Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003

Division of STD Prevention

September 2004

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
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Suggested Citation

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 2004.

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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 1993-2003: **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

- 2002 Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia2002/**
- 2002 Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/gisp2002/**
- 2002 Syphilis Surveillance Project: **http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis2002/**

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, 2003 presents statistics and trends for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the United States through 2003. 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 Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Projects, the Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project, the Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Prevalence Monitoring Project, and the Indian Health Service; (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, 2003 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 state, county, city, and national levels. The **Appendix** includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report, Healthy People 2010 STD objectives, 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 A1 displays progress made towards the HP2010 targets for STDs. These targets are used as reference points throughout this edition of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2003*.

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, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the U.S. Department of Labor and the Indian Health Service, 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, Susan Conner, Deblina Datta, Darlene Davis, Linda Webster Dicker, John Douglas, Alicia Edwards, Melinda Flock, LaZetta Grier, Samuel Groseclose, Alesia Harvey, James Heffelfinger, Rose Horsley, Kathleen Hutchins, Riduan Joesoef, Elvin Magee, Catherine McLean, Debra Mosure, Rob Nelson, Lori Newman, Katrina Park, LuEtta Schneider, Maya Sternberg, Katherine Stone, Emmett Swint, Kimberly Thomas, Susan Wang, Hillard Weinstock, Jennifer Wright, and Akbar Zaidi.

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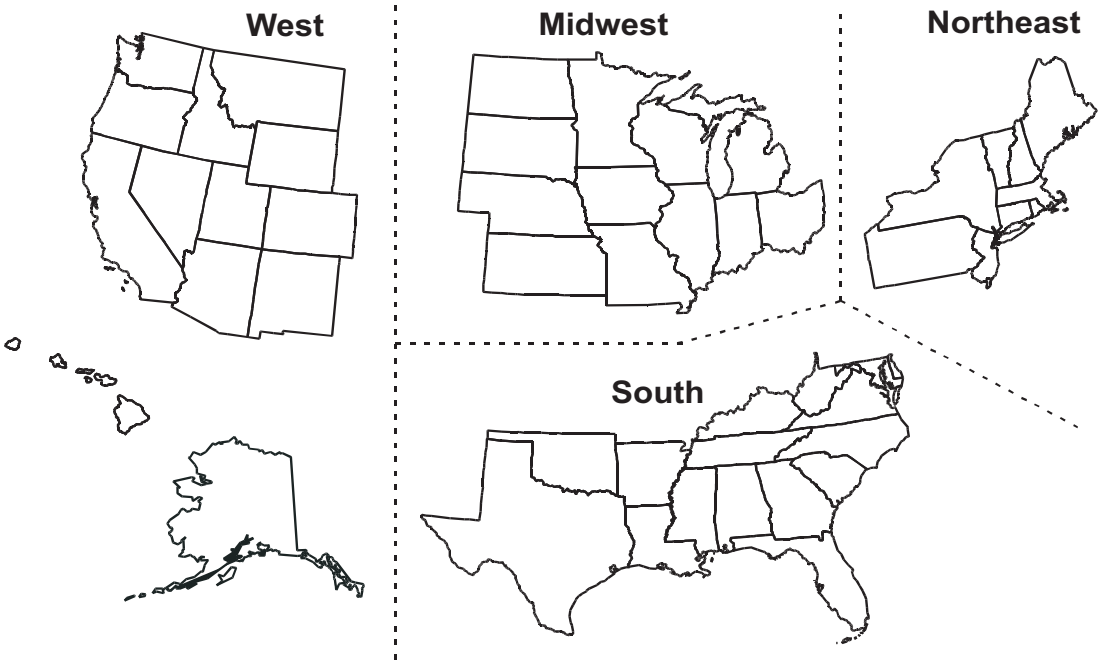

West	Midwest	South	Northeast
Alaska	Illinois	Alabama	Connecticut
Arizona	Indiana	Arkansas	Maine
California	Iowa	Delaware	Massachusetts
Colorado	Kansas	District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Hawaii	Michigan	Florida	New Jersey
Idaho	Minnesota	Georgia	New York
Montana	Missouri	Kentucky	Pennsylvania
Nevada	Nebraska	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, 2003

The logo on the cover of *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2003* 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 2003 are worthy of note.

Chlamydia

In 2003, 877,478 cases of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection were reported to CDC (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 304.3 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.1% compared with the rate of 289.4 in 2002. 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 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 to 25 years of age who are provided medical care through managed care organizations.[2] The increase in chlamydia case reports in 2003 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.

In 2003, the overall rate of chlamydia infection in the United States among women (466.9 cases per 100,000 females) was over three times the rate among men (134.3 cases per 100,000 males), reflecting the large number of women screened for this disease (Tables 4 and 5). However, with the increased availability of urine testing, men are increasingly being tested for chlamydia infection. From 1999 through 2003, the chlamydia rate in men increased by 46.6% (from 91.6 to 134.3 cases per 100,000 males) compared with an 18.2% increase in women over this period (from 395.1 to 466.9 cases per 100,000 females).

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 2003, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among women 15 to 24 years who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 5.9% (range 2.8% to 18.9%) (Figure 8), and at selected prenatal clinics in 27 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 7.4% (range 2.4% to 19.7%) (Figure F). For economically-disadvantaged

women 16 to 24 years of age who entered the National Job Training Program in 2003, from 39 states and Puerto Rico, the median state-specific prevalence was 9.9% (range 3.4% to 16.0%) (Figure M). Among men entering the program from 38 states and Puerto Rico from July through December 2003, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.8% (range 1.5% to 12.7%) (Figure N). Among women 15 to 30 years of age screened at Indian Health Service (IHS) clinics in two IHS areas, the chlamydia prevalence was 11.0% (Figure X). For adolescent women entering 48 juvenile detention centers, the median chlamydia positivity by facility was 15.9% (range 2.7% to 33.5%) (Figure JJ). It was 11.3% among women attending school-based clinics (Figure O). Among adolescent men entering 64 juvenile detention centers, the median chlamydia positivity was 5.4% by facility (range 1.3% to 12.9%) (Figure KK). 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.

During 1988-2003, among 15- to 24-year-old women participating in the screening programs in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X family planning clinics, chlamydia test positivity declined 52.3% (from 15.1% to 7.2%) (Figure 9). After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity, chlamydia test positivity decreased in 4 of 10 HHS regions from 2002 through 2003, increased in 5 regions, and remained the same in 1 region. Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions, most likely due to the effectiveness of screening and treating women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to the increases in positivity seen in other regions. See the **Appendix** (Sources and Limitations of Data) for the composition of the HHS regions.

Gonorrhea

In 2003, 335,104 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 increased slightly in 1998 (129.2 per 100,000 population). Since 1999, the gonorrhea rate has decreased 10.1% to the current rate of 116.2 per 100,000 population (Table 1). Although this is the lowest gonorrhea rate the United States has ever reported, the 2003 rate for gonorrhea considerably exceeds the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target of 19 cases per 100,000 population.

As in the past 7 years, there were minimal differences between sexes in gonorrhea rates in 2003 (Figure 15). Since 1999, the rate of gonorrhea among 15- to 19-year-olds has decreased by 14.7%. 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 17 and Table 20). Similar to previous years, in 2003, African-American 15- to 19-year-old females had the highest gonorrhea rate of any age and race/ethnic group (2,947.8 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 21B). However, gonorrhea rates among African-Americans of both sexes and all age groups decreased in 2003.

In 2003, 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. Among 15- to 24-year-old women attending selected family planning clinics in 39 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the median state-specific gonorrhea positivity was 0.8% (range 0.1% to 4.0%) (Figure 18). For women in this

age group attending selected prenatal clinics in 23 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the median positivity was 1.0% (range 0.0% to 3.7%) (Figure G). However, for 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 34 states and Puerto Rico in 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.1% (range 0.0% to 6.3%) in 2003 (Figure Q). Among men entering the program from 10 states from July through December 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.8% (range 1.4% to 6.3%) (Figure R).

Antimicrobial resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* remains a continuing concern. In the mid- to late 1990s, the prevalence of fluoroquinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* infections increased substantially in Asia and the Pacific Islands, including Hawaii; in 2002, increased numbers of fluoroquinolone-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae* infections were identified in California. Nationally in 2003, 4.1% of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates tested through the Gonoccocal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) demonstrated resistance to ciprofloxacin (a fluoroquinolone), compared to 2.2% in 2002 and 0.7% in 2001. There is considerable geographic variation in the prevalence of fluoroquinolone-resistance within the United States. Outside of Hawaii and California, 1.2% of *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates demonstrated resistance. In Honolulu, the proportion of GISP isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin remained high in 2003 at 13.3%. Also, in 2003, the proportion of GISP isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin remained high in California: (19.4% in Long Beach, 31.5% in Orange County, 13.2% in San Diego, 19.2% in San Francisco, and 12.4% in Los Angeles). The 2002 CDC STD Treatment Guidelines[3] recommend that fluoroquinolones not be used for treatment of gonorrhea acquired in Asia, the Pacific Islands, including Hawaii, or in other areas with high levels of resistance such as California. The proportion of GISP isolates among men who have sex with men (MSM) that were resistant to ciprofloxacin more than doubled from 7.2% in 2002 to 15% in 2003. The proportion among heterosexuals increased from 0.9% in 2002 to 1.5% in 2003. In 2004 CDC recommended that fluoroquinolones no longer be used to treat gonorrhea among MSM.[4] See **Appendix** for a further description of GISP.

Data on characteristics of patients in the GISP sample have been used to describe trends in the sexual orientation of male STD clinic patients with gonorrhea. In 2003, there was little change in the proportion of GISP isolates from MSM, with 19.6% of isolates from MSM compared with 20.7% in 2002 and 17.2% in 2001 (Figure HH). In 1988, only 4.0% of isolates were from MSM.

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.[5] 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. Overall, increases have occurred only among men.

Despite continued national progress toward syphilis elimination among women and African-Americans, syphilis remains an important problem in the South and, increasingly, in some urban areas with large populations of MSM. Recently, outbreaks of syphilis among MSM have been reported, possibly reflecting increases in risky behavior in this population.

P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC increased from 6,862 cases in 2002 to 7,177 in 2003. The overall rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 2003 (2.5 cases per 100,000 population) was

slightly higher than the rate in 2002 (2.4 cases per 100,000), and was considerably higher than the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 25, Table 1). The rate of P&S syphilis among women decreased from 1.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 to 0.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2003; among men, the rate increased from 3.7 to 4.2 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 29 and Table 33).

One factor that may facilitate syphilis elimination efforts is that this disease continues to be primarily reported from a limited number of counties in the country. In 2003, 2,530 (80.6%) of the 3,140 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis (see **Appendix** for details on county coding). Half of all the P&S syphilis cases were reported from only 18 counties and 1 city (0.6% of total number of U.S. counties) (Table 25). However, 2003 P&S syphilis rates were greater than the HP2010 target in 602 counties (19.2% of the total number of U.S. counties). These 602 counties accounted for 99.9% of all reported P&S syphilis cases in 2003.

Between 2002 and 2003, the national rate of congenital syphilis decreased by 8.8%, from 11.3 to 10.3 cases per 100,000 live births (Table 39). The continued decrease in congenital syphilis rates, which has occurred since the early 1990s, reflects the substantial and continuing reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women during the same period. In 2003, 30 states and 2 outlying areas had a rate of congenital syphilis that was greater than the HP2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Tables 40 and 41).

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 2003 among African-Americans was 5 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 reflects decreasing rates among African-Americans, it also reflects significant increases among whites during the past 3 years.

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.

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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] 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.

[5] 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 such 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 (Figure 1).
- In 2003, 877,478 chlamydia infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). This case count corresponds to a rate of 304.3 cases per 100,000 population, an increase of 5.1% compared with the rate of 289.4 in 2002. The reported number of chlamydia infections was more than two and one half times the number of reported cases of gonorrhea (335,104 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2003) (Table 1).
- From 1987 through 2003, the rates of reported chlamydia infection increased from 50.8 to 304.3 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 2, 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 1999-2001, the chlamydia rates in the Southern region of the United States were higher than the rates in any other region of the country (Figures 3-5, 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 2002-2003, overall rates were highest in the Midwest although rates among women remained highest in the South. Rates have remained lowest in the Northeast.

- In 2003, the overall rate of reported chlamydia infection among women in the United States (466.9 cases per 100,000 females) was over 3 times higher than the rate among men (134.3 cases per 100,000 males), likely reflecting a greater number of women screened for this infection (Figure 6, 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 1999 through 2003, the chlamydia infection rate in males increased by 46.6% (from 91.6 to 134.3 cases per 100,000 males) compared with a 18.2% increase in women over this period (from 395.1 to 466.9 cases per 100,000 females) (Tables 4 and 5).
- For women, the highest age-specific rates of reported chlamydia in 2003 were among 15- to 19-year-olds (2,687.3 per 100,000 females) and 20- to 24-year-olds (2,564.4 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 7, Table 10).
- In 2003, the rate of chlamydia among African-American females in the United States was more than 7 times higher than the rate among white females (1,633.1 and 217.9 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among African-American males was 11 times higher than that among white males (584.2 and 52.9 per 100,000 respectively).
- Chlamydia screening and prevalence monitoring activities were initiated in Health and Human Services (HHS) Region X in 1988 as a CDC-supported demonstration project. From 1988 through 2003, the screening programs in HHS Region X (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) family planning clinics demonstrated a 52.3% decline in chlamydia positivity from 15.1% to 7.2% among 15- to 24-year-old women (Figure 9); 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 2003, 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 5.9% (range 2.8% to 18.9%) (Figure 8). In nearly all states chlamydia positivity was greater than the HP2010 target of 3.0%.[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 4 of 10 HHS regions from 2002 through 2003, increased in 5 regions, and remained the same in 1 region (Figure 9).

Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions presumably due to the effectiveness of screening and treatment of women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to increases in positivity in other regions.

- 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? *Sex Transm Dis* 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 2003 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevelance Monitoring Project Annual Report 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (in press).

[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 — Number of states that require reporting of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections: United States, 1987–2003

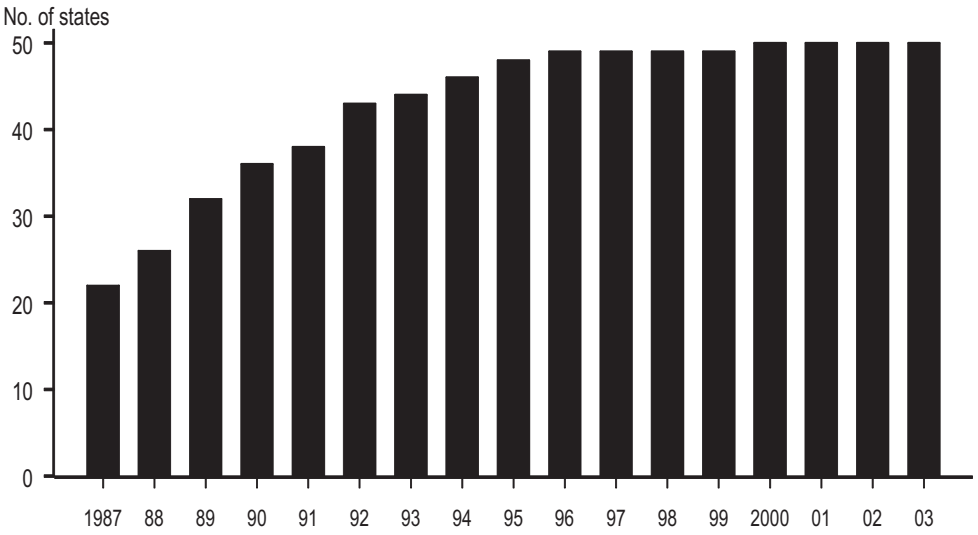


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates: United States, 1984–2003

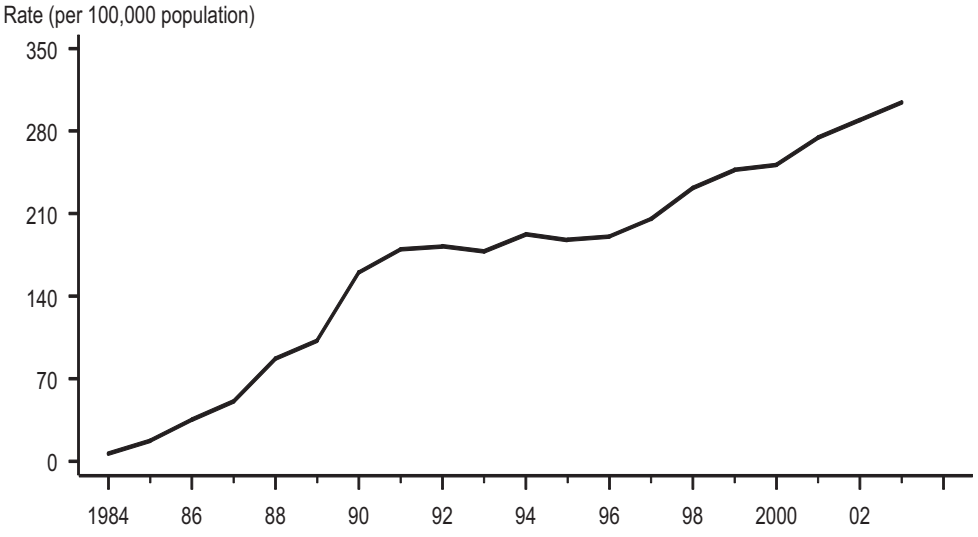
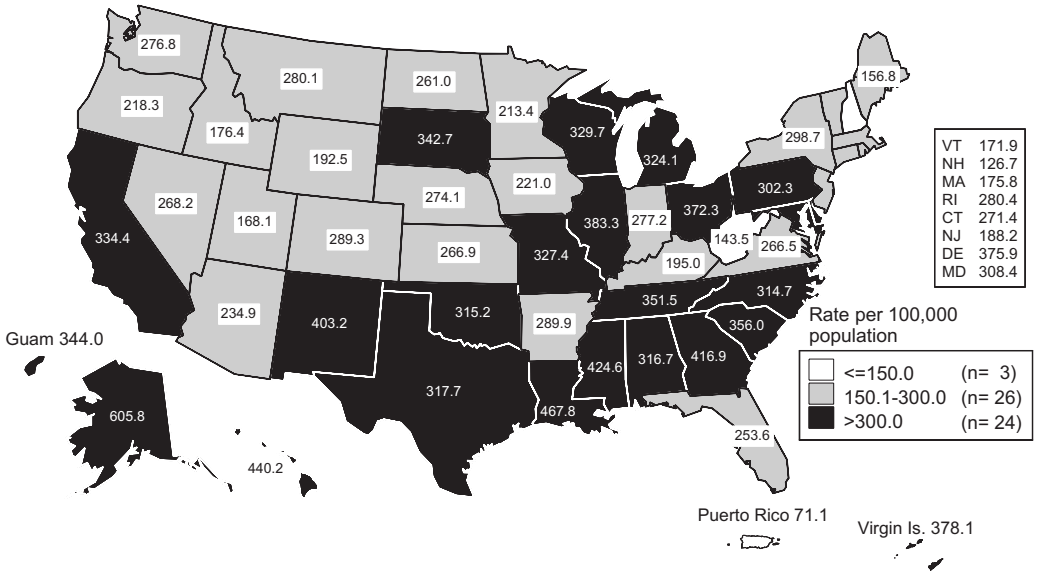


Figure 3. Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 301.3 per 100,000 population. For further information on chlamydia reporting, see Appendix (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

Figure 4. Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2003

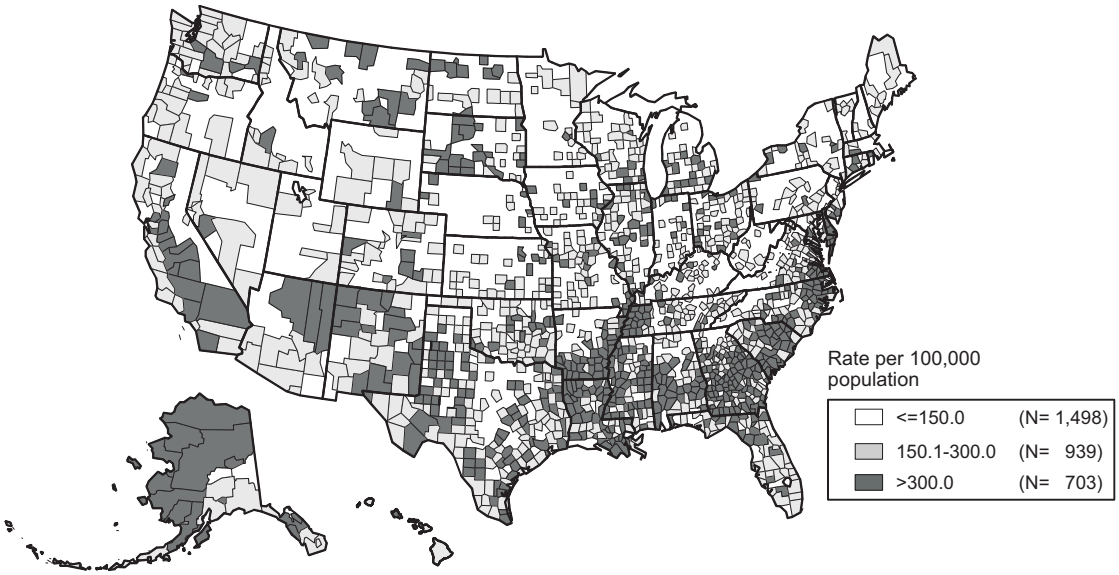


Figure 5. Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1984–2003

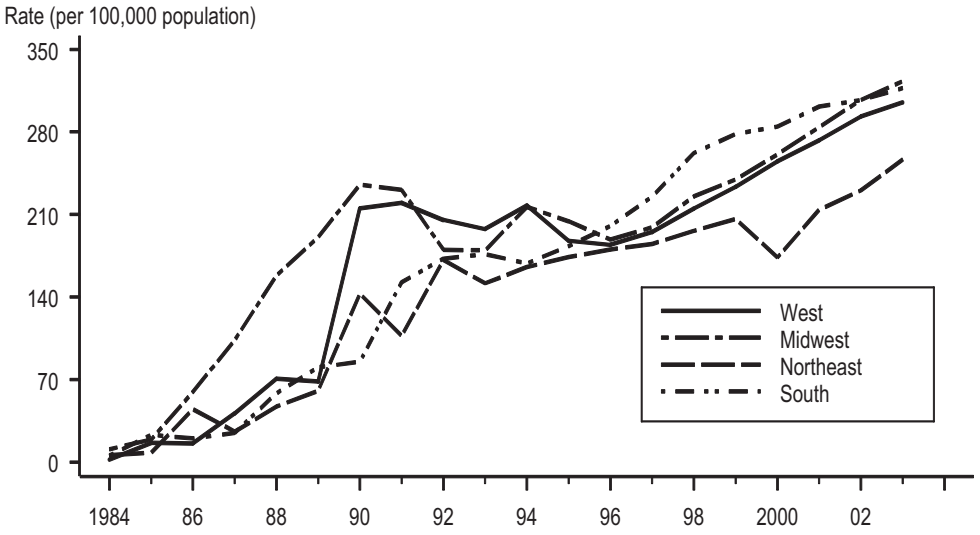


Figure 6. Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2003

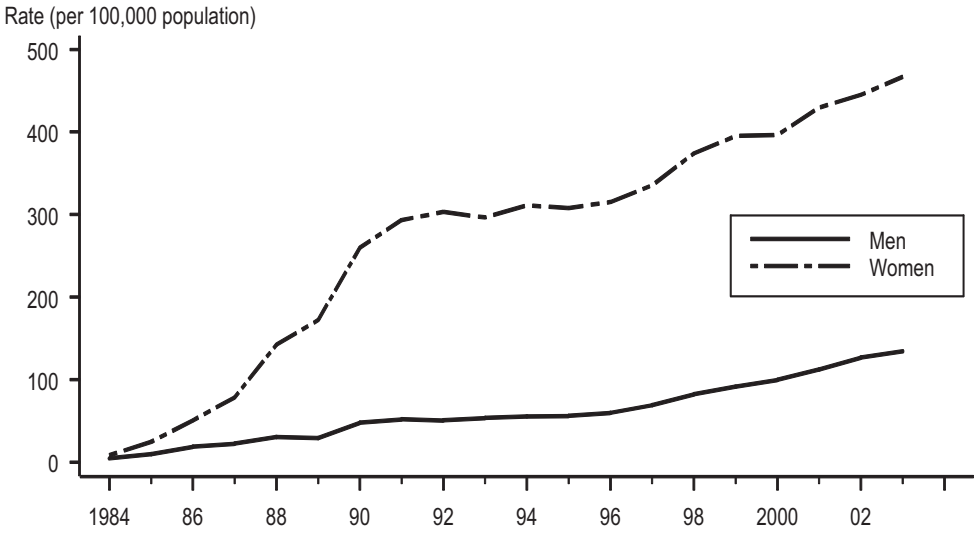
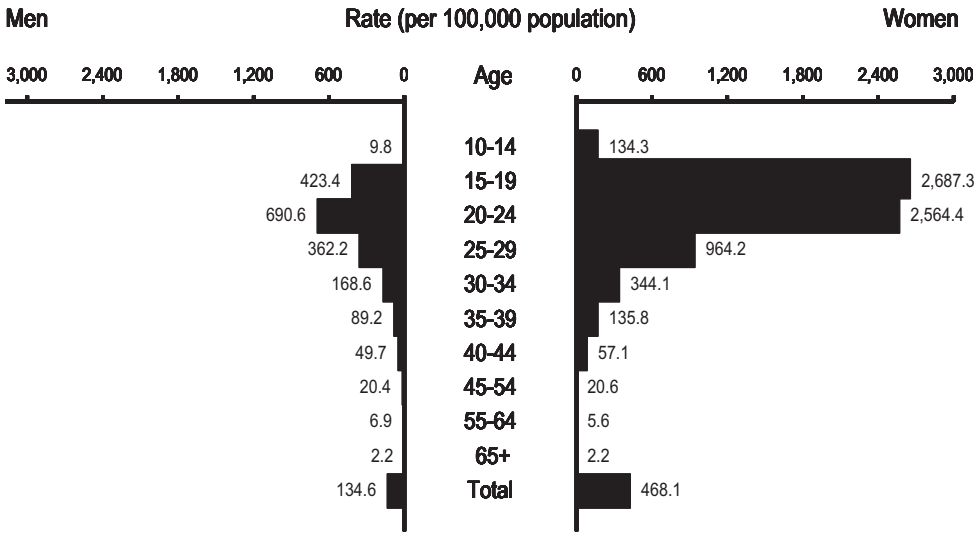
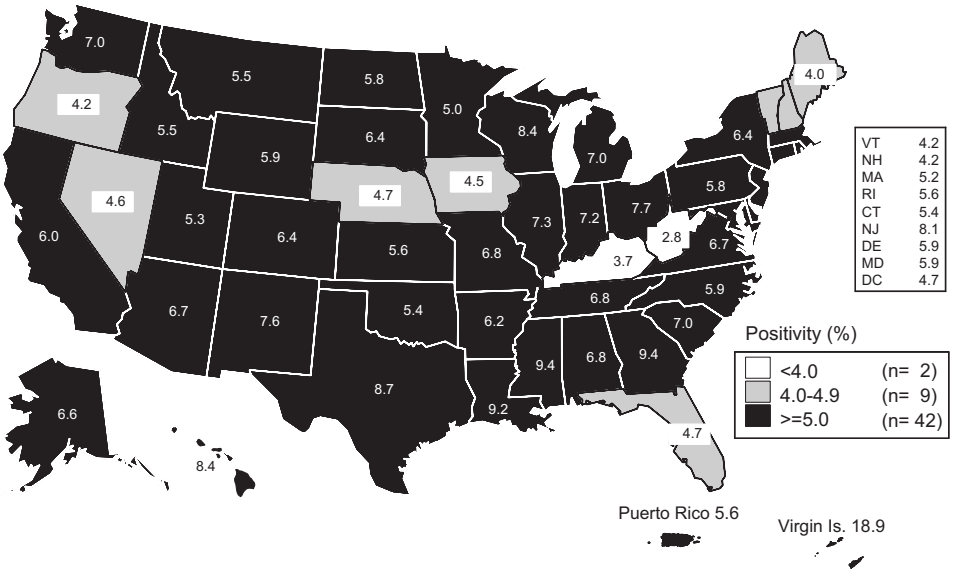


Figure 7. Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2003



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

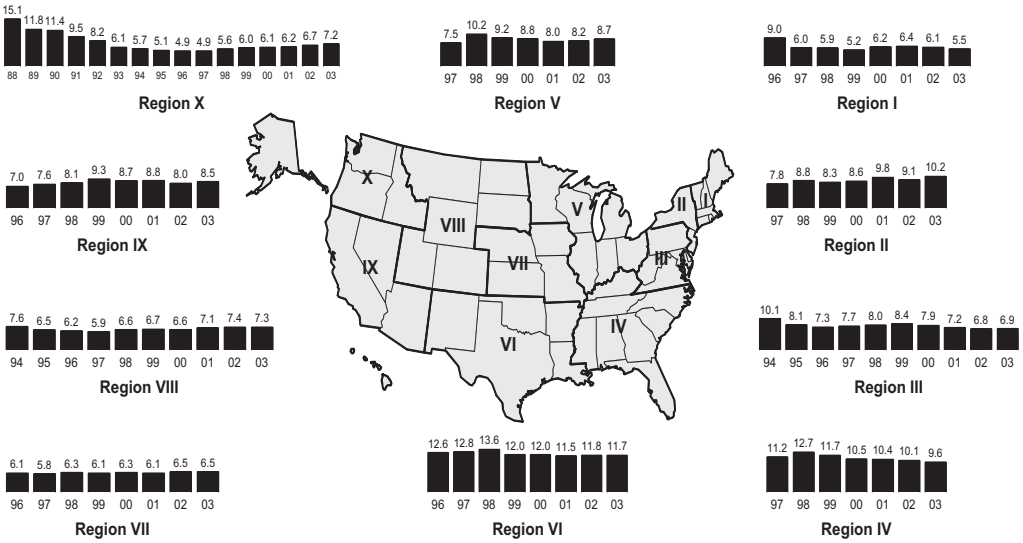
Figure 8. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2003.

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

Figure 9. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2003



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

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). After a small increase in 1998, the gonorrhea rate has decreased each year since 1999 (Figure 10 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 2003, 335,104 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the United States. The rate of reported gonorrhea in the United States was 116.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2003 (Figure 10 and Table 1), which was the lowest rate of reported gonorrhea ever.
- In 2003, 29.9% 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 11). In 2003, similar to previous years, a higher proportion of male gonorrhea cases were reported from STD clinics than were female cases (43.3% and 17.7% respectively).
- As in 2002, in 2003 only 8 states and 1 outlying area had gonorrhea rates below the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 12 and Table 12).[5]
- In 2003, 1,319 (42.0%) of 3,140 counties in the United States had gonorrhea rates at or below the HP2010 national target of 19 cases per 100,000 population. Rates per 100,000 population were between 19 and 100 in 1,112 counties (35.4%), and greater than 100 in 709 counties (22.6%). The majority of counties with greater than 100 cases per 100,000 population were located in the South (Figure 13).

- As in previous years, in 2003 the South had the highest gonorrhea rate among the four regions of the country. However, the gonorrhea rate in the South has declined by 23% from a rate of 195.1 per 100,000 population in 1999 to 149.8 in 2003. In contrast, the gonorrhea rate in the West has increased by 25% from 51.3 cases per 100,000 population in 1999 to 64.0 in 2003. Rates in the Northeast (91.1 in 2003) and the Midwest (136.3 in 2003) have shown minimal change since 1999 (Figure 14 and Table 13).
- Prior to 1996, rates of gonorrhea among men were higher than rates among women. Since then, rates among women and men have remained similar (Figure 15). In 2003 the gonorrhea rate among women was 118.8 and the rate among men was 113.0 cases per 100,000 population (Tables 14 and 15).
- The overall gonorrhea rate in selected large cities was 208.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2003. This rate has decreased slightly each year 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. In 2003, 44.1% of gonorrhea cases were reported by these selected cities (Table 17). Similar to previous years, in 2003 the total gonorrhea rate among males in these selected large cities (215.9) remained higher than that among females (199.9) (Tables 18 and 19).
- Changes in gonorrhea rates from 1999 through 2003 differed by racial/ethnic group. Gonorrhea rates decreased by 18.9% during this time period for African-Americans from 808.4 to 655.8 cases per 100,000 population. Since 1999, the gonorrhea rate among whites increased 22.5% (32.7 per 100,000 in 2003), Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 17.5% (22.8 per 100,000 in 2003), Hispanics increased 11.0% (71.7 per 100,000 in 2003), and American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 5.5% (103.5 per 100,000 in 2003) (Figure 16 and Table 21B). In 2003, the gonorrhea rate among African-Americans was 20 times greater than the rate for whites, down from 30 times greater in 1999. The 2003 gonorrhea rates for all racial/ethnic groups were above the HP2010 target of 19 per 100,000 population.
- In 2003 the gonorrhea rate was highest for 20- to 24-year-olds (529.0). Among females in 2003, 15- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rates of gonorrhea (634.7 and 595.2, respectively); among males, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate (465.9) (Figure 17 and Table 20). Since 1999 there has been a 14.7% decrease in the rate of gonorrhea among 15- to 19-year-olds, 11.7% among females and 21.0% among males. The decrease during this time period was greater for the 15- to 19-year-olds than any other age group (Table 20).
- Increases in gonorrhea rates were largest among white men aged 35-54 years old between 1999 and 2003. For white men, rates increased 42.0% among 35- to 39-year-olds, 56.8% among 40- to 44-year-olds, and 46.0% among 45- to 54-year-olds (Table 21B).
- As in recent years, the highest rates of gonorrhea were seen among 15- to 19-year-old African-American women (2,947.8 per 100,000), 20- to 24-year-old African-American women (2,715.5 per 100,000), and 20- to 24-year-old African-American men (2,649.8 per 100,000). However, decreases in gonorrhea rates were seen among African-Americans of both sexes and all age groups (Table 21B).

- Gonorrhea test positivity data are available from a variety of settings. In 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected family planning clinics in 39 states, Puerto Rico, District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands was 0.8% (range 0.1% to 4.0%) (Figure 18). For women in this age group attending selected prenatal clinics in 23 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the median positivity was 1.0% (range 0.0% to 3.7%) (Figure G). For 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program in 34 states and Puerto Rico in 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.1% (range 0.0% to 6.3%) in 2003 (Figure Q). Among men entering the program from 10 states from July through December 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea positivity was 2.8% (range 1.4% to 6.3%) (Figure R). The median positivity for gonorrhea in women entering 28 juvenile corrections facilities was 5.7% (range 0.5% to 15.9%), and in men entering 35 juvenile corrections facilities was 1.3% (range 0.3% to 4.5%) (Figures LL and MM). *See* **Special Focus Profiles**.
- Antimicrobial resistance remains an important consideration in the treatment of gonorrhea. Overall, 16.4% of isolates collected in 2003 in 30 STD clinics by the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) were resistant to penicillin, tetracycline, or both (Figure 20).
- 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 21) and in 2003, 270 (4.1%) were identified in 21 clinics.
- In Honolulu, the proportion of GISP isolates that were resistant to ciprofloxacin remained high in 2003 at 13.3%. This was higher than in 2002 (11.7%), but lower than in previous years (20.3% in 2001 and 14.3% in 2000). At Tripler Army Medical Center, in Hawaii, 4.2% of isolates tested 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, significant increases in the proportions of GISP isolates resistant to ciprofloxacin were identified in 3 out of 5 California GISP sites (for Long Beach, 19.4% in 2003 compared with 7.2% in 2002; for Orange County, 31.5% for 2003 compared with 11.4% in 2002; for San Francisco, 19.2% in 2003 compared with 6.7% in 2002). San Diego saw a slight decrease in ciprofloxacin-resistant isolates, down to 13.2% in 2003 from 16.5% in 2002. In 2003, Los Angeles reported to GISP for the first time and 12.4% of isolates from that location were resistant to ciprofloxacin. In 2002, the California STD Program recommended that fluoroquinolones no longer be used for gonorrhea treatment in California.
- The proportion of GISP isolates that were ciprofloxacin-resistant at other GISP clinics where such isolates were identified in 2003 were: Baltimore – 0.4%, Chicago – 2.1%, Cincinnati – 0.4%, Cleveland – 0.3%, Dallas – 2.0%, Denver - 0.7%, Las Vegas 2.5%, Miami – 2.1%, Minneapolis – 2.3%, New Orleans – 0.4%, Philadelphia – 1.3%, Phoenix – 2.6%, Portland – 3.0%, and Seattle 7.0%. Overall,

outside of Hawaii and California, 1.2% of isolates were ciprofloxacin-resistant. Additional information on antimicrobial susceptibility data and treatment recommendations from state and local health departments may be found in the 2003 GISP report[7] or the GISP website (**http://www.cdc.gov/std/gisp**).

- The number of fluoroquinolone resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (QRNG) isolates from MSM more than doubled from 77 (7.2%) in 2002 to 188 (15%) in 2003. During the same time period, the number of QRNG isolates from heterosexuals doubled, from 38 (0.9%)in 2002 to 79 (1.5%) in 2003 (Figure 22). 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 2003, 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 2003 there were 26 (0.4%) such isolates.
- 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. *Sex Transm Dis* 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.

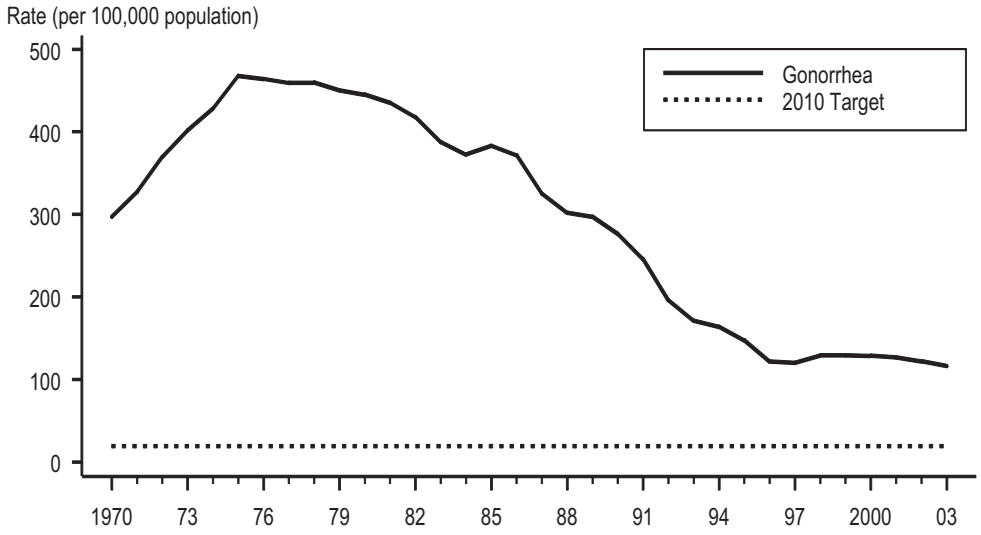
[7] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (in press).

[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.

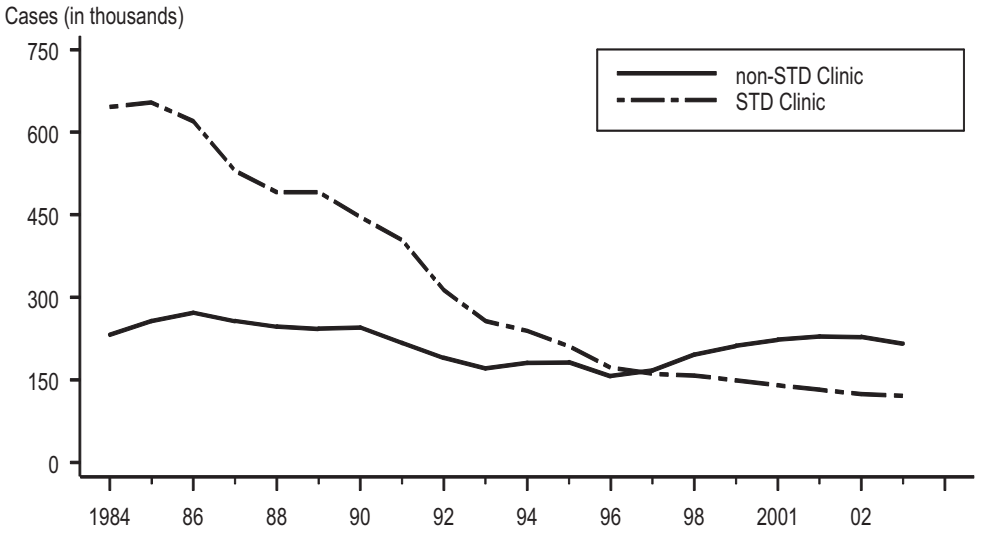
[10] Wang SA, Lee MV, Iverson CJ, Ohye RG, Whiticar PM, Hale JA, Trees DL, Knapp JS, Effler PV, Weinstock HS. Multi-drug resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* with decreased susceptibility to cefixime, Hawaii, 2001. *CID* 2003;37:849-52.

