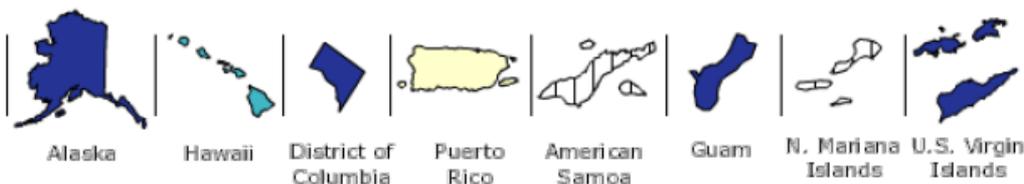
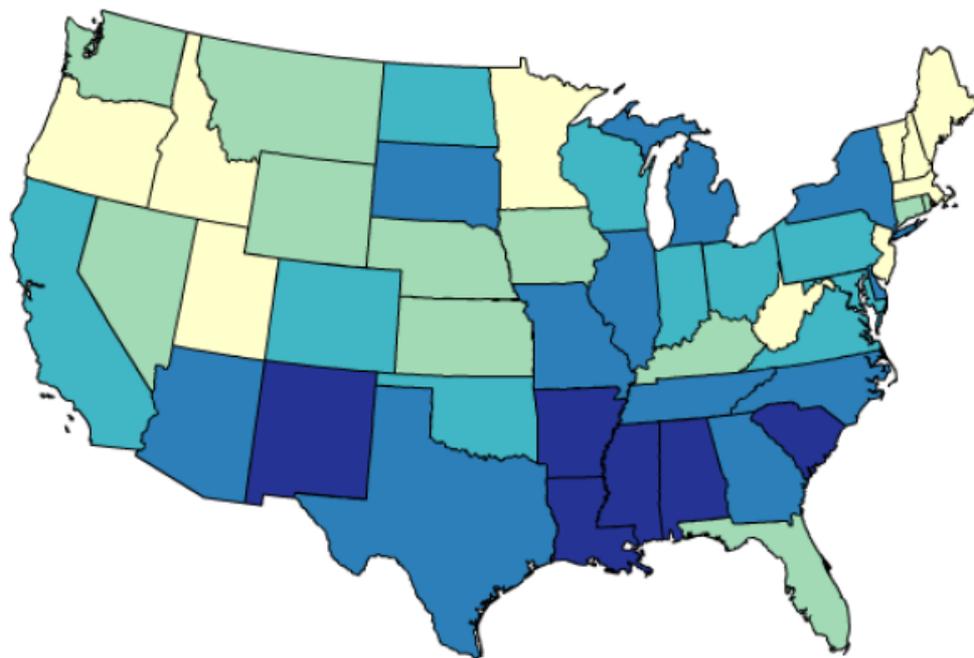


STD Recommended Queries

Chlamydia (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | 2012 | All age groups | By State

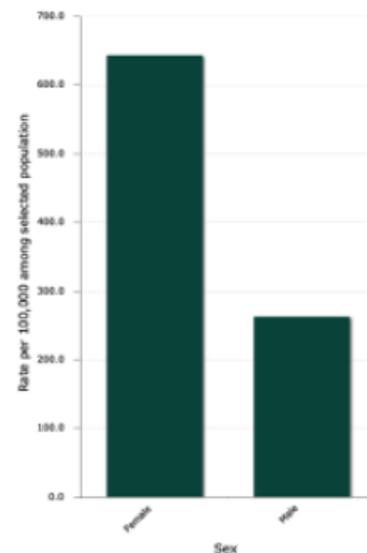


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Sex



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.
Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000-2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

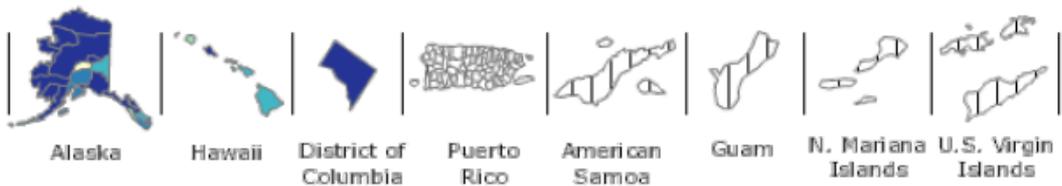
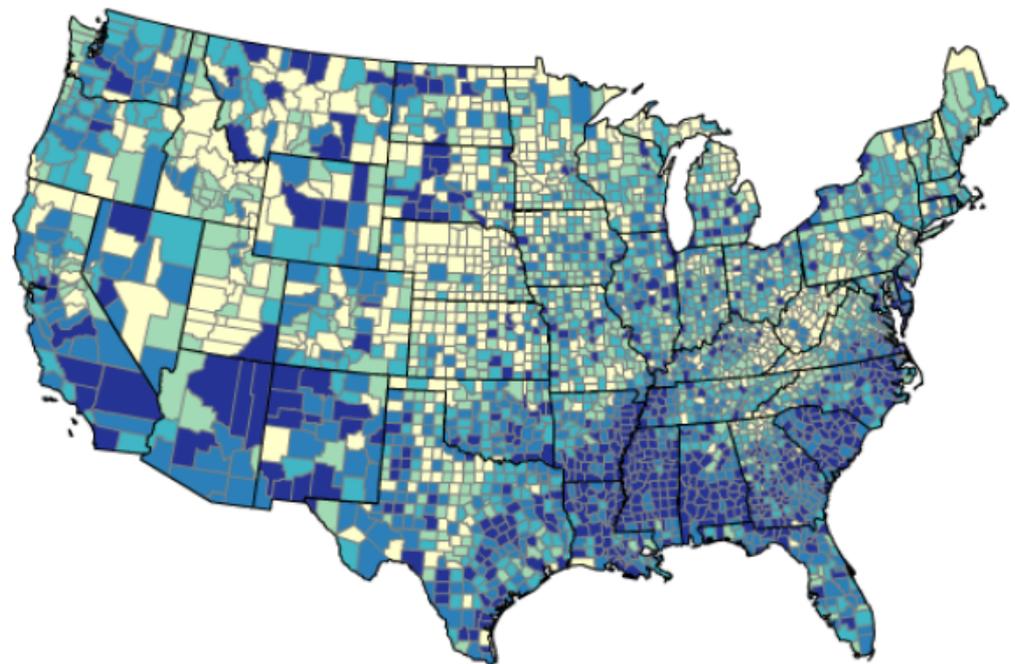
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Chlamydia (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | 2012 | All age groups | By County

