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Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project

Annual Report 2002

Division of STD Prevention

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The report is also available by Internet via the CDC home page at:
http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia2002/

Preface

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2002 presents statistics and trends for *Chlamydia trachomatis* in the United States through 2002. This annual publication is intended as a reference document for policy makers, program managers, health planners, researchers, and others who are concerned with the public health implications of this disease. The figures and tables in this edition supersede those in earlier publications of these data.

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

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project Annual Report, 2002 consists of three parts. The **National Profile** contains text and figures that provide an overview of chlamydia surveillance in sexually active women in the United States. It also includes the sources and limitations of the data used to produce this report. The **State Profiles** provide statistical information about chlamydia in women in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The **City Profiles** provide statistical information about chlamydia in women for selected cities with >200,000 population.

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

Acknowledgments

This report would not have been possible without the contributions of the State and Territorial Health Departments, the STD Programs, the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, the Office of Population Affairs, the Jail STD Prevalence Monitoring Project, the Adolescent Women Reproductive Health Monitoring Project, the Indian Health Service, and the U.S. Department of Labor which provided surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This report was prepared by the following staff members of the Surveillance and Special Studies Team of the Epidemiology and Surveillance Branch and the Statistics and Data Management Branch of the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Susan Bradley, Jim Braxton, Sharon Clanton, Darlene Davis, Linda Webster Dicker, LaZetta Grier, Kathleen Hutchins, Richard Kahn, Elvin MaGee, Debra Mosure, Michael Phillips, and Emmett Swint.

Contents

Preface v

Acknowledgements vi

National Profile 1

Introduction 1
Sources of Data 2
Data Limitations 3
Chlamydia Data - 2002 4
Notes on State and City Profiles 5
References 6

State Profiles 11

City Profiles 65

NATIONAL PROFILE

Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project
Annual Report – 2002

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Chlamydia Prevalence Monitoring Project is a collaborative effort among the Regional Infertility Prevention Projects, federally-funded STD programs, state epidemiologists, public health laboratory directors, the U.S. Department of Labor, and the Indian Health Service (IHS). The purpose of the project is to monitor the prevalence of genital *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections among women screened for this infection in the United States through publicly-funded programs. The data presented on chlamydial infection in this report complement and supplement data presented in CDC's *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2002*.[1]

Introduction

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

Sources of Data

Regional Infertility Prevention Projects

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

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

State and Local Health Departments

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

Corrections Facilities

In 2002, 28 states reported chlamydia screening data from corrections facilities. 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 Projects, or in response to CDC's request for data.

National Job Training Program

Since 1990, approximately 20,000 female National Job Training Program entrants have been screened each year for chlamydia, with all tests performed at a central laboratory using a single test type.[4] Changes in laboratory and test type (EIA to DNA probe) occurred in mid-1997. The National Job Training Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Labor, is primarily a residential job

training program for urban and rural disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 24 years at more than 100 sites throughout the country. The U.S. Department of Labor makes these chlamydia test results available to CDC to calculate prevalence in this population.

Indian Health Service

In 2002, approximately 38,000 women aged 15 to 30 years were screened at 86 facilities in three of 12 Indian Health Service (IHS) areas. The Indian Health Service provided these data to CDC.

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).

Data Limitations

The interpretation of chlamydia data is complicated by several factors. First, case reports and prevalence data result from the use of several different types of diagnostic tests for chlamydial infection (e.g., direct fluorescent antibody, EIA, DNA probe assay, DNA amplification); these tests vary in their sensitivity and specificity. Second, chlamydia positivity among women attending clinics is an estimate of prevalence; it is not true prevalence. Crude positivity may include those women who are tested two or more times during a single year. Comparisons of positivity with prevalence have shown that in family planning clinics, positivity is generally similar to or slightly higher than prevalence, and in STD clinics, positivity is somewhat lower than prevalence; however, these differences are usually small, with the relative difference <10%.[5] Third, while nearly all family planning clinics perform universal screening of sexually active women <20 years of age, and most clinics do so among women <25 years of age, some selective screening is performed among women 20-24 years old and selective screening is frequently performed among women ≥25 years of age. Fourth, while monitoring prevalence among persons seeking care at clinics provides important information on certain segments of the population, these data cannot be generalized to the population as a whole.

The data from the National Job Training Program are an exception to the first three caveats. All tests are performed using a single test type. Data are limited to entrance exam testing; therefore, no women are included twice. All women entering the National Job Training Program are required to be tested.

As noted above, various laboratory test methods were used for all data. Except for Figure 4, the figures presented do not include an adjustment of test positivity based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. In Figure 4, the chlamydia test results for each test type were weighted to reflect the

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

Chlamydia Data – 2002

Case reports

In 2002, 834,555 chlamydial infections were reported to CDC from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The reported number of cases of chlamydial infection was more than two times greater than the reported cases of gonorrhea (351,852 gonorrhea cases were reported in 2002). From 1987 through 2002, the reported rate of chlamydial infection among women increased from 78.5 cases to 455.4 cases per 100,000 population (Figure 1). These increases in the reported national chlamydia rate likely represent increased chlamydia screening, increased use of nucleic acid amplification tests which are more sensitive than other types of screening tests, and improved reporting, as well as the continuing high burden of disease.

In 2002, state- and outlying area-specific chlamydia rates among women ranged from 134.9 per 100,000 to 850.7 per 100,000 (Figure 2). This variation in rates reflects both state-specific differences in screening and reporting practices, and in true disease burden.

Chlamydia positivity among women in family planning and prenatal clinics

In 2002, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women who were screened at selected family planning clinics in all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands was 5.6% (range, 3.0% to 14.2%, Figure 3).

The effectiveness of large-scale screening programs in reducing chlamydia prevalence has been documented in areas where this intervention has been in place for several years.[9,10] In 2002, 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 six of 10 HHS regions from 2001 to 2002 and increased in four regions (Figure 4). Although chlamydia positivity has declined in the past year in some regions due to the effectiveness of screening and treatment of women, continued expansion of screening programs to populations with higher disease prevalence may have contributed to the increases in positivity in other regions.

In 2002, the median state-specific chlamydia test positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women screened in selected prenatal clinics in 26 states and the Virgin Islands was 7.4% (range, 1.5% to 14.4%, Figure 5).

Chlamydia prevalence among female National Job Training Program entrants

Among women entering the National Job Training Program in 2002, based on their place of residence before program entry, state-specific chlamydia prevalence ranged from 4.4% to 16.8% in 28 states and Puerto Rico (Figure 6). The median state-specific chlamydia prevalence was 10.1%.

Chlamydia positivity among women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities

Data on positivity of chlamydial infection among women entering juvenile or adult corrections facilities were reported to CDC from 28 states (Figure 7). Among adolescent women entering juvenile detention facilities, the median facility positivity for chlamydia was 16.7% (range 6.3% to 28.3%); positivity was greater than 10% in 31 of 32 facilities reporting data. Among adult women entering 17 corrections facilities, the median facility positivity for chlamydia was 3.2% (range 0.8% to 14.5%).

Chlamydia positivity among women attending Indian Health Service clinics

In 2002, chlamydia positivity among 15- to 30- year-old women screened at clinics in three IHS areas ranged from 7.4% to 9.7% (Figure 8).

Notes on State and City Profiles

Morbidity Surveillance: Reporting of Chlamydia Cases

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 - 2002.

Crude incidence rates (new cases/population) were calculated on an annual basis per 100,000 population. In this report, the 2002 rates for all states were calculated by dividing the number of cases reported from each area in 2002 by the estimated area-specific 2000 population. Rates for 1993-2002 were calculated using postcensal population estimates based on the Bureau of the Census data (U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1991-2000 Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2000; machine-readable data files).

Prevalence Monitoring: Reporting of Chlamydia Positivity

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years of age, by testing site, 1990-2002

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years of age, by testing site, 2002

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002

Chlamydia test positivity was calculated by dividing the number of women testing positive for chlamydia (numerator) by the total number of women tested for chlamydia (denominator includes

those with valid test results only and excludes unsatisfactory and indeterminate tests) and was expressed as a percentage. The denominator may contain multiple tests from the same individual if that person was tested more than once during the period for which screening data are reported. Various chlamydia laboratory methods were used and no adjustments of test positivity were made based on laboratory test type and sensitivity. Chlamydia prevalence data on female National Job Training Program entrants are not presented when the number of persons tested from a state was fewer than 100. The number of clinics cited in Table 1 for each state or city represents family planning (FP), sexually transmitted disease (STD), prenatal, Indian Health Service (IHS), and other clinics screening 25 or more women and juvenile and adult corrections facilities screening 100 or more women.

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[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2002*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, September 2003.

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

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

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

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

[6] Dicker LW, Mosure DJ, Levine WC, Black CM, Berman SM. Impact of switching laboratory tests on reported trends in *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections. *Am J Epidemiol* 2000;151:430-5.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] Addiss DG, Vaugh ML, Ludka D, Pfister J, Davis JP. Decreased prevalence of *Chlamydia trachomatis* infection associated with a selective screening program in family planning clinics in Wisconsin. *Sex Transm Dis* 1993;20:28-35.

[10] Mertz KJ, Levine WC, Mosure DJ, Berman SM, Dorian KJ. Trends in the prevalence of chlamydial infections: the impact of community-wide testing. *Sex Transm Dis* 1997;24:169-75.

Figure 1. Chlamydia — Rates by sex: United States, 1984–2002

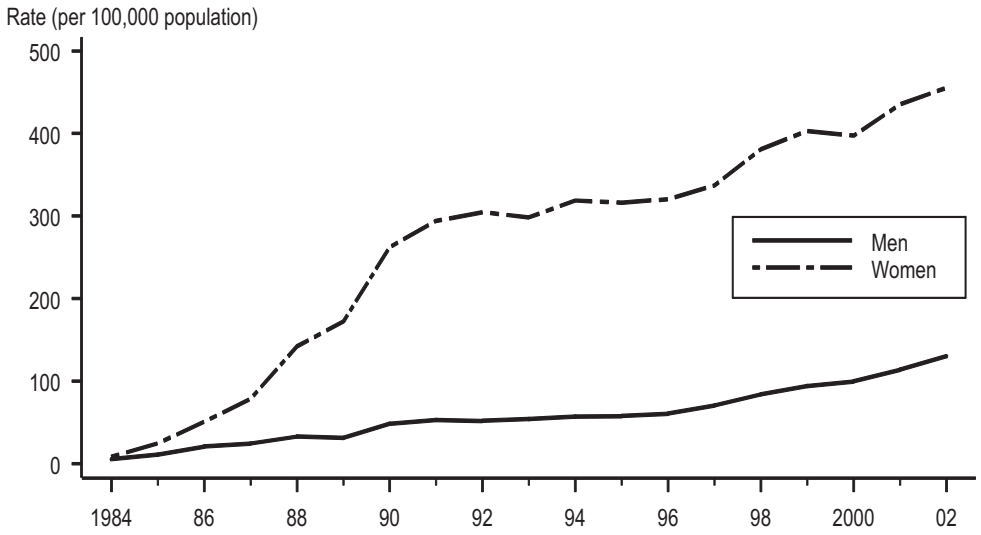
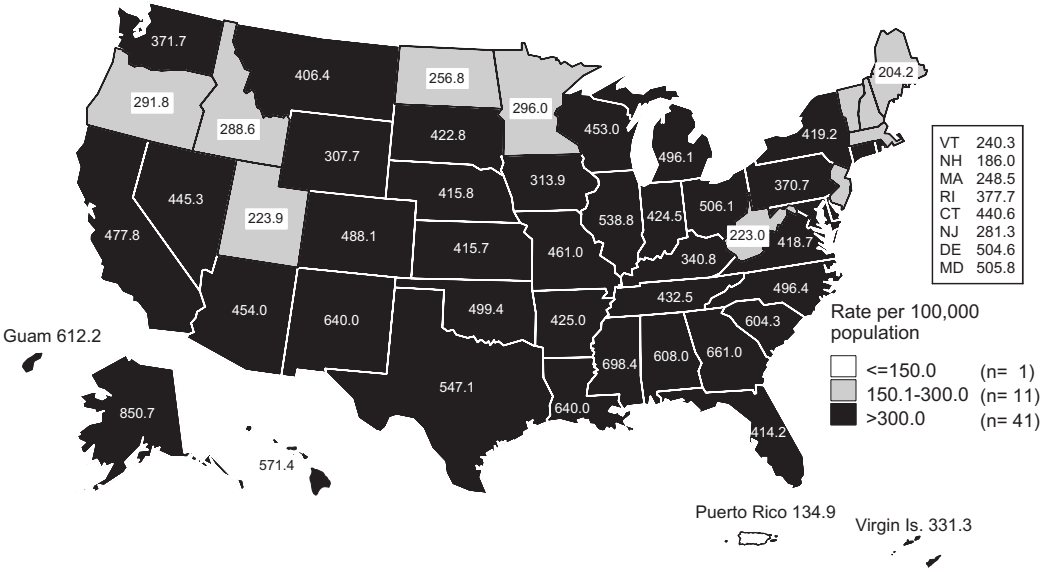
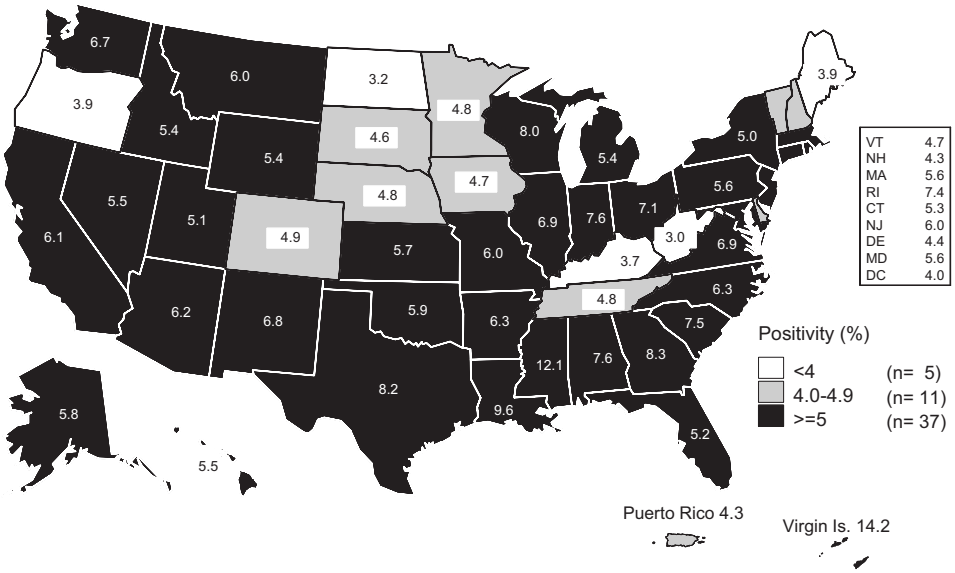


Figure 2. Chlamydia — Rates for women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2002



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 451.1 per 100,000 female population.

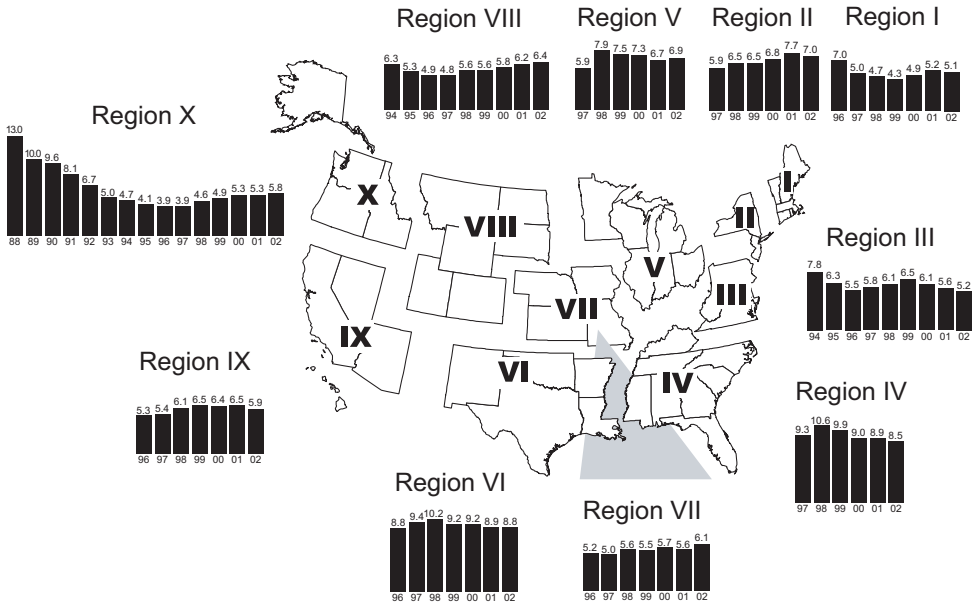
Figure 3. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in family planning clinics by state, 2002



Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2002, except for New York State Project Area which submitted chlamydia positivity data for January - July 2002 only.

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

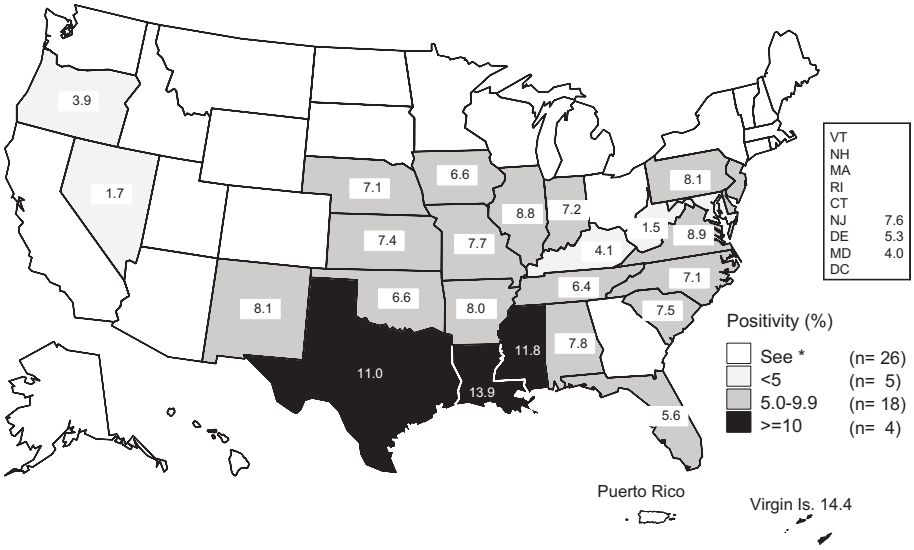
Figure 4. Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15-44 year old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 1988–2002



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

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

Figure 5. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-24 year old women tested in prenatal clinics by state, 2002

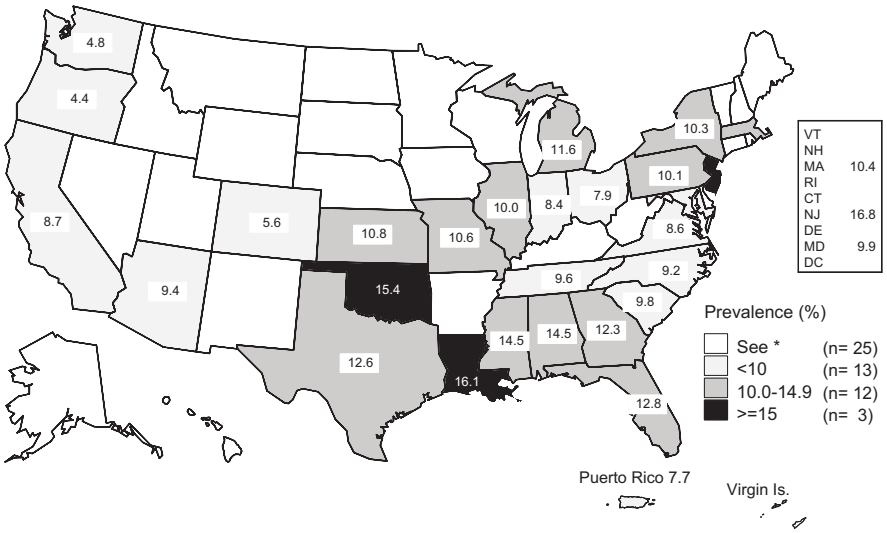


*States not reporting chlamydia positivity data in prenatal clinics.

Note: States reported chlamydia positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2002.

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

Figure 6. Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16-24 year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence, 2002

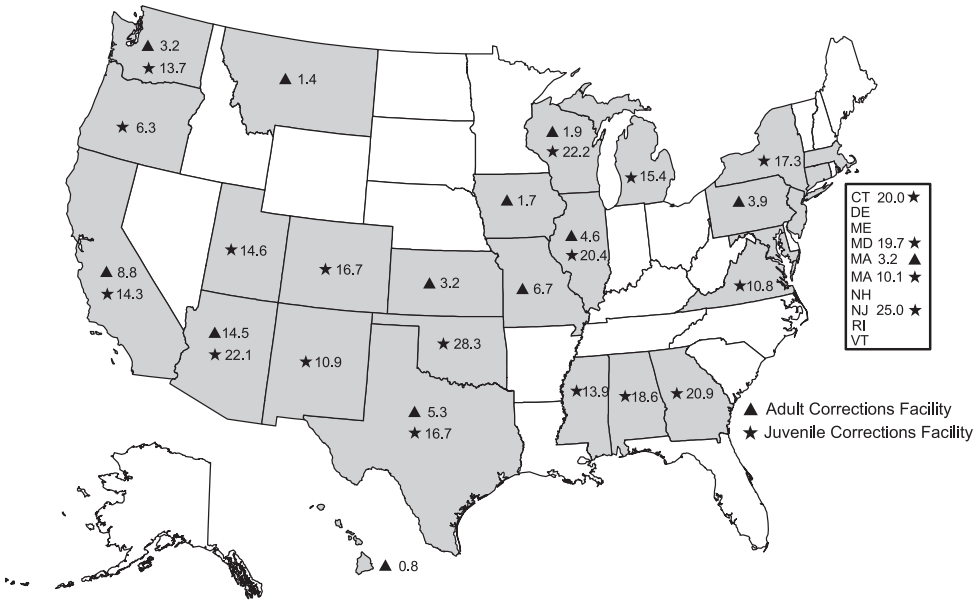


*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2002.

Note: The overall chlamydia prevalence among female students entering the National Job Training Program in 2002 was 10.5%.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor

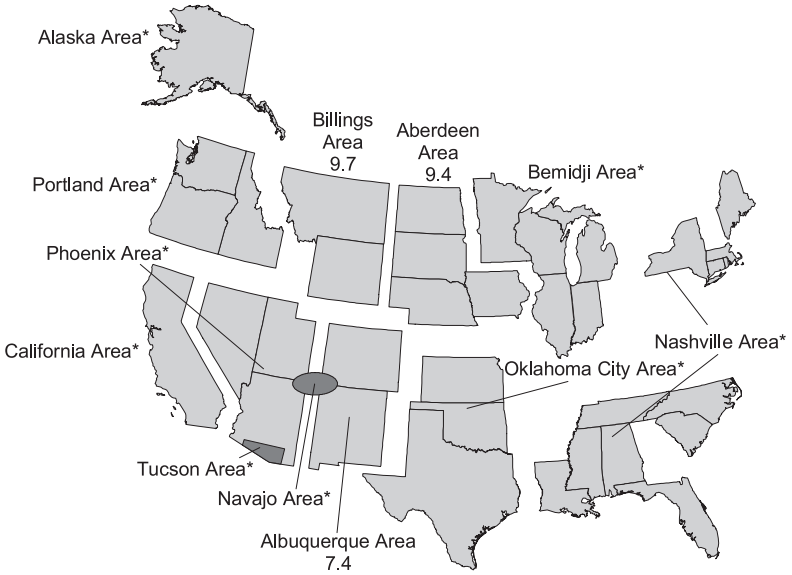
Figure 7. Chlamydia — Positivity in women entering juvenile and adult corrections facilities, 2002



Note: The median positivity is presented from facilities reporting >100 test results. California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Texas submitted data from more than one adult corrections facility. Arizona, California, Massachusetts, 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 8. Chlamydia — Positivity among 15-30 year old women tested in Indian Health Service Clinics by IHS areas, 2002



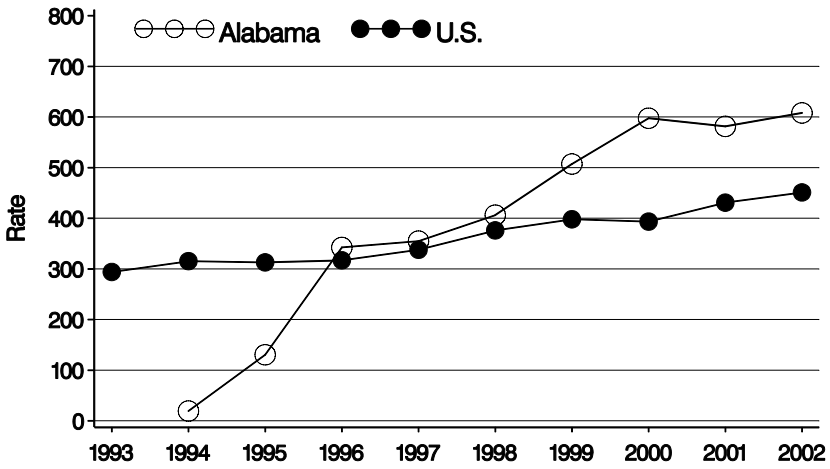
*IHS areas not reporting chlamydia positivity data during 2002.

SOURCE: Indian Health Service

STATE PROFILES

Alabama – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: No data were reported in 1993.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

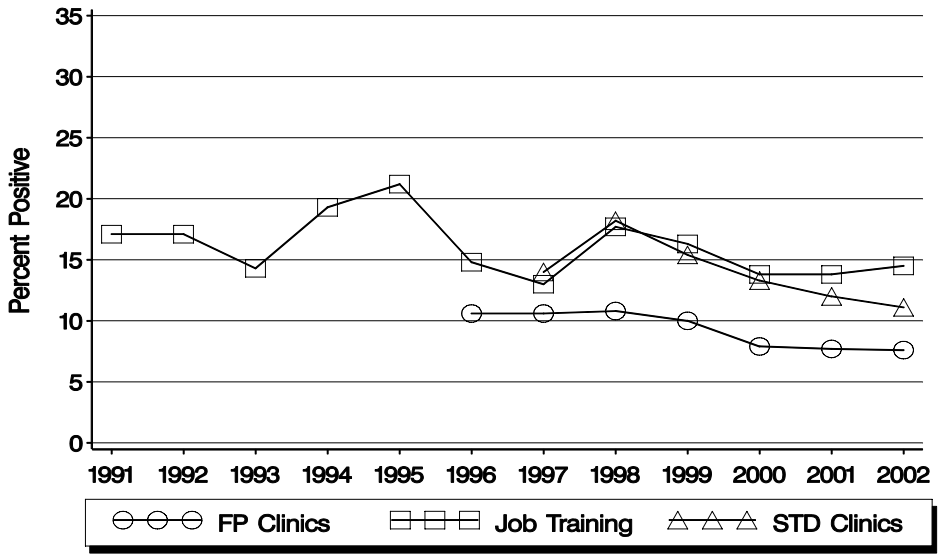
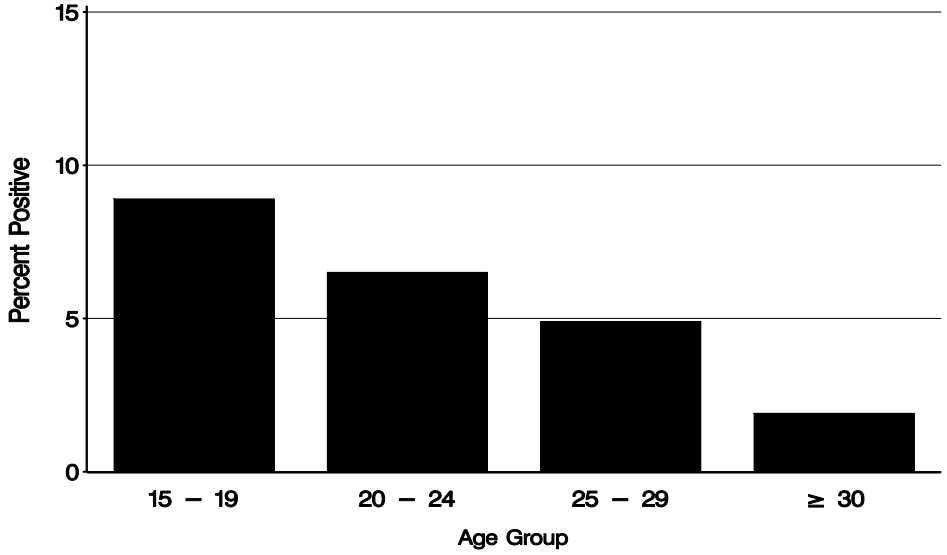


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

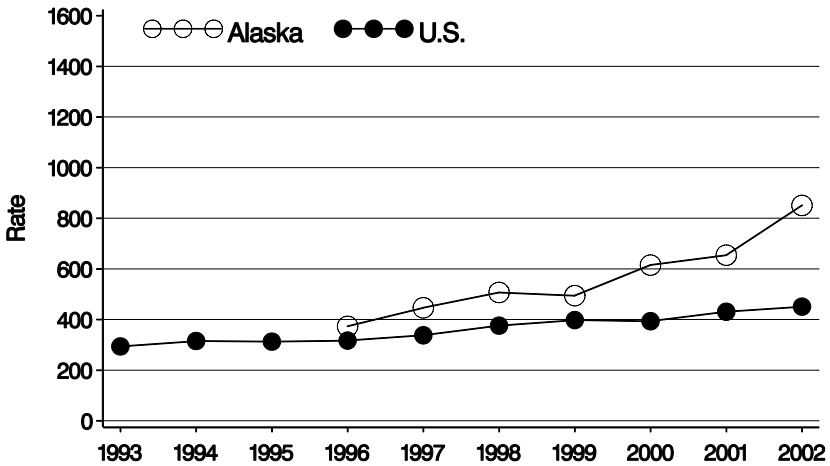
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	71	44191	6.4
STD	44	8564	7.9
Prenatal	4	880	6.7
Juvenile Detention	1	118	18.6
Other	10	1038	5.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Alaska – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: No data were reported in 1993 – 1995.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

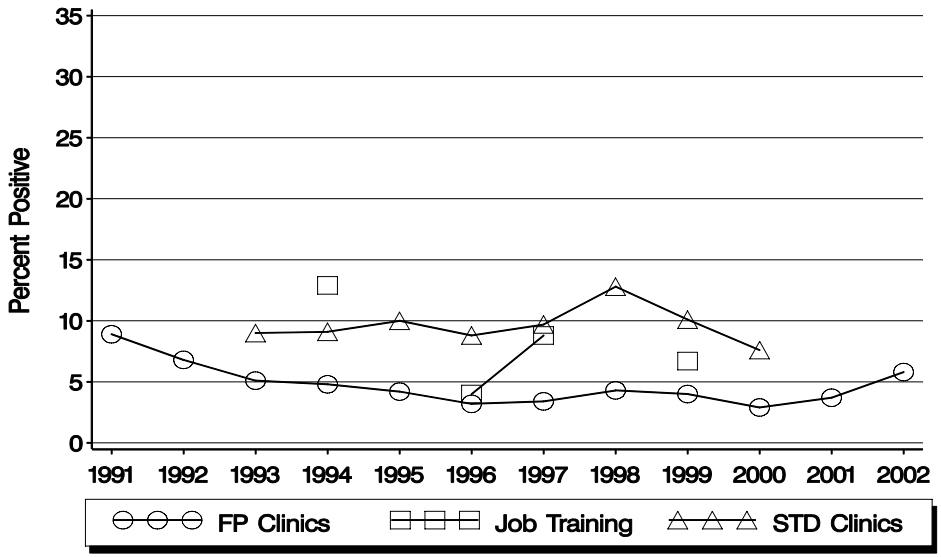
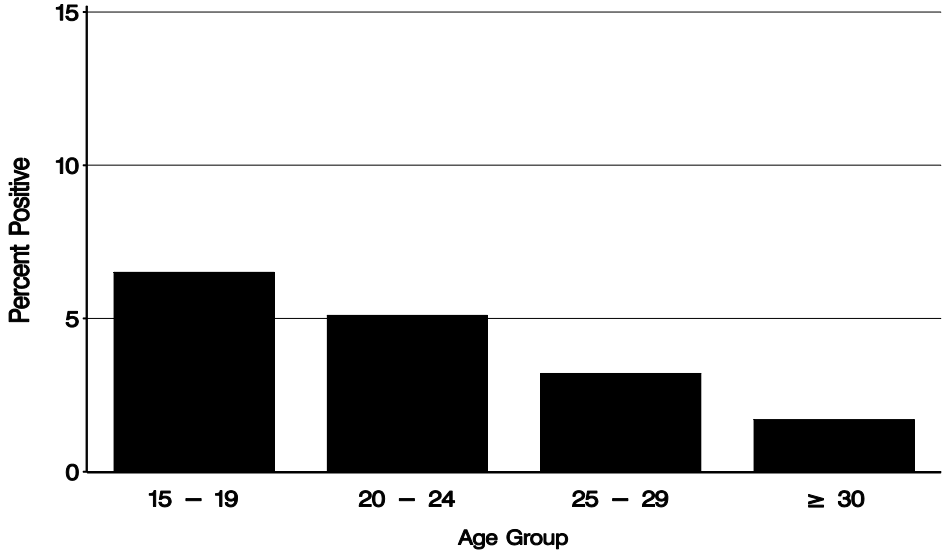


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	2425	4.7
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	17	8021	8.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Arizona – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

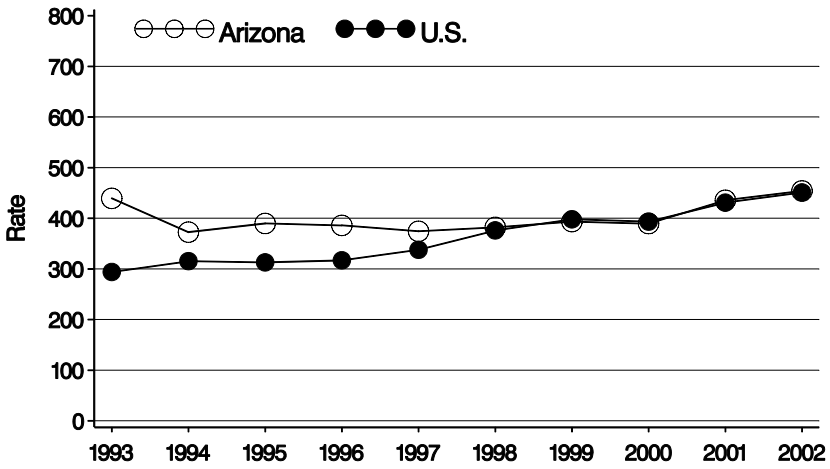


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

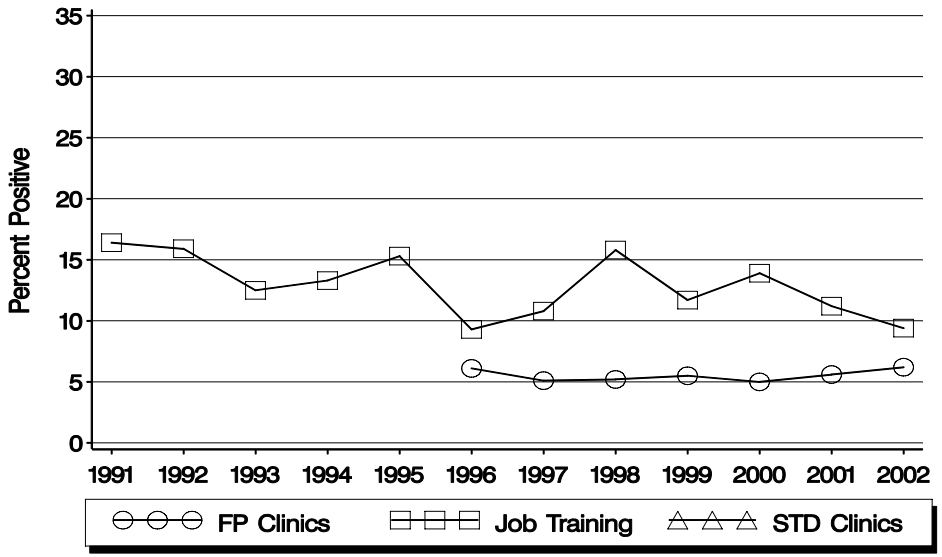
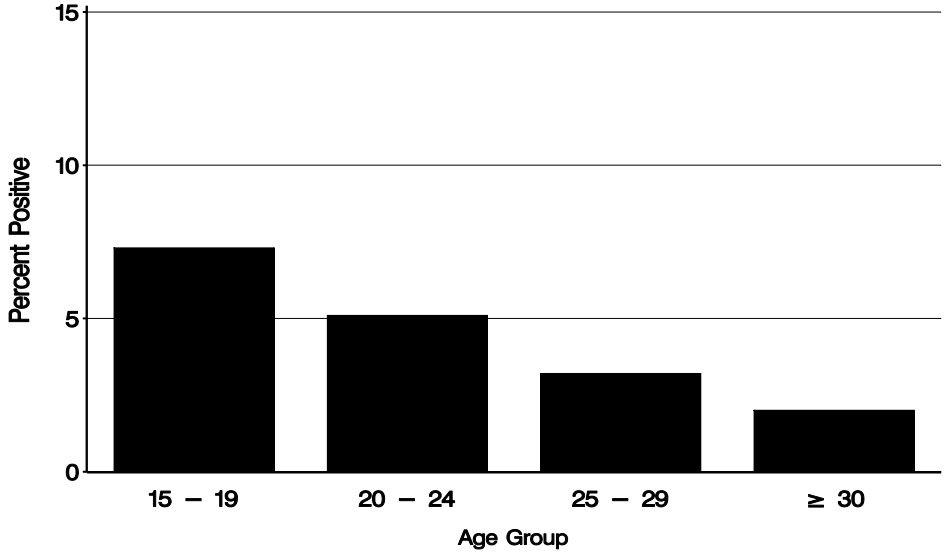


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	9457	5.1
STD	NA	NA	NA
Adult Corrections	1	2236	14.5
Juvenile Detention	2	955	22.1
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Arkansas – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

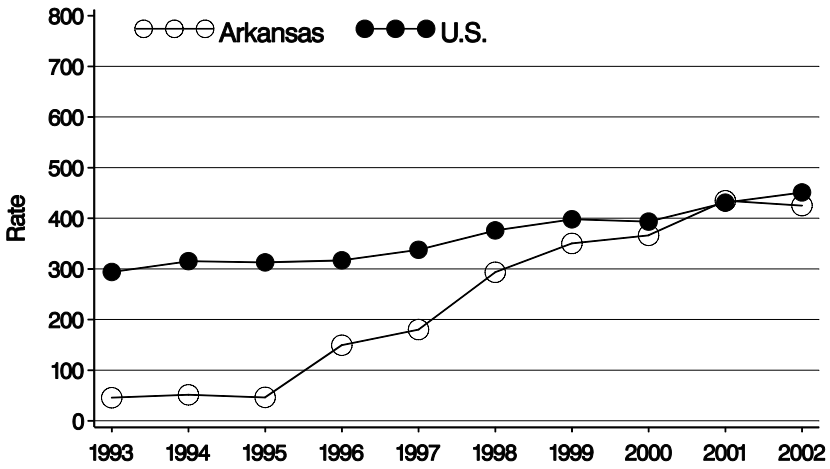


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

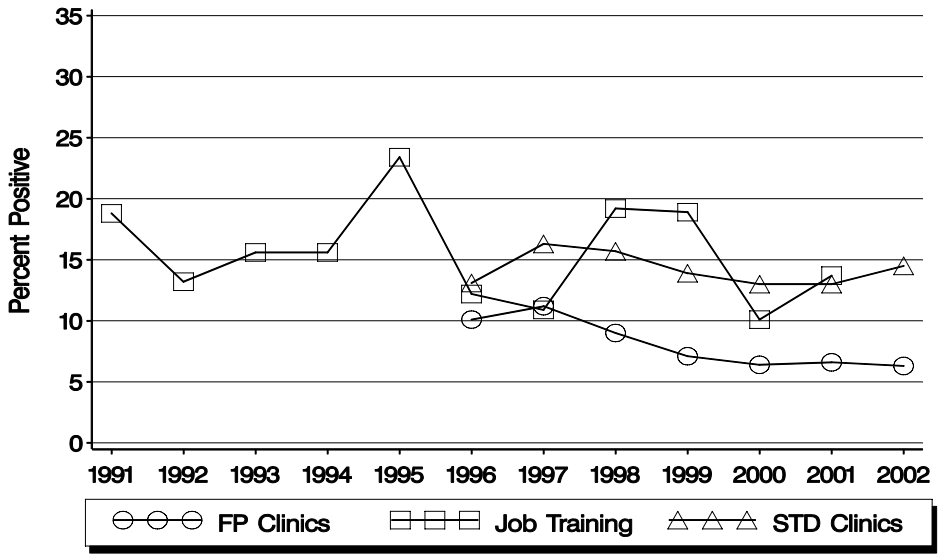
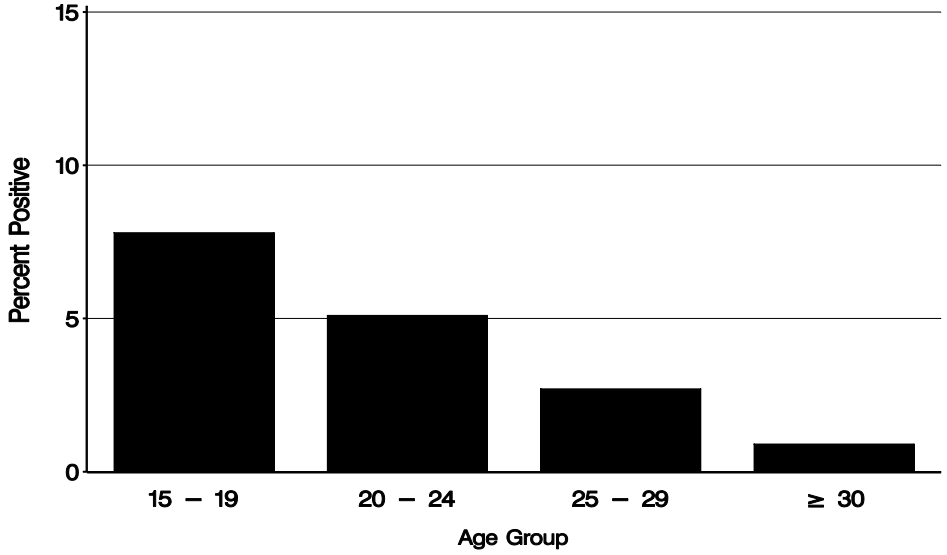