Figure 10. Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1970–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



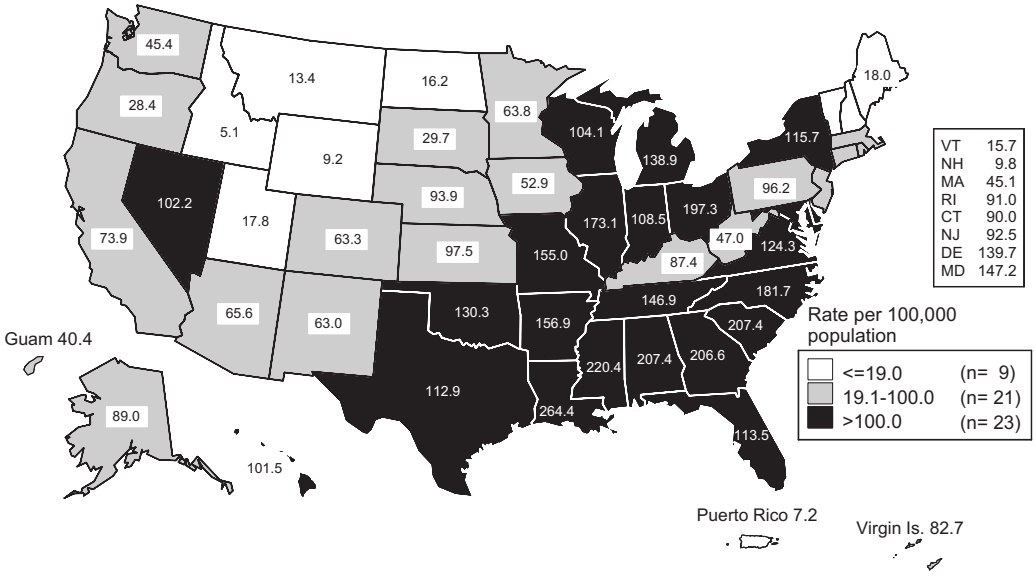
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 11. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984-2003



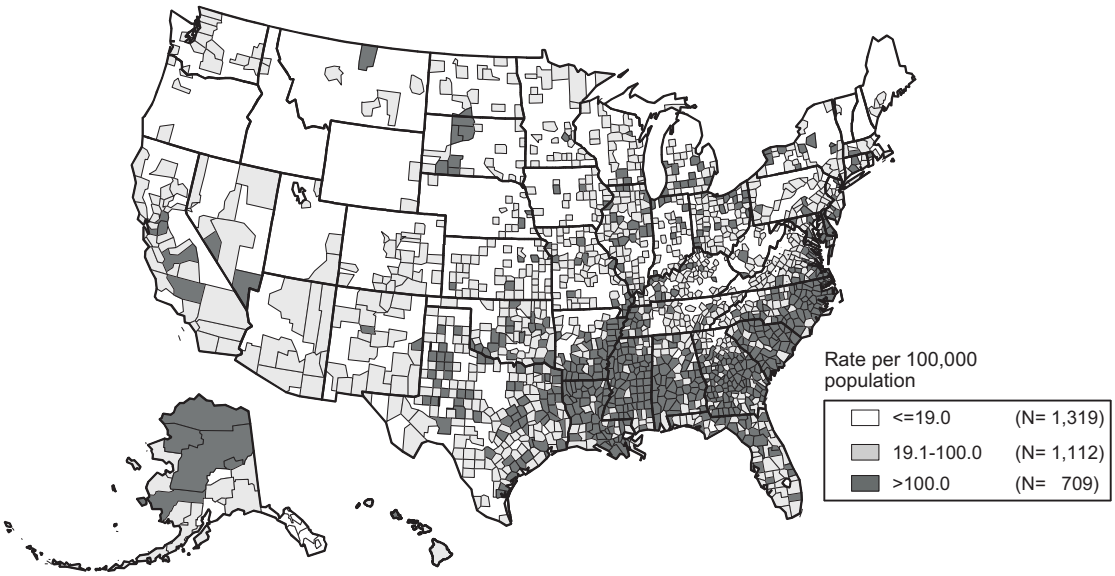
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. See Appendix (Reporting Sources). After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of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

Figure 12. Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



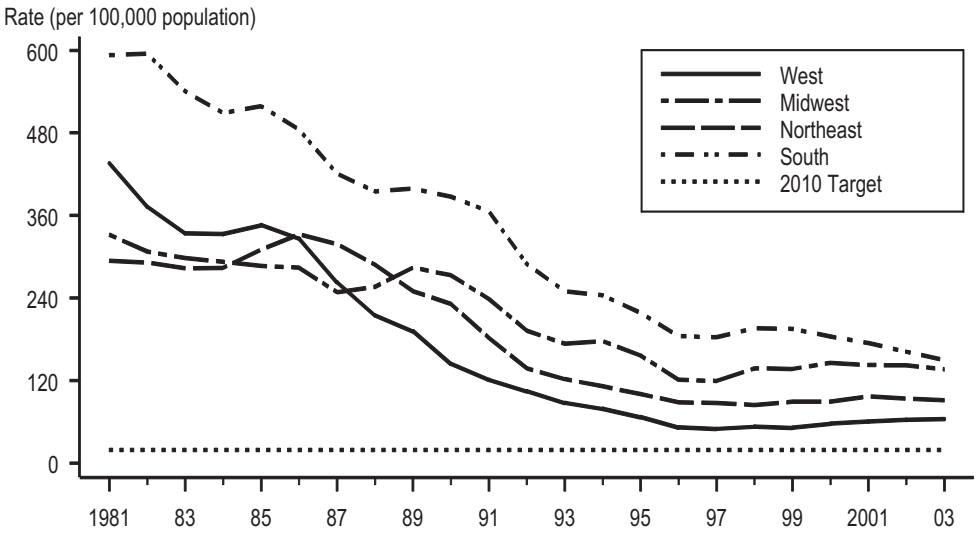
Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 114.7 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 13. Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2003



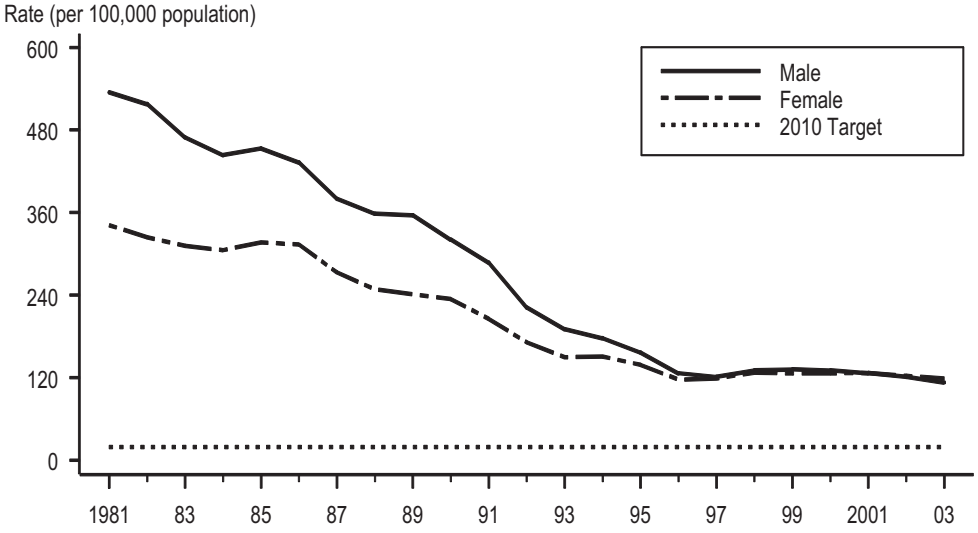
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 14. Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



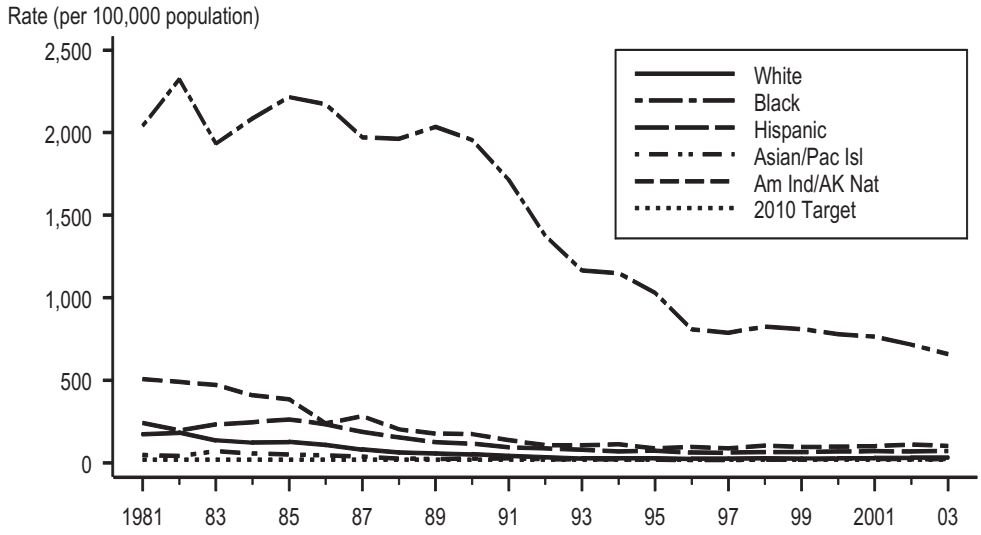
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 15. Gonorrhea — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



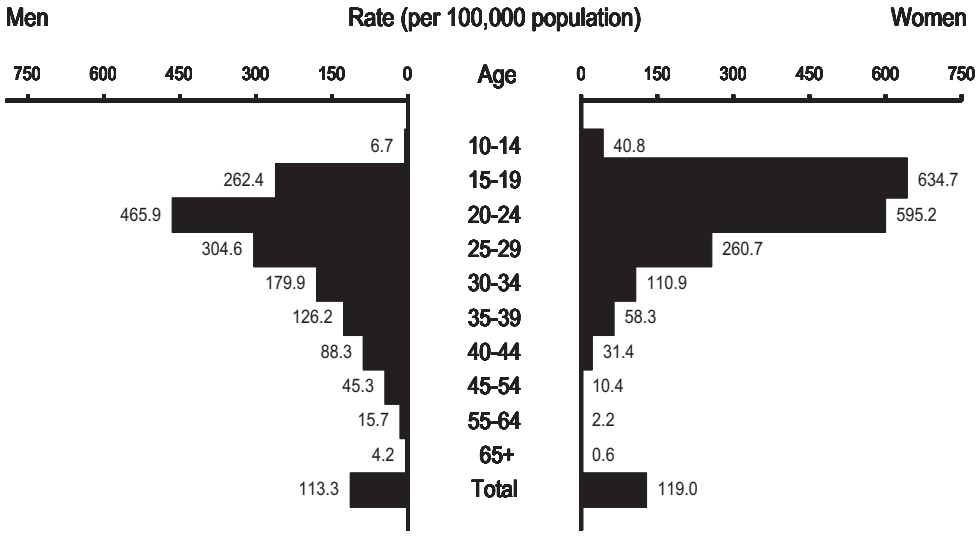
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 16. Gonorrhea — Rates by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



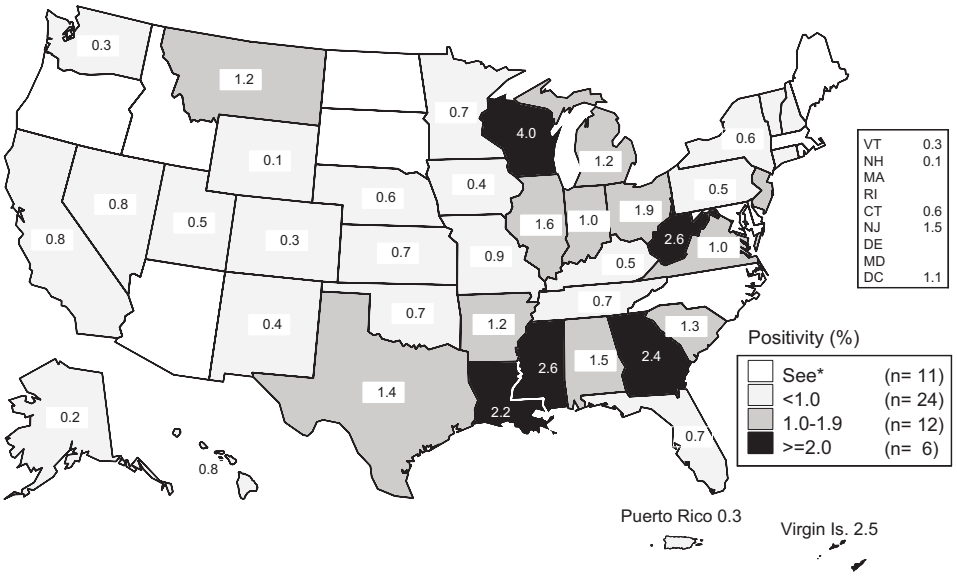
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 17. Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2003



Note: See Table 20.

Figure 18. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



*States reported gonorrhea positivity data on less than 500 women aged 15-24 years during 2003.

Note: Includes states that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2003 except for Minnesota which submitted gonorrhea positivity data for July-December 2003 only.

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

Figure 19. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Location of participating clinics and regional laboratories: United States, 2003

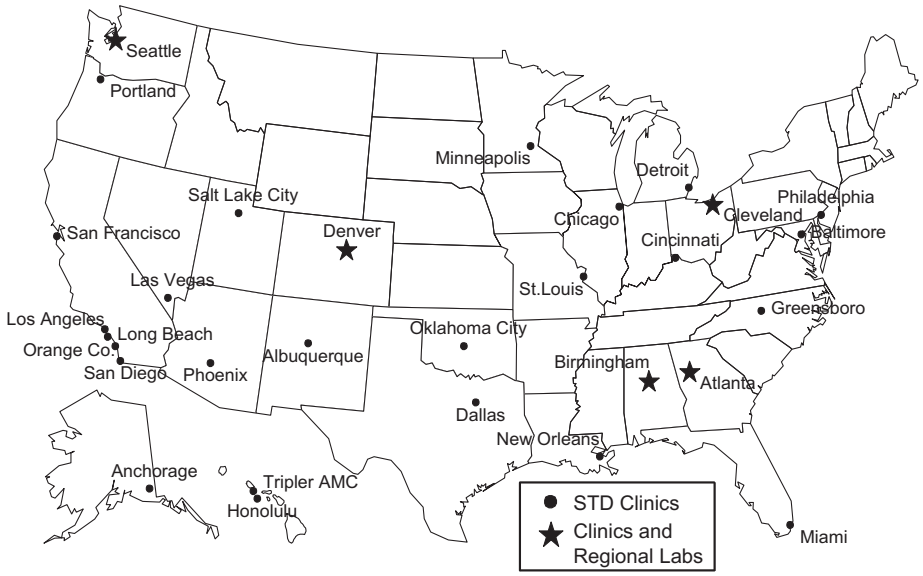
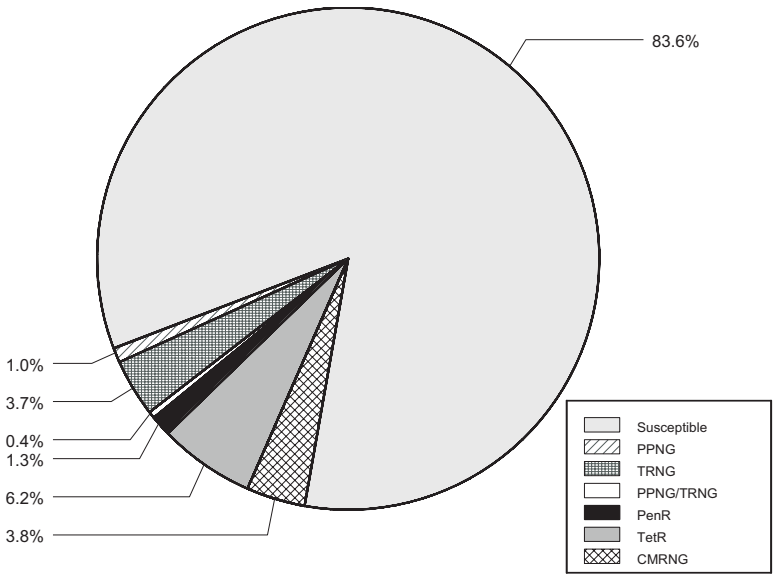
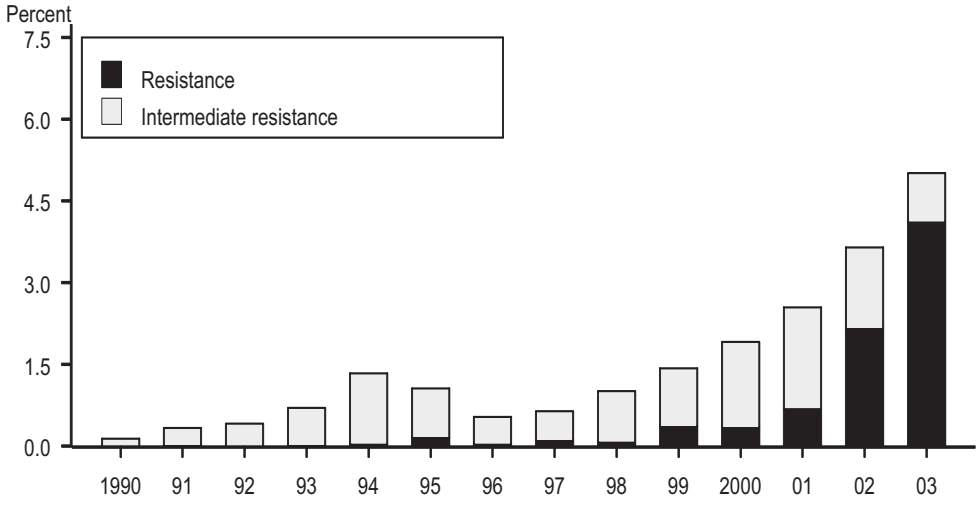


Figure 20. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin and tetracycline resistance among GISP isolates, 2003



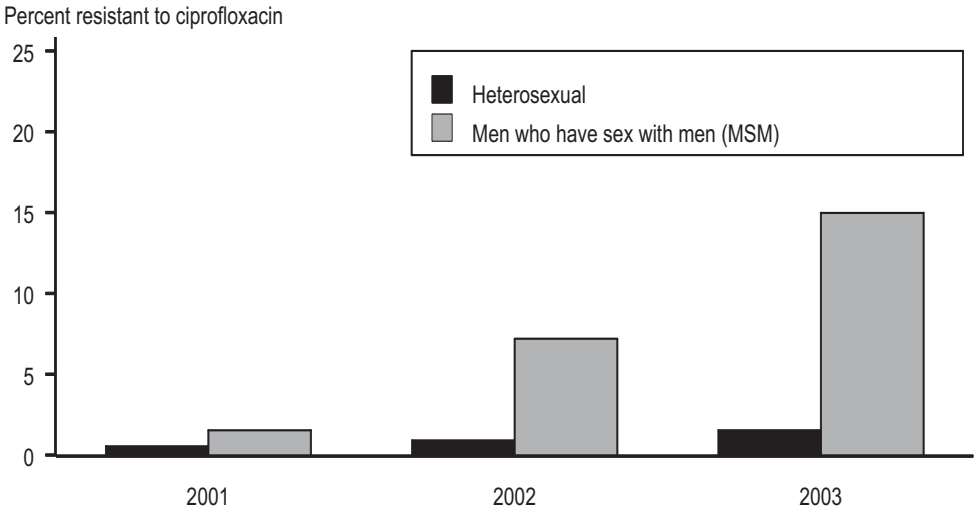
Note: PPNG=penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae;* TRNG=plasmid-mediated tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PPNG-TRNG=plasmid-mediated penicillin and tetracycline-resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* PenR=chromosomally mediated penicillin resistant *N. gonorrhoeae;* TetR= chromosomally mediated tetracycline-resistant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

Figure 21. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2003



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

Figure 22. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin by sexual behavior, 2001–2003



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 23). 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 89.7% during 1990-2000, the rate of P&S syphilis remained unchanged between 2000 and 2001 and increased in 2002 and 2003. Overall increases in rates during 2001-2003 were observed only among men.

Despite national progress toward syphilis elimination, particularly among African-Americans and in the South, syphilis remains an important problem in the South and in some urban areas in other regions of the country. Recently, several outbreaks of syphilis occurring among men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported which have been characterized by high rates of HIV co-infection and high-risk sexual behavior.[4-11]

- In 2003, P&S syphilis cases reported to CDC increased to 7,177 from 6,862 in 2002, an increase of 4.6%. The rate of P&S syphilis in the United States in 2003 (2.5 cases per 100,000 population) was 4.2% higher than the rate in 2002 (2.4 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 25, Table 1).[12]
- During 2002-2003, the number of cases of early latent syphilis reported to CDC decreased 0.8% (from 8,429 to 8,361) while the number of cases of late and late latent syphilis increased 6.7% (from 17,168 to 18,319) (Table 1). The total number of cases of syphilis (all stages: P&S, early latent, late latent, and congenital syphilis) reported to CDC increased 4.1% (from 32,912 to 34,270) during 2002-2003 (Table 1).
- The rate of P&S syphilis increased 13.5% among men (from 3.7 cases to 4.2 cases per 100,000 men) between 2002 and 2003 (Figure 29, Table 28). During this time, the rate declined 27.3% among women (from 1.1 to 0.8 cases per 100,000 women) (Figure 29, Table 27).

- The male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis has risen steadily since 1996 when it was 1.2 (Figure 31), suggesting an increase in syphilis among MSM during this time. The male-to-female rate ratio in 2002 was 3.4; and in 2003 it was 5.2.
- An increase in male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis occurred among all racial and ethic groups during 2002-2003. The male-to-female rate ratio for P&S syphilis increased from 11.0 to 14.5 among non-Hispanic whites, from 2.1 to 2.8 among African-Americans, from 5.1 to 6.2 among Hispanics, from 7.0 to 20.0 among Asian/Pacific Islanders, and from 1.2 to 2.8 among American Indian/ Alaska Natives (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 19 (58%) of 33 states that reported at least 25 cases in 2003.
- African-Americans accounted for 39.2% of cases of P&S syphilis in 2003 and 49.8% in 2002. During 2002-2003, the rate of P&S syphilis declined 17.9% among African-Americans, reflecting a 9.9% decrease in the number of cases among men (from 2,226 to 2,005) and a 32.6% decrease among women (from 1,195 to 805). The rate among non-Hispanic whites increased 25.0%; cases among men increased 32.0% (from 2,108 to 2,783) and cases among women increased 4.6% (from 217 to 227). The rate among Hispanics increased 20.0%; cases among men increased 21.6% (from 823 to 1,001), and cases among women increased 8.2% (from 147 to 159). The rate among Asian/Pacific Islanders increased 25.0%; cases among men increased (from 83 to 119), but decreased among women (from 11 to 8). The rate among American Indian/Alaska Natives increased 38.1%; cases among men increased (from 27 to 50), but decreased among women (from 24 to 19). (Figure 30, Tables 34A and 34B).
- In 2003, the rate of P&S syphilis reported among African-Americans (7.8 cases per 100,000 population) was 5.2 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (1.5 cases per 100,000 population). This differential was less than that in 2002, when the rate of P&S syphilis among African-Americans was 7.9 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (Table 34B). The decline in the difference in rates between African-Americans and non-Hispanic whites between 2002 and 2003 is due to a decrease in the rate among African-Americans in conjunction with an increase in the rate among non-Hispanic whites.
- The incidence of P&S syphilis was highest among women aged 20-24 years (2.4 cases per 100,000 population) and among men aged 35-39 (11.8 cases per 100,000 population) in 2003 (Figure 32, Table 34B).
- The South accounted for 44.8% of P&S syphilis in 2003 and 45.8% in 2002. During 2002-2003, rates increased in all U.S. regions except the Midwest; rates increased 3.3% in the South (from 3.0 to 3.1 cases per 100,000 population), 23.5% in the Northeast (from 1.7 to 2.1), and 22.7% in the West (from 2.2 to 2.7); the rate decreased 23.8% in the Midwest (from 2.1 to 1.6). The 2003 rates in all regions were greater than the HP2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 28, Table 26).
- In 2003, P&S syphilis rates in 5 states were less than or equal to the HP2010 national target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population (Figure 26, Table 24). Seven

states and two outlying areas reported five or fewer cases of P&S syphilis in 2003 (Tables 24 and 26).

- In 2003, 2,530 (80.6%) of 3,140 counties in the United States reported no cases of P&S syphilis compared with 2,534 (80.7%) counties reporting no cases in 2002. Of 610 counties reporting at least one case of P&S syphilis in 2003, 8 (1.3%) 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 602 counties in 2003 (Figure 27). These 602 counties (19.2% of the total number of counties in the United States) accounted for 99.9% of the total P&S syphilis cases reported in 2003.
- In 2003, half of the total number of P&S syphilis cases were reported from 18 counties and 1 city (Table 25).
- The overall rate of P&S syphilis in 2003 for 63 selected large U.S. cities (6.1 cases per 100,000 population) did not change from the rate in 2002 (Table 30). Rates exceeded the HP2010 target of 0.2 case per 100,000 population in all but 3 of the 63 cities in 2003 (Table 29).
- During 1990-2003, the proportion of P&S syphilis cases reported from sources other than STD clinics increased from 25.6% to 67.5% (Figure 24). During 2000-2003, 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.
- Between 2002 and 2003, the overall rate of congenital syphilis decreased 8.8% in the United States, from 11.3 to 10.3 cases per 100,000 live births (Figure 34, Table 39). The continuing decline in the rate of congenital syphilis (Figure 34) likely reflects the substantial reduction in the rate of P&S syphilis among women that has occurred during the last decade (Figure 33).[13,14]
- During 1991-2003, 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 1991-2003 was 21.4%.
- In 2003, 29 states, the District of Columbia, and two outlying areas had rates of congenital syphilis that exceeded the HP2010 target of 1.0 case per 100,000 live births (Tables 40-42).
- Thirty-one (49.2%) 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 2003 (Table 42). All of these cities had rates that were more than seven 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**.

[1] Ingraham NR. The value of penicillin alone in the prevention and treatment of congenital syphilis. *Acta Derm Venereol* 31 (suppl 24):60,1951.

[2] 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.

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[5] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men – Southern California, 2000. *MMWR* 2001;50(7):117-20.

[6] Bronzan R, Echavarria L, Hermida J, Trepka M, Burns T, Fox, K. Syphilis among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Miami – Dade County, Florida [Abstract no. P135]. In: Program and abstracts of the 2002 National STD Prevention Conference, San Diego, California, March 4-7, 2002.

[7] 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.

[8] Chen SY, Gibson S, Katz MH, Klausner JD, Dilley JW, Schwarcz SK, Kellogg TA, McFarland W. Continuing increases in sexual risk behavior and sexually transmitted diseases among men who have sex with men: San Francisco, California, 1999-2001 [Letter]. *Am J Public Health* 2002;92:1387-8.

[9] Ciesielski CA, Boghani S. HIV infection among men with infectious syphilis in Chicago, 1998-2000 [Abstract no. 12]. In: Program and abstracts of the 9th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, Seattle, Washington, February 24-28, 2002.

[10] D'Souza G, Lee JH, Paffel JM. Outbreak of syphilis among men who have sex with men in Houston, Texas. *Sex Transm Dis* 2003;30:872-3.

[11] Robinson BC, Chiliade PA, Lee C, Bautista J, Saenz G. Redirecting elimination efforts in response to the changing epidemiology of syphilis [Abstract 167]. In: Program and abstracts of the 2004 National STD Prevention Conference, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 8-11, 2004.

[12] 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.

[13] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Congenital syphilis – United States, 2002. *MMWR* 2004;53:716-9.

[14] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Primary and secondary syphilis – United States, 2002. *MMWR* 2003;52(46):1117-20.

Figure 23. Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2003

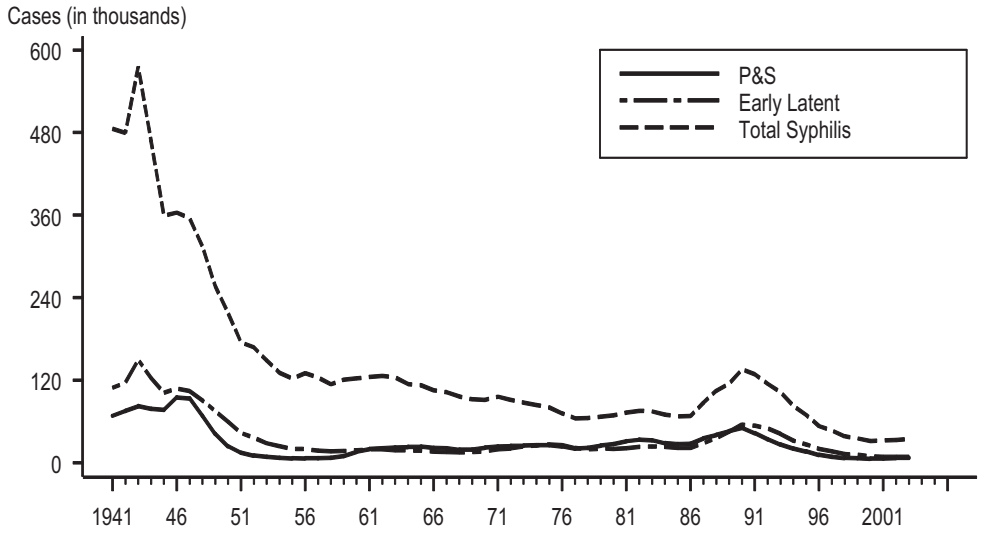
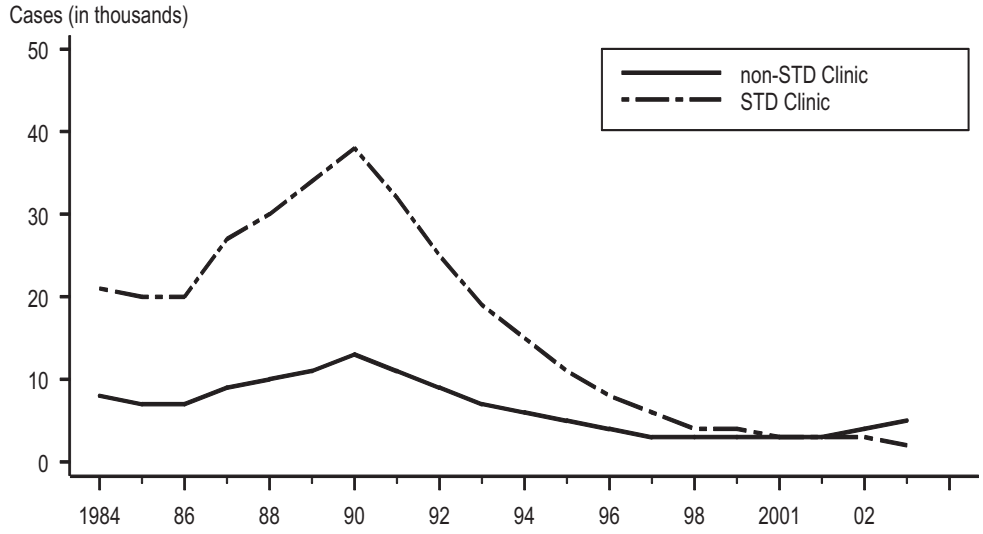
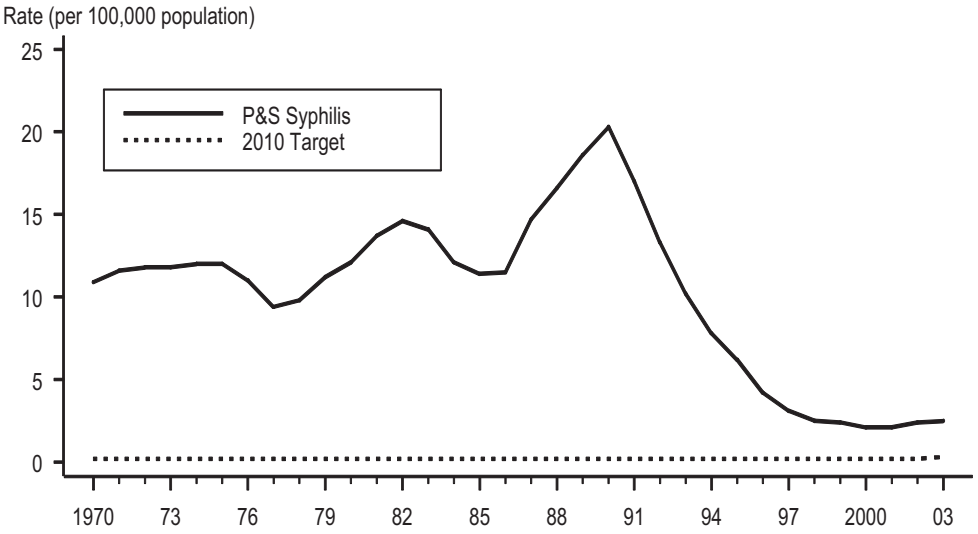


Figure 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases by reporting source: United States, 1984-2003



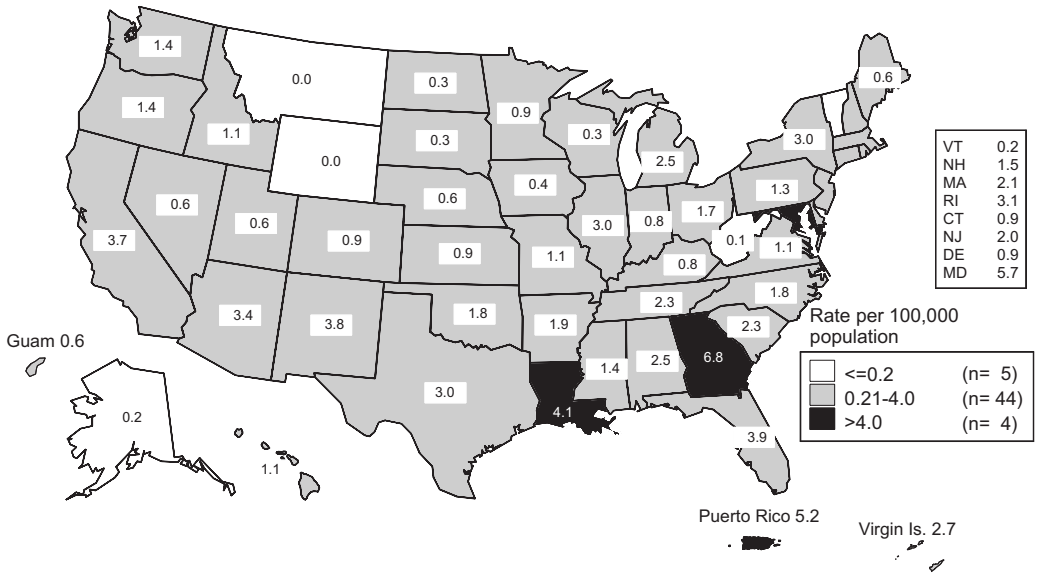
Note: Prior to 1996, the STD clinic source of report corresponded to public (clinic) source of report, and the non-STD clinic category corresponded to private source of report. See Appendix (Reporting Sources). After 1996, as states began reporting morbidity data electronically, the specific source of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

Figure 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: United States, 1970–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



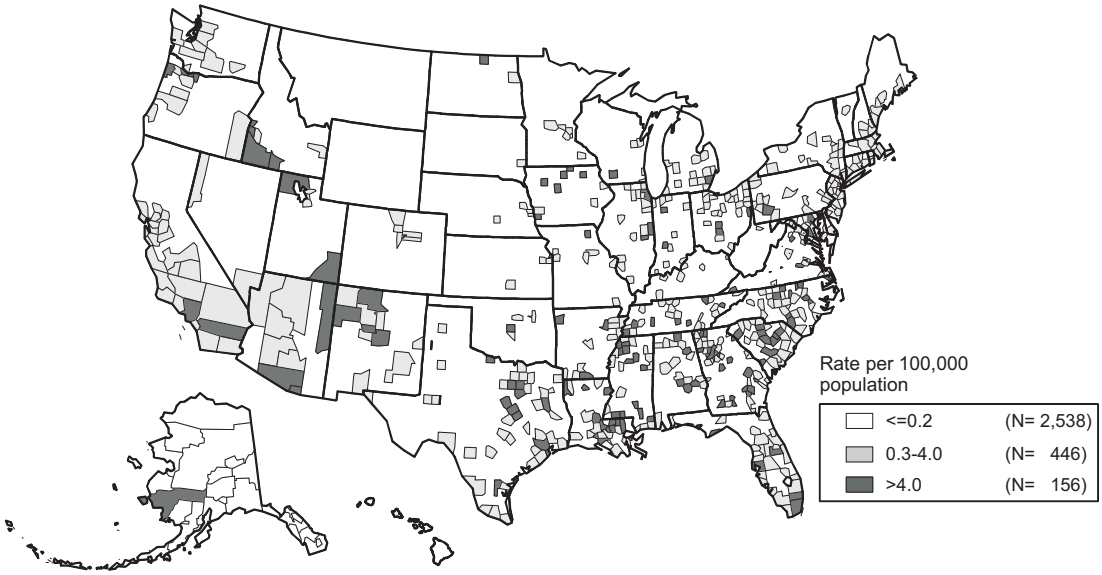
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 26. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



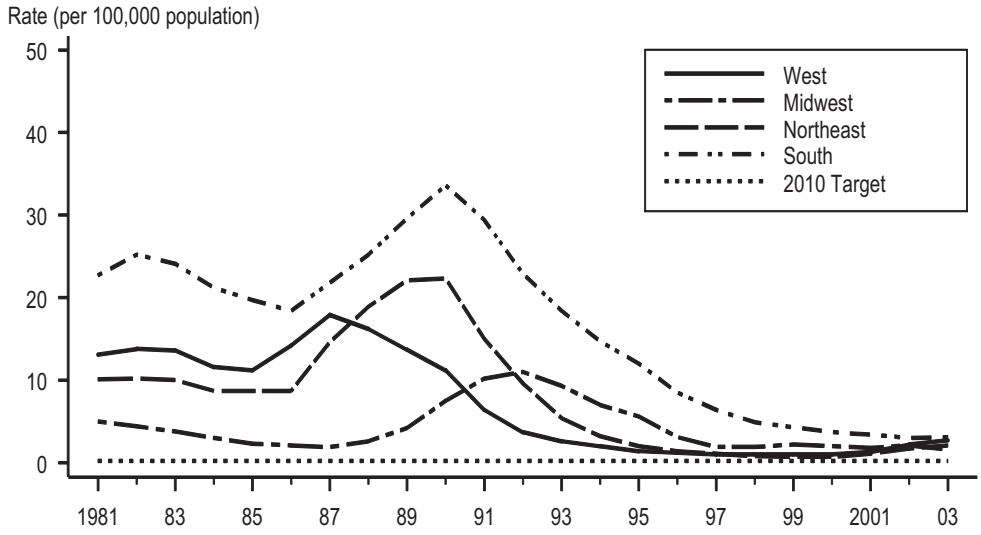
Note: The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 2.5 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 27. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2003



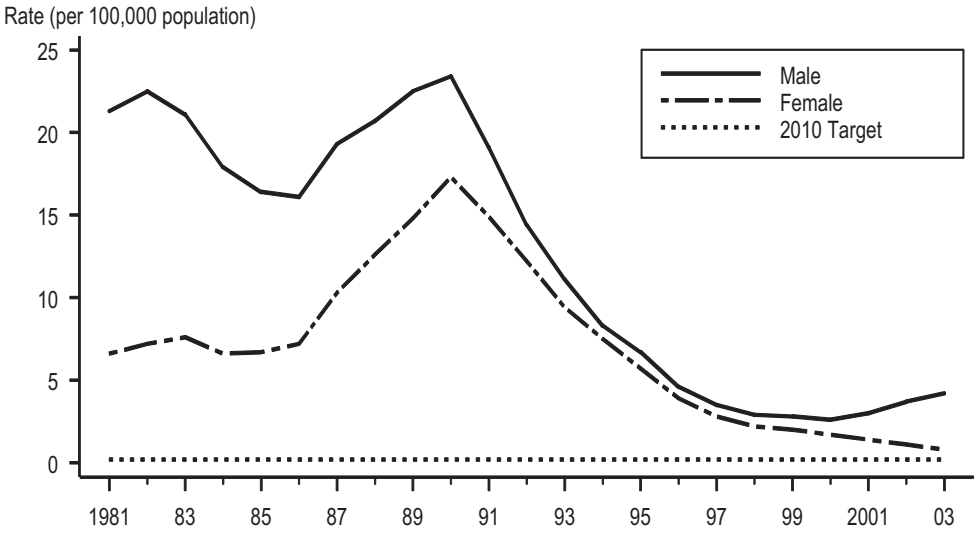
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 28. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1981–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



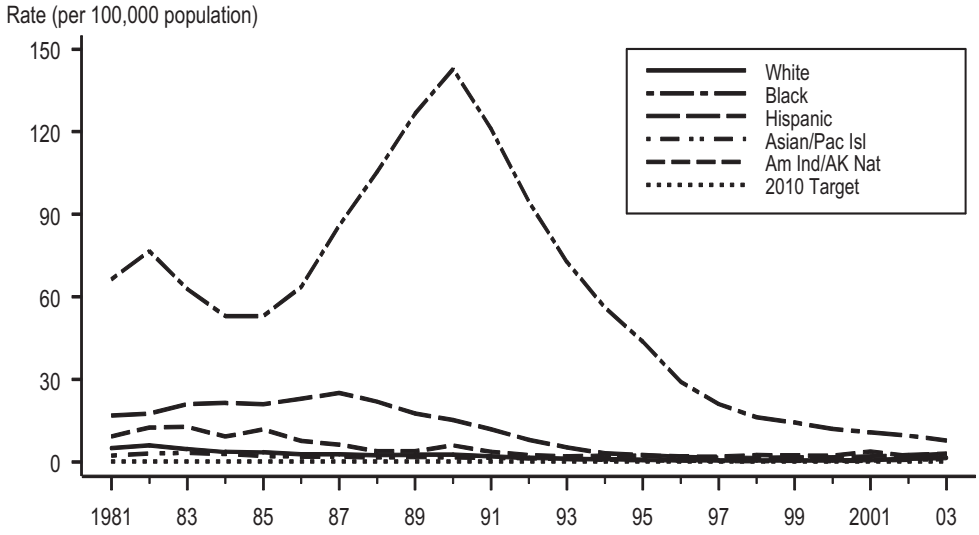
Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.

Figure 29. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by sex: United States, 1981–2003 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 race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003 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 — Male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1981–2003

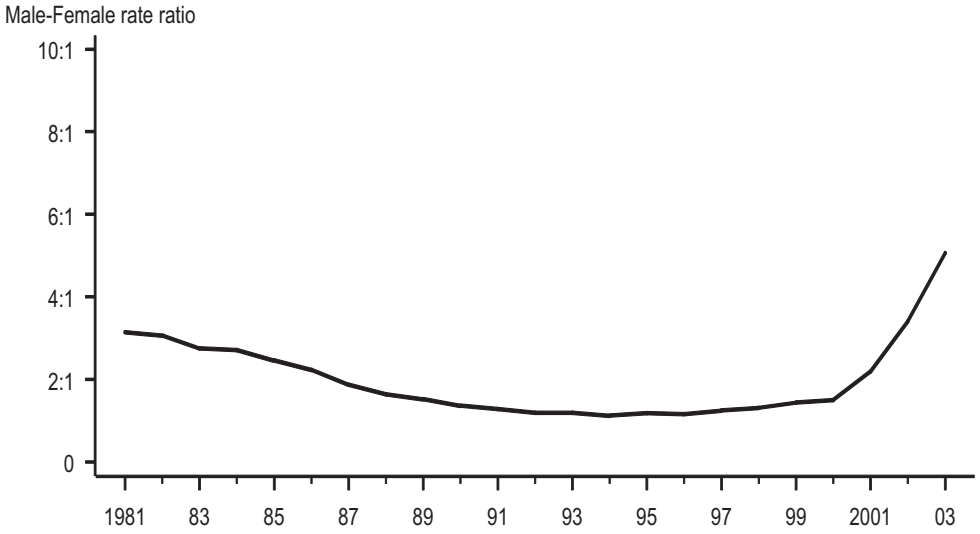
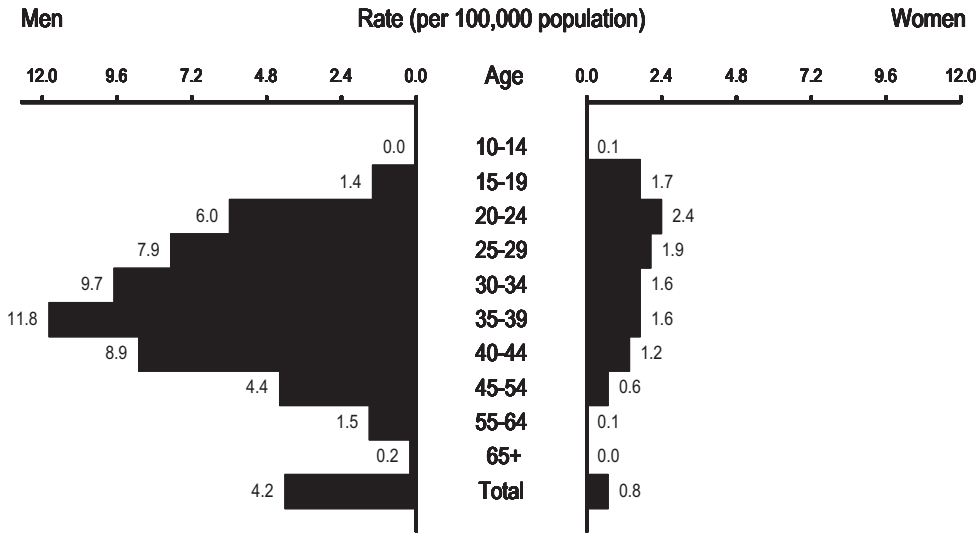
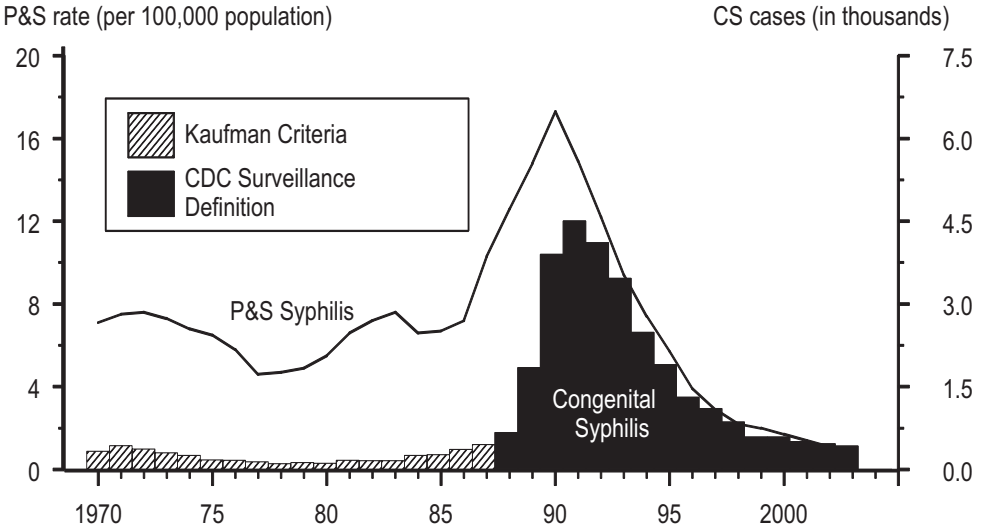


Figure 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2003



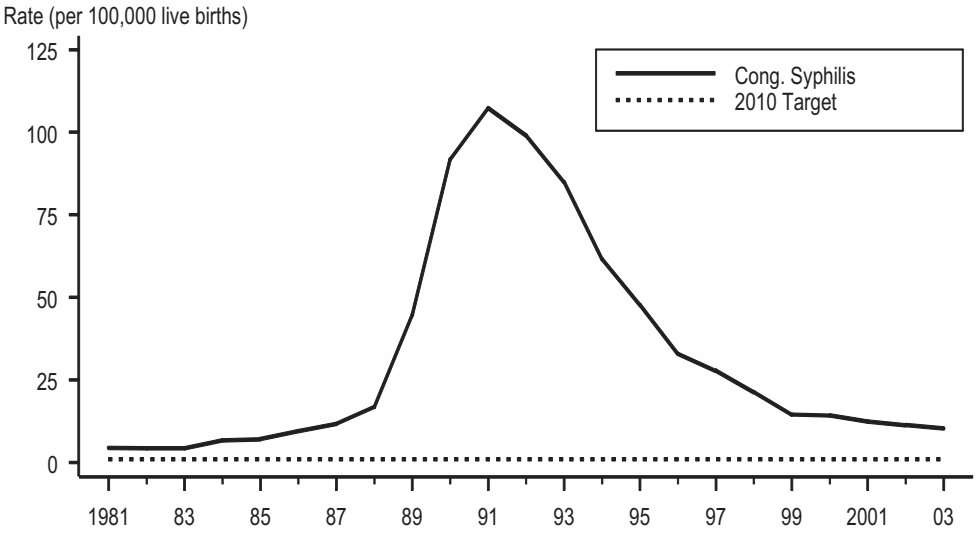
Note: See Table 33.

Figure 33. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1970–2003



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

Figure 34. Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1981–2003 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 (Reporting of Congenital Syphilis Cases).

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Since 1987, reported cases of chancroid have declined steadily until 2001 when 38 cases were reported (Figure 35, Table 1). In 2003, 54 cases of chancroid were reported in the United States. Only thirteen states and one outlying area reported one or more cases of chancroid in 2003 and one of these states (South Carolina) accounted for 24 (44%) of the 54 reported cases in 2003 (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]

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 36-38 and Table 47).

