

# All Slides

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



# Chlamydia

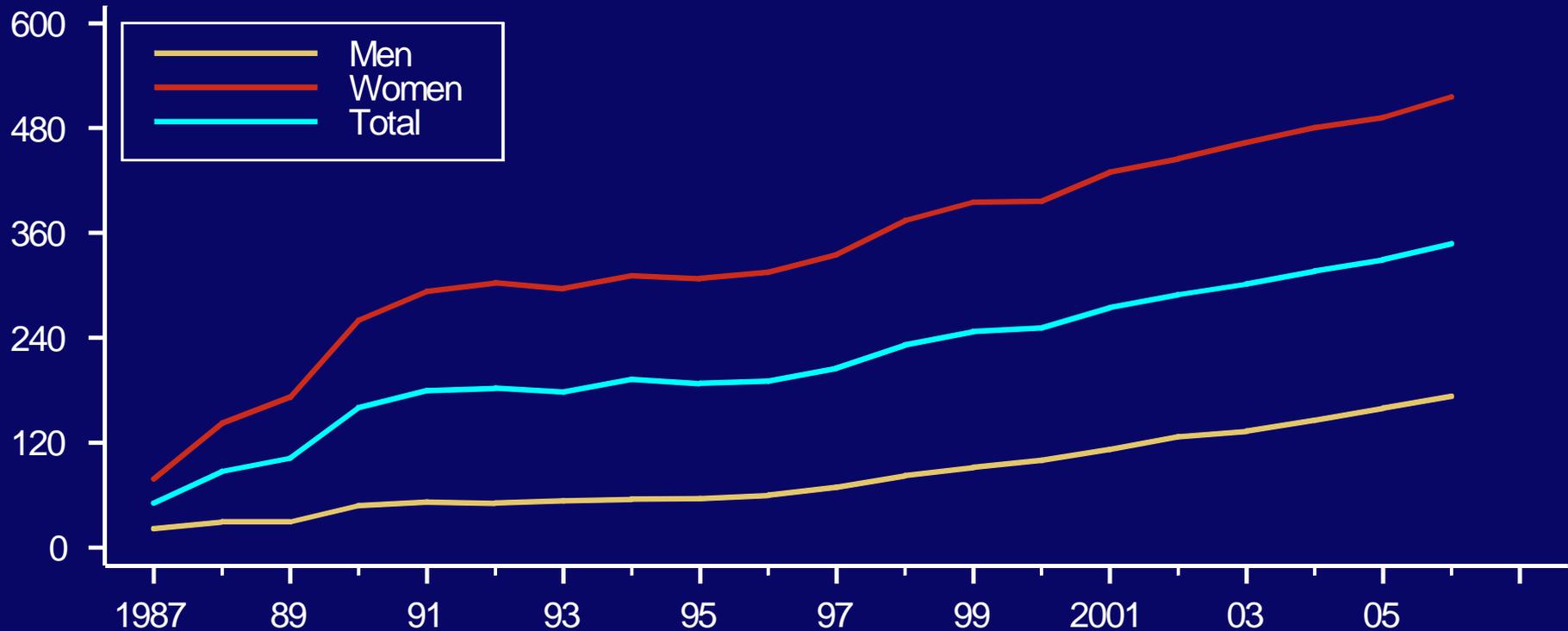
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

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# Chlamydia — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

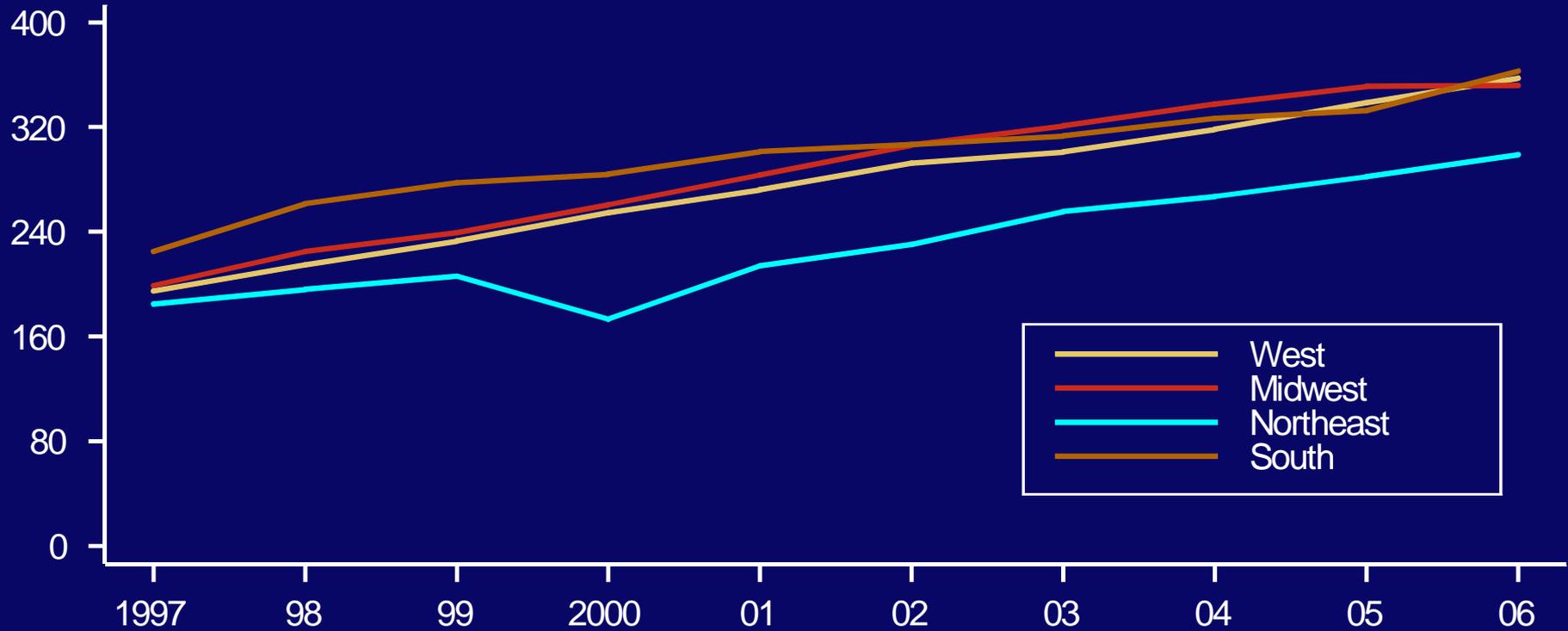


Note: As of January 2000, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had regulations requiring the reporting of chlamydia cases.

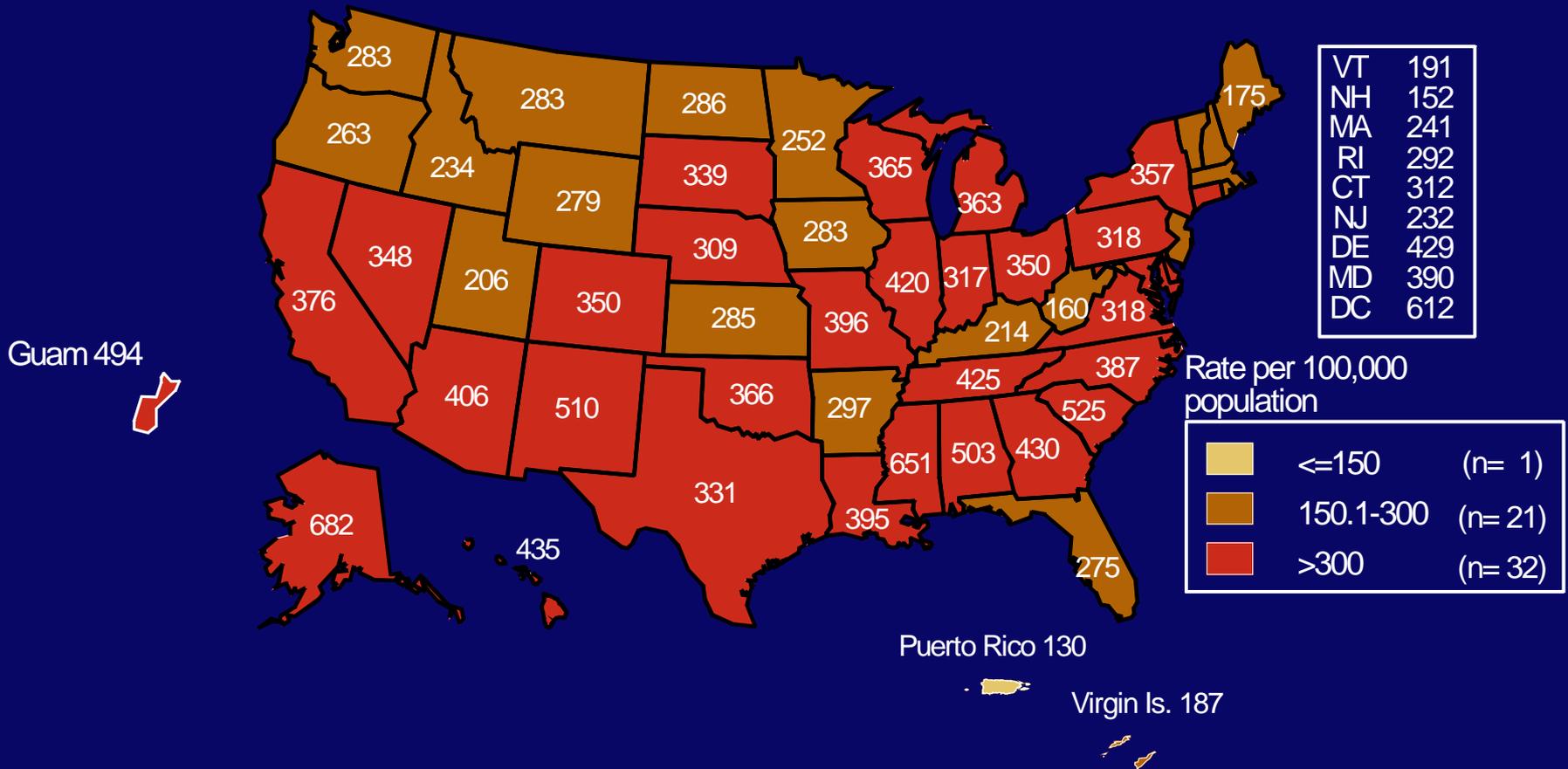


# Chlamydia — Rates by region: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)



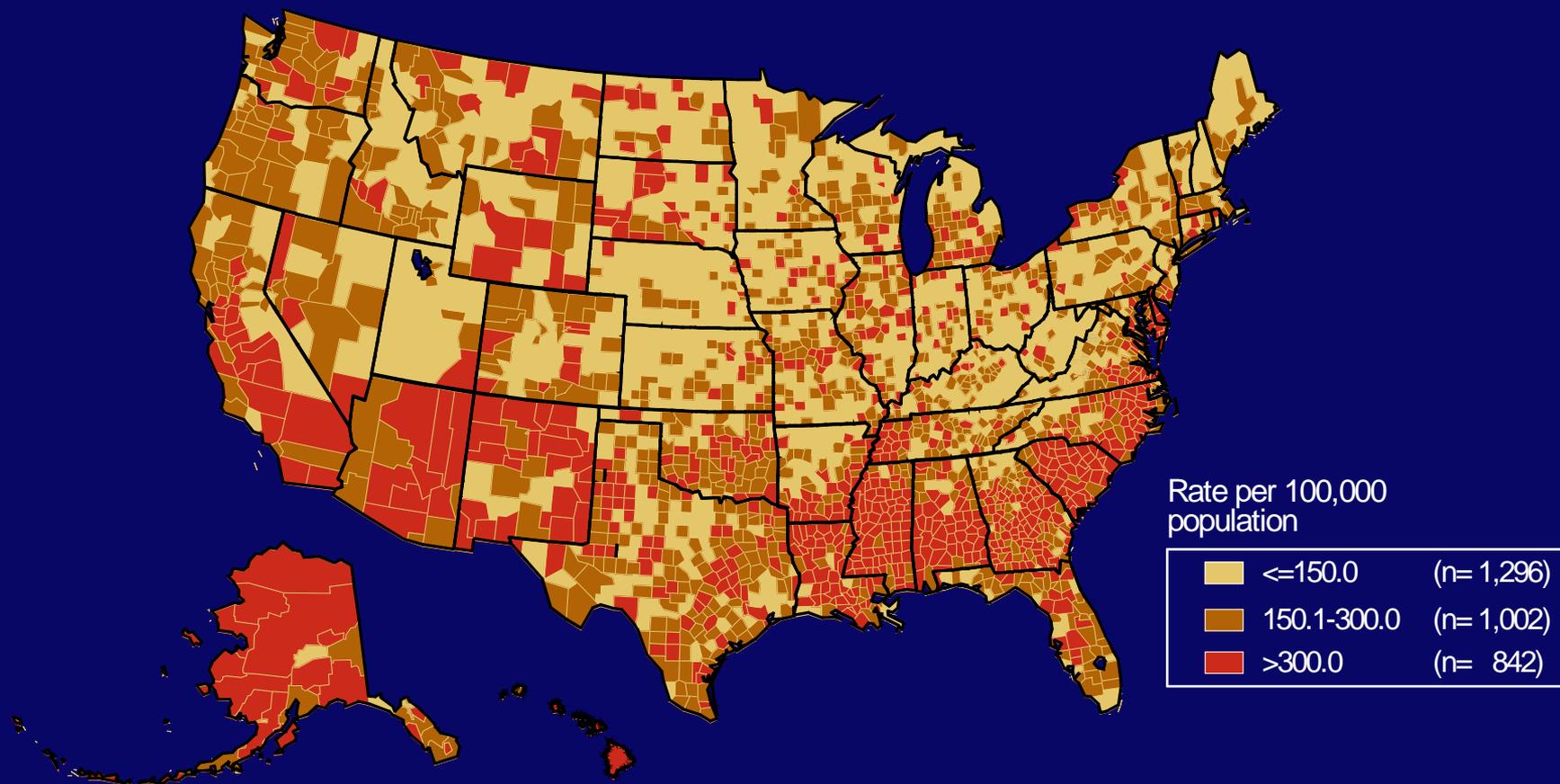
# Chlamydia — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of chlamydia for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 345.0 per 100,000 population.

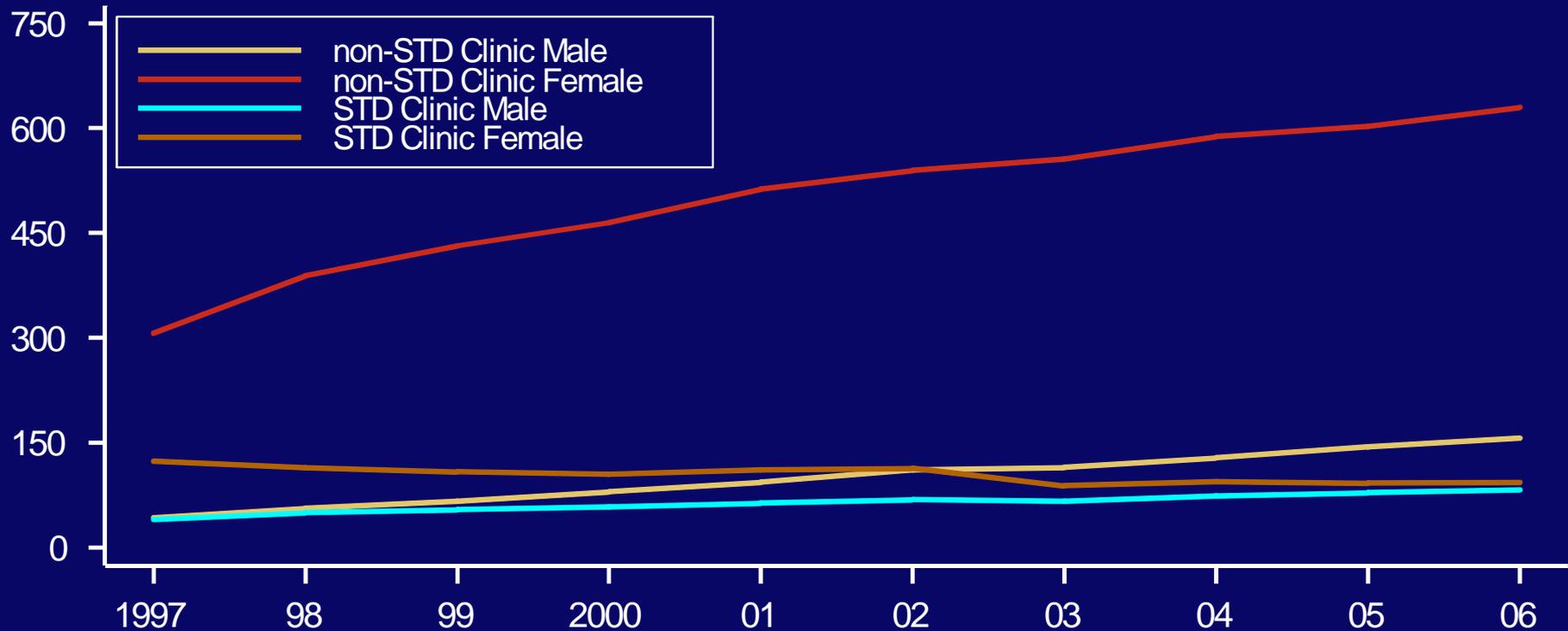


# Chlamydia — Rates by county: United States, 2006



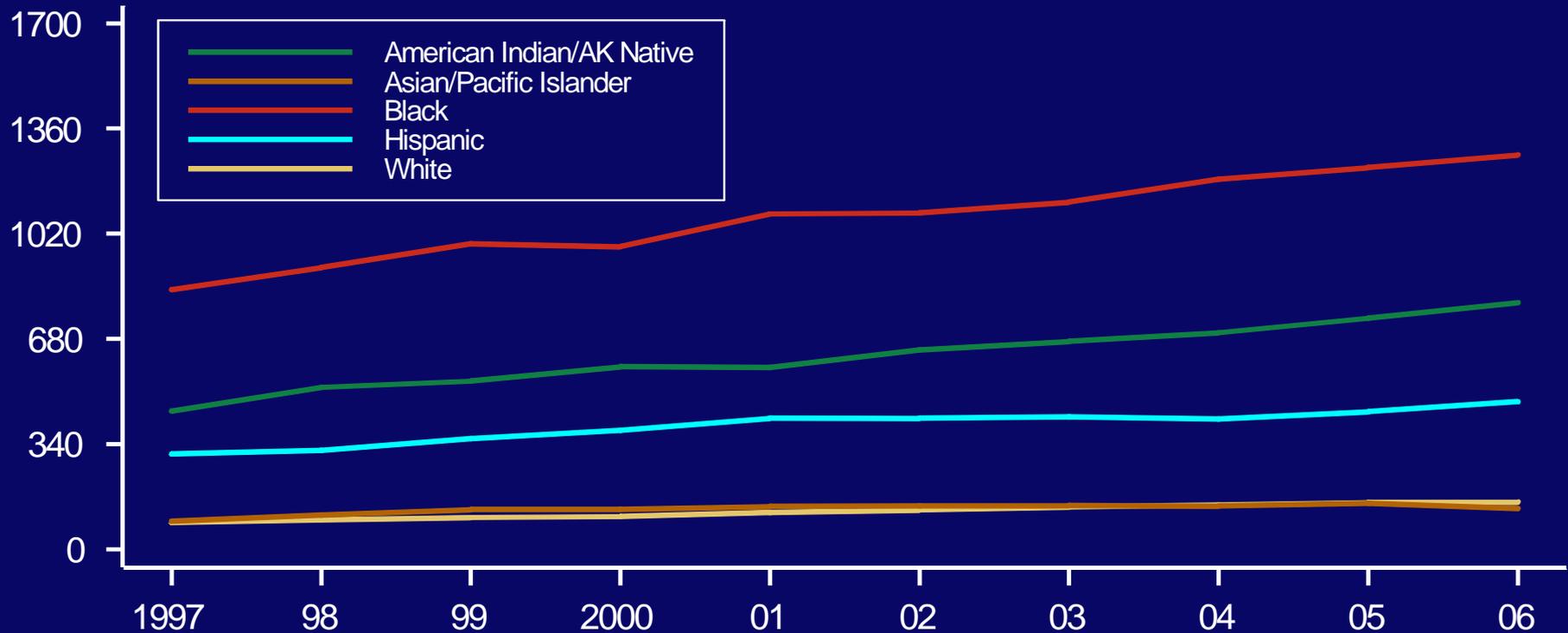
# Chlamydia — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

Cases (in thousands)

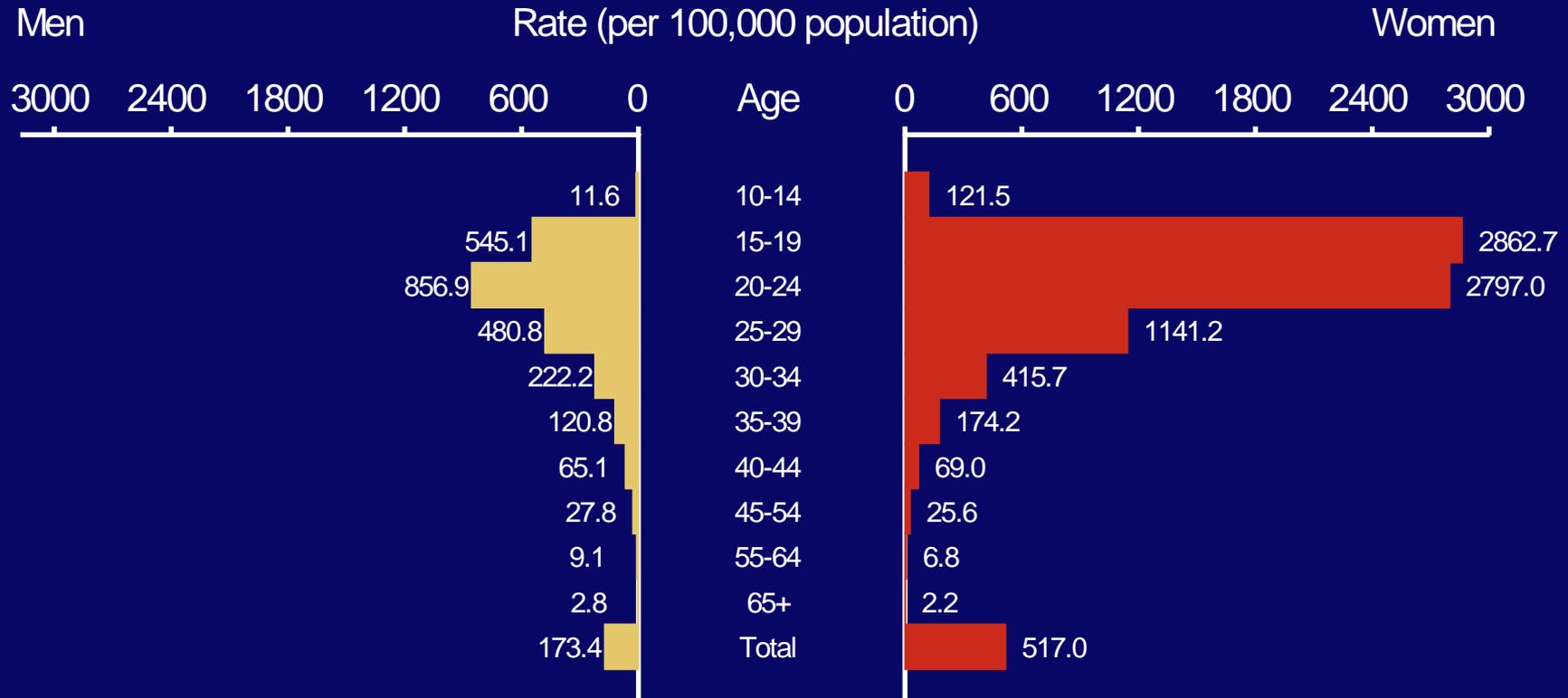


# Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

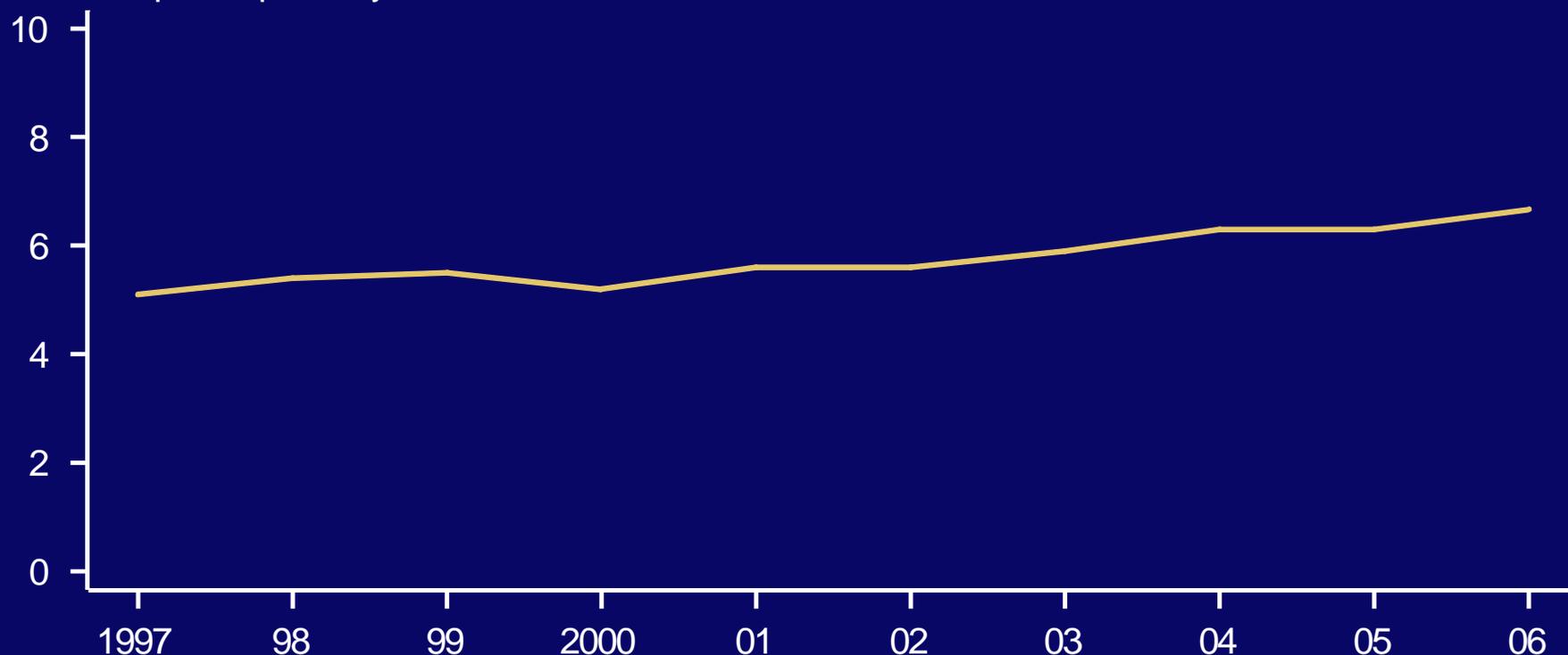


# Chlamydia — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006



# Chlamydia — Median state-specific positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics: United States, 1997–2006

Median state-specific positivity rate



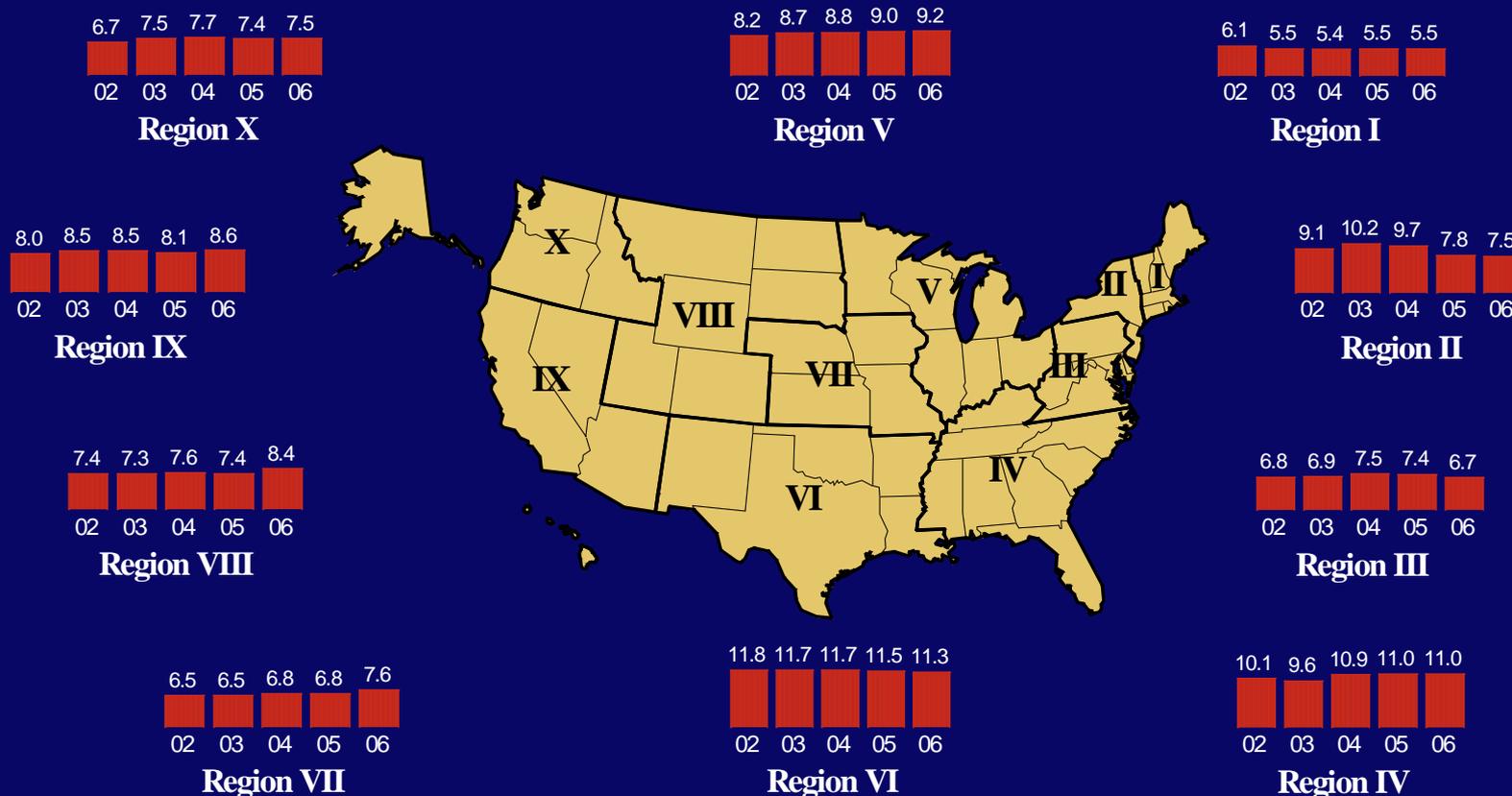
Note: As of 1997, all 10 Health and Human Services (HHS) regions, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and outlying areas, reported chlamydia positivity data.