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

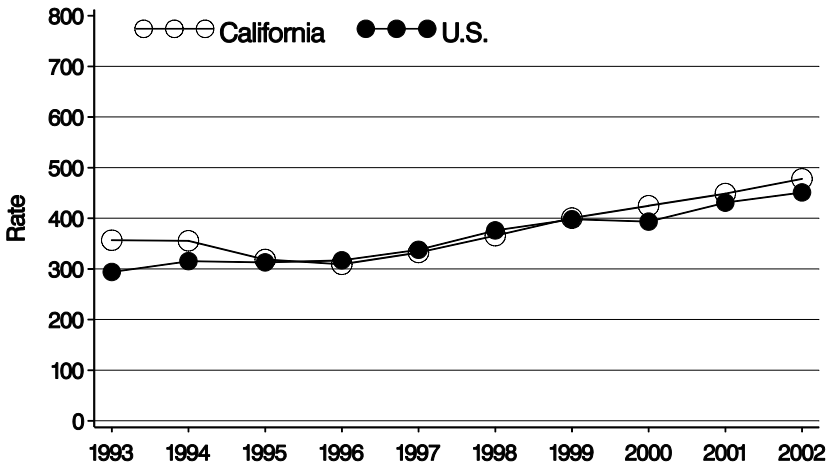
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	98	51640	4.6
STD	44	6611	11.1
Prenatal	44	6293	6.2
Other	2	143	7.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



California – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: Gender unknown for 32.4% in 1995.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

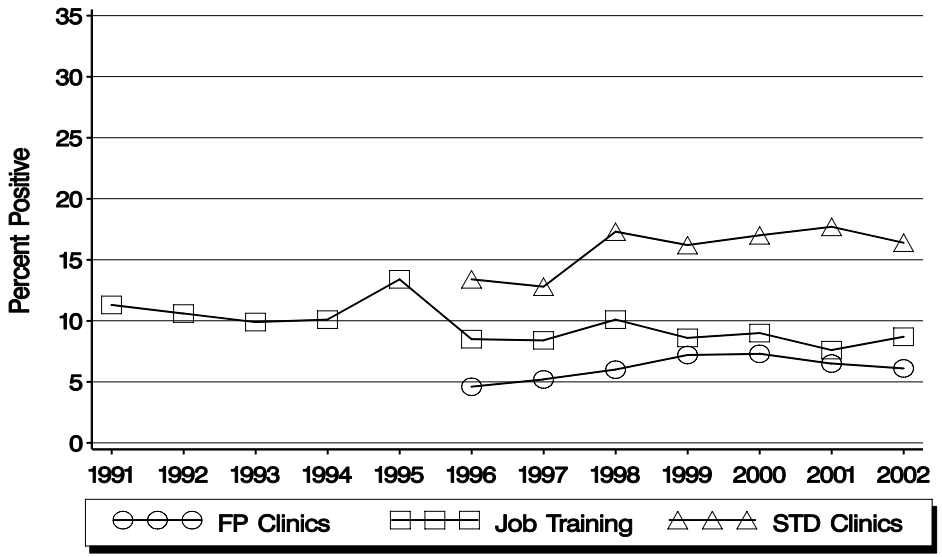
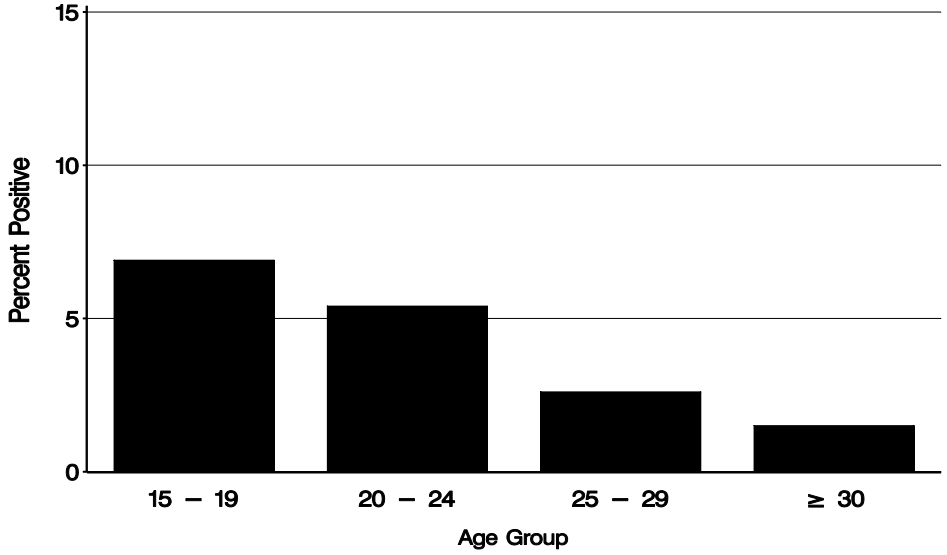


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

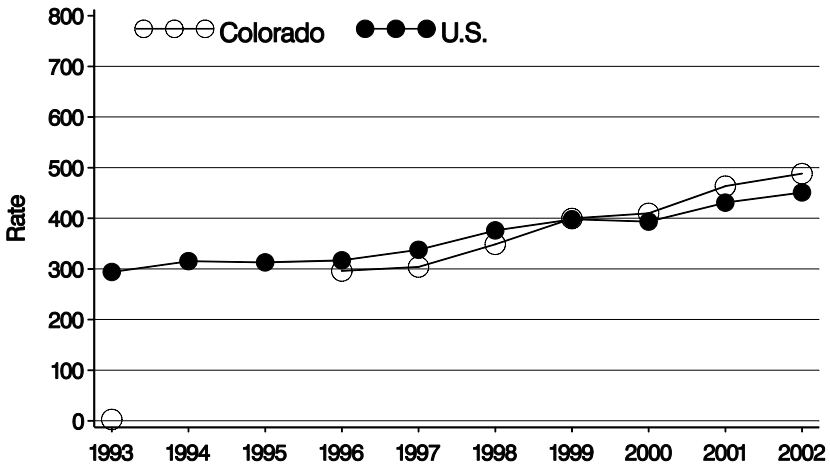
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	30	31699	4.3
STD	14	13532	10.3
Adult Corrections	2	6931	8.8
Juvenile Detention	6	5933	14.3
Other	11	2454	6.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Colorado – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: Insufficient data were reported in 1993.
Cases were not reported by gender in 1994 – 1995.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

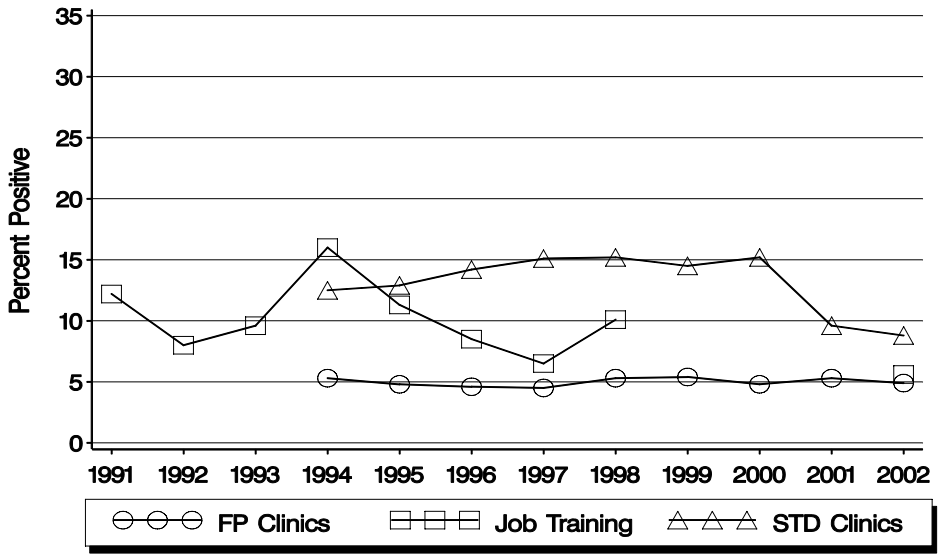
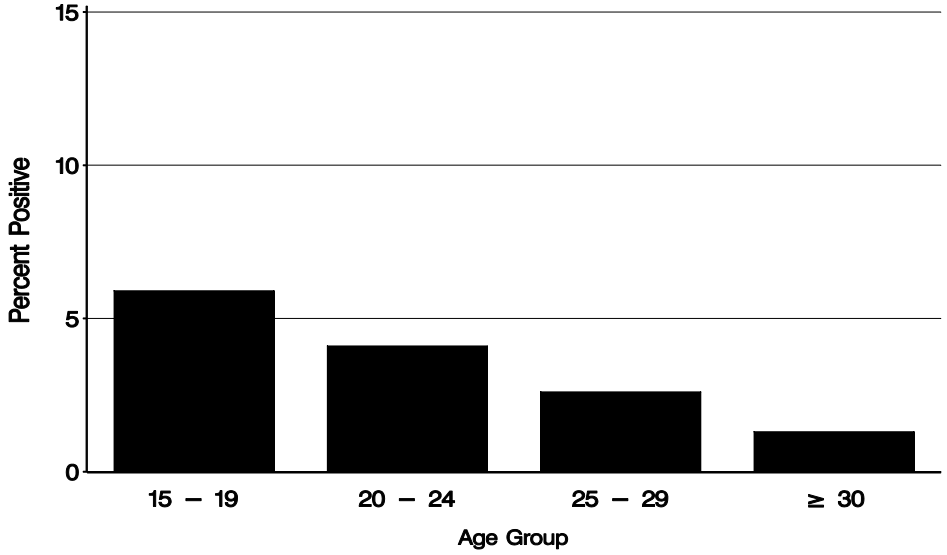


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	48	19390	4.2
STD	6	7505	6.9
Juvenile Detention	1	102	16.7
Other	8	866	7.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Connecticut – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

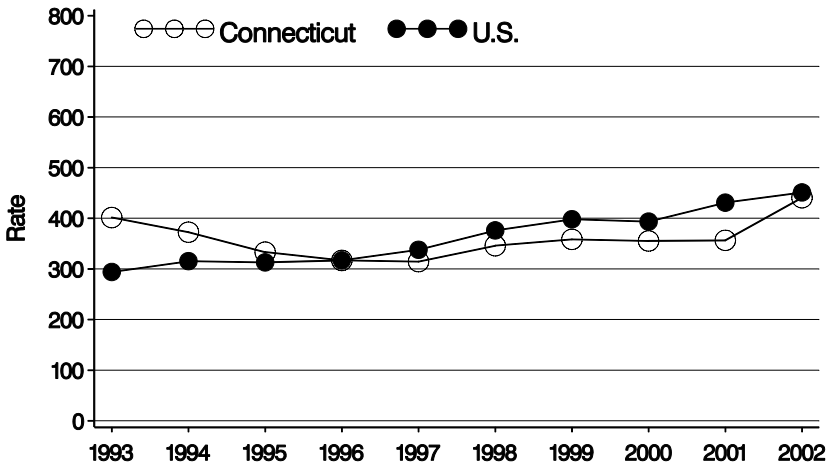


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

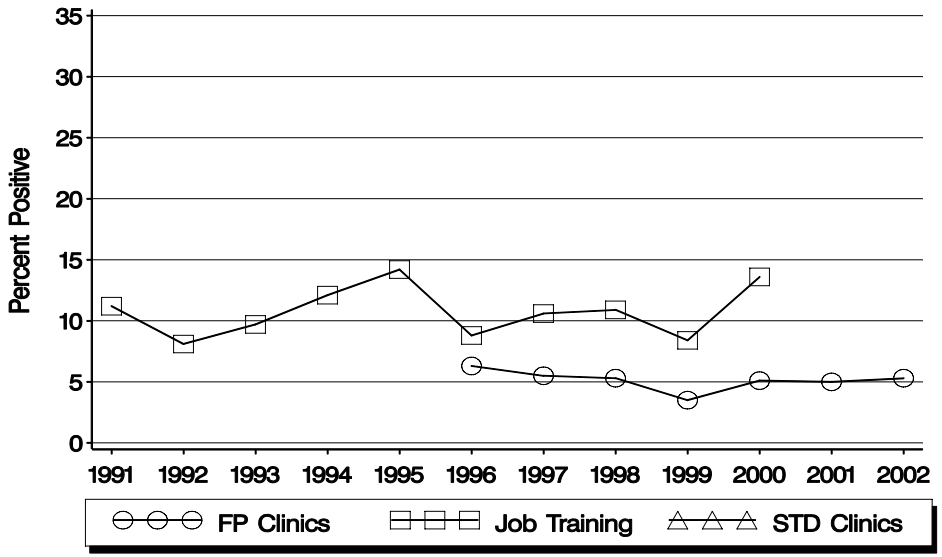
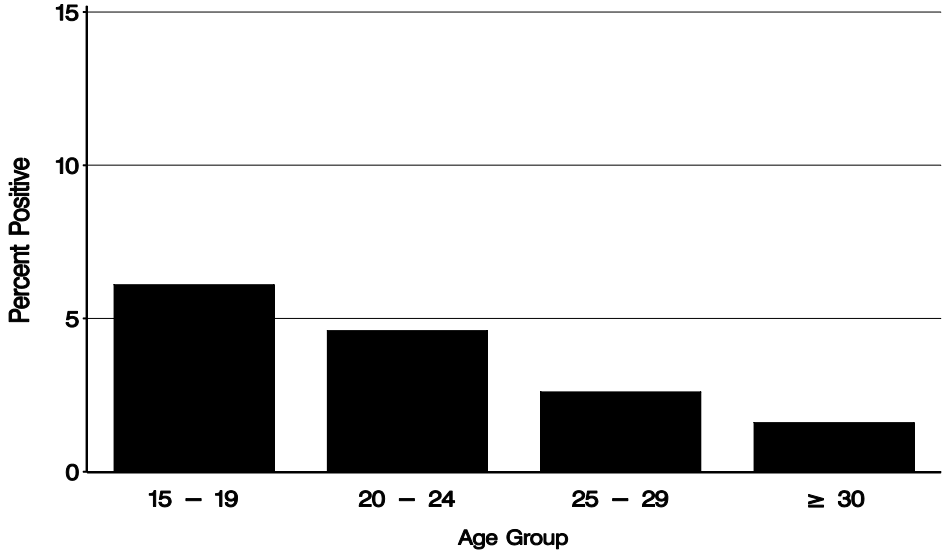


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	9749	4.3
STD	NA	NA	NA
Juvenile Detention	1	125	20.0
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Delaware – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

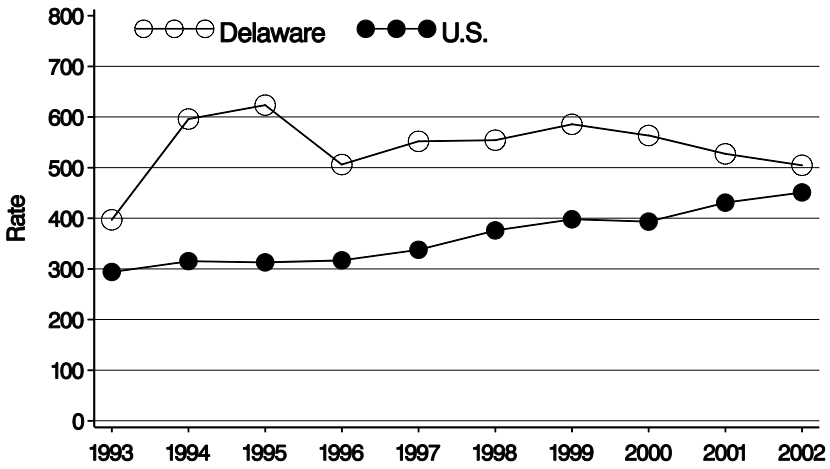


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

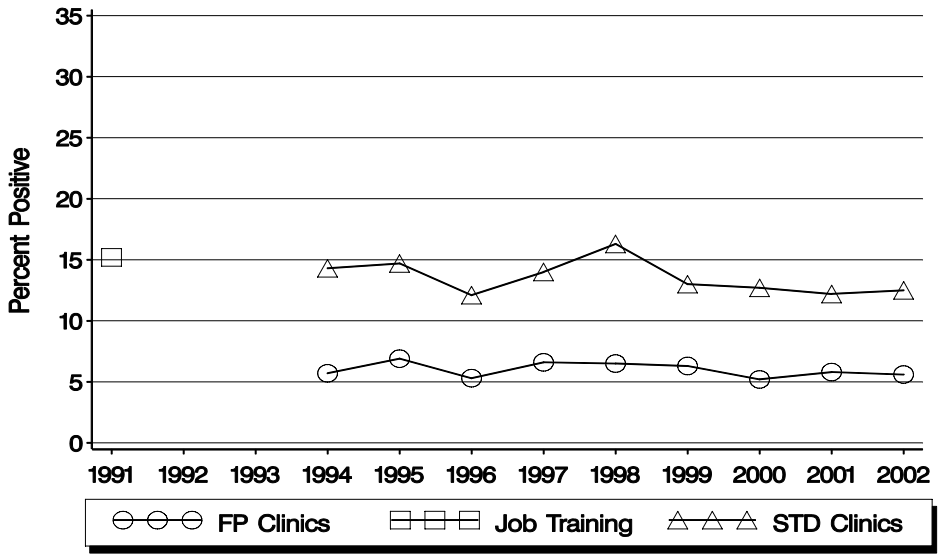
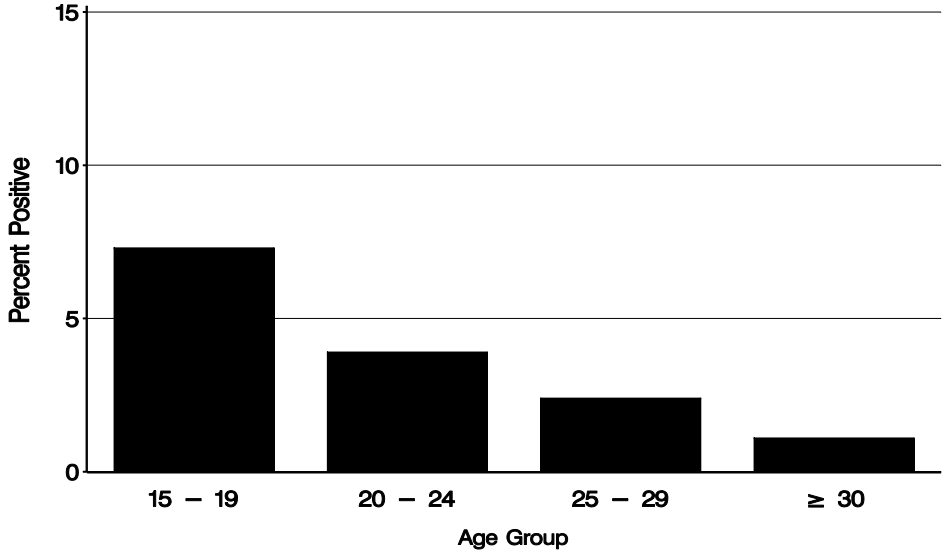


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

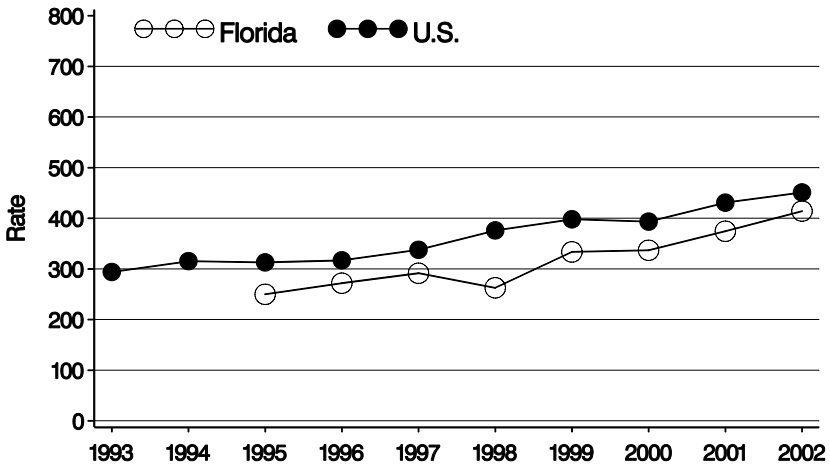
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	12	9918	4.3
STD	4	1880	8.4
Prenatal	1	855	4.0
Other	5	3292	4.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Florida – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: No data reported in 1993 – 1994.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

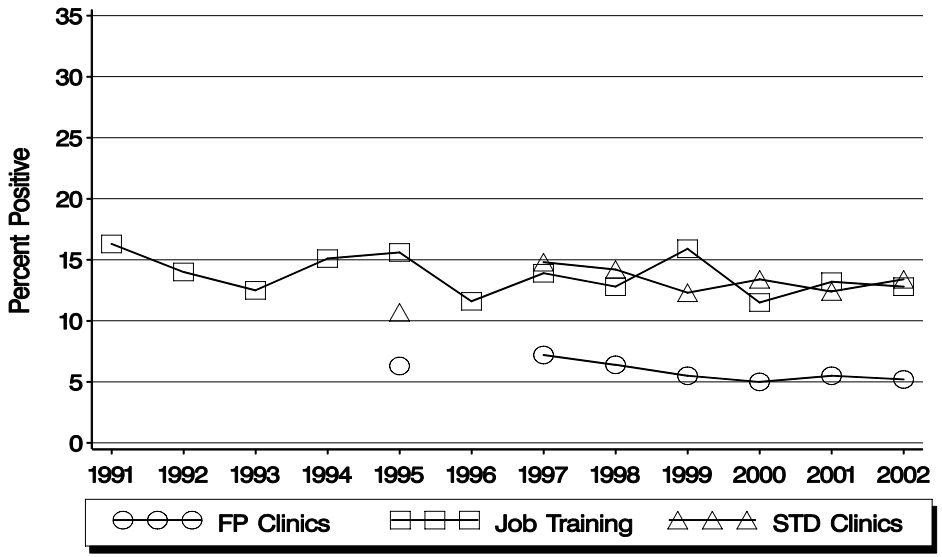
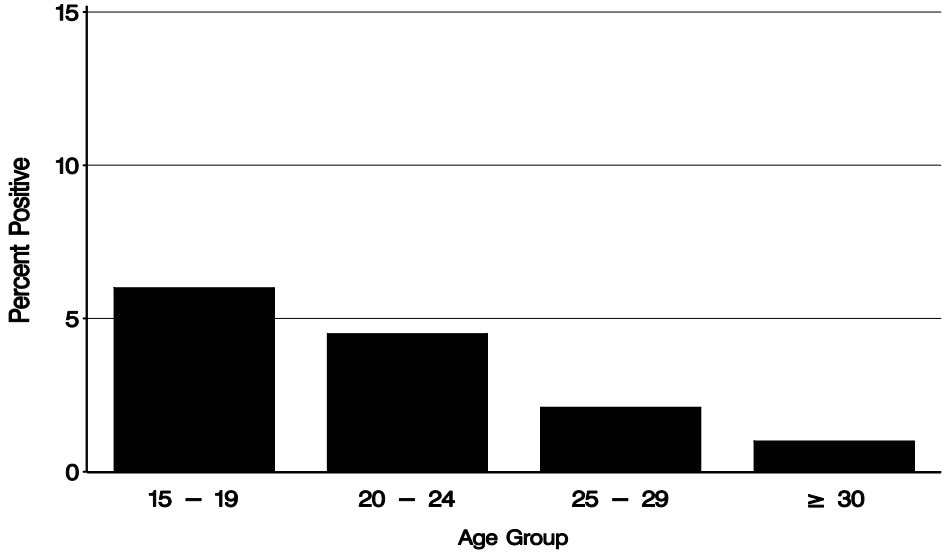


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

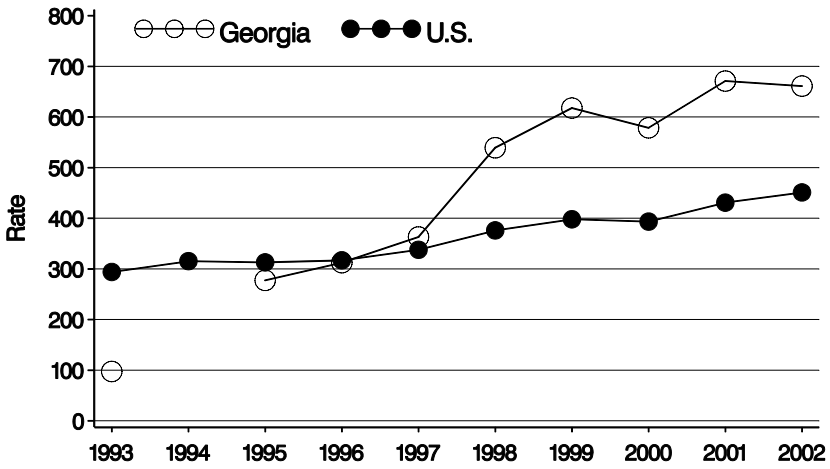
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	33	17130	4.0
STD	27	4502	10.8
Prenatal	15	4279	4.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Georgia – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: Only 148 female cases were reported in 1994.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

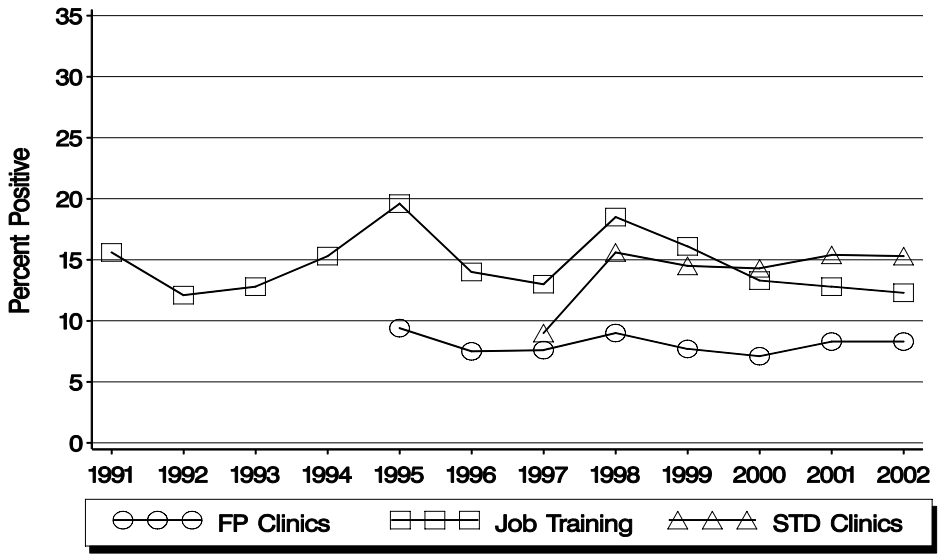
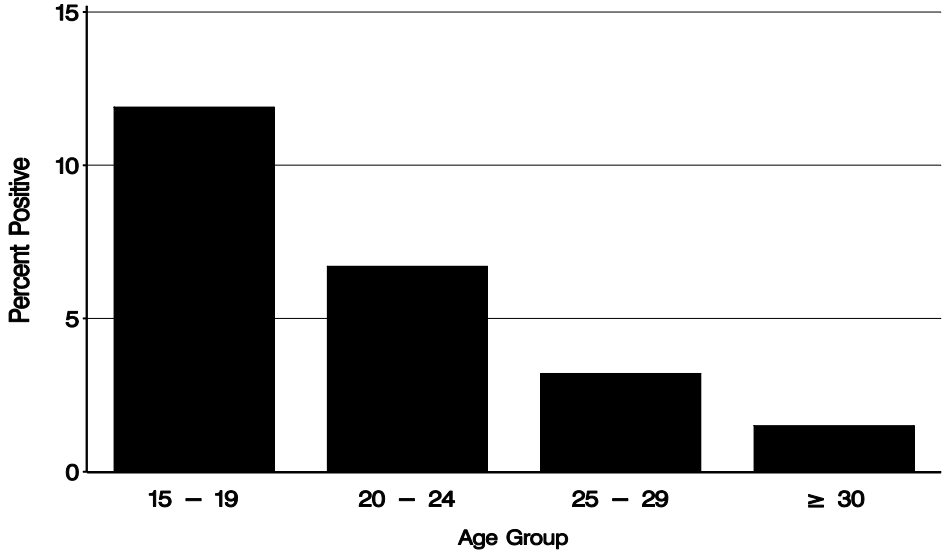


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	18	19916	5.5
STD	13	10576	10.0
Juvenile Detention	1	1040	20.9
Other	8	3062	14.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Hawaii – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

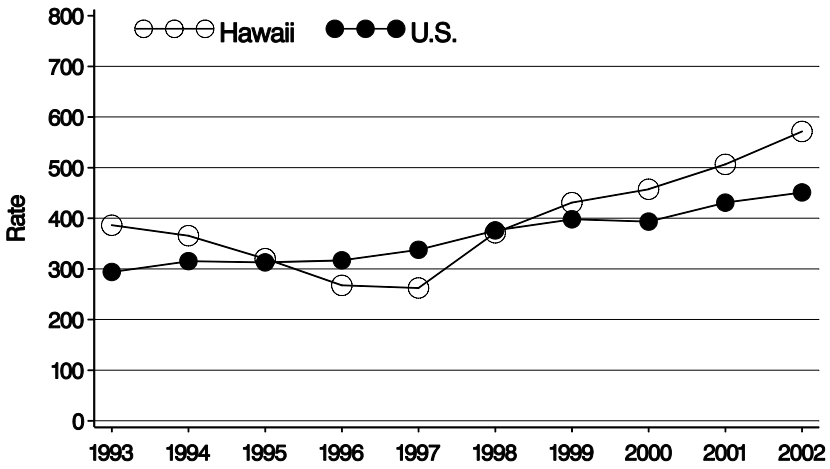


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

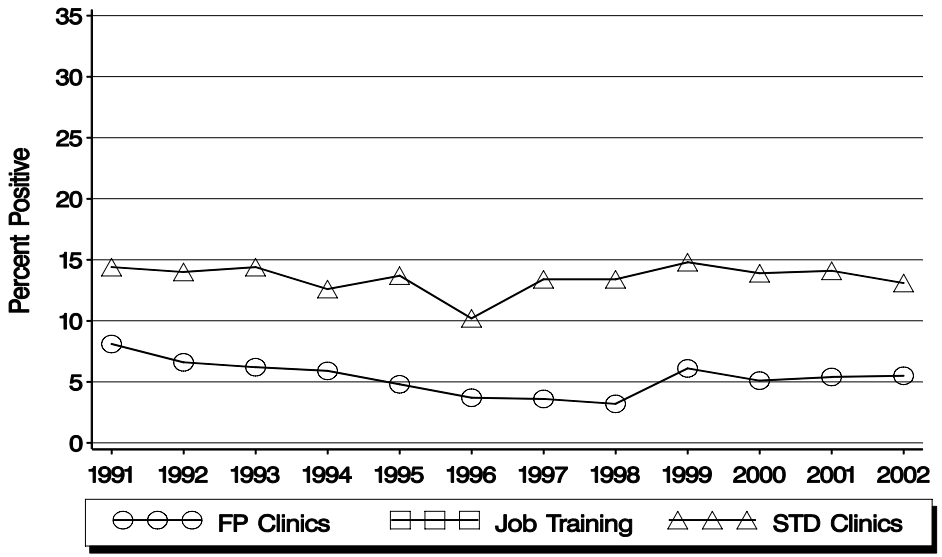
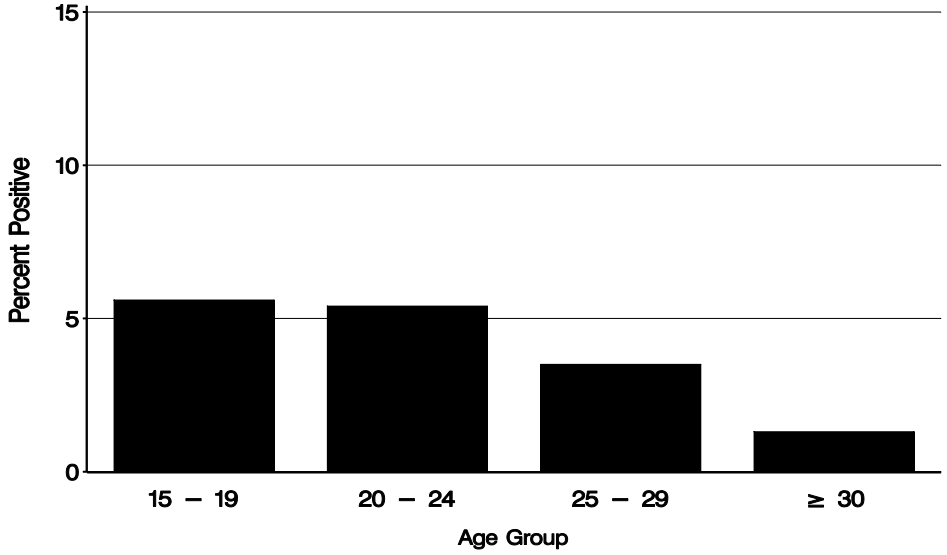


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	21	13082	4.1
STD	1	1457	10.0
Adult Corrections	1	123	0.8
Other	18	3979	4.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Idaho – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

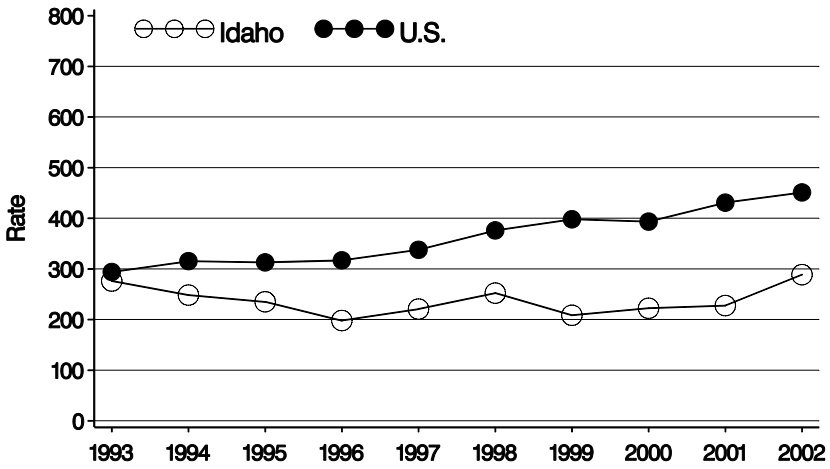


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

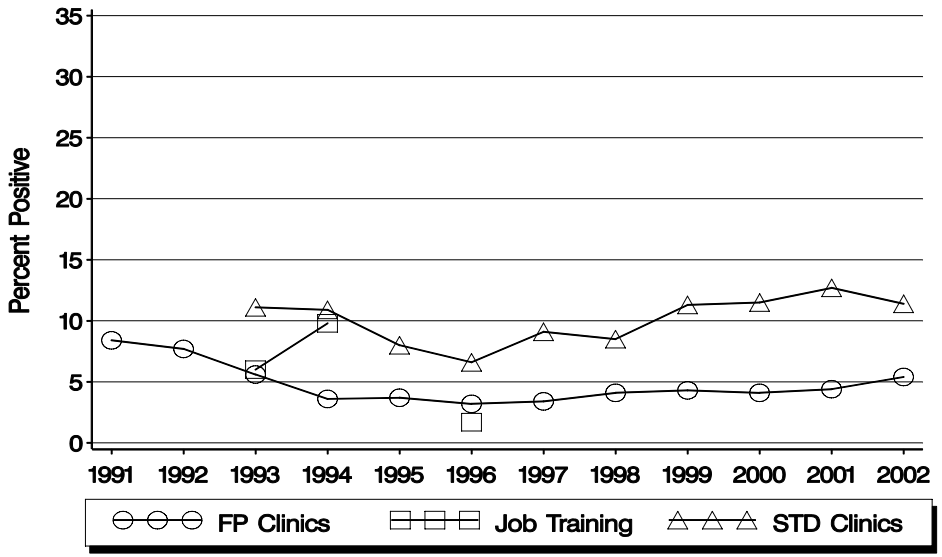
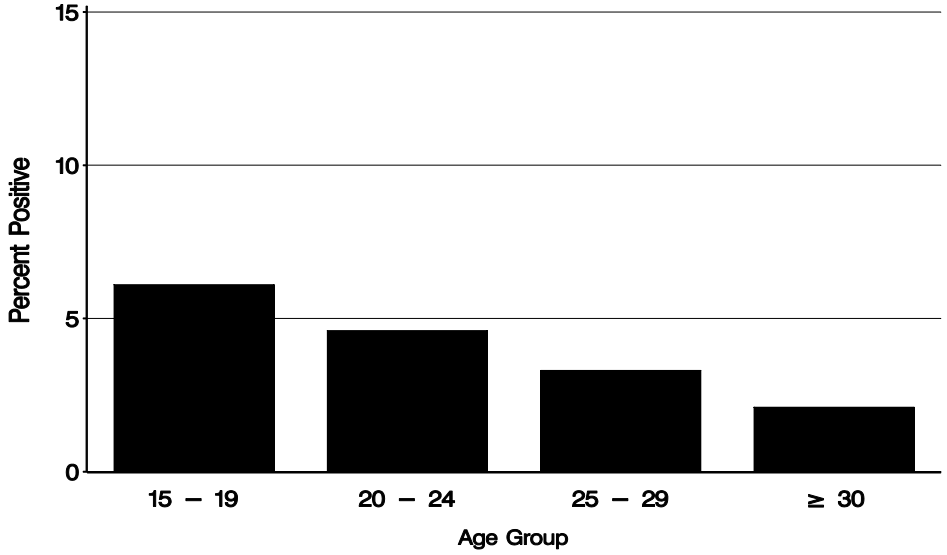


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	40	13587	4.9
STD	4	1083	9.0
Other	4	464	3.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Illinois – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