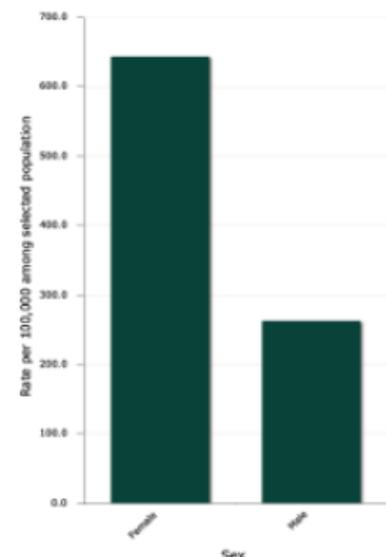


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Sex



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.
Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data.](#)

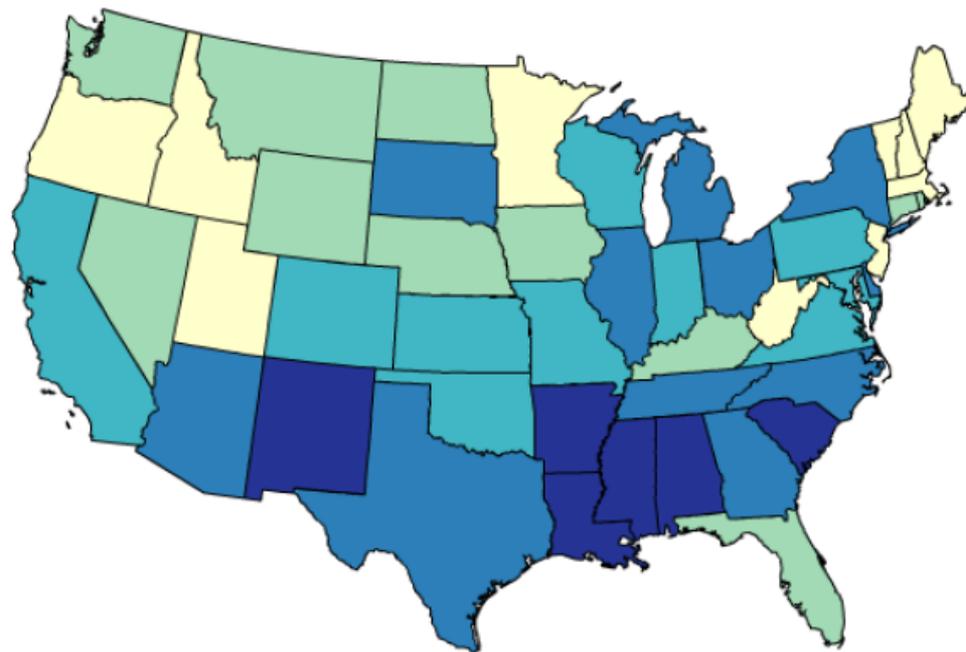
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 05/06/2014.

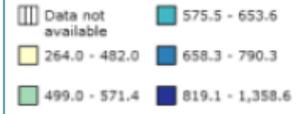


Chlamydia (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Female | 2012 | All age groups | By State

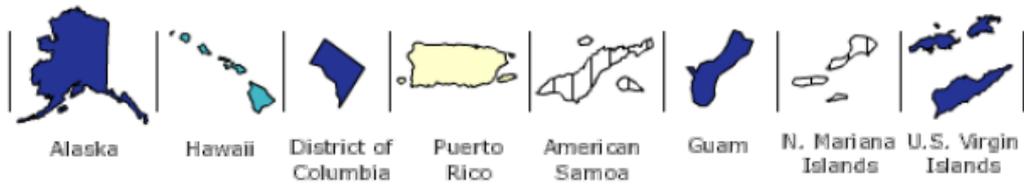
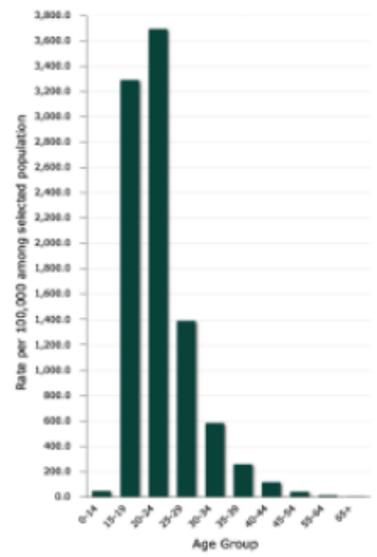