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





# Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS region, 2002–2006



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

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



# Gonorrhea

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



# Gonorrhea — Rates: United States, 1941–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

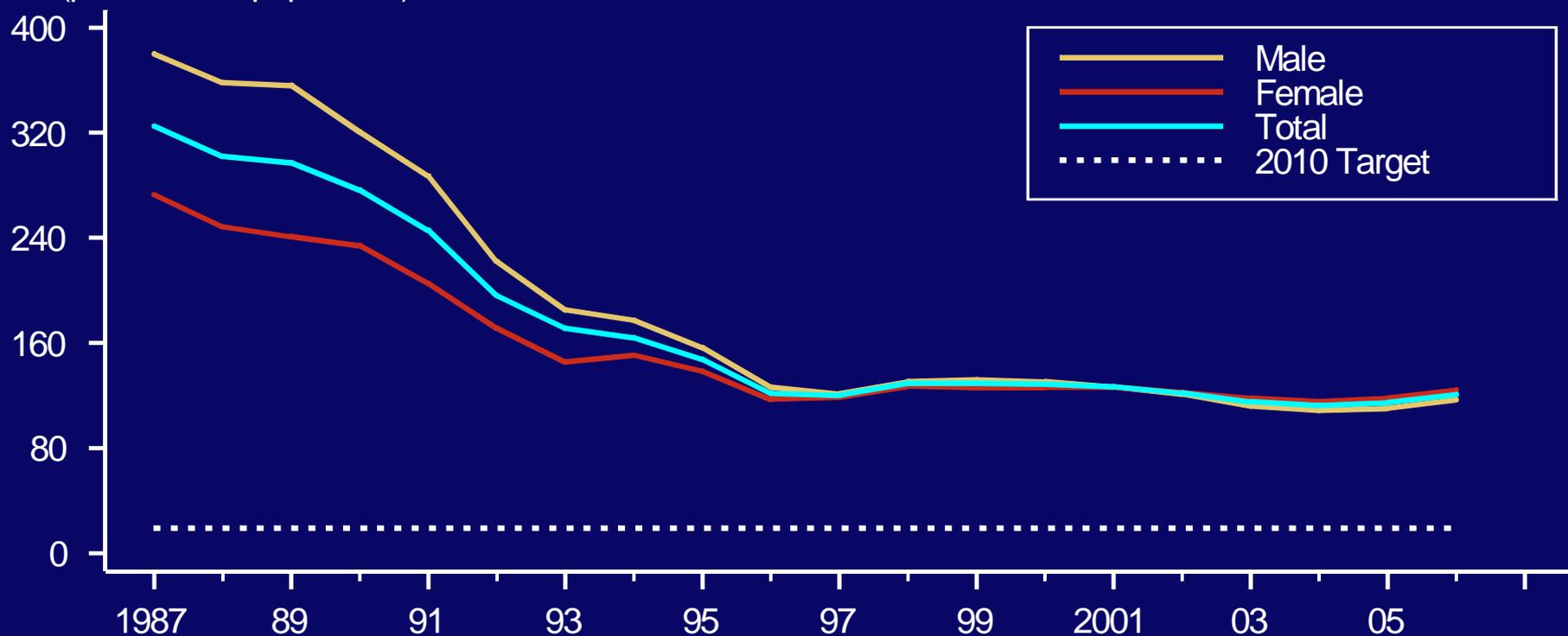


Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.



# Gonorrhea — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

Rate (per 100,000 population)

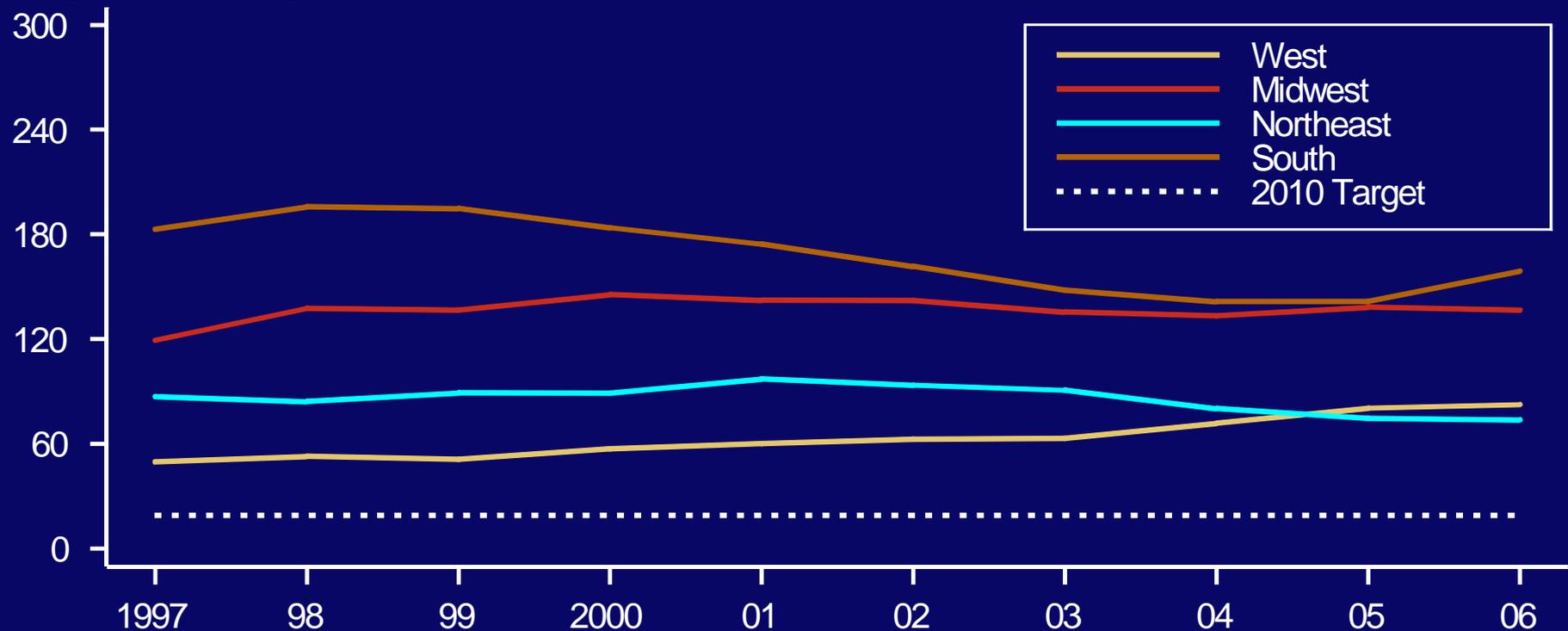


Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for gonorrhea is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.



# Gonorrhea — Rates by region: United States, 1997–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

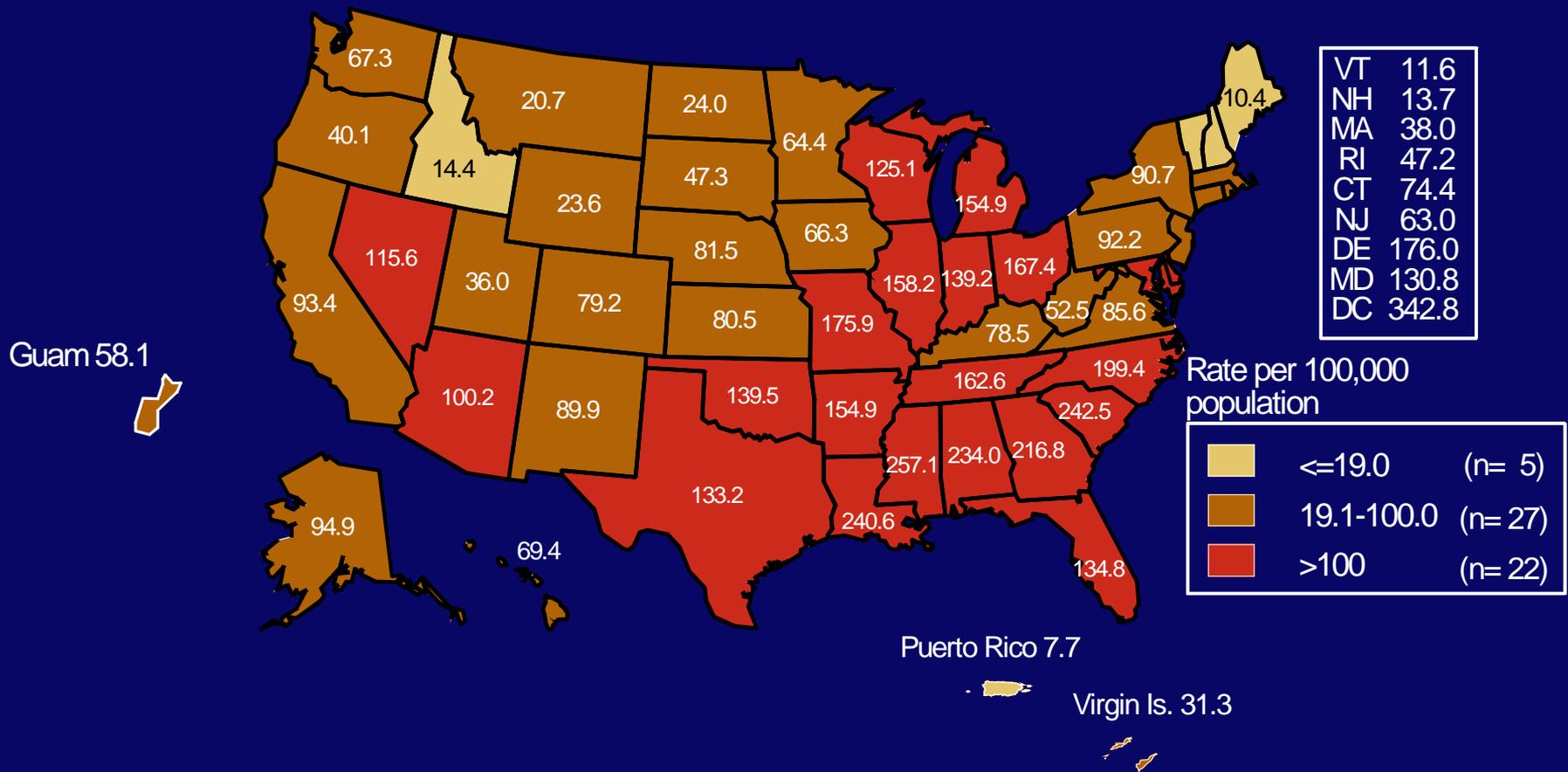
Rate (per 100,000 population)



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



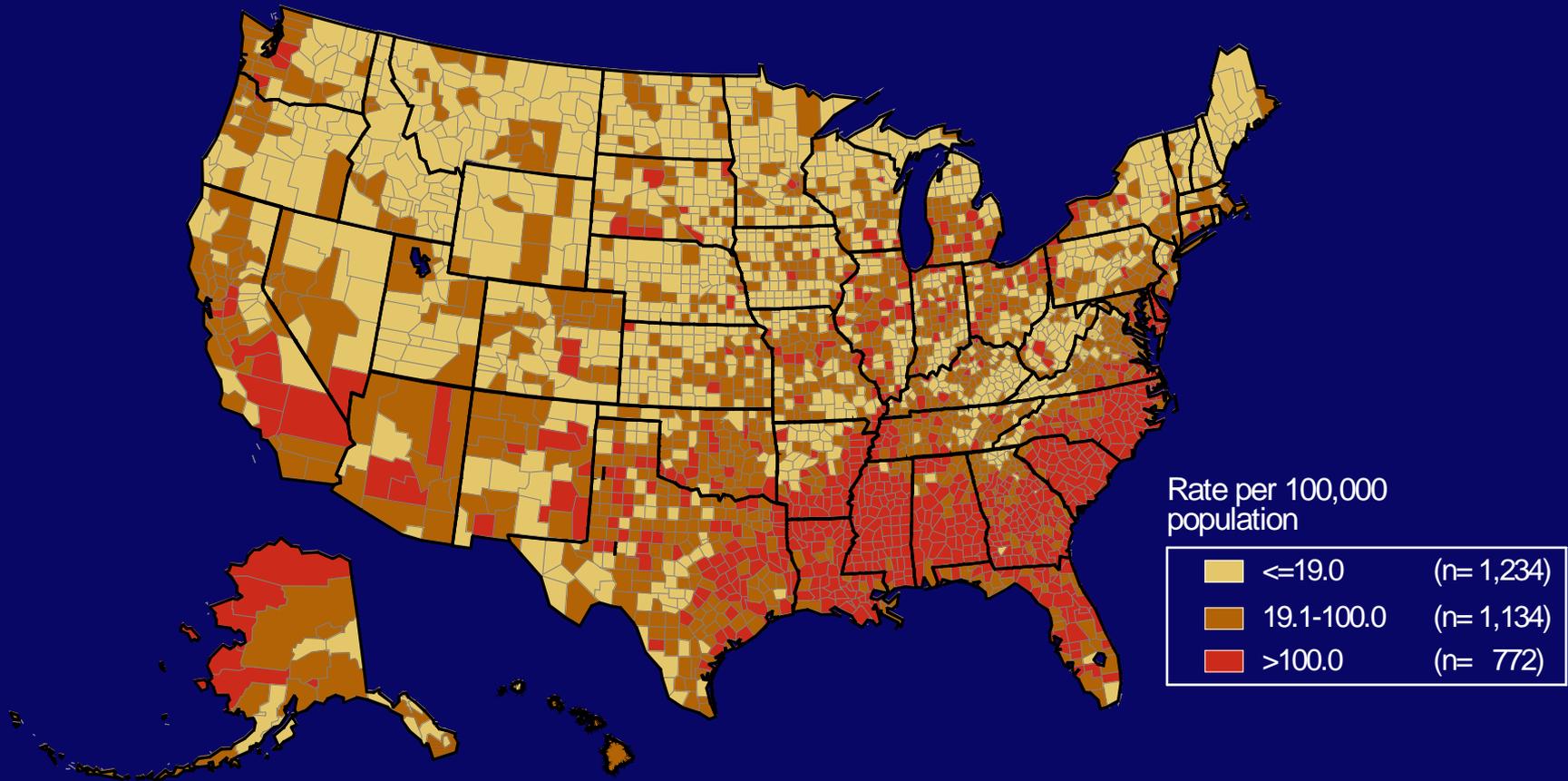
# Gonorrhea — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 119.4 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 19.0 cases per 100,000 population.



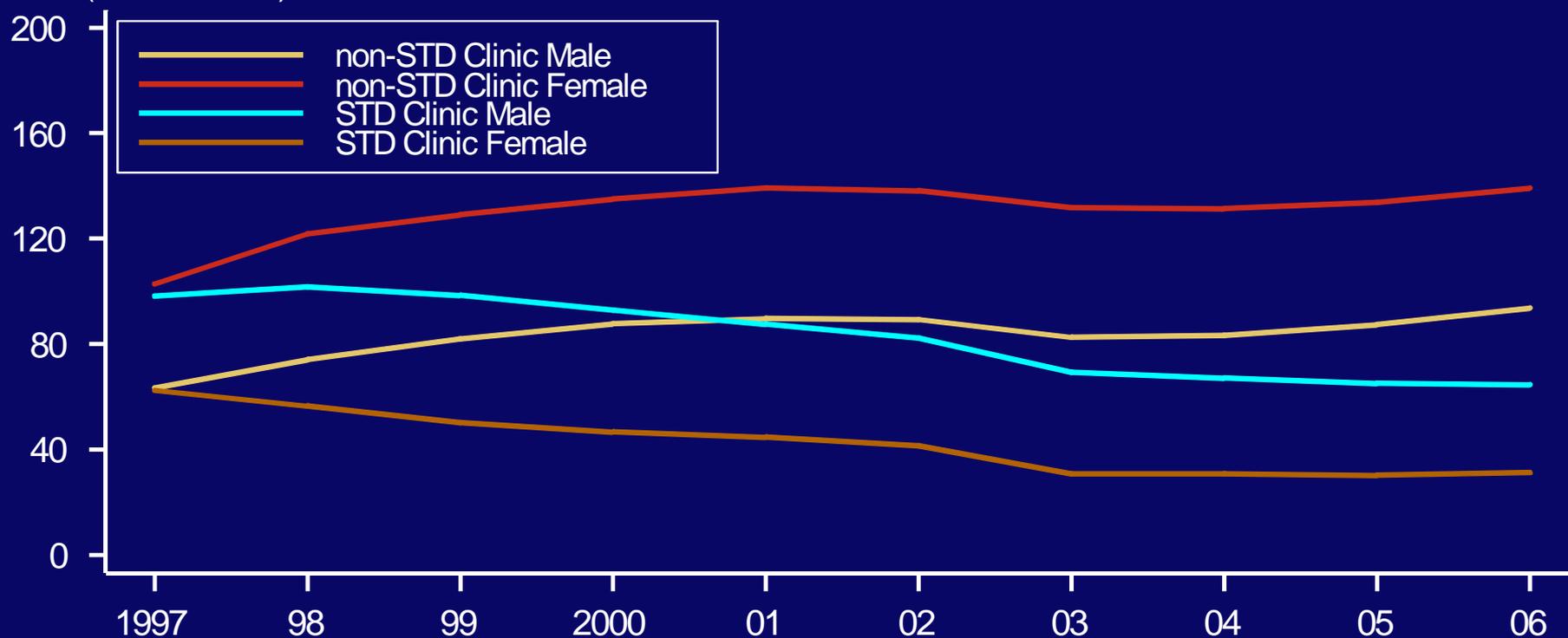
# Gonorrhea — Rates by county: United States, 2006



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

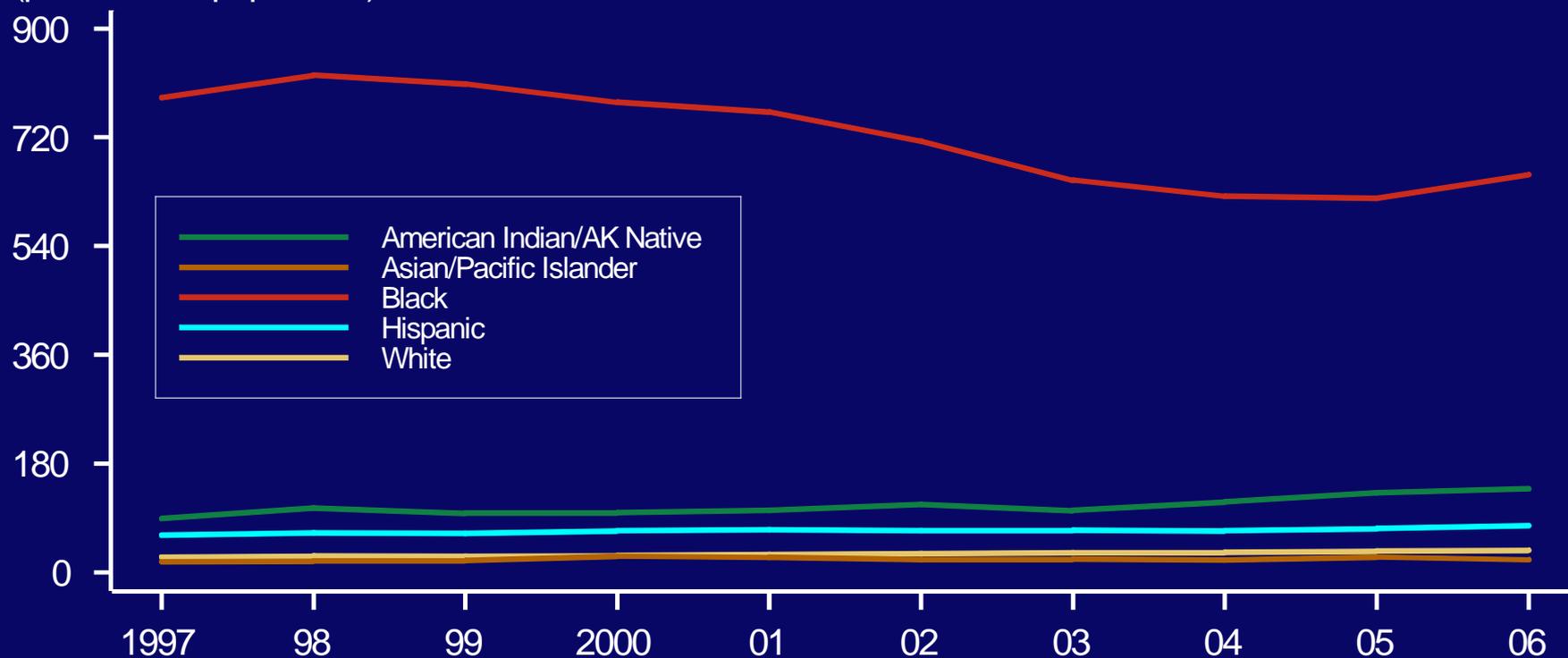
# Gonorrhea — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

Cases (in thousands)

