the 2004 gonorrhea rate of 610.9 cases per 100,000 females was a 12.7% decrease from the 2000 rate of 699.5. Among young women in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea in 2004 decreased 8.4% from 621.0 in 2000 to 569.1 in 2004 (Figure 17, Table 20).

- Rates of gonorrhea among male adolescents decreased between the years 2000 and 2004 (Figure 18, Table 20). Among 15- to 19-year-old males, the gonorrhea rate declined by 21.1% from 320.6 in 2000 to 252.9 in 2004. Among 20- to 24-year-old males, the gonorrhea rate declined by 22.3% from 554.1 in 2000 to 430.6 in 2004.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

- Syphilis rates in women are highest in the 20-24 year age group, 3.0 cases per 100,000 population. Rates among 15-19 year olds have decreased over time and remain low (Figure 34, Table 33).
- In men, increases have been observed in 20- to 24-year-olds (Figure 35), but rates among 15-19 year olds are low and remain relatively unchanged (Figure 35, Table 33).

National Job Training Program

- Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia. This program, administered by the National Job Training Program at more than 100 sites throughout the country, is a job training program for economically- disadvantaged youth aged 16-24 years-old.
- Chlamydia infection is widespread geographically and highly prevalent among economically-disadvantaged young women in the National Job Training Program.[4] Among women entering the program from 38 states and Puerto Rico in 2004, based on their place of residence before program entry, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.7% (range 4.4% to 17.3%) (Figure L). Among 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%) (Figure M).
- Data from National Job Training Program centers that submit gonorrhea specimens from female students aged 16-24 years to a national contract laboratory indicates a high prevalence of gonococcal infection in this population. Specimens from at least 100 students from each of 33 states were tested by the contract laboratory; the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.4% (range 0% to 6.4%) in 2004 (Figure N). Among men entering the program from 8 states in 2004, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 3.7% (range 1% to 5.5%) (Figure O).

Corrections Facilities

- Among adolescent women attending juvenile corrections facilities, data from the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project identified a median chlamydia positivity of 14% (range 2.4% to 26.5%) (Table AA) and a median gonorrhea positivity of 4.5% (range 0% to 16.6%) (Table CC). See **Special Focus Profiles** (STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities).

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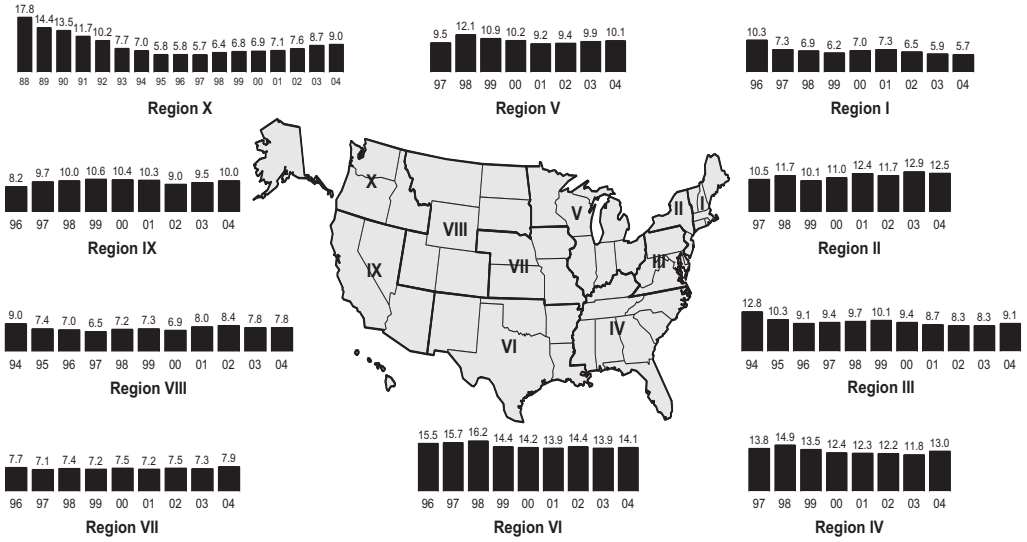
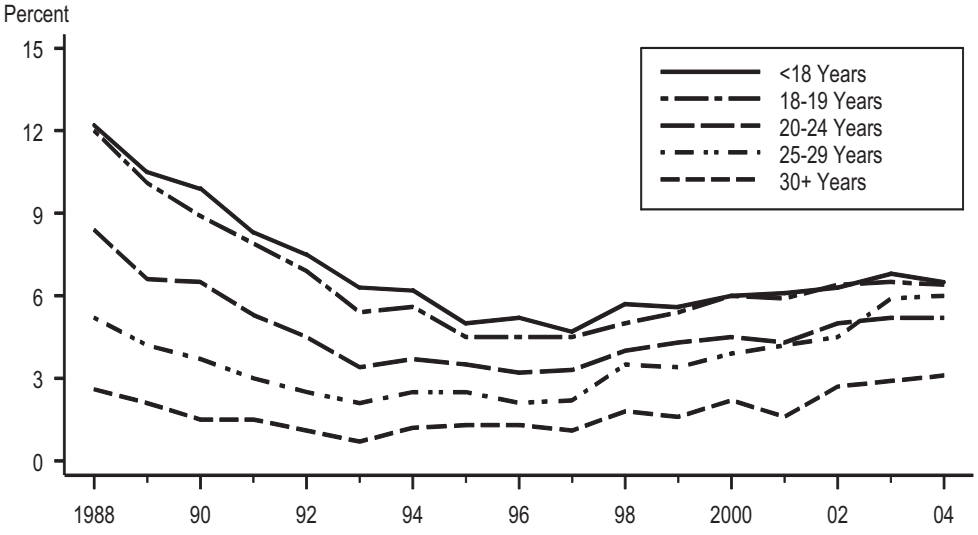
Figure J. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2004



Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity. See Appendix (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring) for more information. No data on laboratory test method available for Region VII in 1995 and Regions IV and V in 1996. See Appendix for definition of Health and Human Services (HHS) regions.

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

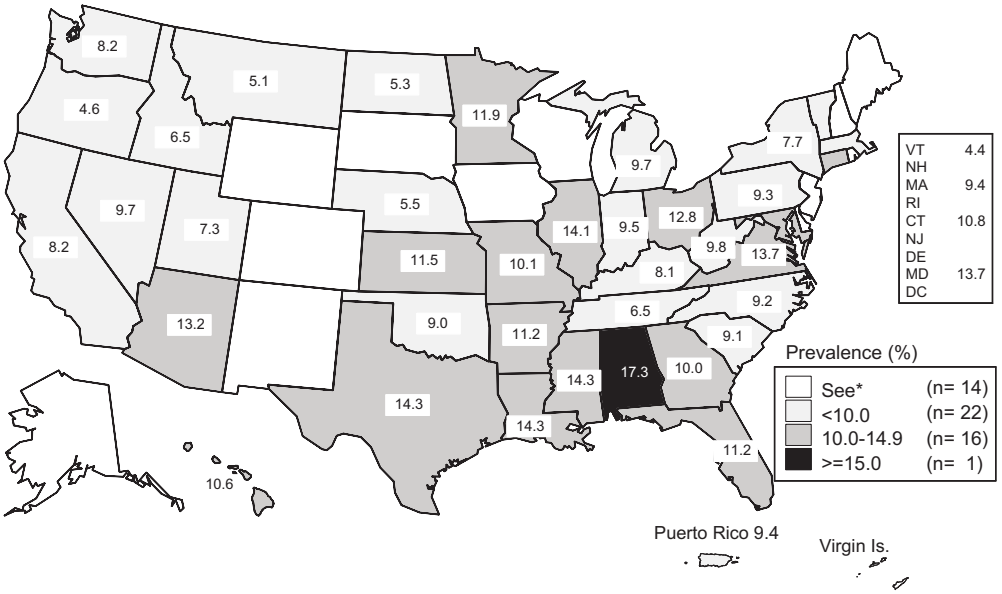
Figure K. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2004



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Trends not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity in 1994 and 1999-2004.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

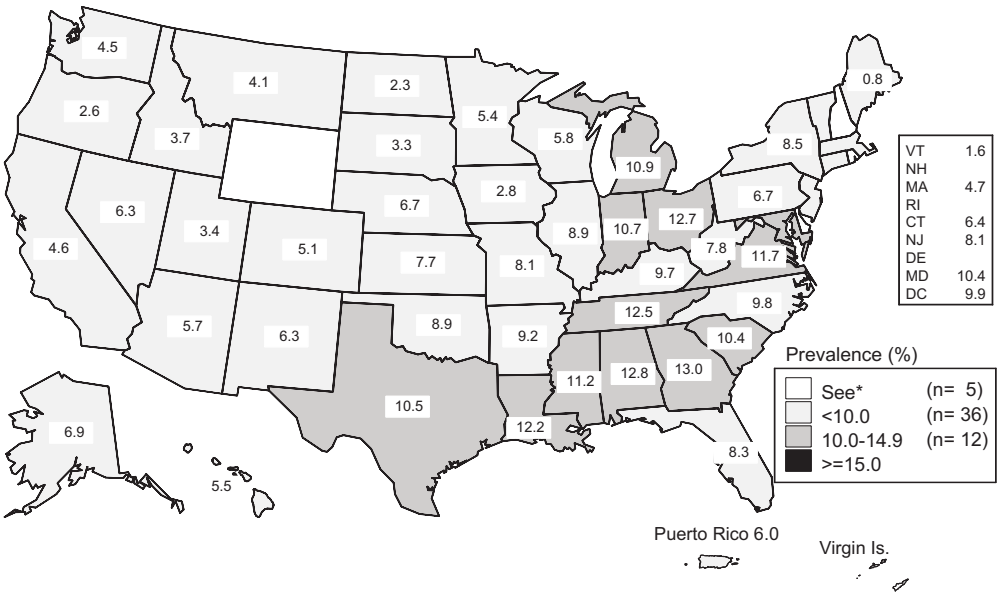
Figure L. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2004



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

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

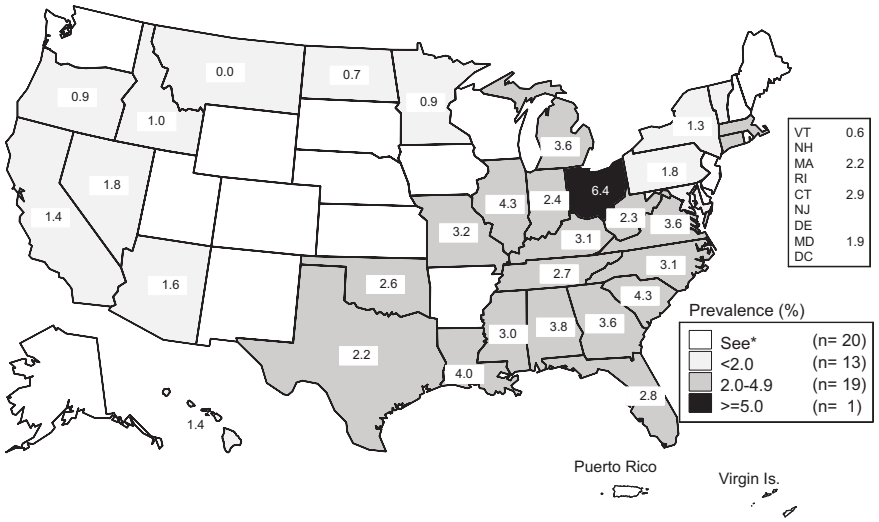
Figure M. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2004



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

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

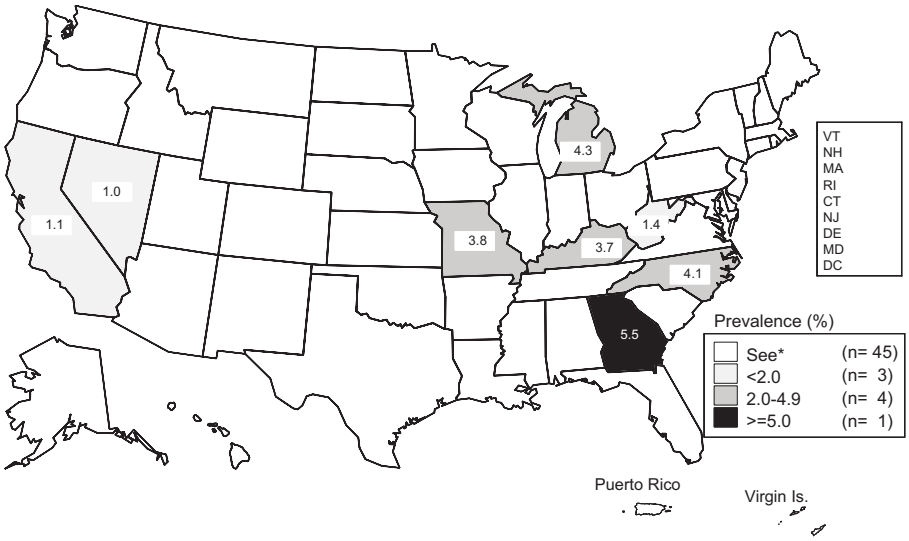
Figure N. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2004



*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2004.

Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted. The overall gonorrhea prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2004 was 2.5%.

Figure O. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 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/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2004.

Note: Many training centers test male students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted. The overall gonorrhea prevalence among male students entering the National Job Training Program in 2004 was 3.1%.

STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Public Health Impact

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

Surveillance data are based on cases of STDs reported to state and local health departments (see **Appendix**). In many areas, reporting from public sources, (for example, STD clinics) is more complete than reporting from private sources. Since minority populations may utilize public clinics more than whites, differences in rates between minorities and whites may be increased by this reporting bias.

In 2004, 23.3% of reports on gonorrhea cases were missing information on race or ethnicity, and 29.3% of reports on chlamydia cases were missing race or ethnicity (Table A1). To adjust for missing data, cases in which information is unknown are redistributed according to the distribution of cases in which race or ethnicity is known. This process may exacerbate the reporting bias.

Observations

Chlamydia

- Although chlamydia in women is a widely distributed STD among all racial and ethnic groups, trends in positivity in women screened in HHS Region X show consistently higher chlamydia positivity among minorities (Figure P).
- In 2004, the rate of chlamydia among African-American females in the United States was more than 7 times higher than the rate among white females (1,722.3 and 226.6 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among African-American males was more than 11 times higher than that among white males (645.2 and 57.3 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Gonorrhea

- In 2004, 69.6% of the total number of cases of gonorrhea reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 21A). In 2004, the rate of gonorrhea among African-Americans was 629.6 cases per 100,000 population, among American Indian/Alaska Natives the rate was 117.7, and among Hispanics the rate was 71.3. These rates are 19, 4, and 2 times higher, respectively, than the rate among whites in 2004 of 33.3 cases per 100,000 population. The rate of

gonorrhea among Asian/Pacific Islanders in 2004 was 21.4 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 15, Table 21B).

- From 2000 through 2004, gonorrhea rates among African-Americans declined by 19.1% (778.1 and 629.6 cases per 100,000 population, respectively). During the same period, gonorrhea rates increased by 19.8% among whites, 19.4% among American Indian/Alaska Natives, and 3.8% among Hispanics, and decreased by 19.9% among Asian/Pacific Islanders (Table 21B).
- Gonorrhea rates in 2004 among African-American men were 26 times higher than among white men. Gonorrhea rates in 2004 among African-American women were 15 times higher than among white women (Figure Q).
- Gonorrhea rates in 2004 were highest for African-Americans aged 15-24 years among all racial, ethnic, and age categories. In 2004, African-American women aged 15-19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 2,790.5 cases per 100,000 females. This rate was 14 times greater than the 2004 rate among white females of similar age (201.7). African-American men in the 15- to 19-year-old age category had a 2004 gonorrhea rate of 1,390.1 cases per 100,000 males, which was 37 times higher than the rate among 15- to 19-year-old white males of 37.9 per 100,000. Among 20- to 24-year-olds in 2004, the gonorrhea rate among African-Americans was 17 times greater than that among whites (2,487.2 and 149.0 cases per 100,000 population, respectively) (Table 21B).
- Although gonorrhea rates decreased for most age and race/ethnic groups during the 1980s, they did not decrease for African-American adolescents during this period; African-American 15- to 19-year-old females did not show a decrease in rates until 1991 (Figure R). Decreases among 15- to 19-year old African-American males did not begin until 1992 (Figure S). From 2000 to 2004, gonorrhea rates among 15- to 19-year-old African-American females and males decreased 19.7% and 25.5%, respectively..

Primary and Secondary Syphilis

- The syphilis epidemic in the late 1980s occurred primarily among heterosexual, minority populations.[1] During the 1990s, the rate of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis declined among all racial and ethnic groups (Figure 31). During 2000-2004, the rate continued to decline among African-Americans, but the overall rate of P&S syphilis and rates among non-Hispanic whites, Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives increased; increases in P&S syphilis occurred only among men and the most rapid rate of increase occurred among non-Hispanic white men during this time (Table 34B).
- Between 2003 and 2004, the rates of primary and secondary syphilis increased 11% in white men, 17% in African-American men and increased slightly (2%) among African-American women (Table 34B). Rates continued to increase among Hispanics, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indian/Alaska Natives.
- In 2004, 41% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans and 40% of all cases occurred among non-Hispanic whites (Table 34A). The 2004 rate for African-Americans was 6 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (Table 34B).
- In 2004, the incidence of P&S syphilis by sex among African-Americans was highest among women aged 20-24 years (13.4 cases per 100,000 population)

and among men aged 25-29 (34.6 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 34B). In 2003, African-American men in the 35-39 age group had the highest rates.

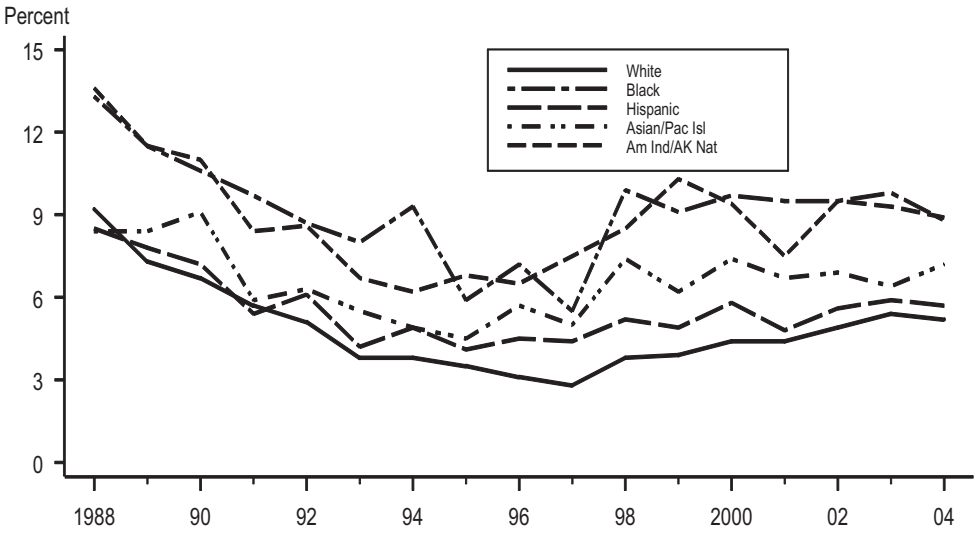
- Between 2003 and 2004, P&S syphilis rates for African-Americans in every age group increased. (Table 34B).
- In 2004, 16% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among Hispanics (Table 34A). The rate of P&S syphilis among Hispanic men increased 12% (from 4.9 to 5.5 cases per 100,000 population) between 2003 and 2004. The rate among Hispanic women remained essentially unchanged (0.7 cases per 100,000 population). The rate among Hispanics in 2004 was 2 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites.
- The incidence of P&S syphilis among Hispanics was highest among women aged 20-24 years (1.9 cases per 100,000 population) and among men aged 35-39 years (14.0 cases per 100,000 population) in 2004 (Table 34B).

Congenital Syphilis

- In 2004, the rate of congenital syphilis (based on the mother's race/ethnicity) was 26.7 cases per 100,000 live births among African-Americans and 16.2 cases per 100,000 live births among Hispanics. These rates are 16 and 10 times greater, respectively, than the 2004 rate among non-Hispanic whites (1.7 cases per 100,000 live births), respectively (Figure W, Table 44).

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

Figure P. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2004



Note: Women who met screening criteria were tested. Annual race/ethnicity-specific positivity not adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity in 1994, and 1999-2004.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

Figure Q. Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex, 2004

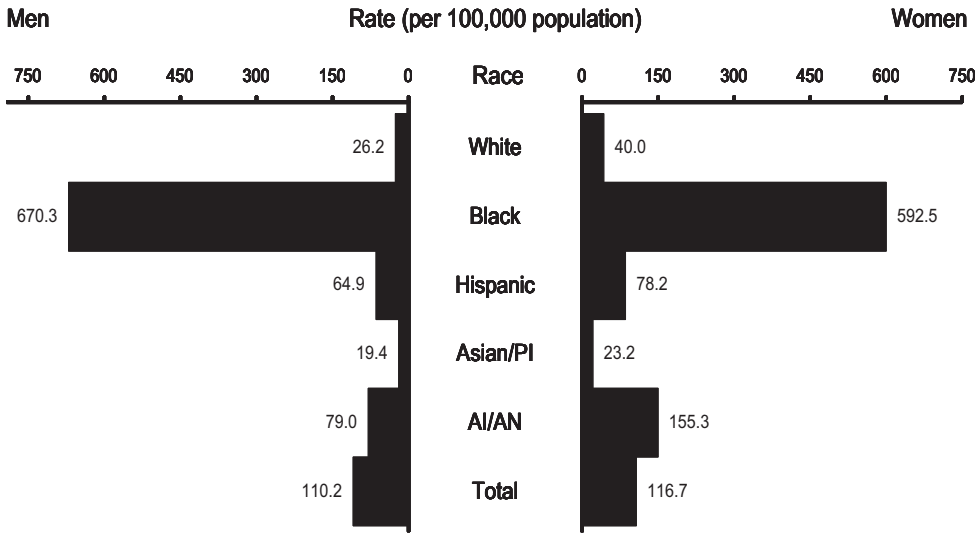


Figure R. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004

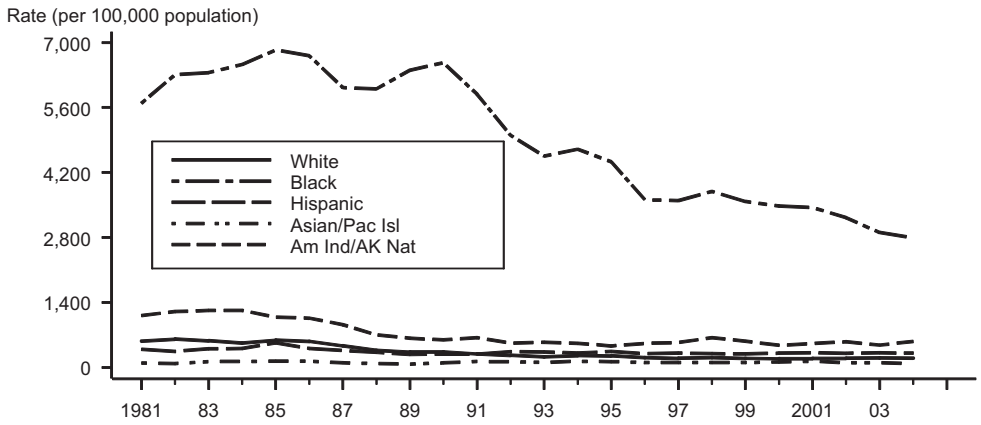


Figure S. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004

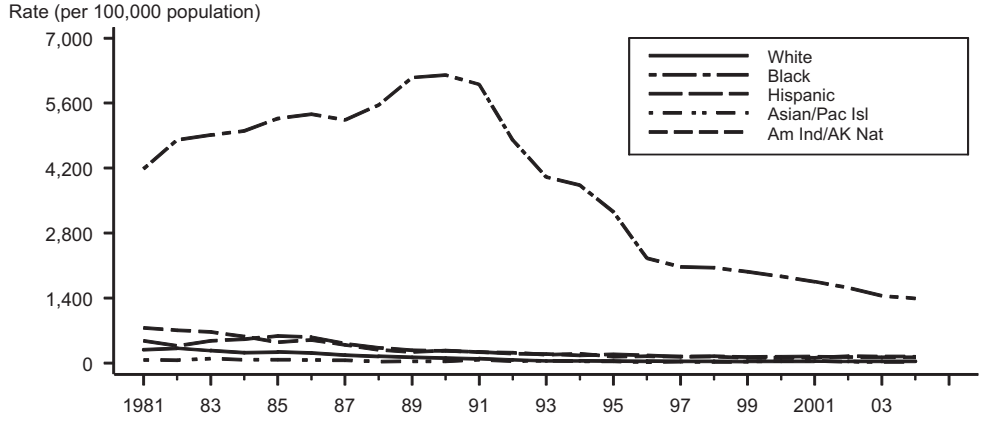


Figure T. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2004

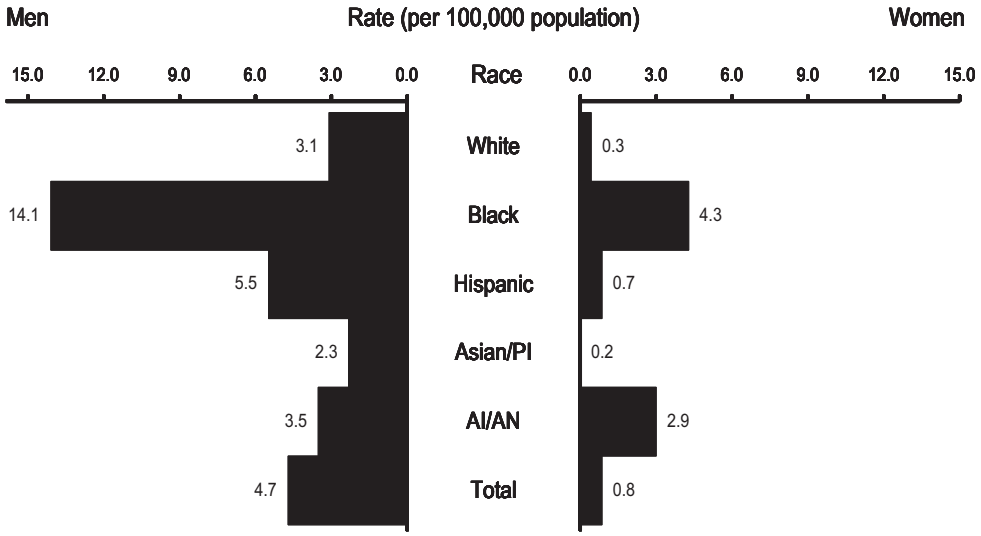


Figure U. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004

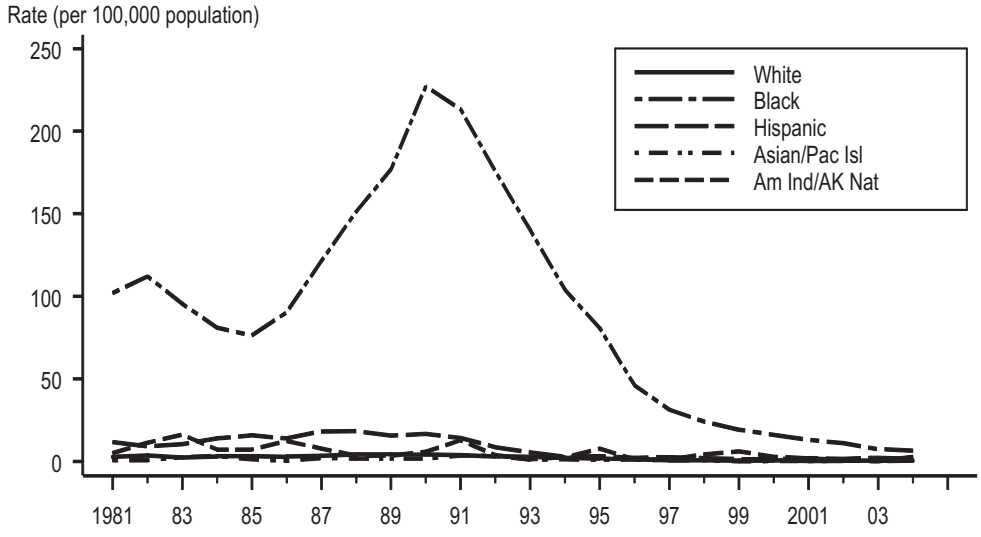


Figure V. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2004

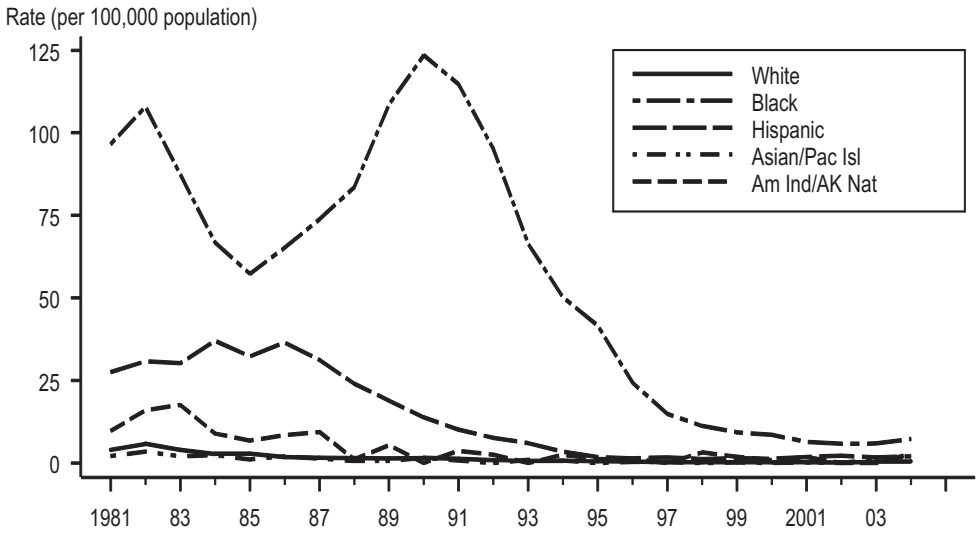
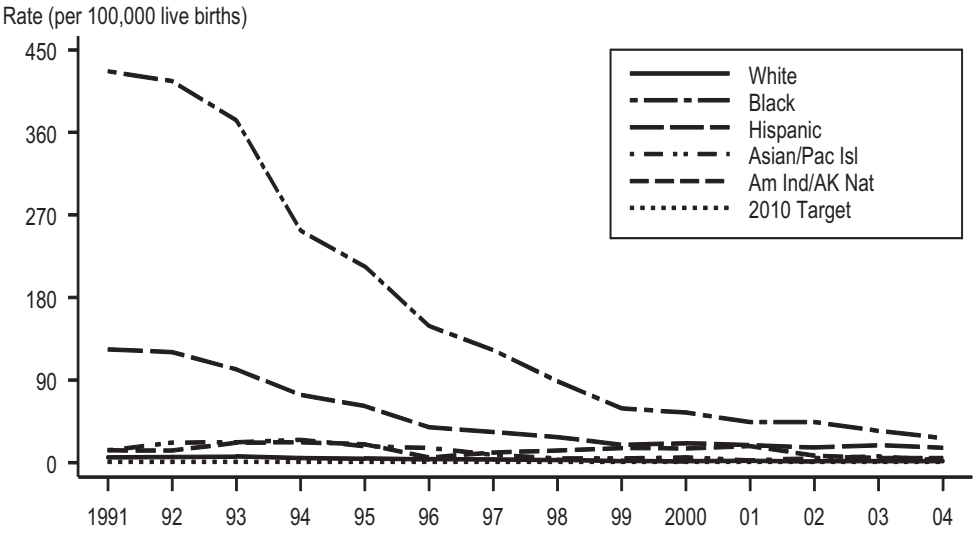


Figure W. Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2004 and the Healthy People 2010 target



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. Less than 5% of cases had missing race/ethnicity information and were excluded. Case counts for congenital syphilis shown in this graph correspond to those listed in Table 44.

STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

Public Health Impact

Data from several U.S. cities and projects, including syphilis outbreak investigations and the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), suggest that an increasing number of men who have sex with men (MSM) are acquiring STDs. Data also suggest that an increasing number of MSM are engaging in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for STDs and HIV infection.[6] Several factors may be contributing to this change, including the availability of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) for HIV infection.[7] Because STDs and the behaviors associated with them increase the likelihood of acquiring and transmitting HIV infection,[8] the rise in STDs among MSM may be associated with an increase in HIV incidence among MSM.[9]

Observations

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

Monitoring Trends in Prevalence of STDs and HIV Risk Behaviors among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project)

- From 1999 through 2004, nine U.S. cities participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project submitted syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV test data to CDC from 81,923 MSM visits to STD clinics; data from 68,917 MSM visits were submitted from six public STD clinics (Denver, Long Beach, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle) and 13,006 MSM visits were submitted from three STD clinics in community-based, gay men's health clinics (Chicago, the District of Columbia, and Houston). In 2004, eight U.S. cities submitted information from 18,186 MSM STD clinic visits.
- In 2004, Fenway Community Health (Boston), a community-based, gay men's primary care clinic, also participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project, submitted syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia test data to CDC from 22,237 primary care visits by men.
- The MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project includes data from culture and non-culture tests collected during routine care and reflects testing practices at participating clinics. City-specific medians and ranges were calculated for the proportion of tests done and STD and HIV test positivity.

Syphilis, STD Clinics, 1999-2004

- In 2004, 85% (range: 63-91%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics had a nontreponemal serologic test for syphilis (STS) [RPR or VDRL] performed compared with 69% (range: 54-93%) in 1999.
- Overall, median syphilis seroreactivity among MSM tested increased from 4% (range: 4-13%) in 1999 to 10% (range: 6-4%) in 2004 (Figure X).

Gonorrhea, STD Clinics, 1999-2004

- In 2004, overall median clinic gonorrhea positivity in MSM was 15% (range: 11-17%) at any anatomic site (Figure Y).
- In 2004, 80% (range: 57-95%) of MSM were tested for urethral gonorrhea, 34% (range: 3-65%) were tested for rectal gonorrhea, and 50% (range: 5-92%) were tested for pharyngeal gonorrhea.
- In 2004, median clinic urethral gonorrhea positivity in MSM was 11% (range: 7-13%), median rectal gonorrhea positivity was 8% (range: 3-19%), and median pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 5% (range: 3-14%).
- In 2004, by race/ethnicity, urethral gonorrhea positivity was 11% (range: 8-12%) in whites, 16% (range: 9-24%) in African-Americans, and 9% (range: 3-10%) in Hispanics. Rectal gonorrhea positivity was 7% (range: 4-12%) in whites, 6% (range: 2-8%) in African-Americans, and 5% (range: 3-8%) in Hispanics. Pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 6% (range: 3-14%) in whites, 7% (range: 1-10%) in African-Americans, and 4% (range: 2-10%) in Hispanics (Figure Z).
- In 2004, by HIV status, urethral gonorrhea positivity was 17% (range: 12-25%) in HIV-positive MSM and 10% (range 6-12%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; rectal gonorrhea positivity was 10% (range: 4-12%) in HIV-positive MSM and 7% (range: 3-9%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 5% (range: 3-10%) in HIV-positive MSM and 5% (range: 3-13%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status (Figure AA).

HIV Infection, STD Clinics, 2004

- In 2004, a median of 59% (range: 30-81%) of MSM visiting STD clinics in the project and not previously known to be HIV-positive were tested for HIV; median HIV positivity was 4% (range: 2-6%). HIV positivity varied by race and ethnicity, but was higher in African-American and Hispanic MSM. HIV positivity was 3% (range: 2-4%) in whites, 7% (range 3-13%) in African-Americans, and 7% (range: 3-7%) in Hispanics (Figure Z).
- In 2004, median HIV prevalence among MSM, including persons previously known to be HIV-positive and persons testing HIV-positive at their current visit, was 11% (range 6-14%). HIV prevalence was 11% (range: 5-14%) in whites, 16% (range: 10-20%) in African-Americans, and 11% (range: 6-14%) in Hispanics (Figure AA).

Chlamydia, STD Clinics, 2004

- In 2004, a median of 82% (range: 57-95%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics were tested for urethral chlamydia; median urethral chlamydia positivity was 6% (range: 5-8%). Urethral chlamydia was 5% (range: 2-8%) in whites; 9% (range: 8-11%) in African-Americans, and 6% (range: 3-14%) in Hispanics (Figure Z). Median positivity was 6% (range: 5-14%) in HIV-positive MSM and 6% (range: 5-7%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status (Figure AA).

STD Testing and Positivity, Community-based, Gay Men's Primary Care Clinic, 2004

- In 2004, among men with a nontreponemal serologic test for syphilis in a gay men's primary care clinic, 5% had a reactive syphilis test result and 31% of men with reactive syphilis serologies were identified as new syphilis cases. Among men tested for gonorrhea, urethral positivity was 9%, rectal positivity was 7%, and pharyngeal positivity was 2%. Among men tested for urethral chlamydia, positivity was 5%.

Nationally Reported Syphilis Surveillance Data

- Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis increased in the United States during 2000-2004. Between 2000 and 2004, there was a 90% increase in the number of P&S syphilis cases among men and a 49% decrease in the number of cases among women (Tables 27 and 28). Trends in the syphilis male-to-female rate ratio, which are assumed to reflect syphilis trends among MSM, have been increasing in the United States during recent years (Figure 32). In 2004, the rate of reported P&S syphilis among men (4.7 cases per 100,000 males) was 6 times greater than the rate among women (0.8 cases per 100,000 females) (Figure T). The overall male-to-female syphilis rate ratio has risen steadily since 2000 when it was 1.5 (Figure 32). The increase in the male-to-female rate ratio occurred among all racial and ethnic groups between 2000 and 2004. Additional information on syphilis can be found in the **Syphilis** section.

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

- The Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a collaborative project among selected STD clinics, was established in 1986 to monitor trends in antimicrobial susceptibilities of strains of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* in the United States.[10]
- GISP also reports the percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM. Overall, the proportion of isolates coming from MSM in GISP clinics increased from 4% in 1988 to 20% in 2004, with most of the increase occurring after 1993 (Figure BB). Additional information on GISP may be found in the **Gonorrhea** section.
- The proportion of isolates coming from MSM varies geographically with the largest percentage from the west coast (Figure CC).

- Due to increases in the proportion of isolates from MSM that are fluoroquinolone-resistant (Figure 23), in 2004 CDC recommended that fluoroquinolones no longer be used to treat gonorrhea among MSM.[11]

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[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea among men who have sex with men – selected sexually transmitted disease clinics, 1993-1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:889-92.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997-1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-7.

[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men – Southern California, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50:117-20.

[4] Fox KK, del Rio C, Holmes K, et. al. Gonorrhea in the HIV era: A reversal in trends among men who have sex with men. *Am J Public Health* 2001;91:959-964.

[5] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis among men who have sex with men – New York City, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:853-6.

[6] Stall R, Hays R, Waldo C, Ekstrand M, McFarland W. The gay '90s: a review of research in the 1990s on sexual behavior and HIV risk among men who have sex with men. *AIDS* 2000;14:S1-S14.

[7] Scheer S, Chu PL, Klausner JD, Katz MH, Schwarcz SK. Effect of highly active antiretroviral therapy on diagnoses of sexually transmitted diseases in people with AIDS. *Lancet* 2001;357:432-5.