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Age Group



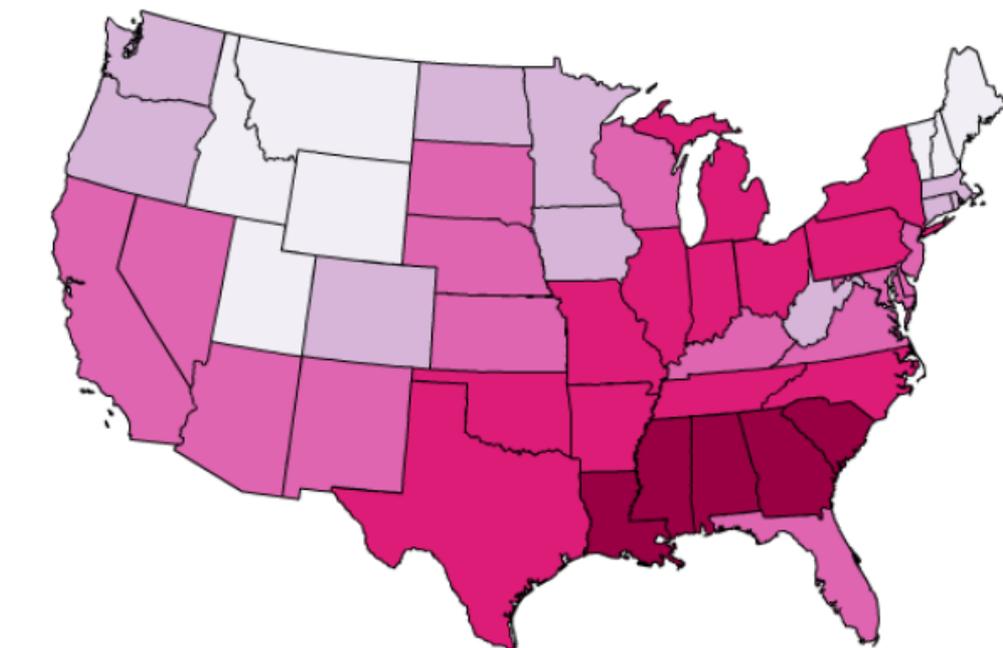
Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.
Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data.](#)



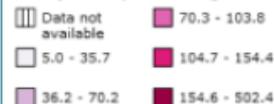
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.
Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.

Gonorrhea (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Change over time (2000-2012) | All age groups | By State

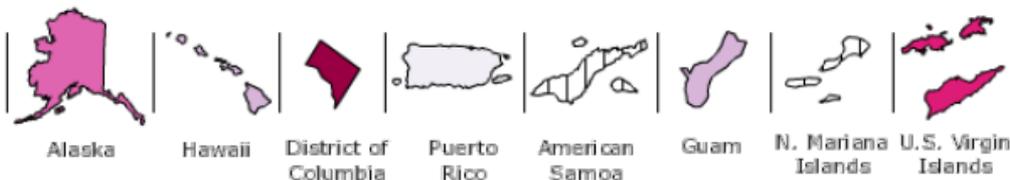
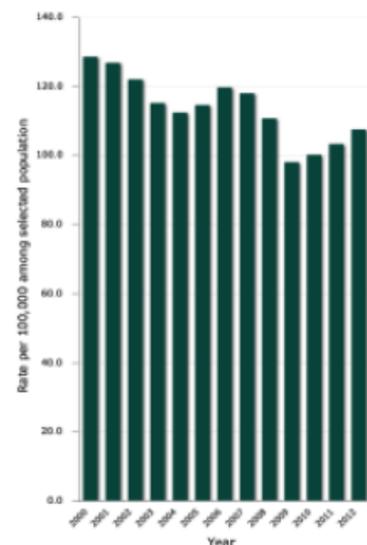


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2000-2012 data.

National Data By Year



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.

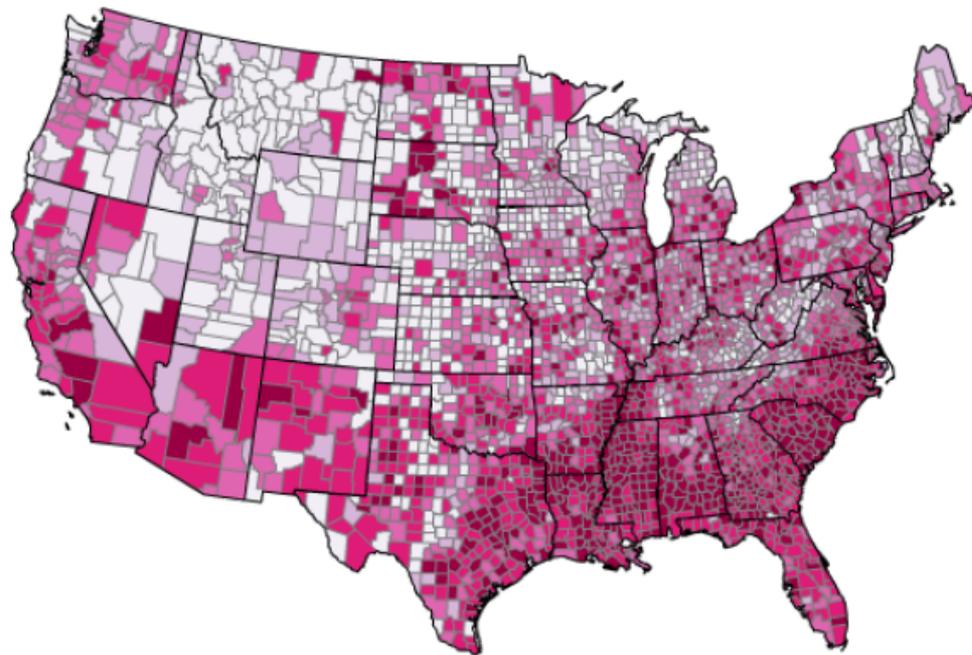
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



Gonorrhea (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Change over time (2003-2012) | All age groups | By County

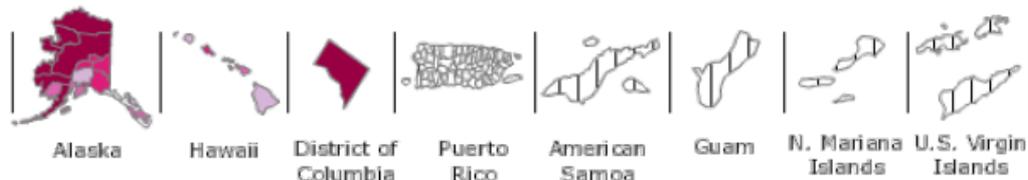
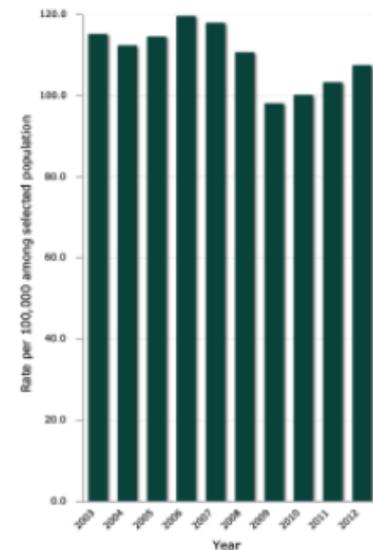


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2003-2012 data.