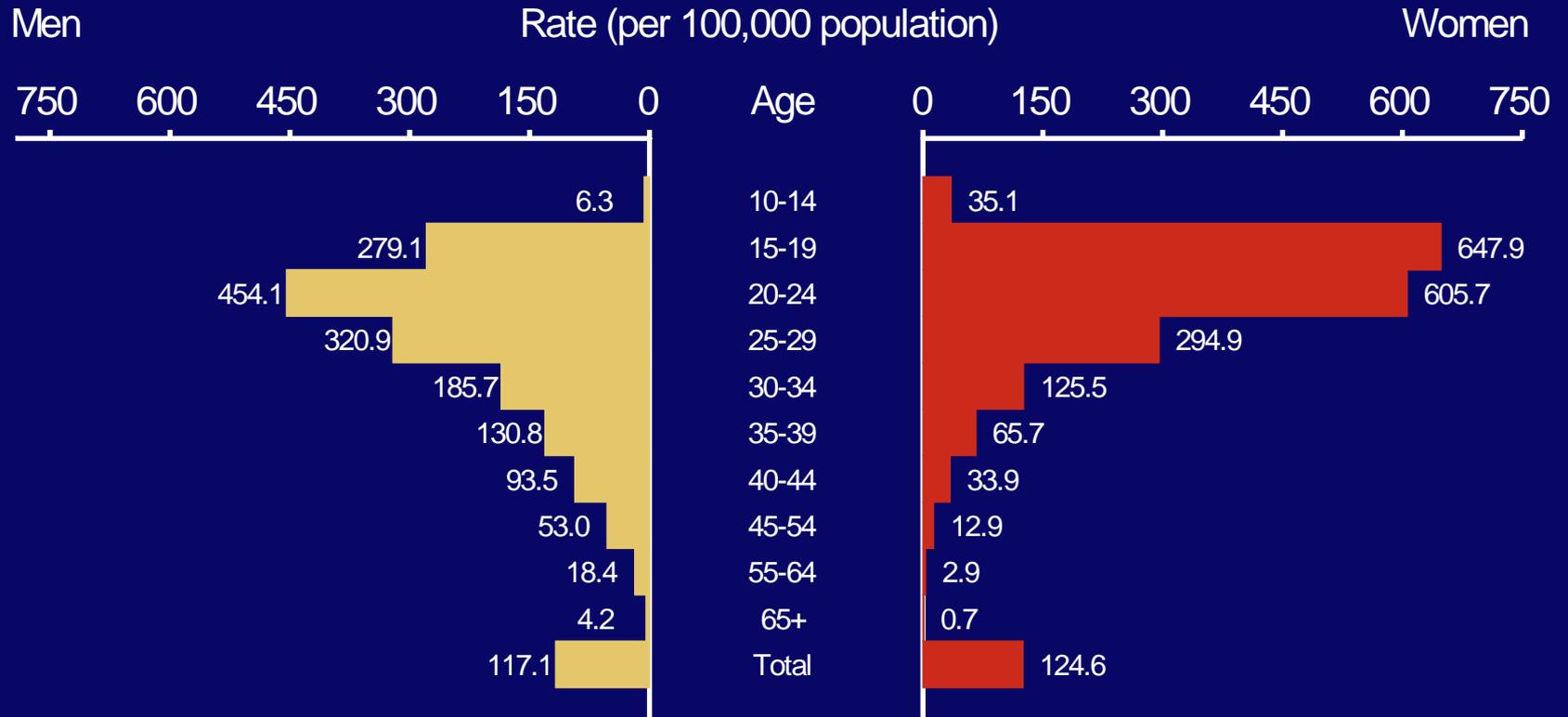


# Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

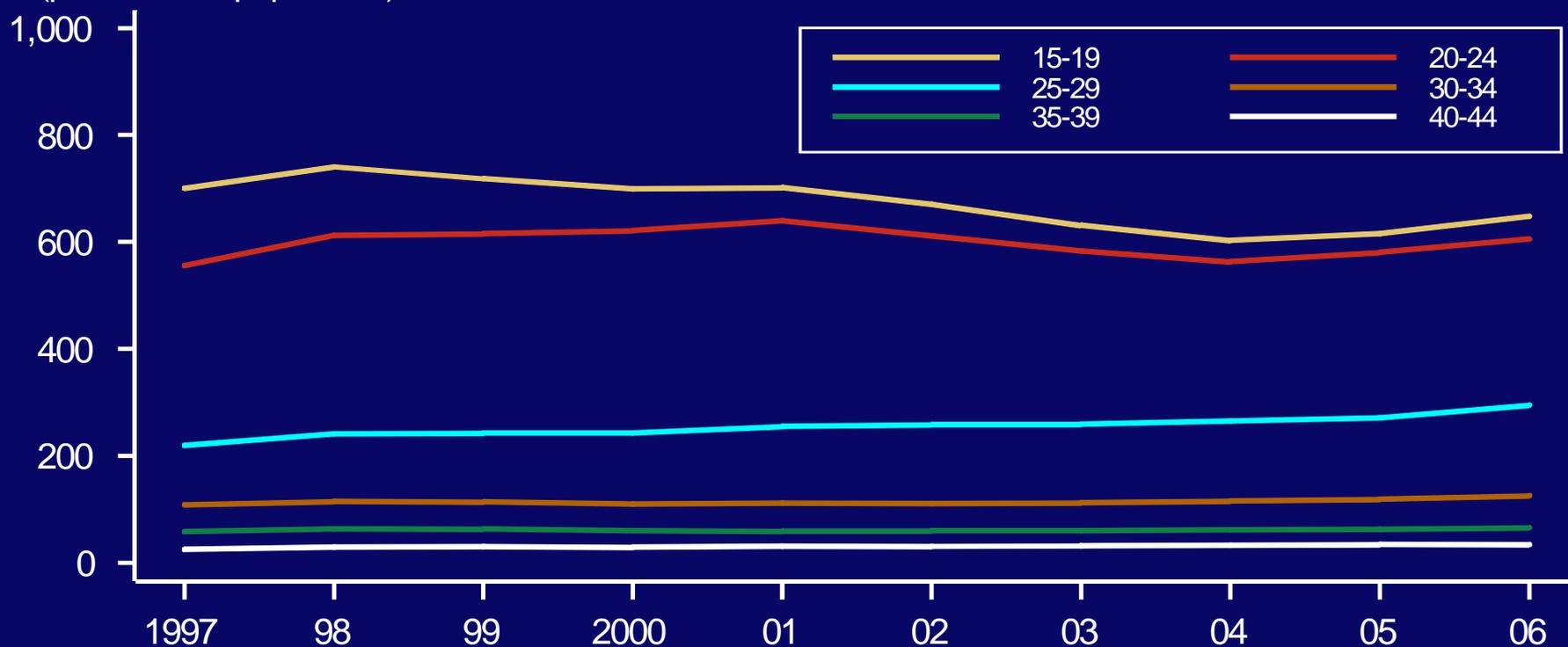


# Gonorrhea — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006



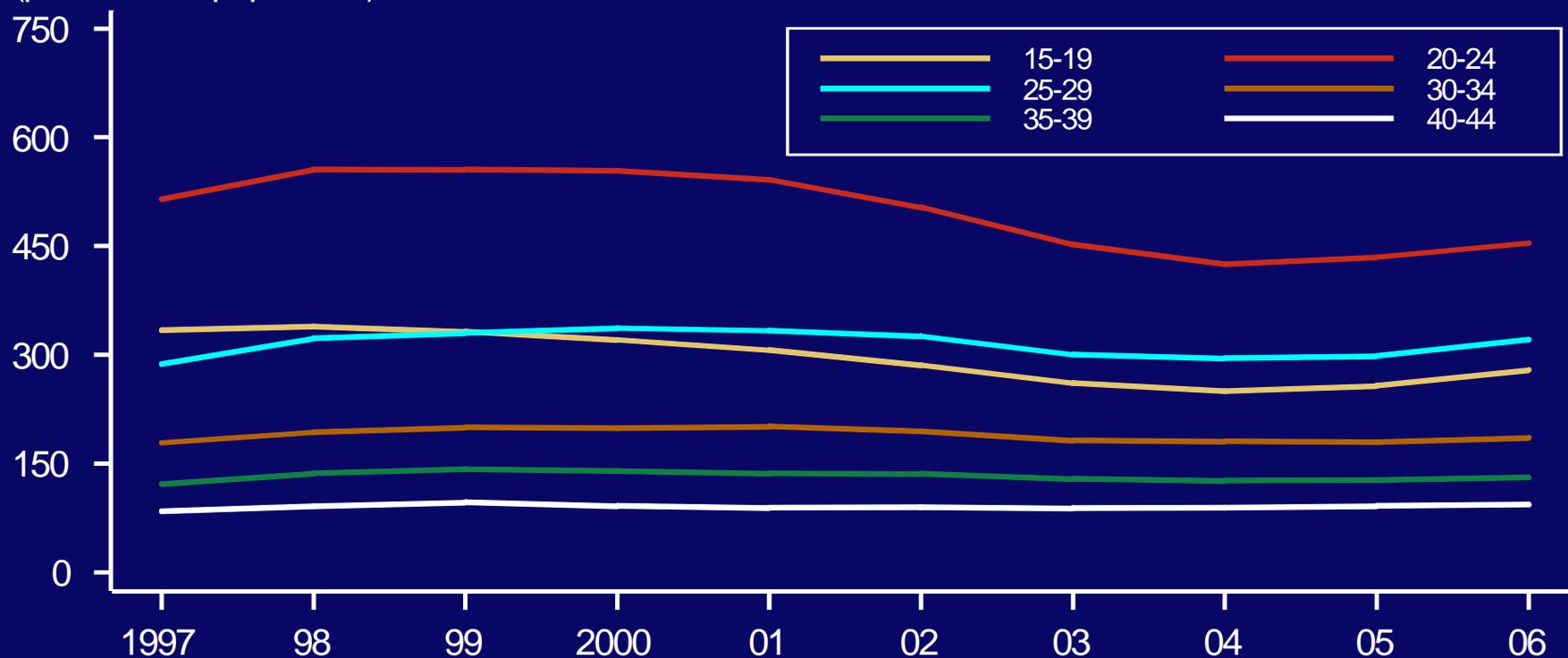
# Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

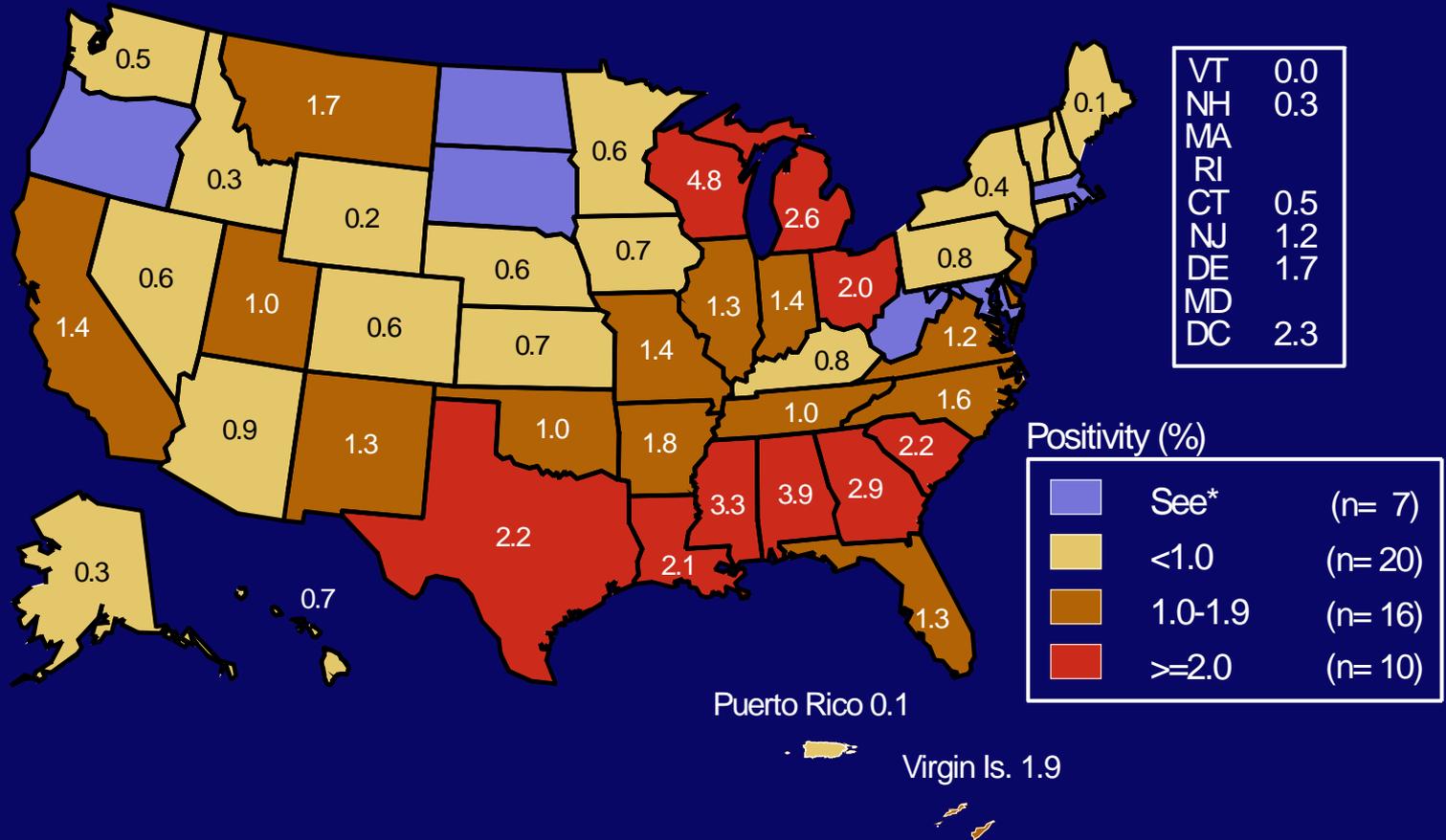


# Gonorrhea — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Gonorrhea — Positivity among 15- to 24-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



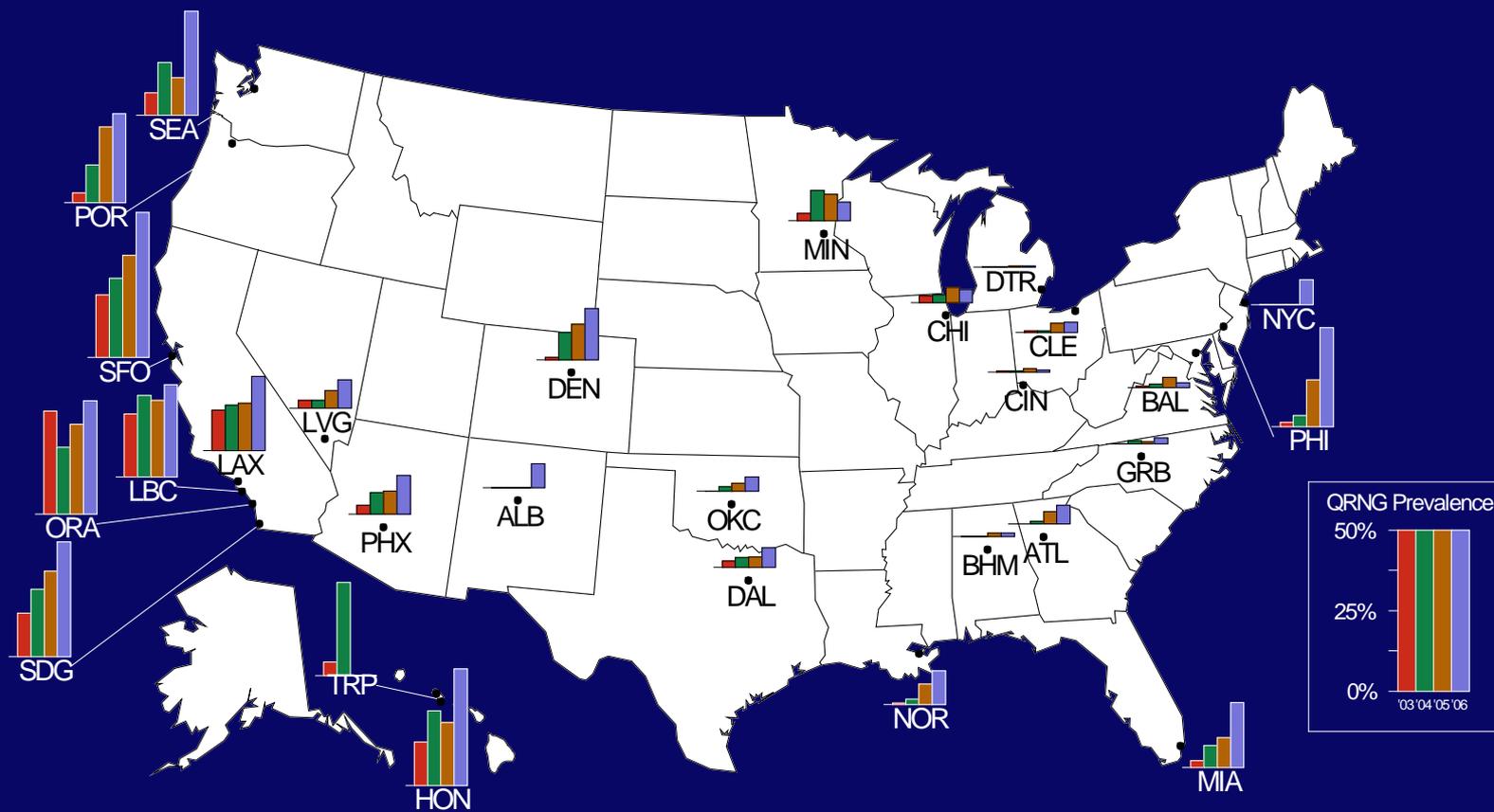
\*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria.

Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported positivity data on at least 500 women aged 15-24 years screened during 2006.

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



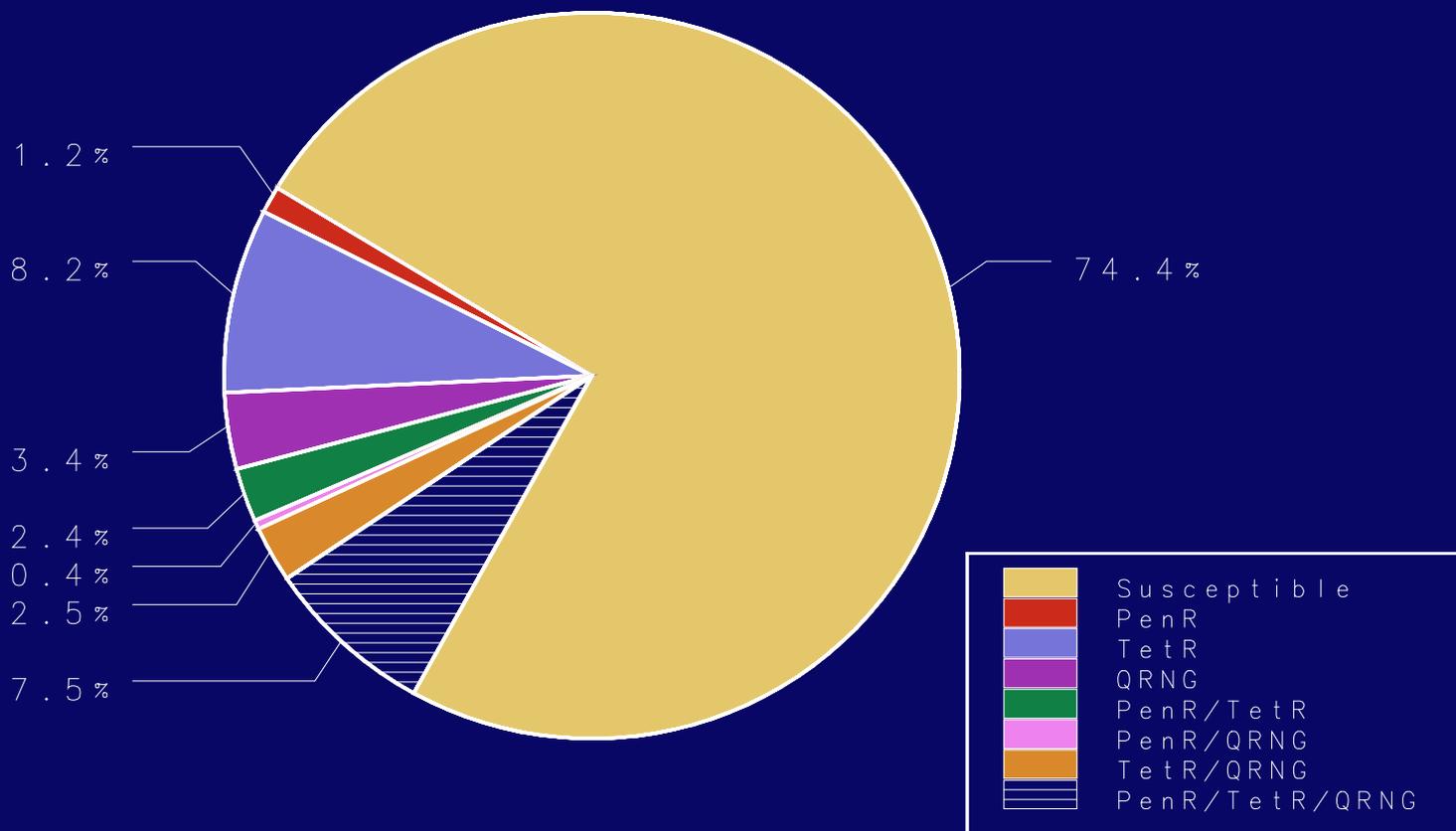
# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Prevalence of ciprofloxacin resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by GISP site, 2003-2006



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



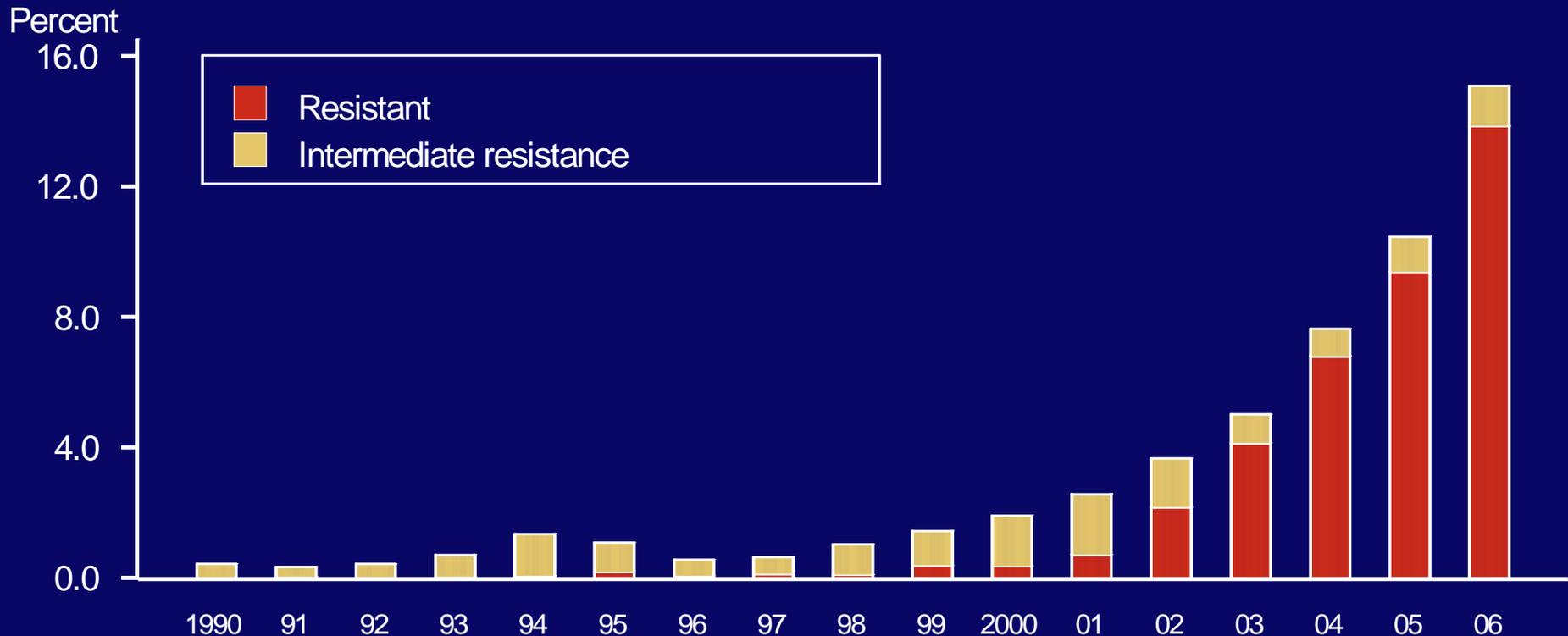
# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Penicillin, tetracycline, and ciprofloxacin resistance among GISP isolates, 2006



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



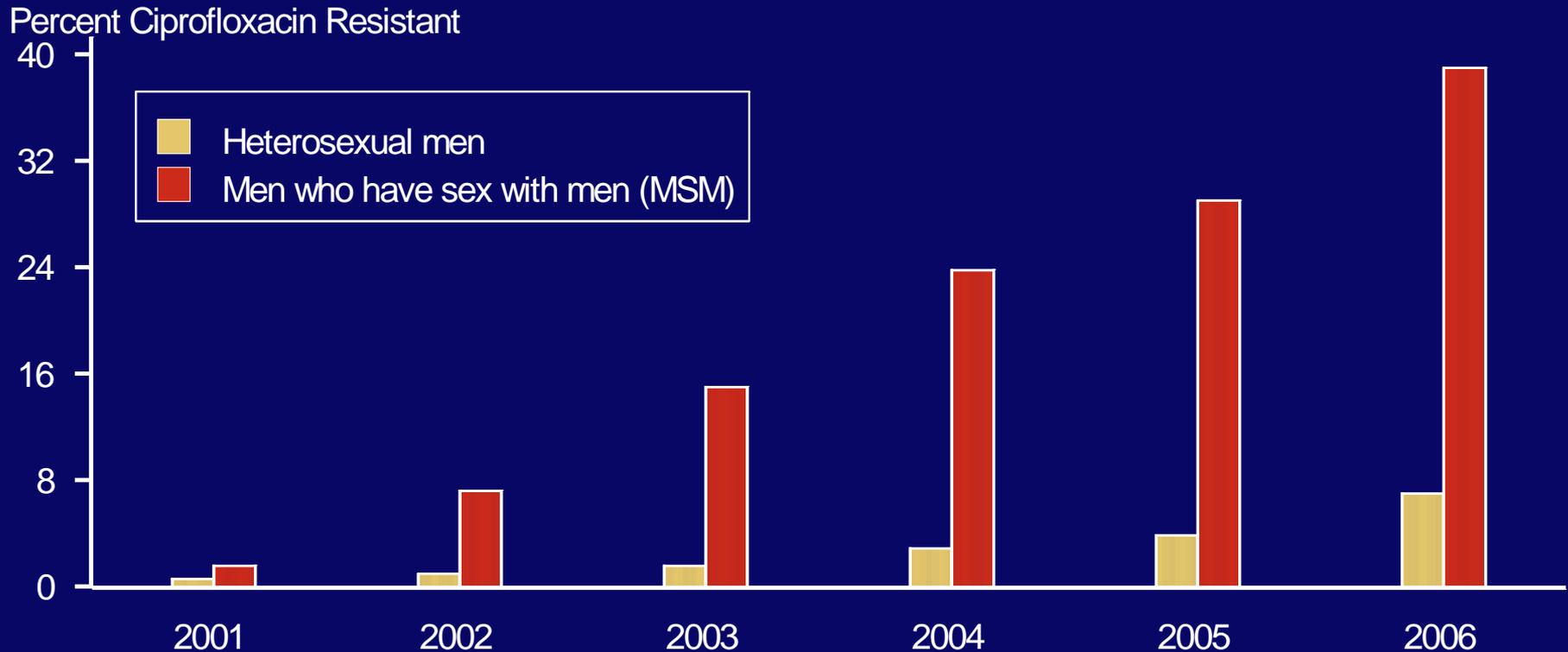
# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance or intermediate resistance to ciprofloxacin, 1990–2006



Note: Resistant isolates have ciprofloxacin MICs  $\geq 1$   $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Isolates with intermediate resistance have ciprofloxacin MICs of 0.125 - 0.5  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ . Susceptibility to ciprofloxacin was first measured in GISP in 1990.



# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates with resistance to ciprofloxacin by sexual behavior, 2001–2006



# Syphilis

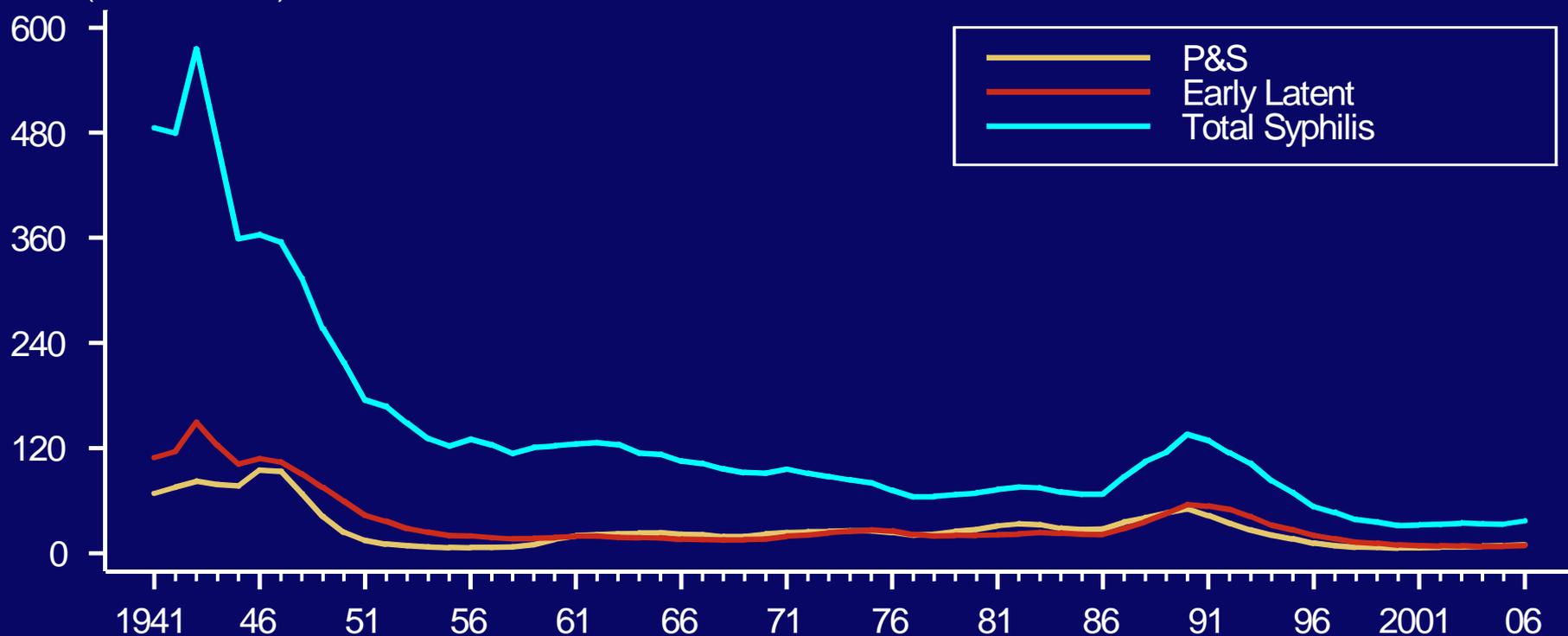
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



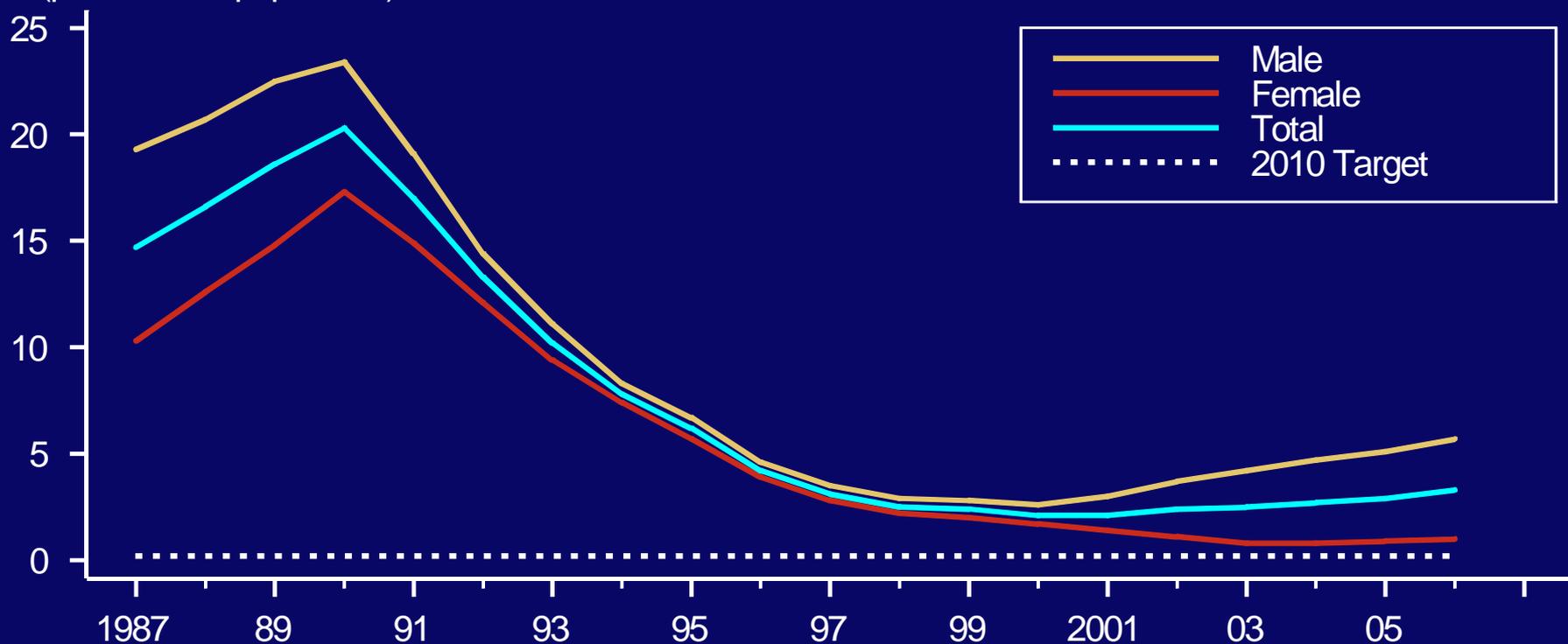
# Syphilis — Reported cases by stage of infection: United States, 1941–2006

Cases (in thousands)



# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates: Total and by sex: United States, 1987–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

Rate (per 100,000 population)

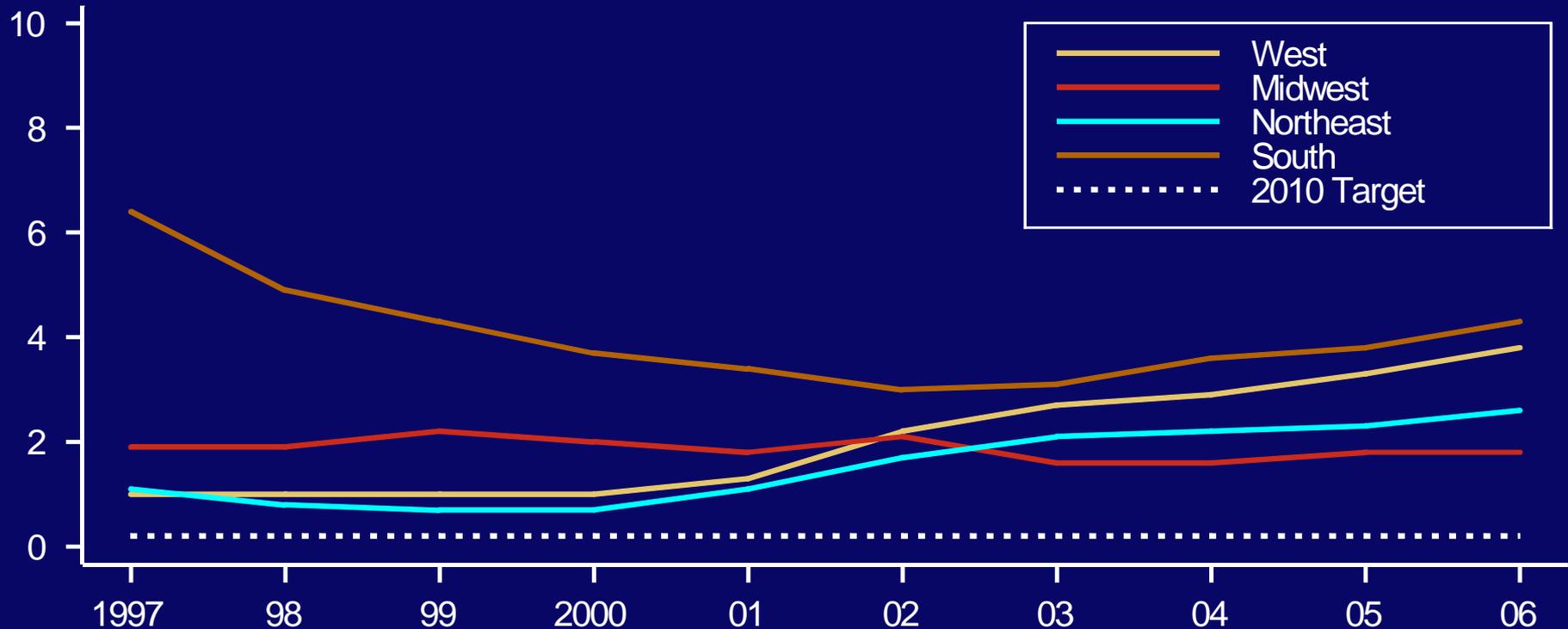


Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.



# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by region: United States, 1997–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

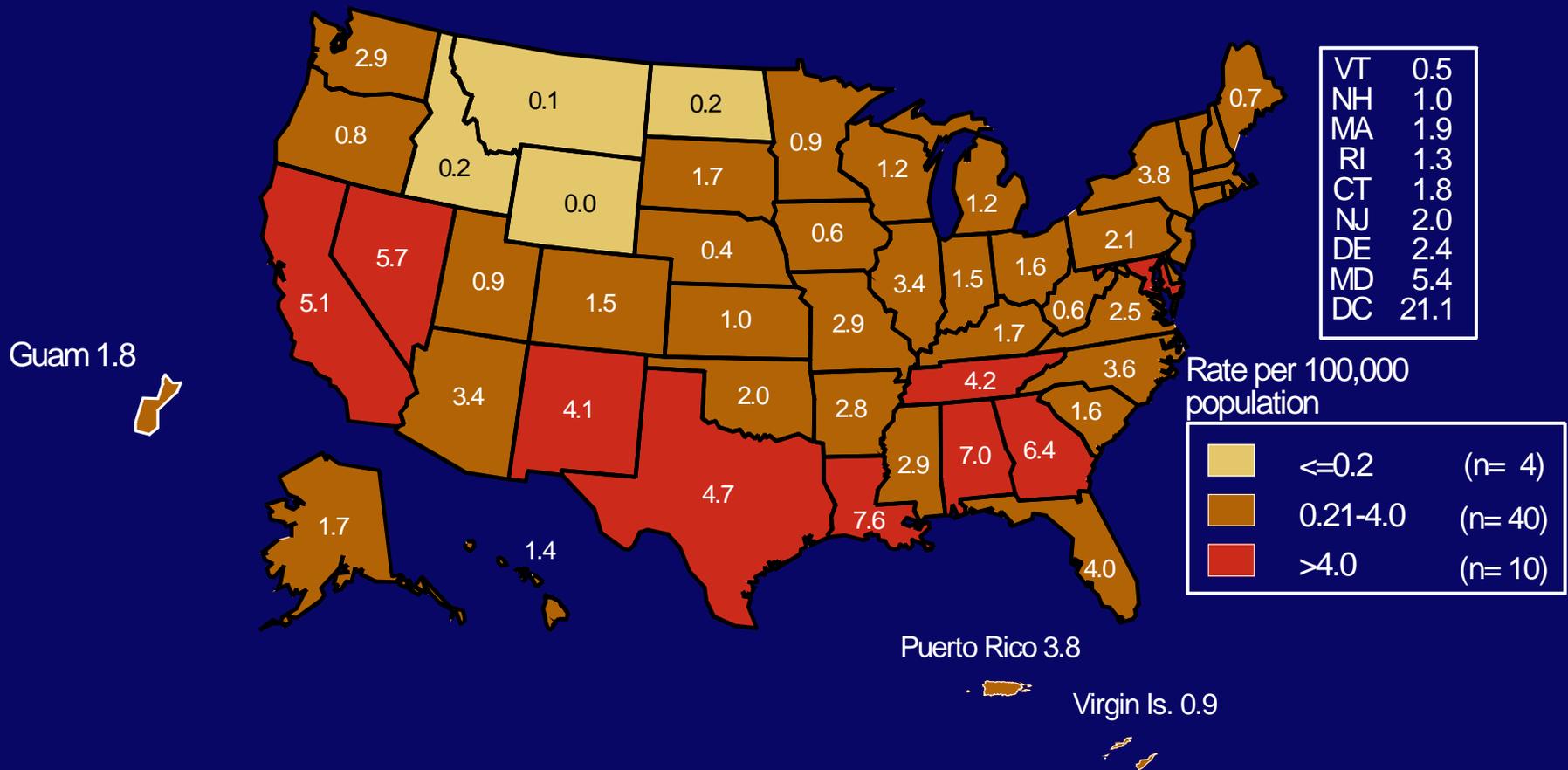
Rate (per 100,000 population)



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



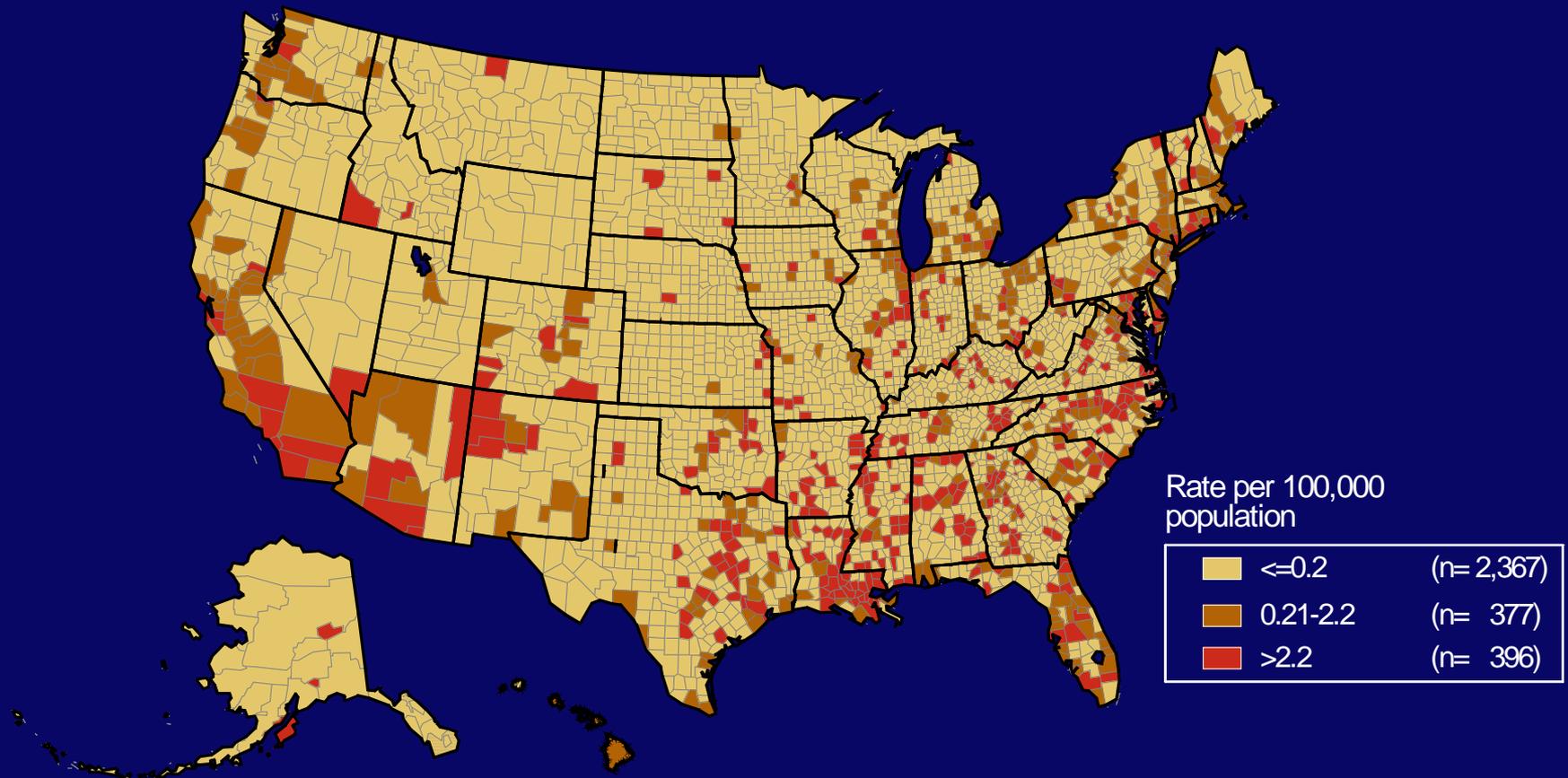
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands) was 3.3 per 100,000 population. The Healthy People 2010 target is 0.2 case per 100,000 population.



# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by county: United States, 2006

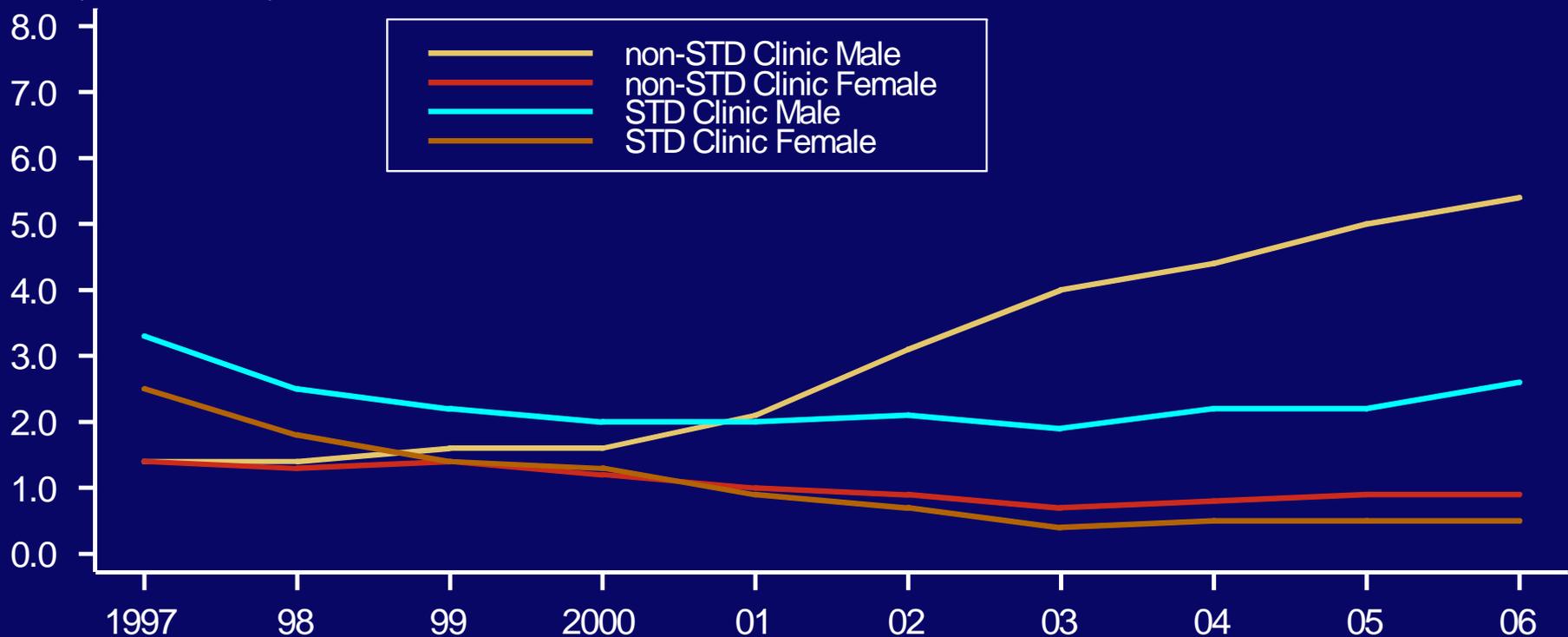


Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for P&S syphilis is 0.2 case per 100,000 population. In 2006, 2,360 (75.2%) of 3,140 counties in the U.S. reported no cases of P&S syphilis.



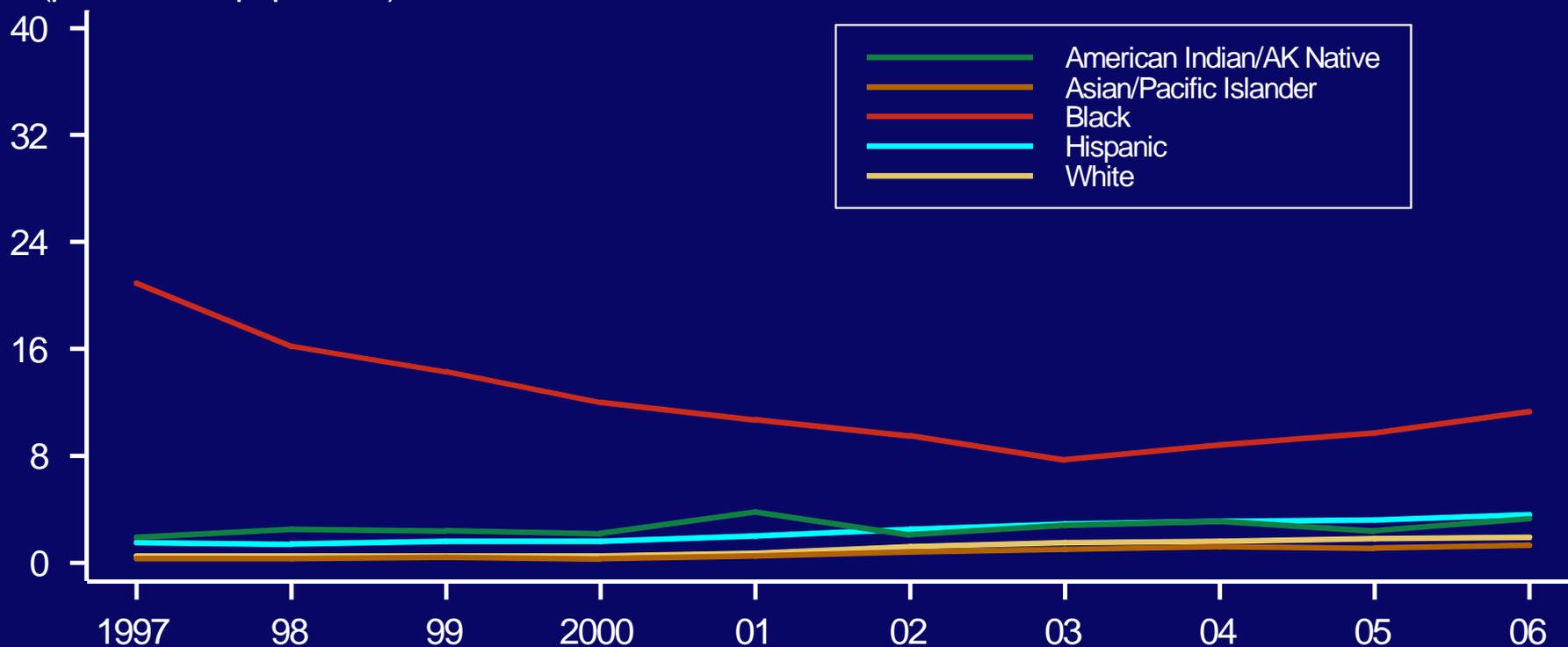
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Cases by reporting source and sex: United States, 1997–2006

Cases (in thousands)



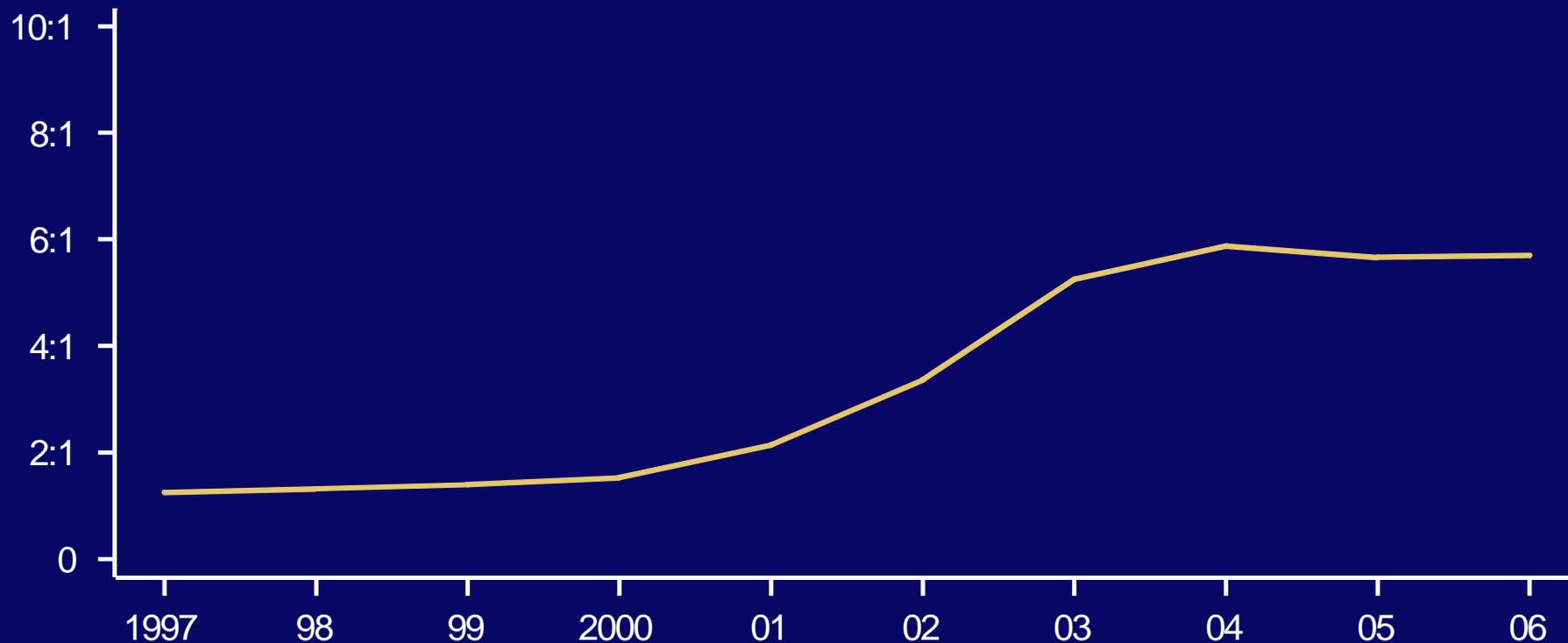
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

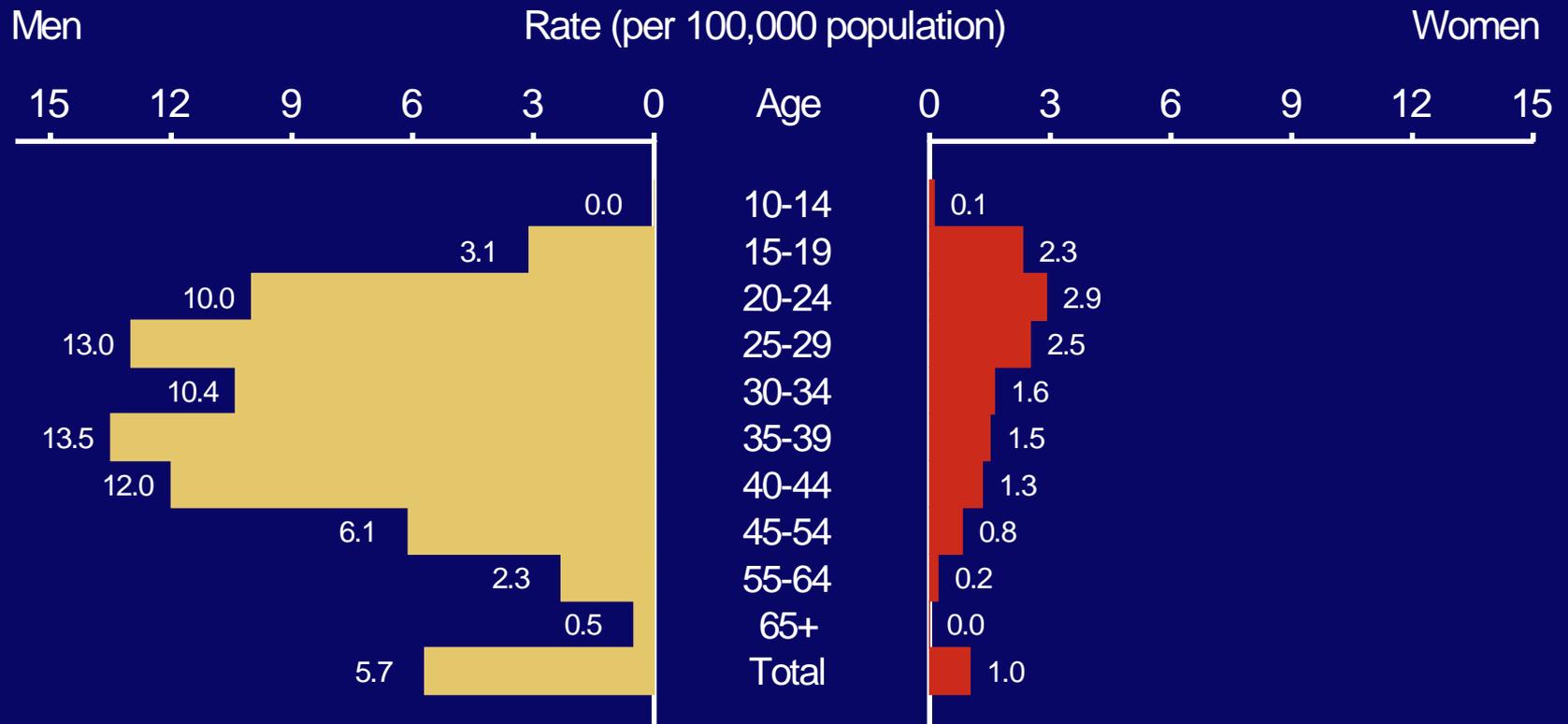


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Male-to-female rate ratios: United States, 1997–2006