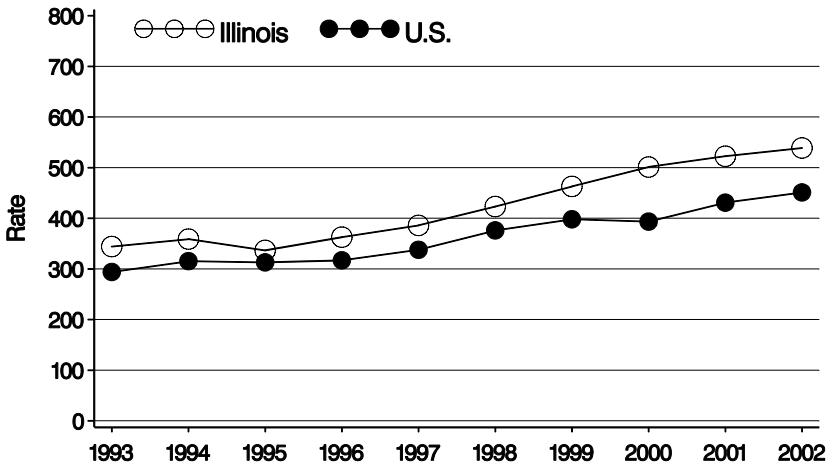


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

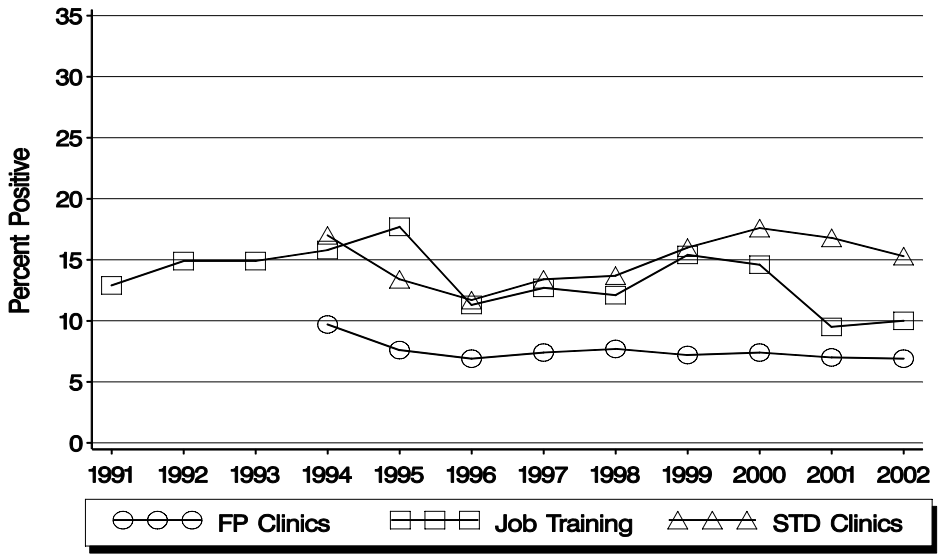
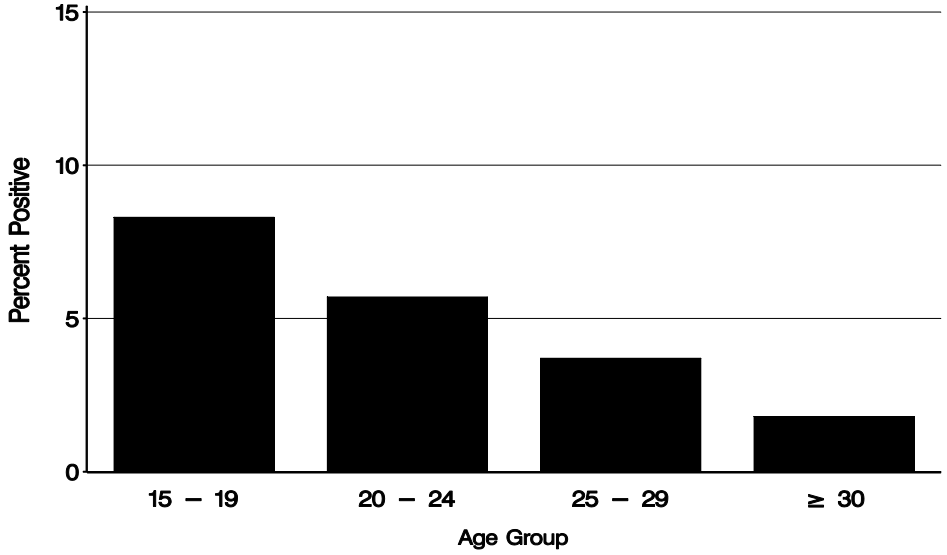


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	112	88808	5.7
STD	36	23762	10.6
Prenatal	7	4094	6.4
Adult Corrections	1	15117	4.6
Juvenile Detention	1	656	20.4
Other	94	33361	6.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Indiana – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

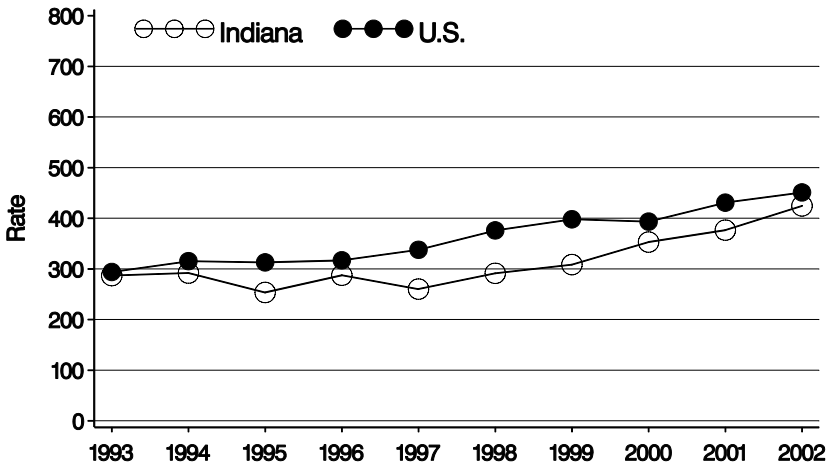


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

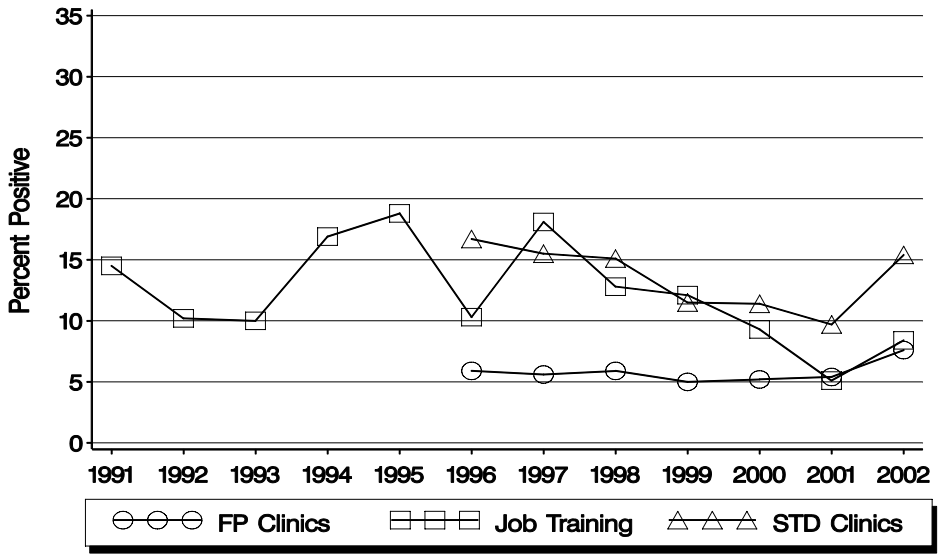
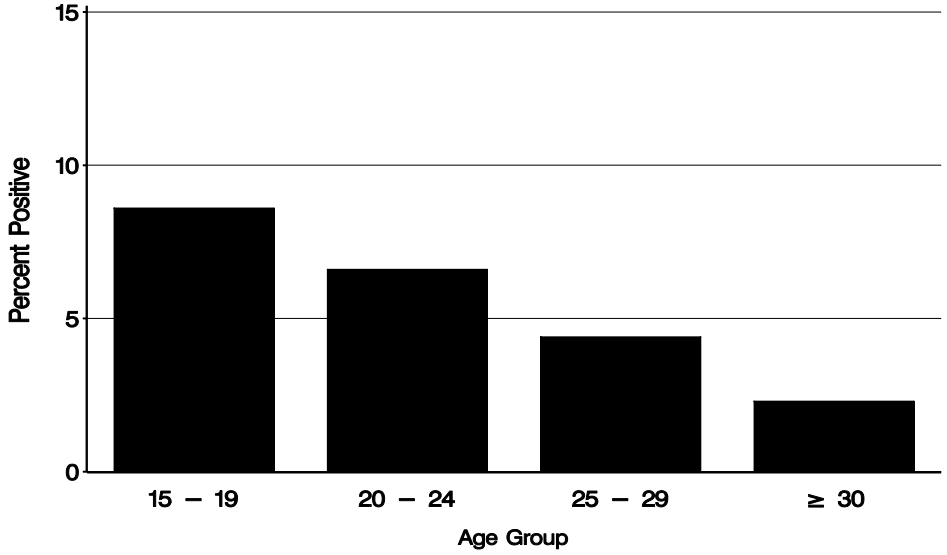


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	49	32867	6.5
STD	10	3432	11.5
Prenatal	2	1146	5.4
Other	22	10288	5.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Iowa – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

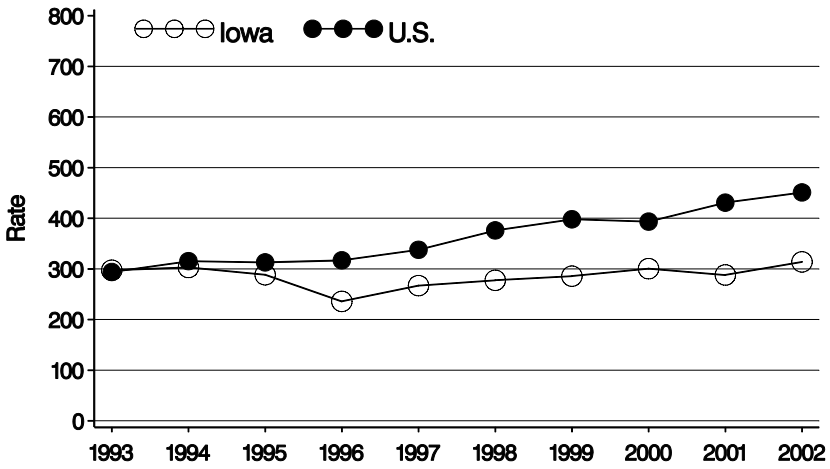


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

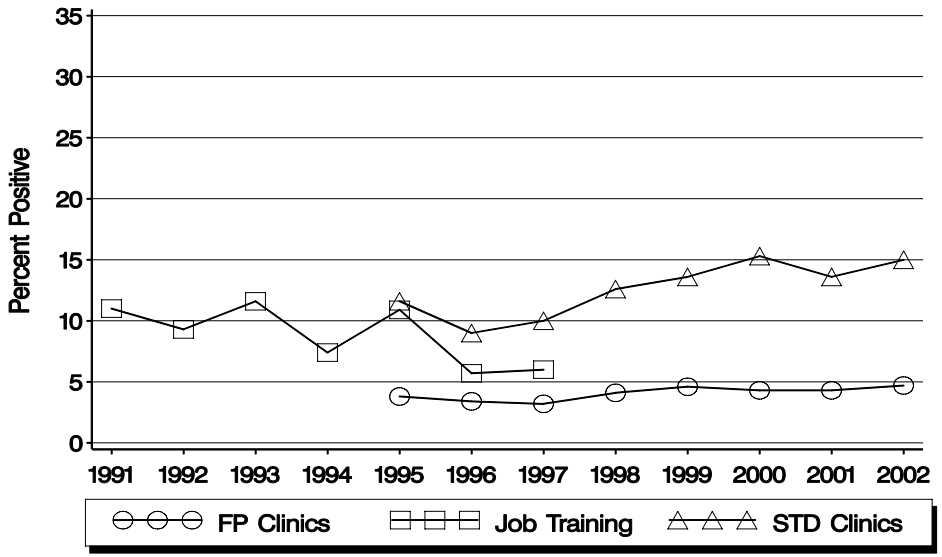
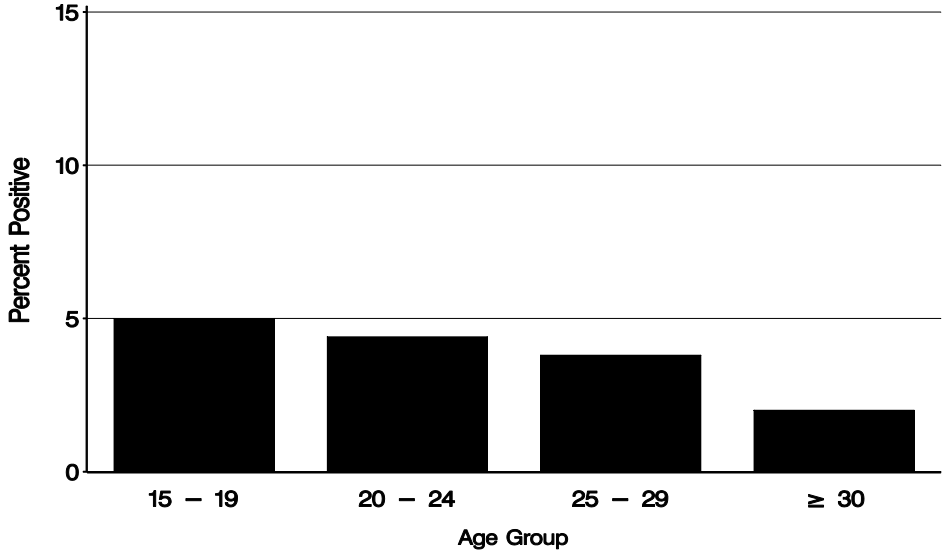


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	49	40926	4.4
STD	8	3141	11.9
Prenatal	1	344	5.2
Adult Corrections	1	116	1.7
Other	7	3977	3.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Kansas – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

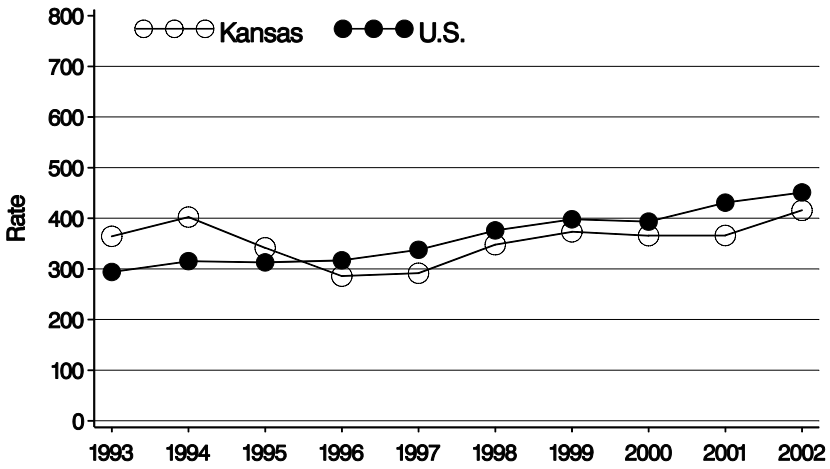


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

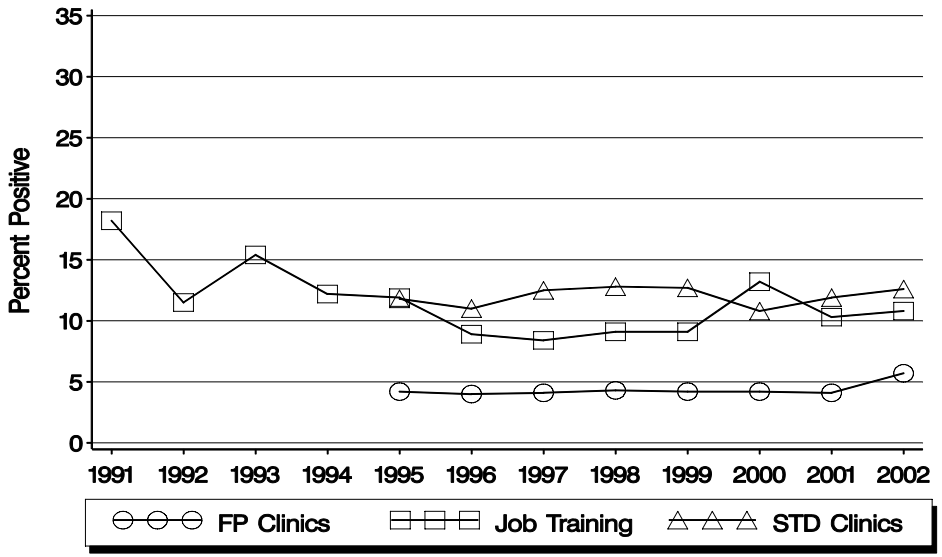
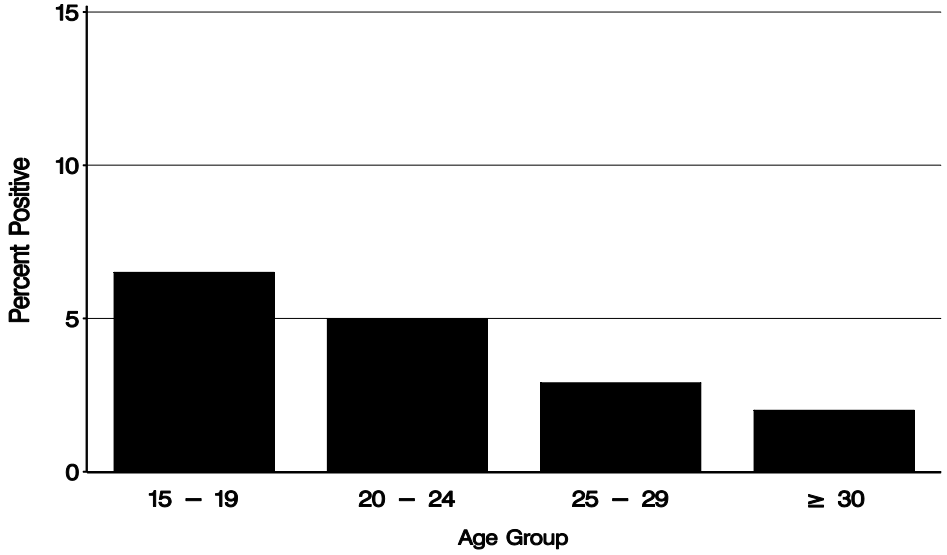


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	78	19885	4.9
STD	25	7031	9.3
Prenatal	13	3623	5.6
Adult Corrections	1	494	3.2
Other	12	2505	4.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Kentucky – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

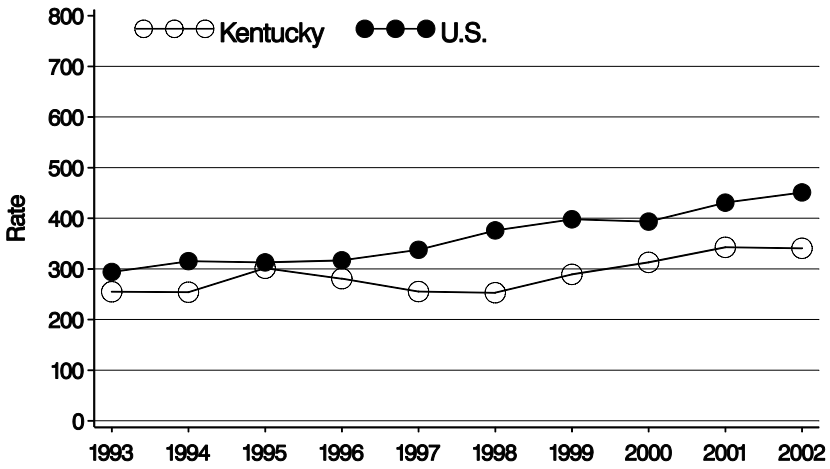


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

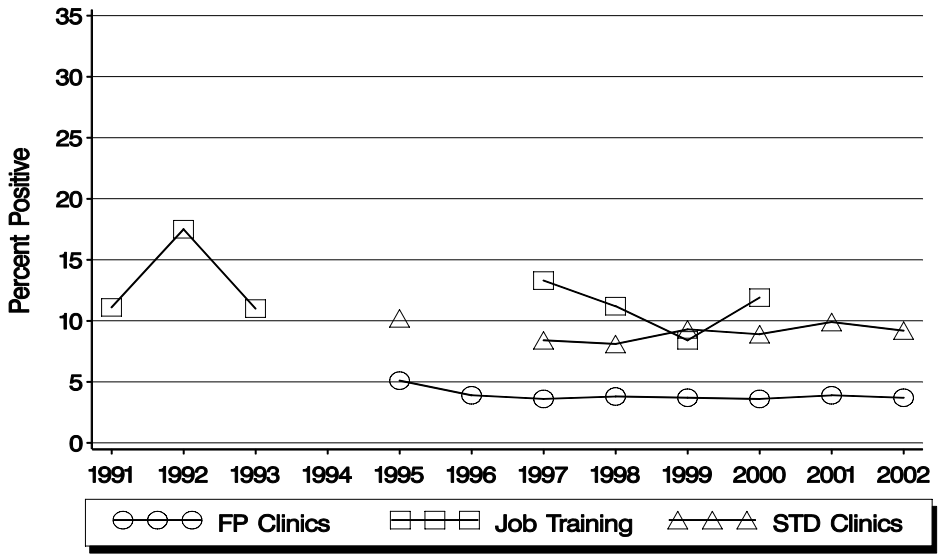
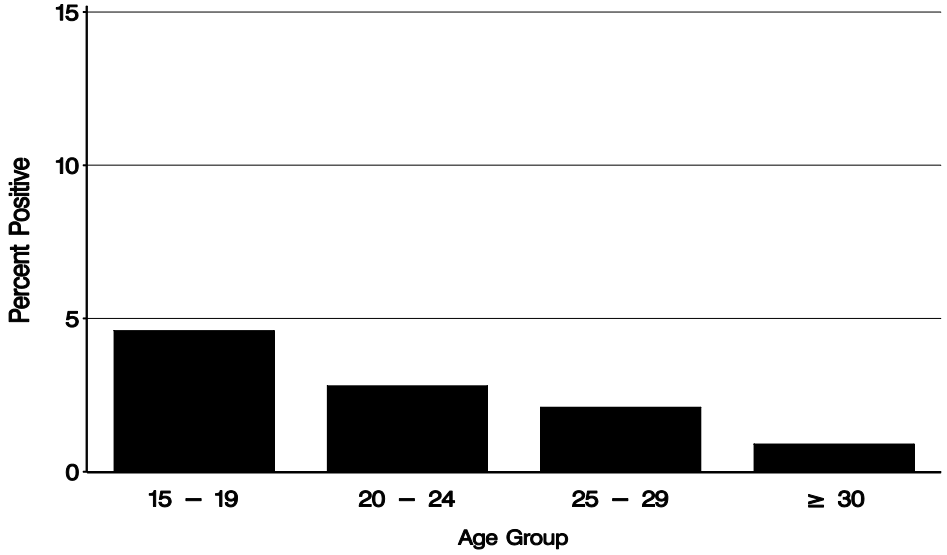


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	135	46641	3.3
STD	55	7889	6.3
Prenatal	35	5102	3.3
Other	35	10978	4.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Louisiana – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

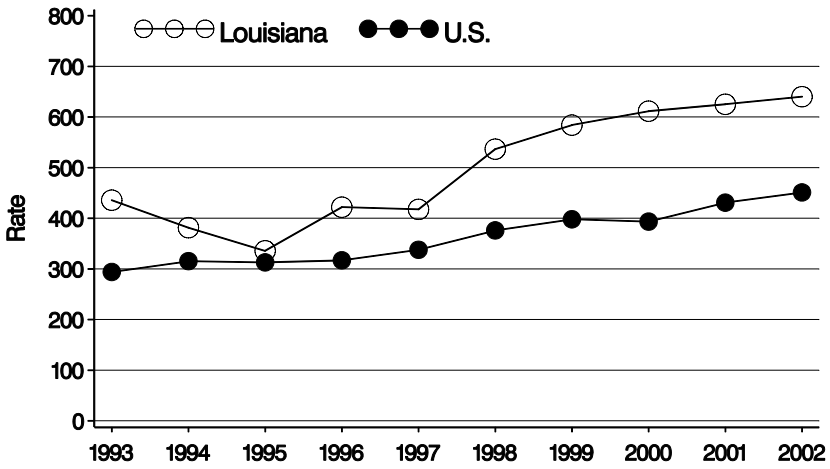


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

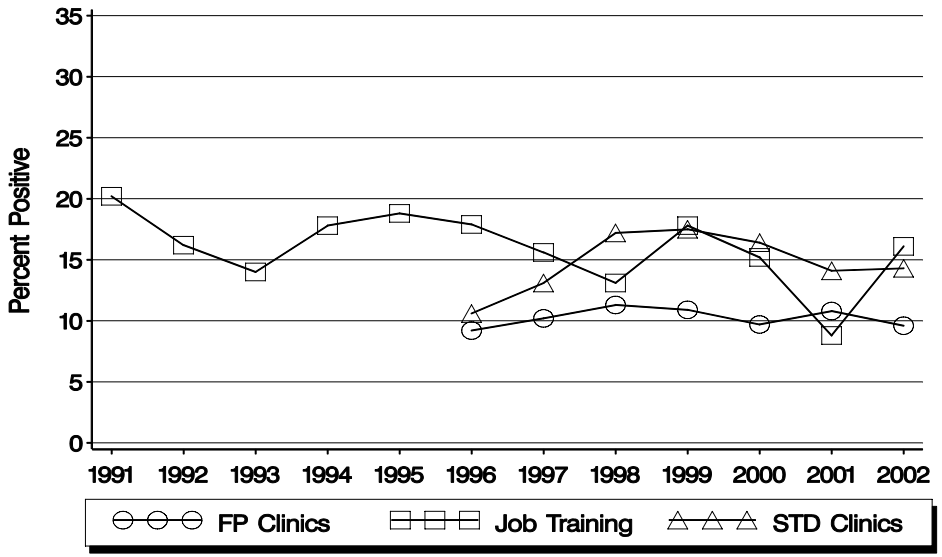
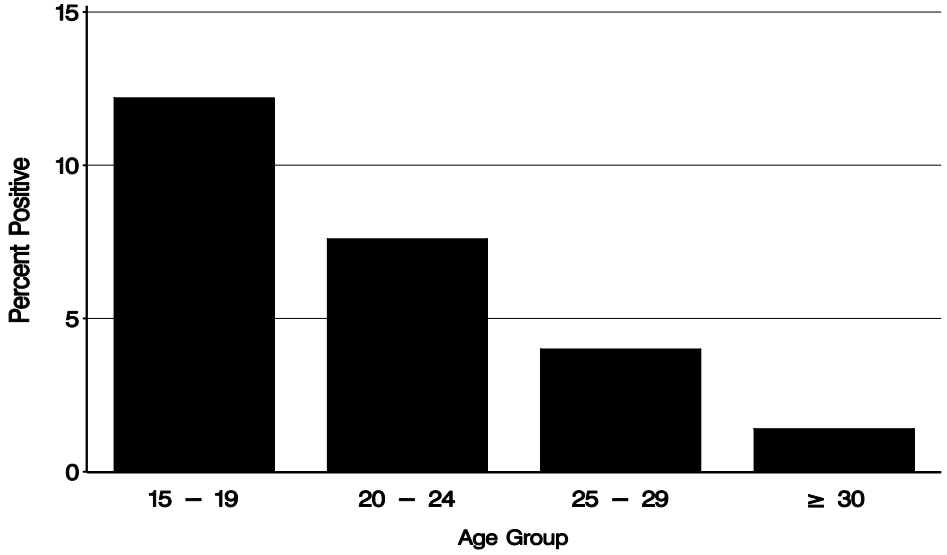


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	63	47161	6.8
STD	21	5329	10.1
Prenatal	31	4723	11.1
Other	15	9618	9.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Maine – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

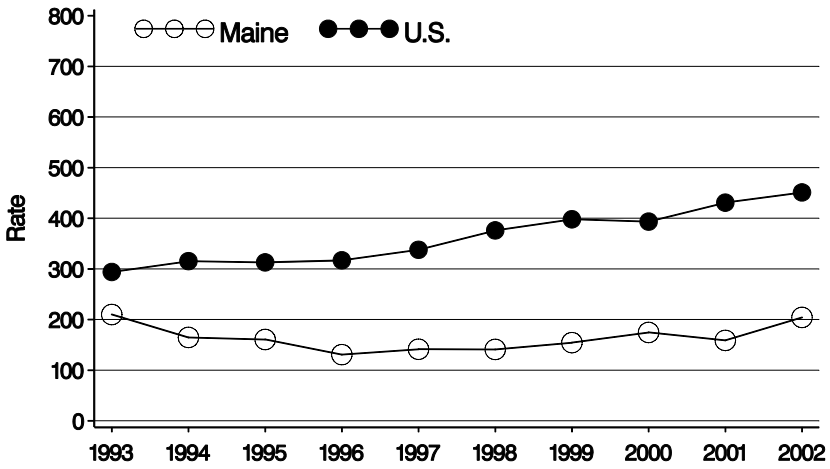


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

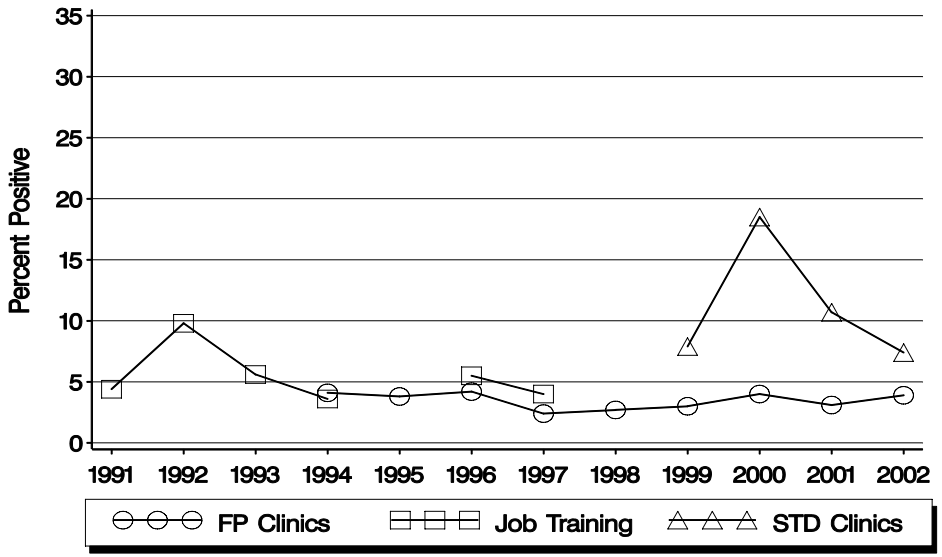
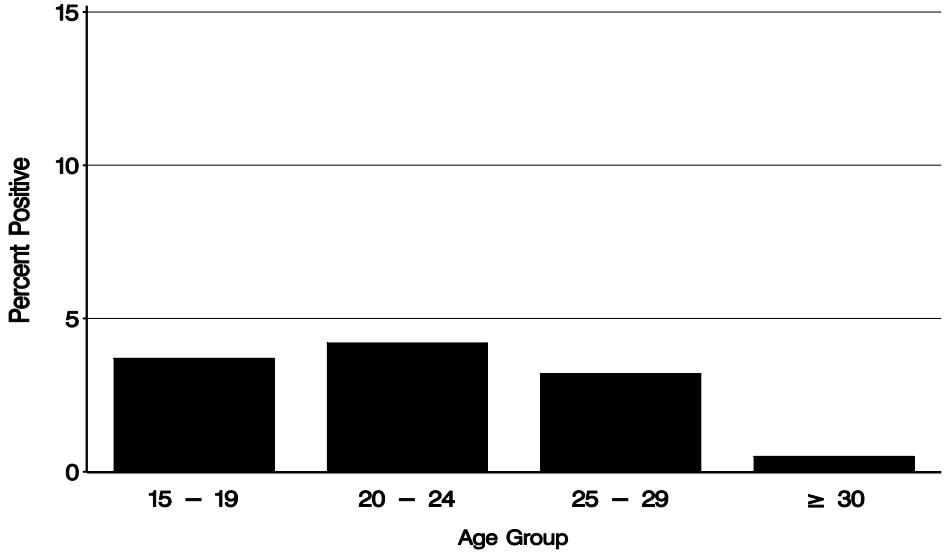


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	22	6306	3.6
STD	3	357	5.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Maryland – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

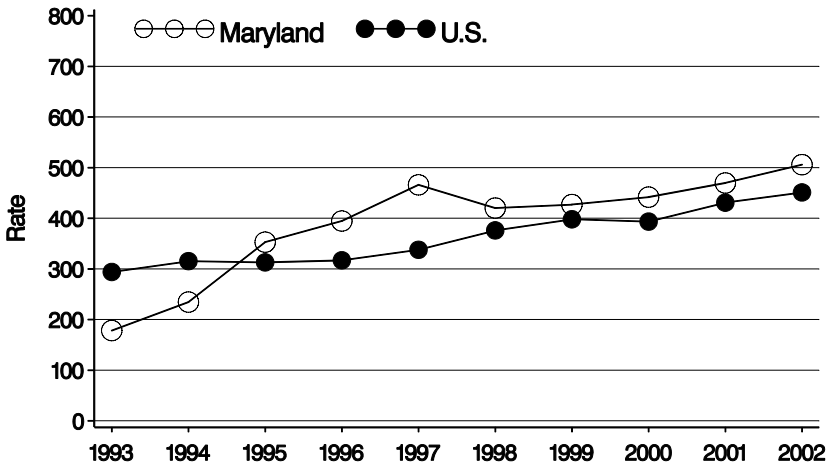


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

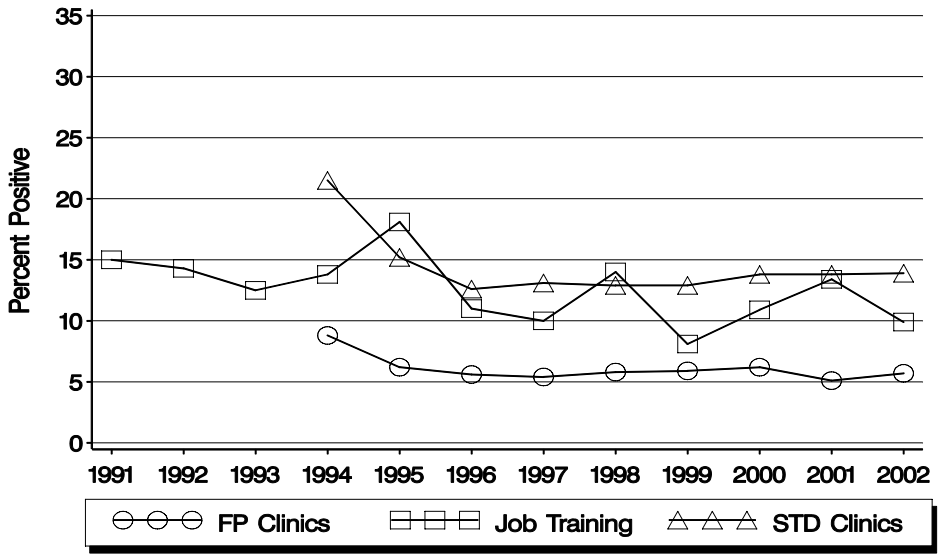
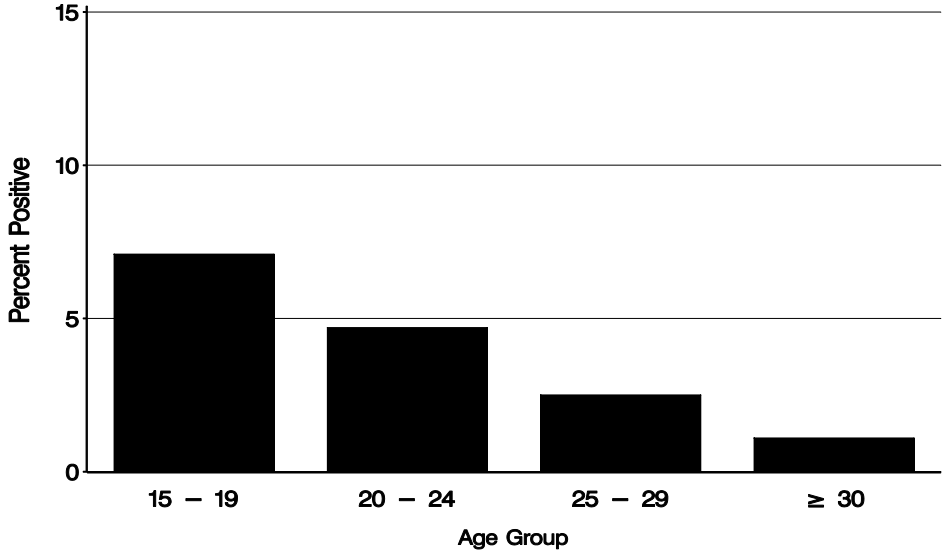


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	52	38789	4.1
STD	20	15333	9.4
Prenatal	6	2678	2.6
Juvenile Detention	1	543	19.7
Other	16	5580	9.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Massachusetts – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

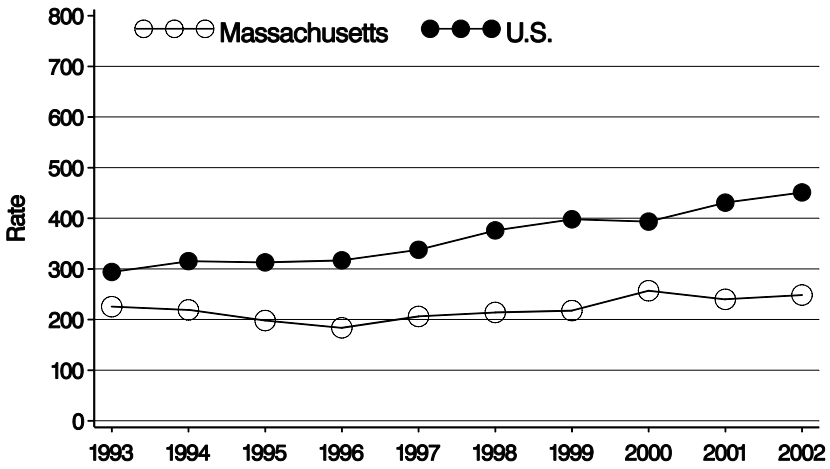


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

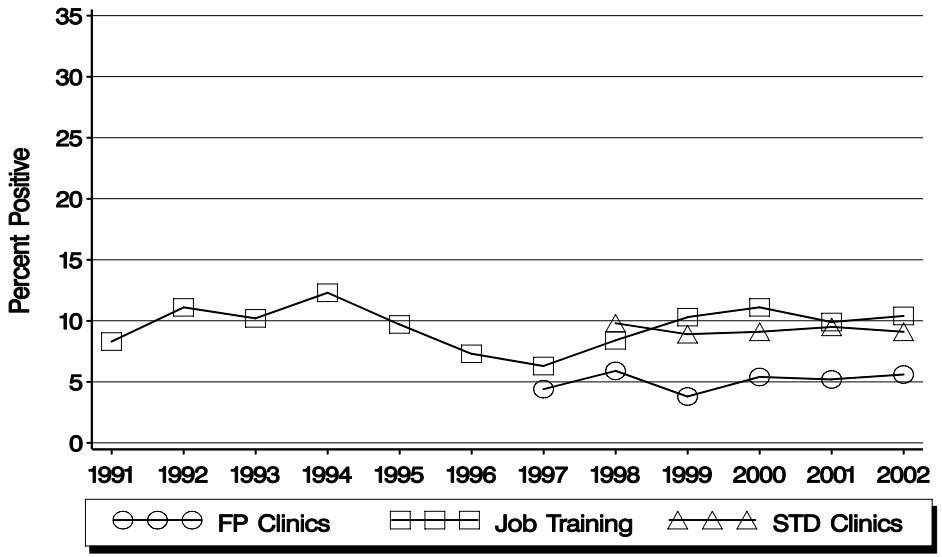
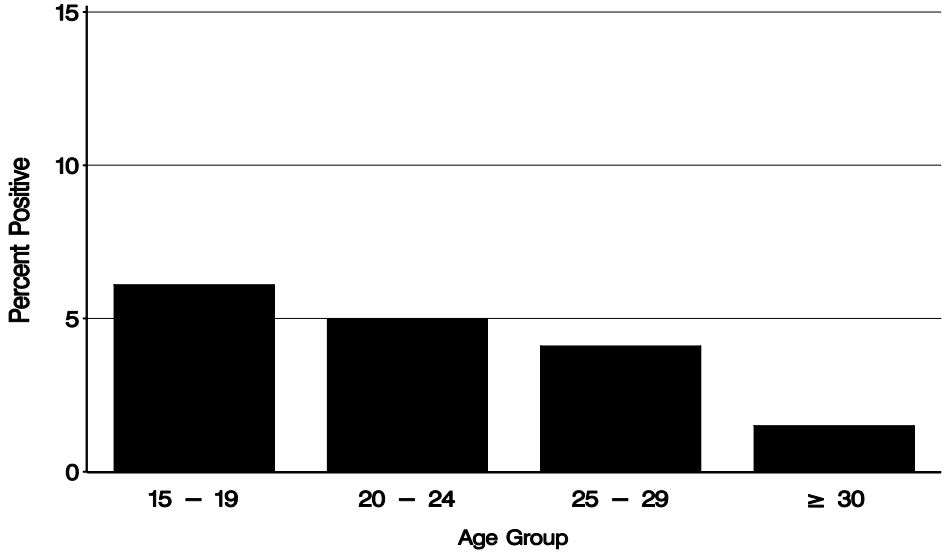


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	14	7290	4.7
STD	9	2659	6.9
Adult Corrections	3	1421	3.2
Juvenile Detention	2	271	10.1
Other	5	391	8.4