National Data By Year



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

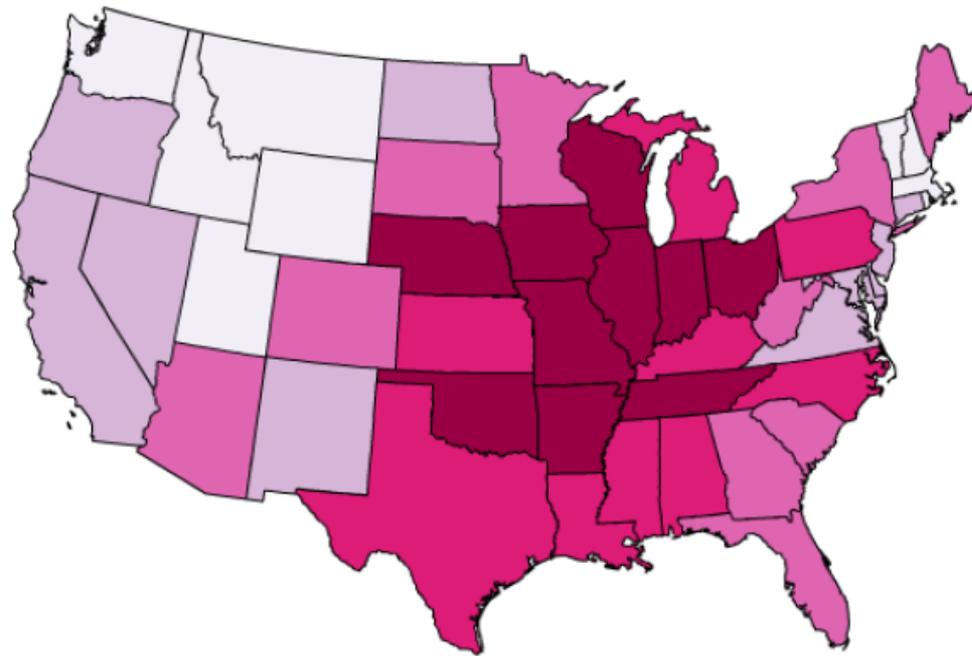
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Gonorrhea (2012)

Black/African American | Both sexes | 2012 | All age groups | By State

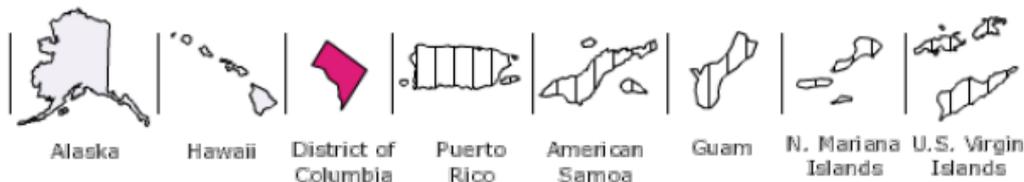
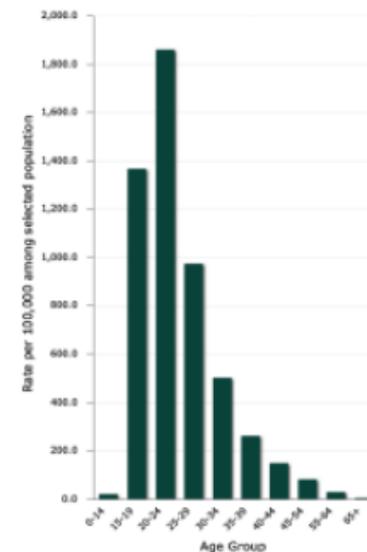


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Age Group



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

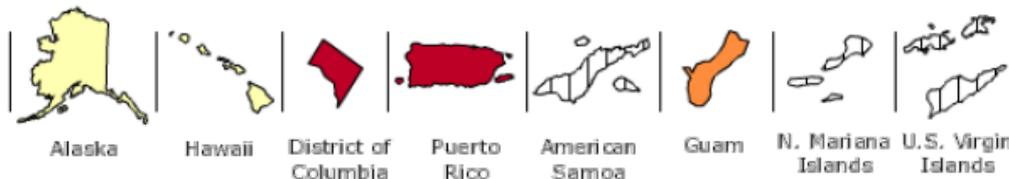
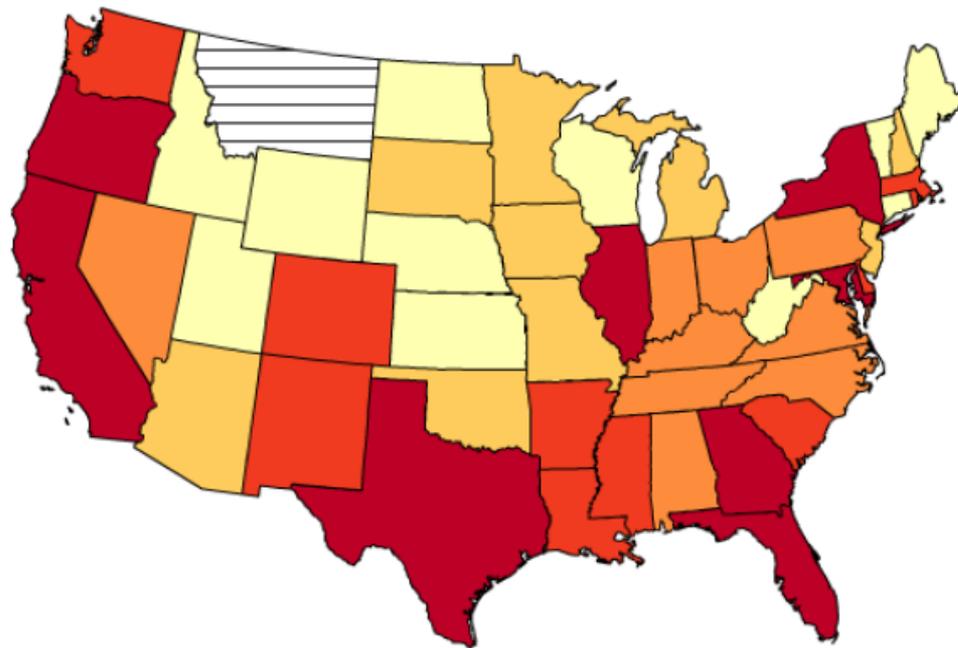
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Male | 2012 | All age groups | By State