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

[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2003*, (Vol. 15). Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2004.

[10] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2004*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2006).

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Increases in fluoroquinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* among men who have sex with men – United States, 2003, and revised recommendations for gonorrhea treatment, 2004. *MMWR* 2004;53:335-338.

Figure X. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2004

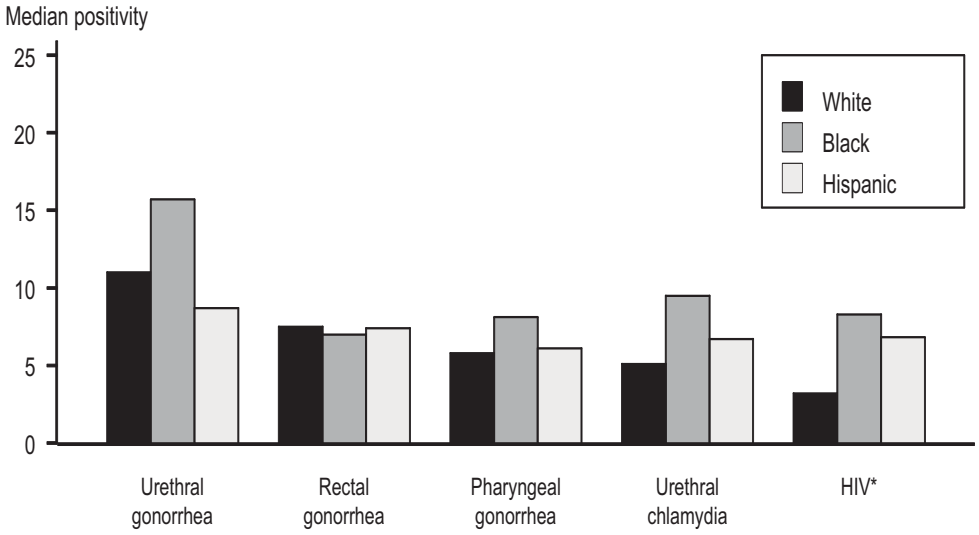
*Data not reported in 2004.

Figure Y. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Gonorrhea positivity* among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2004

*Includes testing at all anatomic sites.

†Data not reported in 2004.

Figure Z. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity, STD clinics, 2004



*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

Figure AA. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Positivity for gonorrhea and chlamydia among men who have sex with men, by HIV status, STD clinics, 2004

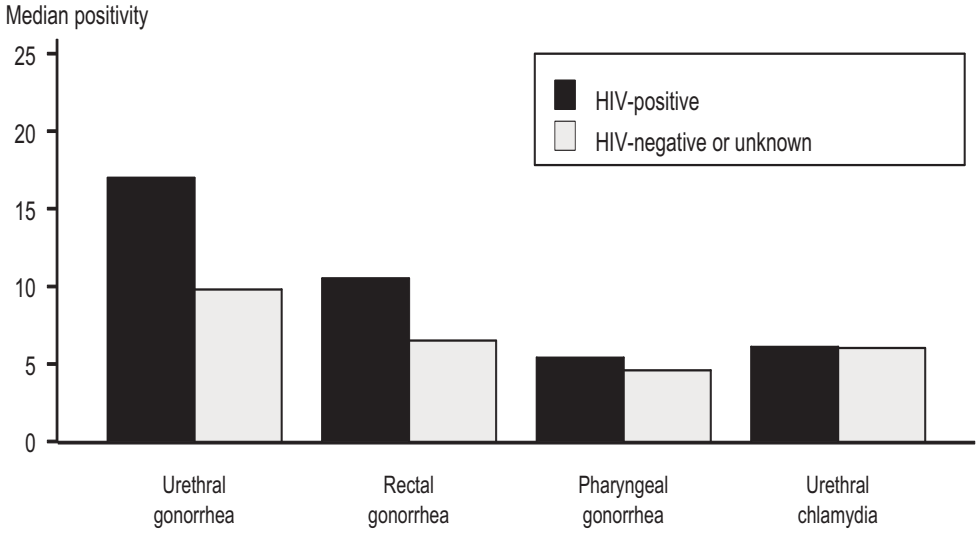


Figure BB. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 1988-2004

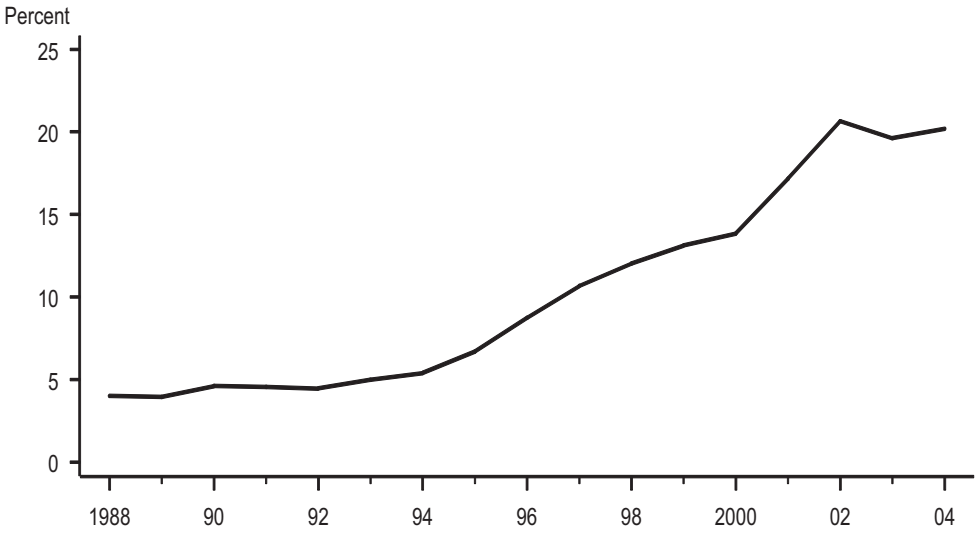
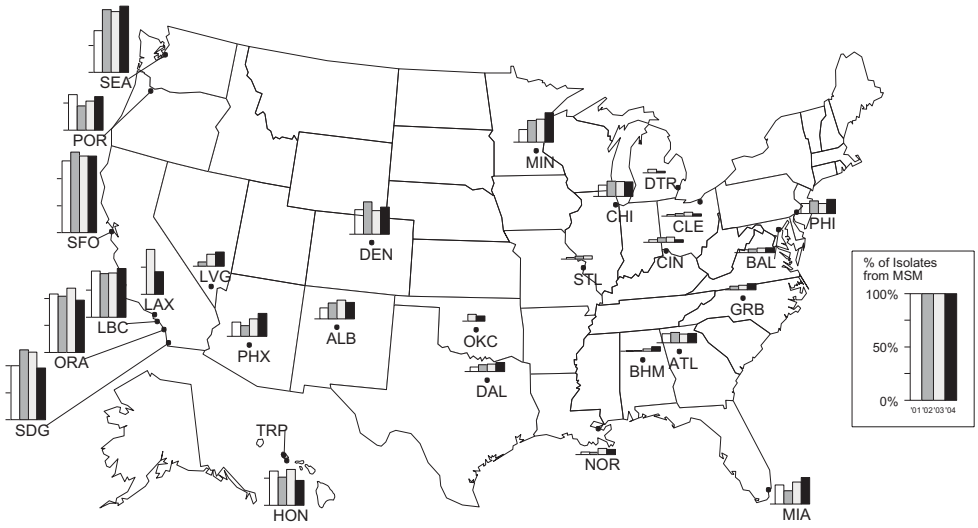


Figure CC. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 2001-2004



Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 4 years. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ATL=Atlanta, GA; BAL=Baltimore, MD; BHM=Birmingham, AL; CHI=Chicago, IL; CIN=Cincinnati, OH; CLE=Cleveland, OH; DAL=Dallas, TX; DEN=Denver, CO; DTR=Detroit, MI; HON=Honolulu, HI; LAX=Los Angeles, CA; LBC=Long Beach, CA; LVG=Las Vegas, NV; MIA=Miami, FL; MIN=Minneapolis, MN; GRB=Greensboro, NC; NOR=New Orleans, LA; OKC=Oklahoma City, OK; ORA=Orange County, CA; PHI=Philadelphia, PA; PHX=Phoenix, AZ; POR=Portland, OR; STL=St Louis, MO (only has data through 2003); SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; SFO=San Francisco, CA; and TRP=Tripler Army Medical Center, HI (does not provide sexual risk behavior data).

STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

Public Health Impact

Multiple studies and surveillance projects have demonstrated a high prevalence of STDs in persons entering jails and juvenile corrections facilities. Screening for chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis at intake offers an opportunity to identify infections, prevent complications, and reduce transmission in the general community. For example, one study has suggested that screening and treatment of women inmates for syphilis may result in reduction of syphilis in the general community.[5] Depending on locale, a substantial proportion of all early syphilis cases are reported from corrections facilities.[4] Collecting positivity data and analyzing trends in STD prevalence in the inmate population can provide a tool for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the general community.[4]

Description of Population

- In 2004, STD screening data from corrections facilities were reported from 34 states for chlamydia, 29 states for gonorrhea, and 10 states for syphilis. These data were reported in response to CDC's request for data, as part of the Corrections STD Prevalence Monitoring Project and/or the Regional Infertility Prevention Project.
- The tables and figures shown in this section represent 103,595 chlamydia tests in men and 60,466 in women; 77,043 gonorrhea tests in men and 44,161 in women; and 235,017 syphilis tests in men and 56,200 in women entering corrections facilities during 2004.

Chlamydia

- In adolescent men entering 81 juvenile corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity was 5.8% (range 1% to 27.5%) (Table AA). In adolescent women entering 56 juvenile corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity was 14% (range 2.4% to 26.5%); positivity was greater than 10% in 42 of 56 facilities reporting data.
- In men entering juvenile corrections facilities, chlamydia positivity increased from 1.0% for those aged 12 years to 8.0 % for those aged 17 years (Figure DD). For those aged 17 years to 19 years, the rates were similar. In women entering juvenile corrections facilities, chlamydia positivity increased from 8.5% for those aged 12 years to 16.9% for those aged 15 years.
- In men entering 35 adult corrections facilities, the median chlamydia positivity was 10.2% (range 0.7% to 30%) (Table BB). In women entering 32 adult corrections facilities, the median positivity for chlamydia was 7.2% (range 1.2% to 22.7%).

- In men entering adult corrections facilities, chlamydia positivity decreased with age from 10.7% for those aged 18-19 years to 1.9% for those aged 35 to 65 years (Figure EE). Similar trends were also observed in adult women. Although overall chlamydia positivity in women entering adult correction facilities was significantly lower than in women entering juvenile corrections facilities, chlamydia positivity in women aged 18-19 years attending adult corrections facilities was higher than in women attending juvenile corrections facilities. Similar patterns were also observed for men aged < 20 years entering adult corrections facilities compared to men entering juvenile corrections facilities.

Gonorrhea

- The median positivity for gonorrhea in adolescent men entering 49 juvenile corrections facilities was 0.8% (range 0% to 18.2%) (Table CC). The median positivity for gonorrhea in women entering 34 juvenile corrections facilities was 4.5% (range 0% to 16.6%); positivity was greater than 4% in 20 of 34 juvenile corrections facilities.
- In men entering juvenile corrections facilities, gonorrhea positivity increased from 0.2% for those aged 12 years to 1.4% for those aged 19 years (Figure FF). This trend was not observed in adolescent women.
- In men entering 27 adult corrections facilities, the median positivity was 2.6% (range 0% to 33.8%) (Table DD). In women entering 26 adult facilities, the median positivity for gonorrhea was 3.0% (range 0% to 8.4%).
- In women entering adult corrections facilities, gonorrhea positivity decreased with age from 9.5% for those aged 18-19 years to 4.2% for those aged 35 to 65 years (Figure GG). This trend was not observed in adult men. Women aged 18-19 years attending adult facilities had higher gonorrhea positivity than women attending juvenile detention facilities. This was also true for men.

Syphilis

- The median reactive syphilis serology was 0.5% (range 0% to 2.4%) in adolescent men entering 5 corrections facilities and 0.7% (range 0% to 5.1%) in adolescent women entering 5 juvenile corrections facilities (Table EE).
- In men at 24 adult corrections facilities, the median reactive syphilis serology was 2.7% (range 0.2% to 5.9%) (Table FF). In women entering 19 adult corrections facilities the median percentage of reactive syphilis tests by facility was 5.3% (range 0% to 19%).

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

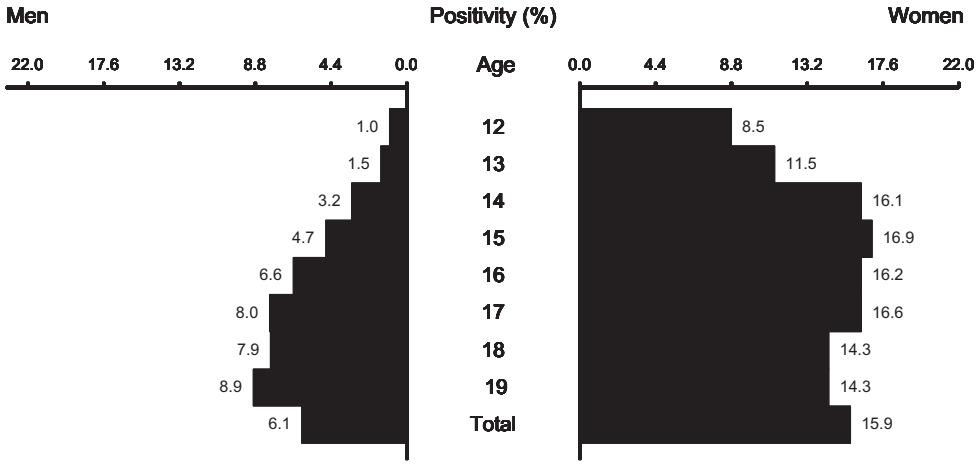
[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Syphilis screening among women arrestees at the Cook County Jail – Chicago, 1996. *MMWR* 1998;47:432-3.

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

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

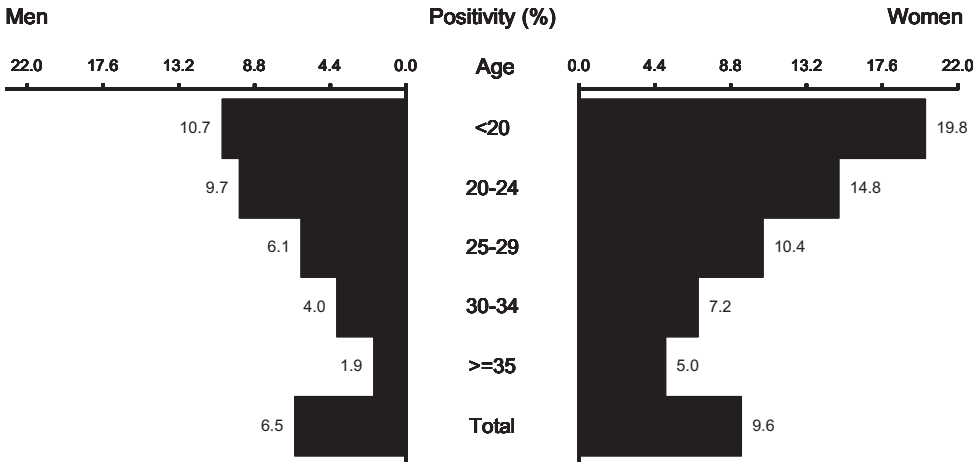
[5] Blank S, McDonnell DD, Rubin SR et al., New approaches to syphilis control. Finding opportunities for syphilis treatment and congenital syphilis prevention in a women's correctional setting. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases* 1997; 24:218-26.

Figure DD. Chlamydia — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2004



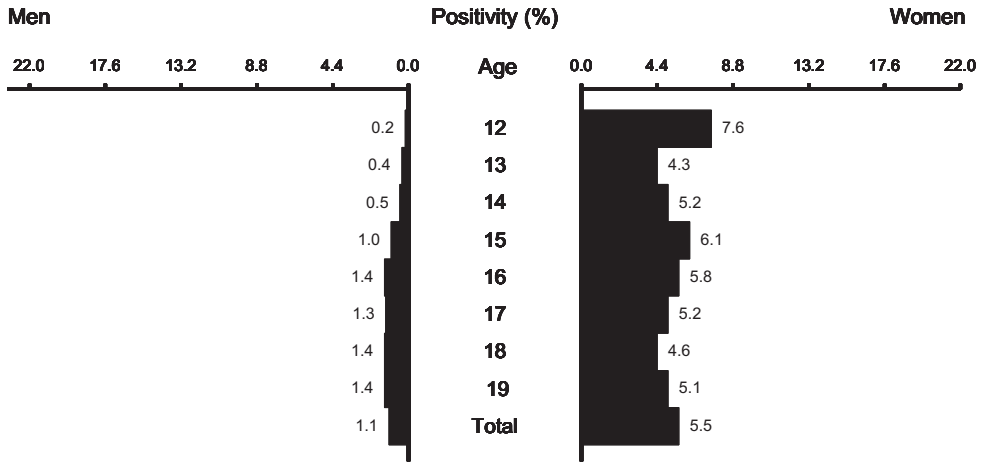
Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Figure EE. Chlamydia — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2004



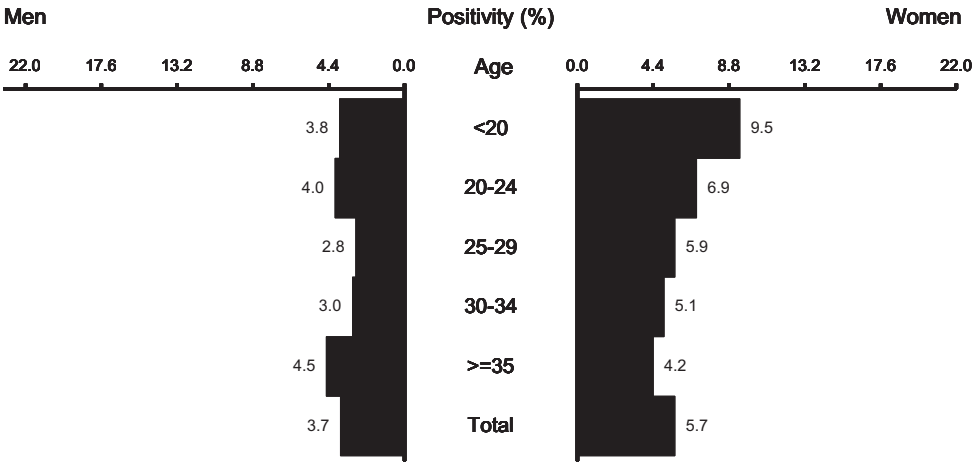
Note: Percent positivity is presented from facilities reporting > 100 test results.

Figure FF. Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2004



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

Figure GG. Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2004



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

Table AA. Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2004

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
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 BB. Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2004

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
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.

Table CC. Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2004

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Sites	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Sites*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
Alabama	0	0	0	2	399	11.4 (10.5-12.3)
California*	7	20,284	0.7 (0.4-0.9)	8	5,909	4.0 (0.7-6.3)
Connecticut	1	511	0	1	164	1.2
Delaware	1	820	1.2	1	205	3.4
Georgia	2	1,748	10.0 (1.7-18.2)	2	5,410	5.7 (2.8-8.7)
Illinois	2	4754	2.0 (1.5-2.4)	1	663	10.4
Indiana	1	891	0	1	294	0
Kentucky	4	817	0.9 (0.5-2.2)	2	394	3.9 (1.0-6.9)
Maryland	5	2,368	0.5 (0-1.1)	1	448	5.1
Michigan	2	379	3.7 (3.5-3.8)	1	133	5.3
Nebraska	1	970	0.7	1	336	2.7
New Jersey	2	2,014	1.6 (0.8-2.3)	1	222	9.9
New Mexico	1	551	0.4	0	0	0
New York	5	9,934	0.8 (0.5-1.4)	3	559	3.9 (3.9-4.1)
Ohio	1	802	4.1	1	231	11.3
Oklahoma	3	536	0.5 (0-3.6)	1	145	16.6
Pennsylvania	1	114	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1	353	3.7	1	178	3.9
Texas	2	2,457	1.3 (1.2-1.5)	3	898	6.4 (6.0-8.2)
Utah	0	0	0	1	181	4.4
Washington	5	1,381	0.2 (0-1.8)	2	246	3.5 (1.8-5.1)
Wisconsin	2	743	0.8 (0-1.7)	0	0	0
Total	49	52,427	0.8 (0-18.2)	34	17,015	4.5 (0-16.6)

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

Table DD. Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2004

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Sites	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*	*No. of Sites*	*No. of Tests*	*Median % Positivity (Range)*
California*	6	4,275	1.4 (0-5.0)	5	7,518	5.0 (1.5-7.1)
Colorado	2	270	2.5 (1.9-3.0)	1	157	4.5
Delaware	0	0	0	1	402	1.2
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	313	5.0 (2.4-7.6)
Illinois	3	9,011	3.0 (2.6-4.2)	4	13,235	5.7 (1.0-8.4)
Iowa	1	364	0.8	2	635	2.1 (0.2-3.9)
Missouri	1	1,421	1.8	2	313	1.9 (1.7-2.2)
Montana	0	0	0	1	162	0
Nebraska	4	2,096	1.1 (0-3.7)	1	253	4.7
Nevada	1	144	13.2	1	128	7.0
Texas	1	271	5.2	2	1,452	3.6 (1.8-5.3)
Utah	1	110	13.6	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	1,258	0.6
West Virginia	2	994	31.6 (29.4-33.8)	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5	5,660	3.5 (0-7.4)	3	1,320	0.9 (0-3.9)
Total	27	24,616	2.6 (0-33.8)	26	27,146	3.0 (0-8.4)

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

Table EE. Syphilis— Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2004

	Men			Women		
State	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
California*	3	14,349	0.5 (0.3-0.5)	3	3,269	0.7 (0.6-0.8)
Pennsylvania	1	4,723	0	1	827	0
Texas	1	34,866	2.4	1	8,798	5.1
Total	5	53,938	0.5 (0.0-2.4)	5	12,894	0.7 (0-5.1)

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

Table FF. Syphilis— Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2004

	Men			Women		
State	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Sites	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
California*	1	1,262	4.3	1	595	3.9
Maryland	1	14,984	2.2	1	3,583	10.0
Massachusetts	1	3,442	1.3	1	528	1.9
Mississippi	5	2,594	3.8 (2.6-5.9)	0	0	0
North Carolina	7	16,997	2.9 (1.7-4.5)	7	3,611	8.3 (5.3-12.4)
Ohio	3	30,131	0.6 (0.2-1.1)	3	5,012	1.4 (0.0-2.5)
Pennsylvania	1	22,647	5.7	1	4,433	0.2
Tennessee	3	24,002	2.5 (2.0-4.2)	3	5,623	6.6 (1.2-19.0)
Texas	1	63,768	3.3	1	19,210	7.3
Wisconsin	1	1,252	1.8	1	711	5.2
Total	24	181,079	2.7 (0.2-5.9)	19	43,306	5.3 (0.0-19.0)

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

TABLES

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–2004

	Syphilis																	
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent[†]		Neurosyphilis		Congenital		Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Chancroid	
Year[*]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate[§]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1941	485,560	368.2	68,231	51.7	109,018	82.6	202,984	153.9	NR	.	17,600	13.4	NR	.	193,468	146.7	3,384	2.5
1942	479,601	363.4	75,312	57.0	116,245	88.0	202,064	153.1	NR	.	16,918	12.8	NR	.	212,403	160.9	5,477	4.1
1943	575,593	447.0	82,204	63.8	149,390	116.0	251,958	195.7	NR	.	16,164	12.6	NR	.	275,070	213.6	8,354	6.4
1944	467,755	367.9	78,443	61.6	123,038	96.7	202,848	159.6	NR	.	13,578	10.7	NR	.	300,676	236.5	7,878	6.1
1945	359,114	282.3	77,007	60.5	101,719	79.9	142,187	111.8	NR	.	12,339	9.7	NR	.	287,181	225.8	5,515	4.3
1946	363,647	271.7	94,957	70.9	107,924	80.6	125,248	93.6	NR	.	12,106	9.0	NR	.	368,020	275.0	7,091	5.2
1947	355,592	252.3	93,545	66.4	104,124	73.9	122,089	86.6	NR	.	12,200	8.7	NR	.	380,666	270.0	9,515	6.7
1948	314,313	218.2	68,174	47.3	90,598	62.9	123,312	85.6	NR	.	13,931	9.7	NR	.	345,501	239.8	7,661	5.3
1949	256,463	175.3	41,942	28.7	75,045	51.3	116,397	79.5	NR	.	13,952	9.5	NR	.	317,950	217.3	6,707	4.6
1950	217,558	146.0	23,939	16.7	59,256	39.7	113,569	70.2	NR	.	13,377	9.0	NR	.	286,746	192.5	4,977	3.3
1951	174,924	116.1	14,485	9.6	43,316	28.7	98,311	65.2	NR	.	11,094	7.4	NR	.	254,470	168.9	4,233	2.8
1952	167,762	110.2	10,449	6.9	36,454	24.0	105,238	69.1	NR	.	8,553	5.6	NR	.	244,957	160.8	3,738	2.5
1953	148,573	95.9	8,637	5.6	28,295	18.3	98,870	63.8	NR	.	7,675	5.0	NR	.	238,340	153.9	3,338	2.2
1954	130,687	82.9	7,147	4.5	23,861	15.1	89,123	56.5	NR	.	6,676	4.2	NR	.	242,050	153.5	3,003	1.9
1955	122,392	76.2	6,454	4.0	20,054	12.5	86,526	53.8	NR	.	5,354	3.3	NR	.	236,197	147.0	2,649	1.7
1956	130,201	78.7	6,392	3.9	19,783	12.0	95,097	57.5	NR	.	5,491	3.3	NR	.	224,346	135.7	2,135	1.3
1957	123,758	73.5	6,576	3.9	17,796	10.6	91,309	54.2	NR	.	5,288	3.1	NR	.	214,496	127.4	1,637	1.0
1958	113,884	66.4	7,176	4.2	16,556	9.7	83,027	48.4	NR	.	4,866	2.8	NR	.	232,386	135.6	1,595	0.9
1959	120,824	69.2	9,799	5.6	17,025	9.8	86,740	49.7	NR	.	5,130	2.9	NR	.	240,254	137.6	1,537	0.9
1960	122,538	68.8	16,145	9.1	18,017	10.1	81,798	45.9	NR	.	4,416	2.5	NR	.	258,933	145.4	1,680	0.9
1961	124,658	68.8	19,851	11.0	19,486	10.8	79,304	43.8	NR	.	4,163	2.3	NR	.	264,158	145.8	1,438	0.8
1962	126,245	68.7	21,067	11.5	19,585	10.7	79,533	43.3	NR	.	4,070	2.2	NR	.	263,714	143.6	1,344	0.7
1963	124,137	66.6	22,251	11.9	18,235	9.8	78,076	41.9	NR	.	4,031	2.2	NR	.	278,289	149.2	1,220	0.7
1964	114,325	60.4	22,969	12.1	17,781	9.4	68,629	36.3	NR	.	3,516	1.9	NR	.	300,666	159.0	1,247	0.7
1965	112,842	58.9	23,338	12.2	17,458	9.1	67,317	35.1	NR	.	3,564	1.9	NR	.	324,925	169.6	982	0.5
1966	105,159	54.4	21,414	11.1	15,950	8.2	63,541	32.9	NR	.	3,170	1.6	NR	.	351,738	181.9	838	0.4
1967	102,581	52.5	21,053	10.8	15,554	8.0	61,975	31.7	NR	.	2,894	1.5	NR	.	404,836	207.3	784	0.4
1968	96,271	48.8	19,019	9.6	15,150	7.7	58,564	29.7	NR	.	2,381	1.2	NR	.	464,543	235.7	845	0.4
1969	92,162	46.3	19,130	9.6	15,402	7.7	54,587	27.4	NR	.	2,074	1.0	NR	.	534,872	268.6	1,104	0.6
1970	91,382	45.3	21,982	10.9	16,311	8.1	50,348	24.9	NR	.	1,953	1.0	NR	.	600,072	297.2	1,416	0.7
1971	95,997	46.9	23,783	11.6	19,417	9.5	49,993	24.4	NR	.	2,052	1.0	NR	.	670,268	327.2	1,320	0.6
1972	91,149	43.9	24,429	11.8	20,784	10.0	43,456	20.9	NR	.	1,758	0.8	NR	.	767,215	369.7	1,414	0.7
1973	87,469	41.7	24,825	11.8	23,584	11.3	37,054	17.7	NR	.	1,527	0.7	NR	.	842,621	402.0	1,165	0.6
1974	83,771	39.6	25,385	12.0	25,124	11.9	31,854	15.1	NR	.	1,138	0.5	NR	.	906,121	428.2	945	0.4
1975	80,356	37.6	25,561	12.0	26,569	12.4	27,096	12.7	NR	.	916	0.4	NR	.	999,937	467.7	700	0.3
1976	71,761	33.2	23,731	11.0	25,363	11.7	21,905	10.1	NR	.	626	0.3	NR	.	1,001,994	464.1	628	0.3
1977	64,621	29.6	20,399	9.4	21,329	9.8	22,313	10.2	NR	.	463	0.2	NR	.	1,002,219	459.5	455	0.2
1978	64,875	29.4	21,656	9.8	19,628	8.9	23,038	10.4	NR	.	434	0.2	NR	.	1,013,436	459.7	521	0.2
1979	67,049	30.1	24,874	11.2	20,459	9.2	21,301	9.6	NR	.	332	0.1	NR	.	1,004,058	450.3	840	0.4
1980	68,832	30.5	27,204	12.1	20,297	9.0	20,979	9.3	NR	.	277	0.1	NR	.	1,004,029	445.1	788	0.3
1981	72,799	32.0	31,266	13.7	21,033	9.2	20,168	8.9	NR	.	287	0.1	NR	.	990,864	435.2	850	0.4
1982	75,579	32.9	33,613	14.6	21,894	9.5	19,799	8.6	NR	.	259	0.1	NR	.	960,633	417.9	1,392	0.6
1983	74,637	32.1	32,698	14.1	23,738	10.2	17,896	7.7	NR	.	239	0.1	NR	.	900,435	387.6	847	0.4
1984	69,872	29.6	28,607	12.1	23,131	9.8	17,829	7.6	NR	.	305	0.1	7,594	6.5	878,556	372.5	665	0.3
1985	67,563	28.4	27,131	11.4	21,689	9.1	18,414	7.7	NR	.	329	0.1	25,848	17.4	911,419	383.0	2,067	0.9

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–2004 (continued)

	Syphilis																	
	All Stages		Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent[†]		Neurosyphilis		Congenital		Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Chancroid	
Year[*]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate[§]	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1986	67,779	28.2	27,667	11.5	21,656	9.0	18,046	7.5	NR	.	410	0.2	58,001	35.2	892,229	371.5	3,045	1.3
1987	87,286	36.0	35,585	14.7	28,233	11.7	22,988	9.5	NR	.	480	0.2	91,913	50.8	787,532	325.0	4,986	2.1
1988	104,546	42.8	40,474	16.6	35,968	14.7	27,363	11.2	NR	.	741	0.3	157,854	87.1	738,160	301.9	4,891	2.0
1989	115,089	46.6	45,826	18.6	45,394	18.4	22,032	8.9	NR	.	1,837	0.7	200,904	102.5	733,294	297.1	4,697	1.9
1990	135,590	54.3	50,578	20.3	55,397	22.2	25,750	10.3	NR	.	3,865	1.5	323,663	160.2	690,042	276.4	4,212	1.7
1991	128,719	50.9	42,950	17.0	53,855	21.3	27,490	10.9	NR	.	4,424	1.7	381,228	179.7	621,918	245.8	3,476	1.4
1992	114,730	44.7	34,009	13.3	49,929	19.5	26,725	10.4	NR	.	4,067	1.6	409,694	182.3	502,858	196.0	1,906	0.7
1993	102,612	39.5	26,527	10.2	41,919	16.1	30,746	11.8	NR	.	3,420	1.3	405,332	178.0	444,649	171.1	1,292	0.5
1994	82,713	31.4	20,641	7.8	32,017	12.2	27,603	10.5	NR	.	2,452	0.9	451,785	192.5	419,602	163.9	782	0.3
1995	69,357	26.0	16,543	6.2	26,657	10.0	24,296	9.1	NR	.	1,861	0.7	478,577	187.8	392,651	147.5	607	0.2
1996	53,238	19.8	11,405	4.2	20,187	7.5	20,366	7.6	NR	.	1,280	0.5	492,631	190.6	328,169	121.8	386	0.1
1997	46,714	17.1	8,556	3.1	16,631	6.1	20,447	7.5	193	0.1	1,080	0.4	537,904	205.5	327,665	120.2	246	0.1
1998	38,288	13.9	7,007	2.5	12,696	4.6	17,743	6.4	279	0.1	842	0.3	614,250	231.8	356,492	129.2	189	0.1
1999	35,380	12.7	6,617	2.4	11,534	4.1	16,653	6.0	341	0.1	576	0.2	662,647	247.2	360,813	129.3	110	0.0
2000	31,618	11.2	5,979	2.1	9,465	3.4	15,594	5.5	334	0.1	580	0.2	709,452	251.4	363,136	128.7	78	0.0
2001	32,281	11.3	6,103	2.1	8,701	3.0	16,976	5.9	324	0.1	501	0.2	783,242	274.5	361,705	126.8	38	0.0
2002	32,916	11.4	6,862	2.4	8,429	2.9	17,168	6.0	387	0.1	457	0.2	834,555	289.4	351,852	122.0	48	0.0
2003	34,289	11.8	7,177	2.5	8,361	2.9	18,319	6.3	541	0.2	432	0.1	877,478	301.7	335,104	115.2	54	0.0
2004	33,401	11.5	7,980	2.7	7,768	2.7	17,300	5.9	833	0.3	353	0.1	929,462	319.6	330,132	113.5	30	0.0

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

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

[§]For 1941-1994, rates include all cases of congenitally acquired syphilis per 100,000 population. As of 1995, rates of congenital syphilis < 1 year of age per 100,000 population are reported. **For rates of congenital syphilis < 1 year of age per 100,000 live births see Tables 39-44**. As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis < 1 year of age are obtained in hardcopy and electronic format based on case reporting form CDC 73.126.

Note: Adjustments to the number of cases reported from state health departments were made for hardcopy forms and for electronic data submissions through April 29, 2005 (see Appendix). The number of cases and the rates shown here supersede those published in previous reports. Cases and rates shown in this table exclude the outlying areas of Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

NR = No report.

Table 2. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank[*]	*State*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Mississippi	18,863	654.7
2	Alaska	3,954	609.4
3	Louisiana	21,837	485.7
4	New Mexico	9,035	482.0
5	South Carolina	18,423	444.2
6	Hawaii	5,307	422.0
7	Michigan	41,246	409.2
8	Georgia	34,280	394.7
9	Tennessee	22,515	385.4
10	Missouri	21,319	373.7
11	Illinois	47,185	372.9
12	Maryland	19,952	362.2
13	Delaware	2,954	361.3
14	Wisconsin	19,217	351.2
15	North Carolina	28,967	344.5
16	California	122,197	344.4
17	Ohio	39,379	344.3
18	South Dakota	2,532	331.3
19	Rhode Island	3,442	319.8
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**929,462**	**319.6**
20	Texas	70,232	317.5
21	Colorado	14,151	311.0
22	New York	59,097	308.0
23	Pennsylvania	38,025	307.5
24	Nebraska	5,238	301.2
25	Arizona	16,786	300.8
26	Nevada	6,690	298.5
27	Indiana	18,440	297.6
28	Alabama	13,314	295.8
29	Oklahoma	10,366	295.2
30	Virginia	21,635	292.9
31	Arkansas	7,864	288.5
32	Washington	17,635	287.6
33	North Dakota	1,810	285.6
34	Montana	2,608	284.2
35	Kansas	7,493	275.1
36	Connecticut	9,552	274.2
37	Florida	42,554	250.0
38	Oregon	8,690	244.1
39	Iowa	6,956	236.3
40	Minnesota	11,602	229.3
41	Wyoming	1,082	215.9
42	Massachusetts	13,242	205.8
43	Idaho	2,784	203.8
44	New Jersey	17,448	202.0
45	Vermont	1,137	183.6
46	Utah	3,857	164.0
47	Maine	2,113	161.8
48	Kentucky	6,470	157.1
49	West Virginia	2,758	152.3
50	New Hampshire	1,736	134.8

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

[†]Total includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 748 cases and rate of 457.2, Puerto Rico with 3,588 cases and rate of 92.5, and Virgin Islands with 303 cases and rate of 278.5).