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Michigan – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

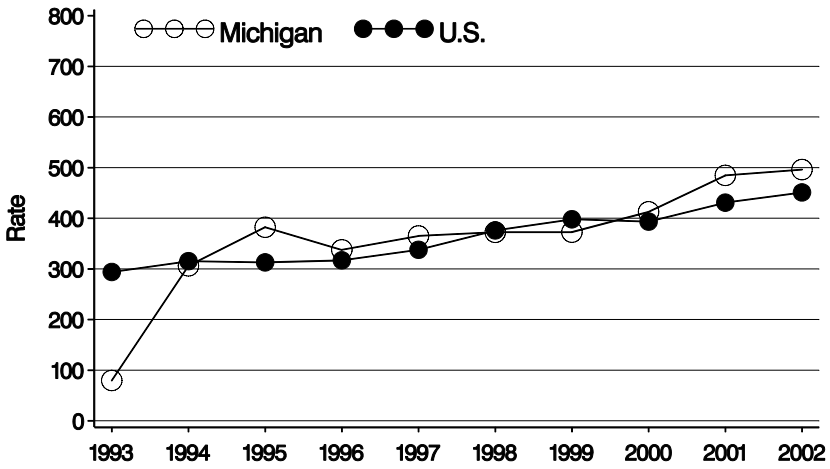


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

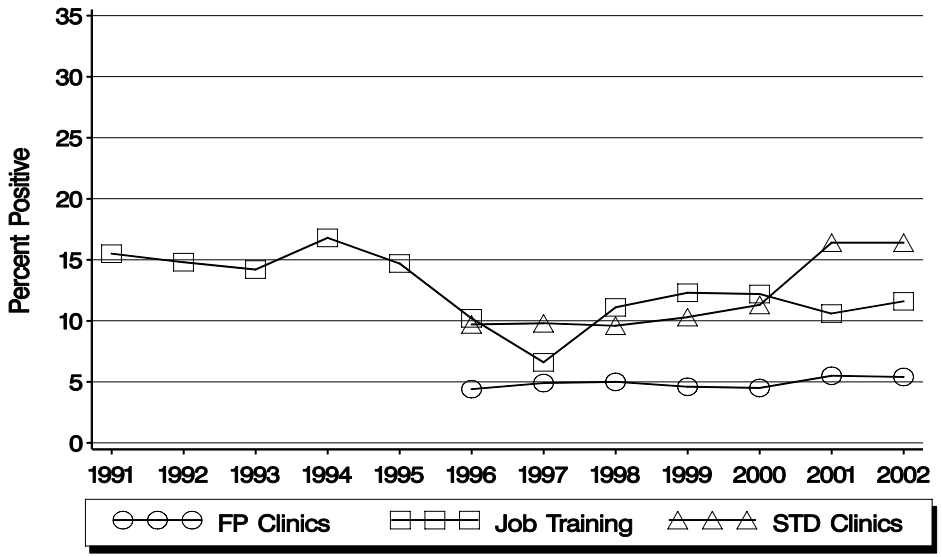
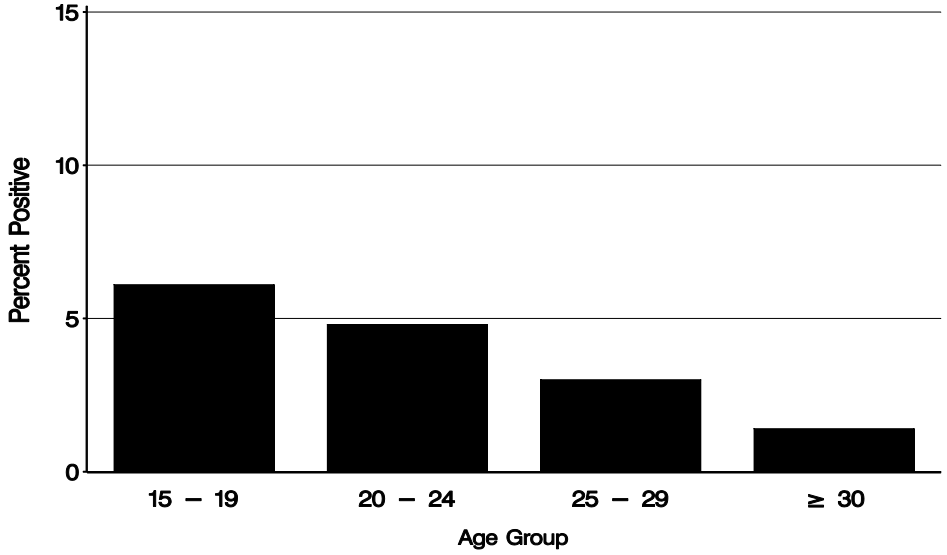


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	135	71634	4.6
STD	31	14942	11.7
Juvenile Detention	1	123	15.4
Other	32	12135	6.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Minnesota – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

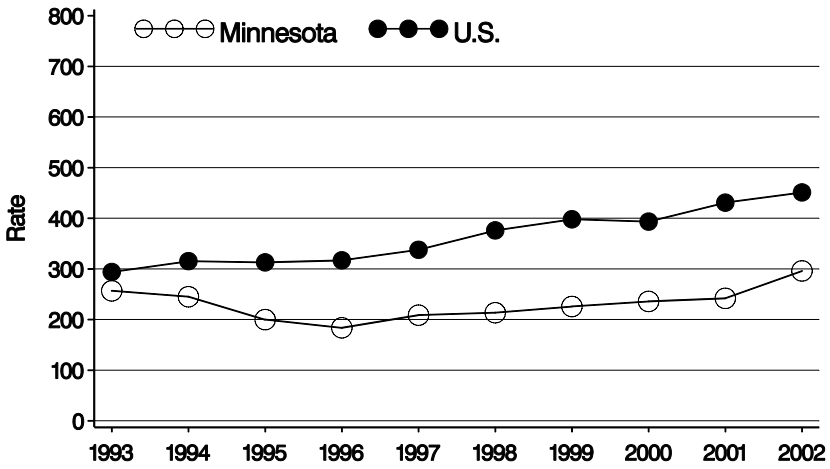


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

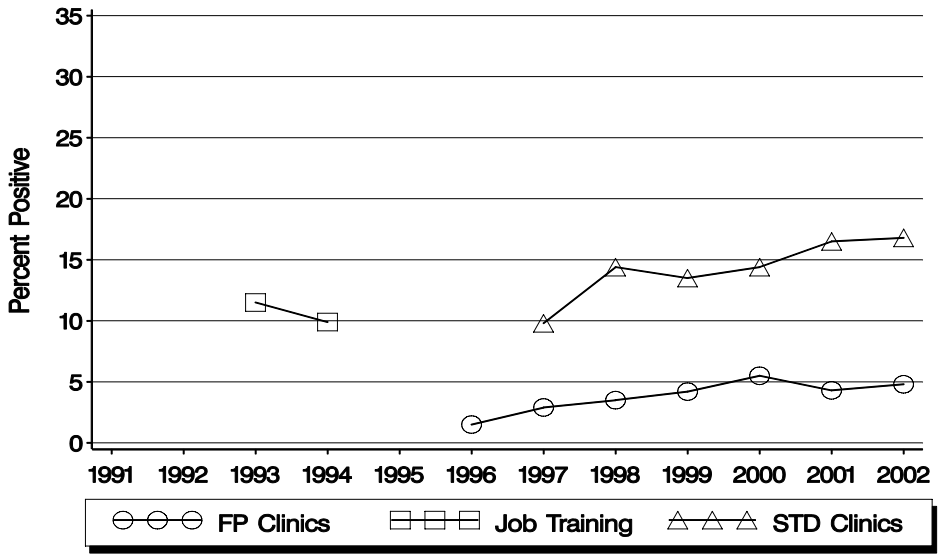
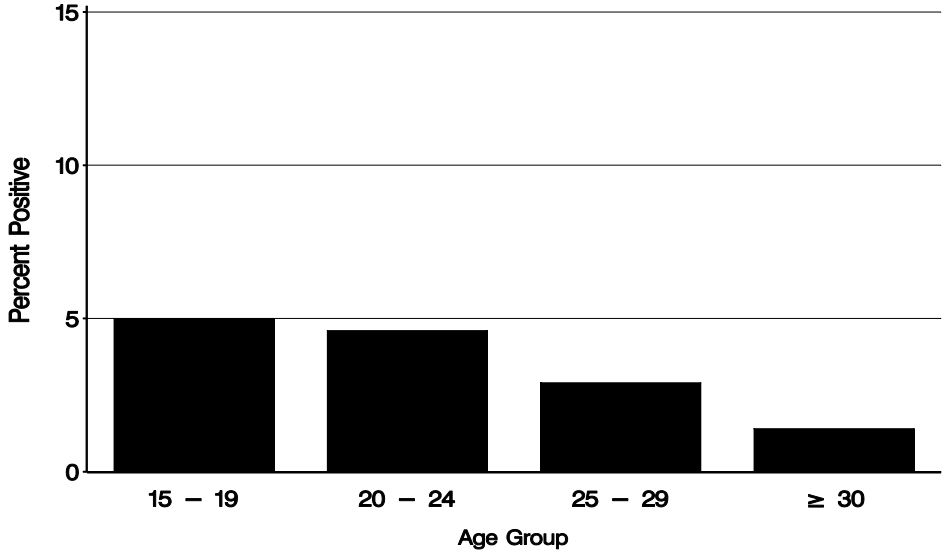


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

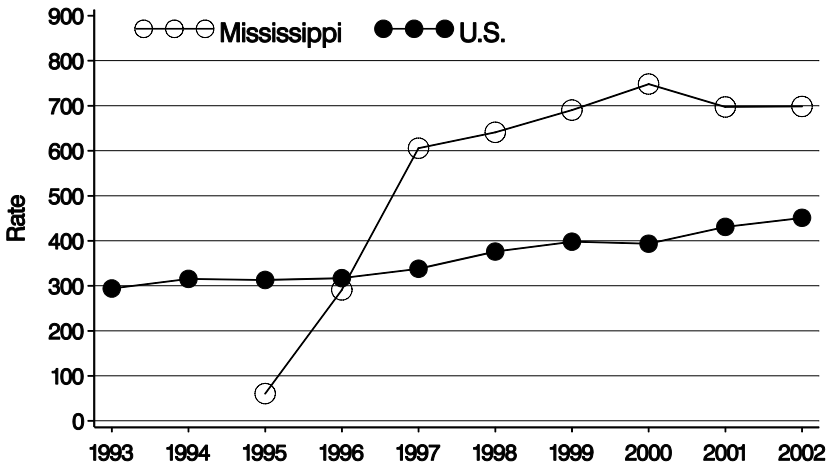
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	24	19550	4.2
STD	1	1272	10.6
Other	7	2374	8.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Mississippi – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: No data were reported in 1993 – 1994.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

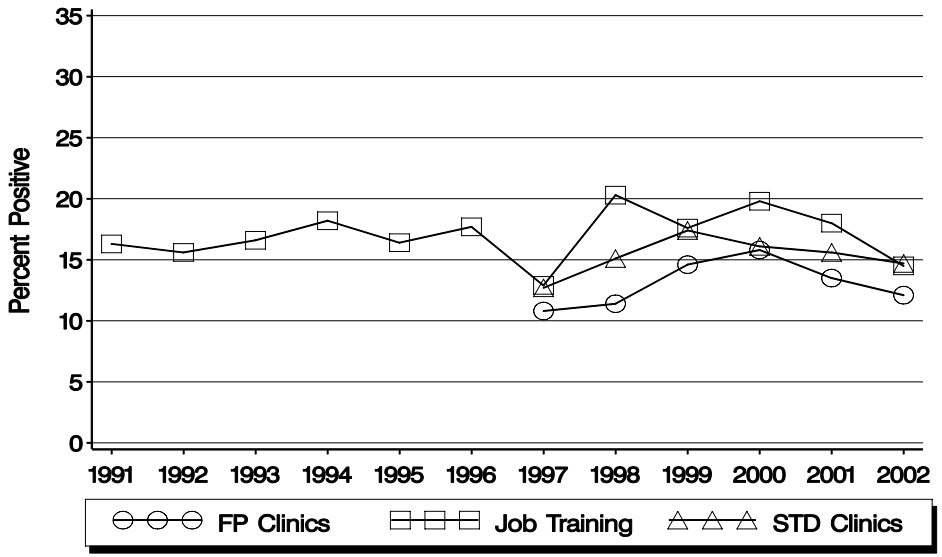
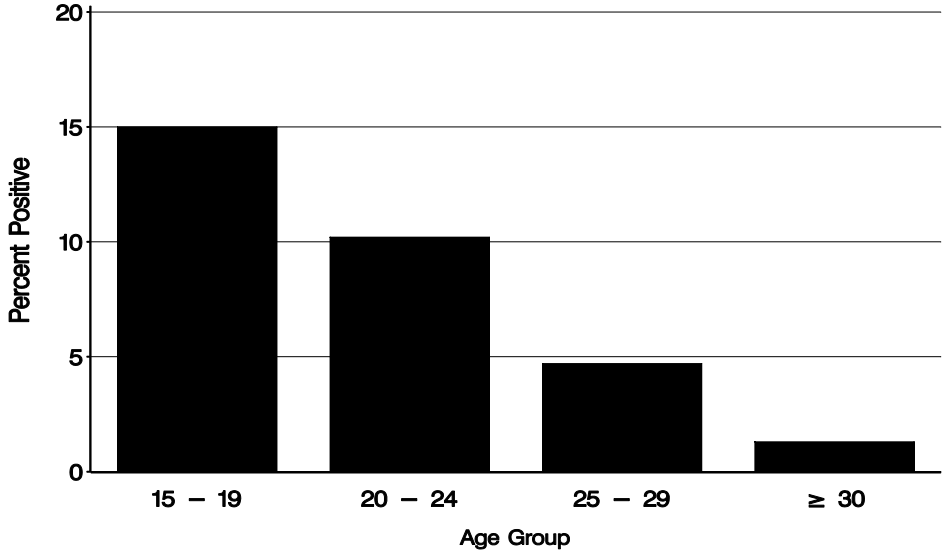


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	11	9172	10.1
STD	6	2890	10.8
Prenatal	38	8510	9.8
Juvenile Detention	1	279	13.9
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Missouri – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

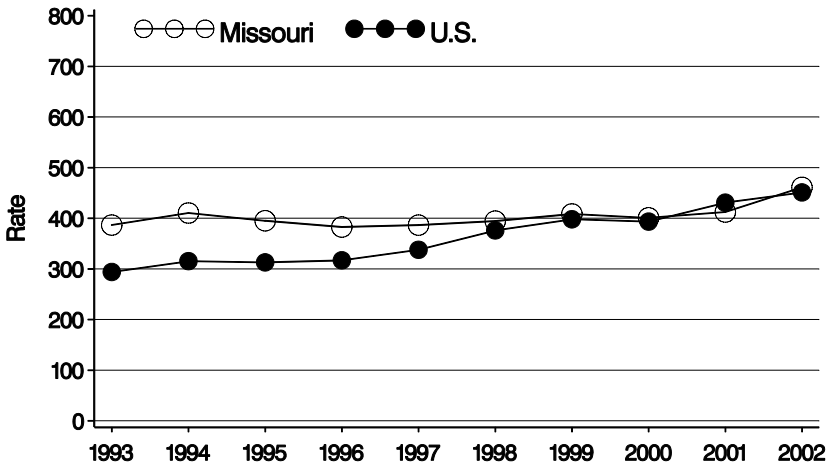


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

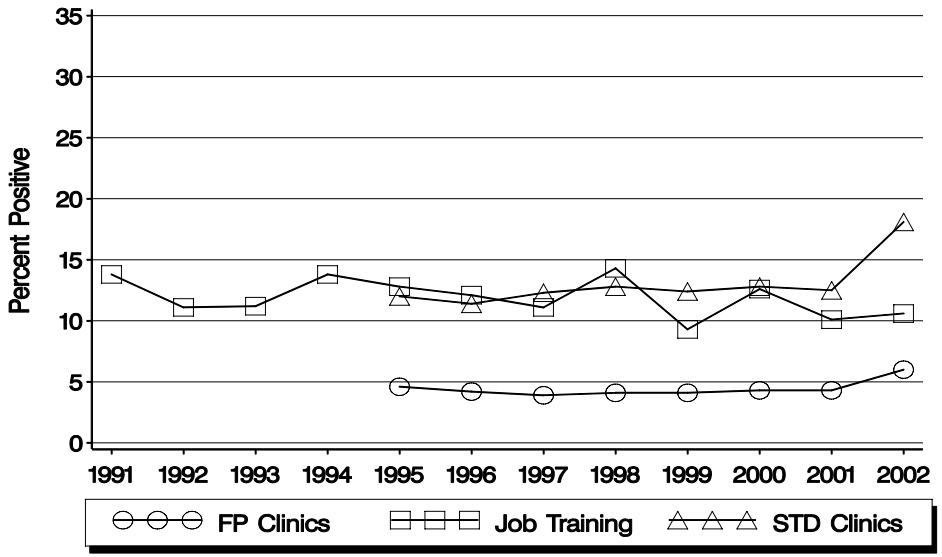
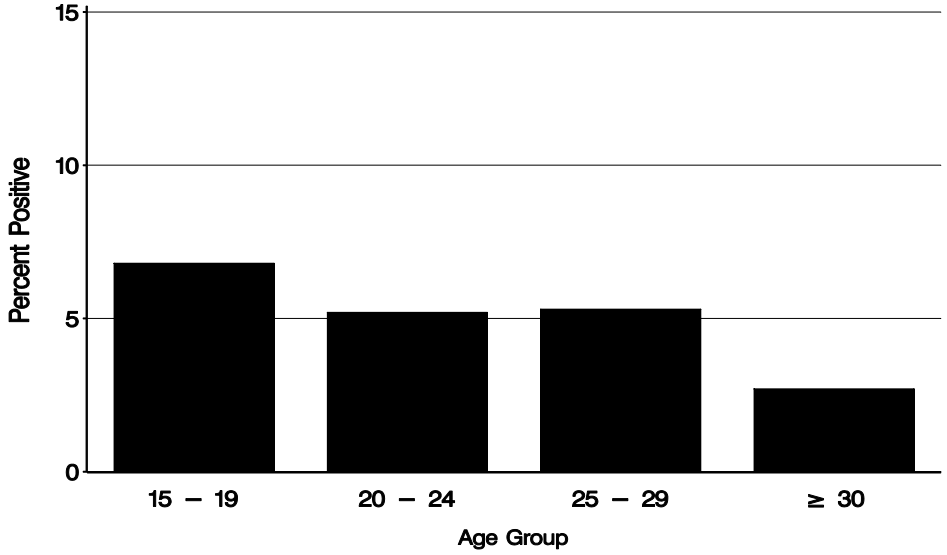


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	57	40128	5.7
STD	7	8101	15.4
Prenatal	2	526	7.1
Adult Corrections	1	192	6.7
Other	29	8314	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Montana – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

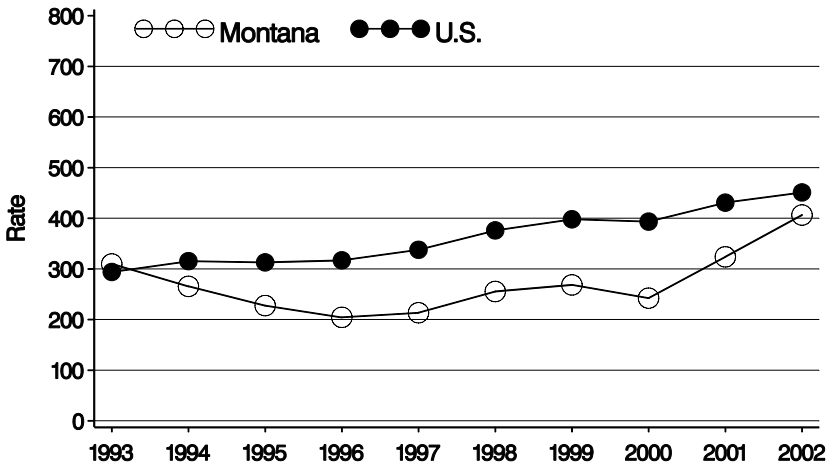


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

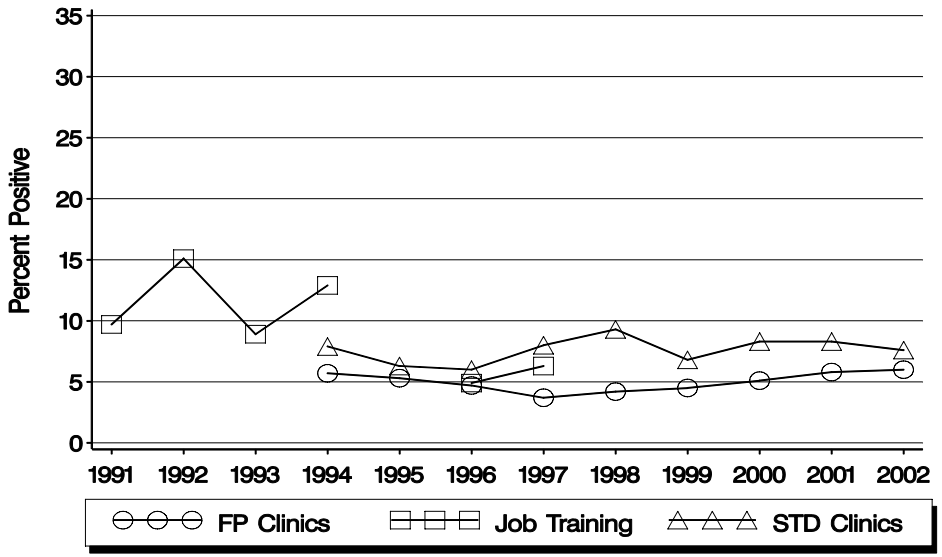
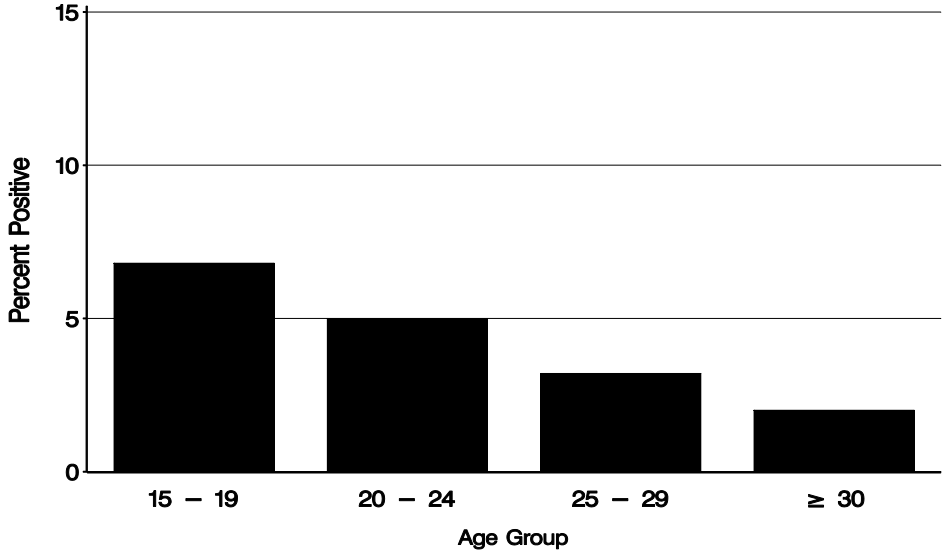


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	9451	5.2
STD	6	1007	6.1
Adult Corrections	1	143	1.4
IHS	8	4093	7.5
Other	36	7788	6.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Nebraska – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

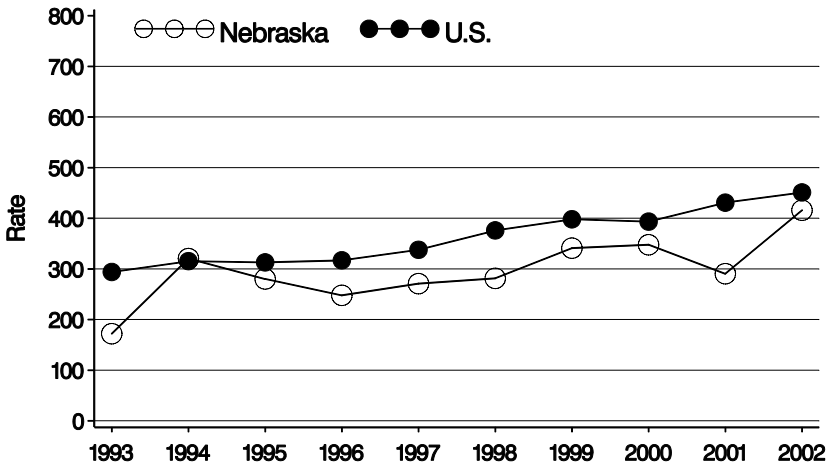


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

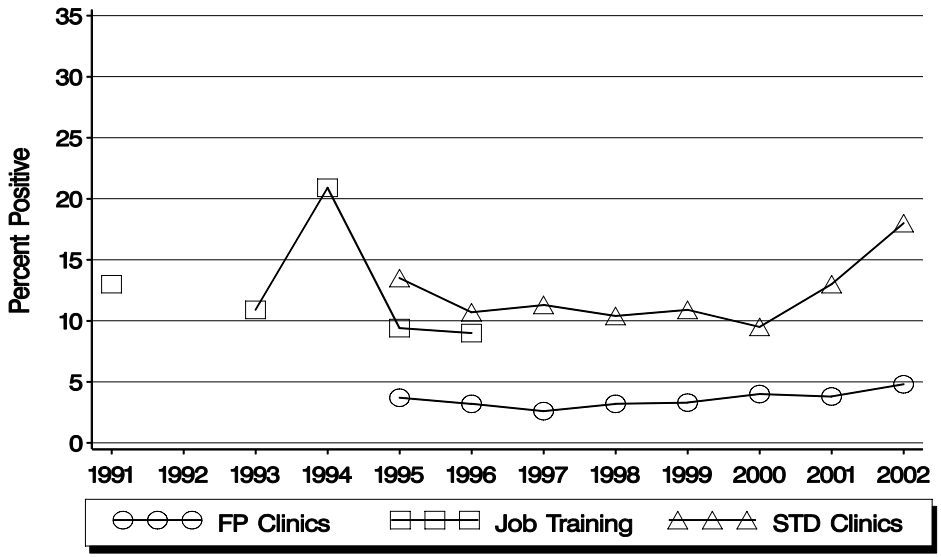
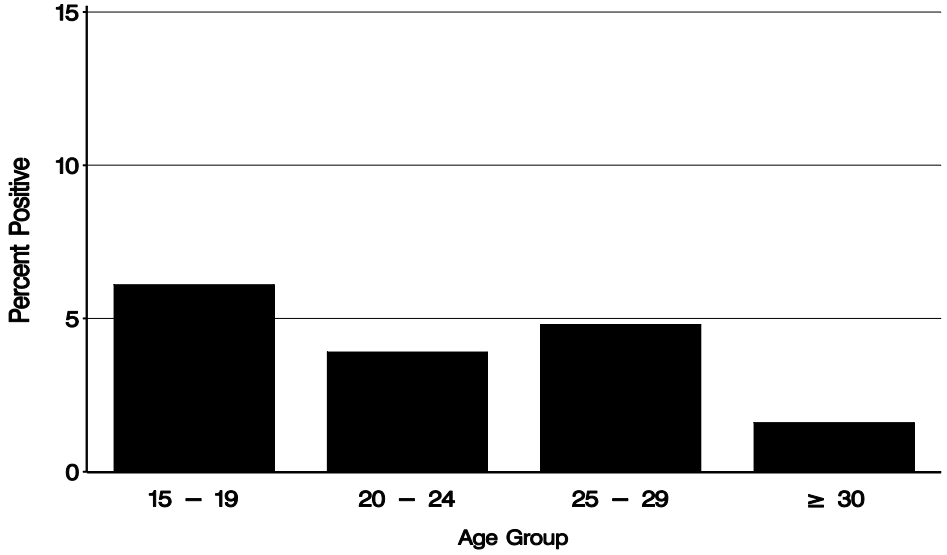


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	24	15626	4.6
STD	2	1417	13.9
Prenatal	6	3998	5.1
IHS	2	479	5.8
Other	27	3574	7.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Nevada – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

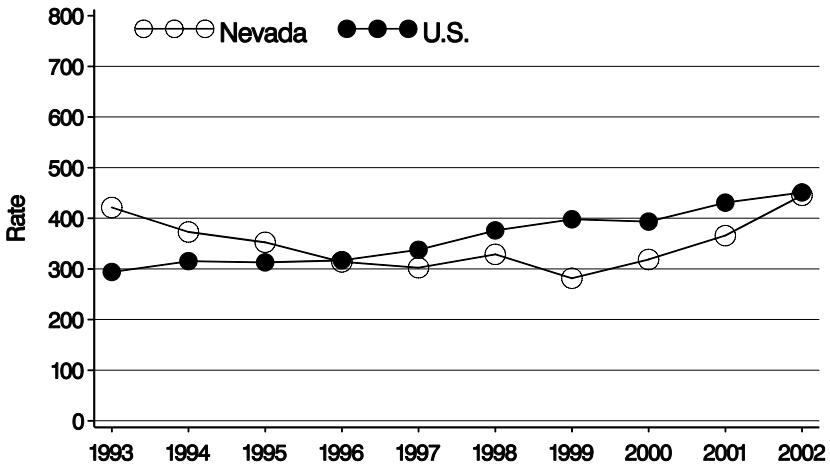


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

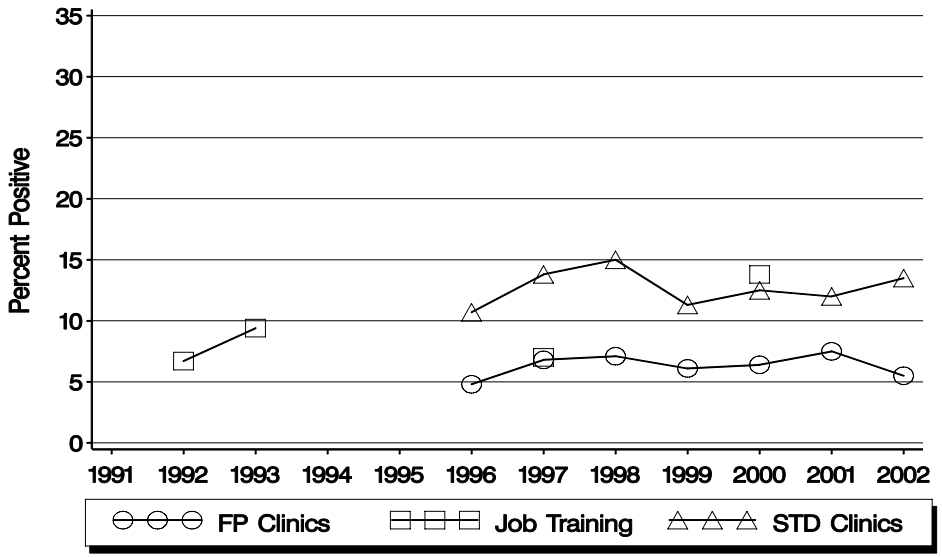
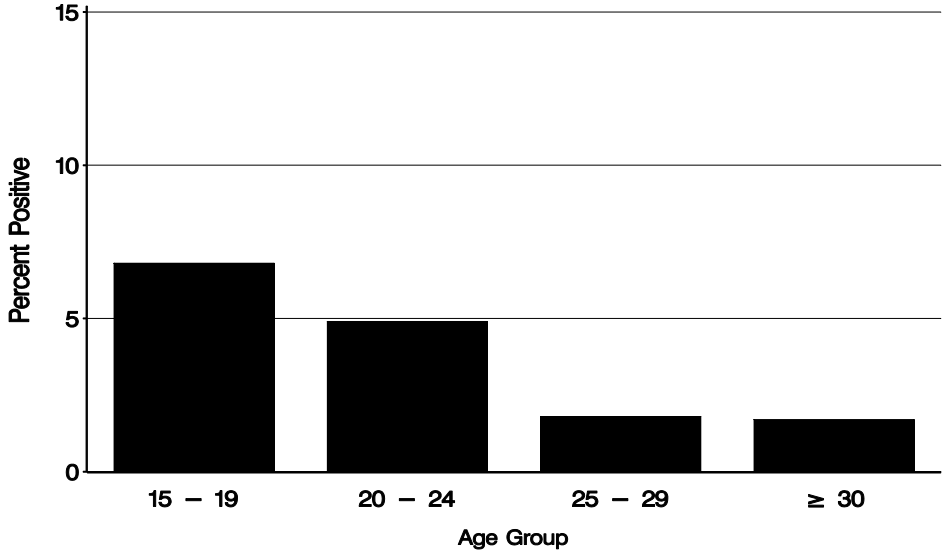


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	5737	4.1
STD	3	4047	7.7
Prenatal	1	313	1.9
Other	3	973	9.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New Hampshire – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

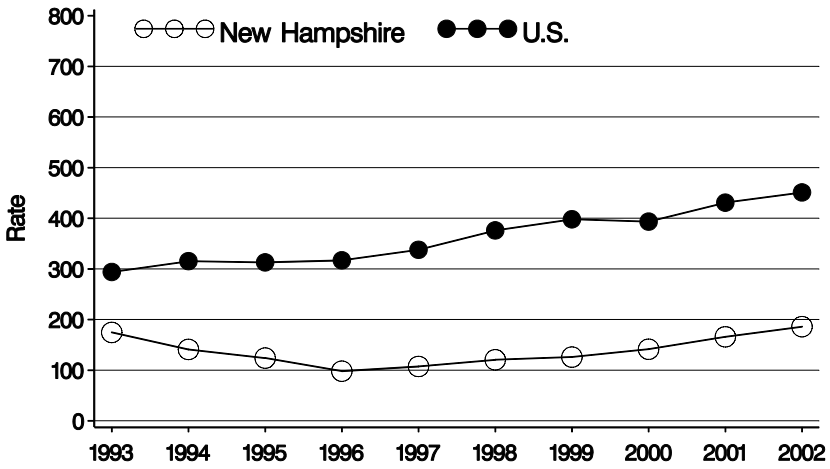


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

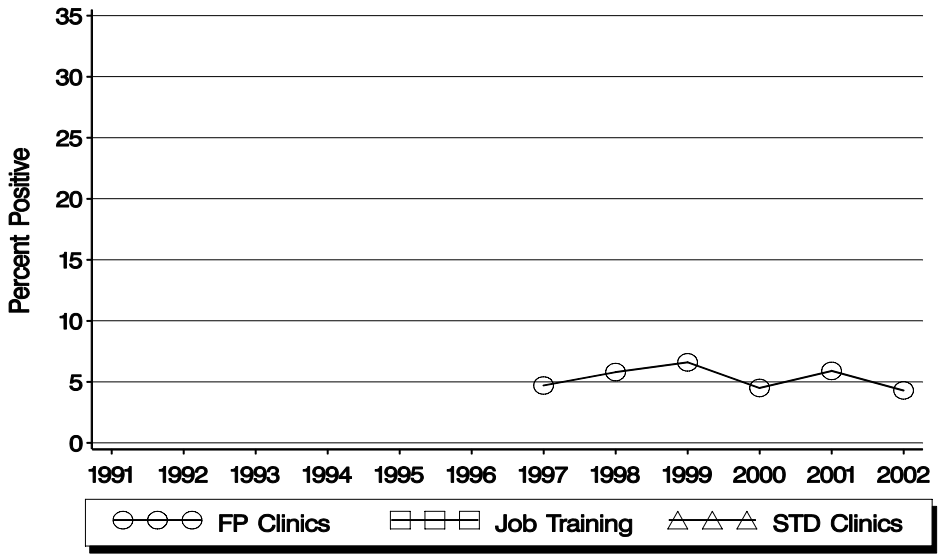
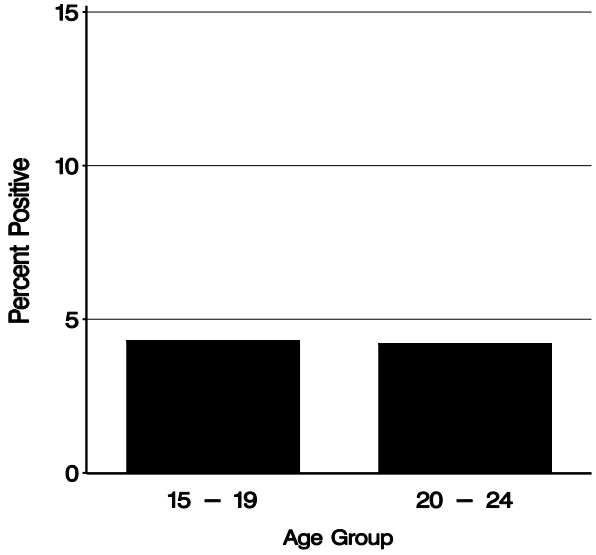


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	9	2623	4.2
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	1	223	9.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New Jersey – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

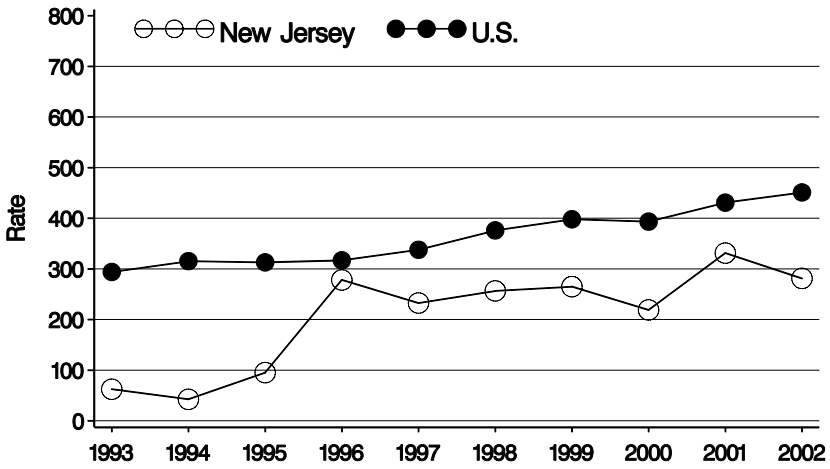


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

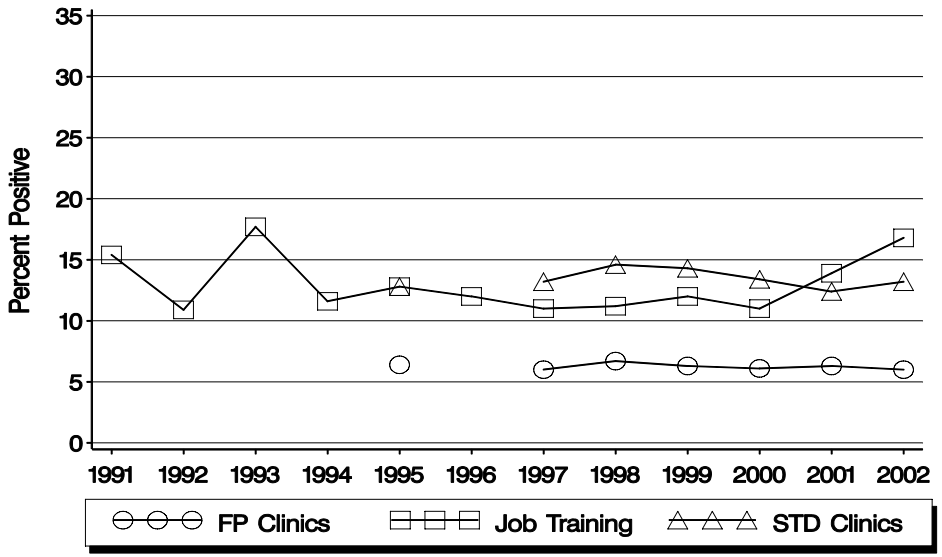
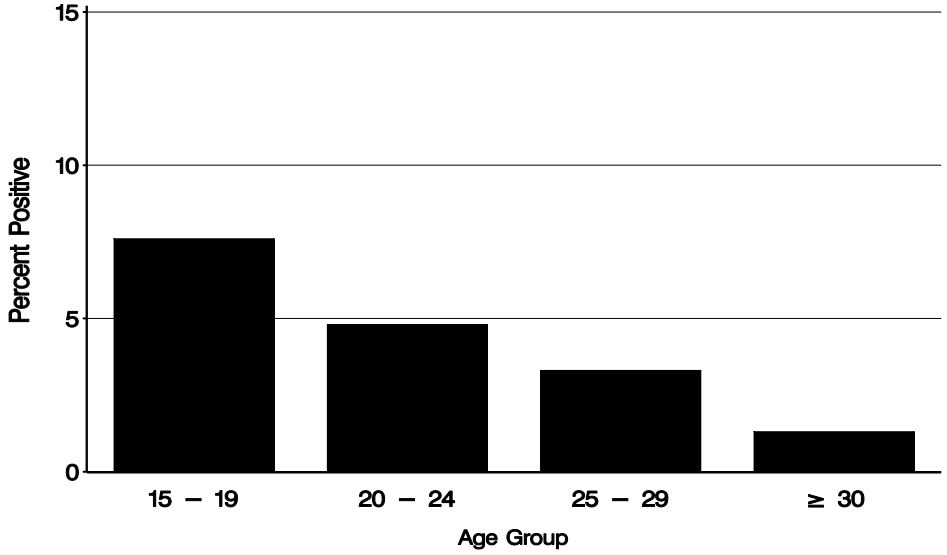