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

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

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

Figure 35. Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2003

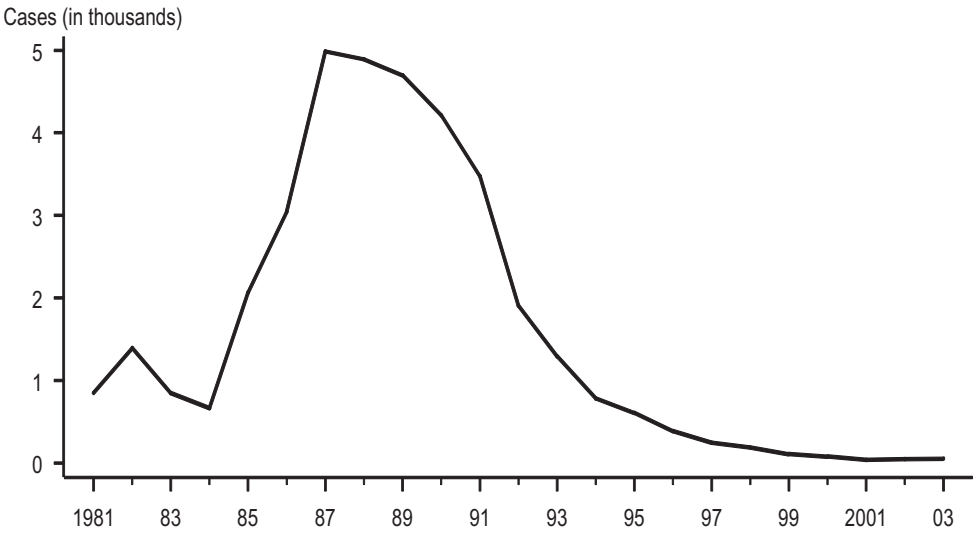
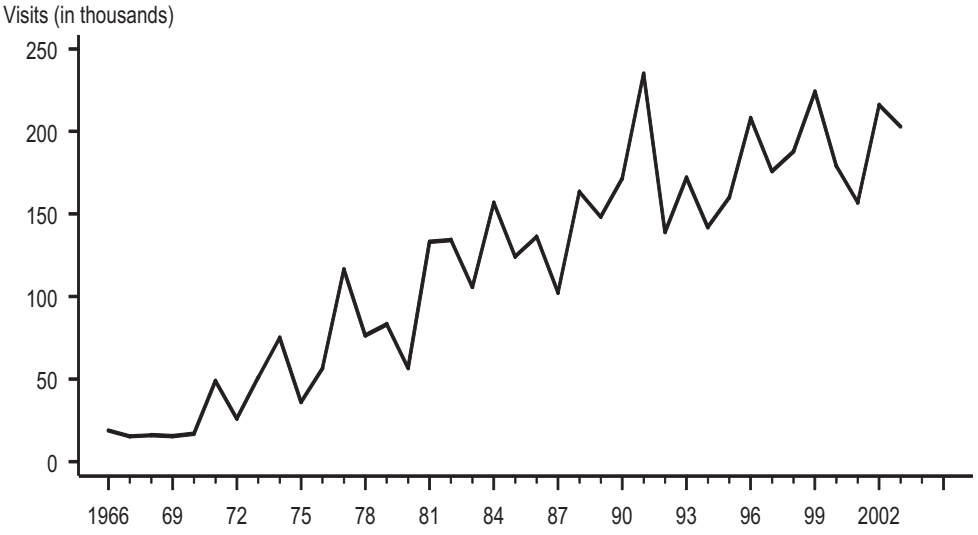


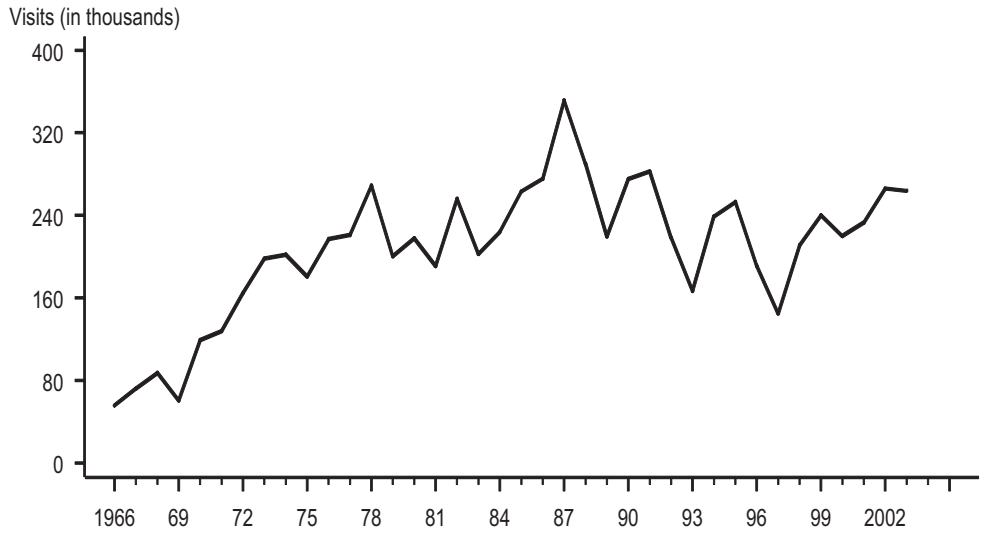
Figure 36. Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

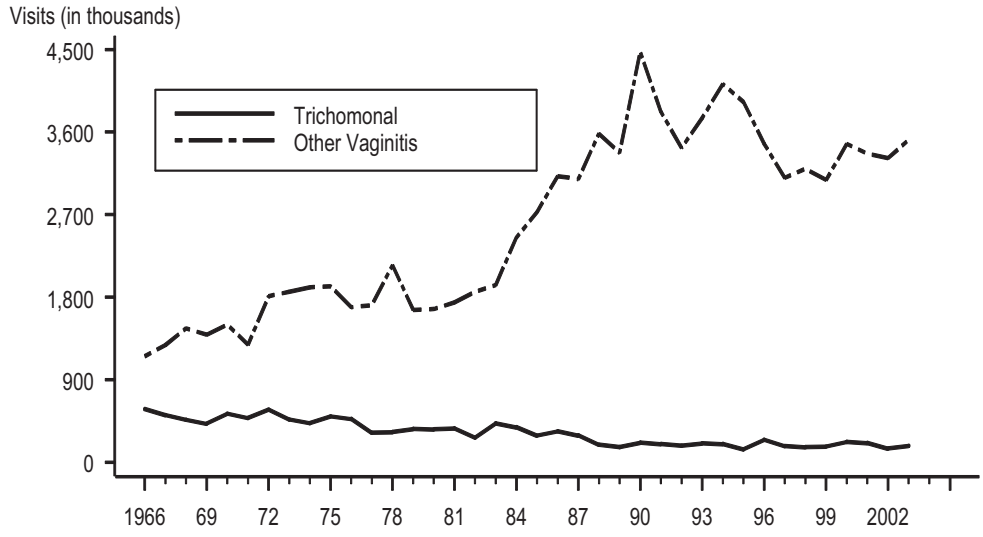
Figure 37. Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)

Figure 38. Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003



Note: See Appendix (Other Data Sources) and Table 47.

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 (Figures A-OO) 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

- Between 2002 and 2003, the rate of chlamydia infections in women increased from 445.0 to 466.9 per 100,000 females (Figure 6, Table 4). Chlamydia rates

exceed gonorrhea rates among women in all states (Figures A and B, Tables 4 and 14).

- In 2003, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 27 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 7.4% (range 2.4% to 19.7%) (Figure F).
- In 2003, 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 5.9% (range 2.8% to 18.9%) (Figure 8).
- Gonorrhea rates among women were higher than the overall HP 2010 target of 19.0 cases per 100,000 population[12] in 42 states and two outlying areas in 2003 (Figure B, Table 14). As in previous years, the highest rates of gonorrhea among women in 2003 occurred in the South (Figure B).
- 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 15, Tables 14 and 15). The gonorrhea rate for women in 2003 (118.8 per 100,000 females) showed a slight decline since 1999. In 2003, the gonorrhea rate among males declined to 113.0 per 100,000 males, below the female gonorrhea rate (Figure 15).
- In 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 23 states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 1.0% (range 0.0% to 3.7%) (Figure G).
- The HP2010 target for primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. In 2003, 30 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).
- The HP2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. In 2003, 29 states, the District of Columbia, and two outlying areas had rates higher than this target (Figure 34, Tables 40-42).
- The number of congenital syphilis cases closely follows the trend of P&S syphilis among women (Figure 33). 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 90.4% to 10.3 cases per 100,000 live births in 2003 (Figure 34, 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 1990-2003 (Figure 29).
- The 2003 rate of congenital syphilis for the United States is currently 10 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 (Figure E), 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]

- 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 2002 (Figure I). 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 2003 (Figure J and Table 47). In 2001, an estimated 187,781 cases of PID were diagnosed in emergency departments among women 15 to 44 years of age; a similar number were estimated in 2002, 189,662 (National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, NCHS).
- 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 H). Data suggest that nearly half of all ectopic pregnancies are treated on an outpatient basis.[15]

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[2] Platt R, Rice PA, McCormack WM. Risk of acquiring gonorrhea and prevalence of abnormal adnexal findings among women recently exposed to gonorrhea. *JAMA* 1983;250:3205-9.

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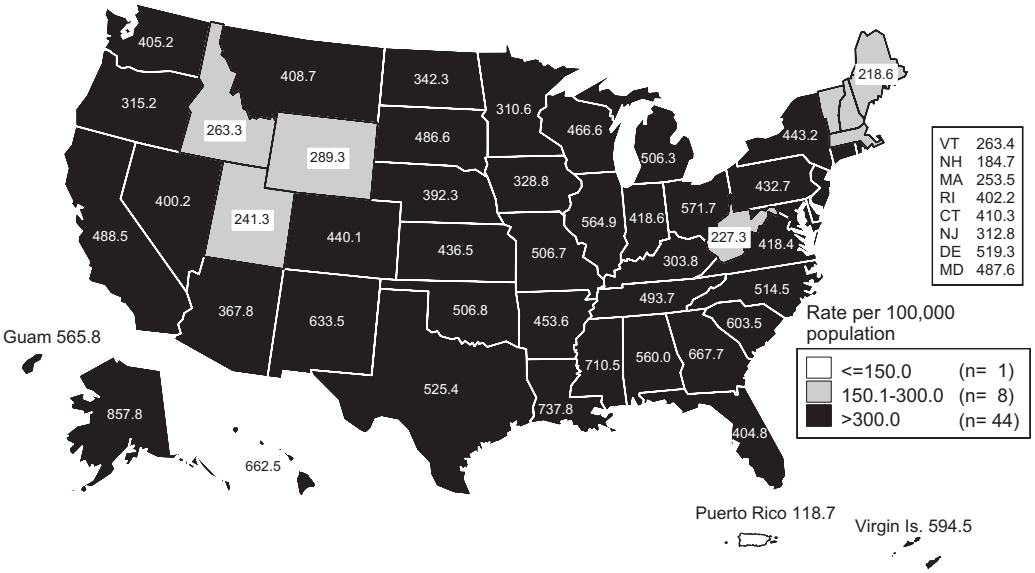
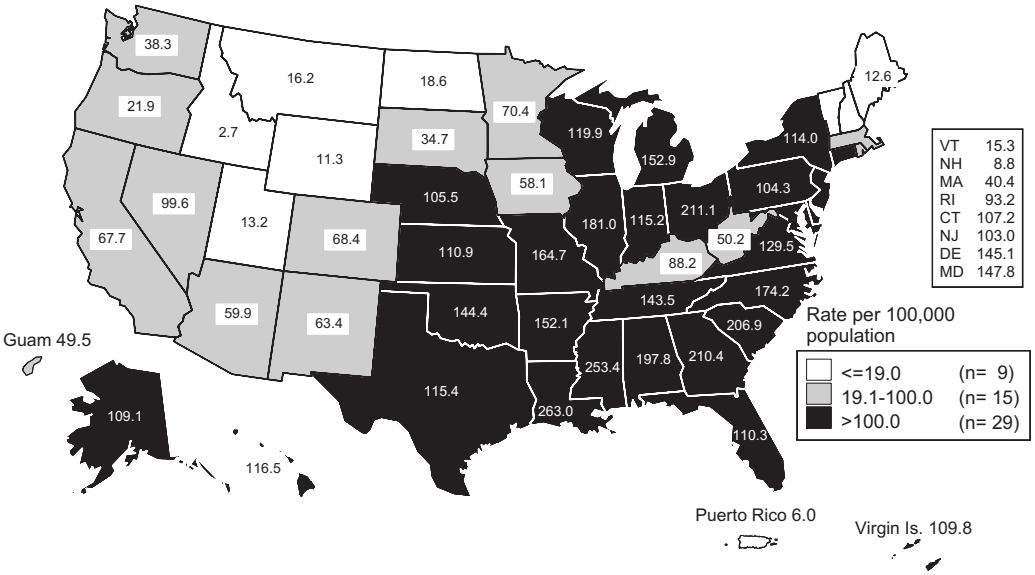
Figure A. Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



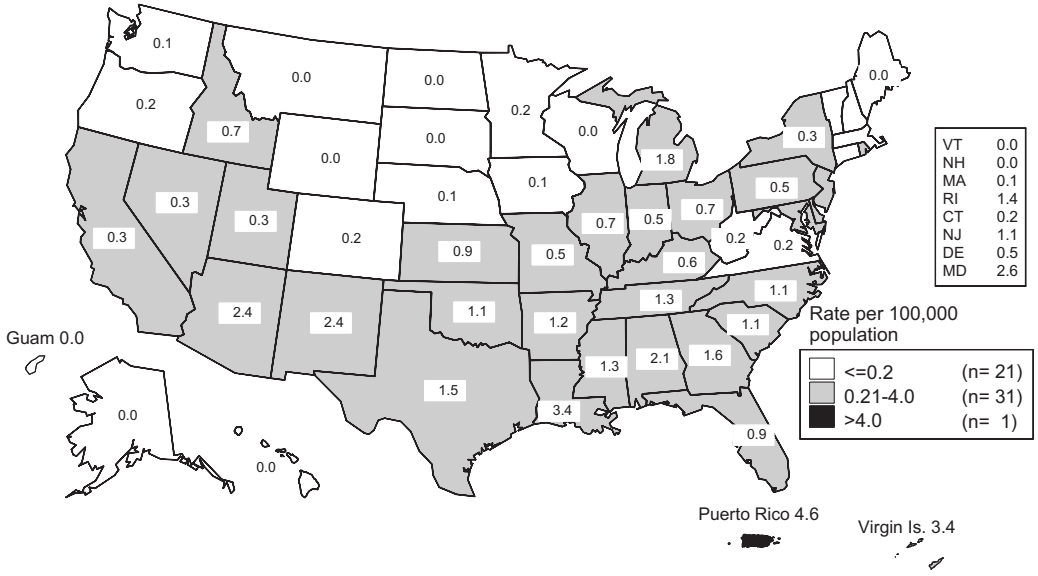
Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 462.3 per 100,000 female population.

Figure B. Gonorrhea — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



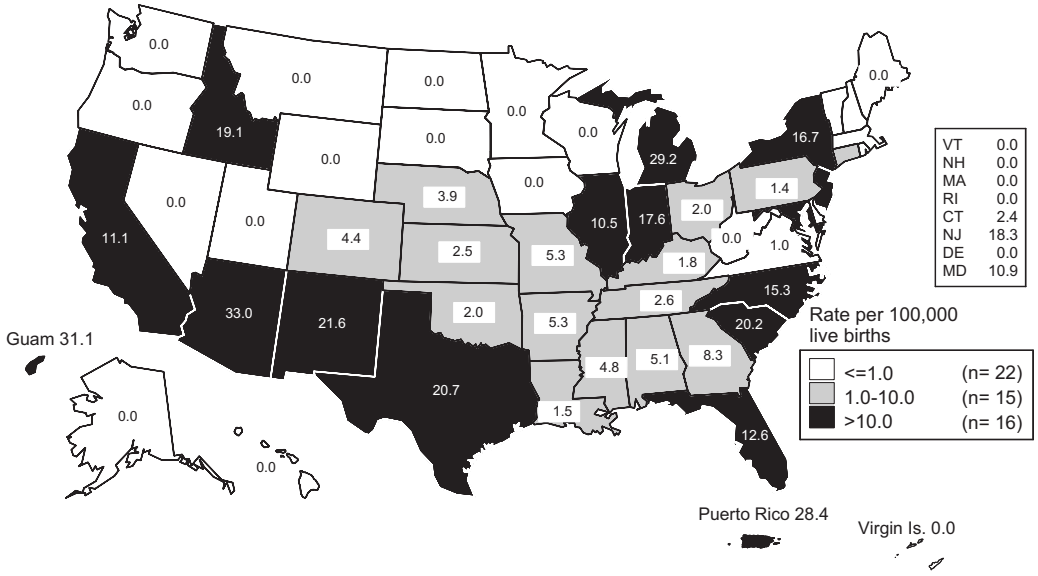
Note: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 117.2 per 100,000 female population.

Figure C. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003



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, 2003



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 10.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People 2010 target is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.

Figure E . Congenital syphilis — Cases by prenatal care utilization: United States, 1995-2003

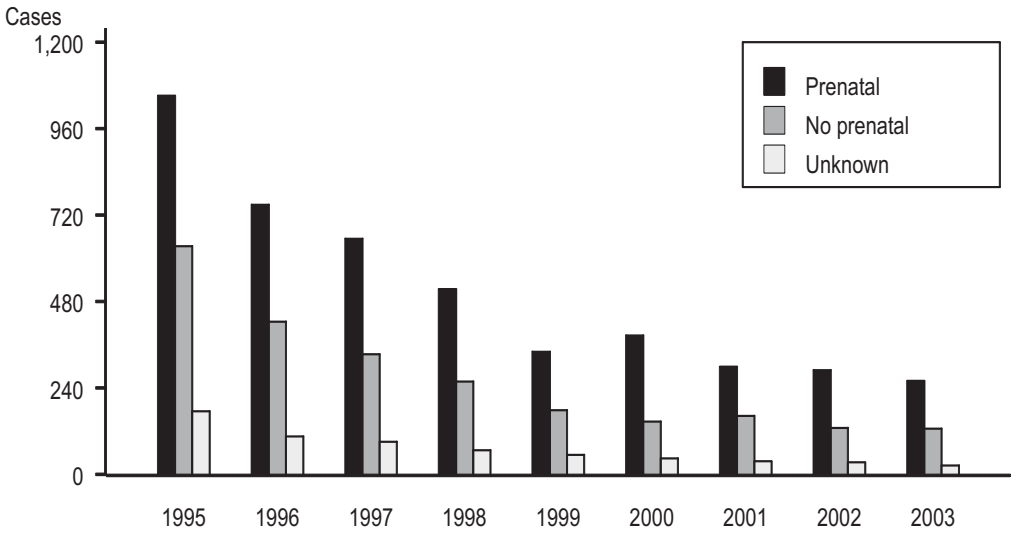
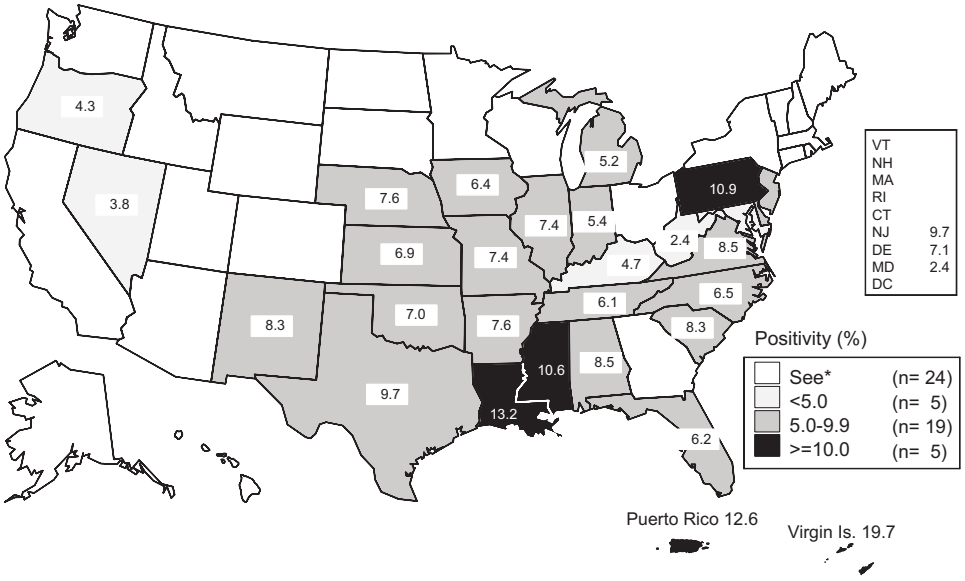


Figure F. Chlamydia — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003

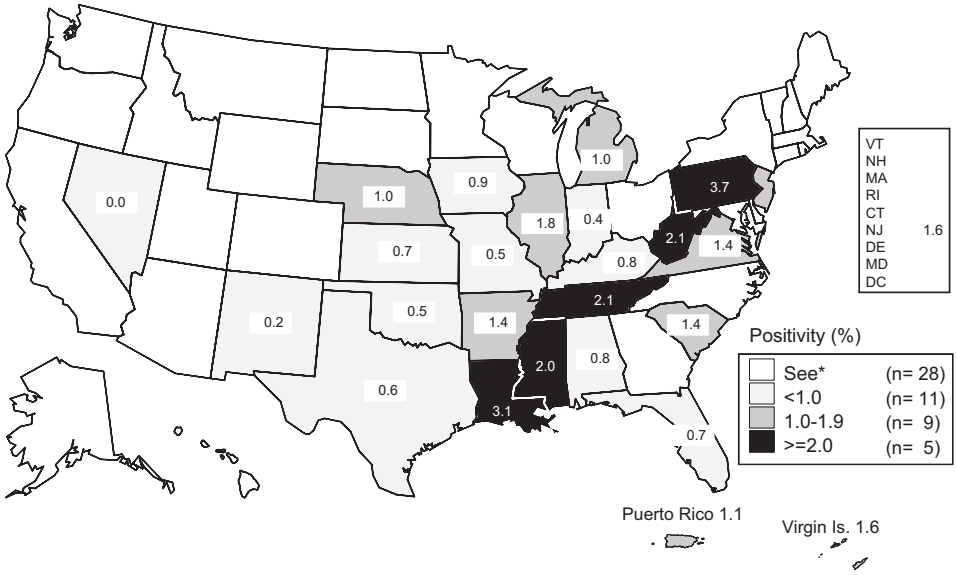


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2003.

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

Figure G. Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2003

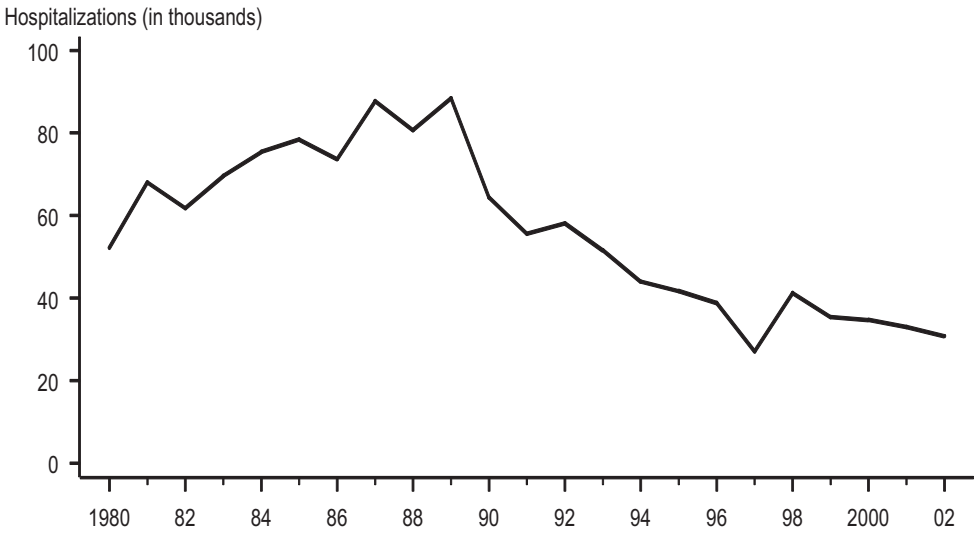


*States not reporting gonorrhea positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2003.

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

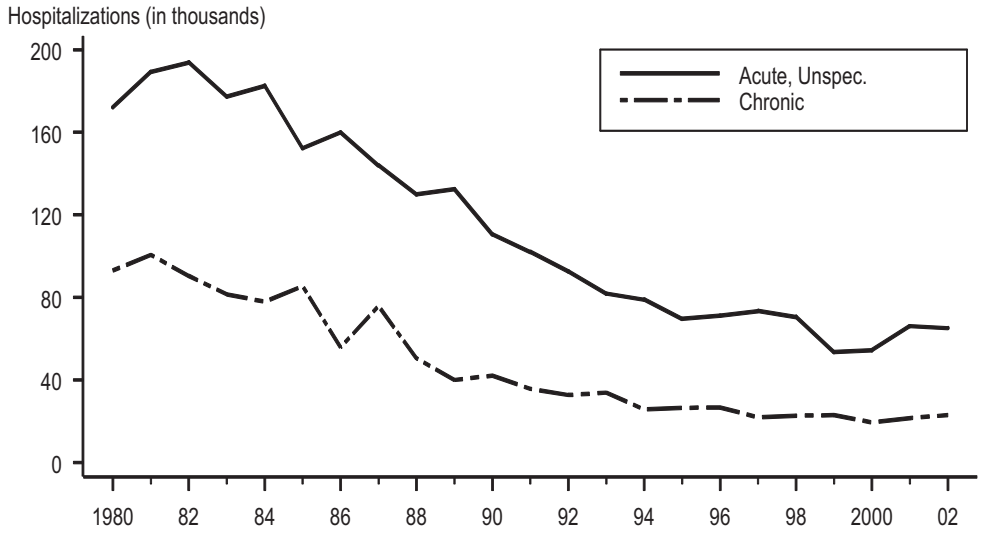
Figure H. Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980-2002



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%.

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

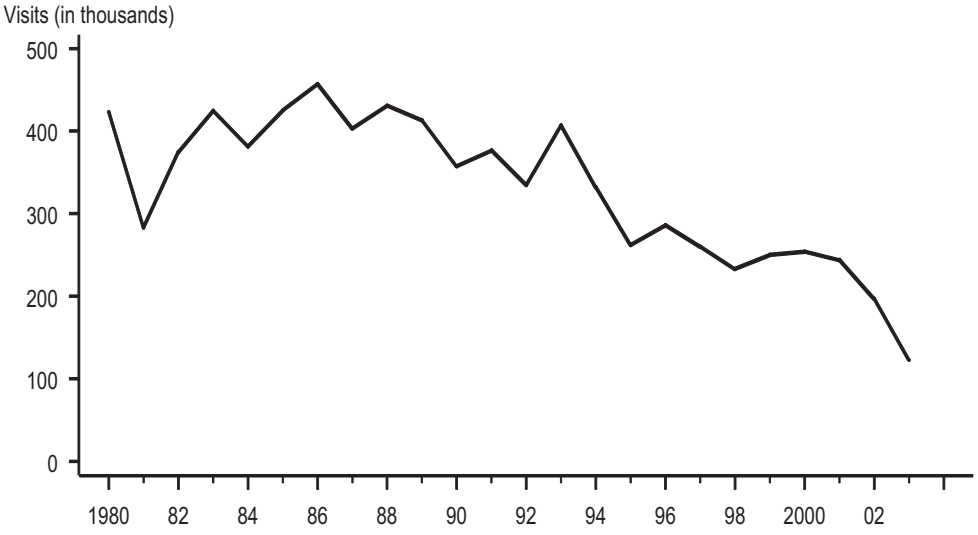
Figure I. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2002



Note: The relative standard error for the estimates of the overall total number of PID cases range from 6% to 18%.

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

Figure J. Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1980–2003



Note: 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, adolescents (10- to 19-year-olds) and young adults (20- to 24-year-olds) are at higher risk for acquiring STDs for a number of reasons. In addition, 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.

Observations

- 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 prevalence declines. An example is the Region X Chlamydia Project, which has screened women in family planning clinics since 1988 (Figure L).
- After adjusting trends in chlamydia positivity to account for changes in laboratory test methods and associated increases in test sensitivity (see **Appendix**), for 15- to 19-year-old women chlamydia test positivity decreased in 5 of 10 HHS regions from 2002 through 2003, increased in 4 regions, and remained the same in 1 region (Figure K). Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions presumably due to the effectiveness of screening and treatment of women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher prevalence of disease may have contributed to increases in positivity in other regions.
- 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 S and Table 20). Women aged 20-29 had the highest rates of primary and secondary syphilis in 2003 (Figure U and Table 33). Among men, 20- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of gonorrhea (Figure T and Tables 20 and 33).
- In 15- to 19-year-old women, the 2003 gonorrhea rate of 634.7 cases per 100,000 females was an 11.7% decrease from the 1999 rate of 718.4. Among young women in the 20- to 24-year-old group, the rate of gonorrhea in 2003 decreased only 3.3% from 615.6 in 1999 to 595.2 in 2003. Since 1999, the rates in these two age groups have been converging (Figure S, Table 20).

- Rates of gonorrhea among male adolescents generally decreased between the years 1991 and 2003 (Figure T, Table 20). Among 15- to 19-year-old males, the gonorrhea rate declined by 21.0% from 332.2 in 1999 to 262.4 in 2003. Among 20- to 24-year-old males, the gonorrhea rate declined by 16.1% from 555.5 in 1999 to 465.9 in 2003.
- Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia. This program, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor 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.[3] Among women entering the program from 39 states and Puerto Rico in 2003, based on their place of residence before program entry, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 9.9% (range 3.4% to 16.0%) (Figure M). Among men entering the program from 38 states and Puerto Rico from July through December 2003, the median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 7.8% (range 1.5% to 12.7%) (Figure N).
- 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 34 states and Puerto Rico were tested by the contract laboratory; the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.1% (range 0.0% to 6.3%) in 2003 (Figure Q). Among men entering the program from 10 states from July through December 2003, the median state-specific gonorrhea prevalence was 2.8% (range 1.4% to 6.3%) (Figure R).
- The Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project was established in 1999 to monitor STD prevalence and reproductive health measures among adolescent women (less than 20 years old) in non-traditional venues, including school-based clinics, juvenile corrections facilities, drug treatment centers, and organizations serving street youth. In 2003, urine-based test results from this screening project identified a median site-specific chlamydia positivity of 11.3% (range 6.7% to 18.2%) (Figure O) and a median site-specific gonorrhea positivity of 1.9% (range 0.6% to 3.7%) (Figure P) at 25 school-based clinics.
- Among adolescent women attending juvenile corrections facilities, data from the Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project and the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project identified a median chlamydia positivity of 15.9% (range 2.7% to 33.5%) (Figure JJ) and a median gonorrhea positivity of 5.7% (range 0.5% to 15.9%) (Figure LL). *See* **Special Focus Profiles** (STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities).
- Syphilis rates in women in all age groups are similar and low (Figure U). In men rates in 15- to 19-year-olds remain low but increases have been observed in 20- to 24-year-olds (Figure V).

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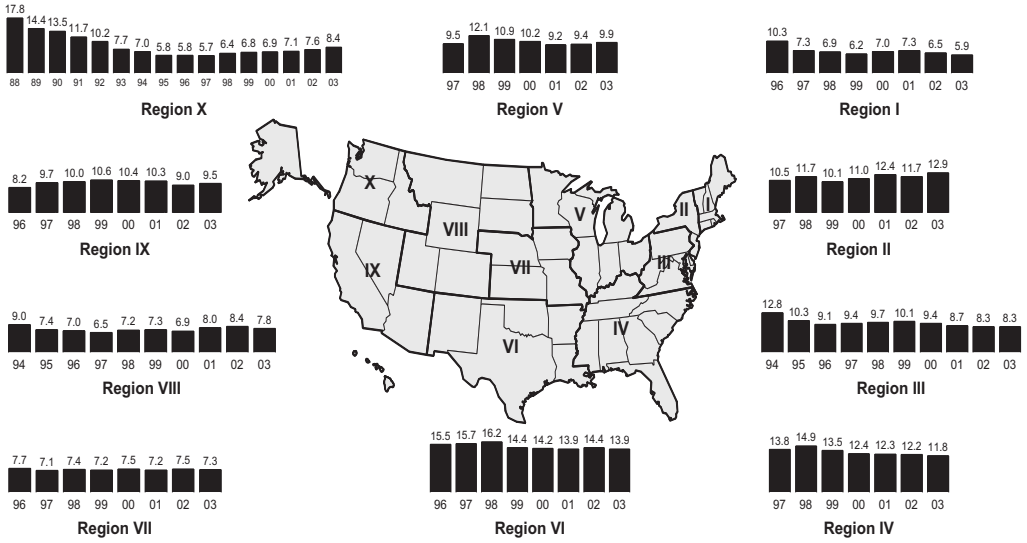
[2] Lossick J, DeLisle S, Fine D, Mosure DJ, Lee V, Smith C. Regional program for widespread screening for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in family planning clinics. In: Bowie WR, Caldwell HD, Jones RP, et al., eds. Chlamydial Infections: Proceedings of the Seventh International Symposium of Human Chlamydial Infections, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press 1990, pp. 575-9.

[3] Mertz, KJ, Ransom RL, St. Louis ME, Groseclose SL, Hadgu A, Levine WC, Hayman C. Decline in the prevalence of genital chlamydia infection in young women entering a National Job Training Program, 1990-1997. A*m J Pub Health* 2001;91(8):1287-1290.

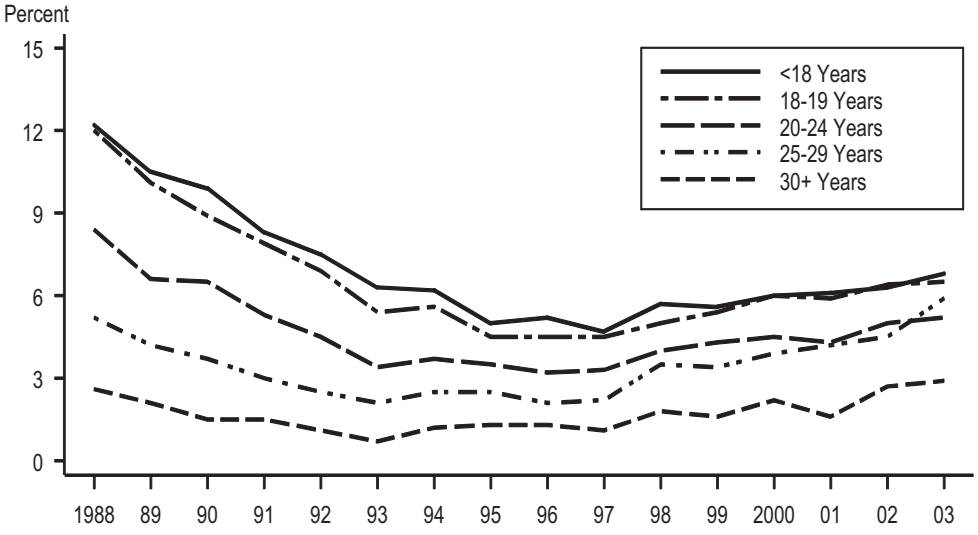
Figure K. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2003



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

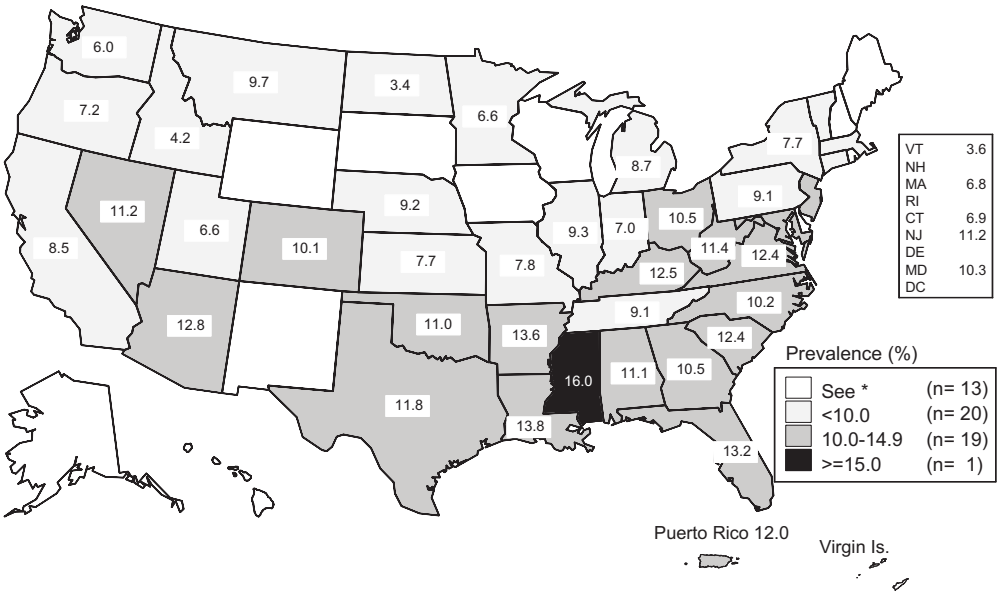
Figure L. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by age group: Region X, 1988–2003



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 1999–2003.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

Figure M. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003

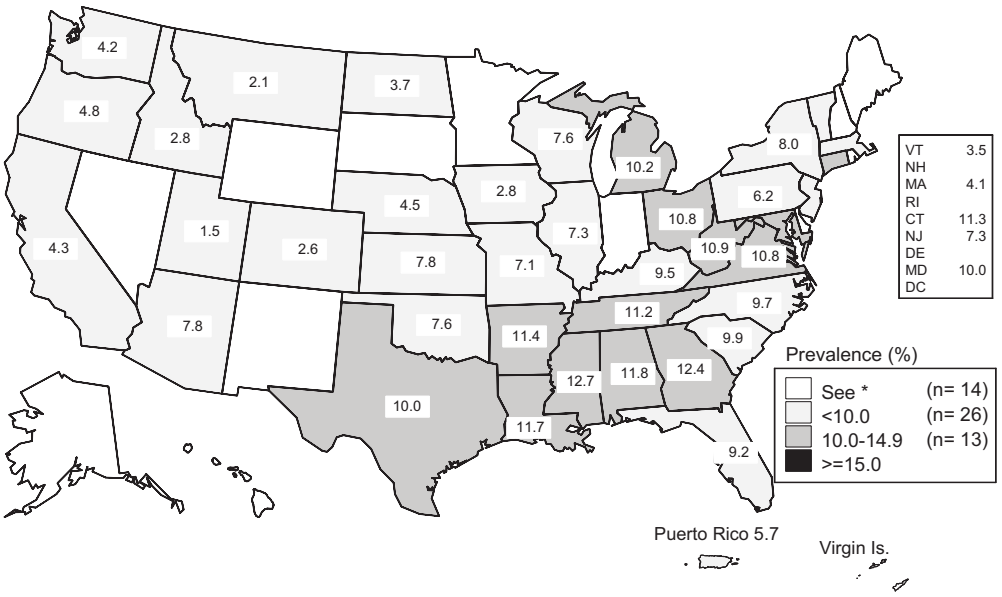


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2003.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2003 was 9.9%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure N. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2003.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among male students entering the National Job Training Program for the period July-December 2003 was 8.0%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure O. Chlamydia — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project chlamydia positivity in school-based clinics, 2003

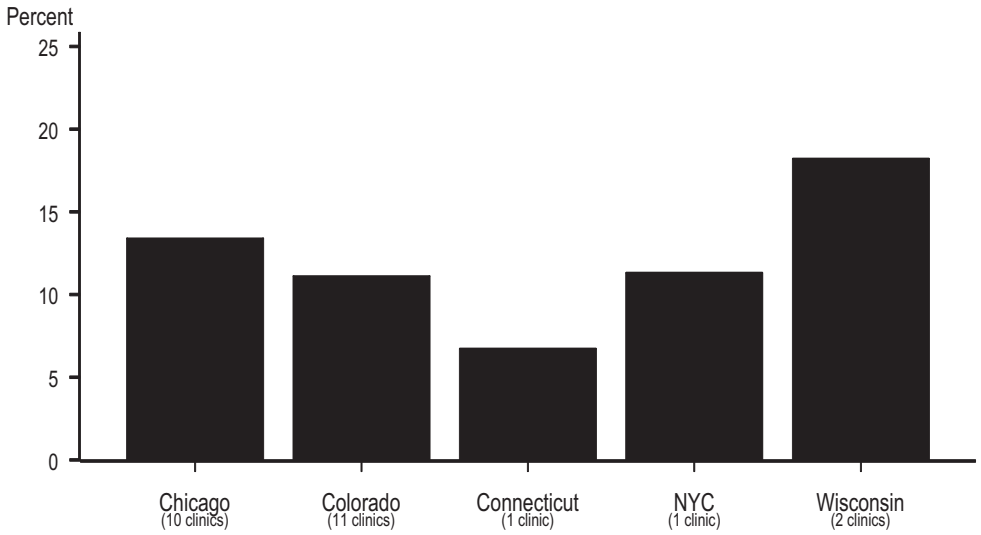


Figure P. Gonorrhea — Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project gonorrhea positivity in school-based clinics, 2003

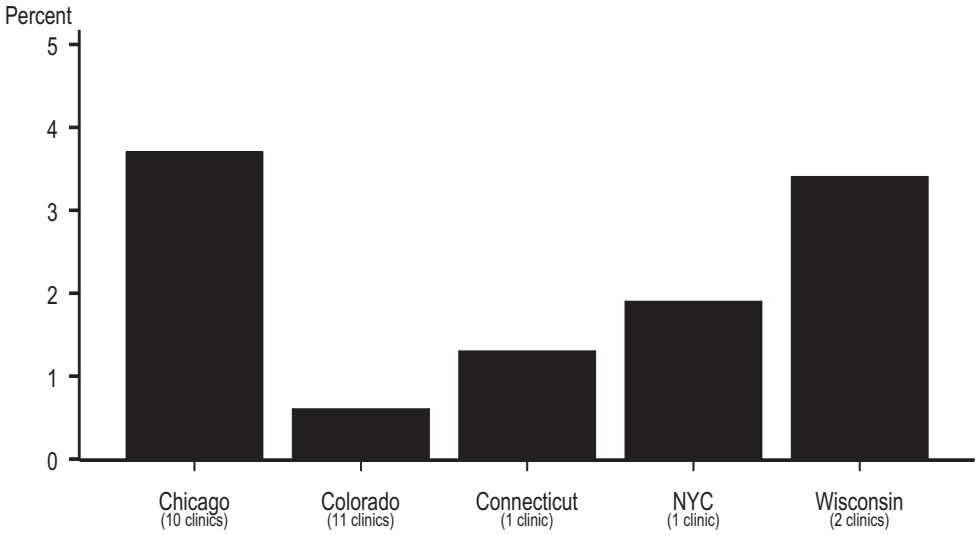
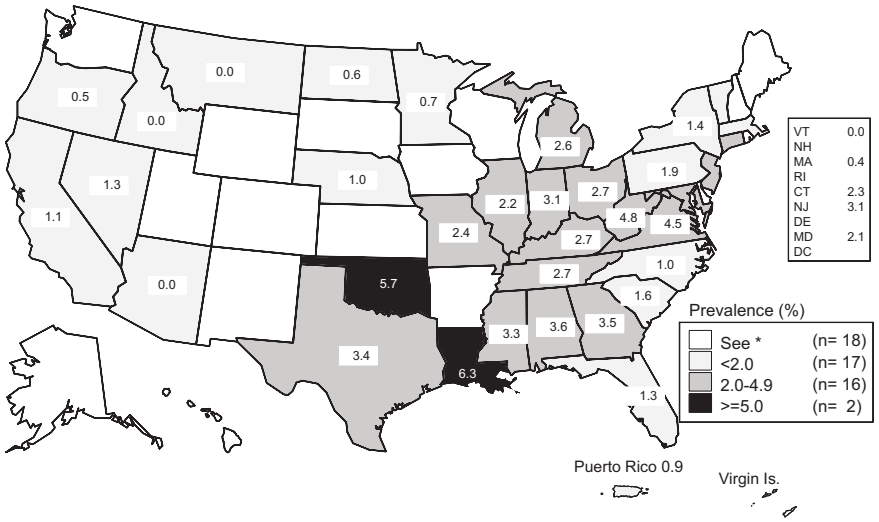


Figure Q. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003

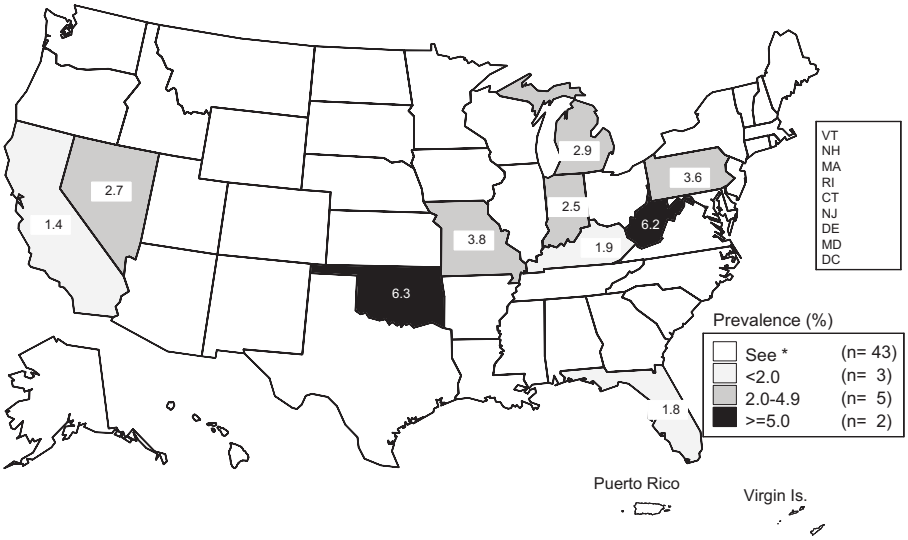


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2003.

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 2003 was 2.3%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure R. Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2003



*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2003.

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 for the period July-December 2003 was 2.8%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

Figure S. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

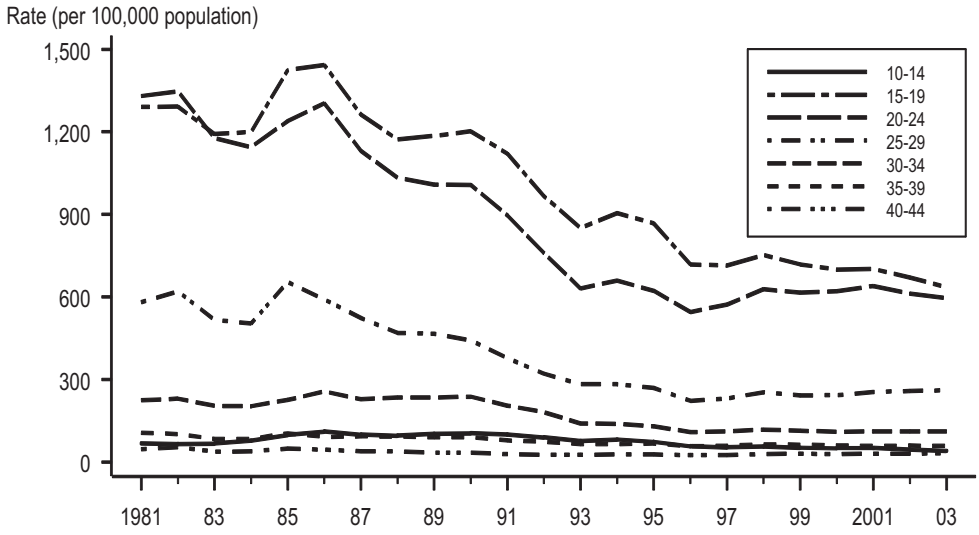


Figure T. Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

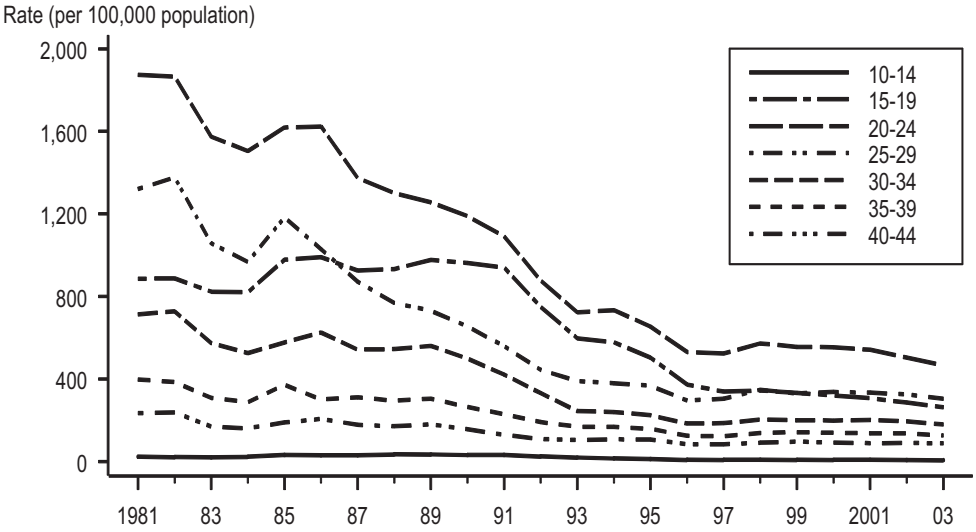


Figure U. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003

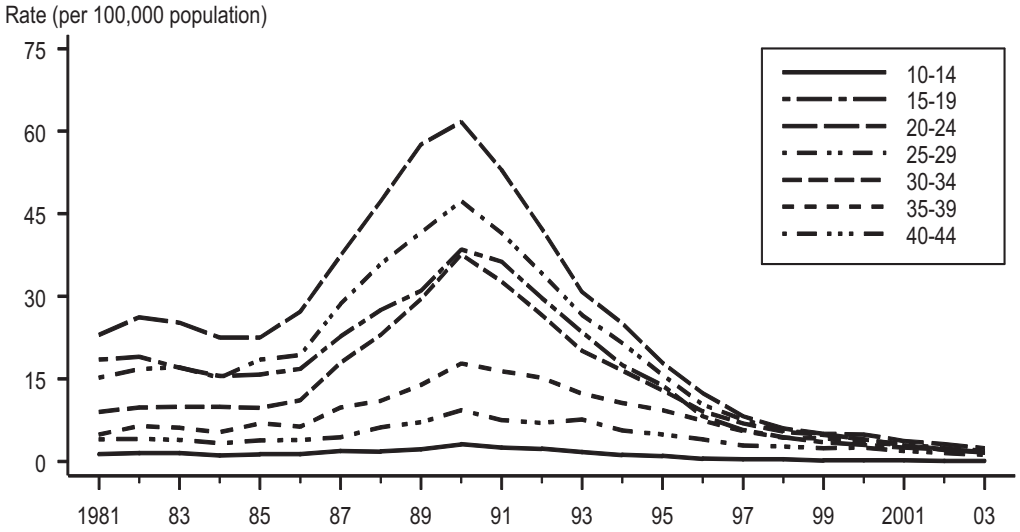
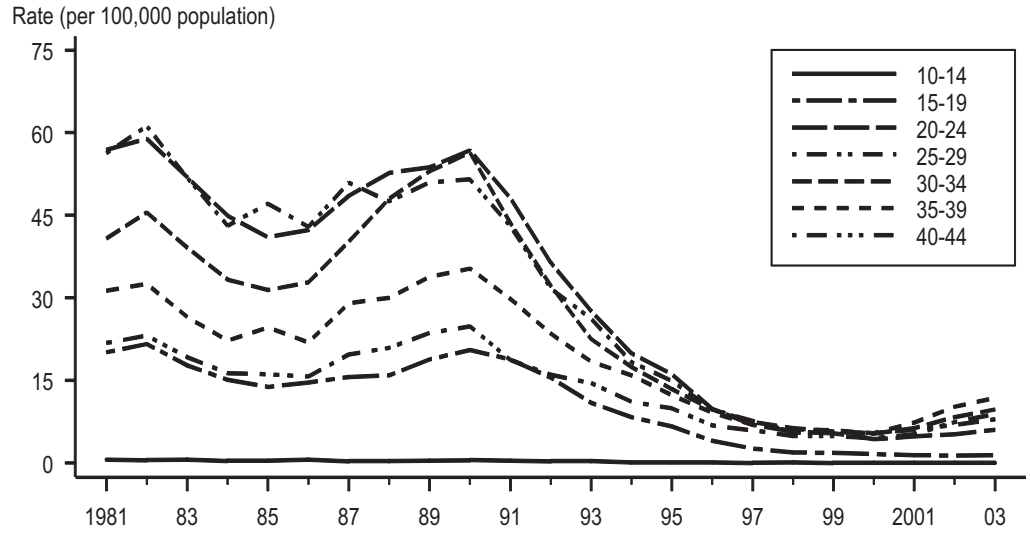


Figure V. Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 10 to 44 years of age: United States, 1981–2003



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.