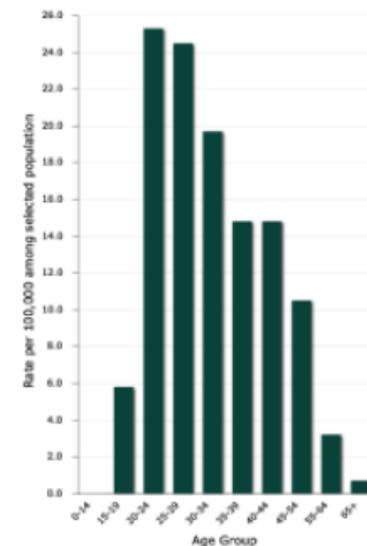


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Age Group



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.
Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

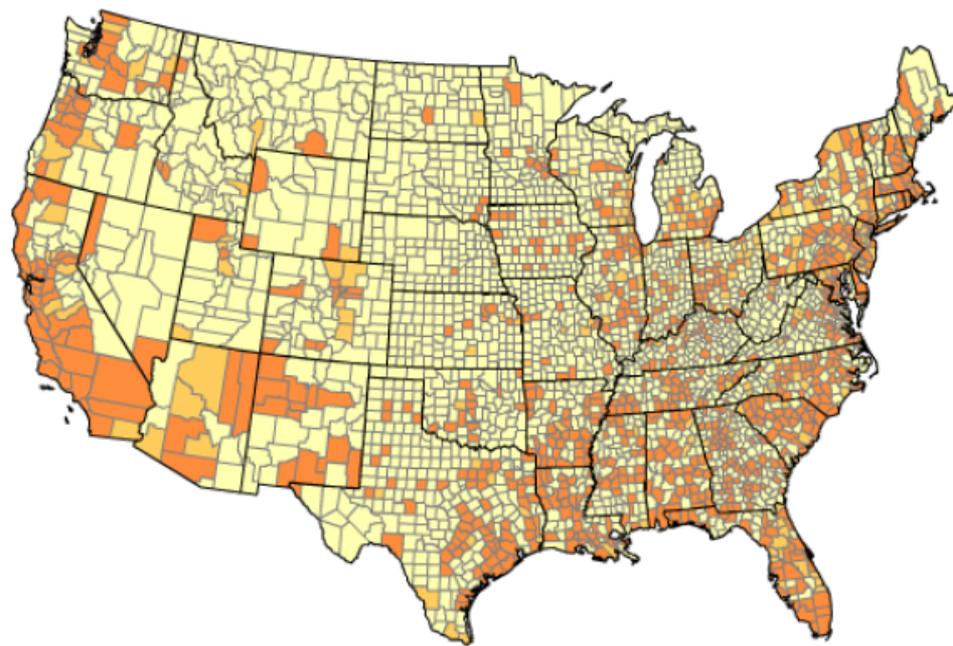
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Change over time (2003-2012) | All age groups | By County

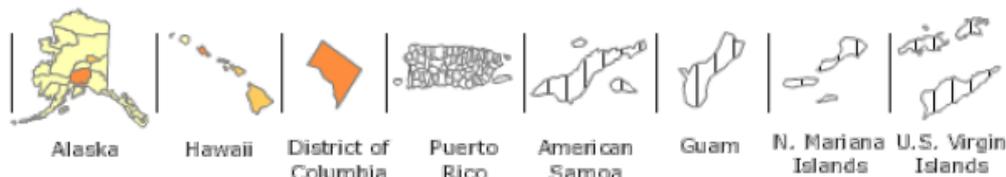
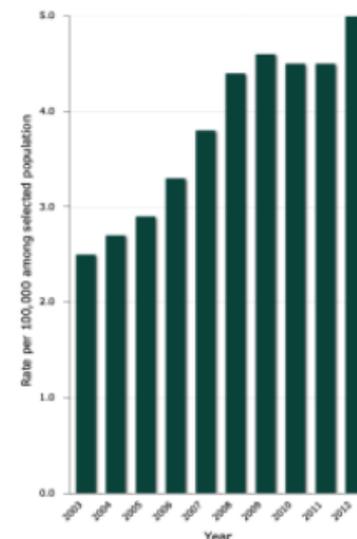


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2003-2012 data.