Table 3. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	15,323	14,524	15,611	14,209	13,314	344.2	325.0	348.0	315.7	295.8
Alaska	2,569	2,744	3,806	3,900	3,954	409.3	433.1	591.2	601.1	609.4
Arizona	12,591	14,346	14,973	12,819	16,786	243.7	270.3	274.4	229.7	300.8
Arkansas	6,219	7,280	7,312	7,856	7,864	232.2	270.2	269.8	288.2	288.5
California	95,392	101,944	110,288	117,428	122,197	280.5	294.6	314.1	330.9	344.4
Colorado*	12,000	13,239	14,028	13,039	14,151	277.3	298.8	311.3	286.5	311.0
Connecticut	7,604	7,718	9,808	9,393	9,552	222.9	224.7	283.4	269.7	274.2
Delaware	2,856	2,793	2,649	3,035	2,954	363.1	350.6	328.1	371.3	361.3
Florida	33,390	37,625	42,058	42,382	42,554	208.0	229.8	251.6	249.0	250.0
Georgia	29,359	33,840	33,998	35,686	34,280	356.5	402.6	397.2	410.9	394.7
Hawaii	3,547	4,031	4,521	5,480	5,307	292.5	328.5	363.2	435.7	422.0
Idaho	1,907	2,023	2,503	2,366	2,784	146.7	153.2	186.6	173.2	203.8
Illinois	40,350	43,716	48,101	48,294	47,185	324.3	349.2	381.7	381.7	372.9
Indiana	14,063	15,258	17,100	17,075	18,440	230.8	249.0	277.6	275.6	297.6
Iowa	5,987	5,699	6,195	6,491	6,956	204.4	194.4	210.9	220.5	236.3
Kansas	6,056	6,050	6,784	7,249	7,493	224.9	223.9	249.8	266.2	275.1
Kentucky	8,063	8,881	8,756	7,981	6,470	199.1	218.3	213.9	193.8	157.1
Louisiana	17,846	17,840	18,442	20,970	21,837	399.3	399.1	411.4	466.4	485.7
Maine	1,474	1,338	1,805	2,030	2,113	115.4	104.2	139.4	155.5	161.8
Maryland	14,533	15,640	16,891	16,831	19,952	273.6	290.4	309.5	305.5	362.2
Massachusetts	10,967	10,402	10,914	11,301	13,242	172.4	162.5	169.8	175.7	205.8
Michigan	26,237	31,090	32,272	32,572	41,246	263.5	310.7	321.1	323.1	409.2
Minnesota	8,102	8,323	10,107	10,714	11,602	164.2	167.0	201.3	211.8	229.3
Mississippi	12,697	11,793	11,800	12,193	18,863	445.7	412.4	410.9	423.2	654.7
Missouri	13,448	13,949	16,181	18,570	21,319	239.9	247.4	285.2	325.5	373.7
Montana	1,469	1,919	2,475	2,547	2,608	162.6	212.0	272.1	277.6	284.2
Nebraska	3,791	3,206	4,779	4,739	5,238	221.3	186.4	276.4	272.5	301.2
Nevada	4,019	4,831	5,936	5,830	6,690	199.1	230.3	273.1	260.1	298.5
New Hampshire	1,130	1,383	1,557	1,616	1,736	91.1	109.8	122.1	125.5	134.8
New Jersey	10,814	16,312	14,164	16,169	17,448	128.2	191.7	164.9	187.2	202.0
New Mexico	5,204	6,254	7,417	7,480	9,035	285.7	341.6	399.8	399.0	482.0
New York†	31,494	46,393	51,123	57,222	59,097	165.8	243.1	266.9	298.2	308.0
North Carolina	21,985	22,101	24,726	26,187	28,967	272.0	269.3	297.2	311.5	344.5
North Dakota	909	1,062	1,256	1,655	1,810	141.8	166.8	198.1	261.1	285.6
Ohio	31,190	37,653	38,032	42,522	39,379	274.5	330.6	333.0	371.8	344.3
Oklahoma	9,331	10,478	10,804	11,013	10,366	270.1	302.0	309.2	313.6	295.2
Oregon	7,107	7,454	7,009	7,688	8,690	207.1	214.6	199.0	216.0	244.1
Pennsylvania	26,475	28,371	31,791	37,291	38,025	215.5	230.6	257.7	301.6	307.5
Rhode Island	2,632	2,912	2,832	3,000	3,442	250.5	274.8	264.7	278.8	319.8
South Carolina	9,950	15,329	14,314	14,623	18,423	247.3	377.4	348.5	352.6	444.2
South Dakota	1,834	1,821	2,215	2,608	2,532	242.7	240.1	291.0	341.2	331.3
Tennessee	15,069	15,560	16,042	20,380	22,515	264.2	270.6	276.7	348.9	385.4
Texas	68,814	69,752	69,521	69,200	70,232	328.4	326.4	319.2	312.9	317.5
Utah	2,190	3,004	3,540	3,893	3,857	97.6	131.8	152.8	165.6	164.0
Vermont	526	638	954	1,060	1,137	86.2	104.1	154.7	171.2	183.6
Virginia	15,352	18,337	18,518	19,439	21,635	216.0	254.8	253.9	263.2	292.9
Washington	13,066	13,631	14,934	16,797	17,635	221.0	227.4	246.1	273.9	287.6
West Virginia	2,144	2,346	2,464	2,585	2,758	118.6	130.3	136.7	142.8	152.3
Wisconsin	16,365	16,284	17,000	17,942	19,217	304.5	301.2	312.4	327.9	351.2
Wyoming	807	839	944	960	1,082	163.3	169.9	189.3	191.5	215.9
U.S. TOTAL§	709,452	783,242	834,555	877,478	929,462	251.4	274.5	289.4	301.7	319.6
Northeast	93,116	115,467	124,948	139,082	145,792	173.5	214.0	230.4	255.7	268.0
Midwest	168,332	184,111	200,022	210,431	222,417	261.0	284.0	307.1	321.7	340.1
South	286,136	307,405	317,211	327,738	346,477	284.5	301.5	306.9	313.5	331.4
West	161,868	176,259	192,374	200,227	214,776	255.0	272.9	293.0	301.2	323.1
Guam	525	431	550	554	748	338.0	272.2	341.5	338.6	457.2
Puerto Rico	2,695	2,748	2,999	2,746	3,588	70.6	71.6	77.7	70.8	92.5
Virgin Islands	131	131	207	416	303	120.6	119.7	188.1	382.3	278.5
OUTLYING AREAS	3,351	3,310	3,756	3,716	4,639	82.1	80.6	90.9	89.5	111.8
TOTAL	712,803	786,552	838,311	881,194	934,101	249.0	271.8	286.6	298.7	316.7

*The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. The number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting).

§Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report.

Table 4. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	13,746	13,375	13,988	12,977	11,685	596.9	579.0	603.6	559.0	503.3
Alaska	1,863	1,981	2,576	2,665	2,671	614.6	647.0	829.2	850.0	851.9
Arizona	10,008	11,193	11,665	10,043	12,896	386.8	421.3	427.2	360.1	462.3
Arkansas	5,015	5,949	5,817	6,284	6,252	365.8	431.6	419.8	451.5	449.2
California	72,178	76,261	81,218	85,967	88,439	423.0	439.5	461.5	483.7	497.6
Colorado*	8,748	9,894	10,422	9,843	10,283	407.4	449.8	466.0	436.4	455.9
Connecticut	6,238	6,260	7,738	7,309	7,383	354.7	353.8	434.4	407.8	412.0
Delaware	2,271	2,125	2,034	2,155	2,140	561.2	518.8	490.1	513.9	510.3
Florida	27,562	30,647	33,902	34,581	34,437	335.4	365.9	396.9	398.2	396.5
Georgia	24,067	27,905	27,494	28,992	27,656	575.4	654.1	633.2	659.2	628.8
Hawaii	2,757	3,053	3,445	4,113	4,019	456.8	499.2	554.9	655.9	640.9
Idaho	1,435	1,469	1,862	1,762	2,157	221.4	223.0	278.2	258.5	316.5
Illinois	31,771	33,124	34,154	36,284	35,996	500.4	518.7	531.7	563.1	558.6
Indiana	10,935	11,668	13,151	13,118	14,217	352.4	374.1	419.7	416.6	451.5
Iowa	4,480	4,295	4,680	4,915	5,208	300.3	287.7	313.1	328.5	348.1
Kansas	4,973	4,977	5,653	5,989	6,195	365.2	364.4	412.0	436.1	451.1
Kentucky	6,466	7,081	7,043	6,353	5,027	312.3	340.6	336.8	302.5	239.4
Louisiana	14,099	14,416	14,758	17,046	17,549	611.2	625.3	638.8	736.6	758.4
Maine	1,143	1,040	1,337	1,452	1,532	174.3	157.7	201.3	217.0	229.0
Maryland	12,099	12,863	13,851	13,746	16,108	440.5	462.1	491.3	483.5	566.5
Massachusetts	8,452	7,897	8,177	8,429	9,781	256.4	238.3	245.9	253.7	294.3
Michigan	20,905	24,550	25,129	25,903	32,624	412.0	481.7	491.2	505.1	636.2
Minnesota	5,856	6,010	7,352	7,866	8,521	235.1	238.9	290.3	308.4	334.1
Mississippi	11,005	10,258	10,274	10,536	15,097	746.9	694.4	692.8	709.5	1,016.6
Missouri	11,525	11,854	13,253	14,750	16,306	400.2	409.5	455.3	504.8	558.0
Montana	1,097	1,466	1,840	1,865	1,916	242.0	322.7	403.2	405.4	416.4
Nebraska	3,018	2,521	3,609	3,435	3,812	347.4	289.2	412.1	390.3	433.2
Nevada	3,124	3,586	4,365	4,268	4,857	315.5	348.4	409.3	388.3	441.8
New Hampshire	889	1,042	1,168	1,196	1,265	141.0	162.9	180.4	183.1	193.7
New Jersey	9,486	14,352	12,183	13,813	14,491	218.5	327.8	275.9	311.5	326.8
New Mexico	4,171	4,891	5,918	5,973	6,876	450.4	525.4	627.6	627.3	722.1
New York†	26,928	38,297	41,202	43,907	44,975	273.6	387.8	415.9	442.9	453.7
North Carolina	18,625	18,628	20,384	21,807	23,916	451.8	445.2	480.9	509.9	559.2
North Dakota	663	716	826	1,087	1,206	206.5	224.6	260.1	342.8	380.3
Ohio	25,105	29,521	29,558	33,549	30,377	429.5	504.2	503.7	571.6	517.5
Oklahoma	7,715	8,600	8,764	8,990	8,237	439.2	488.0	494.1	505.0	462.7
Oregon	5,192	5,442	5,033	5,590	6,090	300.2	311.0	283.8	312.1	340.0
Pennsylvania	21,389	22,521	23,546	27,557	27,740	336.7	354.3	369.7	432.1	435.0
Rhode Island	1,969	2,197	2,057	2,232	2,502	360.7	399.3	370.6	400.2	448.6
South Carolina	8,721	13,528	12,468	12,745	15,925	421.4	647.8	590.4	598.8	748.2
South Dakota	1,308	1,311	1,608	1,864	1,824	343.6	343.3	419.7	484.9	474.5
Tennessee	11,648	12,105	12,625	14,669	16,237	398.1	410.7	424.9	490.7	543.2
Texas	56,817	57,611	57,438	57,549	57,470	538.6	535.8	524.4	518.0	517.3
Utah	1,610	2,119	2,494	2,787	2,720	143.9	186.5	216.0	238.0	232.3
Vermont	432	523	746	828	861	138.9	167.3	237.3	262.8	273.3
Virginia	12,976	15,177	15,102	15,535	16,578	358.5	414.0	406.8	413.8	441.5
Washington	9,583	10,159	11,003	12,341	12,835	322.8	337.6	361.2	401.4	417.5
West Virginia	1,790	1,969	2,072	2,102	2,105	192.8	212.9	224.0	226.6	227.0
Wisconsin	12,352	12,045	12,296	12,838	13,913	454.2	440.5	446.9	464.3	503.2
Wyoming	667	679	755	717	820	271.7	276.8	304.7	288.1	329.4
U.S. TOTAL§	569,658	623,958	652,858	685,017	716,675	396.3	429.6	445.0	463.6	485.0
Northeast	76,926	94,129	98,154	106,723	110,530	277.4	337.9	350.8	380.7	394.2
Midwest	132,891	142,592	151,269	161,598	170,199	404.1	431.7	455.9	485.6	511.4
South	237,408	255,044	260,839	268,762	279,367	462.3	490.3	495.0	505.0	524.9
West	122,433	132,193	142,596	147,934	156,579	385.2	408.8	434.0	445.1	471.1
Guam	430	347	463	446	608	566.5	448.1	587.4	556.8	759.0
Puerto Rico	2,226	2,313	2,665	2,378	3,240	112.5	116.1	133.1	118.1	160.9
Virgin Islands	108	116	188	352	232	190.3	199.4	317.5	619.0	408.0
OUTLYING AREAS	2,764	2,776	3,316	3,176	4,080	130.9	130.5	154.9	147.6	189.7
TOTAL	572,422	626,734	656,174	688,193	720,755	392.4	425.3	440.8	459.0	480.7

*The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. The number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting).

§Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report. Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 5. Chlamydia — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	1,432	1,124	1,579	1,201	1,603	66.6	52.1	72.8	55.1	73.6
Alaska	706	763	1,230	1,235	1,283	217.5	233.0	369.2	368.3	382.7
Arizona	2,583	3,153	3,308	2,772	3,884	100.1	119.0	121.4	99.3	139.1
Arkansas	1,204	1,325	1,486	1,567	1,612	92.1	100.7	112.2	117.5	120.9
California	22,759	24,930	28,400	31,238	33,323	134.3	144.5	162.1	176.4	188.1
Colorado*	3,251	3,328	3,604	3,196	3,855	149.2	149.1	158.8	139.2	168.0
Connecticut	1,366	1,445	2,070	2,084	2,168	82.6	86.8	123.3	123.2	128.2
Delaware	585	668	615	880	814	153.2	172.6	156.7	221.0	204.5
Florida	5,828	6,967	8,156	7,801	8,117	74.4	87.1	99.8	93.6	97.4
Georgia	5,102	5,926	6,363	6,509	6,411	125.9	143.2	150.9	151.8	149.6
Hawaii	777	977	1,076	1,367	1,288	127.6	158.7	172.4	216.8	204.3
Idaho	462	528	641	604	617	70.9	79.8	95.4	88.2	90.1
Illinois	8,578	10,588	13,942	12,009	11,187	140.8	172.6	225.7	193.4	180.2
Indiana	3,093	3,555	3,845	3,803	4,080	103.5	118.2	127.1	124.8	133.9
Iowa	1,505	1,401	1,505	1,561	1,743	104.7	97.3	104.4	107.8	120.4
Kansas	1,083	1,073	1,131	1,260	1,298	81.4	80.3	84.2	93.3	96.1
Kentucky	1,513	1,779	1,706	1,613	1,433	76.5	89.4	85.2	79.9	71.0
Louisiana	3,747	3,424	3,525	3,808	4,016	173.2	158.1	162.3	174.5	184.0
Maine	331	297	468	577	581	53.3	47.5	74.3	90.6	91.3
Maryland	2,379	2,777	3,029	3,068	3,841	92.7	106.7	114.8	115.1	144.1
Massachusetts	2,515	2,502	2,724	2,848	3,449	82.1	81.1	87.8	91.6	110.9
Michigan	5,331	6,540	7,143	6,669	8,622	109.2	133.2	144.8	134.7	174.1
Minnesota	2,246	2,313	2,755	2,848	3,081	91.9	93.7	110.8	113.5	122.8
Mississippi	1,647	1,535	1,526	1,657	3,766	119.7	111.0	109.9	118.7	269.7
Missouri	1,923	2,095	2,928	3,820	5,013	70.6	76.4	106.0	137.3	180.2
Montana	371	449	625	679	685	82.4	99.5	137.9	148.4	149.7
Nebraska	769	680	1,128	1,244	1,391	91.1	80.1	132.2	144.8	161.9
Nevada	893	1,239	1,558	1,552	1,821	86.8	115.9	140.7	135.9	159.5
New Hampshire	241	341	389	420	471	39.5	55.0	62.0	66.2	74.2
New Jersey	1,279	1,948	1,962	2,332	2,945	31.3	47.1	47.0	55.5	70.1
New Mexico	1,001	1,237	1,464	1,485	2,151	111.8	137.4	160.5	161.0	233.2
New York†	4,436	8,042	9,885	13,106	14,031	48.4	87.3	106.8	141.3	151.3
North Carolina	3,359	3,473	4,340	4,379	5,051	84.8	86.4	106.3	106.0	122.3
North Dakota	246	346	429	567	601	76.9	108.9	135.5	179.0	189.7
Ohio	5,819	7,603	7,926	8,215	8,189	105.5	137.4	142.7	147.6	147.1
Oklahoma	1,616	1,878	2,040	2,023	2,129	95.2	110.0	118.6	116.8	123.0
Oregon	1,915	2,012	1,976	2,098	2,600	112.5	116.7	113.1	118.6	147.0
Pennsylvania	5,086	5,850	8,244	9,682	10,282	85.7	98.4	138.2	161.7	171.7
Rhode Island	663	715	775	768	936	131.3	140.3	150.6	148.1	180.6
South Carolina	1,127	1,731	1,800	1,813	2,456	57.7	87.7	90.2	89.8	121.7
South Dakota	523	510	606	742	708	139.4	135.5	160.3	195.3	186.4
Tennessee	3,421	3,455	3,417	5,711	6,278	123.2	123.3	120.9	200.2	220.1
Texas	11,829	12,033	11,964	11,594	12,619	113.7	113.3	110.5	105.3	114.6
Utah	580	882	1,044	1,103	1,137	51.6	77.2	89.9	93.4	96.3
Vermont	94	115	208	232	276	31.5	38.3	68.8	76.3	90.8
Virginia	2,359	3,107	3,416	3,868	5,024	67.7	88.0	95.4	106.5	138.3
Washington	3,483	3,472	3,931	4,456	4,800	118.3	116.3	130.0	145.8	157.0
West Virginia	350	371	386	472	649	39.8	42.3	44.0	53.5	73.5
Wisconsin	4,006	4,191	4,669	5,015	5,290	150.9	156.9	173.6	185.2	195.4
Wyoming	140	160	189	243	262	56.3	64.4	75.3	96.3	103.8
U.S. TOTAL§	137,957	157,304	179,585	190,244	210,396	99.6	112.3	126.8	133.0	147.1
Northeast	16,011	21,255	26,725	32,049	35,139	61.7	81.5	101.8	121.6	133.3
Midwest	35,122	40,895	48,007	47,753	51,203	111.1	128.7	150.2	148.6	159.4
South	47,903	52,024	55,807	58,414	66,348	97.3	104.2	110.2	113.8	129.3
West	38,921	43,130	49,046	52,028	57,706	122.8	133.7	149.5	156.6	173.7
Guam	95	84	87	108	140	119.6	103.8	105.8	129.4	167.7
Puerto Rico	469	435	334	368	348	25.5	23.5	18.0	19.7	18.7
Virgin Islands	23	15	19	64	71	44.3	29.3	37.4	123.2	136.7
OUTLYING AREAS	587	534	440	540	559	29.8	27.0	22.1	27.0	27.9
TOTAL	138,544	157,838	180,025	190,784	210,955	98.7	111.1	125.3	131.5	145.4

*The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

†New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. The number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting).

§Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., and rates exclude population of states that did not report. Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table.

Table 6. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	Detroit, MI	12,718	1,358.3
2	St Louis, MO	4,130	1,243.1
3	Richmond, VA	2,326	1,194.5
4	Rochester, NY	2,862	1,156.2
5	Philadelphia, PA	16,723	1,130.4
6	Kansas City, MO	5,033	1,105.6
7	Baltimore, MD	6,651	1,057.9
8	Buffalo, NY	3,152	987.8
9	Milwaukee, WI	9,131	978.4
10	New Orleans, LA	4,347	926.8
11	Memphis, TN	7,535	831.5
12	Newark, NJ	2,331	772.4
13	Albuquerque, NM	4,406	757.8
14	Indianapolis, IN	6,124	709.4
15	Chicago, IL	21,603	703.3
16	Denver, CO	3,840	688.8
17	Minneapolis, MN	2,630	682.0
18	Boston, MA	4,018	680.8
19	Norfolk, VA	1,629	673.9
20	Atlanta, GA	5,388	658.4
21	Washington, DC	3,493	618.9
22	Omaha, NE	2,785	584.2
23	Toledo, OH	2,606	573.7
24	Oklahoma City, OK	2,430	558.1
25	Cincinnati, OH	4,574	555.5
26	San Antonio, TX	6,695	550.8
27	Jacksonville, FL	4,396	537.8
28	Birmingham, AL	3,404	517.2
29	Fort Worth, TX	2,965	512.6
30	Houston, TX	10,196	501.8
31	Portland, OR	2,623	490.5
32	Dallas, TX	5,852	483.4
33	Honolulu, HI	4,347	481.6
34	San Francisco, CA	3,618	481.3
35	Austin, TX	3,244	479.0
36	Sacramento, CA	6,227	467.9
37	Nashville, TN	2,664	467.5
38	Corpus Christi, TX	1,297	464.9
39	Tulsa, OK	1,766	442.4
40	Jersey City, NJ	1,041	433.9
41	New York City, NY	34,378	425.2
42	Los Angeles, CA	38,441	416.0
43	Charlotte, NC	3,053	405.8
44	El Paso, TX	2,234	382.5
45	Wichita, KS	1,765	381.3
46	Cleveland, OH	5,151	377.7
47	San Diego, CA	10,876	371.1
48	Columbus, OH	3,883	356.6
49	Dayton, OH	1,950	353.1
50	Des Moines, IA	1,340	344.8
51	Oakland, CA	4,938	338.0
52	Pittsburgh, PA	4,253	337.2
53	San Jose, CA	5,545	330.4
54	Phoenix, AZ	10,599	312.7
55	Seattle, WA	5,334	302.8
56	Tampa, FL	2,964	276.1
57	Yonkers, NY	531	262.7
58	St Petersburg, FL	2,425	261.8
59	Louisville, KY	1,758	251.5
60	Tucson, AZ	2,209	247.4
61	Akron, OH	1,247	228.1
62	Miami, FL	4,933	210.7
63	St Paul, MN	556	197.1

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state. City-specific STD incidence rates should be considered estimates since population data may be estimated from county census data, approximating city jurisdictions for many areas. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

†Excludes cities in outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 1,133 cases and rate of 110.3).

Table 7. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	990	1,162	1,249	1,316	1,247	182.1	213.2	228.6	240.7	228.1
Albuquerque, NM	2,368	3,139	3,531	3,390	4,406	424.7	557.8	615.5	583.0	757.8
Atlanta, GA	5,558	6,426	5,560	5,999	5,388	679.8	778.7	673.6	733.1	658.4
Austin, TX	3,113	3,317	3,678	3,393	3,244	491.7	507.9	547.2	501.0	479.0
Baltimore, MD	5,433	5,405	6,267	6,413	6,651	837.4	837.6	981.3	1,020.1	1,057.9
Birmingham, AL	3,601	2,957	3,650	2,698	3,404	543.9	447.0	552.1	409.9	517.2
Boston, MA	3,229	2,935	3,320	3,751	4,018	539.7	488.6	555.0	635.6	680.8
Buffalo, NY*	722	2,379	2,217	2,318	3,152	224.3	741.3	692.0	726.4	987.8
Charlotte, NC	1,873	1,936	2,778	3,046	3,053	267.4	268.6	376.4	404.9	405.8
Chicago, IL	19,792	22,420	24,673	23,466	21,603	641.1	725.6	799.3	763.9	703.3
Cincinnati, OH	4,715	4,594	4,566	4,471	4,574	558.6	546.8	547.7	542.9	555.5
Cleveland, OH	3,961	4,811	4,924	5,447	5,151	284.5	347.2	357.1	399.4	377.7
Columbus, OH	4,298	4,850	4,581	4,155	3,883	401.0	448.5	421.5	381.6	356.6
Corpus Christi, TX	1,525	1,458	1,433	1,241	1,297	549.8	526.7	514.5	444.9	464.9
Dallas, TX	9,976	10,249	9,561	6,892	5,852	835.8	843.8	789.8	569.3	483.4
Dayton, OH	1,176	2,066	1,723	1,939	1,950	210.6	371.6	310.7	351.1	353.1
Denver, CO	3,164	4,186	4,546	3,743	3,840	568.5	743.2	811.2	671.4	688.8
Des Moines, IA	1,075	1,122	1,322	1,456	1,340	286.0	294.8	342.8	374.7	344.8
Detroit, MI	9,989	11,552	11,374	10,405	12,718	1,050.9	1,219.2	1,204.8	1,111.3	1,358.3
El Paso, TX	2,225	2,356	2,287	2,145	2,234	393.6	412.2	396.0	367.2	382.5
Fort Worth, TX	4,214	4,142	4,005	3,067	2,965	782.8	750.8	706.8	530.2	512.6
Honolulu, HI	2,932	3,473	3,801	4,558	4,347	334.7	392.8	424.2	504.9	481.6
Houston, TX	12,213	11,289	11,768	9,119	10,196	651.1	590.2	585.5	448.8	501.8
Indianapolis, IN	5,506	6,611	6,593	6,565	6,124	639.8	765.4	763.6	760.5	709.4
Jacksonville, FL	3,501	3,551	3,926	4,566	4,396	449.0	448.0	487.0	558.5	537.8
Jersey City, NJ	624	893	678	923	1,041	259.2	368.2	280.7	384.7	433.9
Kansas City, MO	3,128	2,747	3,348	4,351	5,033	691.4	605.0	734.3	955.8	1,105.6
Los Angeles, CA	31,074	32,706	35,544	37,363	38,441	347.7	361.1	387.2	404.4	416.0
Louisville, KY	1,656	1,952	2,176	2,084	1,758	238.6	280.5	311.7	298.1	251.5
Memphis, TN	4,967	5,418	5,548	6,468	7,535	552.9	601.8	612.6	713.8	831.5
Miami, FL	3,032	3,800	4,711	4,431	4,933	134.1	165.5	202.0	189.3	210.7
Milwaukee, WI	9,018	8,224	8,553	8,416	9,131	959.7	876.3	912.7	901.8	978.4
Minneapolis, MN	2,652	2,614	2,868	2,847	2,630	689.6	675.9	742.9	738.3	682.0
Nashville, TN	2,403	2,086	2,157	2,653	2,664	421.5	365.2	377.9	465.6	467.5
New Orleans, LA	3,817	3,871	4,340	4,675	4,347	789.2	809.1	916.2	996.7	926.8
New York City, NY	26,170	29,649	33,063	35,369	34,378	326.4	367.8	409.0	437.4	425.2
Newark, NJ	1,567	2,408	2,092	2,211	2,331	521.6	798.6	691.4	732.6	772.4
Norfolk, VA	1,093	1,475	1,350	1,263	1,629	466.2	626.5	564.8	522.5	673.9
Oakland, CA	4,975	4,682	4,623	4,880	4,938	342.9	317.4	314.0	334.0	338.0
Oklahoma City, OK	2,060	2,444	2,622	2,509	2,430	483.4	570.2	605.4	576.3	558.1
Omaha, NE	1,935	1,719	2,312	2,475	2,785	416.5	367.0	489.1	519.2	584.2
Philadelphia, PA	13,584	13,628	14,458	17,747	16,723	897.2	907.5	968.9	1,199.7	1,130.4
Phoenix, AZ	7,987	8,953	9,697	7,766	10,599	257.9	279.6	293.5	229.1	312.7
Pittsburgh, PA	2,885	3,444	4,145	4,175	4,253	225.4	270.3	326.4	331.0	337.2
Portland, OR	2,306	2,355	2,272	2,363	2,623	441.8	445.6	425.0	441.9	490.5
Richmond, VA	2,230	2,082	2,108	2,054	2,326	1,129.2	1,052.8	1,067.6	1,054.8	1,194.5
Rochester, NY*	115	1,064	1,625	3,026	2,862	46.5	430.1	655.0	1,222.4	1,156.2
Sacramento, CA	4,599	4,442	4,749	5,326	6,227	373.7	350.3	363.9	400.2	467.9
San Antonio, TX	5,871	5,749	5,777	6,193	6,695	510.9	492.8	483.6	509.5	550.8
San Diego, CA	8,591	9,166	10,286	10,432	10,876	304.1	319.4	353.9	355.9	371.1
San Francisco, CA	3,093	3,030	3,345	3,332	3,618	398.1	390.5	437.8	443.3	481.3
San Jose, CA	3,908	4,118	4,360	4,681	5,545	231.7	242.8	259.0	278.9	330.4
Seattle, WA	4,495	4,295	4,469	5,168	5,334	258.5	244.9	254.0	293.4	302.8
St Louis, MO	2,711	3,195	3,206	3,502	4,130	781.4	932.1	947.5	1,054.1	1,243.1
St Paul, MN	1,639	1,506	1,798	1,743	556	575.3	527.1	632.2	618.0	197.1
St Petersburg, FL	1,834	1,884	2,294	2,325	2,425	198.9	203.7	247.5	251.0	261.8
Tampa, FL	2,714	2,535	3,407	3,071	2,964	270.5	246.7	323.3	286.1	276.1
Toledo, OH	1,646	2,244	2,465	1,850	2,606	361.8	493.8	543.5	407.3	573.7
Tucson, AZ	1,786	2,700	2,580	2,426	2,209	210.4	312.7	292.8	271.7	247.4
Tulsa, OK	1,770	1,720	1,885	1,972	1,766	448.5	433.3	471.3	494.0	442.4
Washington, DC	3,205	3,286	3,305	3,168	3,493	560.7	572.7	578.9	561.4	618.9
Wichita, KS	1,457	1,465	1,602	1,818	1,765	321.2	320.6	346.8	392.7	381.3
Yonkers, NY*	379	373	456	534	531	190.4	186.0	226.3	264.1	262.7
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	296,125	318,308	339,607	343,149	353,163	424.3	451.8	478.1	481.8	495.8
San Juan, PR	966	1,076	1,058	803	1,133	94.6	105.2	103.2	78.2	110.3
TOTAL	297,091	319,384	340,665	343,952	354,296	419.5	446.9	472.8	476.0	490.3

*New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. Therefore, the number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers may be incomplete and their 2000 case rates may be underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting and Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

†Rates exclude population of cities that did not report. NR=No report

Table 8. Chlamydia — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	769	916	963	939	958	272.9	324.4	340.3	332.0	338.7
Albuquerque, NM	1,815	2,368	2,788	2,659	3,236	636.2	823.0	951.5	895.6	1,090.0
Atlanta, GA	4,468	5,152	4,349	4,630	4,203	1,076.4	1,229.7	1,037.3	1,118.0	1,014.9
Austin, TX	2,432	2,633	2,923	2,583	2,411	787.0	826.2	891.3	786.4	734.0
Baltimore, MD	4,828	4,825	5,490	5,533	5,582	1,394.8	1,400.1	1,608.1	1,646.8	1,661.4
Birmingham, AL	2,792	2,524	2,833	2,362	2,641	797.7	722.0	811.5	681.3	761.8
Boston, MA	2,360	2,086	2,423	2,634	2,768	762.0	670.6	781.9	863.7	907.6
Buffalo, NY*	528	1,731	1,637	1,749	2,364	314.4	1,034.6	980.9	1,053.2	1,423.6
Charlotte, NC	1,498	1,484	2,179	2,487	2,439	420.2	404.9	581.6	653.2	640.6
Chicago, IL	15,631	16,756	16,589	17,264	16,288	981.7	1,052.0	1,043.1	1,092.4	1,030.7
Cincinnati, OH	3,938	3,740	3,711	3,576	3,615	891.6	851.4	852.0	832.5	841.6
Cleveland, OH	3,183	3,635	3,718	4,081	3,791	433.3	497.6	511.6	568.1	527.8
Columbus, OH	3,185	3,336	3,127	3,254	3,046	577.9	600.6	560.6	583.7	546.4
Corpus Christi, TX	1,292	1,233	1,210	1,062	1,051	912.2	871.5	849.6	744.8	737.0
Dallas, TX	7,726	8,083	7,529	5,536	4,560	1,293.4	1,331.7	1,246.5	919.6	757.5
Dayton, OH	863	1,595	1,244	1,449	1,411	297.2	552.0	431.8	505.8	492.6
Denver, CO	2,190	2,962	3,181	2,648	2,612	795.6	1,063.5	1,148.3	964.0	950.9
Des Moines, IA	789	814	968	1,047	983	407.9	415.9	488.7	525.8	493.6
Detroit, MI	7,716	9,137	8,976	8,832	10,642	1,535.3	1,824.1	1,798.6	1,786.0	2,152.0
El Paso, TX	1,881	1,936	1,966	1,843	1,896	642.7	653.8	656.3	607.1	624.6
Fort Worth, TX	3,317	3,277	3,179	2,484	2,429	1,220.6	1,177.8	1,113.6	854.2	835.3
Honolulu, HI	2,239	2,574	2,829	3,350	3,239	513.1	583.5	632.7	743.2	718.6
Houston, TX	10,222	9,473	9,777	7,532	8,339	1,085.9	987.5	970.7	741.1	820.5
Indianapolis, IN	3,896	4,552	4,633	4,770	4,548	876.8	1,020.9	1,039.8	1,072.8	1,022.9
Jacksonville, FL	2,809	2,865	2,984	3,521	3,236	699.7	702.4	719.9	837.8	769.9
Jersey City, NJ	605	818	618	858	989	493.8	663.0	503.0	705.2	812.9
Kansas City, MO	2,763	2,396	2,773	3,184	3,589	1,178.4	1,018.7	1,174.7	1,353.5	1,525.6
Los Angeles, CA	23,056	24,358	25,587	26,645	27,315	510.1	532.1	551.9	570.9	585.2
Louisville, KY	1,301	1,511	1,696	1,581	1,273	359.2	416.2	465.9	435.2	350.4
Memphis, TN	3,943	4,378	4,546	4,944	5,735	840.3	930.8	961.1	1,047.0	1,214.5
Miami, FL	2,449	3,079	3,804	3,574	3,955	209.6	259.6	316.1	296.1	327.6
Milwaukee, WI	7,077	6,308	6,323	6,132	6,672	1,446.9	1,291.8	1,297.5	1,266.4	1,377.9
Minneapolis, MN	1,759	1,716	1,907	1,928	1,817	901.2	874.4	973.8	988.4	931.5
Nashville, TN	1,758	1,537	1,604	1,862	1,828	597.8	521.3	544.5	636.0	624.4
New Orleans, LA	2,772	2,958	3,305	3,702	3,389	1,078.6	1,164.1	1,313.7	1,488.5	1,362.6
New York City, NY	22,663	25,118	27,177	27,490	26,572	537.1	592.7	640.0	648.0	626.4
Newark, NJ	1,330	2,117	1,724	1,884	1,856	845.0	1,340.5	1,088.5	1,194.9	1,177.1
Norfolk, VA	964	1,251	1,172	1,068	1,313	841.3	1,089.4	1,012.1	919.2	1,130.1
Oakland, CA	3,851	3,562	3,562	3,770	3,811	521.7	474.4	475.2	508.1	513.6
Oklahoma City, OK	1,686	1,941	2,007	1,985	1,897	768.5	880.6	901.5	888.5	849.2
Omaha, NE	1,516	1,346	1,738	1,764	2,061	639.0	563.2	721.4	727.7	850.3
Philadelphia, PA	10,724	10,833	10,308	12,812	11,699	1,323.5	1,349.0	1,292.1	1,620.4	1,479.6
Phoenix, AZ	6,195	6,841	7,509	6,028	8,183	400.2	427.9	455.7	357.4	485.2
Pittsburgh, PA	2,398	2,798	3,204	3,179	3,192	355.9	417.6	480.2	480.5	482.5
Portland, OR	1,597	1,651	1,527	1,589	1,693	605.9	619.5	567.0	590.3	629.0
Richmond, VA	1,900	1,752	1,723	1,551	1,604	1,800.7	1,655.6	1,630.7	1,487.7	1,538.6
Rochester, NY*	86	807	1,218	2,128	1,949	67.1	630.2	949.3	1,662.6	1,522.8
Sacramento, CA	3,391	3,279	3,583	3,897	4,539	539.7	506.7	538.3	575.2	669.9
San Antonio, TX	4,767	4,632	4,654	5,149	5,382	807.9	773.9	759.8	827.5	865.0
San Diego, CA	6,371	6,510	7,285	7,694	7,908	453.6	455.9	504.0	528.8	543.5
San Francisco, CA	1,819	1,723	1,827	1,659	1,762	475.6	450.3	484.0	448.1	475.9
San Jose, CA	2,948	3,017	3,150	3,366	3,922	354.3	360.5	379.0	407.7	475.0
Seattle, WA	3,006	2,905	2,994	3,434	3,568	343.9	329.6	338.5	388.6	403.7
St Louis, MO	2,362	2,787	2,665	2,955	3,186	1,284.1	1,533.6	1,485.6	1,680.2	1,811.5
St Paul, MN	1,154	1,098	1,318	1,267	403	781.6	742.0	895.5	868.3	276.2
St Petersburg, FL	1,511	1,522	1,844	1,887	1,951	313.0	314.6	380.6	390.5	403.7
Tampa, FL	2,319	2,112	2,774	2,446	2,444	452.7	403.0	516.7	448.1	447.7
Toledo, OH	1,348	1,801	1,944	1,464	2,043	570.7	764.2	827.4	623.7	870.3
Tucson, AZ	1,411	2,058	1,927	1,835	1,566	325.4	466.1	427.4	402.5	343.5
Tulsa, OK	1,485	1,406	1,561	1,613	1,426	730.7	688.9	759.9	788.7	697.2
Washington, DC	2,786	2,807	2,825	2,695	2,948	921.0	925.4	937.8	903.6	988.4
Wichita, KS	1,134	1,166	1,315	1,507	1,417	494.4	504.5	562.8	645.3	606.8
Yonkers, NY*	327	326	380	431	415	314.9	312.2	362.6	410.5	395.3
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	232,899	247,912	258,284	260,782	265,560	650.5	686.4	709.7	715.7	728.8
San Juan, PR	761	901	925	670	989	143.3	169.3	173.5	125.4	185.1
TOTAL	233,660	248,813	259,209	261,452	266,549	643.1	678.8	702.0	707.2	721.0

*New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. Therefore, the number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers may be incomplete and their 2000 case rates may be underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting and Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

†Rates exclude population of cities that did not report. Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. NR = No report.

Table 9. Chlamydia — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	216	243	271	294	275	82.5	92.5	102.9	111.4	104.2
Albuquerque, NM	521	654	723	716	1,164	191.3	237.8	257.6	251.6	409.1
Atlanta, GA	1,079	1,273	1,185	1,337	1,145	268.1	313.4	291.7	330.8	283.3
Austin, TX	676	683	751	802	752	208.6	204.2	218.2	230.0	215.6
Baltimore, MD	550	580	777	880	1,069	181.7	192.9	261.4	300.7	365.2
Birmingham, AL	700	433	815	333	763	224.3	138.8	261.2	106.9	245.0
Boston, MA	869	849	896	1,111	1,248	301.1	293.1	310.8	389.5	437.6
Buffalo, NY*	194	648	580	569	788	126.1	421.9	377.9	371.8	514.9
Charlotte, NC	375	452	599	559	614	109.0	127.6	164.9	150.4	165.2
Chicago, IL	4,160	5,660	8,084	6,201	5,314	278.2	378.0	540.3	415.8	356.3
Cincinnati, OH	748	818	820	857	904	185.9	204.0	206.0	217.6	229.5
Cleveland, OH	748	1,145	1,179	1,336	1,322	113.7	174.8	180.7	206.9	204.8
Columbus, OH	1,071	1,434	1,396	861	799	205.6	272.7	263.9	162.0	150.3
Corpus Christi, TX	233	225	223	179	246	171.6	166.3	163.9	131.3	180.4
Dallas, TX	2,151	2,105	2,001	1,352	1,283	360.8	346.4	329.9	222.2	210.8
Dayton, OH	302	460	475	484	527	112.6	172.3	178.3	182.1	198.3
Denver, CO	974	1,219	1,363	1,095	1,222	346.2	428.1	480.9	387.2	432.1
Des Moines, IA	286	307	351	404	356	156.7	166.0	187.1	213.2	187.9
Detroit, MI	2,273	2,415	2,398	1,573	2,076	507.4	540.8	538.9	356.0	469.9
El Paso, TX	343	420	320	301	338	125.8	152.4	115.1	107.3	120.5
Fort Worth, TX	888	858	813	577	534	333.1	313.8	289.1	200.6	185.6
Honolulu, HI	683	898	972	1,208	1,108	155.4	202.7	216.6	267.3	245.2
Houston, TX	1,971	1,804	1,981	1,581	1,825	210.9	189.2	197.6	155.7	179.7
Indianapolis, IN	1,604	2,045	1,909	1,741	1,569	385.4	489.3	456.8	415.9	374.8
Jacksonville, FL	692	686	942	1,045	1,160	182.9	178.3	240.5	263.1	292.1
Jersey City, NJ	19	72	58	63	50	16.1	60.4	48.9	53.3	42.3
Kansas City, MO	365	351	575	1,167	1,444	167.5	160.4	261.5	530.6	656.5
Los Angeles, CA	8,000	8,307	9,910	10,676	11,054	181.1	185.4	218.1	233.5	241.8
Louisville, KY	352	439	477	499	481	106.1	131.8	142.8	148.6	143.3
Memphis, TN	1,024	1,040	1,002	1,524	1,800	238.6	241.9	231.6	351.2	414.8
Miami, FL	583	721	907	857	978	53.3	64.9	80.3	75.6	86.2
Milwaukee, WI	1,935	1,881	2,210	2,222	2,459	429.5	417.8	491.3	494.9	547.7
Minneapolis, MN	893	898	961	919	813	471.5	471.4	505.2	482.2	426.6
Nashville, TN	645	549	553	791	836	233.7	198.7	200.2	285.5	301.7
New Orleans, LA	1,045	913	972	957	909	461.0	407.0	437.7	434.4	412.6
New York City, NY	3,377	4,477	5,850	7,670	7,716	88.9	117.1	152.4	199.6	200.8
Newark, NJ	234	291	366	325	473	163.6	202.6	253.9	225.5	328.2
Norfolk, VA	129	222	178	192	313	107.6	184.1	144.4	152.9	249.3
Oakland, CA	1,075	1,080	1,050	1,110	1,119	150.8	149.1	145.3	154.4	155.6
Oklahoma City, OK	374	503	615	524	533	180.9	241.6	292.2	247.2	251.4
Omaha, NE	416	373	569	704	715	183.0	162.6	245.5	300.5	305.2
Philadelphia, PA	2,860	2,795	4,150	4,935	5,024	406.4	400.0	597.6	716.6	729.5
Phoenix, AZ	1,792	2,112	2,188	1,737	2,414	115.7	131.7	132.1	102.0	141.8
Pittsburgh, PA	487	646	941	994	1,061	80.3	106.9	156.1	165.7	176.9
Portland, OR	709	704	745	774	930	274.4	268.8	280.8	291.4	350.1
Richmond, VA	329	329	385	501	721	357.8	357.8	419.4	553.7	796.9
Rochester, NY*	29	257	407	898	913	24.3	215.4	339.7	751.1	763.7
Sacramento, CA	1,171	1,101	1,137	1,396	1,644	194.4	177.3	177.8	213.7	251.7
San Antonio, TX	1,096	1,110	1,121	1,043	1,310	196.0	195.4	192.6	175.8	220.8
San Diego, CA	2,072	2,232	2,641	2,715	2,844	145.8	154.8	180.7	184.0	192.7
San Francisco, CA	1,274	1,307	1,499	1,643	1,823	323.0	332.3	387.7	430.7	477.9
San Jose, CA	937	1,065	1,155	1,299	1,592	109.6	124.0	135.5	152.3	186.7
Seattle, WA	1,489	1,390	1,475	1,734	1,766	172.1	159.3	168.6	197.6	201.2
St Louis, MO	349	408	541	547	944	214.1	253.4	340.3	349.9	603.8
St Paul, MN	485	408	480	476	153	353.3	296.2	349.9	349.7	112.4
St Petersburg, FL	323	362	450	438	474	73.5	82.1	101.8	98.9	107.0
Tampa, FL	395	423	633	625	520	80.4	84.0	122.4	118.5	98.6
Toledo, OH	288	430	509	379	551	131.7	196.6	232.9	172.7	251.1
Tucson, AZ	375	642	653	590	640	90.3	152.2	151.7	135.0	146.5
Tulsa, OK	285	314	324	359	340	148.9	162.8	166.6	184.4	174.6
Washington, DC	405	451	459	450	529	150.5	166.7	170.2	169.1	198.8
Wichita, KS	323	299	287	311	348	144.1	132.4	125.7	135.6	151.7
Yonkers, NY*	52	47	76	103	116	54.6	48.9	78.6	106.0	119.4
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	62,298	69,263	80,333	81,543	86,751	183.3	201.8	231.9	234.4	249.3
San Juan, PR	205	175	133	133	144	41.8	35.6	27.0	27.0	29.2
TOTAL	62,503	69,438	80,466	81,676	86,895	181.3	199.4	229.1	231.5	246.3

*New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. The State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. Therefore, the number of chlamydia cases reported in 2000 by the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers may be incomplete and their 2000 case rates may be underestimated. See Appendix (Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting and Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

†Rates exclude population of cities that did not report. Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. NR = No report.