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	45	44334	5.2
STD	18	5966	9.4
Prenatal	2	674	5.8
Juvenile Detention	1	360	25.0
Other	15	8977	3.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New Mexico – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

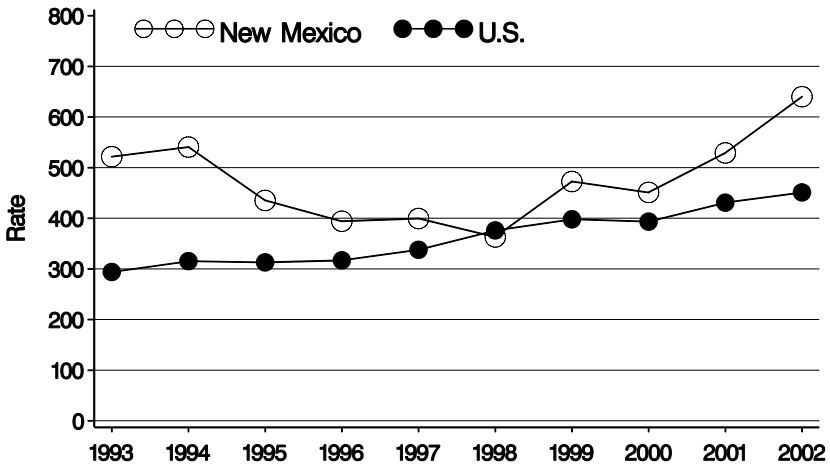


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

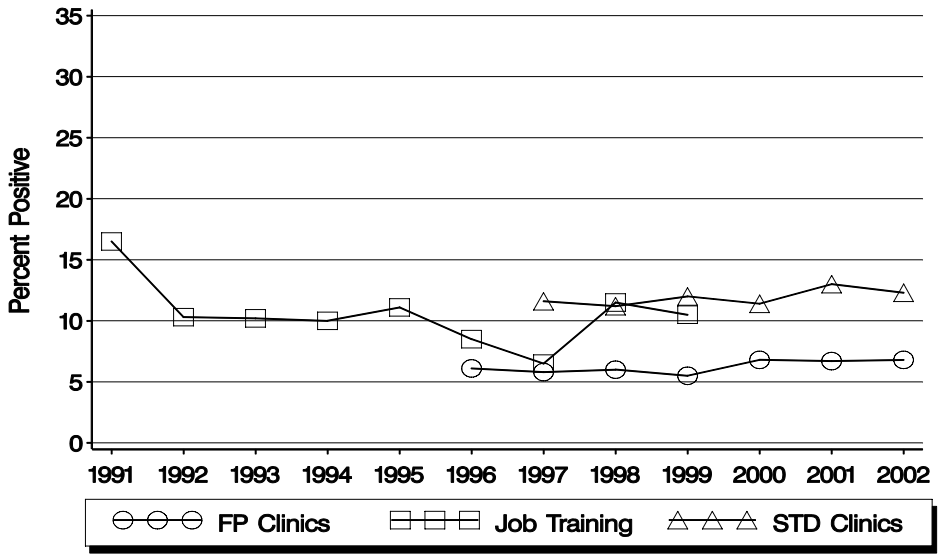
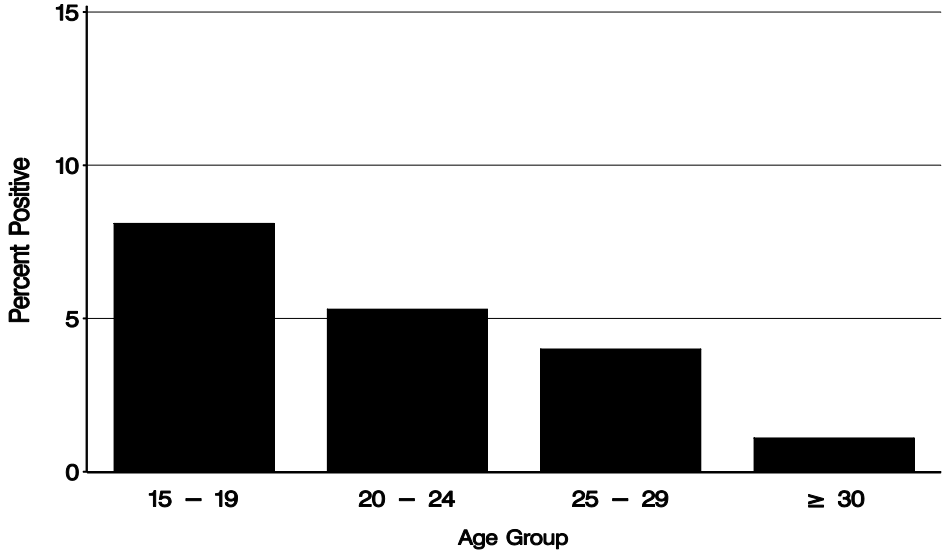


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

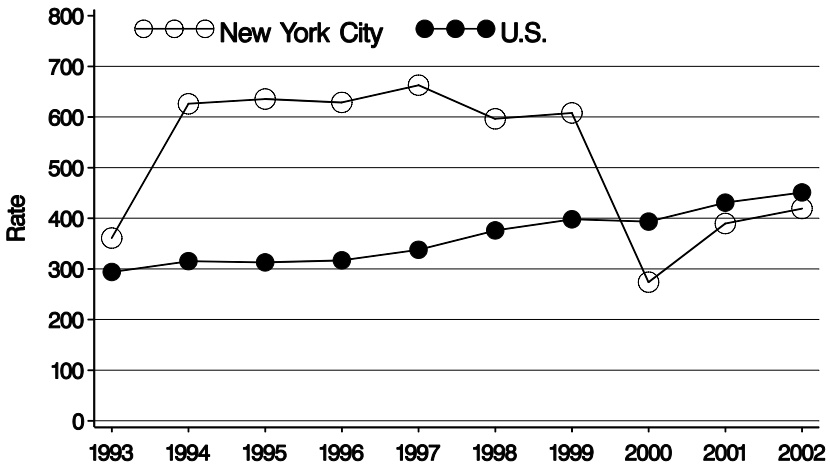
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	53	10298	5.2
STD	32	6017	10.4
Prenatal	7	745	6.7
Juvenile Detention	1	156	10.9
IHS	4	3405	5.6
Other	1	246	7.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New York – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002



NOTE: New York's rate for 1993 – 1999 is based on New York City. New York State case reporting may be incomplete for 2000.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

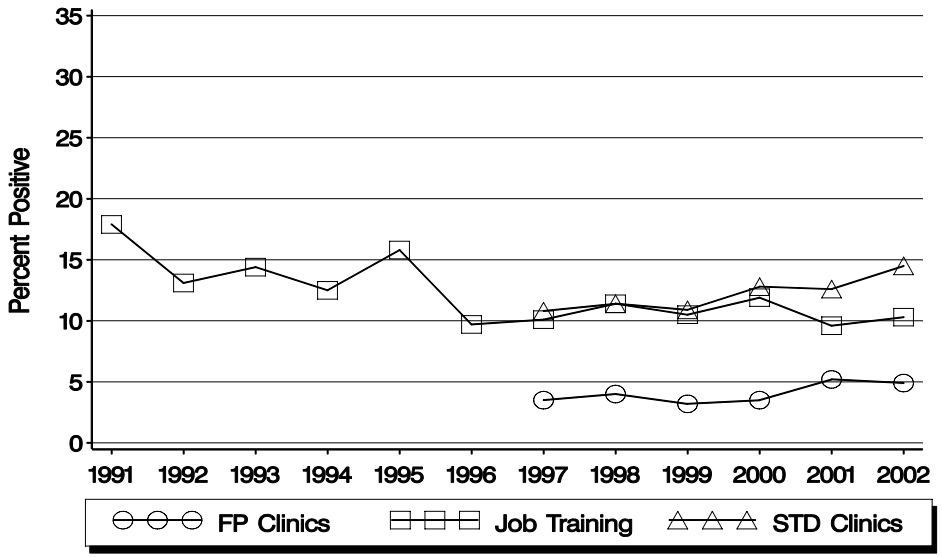
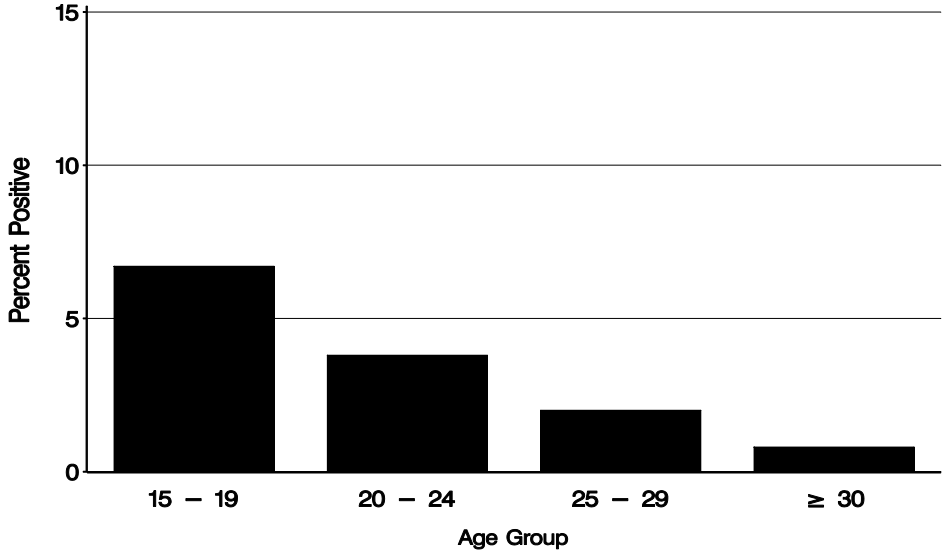


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	25	28986	3.1
STD	21	26181	10.0
Juvenile Detention	1	978	17.3
Other	15	5717	4.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



North Carolina – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

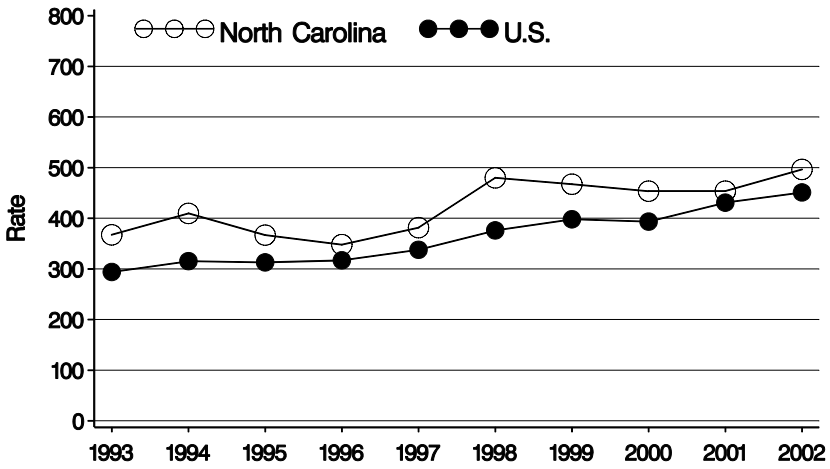


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

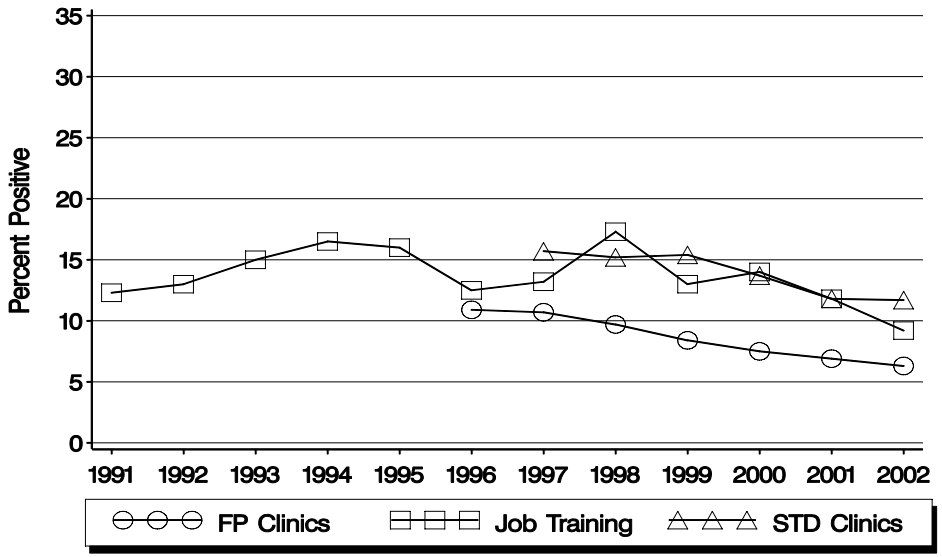
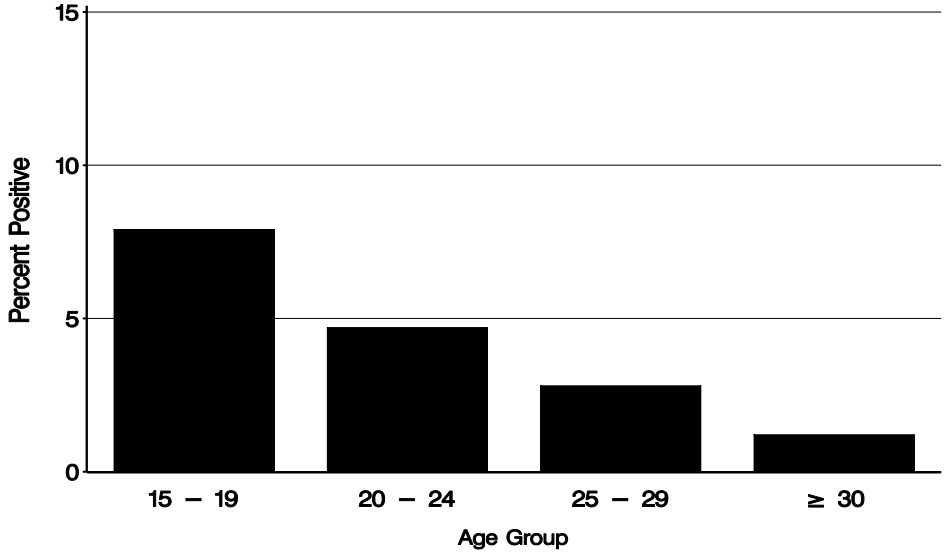


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	106	52571	5.5
STD	85	19693	8.4
Prenatal	82	21719	5.5
Other	7	791	3.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



North Dakota – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

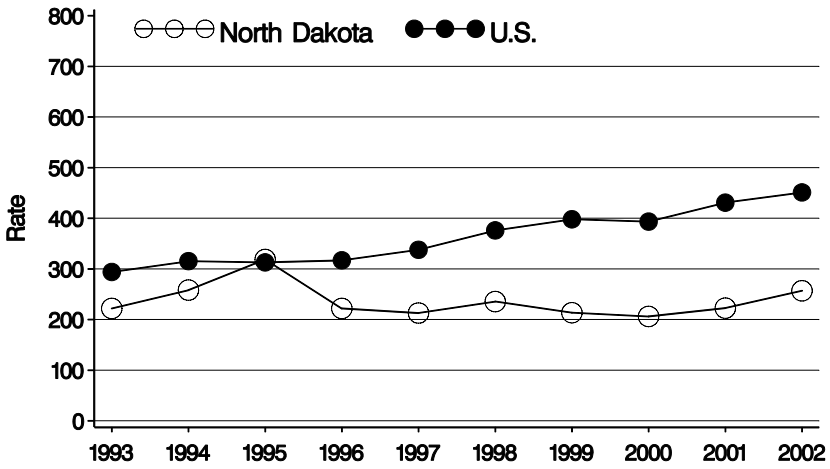


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

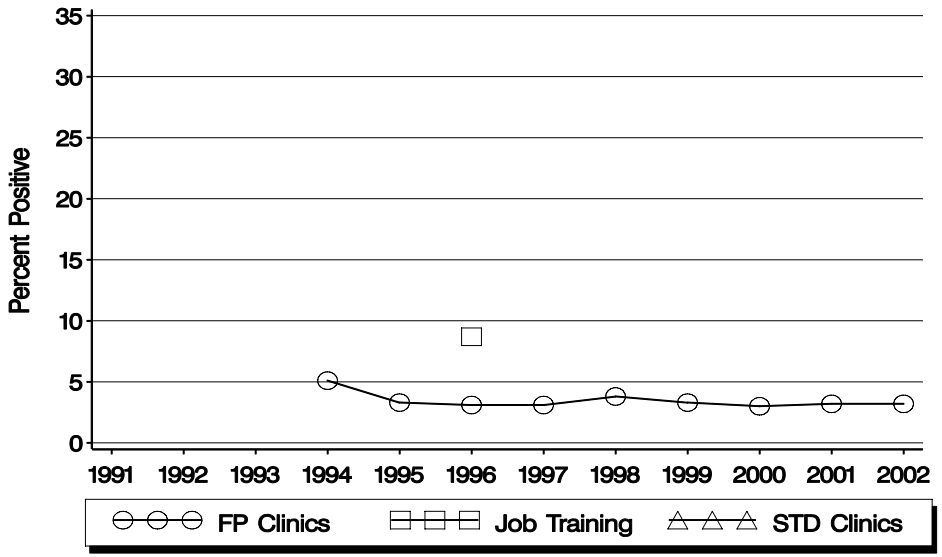
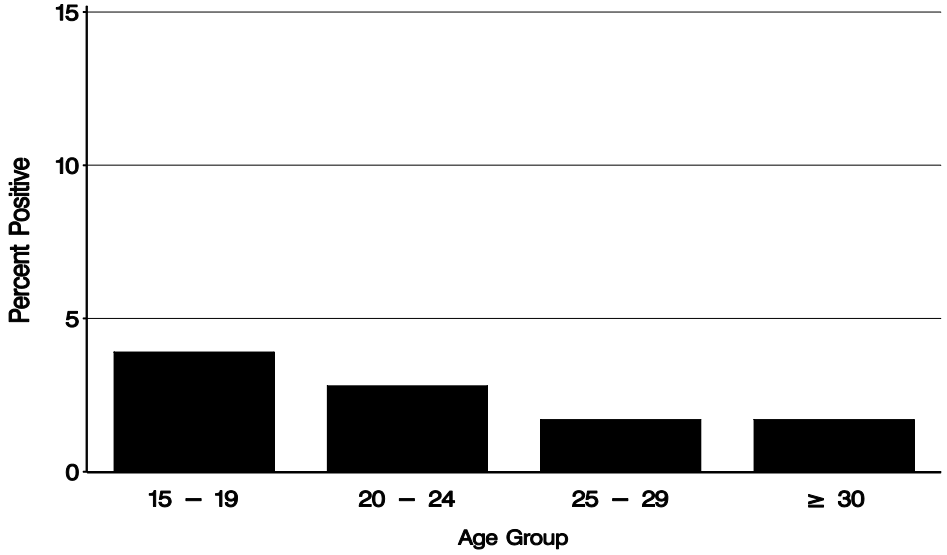


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	8	5542	2.9
STD	NA	NA	NA
IHS	6	1803	6.0
Other	15	3880	5.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Ohio – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

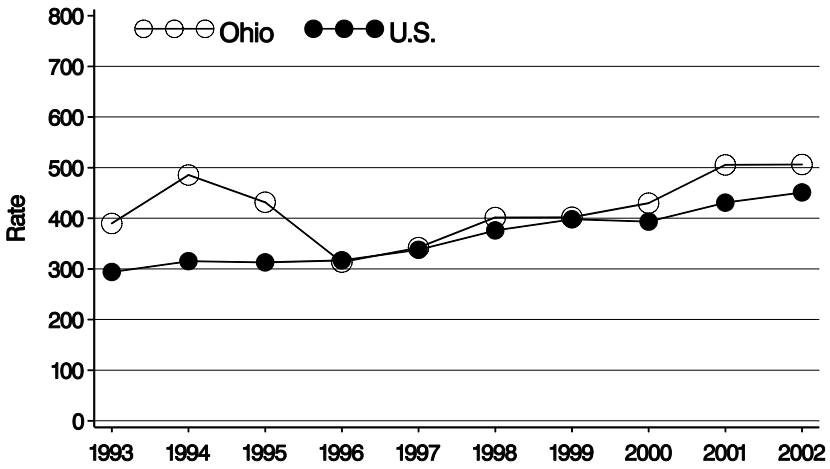


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

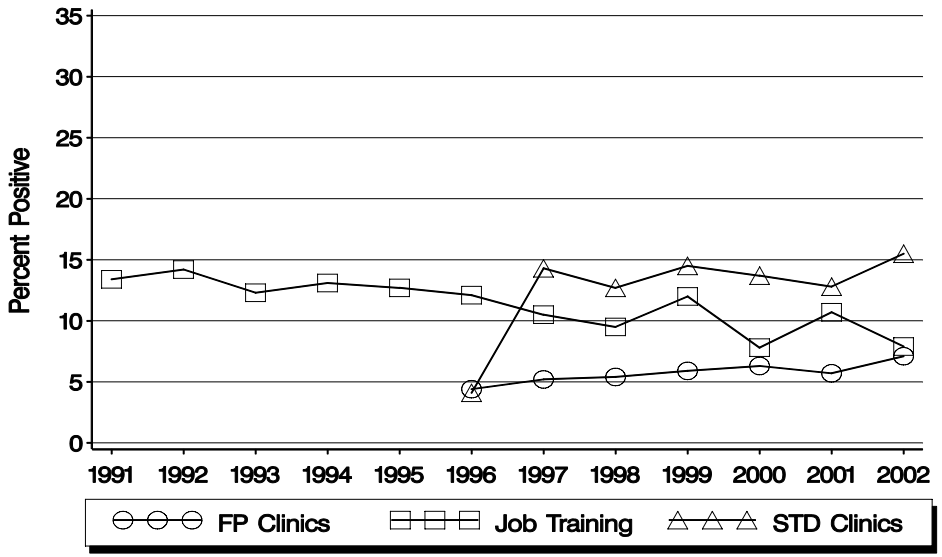
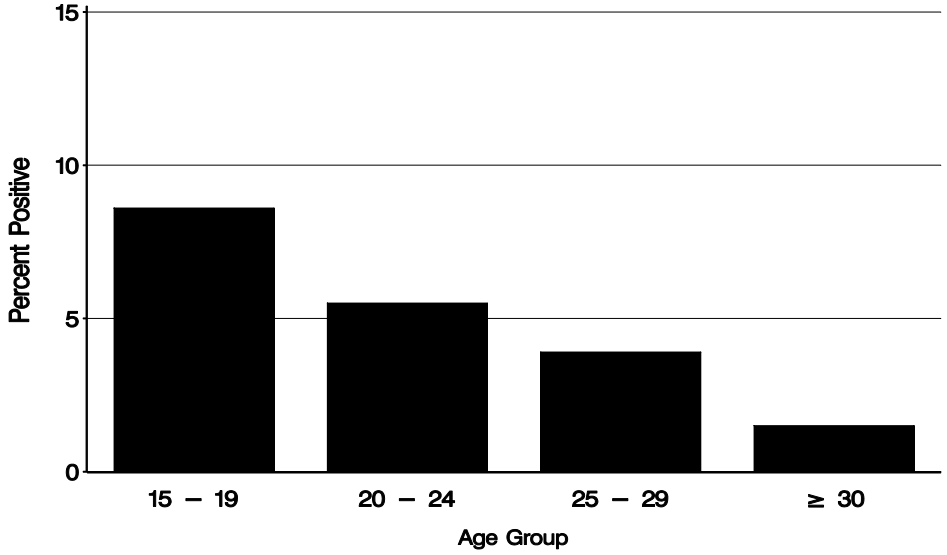


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	38	34133	5.9
STD	23	8979	11.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Oklahoma – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

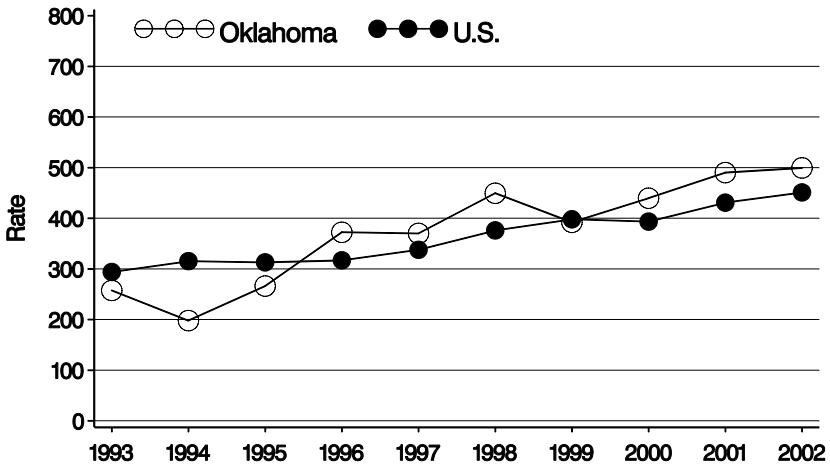


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

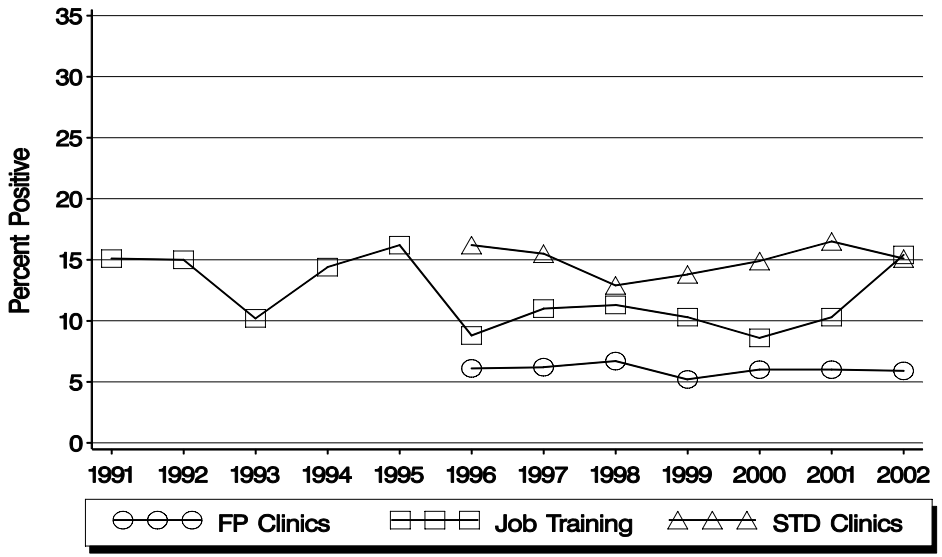
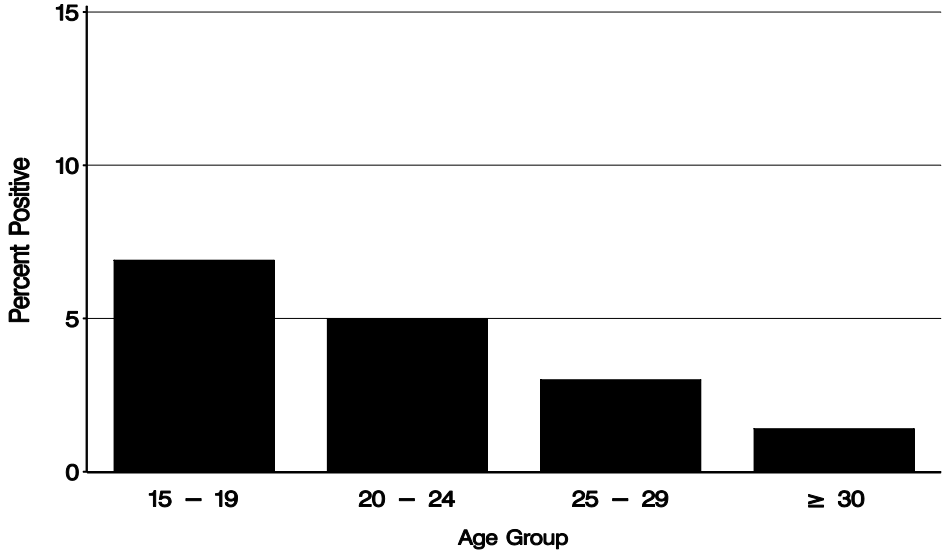


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	96	35002	5.1
STD	48	9556	11.3
Prenatal	29	4809	5.1
Juvenile Detention	1	148	28.3
Other	3	1083	8.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Oregon – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

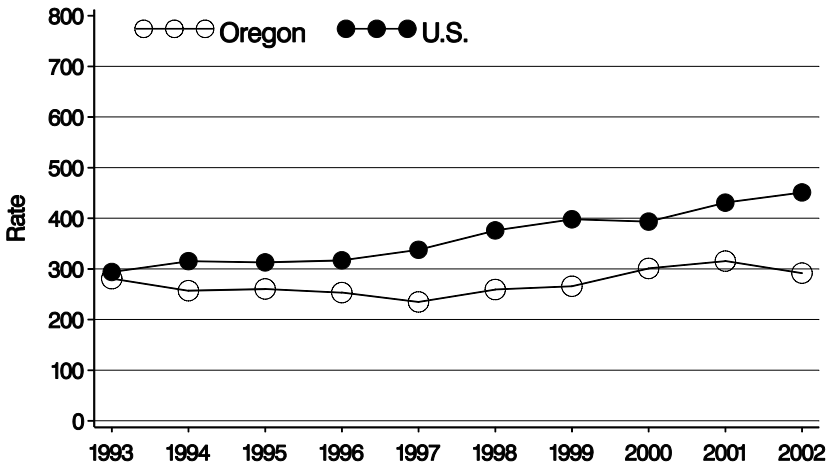


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

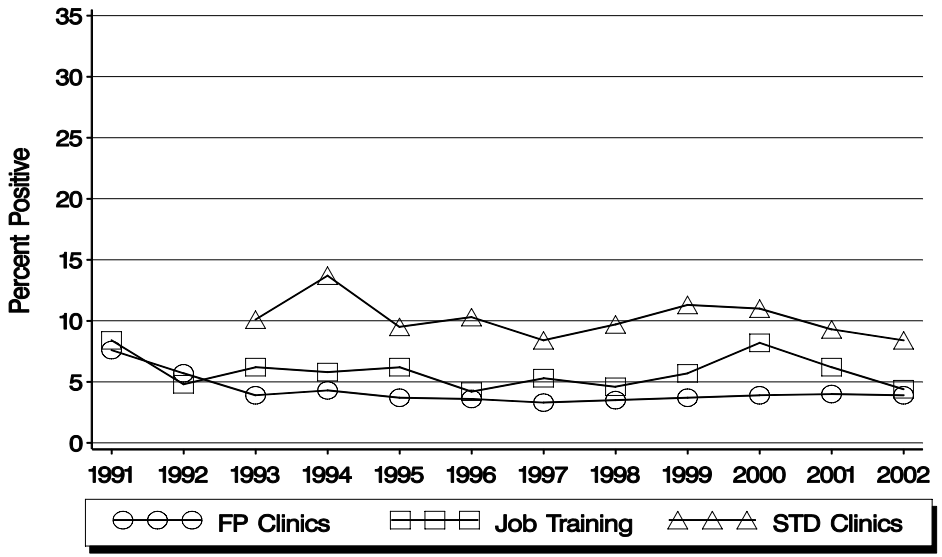
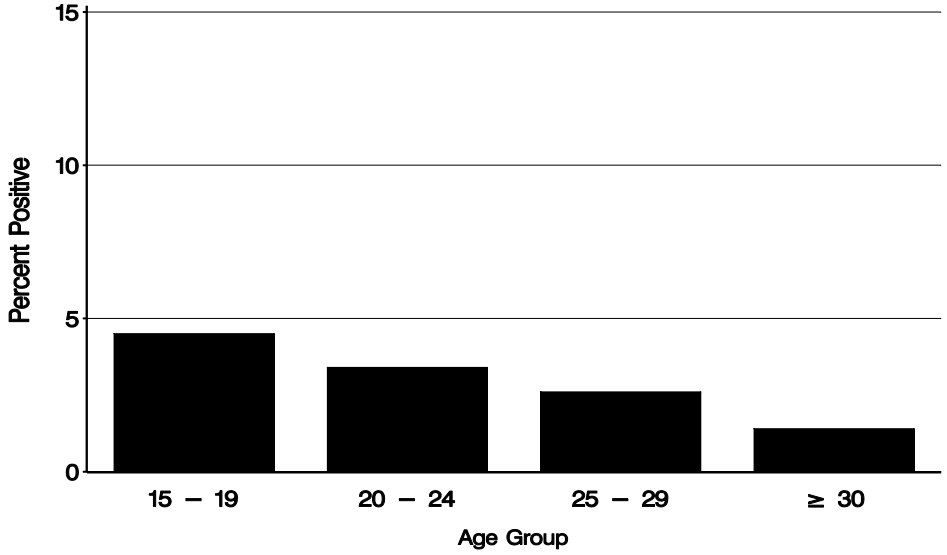


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	68	35321	3.3
STD	24	4144	6.4
Prenatal	8	1432	2.7
Juvenile Detention	1	206	6.3
Other	30	7002	3.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Pennsylvania – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

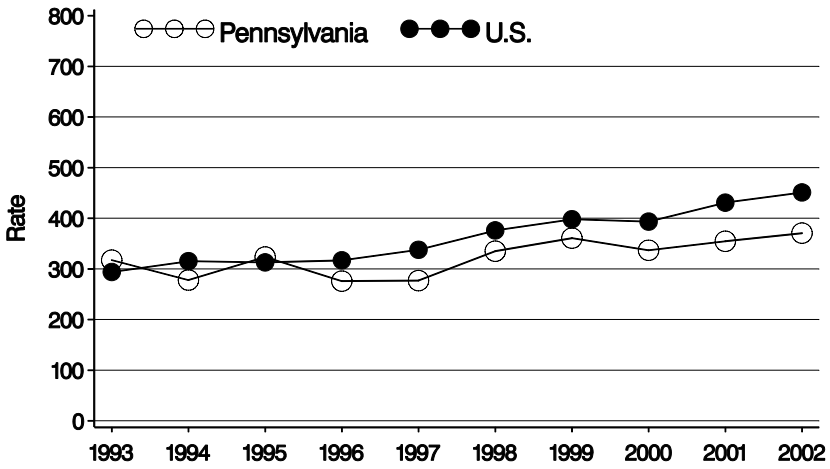


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

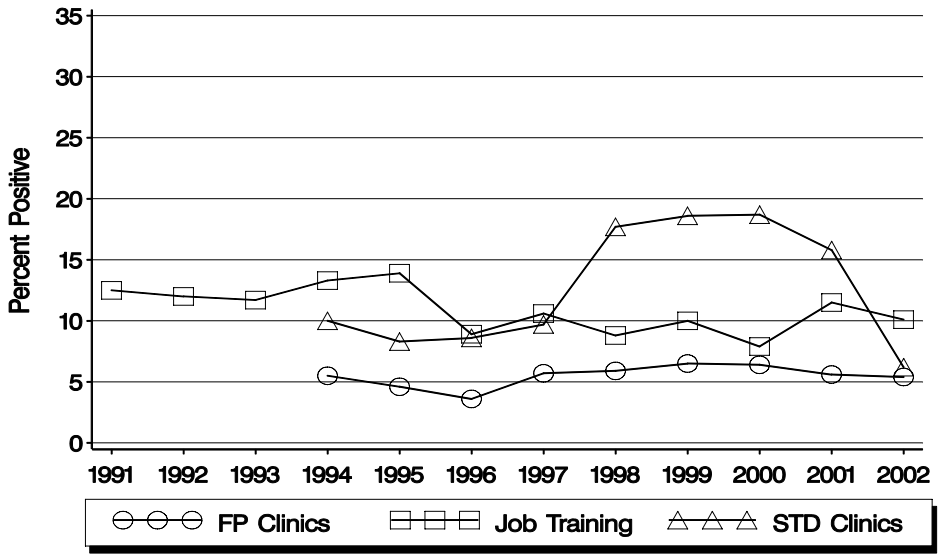
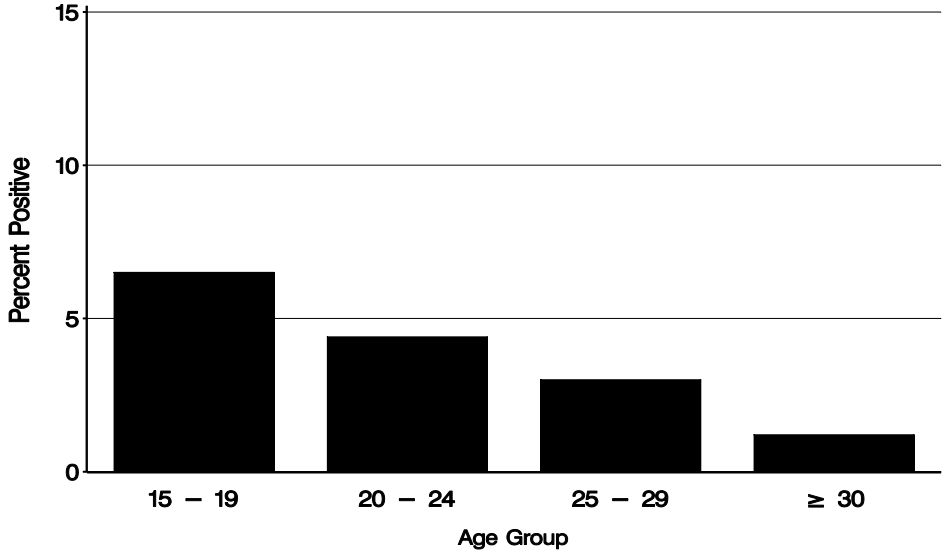


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	168	120295	4.5
STD	60	41929	5.3
Prenatal	2	975	5.3
Adult Corrections	2	338	3.9
Other	38	14291	5.1

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Rhode Island – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

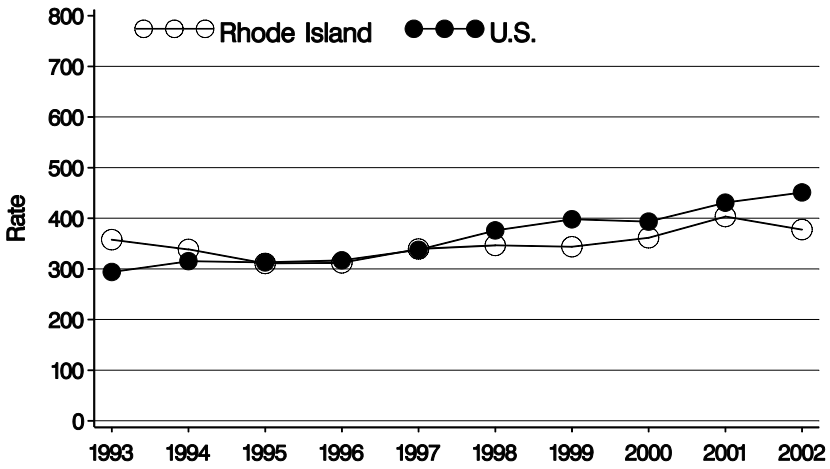


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

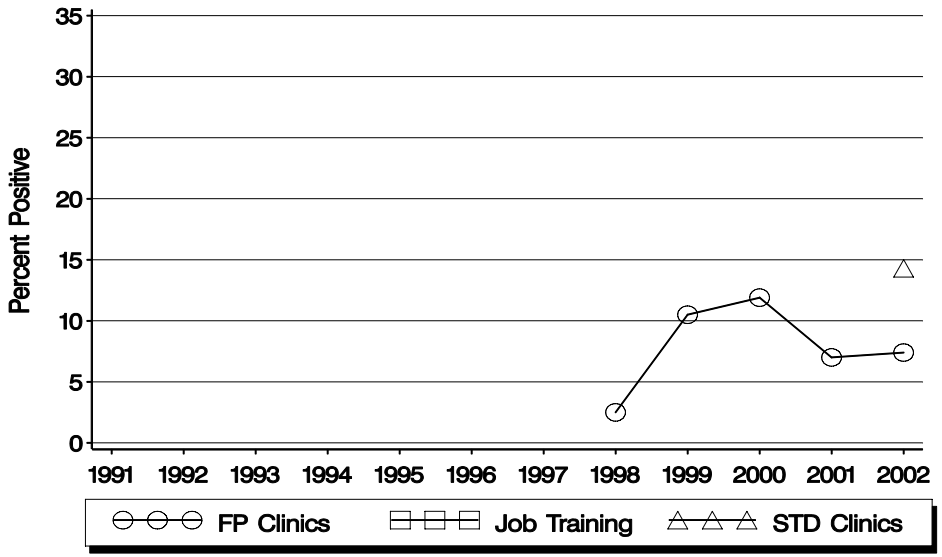
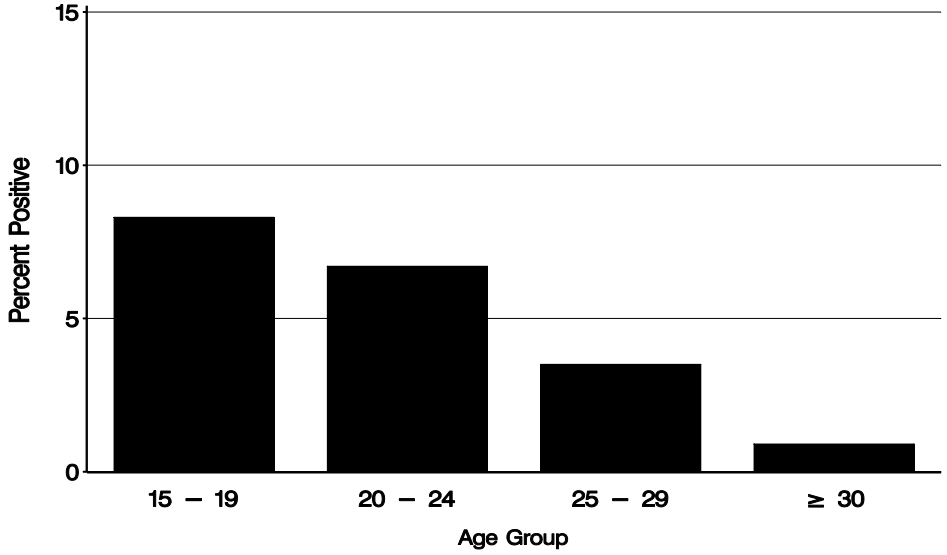