National Data By Year



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.
Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

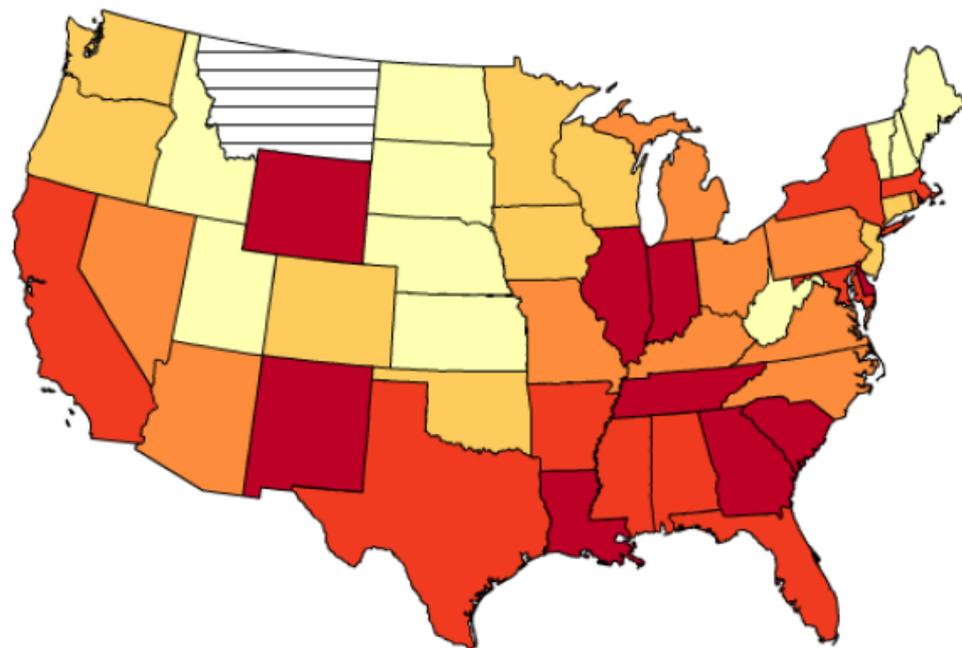
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Male | 2012 | Ages 15-19 | By State

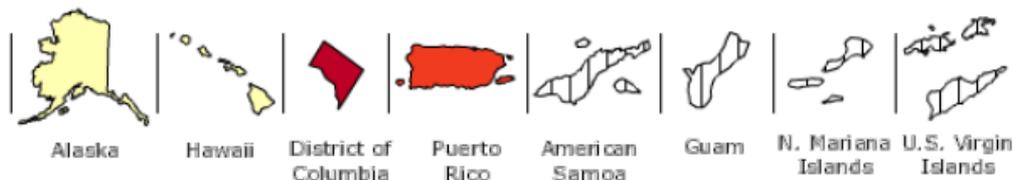
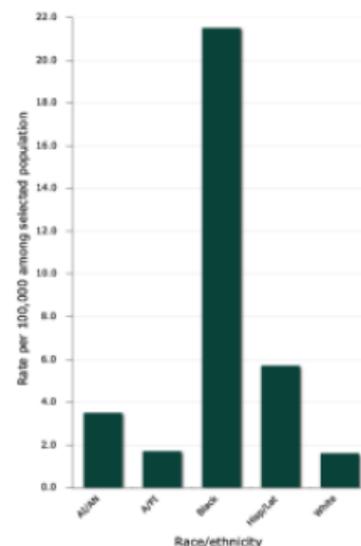


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Race/ethnicity



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Primary and Secondary Syphilis (2012)

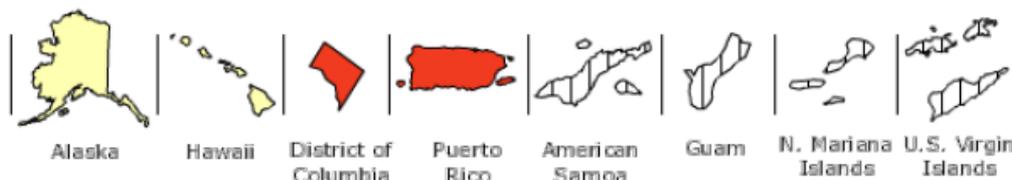
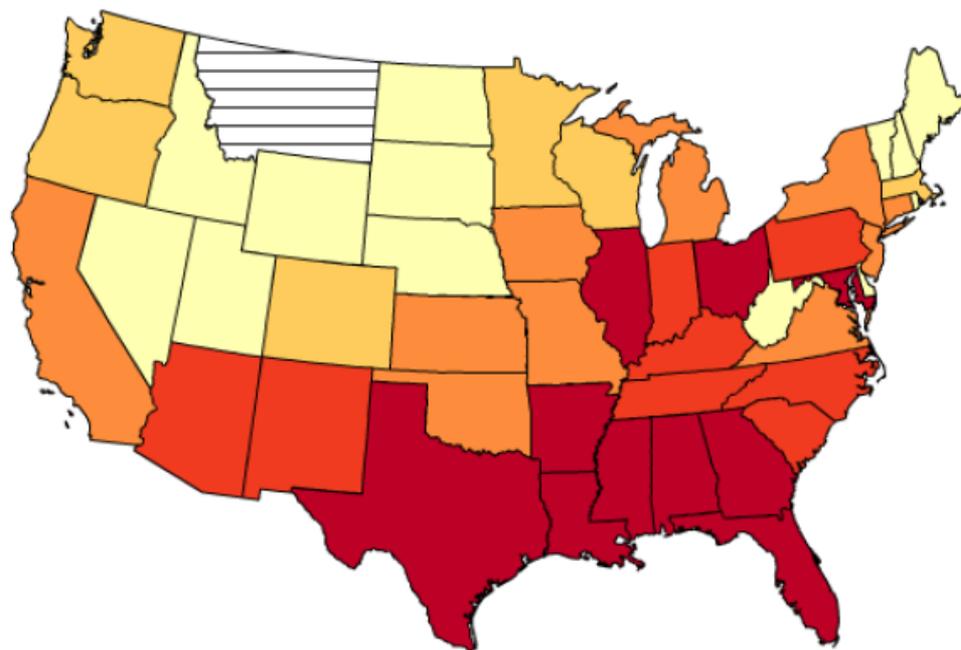
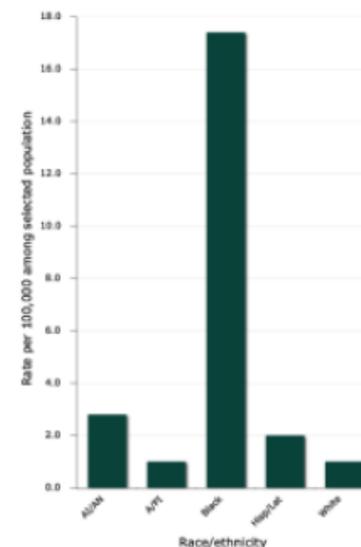
All races/ethnicities | Female | 2012 | Ages 20-24 | By State

Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Race/ethnicity



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).