Table 10. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	14,468	931	13,537	70.2	8.8	134.8
	15-19	266,583	35,415	231,167	1,318.6	340.8	2,352.5
	20-24	249,360	50,103	199,257	1,302.8	512.2	2,129.1
	25-29	94,263	24,507	69,756	489.3	251.4	732.8
	30-34	39,509	12,216	27,292	191.9	117.9	266.8
	35-39	18,935	6,791	12,144	83.7	60.2	107.1
	40-44	8,442	3,318	5,123	37.5	29.7	45.1
	45-54	5,601	2,499	3,102	14.7	13.4	16.0
	55-64	1,110	494	617	4.5	4.2	4.9
	65+	997	339	658	2.8	2.3	3.2
	TOTAL	701,339	137,233	564,106	248.5	99.1	392.4
2001	10-14	15,031	1,042	13,989	71.9	9.7	137.2
	15-19	288,333	39,064	249,269	1,422.4	374.8	2,531.3
	20-24	285,589	58,597	226,992	1,448.8	581.3	2,357.0
	25-29	106,914	27,896	79,018	562.0	289.1	842.8
	30-34	45,255	14,493	30,763	217.7	138.4	298.0
	35-39	21,516	7,953	13,563	96.4	71.4	121.4
	40-44	9,940	4,124	5,816	43.6	36.4	50.6
	45-54	6,415	2,943	3,472	16.4	15.3	17.4
	55-64	1,282	638	644	5.1	5.2	4.9
	65+	919	313	606	2.6	2.1	2.9
	TOTAL	783,127	157,623	625,504	274.5	112.5	430.7
2002	10-14	15,294	1,076	14,218	72.4	9.9	137.9
	15-19	299,863	42,433	257,429	1,471.6	405.2	2,599.0
	20-24	305,400	66,991	238,408	1,510.9	647.3	2,417.1
	25-29	116,422	32,497	83,925	613.7	337.1	899.3
	30-34	50,339	16,847	33,492	240.2	159.5	322.2
	35-39	23,411	9,298	14,113	106.8	84.9	128.8
	40-44	11,405	5,122	6,283	49.6	44.9	54.2
	45-54	7,644	3,652	3,992	19.1	18.6	19.6
	55-64	1,451	746	705	5.5	5.8	5.1
	65+	812	296	516	2.3	2.0	2.5
	TOTAL	834,503	180,039	654,464	289.4	127.1	446.1
2003	10-14	14,911	1,061	13,849	70.4	9.8	134.0
	15-19	310,505	44,331	266,175	1,516.3	421.4	2,672.5
	20-24	324,411	71,476	252,936	1,565.1	670.3	2,513.3
	25-29	124,890	34,916	89,974	651.6	357.3	957.7
	30-34	53,572	17,810	35,762	258.7	170.4	348.7
	35-39	24,658	9,772	14,886	115.2	91.1	139.4
	40-44	12,287	5,675	6,612	53.5	49.8	57.2
	45-54	8,214	4,012	4,202	20.1	20.0	20.2
	55-64	1,653	883	770	5.9	6.6	5.3
	65+	776	323	453	2.2	2.2	2.2
	TOTAL	877,478	190,723	686,755	301.7	133.3	464.7
2004	10-14	14,817	1,172	13,646	69.9	10.8	132.0
	15-19	323,246	48,209	275,036	1,578.5	458.3	2,761.5
	20-24	344,159	79,410	264,749	1,660.4	744.7	2,630.7
	25-29	137,041	39,374	97,667	714.9	402.9	1,039.5
	30-34	56,759	19,353	37,406	274.1	185.2	364.8
	35-39	26,486	10,647	15,839	123.7	99.3	148.3
	40-44	13,626	6,397	7,229	59.3	56.1	62.6
	45-54	9,251	4,602	4,649	22.7	23.0	22.4
	55-64	1,885	993	892	6.8	7.4	6.2
	65+	755	335	420	2.1	2.2	2.0
	TOTAL	929,462	210,935	718,527	319.6	147.5	486.2

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

Table 11A. Chlamydia — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

	Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	3,140	110	3,031	7,428	536	6,892	2,044	194	1,850	180	13	167	288	12	276
	15-19	74,657	6,965	67,691	117,722	18,296	99,426	39,526	5,986	33,540	3,865	484	3,381	4,634	597	4,037
	20-24	67,922	12,108	55,814	104,067	22,997	81,070	43,525	8,741	34,785	4,379	820	3,559	4,268	627	3,641
	25-29	21,679	5,274	16,406	37,556	11,151	26,404	20,619	4,694	15,925	2,117	535	1,582	1,784	313	1,470
	30-34	8,389	2,523	5,867	15,044	5,620	9,424	9,168	2,237	6,931	1,141	270	871	872	181	690
	35-39	4,249	1,621	2,628	7,423	3,105	4,318	3,782	1,024	2,758	633	172	461	497	105	393
	40-44	2,090	862	1,228	3,234	1,512	1,723	1,544	468	1,076	283	93	190	247	57	189
	45-54	1,385	689	696	2,068	1,140	927	968	279	689	231	86	145	183	41	141
	55-64	313	167	146	372	193	178	153	46	107	54	22	32	45	14	31
	65+	295	114	181	378	131	247	137	39	99	31	21	10	14	2	12
	TOTAL	184,555	30,554	154,001	296,248	64,943	231,306	121,849	23,840	98,009	12,932	2,522	10,410	12,865	1,967	10,898
2001	10-14	3,203	122	3,081	7,271	523	6,748	2,176	225	1,951	134	7	127	245	12	233
	15-19	79,923	7,591	72,331	122,896	19,374	103,522	42,630	6,852	35,778	3,907	514	3,393	4,820	601	4,220
	20-24	79,134	14,649	64,485	115,191	26,365	88,827	49,029	10,255	38,774	4,815	905	3,910	4,255	683	3,572
	25-29	24,529	6,214	18,315	41,444	12,463	28,981	23,461	5,493	17,968	2,364	536	1,828	1,978	373	1,605
	30-34	9,779	3,137	6,642	16,909	6,553	10,356	10,347	2,698	7,649	1,140	291	848	878	150	728
	35-39	4,814	1,909	2,905	8,034	3,577	4,457	4,478	1,193	3,285	639	213	426	488	102	385
	40-44	2,369	1,057	1,311	3,795	1,904	1,892	1,833	536	1,297	286	85	202	247	59	189
	45-54	1,631	831	800	2,492	1,352	1,140	962	299	663	209	61	149	184	52	132
	55-64	371	191	179	479	291	188	169	62	107	44	17	28	24	8	17
	65+	199	63	136	371	149	222	143	43	100	29	13	16	6	4	2
	TOTAL	206,348	35,882	170,467	319,667	72,769	246,898	135,617	27,792	107,824	13,590	2,646	10,943	13,164	2,049	11,115
2002	10-14	3,349	94	3,255	8,245	665	7,580	2,308	234	2,074	160	6	153	291	13	278
	15-19	87,116	8,455	78,660	138,051	22,908	115,143	48,145	7,609	40,536	3,927	479	3,448	5,158	698	4,461
	20-24	91,120	17,951	73,169	130,338	31,430	98,908	56,493	12,380	44,113	5,821	1,137	4,684	5,089	847	4,242
	25-29	29,455	7,780	21,674	47,920	15,117	32,803	27,621	6,808	20,813	2,922	709	2,213	2,175	434	1,741
	30-34	11,867	3,978	7,889	20,437	8,111	12,326	12,636	3,259	9,377	1,621	446	1,176	1,067	214	853
	35-39	5,723	2,500	3,223	9,450	4,329	5,121	5,554	1,611	3,943	833	224	610	574	146	428
	40-44	2,892	1,422	1,469	4,821	2,503	2,319	2,350	740	1,609	446	114	332	332	89	243
	45-54	2,129	1,165	964	3,142	1,690	1,452	1,404	435	970	384	130	253	198	57	141
	55-64	410	282	128	580	309	271	269	88	182	82	23	59	36	10	26
	65+	226	68	158	376	166	210	141	37	104	20	7	13	10	4	7
	TOTAL	234,839	43,913	190,925	364,513	87,744	276,769	157,458	33,453	124,005	16,276	3,300	12,976	14,981	2,538	12,444
2003	10-14	3,336	116	3,219	8,320	721	7,600	2,210	166	2,044	145	7	139	302	19	283
	15-19	93,457	8,820	84,637	147,549	25,606	121,944	48,899	7,407	41,493	4,071	445	3,627	5,517	815	4,702
	20-24	103,138	20,467	82,671	138,950	34,080	104,871	58,996	12,572	46,424	6,046	1,156	4,890	5,428	1,001	4,427
	25-29	33,634	9,219	24,415	52,640	16,408	36,232	28,313	6,876	21,437	3,120	810	2,310	2,385	477	1,908
	30-34	13,149	4,309	8,839	22,401	8,645	13,756	13,001	3,502	9,499	1,830	493	1,337	1,066	238	828
	35-39	6,091	2,586	3,505	10,340	4,799	5,541	5,728	1,644	4,084	876	252	624	630	158	472
	40-44	3,331	1,689	1,642	5,339	2,859	2,480	2,355	733	1,622	434	124	310	339	75	264
	45-54	2,420	1,347	1,073	3,440	1,879	1,561	1,418	454	964	378	131	247	210	55	155
	55-64	524	326	198	635	361	273	293	113	180	89	33	56	51	15	36
	65+	277	112	165	301	144	158	130	37	93	22	14	8	17	3	14
	TOTAL	259,808	49,115	210,693	390,660	95,741	294,918	161,629	33,576	128,053	17,042	3,469	13,573	15,964	2,859	13,105
2004	10-14	3,193	122	3,071	8,497	758	7,740	2,148	222	1,927	117	5	112	266	31	236
	15-19	94,906	9,448	85,457	157,175	28,113	129,062	49,315	7,746	41,569	3,292	432	2,860	5,542	776	4,766
	20-24	109,044	22,116	86,928	149,309	38,276	111,033	59,662	13,423	46,240	5,388	1,126	4,262	5,800	1,169	4,631
	25-29	37,633	10,480	27,153	58,383	18,576	39,807	29,318	7,386	21,932	2,735	703	2,032	2,605	548	2,057
	30-34	13,781	4,557	9,224	24,062	9,626	14,436	13,262	3,558	9,703	1,633	460	1,173	1,205	287	919
	35-39	6,497	2,712	3,784	11,285	5,255	6,030	5,908	1,771	4,137	863	288	575	645	160	485
	40-44	3,795	1,937	1,858	5,879	3,135	2,745	2,523	825	1,698	452	148	304	331	90	241
	45-54	2,503	1,337	1,165	4,174	2,315	1,859	1,407	500	907	437	166	271	264	81	183
	55-64	585	356	229	786	439	346	292	117	174	79	24	55	40	7	33
	65+	253	117	136	280	141	140	117	37	80	23	6	17	19	7	11
	TOTAL	272,560	53,302	219,258	420,546	106,853	313,693	164,182	35,654	128,528	15,034	3,359	11,675	16,741	3,164	13,577

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 10 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 3-5 for sex-specific cases and rates and overall totals**. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded: 2000 (CO, DC, MI, NY); 2001 (CO, DC, MD, NJ, NY); 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, NJ); 2004; (CO, DC, HI, NJ). Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 11B. Chlamydia — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	27.0	1.8	53.7	266.9	38.0	502.6	71.2	13.2	132.0	25.5	3.6	48.7	133.0	10.6	259.8	2000
15-19	649.8	118.5	1,206.5	4,542.0	1,394.8	7,767.0	1,394.3	396.9	2,528.2	514.7	126.5	918.3	2,258.7	570.5	4,017.6	
20-24	645.8	227.5	1,074.5	4,485.4	2,031.1	6,824.7	1,418.8	515.4	2,535.6	549.4	205.5	894.2	2,529.5	733.8	4,369.2	
25-29	204.4	98.7	312.0	1,716.2	1,067.7	2,308.5	675.8	283.6	1,140.8	226.5	116.2	333.4	1,148.5	402.7	1,896.7	
30-34	70.5	42.1	99.3	666.2	524.3	794.5	325.9	148.3	531.2	125.5	60.9	186.9	556.1	232.4	877.2	
35-39	30.7	23.4	38.0	304.8	270.6	335.2	149.6	77.2	229.6	72.7	40.9	102.3	285.3	123.1	439.7	
40-44	14.5	12.0	17.1	137.5	136.6	138.3	74.7	44.0	107.3	35.0	24.3	44.6	145.8	70.5	215.1	
45-54	5.4	5.5	5.4	58.2	69.1	48.8	34.7	20.1	49.2	17.5	14.1	20.4	68.5	32.1	102.5	
55-64	1.8	2.0	1.7	18.5	21.4	16.1	10.2	6.5	13.5	7.3	6.4	8.2	29.8	19.6	39.3	
65+	1.1	1.1	1.2	15.7	14.2	16.7	8.9	5.9	11.1	4.0	6.5	2.2	10.6	3.8	15.7	
TOTAL	105.9	35.8	173.1	978.2	449.8	1,459.6	384.7	145.7	639.8	129.2	52.1	201.5	590.2	183.0	986.1	
10-14	27.6	2.1	54.6	264.2	37.5	497.8	74.1	14.9	136.2	19.4	1.9	37.8	110.4	10.6	213.5	2001
15-19	693.7	128.4	1,289.5	4,870.0	1,510.8	8,340.6	1,544.1	471.6	2,735.5	546.9	141.2	967.9	2,270.1	554.2	4,058.5	
20-24	725.0	265.4	1,195.0	4,938.4	2,304.2	7,474.9	1,603.7	604.8	2,847.8	617.6	233.2	998.6	2,379.7	753.8	4,048.7	
25-29	239.2	120.0	360.7	1,983.4	1,245.4	2,661.9	754.2	323.1	1,274.0	260.6	120.9	394.1	1,258.6	472.3	2,052.7	
30-34	83.0	52.9	113.6	782.2	638.3	912.4	359.5	174.5	574.4	124.0	65.1	179.8	550.8	188.7	909.7	
35-39	36.2	28.6	43.8	351.1	331.2	368.9	175.1	88.3	272.1	75.1	51.7	97.1	281.0	120.3	435.3	
40-44	16.5	14.8	18.3	166.8	177.7	157.0	86.6	49.0	126.7	36.6	23.0	48.8	142.2	70.3	208.7	
45-54	6.3	6.5	6.1	70.1	81.7	60.0	33.4	20.8	46.2	16.0	10.1	21.0	65.5	38.4	90.7	
55-64	2.1	2.3	2.0	24.3	32.9	17.4	11.1	8.6	13.3	6.0	4.9	7.0	15.2	9.9	20.1	
65+	0.8	0.6	0.9	15.8	16.5	15.4	9.1	6.4	11.1	3.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	6.1	2.7	
TOTAL	118.7	42.1	192.4	1,083.9	516.8	1,602.2	423.8	167.9	698.2	138.3	55.8	215.0	587.8	185.6	978.7	
10-14	27.4	1.5	54.7	266.2	42.3	496.7	67.9	13.5	125.0	20.2	1.6	39.7	128.8	11.3	249.7	2002
15-19	715.7	135.2	1,329.6	4,887.6	1,595.0	8,294.0	1,566.1	475.4	2,751.1	489.7	117.4	875.6	2,356.2	624.1	4,164.2	
20-24	772.3	300.6	1,255.8	4,847.2	2,371.6	7,252.9	1,626.9	645.4	2,838.4	647.3	255.0	1,033.5	2,665.7	874.5	4,512.4	
25-29	274.7	144.0	407.6	2,066.4	1,365.9	2,706.0	765.5	343.7	1,278.6	281.0	141.1	411.8	1,346.7	534.8	2,167.7	
30-34	95.4	63.5	127.7	831.5	697.2	952.2	368.7	177.3	590.3	144.0	81.7	202.5	647.3	260.2	1,032.3	
35-39	41.9	36.5	47.3	367.6	358.1	376.1	184.3	101.5	276.4	81.9	45.4	116.3	329.7	171.2	482.5	
40-44	19.0	18.7	19.3	185.2	205.0	167.6	92.7	56.7	131.0	47.6	25.6	67.6	183.8	102.2	259.6	
45-54	7.6	8.4	6.9	75.3	87.7	64.7	40.2	24.9	55.4	24.4	17.9	30.0	66.5	39.6	91.2	
55-64	2.1	3.0	1.3	24.5	29.4	20.6	14.3	9.8	18.3	9.0	5.4	12.1	20.5	11.6	28.7	
65+	0.8	0.6	1.0	13.9	16.1	12.6	7.5	4.6	9.6	2.2	1.8	2.4	6.6	5.6	7.4	
TOTAL	126.9	48.4	202.2	1,087.8	550.3	1,575.9	423.4	174.3	688.8	140.4	59.1	216.0	644.8	221.6	1,056.2	
10-14	26.8	1.8	53.1	257.1	43.8	477.2	63.5	9.3	120.3	18.1	1.6	35.6	132.8	16.1	252.4	2003
15-19	747.8	137.3	1,393.3	5,004.5	1,711.0	8,399.4	1,586.1	463.0	2,797.2	502.0	106.7	919.6	2,472.4	717.0	4,295.6	
20-24	836.7	327.1	1,362.2	4,926.4	2,426.8	7,405.0	1,662.2	640.1	2,928.8	641.0	243.0	1,046.1	2,692.8	977.9	4,462.0	
25-29	305.2	165.7	447.3	2,176.4	1,414.5	2,878.6	788.7	347.7	1,329.4	293.1	154.6	427.0	1,440.8	573.2	2,318.3	
30-34	105.8	68.9	143.3	888.2	723.6	1,036.4	384.8	192.9	607.5	155.2	85.5	222.0	642.5	288.1	995.1	
35-39	45.0	38.1	52.0	400.5	395.1	405.2	191.4	103.6	290.4	84.2	49.7	116.9	369.1	188.7	543.4	
40-44	21.6	22.0	21.3	199.9	228.9	174.4	91.2	54.8	130.3	44.7	26.5	61.6	185.1	84.6	279.1	
45-54	8.4	9.4	7.4	77.8	92.0	65.6	39.4	25.2	53.6	23.0	17.2	28.1	67.8	37.3	95.8	
55-64	2.5	3.2	1.8	25.0	31.9	19.4	14.9	12.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	10.6	27.4	16.9	37.0	
65+	1.0	0.9	1.0	10.8	13.4	9.1	6.7	4.5	8.3	2.2	3.2	1.4	10.6	4.9	14.9	
TOTAL	136.7	52.7	217.4	1,122.3	577.4	1,617.9	428.2	172.3	701.5	141.6	59.4	219.1	672.2	244.4	1,087.2	
10-14	25.6	1.9	50.7	262.9	46.2	486.4	61.9	12.5	113.6	15.7	1.3	30.9	117.2	26.6	210.1	2004
15-19	760.6	147.4	1,408.8	5,336.1	1,880.5	8,897.6	1,604.1	485.6	2,810.1	434.9	111.1	776.4	2,485.9	683.1	4,358.2	
20-24	886.4	354.3	1,434.6	5,301.3	2,730.8	7,847.8	1,685.4	685.3	2,924.4	603.9	250.3	963.3	2,881.9	1,144.6	4,672.4	
25-29	342.1	188.8	498.3	2,417.7	1,604.6	3,166.4	818.5	374.4	1,363.2	268.3	140.3	392.0	1,575.8	659.2	2,502.6	
30-34	111.1	73.0	149.8	955.5	807.2	1,088.9	393.3	196.4	621.8	144.6	83.2	203.4	727.3	347.0	1,105.8	
35-39	48.1	40.0	56.2	437.6	433.4	441.4	197.8	111.9	294.8	87.5	59.9	113.7	378.2	191.4	558.7	
40-44	24.7	25.2	24.1	220.3	251.3	193.2	97.9	61.8	136.8	49.6	33.7	64.4	180.9	101.7	254.8	
45-54	8.7	9.4	8.0	94.4	113.4	78.2	39.2	27.8	50.6	28.6	23.3	33.2	85.5	55.2	113.3	
55-64	2.8	3.5	2.1	30.9	38.8	24.6	14.9	12.6	16.9	8.8	5.7	11.5	21.6	8.4	33.7	
65+	0.9	1.0	0.8	10.0	13.1	8.1	6.1	4.5	7.2	2.6	1.5	3.5	11.6	10.5	12.4	
TOTAL	143.6	57.3	226.6	1,209.4	645.2	1,722.3	436.1	183.4	705.8	133.7	61.5	201.8	705.8	270.9	1,127.8	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 10 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 3-5 for sex-specific cases and rates and overall totals**. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For the following years the states listed did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded: 2000 (CO, DC, MI, NY); 2001 (CO, DC, MD, NJ, NY); 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, NJ); 2004 (CO, DC, HI, NJ). Differences between total rates from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusions. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 12. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank[*]	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Mississippi	7,163	248.6
2	Louisiana	10,538	234.4
3	South Carolina	9,171	221.1
4	Alabama	8,206	182.3
5	Georgia	15,783	181.7
6	North Carolina	15,194	180.7
7	Ohio	20,467	179.0
8	Michigan	17,376	172.4
9	Illinois	20,597	162.8
10	Missouri	9,218	161.6
11	Arkansas	4,137	151.8
12	Maryland	8,297	150.6
13	Tennessee	8,475	145.1
14	Nevada	3,078	137.3
15	Oklahoma	4,453	126.8
16	Virginia	8,565	116.0
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**330,132**	**113.5**
17	Indiana	6,851	110.6
18	Texas	24,371	110.2
19	Delaware	894	109.4
20	Florida	18,580	109.2
21	New York	18,737	97.6
22	Hawaii	1,193	94.9
23	Kansas	2,542	93.3
24	Wisconsin	5,053	92.3
25	Pennsylvania	11,236	90.9
26	Alaska	567	87.4
27	California	30,155	85.0
28	Connecticut	2,862	82.2
29	New Jersey	6,696	77.5
30	Rhode Island	816	75.8
31	Arizona	4,065	72.8
32	New Mexico	1,306	69.7
33	Colorado	3,054	67.1
34	Kentucky	2,758	67.0
35	Nebraska	1,147	65.9
36	Minnesota	2,957	58.4
37	West Virginia	892	49.3
38	Massachusetts	3,057	47.5
39	Washington	2,810	45.8
40	Iowa	1,249	42.4
41	South Dakota	304	39.8
42	Oregon	1,302	36.6
43	Utah	603	25.6
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**19.0**
44	North Dakota	110	17.4
45	Maine	210	16.1
46	Vermont	86	13.9
47	Wyoming	59	11.8
48	New Hampshire	133	10.3
49	Montana	88	9.6
50	Idaho	103	7.5

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

[†]Total includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 114 cases and rate of 69.7, Puerto Rico with 267 cases and rate of 6.9, and Virgin Islands with 75 cases and rate of 68.9).

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	12,063	11,182	10,118	9,303	8,206	271.0	250.2	225.5	206.7	182.3
Alaska	361	457	641	573	567	57.5	72.1	99.6	88.3	87.4
Arizona	4,130	3,920	3,795	3,580	4,065	79.9	73.9	69.6	64.1	72.8
Arkansas	3,642	4,604	4,584	4,251	4,137	136.0	170.9	169.1	156.0	151.8
California	21,619	23,296	24,606	25,963	30,155	63.6	67.3	70.1	73.2	85.0
Colorado	3,112	3,190	3,511	2,854	3,054	71.9	72.0	77.9	62.7	67.1
Connecticut	2,912	2,546	3,241	3,114	2,862	85.3	74.1	93.7	89.4	82.2
Delaware	1,735	1,733	1,576	1,128	894	220.6	217.5	195.2	138.0	109.4
Florida	22,781	21,531	21,348	18,974	18,580	141.9	131.5	127.7	111.5	109.2
Georgia	20,265	18,920	18,383	17,686	15,783	246.1	225.1	214.7	203.6	181.7
Hawaii	483	604	740	1,263	1,193	39.8	49.2	59.4	100.4	94.9
Idaho	98	76	94	68	103	7.5	5.8	7.0	5.0	7.5
Illinois	24,812	24,025	24,026	21,817	20,597	199.4	191.9	190.7	172.4	162.8
Indiana	6,525	6,972	7,395	6,681	6,851	107.1	113.8	120.1	107.8	110.6
Iowa	1,392	1,418	1,480	1,554	1,249	47.5	48.4	50.4	52.8	42.4
Kansas	2,795	2,669	2,744	2,647	2,542	103.8	98.8	101.0	97.2	93.3
Kentucky	3,502	3,588	3,772	3,578	2,758	86.5	88.2	92.2	86.9	67.0
Louisiana	13,245	12,253	11,387	11,850	10,538	296.3	274.1	254.0	263.5	234.4
Maine	90	141	142	233	210	7.0	11.0	11.0	17.8	16.1
Maryland	9,837	9,427	9,355	8,032	8,297	185.2	175.0	171.4	145.8	150.6
Massachusetts	3,045	3,214	3,242	2,901	3,057	47.9	50.2	50.4	45.1	47.5
Michigan	18,182	17,120	14,770	13,965	17,376	182.6	171.1	147.0	138.5	172.4
Minnesota	3,160	2,701	3,049	3,202	2,957	64.0	54.2	60.7	63.3	58.4
Mississippi	9,217	7,759	6,875	6,328	7,163	323.5	271.3	239.4	219.6	248.6
Missouri	8,883	8,723	8,952	8,792	9,218	158.5	154.7	157.8	154.1	161.6
Montana	60	104	123	122	88	6.6	11.5	13.5	13.3	9.6
Nebraska	1,534	1,189	1,564	1,623	1,147	89.5	69.1	90.4	93.3	65.9
Nevada	1,553	1,756	1,988	2,221	3,078	76.9	83.7	91.5	99.1	137.3
New Hampshire	110	176	120	125	133	8.9	14.0	9.4	9.7	10.3
New Jersey	7,232	8,921	7,894	7,944	6,696	85.8	104.8	91.9	92.0	77.5
New Mexico	1,152	1,040	1,462	1,169	1,306	63.2	56.8	78.8	62.4	69.7
New York	20,114	22,299	21,841	22,166	18,737	105.9	116.8	114.0	115.5	97.6
North Carolina	17,823	16,583	15,531	15,116	15,194	220.5	202.1	186.7	179.8	180.7
North Dakota	73	56	72	103	110	11.4	8.8	11.4	16.3	17.4
Ohio	19,303	21,163	22,008	22,537	20,467	169.9	185.8	192.7	197.1	179.0
Oklahoma	4,229	4,784	4,661	4,552	4,453	122.4	137.9	133.4	129.6	126.8
Oregon	1,038	1,144	909	1,000	1,302	30.3	32.9	25.8	28.1	36.6
Pennsylvania	13,607	14,244	13,294	11,866	11,236	110.8	115.8	107.8	96.0	90.9
Rhode Island	661	830	900	973	816	62.9	78.3	84.1	90.4	75.8
South Carolina	8,383	10,805	9,152	8,518	9,171	208.3	266.0	222.8	205.4	221.1
South Dakota	277	289	263	226	304	36.7	38.1	34.6	29.6	39.8
Tennessee	11,876	10,145	9,348	8,519	8,475	208.2	176.5	161.2	145.8	145.1
Texas	32,919	30,024	26,988	24,595	24,371	157.1	140.5	123.9	111.2	110.2
Utah	231	219	374	412	603	10.3	9.6	16.1	17.5	25.6
Vermont	65	76	98	97	86	10.7	12.4	15.9	15.7	13.9
Virginia	10,175	11,095	10,462	9,066	8,565	143.2	154.2	143.4	122.7	116.0
Washington	2,418	2,991	2,925	2,753	2,810	40.9	49.9	48.2	44.9	45.8
West Virginia	645	732	974	847	892	35.7	40.6	54.1	46.8	49.3
Wisconsin	7,013	6,011	6,341	5,663	5,053	130.5	111.2	116.5	103.5	92.3
Wyoming	53	77	65	46	59	10.7	15.6	13.0	9.2	11.8
U.S. TOTAL*	363,136	361,705	351,852	335,104	330,132	128.7	126.8	122.0	115.2	113.5
Northeast	47,836	52,447	50,772	49,419	43,833	89.1	97.2	93.6	90.8	80.6
Midwest	93,949	92,336	92,664	88,810	87,871	145.7	142.5	142.2	135.8	134.3
South	185,043	178,048	167,183	154,851	150,045	184.0	174.6	161.8	148.1	143.5
West	36,308	38,874	41,233	42,024	48,383	57.2	60.2	62.8	63.2	72.8
Guam	62	48	49	65	114	39.9	30.3	30.4	39.7	69.7
Puerto Rico	527	589	411	276	267	13.8	15.3	10.6	7.1	6.9
Virgin Islands	24	34	49	91	75	22.1	31.1	44.5	83.6	68.9
OUTLYING AREAS	613	671	509	432	456	15.0	16.3	12.3	10.4	11.0
TOTAL	363,749	362,376	352,361	335,536	330,588	127.0	125.2	120.5	113.8	112.1

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 14. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	5,984	5,712	4,974	4,583	3,673	259.8	247.3	214.6	197.4	158.2
Alaska	198	244	353	339	337	65.3	79.7	113.6	108.1	107.5
Arizona	1,754	1,700	1,659	1,636	1,787	67.8	64.0	60.8	58.7	64.1
Arkansas	1,807	2,404	2,388	2,108	2,032	131.8	174.4	172.4	151.5	146.0
California	9,624	10,448	10,857	11,912	13,620	56.4	60.2	61.7	67.0	76.6
Colorado	1,544	1,588	1,643	1,529	1,656	71.9	72.2	73.5	67.8	73.4
Connecticut	1,621	1,411	1,910	1,910	1,756	92.2	79.7	107.2	106.6	98.0
Delaware	987	1,002	858	602	508	243.9	244.6	206.7	143.5	121.1
Florida	10,862	10,380	10,373	9,419	9,371	132.2	123.9	121.4	108.5	107.9
Georgia	9,844	9,590	9,306	9,137	8,119	235.4	224.8	214.3	207.8	184.6
Hawaii	240	292	394	723	680	39.8	47.7	63.5	115.3	108.4
Idaho	51	39	49	18	42	7.9	5.9	7.3	2.6	6.2
Illinois	11,829	12,178	12,273	11,624	11,510	186.3	190.7	191.1	180.4	178.6
Indiana	3,446	3,792	3,996	3,610	3,550	111.1	121.6	127.5	114.6	112.7
Iowa	740	766	821	869	736	49.6	51.3	54.9	58.1	49.2
Kansas	1,496	1,468	1,556	1,522	1,565	109.9	107.5	113.4	110.8	114.0
Kentucky	1,725	1,812	1,936	1,845	1,415	83.3	87.2	92.6	87.8	67.4
Louisiana	6,471	6,056	5,861	6,076	5,450	280.5	262.7	253.7	262.6	235.5
Maine	29	55	44	84	84	4.4	8.3	6.6	12.6	12.6
Maryland	4,577	4,591	4,592	4,166	4,327	166.7	164.9	162.9	146.5	152.2
Massachusetts	1,568	1,591	1,579	1,342	1,531	47.6	48.0	47.5	40.4	46.1
Michigan	9,190	9,057	7,974	7,823	9,614	181.1	177.7	155.9	152.5	187.5
Minnesota	1,681	1,461	1,688	1,784	1,712	67.5	58.1	66.7	70.0	67.1
Mississippi	5,603	4,663	4,201	3,757	4,362	380.3	315.6	283.3	253.0	293.7
Missouri	4,489	4,540	4,810	4,794	5,139	155.9	156.8	165.2	164.1	175.9
Montana	38	57	75	74	54	8.4	12.5	16.4	16.1	11.7
Nebraska	849	671	909	924	656	97.7	77.0	103.8	105.0	74.5
Nevada	618	761	965	1,062	1,417	62.4	73.9	90.5	96.6	128.9
New Hampshire	53	96	51	57	54	8.4	15.0	7.9	8.7	8.3
New Jersey	3,571	4,522	3,958	4,550	3,607	82.3	103.3	89.6	102.6	81.3
New Mexico	573	472	740	598	749	61.9	50.7	78.5	62.8	78.7
New York	10,691	11,873	11,141	11,296	9,720	108.6	120.2	112.5	113.9	98.0
North Carolina	8,468	7,810	7,585	7,383	7,384	205.4	186.7	178.9	172.6	172.7
North Dakota	36	30	40	59	72	11.2	9.4	12.6	18.6	22.7
Ohio	10,311	11,257	11,944	12,390	11,144	176.4	192.2	203.5	211.1	189.9
Oklahoma	2,433	2,670	2,566	2,562	2,471	138.5	151.5	144.7	143.9	138.8
Oregon	486	448	357	389	567	28.1	25.6	20.1	21.7	31.7
Pennsylvania	7,371	7,872	7,200	6,644	6,295	116.0	123.8	113.0	104.2	98.7
Rhode Island	381	488	484	517	478	69.8	88.7	87.2	92.7	85.7
South Carolina	4,057	5,126	4,357	4,369	5,007	196.0	245.5	206.3	205.3	235.2
South Dakota	165	166	148	133	178	43.3	43.5	38.6	34.6	46.3
Tennessee	5,343	4,808	4,564	4,263	4,327	182.6	163.1	153.6	142.6	144.7
Texas	16,932	15,599	14,075	12,643	12,433	160.5	145.1	128.5	113.8	111.9
Utah	99	95	150	153	266	8.8	8.4	13.0	13.1	22.7
Vermont	33	42	56	48	53	10.6	13.4	17.8	15.2	16.8
Virginia	4,856	5,485	5,445	4,809	4,650	134.1	149.6	146.7	128.1	123.8
Washington	1,078	1,301	1,197	1,167	1,229	36.3	43.2	39.3	38.0	40.0
West Virginia	375	418	567	464	470	40.4	45.2	61.3	50.0	50.7
Wisconsin	4,189	3,672	3,717	3,299	2,953	154.0	134.3	135.1	119.3	106.8
Wyoming	31	43	38	28	39	12.6	17.5	15.3	11.2	15.7
U.S. TOTAL*	181,668	183,863	179,648	174,230	172,142	126.4	126.6	122.5	117.9	116.5
Northeast	25,318	27,950	26,423	26,448	23,578	91.3	100.3	94.4	94.3	84.1
Midwest	48,421	49,058	49,876	48,831	48,829	147.2	148.5	150.3	146.7	146.7
South	91,595	89,367	84,872	79,323	77,292	178.4	171.8	161.1	149.0	145.2
West	16,334	17,488	18,477	19,628	22,443	51.4	54.1	56.2	59.1	67.5
Guam	23	22	26	39	70	30.3	28.4	33.0	48.7	87.4
Puerto Rico	238	279	230	121	150	12.0	14.0	11.5	6.0	7.4
Virgin Islands	14	20	38	65	48	24.7	34.4	64.2	114.3	84.4
OUTLYING AREAS	275	321	294	225	268	13.0	15.1	13.7	10.5	12.5
TOTAL	181,943	184,184	179,942	174,455	172,410	124.7	125.0	120.9	116.4	115.0