Male-Female rate ratio

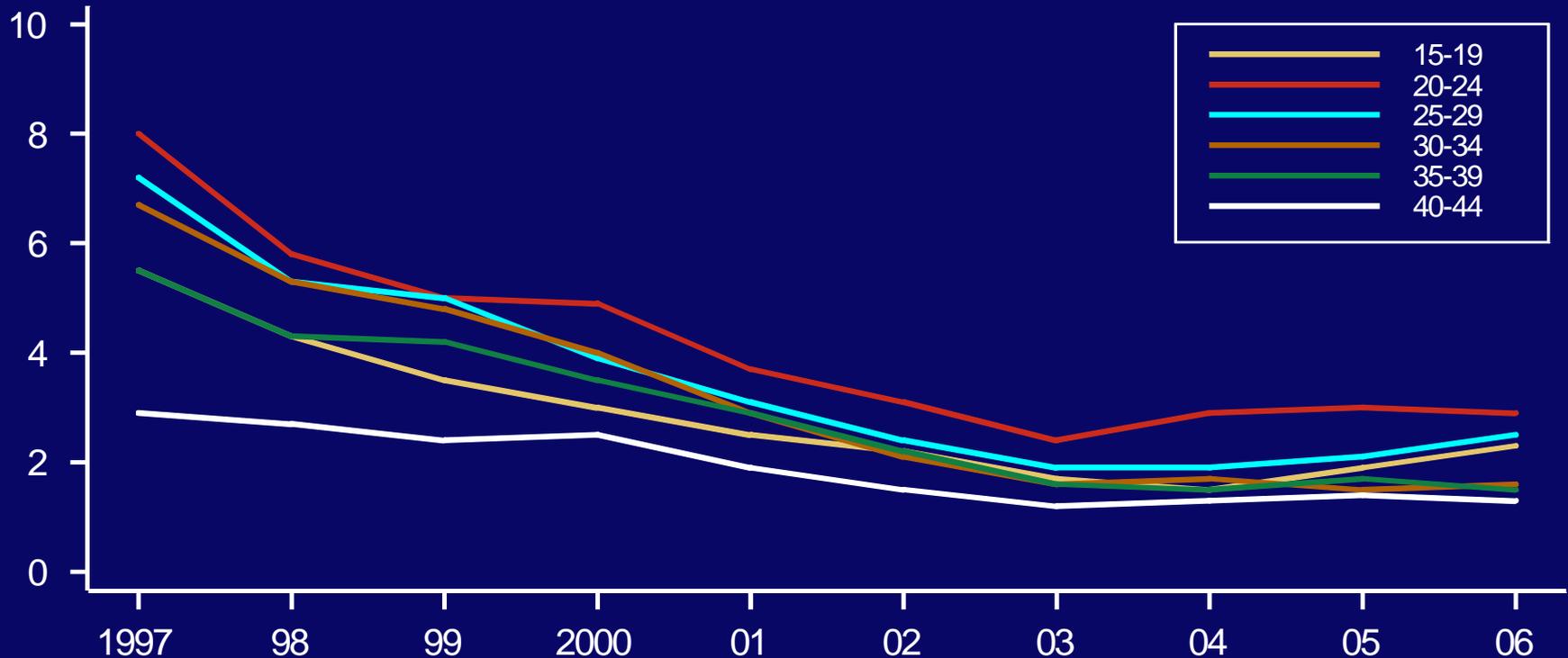


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age- and sex-specific rates: United States, 2006



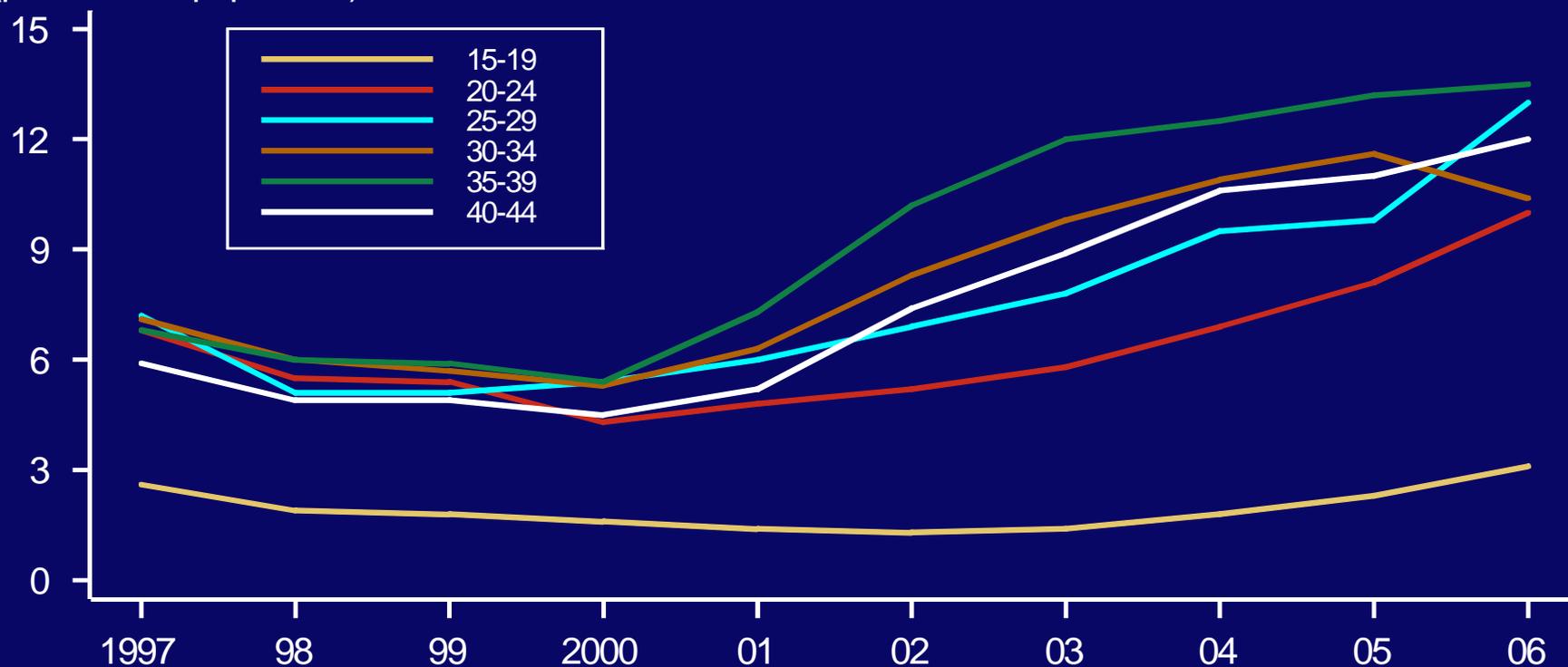
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

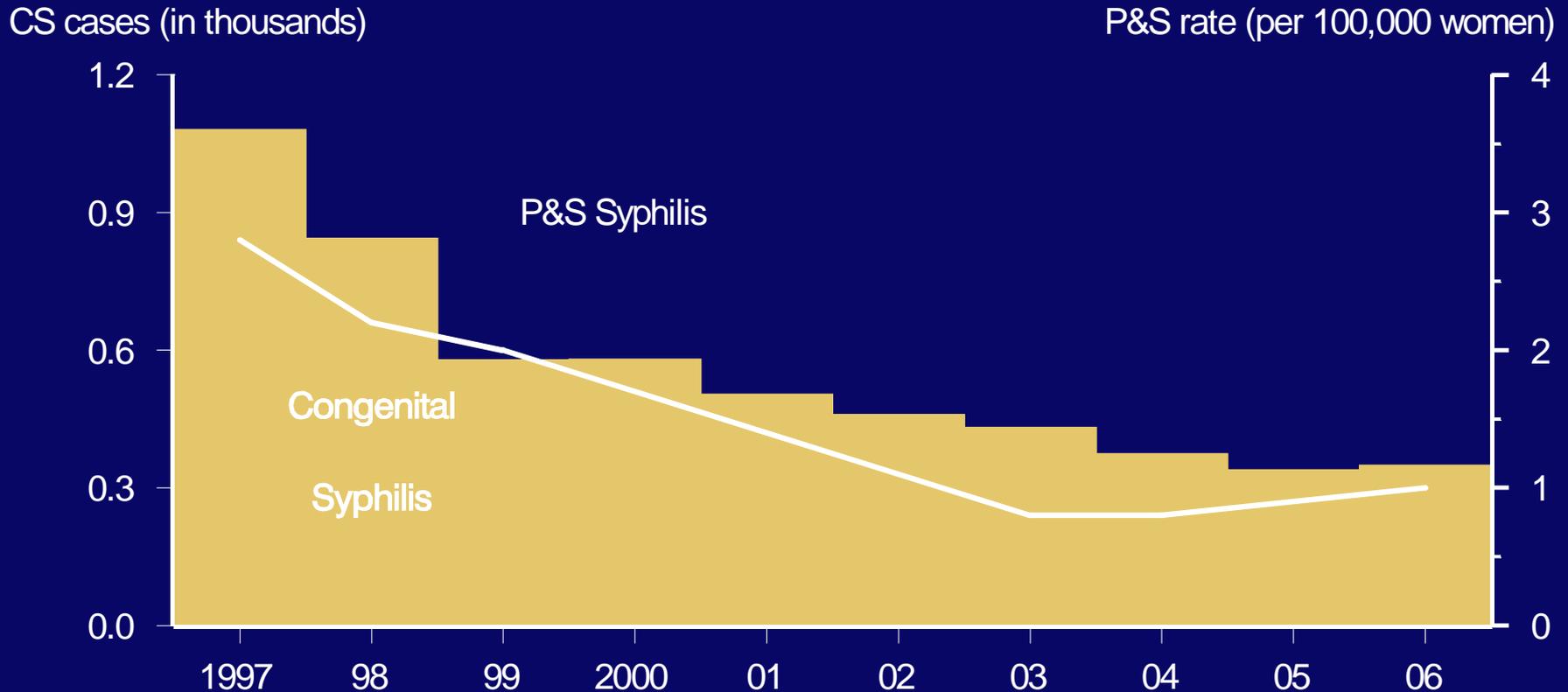


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Age-specific rates among men 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

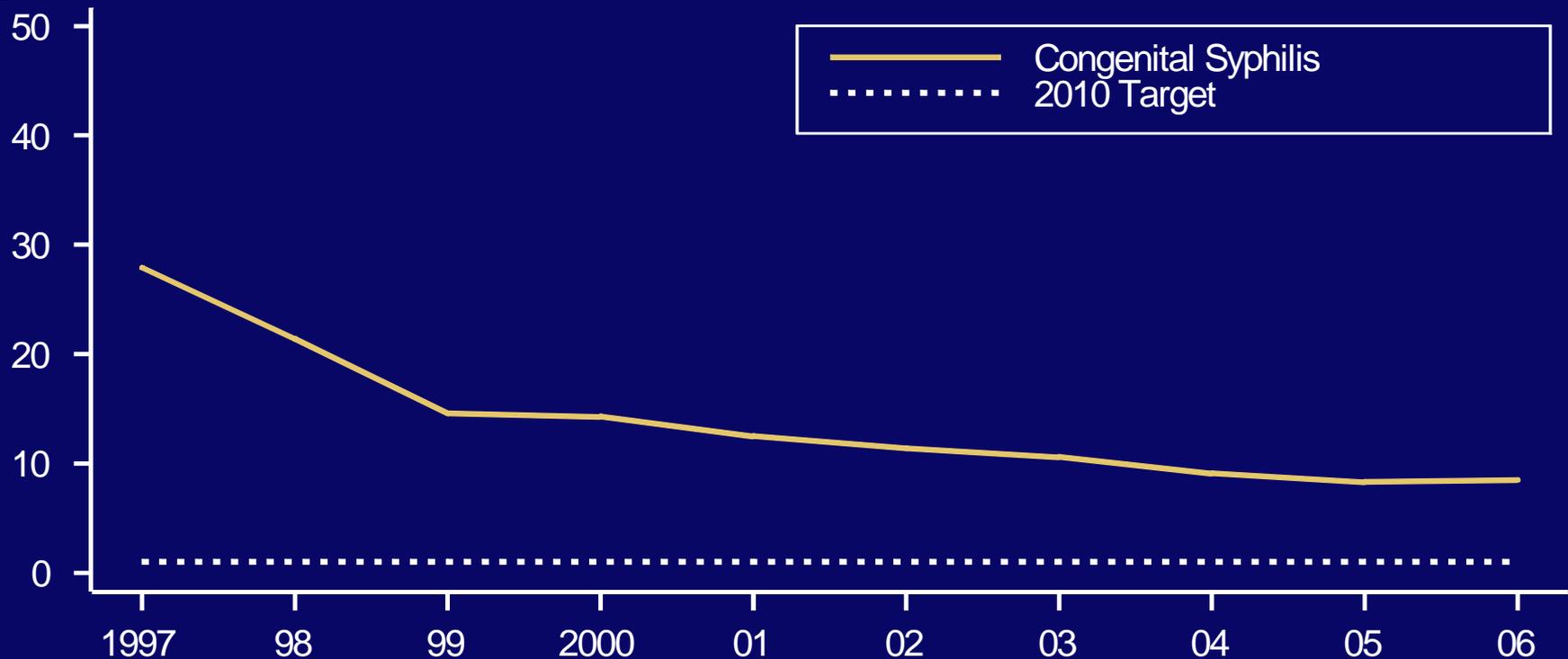


# Congenital syphilis — Reported cases for infants <1 year of age and rates of primary and secondary syphilis among women: United States, 1997–2006



# Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age: United States, 1997–2006 and the Healthy People 2010 target

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.



# Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases

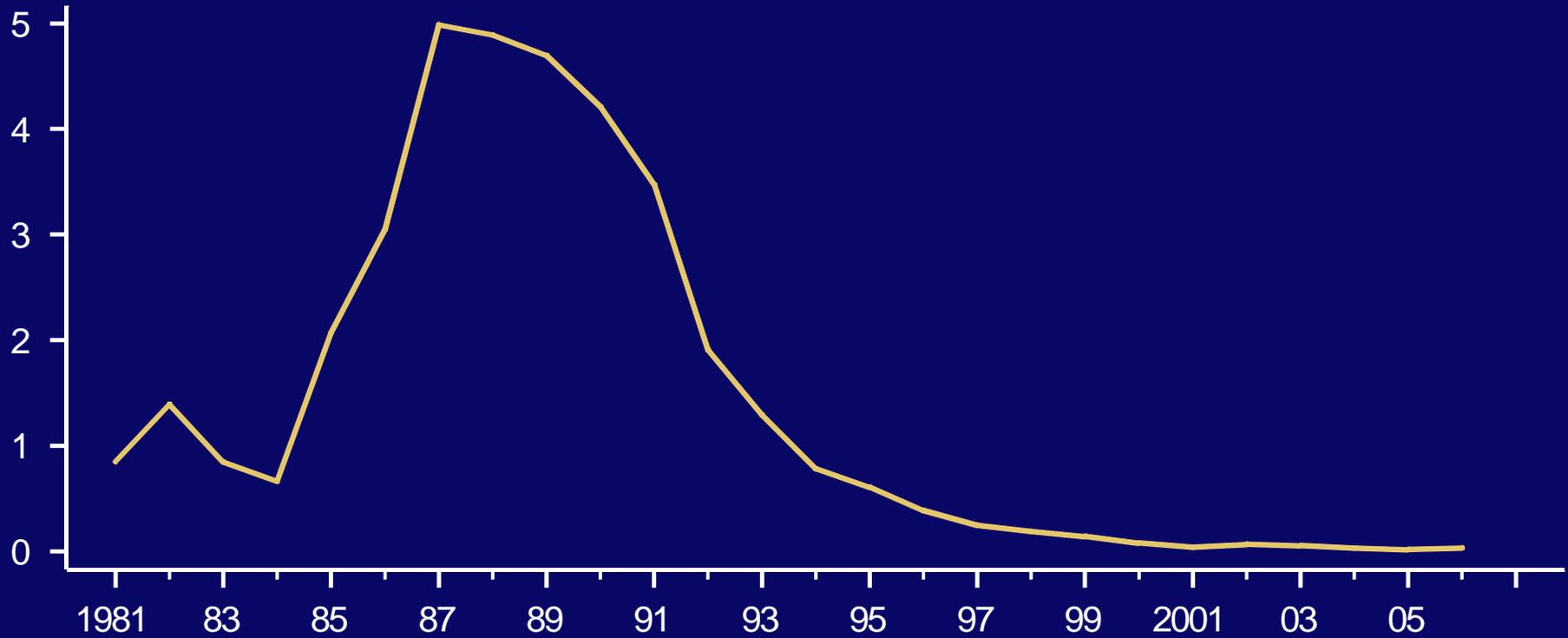
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention

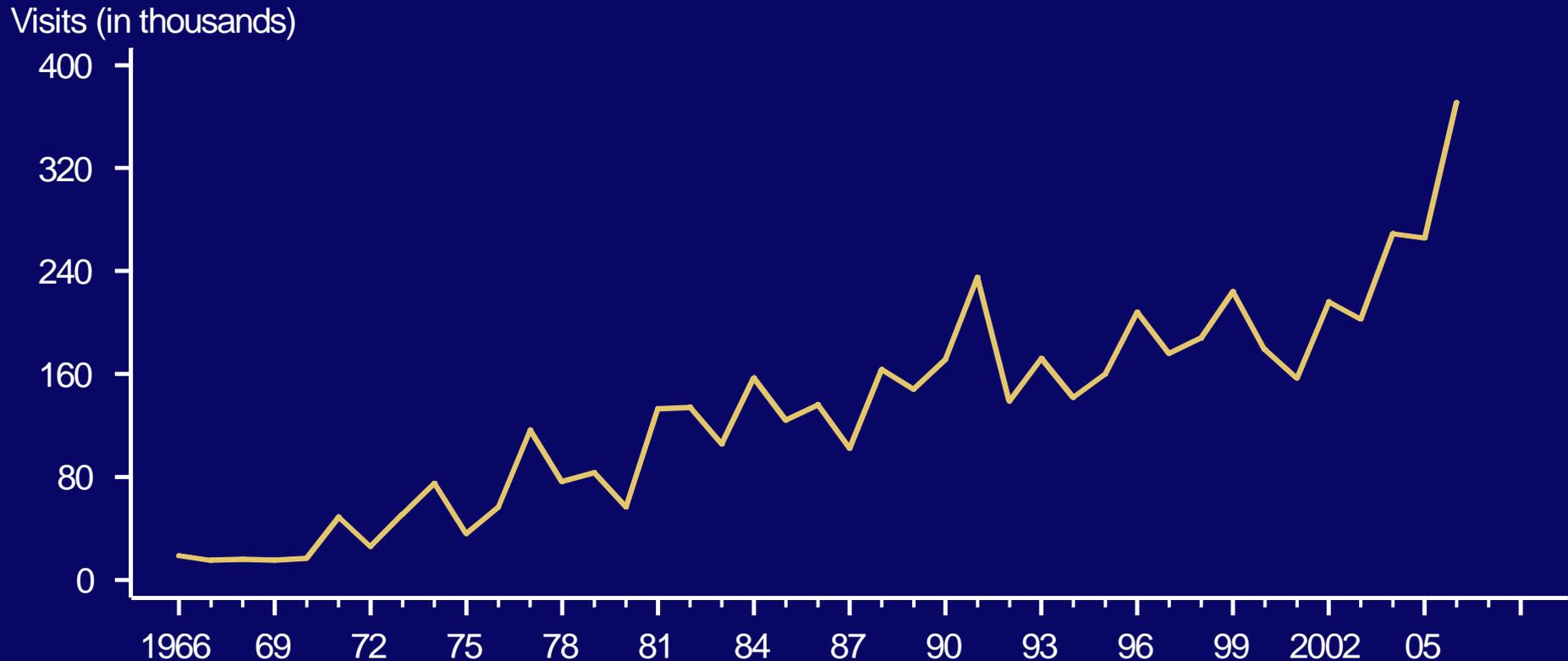


# Chancroid — Reported cases: United States, 1981–2006

Cases (in thousands)



# Genital herpes — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2006

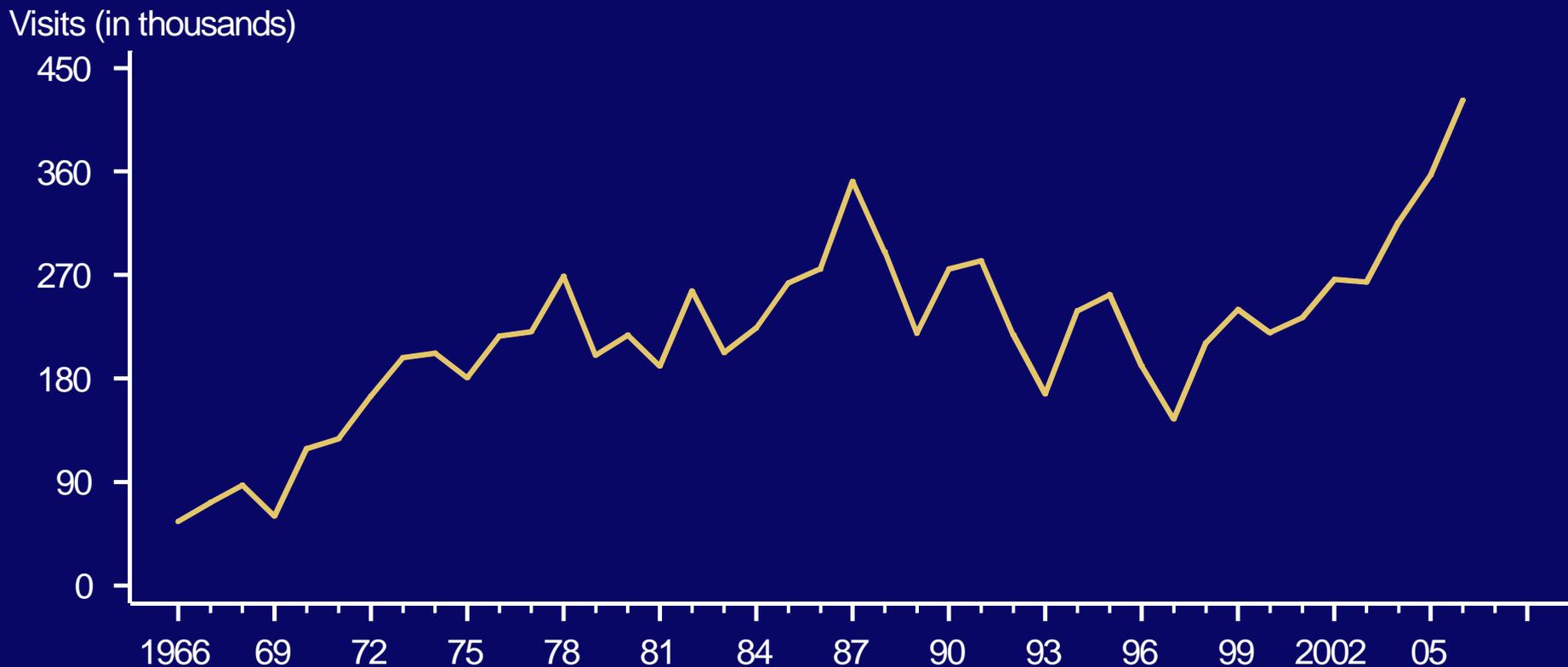


Note: The relative standard error for genital herpes estimates range from 20% to 30%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)



# Genital warts — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2006

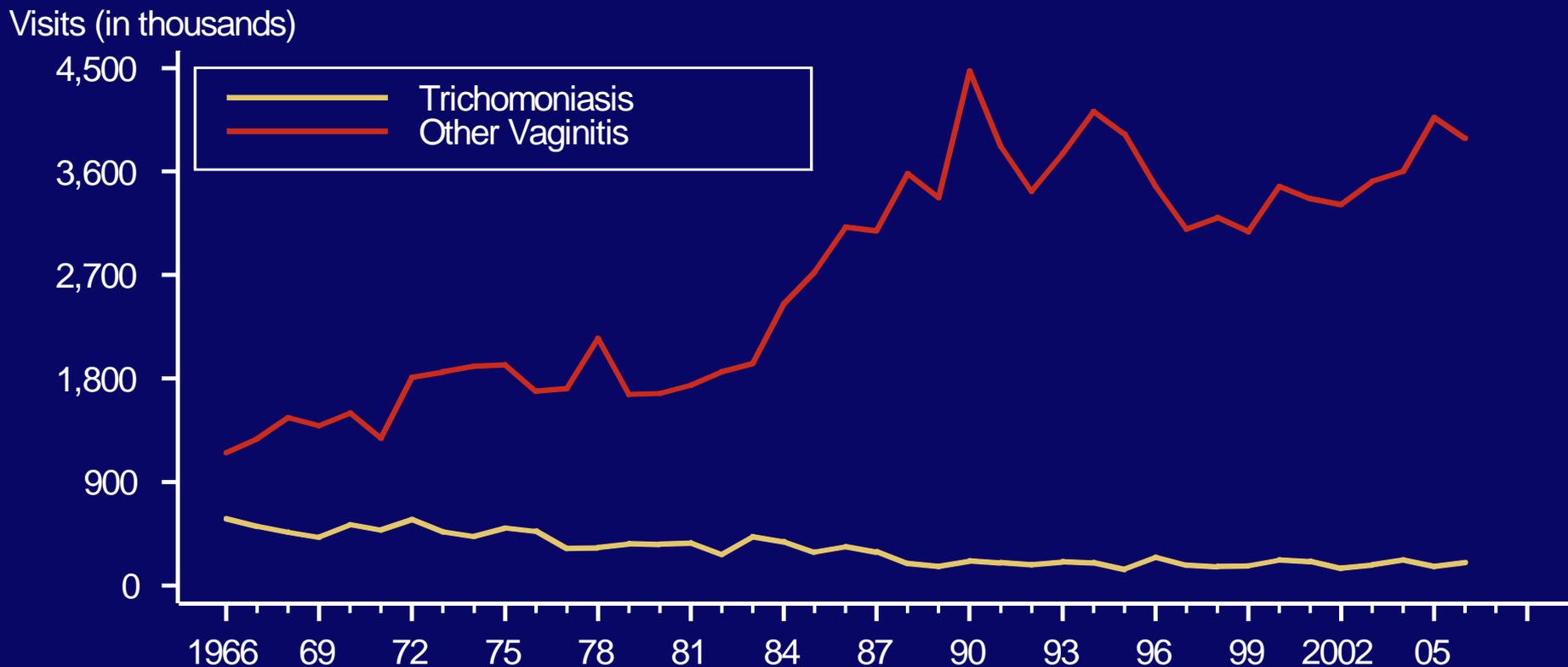


Note: The relative standard error for genital warts estimates range from 20% to 40%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)



# Trichomoniasis and other vaginal infections in women — Initial visits to physicians' offices: United States, 1966–2006

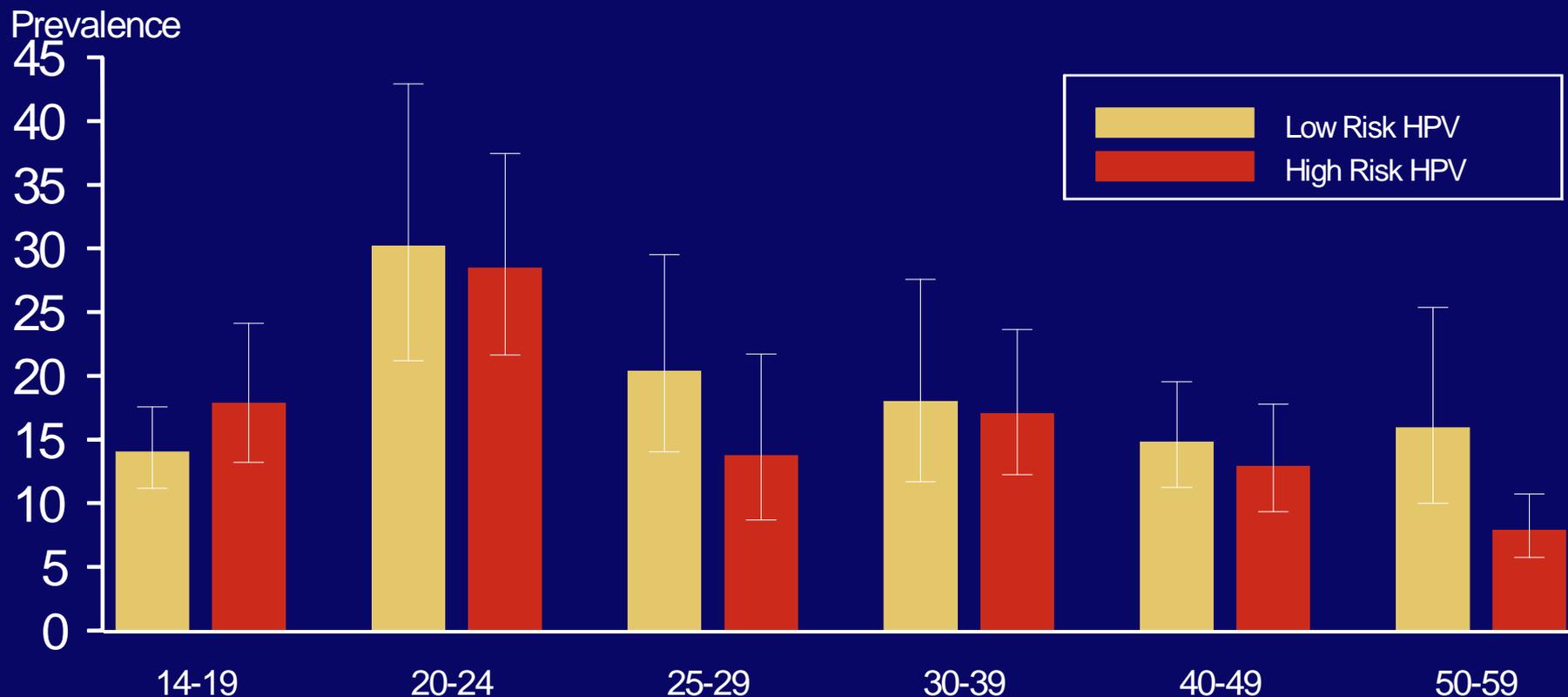


Note: The relative standard error for trichomoniasis estimates range from 16% to 30% and for other vaginitis estimates range from 9% to 13%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)



# Prevalence of high-risk and low-risk human papillomavirus types among females aged 14 to 59 years, 2003-2004



Note: Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals. Both high-risk and low-risk HPV types were detected in some females.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey  
JAMA, 2007, 297;813-19 Copyright © 2007, American Medical Association. All Rights reserved.