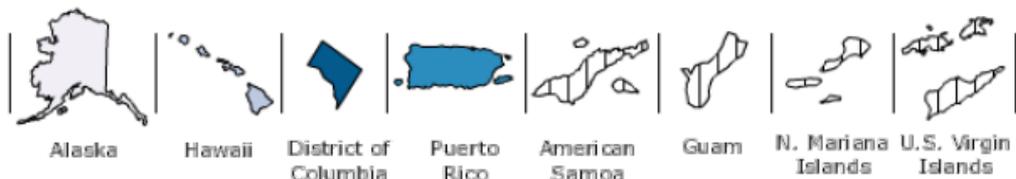
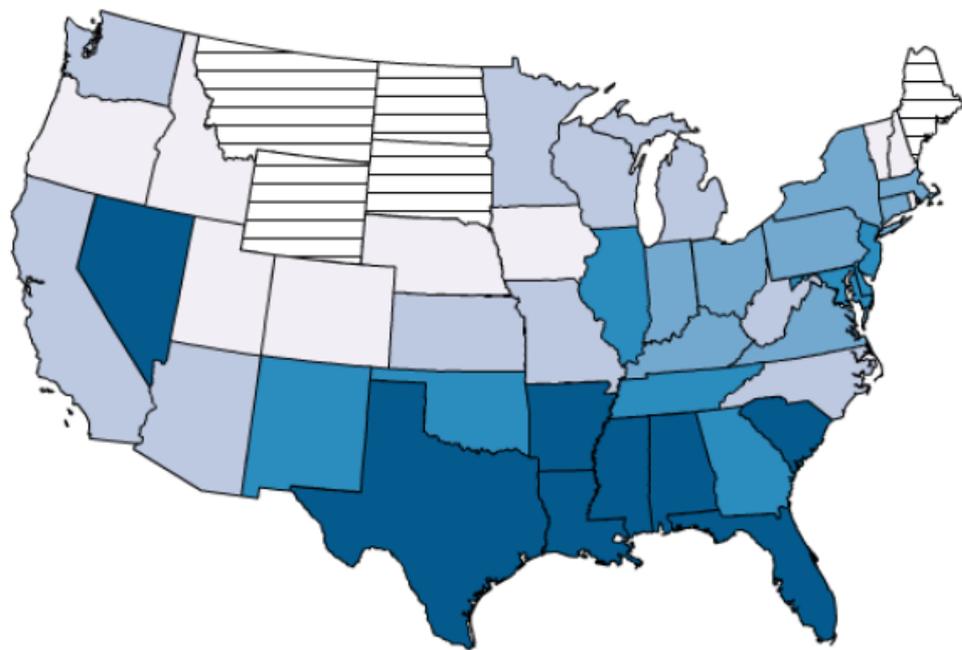
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.

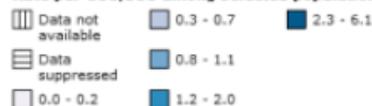


Early Latent Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Female | 2012 | All age groups | By State

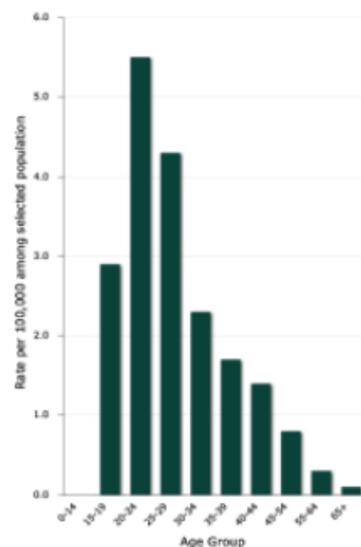


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Age Group



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.

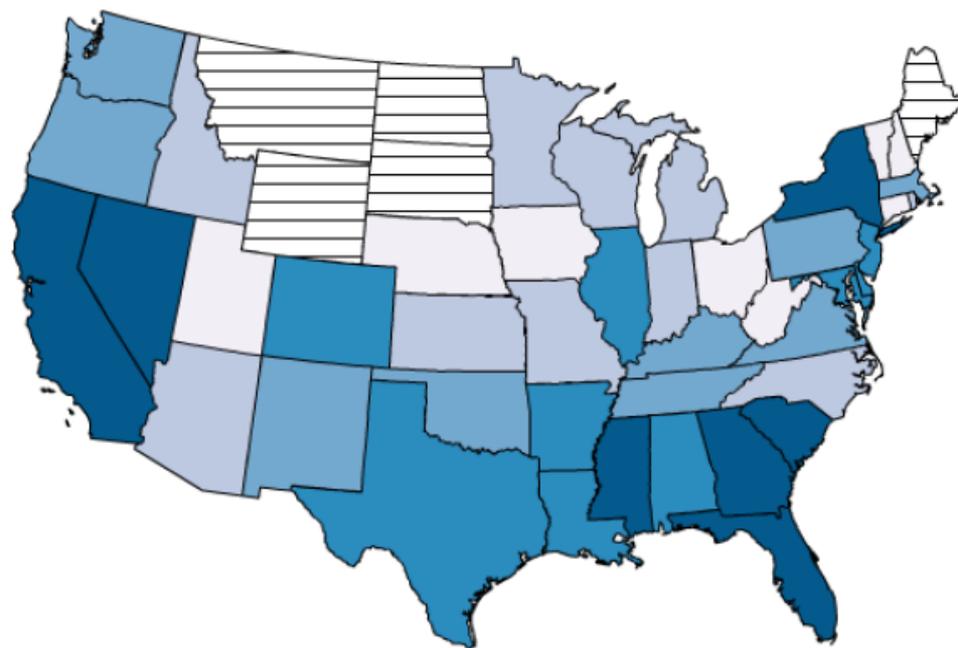
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention