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 15. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Alabama	6,039	5,457	5,131	4,705	4,526	281.0	252.7	236.5	215.9	207.7
Alaska	163	213	288	234	230	50.2	65.0	86.5	69.8	68.6
Arizona	2,376	2,220	2,136	1,942	2,274	92.1	83.8	78.4	69.6	81.5
Arkansas	1,832	2,191	2,194	2,141	2,104	140.1	166.5	165.6	160.5	157.7
California	11,896	12,701	13,586	13,965	16,440	70.2	73.6	77.6	78.8	92.8
Colorado	1,568	1,602	1,868	1,325	1,398	72.0	71.8	82.3	57.7	60.9
Connecticut	1,291	1,132	1,331	1,204	1,106	78.1	68.0	79.3	71.2	65.4
Delaware	748	731	718	526	386	195.9	188.9	183.0	132.1	97.0
Florida	11,919	11,149	10,975	9,555	9,209	152.1	139.4	134.3	114.6	110.5
Georgia	10,309	9,325	9,013	8,487	7,596	254.4	225.3	213.7	198.0	177.2
Hawaii	243	312	346	540	513	39.9	50.7	55.4	85.6	81.4
Idaho	47	35	45	50	60	7.2	5.3	6.7	7.3	8.8
Illinois	12,981	11,845	11,750	10,192	9,087	213.1	193.1	190.2	164.1	146.3
Indiana	3,069	3,169	3,372	3,040	3,270	102.7	105.4	111.5	99.8	107.3
Iowa	652	652	658	680	511	45.4	45.3	45.6	47.0	35.3
Kansas	1,299	1,201	1,188	1,125	977	97.6	89.9	88.4	83.3	72.4
Kentucky	1,751	1,769	1,834	1,727	1,338	88.5	88.9	91.6	85.6	66.3
Louisiana	6,774	6,197	5,466	5,710	5,029	313.2	286.2	251.6	261.6	230.4
Maine	61	86	98	149	126	9.8	13.8	15.6	23.4	19.8
Maryland	5,196	4,836	4,756	3,858	3,969	202.5	185.8	180.2	144.7	148.9
Massachusetts	1,477	1,622	1,663	1,552	1,524	48.2	52.5	53.6	49.9	49.0
Michigan	8,992	8,063	6,796	6,141	7,762	184.2	164.2	137.7	124.0	156.8
Minnesota	1,479	1,240	1,361	1,418	1,245	60.5	50.2	54.7	56.5	49.6
Mississippi	3,586	3,096	2,674	2,571	2,801	260.7	224.0	192.5	184.1	200.6
Missouri	4,394	4,183	4,142	3,998	4,079	161.2	152.5	150.0	143.7	146.6
Montana	22	47	47	47	33	4.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	7.2
Nebraska	681	516	653	695	488	80.6	60.8	76.5	80.9	56.8
Nevada	935	993	1,022	1,158	1,658	90.9	92.9	92.3	101.4	145.2
New Hampshire	57	80	69	68	79	9.3	12.9	11.0	10.7	12.5
New Jersey	3,654	4,391	3,930	3,389	3,089	89.3	106.2	94.2	80.6	73.5
New Mexico	572	555	716	567	557	63.9	61.7	78.5	61.5	60.4
New York	9,378	10,397	10,688	10,813	8,985	102.4	112.9	115.5	116.6	96.9
North Carolina	9,354	8,772	7,942	7,733	7,810	236.2	218.1	194.6	187.2	189.1
North Dakota	37	26	32	44	38	11.6	8.2	10.1	13.9	12.0
Ohio	8,837	9,679	9,819	9,856	9,046	160.1	174.9	176.8	177.1	162.5
Oklahoma	1,796	2,114	2,095	1,990	1,982	105.8	123.8	121.8	114.9	114.5
Oregon	552	696	552	611	735	32.4	40.4	31.6	34.5	41.6
Pennsylvania	6,236	6,372	6,094	5,214	4,941	105.1	107.2	102.1	87.1	82.5
Rhode Island	280	342	416	456	338	55.5	67.1	80.8	88.0	65.2
South Carolina	4,256	5,640	4,766	4,118	4,136	217.8	285.7	238.9	204.0	204.9
South Dakota	111	123	115	93	126	29.6	32.7	30.4	24.5	33.2
Tennessee	6,533	5,337	4,784	4,256	4,148	235.2	190.5	169.3	149.2	145.4
Texas	15,919	14,370	12,884	11,932	11,902	153.0	135.3	119.0	108.4	108.1
Utah	132	124	223	259	337	11.7	10.9	19.2	21.9	28.5
Vermont	32	34	42	49	33	10.7	11.3	13.9	16.1	10.9
Virginia	5,307	5,574	5,017	4,237	3,904	152.2	157.9	140.1	116.7	107.5
Washington	1,340	1,690	1,728	1,586	1,581	45.5	56.6	57.2	51.9	51.7
West Virginia	269	313	406	380	421	30.6	35.7	46.3	43.0	47.7
Wisconsin	2,817	2,321	2,612	2,341	2,087	106.1	86.9	97.1	86.5	77.1
Wyoming	22	34	27	18	20	8.9	13.7	10.8	7.1	7.9
U.S. TOTAL*	180,701	177,194	171,504	160,106	157,303	130.5	126.5	121.1	111.9	110.0
Northeast	22,466	24,456	24,331	22,894	20,221	86.6	93.7	92.7	86.8	76.7
Midwest	45,349	43,018	42,498	39,623	38,716	143.5	135.3	133.0	123.3	120.5
South	93,018	88,498	82,091	75,287	72,530	188.9	177.2	162.1	146.7	141.3
West	19,868	21,222	22,584	22,302	25,836	62.7	65.8	68.9	67.1	77.8
Guam	39	26	23	26	44	49.1	32.1	28.0	31.1	52.7
Puerto Rico	289	310	181	155	117	15.7	16.8	9.7	8.3	6.3
Virgin Islands	10	14	11	26	27	19.3	27.3	21.6	50.0	52.0
OUTLYING AREAS	338	350	215	207	188	17.2	17.7	10.8	10.3	9.4
TOTAL	181,039	177,544	171,719	160,313	157,491	128.9	125.0	119.5	110.5	108.6

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 16. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	St Louis, MO	2,440	734.4
2	Detroit, MI	6,763	722.3
3	Rochester, NY	1,578	637.5
4	Baltimore, MD	3,938	626.4
5	Kansas City, MO	2,782	611.1
6	Richmond, VA	1,132	581.3
7	New Orleans, LA	2,373	505.9
8	Washington, DC	2,568	455.0
9	Newark, NJ	1,300	430.7
10	Indianapolis, IN	3,350	388.1
11	Buffalo, NY	1,234	386.7
12	Memphis, TN	3,277	361.6
13	Norfolk, VA	870	359.9
14	Chicago, IL	10,935	356.0
15	Oklahoma City, OK	1,543	354.4
16	Philadelphia, PA	5,206	351.9
17	Milwaukee, WI	3,169	339.6
18	Atlanta, GA	2,765	337.9
19	Cincinnati, OH	2,739	332.6
20	Birmingham, AL	2,098	318.8
21	San Francisco, CA	2,142	285.0
22	Fort Worth, TX	1,637	283.0
23	Toledo, OH	1,283	282.5
24	Minneapolis, MN	1,053	273.1
25	Charlotte, NC	1,953	259.6
26	Dallas, TX	3,112	257.1
27	Jacksonville, FL	2,035	248.9
28	Dayton, OH	1,365	247.2
29	Cleveland, OH	3,264	239.3
30	Denver, CO	1,302	233.6
31	Columbus, OH	2,539	233.2
32	Tulsa, OK	930	233.0
33	Nashville, TN	1,221	214.3
34	Houston, TX	4,199	206.7
35	Louisville, KY	1,330	190.3
36	Austin, TX	1,189	175.6
37	Boston, MA	1,026	173.8
38	Omaha, NE	796	167.0
39	Corpus Christi, TX	458	164.2
40	San Antonio, TX	1,968	161.9
41	Akron, OH	855	156.4
42	Wichita, KS	691	149.3
43	St Petersburg, FL	1,382	149.2
44	Sacramento, CA	1,955	146.9
45	New York City, NY	11,018	136.3
46	Jersey City, NJ	326	135.9
47	Portland, OR	726	135.8
48	Pittsburgh, PA	1,529	121.2
49	Honolulu, HI	1,033	114.4
50	Oakland, CA	1,655	113.3
51	Tampa, FL	1,197	111.5
52	Albuquerque, NM	620	106.6
53	Los Angeles, CA	9,689	104.9
54	Phoenix, AZ	2,943	86.8
55	San Diego, CA	2,379	81.2
56	Miami, FL	1,891	80.8
57	Seattle, WA	1,265	71.8
58	Des Moines, IA	262	67.4
59	Yonkers, NY	134	66.3
60	San Jose, CA	1,038	61.8
61	St Paul, MN	141	50.0
62	Tucson, AZ	442	49.5
63	El Paso, TX	239	40.9
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**19.0**

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.
†Excludes cities in outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 125 cases and rate of 12.2). See Appendix.

Table 17. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	913	962	937	807	855	168.0	176.5	171.5	147.6	156.4
Albuquerque, NM	697	647	805	636	620	125.0	115.0	140.3	109.4	106.6
Atlanta, GA	3,456	4,621	3,810	3,838	2,765	422.7	560.0	461.6	469.0	337.9
Austin, TX	1,518	1,536	1,401	1,215	1,189	239.8	235.2	208.4	179.4	175.6
Baltimore, MD	5,603	5,014	4,873	3,965	3,938	863.7	777.0	763.1	630.7	626.4
Birmingham, AL	3,018	2,600	2,489	1,970	2,098	455.8	393.0	376.5	299.3	318.8
Boston, MA	1,229	1,332	1,404	1,181	1,026	205.4	221.7	234.7	200.1	173.8
Buffalo, NY	1,572	2,194	1,653	1,413	1,234	488.4	683.7	516.0	442.8	386.7
Charlotte, NC	1,758	2,014	2,264	2,232	1,953	250.9	279.4	306.8	296.7	259.6
Chicago, IL	14,872	14,326	13,814	12,121	10,935	481.7	463.6	447.5	394.6	356.0
Cincinnati, OH	3,227	3,178	3,426	3,347	2,739	382.3	378.2	410.9	406.4	332.6
Cleveland, OH	3,497	3,854	4,115	3,967	3,264	251.2	278.2	298.4	290.9	239.3
Columbus, OH	3,386	3,349	2,844	2,558	2,539	315.9	309.7	261.7	234.9	233.2
Corpus Christi, TX	775	667	466	409	458	279.4	241.0	167.3	146.6	164.2
Dallas, TX	7,315	6,166	5,263	3,661	3,112	612.9	507.6	434.8	302.4	257.1
Dayton, OH	1,015	1,428	1,505	1,531	1,365	181.8	256.9	271.4	277.3	247.2
Denver, CO	1,594	1,618	1,812	1,308	1,302	286.4	287.3	323.3	234.6	233.6
Des Moines, IA	380	270	359	373	262	101.1	70.9	93.1	96.0	67.4
Detroit, MI	9,610	8,220	6,845	5,535	6,763	1,011.0	867.6	725.1	591.2	722.3
El Paso, TX	209	291	336	263	239	37.0	50.9	58.2	45.0	40.9
Fort Worth, TX	2,787	2,291	1,967	1,526	1,637	517.7	415.3	347.1	263.8	283.0
Honolulu, HI	433	557	685	1,136	1,033	49.4	63.0	76.4	125.8	114.4
Houston, TX	5,918	5,489	5,235	3,902	4,199	315.5	287.0	260.5	192.0	206.7
Indianapolis, IN	3,206	3,383	3,510	3,191	3,350	372.6	391.6	406.5	369.6	388.1
Jacksonville, FL	3,640	2,731	2,895	2,371	2,035	466.8	344.5	359.1	290.0	248.9
Jersey City, NJ	465	489	380	468	326	193.1	201.6	157.3	195.1	135.9
Kansas City, MO	2,688	2,161	2,625	2,549	2,782	594.1	475.9	575.7	560.0	611.1
Los Angeles, CA	7,307	7,747	7,765	8,174	9,689	81.8	85.5	84.6	88.5	104.9
Louisville, KY	1,200	1,436	1,361	1,439	1,330	172.9	206.3	195.0	205.9	190.3
Memphis, TN	4,941	4,420	4,074	3,286	3,277	550.0	490.9	449.8	362.6	361.6
Miami, FL	1,995	1,964	2,047	1,912	1,891	88.2	85.5	87.8	81.7	80.8
Milwaukee, WI	5,146	4,150	4,497	3,800	3,169	547.6	442.2	479.9	407.2	339.6
Minneapolis, MN	1,577	1,295	1,366	1,360	1,053	410.1	334.9	353.8	352.7	273.1
Nashville, TN	2,404	1,625	1,409	1,492	1,221	421.7	284.5	246.9	261.8	214.3
New Orleans, LA	3,015	3,160	2,685	2,899	2,373	623.4	660.5	566.8	618.1	505.9
New York City, NY	11,669	12,614	12,727	13,682	11,018	145.5	156.5	157.4	169.2	136.3
Newark, NJ	1,558	1,798	1,573	1,483	1,300	518.6	596.3	519.9	491.4	430.7
Norfolk, VA	1,490	1,450	1,463	1,061	870	635.5	615.9	612.0	438.9	359.9
Oakland, CA	1,793	2,039	1,949	1,617	1,655	123.6	138.2	132.4	110.7	113.3
Oklahoma City, OK	1,434	1,617	1,594	1,443	1,543	336.5	377.3	368.1	331.4	354.4
Omaha, NE	1,161	934	1,149	1,161	796	249.9	199.4	243.0	243.5	167.0
Philadelphia, PA	8,198	8,096	7,006	5,731	5,206	541.5	539.1	469.5	387.4	351.9
Phoenix, AZ	3,195	2,826	2,991	2,688	2,943	103.2	88.3	90.5	79.3	86.8
Pittsburgh, PA	1,494	1,916	2,133	1,729	1,529	116.7	150.4	168.0	137.1	121.2
Portland, OR	681	743	546	557	726	130.5	140.6	102.1	104.2	135.8
Richmond, VA	1,752	2,109	1,507	1,249	1,132	887.2	1,066.4	763.2	641.4	581.3
Rochester, NY	2,142	1,769	1,581	1,646	1,578	866.4	715.1	637.2	664.9	637.5
Sacramento, CA	1,295	1,171	1,442	1,744	1,955	105.2	92.4	110.5	131.1	146.9
San Antonio, TX	2,298	2,140	1,944	2,111	1,968	200.0	183.4	162.7	173.7	161.9
San Diego, CA	1,798	1,878	2,132	2,007	2,379	63.6	65.4	73.3	68.5	81.2
San Francisco, CA	2,161	2,053	2,136	1,809	2,142	278.2	264.6	279.6	240.7	285.0
San Jose, CA	446	547	502	726	1,038	26.4	32.3	29.8	43.3	61.8
Seattle, WA	1,221	1,556	1,462	1,351	1,265	70.2	88.7	83.1	76.7	71.8
St Louis, MO	2,879	3,185	2,737	2,545	2,440	829.8	929.2	808.9	766.1	734.4
St Paul, MN	703	560	584	565	141	246.7	196.0	205.4	200.3	50.0
St Petersburg, FL	1,542	1,391	1,527	1,312	1,382	167.2	150.4	164.8	141.7	149.2
Tampa, FL	1,653	1,517	1,912	1,643	1,197	164.8	147.7	181.4	153.1	111.5
Toledo, OH	864	1,187	1,519	993	1,283	189.9	261.2	334.9	218.6	282.5
Tucson, AZ	591	748	458	470	442	69.6	86.6	52.0	52.6	49.5
Tulsa, OK	892	1,014	1,123	1,059	930	226.0	255.4	280.8	265.3	233.0
Washington, DC	2,706	2,883	2,669	2,508	2,568	473.4	502.4	467.5	444.4	455.0
Wichita, KS	675	837	852	870	691	148.8	183.2	184.4	187.9	149.3
Yonkers, NY	109	143	160	237	134	54.8	71.3	79.4	117.2	66.3
U.S. CITY TOTAL	170,766	167,906	162,300	147,832	140,272	244.7	238.3	228.5	207.5	196.9
San Juan, PR	270	281	194	130	125	26.4	27.5	18.9	12.7	12.2
TOTAL	171,036	168,187	162,494	147,962	140,397	241.5	235.3	225.5	204.8	194.3

See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	463	484	493	424	432	164.3	171.4	174.2	149.9	152.7
Albuquerque, NM	323	254	375	294	336	113.2	88.3	128.0	99.0	113.2
Atlanta, GA	1,543	2,110	1,679	1,660	1,254	371.7	503.6	400.5	400.8	302.8
Austin, TX	712	722	670	514	533	230.4	226.6	204.3	156.5	162.3
Baltimore, MD	2,578	2,423	2,374	2,090	1,995	744.8	703.1	695.4	622.1	593.8
Birmingham, AL	1,552	1,420	1,231	959	922	443.4	406.2	352.6	276.6	265.9
Boston, MA	618	623	664	483	456	199.6	200.3	214.3	158.4	149.5
Buffalo, NY	914	1,212	872	762	646	544.2	724.4	522.5	458.9	389.0
Charlotte, NC	748	830	980	1,040	877	209.8	226.5	261.6	273.2	230.4
Chicago, IL	6,525	6,924	6,604	6,082	5,928	409.8	434.7	415.3	384.9	375.1
Cincinnati, OH	1,868	1,743	1,882	1,879	1,604	422.9	396.8	432.1	437.4	373.4
Cleveland, OH	1,697	1,816	1,976	1,906	1,578	231.0	248.6	271.9	265.3	219.7
Columbus, OH	1,798	1,696	1,505	1,310	1,249	326.2	305.3	269.8	235.0	224.1
Corpus Christi, TX	355	349	229	203	192	250.7	246.7	160.8	142.4	134.6
Dallas, TX	3,494	3,103	2,610	1,843	1,478	584.9	511.2	432.1	306.2	245.5
Dayton, OH	430	722	757	838	683	148.1	249.9	262.8	292.5	238.4
Denver, CO	714	717	756	618	581	259.4	257.4	272.9	225.0	211.5
Des Moines, IA	200	144	205	197	159	103.4	73.6	103.5	98.9	79.8
Detroit, MI	4,737	4,336	3,618	2,966	3,496	942.6	865.6	725.0	599.8	707.0
El Paso, TX	96	148	167	164	125	32.8	50.0	55.7	54.0	41.2
Fort Worth, TX	1,346	1,153	1,025	771	831	495.3	414.4	359.1	265.1	285.8
Honolulu, HI	217	269	365	645	569	49.7	61.0	81.6	143.1	126.2
Houston, TX	2,986	2,674	2,526	1,798	2,046	317.2	278.7	250.8	176.9	201.3
Indianapolis, IN	1,516	1,751	1,776	1,583	1,621	341.2	392.7	398.6	356.0	364.6
Jacksonville, FL	1,599	1,200	1,316	1,081	988	398.3	294.2	317.5	257.2	235.1
Jersey City, NJ	211	234	176	292	169	172.2	189.7	143.3	240.0	138.9
Kansas City, MO	1,242	1,039	1,283	1,294	1,429	529.7	441.7	543.5	550.1	607.4
Los Angeles, CA	3,072	3,469	3,401	3,786	4,425	68.0	75.8	73.4	81.1	94.8
Louisville, KY	510	640	632	656	619	140.8	176.3	173.6	180.6	170.4
Memphis, TN	2,225	2,070	1,963	1,619	1,629	474.2	440.1	415.0	342.9	345.0
Miami, FL	750	775	855	831	853	64.2	65.3	71.0	68.8	70.7
Milwaukee, WI	3,057	2,540	2,612	2,190	1,836	625.0	520.2	536.0	452.3	379.2
Minneapolis, MN	725	625	662	628	487	371.4	318.5	338.0	322.0	249.7
Nashville, TN	1,016	752	621	697	545	345.5	255.1	210.8	238.1	186.2
New Orleans, LA	1,325	1,310	1,211	1,394	1,072	515.6	515.6	481.3	560.5	431.0
New York City, NY	6,051	6,671	6,418	6,774	5,623	143.4	157.4	151.1	159.7	132.6
Newark, NJ	692	881	716	829	709	439.6	557.9	452.1	525.8	449.7
Norfolk, VA	646	662	670	512	458	563.8	576.5	578.6	440.7	394.2
Oakland, CA	992	1,062	999	850	826	134.4	141.5	133.3	114.6	111.3
Oklahoma City, OK	839	909	861	800	831	382.4	412.4	386.8	358.1	372.0
Omaha, NE	626	518	672	673	432	263.9	216.8	278.9	277.6	178.2
Philadelphia, PA	4,288	4,421	3,609	3,038	2,680	529.2	550.5	452.4	384.2	338.9
Phoenix, AZ	1,325	1,169	1,261	1,189	1,258	85.6	73.1	76.5	70.5	74.6
Pittsburgh, PA	826	1,045	1,243	1,002	899	122.6	156.0	186.3	151.5	135.9
Portland, OR	303	268	184	162	258	115.0	100.6	68.3	60.2	95.8
Richmond, VA	783	1,016	895	697	641	742.1	960.1	847.1	668.6	614.8
Rochester, NY	1,102	947	802	854	757	860.2	739.5	625.0	667.2	591.4
Sacramento, CA	702	619	777	888	1,004	111.7	95.7	116.7	131.1	148.2
San Antonio, TX	1,187	1,124	1,009	1,036	993	201.2	187.8	164.7	166.5	159.6
San Diego, CA	702	685	718	739	936	50.0	48.0	49.7	50.8	64.3
San Francisco, CA	412	360	374	246	230	107.7	94.1	99.1	66.4	62.1
San Jose, CA	174	198	189	321	444	20.9	23.7	22.7	38.9	53.8
Seattle, WA	448	572	438	394	405	51.3	64.9	49.5	44.6	45.8
St Louis, MO	1,426	1,620	1,415	1,300	1,326	775.3	891.4	788.8	739.2	754.0
St Paul, MN	411	335	343	334	77	278.4	226.4	233.0	228.9	52.8
St Petersburg, FL	739	651	782	655	732	153.1	134.5	161.4	135.5	151.5
Tampa, FL	823	758	859	739	627	160.7	144.6	160.0	135.4	114.9
Toledo, OH	487	713	899	611	795	206.2	302.5	382.6	260.3	338.7
Tucson, AZ	257	346	204	217	173	59.3	78.4	45.2	47.6	37.9
Tulsa, OK	494	503	588	579	465	243.1	246.5	286.2	283.1	227.4
Washington, DC	1,271	1,241	1,224	1,137	1,293	420.2	409.1	406.3	381.2	433.5
Wichita, KS	358	473	508	529	427	156.1	204.7	217.4	226.5	182.9
Yonkers, NY	64	81	90	137	78	61.6	77.6	85.9	130.5	74.3
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	81,590	82,125	78,818	72,739	69,020	227.9	227.4	216.6	199.6	189.4
San Juan, PR	105	114	89	42	60	19.8	21.4	16.7	7.9	11.2
TOTAL	81,695	82,239	78,907	72,781	69,080	224.8	224.4	213.7	196.9	186.8

*Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	446	474	435	340	420	170.3	180.5	165.1	128.8	159.1
Albuquerque, NM	367	380	427	339	284	134.8	138.2	152.1	119.1	99.8
Atlanta, GA	1,910	2,510	2,126	2,169	1,500	474.6	617.9	523.4	536.6	371.1
Austin, TX	804	814	731	699	645	248.1	243.4	212.4	200.4	185.0
Baltimore, MD	2,961	2,591	2,499	1,875	1,943	978.5	861.7	840.8	640.6	663.8
Birmingham, AL	1,439	1,177	1,257	1,008	1,175	461.0	377.2	402.8	323.6	377.3
Boston, MA	611	709	740	697	570	211.7	244.7	256.7	244.4	199.9
Buffalo, NY	658	982	781	651	588	427.6	639.3	508.8	425.4	384.2
Charlotte, NC	1,010	1,184	1,283	1,192	1,076	293.5	334.2	353.2	320.7	289.5
Chicago, IL	8,346	7,400	7,208	6,039	5,007	558.2	494.3	481.7	404.9	335.7
Cincinnati, OH	1,343	1,417	1,514	1,444	1,106	333.7	353.4	380.3	366.6	280.8
Cleveland, OH	1,777	2,019	2,109	2,040	1,658	270.2	308.3	323.3	316.0	256.8
Columbus, OH	1,561	1,618	1,317	1,234	1,276	299.7	307.7	248.9	232.2	240.1
Corpus Christi, TX	420	318	237	206	266	309.4	235.0	174.2	151.1	195.1
Dallas, TX	3,775	3,028	2,642	1,817	1,629	633.2	498.3	435.6	298.6	267.7
Dayton, OH	578	699	743	689	676	215.6	261.8	278.9	259.3	254.4
Denver, CO	880	901	1,056	690	721	312.8	316.4	372.6	244.0	255.0
Des Moines, IA	180	126	153	175	103	98.7	68.1	81.6	92.4	54.4
Detroit, MI	4,873	3,884	3,227	2,569	3,267	1,087.8	869.7	725.2	581.5	739.5
El Paso, TX	113	143	169	99	114	41.4	51.9	60.8	35.3	40.6
Fort Worth, TX	1,433	1,133	939	752	806	537.6	414.4	333.9	261.4	280.2
Honolulu, HI	216	288	320	491	464	49.1	65.0	71.3	108.6	102.7
Houston, TX	2,928	2,809	2,705	2,101	2,148	313.3	294.7	269.8	206.9	211.5
Indianapolis, IN	1,687	1,630	1,720	1,598	1,726	405.3	390.0	411.6	381.7	412.3
Jacksonville, FL	2,041	1,531	1,579	1,290	1,047	539.6	397.9	403.2	324.8	263.6
Jersey City, NJ	254	255	203	175	157	214.8	214.0	171.1	148.0	132.8
Kansas City, MO	1,446	1,122	1,342	1,255	1,353	663.5	512.7	610.4	570.6	615.1
Los Angeles, CA	4,228	4,264	4,350	4,374	5,248	95.7	95.2	95.7	95.7	114.8
Louisville, KY	688	793	728	782	708	207.4	238.1	217.9	232.9	210.9
Memphis, TN	2,716	2,350	2,111	1,667	1,648	632.8	546.5	487.9	384.1	379.7
Miami, FL	1,245	1,189	1,192	1,081	1,038	113.9	107.1	105.6	95.3	91.5
Milwaukee, WI	2,084	1,596	1,877	1,589	1,333	462.5	354.5	417.3	353.9	296.9
Minneapolis, MN	852	670	704	732	566	449.9	351.7	370.1	384.1	297.0
Nashville, TN	1,388	873	788	795	676	502.9	316.0	285.3	286.9	244.0
New Orleans, LA	1,690	1,850	1,463	1,500	1,284	745.6	824.7	658.7	680.8	582.8
New York City, NY	5,573	5,914	6,297	6,851	5,364	146.7	154.6	164.1	178.2	139.6
Newark, NJ	866	917	857	653	591	605.6	638.6	594.4	453.1	410.0
Norfolk, VA	841	783	793	549	412	701.6	649.2	643.5	437.3	328.2
Oakland, CA	783	960	945	766	826	109.8	132.5	130.8	106.5	114.9
Oklahoma City, OK	595	708	733	643	712	287.8	340.1	348.3	303.3	335.9
Omaha, NE	531	415	475	485	363	233.6	180.9	204.9	207.0	154.9
Philadelphia, PA	3,910	3,675	3,397	2,693	2,526	555.6	526.0	489.2	391.1	366.8
Phoenix, AZ	1,870	1,657	1,730	1,497	1,684	120.7	103.4	104.5	87.9	98.9
Pittsburgh, PA	668	871	890	726	630	110.2	144.2	147.7	121.1	105.0
Portland, OR	378	475	362	395	468	146.3	181.3	136.4	148.7	176.2
Richmond, VA	968	1,083	612	549	491	1,052.6	1,178.0	666.7	606.8	542.7
Rochester, NY	1,040	822	779	792	821	873.2	689.0	650.3	662.5	686.7
Sacramento, CA	581	543	660	838	938	96.5	87.5	103.2	128.3	143.6
San Antonio, TX	1,110	1,015	935	1,075	974	198.5	178.6	160.6	181.2	164.2
San Diego, CA	1,066	1,109	1,336	1,256	1,417	75.0	76.9	91.4	85.1	96.0
San Francisco, CA	1,749	1,693	1,749	1,547	1,896	443.5	430.4	452.4	405.5	497.0
San Jose, CA	270	349	303	401	594	31.6	40.6	35.5	47.0	69.7
Seattle, WA	773	984	1,024	957	860	89.3	112.8	117.0	109.0	98.0
St Louis, MO	1,453	1,565	1,322	1,245	1,114	891.4	971.8	831.7	796.3	712.5
St Paul, MN	292	225	241	231	64	212.7	163.3	175.7	169.7	47.0
St Petersburg, FL	803	740	745	657	650	182.7	167.8	168.5	148.4	146.8
Tampa, FL	830	759	1,053	904	570	169.0	150.8	203.7	171.4	108.1
Toledo, OH	370	466	613	381	477	169.2	213.0	280.5	173.6	217.3
Tucson, AZ	334	402	254	253	267	80.5	95.3	59.0	57.9	61.1
Tulsa, OK	398	511	535	480	465	207.9	264.9	275.0	246.5	238.8
Washington, DC	1,430	1,627	1,436	1,361	1,269	531.3	601.5	532.5	511.5	476.9
Wichita, KS	317	364	344	341	264	141.4	161.2	150.7	148.7	115.1
Yonkers, NY	45	62	70	100	56	47.3	64.5	72.4	102.9	57.6
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	88,792	85,421	83,165	74,780	70,989	261.2	248.8	240.1	214.9	204.0
San Juan, PR	165	167	105	88	65	33.7	34.0	21.3	17.8	13.2
TOTAL	88,957	85,588	83,270	74,868	71,054	258.0	245.8	237.0	212.2	201.4

*Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 20. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	5,925	830	5,094	28.8	7.9	50.7
	15-19	102,043	33,312	68,731	504.7	320.6	699.5
	20-24	112,313	54,195	58,119	586.8	554.1	621.0
	25-29	55,929	32,831	23,098	290.3	336.8	242.7
	30-34	31,814	20,603	11,211	154.5	198.8	109.6
	35-39	22,605	15,765	6,840	99.9	139.8	60.3
	40-44	13,526	10,234	3,292	60.0	91.6	29.0
	45-54	10,344	8,669	1,676	27.2	46.4	8.6
	55-64	2,299	2,077	222	9.4	17.7	1.7
	65+	897	722	175	2.6	5.0	0.8
	TOTAL	358,779	179,651	179,128	127.1	129.7	124.6
2001	10-14	6,041	862	5,179	28.9	8.0	50.8
	15-19	101,065	31,952	69,113	498.6	306.5	701.8
	20-24	116,207	54,604	61,603	589.5	541.7	639.7
	25-29	56,083	32,181	23,902	294.8	333.6	254.9
	30-34	32,537	21,050	11,487	156.5	201.1	111.3
	35-39	21,799	15,216	6,583	97.7	136.5	58.9
	40-44	13,605	10,072	3,533	59.6	89.0	30.7
	45-54	10,458	8,655	1,803	26.7	44.9	9.0
	55-64	2,255	2,003	252	8.9	16.5	1.9
	65+	843	651	192	2.4	4.5	0.9
	TOTAL	361,758	177,531	184,227	126.8	126.7	126.8
2002	10-14	5,449	784	4,665	25.8	7.2	45.2
	15-19	96,325	29,921	66,404	472.7	285.7	670.4
	20-24	112,449	52,130	60,318	556.3	503.7	611.5
	25-29	55,480	31,391	24,089	292.4	325.6	258.1
	30-34	32,081	20,560	11,521	153.1	194.6	110.8
	35-39	21,419	14,878	6,541	97.7	135.8	59.7
	40-44	13,791	10,254	3,536	60.0	89.8	30.5
	45-54	10,927	8,891	2,036	27.3	45.2	10.0
	55-64	2,284	2,019	266	8.6	15.8	1.9
	65+	791	631	159	2.2	4.3	0.8
	TOTAL	351,836	171,839	179,997	122.0	121.3	122.7
2003	10-14	4,929	725	4,204	23.3	6.7	40.7
	15-19	90,340	27,473	62,867	441.1	261.2	631.2
	20-24	106,930	48,222	58,709	515.9	452.2	583.4
	25-29	53,692	29,368	24,325	280.1	300.5	258.9
	30-34	30,528	19,004	11,524	147.4	181.9	112.4
	35-39	20,212	13,824	6,388	94.4	128.9	59.8
	40-44	13,722	10,079	3,644	59.8	88.4	31.5
	45-54	11,018	8,905	2,113	27.0	44.4	10.2
	55-64	2,316	2,012	303	8.3	15.0	2.1
	65+	745	617	128	2.1	4.1	0.6
	TOTAL	335,104	160,459	174,645	115.2	112.2	118.2
2004	10-14	4,447	630	3,817	21.0	5.8	36.9
	15-19	87,454	26,607	60,847	427.1	252.9	610.9
	20-24	103,187	45,917	57,269	497.8	430.6	569.1
	25-29	54,857	29,520	25,337	286.2	302.1	269.7
	30-34	30,372	18,664	11,708	146.7	178.6	114.2
	35-39	19,793	13,350	6,443	92.5	124.5	60.3
	40-44	14,026	10,220	3,806	61.1	89.6	32.9
	45-54	12,078	9,645	2,433	29.6	48.1	11.7
	55-64	2,653	2,286	367	9.5	17.0	2.5
	65+	745	615	130	2.1	4.1	0.6
	TOTAL	330,132	157,623	172,509	113.5	110.2	116.7

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

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Table 21A. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

	Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	769	50	719	4,649	689	3,960	419	82	336	38	1	37	48	7	41
	15-19	14,608	2,576	12,032	79,244	28,108	51,137	6,877	2,315	4,563	670	180	489	644	131	514
	20-24	15,597	4,831	10,766	87,435	44,977	42,459	7,757	3,762	3,995	884	431	454	655	207	448
	25-29	7,898	3,373	4,524	42,931	26,572	16,359	4,175	2,417	1,758	565	351	214	361	123	238
	30-34	5,802	3,190	2,612	23,063	15,542	7,521	2,347	1,482	865	378	274	104	219	114	105
	35-39	4,689	2,969	1,720	16,039	11,591	4,448	1,445	933	512	251	181	70	178	89	89
	40-44	2,724	1,840	884	9,909	7,796	2,114	668	449	219	126	96	30	96	52	44
	45-54	2,038	1,572	465	7,576	6,567	1,009	560	414	146	103	73	29	66	41	25
	55-64	495	436	59	1,636	1,513	123	115	91	24	30	19	11	22	17	5
	65+	190	144	46	641	527	114	51	45	6	2	0	2	13	6	7
	TOTAL	54,964	21,039	33,925	273,928	144,191	129,737	24,512	12,030	12,481	3,056	1,609	1,447	2,319	793	1,526
2001	10-14	855	57	798	4,646	715	3,932	440	80	360	53	6	47	46	3	43
	15-19	14,961	2,611	12,351	77,554	26,692	50,862	7,095	2,312	4,783	763	205	559	692	130	562
	20-24	16,997	5,390	11,607	89,154	44,621	44,533	8,416	4,024	4,393	881	354	526	778	231	547
	25-29	8,535	3,610	4,924	42,275	25,705	16,570	4,418	2,464	1,954	512	281	231	344	124	219
	30-34	6,106	3,461	2,645	23,242	15,644	7,597	2,636	1,646	990	327	205	122	220	93	127
	35-39	4,720	3,026	1,694	15,136	10,957	4,178	1,630	1,055	575	160	116	44	149	59	90
	40-44	2,882	1,924	958	9,749	7,496	2,253	759	513	246	111	92	19	101	46	55
	45-54	2,364	1,796	568	7,386	6,356	1,030	542	398	144	84	60	25	79	45	34
	55-64	583	510	73	1,510	1,374	136	124	90	33	23	16	7	14	12	2
	65+	207	163	44	554	443	111	57	29	28	17	11	6	7	3	4
	TOTAL	58,323	22,585	35,738	271,871	140,235	131,636	26,190	12,624	13,566	2,935	1,348	1,588	2,439	751	1,689
2002	10-14	786	50	736	4,181	665	3,516	412	57	355	28	4	24	41	7	34
	15-19	15,055	2,521	12,534	73,130	24,995	48,134	6,809	2,111	4,699	547	122	425	785	170	615
	20-24	18,044	5,714	12,330	84,159	41,703	42,456	8,648	4,176	4,473	772	304	468	843	244	599
	25-29	9,168	3,917	5,251	40,777	24,593	16,184	4,647	2,470	2,177	501	263	238	390	157	233
	30-34	6,450	3,628	2,822	22,223	14,951	7,271	2,820	1,656	1,164	322	207	115	260	117	143
	35-39	5,067	3,336	1,731	14,263	10,190	4,073	1,695	1,132	562	214	130	84	175	87	88
	40-44	3,386	2,393	993	9,226	7,098	2,128	957	637	320	109	66	44	109	58	51
	45-54	2,706	2,089	617	7,460	6,268	1,192	573	408	165	105	74	31	80	51	29
	55-64	664	574	90	1,467	1,336	132	125	95	29	23	10	13	4	3	2
	65+	196	155	41	523	428	95	50	35	15	18	11	7	3	3	0
	TOTAL	61,671	24,429	37,243	257,986	132,498	125,488	26,829	12,822	14,007	2,646	1,196	1,450	2,704	905	1,800
2003	10-14	789	51	739	3,662	594	3,068	390	71	320	31	3	28	55	7	49
	15-19	15,541	2,532	13,009	66,553	22,572	43,980	7,011	2,086	4,924	533	116	417	700	163	537
	20-24	19,132	6,097	13,035	77,129	37,552	39,577	9,080	4,085	4,994	840	270	570	767	229	539
	25-29	9,891	4,159	5,732	38,142	22,275	15,866	4,787	2,544	2,243	499	250	249	375	146	229
	30-34	6,648	3,512	3,136	20,459	13,498	6,961	2,821	1,704	1,117	381	206	175	214	83	131
	35-39	5,126	3,314	1,812	12,840	9,130	3,710	1,823	1,160	663	244	139	105	174	80	94
	40-44	3,835	2,634	1,201	8,642	6,626	2,016	981	654	327	145	95	49	118	70	48
	45-54	2,917	2,169	748	7,268	6,172	1,096	660	467	192	105	64	41	66	32	33
	55-64	713	588	125	1,439	1,301	138	123	98	25	31	19	13	8	7	2
	65+	239	196	43	443	379	64	44	29	15	11	7	4	8	6	2
	TOTAL	64,961	25,288	39,673	237,038	120,266	116,771	27,793	12,922	14,872	2,823	1,171	1,652	2,489	823	1,666
2004	10-14	678	44	634	3,336	526	2,811	366	48	318	28	5	23	38	7	31
	15-19	15,369	2,546	12,822	63,917	21,682	42,234	6,908	2,101	4,807	475	115	359	785	159	626
	20-24	19,129	5,909	13,220	73,374	35,351	38,023	8,891	4,017	4,874	868	329	538	939	319	620
	25-29	10,539	4,237	6,301	38,013	21,985	16,028	5,387	2,882	2,505	497	262	234	424	159	265
	30-34	6,751	3,459	3,293	20,027	13,180	6,847	2,956	1,726	1,230	384	200	184	249	99	150
	35-39	5,276	3,277	1,998	12,243	8,667	3,576	1,883	1,178	706	214	143	72	172	84	88
	40-44	4,021	2,713	1,307	8,710	6,653	2,058	1,060	736	324	116	75	40	116	40	76
	45-54	3,341	2,487	855	7,777	6,523	1,253	746	511	235	103	61	42	110	63	46
	55-64	831	695	136	1,615	1,457	158	159	116	43	35	12	23	12	7	5
	65+	219	174	45	472	404	68	42	29	14	3	1	2	8	6	2
	TOTAL	66,250	25,585	40,665	229,843	116,537	113,306	28,455	13,360	15,096	2,726	1,205	1,521	2,858	946	1,912