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	3023	5.2
STD	1	449	12.0
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



South Carolina – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

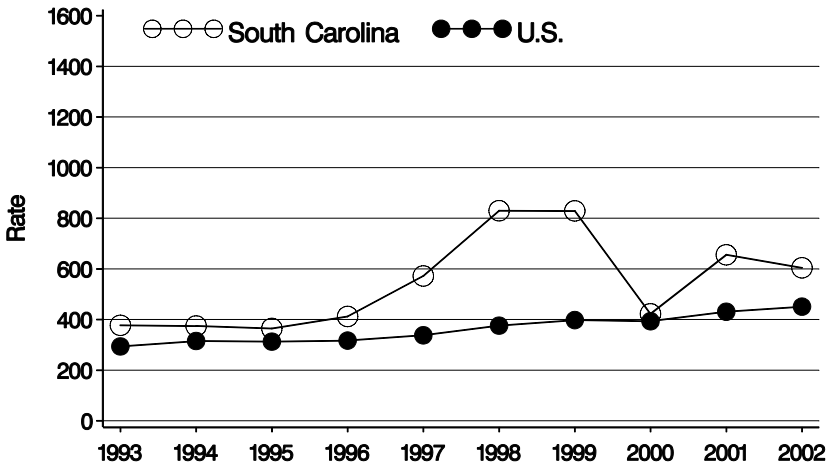


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

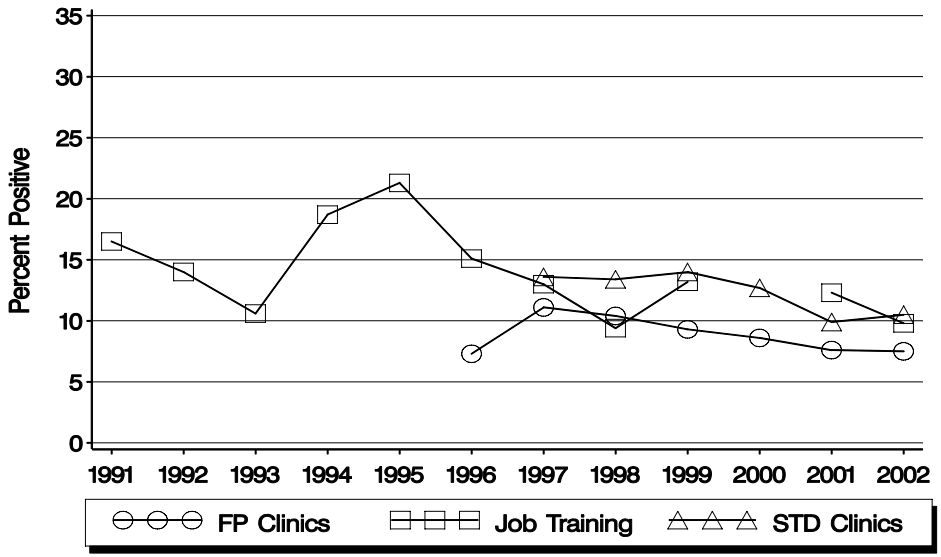
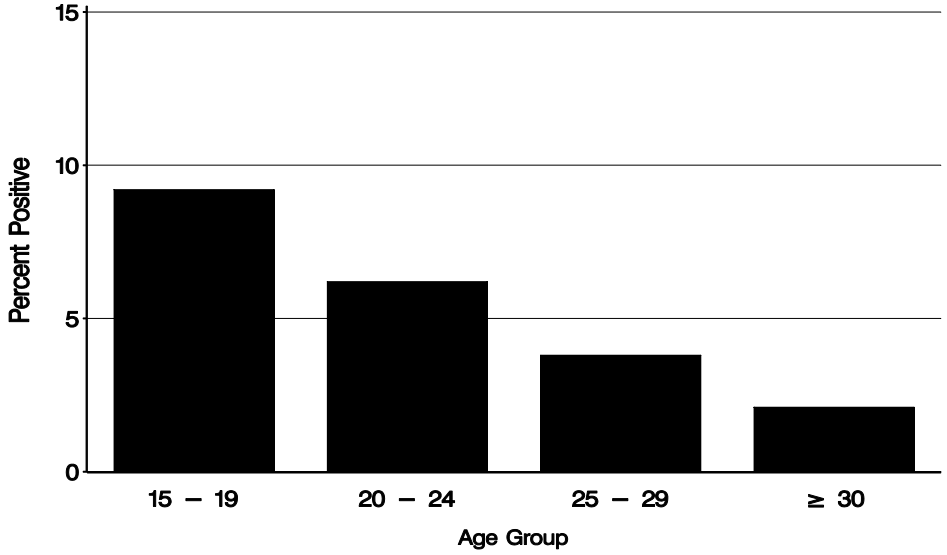


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	76	45587	6.7
STD	59	19542	7.6
Prenatal	8	1273	6.4
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



South Dakota – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

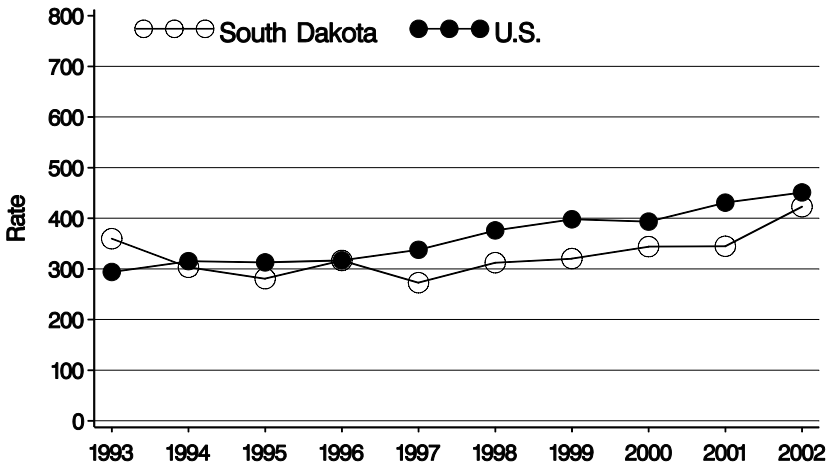


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

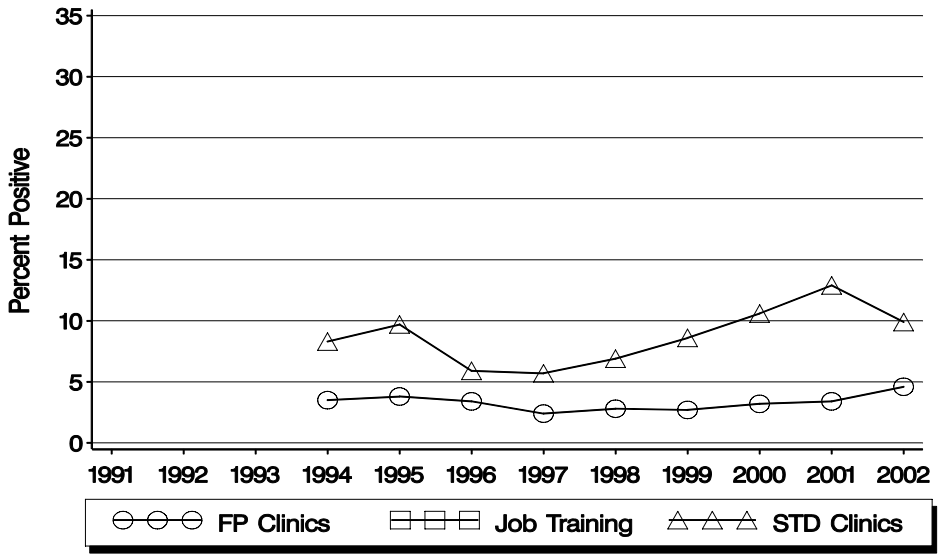
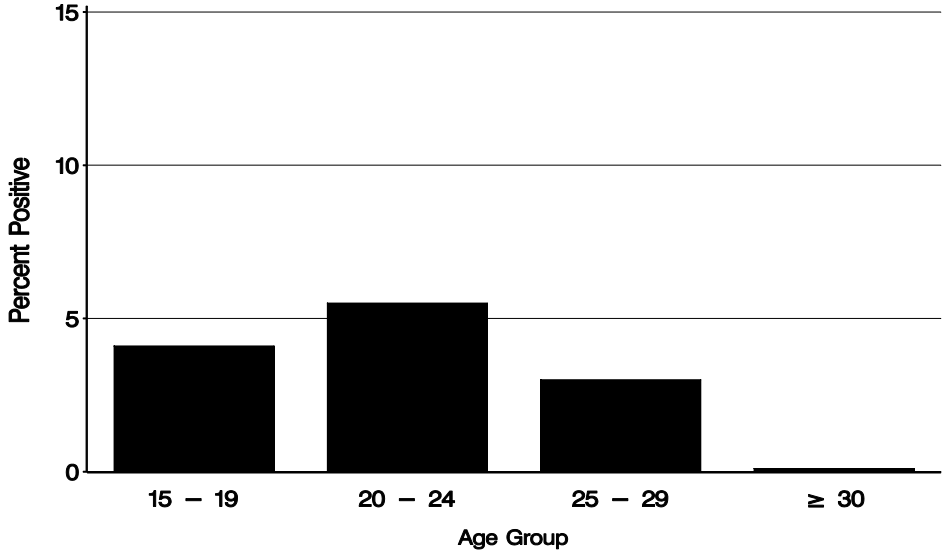


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	3139	4.3
STD	5	1144	8.8
IHS	10	5360	8.0
Other	11	5444	8.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Tennessee – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

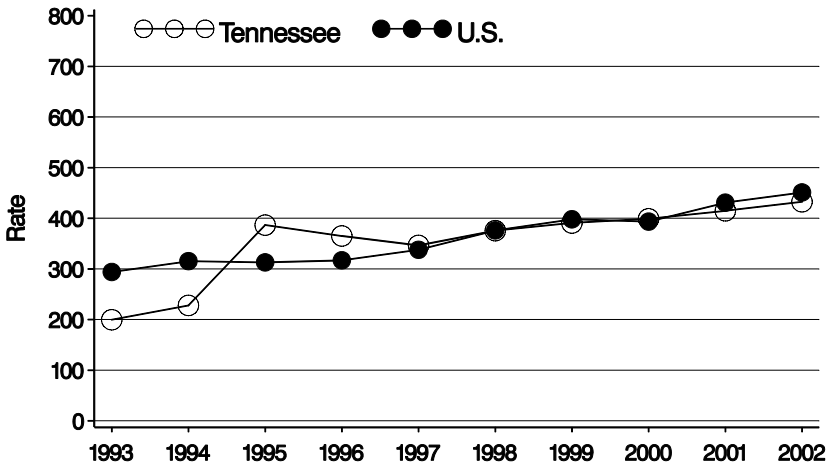


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

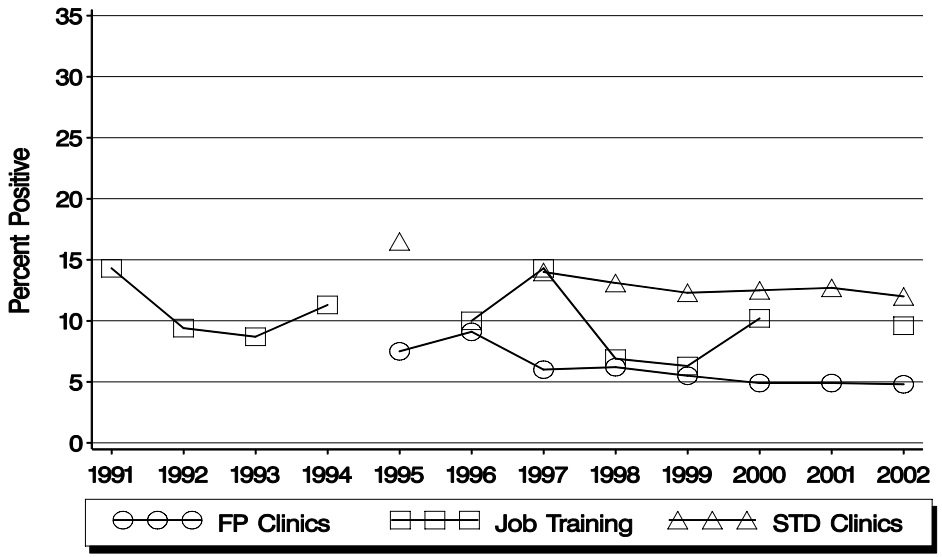
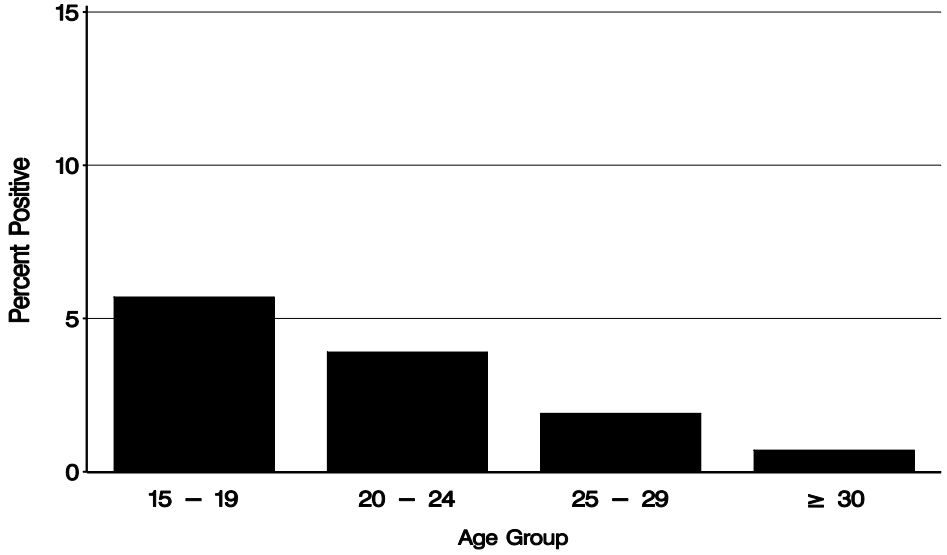


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	107	33800	3.8
STD	65	14589	8.4
Prenatal	8	891	5.1
Other	18	2351	5.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Texas — 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

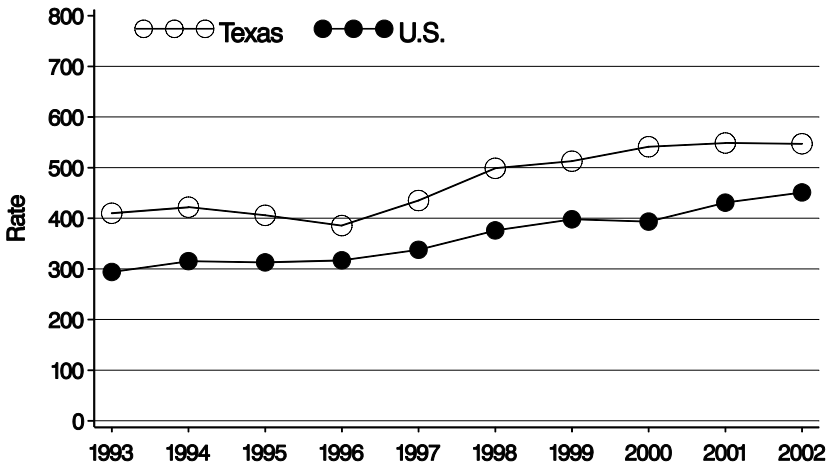


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

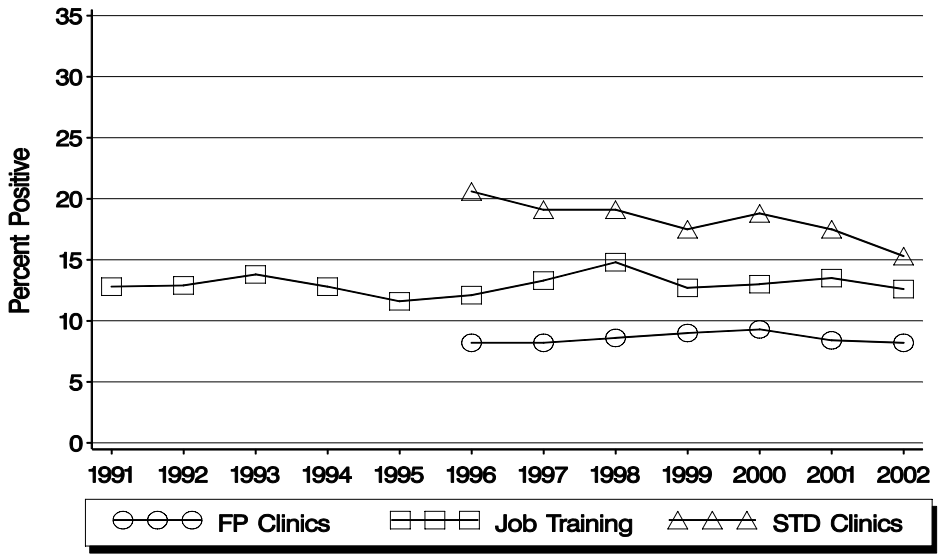
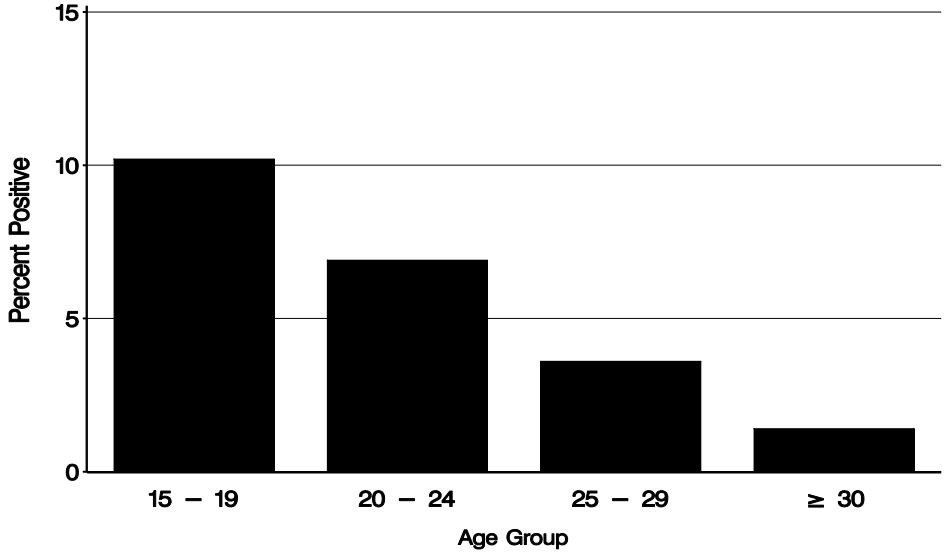


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	20	27949	5.2
STD	11	20981	9.8
Prenatal	8	5804	6.9
Adult Corrections	1	791	5.3
Juvenile Detention	3	1424	16.7
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Utah – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

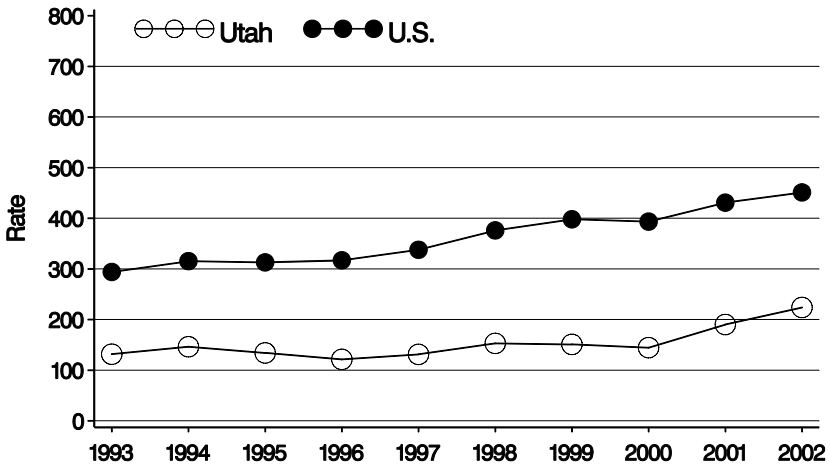


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

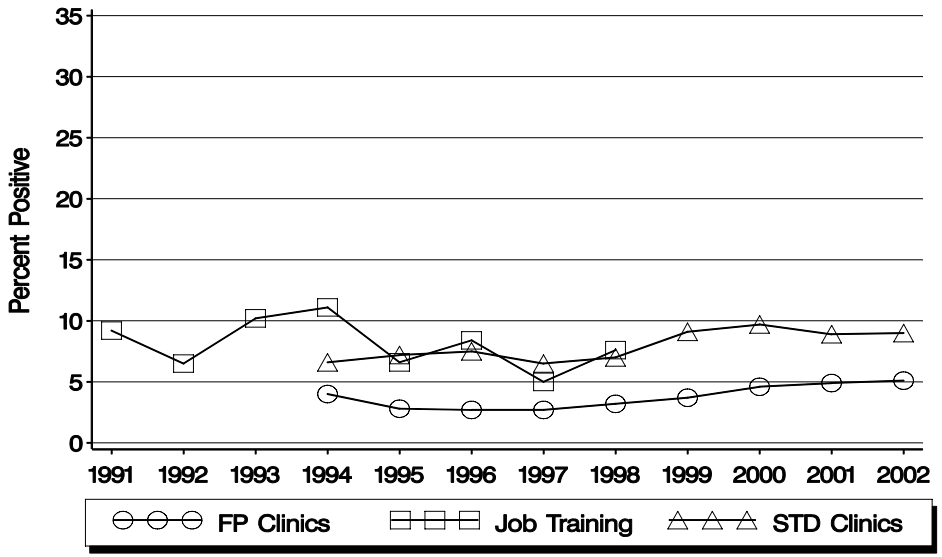
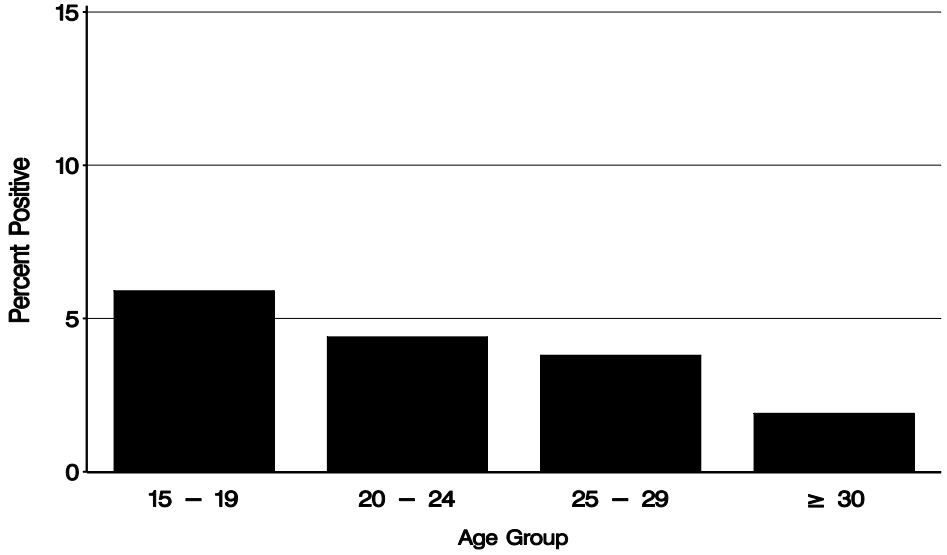


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	8366	4.5
STD	9	2891	6.4
Juvenile Detention	1	478	14.6
Other	16	2357	5.2

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Vermont – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

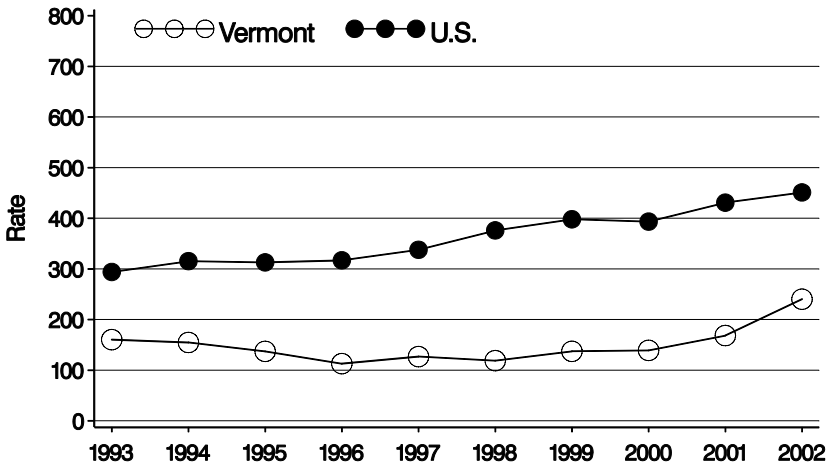


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

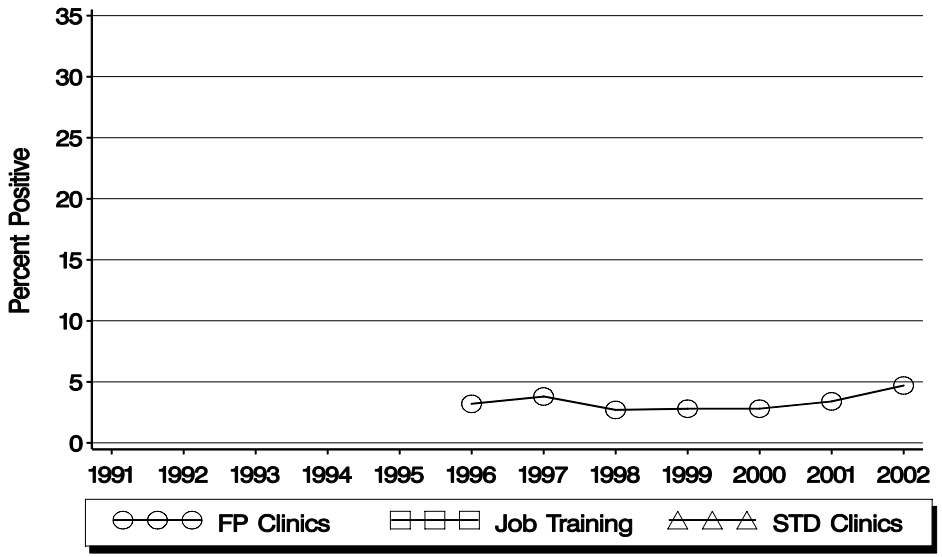
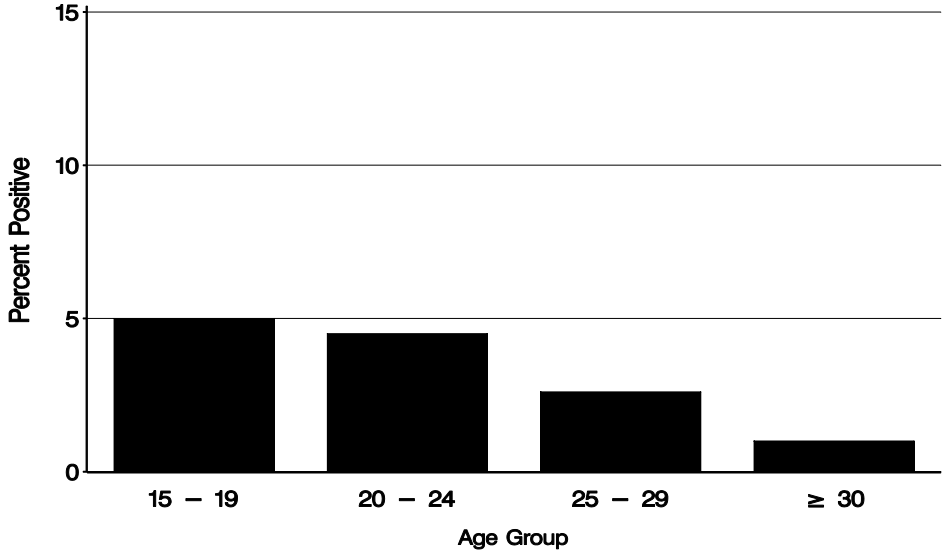


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	7486	3.7
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Virginia – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

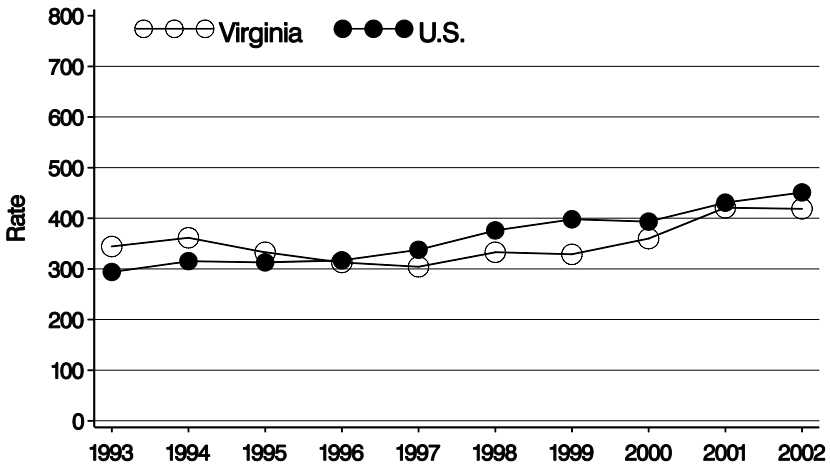


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

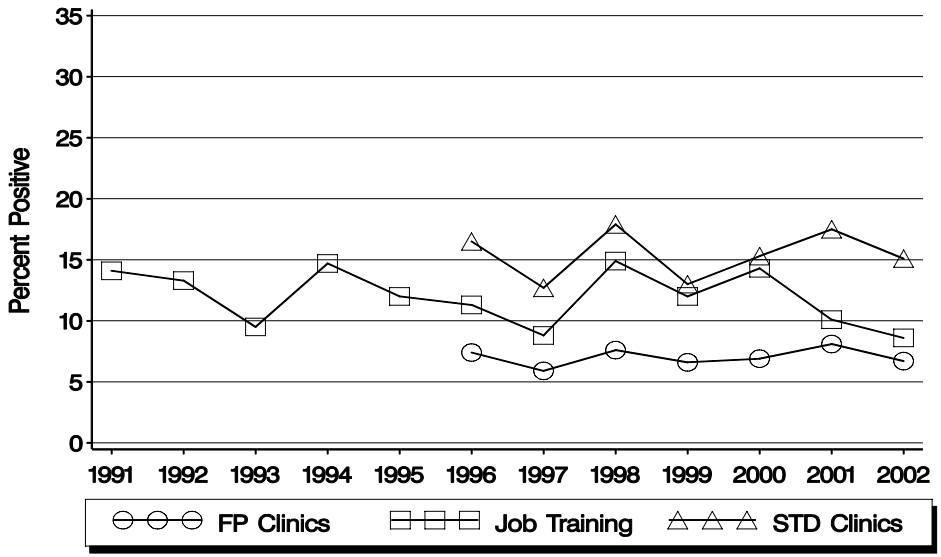
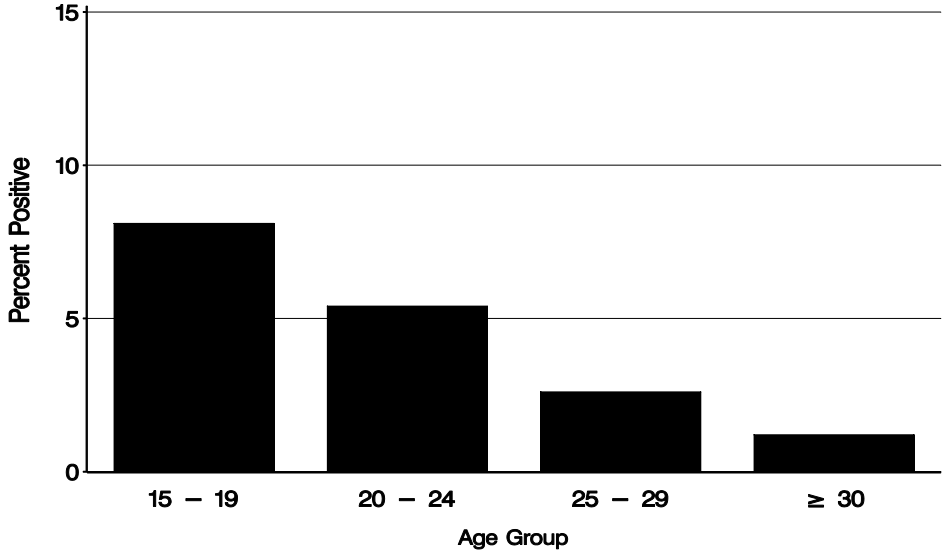


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	119	46001	4.9
STD	44	13766	11.3
Prenatal	51	8997	6.4
Juvenile Detention	1	120	10.8
Other	13	2704	5.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Washington – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

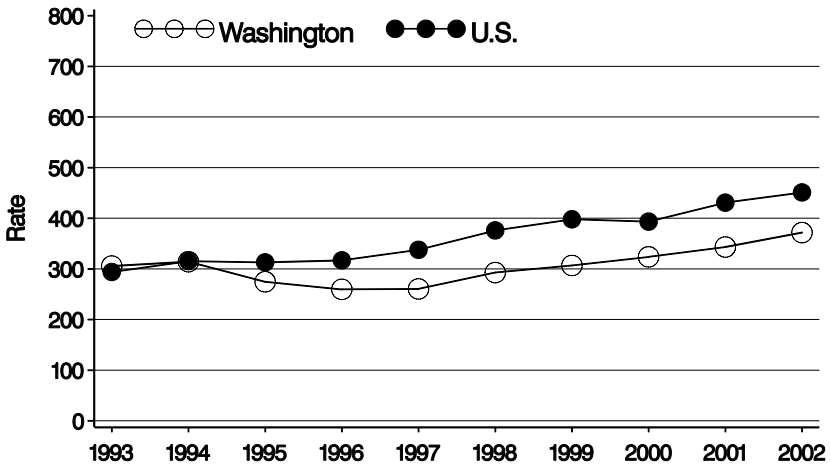


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

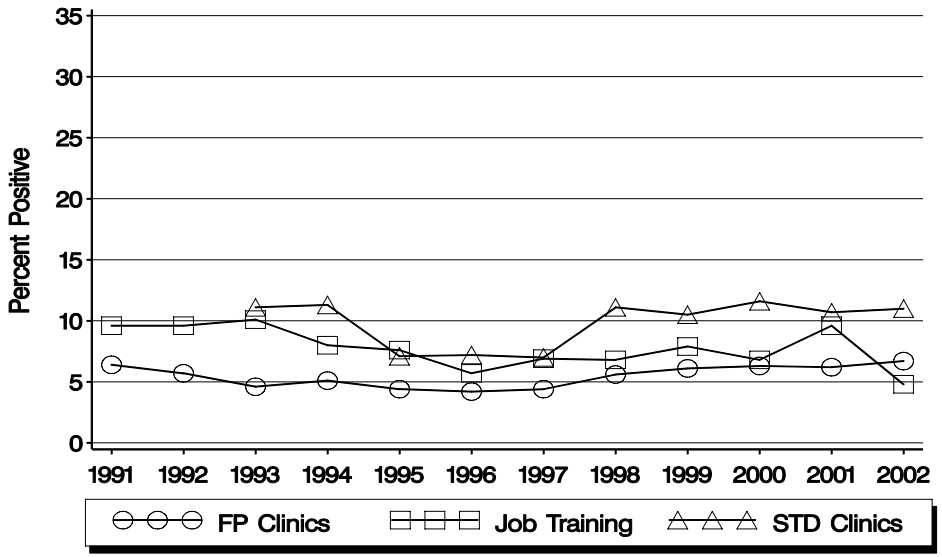
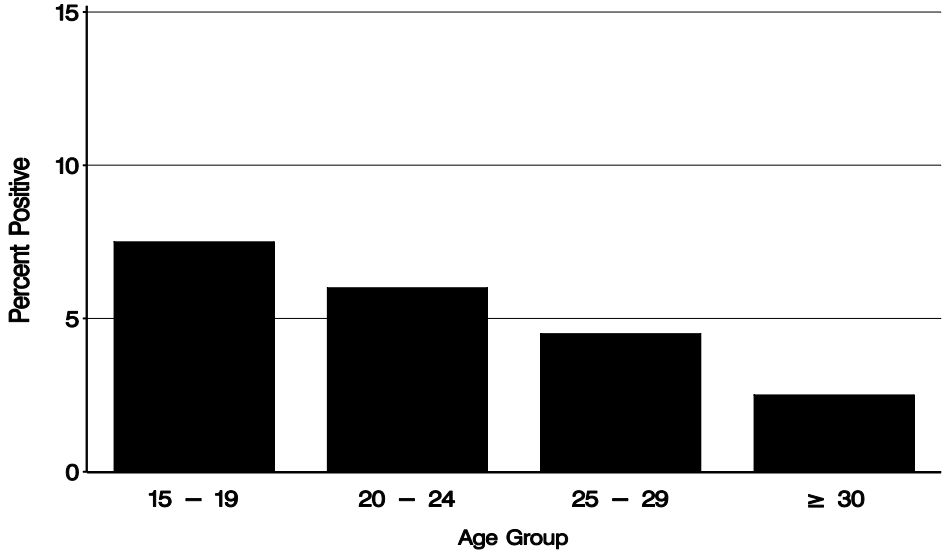


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	64	40959	6.0
STD	13	4260	7.4
Adult Corrections	1	1089	3.2
Juvenile Detention	2	326	13.7
Other	26	9219	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