Observations

- 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 W).
- In 2003, the rate of chlamydia among African-American females in the United States was more than 7 times higher than the rate among white females (1,633.1 and 217.9 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11B). The chlamydia rate among African-American males was 11 times higher than that among white males (584.2 and 52.9 per 100,000 respectively).
- In 2003, chlamydia positivity among sexually active 15- to 30-year-old women screened at clinics of the Indian Health Service (IHS) in two IHS areas was 11.0% (Figure X).
- In 2003, 70.7% of the total number of cases of gonorrhea reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans (Table 21A). In 2003, the rate of gonorrhea among African-Americans was 655.8 cases per 100,000 population, among American Indian/Alaska Natives the rate was 103.5, and among Hispanics the rate was 71.7. These rates are 20, 3, and 2 times higher, respectively, than the rate among whites in 2003 of 32.7 cases per 100,000 population. The rate of gonorrhea among Asian/Pacific Islanders in 2003 was 22.8 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 16, Table 21B).
- Gonorrhea rates in 2003 were highest for African-Americans aged 15-24 years among all racial, ethnic, and age categories. In 2003, African-American women aged 15-19 years had a gonorrhea rate of 2,947.8 cases per 100,000 females. This rate is 14 times greater than the 2003 rate among white females of similar age (204.8). African-American men in the 15- to 19-year-old age category had a 2003

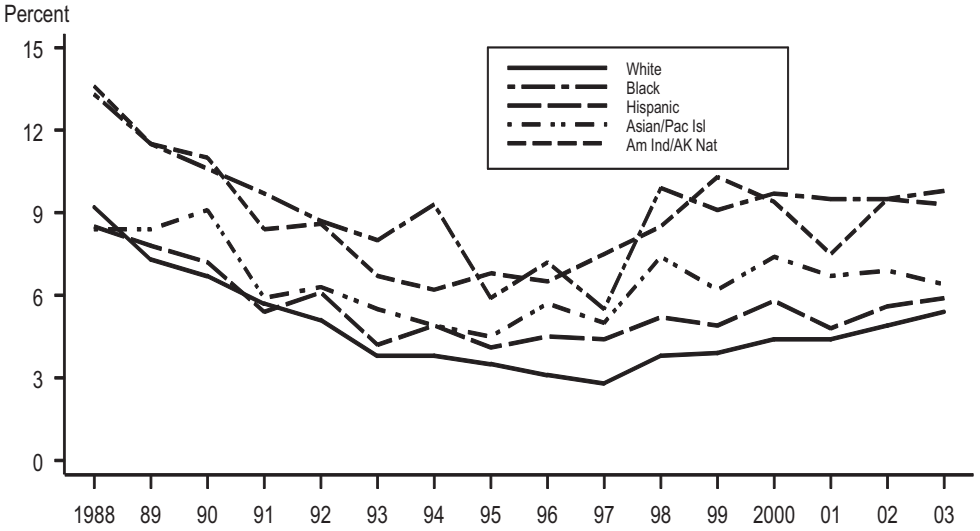
gonorrhea rate of 1,464.1 cases per 100,000 males, which was 39 times higher than the rate among 15- to 19-year-old white males of 37.7 per 100,000. Among 20- to 24-year-olds in 2003, the gonorrhea rate among African-Americans was 18 times greater than that among whites (2,683.1 and 152.0 cases per 100,000 population, respectively) (Table 21B).

- Although gonorrhea rates declined for most age and race/ethnic groups during the 1980s, they did not decline for African-American adolescents. African-American females 15 to 19 years of age did not show a decline in rates until 1991 (Figure Y). Declines among African-American males aged 15-19 years did not begin until 1992 (Figure Z). From 1999 through 2003, gonorrhea rates among African-Americans declined by 18.9% (808.4 and 655.8 cases per 100,000 population, respectively). During the same period, gonorrhea rates increased by 22.5% among whites, 17.5% among Asian/Pacific Islanders, 11% among Hispanics, and 5.5% among American Indian/Alaska Natives (Table 21B).
- 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 30). During 2000-2003, 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). Despite recent changes in the demographics of syphilis infection, the rates of P&S syphilis continue to be higher among African-Americans and Hispanics than among non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2003, 39.2% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among African-Americans and 41.9% of all cases occurred among non-Hispanic whites (Table 34A). Although the rate of P&S syphilis among African-Americans declined from 9.5 to 7.8 cases per 100,000 population between 2002 and 2003, the 2003 rate was 5.2 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites (1.5 cases per 100,000 population).
- The incidence of P&S syphilis among African-Americans was highest among women aged 20-24 years (11.1 cases per 100,000 population) and among men aged 35 to 39 (25.7 cases per 100,000 population) in 2003 (Table 34B).
- Between 2002 and 2003, P&S syphilis rates for African-Americans aged 15-19 years declined 18.1%; rates declined 31.8% among African-American females but increased 3.4% among African-American males in this age group (Figures AA and BB, Table 34B). The P&S syphilis rate among young African-American adults aged 20-24 years declined 13.7% between 2002 and 2003; rates declined 30.6% among African-American females and 1.4% among African-American males in this age group (Table 34B).
- In 2003, 16.2% of all cases of P&S syphilis reported to CDC occurred among Hispanics (Table 34A). The rate of P&S syphilis among Hispanics increased 20.0% (from 2.5 to 3.0 cases per 100,000 population) between 2002 and 2003. The rate among Hispanics in 2003 was 2.0 times greater than the rate among non-Hispanic whites.

- The incidence of P&S syphilis among Hispanics was highest among women aged 15- to 24-years (2.3 cases per 100,000 population) and among men aged 35 to 39 (12.7 cases per 100,000 population) in 2003 (Table 34B).
- In 2003, the rate of congenital syphilis (based on the mother's race/ethnicity) was 33.9 cases per 100,000 live births among African-Americans and 18.1 cases per 100,000 live births among Hispanics. These rates are 26 and 14 times greater, respectively than the 2003 rate among non-Hispanic whites (1.3 cases per 100,000 live births), respectively (Figure CC, Table 44).

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

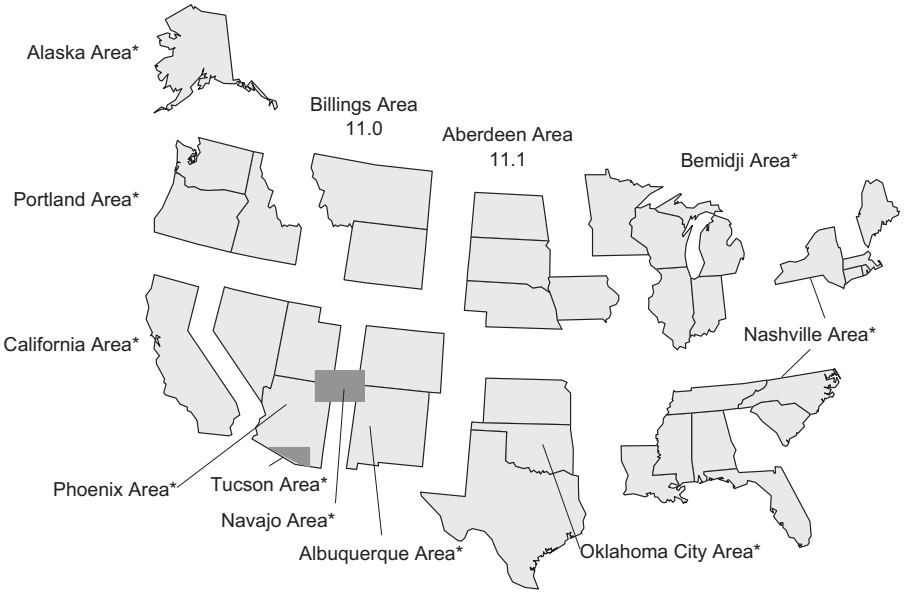
Figure W. Chlamydia — Positivity among women tested in family planning clinics by race and ethnicity: Region X, 1988–2003



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 1999–2003.

SOURCE: Regional Infertility Prevention Projects: Region X Chlamydia Project

Figure X. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15- to 30-year-old women tested in Indian Health Service (IHS) Clinics by IHS areas, 2003



*IHS areas not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2003. See Appendix for definitions of IHS areas.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

Figure Y. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

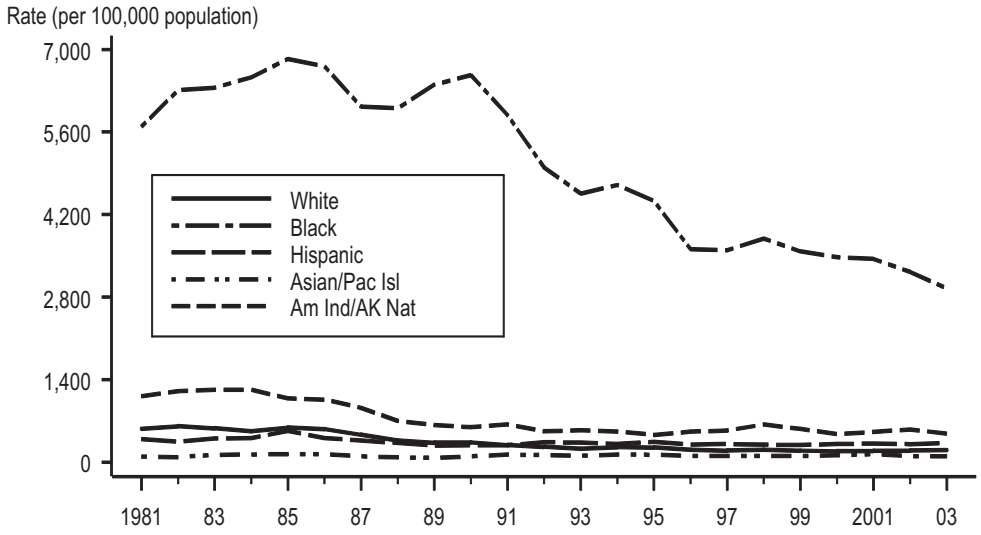


Figure Z. Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

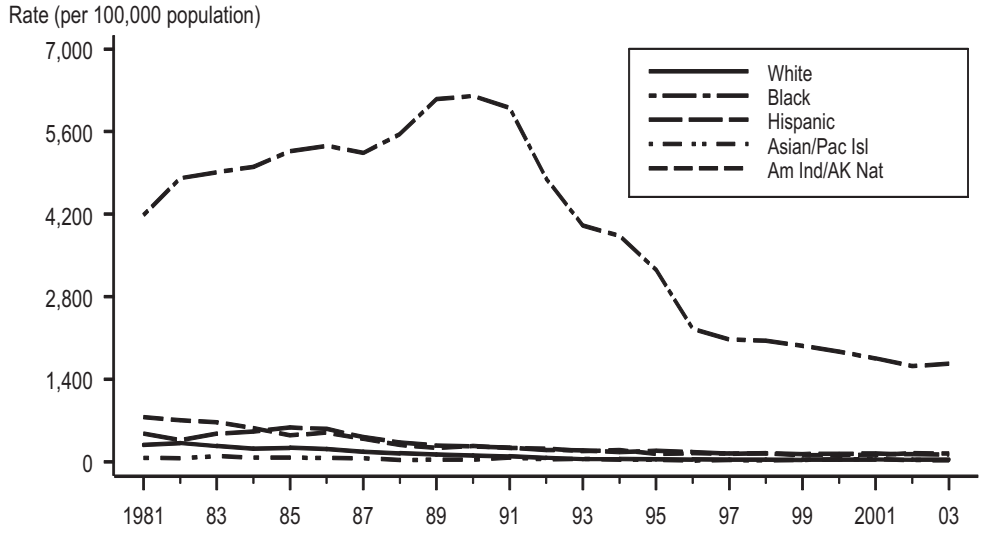


Figure AA. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

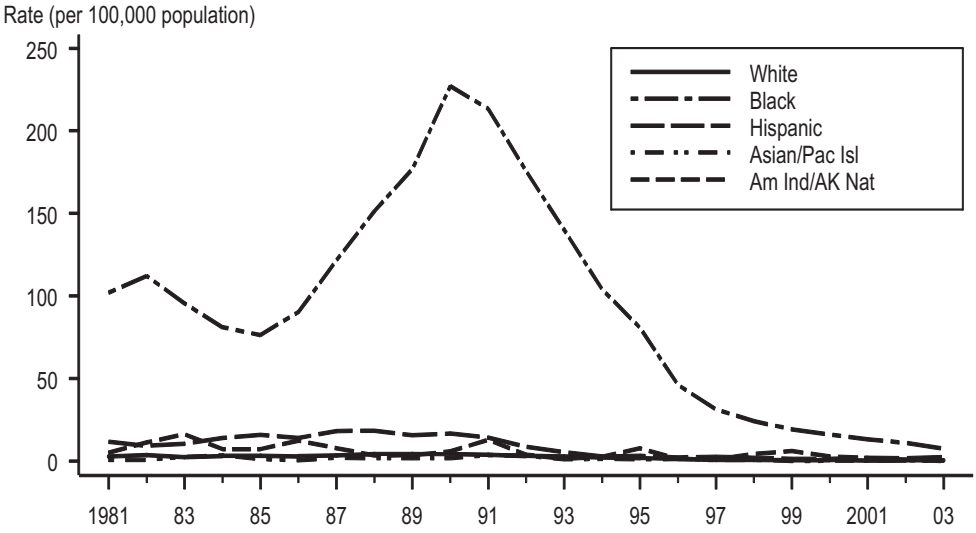


Figure BB. Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race and ethnicity: United States, 1981–2003

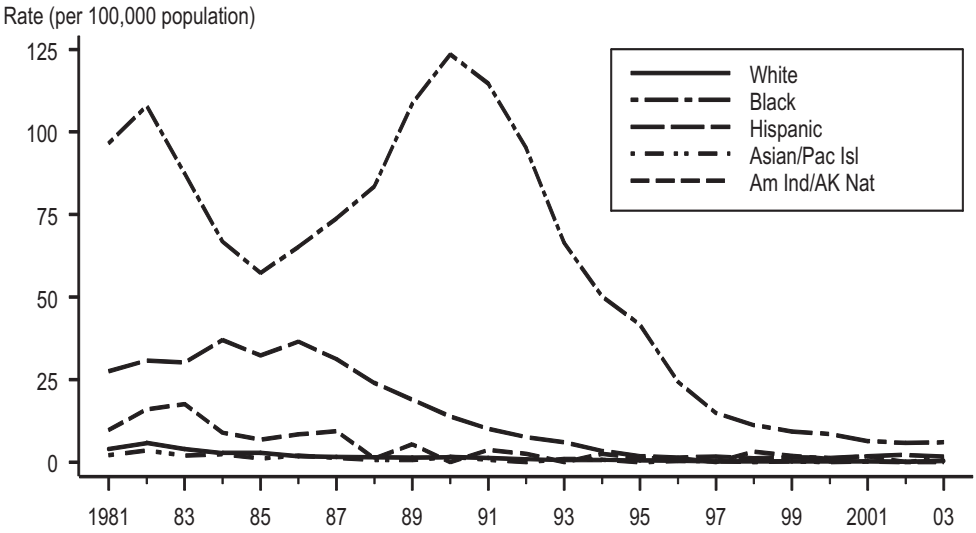
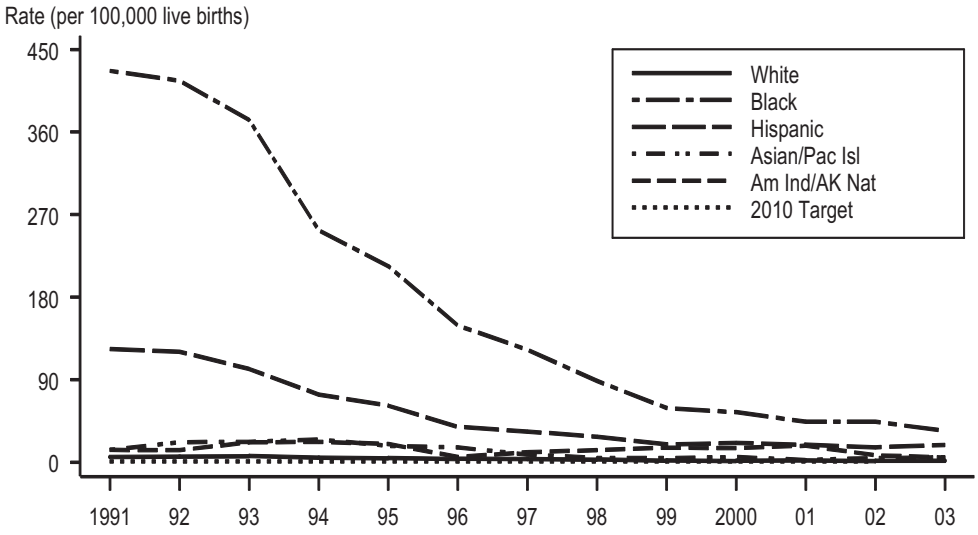


Figure CC. Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants <1 year of age by mother's race and ethnicity: United States, 1991–2003 and the Healthy People 2010 target



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, including from 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. Increases in STDs among MSM are consistent with data suggesting that an increasing number of MSM are participating 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).[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

- National 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, Tuberculosis, and HIV Risk Behaviors among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project)

- From 1999 through 2003, nine U.S. cities participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project submitted syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV test data to CDC from 67,588 MSM visits to STD clinics. Overall, 57,570 MSM visits were submitted from six public STD clinics (Denver, Long Beach, New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Seattle) and 10,018 MSM visits were submitted from three STD clinics in community-based, gay men's health clinics (Chicago, the District of Columbia, and Houston). In 2003, the nine participating sites submitted information from 18,783 MSM visits to STD clinics. In addition, in 2003, 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 22,673 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 among MSM visits.

Syphilis, STD Clinics, 1999-2003

- In 1999, 69% (range: 49-93%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics had a nontreponemal serologic test for syphilis (STS) performed compared with 79% (range: 37-89%) in 2003.
- Overall, median syphilis seroreactivity among MSM increased from 4.1% (range: 3.7-13.1%) in 1999 to 10.5% (range: 4.7-16.6%) in 2003 (Figure DD).

Gonorrhea, STD Clinics, 1999-2003

- Median gonorrhea positivity in MSM was 13.7% (range: 12.9-16.5%) in 1999 and 15.3% (range: 13.7-17.2%) in 2003 (Figure EE).
- In 2003, 76% (range: 46-90%) of MSM were tested for urethral gonorrhea, 34% (range: 2-59%) were tested for rectal gonorrhea, and 46% (range: 3-83%) were tested for pharyngeal gonorrhea.
- In 2003, median urethral gonorrhea positivity in MSM was 13.3% (range: 6.2-17.7%), median rectal gonorrhea positivity was 6.0% (range: 2.8-8.3%), and median pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 2.8% (range: 0.4-9.2%).
- In 2003, urethral gonorrhea positivity was 11.5% (range: 6.3-17.2%) in whites, 18.8% (range: 10.5-30.3%) in African-Americans, and 12.4% (range: 5.3-21.9%) in Hispanics. Rectal gonorrhea positivity was 6.1% (range: 3.0-14.3%) in whites, 5.6% (range: 2.9-10.1%) in African-Americans, and 4.3% (range: 2.5-6.7%) in Hispanics. Pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 4.3% (range: 0.2-9.4%) in whites, 5.3% (range: 1.4-10.7%) in African-Americans, and 5.9% (range: 1.3-8.7%) in Hispanics (Figure FF).
- In 2003, gonorrhea positivity was higher in HIV-positive MSM compared with MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status. Urethral gonorrhea positivity was 17.8% (range: 10.3-25.8%) in HIV-positive MSM and 12.1% (range 5.4-16.9%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; rectal gonorrhea positivity was 11.0% (range: 4.4-12.2%) in HIV-positive MSM and 6.1% (range: 2.5-11.1%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status; pharyngeal gonorrhea positivity was 5.8% (range: 3.2-9.2%) in HIV-positive MSM and 2.7% (range: 0.4-9.1%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status (Figure GG).

HIV Infection, STD Clinics, 2003

- In 2003, a median of 52% (range: 44-60%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics and not previously known to be HIV-positive were tested for HIV; median HIV positivity was 3.9% (range: 2.1-6.4%). HIV positivity varied by race and ethnicity, but tended to be highest in African-American MSM. HIV positivity was 3.5% (range: 1.7-4.1%) in whites, 8.6% (range 3.6-9.5%) in African-Americans, and 4.4% (range: 1.7-14.3%) in Hispanics (Figure FF).
- In 2003, median HIV prevalence among MSM, including persons previously known to be HIV-positive and persons testing HIV-positive at their current visit, was 11.0% (range 2.8-19.0%). HIV prevalence was 9.0% (range: 2.5-14.0%) in

whites, 18.5% (range: 2.7-25.5%) in African-Americans, and 9.5% (range: 2.3-35.7%) in Hispanics.

Chlamydia, STD Clinics, 2003

- In 2003, a median of 81% (range: 47-93%) of MSM visiting participating STD clinics were tested for urethral chlamydia; median urethral chlamydia positivity was 8.9% (range: 3.9-10.5%) (Figure FF). Median positivity was 7.9% (range: 3.8-17.0%) in HIV-positive MSM and 6.7% (range: 3.9-10.0%) in MSM who were HIV-negative or of unknown HIV status (Figure GG).

STD Testing and Positivity, Community-based, Gay Men's Primary Care Clinic, 2003

- Among men with a nontreponemal serologic test for syphilis, 5.8% had a reactive syphilis test result; 34.7% of men with reactive syphilis serologies were identified as new syphilis cases. Among men tested for gonorrhea, urethral positivity was 14.6%, rectal positivity was 10.1%, and pharyngeal positivity was 1.9%. Among men tested for urethral chlamydia, positivity was 5.4%.

Nationally Reported Syphilis Surveillance Data

- Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis increased in the United States during 2002-2003. Between 2002 and 2003, there was a 13% increase in the number of P&S syphilis cases among men and a 24% 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 31). In 2003, the rate of reported P&S syphilis among men (4.2 cases per 100,000 males) was 5.2 times greater than the rate among women (0.8 cases per 100,000 females). The overall male-to-female syphilis rate ratio has risen steadily since 1996 when it was 1.2 (Figure 31). The increase in the male-to-female rate ratio occurred among all racial and ethnic groups between 2002 and 2003. 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.
- GISP also reports the percentage of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM.[10] Overall, the proportion of isolates coming from MSM in GISP clinics increased from 4% in 1988 to 19.6% in 2003, with most of the increase occurring after 1993 (Figure HH). Additional information on GISP may be found in the **Gonorrhea** section.

- The proportion of isolates coming from MSM varies geographically with the largest percentage on the west coast (Figure II).
- Due to increases in the proportion of isolates from MSM that are fluoroquinolone-resistant (Figure 22), 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. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men – King County, Washington, 1997-1999. *MMWR* 1999;48:773-7.

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

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

[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* 2002;14.

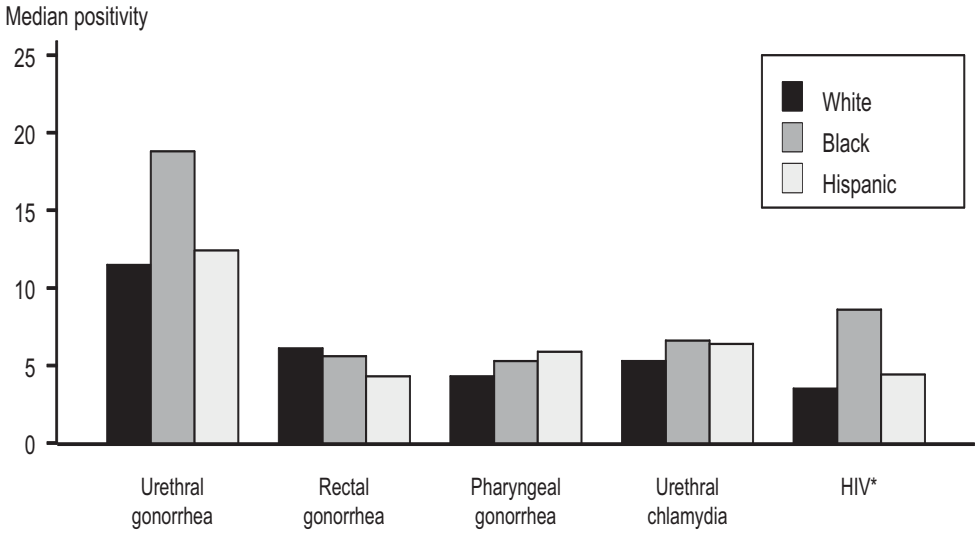
[10] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2003 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report* 2003. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (in press).

[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 DD. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2003

Figure EE. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Gonorrhea positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2003

Figure FF. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea, chlamydia, and HIV among men who have sex with men, by race/ethnicity, STD clinics, 2003



*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

Figure GG. MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Test positivity for gonorrhea and chlamydia among men who have sex with men, by HIV status, STD clinics, 2003

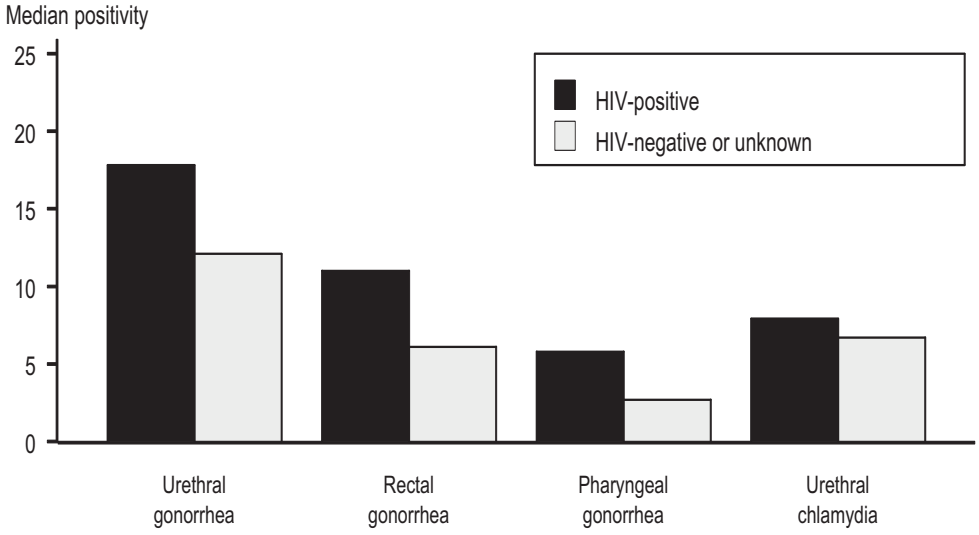


Figure HH. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of gonorrhea cases that occurred among MSM, 1988-2003

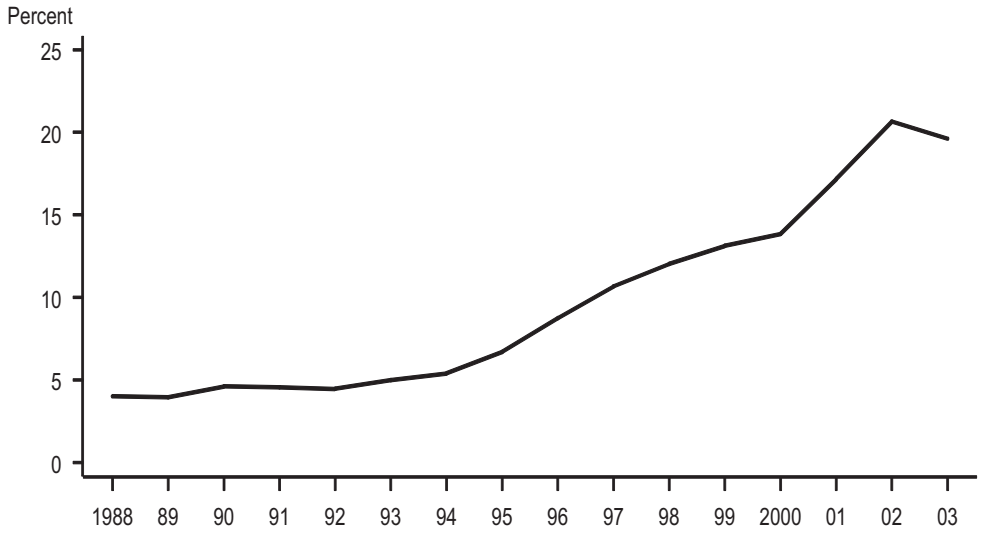
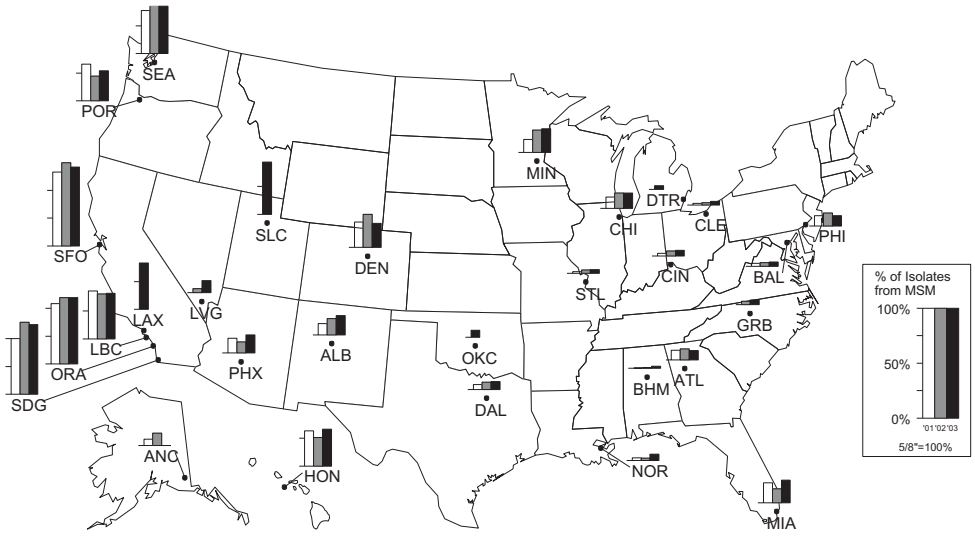


Figure II. Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from MSM attending STD clinics, 2001-2003



Note: Not all clinics participated in GISP for the last 3 years. Clinics include: ALB=Albuquerque, NM; ANC=Anchorage, AK; 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; SLC=Salt Lake City, UT; STL=St Louis, MO; SDG=San Diego, CA; SEA=Seattle, WA; and SFO=San Francisco, CA. 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 community. A substantial proportion of all early syphilis cases are reported from corrections facilities.[4] Collecting positivity data and analyzing trends in STD prevalence in this population can provide one method for monitoring trends in STD prevalence in the community.[4]

Observations

- In 2003, STD screening data from corrections facilities were reported from 34, 23, and 10 states on chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, respectively. These data were reported as part of the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project, the Syphilis Elimination Initiative, the Regional Infertility Prevention Program, or in response to CDC's request for data.
- The maps shown in this section represent approximately 114,000 chlamydia tests in men and 53,000 in women; 82,000 gonorrhea tests in men and 39,000 in women; and 186,000 syphilis tests in men and 38,000 in women entering corrections facilities during 2003.
- Chlamydia positivity was higher in women screened in juvenile corrections facilities than in adult corrections facilities. In adolescent women entering 48 juvenile corrections facilities, the median facility positivity for chlamydia was 15.9% (range 2.7% to 33.5%); positivity was greater than 10% in 37 of 48 facilities reporting data (Figure JJ). In adult women entering 36 corrections facilities, the median positivity for chlamydia was 6.3% (range 1.3% to 19.2%).
- The median chlamydia positivity in adolescent men entering 64 juvenile corrections facilities was 5.4% (range 1.3% to 12.9%) (Figure KK). In adult men entering 37 corrections facilities, the median positivity was 6.4% (range 1.0% to 27.1%).
- The median positivity for gonorrhea in women entering 28 juvenile corrections facilities was 5.7% (range 0.5% to 15.9%); positivity was greater than 4% in 17 of 28 juvenile corrections facilities (Figure LL). In adult women entering 22 corrections facilities, the median positivity for gonorrhea was 1.8% (range 0.4% to 10.1%).
- The median positivity for gonorrhea in adolescent men entering 35 juvenile corrections facilities was 1.3% (range 0.3% to 4.5%) (Figure MM). In adult men entering 20 facilities, the median positivity was 1.8% (range 0.3% to 10.2%).

- The median percentage of reactive syphilis tests by facility was 7.5% (range 2.4% to 10.7%) for women entering 11 adult corrections facilities and 0.5% (range 0.1% to 1.0%) for adolescent women entering 4 juvenile corrections facilities (Figure NN); the median percentage was 2.3% (range 0.2% to 8.3%) in men at 13 adult corrections facilities and 0.3% in men at 6 juvenile facilities (Figure OO). The percentage of reactive syphilis tests representing cases of syphilis varied from facility to facility.

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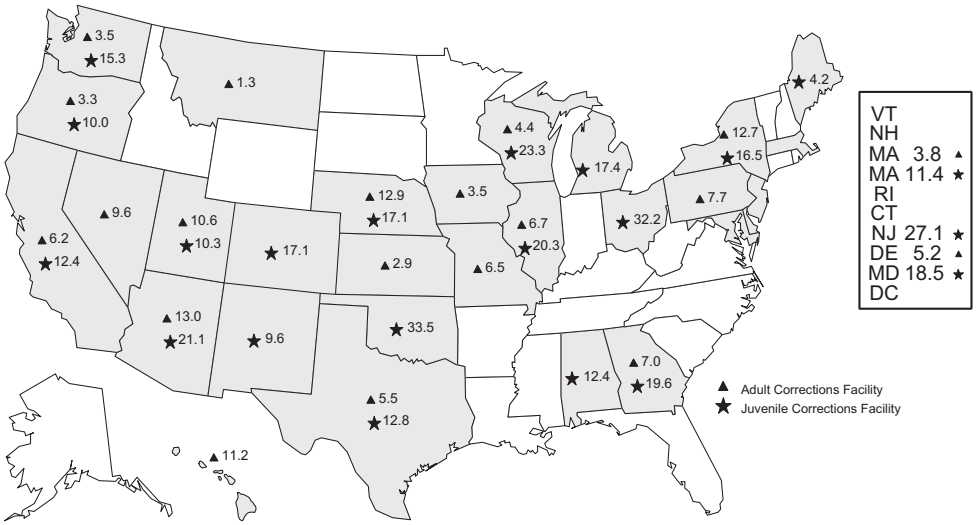
[1] Heimberger TS. Chang HG. Birkhead GS. DiFerdinando GD. Greenberg AJ. Gunn R. Morse DL. High prevalence of syphilis detected through a jail screening program. A potential public health measure to address the syphilis epidemic. *Arch Intern Med* 1993;153:1799-1804.

[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. *Sex Transm Dis* 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. *Sex Transm Diseases* 2004;31:360-364.

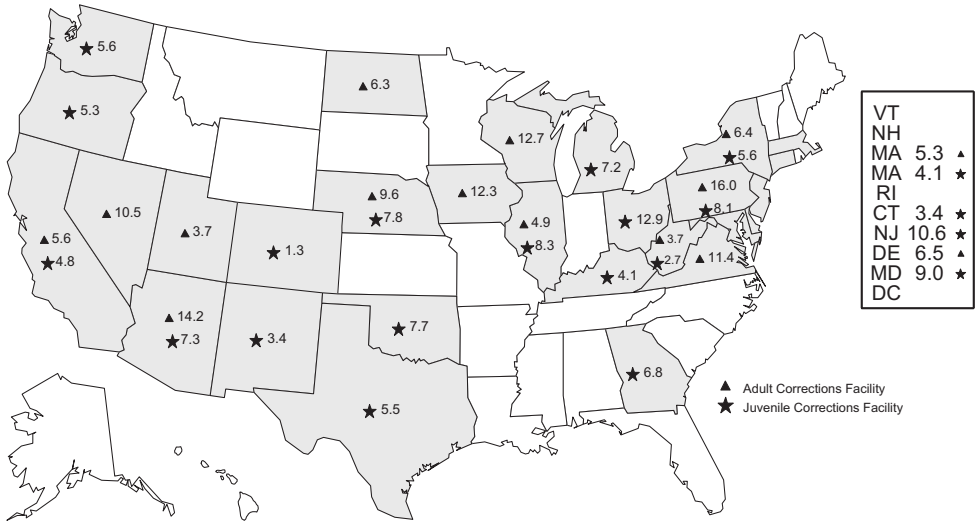
Figure JJ. Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Alabama, Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Texas and Washington submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

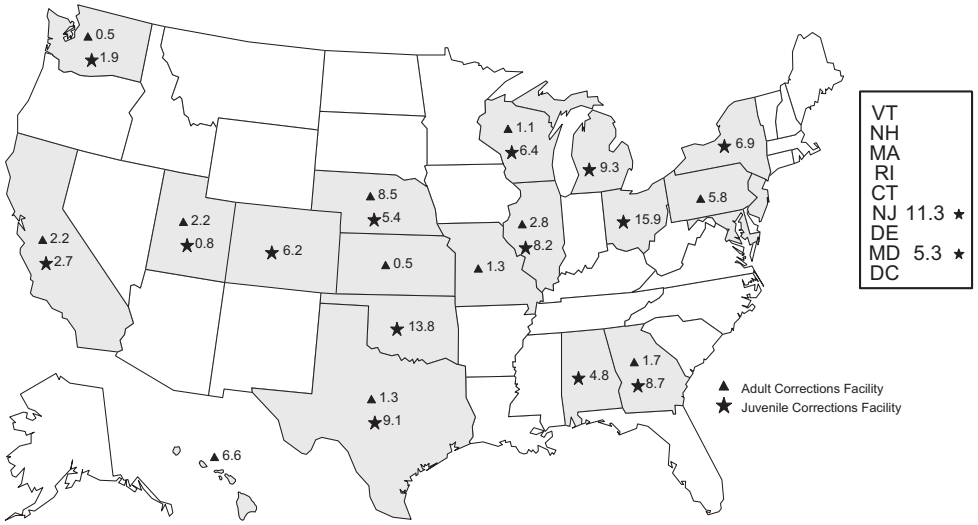
Figure KK. Chlamydia — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. Arizona, California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Arizona, California, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, and Washington submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure LL. Gonorrhea — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, Hawaii, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Alabama, California, Illinois, Michigan, Texas, and Washington submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

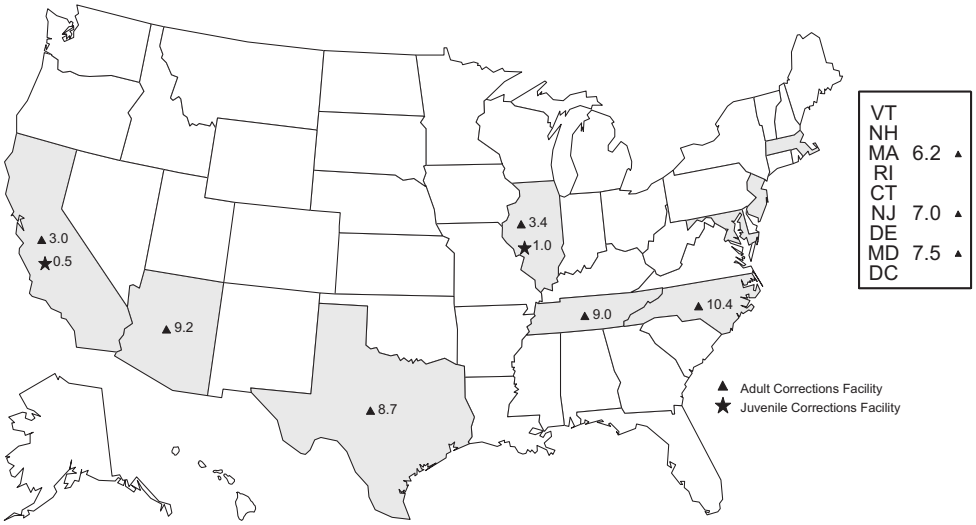
SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure MM. Gonorrhea — Positivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003

Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wisconsin submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Washington submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Regional Infertility Prevention Projects; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

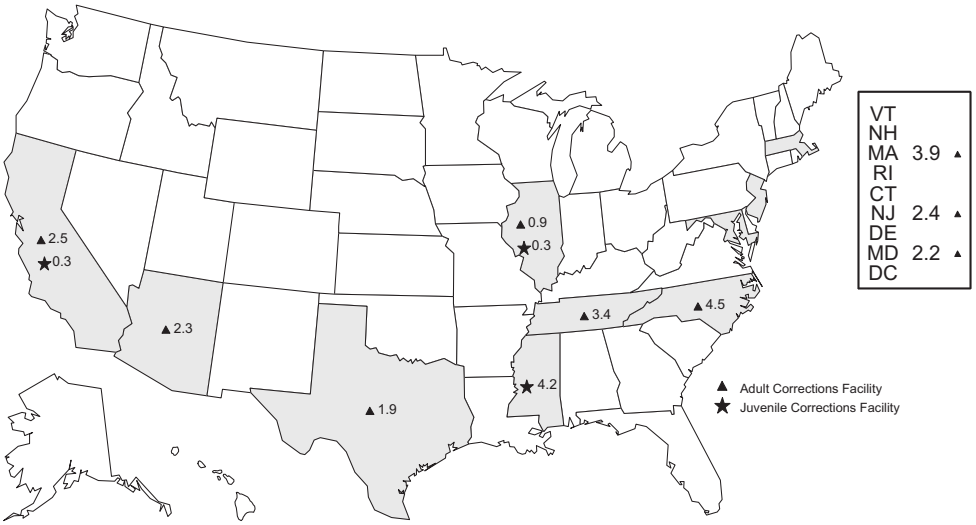
Figure NN. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, and New Jersey submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Figure OO. Syphilis serologic tests — Percent seroreactivity in men entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2003



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California and New Jersey submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. California and Mississippi submitted data from more than one juvenile corrections facility.

SOURCE: Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project; Local and State STD Control Programs; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Table 1. Cases of sexually transmitted diseases reported by state health departments and rates per 100,000 civilian population: United States, 1941–2003

	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	.	1001994	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	.	1002219	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	.	1013436	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	.	1004058	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	.	1004029	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, 1941–2003 (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	38,287	13.9	7,007	2.5	12,696	4.6	17,743	6.4	279	0.1	841	0.3	614,250	231.8	356,492	129.2	189	0.1
1999	35,379	12.7	6,617	2.4	11,534	4.1	16,653	6.0	341	0.1	575	0.2	662,647	247.2	360,813	129.3	110	0.0
2000	31,616	11.2	5,979	2.1	9,465	3.4	15,594	5.5	334	0.1	578	0.2	709,452	251.4	363,136	128.7	78	0.0
2001	32,278	11.3	6,103	2.1	8,701	3.0	16,976	5.9	324	0.1	498	0.2	783,242	274.5	361,705	126.8	38	0.0
2002	32,912	11.4	6,862	2.4	8,429	2.9	17,168	6.0	387	0.1	453	0.2	834,555	289.4	351,852	122.0	48	0.0
2003	34,270	11.9	7,177	2.5	8,361	2.9	18,319	6.4	541	0.2	413	0.1	877,478	304.3	335,104	116.2	54	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 30, 2004 (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, 2003

Rank[*]	*State*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Alaska	3,900	605.8
2	Louisiana	20,970	467.8
3	Hawaii	5,480	440.2
4	Mississippi	12,193	424.6
5	Georgia	35,686	416.9
6	New Mexico	7,480	403.2
7	Illinois	48,294	383.3
8	Delaware	3,035	375.9
9	Ohio	42,522	372.3
10	South Carolina	14,623	356.0
11	Tennessee	20,380	351.5
12	South Dakota	2,608	342.7
13	California	117,428	334.4
14	Wisconsin	17,942	329.7
15	Missouri	18,570	327.4
16	Michigan	32,572	324.1
17	Texas	69,200	317.7
18	Alabama	14,209	316.7
19	Oklahoma	11,013	315.2
20	North Carolina	26,187	314.7
21	Maryland	16,831	308.4
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**877,478**	**304.3**
22	Pennsylvania	37,291	302.3
23	New York	57,222	298.7
24	Arkansas	7,856	289.9
25	Colorado	13,039	289.3
26	Rhode Island	3,000	280.4
27	Montana	2,547	280.1
28	Indiana	17,075	277.2
29	Washington	16,797	276.8
30	Nebraska	4,739	274.1
31	Connecticut	9,393	271.4
32	Nevada	5,830	268.2
33	Kansas	7,249	266.9
34	Virginia	19,439	266.5
35	North Dakota	1,655	261.0
36	Florida	42,382	253.6
37	Arizona	12,819	234.9
38	Iowa	6,491	221.0
39	Oregon	7,688	218.3
40	Minnesota	10,714	213.4
41	Kentucky	7,981	195.0
42	Wyoming	960	192.5
43	New Jersey	16,169	188.2
44	Idaho	2,366	176.4
45	Massachusetts	11,301	175.8
46	Vermont	1,060	171.9
47	Utah	3,893	168.1
48	Maine	2,030	156.8
49	West Virginia	2,585	143.5
50	New Hampshire	1,616	126.7

[*]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 554 cases and rate of 344.0, Puerto Rico with 2,746 cases and rate of 71.1, and Virgin Islands with 416 cases and rate of 378.1).