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

Table 21B. Gonorrhea — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	5.8	0.7	11.2	145.1	42.4	250.8	13.1	5.0	21.5	4.8	0.3	9.5	20.6	5.9	36.0	2000
15-19	112.4	38.7	189.6	2,662.4	1,867.1	3,476.2	216.9	137.4	307.0	78.7	41.6	117.4	293.0	116.4	477.1	
20-24	130.9	80.1	182.9	3,264.8	3,448.8	3,090.2	225.3	198.4	258.2	96.0	93.5	98.4	360.1	225.1	498.4	
25-29	65.6	55.6	75.7	1,687.3	2,197.0	1,225.4	121.9	130.5	111.7	52.1	65.7	38.8	215.2	146.2	284.6	
30-34	42.8	46.8	38.8	874.7	1,246.2	541.3	74.0	87.5	58.5	35.9	53.2	19.3	128.4	134.2	122.6	
35-39	29.8	37.7	21.9	566.0	870.8	296.0	50.5	62.4	37.5	24.9	37.0	13.5	94.2	96.5	92.0	
40-44	16.7	22.5	10.8	362.8	608.6	145.8	28.5	37.5	19.1	13.5	21.7	6.1	52.5	59.5	46.1	
45-54	7.0	11.0	3.2	182.5	342.5	45.2	17.5	26.2	9.0	6.8	10.5	3.6	22.7	29.6	16.4	
55-64	2.6	4.7	0.6	68.3	141.8	9.2	6.6	11.1	2.6	3.5	4.7	2.5	13.7	22.3	5.7	
65+	0.6	1.2	0.3	22.5	48.7	6.5	2.9	6.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	9.2	9.6	8.9	
TOTAL	27.8	21.8	33.6	778.1	862.0	702.1	68.7	65.5	72.1	26.7	28.9	24.5	98.6	68.4	128.0	
10-14	6.5	0.8	12.4	141.5	42.9	243.0	13.1	4.7	21.8	6.4	1.4	11.6	19.6	2.5	37.3	2001
15-19	114.8	39.0	194.8	2,586.9	1,753.8	3,446.0	223.7	138.7	317.9	89.9	47.3	134.3	309.3	113.9	513.1	
20-24	138.5	86.8	191.4	3,203.4	3,276.3	3,133.6	238.0	206.0	277.5	94.4	76.3	112.2	411.4	241.2	586.4	
25-29	73.3	61.5	85.3	1,683.5	2,148.2	1,260.6	122.7	125.7	119.2	46.3	52.2	40.7	205.8	148.1	264.2	
30-34	45.3	51.0	39.5	878.9	1,251.9	544.7	78.3	91.5	63.3	29.0	37.4	21.0	129.2	109.2	149.0	
35-39	30.9	39.6	22.3	537.7	828.4	280.0	54.0	66.6	40.1	15.2	22.7	8.2	80.2	65.2	94.8	
40-44	17.6	23.5	11.7	351.3	576.2	152.8	30.4	40.1	20.2	11.5	20.1	3.7	54.4	51.4	57.2	
45-54	8.0	12.2	3.8	170.4	317.6	44.2	15.8	23.4	8.4	5.3	8.1	2.9	26.3	31.3	21.6	
55-64	2.9	5.3	0.7	61.2	125.1	9.9	6.7	10.4	3.4	2.6	3.8	1.5	8.2	14.8	2.0	
65+	0.7	1.3	0.3	19.2	40.3	6.2	3.1	3.8	2.6	1.8	2.9	1.0	4.6	5.0	4.3	
TOTAL	29.4	23.3	35.3	762.0	826.8	703.3	70.3	65.8	75.2	24.6	23.4	25.8	102.6	64.0	140.0	
10-14	6.0	0.7	11.5	124.9	39.1	213.2	11.6	3.1	20.6	3.4	1.0	5.9	17.4	5.9	29.2	2002
15-19	115.2	37.5	197.3	2,410.6	1,621.2	3,226.2	213.0	126.8	306.6	64.2	28.1	101.6	346.9	147.5	555.1	
20-24	143.4	89.7	198.3	2,927.7	2,942.8	2,913.0	239.8	209.6	277.0	81.4	64.7	97.9	427.4	244.0	616.6	
25-29	80.1	67.9	92.6	1,631.8	2,062.7	1,238.6	123.8	119.9	128.5	45.1	49.0	41.5	233.3	186.1	281.2	
30-34	48.4	54.1	42.6	834.8	1,187.4	518.3	78.8	86.3	70.2	26.6	35.3	18.4	152.3	137.3	167.3	
35-39	34.4	45.3	23.6	514.3	781.9	277.1	53.7	68.2	37.6	19.5	24.4	14.9	96.9	97.9	96.0	
40-44	20.7	29.3	12.1	329.1	540.7	142.7	36.1	46.7	24.9	10.9	13.7	8.3	58.0	64.4	52.0	
45-54	9.0	14.1	4.1	165.7	301.7	49.2	15.7	22.4	9.0	6.3	9.6	3.4	26.0	34.4	18.1	
55-64	3.2	5.6	0.8	57.2	116.9	9.2	6.3	10.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	
65+	0.7	1.3	0.2	17.9	38.3	5.3	2.5	4.2	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.9	4.4	0.0	
TOTAL	31.0	25.1	36.7	713.7	770.7	662.1	69.2	64.1	74.6	21.4	20.0	22.6	112.5	76.3	147.6	
10-14	6.0	0.8	11.6	108.3	34.6	184.4	10.7	3.8	17.9	3.7	0.6	6.9	23.9	5.7	42.7	2003
15-19	118.9	37.7	204.7	2,165.6	1,447.2	2,905.9	215.9	123.8	315.1	62.2	26.3	100.1	307.6	140.7	481.1	
20-24	149.1	93.5	206.3	2,614.5	2,558.2	2,670.3	242.4	197.0	298.6	84.8	54.0	116.2	372.7	218.5	532.1	
25-29	85.8	71.4	100.4	1,504.2	1,831.3	1,202.6	126.0	121.6	131.5	44.2	45.1	43.4	220.8	170.4	272.0	
30-34	51.0	53.5	48.4	771.9	1,074.6	499.2	78.8	88.6	67.4	30.3	33.4	27.3	125.6	98.0	153.2	
35-39	36.0	46.4	25.5	472.6	713.9	258.0	57.4	69.0	44.4	22.0	25.8	18.4	99.4	92.8	105.8	
40-44	23.7	32.6	14.8	308.0	504.5	135.1	35.8	46.0	24.7	14.0	19.2	9.2	62.8	76.8	49.7	
45-54	9.6	14.4	4.9	156.6	287.9	43.9	17.3	24.5	10.1	6.0	7.8	4.4	20.7	21.4	20.0	
55-64	3.3	5.5	1.1	53.6	108.9	9.3	5.9	9.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	2.3	4.4	7.3	1.8	
65+	0.8	1.6	0.2	15.0	33.5	3.5	2.2	3.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.6	4.6	8.1	2.0	
TOTAL	32.6	25.9	39.1	649.3	691.8	610.6	69.7	62.7	77.1	22.1	18.9	25.2	102.5	68.8	135.2	
10-14	5.2	0.7	10.0	98.7	30.6	168.9	10.0	2.6	17.8	3.3	1.2	5.6	16.3	5.7	27.2	2004
15-19	117.5	37.9	201.7	2,079.8	1,390.1	2,790.5	212.7	124.7	307.6	55.4	26.2	86.3	345.2	137.4	561.2	
20-24	149.0	90.7	209.3	2,487.2	2,408.3	2,565.4	237.3	193.7	291.4	87.6	66.0	109.7	456.1	304.6	612.8	
25-29	91.4	72.8	110.3	1,499.1	1,807.4	1,214.9	141.8	137.7	146.8	44.0	47.3	40.8	249.5	185.4	314.5	
30-34	51.8	52.6	50.8	755.6	1,049.2	491.0	82.6	89.8	74.2	30.5	32.5	28.6	146.3	116.8	175.9	
35-39	37.1	45.9	28.2	450.7	677.7	248.7	59.3	70.0	47.3	19.3	26.4	12.6	98.5	97.7	99.2	
40-44	24.8	33.6	16.1	310.5	506.5	137.9	38.7	51.9	24.5	11.2	15.2	7.5	61.8	44.6	78.0	
45-54	11.0	16.5	5.6	167.6	304.3	50.2	19.5	26.8	12.3	5.9	7.5	4.5	34.6	41.7	28.0	
55-64	3.8	6.5	1.2	60.2	121.9	10.6	7.6	11.7	4.0	3.4	2.4	4.2	6.0	7.1	5.0	
65+	0.7	1.4	0.3	15.9	35.7	3.7	2.1	3.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	8.0	2.0	
TOTAL	33.3	26.2	40.0	629.6	670.3	592.5	71.3	64.9	78.2	21.4	19.4	23.2	117.7	79.0	155.3	

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

Table 22. All stages of syphilis* — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	753	724	700	567	639	16.9	16.2	15.6	12.6	14.2
Alaska	6	9	9	8	15	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.3
Arizona	849	1,149	1,086	1,106	974	16.4	21.7	19.9	19.8	17.5
Arkansas	366	239	219	296	249	13.7	8.9	8.1	10.9	9.1
California	3,354	3,053	3,917	4,207	4,586	9.9	8.8	11.2	11.9	12.9
Colorado	63	149	174	144	179	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.9
Connecticut	151	165	188	207	169	4.4	4.8	5.4	5.9	4.9
Delaware	45	79	62	47	61	5.7	9.9	7.7	5.7	7.5
Florida	2,770	2,915	3,280	3,283	2,964	17.3	17.8	19.6	19.3	17.4
Georgia	1,640	1,988	1,896	2,152	1,588	19.9	23.7	22.1	24.8	18.3
Hawaii	22	41	59	61	36	1.8	3.3	4.7	4.9	2.9
Idaho	11	11	23	45	78	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.3	5.7
Illinois	1,638	1,547	1,593	1,377	1,345	13.2	12.4	12.6	10.9	10.6
Indiana	751	529	320	367	273	12.3	8.6	5.2	5.9	4.4
Iowa	55	44	54	46	36	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2
Kansas	67	88	77	77	87	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.2
Kentucky	253	191	212	160	151	6.2	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.7
Louisiana	973	793	776	1,581	1,645	21.8	17.7	17.3	35.2	36.6
Maine	7	16	9	21	7	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.5
Maryland	1,172	938	843	975	1,002	22.1	17.4	15.4	17.7	18.2
Massachusetts	448	446	541	644	517	7.0	7.0	8.4	10.0	8.0
Michigan	1,001	1,170	1,184	860	806	10.1	11.7	11.8	8.5	8.0
Minnesota	77	132	148	195	145	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.9
Mississippi	685	654	451	435	404	24.0	22.9	15.7	15.1	14.0
Missouri	299	174	204	207	268	5.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.7
Montana	0	0	5	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
Nebraska	7	16	25	27	15	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.9
Nevada	52	62	113	149	253	2.6	3.0	5.2	6.6	11.3
New Hampshire	19	21	24	37	26	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.9	2.0
New Jersey	802	1,040	1,062	1,089	826	9.5	12.2	12.4	12.6	9.6
New Mexico	101	76	115	205	251	5.5	4.2	6.2	10.9	13.4
New York	2,948	3,610	3,885	4,360	4,468	15.5	18.9	20.3	22.7	23.3
North Carolina	1,495	1,422	1,051	850	747	18.5	17.3	12.6	10.1	8.9
North Dakota	1	2	0	2	0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ohio	282	297	351	481	571	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.2	5.0
Oklahoma	327	288	287	353	168	9.5	8.3	8.2	10.1	4.8
Oregon	49	48	75	118	108	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.3	3.0
Pennsylvania	685	726	689	706	574	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7	4.6
Rhode Island	38	39	67	90	104	3.6	3.7	6.3	8.4	9.7
South Carolina	861	916	620	552	523	21.4	22.5	15.1	13.3	12.6
South Dakota	1	1	0	5	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0
Tennessee	1,709	1,478	1,082	881	799	30.0	25.7	18.7	15.1	13.7
Texas	3,298	3,662	4,109	3,996	4,205	15.7	17.1	18.9	18.1	19.0
Utah	59	25	71	72	78	2.6	1.1	3.1	3.1	3.3
Vermont	0	8	2	1	3	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Virginia	539	525	528	552	610	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.5	8.3
Washington	171	174	158	239	336	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.9	5.5
West Virginia	13	7	5	11	18	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0
Wisconsin	184	131	135	111	127	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.3
Wyoming	5	4	1	4	6	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.2
U.S. TOTAL†	31,618	32,281	32,916	34,289	33,401	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.8	11.5
Northeast	5,098	6,071	6,467	7,155	6,694	9.5	11.3	11.9	13.2	12.3
Midwest	4,363	4,131	4,091	3,755	3,673	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.6
South	17,415	17,278	16,552	17,021	16,130	17.3	16.9	16.0	16.3	15.4
West	4,742	4,801	5,806	6,358	6,904	7.5	7.4	8.8	9.6	10.4
Guam	9	30	19	16	13	5.8	18.9	11.8	9.8	7.9
Puerto Rico	1,340	1,268	1,393	1,357	1,152	35.1	33.0	36.1	35.0	29.7
Virgin Islands	11	9	4	14	17	10.1	8.2	3.6	12.9	15.6
OUTLYING AREAS	1,360	1,307	1,416	1,387	1,182	33.3	31.8	34.3	33.4	28.5
TOTAL	32,978	33,588	34,332	35,676	34,583	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	11.7

*See Appendix (Syphilis Morbidity Reporting) for definition.
†Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 23. All stages of syphilis* — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	2	4	5	5	10	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8
Albuquerque, NM	63	43	60	75	98	11.3	7.6	10.5	12.9	16.9
Atlanta, GA	384	799	827	966	725	47.0	96.8	100.2	118.0	88.6
Austin, TX	59	115	101	127	169	9.3	17.6	15.0	18.8	25.0
Baltimore, MD	728	477	400	457	484	112.2	73.9	62.6	72.7	77.0
Birmingham, AL	212	151	127	111	103	32.0	22.8	19.2	16.9	15.7
Boston, MA	160	157	231	298	219	26.7	26.1	38.6	50.5	37.1
Buffalo, NY	10	12	10	9	11	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.4
Charlotte, NC	151	130	102	109	115	21.6	18.0	13.8	14.5	15.3
Chicago, IL	1,090	1,094	1,149	947	977	35.3	35.4	37.2	30.8	31.8
Cincinnati, OH	14	16	21	11	39	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.3	4.7
Cleveland, OH	42	39	26	34	48	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.5	3.5
Columbus, OH	90	140	189	217	210	8.4	12.9	17.4	19.9	19.3
Corpus Christi, TX	10	10	12	26	14	3.6	3.6	4.3	9.3	5.0
Dallas, TX	587	702	1,044	850	777	49.2	57.8	86.2	70.2	64.2
Dayton, OH	17	18	9	13	11	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.4	2.0
Denver, CO	23	64	89	77	86	4.1	11.4	15.9	13.8	15.4
Des Moines, IA	18	15	19	16	22	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.1	5.7
Detroit, MI	771	925	880	624	563	81.1	97.6	93.2	66.6	60.1
El Paso, TX	92	106	119	110	111	16.3	18.5	20.6	18.8	19.0
Fort Worth, TX	191	267	374	224	171	35.5	48.4	66.0	38.7	29.6
Honolulu, HI	15	30	52	53	28	1.7	3.4	5.8	5.9	3.1
Houston, TX	850	922	1,034	991	1,044	45.3	48.2	51.4	48.8	51.4
Indianapolis, IN	521	306	135	122	108	60.5	35.4	15.6	14.1	12.5
Jacksonville, FL	125	139	69	125	201	16.0	17.5	8.6	15.3	24.6
Jersey City, NJ	27	39	59	52	61	11.2	16.1	24.4	21.7	25.4
Kansas City, MO	46	30	37	56	54	10.2	6.6	8.1	12.3	11.9
Los Angeles, CA	1,857	1,339	1,626	1,755	2,061	20.8	14.8	17.7	19.0	22.3
Louisville, KY	149	100	141	101	99	21.5	14.4	20.2	14.4	14.2
Memphis, TN	882	896	541	477	462	98.2	99.5	59.7	52.6	51.0
Miami, FL	829	1,044	1,297	1,167	994	36.7	45.5	55.6	49.8	42.5
Milwaukee, WI	151	98	88	62	67	16.1	10.4	9.4	6.6	7.2
Minneapolis, MN	34	63	79	73	55	8.8	16.3	20.5	18.9	14.3
Nashville, TN	523	379	294	198	161	91.7	66.4	51.5	34.7	28.3
New Orleans, LA	124	101	102	204	329	25.6	21.1	21.5	43.5	70.1
New York City, NY	2,712	3,304	3,486	3,825	3,708	33.8	41.0	43.1	47.3	45.9
Newark, NJ	265	377	343	360	244	88.2	125.0	113.4	119.3	80.8
Norfolk, VA	85	83	47	48	51	36.3	35.3	19.7	19.9	21.1
Oakland, CA	91	109	176	173	144	6.3	7.4	12.0	11.8	9.9
Oklahoma City, OK	193	160	170	193	90	45.3	37.3	39.3	44.3	20.7
Omaha, NE	6	3	15	21	8	1.3	0.6	3.2	4.4	1.7
Philadelphia, PA	618	646	566	586	470	40.8	43.0	37.9	39.6	31.8
Phoenix, AZ	738	959	855	829	644	23.8	30.0	25.9	24.5	19.0
Pittsburgh, PA	7	15	26	30	28	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.2
Portland, OR	30	29	48	64	52	5.7	5.5	9.0	12.0	9.7
Richmond, VA	40	58	25	42	30	20.3	29.3	12.7	21.6	15.4
Rochester, NY	7	4	13	24	29	2.8	1.6	5.2	9.7	11.7
Sacramento, CA	25	33	38	31	56	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.3	4.2
San Antonio, TX	287	364	306	213	329	25.0	31.2	25.6	17.5	27.1
San Diego, CA	232	152	162	299	356	8.2	5.3	5.6	10.2	12.1
San Francisco, CA	163	301	604	655	706	21.0	38.8	79.1	87.1	93.9
San Jose, CA	43	92	93	135	112	2.5	5.4	5.5	8.0	6.7
Seattle, WA	116	110	96	134	227	6.7	6.3	5.5	7.6	12.9
St Louis, MO	115	63	80	51	106	33.1	18.4	23.6	15.4	31.9
St Paul, MN	9	16	16	27	8	3.2	5.6	5.6	9.6	2.8
St Petersburg, FL	64	40	81	128	97	6.9	4.3	8.7	13.8	10.5
Tampa, FL	132	148	222	265	197	13.2	14.4	21.1	24.7	18.4
Toledo, OH	18	3	18	18	12	4.0	0.7	4.0	4.0	2.6
Tucson, AZ	36	72	91	126	137	4.2	8.3	10.3	14.1	15.3
Tulsa, OK	32	22	30	35	23	8.1	5.5	7.5	8.8	5.8
Washington, DC	516	459	431	330	357	90.3	80.0	75.5	58.5	63.3
Wichita, KS	10	15	13	13	29	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.8	6.3
Yonkers, NY	10	13	27	30	38	5.0	6.5	13.4	14.8	18.8
U.S. CITY TOTAL	17,447	18,420	19,426	19,427	18,975	25.0	26.1	27.3	27.3	26.6
San Juan, PR	545	483	443	579	466	53.4	47.2	43.2	56.4	45.4
TOTAL	17,992	18,903	19,869	20,006	19,441	25.4	26.4	27.6	27.7	26.9

*See Appendix (Syphilis Morbidity Reporting) for definition and (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank[*]	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Louisiana	332	7.4
2	Maryland	380	6.9
3	Georgia	549	6.3
4	New Mexico	82	4.4
5	Florida	728	4.3
6	California	1,356	3.8
7	New York	727	3.8
8	Texas	827	3.7
9	Alabama	165	3.7
10	Illinois	386	3.1
11	Arizona	157	2.8
12	South Carolina	116	2.8
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**7,980**	**2.7**
13	Washington	150	2.4
14	Rhode Island	26	2.4
15	North Carolina	192	2.3
16	Tennessee	130	2.2
17	Ohio	237	2.1
18	Mississippi	59	2.0
19	Michigan	192	1.9
20	Nevada	40	1.8
21	Massachusetts	114	1.8
22	Idaho	24	1.8
23	New Jersey	150	1.7
24	Arkansas	47	1.7
25	Missouri	94	1.6
26	Virginia	116	1.6
27	Colorado	63	1.4
28	Connecticut	45	1.3
29	Alaska	8	1.2
30	Kentucky	47	1.1
31	Delaware	9	1.1
32	Indiana	60	1.0
33	Pennsylvania	118	1.0
34	Kansas	24	0.9
35	Oregon	29	0.8
36	Oklahoma	25	0.7
37	Hawaii	8	0.6
38	Wyoming	3	0.6
39	Utah	13	0.6
40	Minnesota	27	0.5
41	Wisconsin	29	0.5
42	Montana	4	0.4
43	Nebraska	7	0.4
44	New Hampshire	5	0.4
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**0.2**
45	Iowa	5	0.2
46	West Virginia	3	0.2
47	Vermont	1	0.2
48	Maine	2	0.2
	North Dakota	0	0.0
	South Dakota	0	0.0

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

[†]Total includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 0 cases and rate of 0.0, Puerto Rico with 182 cases and rate of 4.7, and Virgin Islands with 5 cases and rate of 4.6).

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2004

Rank†	County/Independent City	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population	Cumulative Percent
1	Los Angeles County, CA	506	5.1	6
2	San Francisco County, CA	345	45.9	10
3	Cook County, IL	340	6.4	14
4	New York County, NY	328	21.0	19
5	Fulton County, GA	283	34.6	22
6	Dade County, FL	213	9.1	25
7	Harris County, TX	211	5.9	27
8	Baltimore (City), MD	209	33.2	30
9	Dallas County, TX	184	8.1	32
10	Broward County, FL	183	10.6	35
11	Wayne County, MI	142	7.0	36
12	San Diego County, CA	138	4.7	38
13	Kings County, NY	134	5.4	40
14	East Baton Rouge County, LA	124	30.1	41
15	King County, WA	123	7.0	43
16	De Kalb County, GA	117	17.4	44
17	Bexar County, TX	107	7.3	46
18	Maricopa County, AZ	106	3.1	47
19	Franklin County, OH	105	9.6	48
20	Queens County, NY	89	4.0	50

*Accounting for 50% of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases.
†Counties were ranked in descending order by number of cases.

Table 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*
Alabama	123	142	149	114	165	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.5	3.7
Alaska	0	0	0	1	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2
Arizona	189	180	200	186	157	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.8
Arkansas	104	49	34	51	47	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7
California	325	545	1,033	1,299	1,356	1.0	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.8
Colorado	11	23	64	39	63	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.4
Connecticut	16	12	28	30	45	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.3
Delaware	9	14	11	7	9	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.1
Florida	413	484	617	658	728	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.3
Georgia	402	414	439	585	549	4.9	4.9	5.1	6.7	6.3
Hawaii	2	12	11	14	8	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6
Idaho	1	1	8	15	24	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	1.8
Illinois	412	409	479	374	386	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.1
Indiana	351	151	62	50	60	5.8	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.0
Iowa	11	5	8	12	5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Kansas	6	25	20	25	24	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Kentucky	85	48	88	33	47	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.1
Louisiana	209	173	152	183	332	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.1	7.4
Maine	1	1	2	8	2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2
Maryland	300	266	228	312	380	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.7	6.9
Massachusetts	68	46	99	133	114	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8
Michigan	330	428	486	249	192	3.3	4.3	4.8	2.5	1.9
Minnesota	16	33	59	47	27	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.5
Mississippi	137	140	49	40	59	4.8	4.9	1.7	1.4	2.0
Missouri	29	26	34	61	94	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6
Montana	0	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nebraska	2	10	6	10	7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4
Nevada	5	8	15	12	40	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.8
New Hampshire	2	1	8	19	5	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.4
New Jersey	71	137	169	170	150	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.7
New Mexico	16	19	39	71	82	0.9	1.0	2.1	3.8	4.4
New York	132	304	478	584	727	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.0	3.8
North Carolina	483	445	279	152	192	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.8	2.3
North Dakota	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ohio	69	81	159	197	237	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	2.1
Oklahoma	116	60	72	64	25	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.7
Oregon	12	13	28	48	29	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8
Pennsylvania	77	100	105	159	118	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0
Rhode Island	4	9	13	33	26	0.4	0.8	1.2	3.1	2.4
South Carolina	229	235	134	94	116	5.7	5.8	3.3	2.3	2.8
South Dakota	0	1	0	2	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Tennessee	532	331	168	135	130	9.3	5.8	2.9	2.3	2.2
Texas	396	478	589	654	827	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.7
Utah	2	11	7	14	13	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6
Vermont	0	3	2	1	1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Virginia	126	102	71	82	116	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6
Washington	66	57	70	82	150	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.4
West Virginia	3	5	2	2	3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	48	22	30	16	29	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
U.S. TOTAL*	5,979	6,103	6,862	7,177	7,980	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
Northeast	371	613	904	1,137	1,188	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.2
Midwest	1,274	1,191	1,343	1,045	1,061	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6
South	3,704	3,429	3,140	3,214	3,794	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.6
West	630	870	1,475	1,781	1,937	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.9
Guam	1	12	6	1	0	0.6	7.6	3.7	0.6	0.0
Puerto Rico	175	244	270	202	182	4.6	6.4	7.0	5.2	4.7
Virgin Islands	3	0	1	3	5	2.8	0.0	0.9	2.8	4.6
OUTLYING AREAS	179	256	277	206	187	4.4	6.2	6.7	5.0	4.5
TOTAL	6,158	6,359	7,139	7,383	8,167	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	63	67	63	49	52	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1	2.2
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	80	50	74	66	42	3.1	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.5
Arkansas	58	27	18	16	18	4.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.3
California	51	42	39	52	63	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Colorado	1	5	2	5	7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Connecticut	7	2	3	3	3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delaware	1	5	4	2	1	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2
Florida	163	135	108	73	98	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.1
Georgia	159	129	98	68	45	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.0
Hawaii	1	0	2	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	4	5	11	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.6
Illinois	181	91	81	48	55	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9
Indiana	196	71	18	16	6	6.3	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.2
Iowa	6	1	4	2	1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Kansas	1	11	6	13	7	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5
Kentucky	42	17	43	13	6	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.3
Louisiana	97	83	76	79	123	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	5.3
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	115	113	53	74	92	4.2	4.1	1.9	2.6	3.2
Massachusetts	19	4	12	3	5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Michigan	141	161	192	93	61	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.8	1.2
Minnesota	5	16	4	4	3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mississippi	70	69	31	20	19	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.3	1.3
Missouri	11	8	10	14	12	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Montana	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nebraska	1	8	2	1	4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
Nevada	2	1	1	3	8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	23	44	48	49	38	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9
New Mexico	5	6	12	23	36	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.4	3.8
New York	12	23	26	26	32	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	234	191	115	47	48	5.7	4.6	2.7	1.1	1.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	26	26	27	40	61	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Oklahoma	54	28	20	20	9	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.5
Oregon	4	2	8	3	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Pennsylvania	30	28	22	33	16	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Rhode Island	2	0	2	8	10	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.8
South Carolina	96	101	58	24	25	4.6	4.8	2.7	1.1	1.2
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	247	158	82	40	34	8.4	5.4	2.8	1.3	1.1
Texas	152	169	192	162	179	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
Utah	1	2	0	3	3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	44	43	17	7	6	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Washington	8	7	1	4	6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
West Virginia	1	1	1	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wisconsin	24	13	6	1	2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
U.S. TOTAL*	2,445	1,967	1,594	1,217	1,255	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.8
Northeast	93	101	113	122	104	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Midwest	592	406	350	232	212	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
South	1,606	1,344	988	699	760	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.4
West	154	116	143	164	179	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Guam	0	5	2	0	0	0.0	6.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	76	130	123	93	62	3.8	6.5	6.1	4.6	3.1
Virgin Islands	2	0	0	2	3	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.3
OUTLYING AREAS	78	135	125	95	65	3.7	6.3	5.8	4.4	3.0
TOTAL	2,523	2,102	1,719	1,312	1,320	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men – Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	60	75	86	65	113	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.0	5.2
Alaska	0	0	0	1	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.4
Arizona	109	130	126	120	115	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1
Arkansas	46	22	16	35	29	3.5	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.2
California	272	501	994	1,245	1,291	1.6	2.9	5.7	7.0	7.3
Colorado	10	18	62	34	56	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.5	2.4
Connecticut	9	10	25	27	42	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.5
Delaware	8	9	7	5	8	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.0
Florida	250	349	509	585	630	3.2	4.4	6.2	7.0	7.6
Georgia	243	285	340	517	504	6.0	6.9	8.1	12.1	11.8
Hawaii	1	12	9	14	8	0.2	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.3
Idaho	1	1	4	10	13	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.9
Illinois	231	318	398	326	331	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.2	5.3
Indiana	155	80	44	34	54	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.8
Iowa	5	4	4	10	3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2
Kansas	5	14	14	12	17	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3
Kentucky	43	31	45	19	41	2.2	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.0
Louisiana	112	90	76	104	209	5.2	4.2	3.5	4.8	9.6
Maine	1	1	2	8	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.3
Maryland	185	153	175	238	288	7.2	5.9	6.6	8.9	10.8
Massachusetts	49	42	87	129	109	1.6	1.4	2.8	4.1	3.5
Michigan	189	267	294	156	131	3.9	5.4	6.0	3.2	2.6
Minnesota	11	17	55	43	24	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.0
Mississippi	67	71	18	20	40	4.9	5.1	1.3	1.4	2.9
Missouri	18	18	24	47	82	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.9
Montana	0	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nebraska	1	2	4	9	3	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
Nevada	3	7	14	9	32	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.8
New Hampshire	2	1	8	19	5	0.3	0.2	1.3	3.0	0.8
New Jersey	48	93	121	121	112	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7
New Mexico	11	13	27	48	46	1.2	1.4	3.0	5.2	5.0
New York	120	281	452	558	695	1.3	3.1	4.9	6.0	7.5
North Carolina	249	254	164	105	144	6.3	6.3	4.0	2.5	3.5
North Dakota	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Ohio	43	55	132	157	176	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.8	3.2
Oklahoma	62	32	52	44	16	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.9
Oregon	8	11	20	45	28	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.5	1.6
Pennsylvania	47	72	83	126	102	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7
Rhode Island	2	9	11	25	16	0.4	1.8	2.1	4.8	3.1
South Carolina	133	134	76	70	91	6.8	6.8	3.8	3.5	4.5
South Dakota	0	1	0	2	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Tennessee	285	173	86	95	96	10.3	6.2	3.0	3.3	3.4
Texas	244	309	397	492	648	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.9
Utah	1	9	7	11	10	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Vermont	0	3	2	1	1	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.3
Virginia	82	59	54	75	110	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.1	3.0
Washington	58	50	69	78	144	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.6	4.7
West Virginia	2	4	1	0	2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Wisconsin	24	9	24	15	27	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
U.S. TOTAL*	3,532	4,134	5,267	5,956	6,722	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.7
Northeast	278	512	791	1,014	1,084	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.8	4.1
Midwest	682	785	993	813	848	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.6
South	2,098	2,085	2,151	2,514	3,034	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.9	5.9
West	474	752	1,332	1,615	1,756	1.5	2.3	4.1	4.9	5.3
Guam	1	7	4	1	0	1.3	8.7	4.9	1.2	0.0
Puerto Rico	99	114	147	109	120	5.4	6.2	7.9	5.8	6.4
Virgin Islands	1	0	1	1	2	1.9	0.0	2.0	1.9	3.8
OUTLYING AREAS	101	121	152	111	122	5.1	6.1	7.6	5.5	6.1
TOTAL	3,633	4,255	5,419	6,067	6,844	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.7

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

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

Table 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	San Francisco, CA	345	45.9
2	Atlanta, GA	283	34.6
3	Baltimore, MD	209	33.2
4	New Orleans, LA	77	16.4
5	St Louis, MO	47	14.1
6	Detroit, MI	126	13.5
7	Washington, DC	69	12.2
8	Dallas, TX	141	11.6
9	Jersey City, NJ	26	10.8
10	Chicago, IL	297	9.7
11	Memphis, TN	87	9.6
12	Houston, TX	192	9.4
13	Boston, MA	54	9.1
14	Miami, FL	213	9.1
15	San Antonio, TX	107	8.8
16	Columbus, OH	94	8.6
17	Newark, NJ	26	8.6
18	Jacksonville, FL	70	8.6
19	New York City, NY	621	7.7
20	Austin, TX	52	7.7
21	Denver, CO	41	7.4
22	Albuquerque, NM	41	7.1
23	Seattle, WA	123	7.0
24	Norfolk, VA	16	6.6
25	Fort Worth, TX	36	6.2
26	Charlotte, NC	39	5.2
27	Los Angeles, CA	464	5.0
28	Philadelphia, PA	72	4.9
29	Kansas City, MO	22	4.8
30	Louisville, KY	33	4.7
31	Birmingham, AL	31	4.7
32	San Diego, CA	138	4.7
33	Yonkers, NY	9	4.5
34	Tampa, FL	47	4.4
35	Tucson, AZ	38	4.3
36	Minneapolis, MN	16	4.1
37	St Petersburg, FL	37	4.0
38	Oklahoma City, OK	16	3.7
39	Richmond, VA	7	3.6
40	Portland, OR	18	3.4
41	Indianapolis, IN	29	3.4
42	San Jose, CA	56	3.3
43	Rochester, NY	8	3.2
44	Phoenix, AZ	106	3.1
45	Oakland, CA	41	2.8
46	Nashville, TN	15	2.6
47	Wichita, KS	12	2.6
48	Cincinnati, OH	18	2.2
49	Pittsburgh, PA	21	1.7
50	Buffalo, NY	5	1.6
51	El Paso, TX	9	1.5
52	Milwaukee, WI	14	1.5
53	Cleveland, OH	19	1.4
54	Sacramento, CA	18	1.4
55	Akron, OH	5	0.9
56	Honolulu, HI	7	0.8
57	Corpus Christi, TX	2	0.7
58	St Paul, MN	2	0.7
59	Toledo, OH	3	0.7
60	Omaha, NE	3	0.6
61	Des Moines, IA	2	0.5
62	Tulsa, OK	2	0.5
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**0.2**
63	Dayton, OH	1	0.2

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.
†Excludes cities in outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 67 cases and rate of 6.5). See Appendix.