West Virginia – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

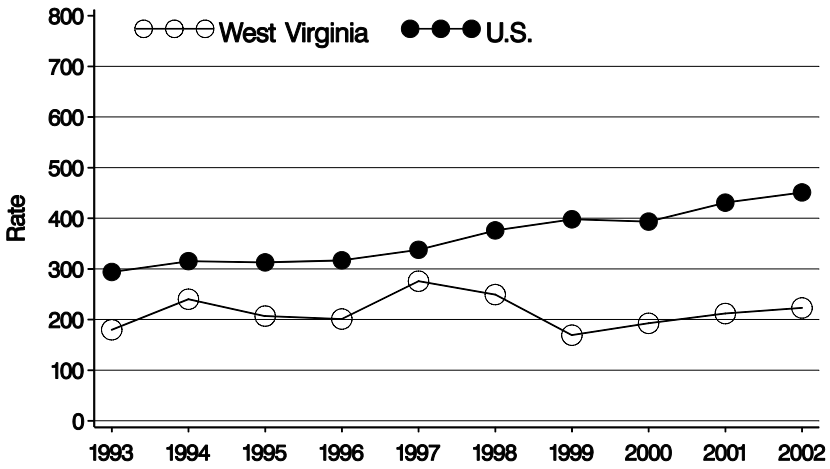


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

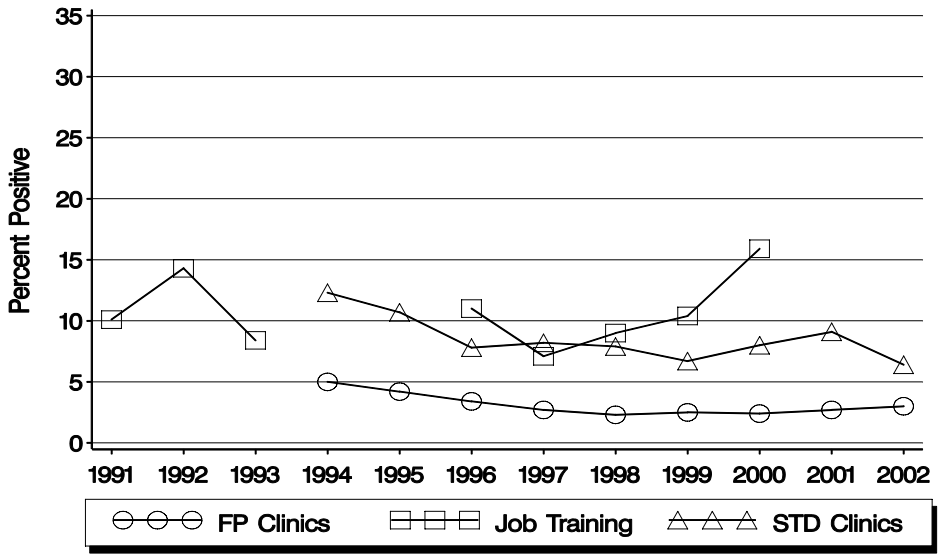
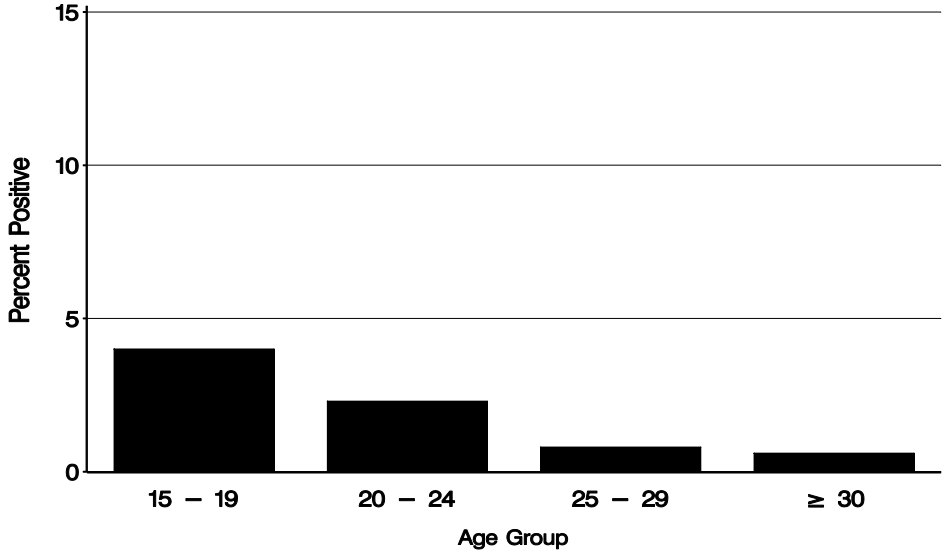


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	63	24636	2.3
STD	13	3296	4.3
Prenatal	2	774	1.3
Other	47	9389	2.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Wisconsin – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

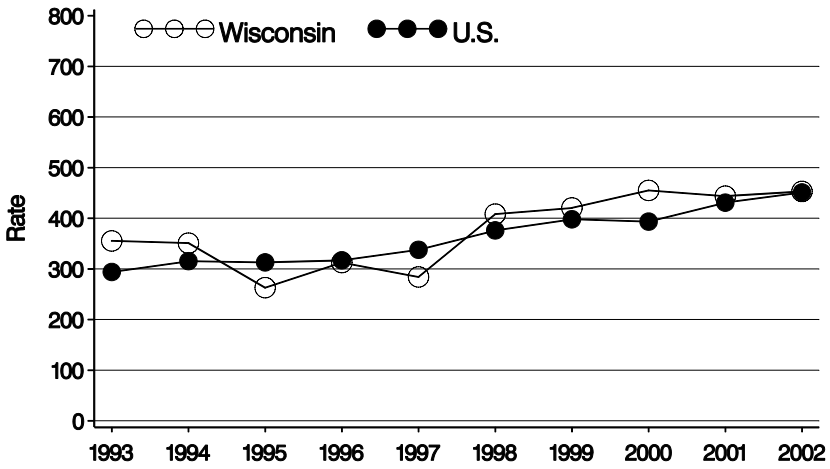


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

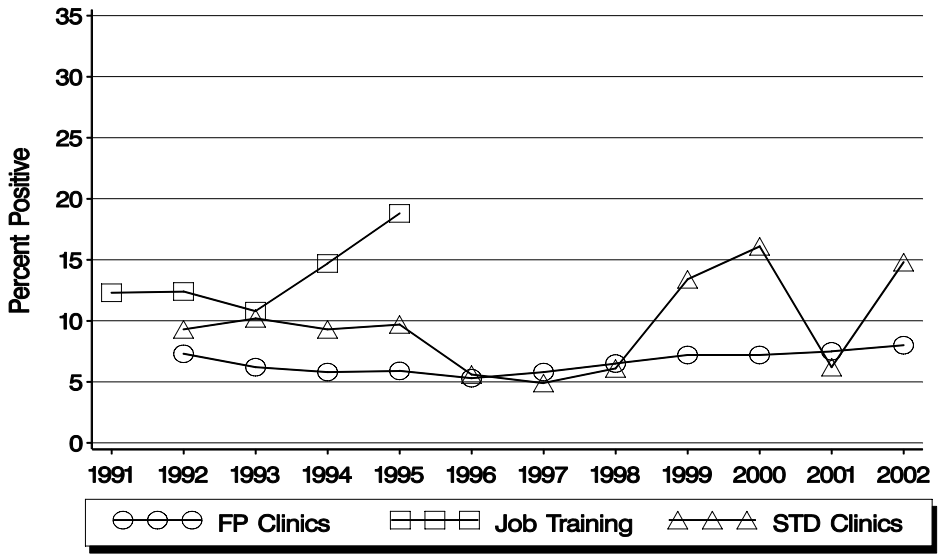
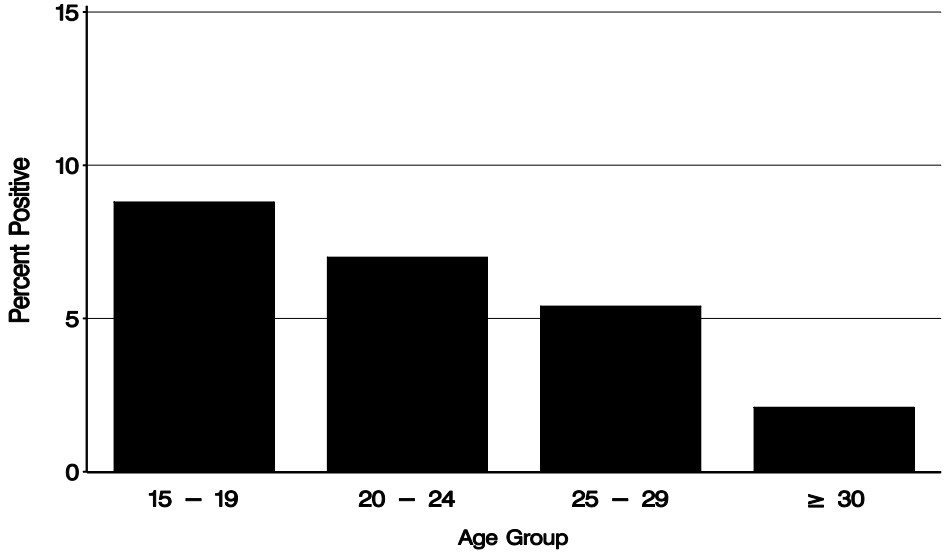


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	60	24575	7.0
STD	8	2588	9.9
Adult Corrections	1	508	1.9
Juvenile Detention	1	324	22.2
Other	20	9230	5.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Wyoming – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

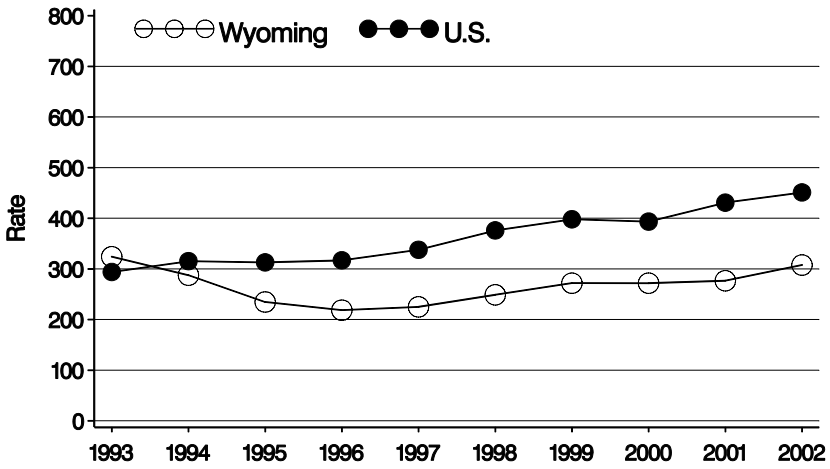


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

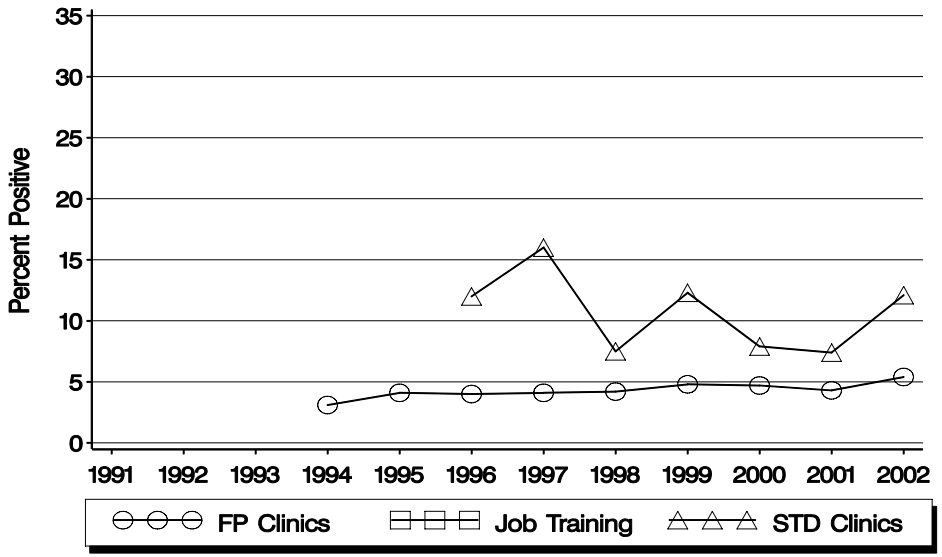
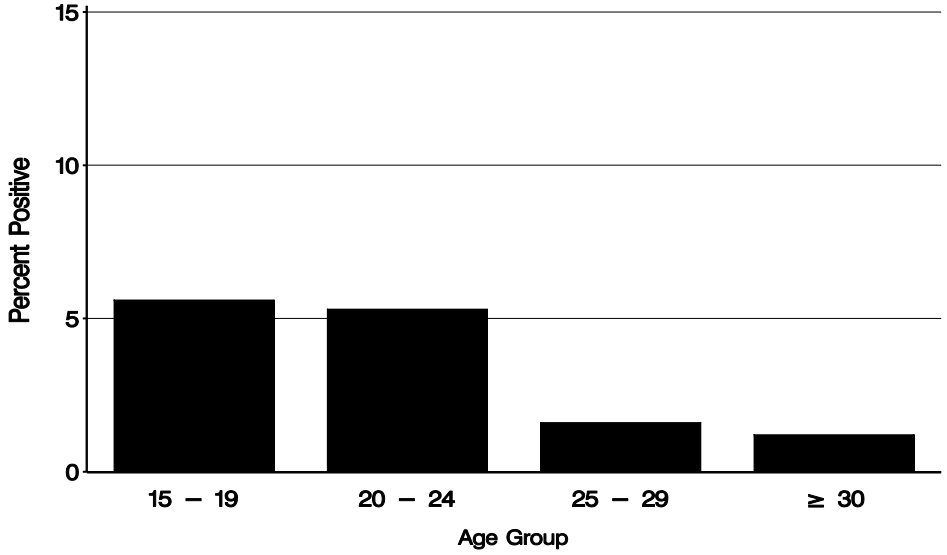


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	19	5227	4.6
STD	2	273	9.2
Other	4	964	5.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Puerto Rico – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

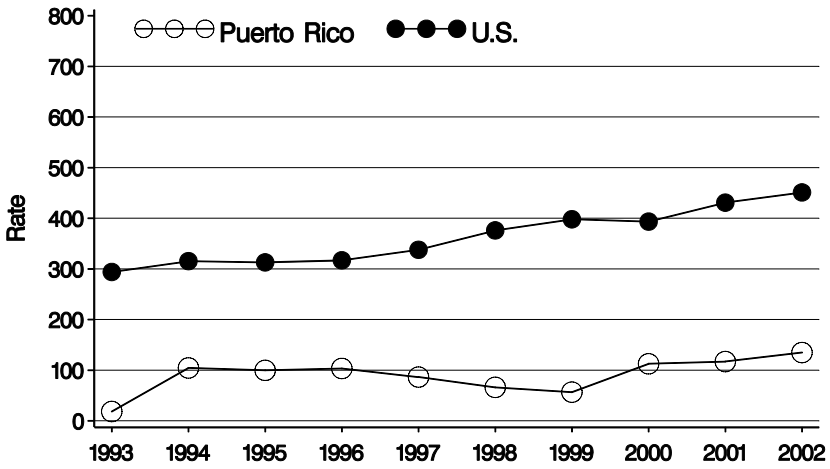


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

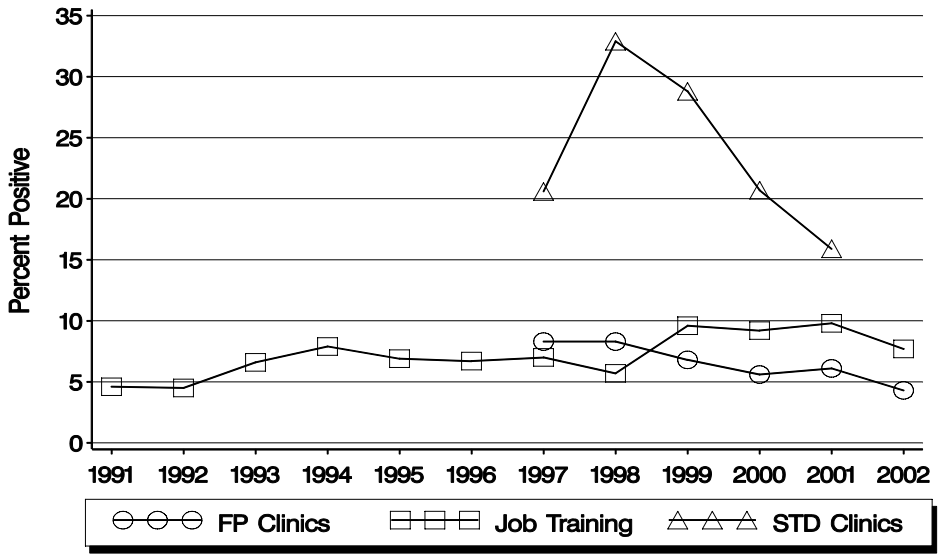
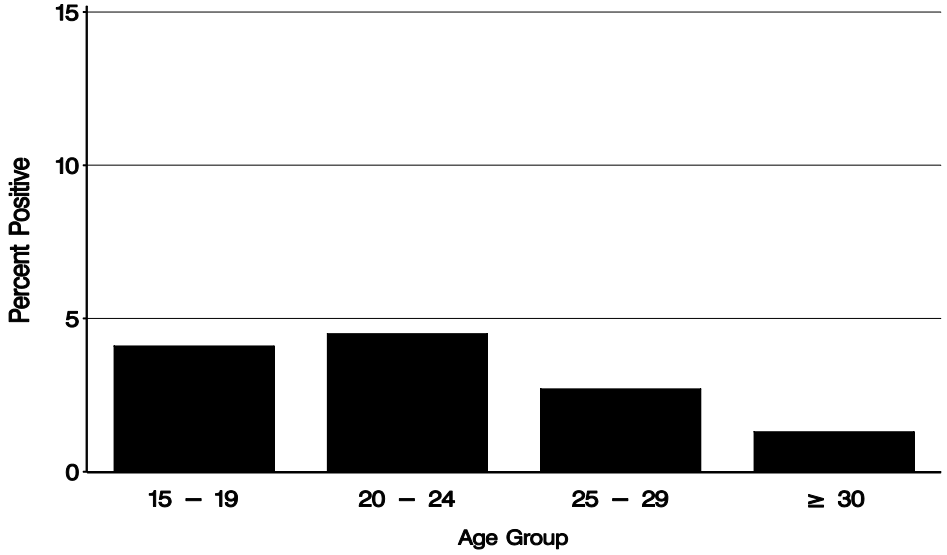


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	28	3757	3.4
STD	NA	NA	NA
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Virgin Islands – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

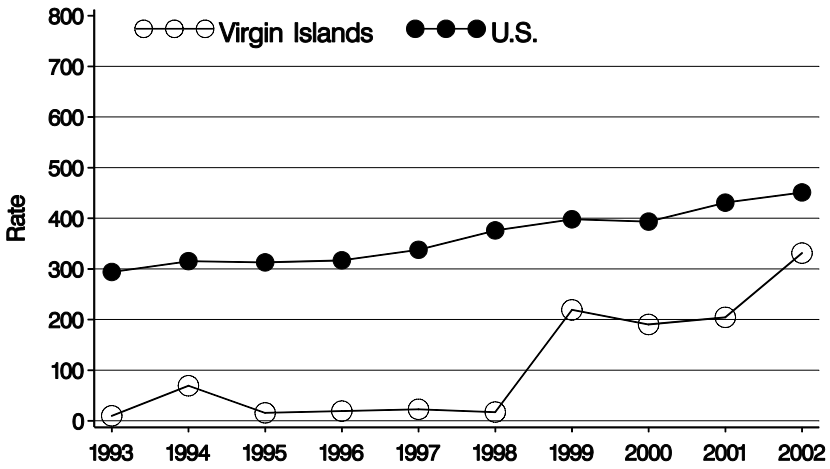
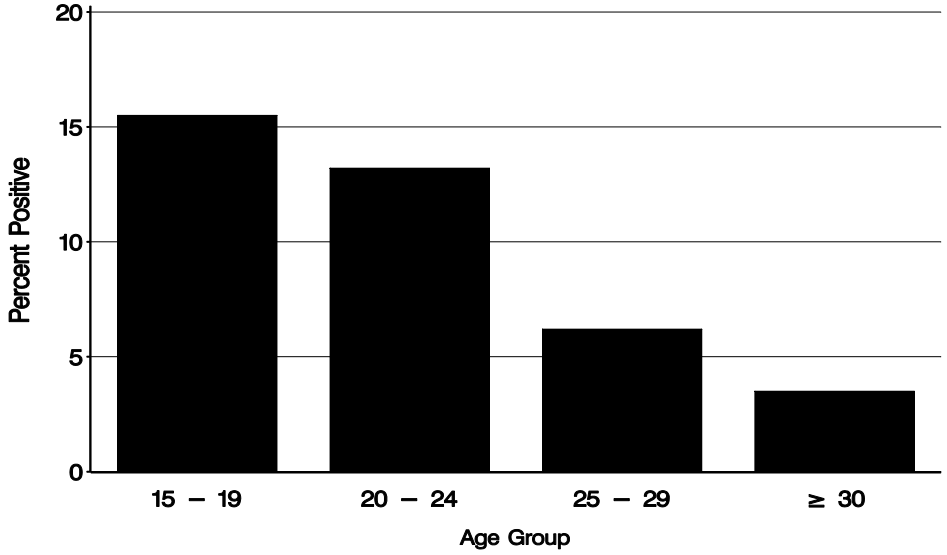


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	1757	9.8
STD	2	285	13.3
Prenatal	1	189	11.1
Other	1	205	14.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



CITY PROFILES

Baltimore, MD – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

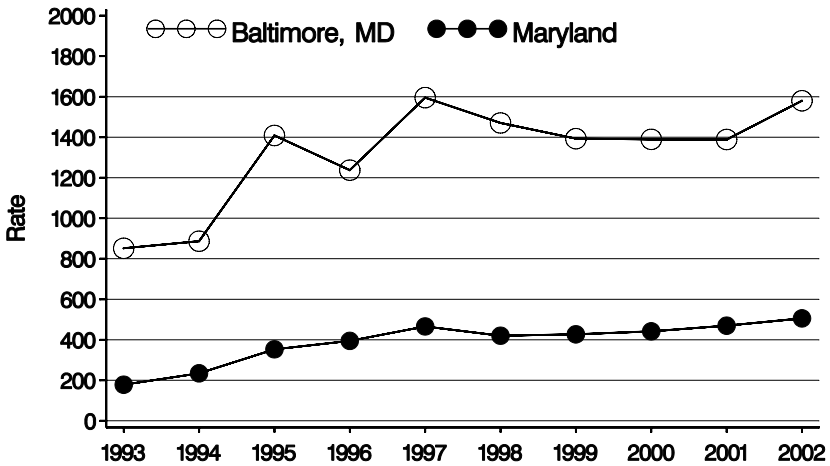


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

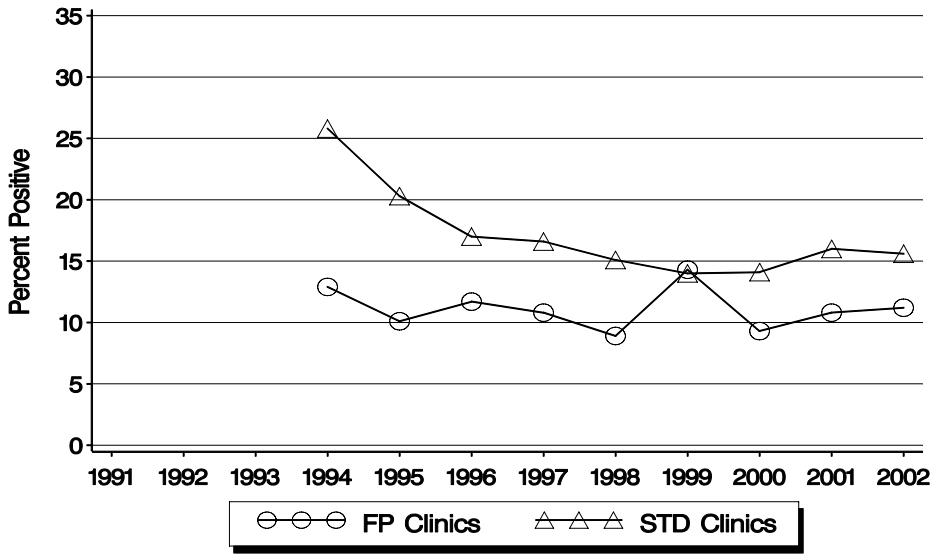
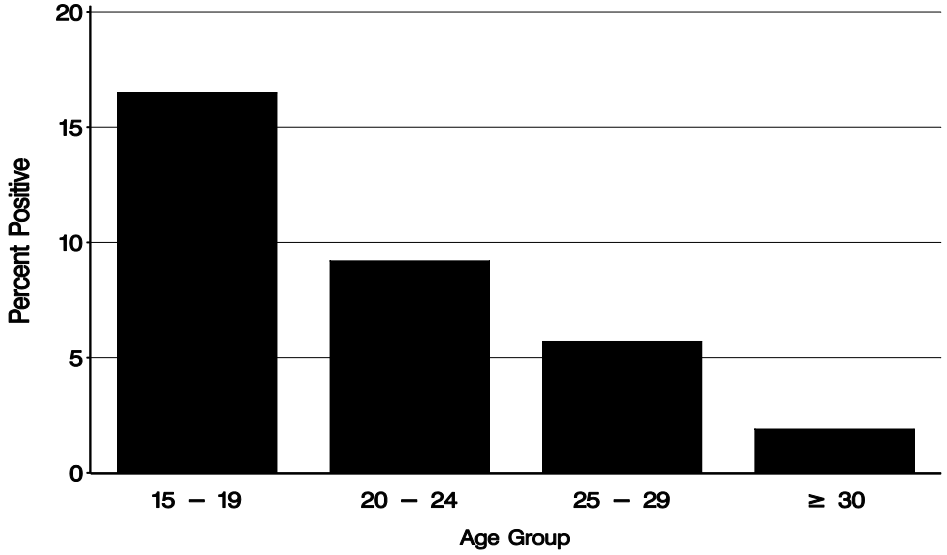


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	2393	7.4
STD	2	7451	9.8
Juvenile Detention	1	543	19.7
Other	11	3205	11.8

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Chicago, IL – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

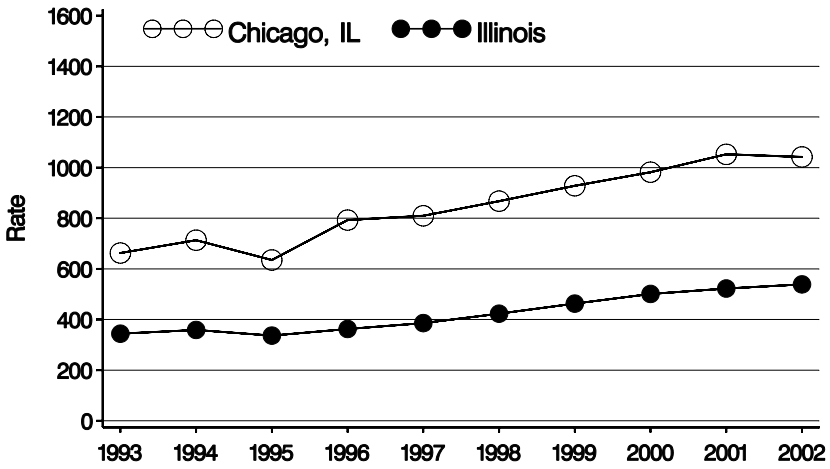


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

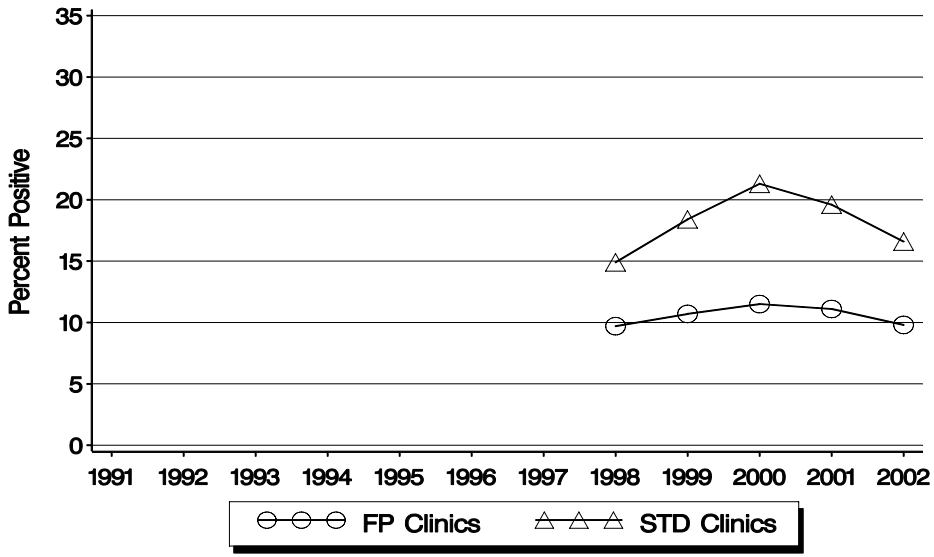
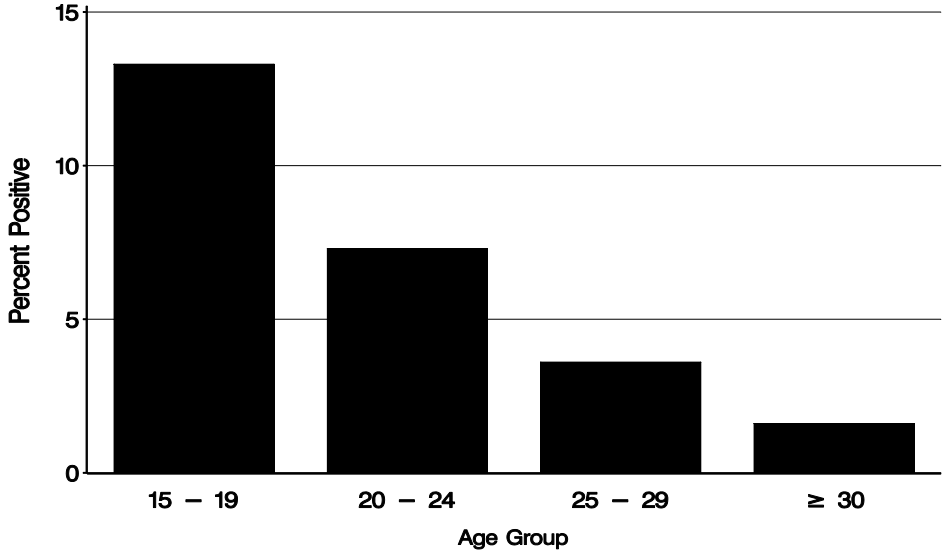


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

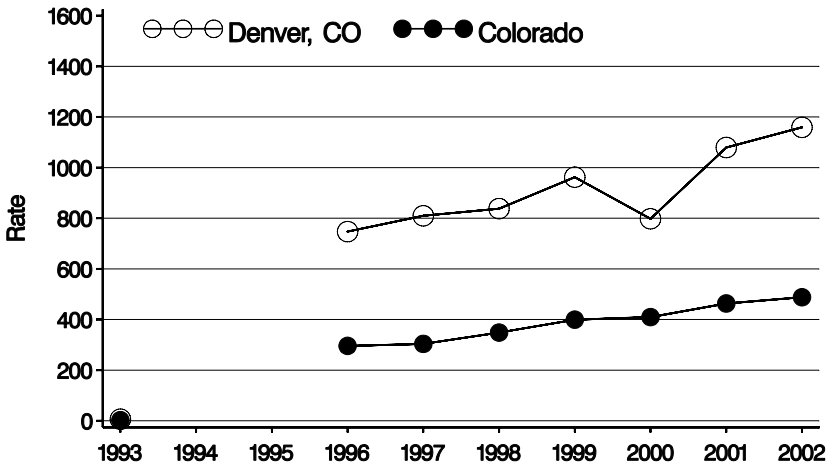
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	24	28816	6.7
STD	7	12308	11.1
Prenatal	1	610	13.3
Adult Corrections	1	15117	4.6
Juvenile Detention	1	656	20.4
Other	46	23358	6.9

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Denver, CO – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993–2002



NOTE: No data were reported in 1994–1995.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991–2002

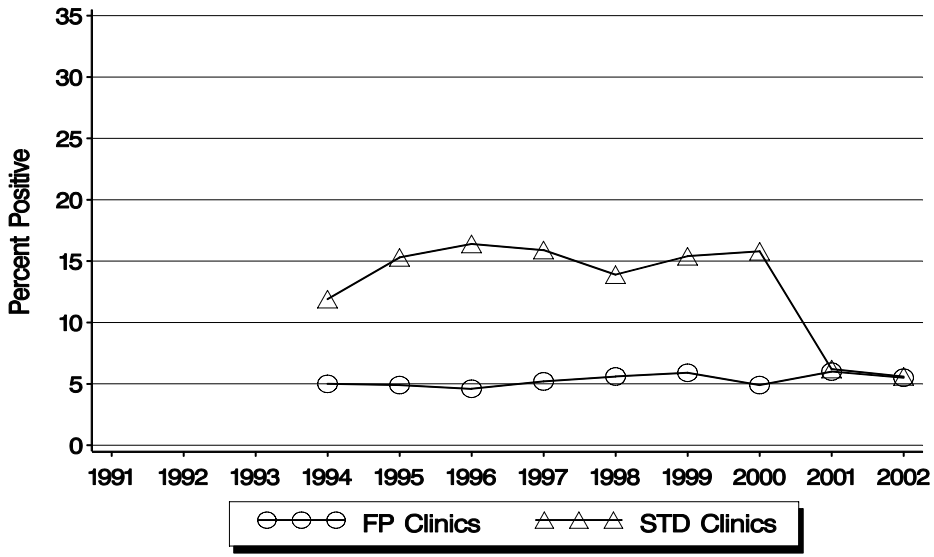
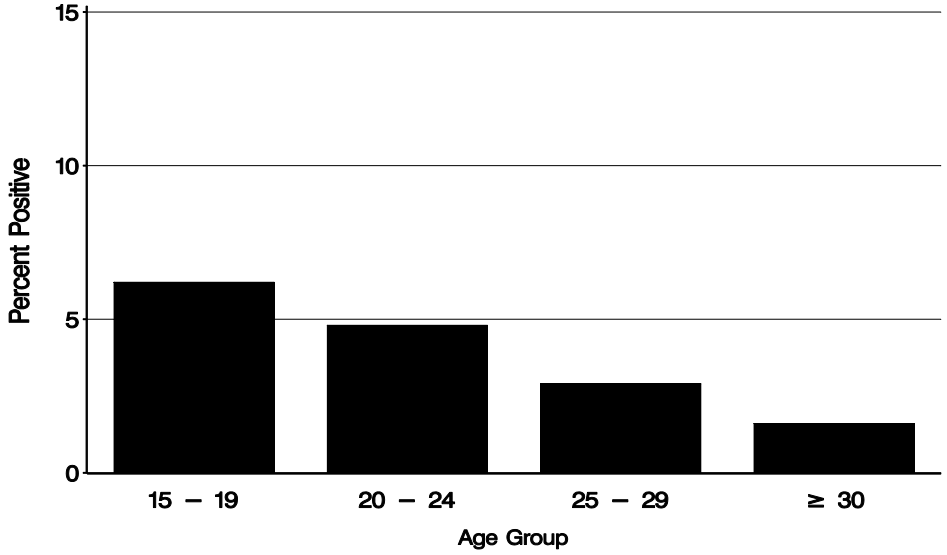


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	7490	4.6
STD	2	5015	4.9
Juvenile Detention	1	102	16.7
Other	6	572	8.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Houston, TX – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

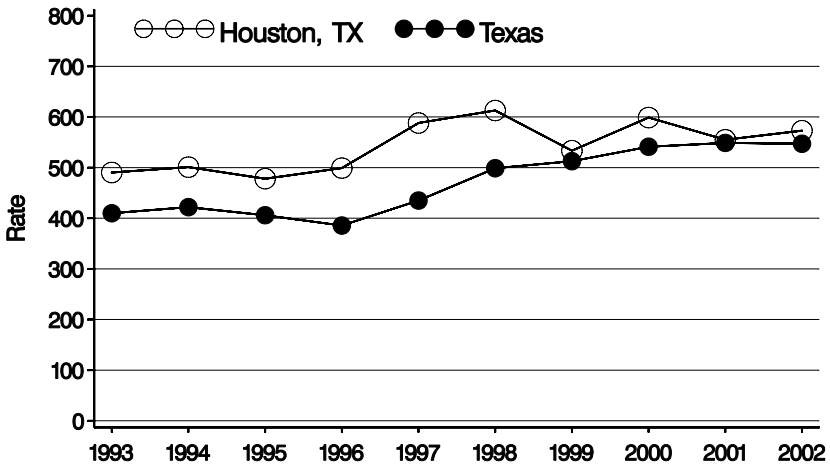


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

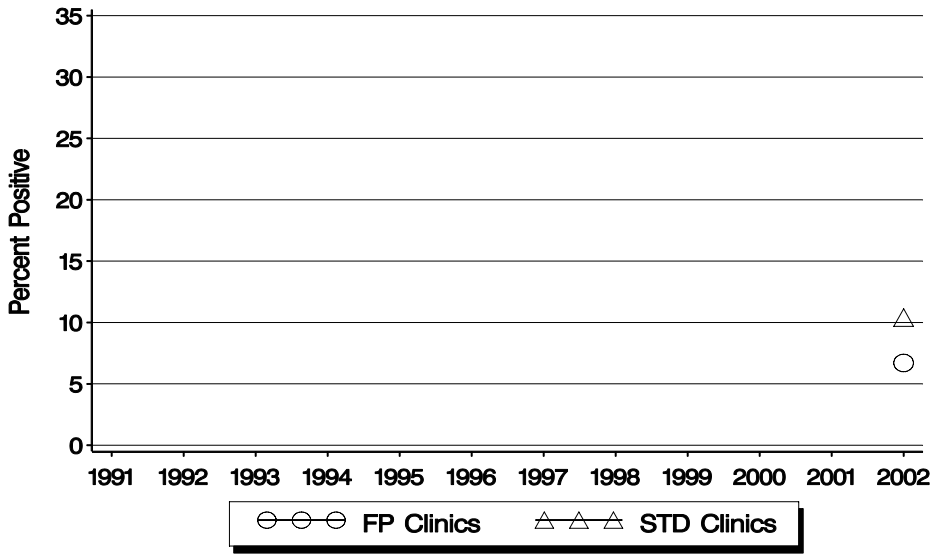
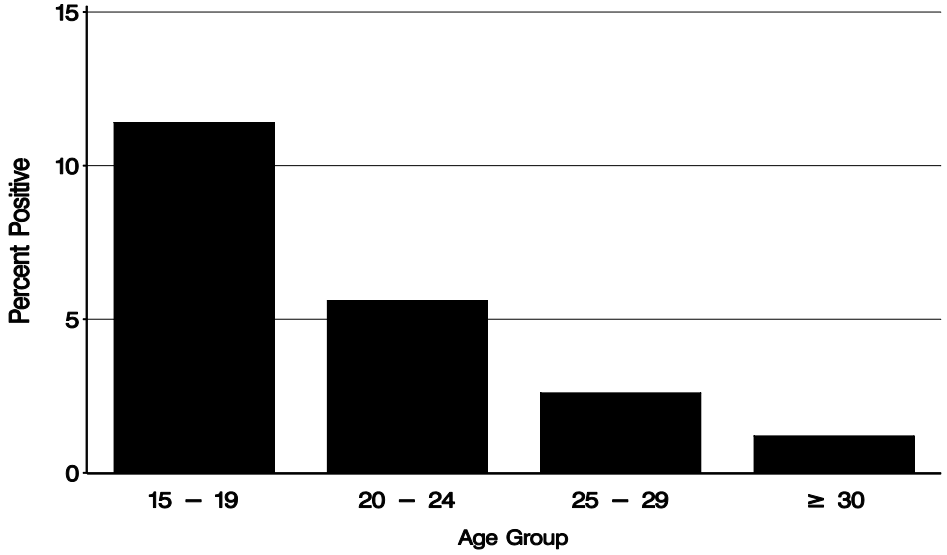


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	14271	3.0
STD	4	8455	6.0
Prenatal	7	5122	5.8
Juvenile Detention	1	527	16.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Los Angeles, CA – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