Table 3. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	12,375	15,323	14,524	15,611	14,209	279.3	344.2	325.0	348.0	316.7
Alaska	1,886	2,569	2,744	3,806	3,900	301.9	409.3	433.1	591.2	605.8
Arizona	12,111	12,591	14,346	14,973	12,819	241.1	243.7	270.3	274.4	234.9
Arkansas	5,865	6,219	7,280	7,312	7,856	221.2	232.2	270.2	269.8	289.9
California	85,156	95,392	101,944	110,288	117,428	254.2	280.5	294.6	314.1	334.4
Colorado*	10,848	12,000	13,239	14,028	13,039	256.7	277.3	298.8	311.3	289.3
Connecticut	7,422	7,604	7,718	9,808	9,393	219.2	222.9	224.7	283.4	271.4
Delaware	2,761	2,856	2,793	2,649	3,035	356.3	363.1	350.6	328.1	375.9
Florida	31,410	33,390	37,625	42,058	42,382	199.3	208.0	229.8	251.6	253.6
Georgia	30,368	29,359	33,840	33,998	35,686	377.4	356.5	402.6	397.2	416.9
Hawaii	3,165	3,547	4,031	4,521	5,480	261.5	292.5	328.5	363.2	440.2
Idaho	1,778	1,907	2,023	2,503	2,366	139.4	146.7	153.2	186.6	176.4
Illinois	36,409	40,350	43,716	48,101	48,294	294.6	324.3	349.2	381.7	383.3
Indiana	11,734	14,063	15,258	17,100	17,075	194.1	230.8	249.0	277.6	277.2
Iowa	5,511	5,987	5,699	6,195	6,491	188.9	204.4	194.4	210.9	221.0
Kansas	6,093	6,056	6,050	6,784	7,249	227.5	224.9	223.9	249.8	266.9
Kentucky	7,378	8,063	8,881	8,756	7,981	183.6	199.1	218.3	213.9	195.0
Louisiana	16,635	17,846	17,840	18,442	20,970	372.9	399.3	399.1	411.4	467.8
Maine	1,220	1,474	1,338	1,805	2,030	96.3	115.4	104.2	139.4	156.8
Maryland	13,568	14,533	15,640	16,891	16,831	258.2	273.6	290.4	309.5	308.4
Massachusetts	8,776	10,967	10,402	10,914	11,301	138.9	172.4	162.5	169.8	175.8
Michigan	23,107	26,237	31,090	32,272	32,572	233.5	263.5	310.7	321.1	324.1
Minnesota	7,450	8,102	8,323	10,107	10,714	152.9	164.2	167.0	201.3	213.4
Mississippi	11,545	12,697	11,793	11,800	12,193	408.2	445.7	412.4	410.9	424.6
Missouri	13,355	13,448	13,949	16,181	18,570	240.1	239.9	247.4	285.2	327.4
Montana	1,584	1,469	1,919	2,475	2,547	176.5	162.6	212.0	272.1	280.1
Nebraska	3,616	3,791	3,206	4,779	4,739	212.1	221.3	186.4	276.4	274.1
Nevada	3,086	4,019	4,831	5,936	5,830	159.5	199.1	230.3	273.1	268.2
New Hampshire	976	1,130	1,383	1,557	1,616	79.9	91.1	109.8	122.1	126.7
New Jersey	12,424	10,814	16,312	14,164	16,169	148.6	128.2	191.7	164.9	188.2
New Mexico	5,017	5,204	6,254	7,417	7,480	277.5	285.7	341.6	399.8	403.2
New York†	26,766	31,494	46,393	51,123	57,222	336.8	165.8	243.1	266.9	298.7
North Carolina	21,812	21,985	22,101	24,726	26,187	274.4	272.0	269.3	297.2	314.7
North Dakota	947	909	1,062	1,256	1,655	147.0	141.8	166.8	198.1	261.0
Ohio	29,398	31,190	37,653	38,032	42,522	259.3	274.5	330.6	333.0	372.3
Oklahoma	8,195	9,331	10,478	10,804	11,013	238.4	270.1	302.0	309.2	315.2
Oregon	6,127	7,107	7,454	7,009	7,688	180.5	207.1	214.6	199.0	218.3
Pennsylvania	27,019	26,475	28,371	31,791	37,291	220.3	215.5	230.6	257.7	302.3
Rhode Island	2,345	2,632	2,912	2,832	3,000	225.4	250.5	274.8	264.7	280.4
South Carolina	18,499	9,950	15,329	14,314	14,623	465.4	247.3	377.4	348.5	356.0
South Dakota	1,544	1,834	1,821	2,215	2,608	205.8	242.7	240.1	291.0	342.7
Tennessee	14,216	15,069	15,560	16,042	20,380	252.1	264.2	270.6	276.7	351.5
Texas	62,958	68,814	69,752	69,521	69,200	306.2	328.4	326.4	319.2	317.7
Utah	2,219	2,190	3,004	3,540	3,893	100.7	97.6	131.8	152.8	168.1
Vermont	485	526	638	954	1,060	80.2	86.2	104.1	154.7	171.9
Virginia	13,735	15,352	18,337	18,518	19,439	196.2	216.0	254.8	253.9	266.5
Washington	11,964	13,066	13,631	14,934	16,797	204.8	221.0	227.4	246.1	276.8
West Virginia	1,820	2,144	2,346	2,464	2,585	100.5	118.6	130.3	136.7	143.5
Wisconsin	14,462	16,365	16,284	17,000	17,942	271.2	304.5	301.2	312.4	329.7
Wyoming	787	807	839	944	960	160.0	163.3	169.9	189.3	192.5
U.S. TOTAL§	662,647	709,452	783,242	834,555	877,478	247.2	251.4	274.5	289.4	304.3
Northeast	87,433	93,116	115,467	124,948	139,082	206.2	173.5	214.0	230.4	256.5
Midwest	153,626	168,332	184,111	200,022	210,431	239.7	261.0	284.0	307.1	323.0
South	275,860	286,136	307,405	317,211	327,738	278.2	284.5	301.5	306.9	317.1
West	145,728	161,868	176,259	192,374	200,227	233.4	255.0	272.9	293.0	305.0
Guam	497	525	431	550	554	303.9	338.0	272.2	341.5	344.0
Puerto Rico	1,445	2,695	2,748	2,999	2,746	37.2	70.6	71.6	77.7	71.1
Virgin Islands	136	131	131	207	416	120.5	120.6	119.7	188.1	378.1
OUTLYING AREAS	2,078	3,351	3,310	3,756	3,716	49.9	82.1	80.6	90.9	90.0
TOTAL	664,725	712,803	786,552	838,311	881,194	244.1	249.0	271.8	286.6	301.3

*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 from 1999-2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

§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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
Alabama	11,524	13,746	13,375	13,988	12,977	502.5	596.9	579.0	603.6	560.0
Alaska	1,456	1,863	1,981	2,576	2,665	483.3	614.6	647.0	829.2	857.8
Arizona	9,497	10,008	11,193	11,665	10,043	377.1	386.8	421.3	427.2	367.8
Arkansas	4,618	5,015	5,949	5,817	6,284	339.7	365.8	431.6	419.8	453.6
California	66,334	72,178	76,261	81,218	85,967	394.8	423.0	439.5	461.5	488.5
Colorado*	8,172	8,748	9,894	10,422	9,843	388.9	407.4	449.8	466.0	440.1
Connecticut	6,053	6,238	6,260	7,738	7,309	346.5	354.7	353.8	434.4	410.3
Delaware	2,268	2,271	2,125	2,034	2,155	568.8	561.2	518.8	490.1	519.3
Florida	25,957	27,562	30,647	33,902	34,581	321.5	335.4	365.9	396.9	404.8
Georgia	24,685	24,067	27,905	27,494	28,992	602.7	575.4	654.1	633.2	667.7
Hawaii	2,557	2,757	3,053	3,445	4,113	424.9	456.8	499.2	554.9	662.5
Idaho	1,308	1,435	1,469	1,862	1,762	205.4	221.4	223.0	278.2	263.3
Illinois	28,758	31,771	33,124	34,154	36,284	455.5	500.4	518.7	531.7	564.9
Indiana	9,410	10,935	11,668	13,151	13,118	305.2	352.4	374.1	419.7	418.6
Iowa	4,208	4,480	4,295	4,680	4,915	282.8	300.3	287.7	313.1	328.8
Kansas	5,034	4,973	4,977	5,653	5,989	371.2	365.2	364.4	412.0	436.5
Kentucky	5,891	6,466	7,081	7,043	6,353	286.5	312.3	340.6	336.8	303.8
Louisiana	13,247	14,099	14,416	14,758	17,046	575.3	611.2	625.3	638.8	737.8
Maine	991	1,143	1,040	1,337	1,452	152.3	174.3	157.7	201.3	218.6
Maryland	11,351	12,099	12,863	13,851	13,746	417.8	440.5	462.1	491.3	487.6
Massachusetts	6,959	8,452	7,897	8,177	8,429	212.5	256.4	238.3	245.9	253.5
Michigan	18,869	20,905	24,550	25,129	25,903	373.8	412.0	481.7	491.2	506.3
Minnesota	5,469	5,856	6,010	7,352	7,866	222.1	235.1	238.9	290.3	310.6
Mississippi	9,953	11,005	10,258	10,274	10,536	679.6	746.9	694.4	692.8	710.5
Missouri	11,515	11,525	11,854	13,253	14,750	402.6	400.2	409.5	455.3	506.7
Montana	1,192	1,097	1,466	1,840	1,865	264.6	242.0	322.7	403.2	408.7
Nebraska	2,903	3,018	2,521	3,609	3,435	335.4	347.4	289.2	412.1	392.3
Nevada	2,500	3,124	3,586	4,365	4,268	263.3	315.5	348.4	409.3	400.2
New Hampshire	769	889	1,042	1,168	1,196	123.8	141.0	162.9	180.4	184.7
New Jersey	11,123	9,486	14,352	12,183	13,813	258.4	218.5	327.8	275.9	312.8
New Mexico	4,177	4,171	4,891	5,918	5,973	454.7	450.4	525.4	627.6	633.5
New York†	23,896	26,928	38,297	41,202	43,907	571.4	273.6	387.8	415.9	443.2
North Carolina	18,416	18,625	18,628	20,384	21,807	453.3	451.8	445.2	480.9	514.5
North Dakota	680	663	716	826	1,087	210.8	206.5	224.6	260.1	342.3
Ohio	23,380	25,105	29,521	29,558	33,549	400.7	429.5	504.2	503.7	571.7
Oklahoma	6,737	7,715	8,600	8,764	8,990	385.2	439.2	488.0	494.1	506.8
Oregon	4,462	5,192	5,442	5,033	5,590	260.6	300.2	311.0	283.8	315.2
Pennsylvania	22,470	21,389	22,521	23,546	27,557	354.0	336.7	354.3	369.7	432.7
Rhode Island	1,769	1,969	2,197	2,057	2,232	327.2	360.7	399.3	370.6	402.2
South Carolina	16,669	8,721	13,528	12,468	12,745	814.9	421.4	647.8	590.4	603.5
South Dakota	1,194	1,308	1,311	1,608	1,864	315.5	343.6	343.3	419.7	486.6
Tennessee	11,084	11,648	12,105	12,625	14,669	382.5	398.1	410.7	424.9	493.7
Texas	52,071	56,817	57,611	57,438	57,549	502.6	538.6	535.8	524.4	525.4
Utah	1,618	1,610	2,119	2,494	2,787	147.1	143.9	186.5	216.0	241.3
Vermont	414	432	523	746	828	134.2	138.9	167.3	237.3	263.4
Virginia	11,556	12,976	15,177	15,102	15,535	323.7	358.5	414.0	406.8	418.4
Washington	8,880	9,583	10,159	11,003	12,341	302.6	322.8	337.6	361.2	405.2
West Virginia	1,585	1,790	1,969	2,072	2,102	170.1	192.8	212.9	224.0	227.3
Wisconsin	11,225	12,352	12,045	12,296	12,838	415.5	454.2	440.5	446.9	466.6
Wyoming	649	667	679	755	717	265.4	271.7	276.8	304.7	289.3
U.S. TOTAL§	539,894	569,658	623,958	652,858	685,017	395.1	396.3	429.6	445.0	466.9
Northeast	74,444	76,926	94,129	98,154	106,723	338.7	277.4	337.9	350.8	381.4
Midwest	122,645	132,891	142,592	151,269	161,598	374.9	404.1	431.7	455.9	487.0
South	230,003	237,408	255,044	260,839	268,762	453.8	462.3	490.3	495.0	510.0
West	112,802	122,433	132,193	142,596	147,934	360.7	385.2	408.8	434.0	450.3
Guam	432	430	347	463	446	562.1	566.5	448.1	587.4	565.8
Puerto Rico	1,147	2,226	2,313	2,665	2,378	56.7	112.5	116.1	133.1	118.7
Virgin Islands	113	108	116	188	352	219.1	190.3	199.4	317.5	594.5
OUTLYING AREAS	1,692	2,764	2,776	3,316	3,176	78.7	130.9	130.5	154.9	148.3
TOTAL	541,586	572,422	626,734	656,174	688,193	390.2	392.4	425.3	440.8	462.3

*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 from 1999-2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

§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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	795	1,432	1,124	1,579	1,201	37.2	66.6	52.1	72.8	55.4
Alaska	430	706	763	1,230	1,235	132.9	217.5	233.0	369.2	370.7
Arizona	2,614	2,583	3,153	3,308	2,772	104.3	100.1	119.0	121.4	101.7
Arkansas	1,247	1,204	1,325	1,486	1,567	96.5	92.1	100.7	112.2	118.3
California	18,236	22,759	24,930	28,400	31,238	109.2	134.3	144.5	162.1	178.3
Colorado*	2,666	3,251	3,328	3,604	3,196	125.5	149.2	149.1	158.8	140.8
Connecticut	1,369	1,366	1,445	2,070	2,084	83.5	82.6	86.8	123.3	124.1
Delaware	493	585	668	615	880	131.0	153.2	172.6	156.7	224.3
Florida	5,341	5,828	6,967	8,156	7,801	69.5	74.4	87.1	99.8	95.5
Georgia	5,462	5,102	5,926	6,363	6,509	138.3	125.9	143.2	150.9	154.3
Hawaii	583	777	977	1,076	1,367	95.8	127.6	158.7	172.4	219.0
Idaho	446	462	528	641	604	69.8	70.9	79.8	95.4	89.9
Illinois	7,642	8,578	10,588	13,942	12,009	126.4	140.8	172.6	225.7	194.4
Indiana	2,313	3,093	3,555	3,845	3,803	78.1	103.5	118.2	127.1	125.7
Iowa	1,302	1,505	1,401	1,505	1,561	91.1	104.7	97.3	104.4	108.3
Kansas	1,059	1,083	1,073	1,131	1,260	80.1	81.4	80.3	84.2	93.8
Kentucky	1,328	1,513	1,779	1,706	1,613	67.7	76.5	89.4	85.2	80.6
Louisiana	3,388	3,747	3,424	3,525	3,808	157.0	173.2	158.1	162.3	175.3
Maine	229	331	297	468	577	37.2	53.3	47.5	74.3	91.6
Maryland	2,196	2,379	2,777	3,029	3,068	86.5	92.7	106.7	114.8	116.3
Massachusetts	1,817	2,515	2,502	2,724	2,848	59.7	82.1	81.1	87.8	91.8
Michigan	4,237	5,331	6,540	7,143	6,669	87.4	109.2	133.2	144.8	135.2
Minnesota	1,981	2,246	2,313	2,755	2,848	82.2	91.9	93.7	110.8	114.5
Mississippi	1,450	1,647	1,535	1,526	1,657	106.3	119.7	111.0	109.9	119.3
Missouri	1,840	1,923	2,095	2,928	3,820	68.1	70.6	76.4	106.0	138.3
Montana	392	371	449	625	679	87.7	82.4	99.5	137.9	149.8
Nebraska	712	769	680	1,128	1,244	84.8	91.1	80.1	132.2	145.8
Nevada	586	893	1,239	1,558	1,552	59.5	86.8	115.9	140.7	140.2
New Hampshire	207	241	341	389	420	34.5	39.5	55.0	62.0	66.9
New Jersey	1,281	1,279	1,948	1,962	2,332	31.6	31.3	47.1	47.0	55.9
New Mexico	839	1,001	1,237	1,464	1,485	94.3	111.8	137.4	160.5	162.8
New York†	2,846	4,436	8,042	9,885	13,106	75.6	48.4	87.3	106.8	141.7
North Carolina	3,396	3,359	3,473	4,340	4,379	87.4	84.8	86.4	106.3	107.3
North Dakota	267	246	346	429	567	83.0	76.9	108.9	135.5	179.1
Ohio	5,604	5,819	7,603	7,926	8,215	101.9	105.5	137.4	142.7	147.9
Oklahoma	1,458	1,616	1,878	2,040	2,023	86.4	95.2	110.0	118.6	117.6
Oregon	1,665	1,915	2,012	1,976	2,098	99.0	112.5	116.7	113.1	120.0
Pennsylvania	4,549	5,086	5,850	8,244	9,682	76.9	85.7	98.4	138.2	162.3
Rhode Island	576	663	715	775	768	115.3	131.3	140.3	150.6	149.2
South Carolina	1,679	1,127	1,731	1,800	1,813	87.0	57.7	87.7	90.2	90.9
South Dakota	348	523	510	606	742	93.6	139.4	135.5	160.3	196.3
Tennessee	3,132	3,421	3,455	3,417	5,711	114.3	123.2	123.3	120.9	202.1
Texas	10,597	11,829	12,033	11,964	11,594	103.9	113.7	113.3	110.5	107.1
Utah	601	580	882	1,044	1,103	54.5	51.6	77.2	89.9	95.0
Vermont	71	94	115	208	232	24.0	31.5	38.3	68.8	76.8
Virginia	2,177	2,359	3,107	3,416	3,868	63.5	67.7	88.0	95.4	108.0
Washington	3,084	3,483	3,472	3,931	4,456	106.1	118.3	116.3	130.0	147.4
West Virginia	233	350	371	386	472	26.5	39.8	42.3	44.0	53.8
Wisconsin	3,212	4,006	4,191	4,669	5,015	122.1	150.9	156.9	173.6	186.4
Wyoming	138	140	160	189	243	55.8	56.3	64.4	75.3	96.9
U.S. TOTAL§	120,430	137,957	157,304	179,585	190,244	91.6	99.6	112.3	126.8	134.3
Northeast	12,945	16,011	21,255	26,725	32,049	63.4	61.7	81.5	101.8	122.1
Midwest	30,517	35,122	40,895	48,007	47,753	97.2	111.1	128.7	150.2	149.4
South	44,688	47,903	52,024	55,807	58,414	92.2	97.3	104.2	110.2	115.3
West	32,280	38,921	43,130	49,046	52,028	103.6	122.8	133.7	149.5	158.6
Guam	65	95	84	87	108	75.0	119.6	103.8	105.8	131.3
Puerto Rico	298	469	435	334	368	16.0	25.5	23.5	18.0	19.8
Virgin Islands	23	23	15	19	64	37.5	44.3	29.3	37.4	126.0
OUTLYING AREAS	386	587	534	440	540	19.2	29.8	27.0	22.1	27.1
TOTAL	120,816	138,544	157,838	180,025	190,784	90.5	98.7	111.1	125.3	132.8

*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 from 1999-2000 by the state of New York may be incomplete and the rate for New York State is underestimated. See Appendix (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

§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, 2003

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	Rochester, NY	3,026	1,219.6
2	Philadelphia, PA	17,747	1,189.3
3	Detroit, MI	10,405	1,102.2
4	Richmond, VA	2,054	1,040.2
5	St Louis, MO	3,502	1,035.0
6	Baltimore, MD	6,413	1,004.2
7	New Orleans, LA	4,675	987.0
8	Kansas City, MO	4,351	954.3
9	Milwaukee, WI	8,416	898.1
10	Indianapolis, IN	6,565	760.3
11	Chicago, IL	23,466	760.2
12	Minneapolis, MN	2,847	737.5
13	Newark, NJ	2,211	730.8
14	Atlanta, GA	5,999	726.8
15	Buffalo, NY	2,318	723.5
16	Memphis, TN	6,468	714.2
17	Denver, CO	3,743	667.9
18	Boston, MA	3,751	627.1
19	St Paul, MN	1,743	612.9
20	Albuquerque, NM	3,390	590.9
21	Oklahoma City, OK	2,509	579.3
22	Dallas, TX	6,892	569.4
23	Jacksonville, FL	4,566	566.4
24	Washington, DC	3,168	554.9
25	Fort Worth, TX	3,067	541.2
26	Cincinnati, OH	4,471	536.3
27	Norfolk, VA	1,263	528.4
28	Omaha, NE	2,475	523.5
29	San Antonio, TX	6,193	518.4
30	Honolulu, HI	4,558	508.7
31	Austin, TX	3,393	504.8
32	Tulsa, OK	1,972	493.1
33	Nashville, TN	2,653	464.8
34	Houston, TX	9,119	453.7
35	Corpus Christi, TX	1,241	445.6
36	Portland, OR	2,363	442.0
37	New York City, NY	35,369	437.5
38	San Francisco, CA	3,332	436.1
39	Charlotte, NC	3,046	412.8
40	Sacramento, CA	5,326	408.1
41	Birmingham, AL	2,698	408.1
42	Toledo, OH	1,850	407.9
43	Los Angeles, CA	37,363	407.1
44	Cleveland, OH	5,447	395.0
45	Wichita, KS	1,818	393.6
46	Columbus, OH	4,155	382.3
47	Jersey City, NJ	923	382.2
48	Des Moines, IA	1,456	377.5
49	El Paso, TX	2,145	371.4
50	San Diego, CA	10,432	358.9
51	Dayton, OH	1,939	349.7
52	Oakland, CA	4,880	331.5
53	Pittsburgh, PA	4,175	328.8
54	Louisville, KY	2,084	298.5
55	Seattle, WA	5,168	293.7
56	Tampa, FL	3,071	291.4
57	San Jose, CA	4,681	278.1
58	Tucson, AZ	2,426	275.3
59	Yonkers, NY	534	265.0
60	St Petersburg, FL	2,325	250.9
61	Akron, OH	1,316	240.9
62	Phoenix, AZ	7,766	235.1

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.
†Excludes cities in outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 803 cases and rate of 78.3).

Table 7. Chlamydia — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	841	990	1,162	1,249	1,316	155.2	182.1	213.2	228.6	240.9
Albuquerque, NM	1,674	2,368	3,139	3,531	3,390	302.7	424.7	557.8	615.5	590.9
Atlanta, GA	5,572	5,558	6,426	5,560	5,999	690.1	679.8	778.7	673.6	726.8
Austin, TX	2,795	3,113	3,317	3,678	3,393	459.2	491.7	507.9	547.2	504.8
Baltimore, MD	5,286	5,433	5,405	6,267	6,413	804.0	837.4	837.6	981.3	1,004.2
Birmingham, AL	2,209	3,601	2,957	3,650	2,698	333.3	543.9	447.0	552.1	408.1
Boston, MA	2,680	3,229	2,935	3,320	3,751	448.6	539.7	488.6	555.0	627.1
Buffalo, NY*	NR	722	2,379	2,217	2,318	.	224.3	741.3	692.0	723.5
Charlotte, NC	1,669	1,873	1,936	2,778	3,046	244.7	267.4	268.6	376.4	412.8
Chicago, IL	18,125	19,792	22,420	24,673	23,466	588.5	641.1	725.6	799.3	760.2
Cincinnati, OH	3,801	4,715	4,594	4,566	4,471	447.2	558.6	546.8	547.7	536.3
Cleveland, OH	3,446	3,961	4,811	4,924	5,447	246.2	284.5	347.2	357.1	395.0
Columbus, OH	3,997	4,298	4,850	4,581	4,155	376.6	401.0	448.5	421.5	382.3
Corpus Christi, TX	1,158	1,525	1,458	1,433	1,241	416.0	549.8	526.7	514.5	445.6
Dallas, TX	9,355	9,976	10,249	9,561	6,892	794.2	835.8	843.8	789.8	569.4
Dayton, OH	1,256	1,176	2,066	1,723	1,939	223.5	210.6	371.6	310.7	349.7
Denver, CO	3,371	3,164	4,186	4,546	3,743	614.2	568.5	743.2	811.2	667.9
Des Moines, IA	922	1,075	1,122	1,322	1,456	248.8	286.0	294.8	342.8	377.5
Detroit, MI	7,753	9,989	11,552	11,374	10,405	810.7	1,050.9	1,219.2	1,204.8	1,102.2
El Paso, TX	1,898	2,225	2,356	2,287	2,145	339.0	393.6	412.2	396.0	371.4
Fort Worth, TX	3,752	4,214	4,142	4,005	3,067	712.9	782.8	750.8	706.8	541.2
Honolulu, HI	2,631	2,932	3,473	3,801	4,558	299.3	334.7	392.8	424.2	508.7
Houston, TX	10,511	12,213	11,289	11,768	9,119	569.9	651.1	590.2	585.5	453.7
Indianapolis, IN	4,641	5,506	6,611	6,593	6,565	541.2	639.8	765.4	763.6	760.3
Jacksonville, FL	2,703	3,501	3,551	3,926	4,566	349.6	449.0	448.0	487.0	566.4
Jersey City, NJ	724	624	893	678	923	303.5	259.2	368.2	280.7	382.2
Kansas City, MO	2,738	3,128	2,747	3,348	4,351	606.7	691.4	605.0	734.3	954.3
Los Angeles, CA	27,614	31,074	32,706	35,544	37,363	312.6	347.7	361.1	387.2	407.1
Louisville, KY	1,447	1,656	1,952	2,176	2,084	209.1	238.6	280.5	311.7	298.5
Memphis, TN	5,025	4,967	5,418	5,548	6,468	562.2	552.9	601.8	612.6	714.2
Miami, FL	4,010	3,032	3,800	4,711	4,431	180.6	134.1	165.5	202.0	190.0
Milwaukee, WI	7,641	9,018	8,224	8,553	8,416	812.4	959.7	876.3	912.7	898.1
Minneapolis, MN	2,584	2,652	2,614	2,868	2,847	676.9	689.6	675.9	742.9	737.5
Nashville, TN	2,202	2,403	2,086	2,157	2,653	388.2	421.5	365.2	377.9	464.8
New Orleans, LA	3,651	3,817	3,871	4,340	4,675	752.0	789.2	809.1	916.2	987.0
New York City, NY	26,766	26,170	29,649	33,063	35,369	336.8	326.4	367.8	409.0	437.5
Newark, NJ	1,881	1,567	2,408	2,092	2,211	628.5	521.6	798.6	691.4	730.8
Norfolk, VA	920	1,093	1,475	1,350	1,263	394.0	466.2	626.5	564.8	528.4
Oakland, CA	4,111	4,975	4,682	4,623	4,880	288.1	342.9	317.4	314.0	331.5
Oklahoma City, OK	1,768	2,060	2,444	2,622	2,509	417.7	483.4	570.2	605.4	579.3
Omaha, NE	1,808	1,935	1,719	2,312	2,475	392.4	416.5	367.0	489.1	523.5
Philadelphia, PA	12,660	13,584	13,628	14,458	17,747	832.9	897.2	907.5	968.9	1,189.3
Phoenix, AZ	7,660	7,987	8,953	9,697	7,766	254.9	257.9	279.6	293.5	235.1
Pittsburgh, PA	2,879	2,885	3,444	4,145	4,175	223.7	225.4	270.3	326.4	328.8
Portland, OR	2,018	2,306	2,355	2,272	2,363	388.9	441.8	445.6	425.0	442.0
Richmond, VA	1,972	2,230	2,082	2,108	2,054	990.2	1,129.2	1,052.8	1,067.6	1,040.2
Rochester, NY*	NR	115	1,064	1,625	3,026	.	46.5	430.1	655.0	1,219.6
Sacramento, CA	4,469	4,599	4,442	4,749	5,326	370.4	373.7	350.3	363.9	408.1
San Antonio, TX	5,731	5,871	5,749	5,777	6,193	505.7	510.9	492.8	483.6	518.4
San Diego, CA	7,591	8,591	9,166	10,286	10,432	272.1	304.1	319.4	353.9	358.9
San Francisco, CA	2,718	3,093	3,030	3,345	3,332	350.8	398.1	390.5	437.8	436.1
San Jose, CA	3,428	3,908	4,118	4,360	4,681	205.1	231.7	242.8	259.0	278.1
Seattle, WA	3,949	4,495	4,295	4,469	5,168	228.4	258.5	244.9	254.0	293.7
St Louis, MO	3,090	2,711	3,195	3,206	3,502	882.5	781.4	932.1	947.5	1,035.0
St Paul, MN	1,349	1,639	1,506	1,798	1,743	475.7	575.3	527.1	632.2	612.9
St Petersburg, FL	1,760	1,834	1,884	2,294	2,325	191.9	198.9	203.7	247.5	250.9
Tampa, FL	2,757	2,714	2,535	3,407	3,071	279.9	270.5	246.7	323.3	291.4
Toledo, OH	1,043	1,646	2,244	2,465	1,850	229.0	361.8	493.8	543.5	407.9
Tucson, AZ	1,908	1,786	2,700	2,580	2,426	230.2	210.4	312.7	292.8	275.3
Tulsa, OK	1,636	1,770	1,720	1,885	1,972	416.1	448.5	433.3	471.3	493.1
Washington, DC	2,720	3,205	3,286	3,305	3,168	477.0	560.7	572.7	578.9	554.9
Wichita, KS	1,532	1,457	1,465	1,602	1,818	339.1	321.2	320.6	346.8	393.6
Yonkers, NY*	NR	379	373	456	534	.	190.4	186.0	226.3	265.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	269,806	296,125	318,308	339,607	343,149	394.4	424.3	451.8	478.1	483.1
San Juan, PR	501	966	1,076	1,058	803	47.6	94.6	105.2	103.2	78.3
TOTAL	270,307	297,091	319,384	340,665	343,952	389.2	419.5	446.9	472.8	477.3

*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 (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

†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, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	653	769	916	963	939	232.4	272.9	324.4	340.3	331.8
Albuquerque, NM	1,401	1,815	2,368	2,788	2,659	495.3	636.2	823.0	951.5	907.4
Atlanta, GA	4,287	4,468	5,152	4,349	4,630	1,042.6	1,076.4	1,229.7	1,037.3	1,104.3
Austin, TX	2,367	2,432	2,633	2,923	2,583	794.9	787.0	826.2	891.3	787.6
Baltimore, MD	4,700	4,828	4,825	5,490	5,533	1,340.0	1,394.8	1,400.1	1,608.1	1,620.7
Birmingham, AL	2,086	2,792	2,524	2,833	2,362	594.8	797.7	722.0	811.5	676.6
Boston, MA	2,107	2,360	2,086	2,423	2,634	681.2	762.0	670.6	781.9	850.0
Buffalo, NY*	NR	528	1,731	1,637	1,749	.	314.4	1,034.6	980.9	1,048.0
Charlotte, NC	1,373	1,498	1,484	2,179	2,487	394.2	420.2	404.9	581.6	663.8
Chicago, IL	14,377	15,631	16,756	16,589	17,264	904.2	981.7	1,052.0	1,043.1	1,085.5
Cincinnati, OH	3,211	3,938	3,740	3,711	3,576	721.5	891.6	851.4	852.0	821.0
Cleveland, OH	2,955	3,183	3,635	3,718	4,081	399.9	433.3	497.6	511.6	561.5
Columbus, OH	2,907	3,185	3,336	3,127	3,254	532.2	577.9	600.6	560.6	583.4
Corpus Christi, TX	999	1,292	1,233	1,210	1,062	702.4	912.2	871.5	849.6	745.7
Dallas, TX	7,143	7,726	8,083	7,529	5,536	1,209.5	1,293.4	1,331.7	1,246.5	916.5
Dayton, OH	834	863	1,595	1,244	1,449	285.4	297.2	552.0	431.8	502.9
Denver, CO	2,468	2,190	2,962	3,181	2,648	905.8	795.6	1,063.5	1,148.3	955.9
Des Moines, IA	660	789	814	968	1,047	345.5	407.9	415.9	488.7	528.6
Detroit, MI	6,343	7,716	9,137	8,976	8,832	1,253.5	1,535.3	1,824.1	1,798.6	1,769.8
El Paso, TX	1,599	1,881	1,936	1,966	1,843	551.6	642.7	653.8	656.3	615.2
Fort Worth, TX	2,933	3,317	3,277	3,179	2,484	1,103.2	1,220.6	1,177.8	1,113.6	870.2
Honolulu, HI	2,102	2,239	2,574	2,829	3,350	481.3	513.1	583.5	632.7	749.2
Houston, TX	8,740	10,222	9,473	9,777	7,532	943.7	1,085.9	987.5	970.7	747.8
Indianapolis, IN	3,481	3,896	4,552	4,633	4,770	784.4	876.8	1,020.9	1,039.8	1,070.6
Jacksonville, FL	2,091	2,809	2,865	2,984	3,521	524.8	699.7	702.4	719.9	849.5
Jersey City, NJ	681	605	818	618	858	560.6	493.8	663.0	503.0	698.4
Kansas City, MO	2,413	2,763	2,396	2,773	3,184	1,030.4	1,178.4	1,018.7	1,174.7	1,348.8
Los Angeles, CA	21,564	23,056	24,358	25,587	26,645	483.0	510.1	532.1	551.9	574.8
Louisville, KY	1,136	1,301	1,511	1,696	1,581	314.2	359.2	416.2	465.9	434.3
Memphis, TN	4,020	3,943	4,378	4,546	4,944	860.2	840.3	930.8	961.1	1,045.2
Miami, FL	3,282	2,449	3,079	3,804	3,574	285.8	209.6	259.6	316.1	297.0
Milwaukee, WI	6,076	7,077	6,308	6,323	6,132	1,238.7	1,446.9	1,291.8	1,297.5	1,258.3
Minneapolis, MN	1,756	1,759	1,716	1,907	1,928	904.8	901.2	874.4	973.8	984.5
Nashville, TN	1,628	1,758	1,537	1,604	1,862	554.8	597.8	521.3	544.5	632.1
New Orleans, LA	2,794	2,772	2,958	3,305	3,702	1,082.2	1,078.6	1,164.1	1,313.7	1,471.5
New York City, NY	23,896	22,663	25,118	27,177	27,490	571.4	537.1	592.7	640.0	647.4
Newark, NJ	1,684	1,330	2,117	1,724	1,884	1,073.1	845.0	1,340.5	1,088.5	1,189.5
Norfolk, VA	795	964	1,251	1,172	1,068	697.1	841.3	1,089.4	1,012.1	922.3
Oakland, CA	3,212	3,851	3,562	3,562	3,770	442.4	521.7	474.4	475.2	502.9
Oklahoma City, OK	1,449	1,686	1,941	2,007	1,985	664.4	768.5	880.6	901.5	891.6
Omaha, NE	1,437	1,516	1,346	1,738	1,764	609.6	639.0	563.2	721.4	732.2
Philadelphia, PA	10,479	10,724	10,833	10,308	12,812	1,287.7	1,323.5	1,349.0	1,292.1	1,606.0
Phoenix, AZ	5,787	6,195	6,841	7,509	6,028	384.8	400.2	427.9	455.7	365.8
Pittsburgh, PA	2,380	2,398	2,798	3,204	3,179	350.9	355.9	417.6	480.2	476.5
Portland, OR	1,379	1,597	1,651	1,527	1,589	525.4	605.9	619.5	567.0	590.0
Richmond, VA	1,713	1,900	1,752	1,723	1,551	1,605.4	1,800.7	1,655.6	1,630.7	1,467.9
Rochester, NY*	NR	86	807	1,218	2,128	.	67.1	630.2	949.3	1,658.5
Sacramento, CA	3,452	3,391	3,279	3,583	3,897	560.4	539.7	506.7	538.3	585.5
San Antonio, TX	4,697	4,767	4,632	4,654	5,149	806.7	807.9	773.9	759.8	840.6
San Diego, CA	5,839	6,371	6,510	7,285	7,694	421.7	453.6	455.9	504.0	532.3
San Francisco, CA	1,541	1,819	1,723	1,827	1,659	404.1	475.6	450.3	484.0	439.5
San Jose, CA	2,636	2,948	3,017	3,150	3,366	319.7	354.3	360.5	379.0	405.0
Seattle, WA	2,654	3,006	2,905	2,994	3,434	305.4	343.9	329.6	338.5	388.2
St Louis, MO	2,736	2,362	2,787	2,665	2,955	1,470.4	1,284.1	1,533.6	1,485.6	1,647.2
St Paul, MN	972	1,154	1,098	1,318	1,267	661.0	781.6	742.0	895.5	860.8
St Petersburg, FL	1,446	1,511	1,522	1,844	1,887	300.7	313.0	314.6	380.6	389.5
Tampa, FL	2,380	2,319	2,112	2,774	2,446	473.1	452.7	403.0	516.7	455.6
Toledo, OH	815	1,348	1,801	1,944	1,464	344.3	570.7	764.2	827.4	623.1
Tucson, AZ	1,531	1,411	2,058	1,927	1,835	361.4	325.4	466.1	427.4	407.0
Tulsa, OK	1,331	1,485	1,406	1,561	1,613	657.0	730.7	688.9	759.9	785.2
Washington, DC	2,391	2,786	2,807	2,825	2,695	792.3	921.0	925.4	937.8	894.6
Wichita, KS	1,218	1,134	1,166	1,315	1,507	532.5	494.4	504.5	562.8	645.0
Yonkers, NY*	NR	327	326	380	431	.	314.9	312.2	362.6	411.3
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	217,017	232,899	247,912	258,284	260,782	618.2	650.5	686.4	709.7	716.6
San Juan, PR	385	761	901	925	670	70.4	143.3	169.3	173.5	125.7
TOTAL	217,402	233,660	248,813	259,209	261,452	609.8	643.1	678.8	702.0	708.0

*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 (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

†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, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	183	216	243	271	294	70.2	82.5	92.5	102.9	111.6
Albuquerque, NM	272	521	654	723	716	100.7	191.3	237.8	257.6	255.1
Atlanta, GA	1,262	1,079	1,273	1,185	1,337	318.5	268.1	313.4	291.7	329.2
Austin, TX	428	676	683	751	802	137.6	208.6	204.2	218.2	233.0
Baltimore, MD	565	550	580	777	880	184.2	181.7	192.9	261.4	296.1
Birmingham, AL	117	700	433	815	333	37.5	224.3	138.8	261.2	106.7
Boston, MA	573	869	849	896	1,111	198.9	301.1	293.1	310.8	385.4
Buffalo, NY*	NR	194	648	580	569	.	126.1	421.9	377.9	370.7
Charlotte, NC	296	375	452	599	559	88.7	109.0	127.6	164.9	153.9
Chicago, IL	3,744	4,160	5,660	8,084	6,201	251.3	278.2	378.0	540.3	414.4
Cincinnati, OH	552	748	818	820	857	136.3	185.9	204.0	206.0	215.2
Cleveland, OH	469	748	1,145	1,179	1,336	71.0	113.7	174.8	180.7	204.8
Columbus, OH	1,053	1,071	1,434	1,396	861	204.5	205.6	272.7	263.9	162.7
Corpus Christi, TX	158	233	225	223	179	116.0	171.6	166.3	163.9	131.5
Dallas, TX	2,156	2,151	2,105	2,001	1,352	367.1	360.8	346.4	329.9	222.9
Dayton, OH	415	302	460	475	484	153.9	112.6	172.3	178.3	181.7
Denver, CO	898	974	1,219	1,363	1,095	324.9	346.2	428.1	480.9	386.4
Des Moines, IA	262	286	307	351	404	145.9	156.7	166.0	187.1	215.3
Detroit, MI	1,410	2,273	2,415	2,398	1,573	313.1	507.4	540.8	538.9	353.5
El Paso, TX	296	343	420	320	301	109.6	125.8	152.4	115.1	108.3
Fort Worth, TX	778	888	858	813	577	298.7	333.1	313.8	289.1	205.2
Honolulu, HI	515	683	898	972	1,208	116.5	155.4	202.7	216.6	269.1
Houston, TX	1,634	1,971	1,804	1,981	1,581	177.9	210.9	189.2	197.6	157.7
Indianapolis, IN	1,157	1,604	2,045	1,909	1,741	279.7	385.4	489.3	456.8	416.6
Jacksonville, FL	612	692	686	942	1,045	163.3	182.9	178.3	240.5	266.8
Jersey City, NJ	43	19	72	58	63	36.7	16.1	60.4	48.9	53.1
Kansas City, MO	325	365	351	575	1,167	149.7	167.5	160.4	261.5	530.8
Los Angeles, CA	6,020	8,000	8,307	9,910	10,676	137.8	181.1	185.4	218.1	235.0
Louisville, KY	307	352	439	477	499	92.9	106.1	131.8	142.8	149.4
Memphis, TN	1,005	1,024	1,040	1,002	1,524	235.6	238.6	241.9	231.6	352.2
Miami, FL	717	583	721	907	857	66.8	53.3	64.9	80.3	75.9
Milwaukee, WI	1,556	1,935	1,881	2,210	2,222	345.8	429.5	417.8	491.3	494.0
Minneapolis, MN	828	893	898	961	919	441.3	471.5	471.4	505.2	483.1
Nashville, TN	574	645	549	553	791	209.6	233.7	198.7	200.2	286.4
New Orleans, LA	857	1,045	913	972	957	377.0	461.0	407.0	437.7	430.9
New York City, NY	2,846	3,377	4,477	5,850	7,670	75.6	88.9	117.1	152.4	199.9
Newark, NJ	194	234	291	366	325	136.3	163.6	202.6	253.9	225.4
Norfolk, VA	125	129	222	178	192	104.6	107.6	184.1	144.4	155.8
Oakland, CA	759	1,075	1,080	1,050	1,110	108.3	150.8	149.1	145.3	153.6
Oklahoma City, OK	319	374	503	615	524	155.5	180.9	241.6	292.2	249.0
Omaha, NE	370	416	373	569	704	164.4	183.0	162.6	245.5	303.7
Philadelphia, PA	2,181	2,860	2,795	4,150	4,935	308.8	406.4	400.0	597.6	710.6
Phoenix, AZ	1,873	1,792	2,112	2,188	1,737	124.8	115.7	131.7	132.1	104.9
Pittsburgh, PA	499	487	646	941	994	81.9	80.3	106.9	156.1	164.9
Portland, OR	639	709	704	745	774	249.2	274.4	268.8	280.8	291.7
Richmond, VA	259	329	329	385	501	280.2	357.8	357.8	419.4	545.8
Rochester, NY*	NR	29	257	407	898	.	24.3	215.4	339.7	749.6
Sacramento, CA	987	1,171	1,101	1,137	1,396	167.1	194.4	177.3	177.8	218.3
San Antonio, TX	1,032	1,096	1,110	1,121	1,043	187.3	196.0	195.4	192.6	179.2
San Diego, CA	1,704	2,072	2,232	2,641	2,715	121.3	145.8	154.8	180.7	185.8
San Francisco, CA	1,177	1,274	1,307	1,499	1,643	299.2	323.0	332.3	387.7	425.0
San Jose, CA	761	937	1,065	1,155	1,299	89.8	109.6	124.0	135.5	152.4
Seattle, WA	1,295	1,489	1,390	1,475	1,734	150.6	172.1	159.3	168.6	198.1
St Louis, MO	354	349	408	541	547	215.7	214.1	253.4	340.3	344.1
St Paul, MN	377	485	408	480	476	276.1	353.3	296.2	349.9	346.9
St Petersburg, FL	314	323	362	450	438	71.9	73.5	82.1	101.8	99.0
Tampa, FL	377	395	423	633	625	78.2	80.4	84.0	122.4	120.9
Toledo, OH	222	288	430	509	379	101.5	131.7	196.6	232.9	173.4
Tucson, AZ	377	375	642	653	590	93.0	90.3	152.2	151.7	137.1
Tulsa, OK	305	285	314	324	359	160.0	148.9	162.8	166.6	184.6
Washington, DC	316	405	451	459	450	117.7	150.5	166.7	170.2	166.9
Wichita, KS	314	323	299	287	311	140.8	144.1	132.4	125.7	136.2
Yonkers, NY*	NR	52	47	76	103	.	54.6	48.9	78.6	106.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL†	52,013	62,298	69,263	80,333	81,543	156.2	183.3	201.8	231.9	235.4
San Juan, PR	116	205	175	133	133	23.0	41.8	35.6	27.0	27.0
TOTAL	52,129	62,503	69,438	80,466	81,676	154.2	181.3	199.4	229.1	232.5

*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 (Reporting of Chlamydia Cases).