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	0	1	2	3	5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9
Albuquerque, NM	11	8	21	36	41	2.0	1.4	3.7	6.2	7.1
Atlanta, GA	116	224	257	298	283	14.2	27.1	31.1	36.4	34.6
Austin, TX	8	17	22	28	52	1.3	2.6	3.3	4.1	7.7
Baltimore, MD	218	161	121	153	209	33.6	24.9	18.9	24.3	33.2
Birmingham, AL	24	12	9	22	31	3.6	1.8	1.4	3.3	4.7
Boston, MA	25	18	48	69	54	4.2	3.0	8.0	11.7	9.1
Buffalo, NY	1	4	3	2	5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.6
Charlotte, NC	45	29	28	16	39	6.4	4.0	3.8	2.1	5.2
Chicago, IL	292	317	353	267	297	9.5	10.3	11.4	8.7	9.7
Cincinnati, OH	0	2	6	2	18	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.2
Cleveland, OH	4	3	9	16	19	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.4
Columbus, OH	40	54	96	106	94	3.7	5.0	8.8	9.7	8.6
Corpus Christi, TX	1	1	2	3	2	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7
Dallas, TX	100	121	191	131	141	8.4	10.0	15.8	10.8	11.6
Dayton, OH	5	2	4	0	1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Denver, CO	4	15	41	25	41	0.7	2.7	7.3	4.5	7.4
Des Moines, IA	1	1	5	0	2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.5
Detroit, MI	274	351	384	179	126	28.8	37.0	40.7	19.1	13.5
El Paso, TX	6	12	12	2	9	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	1.5
Fort Worth, TX	22	40	106	52	36	4.1	7.3	18.7	9.0	6.2
Honolulu, HI	1	10	10	14	7	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.8
Houston, TX	70	103	112	178	192	3.7	5.4	5.6	8.8	9.4
Indianapolis, IN	301	128	36	25	29	35.0	14.8	4.2	2.9	3.4
Jacksonville, FL	24	38	16	21	70	3.1	4.8	2.0	2.6	8.6
Jersey City, NJ	1	5	16	12	26	0.4	2.1	6.6	5.0	10.8
Kansas City, MO	1	5	8	19	22	0.2	1.1	1.8	4.2	4.8
Los Angeles, CA	133	186	359	461	464	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.0	5.0
Louisville, KY	57	19	77	26	33	8.2	2.7	11.0	3.7	4.7
Memphis, TN	246	208	89	76	87	27.4	23.1	9.8	8.4	9.6
Miami, FL	126	185	231	194	213	5.6	8.1	9.9	8.3	9.1
Milwaukee, WI	43	18	16	10	14	4.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.5
Minneapolis, MN	9	23	37	21	16	2.3	5.9	9.6	5.4	4.1
Nashville, TN	200	76	26	21	15	35.1	13.3	4.6	3.7	2.6
New Orleans, LA	22	24	9	25	77	4.5	5.0	1.9	5.3	16.4
New York City, NY	117	282	435	531	621	1.5	3.5	5.4	6.6	7.7
Newark, NJ	28	58	63	57	26	9.3	19.2	20.8	18.9	8.6
Norfolk, VA	37	35	13	8	16	15.8	14.9	5.4	3.3	6.6
Oakland, CA	11	23	49	33	41	0.8	1.6	3.3	2.3	2.8
Oklahoma City, OK	82	35	52	48	16	19.2	8.2	12.0	11.0	3.7
Omaha, NE	2	3	2	7	3	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.6
Philadelphia, PA	67	79	67	98	72	4.4	5.3	4.5	6.6	4.9
Phoenix, AZ	172	148	155	132	106	5.6	4.6	4.7	3.9	3.1
Pittsburgh, PA	3	7	7	17	21	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.7
Portland, OR	11	9	20	33	18	2.1	1.7	3.7	6.2	3.4
Richmond, VA	5	9	3	5	7	2.5	4.6	1.5	2.6	3.6
Rochester, NY	1	2	4	7	8	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.2
Sacramento, CA	1	4	11	17	18	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.4
San Antonio, TX	67	71	45	52	107	5.8	6.1	3.8	4.3	8.8
San Diego, CA	27	27	37	111	138	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.8	4.7
San Francisco, CA	53	139	315	332	345	6.8	17.9	41.2	44.2	45.9
San Jose, CA	2	10	30	56	56	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.3	3.3
Seattle, WA	50	41	50	60	123	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.4	7.0
St Louis, MO	11	15	13	18	47	3.2	4.4	3.8	5.4	14.1
St Paul, MN	2	5	5	6	2	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	7	11	22	51	37	0.8	1.2	2.4	5.5	4.0
Tampa, FL	20	15	33	43	47	2.0	1.5	3.1	4.0	4.4
Toledo, OH	2	1	12	3	3	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.7	0.7
Tucson, AZ	8	22	28	40	38	0.9	2.5	3.2	4.5	4.3
Tulsa, OK	8	5	7	5	2	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.5
Washington, DC	37	43	58	48	69	6.5	7.5	10.2	8.5	12.2
Wichita, KS	2	4	3	2	12	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.6
Yonkers, NY	1	1	2	1	9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	4.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	3,265	3,525	4,303	4,334	4,778	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.7
San Juan, PR	68	68	78	88	67	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.6	6.5
TOTAL	3,333	3,593	4,381	4,422	4,845	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.7

See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	0	0	0	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Albuquerque, NM	3	1	6	12	18	1.1	0.3	2.0	4.0	6.1
Atlanta, GA	37	67	57	39	23	8.9	16.0	13.6	9.4	5.6
Austin, TX	2	3	3	2	3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Baltimore, MD	92	77	33	50	55	26.6	22.3	9.7	14.9	16.4
Birmingham, AL	15	8	4	3	11	4.3	2.3	1.1	0.9	3.2
Boston, MA	5	1	6	1	3	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.3	1.0
Buffalo, NY	1	0	0	1	1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Charlotte, NC	24	12	13	2	10	6.7	3.3	3.5	0.5	2.6
Chicago, IL	129	61	43	30	47	8.1	3.8	2.7	1.9	3.0
Cincinnati, OH	0	2	2	0	1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Cleveland, OH	2	2	3	7	1	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.1
Columbus, OH	14	17	10	16	27	2.5	3.1	1.8	2.9	4.8
Corpus Christi, TX	1	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	36	49	76	48	35	6.0	8.1	12.6	8.0	5.8
Dayton, OH	1	1	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	2	0	1	5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.8
Des Moines, IA	1	0	2	0	0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	121	136	168	73	41	24.1	27.2	33.7	14.8	8.3
El Paso, TX	1	2	4	0	1	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.3
Fort Worth, TX	7	16	45	25	7	2.6	5.8	15.8	8.6	2.4
Honolulu, HI	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	27	28	16	15	28	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5	2.8
Indianapolis, IN	170	60	10	7	1	38.3	13.5	2.2	1.6	0.2
Jacksonville, FL	11	18	8	9	32	2.7	4.4	1.9	2.1	7.6
Jersey City, NJ	1	2	1	1	2	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.6
Kansas City, MO	0	2	1	7	2	0.0	0.9	0.4	3.0	0.9
Los Angeles, CA	19	9	18	24	36	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
Louisville, KY	26	9	39	12	6	7.2	2.5	10.7	3.3	1.7
Memphis, TN	123	106	51	26	26	26.2	22.5	10.8	5.5	5.5
Miami, FL	40	40	33	23	27	3.4	3.4	2.7	1.9	2.2
Milwaukee, WI	21	12	4	1	1	4.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.2
Minneapolis, MN	3	12	2	1	1	1.5	6.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Nashville, TN	83	29	10	4	1	28.2	9.8	3.4	1.4	0.3
New Orleans, LA	8	11	3	9	19	3.1	4.3	1.2	3.6	7.6
New York City, NY	10	19	18	22	22	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Newark, NJ	9	21	26	26	12	5.7	13.3	16.4	16.5	7.6
Norfolk, VA	14	20	4	2	2	12.2	17.4	3.5	1.7	1.7
Oakland, CA	3	1	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	39	18	10	14	6	17.8	8.2	4.5	6.3	2.7
Omaha, NE	1	1	1	1	2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8
Philadelphia, PA	25	24	14	15	9	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.1
Phoenix, AZ	75	39	59	44	25	4.8	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.5
Pittsburgh, PA	2	1	2	4	7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1
Portland, OR	4	1	5	1	0	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.0
Richmond, VA	2	3	1	2	0	1.9	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.0
Rochester, NY	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0
Sacramento, CA	1	1	0	1	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
San Antonio, TX	23	24	12	6	18	3.9	4.0	2.0	1.0	2.9
San Diego, CA	6	6	6	4	10	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
San Francisco, CA	5	2	4	3	0	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0
San Jose, CA	0	1	1	4	4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Seattle, WA	4	1	0	1	5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
St Louis, MO	3	6	4	3	8	1.6	3.3	2.2	1.7	4.5
St Paul, MN	1	1	0	1	1	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	3	2	2	1	1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tampa, FL	10	6	8	5	2	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.4
Toledo, OH	0	0	4	0	1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4
Tucson, AZ	2	5	7	17	11	0.5	1.1	1.6	3.7	2.4
Tulsa, OK	4	1	5	0	0	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0
Washington, DC	10	8	9	3	4	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.3
Wichita, KS	1	1	1	0	4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.7
Yonkers, NY	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	1,281	1,010	878	631	629	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.7
San Juan, PR	32	38	31	44	21	6.0	7.1	5.8	8.2	3.9
TOTAL	1,313	1,048	909	675	650	3.6	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.8

*Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	0	1	2	2	2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Albuquerque, NM	8	7	15	24	23	2.9	2.5	5.3	8.4	8.1
Atlanta, GA	79	157	199	259	260	19.6	38.7	49.0	64.1	64.3
Austin, TX	6	14	19	26	49	1.9	4.2	5.5	7.5	14.1
Baltimore, MD	126	84	88	103	154	41.6	27.9	29.6	35.2	52.6
Birmingham, AL	9	4	5	19	20	2.9	1.3	1.6	6.1	6.4
Boston, MA	20	17	42	68	51	6.9	5.9	14.6	23.8	17.9
Buffalo, NY	0	4	3	1	4	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.7	2.6
Charlotte, NC	21	17	15	14	29	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.8	7.8
Chicago, IL	163	256	310	237	250	10.9	17.1	20.7	15.9	16.8
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	4	2	17	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	4.3
Cleveland, OH	2	1	6	9	18	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4	2.8
Columbus, OH	26	37	86	90	67	5.0	7.0	16.3	16.9	12.6
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	1	3	2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	1.5
Dallas, TX	64	72	115	83	106	10.7	11.8	19.0	13.6	17.4
Dayton, OH	4	1	4	0	1	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4
Denver, CO	4	13	41	24	36	1.4	4.6	14.5	8.5	12.7
Des Moines, IA	0	1	3	0	1	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5
Detroit, MI	153	215	216	106	85	34.2	48.1	48.5	24.0	19.2
El Paso, TX	5	10	8	2	8	1.8	3.6	2.9	0.7	2.9
Fort Worth, TX	15	24	61	27	29	5.6	8.8	21.7	9.4	10.1
Honolulu, HI	1	10	9	14	7	0.2	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.5
Houston, TX	43	75	96	163	164	4.6	7.9	9.6	16.1	16.2
Indianapolis, IN	131	68	26	18	28	31.5	16.3	6.2	4.3	6.7
Jacksonville, FL	13	20	8	12	38	3.4	5.2	2.0	3.0	9.6
Jersey City, NJ	0	3	15	11	24	0.0	2.5	12.6	9.3	20.3
Kansas City, MO	1	3	7	12	20	0.5	1.4	3.2	5.5	9.1
Los Angeles, CA	112	175	341	436	428	2.5	3.9	7.5	9.5	9.4
Louisville, KY	31	10	38	13	27	9.3	3.0	11.4	3.9	8.0
Memphis, TN	123	102	38	50	61	28.7	23.7	8.8	11.5	14.1
Miami, FL	86	145	198	171	186	7.9	13.1	17.5	15.1	16.4
Milwaukee, WI	22	6	12	9	13	4.9	1.3	2.7	2.0	2.9
Minneapolis, MN	6	11	35	20	15	3.2	5.8	18.4	10.5	7.9
Nashville, TN	117	47	16	17	14	42.4	17.0	5.8	6.1	5.1
New Orleans, LA	14	13	6	16	58	6.2	5.8	2.7	7.3	26.3
New York City, NY	107	263	417	509	599	2.8	6.9	10.9	13.2	15.6
Newark, NJ	19	37	37	31	14	13.3	25.8	25.7	21.5	9.7
Norfolk, VA	23	15	9	6	14	19.2	12.4	7.3	4.8	11.2
Oakland, CA	8	22	49	33	41	1.1	3.0	6.8	4.6	5.7
Oklahoma City, OK	43	17	42	34	10	20.8	8.2	20.0	16.0	4.7
Omaha, NE	1	2	1	6	1	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.6	0.4
Philadelphia, PA	42	55	53	83	63	6.0	7.9	7.6	12.1	9.1
Phoenix, AZ	97	109	96	88	81	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.2	4.8
Pittsburgh, PA	1	6	5	13	14	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	2.3
Portland, OR	7	8	15	32	18	2.7	3.1	5.7	12.0	6.8
Richmond, VA	3	6	2	3	7	3.3	6.5	2.2	3.3	7.7
Rochester, NY	1	1	3	6	8	0.8	0.8	2.5	5.0	6.7
Sacramento, CA	0	3	11	16	18	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	2.8
San Antonio, TX	44	47	33	46	89	7.9	8.3	5.7	7.8	15.0
San Diego, CA	21	21	31	107	128	1.5	1.5	2.1	7.3	8.7
San Francisco, CA	48	137	311	328	344	12.2	34.8	80.4	86.0	90.2
San Jose, CA	2	9	29	52	52	0.2	1.0	3.4	6.1	6.1
Seattle, WA	46	40	50	59	118	5.3	4.6	5.7	6.7	13.4
St Louis, MO	8	9	9	15	39	4.9	5.6	5.7	9.6	24.9
St Paul, MN	1	4	5	5	1	0.7	2.9	3.6	3.7	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	4	9	20	50	36	0.9	2.0	4.5	11.3	8.1
Tampa, FL	10	9	25	38	45	2.0	1.8	4.8	7.2	8.5
Toledo, OH	2	1	8	3	2	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.4	0.9
Tucson, AZ	6	17	21	23	27	1.4	4.0	4.9	5.3	6.2
Tulsa, OK	4	4	2	5	2	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.6	1.0
Washington, DC	27	35	49	45	65	10.0	12.9	18.2	16.9	24.4
Wichita, KS	1	3	2	2	8	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.5
Yonkers, NY	1	1	1	1	8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	8.2
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	1,982	2,513	3,424	3,700	4,147	5.8	7.3	9.9	10.6	11.9
San Juan, PR	36	30	47	44	46	7.3	6.1	9.6	8.9	9.3
TOTAL	2,018	2,543	3,471	3,744	4,193	5.9	7.3	9.9	10.6	11.9

*Cases reported with unknown sex are not included in this table. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 33. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	23	4	19	0.1	0.0	0.2
	15-19	457	162	295	2.3	1.6	3.0
	20-24	881	419	462	4.6	4.3	4.9
	25-29	902	527	376	4.7	5.4	3.9
	30-34	957	553	404	4.7	5.3	4.0
	35-39	1,006	606	400	4.4	5.4	3.5
	40-44	782	502	280	3.5	4.5	2.5
	45-54	706	528	178	1.9	2.8	0.9
	55-64	179	157	22	0.7	1.3	0.2
	65+	76	68	8	0.2	0.5	0.0
	TOTAL	5,973	3,528	2,445	2.1	2.5	1.7
2001	10-14	19	2	17	0.1	0.0	0.2
	15-19	387	142	245	1.9	1.4	2.5
	20-24	836	482	354	4.2	4.8	3.7
	25-29	876	583	293	4.6	6.0	3.1
	30-34	964	660	304	4.6	6.3	2.9
	35-39	1,146	818	328	5.1	7.3	2.9
	40-44	808	587	221	3.5	5.2	1.9
	45-54	805	632	173	2.1	3.3	0.9
	55-64	193	167	26	0.8	1.4	0.2
	65+	64	57	7	0.2	0.4	0.0
	TOTAL	6,100	4,132	1,968	2.1	2.9	1.4
2002	10-14	15	4	11	0.1	0.0	0.1
	15-19	351	135	216	1.7	1.3	2.2
	20-24	842	533	309	4.2	5.2	3.1
	25-29	895	668	227	4.7	6.9	2.4
	30-34	1,097	877	220	5.2	8.3	2.1
	35-39	1,367	1,121	246	6.2	10.2	2.2
	40-44	1,023	845	178	4.4	7.4	1.5
	45-54	982	825	157	2.5	4.2	0.8
	55-64	217	196	21	0.8	1.5	0.2
	65+	67	59	8	0.2	0.4	0.0
	TOTAL	6,862	5,268	1,594	2.4	3.7	1.1
2003	10-14	11	1	10	0.1	0.0	0.1
	15-19	322	150	172	1.6	1.4	1.7
	20-24	860	620	240	4.2	5.8	2.4
	25-29	941	760	181	4.9	7.8	1.9
	30-34	1,187	1,023	164	5.7	9.8	1.6
	35-39	1,460	1,290	170	6.8	12.0	1.6
	40-44	1,157	1,021	136	5.0	8.9	1.2
	45-54	991	871	119	2.4	4.3	0.6
	55-64	205	187	18	0.7	1.4	0.1
	65+	42	36	6	0.1	0.2	0.0
	TOTAL	7,177	5,959	1,218	2.5	4.2	0.8
2004	10-14	9	2	7	0.0	0.0	0.1
	15-19	339	191	148	1.7	1.8	1.5
	20-24	1,029	735	294	5.0	7.0	3.0
	25-29	1,125	943	182	5.9	9.7	2.0
	30-34	1,282	1,116	166	6.2	10.8	1.6
	35-39	1,467	1,313	154	6.9	12.4	1.5
	40-44	1,344	1,198	146	5.9	10.6	1.3
	45-54	1,035	915	120	2.6	4.6	0.6
	55-64	281	249	32	1.0	1.9	0.2
	65+	55	54	1	0.2	0.4	0.0
	TOTAL	7,975	6,721	1,254	2.8	4.7	0.9

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

Table 34A. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

	Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native		
	Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2000	10-14	2	0	2	20	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	15-19	47	11	35	365	129	236	41	21	19	1	0	1	4	1	3
	20-24	110	40	70	653	310	344	101	66	35	4	1	3	13	3	10
	25-29	146	93	53	631	338	293	108	82	27	8	7	1	9	7	2
	30-34	182	119	62	665	350	314	94	72	22	12	10	2	5	2	3
	35-39	216	143	72	664	374	291	113	81	32	5	4	1	7	3	4
	40-44	173	118	55	550	341	209	51	38	13	2	2	0	5	3	2
	45-54	145	114	31	511	375	136	43	32	11	4	4	0	4	4	0
	55-64	42	40	2	124	106	18	11	10	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
	65+	21	19	2	50	44	6	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL	1,083	698	385	4,233	2,369	1,864	567	405	162	37	29	8	52	26	26
2001	10-14	0	0	0	17	1	16	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	32	13	19	290	97	193	59	29	29	2	1	1	4	2	2
	20-24	114	72	42	562	296	266	138	105	34	6	5	1	15	4	11
	25-29	152	121	31	554	323	231	140	115	26	13	13	0	18	11	6
	30-34	236	192	44	563	330	233	137	117	20	12	12	0	17	9	7
	35-39	332	281	51	653	397	255	134	120	13	15	14	1	13	5	7
	40-44	227	193	34	505	335	170	59	48	11	2	2	0	15	10	5
	45-54	220	196	24	513	377	137	61	52	9	4	3	1	6	4	2
	55-64	51	48	3	121	100	21	18	16	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
	65+	23	22	1	36	30	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL	1,387	1,138	249	3,813	2,286	1,527	754	607	146	55	51	4	90	49	41
2002	10-14	2	1	1	10	2	8	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
	15-19	33	9	24	253	89	164	62	37	25	2	0	2	1	0	1
	20-24	129	89	40	546	313	233	146	117	29	13	9	4	8	5	3
	25-29	224	189	36	485	323	163	165	138	26	17	16	1	4	3	1
	30-34	404	373	31	476	310	166	192	172	20	22	21	1	3	1	2
	35-39	576	541	35	568	385	183	200	178	22	15	14	1	8	3	5
	40-44	452	429	23	448	305	142	102	93	8	15	14	1	7	4	3
	45-54	393	370	23	482	370	112	83	69	15	8	8	0	16	8	7
	55-64	95	91	4	110	94	16	10	10	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
	65+	15	15	0	42	35	7	9	8	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL	2,325	2,108	217	3,421	2,226	1,195	971	823	147	94	83	11	51	27	24
2003	10-14	0	0	0	5	1	4	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
	15-19	48	24	24	205	93	112	63	28	35	6	5	1	0	0	0
	20-24	195	154	41	471	309	161	178	142	36	13	11	2	3	3	0
	25-29	301	265	36	408	293	115	195	173	23	28	25	3	8	4	4
	30-34	524	485	39	416	316	100	213	190	23	20	20	0	14	12	2
	35-39	743	703	40	451	335	116	222	211	11	28	28	0	16	14	2
	40-44	588	563	26	382	288	94	158	146	12	20	19	1	9	5	3
	45-54	489	472	17	373	287	86	107	97	9	10	8	1	13	6	6
	55-64	104	100	4	81	68	13	13	12	1	2	2	0	4	4	0
	65+	17	16	1	18	16	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
	TOTAL	3,010	2,783	227	2,811	2,005	805	1,160	1,001	159	127	119	8	69	50	19
2004	10-14	0	0	0	8	2	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	56	33	23	211	113	98	55	33	22	11	9	2	6	3	3
	20-24	242	185	57	573	375	198	188	156	32	19	16	3	8	4	4
	25-29	317	281	36	533	420	113	237	213	24	28	25	3	11	5	5
	30-34	512	470	42	494	401	94	237	214	23	29	28	1	10	3	6
	35-39	675	640	35	489	392	98	249	235	14	36	35	1	18	12	6
	40-44	684	655	29	455	353	102	178	168	9	18	18	0	10	4	5
	45-54	525	503	23	379	295	84	110	98	12	11	11	0	10	9	1
	55-64	155	145	10	101	83	18	20	20	0	2	1	1	4	1	3
	65+	36	35	1	16	16	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3,203	2,947	256	3,263	2,450	813	1,278	1,140	138	153	142	11	77	42	35

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 33 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 26-28 for sex-specific cases and rates and overall totals**. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For 2004, IA did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded. Differences between total cases from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusion. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 34B. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates per 100,000 population by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 2000–2004

Age	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native			
Group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	2000
15-19	0.4	0.2	0.6	12.3	8.5	16.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.9	2.8	
20-24	0.9	0.7	1.2	24.4	23.7	25.0	2.9	3.5	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	7.2	3.3	11.2	
25-29	1.2	1.5	0.9	24.8	27.9	22.0	3.2	4.4	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	5.5	8.6	2.4	
30-34	1.3	1.8	0.9	25.2	28.1	22.6	3.0	4.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	0.4	3.0	2.5	3.6	
35-39	1.4	1.8	0.9	23.4	28.1	19.4	3.9	5.4	2.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	3.8	3.4	4.2	
40-44	1.1	1.4	0.7	20.1	26.6	14.4	2.2	3.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.5	2.1	
45-54	0.5	0.8	0.2	12.3	19.5	6.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.0	
55-64	0.2	0.4	0.0	5.2	9.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	
65+	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.0	
TOTAL	0.5	0.7	0.4	12.0	14.2	10.1	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2001
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.3	9.7	6.4	13.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	
20-24	0.9	1.2	0.7	20.2	21.8	18.7	3.9	5.4	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	8.1	4.2	12.1	
25-29	1.3	2.1	0.5	22.1	27.0	17.6	3.9	5.8	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.0	10.6	13.7	7.4	
30-34	1.8	2.8	0.7	21.3	26.4	16.7	4.1	6.5	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.0	9.8	11.2	8.4	
35-39	2.2	3.7	0.7	23.2	30.0	17.1	4.4	7.6	0.9	1.4	2.7	0.2	6.7	5.9	7.6	
40-44	1.4	2.4	0.4	18.2	25.7	11.6	2.4	3.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	7.9	10.6	5.3	
45-54	0.7	1.3	0.2	11.8	18.8	5.9	1.8	3.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.1	2.9	1.3	
55-64	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.9	9.1	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	
65+	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	
TOTAL	0.7	1.2	0.2	10.7	13.5	8.2	2.0	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	3.8	4.2	3.4	
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2002
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.4	8.3	5.8	11.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	
20-24	1.0	1.4	0.6	19.0	22.1	16.0	4.0	5.9	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	4.2	5.2	3.2	
25-29	2.0	3.3	0.6	19.4	27.1	12.5	4.4	6.7	1.6	1.5	2.9	0.2	2.5	3.8	1.2	
30-34	3.0	5.6	0.5	17.9	24.6	11.8	5.4	9.0	1.2	1.8	3.5	0.2	1.9	1.3	2.4	
35-39	3.9	7.3	0.5	20.5	29.5	12.5	6.3	10.7	1.5	1.4	2.7	0.2	4.6	3.7	5.5	
40-44	2.8	5.3	0.3	16.0	23.2	9.6	3.8	6.8	0.7	1.5	2.8	0.2	3.9	4.6	3.2	
45-54	1.3	2.5	0.2	10.7	17.8	4.6	2.3	3.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.0	5.1	5.7	4.5	
55-64	0.5	0.9	0.0	4.3	8.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	
65+	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	3.1	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	
TOTAL	1.2	2.2	0.2	9.5	13.0	6.3	2.5	4.1	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	2003
15-19	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.7	5.9	7.4	1.9	1.7	2.2	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20-24	1.5	2.4	0.6	16.0	21.1	10.9	4.8	6.8	2.2	1.4	2.3	0.4	1.5	3.0	0.0	
25-29	2.6	4.6	0.6	16.1	24.1	8.7	5.1	8.3	1.3	2.5	4.4	0.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	
30-34	4.0	7.4	0.6	15.7	25.2	7.2	5.9	9.9	1.4	1.6	3.3	0.0	8.1	13.8	2.4	
35-39	5.2	9.8	0.6	16.6	26.2	8.1	7.0	12.5	0.8	2.6	5.3	0.0	9.0	15.9	2.3	
40-44	3.6	7.0	0.3	13.6	21.9	6.3	5.8	10.3	0.9	1.9	3.7	0.2	4.5	6.0	3.2	
45-54	1.6	3.1	0.1	8.0	13.4	3.4	2.8	5.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	4.0	4.2	3.8	
55-64	0.5	0.9	0.0	3.0	5.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.3	4.8	0.0	
65+	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	
TOTAL	1.5	2.8	0.2	7.7	11.5	4.2	2.9	4.9	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.1	2.8	4.2	1.5	
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2004
15-19	0.4	0.5	0.4	6.9	7.3	6.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.9	0.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	
20-24	1.9	2.9	0.9	19.5	25.6	13.4	5.0	7.5	1.9	1.9	3.2	0.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	
25-29	2.8	4.9	0.6	21.1	34.6	8.6	6.3	10.2	1.4	2.5	4.5	0.5	6.2	6.3	6.2	
30-34	4.0	7.2	0.6	18.7	32.0	6.7	6.6	11.2	1.4	2.3	4.6	0.2	5.7	3.8	7.5	
35-39	4.8	9.1	0.5	18.0	30.7	6.8	7.9	14.0	1.0	3.2	6.4	0.2	10.4	13.9	7.0	
40-44	4.3	8.2	0.4	16.2	26.9	6.9	6.5	11.9	0.7	1.8	3.7	0.0	5.1	4.8	5.4	
45-54	1.8	3.4	0.1	8.2	13.8	3.4	2.9	5.1	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.0	3.1	5.8	0.6	
55-64	0.7	1.4	0.1	3.8	6.9	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.1	3.0	
65+	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	1.6	3.1	0.3	9.0	14.1	4.3	3.2	5.5	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.2	3.2	3.5	2.9	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 33 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 26-28 for sex-specific cases and rates and overall totals**. If age or race/ethnicity was not specified, cases were prorated according to the distribution of cases for which these variables were specified. For 2004, IA did not report age and/or race/ethnicity for most cases and their case data and population denominators were excluded. Differences between total rates from this table and others in the report are due to different reporting formats and above listed exclusion. The 0 to 9 year age group is not shown because some of these cases may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.

Table 35. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	219	192	211	140	231	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.1	5.1
Alaska	1	0	1	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Arizona	248	266	200	232	219	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.2	3.9
Arkansas	117	60	51	71	56	4.4	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.1
California	353	408	716	820	873	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.5
Colorado	7	14	22	20	24	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Connecticut	9	20	13	13	16	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Delaware	10	18	9	11	25	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	3.1
Florida	1,165	947	949	988	856	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.0
Georgia	521	703	701	720	333	6.3	8.4	8.2	8.3	3.8
Hawaii	3	7	21	6	3	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.2
Idaho	0	0	4	8	26	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.9
Illinois	382	386	528	350	322	3.1	3.1	4.2	2.8	2.5
Indiana	184	120	53	58	45	3.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Iowa	8	6	8	5	12	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Kansas	9	18	13	19	12	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4
Kentucky	62	38	49	43	24	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6
Louisiana	231	194	183	197	316	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	7.0
Maine	0	3	1	7	0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
Maryland	518	362	181	211	213	9.8	6.7	3.3	3.8	3.9
Massachusetts	83	64	95	136	96	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.5
Michigan	406	368	255	122	121	4.1	3.7	2.5	1.2	1.2
Minnesota	18	16	23	45	21	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4
Mississippi	409	329	149	173	130	14.4	11.5	5.2	6.0	4.5
Missouri	52	33	51	46	58	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	1	1	0	1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nevada	9	7	12	35	24	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.1
New Hampshire	0	2	1	4	0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
New Jersey	109	234	220	326	344	1.3	2.7	2.6	3.8	4.0
New Mexico	25	18	23	53	69	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.8	3.7
New York	467	566	756	1,019	744	2.5	3.0	3.9	5.3	3.9
North Carolina	618	483	333	261	261	7.6	5.9	4.0	3.1	3.1
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	119	100	84	92	184	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.6
Oklahoma	128	121	124	77	62	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.2	1.8
Oregon	19	9	18	27	29	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8
Pennsylvania	278	260	237	216	183	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5
Rhode Island	1	1	9	7	15	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.4
South Carolina	394	394	202	180	204	9.8	9.7	4.9	4.3	4.9
South Dakota	0	0	0	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Tennessee	627	553	390	228	206	11.0	9.6	6.7	3.9	3.5
Texas	1,171	964	1,149	1,065	1,069	5.6	4.5	5.3	4.8	4.8
Utah	10	0	8	7	5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Vermont	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	140	133	94	74	108	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.5
Washington	20	19	23	36	51	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
West Virginia	3	1	1	2	9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Wisconsin	72	43	66	54	55	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
U.S. TOTAL*	9,465	8,701	8,429	8,361	7,768	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7
Northeast	947	1,151	1,332	1,728	1,398	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.6
Midwest	1,252	1,091	1,081	795	830	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3
South	6,571	5,711	4,968	4,593	4,216	6.5	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.0
West	695	748	1,048	1,245	1,324	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.0
Guam	1	2	3	1	0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.0
Puerto Rico	663	600	702	748	353	17.4	15.6	18.2	19.3	9.1
Virgin Islands	5	8	1	6	8	4.6	7.3	0.9	5.5	7.4
OUTLYING AREAS	669	610	706	755	361	16.4	14.9	17.1	18.2	8.7
TOTAL	10,134	9,311	9,135	9,116	8,129	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 36. Early latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	1	2	1	1	4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
Albuquerque, NM	19	8	10	15	29	3.4	1.4	1.7	2.6	5.0
Atlanta, GA	173	398	406	464	189	21.2	48.2	49.2	56.7	23.1
Austin, TX	27	31	23	35	48	4.3	4.7	3.4	5.2	7.1
Baltimore, MD	384	257	124	161	138	59.2	39.8	19.4	25.6	22.0
Birmingham, AL	62	35	27	23	38	9.4	5.3	4.1	3.5	5.8
Boston, MA	29	26	50	64	32	4.8	4.3	8.4	10.8	5.4
Buffalo, NY	1	0	2	2	1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3
Charlotte, NC	63	69	40	24	41	9.0	9.6	5.4	3.2	5.4
Chicago, IL	292	298	439	296	272	9.5	9.6	14.2	9.6	8.9
Cincinnati, OH	2	2	0	0	7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Cleveland, OH	29	31	10	3	20	2.1	2.2	0.7	0.2	1.5
Columbus, OH	32	33	48	35	61	3.0	3.1	4.4	3.2	5.6
Corpus Christi, TX	3	1	1	10	1	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.6	0.4
Dallas, TX	361	247	351	298	230	30.2	20.3	29.0	24.6	19.0
Dayton, OH	2	4	1	3	3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5
Denver, CO	1	4	12	13	13	0.2	0.7	2.1	2.3	2.3
Des Moines, IA	6	4	5	2	8	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.1
Detroit, MI	328	293	172	90	85	34.5	30.9	18.2	9.6	9.1
El Paso, TX	11	14	32	27	23	1.9	2.4	5.5	4.6	3.9
Fort Worth, TX	80	60	115	58	32	14.9	10.9	20.3	10.0	5.5
Honolulu, HI	1	4	16	6	3	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.3
Houston, TX	134	137	136	150	169	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.4	8.3
Indianapolis, IN	125	82	30	22	21	14.5	9.5	3.5	2.5	2.4
Jacksonville, FL	46	54	25	35	66	5.9	6.8	3.1	4.3	8.1
Jersey City, NJ	1	6	15	13	22	0.4	2.5	6.2	5.4	9.2
Kansas City, MO	4	1	5	15	14	0.9	0.2	1.1	3.3	3.1
Los Angeles, CA	187	203	349	384	391	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.2	4.2
Louisville, KY	40	20	33	26	15	5.8	2.9	4.7	3.7	2.1
Memphis, TN	325	356	202	154	156	36.2	39.5	22.3	17.0	17.2
Miami, FL	329	221	295	345	253	14.5	9.6	12.6	14.7	10.8
Milwaukee, WI	55	35	51	34	29	5.9	3.7	5.4	3.6	3.1
Minneapolis, MN	11	8	17	23	11	2.9	2.1	4.4	6.0	2.9
Nashville, TN	173	137	109	25	22	30.3	24.0	19.1	4.4	3.9
New Orleans, LA	32	31	39	36	63	6.6	6.5	8.2	7.7	13.4
New York City, NY	447	548	726	958	677	5.6	6.8	9.0	11.8	8.4
Newark, NJ	58	74	74	121	144	19.3	24.5	24.5	40.1	47.7
Norfolk, VA	23	25	14	11	13	9.8	10.6	5.9	4.6	5.4
Oakland, CA	4	12	12	28	16	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.1
Oklahoma City, OK	86	73	74	53	43	20.2	17.0	17.1	12.2	9.9
Omaha, NE	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	261	248	214	194	151	17.2	16.5	14.3	13.1	10.2
Phoenix, AZ	220	243	150	161	154	7.1	7.6	4.5	4.8	4.5
Pittsburgh, PA	1	4	6	5	6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
Portland, OR	12	7	17	16	19	2.3	1.3	3.2	3.0	3.6
Richmond, VA	18	28	11	16	9	9.1	14.2	5.6	8.2	4.6
Rochester, NY	0	1	2	6	1	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.4	0.4
Sacramento, CA	2	5	8	3	6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
San Antonio, TX	102	120	105	62	74	8.9	10.3	8.8	5.1	6.1
San Diego, CA	10	16	34	41	84	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	2.9
San Francisco, CA	18	47	173	191	202	2.3	6.1	22.6	25.4	26.9
San Jose, CA	4	12	11	20	13	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8
Seattle, WA	16	14	10	24	39	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	2.2
St Louis, MO	21	15	23	12	21	6.1	4.4	6.8	3.6	6.3
St Paul, MN	1	4	2	8	2	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.8	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	23	6	19	40	38	2.5	0.6	2.1	4.3	4.1
Tampa, FL	56	51	57	98	63	5.6	5.0	5.4	9.1	5.9
Toledo, OH	3	1	3	7	3	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.7
Tucson, AZ	14	8	29	46	32	1.6	0.9	3.3	5.2	3.6
Tulsa, OK	8	5	16	6	10	2.0	1.3	4.0	1.5	2.5
Washington, DC	238	219	192	152	113	41.6	38.2	33.6	26.9	20.0
Wichita, KS	1	7	3	4	6	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.3
Yonkers, NY	0	0	1	5	2	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	1.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	5,017	4,905	5,177	5,180	4,451	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.2
San Juan, PR	250	232	210	343	155	24.5	22.7	20.5	33.4	15.1
TOTAL	5,267	5,137	5,387	5,523	4,606	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.6	6.4

See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 37. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	403	380	334	309	232	9.1	8.5	7.4	6.9	5.2
Alaska	5	9	8	7	6	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
Arizona	385	672	666	659	572	7.5	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.2
Arkansas	130	124	124	172	142	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.3	5.2
California	2,590	2,038	2,107	2,024	2,293	7.6	5.9	6.0	5.7	6.5
Colorado	45	111	86	82	90	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.0
Connecticut	125	131	147	163	108	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.1
Delaware	26	47	42	29	26	3.3	5.9	5.2	3.5	3.2
Florida	1,150	1,446	1,686	1,610	1,364	7.2	8.8	10.1	9.5	8.0
Georgia	695	850	743	836	701	8.4	10.1	8.7	9.6	8.1
Hawaii	17	22	27	39	25	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.0
Idaho	10	10	11	18	25	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.8
Illinois	794	706	546	633	614	6.4	5.6	4.3	5.0	4.9
Indiana	212	245	196	252	164	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.1	2.6
Iowa	36	33	38	29	19	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6
Kansas	50	43	44	32	49	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8
Kentucky	103	104	72	83	79	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Louisiana	526	426	439	1,195	979	11.8	9.5	9.8	26.6	21.8
Maine	6	12	6	6	5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Maryland	338	305	415	443	399	6.4	5.7	7.6	8.0	7.2
Massachusetts	296	334	346	375	307	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.8	4.8
Michigan	232	347	408	451	470	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.7
Minnesota	43	83	65	103	96	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9
Mississippi	125	175	247	220	212	4.4	6.1	8.6	7.6	7.4
Missouri	215	110	118	96	114	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0
Montana	0	0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	4	5	19	15	8	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.5
Nevada	38	47	86	102	189	1.9	2.2	4.0	4.6	8.4
New Hampshire	17	17	15	14	21	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.6
New Jersey	599	637	637	572	319	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.6	3.7
New Mexico	57	36	48	75	97	3.1	2.0	2.6	4.0	5.2
New York	2,308	2,701	2,620	2,715	2,979	12.1	14.2	13.7	14.1	15.5
North Carolina	375	475	424	417	285	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	3.4
North Dakota	0	2	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	89	115	105	189	148	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3
Oklahoma	82	102	89	211	79	2.4	2.9	2.5	6.0	2.2
Oregon	18	26	29	43	50	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4
Pennsylvania	321	362	342	329	273	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2
Rhode Island	33	29	45	50	62	3.1	2.7	4.2	4.6	5.8
South Carolina	206	268	269	263	194	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.3	4.7
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	525	580	514	511	459	9.2	10.1	8.9	8.7	7.9
Texas	1,659	2,145	2,299	2,200	2,244	7.9	10.0	10.6	9.9	10.1
Utah	46	14	56	51	59	2.1	0.6	2.4	2.2	2.5
Vermont	0	4	0	0	2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Virginia	266	287	362	395	380	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.3	5.1
Washington	85	98	63	121	135	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.2
West Virginia	7	1	2	7	6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Wisconsin	60	64	38	41	43	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
Wyoming	4	3	1	3	3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6
U.S. TOTAL*	15,594	16,976	17,168	18,319	17,300	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.9
Northeast	3,705	4,227	4,158	4,224	4,076	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.5
Midwest	1,736	1,753	1,577	1,841	1,725	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.6
South	6,853	7,910	8,241	9,030	7,955	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.6	7.6
West	3,300	3,086	3,192	3,224	3,544	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.3
Guam	7	15	9	13	13	4.5	9.5	5.6	7.9	7.9
Puerto Rico	485	402	398	390	608	12.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	15.7
Virgin Islands	3	0	2	5	4	2.8	0.0	1.8	4.6	3.7
OUTLYING AREAS	495	417	409	408	625	12.1	10.2	9.9	9.8	15.1
TOTAL	16,089	17,393	17,577	18,727	17,925	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.1

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 38. Late and late latent syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	1	1	2	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Albuquerque, NM	33	26	29	23	28	5.9	4.6	5.1	4.0	4.8
Atlanta, GA	88	168	159	201	253	10.8	20.4	19.3	24.6	30.9
Austin, TX	24	64	52	63	69	3.8	9.8	7.7	9.3	10.2
Baltimore, MD	111	57	145	138	128	17.1	8.8	22.7	22.0	20.4
Birmingham, AL	124	101	89	65	33	18.7	15.3	13.5	9.9	5.0
Boston, MA	106	113	133	165	133	17.7	18.8	22.2	28.0	22.5
Buffalo, NY	8	7	5	5	5	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Charlotte, NC	40	31	33	67	33	5.7	4.3	4.5	8.9	4.4
Chicago, IL	468	444	325	369	390	15.2	14.4	10.5	12.0	12.7
Cincinnati, OH	12	12	15	9	14	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.7
Cleveland, OH	7	5	5	15	9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.7
Columbus, OH	18	52	45	76	54	1.7	4.8	4.1	7.0	5.0
Corpus Christi, TX	6	8	9	13	11	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.7	3.9
Dallas, TX	120	326	493	413	399	10.1	26.8	40.7	34.1	33.0
Dayton, OH	10	12	4	10	7	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.8	1.3
Denver, CO	18	45	36	38	31	3.2	8.0	6.4	6.8	5.6
Des Moines, IA	11	10	9	14	12	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.6	3.1
Detroit, MI	145	257	294	319	330	15.3	27.1	31.1	34.1	35.2
El Paso, TX	73	78	74	77	73	12.9	13.6	12.8	13.2	12.5
Fort Worth, TX	85	159	149	112	101	15.8	28.8	26.3	19.4	17.5
Honolulu, HI	13	16	26	32	18	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.5	2.0
Houston, TX	614	661	748	642	660	32.7	34.6	37.2	31.6	32.5
Indianapolis, IN	92	87	65	74	56	10.7	10.1	7.5	8.6	6.5
Jacksonville, FL	53	47	28	68	64	6.8	5.9	3.5	8.3	7.8
Jersey City, NJ	22	26	26	27	13	9.1	10.7	10.8	11.3	5.4
Kansas City, MO	39	24	24	21	18	8.6	5.3	5.3	4.6	4.0
Los Angeles, CA	1,496	923	890	879	1,182	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.5	12.8
Louisville, KY	51	61	31	48	51	7.3	8.8	4.4	6.9	7.3
Memphis, TN	297	324	247	245	217	33.1	36.0	27.3	27.0	23.9
Miami, FL	356	628	766	619	523	15.7	27.3	32.8	26.4	22.3
Milwaukee, WI	49	43	21	18	24	5.2	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.6
Minneapolis, MN	14	32	24	29	27	3.6	8.3	6.2	7.5	7.0
Nashville, TN	145	162	154	149	124	25.4	28.4	27.0	26.1	21.8
New Orleans, LA	70	46	53	142	185	14.5	9.6	11.2	30.3	39.4
New York City, NY	2,115	2,442	2,300	2,306	2,398	26.4	30.3	28.5	28.5	29.7
Newark, NJ	170	237	194	172	67	56.6	78.6	64.1	57.0	22.2
Norfolk, VA	22	22	20	29	22	9.4	9.3	8.4	12.0	9.1
Oakland, CA	75	71	114	108	86	5.2	4.8	7.7	7.4	5.9
Oklahoma City, OK	25	50	43	92	30	5.9	11.7	9.9	21.1	6.9
Omaha, NE	3	0	13	14	5	0.6	0.0	2.7	2.9	1.0
Philadelphia, PA	281	315	280	292	247	18.6	21.0	18.8	19.7	16.7
Phoenix, AZ	324	546	536	519	376	10.5	17.1	16.2	15.3	11.1
Pittsburgh, PA	3	4	13	8	1	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.1
Portland, OR	7	13	11	15	15	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8
Richmond, VA	17	20	11	21	14	8.6	10.1	5.6	10.8	7.2
Rochester, NY	6	1	7	11	20	2.4	0.4	2.8	4.4	8.1
Sacramento, CA	20	24	19	11	31	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.3
San Antonio, TX	113	167	155	96	146	9.8	14.3	13.0	7.9	12.0
San Diego, CA	195	103	87	139	124	6.9	3.6	3.0	4.7	4.2
San Francisco, CA	91	114	116	132	159	11.7	14.7	15.2	17.6	21.2
San Jose, CA	36	68	47	55	38	2.1	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.3
Seattle, WA	50	55	36	50	65	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.7
St Louis, MO	82	30	44	21	38	23.6	8.8	13.0	6.3	11.4
St Paul, MN	6	7	9	13	4	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.6	1.4
St Petersburg, FL	34	23	40	37	22	3.7	2.5	4.3	4.0	2.4
Tampa, FL	55	76	130	121	86	5.5	7.4	12.3	11.3	8.0
Toledo, OH	13	1	3	7	5	2.9	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.1
Tucson, AZ	14	42	34	39	59	1.6	4.9	3.9	4.4	6.6
Tulsa, OK	16	12	6	24	10	4.1	3.0	1.5	6.0	2.5
Washington, DC	237	195	180	129	174	41.5	34.0	31.5	22.9	30.8
Wichita, KS	7	4	7	7	11	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.4
Yonkers, NY	9	12	23	24	27	4.5	6.0	11.4	11.9	13.4
U.S. CITY TOTAL	8,845	9,710	9,686	9,678	9,556	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.4
San Juan, PR	222	178	152	147	239	21.7	17.4	14.8	14.3	23.3
TOTAL	9,067	9,888	9,838	9,825	9,795	12.8	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6

See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 39. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age: United States (excluding outlying areas), 1963–2004

Year	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1963*	367	9.2
1964*	336	8.7
1965*	335	8.9
1966*	333	8.8
1967	156	4.1
1968	274	7.3
1969	264	7.0
1970	323	8.6
1971	422	11.9
1972	360	11.0
1973	295	9.4
1974	250	7.9
1975	169	5.3
1976	160	5.1
1977	134	4.0
1978	104	3.0
1979	123	3.5
1980	107	3.0
1981	160	4.4
1982	159	4.3
1983	158	4.3
1984	247	6.7
1985	266	7.1
1986	357	9.5
1987	444	11.7
1988	658	16.8
1989	1,807	44.7
1990	3,816	91.8
1991	4,410	107.3
1992	4,024	99.0
1993	3,395	84.9
1994	2,435	61.6
1995	1,861	47.7
1996	1,280	32.9
1997	1,080	27.8
1998	842	21.4
1999	576	14.5
2000	580	14.3
2001	501	12.4
2002	457	11.4
2003	432	10.7
2004	353	8.8

*For 1963 to 1966 data were reported for the federal fiscal year ending June 30 of the year indicated.