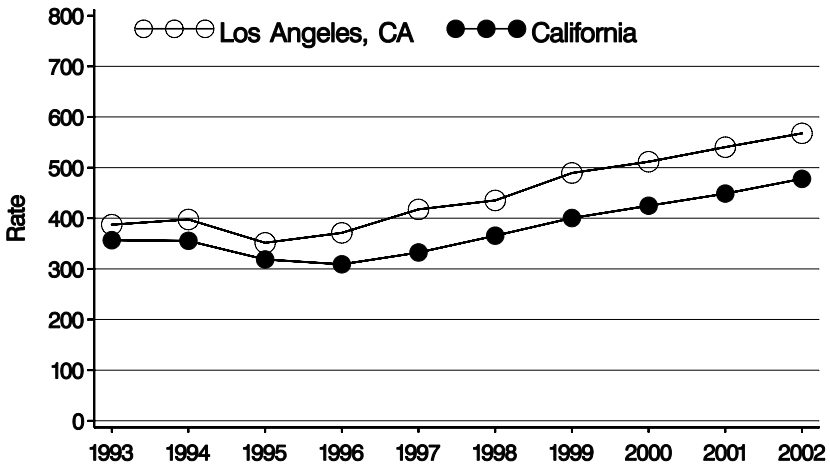


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

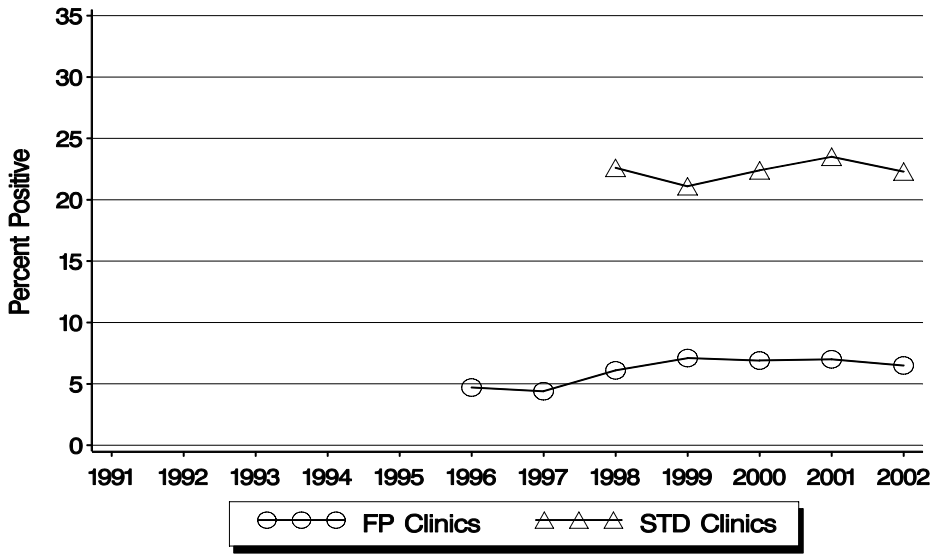
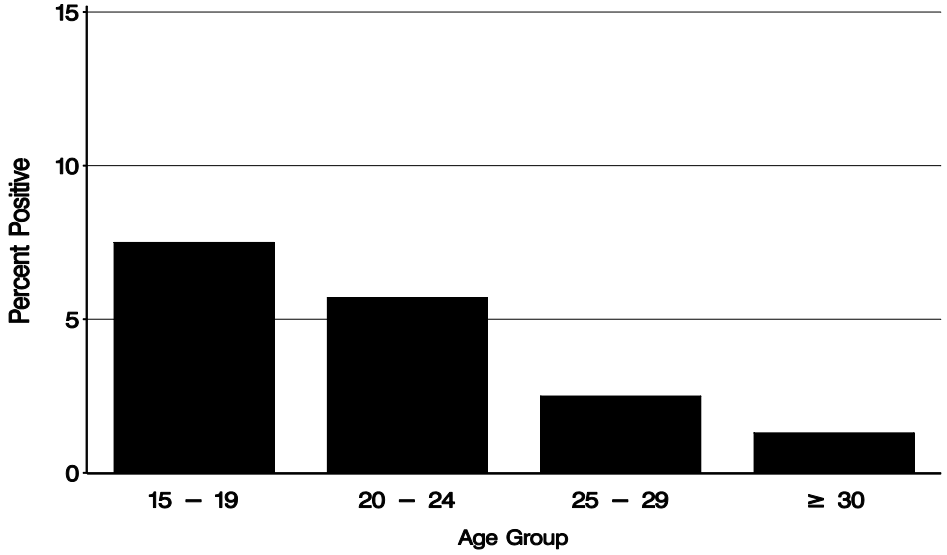


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	15	12866	3.9
STD	8	7206	13.7
Adult Corrections	1	6782	11.4
Juvenile Detention	2	4438	14.3
Other	8	1669	7.0

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New Orleans, LA – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

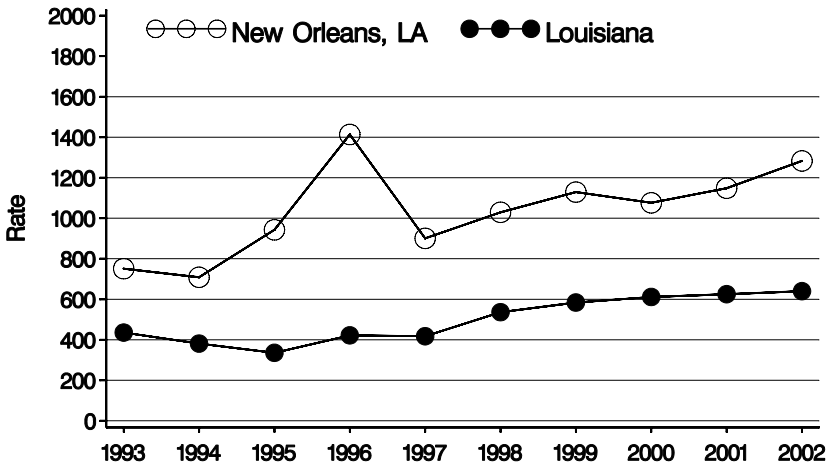


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

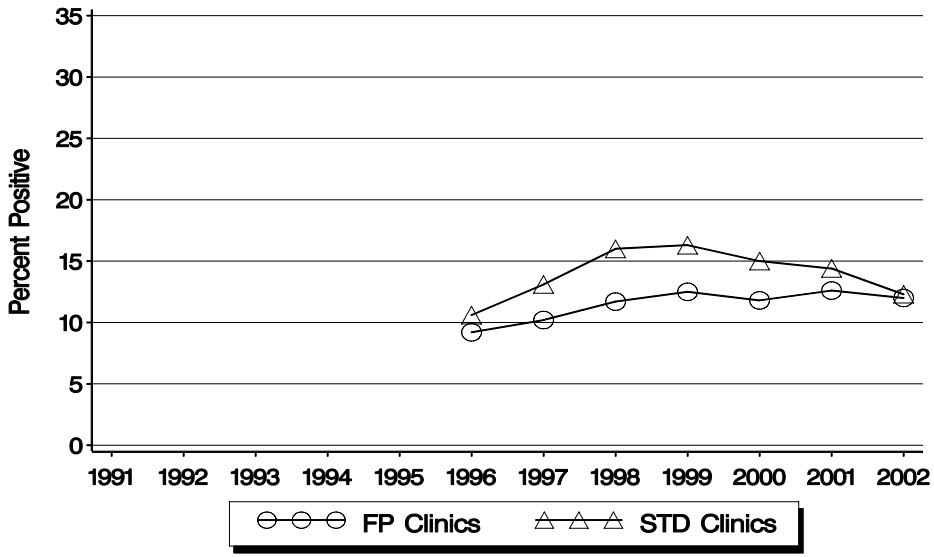
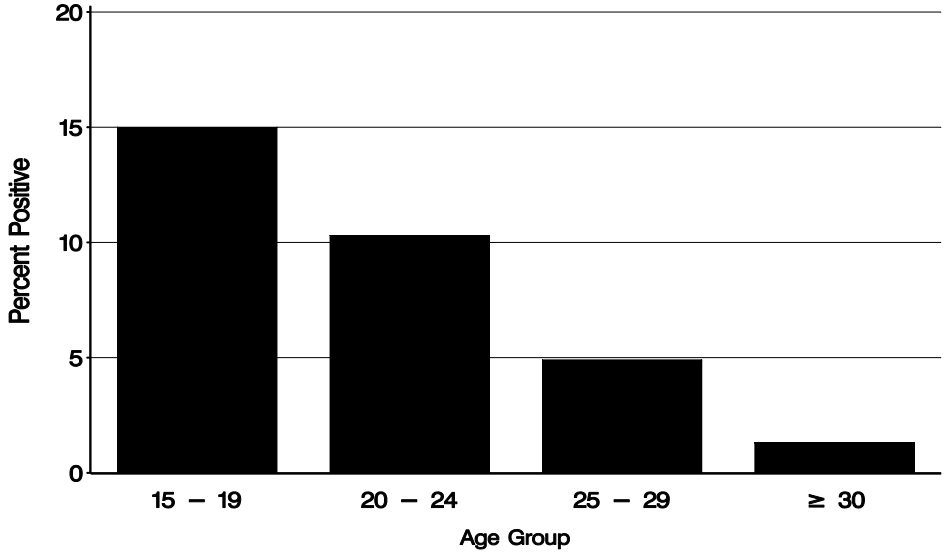


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

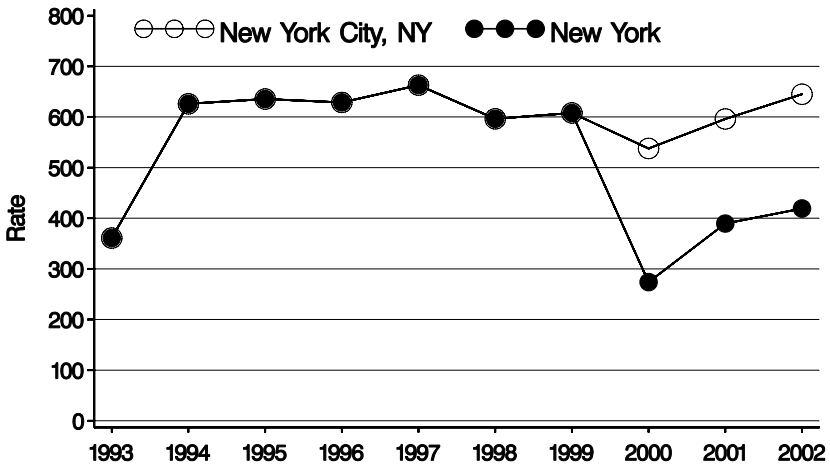
Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	1	3856	7.2
STD	1	2581	8.6
Prenatal	1	1156	12.6
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



New York City, NY – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993–2002



NOTE: New York's rate for 1993–1999 is based on New York City. New York State case reporting may be incomplete for 2000.

Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991–2002

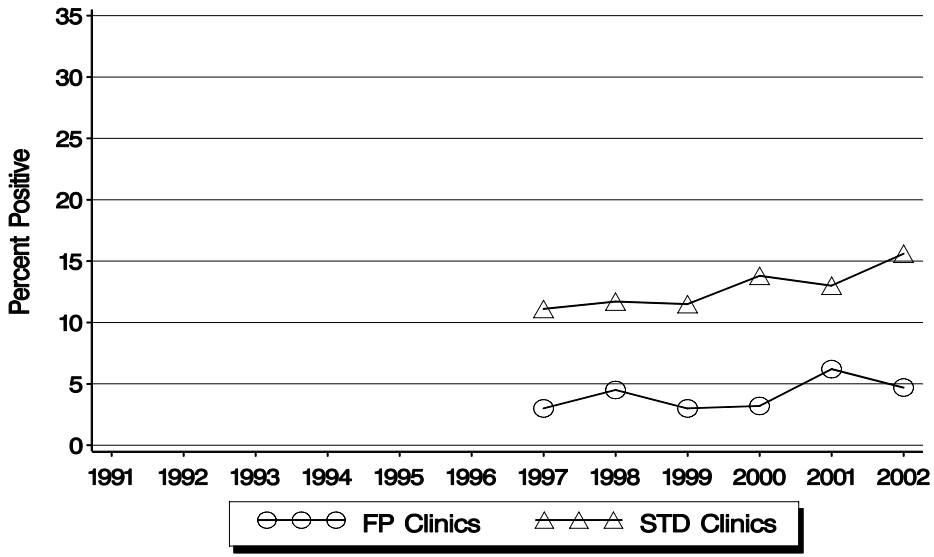
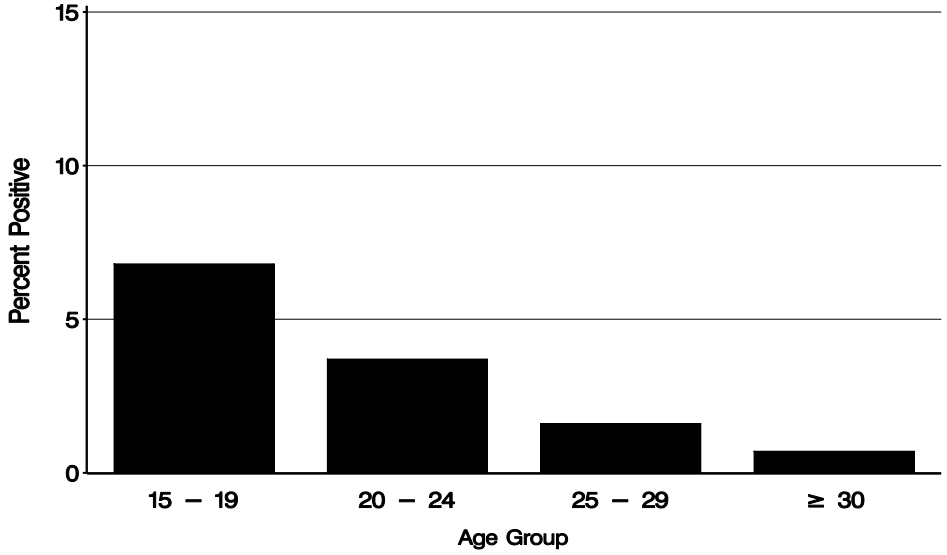


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	10	21282	2.7
STD	10	19223	10.8
Juvenile Detention	1	978	17.3
Other	1	1643	5.7

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Newark, NJ – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

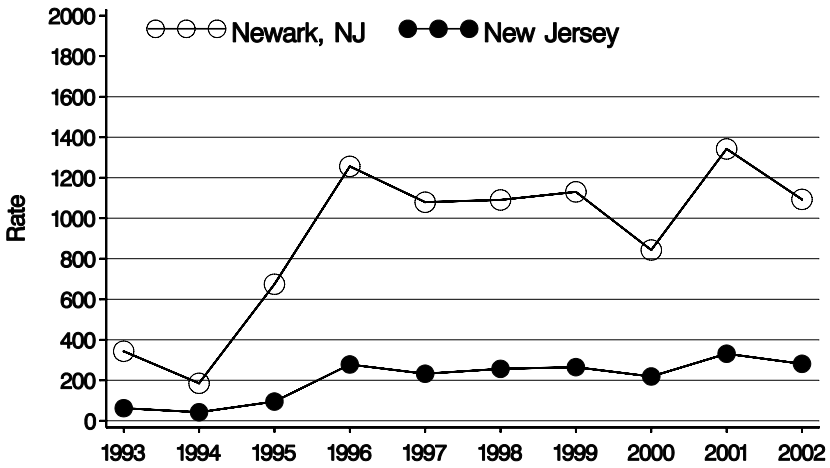


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

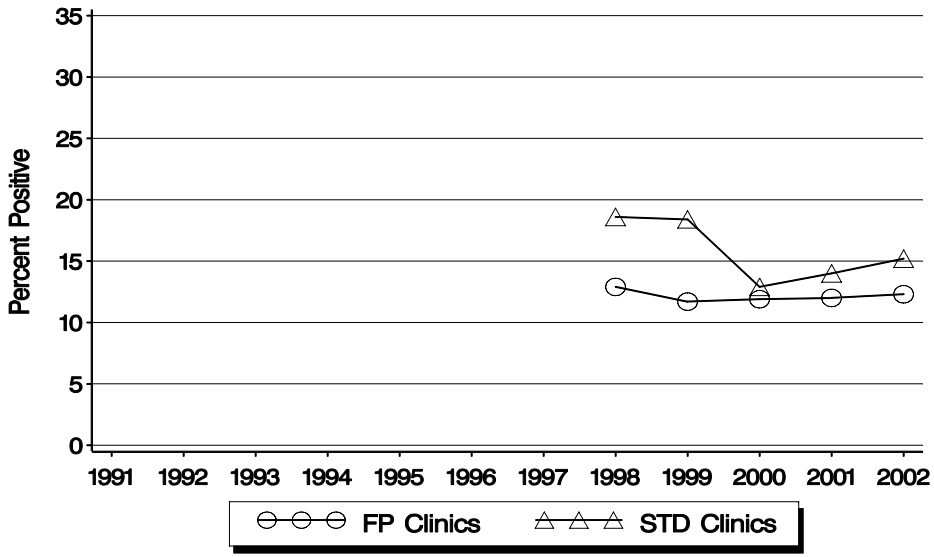
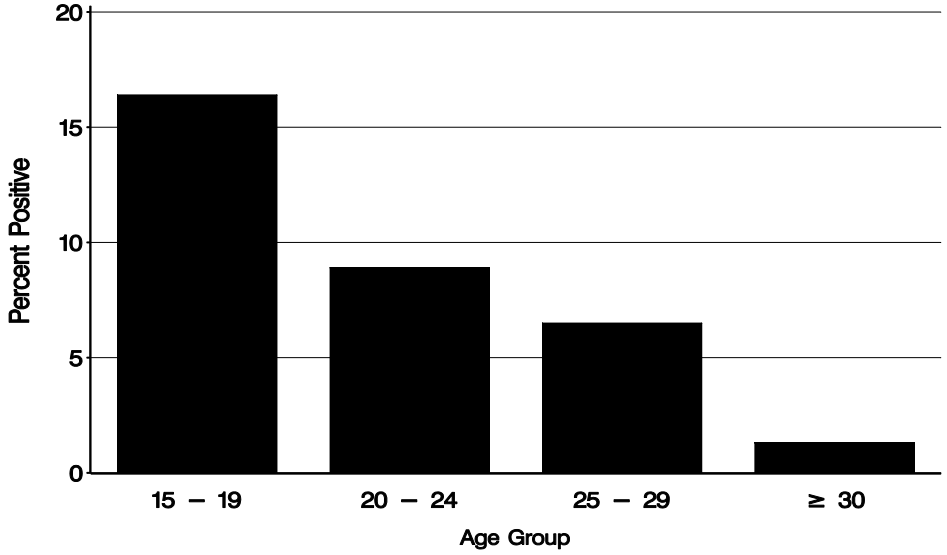


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	3869	9.8
STD	1	1745	9.6
Juvenile Detention	1	360	25.0
Other	1	583	3.3

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Philadelphia, PA – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

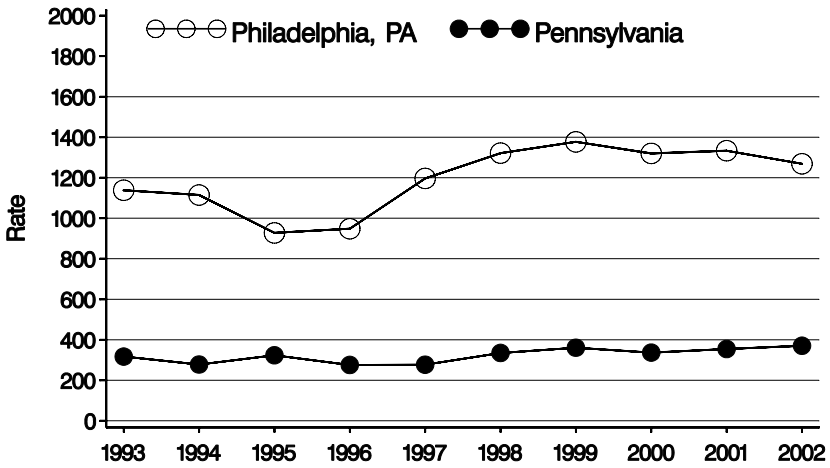


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

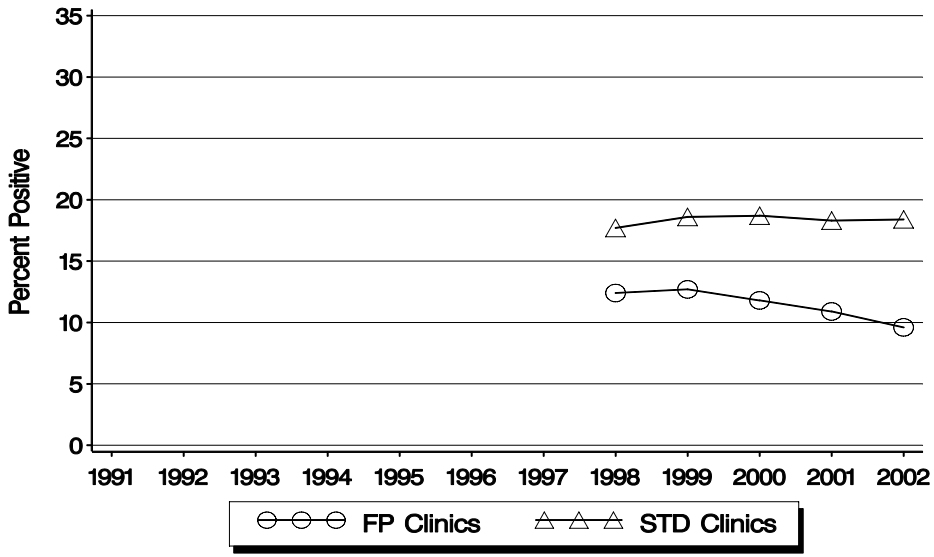
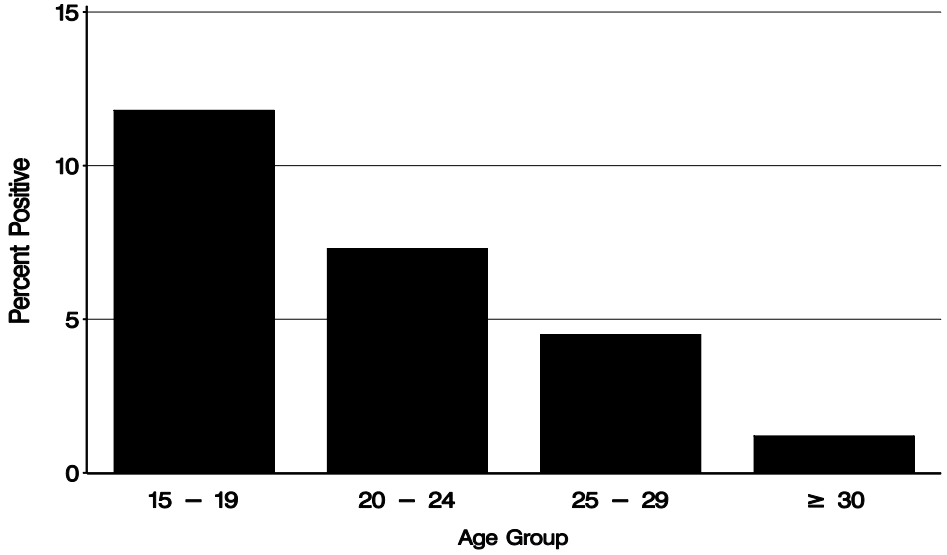


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	45	36044	7.3
STD	3	5724	12.5
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Phoenix, AZ – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

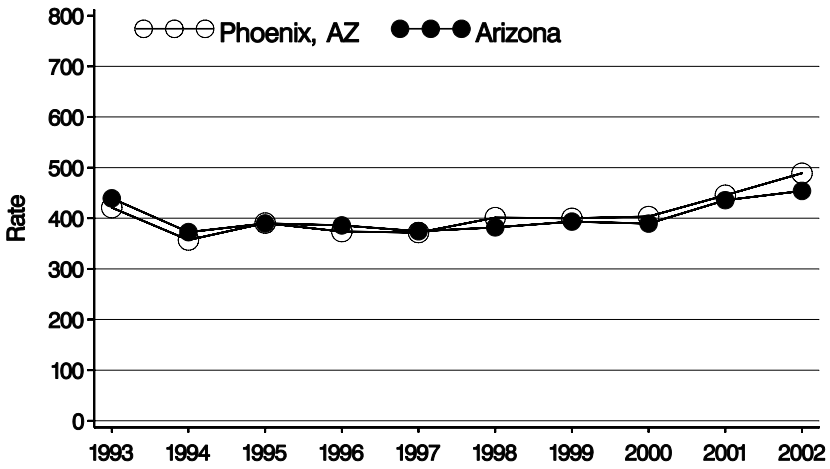


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

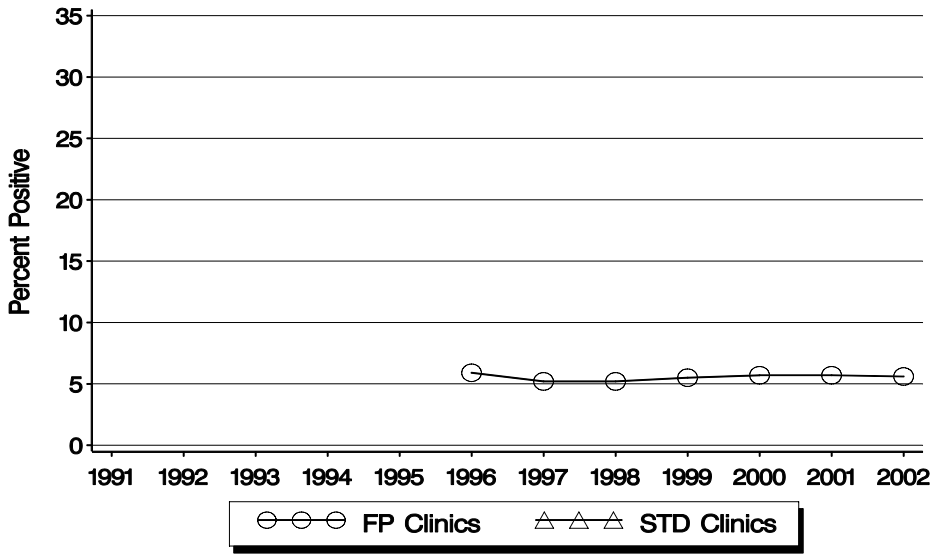
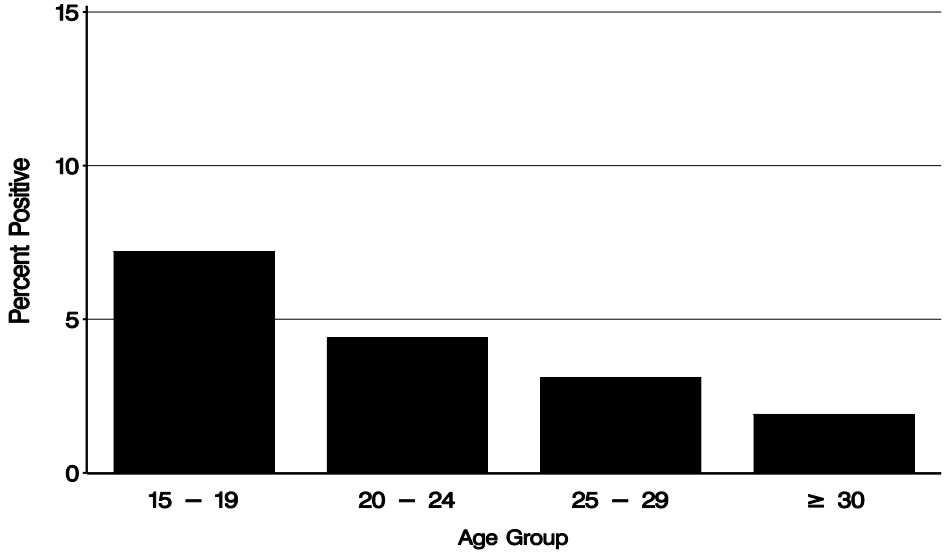


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	7	6411	4.5
STD	NA	NA	NA
Adult Corrections	1	2236	14.5
Juvenile Detention	2	955	22.2
Other	NA	NA	NA

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



San Francisco, CA – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

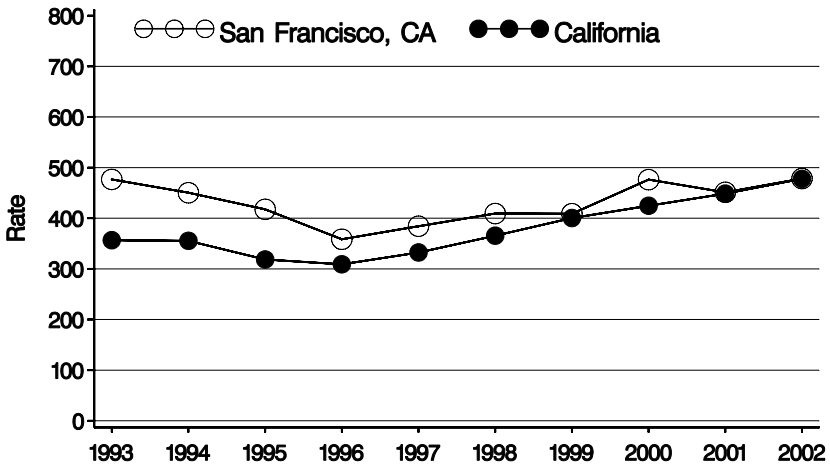


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

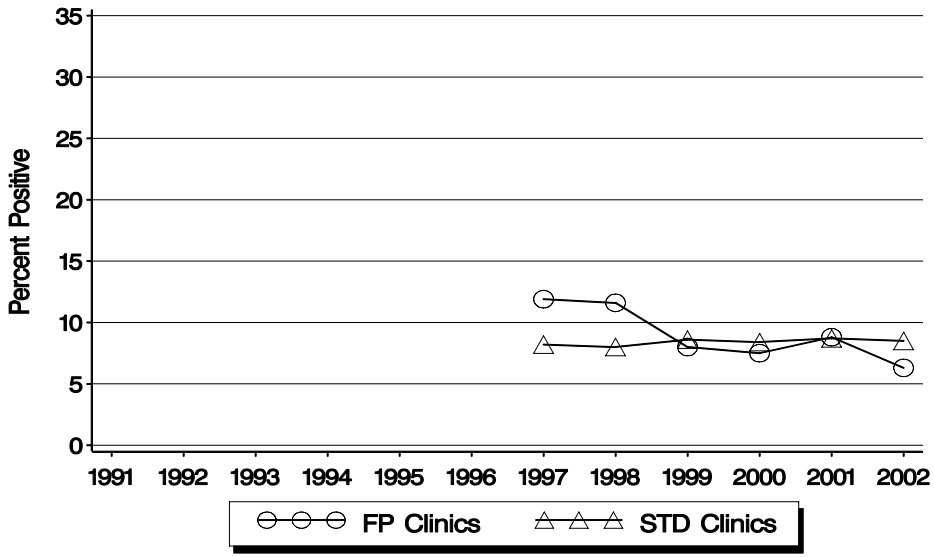
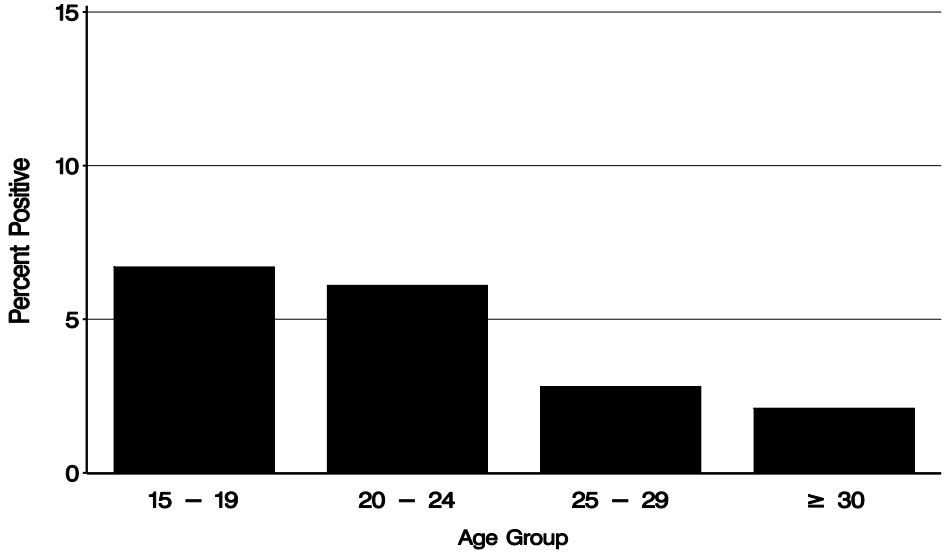


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	3	789	4.1
STD	1	2473	5.7
Adult Corrections	1	2434	6.1
Juvenile Detention	1	511	13.5
Other	1	479	5.6

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Seattle, WA – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

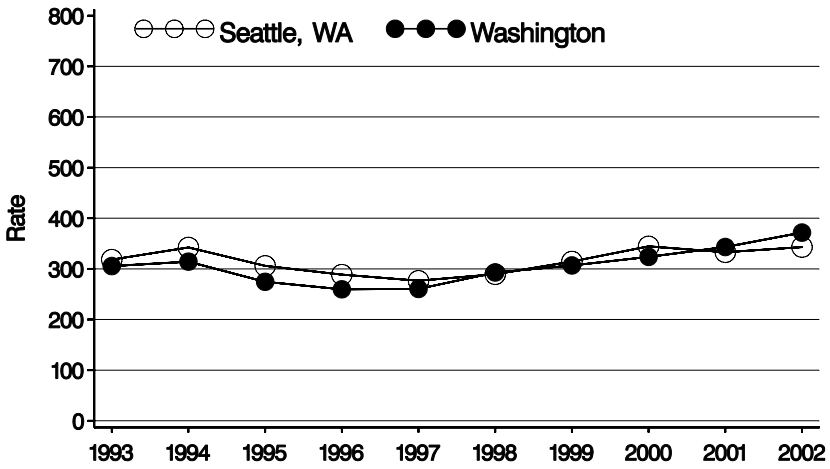


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

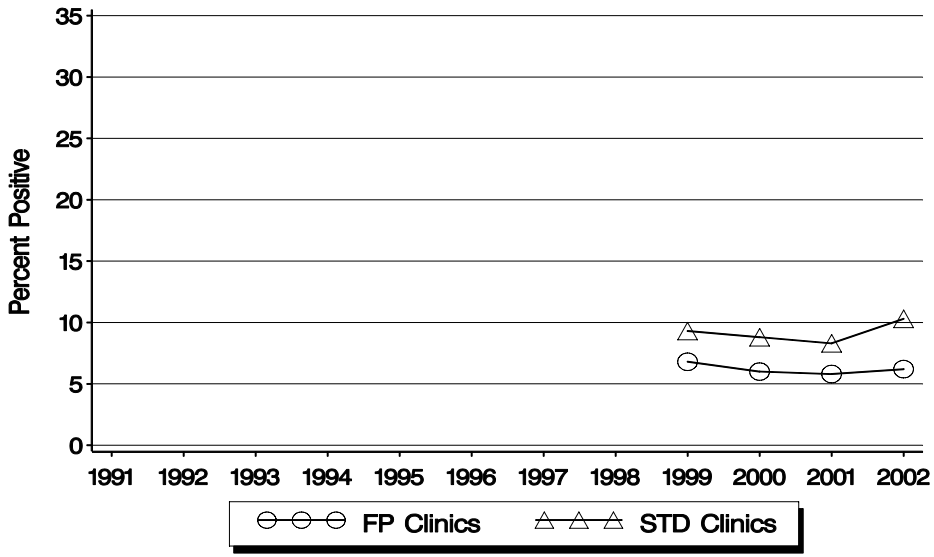
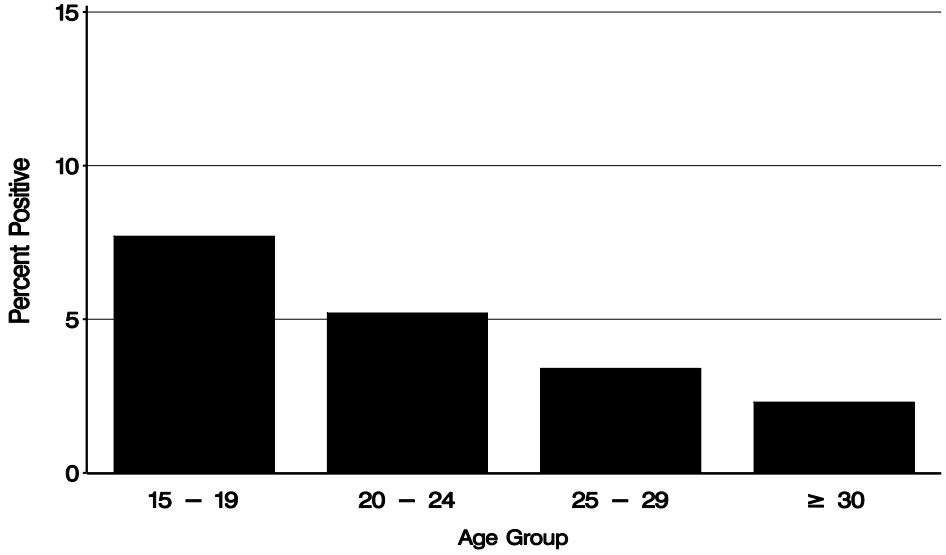


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	13	12892	5.1
STD	1	2489	6.9
Other	12	4870	5.5

Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002



Washington, DC – 2002

Figure A. Chlamydia rate per 100,000 women, 1993 – 2002

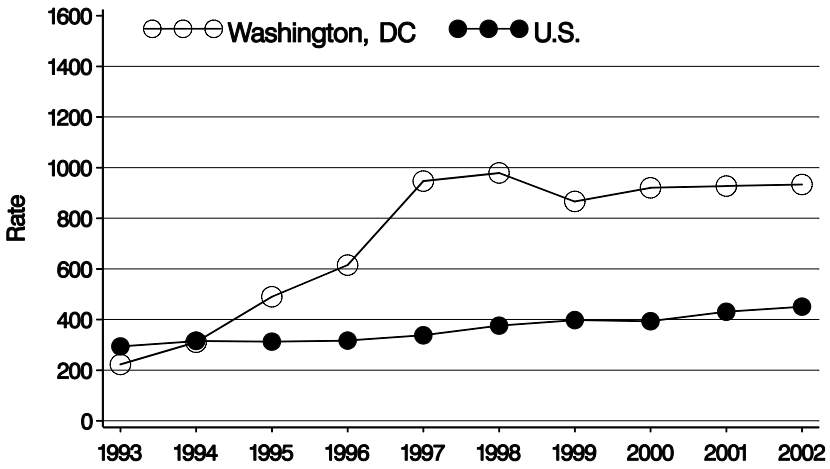


Figure B. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 24 years by testing site, 1991 – 2002

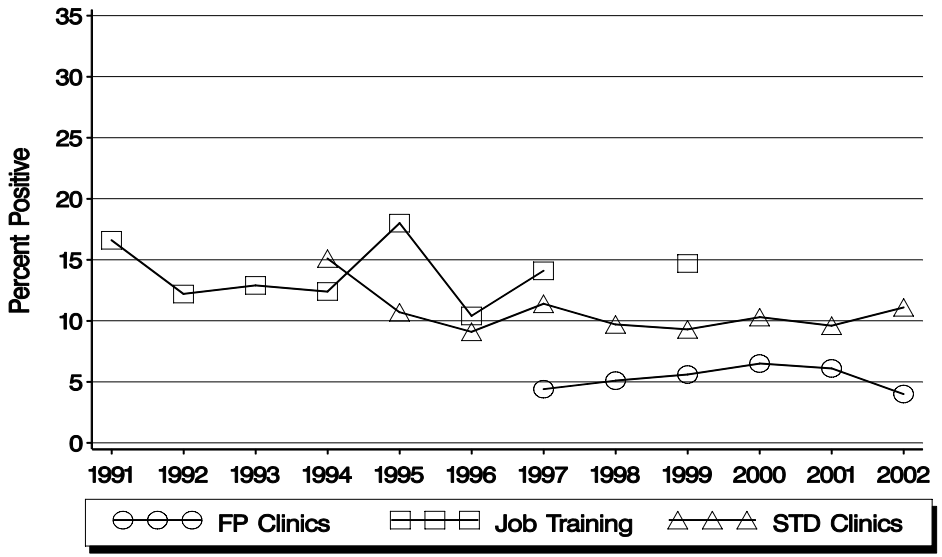


Table 1. Chlamydia positivity among women 15 to 44 years by testing site, 2002

Testing Site	No. Clinics	No. Tested	Percent Positive
Family Planning	4	3352	2.6
STD	1	2418	6.9
Other	5	1365	3.4

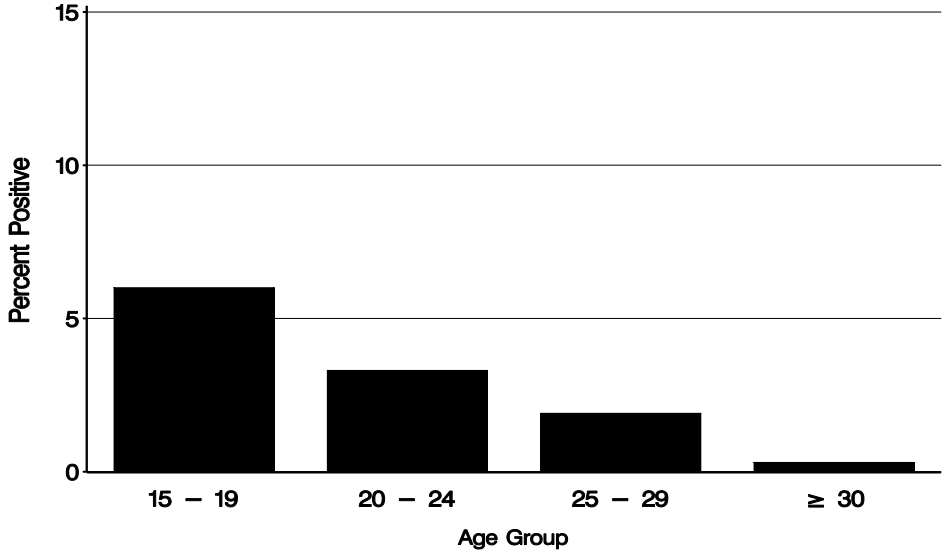



Figure C. Chlamydia positivity by age group among women attending family planning clinics, 2002