†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, 1999–2003

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999	10-14	13,870	824	13,046	68.6	8.0	132.4
	15-19	259,742	32,366	227,376	1,293.2	313.5	2,329.3
	20-24	228,069	43,011	185,058	1,226.7	453.1	2,033.9
	25-29	88,114	21,548	66,566	450.1	218.1	686.5
	30-34	35,248	10,289	24,959	171.1	99.4	243.5
	35-39	17,269	5,957	11,312	75.5	52.2	98.6
	40-44	7,606	2,987	4,619	34.3	27.2	41.3
	45-54	4,661	2,036	2,625	12.7	11.3	14.1
	55-64	1,006	480	526	4.2	4.2	4.3
	65+	915	302	613	2.6	2.1	3.0
	TOTAL	658,711	120,468	538,243	236.1	88.1	378.4
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	70.5	9.8	134.3
	15-19	310,505	44,331	266,175	1,523.9	423.4	2,687.3
	20-24	324,411	71,476	252,936	1,604.9	690.6	2,564.4
	25-29	124,890	34,916	89,974	658.3	362.2	964.2
	30-34	53,572	17,810	35,762	255.6	168.6	344.1
	35-39	24,658	9,772	14,886	112.5	89.2	135.8
	40-44	12,287	5,675	6,612	53.4	49.7	57.1
	45-54	8,214	4,012	4,202	20.5	20.4	20.6
	55-64	1,653	883	770	6.2	6.9	5.6
	65+	776	323	453	2.2	2.2	2.2
	TOTAL	877,478	190,723	686,755	304.3	134.6	468.1

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, 1999–2003

	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
1999	10-14	3,180	114	3,066	7,050	449	6,601	1,885	163	1,721	159	12	147	279	13	266
	15-19	72,649	6,302	66,347	116,293	17,281	99,012	35,455	5,184	30,271	3,601	447	3,154	4,382	516	3,867
	20-24	61,460	10,419	51,041	96,754	20,598	76,156	36,102	6,894	29,207	3,879	629	3,250	3,536	492	3,044
	25-29	20,236	4,671	15,565	36,134	10,266	25,868	17,025	3,704	13,321	2,084	473	1,611	1,587	256	1,331
	30-34	7,427	2,256	5,170	13,979	4,832	9,147	7,316	1,741	5,575	929	205	724	688	135	553
	35-39	3,926	1,397	2,528	6,773	2,887	3,886	3,264	823	2,441	470	121	349	389	83	307
	40-44	1,834	776	1,058	2,917	1,448	1,468	1,262	341	921	246	77	169	200	41	159
	45-54	1,098	517	580	1,746	969	777	787	228	560	171	60	110	146	30	116
	55-64	239	152	87	373	194	179	129	44	85	42	11	31	34	15	20
	65+	255	98	157	300	104	196	113	24	88	28	15	13	80	23	57
	TOTAL	172,815	26,857	145,958	283,370	59,335	224,035	103,667	19,264	84,403	11,648	2,063	9,585	11,345	1,609	9,736
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

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: 1999 (CO, DC, MI, NJ, NY); 2000 (CO, DC, MI, NY); 2001 (CO, DC, MD, NJ, NY); 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, 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, 1999–2003

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	28.4	2.0	56.3	270.7	34.0	514.7	72.4	12.3	135.4	24.3	3.5	46.1	133.6	12.3	259.0	
15-19	649.5	110.1	1,214.8	4,659.1	1,369.3	8,023.9	1,338.5	367.4	2,445.7	515.0	125.5	919.7	2,209.6	510.8	3,970.3	
20-24	611.5	204.5	1,029.8	4,463.6	1,948.6	6,857.3	1,294.6	450.3	2,322.5	527.8	170.4	888.1	2,214.7	606.1	3,878.1	
25-29	189.2	86.7	293.3	1,693.7	1,009.3	2,317.2	608.5	244.3	1,039.4	242.3	112.7	365.7	1,036.1	333.5	1,739.8	
30-34	63.7	38.4	89.2	644.4	469.4	802.3	281.6	124.9	463.0	115.4	53.0	173.1	453.6	180.0	721.1	1999
35-39	28.6	20.3	36.9	288.7	261.4	313.1	141.6	68.1	222.4	59.4	31.7	85.1	228.6	100.0	350.0	
40-44	13.3	11.2	15.3	131.9	139.5	125.2	67.9	35.7	101.9	33.6	22.5	43.3	124.8	53.7	190.1	
45-54	4.6	4.4	4.8	54.0	64.6	44.9	31.9	18.6	45.1	14.6	11.2	17.5	59.5	25.4	91.2	
55-64	1.5	1.9	1.0	20.0	23.2	17.4	9.6	6.9	12.0	6.4	3.7	8.8	24.9	21.9	27.7	
65+	1.0	0.9	1.1	13.1	11.8	13.9	8.1	4.2	11.0	4.1	5.1	3.3	66.8	44.8	83.0	
TOTAL	102.7	32.6	169.9	986.9	433.6	1,490.7	357.7	128.8	601.6	128.2	47.0	203.9	543.7	156.5	919.5	
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	
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	2000
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	
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	2001
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	
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	2002
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	26.5	1.8	52.6	259.8	44.3	481.6	65.8	9.7	124.8	18.2	1.6	35.7	131.6	15.9	250.5	
15-19	748.1	137.4	1,393.8	5,071.3	1,731.5	8,523.2	1,611.0	468.7	2,851.7	503.9	108.2	914.1	2,485.5	719.3	4,328.3	
20-24	852.5	334.4	1,383.1	5,056.9	2,515.0	7,530.1	1,725.7	665.8	3,033.3	668.4	257.6	1,072.7	2,809.6	1,021.1	4,651.9	
25-29	307.5	167.3	450.0	2,207.4	1,442.3	2,905.4	796.9	352.7	1,336.9	297.8	159.9	426.6	1,462.5	582.1	2,352.4	
30-34	103.5	67.4	140.1	884.7	722.2	1,030.4	384.8	193.3	606.3	160.9	89.5	228.2	639.3	286.7	989.9	2003
35-39	43.5	36.9	50.2	392.5	387.9	396.5	192.6	105.0	290.1	85.4	50.6	118.2	357.7	183.2	525.8	
40-44	21.4	21.8	21.1	200.1	228.9	174.7	94.3	57.0	133.9	46.0	27.5	62.9	185.3	85.0	278.4	
45-54	8.5	9.5	7.5	80.3	94.9	67.7	41.2	26.5	55.9	24.0	18.0	29.1	69.6	38.2	98.5	
55-64	2.6	3.4	1.9	26.2	33.4	20.3	15.8	12.9	18.4	9.7	7.8	11.3	28.9	17.8	39.2	
65+	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.9	13.6	9.2	7.0	4.7	8.7	2.3	3.4	1.5	11.1	5.2	15.5	
TOTAL	137.1	52.9	217.9	1,134.1	584.2	1,633.1	440.8	177.5	721.3	146.0	61.7	224.5	678.7	246.7	1,098.3	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 10 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 3-5 for 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: 1999 (CO, DC, MI, NJ, NY); 2000 (CO, DC, MI, NY); 2001 (CO, DC, MD, NJ, NY); 2002 (MI, NJ); 2003 (CO, DC, 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, 2003

Rank[*]	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Louisiana	11,850	264.4
2	Mississippi	6,328	220.4
3	Alabama	9,303	207.4
4	South Carolina	8,518	207.4
5	Georgia	17,686	206.6
6	Ohio	22,537	197.3
7	North Carolina	15,116	181.7
8	Illinois	21,817	173.1
9	Arkansas	4,251	156.9
10	Missouri	8,792	155.0
11	Maryland	8,032	147.2
12	Tennessee	8,519	146.9
13	Delaware	1,128	139.7
14	Michigan	13,965	138.9
15	Oklahoma	4,552	130.3
16	Virginia	9,066	124.3
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**335,104**	**116.2**
17	New York	22,166	115.7
18	Florida	18,974	113.5
19	Texas	24,595	112.9
20	Indiana	6,681	108.5
21	Wisconsin	5,663	104.1
22	Nevada	2,221	102.2
23	Hawaii	1,263	101.5
24	Kansas	2,647	97.5
25	Pennsylvania	11,866	96.2
26	Nebraska	1,623	93.9
27	New Jersey	7,944	92.5
28	Rhode Island	973	91.0
29	Connecticut	3,114	90.0
30	Alaska	573	89.0
31	Kentucky	3,578	87.4
32	California	25,963	73.9
33	Arizona	3,580	65.6
34	Minnesota	3,202	63.8
35	Colorado	2,854	63.3
36	New Mexico	1,169	63.0
37	Iowa	1,554	52.9
38	West Virginia	847	47.0
39	Washington	2,753	45.4
40	Massachusetts	2,901	45.1
41	South Dakota	226	29.7
42	Oregon	1,000	28.4
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**19.0**
43	Maine	233	18.0
44	Utah	412	17.8
45	North Dakota	103	16.2
46	Vermont	97	15.7
47	Montana	122	13.4
48	New Hampshire	125	9.8
49	Wyoming	46	9.2
50	Idaho	68	5.1

[*]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 65 cases and rate of 40.4, Puerto Rico with 276 cases and rate of 7.2, and Virgin Islands with 91 cases and rate of 82.7).

Table 13. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates by state/area and region listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	10,888	12,063	11,182	10,118	9,303	245.8	271.0	250.2	225.5	207.4
Alaska	302	361	457	641	573	48.3	57.5	72.1	99.6	89.0
Arizona	4,293	4,130	3,920	3,795	3,580	85.5	79.9	73.9	69.6	65.6
Arkansas	3,226	3,642	4,604	4,584	4,251	121.7	136.0	170.9	169.1	156.9
California	18,672	21,619	23,296	24,606	25,963	55.7	63.6	67.3	70.1	73.9
Colorado	2,526	3,112	3,190	3,511	2,854	59.8	71.9	72.0	77.9	63.3
Connecticut	3,321	2,912	2,546	3,241	3,114	98.1	85.3	74.1	93.7	90.0
Delaware	1,662	1,735	1,733	1,576	1,128	214.5	220.6	217.5	195.2	139.7
Florida	22,794	22,781	21,531	21,348	18,974	144.6	141.9	131.5	127.7	113.5
Georgia	21,244	20,265	18,920	18,383	17,686	264.0	246.1	225.1	214.7	206.6
Hawaii	463	483	604	740	1,263	38.3	39.8	49.2	59.4	101.5
Idaho	89	98	76	94	68	7.0	7.5	5.8	7.0	5.1
Illinois	24,136	24,812	24,025	24,026	21,817	195.3	199.4	191.9	190.7	173.1
Indiana	6,092	6,525	6,972	7,395	6,681	100.8	107.1	113.8	120.1	108.5
Iowa	1,365	1,392	1,418	1,480	1,554	46.8	47.5	48.4	50.4	52.9
Kansas	2,665	2,795	2,669	2,744	2,647	99.5	103.8	98.8	101.0	97.5
Kentucky	3,349	3,502	3,588	3,772	3,578	83.3	86.5	88.2	92.2	87.4
Louisiana	13,189	13,245	12,253	11,387	11,850	295.7	296.3	274.1	254.0	264.4
Maine	83	90	141	142	233	6.6	7.0	11.0	11.0	18.0
Maryland	10,430	9,837	9,427	9,355	8,032	198.5	185.2	175.0	171.4	147.2
Massachusetts	2,453	3,045	3,214	3,242	2,901	38.8	47.9	50.2	50.4	45.1
Michigan	15,907	18,182	17,120	14,770	13,965	160.7	182.6	171.1	147.0	138.9
Minnesota	2,830	3,160	2,701	3,049	3,202	58.1	64.0	54.2	60.7	63.8
Mississippi	10,411	9,217	7,759	6,875	6,328	368.1	323.5	271.3	239.4	220.4
Missouri	8,187	8,883	8,723	8,952	8,792	147.2	158.5	154.7	157.8	155.0
Montana	53	60	104	123	122	5.9	6.6	11.5	13.5	13.4
Nebraska	1,471	1,534	1,189	1,564	1,623	86.3	89.5	69.1	90.4	93.9
Nevada	1,303	1,553	1,756	1,988	2,221	67.3	76.9	83.7	91.5	102.2
New Hampshire	115	110	176	120	125	9.4	8.9	14.0	9.4	9.8
New Jersey	7,852	7,232	8,921	7,894	7,944	93.9	85.8	104.8	91.9	92.5
New Mexico	974	1,152	1,040	1,462	1,169	53.9	63.2	56.8	78.8	63.0
New York	19,826	20,114	22,299	21,841	22,166	105.0	105.9	116.8	114.0	115.7
North Carolina	19,428	17,823	16,583	15,531	15,116	244.4	220.5	202.1	186.7	181.7
North Dakota	83	73	56	72	103	12.9	11.4	8.8	11.4	16.2
Ohio	18,141	19,303	21,163	22,008	22,537	160.0	169.9	185.8	192.7	197.3
Oklahoma	4,021	4,229	4,784	4,661	4,552	117.0	122.4	137.9	133.4	130.3
Oregon	903	1,038	1,144	909	1,000	26.6	30.3	32.9	25.8	28.4
Pennsylvania	13,295	13,607	14,244	13,294	11,866	108.4	110.8	115.8	107.8	96.2
Rhode Island	601	661	830	900	973	57.8	62.9	78.3	84.1	91.0
South Carolina	15,037	8,383	10,805	9,152	8,518	378.3	208.3	266.0	222.8	207.4
South Dakota	192	277	289	263	226	25.6	36.7	38.1	34.6	29.7
Tennessee	11,366	11,876	10,145	9,348	8,519	201.6	208.2	176.5	161.2	146.9
Texas	32,910	32,919	30,024	26,988	24,595	160.1	157.1	140.5	123.9	112.9
Utah	254	231	219	374	412	11.5	10.3	9.6	16.1	17.8
Vermont	52	65	76	98	97	8.6	10.7	12.4	15.9	15.7
Virginia	9,402	10,175	11,095	10,462	9,066	134.3	143.2	154.2	143.4	124.3
Washington	2,132	2,418	2,991	2,925	2,753	36.5	40.9	49.9	48.2	45.4
West Virginia	584	645	732	974	847	32.2	35.7	40.6	54.1	47.0
Wisconsin	6,662	7,013	6,011	6,341	5,663	124.9	130.5	111.2	116.5	104.1
Wyoming	43	53	77	65	46	8.7	10.7	15.6	13.0	9.2
U.S. TOTAL*	360,813	363,136	361,705	351,852	335,104	129.3	128.7	126.8	122.0	116.2
Northeast	47,598	47,836	52,447	50,772	49,419	89.2	89.1	97.2	93.6	91.1
Midwest	87,731	93,949	92,336	92,664	88,810	136.9	145.7	142.5	142.2	136.3
South	193,477	185,043	178,048	167,183	154,851	195.1	184.0	174.6	161.8	149.8
West	32,007	36,308	38,874	41,233	42,024	51.3	57.2	60.2	62.8	64.0
Guam	59	62	48	49	65	36.1	39.9	30.3	30.4	40.4
Puerto Rico	321	527	589	411	276	8.3	13.8	15.3	10.6	7.2
Virgin Islands	51	24	34	49	91	45.2	22.1	31.1	44.5	82.7
OUTLYING AREAS	431	613	671	509	432	10.3	15.0	16.3	12.3	10.5
TOTAL	361,244	363,749	362,376	352,361	335,536	127.6	127.0	125.2	120.5	114.7

*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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
Alabama	5,460	5,984	5,712	4,974	4,583	238.1	259.8	247.3	214.6	197.8
Alaska	153	198	244	353	339	50.8	65.3	79.7	113.6	109.1
Arizona	1,760	1,754	1,700	1,659	1,636	69.9	67.8	64.0	60.8	59.9
Arkansas	1,576	1,807	2,404	2,388	2,108	115.9	131.8	174.4	172.4	152.1
California	8,903	9,624	10,448	10,857	11,912	53.0	56.4	60.2	61.7	67.7
Colorado	1,271	1,544	1,588	1,643	1,529	60.5	71.9	72.2	73.5	68.4
Connecticut	1,796	1,621	1,411	1,910	1,910	102.8	92.2	79.7	107.2	107.2
Delaware	912	987	1,002	858	602	228.7	243.9	244.6	206.7	145.1
Florida	10,960	10,862	10,380	10,373	9,419	135.7	132.2	123.9	121.4	110.3
Georgia	10,092	9,844	9,590	9,306	9,137	246.4	235.4	224.8	214.3	210.4
Hawaii	251	240	292	394	723	41.7	39.8	47.7	63.5	116.5
Idaho	42	51	39	49	18	6.6	7.9	5.9	7.3	2.7
Illinois	11,563	11,829	12,178	12,273	11,624	183.2	186.3	190.7	191.1	181.0
Indiana	3,254	3,446	3,792	3,996	3,610	105.5	111.1	121.6	127.5	115.2
Iowa	759	740	766	821	869	51.0	49.6	51.3	54.9	58.1
Kansas	1,573	1,496	1,468	1,556	1,522	116.0	109.9	107.5	113.4	110.9
Kentucky	1,626	1,725	1,812	1,936	1,845	79.1	83.3	87.2	92.6	88.2
Louisiana	6,697	6,471	6,056	5,861	6,076	290.8	280.5	262.7	253.7	263.0
Maine	40	29	55	44	84	6.1	4.4	8.3	6.6	12.6
Maryland	4,749	4,577	4,591	4,592	4,166	174.8	166.7	164.9	162.9	147.8
Massachusetts	1,207	1,568	1,591	1,579	1,342	36.9	47.6	48.0	47.5	40.4
Michigan	7,771	9,190	9,057	7,974	7,823	153.9	181.1	177.7	155.9	152.9
Minnesota	1,495	1,681	1,461	1,688	1,784	60.7	67.5	58.1	66.7	70.4
Mississippi	6,137	5,603	4,663	4,201	3,757	419.0	380.3	315.6	283.3	253.4
Missouri	4,459	4,489	4,540	4,810	4,794	155.9	155.9	156.8	165.2	164.7
Montana	35	38	57	75	74	7.8	8.4	12.5	16.4	16.2
Nebraska	814	849	671	909	924	94.0	97.7	77.0	103.8	105.5
Nevada	480	618	761	965	1,062	50.6	62.4	73.9	90.5	99.6
New Hampshire	61	53	96	51	57	9.8	8.4	15.0	7.9	8.8
New Jersey	3,824	3,571	4,522	3,958	4,550	88.8	82.3	103.3	89.6	103.0
New Mexico	528	573	472	740	598	57.5	61.9	50.7	78.5	63.4
New York	10,639	10,691	11,873	11,141	11,296	108.8	108.6	120.2	112.5	114.0
North Carolina	9,089	8,468	7,810	7,585	7,383	223.7	205.4	186.7	178.9	174.2
North Dakota	46	36	30	40	59	14.3	11.2	9.4	12.6	18.6
Ohio	9,707	10,311	11,257	11,944	12,390	166.4	176.4	192.2	203.5	211.1
Oklahoma	2,240	2,433	2,670	2,566	2,562	128.1	138.5	151.5	144.7	144.4
Oregon	433	486	448	357	389	25.3	28.1	25.6	20.1	21.9
Pennsylvania	7,356	7,371	7,872	7,200	6,644	115.9	116.0	123.8	113.0	104.3
Rhode Island	371	381	488	484	517	68.6	69.8	88.7	87.2	93.2
South Carolina	5,874	4,057	5,126	4,357	4,369	287.2	196.0	245.5	206.3	206.9
South Dakota	117	165	166	148	133	30.9	43.3	43.5	38.6	34.7
Tennessee	4,965	5,343	4,808	4,564	4,263	171.4	182.6	163.1	153.6	143.5
Texas	16,819	16,932	15,599	14,075	12,643	162.3	160.5	145.1	128.5	115.4
Utah	100	99	95	150	153	9.1	8.8	8.4	13.0	13.2
Vermont	22	33	42	56	48	7.1	10.6	13.4	17.8	15.3
Virginia	4,566	4,856	5,485	5,445	4,809	127.9	134.1	149.6	146.7	129.5
Washington	1,009	1,078	1,301	1,197	1,167	34.4	36.3	43.2	39.3	38.3
West Virginia	357	375	418	567	464	38.3	40.4	45.2	61.3	50.2
Wisconsin	3,826	4,189	3,672	3,717	3,299	141.6	154.0	134.3	135.1	119.9
Wyoming	26	31	43	38	28	10.6	12.6	17.5	15.3	11.3
U.S. TOTAL*	179,319	181,668	183,863	179,648	174,230	126.1	126.4	126.6	122.5	118.8
Northeast	25,316	25,318	27,950	26,423	26,448	91.8	91.3	100.3	94.4	94.5
Midwest	45,384	48,421	49,058	49,876	48,831	138.7	147.2	148.5	150.3	147.2
South	93,628	91,595	89,367	84,872	79,323	184.7	178.4	171.8	161.1	150.5
West	14,991	16,334	17,488	18,477	19,628	47.9	51.4	54.1	56.2	59.7
Guam	28	23	22	26	39	36.4	30.3	28.4	33.0	49.5
Puerto Rico	132	238	279	230	121	6.5	12.0	14.0	11.5	6.0
Virgin Islands	38	14	20	38	65	73.7	24.7	34.4	64.2	109.8
OUTLYING AREAS	198	275	321	294	225	9.2	13.0	15.1	13.7	10.5
TOTAL	179,517	181,943	184,184	179,942	174,455	124.3	124.7	125.0	120.9	117.2

*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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
Alabama	5,399	6,039	5,457	5,131	4,705	252.7	281.0	252.7	236.5	216.9
Alaska	149	163	213	288	234	46.1	50.2	65.0	86.5	70.2
Arizona	2,533	2,376	2,220	2,136	1,942	101.1	92.1	83.8	78.4	71.2
Arkansas	1,650	1,832	2,191	2,194	2,141	127.7	140.1	166.5	165.6	161.6
California	9,618	11,896	12,701	13,586	13,965	57.6	70.2	73.6	77.6	79.7
Colorado	1,255	1,568	1,602	1,868	1,325	59.1	72.0	71.8	82.3	58.4
Connecticut	1,525	1,291	1,132	1,331	1,204	93.0	78.1	68.0	79.3	71.7
Delaware	750	748	731	718	526	199.3	195.9	188.9	183.0	134.1
Florida	11,797	11,919	11,149	10,975	9,555	153.5	152.1	139.4	134.3	116.9
Georgia	11,039	10,309	9,325	9,013	8,487	279.5	254.4	225.3	213.7	201.2
Hawaii	211	243	312	346	540	34.7	39.9	50.7	55.4	86.5
Idaho	46	47	35	45	50	7.2	7.2	5.3	6.7	7.4
Illinois	12,559	12,981	11,845	11,750	10,192	207.7	213.1	193.1	190.2	165.0
Indiana	2,836	3,069	3,169	3,372	3,040	95.8	102.7	105.4	111.5	100.5
Iowa	606	652	652	658	680	42.4	45.4	45.3	45.6	47.2
Kansas	1,092	1,299	1,201	1,188	1,125	82.6	97.6	89.9	88.4	83.7
Kentucky	1,669	1,751	1,769	1,834	1,727	85.1	88.5	88.9	91.6	86.3
Louisiana	6,492	6,774	6,197	5,466	5,710	300.8	313.2	286.2	251.6	262.9
Maine	43	61	86	98	149	7.0	9.8	13.8	15.6	23.6
Maryland	5,669	5,196	4,836	4,756	3,858	223.4	202.5	185.8	180.2	146.2
Massachusetts	1,246	1,477	1,622	1,663	1,552	41.0	48.2	52.5	53.6	50.0
Michigan	8,136	8,992	8,063	6,796	6,141	167.8	184.2	164.2	137.7	124.5
Minnesota	1,335	1,479	1,240	1,361	1,418	55.4	60.5	50.2	54.7	57.0
Mississippi	4,184	3,586	3,096	2,674	2,571	306.8	260.7	224.0	192.5	185.1
Missouri	3,728	4,394	4,183	4,142	3,998	138.0	161.2	152.5	150.0	144.8
Montana	18	22	47	47	47	4.0	4.9	10.4	10.4	10.4
Nebraska	657	681	516	653	695	78.3	80.6	60.8	76.5	81.4
Nevada	822	935	993	1,022	1,158	83.4	90.9	92.9	92.3	104.6
New Hampshire	54	57	80	69	68	9.0	9.3	12.9	11.0	10.8
New Jersey	4,019	3,654	4,391	3,930	3,389	99.1	89.3	106.2	94.2	81.2
New Mexico	445	572	555	716	567	50.0	63.9	61.7	78.5	62.2
New York	9,176	9,378	10,397	10,688	10,813	100.8	102.4	112.9	115.5	116.9
North Carolina	10,339	9,354	8,772	7,942	7,733	266.0	236.2	218.1	194.6	189.5
North Dakota	37	37	26	32	44	11.5	11.6	8.2	10.1	13.9
Ohio	8,245	8,837	9,679	9,819	9,856	149.9	160.1	174.9	176.8	177.5
Oklahoma	1,781	1,796	2,114	2,095	1,990	105.5	105.8	123.8	121.8	115.7
Oregon	470	552	696	552	611	27.9	32.4	40.4	31.6	35.0
Pennsylvania	5,939	6,236	6,372	6,094	5,214	100.4	105.1	107.2	102.1	87.4
Rhode Island	230	280	342	416	456	46.0	55.5	67.1	80.8	88.6
South Carolina	9,052	4,256	5,640	4,766	4,118	469.2	217.8	285.7	238.9	206.4
South Dakota	75	111	123	115	93	20.2	29.6	32.7	30.4	24.6
Tennessee	6,401	6,533	5,337	4,784	4,256	233.5	235.2	190.5	169.3	150.6
Texas	15,973	15,919	14,370	12,884	11,932	156.6	153.0	135.3	119.0	110.2
Utah	154	132	124	223	259	14.0	11.7	10.9	19.2	22.3
Vermont	30	32	34	42	49	10.1	10.7	11.3	13.9	16.2
Virginia	4,832	5,307	5,574	5,017	4,237	140.9	152.2	157.9	140.1	118.3
Washington	1,123	1,340	1,690	1,728	1,586	38.6	45.5	56.6	57.2	52.5
West Virginia	227	269	313	406	380	25.8	30.6	35.7	46.3	43.3
Wisconsin	2,827	2,817	2,321	2,612	2,341	107.4	106.1	86.9	97.1	87.0
Wyoming	17	22	34	27	18	6.9	8.9	13.7	10.8	7.2
U.S. TOTAL*	180,524	180,701	177,194	171,504	160,106	132.0	130.5	126.5	121.1	113.0
Northeast	22,262	22,466	24,456	24,331	22,894	86.4	86.6	93.7	92.7	87.2
Midwest	42,133	45,349	43,018	42,498	39,623	134.2	143.5	135.3	133.0	124.0
South	99,268	93,018	88,498	82,091	75,287	204.7	188.9	177.2	162.1	148.6
West	16,861	19,868	21,222	22,584	22,302	54.1	62.7	65.8	68.9	68.0
Guam	31	39	26	23	26	35.8	49.1	32.1	28.0	31.6
Puerto Rico	189	289	310	181	155	10.1	15.7	16.8	9.7	8.3
Virgin Islands	13	10	14	11	26	21.2	19.3	27.3	21.6	51.2
OUTLYING AREAS	233	338	350	215	207	11.6	17.2	17.7	10.8	10.4
TOTAL	180,757	181,039	177,544	171,719	160,313	130.2	128.9	125.0	119.5	111.6

*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, 2003

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	St Louis, MO	2,545	752.2
2	Rochester, NY	1,646	663.4
3	Richmond, VA	1,249	632.5
4	Baltimore, MD	3,965	620.9
5	New Orleans, LA	2,899	612.0
6	Detroit, MI	5,535	586.3
7	Kansas City, MO	2,549	559.1
8	Newark, NJ	1,483	490.2
9	Atlanta, GA	3,838	465.0
10	Norfolk, VA	1,061	443.9
11	Buffalo, NY	1,413	441.0
12	Washington, DC	2,508	439.3
13	Milwaukee, WI	3,800	405.5
14	Cincinnati, OH	3,347	401.5
15	Chicago, IL	12,121	392.7
16	Philadelphia, PA	5,731	384.1
17	Indianapolis, IN	3,191	369.6
18	Memphis, TN	3,286	362.8
19	Minneapolis, MN	1,360	352.3
20	Oklahoma City, OK	1,443	333.2
21	Charlotte, NC	2,232	302.5
22	Dallas, TX	3,661	302.4
23	Birmingham, AL	1,970	298.0
24	Jacksonville, FL	2,371	294.1
25	Cleveland, OH	3,967	287.7
26	Dayton, OH	1,531	276.1
27	Fort Worth, TX	1,526	269.3
28	Tulsa, OK	1,059	264.8
29	Nashville, TN	1,492	261.4
30	Omaha, NE	1,161	245.6
31	San Francisco, CA	1,809	236.8
32	Columbus, OH	2,558	235.4
33	Denver, CO	1,308	233.4
34	Toledo, OH	993	219.0
35	Louisville, KY	1,439	206.1
36	St Paul, MN	565	198.7
37	Boston, MA	1,181	197.4
38	Houston, TX	3,902	194.2
39	Jersey City, NJ	468	193.8
40	Wichita, KS	870	188.3
41	Austin, TX	1,215	180.8
42	San Antonio, TX	2,111	176.7
43	New York City, NY	13,682	169.2
44	Tampa, FL	1,643	155.9
45	Akron, OH	807	147.7
46	Corpus Christi, TX	409	146.9
47	St Petersburg, FL	1,312	141.6
48	Pittsburgh, PA	1,729	136.2
49	Sacramento, CA	1,744	133.6
50	Honolulu, HI	1,136	126.8
51	Yonkers, NY	237	117.6
52	Albuquerque, NM	636	110.9
53	Oakland, CA	1,617	109.8
54	Portland, OR	557	104.2
55	Des Moines, IA	373	96.7
56	Los Angeles, CA	8,174	89.1
57	Miami, FL	1,912	82.0
58	Phoenix, AZ	2,688	81.4
59	Seattle, WA	1,351	76.8
60	San Diego, CA	2,007	69.0
61	Tucson, AZ	470	53.3
62	El Paso, TX	263	45.5
63	San Jose, CA	726	43.1
	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 130 cases and rate of 12.7).

Table 17. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	848	913	962	937	807	156.5	168.0	176.5	171.5	147.7
Albuquerque, NM	472	697	647	805	636	85.4	125.0	115.0	140.3	110.9
Atlanta, GA	5,631	3,456	4,621	3,810	3,838	697.5	422.7	560.0	461.6	465.0
Austin, TX	1,562	1,518	1,536	1,401	1,215	256.6	239.8	235.2	208.4	180.8
Baltimore, MD	6,124	5,603	5,014	4,873	3,965	931.5	863.7	777.0	763.1	620.9
Birmingham, AL	2,492	3,018	2,600	2,489	1,970	376.0	455.8	393.0	376.5	298.0
Boston, MA	900	1,229	1,332	1,404	1,181	150.6	205.4	221.7	234.7	197.4
Buffalo, NY	1,233	1,572	2,194	1,653	1,413	381.8	488.4	683.7	516.0	441.0
Charlotte, NC	1,908	1,758	2,014	2,264	2,232	279.7	250.9	279.4	306.8	302.5
Chicago, IL	15,169	14,872	14,326	13,814	12,121	492.5	481.7	463.6	447.5	392.7
Cincinnati, OH	2,814	3,227	3,178	3,426	3,347	331.1	382.3	378.2	410.9	401.5
Cleveland, OH	3,391	3,497	3,854	4,115	3,967	242.3	251.2	278.2	298.4	287.7
Columbus, OH	3,120	3,386	3,349	2,844	2,558	294.0	315.9	309.7	261.7	235.4
Corpus Christi, TX	524	775	667	466	409	188.2	279.4	241.0	167.3	146.9
Dallas, TX	7,476	7,315	6,166	5,263	3,661	634.7	612.9	507.6	434.8	302.4
Dayton, OH	932	1,015	1,428	1,505	1,531	165.9	181.8	256.9	271.4	276.1
Denver, CO	1,157	1,594	1,618	1,812	1,308	210.8	286.4	287.3	323.3	233.4
Des Moines, IA	333	380	270	359	373	89.9	101.1	70.9	93.1	96.7
Detroit, MI	7,900	9,610	8,220	6,845	5,535	826.1	1,011.0	867.6	725.1	586.3
El Paso, TX	156	209	291	336	263	27.9	37.0	50.9	58.2	45.5
Fort Worth, TX	2,847	2,787	2,291	1,967	1,526	541.0	517.7	415.3	347.1	269.3
Honolulu, HI	430	433	557	685	1,136	48.9	49.4	63.0	76.4	126.8
Houston, TX	5,939	5,918	5,489	5,235	3,902	322.0	315.5	287.0	260.5	194.2
Indianapolis, IN	3,045	3,206	3,383	3,510	3,191	355.1	372.6	391.6	406.5	369.6
Jacksonville, FL	2,972	3,640	2,731	2,895	2,371	384.4	466.8	344.5	359.1	294.1
Jersey City, NJ	490	465	489	380	468	205.4	193.1	201.6	157.3	193.8
Kansas City, MO	1,956	2,688	2,161	2,625	2,549	433.4	594.1	475.9	575.7	559.1
Los Angeles, CA	6,054	7,307	7,747	7,765	8,174	68.5	81.8	85.5	84.6	89.1
Louisville, KY	1,195	1,200	1,436	1,361	1,439	172.7	172.9	206.3	195.0	206.1
Memphis, TN	5,038	4,941	4,420	4,074	3,286	563.6	550.0	490.9	449.8	362.8
Miami, FL	2,775	1,995	1,964	2,047	1,912	124.9	88.2	85.5	87.8	82.0
Milwaukee, WI	4,884	5,146	4,150	4,497	3,800	519.3	547.6	442.2	479.9	405.5
Minneapolis, MN	1,558	1,577	1,295	1,366	1,360	408.2	410.1	334.9	353.8	352.3
Nashville, TN	1,785	2,404	1,625	1,409	1,492	314.7	421.7	284.5	246.9	261.4
New Orleans, LA	2,687	3,015	3,160	2,685	2,899	553.4	623.4	660.5	566.8	612.0
New York City, NY	12,210	11,669	12,614	12,727	13,682	153.6	145.5	156.5	157.4	169.2
Newark, NJ	1,741	1,558	1,798	1,573	1,483	581.7	518.6	596.3	519.9	490.2
Norfolk, VA	1,291	1,490	1,450	1,463	1,061	552.9	635.5	615.9	612.0	443.9
Oakland, CA	1,700	1,793	2,039	1,949	1,617	119.1	123.6	138.2	132.4	109.8
Oklahoma City, OK	1,351	1,434	1,617	1,594	1,443	319.2	336.5	377.3	368.1	333.2
Omaha, NE	1,000	1,161	934	1,149	1,161	217.0	249.9	199.4	243.0	245.6
Philadelphia, PA	7,775	8,198	8,096	7,006	5,731	511.5	541.5	539.1	469.5	384.1
Phoenix, AZ	3,586	3,195	2,826	2,991	2,688	119.3	103.2	88.3	90.5	81.4
Pittsburgh, PA	1,573	1,494	1,916	2,133	1,729	122.2	116.7	150.4	168.0	136.2
Portland, OR	540	681	743	546	557	104.1	130.5	140.6	102.1	104.2
Richmond, VA	1,827	1,752	2,109	1,507	1,249	917.4	887.2	1,066.4	763.2	632.5
Rochester, NY	2,037	2,142	1,769	1,581	1,646	826.3	866.4	715.1	637.2	663.4
Sacramento, CA	1,236	1,295	1,171	1,442	1,744	102.4	105.2	92.4	110.5	133.6
San Antonio, TX	2,087	2,298	2,140	1,944	2,111	184.2	200.0	183.4	162.7	176.7
San Diego, CA	1,561	1,798	1,878	2,132	2,007	56.0	63.6	65.4	73.3	69.0
San Francisco, CA	1,606	2,161	2,053	2,136	1,809	207.3	278.2	264.6	279.6	236.8
San Jose, CA	418	446	547	502	726	25.0	26.4	32.3	29.8	43.1
Seattle, WA	922	1,221	1,556	1,462	1,351	53.3	70.2	88.7	83.1	76.8
St Louis, MO	2,876	2,879	3,185	2,737	2,545	821.3	829.8	929.2	808.9	752.2
St Paul, MN	545	703	560	584	565	192.2	246.7	196.0	205.4	198.7
St Petersburg, FL	1,835	1,542	1,391	1,527	1,312	200.0	167.2	150.4	164.8	141.6
Tampa, FL	1,783	1,653	1,517	1,912	1,643	181.0	164.8	147.7	181.4	155.9
Toledo, OH	624	864	1,187	1,519	993	137.0	189.9	261.2	334.9	219.0
Tucson, AZ	415	591	748	458	470	50.1	69.6	86.6	52.0	53.3
Tulsa, OK	964	892	1,014	1,123	1,059	245.2	226.0	255.4	280.8	264.8
Washington, DC	3,536	2,706	2,883	2,669	2,508	620.1	473.4	502.4	467.5	439.3
Wichita, KS	771	675	837	852	870	170.6	148.8	183.2	184.4	188.3
Yonkers, NY	102	109	143	160	237	51.6	54.8	71.3	79.4	117.6
U.S. CITY TOTAL	165,709	170,766	167,906	162,300	147,832	239.6	244.7	238.3	228.5	208.1
San Juan, PR	179	270	281	194	130	17.0	26.4	27.5	18.9	12.7
TOTAL	165,888	171,036	168,187	162,494	147,962	236.2	241.5	235.3	225.5	205.3

Table 18. Gonorrhea — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	413	463	484	493	424	147.0	164.3	171.4	174.2	149.8
Albuquerque, NM	234	323	254	375	294	82.7	113.2	88.3	128.0	100.3
Atlanta, GA	2,443	1,543	2,110	1,679	1,660	594.1	371.7	503.6	400.5	395.9
Austin, TX	768	712	722	670	514	257.9	230.4	226.6	204.3	156.7
Baltimore, MD	2,702	2,578	2,423	2,374	2,090	770.3	744.8	703.1	695.4	612.2
Birmingham, AL	1,229	1,552	1,420	1,231	959	350.5	443.4	406.2	352.6	274.7
Boston, MA	410	618	623	664	483	132.5	199.6	200.3	214.3	155.9
Buffalo, NY	725	914	1,212	872	762	430.6	544.2	724.4	522.5	456.6
Charlotte, NC	754	748	830	980	1,040	216.5	209.8	226.5	261.6	277.6
Chicago, IL	6,821	6,525	6,924	6,604	6,082	429.0	409.8	434.7	415.3	382.4
Cincinnati, OH	1,600	1,868	1,743	1,882	1,879	359.5	422.9	396.8	432.1	431.4
Cleveland, OH	1,779	1,697	1,816	1,976	1,906	240.8	231.0	248.6	271.9	262.3
Columbus, OH	1,575	1,798	1,696	1,505	1,310	288.4	326.2	305.3	269.8	234.9
Corpus Christi, TX	224	355	349	229	203	157.5	250.7	246.7	160.8	142.5
Dallas, TX	3,616	3,494	3,103	2,610	1,843	612.3	584.9	511.2	432.1	305.1
Dayton, OH	393	430	722	757	838	134.5	148.1	249.9	262.8	290.9
Denver, CO	515	714	717	756	618	189.0	259.4	257.4	272.9	223.1
Des Moines, IA	161	200	144	205	197	84.3	103.4	73.6	103.5	99.5
Detroit, MI	3,706	4,737	4,336	3,618	2,966	732.4	942.6	865.6	725.0	594.3
El Paso, TX	78	96	148	167	164	26.9	32.8	50.0	55.7	54.7
Fort Worth, TX	1,405	1,346	1,153	1,025	771	528.5	495.3	414.4	359.1	270.1
Honolulu, HI	231	217	269	365	645	52.9	49.7	61.0	81.6	144.2
Houston, TX	2,699	2,986	2,674	2,526	1,798	291.4	317.2	278.7	250.8	178.5
Indianapolis, IN	1,601	1,516	1,751	1,776	1,583	360.8	341.2	392.7	398.6	355.3
Jacksonville, FL	1,238	1,599	1,200	1,316	1,081	310.7	398.3	294.2	317.5	260.8
Jersey City, NJ	228	211	234	176	292	187.7	172.2	189.7	143.3	237.7
Kansas City, MO	1,045	1,242	1,039	1,283	1,294	446.2	529.7	441.7	543.5	548.1
Los Angeles, CA	2,835	3,072	3,469	3,401	3,786	63.5	68.0	75.8	73.4	81.7
Louisville, KY	494	510	640	632	656	136.6	140.8	176.3	173.6	180.2
Memphis, TN	2,163	2,225	2,070	1,963	1,619	462.9	474.2	440.1	415.0	342.3
Miami, FL	1,152	750	775	855	831	100.3	64.2	65.3	71.0	69.0
Milwaukee, WI	2,783	3,057	2,540	2,612	2,190	567.4	625.0	520.2	536.0	449.4
Minneapolis, MN	781	725	625	662	628	402.4	371.4	318.5	338.0	320.7
Nashville, TN	736	1,016	752	621	697	250.8	345.5	255.1	210.8	236.6
New Orleans, LA	1,198	1,325	1,310	1,211	1,394	464.0	515.6	515.6	481.3	554.1
New York City, NY	6,402	6,051	6,671	6,418	6,774	153.1	143.4	157.4	151.1	159.5
Newark, NJ	806	692	881	716	829	513.6	439.6	557.9	452.1	523.4
Norfolk, VA	542	646	662	670	512	475.2	563.8	576.5	578.6	442.1
Oakland, CA	950	992	1,062	999	850	130.8	134.4	141.5	133.3	113.4
Oklahoma City, OK	721	839	909	861	800	330.6	382.4	412.4	386.8	359.4
Omaha, NE	546	626	518	672	673	231.6	263.9	216.8	278.9	279.3
Philadelphia, PA	4,179	4,288	4,421	3,609	3,038	513.5	529.2	550.5	452.4	380.8
Phoenix, AZ	1,434	1,325	1,169	1,261	1,189	95.3	85.6	73.1	76.5	72.2
Pittsburgh, PA	920	826	1,045	1,243	1,002	135.6	122.6	156.0	186.3	150.2
Portland, OR	250	303	268	184	162	95.2	115.0	100.6	68.3	60.2
Richmond, VA	956	783	1,016	895	697	896.0	742.1	960.1	847.1	659.7
Rochester, NY	1,047	1,102	947	802	854	820.1	860.2	739.5	625.0	665.6
Sacramento, CA	692	702	619	777	888	112.3	111.7	95.7	116.7	133.4
San Antonio, TX	1,113	1,187	1,124	1,009	1,036	191.1	201.2	187.8	164.7	169.1
San Diego, CA	653	702	685	718	739	47.2	50.0	48.0	49.7	51.1
San Francisco, CA	381	412	360	374	246	99.9	107.7	94.1	99.1	65.2
San Jose, CA	190	174	198	189	321	23.0	20.9	23.7	22.7	38.6
Seattle, WA	331	448	572	438	394	38.1	51.3	64.9	49.5	44.5
St Louis, MO	1,510	1,426	1,620	1,415	1,300	811.5	775.3	891.4	788.8	724.7
St Paul, MN	276	411	335	343	334	187.7	278.4	226.4	233.0	226.9
St Petersburg, FL	942	739	651	782	655	195.9	153.1	134.5	161.4	135.2
Tampa, FL	942	823	758	859	739	187.2	160.7	144.6	160.0	137.7
Toledo, OH	388	487	713	899	611	163.9	206.2	302.5	382.6	260.1
Tucson, AZ	179	257	346	204	217	42.3	59.3	78.4	45.2	48.1
Tulsa, OK	527	494	503	588	579	260.1	243.1	246.5	286.2	281.9
Washington, DC	1,509	1,271	1,241	1,224	1,137	500.0	420.2	409.1	406.3	377.4
Wichita, KS	452	358	473	508	529	197.6	156.1	204.7	217.4	226.4
Yonkers, NY	73	64	81	90	137	70.9	61.6	77.6	85.9	130.7
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	79,646	81,590	82,125	78,818	72,739	224.3	227.9	227.4	216.6	199.9
San Juan, PR	73	105	114	89	42	13.3	19.8	21.4	16.7	7.9
TOTAL	79,719	81,695	82,239	78,907	72,781	221.1	224.8	224.4	213.7	197.1

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

Table 19. Gonorrhea — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	429	446	474	435	340	164.5	170.3	180.5	165.1	129.1
Albuquerque, NM	237	367	380	427	339	87.7	134.8	138.2	152.1	120.8
Atlanta, GA	3,172	1,910	2,510	2,126	2,169	800.6	474.6	617.9	523.4	534.0
Austin, TX	792	804	814	731	699	254.7	248.1	243.4	212.4	203.1
Baltimore, MD	3,410	2,961	2,591	2,499	1,875	1,111.9	978.5	861.7	840.8	630.9
Birmingham, AL	1,258	1,439	1,177	1,257	1,008	403.0	461.0	377.2	402.8	323.0
Boston, MA	490	611	709	740	697	170.1	211.7	244.7	256.7	241.8
Buffalo, NY	508	658	982	781	651	328.7	427.6	639.3	508.8	424.1
Charlotte, NC	1,154	1,010	1,184	1,283	1,192	345.7	293.5	334.2	353.2	328.1
Chicago, IL	8,338	8,346	7,400	7,208	6,039	559.7	558.2	494.3	481.7	403.6
Cincinnati, OH	1,193	1,343	1,417	1,514	1,444	294.6	333.7	353.4	380.3	362.7
Cleveland, OH	1,589	1,777	2,019	2,109	2,040	240.4	270.2	308.3	323.3	312.7
Columbus, OH	1,523	1,561	1,618	1,317	1,234	295.7	299.7	307.7	248.9	233.2
Corpus Christi, TX	300	420	318	237	206	220.3	309.4	235.0	174.2	151.4
Dallas, TX	3,834	3,775	3,028	2,642	1,817	652.8	633.2	498.3	435.6	299.6
Dayton, OH	539	578	699	743	689	199.9	215.6	261.8	278.9	258.7
Denver, CO	642	880	901	1,056	690	232.3	312.8	316.4	372.6	243.5
Des Moines, IA	172	180	126	153	175	95.8	98.7	68.1	81.6	93.3
Detroit, MI	4,194	4,873	3,884	3,227	2,569	931.3	1,087.8	869.7	725.2	577.3
El Paso, TX	78	113	143	169	99	28.9	41.4	51.9	60.8	35.6
Fort Worth, TX	1,425	1,433	1,133	939	752	547.2	537.6	414.4	333.9	267.4
Honolulu, HI	199	216	288	320	491	45.0	49.1	65.0	71.3	109.4
Houston, TX	3,193	2,928	2,809	2,705	2,101	347.7	313.3	294.7	269.8	209.6
Indianapolis, IN	1,443	1,687	1,630	1,720	1,598	348.8	405.3	390.0	411.6	382.4
Jacksonville, FL	1,734	2,041	1,531	1,579	1,290	462.8	539.6	397.9	403.2	329.4
Jersey City, NJ	262	254	255	203	175	223.7	214.8	214.0	171.1	147.5
Kansas City, MO	911	1,446	1,122	1,342	1,255	419.6	663.5	512.7	610.4	570.8
Los Angeles, CA	3,218	4,228	4,264	4,350	4,374	73.7	95.7	95.2	95.7	96.3
Louisville, KY	699	688	793	728	782	211.6	207.4	238.1	217.9	234.1
Memphis, TN	2,875	2,716	2,350	2,111	1,667	674.1	632.8	546.5	487.9	385.3
Miami, FL	1,618	1,245	1,189	1,192	1,081	150.8	113.9	107.1	105.6	95.7
Milwaukee, WI	2,098	2,084	1,596	1,877	1,589	466.2	462.5	354.5	417.3	353.3
Minneapolis, MN	777	852	670	704	732	414.1	449.9	351.7	370.1	384.8
Nashville, TN	1,049	1,388	873	788	795	383.1	502.9	316.0	285.3	287.8
New Orleans, LA	1,489	1,690	1,850	1,463	1,500	655.0	745.6	824.7	658.7	675.4
New York City, NY	5,797	5,573	5,914	6,297	6,851	153.9	146.7	154.6	164.1	178.5
Newark, NJ	935	866	917	857	653	656.8	605.6	638.6	594.4	452.9
Norfolk, VA	749	841	783	793	549	627.1	701.6	649.2	643.5	445.5
Oakland, CA	667	783	960	945	766	95.1	109.8	132.5	130.8	106.0
Oklahoma City, OK	630	595	708	733	643	307.1	287.8	340.1	348.3	305.5
Omaha, NE	454	531	415	475	485	201.7	233.6	180.9	204.9	209.2
Philadelphia, PA	3,596	3,910	3,675	3,397	2,693	509.1	555.6	526.0	489.2	387.8
Phoenix, AZ	2,152	1,870	1,657	1,730	1,497	143.4	120.7	103.4	104.5	90.4
Pittsburgh, PA	653	668	871	890	726	107.2	110.2	144.2	147.7	120.4
Portland, OR	290	378	475	362	395	113.1	146.3	181.3	136.4	148.9
Richmond, VA	870	968	1,083	612	549	941.1	1,052.6	1,178.0	666.7	598.1
Rochester, NY	990	1,040	822	779	792	833.0	873.2	689.0	650.3	661.1
Sacramento, CA	534	581	543	660	838	90.4	96.5	87.5	103.2	131.0
San Antonio, TX	974	1,110	1,015	935	1,075	176.8	198.5	178.6	160.6	184.7
San Diego, CA	896	1,066	1,109	1,336	1,256	63.8	75.0	76.9	91.4	85.9
San Francisco, CA	1,225	1,749	1,693	1,749	1,547	311.4	443.5	430.4	452.4	400.2
San Jose, CA	224	270	349	303	401	26.4	31.6	40.6	35.5	47.0
Seattle, WA	591	773	984	1,024	957	68.7	89.3	112.8	117.0	109.4
St Louis, MO	1,366	1,453	1,565	1,322	1,245	832.5	891.4	971.8	831.7	783.2
St Paul, MN	269	292	225	241	231	197.0	212.7	163.3	175.7	168.4
St Petersburg, FL	893	803	740	745	657	204.6	182.7	167.8	168.5	148.6
Tampa, FL	841	830	759	1,053	904	174.5	169.0	150.8	203.7	174.8
Toledo, OH	235	370	466	613	381	107.4	169.2	213.0	280.5	174.3
Tucson, AZ	236	334	402	254	253	58.2	80.5	95.3	59.0	58.8
Tulsa, OK	437	398	511	535	480	229.3	207.9	264.9	275.0	246.8
Washington, DC	2,014	1,430	1,627	1,436	1,361	750.3	531.3	601.5	532.5	504.7
Wichita, KS	319	317	364	344	341	143.0	141.4	161.2	150.7	149.4
Yonkers, NY	29	45	62	70	100	30.7	47.3	64.5	72.4	103.4
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	85,708	88,792	85,421	83,165	74,780	254.6	261.2	248.8	240.1	215.9
San Juan, PR	106	165	167	105	88	21.0	33.7	34.0	21.3	17.9
TOTAL	85,814	88,957	85,588	83,270	74,868	251.1	258.0	245.8	237.0	213.1