Early Latent Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Male | 2012 | All age groups | By State

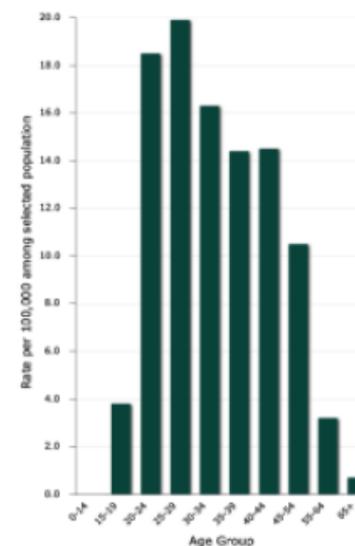


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Age Group



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

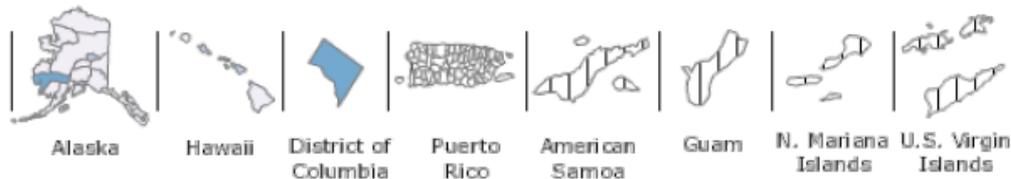
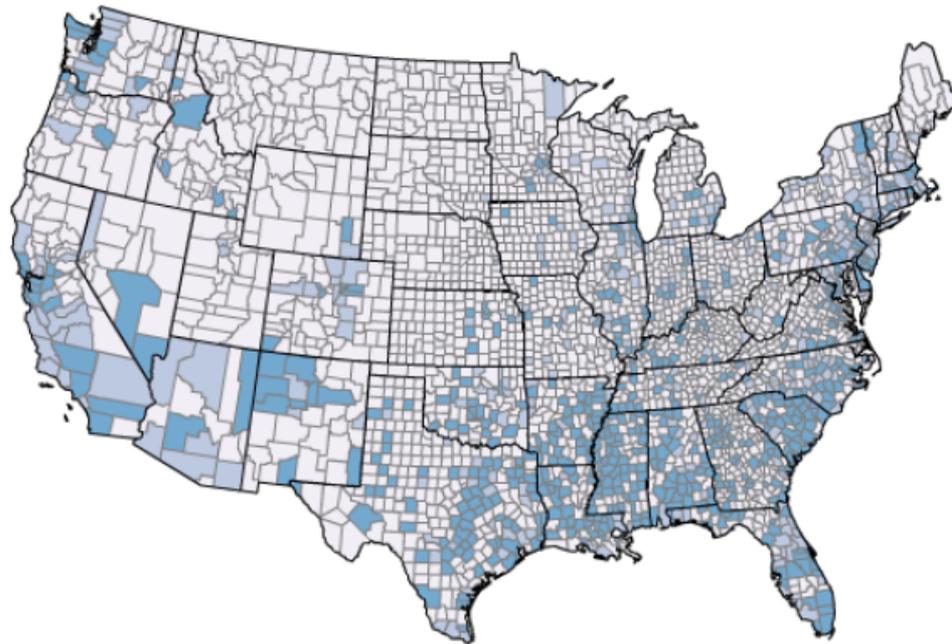
Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.



Early Latent Syphilis (2012)

All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | 2012 | All age groups | By County

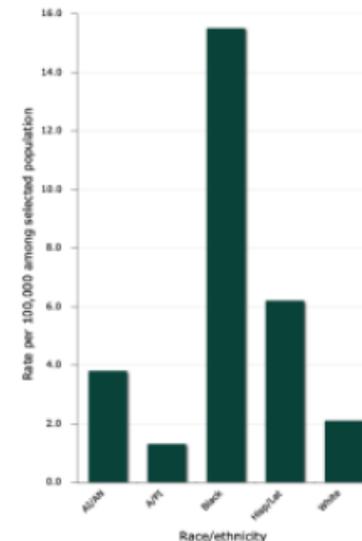


Rate per 100,000 among selected population



Legend classified using quantiles according to 2012 data.

National Data By Race/ethnicity



Disclaimer: This is a user-generated report. The findings and conclusions are those of the user and do not necessarily represent the views of the CDC.

Data Source: The Atlas presents state/territory- or county-level chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary & secondary syphilis case report data for 2000 to 2012 and early latent syphilis case report data for 2003-2012. Data consist of case count or rate per 100,000 by disease, year of diagnosis, reporting area (state/territory or county), age group, race/ethnicity, and sex. **For more information, see:** [Interpreting STD Surveillance Data](#).

Notes: The Atlas includes data from STD case reports from 54 areas (all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). **Cases** of a given STD refer to reports meeting the surveillance case definition of chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis for a given time period. **Rates** per 100,000 population were calculated for each STD. The population denominators used to compute rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) bridged-race population counts for 2000-2011. Due to the lack of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and small cell sizes, rates for some demographic categories are not available for dependent areas. **Cell suppression:** CDC follows the 1996 CSTE data re-release rules for STD data. For state-level analysis, data are suppressed when the numerator for a given state is 3 or less. When suppressed, data are only available as state totals and no demographic data are shown. **Chlamydia:** Trends in chlamydia morbidity reporting from many state and local jurisdictions are more reflective of changes in diagnostic, screening, and reporting practices than of actual trends in disease incidence.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [NCHHSTP Atlas](#). Accessed on 04/22/2014.