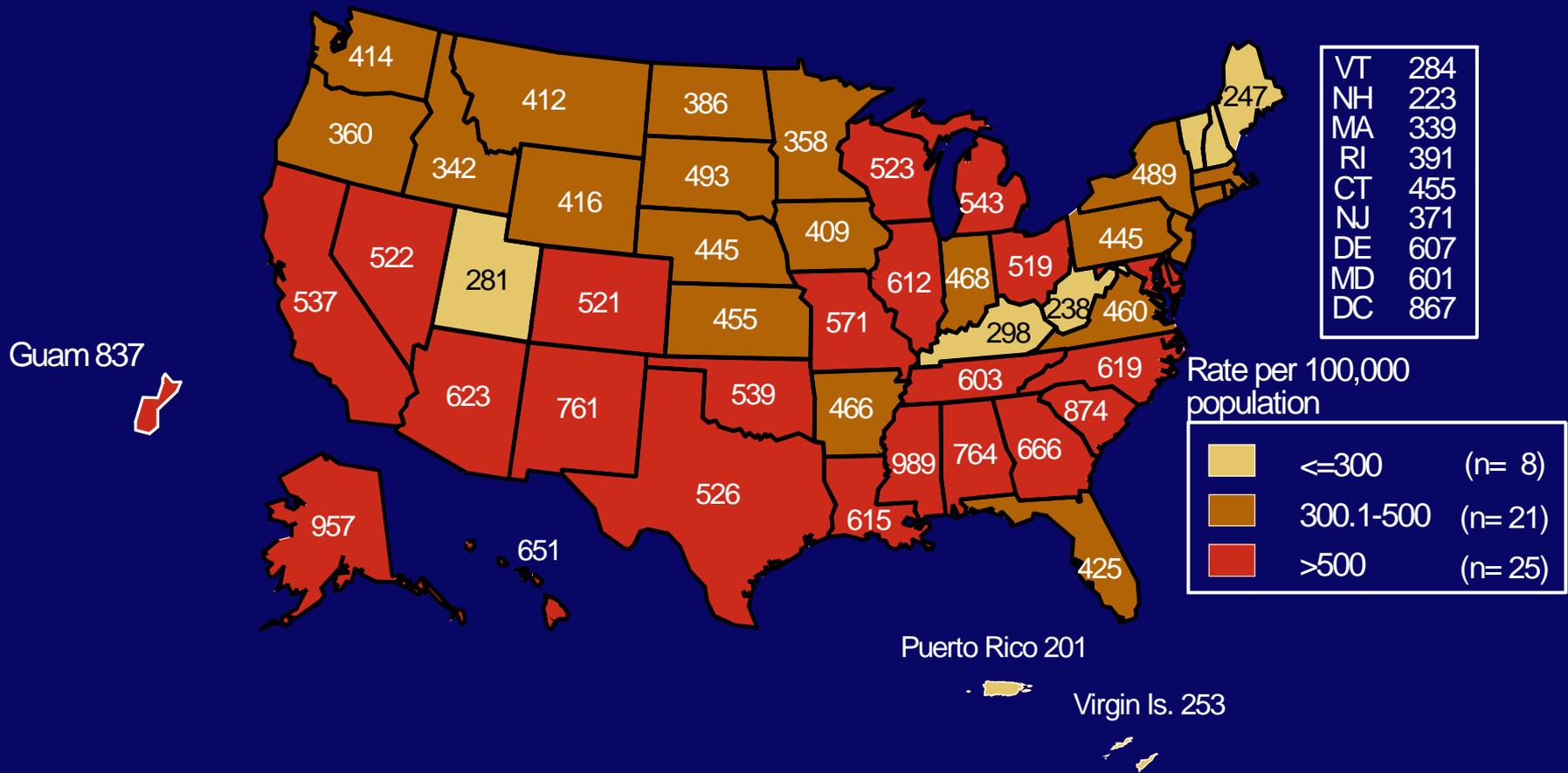
# STDs in Women and Infants

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



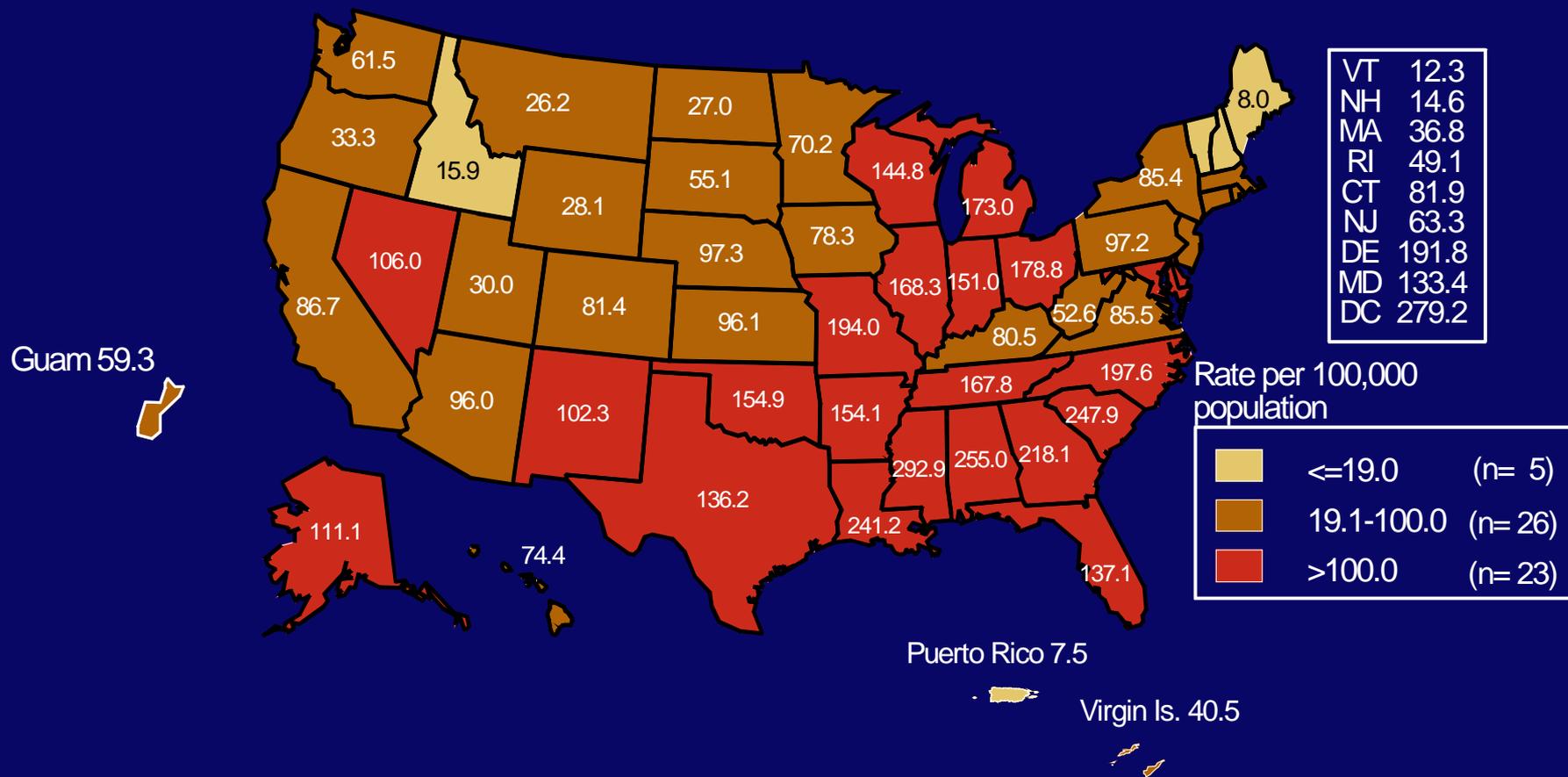
# Chlamydia — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total chlamydia infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 511.7 per 100,000 female population.



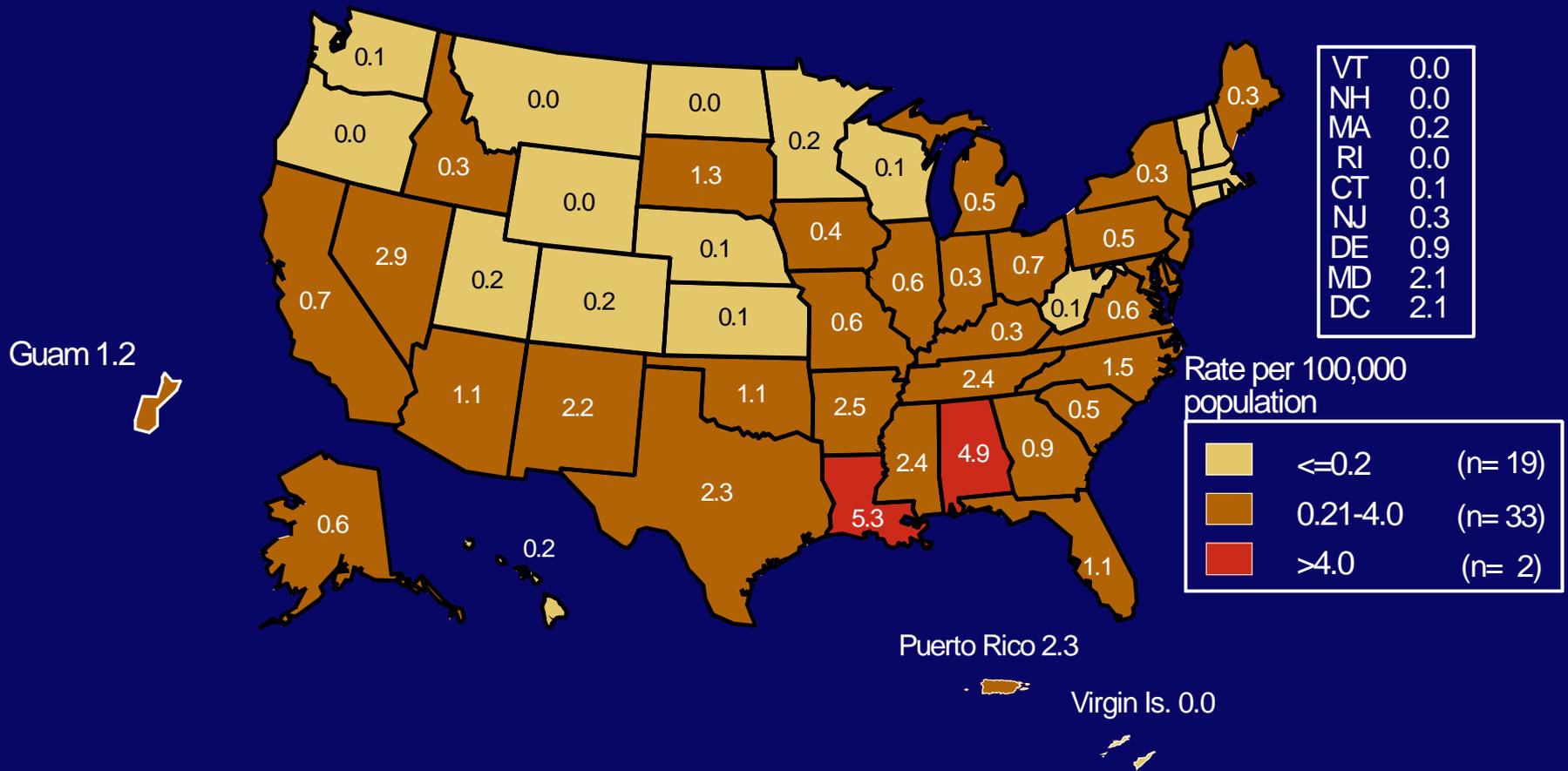
# Gonorrhea — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total gonorrhea infection rate among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 122.7 per 100,000 female population.



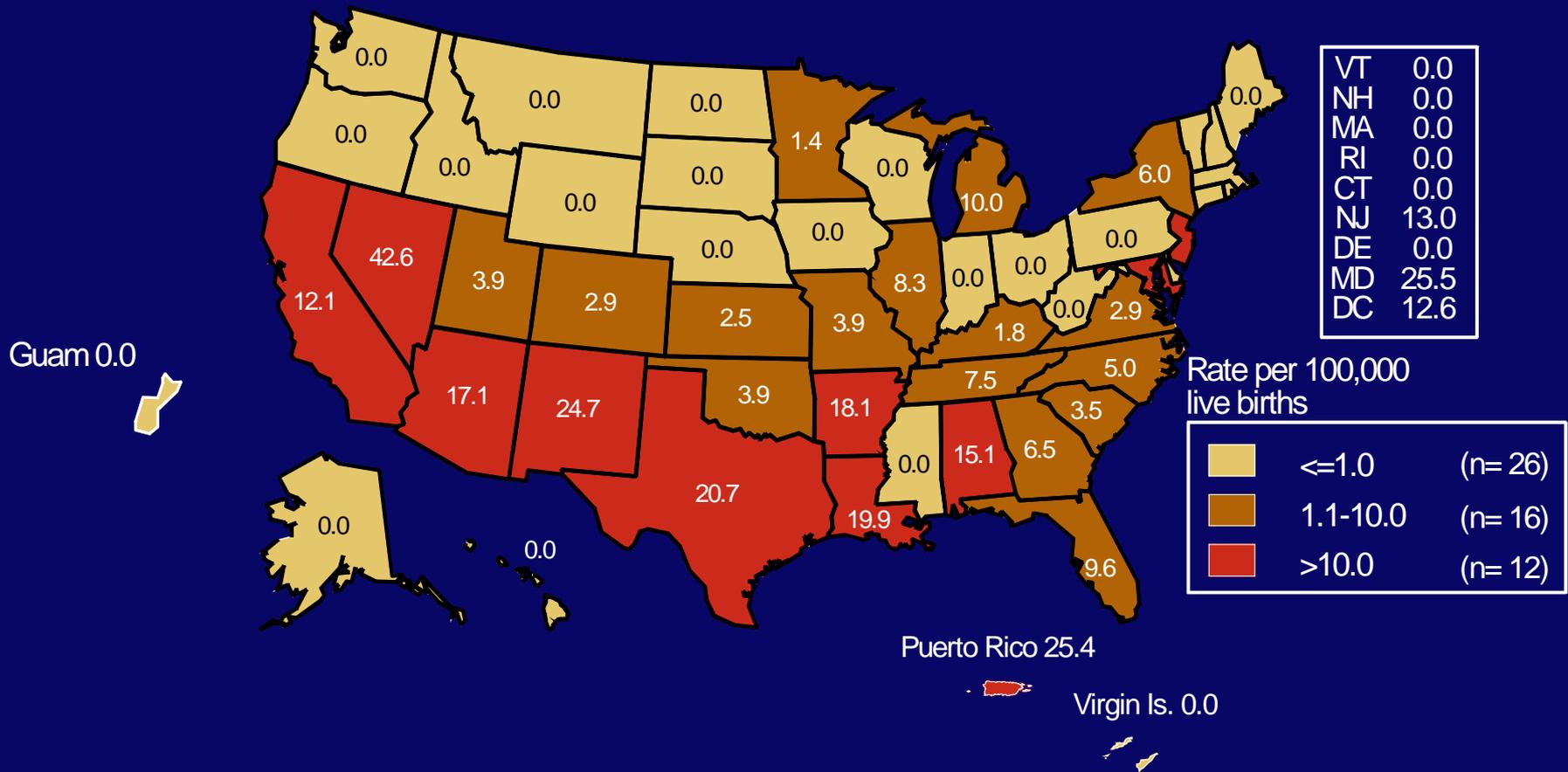
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among women by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



Note: The total rate of P&S syphilis among women in the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 1.0 per 100,000 female population.



# Congenital syphilis — Rates for infants <1 year of age by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006

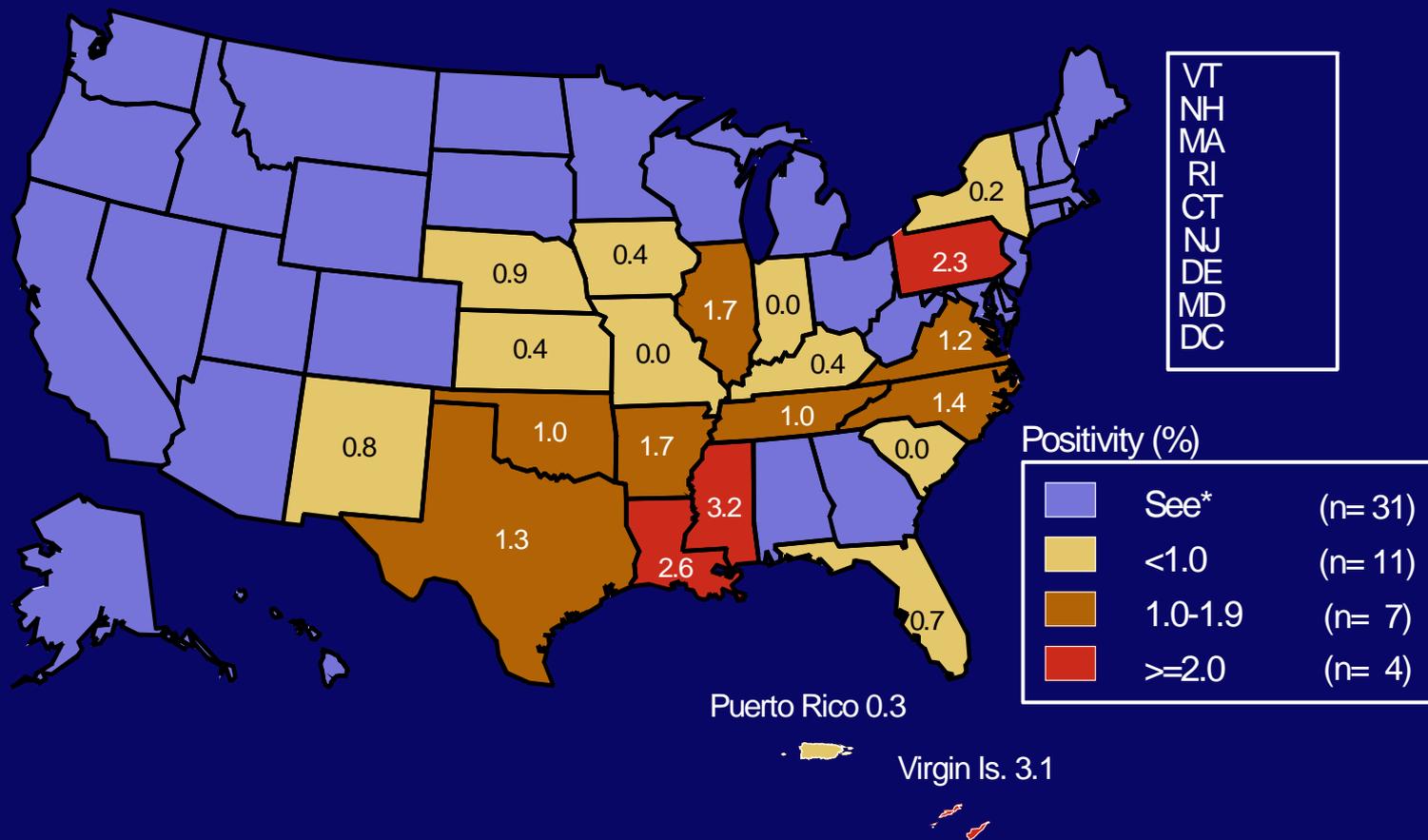


Note: The total rate of congenital syphilis for infants < 1 year of age for the United States and outlying areas (Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands) was 8.5 per 100,000 live births. The Healthy People 2010 target is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births.





# Gonorrhea — Positivity in 15- to 24-year-old women tested in prenatal clinics by state: United States and outlying areas, 2006



\*States/areas not meeting minimum inclusion criteria in prenatal clinics.

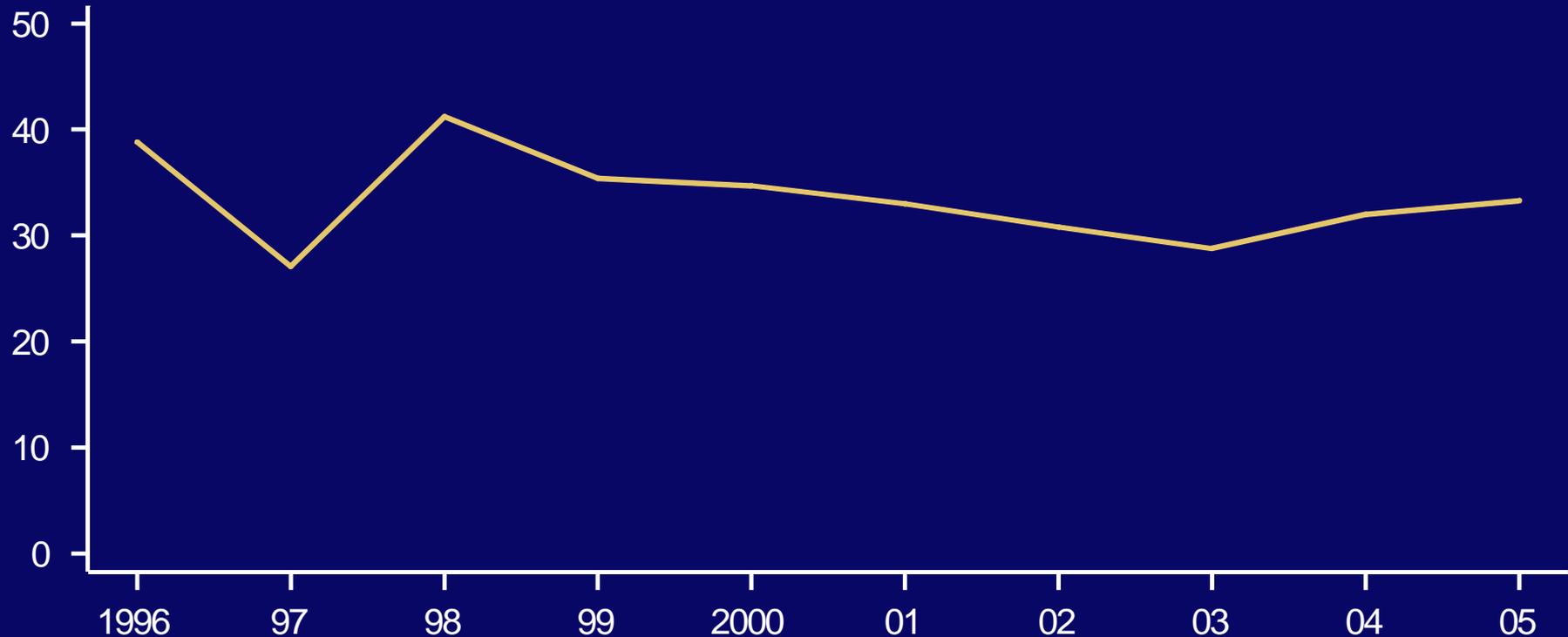
Note: Includes states and outlying areas that reported gonorrhea positivity data on at least 100 women aged 15-24 years during 2006.

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



# Ectopic pregnancy — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1996–2005

Hospitalizations (in thousands)

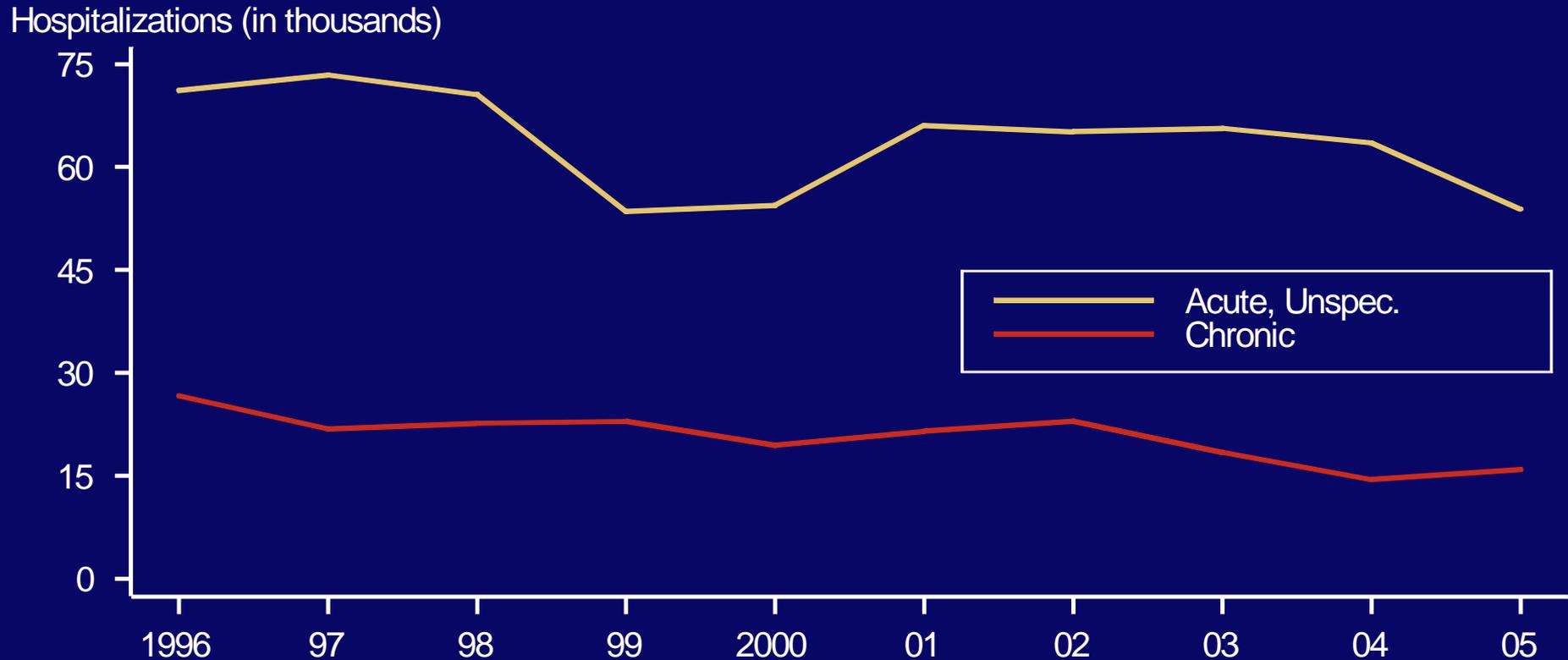


Note: The relative standard error for these estimates is 11.4%. Data only available through 2005.