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

Table 20. Gonorrhea — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age and sex: United States, 1999–2003

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999	10-14	5,954	825	5,129	29.5	8.0	52.0
	15-19	104,426	34,295	70,131	519.9	332.2	718.4
	20-24	108,741	52,735	56,007	584.9	555.5	615.6
	25-29	56,120	32,604	23,516	286.7	330.0	242.5
	30-34	32,344	20,690	11,654	157.0	199.8	113.7
	35-39	23,441	16,217	7,224	102.4	142.2	63.0
	40-44	14,007	10,652	3,355	63.1	96.9	30.0
	45-54	10,338	8,657	1,681	28.3	48.2	9.0
	55-64	2,356	2,122	233	9.9	18.6	1.9
	65+	905	722	183	2.6	5.0	0.9
	TOTAL	359,716	179,913	179,803	128.9	131.5	126.4
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	40.8
	15-19	90,340	27,473	62,867	443.4	262.4	634.7
	20-24	106,930	48,222	58,709	529.0	465.9	595.2
	25-29	53,692	29,368	24,325	283.0	304.6	260.7
	30-34	30,528	19,004	11,524	145.7	179.9	110.9
	35-39	20,212	13,824	6,388	92.2	126.2	58.3
	40-44	13,722	10,079	3,644	59.7	88.3	31.4
	45-54	11,018	8,905	2,113	27.5	45.3	10.4
	55-64	2,316	2,012	303	8.7	15.7	2.2
	65+	745	617	128	2.1	4.2	0.6
	TOTAL	335,104	160,459	174,645	116.2	113.3	119.0

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

Table 21A. Gonorrhea — Reported cases by race/ethnicity, age group and sex: United States, 1999–2003

	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
1999	10-14	842	55	787	4,666	705	3,961	368	60	308	35	1	34	41	3	39
	15-19	14,882	2,437	12,445	81,913	29,452	52,460	6,359	2,151	4,208	562	133	429	714	121	592
	20-24	14,408	4,288	10,120	86,318	44,709	41,609	6,704	3,278	3,426	673	291	382	665	190	475
	25-29	7,859	3,397	4,462	43,874	26,821	17,053	3,773	2,114	1,659	316	173	142	298	103	195
	30-34	5,364	2,864	2,499	24,390	16,279	8,110	2,131	1,306	825	240	138	102	206	93	113
	35-39	4,319	2,563	1,756	17,559	12,685	4,875	1,272	815	457	146	91	55	139	57	82
	40-44	2,395	1,671	725	10,832	8,492	2,340	638	410	228	69	38	32	70	41	29
	45-54	1,817	1,387	430	7,954	6,877	1,076	432	310	122	63	43	20	69	39	31
	55-64	503	432	71	1,718	1,587	131	109	83	26	14	11	3	11	8	3
	65+	193	151	42	634	517	116	62	48	15	6	1	4	9	3	6
	TOTAL	52,733	19,295	33,438	280,707	148,437	132,270	21,920	10,602	11,318	2,130	925	1,205	2,226	660	1,566
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

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, 1999–2003

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	6.4	0.8	12.4	150.0	44.6	258.5	12.2	3.9	21.0	4.5	0.3	8.9	18.4	2.4	35.0	
15-19	114.4	36.6	196.1	2,761.0	1,964.8	3,574.2	207.2	131.8	292.8	67.8	31.5	105.6	334.0	111.4	564.8	
20-24	123.3	72.4	175.5	3,327.4	3,541.4	3,124.6	206.4	184.6	232.7	75.8	65.5	86.2	383.9	216.0	557.5	
25-29	62.8	54.0	71.8	1,696.9	2,185.2	1,255.6	115.6	120.1	110.4	30.0	33.8	26.5	178.3	123.4	233.5	
30-34	39.0	41.4	36.6	923.1	1,304.2	581.9	69.8	80.3	57.9	24.3	29.0	19.9	123.9	113.0	134.6	1999
35-39	26.7	31.7	21.8	618.0	950.7	323.4	46.6	57.4	35.0	15.1	19.5	11.0	74.6	63.3	85.2	
40-44	14.7	20.6	8.9	405.8	680.3	164.7	29.0	36.5	21.1	7.8	8.9	6.8	40.0	49.0	31.8	
45-54	6.5	10.0	3.0	202.0	378.9	50.7	14.6	21.2	8.2	4.5	6.5	2.7	25.9	30.1	22.0	
55-64	2.7	4.7	0.7	73.9	153.6	10.1	6.6	10.8	2.9	1.7	2.9	0.7	7.2	10.9	3.8	
65+	0.7	1.2	0.2	22.6	48.4	6.7	3.8	6.9	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	7.0	5.3	8.3	
TOTAL	26.7	20.0	33.2	808.4	900.4	725.3	64.6	60.8	68.6	19.4	17.4	21.3	98.1	59.1	136.0	
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	
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	2000
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	
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	2001
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	
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	2002
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	0.7	11.5	109.4	35.0	186.0	11.0	3.9	18.5	3.7	0.6	6.9	23.7	5.6	42.3	
15-19	118.9	37.7	204.8	2,193.8	1,464.1	2,947.8	219.3	125.3	321.3	62.5	26.7	99.6	309.2	141.1	484.6	
20-24	152.0	95.7	209.7	2,683.1	2,649.8	2,715.5	251.8	205.1	309.3	88.6	57.4	119.3	388.7	228.1	554.4	
25-29	86.5	72.1	101.0	1,526.3	1,868.3	1,214.2	127.5	123.5	132.4	45.0	46.7	43.4	224.4	173.2	276.3	
30-34	49.9	52.3	47.4	768.5	1,072.0	496.2	78.9	88.9	67.3	31.4	35.0	28.1	125.2	97.7	152.6	2003
35-39	34.8	45.0	24.7	463.0	700.6	252.4	57.8	69.8	44.4	22.3	26.2	18.6	96.4	90.2	102.4	
40-44	23.4	32.3	14.7	308.3	504.7	135.3	37.0	47.8	25.4	14.4	19.9	9.4	62.8	77.1	49.5	
45-54	9.7	14.6	5.0	161.4	297.0	45.2	18.1	25.6	10.5	6.3	8.2	4.6	21.2	21.9	20.6	
55-64	3.4	5.8	1.2	56.1	113.8	9.7	6.2	10.4	2.4	3.2	4.1	2.4	4.7	7.7	1.9	
65+	0.8	1.6	0.3	15.2	34.0	3.5	2.3	3.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	4.8	8.5	2.1	
TOTAL	32.7	26.0	39.1	655.8	699.6	616.1	71.7	64.6	79.2	22.8	19.6	25.8	103.5	69.5	136.6	

NOTE: These tables should be used only for race/ethnicity comparisons. **See Table 20 for age-specific cases and rates and Tables 13-15 for 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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*1999*	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*
Alabama	1,019	753	724	700	566	23.0	16.9	16.2	15.6	12.6
Alaska	13	6	9	9	8	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Arizona	833	848	1,147	1,085	1,106	16.6	16.4	21.6	19.9	20.3
Arkansas	364	366	239	219	296	13.7	13.7	8.9	8.1	10.9
California	2,859	3,354	3,053	3,917	4,202	8.5	9.9	8.8	11.2	12.0
Colorado	91	63	149	174	144	2.2	1.5	3.4	3.9	3.2
Connecticut	126	151	165	188	207	3.7	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.0
Delaware	72	45	79	62	47	9.3	5.7	9.9	7.7	5.8
Florida	2,690	2,770	2,915	3,280	3,282	17.1	17.3	17.8	19.6	19.6
Georgia	1,974	1,640	1,988	1,896	2,152	24.5	19.9	23.7	22.1	25.1
Hawaii	11	22	41	59	59	0.9	1.8	3.3	4.7	4.7
Idaho	13	11	11	23	45	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.4
Illinois	1,966	1,638	1,547	1,593	1,376	15.9	13.2	12.4	12.6	10.9
Indiana	802	751	529	319	375	13.3	12.3	8.6	5.2	6.1
Iowa	37	55	44	54	46	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6
Kansas	95	67	88	77	77	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	2.8
Kentucky	302	253	191	212	160	7.5	6.2	4.7	5.2	3.9
Louisiana	1,423	973	793	775	1,576	31.9	21.8	17.7	17.3	35.2
Maine	1	7	16	9	21	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.6
Maryland	1,385	1,172	938	843	974	26.4	22.1	17.4	15.4	17.8
Massachusetts	385	448	446	541	644	6.1	7.0	7.0	8.4	10.0
Michigan	780	1,001	1,170	1,184	860	7.9	10.1	11.7	11.8	8.6
Minnesota	71	77	132	148	195	1.5	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.9
Mississippi	906	685	654	451	435	32.0	24.0	22.9	15.7	15.1
Missouri	396	299	174	204	207	7.1	5.3	3.1	3.6	3.6
Montana	3	0	0	5	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Nebraska	24	7	16	25	27	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.6
Nevada	92	52	62	113	149	4.8	2.6	3.0	5.2	6.9
New Hampshire	17	19	20	24	37	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.9
New Jersey	803	802	1,040	1,062	1,089	9.6	9.5	12.2	12.4	12.7
New Mexico	80	101	76	115	205	4.4	5.5	4.2	6.2	11.1
New York	4,094	2,947	3,610	3,885	4,360	21.7	15.5	18.9	20.3	22.8
North Carolina	1,713	1,495	1,422	1,051	848	21.5	18.5	17.3	12.6	10.2
North Dakota	0	1	2	0	2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
Ohio	364	282	297	351	481	3.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.2
Oklahoma	539	327	288	287	353	15.7	9.5	8.3	8.2	10.1
Oregon	37	49	48	75	118	1.1	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.4
Pennsylvania	932	685	726	689	706	7.6	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.7
Rhode Island	55	38	39	67	90	5.3	3.6	3.7	6.3	8.4
South Carolina	929	861	916	620	548	23.4	21.4	22.5	15.1	13.3
South Dakota	3	1	1	0	5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Tennessee	1,737	1,709	1,478	1,082	876	30.8	30.0	25.7	18.7	15.1
Texas	3,699	3,298	3,662	4,109	3,996	18.0	15.7	17.1	18.9	18.3
Utah	49	59	25	71	72	2.2	2.6	1.1	3.1	3.1
Vermont	3	0	8	2	1	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2
Virginia	722	539	525	528	552	10.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.6
Washington	205	171	174	158	239	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.9
West Virginia	15	13	7	5	11	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6
Wisconsin	192	184	131	134	111	3.6	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.0
Wyoming	0	5	4	1	4	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.8
U.S. TOTAL†	35,379	31,616	32,278	32,912	34,270	12.7	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.9
Northeast	6,416	5,097	6,070	6,467	7,155	12.0	9.5	11.3	11.9	13.2
Midwest	4,730	4,363	4,131	4,089	3,762	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8
South	19,947	17,415	17,278	16,551	17,002	20.1	17.3	16.9	16.0	16.5
West	4,286	4,741	4,799	5,805	6,351	6.9	7.5	7.4	8.8	9.7
Guam	12	9	30	19	16	7.3	5.8	18.9	11.8	9.9
Puerto Rico	1,463	1,340	1,268	1,393	1,355	37.6	35.1	33.0	36.1	35.1
Virgin Islands	13	11	9	4	14	11.5	10.1	8.2	3.6	12.7
OUTLYING AREAS	1,488	1,360	1,307	1,416	1,385	35.7	33.3	31.8	34.3	33.5
TOTAL	36,867	32,976	33,585	34,328	35,655	13.0	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.2

*See Appendix (Reporting of Syphilis Cases) 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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	6	2	4	5	5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9
Albuquerque, NM	50	63	43	60	75	9.0	11.3	7.6	10.5	13.1
Atlanta, GA	580	384	799	827	966	71.8	47.0	96.8	100.2	117.0
Austin, TX	62	59	115	101	127	10.2	9.3	17.6	15.0	18.9
Baltimore, MD	941	728	477	400	457	143.1	112.2	73.9	62.6	71.6
Birmingham, AL	278	212	151	127	111	41.9	32.0	22.8	19.2	16.8
Boston, MA	164	160	157	231	298	27.4	26.7	26.1	38.6	49.8
Buffalo, NY	6	10	12	10	9	1.9	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.8
Charlotte, NC	194	151	130	102	109	28.4	21.6	18.0	13.8	14.8
Chicago, IL	1,322	1,090	1,094	1,149	946	42.9	35.3	35.4	37.2	30.6
Cincinnati, OH	12	14	16	21	11	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.3
Cleveland, OH	88	42	39	26	34	6.3	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.5
Columbus, OH	109	90	140	189	217	10.3	8.4	12.9	17.4	20.0
Corpus Christi, TX	20	10	10	12	26	7.2	3.6	3.6	4.3	9.3
Dallas, TX	695	587	702	1,044	850	59.0	49.2	57.8	86.2	70.2
Dayton, OH	16	17	18	9	13	2.8	3.0	3.2	1.6	2.3
Denver, CO	46	23	64	89	77	8.4	4.1	11.4	15.9	13.7
Des Moines, IA	7	18	15	19	16	1.9	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.1
Detroit, MI	569	771	925	880	624	59.5	81.1	97.6	93.2	66.1
El Paso, TX	79	92	106	119	110	14.1	16.3	18.5	20.6	19.0
Fort Worth, TX	177	191	267	374	224	33.6	35.5	48.4	66.0	39.5
Honolulu, HI	8	15	30	52	52	0.9	1.7	3.4	5.8	5.8
Houston, TX	1,111	850	922	1,034	991	60.2	45.3	48.2	51.4	49.3
Indianapolis, IN	553	521	306	134	130	64.5	60.5	35.4	15.5	15.1
Jacksonville, FL	74	125	139	69	125	9.6	16.0	17.5	8.6	15.5
Jersey City, NJ	42	27	39	59	52	17.6	11.2	16.1	24.4	21.5
Kansas City, MO	66	46	30	37	56	14.6	10.2	6.6	8.1	12.3
Los Angeles, CA	1,189	1,857	1,339	1,626	1,752	13.5	20.8	14.8	17.7	19.1
Louisville, KY	174	149	100	141	101	25.1	21.5	14.4	20.2	14.5
Memphis, TN	927	882	896	541	477	103.7	98.2	99.5	59.7	52.7
Miami, FL	795	829	1,044	1,297	1,167	35.8	36.7	45.5	55.6	50.0
Milwaukee, WI	166	151	98	88	62	17.6	16.1	10.4	9.4	6.6
Minneapolis, MN	28	34	63	79	73	7.3	8.8	16.3	20.5	18.9
Nashville, TN	505	523	379	294	195	89.0	91.7	66.4	51.5	34.2
New Orleans, LA	228	124	101	101	203	47.0	25.6	21.1	21.3	42.9
New York City, NY	3,736	2,712	3,304	3,486	3,825	47.0	33.8	41.0	43.1	47.3
Newark, NJ	172	265	377	343	360	57.5	88.2	125.0	113.4	119.0
Norfolk, VA	84	85	83	47	48	36.0	36.3	35.3	19.7	20.1
Oakland, CA	127	91	109	176	173	8.9	6.3	7.4	12.0	11.8
Oklahoma City, OK	300	193	160	170	193	70.9	45.3	37.3	39.3	44.6
Omaha, NE	10	6	3	15	21	2.2	1.3	0.6	3.2	4.4
Philadelphia, PA	825	618	646	566	586	54.3	40.8	43.0	37.9	39.3
Phoenix, AZ	722	737	957	855	829	24.0	23.8	29.9	25.9	25.1
Pittsburgh, PA	7	7	15	26	30	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.0	2.4
Portland, OR	19	30	29	48	64	3.7	5.7	5.5	9.0	12.0
Richmond, VA	64	40	58	25	42	32.1	20.3	29.3	12.7	21.3
Rochester, NY	16	7	4	13	24	6.5	2.8	1.6	5.2	9.7
Sacramento, CA	20	25	33	38	31	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.4
San Antonio, TX	228	287	364	306	213	20.1	25.0	31.2	25.6	17.8
San Diego, CA	251	232	152	162	299	9.0	8.2	5.3	5.6	10.3
San Francisco, CA	128	163	301	604	655	16.5	21.0	38.8	79.1	85.7
San Jose, CA	56	43	92	93	135	3.4	2.5	5.4	5.5	8.0
Seattle, WA	123	116	110	96	134	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.5	7.6
St Louis, MO	165	115	63	80	51	47.1	33.1	18.4	23.6	15.1
St Paul, MN	6	9	16	16	27	2.1	3.2	5.6	5.6	9.5
St Petersburg, FL	38	64	40	81	128	4.1	6.9	4.3	8.7	13.8
Tampa, FL	111	132	148	222	265	11.3	13.2	14.4	21.1	25.1
Toledo, OH	21	18	3	18	18	4.6	4.0	0.7	4.0	4.0
Tucson, AZ	42	36	72	91	125	5.1	4.2	8.3	10.3	14.2
Tulsa, OK	109	32	22	30	35	27.7	8.1	5.5	7.5	8.8
Washington, DC	458	516	459	431	330	80.3	90.3	80.0	75.5	57.8
Wichita, KS	34	10	15	13	13	7.5	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.8
Yonkers, NY	12	10	13	27	30	6.1	5.0	6.5	13.4	14.9
U.S. CITY TOTAL	19,171	17,446	18,418	19,424	19,425	27.7	25.0	26.1	27.3	27.3
San Juan, PR	682	545	483	443	579	64.8	53.4	47.2	43.2	56.5
TOTAL	19,853	17,991	18,901	19,867	20,004	28.3	25.4	26.4	27.6	27.8

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

Table 24. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates by state/area, ranked by rates: United States, 2003

Rank[*]	*State/Area*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*
1	Georgia	585	6.8
2	Maryland	312	5.7
3	Louisiana	183	4.1
4	Florida	658	3.9
5	New Mexico	71	3.8
6	California	1,299	3.7
7	Arizona	186	3.4
8	Rhode Island	33	3.1
9	Texas	654	3.0
10	New York	584	3.0
11	Illinois	374	3.0
	U.S. TOTAL[†]	**7,177**	**2.5**
12	Michigan	249	2.5
13	Alabama	114	2.5
14	Tennessee	135	2.3
15	South Carolina	94	2.3
16	Massachusetts	133	2.1
17	New Jersey	170	2.0
18	Arkansas	51	1.9
19	North Carolina	152	1.8
20	Oklahoma	64	1.8
21	Ohio	197	1.7
22	New Hampshire	19	1.5
23	Washington	82	1.4
24	Oregon	48	1.4
25	Mississippi	40	1.4
26	Pennsylvania	159	1.3
27	Virginia	82	1.1
28	Missouri	61	1.1
29	Idaho	15	1.1
30	Hawaii	14	1.1
31	Minnesota	47	0.9
32	Colorado	39	0.9
33	Connecticut	30	0.9
34	Kansas	25	0.9
35	Delaware	7	0.9
36	Indiana	50	0.8
37	Kentucky	33	0.8
38	Utah	14	0.6
39	Nevada	12	0.6
40	Nebraska	10	0.6
41	Maine	8	0.6
42	Iowa	12	0.4
43	Wisconsin	16	0.3
44	North Dakota	2	0.3
45	South Dakota	2	0.3
46	Alaska	1	0.2
47	Vermont	1	0.2
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**0.2**
48	West Virginia	2	0.1
	Montana	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.

[†]Total includes cases reported by Washington, D.C., but excludes outlying areas (Guam with 1 case and rate of 0.6, Puerto Rico with 202 cases and rate of 5.2, and Virgin Islands with 3 cases and rate of 2.7).

Table 25. Primary and secondary syphilis — Counties and independent cities* ranked by number of reported cases: United States, 2003

Rank†	*County/Independent City*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Population*	*Cumulative Percent*
1	Los Angeles County, CA	523	5.3	7
2	San Francisco County, CA	332	43.5	11
3	Cook County, IL	302	5.6	16
4	Fulton County, GA	298	36.1	20
5	New York County, NY	273	17.6	24
6	Wayne County, MI	205	10.0	26
7	Harris County, TX	196	5.5	29
8	Dade County, FL	194	8.3	32
9	Broward County, FL	179	10.5	34
10	Dallas County, TX	165	7.2	37
11	Baltimore (City), MD	153	24.0	39
12	Maricopa County, AZ	132	4.0	41
13	Franklin County, OH	116	10.7	42
14	Kings County, NY	114	4.6	44
15	San Diego County, CA	111	3.8	45
16	De Kalb County, GA	108	16.0	47
17	Philadelphia County, PA	98	6.6	48
18	Essex County, NJ	76	9.5	49
19	Shelby County, TN	76	8.4	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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	202	123	142	149	114	4.6	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.5
Alaska	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Arizona	212	189	180	200	186	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4
Arkansas	87	104	49	34	51	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.9
California	283	325	545	1,033	1,299	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.9	3.7
Colorado	8	11	23	64	39	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.9
Connecticut	16	16	12	28	30	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9
Delaware	10	9	14	11	7	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.9
Florida	343	413	484	617	658	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	3.9
Georgia	430	402	414	439	585	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.1	6.8
Hawaii	3	2	12	11	14	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Idaho	1	1	1	8	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1
Illinois	422	412	409	479	374	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.0
Indiana	450	351	151	62	50	7.4	5.8	2.5	1.0	0.8
Iowa	9	11	5	8	12	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Kansas	14	6	25	20	25	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.9
Kentucky	101	85	48	88	33	2.5	2.1	1.2	2.2	0.8
Louisiana	306	209	173	152	183	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.1
Maine	0	1	1	2	8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
Maryland	343	300	266	228	312	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.2	5.7
Massachusetts	37	68	46	99	133	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	2.1
Michigan	249	330	428	486	249	2.5	3.3	4.3	4.8	2.5
Minnesota	10	16	33	59	47	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9
Mississippi	194	137	140	49	40	6.9	4.8	4.9	1.7	1.4
Missouri	96	29	26	34	61	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	6	2	10	6	10	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6
Nevada	5	5	8	15	12	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
New Hampshire	1	2	1	8	19	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5
New Jersey	68	71	137	169	170	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0
New Mexico	12	16	19	39	71	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.1	3.8
New York	150	132	304	478	584	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.0
North Carolina	464	483	445	279	152	5.8	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.8
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ohio	92	69	81	159	197	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.7
Oklahoma	187	116	60	72	64	5.4	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.8
Oregon	8	12	13	28	48	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.4
Pennsylvania	84	77	100	105	159	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3
Rhode Island	3	4	9	13	33	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	3.1
South Carolina	269	229	235	134	94	6.8	5.7	5.8	3.3	2.3
South Dakota	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Tennessee	641	532	331	168	135	11.4	9.3	5.8	2.9	2.3
Texas	473	396	478	589	654	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.7	3.0
Utah	2	2	11	7	14	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Vermont	3	0	3	2	1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Virginia	153	126	102	71	82	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1
Washington	77	66	57	70	82	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4
West Virginia	5	3	5	2	2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	41	48	22	30	16	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.3
Wyoming	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL*	6,617	5,979	6,103	6,862	7,177	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Northeast	362	371	613	904	1,137	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.1
Midwest	1,389	1,274	1,191	1,343	1,045	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.6
South	4,253	3,704	3,429	3,140	3,214	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.1
West	613	630	870	1,475	1,781	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.7
Guam	2	1	12	6	1	1.2	0.6	7.6	3.7	0.6
Puerto Rico	146	175	244	270	202	3.8	4.6	6.4	7.0	5.2
Virgin Islands	1	3	0	1	3	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.9	2.7
OUTLYING AREAS	149	179	256	277	206	3.6	4.4	6.2	6.7	5.0
TOTAL	6,766	6,158	6,359	7,139	7,383	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5

*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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	102	63	67	63	49	4.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	65	80	50	74	66	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.7	2.4
Arkansas	44	58	27	18	16	3.2	4.2	2.0	1.3	1.2
California	76	51	42	39	52	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Colorado	6	1	5	2	5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Connecticut	6	7	2	3	3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Delaware	1	1	5	4	2	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.5
Florida	143	163	135	108	73	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9
Georgia	160	159	129	98	68	3.9	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.6
Hawaii	2	1	0	2	0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	4	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7
Illinois	180	181	91	81	48	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.3	0.7
Indiana	225	196	71	18	16	7.3	6.3	2.3	0.6	0.5
Iowa	6	6	1	4	2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kansas	8	1	11	6	13	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.9
Kentucky	45	42	17	43	13	2.2	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.6
Louisiana	153	97	83	76	79	6.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.4
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	164	115	113	53	74	6.0	4.2	4.1	1.9	2.6
Massachusetts	15	19	4	12	3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
Michigan	95	141	161	192	93	1.9	2.8	3.2	3.8	1.8
Minnesota	5	5	16	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Mississippi	93	70	69	31	20	6.3	4.8	4.7	2.1	1.3
Missouri	49	11	8	10	14	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	3	1	8	2	1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Nevada	3	2	1	1	3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	32	23	44	48	49	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.1
New Mexico	3	5	6	12	23	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.4
New York	34	12	23	26	26	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
North Carolina	202	234	191	115	47	5.0	5.7	4.6	2.7	1.1
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	43	26	26	27	40	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Oklahoma	77	54	28	20	20	4.4	3.1	1.6	1.1	1.1
Oregon	5	4	2	8	3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Pennsylvania	27	30	28	22	33	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Rhode Island	1	2	0	2	8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.4
South Carolina	117	96	101	58	24	5.7	4.6	4.8	2.7	1.1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	283	247	158	82	40	9.8	8.4	5.4	2.8	1.3
Texas	182	152	169	192	162	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5
Utah	0	1	2	0	3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Vermont	2	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	71	44	43	17	7	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2
Washington	3	8	7	1	4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
West Virginia	3	1	1	1	2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	18	24	13	6	1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.0
Wyoming	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL*	2,777	2,445	1,967	1,594	1,217	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.8
Northeast	118	93	101	113	122	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Midwest	632	592	406	350	232	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7
South	1,864	1,606	1,344	988	699	3.7	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.3
West	163	154	116	143	164	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Guam	0	0	5	2	0	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.5	0.0
Puerto Rico	73	76	130	123	93	3.6	3.8	6.5	6.1	4.6
Virgin Islands	1	2	0	0	2	1.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.4
OUTLYING AREAS	74	78	135	125	95	3.4	3.7	6.3	5.8	4.4
TOTAL	2,851	2,523	2,102	1,719	1,312	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	100	60	75	86	65	4.7	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.0
Alaska	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Arizona	147	109	130	126	120	5.9	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.4
Arkansas	43	46	22	16	35	3.3	3.5	1.7	1.2	2.6
California	206	272	501	994	1,245	1.2	1.6	2.9	5.7	7.1
Colorado	2	10	18	62	34	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.5
Connecticut	10	9	10	25	27	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6
Delaware	9	8	9	7	5	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.3
Florida	199	250	349	509	585	2.6	3.2	4.4	6.2	7.2
Georgia	269	243	285	340	517	6.8	6.0	6.9	8.1	12.3
Hawaii	1	1	12	9	14	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.4	2.2
Idaho	1	1	1	4	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.5
Illinois	242	231	318	398	326	4.0	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.3
Indiana	225	155	80	44	34	7.6	5.2	2.7	1.5	1.1
Iowa	3	5	4	4	10	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Kansas	6	5	14	14	12	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
Kentucky	56	43	31	45	19	2.9	2.2	1.6	2.2	0.9
Louisiana	153	112	90	76	104	7.1	5.2	4.2	3.5	4.8
Maine	0	1	1	2	8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3
Maryland	179	185	153	175	238	7.1	7.2	5.9	6.6	9.0
Massachusetts	22	49	42	87	129	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.8	4.2
Michigan	154	189	267	294	156	3.2	3.9	5.4	6.0	3.2
Minnesota	5	11	17	55	43	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.7
Mississippi	101	67	71	18	20	7.4	4.9	5.1	1.3	1.4
Missouri	47	18	18	24	47	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	3	1	2	4	9	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1
Nevada	2	3	7	14	9	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.8
New Hampshire	0	2	1	8	19	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.3	3.0
New Jersey	36	48	93	121	121	0.9	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.9
New Mexico	9	11	13	27	48	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.0	5.3
New York	116	120	281	452	558	1.3	1.3	3.1	4.9	6.0
North Carolina	262	249	254	164	105	6.7	6.3	6.3	4.0	2.6
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Ohio	49	43	55	132	157	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.4	2.8
Oklahoma	110	62	32	52	44	6.5	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.6
Oregon	3	8	11	20	45	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.6
Pennsylvania	57	47	72	83	126	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.1
Rhode Island	2	2	9	11	25	0.4	0.4	1.8	2.1	4.9
South Carolina	152	133	134	76	70	7.9	6.8	6.8	3.8	3.5
South Dakota	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Tennessee	358	285	173	86	95	13.1	10.3	6.2	3.0	3.4
Texas	289	244	309	397	492	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	4.5
Utah	2	1	9	7	11	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.9
Vermont	1	0	3	2	1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3
Virginia	82	82	59	54	75	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.5	2.1
Washington	74	58	50	69	78	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.6
West Virginia	2	2	4	1	0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Wisconsin	23	24	9	24	15	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.6
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL*	3,835	3,532	4,134	5,267	5,956	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.2
Northeast	244	278	512	791	1,014	0.9	1.1	2.0	3.0	3.9
Midwest	757	682	785	993	813	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5
South	2,385	2,098	2,085	2,151	2,514	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.0
West	449	474	752	1,332	1,615	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.1	4.9
Guam	2	1	7	4	1	2.3	1.3	8.7	4.9	1.2
Puerto Rico	73	99	114	147	109	3.9	5.4	6.2	7.9	5.9
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	1	1	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0
OUTLYING AREAS	75	101	121	152	111	3.7	5.1	6.1	7.6	5.6
TOTAL	3,910	3,633	4,255	5,419	6,067	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.8	4.2

*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, 2003

Rank*	City†	Cases	Rate per 100,000 Population
1	San Francisco, CA	332	43.5
2	Atlanta, GA	298	36.1
3	Baltimore, MD	153	24.0
4	Detroit, MI	179	19.0
5	Newark, NJ	57	18.8
6	Boston, MA	69	11.5
7	Oklahoma City, OK	48	11.1
8	Dallas, TX	131	10.8
9	Columbus, OH	106	9.8
10	Fort Worth, TX	52	9.2
11	Houston, TX	178	8.9
12	Chicago, IL	267	8.7
13	Memphis, TN	76	8.4
14	Washington, DC	48	8.4
15	Miami, FL	194	8.3
16	New York City, NY	531	6.6
17	Philadelphia, PA	98	6.6
18	Albuquerque, NM	36	6.3
19	Portland, OR	33	6.2
20	St Petersburg, FL	51	5.5
21	Minneapolis, MN	21	5.4
22	New Orleans, LA	25	5.3
23	St Louis, MO	18	5.3
24	Los Angeles, CA	461	5.0
25	Jersey City, NJ	12	5.0
26	Tucson, AZ	40	4.5
27	Denver, CO	25	4.5
28	San Antonio, TX	52	4.4
29	Austin, TX	28	4.2
30	Kansas City, MO	19	4.2
31	Tampa, FL	43	4.1
32	Phoenix, AZ	132	4.0
33	San Diego, CA	111	3.8
34	Louisville, KY	26	3.7
35	Nashville, TN	21	3.7
36	Seattle, WA	60	3.4
37	San Jose, CA	56	3.3
38	Birmingham, AL	22	3.3
39	Norfolk, VA	8	3.3
40	Indianapolis, IN	25	2.9
41	Rochester, NY	7	2.8
42	Jacksonville, FL	21	2.6
43	Richmond, VA	5	2.5
44	Oakland, CA	33	2.2
45	Charlotte, NC	16	2.2
46	St Paul, MN	6	2.1
47	Honolulu, HI	14	1.6
48	Omaha, NE	7	1.5
49	Sacramento, CA	17	1.3
50	Pittsburgh, PA	17	1.3
51	Tulsa, OK	5	1.3
52	Cleveland, OH	16	1.2
53	Milwaukee, WI	10	1.1
54	Corpus Christi, TX	3	1.1
55	Toledo, OH	3	0.7
56	Buffalo, NY	2	0.6
57	Akron, OH	3	0.5
58	Yonkers, NY	1	0.5
59	Wichita, KS	2	0.4
60	El Paso, TX	2	0.3
61	Cincinnati, OH	2	0.2
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**0.2**
	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
	Dayton, OH	0	0.0

*Cities were ranked in descending order by rate, number of cases, and alphabetically by state.
†Excludes cities in outlying areas (San Juan, PR, with 88 cases and rate of 8.6).

Table 30. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	0	0	1	2	3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5
Albuquerque, NM	11	11	8	21	36	2.0	2.0	1.4	3.7	6.3
Atlanta, GA	213	116	224	257	298	26.4	14.2	27.1	31.1	36.1
Austin, TX	19	8	17	22	28	3.1	1.3	2.6	3.3	4.2
Baltimore, MD	246	218	161	121	153	37.4	33.6	24.9	18.9	24.0
Birmingham, AL	24	24	12	9	22	3.6	3.6	1.8	1.4	3.3
Boston, MA	16	25	18	48	69	2.7	4.2	3.0	8.0	11.5
Buffalo, NY	1	1	4	3	2	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Charlotte, NC	53	45	29	28	16	7.8	6.4	4.0	3.8	2.2
Chicago, IL	282	292	317	353	267	9.2	9.5	10.3	11.4	8.7
Cincinnati, OH	1	0	2	6	2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2
Cleveland, OH	12	4	3	9	16	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2
Columbus, OH	43	40	54	96	106	4.1	3.7	5.0	8.8	9.8
Corpus Christi, TX	1	1	1	2	3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
Dallas, TX	151	100	121	191	131	12.8	8.4	10.0	15.8	10.8
Dayton, OH	2	5	2	4	0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0
Denver, CO	4	4	15	41	25	0.7	0.7	2.7	7.3	4.5
Des Moines, IA	0	1	1	5	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0
Detroit, MI	189	274	351	384	179	19.8	28.8	37.0	40.7	19.0
El Paso, TX	9	6	12	12	2	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.1	0.3
Fort Worth, TX	22	22	40	106	52	4.2	4.1	7.3	18.7	9.2
Honolulu, HI	3	1	10	10	14	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.6
Houston, TX	77	70	103	112	178	4.2	3.7	5.4	5.6	8.9
Indianapolis, IN	407	301	128	36	25	47.5	35.0	14.8	4.2	2.9
Jacksonville, FL	7	24	38	16	21	0.9	3.1	4.8	2.0	2.6
Jersey City, NJ	3	1	5	16	12	1.3	0.4	2.1	6.6	5.0
Kansas City, MO	8	1	5	8	19	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.8	4.2
Los Angeles, CA	83	133	186	359	461	0.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.0
Louisville, KY	67	57	19	77	26	9.7	8.2	2.7	11.0	3.7
Memphis, TN	258	246	208	89	76	28.9	27.4	23.1	9.8	8.4
Miami, FL	82	126	185	231	194	3.7	5.6	8.1	9.9	8.3
Milwaukee, WI	39	43	18	16	10	4.1	4.6	1.9	1.7	1.1
Minneapolis, MN	6	9	23	37	21	1.6	2.3	5.9	9.6	5.4
Nashville, TN	250	200	76	26	21	44.1	35.1	13.3	4.6	3.7
New Orleans, LA	51	22	24	9	25	10.5	4.5	5.0	1.9	5.3
New York City, NY	130	117	282	435	531	1.6	1.5	3.5	5.4	6.6
Newark, NJ	22	28	58	63	57	7.4	9.3	19.2	20.8	18.8
Norfolk, VA	20	37	35	13	8	8.6	15.8	14.9	5.4	3.3
Oakland, CA	10	11	23	49	33	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.3	2.2
Oklahoma City, OK	114	82	35	52	48	26.9	19.2	8.2	12.0	11.1
Omaha, NE	5	2	3	2	7	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.5
Philadelphia, PA	69	67	79	67	98	4.5	4.4	5.3	4.5	6.6
Phoenix, AZ	195	172	148	155	132	6.5	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.0
Pittsburgh, PA	2	3	7	7	17	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.3
Portland, OR	5	11	9	20	33	1.0	2.1	1.7	3.7	6.2
Richmond, VA	13	5	9	3	5	6.5	2.5	4.6	1.5	2.5
Rochester, NY	0	1	2	4	7	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.8
Sacramento, CA	2	1	4	11	17	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3
San Antonio, TX	31	67	71	45	52	2.7	5.8	6.1	3.8	4.4
San Diego, CA	25	27	27	37	111	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.8
San Francisco, CA	29	53	139	315	332	3.7	6.8	17.9	41.2	43.5
San Jose, CA	3	2	10	30	56	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.3
Seattle, WA	65	50	41	50	60	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.4
St Louis, MO	51	11	15	13	18	14.6	3.2	4.4	3.8	5.3
St Paul, MN	2	2	5	5	6	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.1
St Petersburg, FL	4	7	11	22	51	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.4	5.5
Tampa, FL	15	20	15	33	43	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.1	4.1
Toledo, OH	6	2	1	12	3	1.3	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.7
Tucson, AZ	8	8	22	28	40	1.0	0.9	2.5	3.2	4.5
Tulsa, OK	45	8	5	7	5	11.4	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.3
Washington, DC	45	37	43	58	48	7.9	6.5	7.5	10.2	8.4
Wichita, KS	7	2	4	3	2	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
Yonkers, NY	1	1	1	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	3,564	3,265	3,525	4,303	4,334	5.2	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.1
San Juan, PR	61	68	68	78	88	5.8	6.7	6.6	7.6	8.6
TOTAL	3,625	3,333	3,593	4,381	4,422	5.2	4.7	5.0	6.1	6.1

Table 31. Primary and secondary syphilis — Women – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Albuquerque, NM	3	3	1	6	12	1.1	1.1	0.3	2.0	4.1
Atlanta, GA	85	37	67	57	39	20.7	8.9	16.0	13.6	9.3
Austin, TX	2	2	3	3	2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Baltimore, MD	112	92	77	33	50	31.9	26.6	22.3	9.7	14.6
Birmingham, AL	10	15	8	4	3	2.9	4.3	2.3	1.1	0.9
Boston, MA	5	5	1	6	1	1.6	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.3
Buffalo, NY	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Charlotte, NC	18	24	12	13	2	5.2	6.7	3.3	3.5	0.5
Chicago, IL	116	129	61	43	30	7.3	8.1	3.8	2.7	1.9
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Cleveland, OH	3	2	2	3	7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0
Columbus, OH	21	14	17	10	16	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.8	2.9
Corpus Christi, TX	1	1	1	1	0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Dallas, TX	57	36	49	76	48	9.7	6.0	8.1	12.6	7.9
Dayton, OH	0	1	1	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	3	0	2	0	1	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Des Moines, IA	0	1	0	2	0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	74	121	136	168	73	14.6	24.1	27.2	33.7	14.6
El Paso, TX	2	1	2	4	0	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	4	7	16	45	25	1.5	2.6	5.8	15.8	8.8
Honolulu, HI	2	0	0	1	0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Houston, TX	30	27	28	16	15	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.6	1.5
Indianapolis, IN	204	170	60	10	7	46.0	38.3	13.5	2.2	1.6
Jacksonville, FL	3	11	18	8	9	0.8	2.7	4.4	1.9	2.2
Jersey City, NJ	0	1	2	1	1	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8
Kansas City, MO	5	0	2	1	7	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	3.0
Los Angeles, CA	25	19	9	18	24	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Louisville, KY	30	26	9	39	12	8.3	7.2	2.5	10.7	3.3
Memphis, TN	126	123	106	51	26	27.0	26.2	22.5	10.8	5.5
Miami, FL	24	40	40	33	23	2.1	3.4	3.4	2.7	1.9
Milwaukee, WI	17	21	12	4	1	3.5	4.3	2.5	0.8	0.2
Minneapolis, MN	3	3	12	2	1	1.5	1.5	6.1	1.0	0.5
Nashville, TN	102	83	29	10	4	34.8	28.2	9.8	3.4	1.4
New Orleans, LA	24	8	11	3	9	9.3	3.1	4.3	1.2	3.6
New York City, NY	28	10	19	18	22	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
Newark, NJ	10	9	21	26	26	6.4	5.7	13.3	16.4	16.4
Norfolk, VA	7	14	20	4	2	6.1	12.2	17.4	3.5	1.7
Oakland, CA	2	3	1	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma City, OK	42	39	18	10	14	19.3	17.8	8.2	4.5	6.3
Omaha, NE	2	1	1	1	1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Philadelphia, PA	21	25	24	14	15	2.6	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.9
Phoenix, AZ	62	75	39	59	44	4.1	4.8	2.4	3.6	2.7
Pittsburgh, PA	0	2	1	2	4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
Portland, OR	3	4	1	5	1	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.9	0.4
Richmond, VA	7	2	3	1	2	6.6	1.9	2.8	0.9	1.9
Rochester, NY	0	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sacramento, CA	1	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
San Antonio, TX	10	23	24	12	6	1.7	3.9	4.0	2.0	1.0
San Diego, CA	6	6	6	6	4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
San Francisco, CA	1	5	2	4	3	0.3	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.8
San Jose, CA	0	0	1	1	4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Seattle, WA	2	4	1	0	1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
St Louis, MO	28	3	6	4	3	15.0	1.6	3.3	2.2	1.7
St Paul, MN	1	1	1	0	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
St Petersburg, FL	2	3	2	2	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2
Tampa, FL	7	10	6	8	5	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.9
Toledo, OH	5	0	0	4	0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
Tucson, AZ	1	2	5	7	17	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	3.8
Tulsa, OK	22	4	1	5	0	10.9	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.0
Washington, DC	24	10	8	9	3	8.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.0
Wichita, KS	4	1	1	1	0	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Yonkers, NY	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	1,409	1,281	1,010	878	631	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.7
San Juan, PR	34	32	38	31	44	6.2	6.0	7.1	5.8	8.3
TOTAL	1,443	1,313	1,048	909	675	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.5	1.8

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

Table 32. Primary and secondary syphilis — Men – Reported cases and rates in selected cities listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
City	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	0	0	1	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Albuquerque, NM	8	8	7	15	24	3.0	2.9	2.5	5.3	8.6
Atlanta, GA	128	79	157	199	259	32.3	19.6	38.7	49.0	63.8
Austin, TX	16	6	14	19	26	5.1	1.9	4.2	5.5	7.6
Baltimore, MD	134	126	84	88	103	43.7	41.6	27.9	29.6	34.7
Birmingham, AL	14	9	4	5	19	4.5	2.9	1.3	1.6	6.1
Boston, MA	11	20	17	42	68	3.8	6.9	5.9	14.6	23.6
Buffalo, NY	1	0	4	3	1	0.6	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.7
Charlotte, NC	35	21	17	15	14	10.5	6.1	4.8	4.1	3.9
Chicago, IL	166	163	256	310	237	11.1	10.9	17.1	20.7	15.8
Cincinnati, OH	1	0	0	4	2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5
Cleveland, OH	9	2	1	6	9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.4
Columbus, OH	22	26	37	86	90	4.3	5.0	7.0	16.3	17.0
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	0	1	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2
Dallas, TX	94	64	72	115	83	16.0	10.7	11.8	19.0	13.7
Dayton, OH	2	4	1	4	0	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.0
Denver, CO	1	4	13	41	24	0.4	1.4	4.6	14.5	8.5
Des Moines, IA	0	0	1	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0
Detroit, MI	115	153	215	216	106	25.5	34.2	48.1	48.5	23.8
El Paso, TX	7	5	10	8	2	2.6	1.8	3.6	2.9	0.7
Fort Worth, TX	18	15	24	61	27	6.9	5.6	8.8	21.7	9.6
Honolulu, HI	1	1	10	9	14	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.0	3.1
Houston, TX	47	43	75	96	163	5.1	4.6	7.9	9.6	16.3
Indianapolis, IN	203	131	68	26	18	49.1	31.5	16.3	6.2	4.3
Jacksonville, FL	4	13	20	8	12	1.1	3.4	5.2	2.0	3.1
Jersey City, NJ	3	0	3	15	11	2.6	0.0	2.5	12.6	9.3
Kansas City, MO	3	1	3	7	12	1.4	0.5	1.4	3.2	5.5
Los Angeles, CA	57	112	175	341	436	1.3	2.5	3.9	7.5	9.6
Louisville, KY	37	31	10	38	13	11.2	9.3	3.0	11.4	3.9
Memphis, TN	132	123	102	38	50	30.9	28.7	23.7	8.8	11.6
Miami, FL	58	86	145	198	171	5.4	7.9	13.1	17.5	15.1
Milwaukee, WI	22	22	6	12	9	4.9	4.9	1.3	2.7	2.0
Minneapolis, MN	3	6	11	35	20	1.6	3.2	5.8	18.4	10.5
Nashville, TN	148	117	47	16	17	54.1	42.4	17.0	5.8	6.2
New Orleans, LA	27	14	13	6	16	11.9	6.2	5.8	2.7	7.2
New York City, NY	102	107	263	417	509	2.7	2.8	6.9	10.9	13.3
Newark, NJ	12	19	37	37	31	8.4	13.3	25.8	25.7	21.5
Norfolk, VA	13	23	15	9	6	10.9	19.2	12.4	7.3	4.9
Oakland, CA	8	8	22	49	33	1.1	1.1	3.0	6.8	4.6
Oklahoma City, OK	72	43	17	42	34	35.1	20.8	8.2	20.0	16.2
Omaha, NE	3	1	2	1	6	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.6
Philadelphia, PA	48	42	55	53	83	6.8	6.0	7.9	7.6	12.0
Phoenix, AZ	133	97	109	96	88	8.9	6.3	6.8	5.8	5.3
Pittsburgh, PA	2	1	6	5	13	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.8	2.2
Portland, OR	2	7	8	15	32	0.8	2.7	3.1	5.7	12.1
Richmond, VA	6	3	6	2	3	6.5	3.3	6.5	2.2	3.3
Rochester, NY	0	1	1	3	6	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.5	5.0
Sacramento, CA	1	0	3	11	16	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.5
San Antonio, TX	20	44	47	33	46	3.6	7.9	8.3	5.7	7.9
San Diego, CA	19	21	21	31	107	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.1	7.3
San Francisco, CA	28	48	137	311	328	7.1	12.2	34.8	80.4	84.8
San Jose, CA	3	2	9	29	52	0.4	0.2	1.0	3.4	6.1
Seattle, WA	63	46	40	50	59	7.3	5.3	4.6	5.7	6.7
St Louis, MO	23	8	9	9	15	14.0	4.9	5.6	5.7	9.4
St Paul, MN	1	1	4	5	5	0.7	0.7	2.9	3.6	3.6
St Petersburg, FL	2	4	9	20	50	0.5	0.9	2.0	4.5	11.3
Tampa, FL	8	10	9	25	38	1.7	2.0	1.8	4.8	7.3
Toledo, OH	1	2	1	8	3	0.5	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.4
Tucson, AZ	7	6	17	21	23	1.7	1.4	4.0	4.9	5.3
Tulsa, OK	23	4	4	2	5	12.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.6
Washington, DC	21	27	35	49	45	7.8	10.0	12.9	18.2	16.7
Wichita, KS	3	1	3	2	2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.9
Yonkers, NY	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL*	2,152	1,982	2,513	3,424	3,700	6.4	5.8	7.3	9.9	10.7
San Juan, PR	27	36	30	47	44	5.3	7.3	6.1	9.6	8.9
TOTAL	2,179	2,018	2,543	3,471	3,744	6.4	5.9	7.3	9.9	10.7