NOTE: The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1988. As of 1995, cases of congenital syphilis < 1 year of age are obtained using case reporting form CDC 73.126. For the period 1995 through 2004, yearly case counts in this table correspond to confirmed diagnoses of congenital syphilis among those known to be less than one year of age. As a result, the case counts in this table are a subset of those listed in Table 1 for the years prior to 1995.

Table 40. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age by state, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank*	State†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Live Births
1	Arizona	26	29.6
2	Louisiana	18	27.7
3	Alabama	11	18.7
4	Michigan	23	17.7
5	Texas	65	17.5
6	South Carolina	9	16.5
7	Idaho	3	14.3
8	Maryland	10	13.6
9	Illinois	23	12.7
10	California	64	12.1
11	New Jersey	13	11.3
12	New Mexico	3	10.8
13	Arkansas	4	10.7
14	Delaware	1	9.0
	U.S. TOTAL§	**353**	**8.8**
15	Florida	16	7.8
16	Rhode Island	1	7.8
17	North Carolina	9	7.7
18	Mississippi	3	7.2
19	New York	18	7.2
20	Virginia	6	6.0
21	Tennessee	4	5.2
22	Kansas	2	5.1
23	Indiana	4	4.7
24	Oklahoma	2	4.0
25	Georgia	5	3.8
26	Colorado	2	2.9
27	Missouri	2	2.7
28	Utah	1	2.0
29	Kentucky	1	1.8
30	Minnesota	1	1.5
31	Ohio	2	1.3
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**1.0**
	Alaska	0	0.0
	Connecticut	0	0.0
	Hawaii	0	0.0
	Iowa	0	0.0
	Maine	0	0.0
	Massachusetts	0	0.0
	Montana	0	0.0
	Nebraska	0	0.0
	Nevada	0	0.0
	New Hampshire	0	0.0
	North Dakota	0	0.0
	Oregon	0	0.0
	Pennsylvania	0	0.0
	South Dakota	0	0.0
	Vermont	0	0.0
	Washington	0	0.0
	West Virginia	0	0.0
	Wisconsin	0	0.0
	Wyoming	0	0.0

*States were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state. States with no cases were not ranked.
†Mother's state of residence used to assign case.
§Total includes cases reported by Washington, D.C. but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 0 cases and rate of 0.0, Puerto Rico with 9 cases and rate of 17.1, and Virgin Islands with 0 cases and rate of 0.0).

Table 41. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

State/Area*	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	8	10	6	4	11	12.6	16.5	10.2	6.8	18.7
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	27	31	20	29	26	31.7	36.2	22.8	33.0	29.6
Arkansas	15	6	10	2	4	39.7	16.2	26.7	5.3	10.7
California	86	62	61	64	64	16.2	11.7	11.5	12.1	12.1
Colorado	0	1	2	3	2	0.0	1.5	2.9	4.4	2.9
Connecticut	1	2	0	1	0	2.3	4.7	0.0	2.4	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Florida	42	38	28	27	16	20.6	18.5	13.6	13.1	7.8
Georgia	22	21	13	11	5	16.6	15.7	9.8	8.3	3.8
Hawaii	0	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	4	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	14.3
Illinois	50	46	40	20	23	27.0	25.0	22.1	11.1	12.7
Indiana	4	13	9	7	4	4.6	15.0	10.6	8.2	4.7
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	2	2	0	1	2	5.0	5.1	0.0	2.5	5.1
Kentucky	3	1	3	1	1	5.4	1.8	5.5	1.8	1.8
Louisiana	7	0	2	6	18	10.3	0.0	3.1	9.2	27.7
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	16	5	19	9	10	21.5	6.8	25.9	12.3	13.6
Massachusetts	1	2	1	0	0	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Michigan	33	27	35	38	23	24.2	20.2	26.9	29.2	17.7
Minnesota	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
Mississippi	14	10	6	2	3	31.8	23.7	14.5	4.8	7.2
Missouri	3	5	1	4	2	3.9	6.6	1.3	5.3	2.7
Montana	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	23	32	36	21	13	19.9	27.6	31.4	18.3	11.3
New Mexico	3	3	5	6	3	11.0	11.1	18.0	21.6	10.8
New York	41	39	31	42	18	15.8	15.4	12.3	16.7	7.2
North Carolina	19	19	15	20	9	15.8	16.1	12.8	17.0	7.7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	5	1	3	3	2	3.2	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.3
Oklahoma	1	5	2	1	2	2.0	10.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	9	4	5	2	0	6.2	2.8	3.5	1.4	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
South Carolina	32	19	15	15	9	57.0	34.1	27.5	27.5	16.5
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	25	14	10	7	4	31.4	17.9	12.9	9.0	5.2
Texas	72	75	72	77	65	19.8	20.5	19.3	20.7	17.5
Utah	1	0	0	0	1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	7	3	1	1	6	7.1	3.0	1.0	1.0	6.0
Washington	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	4	2	1	0	0	5.8	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL†	580	501	457	432	353	14.3	12.4	11.4	10.7	8.8
Northeast	75	80	73	66	32	10.8	11.7	10.8	9.7	4.7
Midwest	101	96	90	74	57	11.2	10.8	10.3	8.4	6.5
South	287	228	203	184	165	19.3	15.4	13.7	12.4	11.1
West	117	97	91	108	99	11.9	9.9	9.2	11.0	10.0
Guam	0	1	1	1	0	0.0	28.1	31.1	31.1	0.0
Puerto Rico	17	22	23	17	9	28.7	39.4	43.6	32.2	17.1
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	17	24	24	18	9	26.3	39.3	41.7	31.3	15.6
TOTAL	597	525	481	450	362	14.5	12.8	11.8	11.0	8.9

*Mother's state of residence used to assign case.
†Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 42. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age in selected cities, ranked by rates: United States, 2004

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Live Births
1	Detroit, MI	22	153.0
2	Newark, NJ	7	150.8
3	Baltimore, MD	9	93.3
4	Tucson, AZ	8	68.0
5	New Orleans, LA	4	56.6
6	San Diego, CA	10	54.2
7	Houston, TX	23	51.0
8	El Paso, TX	6	46.6
9	Miami, FL	5	38.6
10	Los Angeles, CA	24	37.9
11	Chicago, IL	18	37.5
12	Phoenix, AZ	8	31.8
13	San Jose, CA	5	30.9
14	Dallas, TX	7	28.3
15	Birmingham, AL	1	24.6
16	Toledo, OH	1	21.2
17	Charlotte, NC	2	18.8
18	Memphis, TN	2	18.2
19	Fort Worth, TX	2	17.5
20	Minneapolis, MN	1	16.0
21	Oakland, CA	1	15.4
22	Tulsa, OK	1	15.3
23	Indianapolis, IN	2	14.1
24	Washington, DC	1	13.3
25	Tampa, FL	1	12.6
26	Oklahoma City, OK	1	11.9
27	New York City, NY	12	10.1
28	Columbus, OH	1	9.1
29	Jacksonville, FL	1	8.8
30	Sacramento, CA	1	8.8
31	Denver, CO	1	8.7
32	San Antonio, TX	2	8.6
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**1.0**
	Akron, OH	0	0.0
	Albuquerque, NM	0	0.0
	Atlanta, GA	0	0.0
	Austin, TX	0	0.0
	Boston, MA	0	0.0
	Buffalo, NY	0	0.0
	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0
	Cleveland, OH	0	0.0
	Corpus Christi, TX	0	0.0
	Dayton, OH	0	0.0
	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
	Honolulu, HI	0	0.0
	Jersey City, NJ	0	0.0
	Kansas City, MO	0	0.0
	Louisville, KY	0	0.0
	Milwaukee, WI	0	0.0
	Nashville, TN	0	0.0
	Norfolk, VA	0	0.0
	Omaha, NE	0	0.0
	Philadelphia, PA	0	0.0
	Pittsburgh, PA	0	0.0
	Portland, OR	0	0.0
	Richmond, VA	0	0.0
	Rochester, NY	0	0.0
	San Francisco, CA	0	0.0
	Seattle, WA	0	0.0
	St Louis, MO	0	0.0
	St Paul, MN	0	0.0
	St Petersburg, FL	0	0.0
	Wichita, KS	0	0.0
	Yonkers, NY	0	0.0

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state. Cities with no cases were not ranked. Excludes outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 5 cases and rate of 84.3).

†Mother's city of residence used to assign case. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 43. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants < 1 year of age in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
City*	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	1	0	1	0	0.0	12.5	0.0	11.9	0.0
Atlanta, GA	7	9	5	3	0	73.9	96.5	55.4	33.3	0.0
Austin, TX	0	3	4	1	0	0.0	23.3	31.4	7.8	0.0
Baltimore, MD	15	2	10	5	9	146.9	20.4	103.7	51.9	93.3
Birmingham, AL	2	3	2	1	1	43.9	69.7	49.2	24.6	24.6
Boston, MA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	3	1	1	2	2	28.1	9.6	9.4	18.8	18.8
Chicago, IL	38	35	32	15	18	74.8	70.6	66.7	31.3	37.5
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	2	0	2	0	0	23.2	0.0	26.1	0.0	0.0
Columbus, OH	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	9.1
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	6	8	9	8	7	24.5	31.7	36.4	32.3	28.3
Dayton, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.7
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	24	24	30	36	22	151.1	156.6	208.6	250.3	153.0
El Paso, TX	2	2	1	4	6	15.4	15.4	7.8	31.1	46.6
Fort Worth, TX	4	8	4	2	2	36.8	70.6	34.9	17.5	17.5
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0
Houston, TX	32	21	38	21	23	71.4	47.5	84.3	46.6	51.0
Indianapolis, IN	3	9	4	1	2	21.1	64.4	28.2	7.0	14.1
Jacksonville, FL	2	0	0	1	1	17.5	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.8
Jersey City, NJ	3	2	2	0	0	75.6	51.6	53.1	0.0	0.0
Kansas City, MO	2	0	0	1	0	27.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	41	27	28	31	24	62.7	41.8	44.2	49.0	37.9
Louisville, KY	1	0	0	1	0	14.1	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.0
Memphis, TN	14	8	3	2	2	122.9	71.3	27.3	18.2	18.2
Miami, FL	18	10	5	9	5	131.7	73.7	38.6	69.6	38.6
Milwaukee, WI	4	2	0	0	0	35.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Nashville, TN	5	4	5	3	0	56.9	46.5	58.1	34.8	0.0
New Orleans, LA	0	0	1	1	4	0.0	0.0	14.1	14.1	56.6
New York City, NY	33	32	25	30	12	27.3	26.8	21.1	25.4	10.1
Newark, NJ	9	8	12	10	7	183.0	161.8	258.5	215.4	150.8
Norfolk, VA	3	1	0	0	0	75.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	1	3	1	4	1	14.8	44.4	15.4	61.7	15.4
Oklahoma City, OK	0	2	1	0	1	0.0	25.1	11.9	0.0	11.9
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	9	4	5	2	0	41.1	18.9	23.3	9.3	0.0
Phoenix, AZ	22	22	14	17	8	87.6	87.2	55.6	67.5	31.8
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	2	0	0	0	1	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8
San Antonio, TX	5	6	1	3	2	22.6	27.2	4.3	12.9	8.6
San Diego, CA	0	6	4	8	10	0.0	32.3	21.7	43.3	54.2
San Francisco, CA	1	1	0	0	0	11.5	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Jose, CA	1	2	5	4	5	5.9	12.1	30.9	24.7	30.9
Seattle, WA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	1	3	0	0	0	18.4	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tampa, FL	1	6	2	3	1	11.8	72.5	25.2	37.9	12.6
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	21.2
Tucson, AZ	0	0	0	1	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	68.0
Tulsa, OK	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	15.3
Washington, DC	4	2	1	1	1	52.2	26.2	13.3	13.3	13.3
Wichita, KS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	320	280	260	235	190	39.1	34.6	32.4	29.3	23.7
San Juan, PR	5	5	3	1	5	77.3	80.4	50.6	16.9	84.3
TOTAL	325	285	263	236	195	39.4	35.0	32.6	29.2	24.2

*Mother's city of residence used to assign case. See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 44. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by race/ethnicity of mother: United States, 2000–2004

Year of Birth	*Race/Ethnicity*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
2000	White/Non-Hispanic	37	1.5
	Black/Non-Hispanic	331	54.5
	Hispanic	172	21.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	5.6
	Native American/Alaskan Native	6	15.4
	Other	3	NA
	Unknown	20	NA
	Total	580	14.3
2001	White/Non-Hispanic	49	2.1
	Black/Non-Hispanic	262	44.2
	Hispanic	163	19.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2.5
	Native American/Alaskan Native	7	18.0
	Other	2	NA
	Unknown	13	NA
	Total	501	12.4
2002	White/Non-Hispanic	35	1.5
	Black/Non-Hispanic	257	44.2
	Hispanic	144	16.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	10	4.8
	Native American/Alaskan Native	3	7.6
	Other	1	NA
	Unknown	7	NA
	Total	457	11.4
2003	White/Non-Hispanic	35	1.5
	Black/Non-Hispanic	201	34.6
	Hispanic	166	18.9
	Asian/Pacific Islander	14	6.8
	Native American/Alaskan Native	2	5.1
	Other	3	NA
	Unknown	11	NA
	Total	432	10.7
2004	White/Non-Hispanic	40	1.7
	Black/Non-Hispanic	155	26.7
	Hispanic	142	16.2
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2.4
	Native American/Alaskan Native	2	5.1
	Other	1	NA
	Unknown	8	NA
	Total	353	8.8

NA = Not applicable

Table 45. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	0	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	3	2	2	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	0	2	7	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	6	0	2	0	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	2	2	3	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0	4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York	26	3	2	10	4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
North Carolina	5	3	0	2	1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	10	15	24	24	4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	19	6	5	3	3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	1	0	2	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	2	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	2	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
U.S. TOTAL*	78	38	48	54	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	3	4	2	4	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	4	4	2	4	1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
TOTAL	82	42	50	58	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.

Table 46. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 2000–2004

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atlanta, GA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austin, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baltimore, MD	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Birmingham, AL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boston, MA	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Buffalo, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chicago, IL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbus, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	6	1	1	1	0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Dayton, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
El Paso, TX	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fort Worth, TX	2	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	3	1	3	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas City, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Los Angeles, CA	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisville, KY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memphis, TN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miami, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milwaukee, WI	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nashville, TN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Orleans, LA	6	0	0	0	0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York City, NY	26	3	2	9	4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Newark, NJ	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norfolk, VA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phoenix, AZ	0	0	0	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pittsburgh, PA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portland, OR	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richmond, VA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Antonio, TX	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Diego, CA	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Francisco, CA	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Jose, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seattle, WA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Paul, MN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Petersburg, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tampa, FL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tucson, AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington, DC	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wichita, KS	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	46	10	9	13	12	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Juan, PR	2	1	1	4	1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
TOTAL	48	11	10	17	13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

See Appendix (Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data).

Table 47. Selected STDs and complications — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2004

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

*Women only.

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

NOTE: Standard errors for estimates under 100,000 are not available. The relative standard error for estimates 100,000-300,000 are between 20% and 30%; 300,000-600,000 are between 16% and 20%; 600,000-1,000,000 are 13% and 15%; and 1,000,000-5,000,000 are between 9% and 13%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health). See Appendix (Other Data Sources) for more information.

APPENDIX

Interpreting STD Surveillance Data

Much of the information in this document is based on cases of nationally notifiable sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) reported to the Division of STD Prevention (DSTDP), National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by the STD control programs and health departments in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, selected cities, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These entities are identified as "outlying areas" of the United States in selected figures and tables.

Reporting Formats

STD morbidity data used in this report are based on a combination of hardcopy reporting forms and electronic data received via the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS).

Summary Hardcopy Forms

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

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

2. FORM CDC 73.688: Sexually Transmitted Disease Morbidity Report. This quarterly hardcopy reporting form was used to report 1963-2002 summary data for all stages of syphilis, congenital syphilis, gonorrhea, chancroid, chlamydia, and other STDs by sex and source of report (private vs. public) for the 50 states, Washington, D.C., and 64 selected cities (including San Juan, PR) and outlying areas of the United States. Note: National chlamydia data did not become available until 1996. Congenital syphilis was dropped from this aggregate form in 1995 and replaced by the case-specific CDC 73.126 form listed below.

3. FORM CDC 73.2638: Report of Civilian Cases of Primary & Secondary Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia by Reporting Source, Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group. This annual hardcopy form was used to report 1981-2002 summary data for P&S syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia by age, race, sex and source (public vs. private) for all states and 7 large cities (Baltimore, Chicago, New York City, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C.), and outlying areas of the United States. Note: National chlamydia data did not become available until 1996.

4. FORM CDC 73.126: Congenital Syphilis (CS) Case Investigation and Report. This case-specific hardcopy form continues to be used to report 1983-2004 detailed data for congenital syphilis

for the states (including city, county and zip code information after 1990) and outlying areas of the United States.

NETSS

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

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

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

Reports and corrections sent to CDC on hardcopy forms and for NETSS electronic data through April 29, 2005 have been included in this report. Data received after this date will appear in subsequent issues. The data in the figures and tables in this document supersede those in all earlier publications.

Population Denominators and Rate Calculations

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2004 rates for the United States, all states, cities and outlying areas were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2004 by the estimated area-specific 2003 population (the most current detailed population file available at time of publication). For the United States, rates were calculated using Bureau of the Census population estimates for 1981 through 1989 (Bureau of the Census; United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1980-1989 [Series P-25, No. 1045]; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; and United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex and Race: 1989 [Series P-25, No. 1057]; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990). Rates for states and counties were calculated using published intercensal estimates based on Bureau of the Census population estimates for 1980-1989 (Irwin R; 1980-1989 Intercensal Population Estimates by Race, Sex, and Age; Alexandria, [VA]: Demo-Detail, 1992; machine-readable data file). The National Center for Health Statistics released bridged race population counts for 2000-2003 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 four race groups specified under the 1977 OMB standards. The files were prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. The population counts for 1990-1999 were also updated to incorporate 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. **Due to use of the updated population data, rates for the period 1990-2003 may be different from prior Surveillance Reports.**

Population estimates for 1980-1988 for areas outside the United States were obtained from the Bureau of the Census (Bureau of the Census; population estimates for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas: 1980 to 1988; Current Population Reports [Series P-25, No. 1049]; Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1989). From 1989 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. The 2003-2004 rates were calculated using the 2003 population estimates.

Rates of congenital syphilis for 1989-2003 were calculated using live births from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (Vital Statistics: Natality Tapes 1989-2002 or Vital Statistics Reports, United States 1999, Vol. 48 No.10-Natality). Race-specific rates for 2002-2004 were calculated using live births for 2002. Rates before 1989 were calculated using published live birth data (NCHS; Vital Statistics Report, United States, 1988 [Vol.1–Natality]).

Reporting Practices

Although most areas generally adhere to the case definitions for STDs found in *Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions under Public Health Surveillance*,[1] there may be differences in the policies and systems for collecting surveillance data. Thus, comparisons of case numbers and rates between jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution. However, since case definitions and surveillance activities within a given area remain relatively stable, trends should be minimally affected by these differences. In many areas, the reporting from publicly supported institutions (e.g., STD clinics) has been more complete than from other sources (e.g., private practitioners). Thus, trends may not be representative of all segments of the population.

Reporting of City-specific Surveillance Data

City-specific STD incidence data and rates should be considered estimates since the data may be derived from county data and only approximate city jurisdictions for some cities. Based on past reporting methods, including the transition from summary hardcopy reporting to NETSS reporting, the definition for a selected city can depend on a particular county code, city code, and/or locally-assigned site code. Dependent upon the city jurisdiction definition, city-specific incidence data and rates may be equivalent to those of the county, a proportion of the county, or a combination of the counties in which the city is located. These population data are updated annually, based on estimates from the Bureau of Census, and are verified by the STD project areas.

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

The percentage of unknown, missing or invalid data for age group, race/ethnicity, and sex varies from year to year, state to state, and by disease for reported STDs (Table A1). When the percentage of unknown, missing, or invalid data for the variables - age group, race/ethnicity, and sex - exceeds 50% for any state, the state's incidence data and population data are excluded from the tables presenting data stratified by one or more of these variables (e.g. Table A1). For those states reporting > 50% valid data for these variables, unknown, missing or invalid data are redistributed based on the state's distribution of known age group, race/ethnicity, and sex data, respectively. As a result of this procedure,

incidence and rate data stratified by one or more of the variables - age group, race/ethnicity, and sex – may not accurately reflect total national incidence or rates.

Classification of STD Morbidity Reporting Sources

Prior to 1996, states classified the source of case reports as either private source (including private physicians, and private hospitals and institutions) or public (clinic) source (primarily STD clinics). As states began reporting morbidity data electronically in 1996, the classification categories for source of case reports expanded to include the following data sources: STD clinics, HIV counseling and testing sites, drug treatment clinics, family planning clinics, prenatal/obstetrics clinics, tuberculosis clinics, private physicians/HMOs, hospitals (inpatient), emergency rooms, correctional facilities, laboratories, blood banks, National Job Training Program (formerly Job Corps), school-based clinics, mental health providers, military, and other unspecified sources. Limited data analysis of the data reported electronically after 1996 confirmed that the new STD clinic source of report data corresponded to the earlier reporting source category, public (clinic) source. Therefore, source of case report data for the period 1984-2004 are presented as STD clinic or non-STD clinic only (Table A2).

Chlamydia Morbidity Reporting

Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many areas are more reflective of changes in diagnosis, screening, and reporting practices rather than actual trends in disease incidence. Cases and rates of reported chlamydia in sex-specific tables are underestimated due to some reported cases with unknown sex. Despite problems with under-reporting, it is important to publish available data to emphasize the large numbers of cases of chlamydia being detected in the United States. As areas develop chlamydia prevention and control programs, including improved surveillance systems to monitor trends, the data should improve and become more representative of true trends in disease.

New York City has been reporting chlamydia cases since 1984. However, the State of New York, with the exception of New York City, initiated chlamydia reporting during the year 2000. As a result, the number of chlamydia cases reported by the state of New York (including the cities of Buffalo, Rochester and Yonkers) prior to the year 2001 may be incomplete, and the rate for New York State is underestimated. To be consistent with the practice used in earlier years, New York State chlamydia morbidity data were included in the calculation of overall national chlamydia rates.

The number of chlamydia cases occurring in the fourth quarter of 2000 for the State of Colorado were not available. These cases were projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

Syphilis Morbidity Reporting

"Total syphilis" or "all stages of syphilis" includes primary, secondary, early latent, late (including neurosyphilis, late latent, late with clinical manifestations, and unknown latent), and congenital syphilis. Cases of latent syphilis of unknown duration, neurosyphilis, and late syphilis with clinical manifestations are included in late and late latent syphilis totals.

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

Congenital Syphilis Morbidity Reporting

In 1988, the surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis was changed. This case definition has greater sensitivity than the former definition.[2] In addition, many areas have greatly enhanced active case finding for congenital syphilis since 1988. For these reasons, the number of reported cases increased dramatically during 1989-1991. As a result of this change in surveillance activity a period of transition during which trends cannot be clearly interpreted has resulted; however, all reporting areas had implemented the new case definition for reporting congenital syphilis by January 1, 1992. Therefore, the reliability of trends is expected to have stabilized after this date.

In addition to changing the case definition for congenital syphilis, CDC introduced a new data collection form (CDC 73.126) in 1990 (revised October 2003). Since 1995, the data collected on this form have been used for reporting congenital syphilis reported cases and associated rates. This form is used to collect individual case information which allows more thorough analysis of case characteristics. For the purpose of analyses by race/ethnicity, if either the race or ethnicity question was answered, the case was included. For example, if "white" race was marked, but ethnicity was left blank, the individual was counted as "non-Hispanic white". Congenital syphilis cases were reported by state and city of residence of the mother for the period 1995 through 2004.

Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis Prevalence Monitoring

Chlamydia and gonorrhea test positivity and syphilis seroreactivity were calculated for the following: women attending family planning clinics, prenatal clinics, the National Job Training Program, men attending STD clinics and a large primary care clinic participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project, and men and women entering corrections facilities. Positivity was calculated by dividing the number of positive tests for chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis (numerator) by the total number of positive and negative tests for each disease (denominator) and was expressed as a percentage. Except for the National Job Training Program screening data, the denominators for these data sources may include more than one test from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during a year. Various laboratory test methods were used for all of these data sources except the National Job Training Program and, for most of the figures shown, no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. However, for Figure 8 and Figure J, the chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the sensitivity of the test used.[3] The weights used in this adjustment are the reciprocals of the sensitivities of the laboratory test methods used. These test-specific sensitivities were defined as estimates from published evaluations of chlamydia screening tests.[4,5] Limitations of this adjustment include: unknown dates when laboratories changed tests, missing information on the test method, variation of test sensitivity within a technology type, and no adjustment for supplemental testing such as negative grey zone testing.

For more details on chlamydia prevalence, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2004.* Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2006).

In the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project the syphilis seroreactivity data in most instances do not reflect confirmatory testing and thus biologic false positive test results were not systematically excluded. The extent to which these data reflect prevalence of active syphilis infection varies by site. Similarly, in the Corrections Prevalence Monitoring Project, syphilis seroreactivity test results were

not confirmed. Only a few juvenile corrections sites submitted data to CDC, making overall interpretation difficult due to the small sample size. Because only selected corrections facilities participated in the Corrections Prevalence Monitoring Project, state-specific positivity for syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea may not be representative of all corrections facilities in the state.

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

Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP)

Data on antimicrobial susceptibility in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* were collected through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel system of 28 STD clinics and five regional laboratories located throughout the United States. For more details on findings from GISP gonorrhea surveillance activities, refer to the following annual publication: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2004 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2004*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (available first quarter 2006).

Definition of DHHS Regions

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

Other Data Sources

National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI)

The information on the number of initial visits to private physicians' offices for sexually transmitted diseases was based on analysis of data from the National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI) (machine-readable files or summary statistics for the period 1966 through 2004). For more information on this database, contact IMS Health, 660 W. Germantown Pike, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462; Telephone: (800) 523-5333.

National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)

The information on patients hospitalized for pelvic inflammatory disease or ectopic pregnancy was based on analysis of data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey (machine-readable files for years 1980-2003), an ongoing nationwide sample survey of short-stay hospitals in the United States, conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. For more information, see Graves EJ;

1988 Summary: National Hospital Discharge Survey; Advance data No. 185; Hyattsville (MD): National Center for Health Statistics, 1990.

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER)

The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER) (machine-readable files for 1995-2003) was used to obtain estimates of the number of emergency room visits for pelvic inflammatory disease among women ages 15 to 44. The estimates generated using these data sources (NHDS and NHAMCS) are based on statistical surveys and therefore have sampling variability associated with the estimates.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives

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

Focus area 25 of Healthy People 2010 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases, contains objectives and measures related to STDs. The baselines, HP2010 targets and annual progress toward the targets are reported in Table A3. The year 2010 targets for the diseases addressed in this report are: primary and secondary syphilis–0.2 case per 100,000 population; congenital syphilis–1.0 case per 100,000 live births; and gonorrhea–19.0 cases per 100,000 population. An additional target established in the HP2010 objectives is to reduce the *Chlamydia trachomatis* test positivity to 3% among females aged 15-24 years who attend family planning and STD clinics and among males aged 15- 24 who attend STD clinics.

GPRA Goals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A1. Selected STDs — Percentage of unknown, missing, or invalid values for selected demographic variables by state, 2004

State	Primary and Secondary Syphilis			Gonorrhea			Chlamydia		
	Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity	Percent Unknown Age	Percent Unknown Sex	Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity	Percent Unknown Age	Percent Unknown Sex	Percent Unknown Race/Ethnicity	Percent Unknown Age	Percent Unknown Sex
Alabama	1.8	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.7	0.1	26.4	0.8	0.2
Alaska*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Arizona	15.9	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	15.5	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0
California	2.4	0.0	0.1	44.6	0.9	0.3	53.8	0.8	0.4
Colorado	7.9	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.2	0.0	68.8	0.6	0.1
Connecticut	2.2	2.2	0.0	34.2	0.6	0.0	39.1	1.0	0.0
Delaware*	11.1	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	2.2	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	7.8	0.2	0.0
Georgia	6.9	0.0	0.0	34.1	1.1	0.4	43.6	1.0	0.6
Hawaii*	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.6	0.0	49.6	0.8	0.0
Idaho	33.3	0.0	0.0	44.7	0.0	1.0	31.3	0.2	0.4
Illinois	2.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.1	0.0
Indiana	1.7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.4	0.5	18.9	0.5	0.8
Iowa*	0.0	0.0	20.0	14.3	0.2	0.2	21.2	0.6	0.1
Kansas	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.2	0.0	24.0	0.2	0.0
Kentucky	4.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.2	0.2	19.4	0.0	0.2
Louisiana	2.4	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.4	0.6	19.6	0.7	1.2
Maine*	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.1	0.0
Maryland	1.8	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.7	0.0	43.6	0.6	0.0
Massachusetts	14.9	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.4	0.1	50.1	0.4	0.1
Michigan	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	1.0	0.0	31.8	0.8	0.0
Minnesota	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.3	0.0	12.0	0.2	0.0
Missouri	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.2	0.0	23.6	0.3	0.0
Montana*	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	1.1	1.1	20.9	1.0	0.3
Nebraska*	28.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	3.1	0.3	22.2	8.5	0.7
Nevada	10.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.5	0.1	42.9	0.9	0.2
New Hampshire*	20.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.3	1.3	0.0	55.6	1.7	0.1
New Mexico	6.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.6	0.0	12.6	1.6	0.1
New York	34.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.4	0.2	47.3	0.4	0.2
North Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
North Dakota*	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.8	0.0	9.5	0.3	0.2
Ohio	0.4	0.0	0.0	32.4	1.5	1.4	38.6	1.6	2.1
Oklahoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	5.9	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.7	0.0	28.0	0.5	0.0
Rhode Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	23.2	0.1	0.1
South Carolina	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	0.7	0.3	34.5	0.7	0.2
South Dakota*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.3	0.0	23.2	0.3	0.0
Texas	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.4	0.1	10.7	0.4	0.2
Utah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	0.9	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.1	14.2	0.3	0.2
Washington	4.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.5	0.0	17.8	1.0	0.0
West Virginia*	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.2	0.1	13.6	0.5	0.1
Wisconsin	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2	0.0	0.3	30.5	0.0	0.1
Wyoming*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.0
U.S. TOTAL†	6.1	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.5	0.2	29.3	0.6	0.3

*Percentages for P&S syphilis are based on less than 10 cases.
†Includes cases reported by Washington, D.C.
NOTE: "Unknown" includes unknown, missing, or invalid data values.

Table A2. Reported cases of sexually transmitted disease by sex and reporting source: United States, 2004

	Non-STD Clinic			STD Clinic			Total*		
Disease	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Chlamydia	128,209	588,112	717,732	73,948	94,197	168,318	210,396	716,675	929,462
Gonorrhea	83,335	131,392	215,113	67,106	30,832	97,988	157,303	172,142	330,132
Primary Syphilis	1,117	132	1,249	883	109	993	2,026	241	2,269
Secondary Syphilis	3,257	630	3,888	1,361	368	1,729	4,696	1,014	5,711
Early Latent Syphilis	3,484	1,426	4,912	1,852	877	2,731	5,433	2,331	7,768
Late and Late Latent Syphilis †	7,105	4,689	11,839	3,058	2,095	5,171	10,340	6,896	17,300
Neurosyphilis	552	143	695	84	33	117	650	182	833
Chancroid	10	7	17	8	1	9	19	9	30

*Totals include unknown sex and reporting source.

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

See Appendix (Classification of STD Morbidity Reporting Source).

Table A3. Healthy People 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status

HP 2010 Objectives	Baseline Year	Baseline	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	HP 2010 Target
25-1 Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections										
a. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending family planning clinics	1997	5.0%	6.1%*	5.6%*	5.9%*	5.8%*	6.0%*	6.4%*	6.9%*	3.0%
b. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	12.2%	13.5%*	13.7%*	13.5%*	13.3%*	13.5%*	14.1%*	15.3%*	3.0%
c. Males aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	15.7%	16.9%*	17.0%*	16.4%*	17.0%*	17.5%*	19.3%*	20.8%*	3.0%
25-2 Reduce gonorrhea (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	123.0	129.2	129.3	128.7	126.8	122.0	115.2	113.5	19.0
25-3 Eliminate sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.2
25-4 Reduce the proportion of adults aged 20 to 29 years with genital herpes infection	1988-94	17.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.0%	NA	NA	14.0%
25-6 Reduce the proportion of females aged 15 to 44 years who have ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	8.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0%	NA	NA	5.0%
25-7 Reduce the proportion of childless females with fertility problems who have had a sexually transmitted disease or who have required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	27.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.0%	NA	NA	15.0%
25-9 Reduce congenital syphilis (cases per 100,000 live births)	1997	27.0	21.4	14.5	14.3	12.4	11.4	10.7	8.8	1.0

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

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

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

NA=Not available.

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

GPRA Goals	*Baseline*	*Annual Target*	*Actual Performance*	*Long-Term Goal*
	2002	*2004*	*2004*	*2010*
Goal 1: Reduction in PID (as measured by initial visits to physicians in women 15-44 years of age)	**197,000**	**163,000**	**132,000**	**168,000**
a. Prevalence of Chlamydia in high-risk women ≤ 25 years	10.1%*	9.1%*	9.7%*	8.6%*
b. Prevalence of Chlamydia in women ≤ 25 years in family planning clinics	5.6%*	5.2%*	6.3%*	4.9%*
c. Incidence of Gonorrhea/100,000 population in women 15-44 years of age	279	252	278	237
Goal 2: Elimination of Syphilis (as measured by incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population)	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.7**	**2.2**
a. Incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population - men	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.2
b. Incidence of P&S Syphilis/100,000 population - women	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.38
c. Incidence of Congenital Syphilis/100,000 live births	10.2	5.4	8.8	3.9
d. Black:white rate ratio of P&S Syphilis	8:1	3.5:1	5.6:1	3:1

GPRA Goals	*Data Source*
1	National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health).
1-a	National Job Training Program.
1-b	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
1-c	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
2	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
2-a	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
2-b	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
2-c	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.
2-d	STD Surveillance System (STDSS), CDC, NCHSTP.

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

STD Surveillance Case Definitions

PART 1. CASE DEFINITIONS[1] FOR NATIONALLY NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Chancroid (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Chlamydia trachomatis, Genital Infections (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Gonorrhea (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis (All Definitions Revised 9/96)

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

Syphilis, primary

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis, secondary

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Syphilis, latent

Clinical description

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

Case classification

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

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

Syphilis, early latent

Clinical description

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

Case classification

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

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

Syphilis, late latent

Clinical description

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

Case classification

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

Syphilis, latent, of unknown duration

Clinical description

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

Case classification

Probable: latent syphilis (see Syphilis, latent) that does not meet the criteria for early latent syphilis, and the patient is aged 13–35 years and has a nontreponemal titer 2: ≥ 32

Neurosyphilis

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

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

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

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

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

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

Syphilitic Stillbirth

Clinical description

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

Comment

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

Syphilis, Congenital (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

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

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

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

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

PART 2. CASE DEFINITIONS[1] FOR NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Clinical description

A condition characterized by visible, painful genital or anal lesions

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

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

Genital Warts (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Comment

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

Granuloma Inguinale

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Lymphogranuloma Venereum

Clinical description

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Confirmed: a clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed

Mucopurulent Cervicitis (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Comment

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

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

Nongonococcal Urethritis (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description

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

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

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

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

Case classification

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

Comment

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

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (Revised 9/96)

Clinical case definition

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

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

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

- Meets the surveillance case definition of *C. trachomatis* infection or gonorrhea
- Temperature > 100.4 F (> 38.0 C)
- Leukocytosis > 10,000 white blood cells/mm^3
- Purulent material in the peritoneal cavity obtained by culdocentesis or laparoscopy

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

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition

Comment

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

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

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

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of state STD project directors, STD program managers, and state and territorial epidemiologists to this report. The persons listed were in the positions shown as of September 27, 2005.

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San Francisco	Jeffrey Klausner	Wendy Wolf	Gilberto Chavez
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Connecticut	James L. Hadler	Heidi Jenkins	James L. Hadler
Delaware	James C. Welch	Catherine Mosley	Paula Eggers
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Georgia	Stuart Brown	Linda Smart-Smith	Susan Lance
Hawaii	Peter Whiticar	Roy Ohye	Paul Effler
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Illinois	Charlie Rabins	Ed Renier	Mark Dworkin
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Virginia	Casey Riley	Casey Riley	Carl Armstrong
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