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



# Pelvic inflammatory disease — Hospitalizations of women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1996–2005

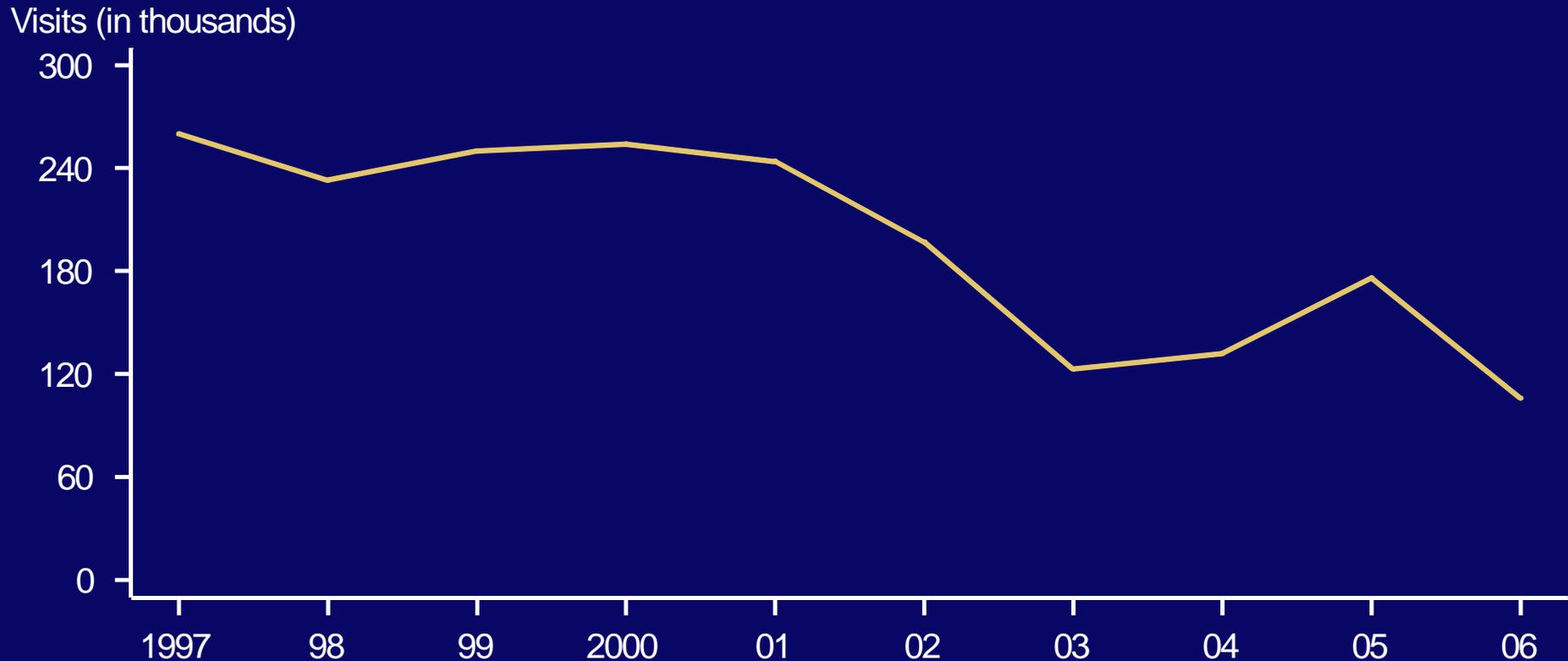


Note: The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of acute unspecified PID cases ranges from 8% to 11%. The relative standard error for these estimates of the total number of chronic PID cases ranges from 11% to 18%. Data only available through 2005.

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



# Pelvic inflammatory disease — Initial visits to physicians' offices by women 15 to 44 years of age: United States, 1997–2006



Note: The relative standard error for these estimates ranges from 19% to 30%.

SOURCE: National Disease and Therapeutic Index (IMS Health)



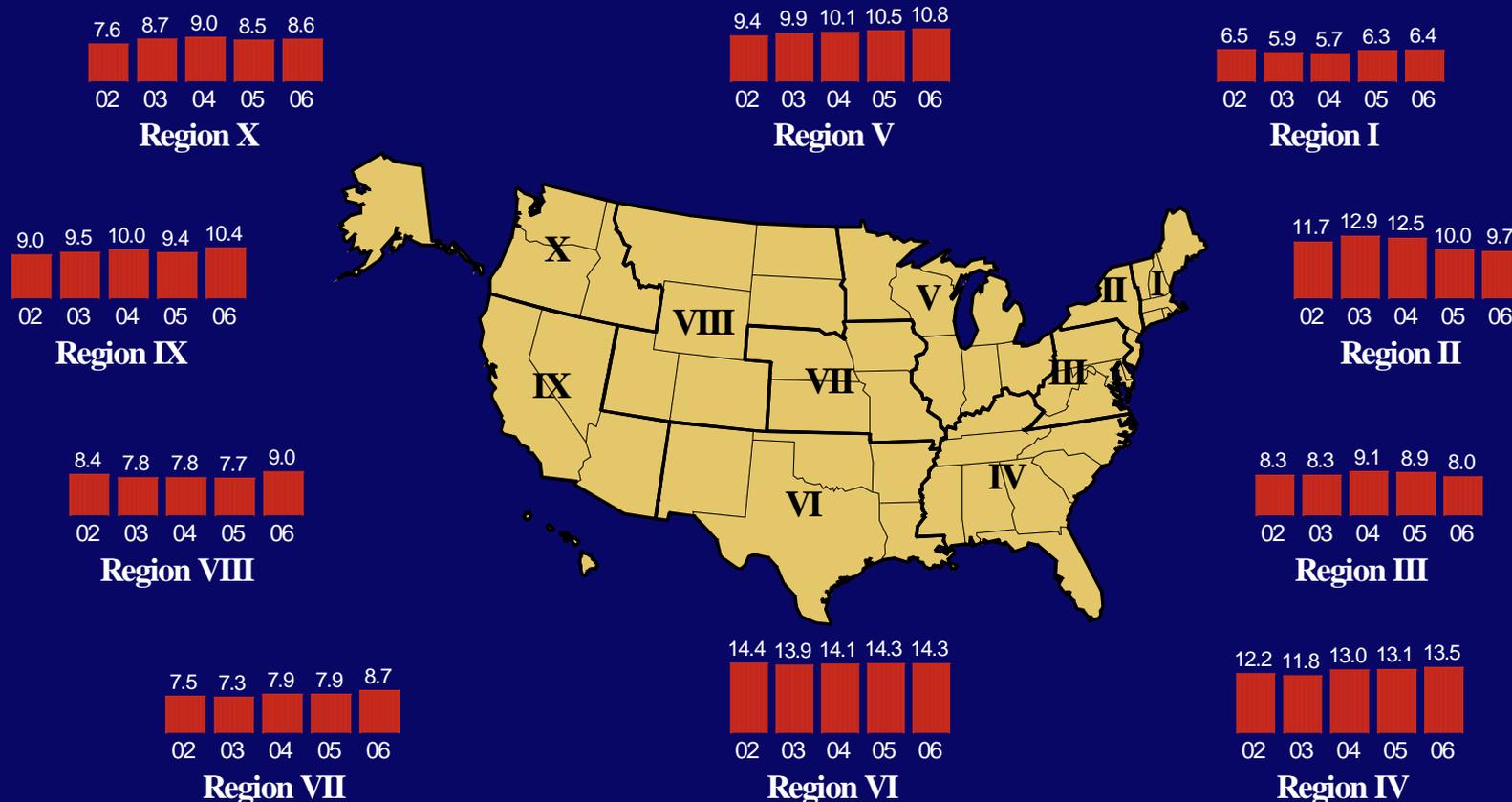
# STDs in Adolescents and Young Adults

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



# Chlamydia — Trends in positivity among 15- to 19-year-old women tested in family planning clinics by HHS regions, 2002–2006

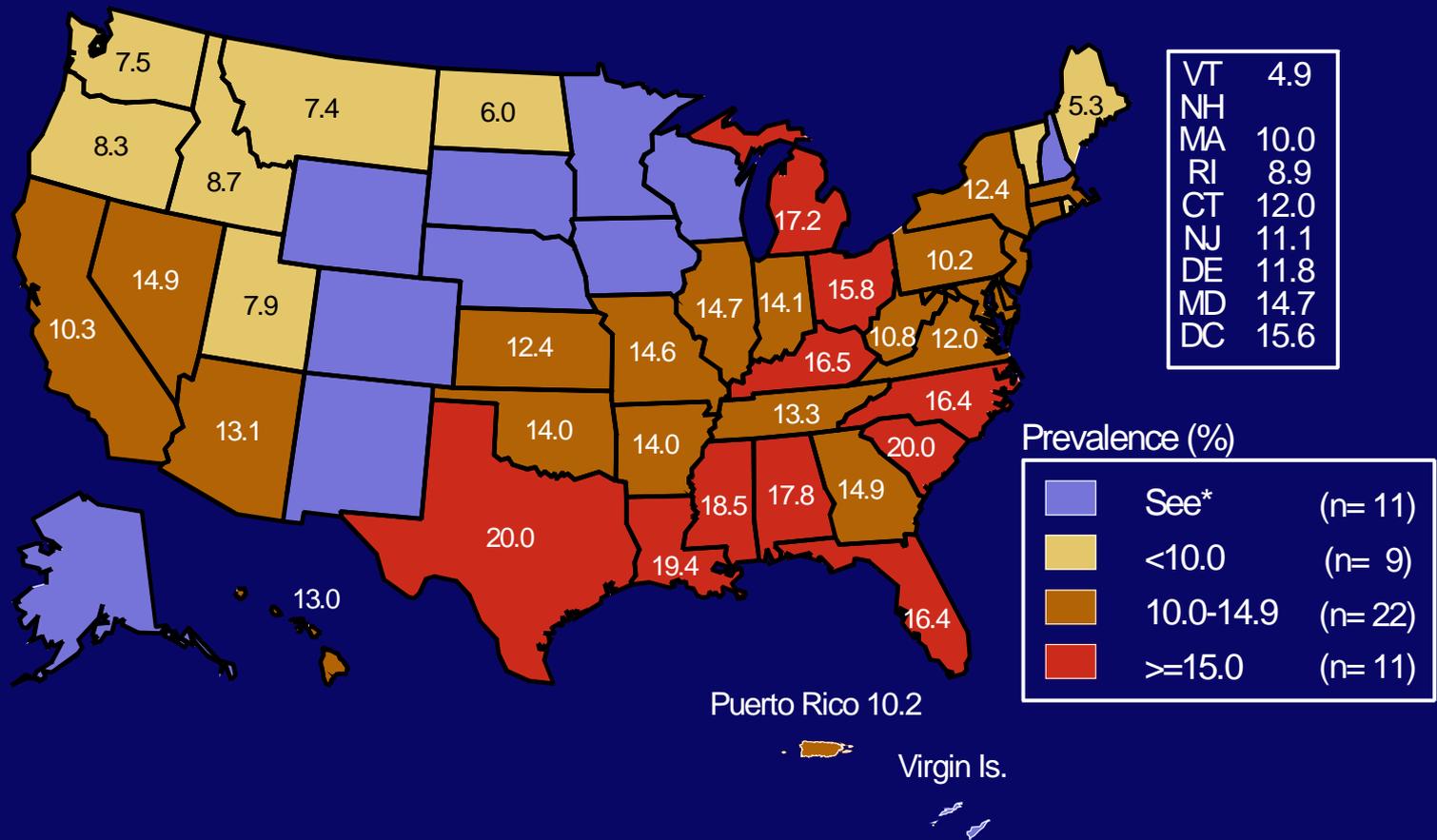


Note: Trends adjusted for changes in laboratory test method and associated increases in test sensitivity.

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



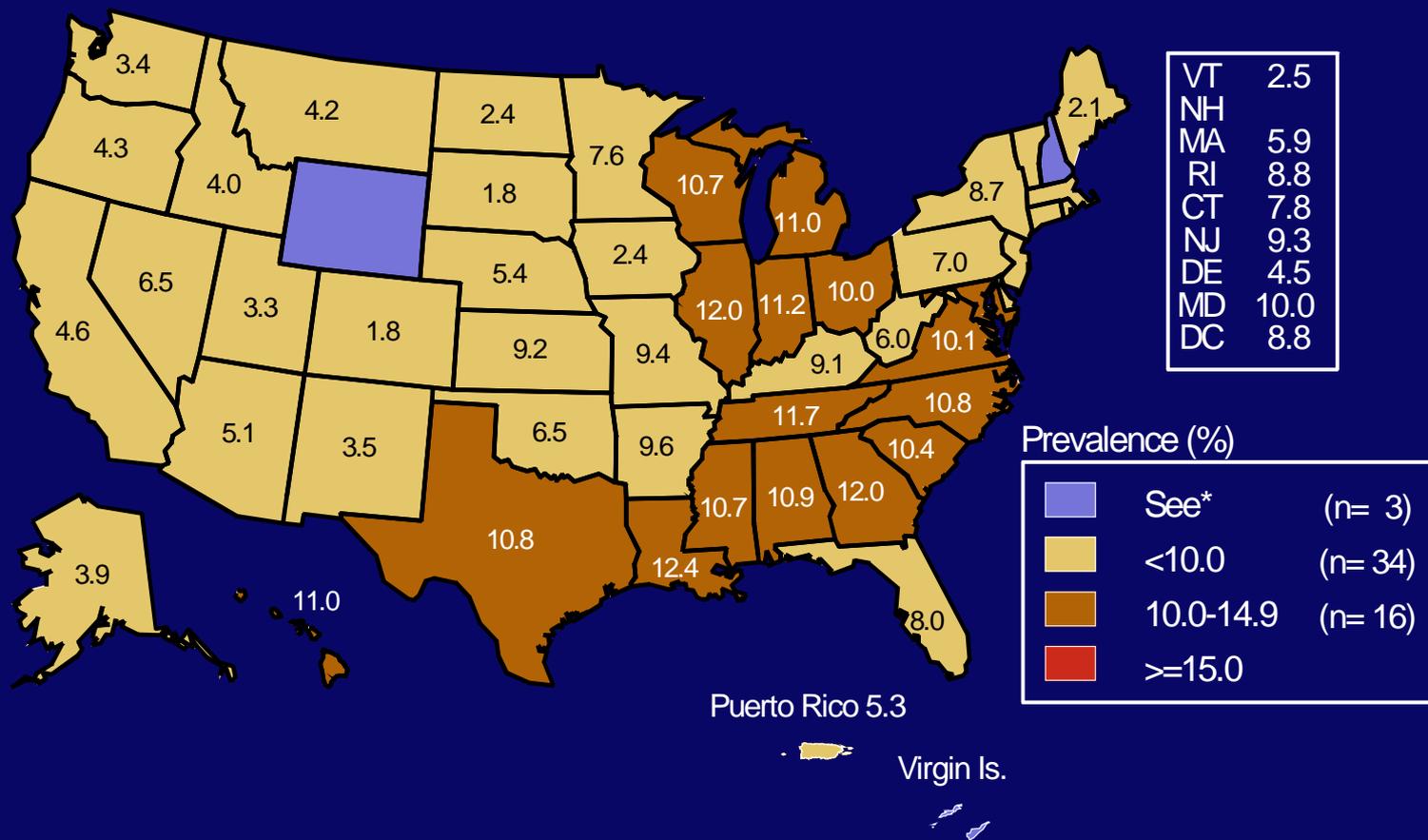
# Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



\*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2006.



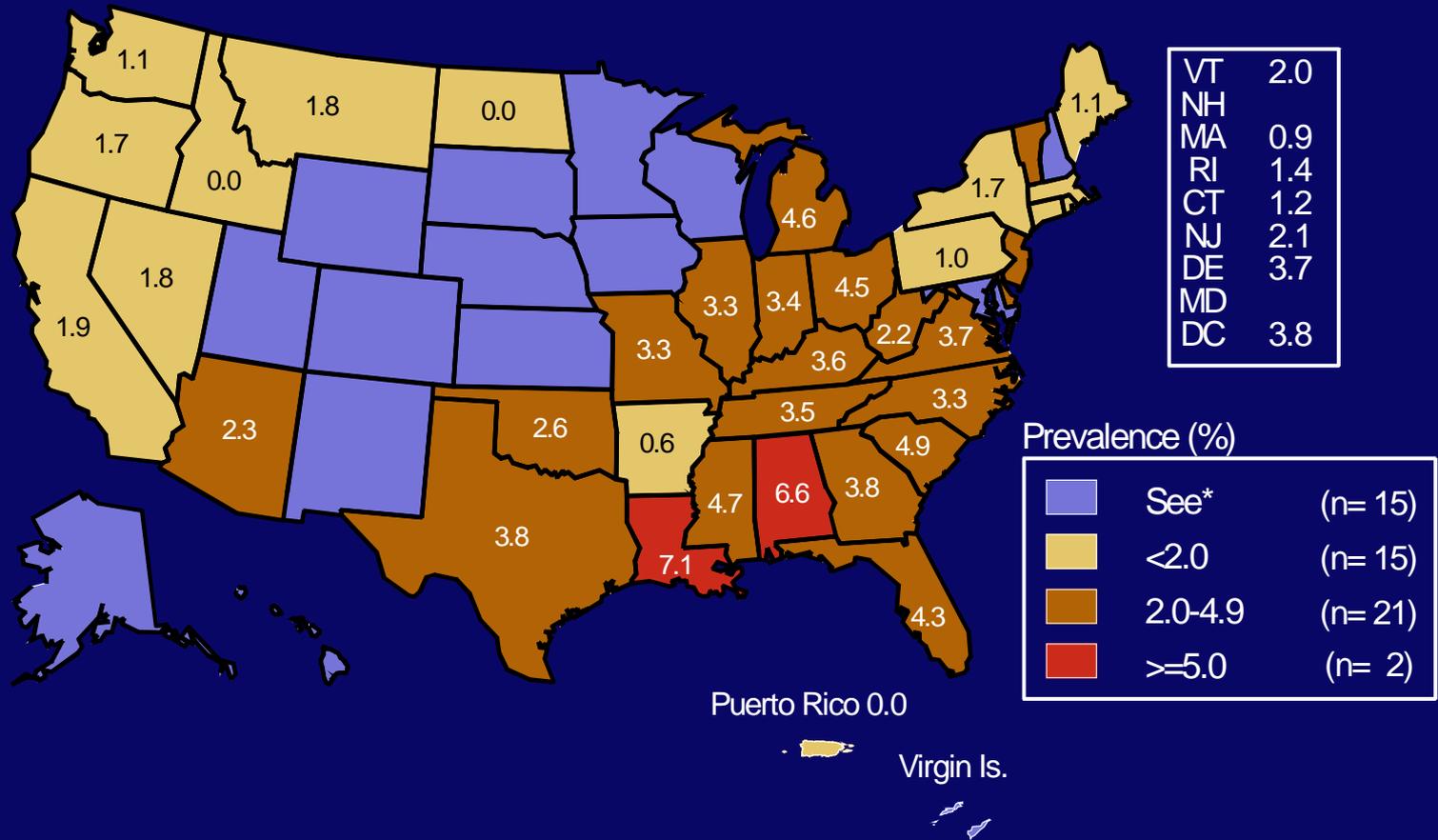
# Chlamydia — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



\*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for chlamydia in 2006.



# Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old women entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006

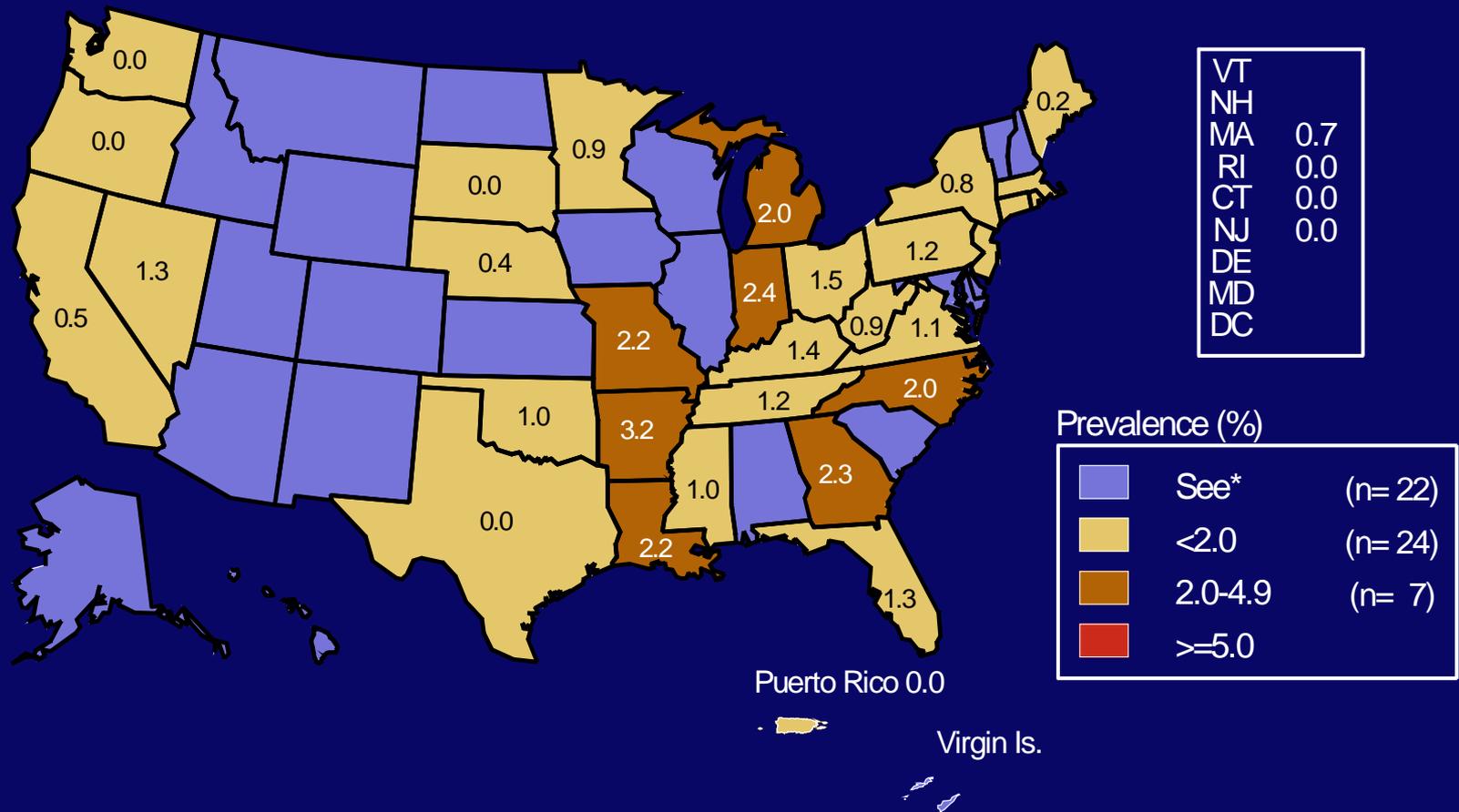


\*Fewer than 100 women residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2006.

Note: Many training centers test female students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted.



# Gonorrhea — Prevalence among 16- to 24-year-old men entering the National Job Training Program by state of residence: United States and outlying areas, 2006



\*Fewer than 100 men residing in these states/areas and entering the National Job Training Program were screened for gonorrhea by the national contract laboratory in 2006.

Note: Many training centers test male students for gonorrhea using local laboratories; these results are not available to CDC. For this map, gonorrhea test results for students at centers submitting specimens to the national contract laboratory were included if the number of gonorrhea tests submitted was greater than 90% of the number of chlamydia tests submitted.