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

Table 33. Primary and secondary syphilis — Reported cases and rates per 100,000 population by age and sex: United States, 1999–2003

Year	Age Group	Cases			Rates		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1999	10-14	25	2	23	0.1	0.0	0.2
	15-19	522	183	340	2.6	1.8	3.5
	20-24	963	510	452	5.2	5.4	5.0
	25-29	992	508	483	5.1	5.1	5.0
	30-34	1,084	589	495	5.3	5.7	4.8
	35-39	1,153	676	477	5.0	5.9	4.2
	40-44	808	537	271	3.6	4.9	2.4
	45-54	753	572	181	2.1	3.2	1.0
	55-64	228	188	40	1.0	1.6	0.3
	65+	74	65	9	0.2	0.5	0.0
	TOTAL	6,613	3,833	2,780	2.4	2.8	2.0
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	4.3	6.0	2.4
	25-29	941	760	181	5.0	7.9	1.9
	30-34	1,187	1,023	164	5.7	9.7	1.6
	35-39	1,460	1,290	170	6.7	11.8	1.6
	40-44	1,157	1,021	136	5.0	8.9	1.2
	45-54	991	871	119	2.5	4.4	0.6
	55-64	205	187	18	0.8	1.5	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

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, 1999–2003

	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
1999	10-14	3	1	2	21	1	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15-19	49	16	32	421	139	282	44	24	19	1	1	0	8	2	6
	20-24	120	46	74	717	381	336	110	75	35	5	3	2	10	5	5
	25-29	137	67	70	741	364	376	94	67	26	7	7	0	11	2	9
	30-34	168	98	70	801	411	390	97	73	24	12	6	6	6	1	5
	35-39	189	112	77	883	501	382	69	56	12	4	4	0	8	3	5
	40-44	142	98	44	601	390	211	56	46	9	8	3	4	2	0	2
	45-54	139	96	43	561	430	130	42	36	6	5	5	0	6	4	2
	55-64	53	41	12	151	129	22	22	16	5	1	0	1	1	1	0
	65+	24	22	2	46	39	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1,026	598	428	4,950	2,788	2,163	538	399	139	43	30	13	54	18	36
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

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 1999, NH 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, 1999–2003

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	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1999
15-19	0.4	0.2	0.5	14.2	9.3	19.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	3.9	1.9	6.0	
20-24	1.0	0.8	1.3	27.6	30.2	25.2	3.4	4.2	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	6.0	5.8	6.2	
25-29	1.1	1.1	1.1	28.7	29.7	27.7	2.9	3.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.0	6.8	2.5	11.2	
30-34	1.2	1.4	1.0	30.3	32.9	28.0	3.2	4.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	3.8	1.3	6.3	
35-39	1.2	1.4	1.0	31.1	37.6	25.3	2.5	4.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.5	3.4	5.5	
40-44	0.9	1.2	0.5	22.5	31.2	14.9	2.5	4.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	
45-54	0.5	0.7	0.3	14.2	23.7	6.1	1.4	2.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.3	3.2	1.5	
55-64	0.3	0.5	0.1	6.5	12.5	1.7	1.3	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	
65+	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.6	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTAL	0.5	0.6	0.4	14.3	16.9	11.9	1.6	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.7	3.1	
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	6.8	6.0	7.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20-24	1.5	2.4	0.7	16.4	21.8	11.1	4.9	7.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	0.4	1.6	3.1	0.0	
25-29	2.6	4.6	0.6	16.3	24.6	8.8	5.2	8.4	1.3	2.5	4.6	0.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	
30-34	3.9	7.2	0.6	15.6	25.1	7.1	5.9	9.9	1.4	1.7	3.5	0.0	8.1	13.8	2.4	
35-39	5.1	9.5	0.6	16.3	25.7	7.9	7.0	12.7	0.8	2.6	5.3	0.0	8.7	15.4	2.3	
40-44	3.6	6.9	0.3	13.6	21.9	6.3	6.0	10.7	1.0	1.9	3.9	0.2	4.5	6.0	3.2	
45-54	1.6	3.2	0.1	8.3	13.8	3.5	2.9	5.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	
55-64	0.5	1.0	0.0	3.2	6.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.4	5.1	0.0	
65+	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	
TOTAL	1.5	2.9	0.2	7.8	11.7	4.2	3.0	5.0	0.8	1.0	2.0	0.1	2.9	4.2	1.5	

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 1999, NH 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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	367	219	192	211	140	8.3	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.1
Alaska	1	1	0	1	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Arizona	290	248	266	200	232	5.8	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.3
Arkansas	123	117	60	51	71	4.6	4.4	2.2	1.9	2.6
California	591	353	408	716	820	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.0	2.3
Colorado	6	7	14	22	20	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Connecticut	12	9	20	13	13	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Delaware	16	10	18	9	11	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.1	1.4
Florida	1,085	1,165	947	949	988	6.9	7.3	5.8	5.7	5.9
Georgia	729	521	703	701	720	9.1	6.3	8.4	8.2	8.4
Hawaii	1	3	7	21	6	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.5
Idaho	1	0	0	4	8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6
Illinois	639	382	386	528	350	5.2	3.1	3.1	4.2	2.8
Indiana	172	184	120	53	58	2.8	3.0	2.0	0.9	0.9
Iowa	4	8	6	8	5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kansas	19	9	18	13	19	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Kentucky	81	62	38	49	43	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1
Louisiana	404	231	194	183	197	9.1	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.4
Maine	0	0	3	1	7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
Maryland	610	518	362	181	211	11.6	9.8	6.7	3.3	3.9
Massachusetts	65	83	64	95	136	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.1
Michigan	302	406	368	255	122	3.1	4.1	3.7	2.5	1.2
Minnesota	9	18	16	23	45	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Mississippi	553	409	329	149	173	19.6	14.4	11.5	5.2	6.0
Missouri	99	52	33	51	46	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
Montana	2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nebraska	6	1	1	0	1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nevada	28	9	7	12	35	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6
New Hampshire	1	0	2	1	4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
New Jersey	99	109	234	220	326	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.6	3.8
New Mexico	2	25	18	23	53	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.9
New York	700	467	566	756	1,019	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.9	5.3
North Carolina	740	618	483	333	261	9.3	7.6	5.9	4.0	3.1
North Dakota	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	168	119	100	84	92	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Oklahoma	249	128	121	124	77	7.2	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.2
Oregon	6	19	9	18	27	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8
Pennsylvania	414	278	260	237	216	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Rhode Island	1	1	1	9	7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.7
South Carolina	407	394	394	202	180	10.2	9.8	9.7	4.9	4.4
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Tennessee	647	627	553	390	228	11.5	11.0	9.6	6.7	3.9
Texas	1,273	1,171	964	1,149	1,065	6.2	5.6	4.5	5.3	4.9
Utah	5	10	0	8	7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3
Vermont	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Virginia	212	140	133	94	74	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0
Washington	17	20	19	23	36	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
West Virginia	3	3	1	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wisconsin	90	72	43	66	54	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
U.S. TOTAL*	11,534	9,465	8,701	8,429	8,361	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9
Northeast	1,292	947	1,151	1,332	1,728	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.2
Midwest	1,509	1,252	1,091	1,081	795	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2
South	7,783	6,571	5,711	4,968	4,593	7.8	6.5	5.6	4.8	4.4
West	950	695	748	1,048	1,245	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.9
Guam	0	1	2	3	1	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.6
Puerto Rico	680	663	600	702	748	17.5	17.4	15.6	18.2	19.4
Virgin Islands	12	5	8	1	6	10.6	4.6	7.3	0.9	5.5
OUTLYING AREAS	692	669	610	706	755	16.6	16.4	14.9	17.1	18.3
TOTAL	12,226	10,134	9,311	9,135	9,116	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1

*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, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	6	1	2	1	1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Albuquerque, NM	2	19	8	10	15	0.4	3.4	1.4	1.7	2.6
Atlanta, GA	241	173	398	406	464	29.9	21.2	48.2	49.2	56.2
Austin, TX	23	27	31	23	35	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.4	5.2
Baltimore, MD	472	384	257	124	161	71.8	59.2	39.8	19.4	25.2
Birmingham, AL	103	62	35	27	23	15.5	9.4	5.3	4.1	3.5
Boston, MA	41	29	26	50	64	6.9	4.8	4.3	8.4	10.7
Buffalo, NY	1	1	0	2	2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6
Charlotte, NC	99	63	69	40	24	14.5	9.0	9.6	5.4	3.3
Chicago, IL	521	292	298	439	296	16.9	9.5	9.6	14.2	9.6
Cincinnati, OH	5	2	2	0	0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	63	29	31	10	3	4.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	0.2
Columbus, OH	34	32	33	48	35	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.4	3.2
Corpus Christi, TX	9	3	1	1	10	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.6
Dallas, TX	384	361	247	351	298	32.6	30.2	20.3	29.0	24.6
Dayton, OH	5	2	4	1	3	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Denver, CO	4	1	4	12	13	0.7	0.2	0.7	2.1	2.3
Des Moines, IA	2	6	4	5	2	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.5
Detroit, MI	223	328	293	172	90	23.3	34.5	30.9	18.2	9.5
El Paso, TX	9	11	14	32	27	1.6	1.9	2.4	5.5	4.7
Fort Worth, TX	66	80	60	115	58	12.5	14.9	10.9	20.3	10.2
Honolulu, HI	1	1	4	16	6	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.7
Houston, TX	248	134	137	136	150	13.4	7.1	7.2	6.8	7.5
Indianapolis, IN	102	125	82	30	22	11.9	14.5	9.5	3.5	2.5
Jacksonville, FL	37	46	54	25	35	4.8	5.9	6.8	3.1	4.3
Jersey City, NJ	1	1	6	15	13	0.4	0.4	2.5	6.2	5.4
Kansas City, MO	16	4	1	5	15	3.5	0.9	0.2	1.1	3.3
Los Angeles, CA	330	187	203	349	384	3.7	2.1	2.2	3.8	4.2
Louisville, KY	38	40	20	33	26	5.5	5.8	2.9	4.7	3.7
Memphis, TN	338	325	356	202	154	37.8	36.2	39.5	22.3	17.0
Miami, FL	294	329	221	295	345	13.2	14.5	9.6	12.6	14.8
Milwaukee, WI	84	55	35	51	34	8.9	5.9	3.7	5.4	3.6
Minneapolis, MN	7	11	8	17	23	1.8	2.9	2.1	4.4	6.0
Nashville, TN	201	173	137	109	25	35.4	30.3	24.0	19.1	4.4
New Orleans, LA	65	32	31	39	36	13.4	6.6	6.5	8.2	7.6
New York City, NY	659	447	548	726	958	8.3	5.6	6.8	9.0	11.9
Newark, NJ	23	58	74	74	121	7.7	19.3	24.5	24.5	40.0
Norfolk, VA	34	23	25	14	11	14.6	9.8	10.6	5.9	4.6
Oakland, CA	22	4	12	12	28	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.9
Oklahoma City, OK	147	86	73	74	53	34.7	20.2	17.0	17.1	12.2
Omaha, NE	2	1	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	394	261	248	214	194	25.9	17.2	16.5	14.3	13.0
Phoenix, AZ	266	220	243	150	161	8.9	7.1	7.6	4.5	4.9
Pittsburgh, PA	1	1	4	6	5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
Portland, OR	5	12	7	17	16	1.0	2.3	1.3	3.2	3.0
Richmond, VA	34	18	28	11	16	17.1	9.1	14.2	5.6	8.1
Rochester, NY	2	0	1	2	6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.4
Sacramento, CA	3	2	5	8	3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2
San Antonio, TX	72	102	120	105	62	6.4	8.9	10.3	8.8	5.2
San Diego, CA	23	10	16	34	41	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4
San Francisco, CA	14	18	47	173	191	1.8	2.3	6.1	22.6	25.0
San Jose, CA	11	4	12	11	20	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2
Seattle, WA	6	16	14	10	24	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4
St Louis, MO	40	21	15	23	12	11.4	6.1	4.4	6.8	3.5
St Paul, MN	1	1	4	2	8	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.8
St Petersburg, FL	15	23	6	19	40	1.6	2.5	0.6	2.1	4.3
Tampa, FL	51	56	51	57	98	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.4	9.3
Toledo, OH	5	3	1	3	7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.5
Tucson, AZ	14	14	8	29	46	1.7	1.6	0.9	3.3	5.2
Tulsa, OK	40	8	5	16	6	10.2	2.0	1.3	4.0	1.5
Washington, DC	284	238	219	192	152	49.8	41.6	38.2	33.6	26.6
Wichita, KS	11	1	7	3	4	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.9
Yonkers, NY	2	0	0	1	5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5
U.S. CITY TOTAL	6,256	5,017	4,905	5,177	5,180	9.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.3
San Juan, PR	296	250	232	210	343	28.1	24.5	22.7	20.5	33.5
TOTAL	6,552	5,267	5,137	5,387	5,523	9.3	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.7

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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
State/Area	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	443	403	380	334	309	10.0	9.1	8.5	7.4	6.9
Alaska	11	5	9	8	7	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.1
Arizona	307	385	672	666	659	6.1	7.5	12.7	12.2	12.1
Arkansas	140	130	124	124	172	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	6.3
California	1,897	2,590	2,038	2,107	2,024	5.7	7.6	5.9	6.0	5.8
Colorado	76	45	111	86	82	1.8	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.8
Connecticut	97	125	131	147	163	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.7
Delaware	46	26	47	42	29	5.9	3.3	5.9	5.2	3.6
Florida	1,231	1,150	1,446	1,686	1,610	7.8	7.2	8.8	10.1	9.6
Georgia	799	695	850	743	836	9.9	8.4	10.1	8.7	9.8
Hawaii	7	17	22	27	39	0.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.1
Idaho	11	10	10	11	18	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3
Illinois	851	794	706	546	633	6.9	6.4	5.6	4.3	5.0
Indiana	173	212	245	196	252	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.2	4.1
Iowa	24	36	33	38	29	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0
Kansas	62	50	43	44	32	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.2
Kentucky	120	103	104	72	83	3.0	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.0
Louisiana	701	526	426	439	1,195	15.7	11.8	9.5	9.8	26.7
Maine	1	6	12	6	6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Maryland	405	338	305	415	443	7.7	6.4	5.7	7.6	8.1
Massachusetts	283	296	334	346	375	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.8
Michigan	207	232	347	408	451	2.1	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.5
Minnesota	52	43	83	65	103	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.1
Mississippi	147	125	175	247	220	5.2	4.4	6.1	8.6	7.7
Missouri	191	215	110	118	96	3.4	3.8	2.0	2.1	1.7
Montana	0	0	0	4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Nebraska	12	4	5	19	15	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.9
Nevada	59	38	47	86	102	3.0	1.9	2.2	4.0	4.7
New Hampshire	14	17	17	15	14	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
New Jersey	587	599	637	637	572	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.7
New Mexico	66	57	36	48	75	3.7	3.1	2.0	2.6	4.0
New York	3,201	2,308	2,701	2,620	2,715	17.0	12.1	14.2	13.7	14.2
North Carolina	490	375	475	424	417	6.2	4.6	5.8	5.1	5.0
North Dakota	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Ohio	98	89	115	105	189	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.7
Oklahoma	94	82	102	89	211	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	6.0
Oregon	23	18	26	29	43	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2
Pennsylvania	427	321	362	342	329	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7
Rhode Island	51	33	29	45	50	4.9	3.1	2.7	4.2	4.7
South Carolina	230	206	268	269	263	5.8	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.4
South Dakota	1	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	439	525	580	514	511	7.8	9.2	10.1	8.9	8.8
Texas	1,885	1,659	2,145	2,299	2,200	9.2	7.9	10.0	10.6	10.1
Utah	42	46	14	56	51	1.9	2.1	0.6	2.4	2.2
Vermont	0	0	4	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Virginia	354	266	287	362	395	5.1	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.4
Washington	110	85	98	63	121	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.0
West Virginia	7	7	1	2	7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
Wisconsin	52	60	64	38	41	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.8
Wyoming	0	4	3	1	3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.6
U.S. TOTAL*	16,653	15,594	16,976	17,168	18,319	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.4
Northeast	4,661	3,705	4,227	4,158	4,224	8.7	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.8
Midwest	1,723	1,736	1,753	1,577	1,841	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.8
South	7,660	6,853	7,910	8,241	9,030	7.7	6.8	7.8	8.0	8.7
West	2,609	3,300	3,086	3,192	3,224	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9
Guam	10	7	15	9	13	6.1	4.5	9.5	5.6	8.1
Puerto Rico	614	485	402	398	390	15.8	12.7	10.5	10.3	10.1
Virgin Islands	0	3	0	2	5	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.8	4.5
OUTLYING AREAS	624	495	417	409	408	15.0	12.1	10.2	9.9	9.9
TOTAL	17,277	16,089	17,393	17,577	18,727	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.4

*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, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	0	1	1	2	1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Albuquerque, NM	37	33	26	29	23	6.7	5.9	4.6	5.1	4.0
Atlanta, GA	119	88	168	159	201	14.7	10.8	20.4	19.3	24.4
Austin, TX	20	24	64	52	63	3.3	3.8	9.8	7.7	9.4
Baltimore, MD	202	111	57	145	138	30.7	17.1	8.8	22.7	21.6
Birmingham, AL	149	124	101	89	65	22.5	18.7	15.3	13.5	9.8
Boston, MA	107	106	113	133	165	17.9	17.7	18.8	22.2	27.6
Buffalo, NY	4	8	7	5	5	1.2	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.6
Charlotte, NC	39	40	31	33	67	5.7	5.7	4.3	4.5	9.1
Chicago, IL	475	468	444	325	369	15.4	15.2	14.4	10.5	12.0
Cincinnati, OH	6	12	12	15	9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.1
Cleveland, OH	11	7	5	5	15	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
Columbus, OH	30	18	52	45	76	2.8	1.7	4.8	4.1	7.0
Corpus Christi, TX	10	6	8	9	13	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	4.7
Dallas, TX	156	120	326	493	413	13.2	10.1	26.8	40.7	34.1
Dayton, OH	9	10	12	4	10	1.6	1.8	2.2	0.7	1.8
Denver, CO	37	18	45	36	38	6.7	3.2	8.0	6.4	6.8
Des Moines, IA	5	11	10	9	14	1.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	3.6
Detroit, MI	136	145	257	294	319	14.2	15.3	27.1	31.1	33.8
El Paso, TX	60	73	78	74	77	10.7	12.9	13.6	12.8	13.3
Fort Worth, TX	87	85	159	149	112	16.5	15.8	28.8	26.3	19.8
Honolulu, HI	4	13	16	26	32	0.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.6
Houston, TX	755	614	661	748	642	40.9	32.7	34.6	37.2	31.9
Indianapolis, IN	38	92	87	65	74	4.4	10.7	10.1	7.5	8.6
Jacksonville, FL	30	53	47	28	68	3.9	6.8	5.9	3.5	8.4
Jersey City, NJ	38	22	26	26	27	15.9	9.1	10.7	10.8	11.2
Kansas City, MO	41	39	24	24	21	9.1	8.6	5.3	5.3	4.6
Los Angeles, CA	740	1,496	923	890	879	8.4	16.7	10.2	9.7	9.6
Louisville, KY	69	51	61	31	48	10.0	7.3	8.8	4.4	6.9
Memphis, TN	321	297	324	247	245	35.9	33.1	36.0	27.3	27.1
Miami, FL	409	356	628	766	619	18.4	15.7	27.3	32.8	26.5
Milwaukee, WI	36	49	43	21	18	3.8	5.2	4.6	2.2	1.9
Minneapolis, MN	15	14	32	24	29	3.9	3.6	8.3	6.2	7.5
Nashville, TN	54	145	162	154	149	9.5	25.4	28.4	27.0	26.1
New Orleans, LA	108	70	46	53	142	22.2	14.5	9.6	11.2	30.0
New York City, NY	2,907	2,115	2,442	2,300	2,306	36.6	26.4	30.3	28.5	28.5
Newark, NJ	115	170	237	194	172	38.4	56.6	78.6	64.1	56.8
Norfolk, VA	30	22	22	20	29	12.8	9.4	9.3	8.4	12.1
Oakland, CA	92	75	71	114	108	6.4	5.2	4.8	7.7	7.3
Oklahoma City, OK	34	25	50	43	92	8.0	5.9	11.7	9.9	21.2
Omaha, NE	3	3	0	13	14	0.7	0.6	0.0	2.7	3.0
Philadelphia, PA	355	281	315	280	292	23.4	18.6	21.0	18.8	19.6
Phoenix, AZ	245	324	546	536	519	8.2	10.5	17.1	16.2	15.7
Pittsburgh, PA	4	3	4	13	8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.6
Portland, OR	9	7	13	11	15	1.7	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.8
Richmond, VA	17	17	20	11	21	8.5	8.6	10.1	5.6	10.6
Rochester, NY	13	6	1	7	11	5.3	2.4	0.4	2.8	4.4
Sacramento, CA	13	20	24	19	11	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.8
San Antonio, TX	121	113	167	155	96	10.7	9.8	14.3	13.0	8.0
San Diego, CA	196	195	103	87	139	7.0	6.9	3.6	3.0	4.8
San Francisco, CA	84	91	114	116	132	10.8	11.7	14.7	15.2	17.3
San Jose, CA	40	36	68	47	55	2.4	2.1	4.0	2.8	3.3
Seattle, WA	51	50	55	36	50	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.8
St Louis, MO	69	82	30	44	21	19.7	23.6	8.8	13.0	6.2
St Paul, MN	3	6	7	9	13	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.2	4.6
St Petersburg, FL	18	34	23	40	37	2.0	3.7	2.5	4.3	4.0
Tampa, FL	41	55	76	130	121	4.2	5.5	7.4	12.3	11.5
Toledo, OH	10	13	1	3	7	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.7	1.5
Tucson, AZ	20	14	42	34	39	2.4	1.6	4.9	3.9	4.4
Tulsa, OK	23	16	12	6	24	5.8	4.1	3.0	1.5	6.0
Washington, DC	129	237	195	180	129	22.6	41.5	34.0	31.5	22.6
Wichita, KS	16	7	4	7	7	3.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.5
Yonkers, NY	9	9	12	23	24	4.6	4.5	6.0	11.4	11.9
U.S. CITY TOTAL	9,024	8,845	9,710	9,686	9,678	13.0	12.7	13.8	13.6	13.6
San Juan, PR	322	222	178	152	147	30.6	21.7	17.4	14.8	14.3
TOTAL	9,346	9,067	9,888	9,838	9,825	13.3	12.8	13.8	13.7	13.6

Table 39. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age: United States (excluding outlying areas), 1963–2003

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	841	21.3
1999	575	14.5
2000	578	14.2
2001	498	12.4
2002	453	11.3
2003	413	10.3

*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 2003, 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, 2003

Rank[*]	*State*[†]	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	Arizona	29	33.0
2	Michigan	38	29.2
3	New Mexico	6	21.6
4	Texas	77	20.7
5	South Carolina	11	20.2
6	Idaho	4	19.1
7	New Jersey	21	18.3
8	Indiana	15	17.6
9	New York	42	16.7
10	North Carolina	18	15.3
11	Florida	26	12.6
12	California	59	11.1
13	Maryland	8	10.9
14	Illinois	19	10.5
	U.S. TOTAL[§]	**413**	**10.3**
15	Georgia	11	8.3
16	Missouri	4	5.3
17	Arkansas	2	5.3
18	Alabama	3	5.1
19	Mississippi	2	4.8
20	Colorado	3	4.4
21	Nebraska	1	3.9
22	Tennessee	2	2.6
23	Kansas	1	2.5
24	Connecticut	1	2.4
25	Ohio	3	2.0
26	Oklahoma	1	2.0
27	Kentucky	1	1.8
28	Louisiana	1	1.5
29	Pennsylvania	2	1.4
30	Virginia	1	1.0
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**1.0**
	Alaska	0	0.0
	Delaware	0	0.0
	Hawaii	0	0.0
	Iowa	0	0.0
	Maine	0	0.0
	Massachusetts	0	0.0
	Minnesota	0	0.0
	Montana	0	0.0
	Nevada	0	0.0
	New Hampshire	0	0.0
	North Dakota	0	0.0
	Oregon	0	0.0
	Rhode Island	0	0.0
	South Dakota	0	0.0
	Utah	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 1 case and rate of 31.1, Puerto Rico with 15 cases and rate of 28.4, 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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
State/Area*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	7	8	10	6	3	11.3	12.6	16.5	10.2	5.1
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	24	26	29	19	29	29.6	30.5	33.9	21.6	33.0
Arkansas	14	15	6	10	2	38.1	39.7	16.2	26.7	5.3
California	88	86	62	61	59	17.0	16.2	11.7	11.5	11.1
Colorado	1	0	1	2	3	1.6	0.0	1.5	2.9	4.4
Connecticut	1	1	2	0	1	2.3	2.3	4.7	0.0	2.4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	31	42	38	28	26	15.7	20.6	18.5	13.6	12.6
Georgia	16	22	21	13	11	12.6	16.6	15.7	9.8	8.3
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1
Illinois	54	50	46	40	19	29.7	27.0	25.0	22.1	10.5
Indiana	7	4	13	8	15	8.1	4.6	15.0	9.4	17.6
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	2	2	0	1	0.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	2.5
Kentucky	0	3	1	3	1	0.0	5.4	1.8	5.5	1.8
Louisiana	12	7	0	1	1	17.9	10.3	0.0	1.5	1.5
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	27	16	5	19	8	37.5	21.5	6.8	25.9	10.9
Massachusetts	0	1	2	1	0	0.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	0.0
Michigan	22	33	27	35	38	16.5	24.2	20.2	26.9	29.2
Minnesota	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Mississippi	12	14	10	6	2	28.1	31.8	23.7	14.5	4.8
Missouri	10	3	5	1	4	13.3	3.9	6.6	1.3	5.3
Montana	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	49	23	32	36	21	42.9	19.9	27.6	31.4	18.3
New Mexico	0	3	3	5	6	0.0	11.0	11.1	18.0	21.6
New York	43	40	39	31	42	16.8	15.5	15.4	12.3	16.7
North Carolina	19	19	19	15	18	16.7	15.8	16.1	12.8	15.3
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	6	5	1	3	3	3.9	3.2	0.7	2.0	2.0
Oklahoma	9	1	5	2	1	18.4	2.0	10.0	4.0	2.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pennsylvania	7	9	4	5	2	4.8	6.2	2.8	3.5	1.4
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	23	32	19	15	11	41.9	57.0	34.1	27.5	20.2
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	10	25	14	10	2	12.9	31.4	17.9	12.9	2.6
Texas	68	72	75	72	77	19.5	19.8	20.5	19.3	20.7
Utah	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	3	7	3	1	1	3.1	7.1	3.0	1.0	1.0
Washington	1	0	0	2	0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	9	4	2	0	0	13.2	5.8	2.9	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. TOTAL†	575	578	498	453	413	14.5	14.2	12.4	11.3	10.3
Northeast	101	74	79	73	66	14.7	10.7	11.5	10.8	9.7
Midwest	109	101	96	88	81	12.4	11.2	10.8	10.0	9.2
South	251	287	228	202	165	17.5	19.3	15.4	13.6	11.1
West	114	116	95	90	101	12.0	11.8	9.7	9.1	10.3
Guam	0	0	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	28.1	31.1	31.1
Puerto Rico	23	17	22	23	15	38.6	28.7	39.4	43.6	28.4
Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	23	17	24	24	16	35.2	26.3	39.3	41.7	27.8
TOTAL	598	595	522	477	429	14.9	14.4	12.8	11.7	10.5

*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, 2003

Rank[*]	*City*[†]	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1	Detroit, MI	36	250.3
2	Newark, NJ	10	215.4
3	Miami, FL	9	69.6
4	Phoenix, AZ	17	67.5
5	Indianapolis, IN	9	63.4
6	Oakland, CA	4	61.7
7	Baltimore, MD	5	51.9
8	Houston, TX	21	46.6
9	Los Angeles, CA	28	44.2
10	San Diego, CA	8	43.3
11	Tampa, FL	3	37.9
12	Atlanta, GA	3	33.3
13	Dallas, TX	8	32.3
14	El Paso, TX	4	31.1
15	Chicago, IL	14	29.2
16	New York City, NY	30	25.4
17	San Jose, CA	4	24.7
18	Birmingham, AL	1	24.6
19	Toledo, OH	1	21.2
20	Charlotte, NC	2	18.8
21	Memphis, TN	2	18.2
22	Fort Worth, TX	2	17.5
23	Louisville, KY	1	14.0
24	Kansas City, MO	1	13.6
25	Washington, DC	1	13.3
26	San Antonio, TX	3	12.9
27	Albuquerque, NM	1	11.9
28	Philadelphia, PA	2	9.3
29	Jacksonville, FL	1	8.8
30	Denver, CO	1	8.7
31	Austin, TX	1	7.8
	YEAR 2010 TARGET		**1.0**
	Tucson, AZ	0	0.0
	Sacramento, CA	0	0.0
	San Francisco, CA	0	0.0
	St Petersburg, FL	0	0.0
	Honolulu, HI	0	0.0
	Des Moines, IA	0	0.0
	Wichita, KS	0	0.0
	New Orleans, LA	0	0.0
	Boston, MA	0	0.0
	Minneapolis, MN	0	0.0
	St Paul, MN	0	0.0
	St Louis, MO	0	0.0
	Omaha, NE	0	0.0
	Jersey City, NJ	0	0.0
	Buffalo, NY	0	0.0
	Rochester, NY	0	0.0
	Yonkers, NY	0	0.0
	Akron, OH	0	0.0
	Cincinnati, OH	0	0.0
	Cleveland, OH	0	0.0
	Columbus, OH	0	0.0
	Dayton, OH	0	0.0
	Oklahoma City, OK	0	0.0
	Tulsa, OK	0	0.0
	Portland, OR	0	0.0
	Pittsburgh, PA	0	0.0
	Nashville, TN	0	0.0
	Corpus Christi, TX	0	0.0
	Norfolk, VA	0	0.0
	Richmond, VA	0	0.0
	Seattle, WA	0	0.0
	Milwaukee, WI	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 1 case and rate of 16.9).

[†]Mother's city of residence used to assign case.

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, 1999–2003

	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Live Births				
City*	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Akron, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	0	0	1	0	1	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	11.9
Atlanta, GA	7	7	9	5	3	78.2	73.9	96.5	55.4	33.3
Austin, TX	0	0	3	4	1	0.0	0.0	23.3	31.4	7.8
Baltimore, MD	21	15	2	10	5	203.9	146.9	20.4	103.7	51.9
Birmingham, AL	2	2	3	2	1	44.6	43.9	69.7	49.2	24.6
Boston, MA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	3	3	1	1	2	31.0	28.1	9.6	9.4	18.8
Chicago, IL	44	38	35	32	14	87.1	74.8	70.6	66.7	29.2
Cincinnati, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleveland, OH	2	2	0	2	0	23.4	23.2	0.0	26.1	0.0
Columbus, OH	2	0	1	0	0	18.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
Corpus Christi, TX	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dallas, TX	4	6	8	9	8	16.8	24.5	31.7	36.4	32.3
Dayton, OH	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denver, CO	1	0	0	0	1	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
Des Moines, IA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Detroit, MI	21	24	24	30	36	132.9	151.1	156.6	208.6	250.3
El Paso, TX	1	2	2	1	4	7.9	15.4	15.4	7.8	31.1
Fort Worth, TX	2	4	8	4	2	19.2	36.8	70.6	34.9	17.5
Honolulu, HI	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Houston, TX	31	32	21	38	21	72.0	71.4	47.5	84.3	46.6
Indianapolis, IN	6	3	9	3	9	43.6	21.1	64.4	21.1	63.4
Jacksonville, FL	0	2	0	0	1	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	8.8
Jersey City, NJ	0	3	2	2	0	0.0	75.6	51.6	53.1	0.0
Kansas City, MO	1	2	0	0	1	13.7	27.2	0.0	0.0	13.6
Los Angeles, CA	36	41	27	28	28	55.5	62.7	41.8	44.2	44.2
Louisville, KY	0	1	0	0	1	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	14.0
Memphis, TN	10	14	8	3	2	87.7	122.9	71.3	27.3	18.2
Miami, FL	10	18	10	5	9	76.5	131.7	73.7	38.6	69.6
Milwaukee, WI	7	4	2	0	0	62.2	35.9	17.9	0.0	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0
Nashville, TN	0	5	4	5	0	0.0	56.9	46.5	58.1	0.0
New Orleans, LA	4	0	0	0	0	52.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York City, NY	40	33	32	25	30	33.5	27.3	26.8	21.1	25.4
Newark, NJ	12	9	8	12	10	245.7	183.0	161.8	258.5	215.4
Norfolk, VA	0	3	1	0	0	0.0	75.0	24.8	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	3	1	3	1	4	47.5	14.8	44.4	15.4	61.7
Oklahoma City, OK	5	0	2	1	0	66.3	0.0	25.1	11.9	0.0
Omaha, NE	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	7	9	4	5	2	32.2	41.1	18.9	23.3	9.3
Phoenix, AZ	16	21	20	14	17	66.4	83.6	79.3	55.6	67.5
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	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	31.9	0.0	0.0
Rochester, NY	1	0	0	0	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sacramento, CA	2	2	0	0	0	18.9	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Antonio, TX	4	5	6	1	3	18.3	22.6	27.2	4.3	12.9
San Diego, CA	7	0	6	4	8	37.8	0.0	32.3	21.7	43.3
San Francisco, CA	1	1	1	0	0	12.3	11.5	12.1	0.0	0.0
San Jose, CA	2	1	2	5	4	12.5	5.9	12.1	30.9	24.7
Seattle, WA	1	0	0	0	0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
St Louis, MO	5	1	3	0	0	90.5	18.4	56.6	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	1	0	0	0	0	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tampa, FL	4	1	6	2	3	47.5	11.8	72.5	25.2	37.9
Toledo, OH	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2
Tucson, AZ	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tulsa, OK	1	0	0	1	0	15.2	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Washington, DC	0	4	2	1	1	0.0	52.2	26.2	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	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0
U.S. CITY TOTAL	327	319	278	258	233	40.9	39.0	34.4	32.2	29.1
San Juan, PR	3	5	5	3	1	43.2	77.3	80.4	50.6	16.9
TOTAL	330	324	283	261	234	40.9	39.3	34.7	32.3	29.0

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

Table 44. Congenital syphilis — Reported cases and rates in infants <1 year of age by race/ethnicity of mother: United States, 1999–2003

Year of Birth	*Race/Ethnicity*	*Cases*	*Rate per 100,000 Live Births*
1999	White, Non-Hispanic	47	2.0
	Black, Non-Hispanic	350	59.1
	Hispanic	148	19.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	8	4.5
	Native American/Alaskan Native	6	15.9
	Other	4	NA
	Unknown	12	NA
	Total	575	14.5
2000	White, Non-Hispanic	37	1.5
	Black, Non-Hispanic	331	54.5
	Hispanic	171	21.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	5.6
	Native American/Alaskan Native	6	15.4
	Other	3	NA
	Unknown	19	NA
	Total	578	14.2
2001	White, Non-Hispanic	48	2.0
	Black, Non-Hispanic	261	44.1
	Hispanic	162	19.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	2.5
	Native American/Alaskan Native	7	18.0
	Other	2	NA
	Unknown	13	NA
	Total	498	12.4
2002	White, Non-Hispanic	35	1.5
	Black, Non-Hispanic	256	44.1
	Hispanic	143	16.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	9	4.4
	Native American/Alaskan Native	3	7.6
	Other	1	NA
	Unknown	6	NA
	Total	453	11.3
2003	White, Non-Hispanic	31	1.3
	Black, Non-Hispanic	197	33.9
	Hispanic	159	18.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	11	5.3
	Native American/Alaskan Native	2	5.1
	Other	3	NA
	Unknown	10	NA
	Total	413	10.3

NA = Not applicable

Table 45. Chancroid — Reported cases and rates by state/area listed in alphabetical order: United States and outlying areas, 1999–2003

State/Area	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Alabama	1	1	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	0	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	7	3	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	0	1	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	2	0	2	7	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	1	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	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	9	6	0	2	0	0.2	0.1	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	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	1	2	2	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	1	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	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	0	0	4	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	39	26	3	2	10	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
North Carolina	7	5	3	0	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	0	1	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	1	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	16	10	15	24	24	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	16	19	6	5	3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	0	1	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	3	2	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	1	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	4	2	0	1	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
U.S. TOTAL*	110	78	38	48	54	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	1	3	4	2	4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Virgin Islands	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
OUTLYING AREAS	1	4	4	2	4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	111	82	42	50	58	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, 1999–2003

City	Cases					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
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	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Birmingham, AL	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Boston, MA	0	0	0	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Buffalo, NY	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	1	0	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	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	1	0	0	1	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Dallas, TX	4	6	1	1	1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
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	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Paso, TX	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fort Worth, TX	2	2	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	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	7	3	1	3	0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Indianapolis, IN	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jacksonville, FL	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	1	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	2	0	0	1	0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Minneapolis, MN	1	0	0	0	0	0.3	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	4	6	0	0	0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York City, NY	39	26	3	2	9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newark, NJ	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Norfolk, VA	1	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oakland, CA	1	0	1	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	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	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Diego, CA	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Francisco, CA	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	64	46	10	9	13	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Juan, PR	1	2	1	1	4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
TOTAL	65	48	11	10	17	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 47. Selected STDs and complications — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2003

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

NA = Not available
SOURCE: National Drug and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health). See Appendix (Other Sources) for more information.

APPENDIX

Sources and Limitations of CDC 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, 3,140 U.S. counties, 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.

In the past, STD data were submitted to CDC on a variety of hardcopy summary reporting forms (monthly, quarterly, and annually). As of December 31, 2003, all 50 states and Washington, DC (with the exception of outlying areas Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) had converted from summary hardcopy reporting to electronic submission of line-listed (i.e., case-specific) STD data via the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). Data reported through NETSS comprise the notifiable disease information that is published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*.

The data through 2002 used in this report are based on a combination of aggregated final NETSS electronic data and summary hardcopy reporting forms. Monthly hardcopy reporting forms (CDC 73.998) include summary data for syphilis by county and state. Quarterly hardcopy reporting forms (CDC 73.688) include summary data for early syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other STDs by sex and source of report (STD clinic or non-STD clinic) for the 50 states, 64 selected cities (including San Juan, PR) and outlying areas of the United States. Annual hardcopy reporting forms (CDC 73.2638) include summary data for P&S syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia by age, race, and sex for the 50 states and 6 large cities.

Areas differ in their ability to resolve differences in total cases derived from 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 30, 2004 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 2003 rates for the United States, all states, cities and outlying areas were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2003 by the estimated area-specific 2002 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 2000-2002 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 the updated population, rates for the period 1990-2002 may be different from prior Surveillance Reports**.

Many cities do not have a separate health jurisdiction that collects and reports cases of STDs. For these cities, case numbers and crude incidence rates are equal to those of the county, a proportion of county, or a combination of counties in which the city is located. These city population numbers are updated yearly, based on estimates from the Bureau of Census, and verified by the city STD project areas.

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). After 1988, population estimates for outlying areas were obtained from various sources located in these areas. 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. The 2002-2003 rates were calculated using the 2002 population estimates.

The percentage of reported cases for which race/ethnicity and age information was missing differed substantially by year, area and disease. States were excluded from comparison across race/ethnicity categories if race/ethnicity data were missing from 50% or more of the state's reported cases (these exclusions, if any, are described in the footnote in the race-specific tables). Similarly, states in which age information was missing from the majority of reported cases were excluded from comparison across age categories. Missing values for race/ethnicity and age were imputed for records missing these data from states in which more than half of the reported cases contained race/ethnicity and age information. In previous years, missing age and race/ethnicity information was not imputed if a record was missing either of these pieces of information. Beginning in 2000, the imputation method was altered so that missing data were not imputed only for records missing both age and sex information.

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 2002-2003 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 among areas 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. Since many cities do not have a separate health jurisdiction that collects and reports cases of STDs, the definition for a selected city can depend on a particular county code, city code, and/or locally-assigned site code from the NETSS record.

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 (Job Corps), school-based clinics, mental health providers, Indian Health Service, 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 1984-2003 are presented as STD clinic or non-STD clinic only.

Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many areas are more reflective of changes in diagnosis and reporting of cases 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 was projected based on case counts from the first three quarters.

Reporting of Syphilis Cases

"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.

Reporting of Congenital Syphilis Cases

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 of 1995 through 2003.

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, Indian Health Service clinics, the National Job Training Program, men attending STD clinics and a large primary care clinic participating in the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project, adolescent women attending organizations participating in the Adolescent Women Reproductive Health 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 9 and Figure K, 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 2003 Supplement: Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (in press).

Data on antimicrobial susceptibility in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* were collected through the Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), a sentinel system of 30 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 2003 Supplement: Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) Annual Report 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (in press).

In the MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project the 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.

Prevalence data for region- and state-specific figures were published with permission from the Regional Infertility Prevention Program, selected state STD prevention programs, the National Job Training Program, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Indian Health Service.

Definition of HHS Regions

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

Definition of IHS Areas

The 12 Indian Health Service (IHS) Areas referred to in the text and figures are as follows, with overlap in some states: Aberdeen Area (Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska, and South Dakota); Alaska Area (Alaska); Albuquerque Area (Colorado and New Mexico); Bemidji Area (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin); Billings Area (Montana and Wyoming); California Area (California); Nashville Area (Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee); Navajo Area (Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah); Oklahoma City Area (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas); Phoenix Area (Arizona, Nevada and Utah); Portland Area (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington); and Tucson Area (Arizona).

Other Data Sources

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 2003). For more information on this database, contact IMS Health, 660 W. Germantown Pike, Plymouth Meeting, PA 19462; Telephone: (800) 523-5333.

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 1980-2002), 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. The National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS-ER) (machine-readable files for 1995-2002) 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

In January 2000, CDC released objectives for Healthy People 2010 (HP2010).[6] 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 3.0% among females aged 15 to 24 years who attend family planning and STD clinics and among males aged 15 to 24 who attend STD clinics (Table A1).

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[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. *Sex Transm Dis* 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. *Sex Transm Dis* 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. Healthy People 2010 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Objective Status

HP 2010 Objectives	Baseline Year	Baseline	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	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%	5.0%*	6.1%*	5.6%*	5.9%*	5.8%*	6.0%*	6.4%*	3.0%
b. Females aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	12.2%	12.2%*	13.5%*	13.7%*	13.5%*	13.3%*	13.5%*	14.1%*	3.0%
c. Males aged 15 to 24 years attending STD clinics	1997	15.7%	15.7%*	16.9%*	17.0%*	16.4%*	17.0%*	17.5%*	19.3%*	3.0%
25-2 Reduce gonorrhea (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	123.0	120.2	129.2	129.3	128.7	126.8	122.0	116.2	19.0
25-3 Eliminate sustained domestic transmission of primary and secondary syphilis (cases per 100,000 population)	1997	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	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	NA	NA	NA	14.0%
25-6 Reduce the proportion of females aged 15 to 44 years who have ever required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	8.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0%
25-7 Reduce the proportion of childless females with fertility problems who have had a sexually transmitted disease or who have required treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	1995	27.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.0%
25-9 Reduce congenital syphilis (cases per 100,000 live births)	1997	27.0	27.8	21.3	14.5	14.2	12.4	11.3	10.3	1.0

HP 2010 Objective	Data Source
25-1	STD Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
25-2	STD Surveillance System, CDC, NCHSTP.
25-3	STD Surveillance System, 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, 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 A2. Reported cases of sexually transmitted disease by sex and reporting source: United States, 2003

	Non-STD Clinic			STD Clinic			Total*		
Disease	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Chlamydia	114,814	555,957	672,073	66,354	88,444	154,944	190,244	685,017	877,478
Gonorrhea	82,627	131,780	214,819	69,335	30,766	100,173	160,106	174,230	335,104
Primary Syphilis	1,081	122	1,205	751	99	851	1,863	229	2,095
Secondary Syphilis	2,898	619	3,517	1,135	345	1,480	4,093	988	5,082
Early Latent Syphilis	3,692	1,695	5,393	1,892	962	2,854	5,664	2,691	8,361
Late and Late Latent Syphilis†	7,016	5,071	12,124	3,357	2,369	5,739	10,666	7,601	18,319
Neurosyphilis	387	117	504	25	3	28	420	121	541
Chancroid	8	7	15	17	18	35	25	29	54

*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 (Reporting Sources).

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 ≥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).

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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 August 24, 2004.

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