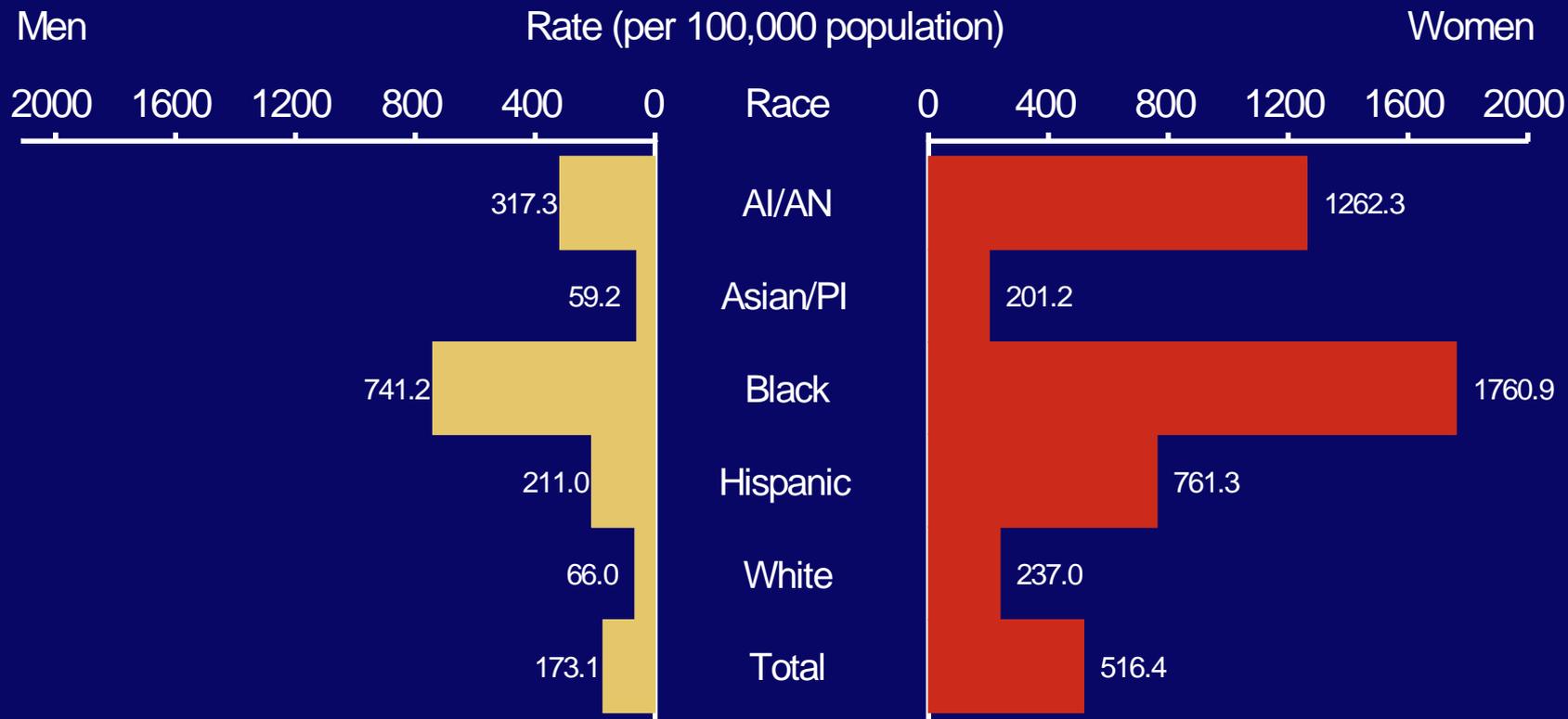
# STDs in Racial and Ethnic Minorities

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



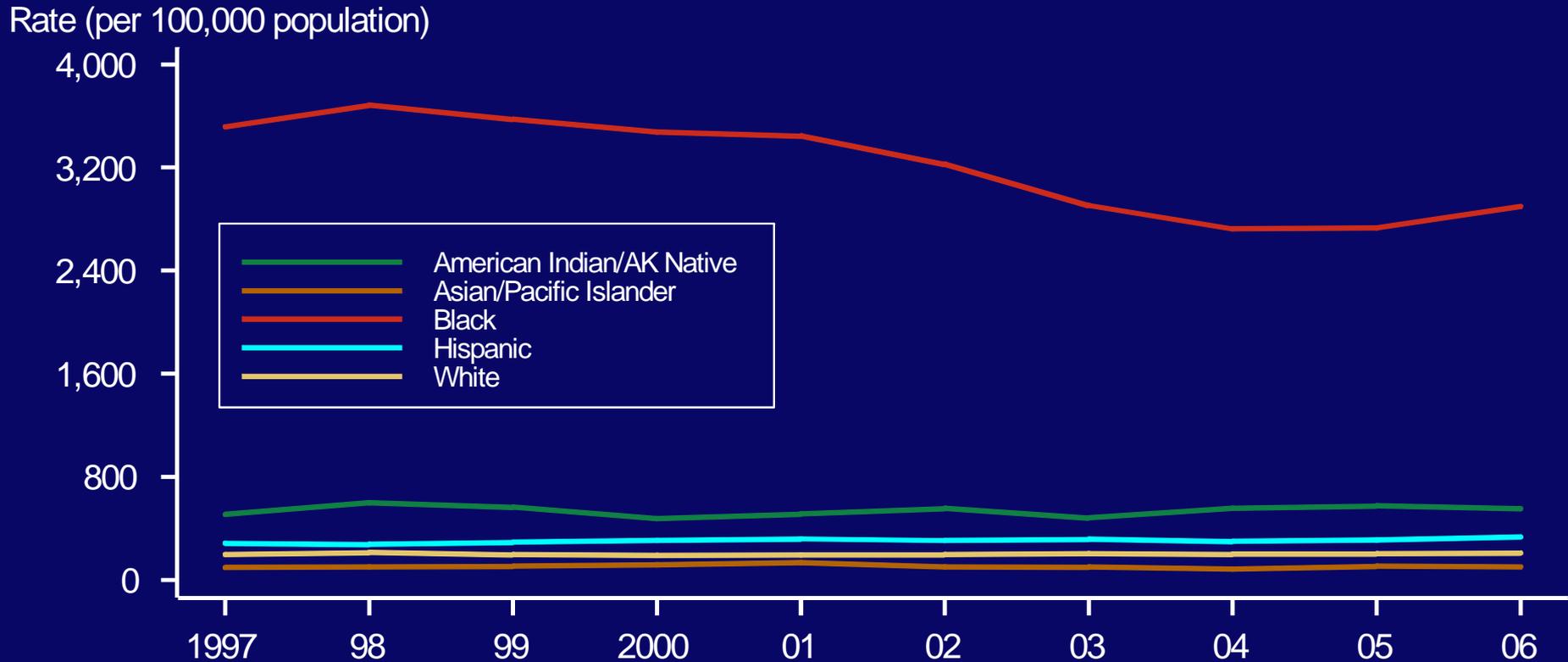
# Chlamydia — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006



# Gonorrhea — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006

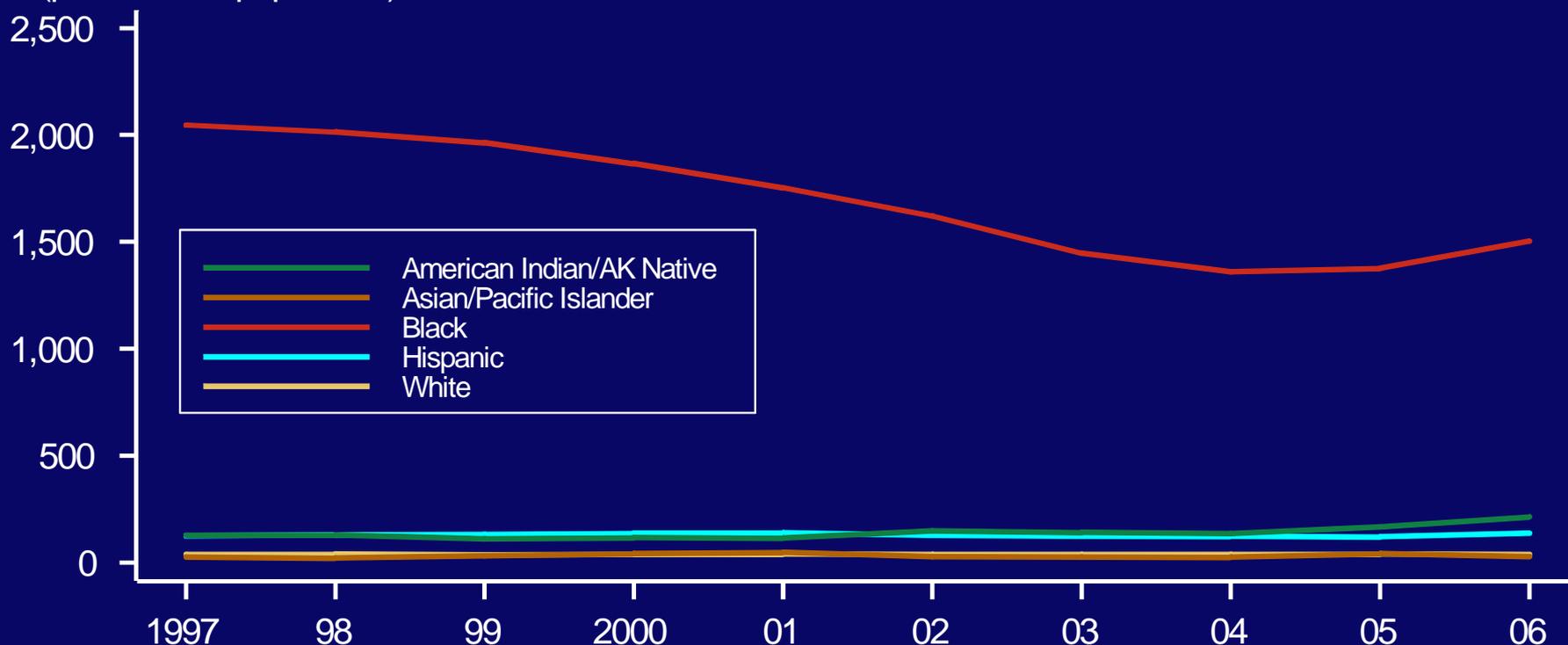


# Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

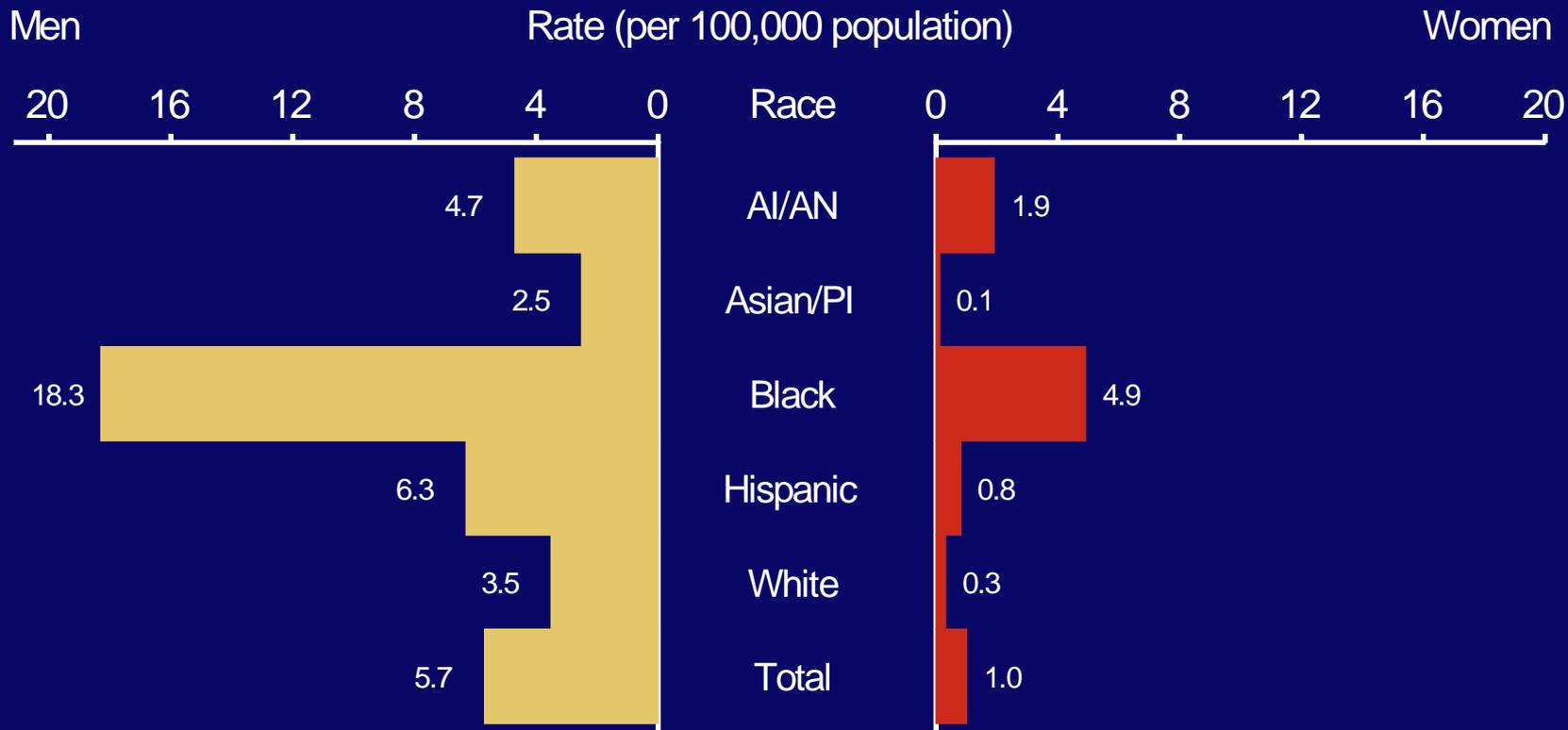


# Gonorrhea — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)

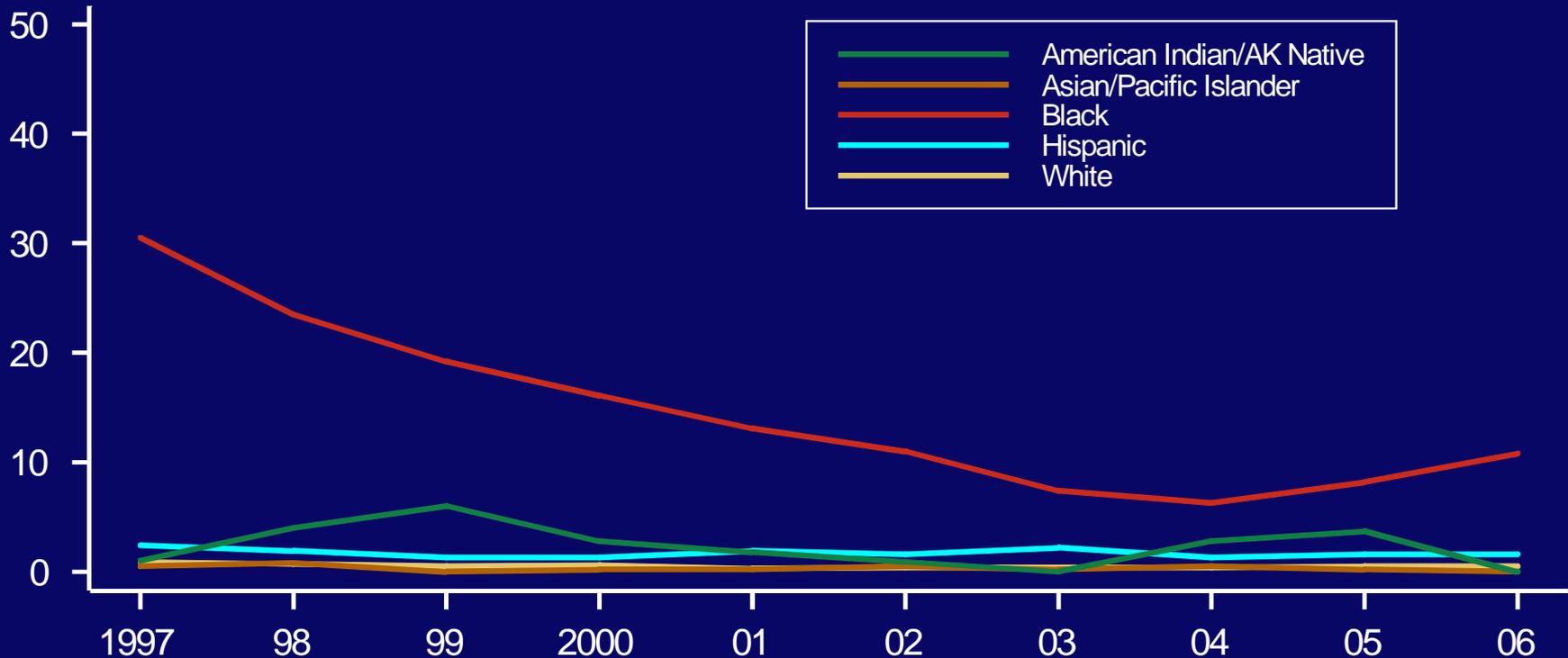


# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates by race/ethnicity and sex: United States, 2006



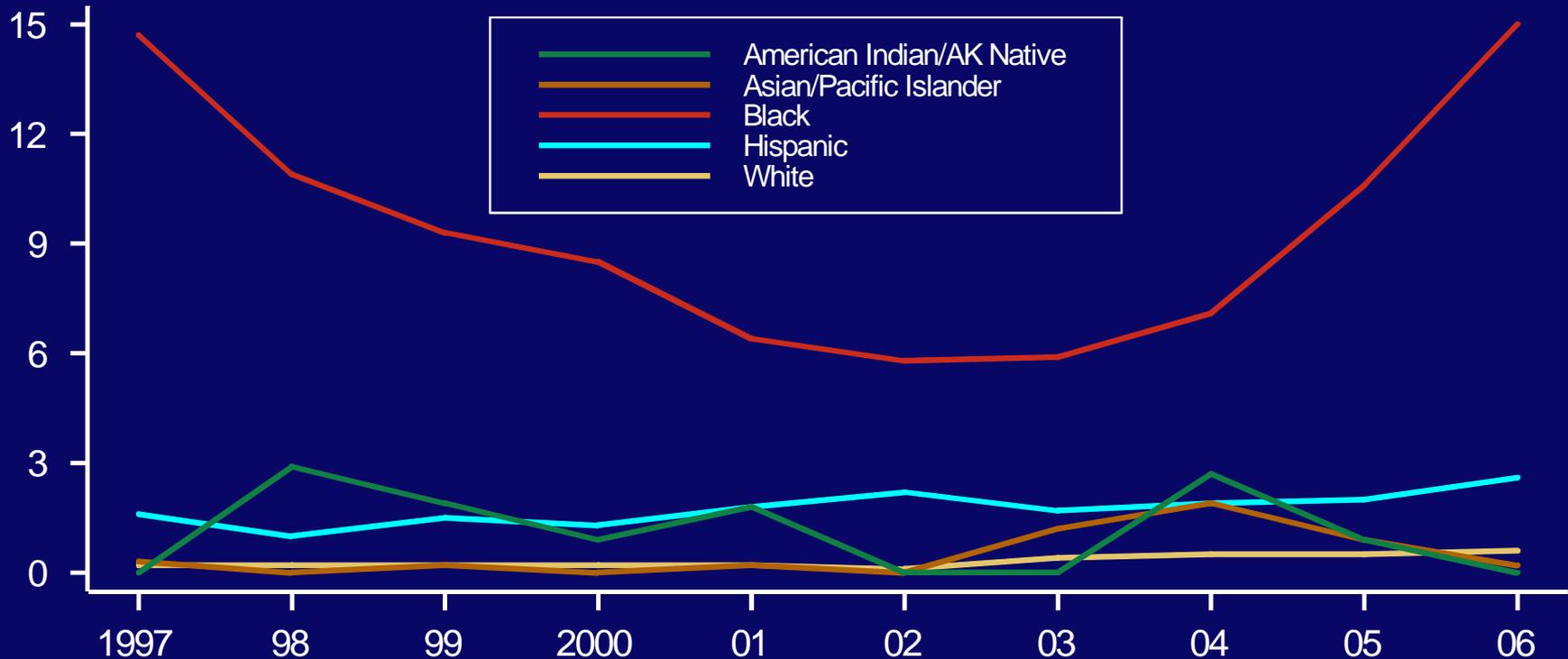
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old females by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)



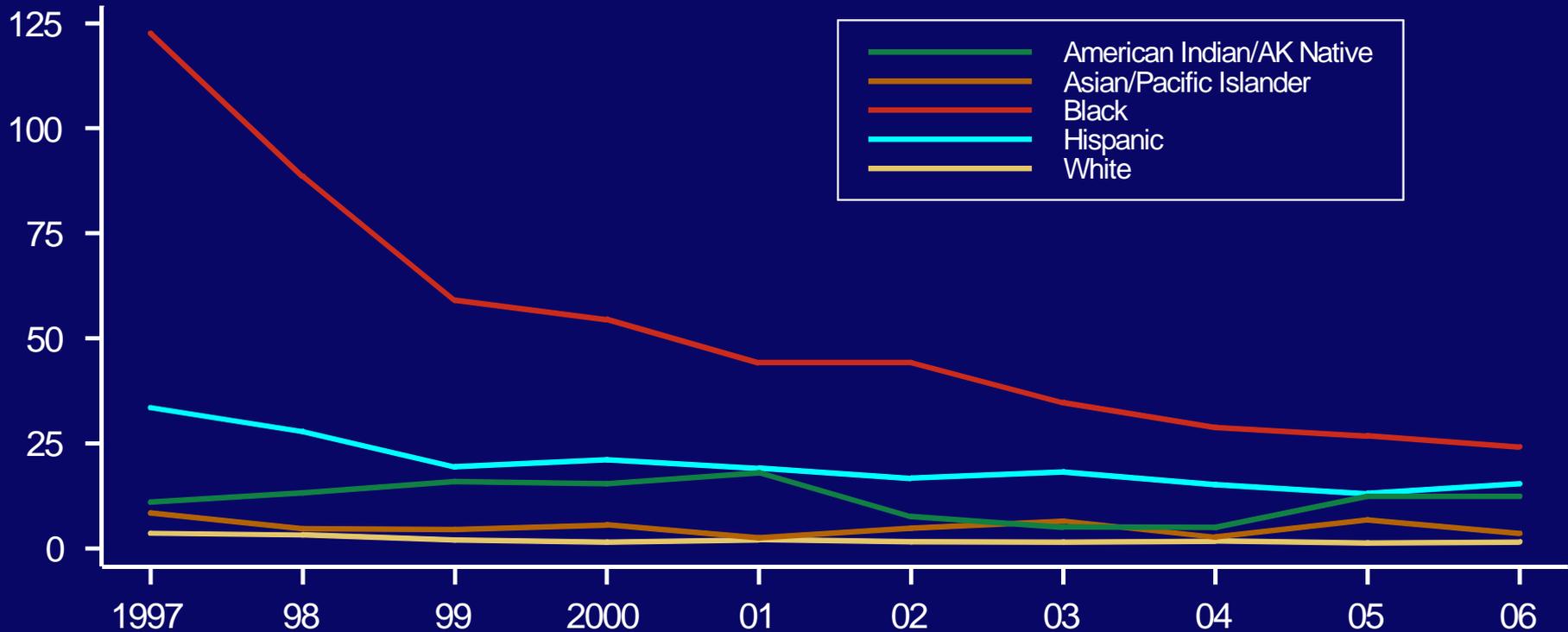
# Primary and secondary syphilis — Rates among 15- to 19-year-old males by race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 population)



# Congenital syphilis — Rates among infants <1 year of age by mother's race/ethnicity: United States, 1997–2006

Rate (per 100,000 live births)



Note: The Healthy People 2010 target for congenital syphilis is 1.0 case per 100,000 live births. Less than 5% of cases had missing maternal race/ethnicity information and were excluded.



# STDs in Men Who Have Sex with Men

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



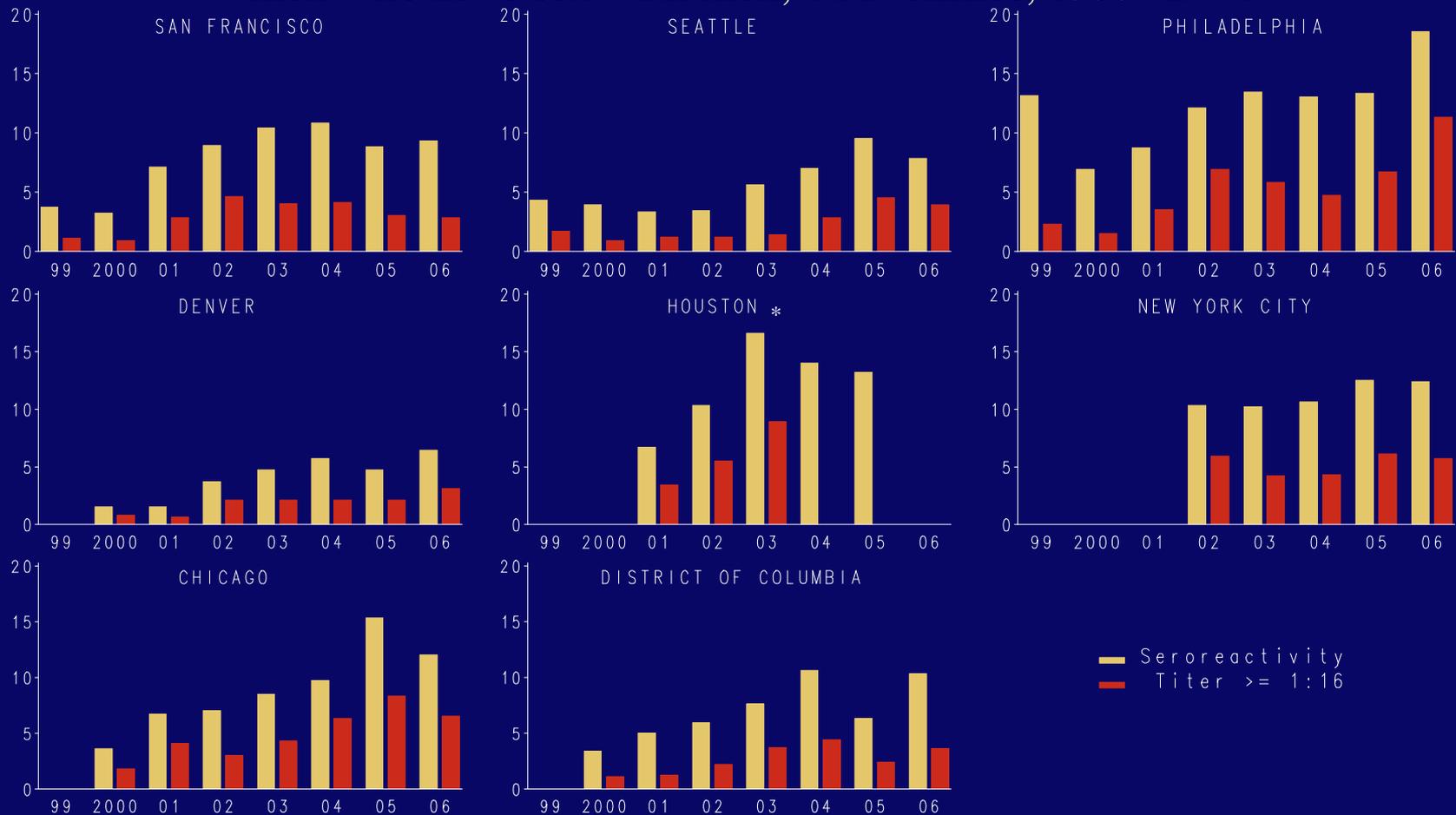
# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project – Number of gonorrhea tests and number of positive tests in men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999-2006



Note: The bars represent the number of GC tests at all anatomic sites (pharyngeal, rectal, and urethral) each year. The scales on the left and right axis differ. The bar graphs use the scale on the left. The line graphs use the scale on the right.



# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — Syphilis serologic reactivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2006

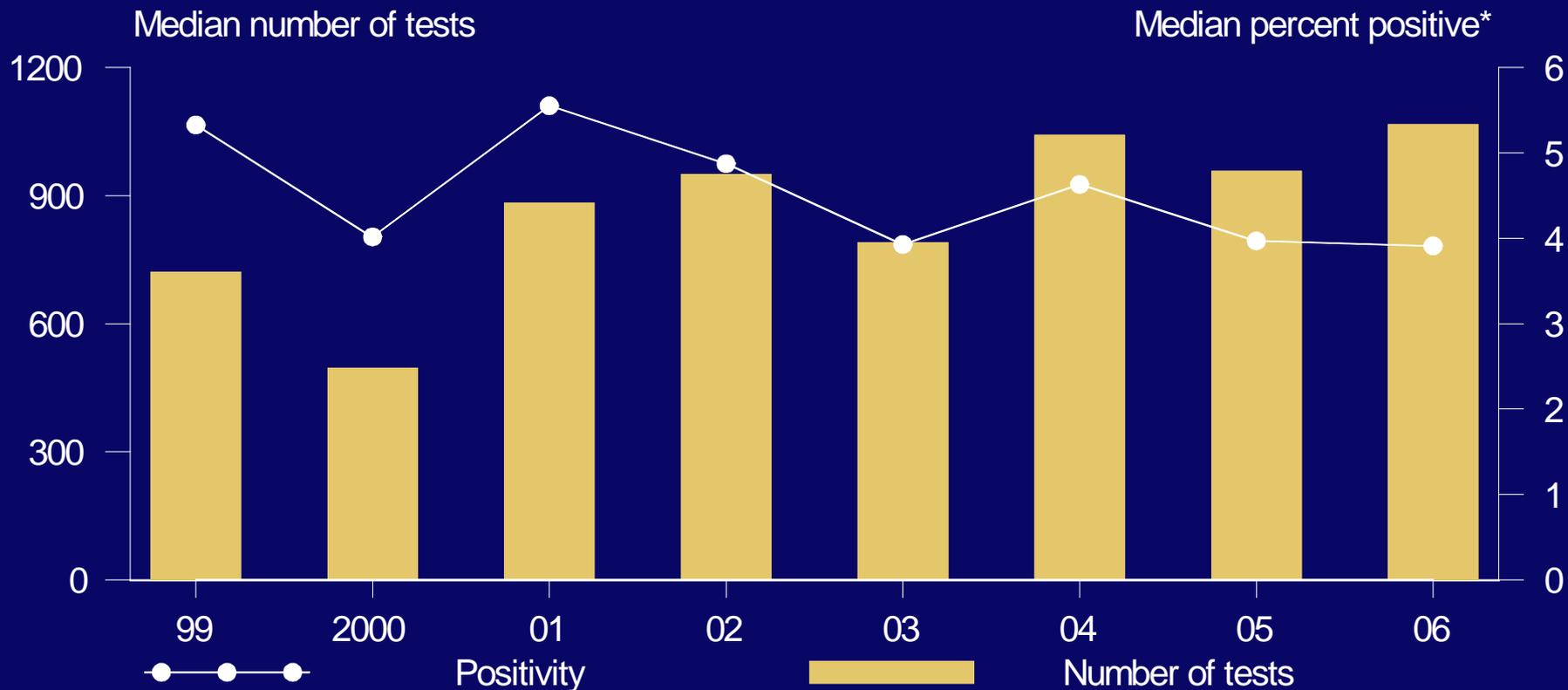


\*Data not reported in 2006. Titer data not reported in 2004 or 2005.

Note: Seroreactivity was based on nontreponemal tests results. All sites used the Rapid Plasma Reagin (RPR) test, with the exception of San Francisco where the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test was used and Seattle where the type of test was changed from VDRL to RPR in 2004.



# MSM Prevalence Monitoring Project — City-specific median number of HIV tests and positivity among men who have sex with men, STD clinics, 1999–2006

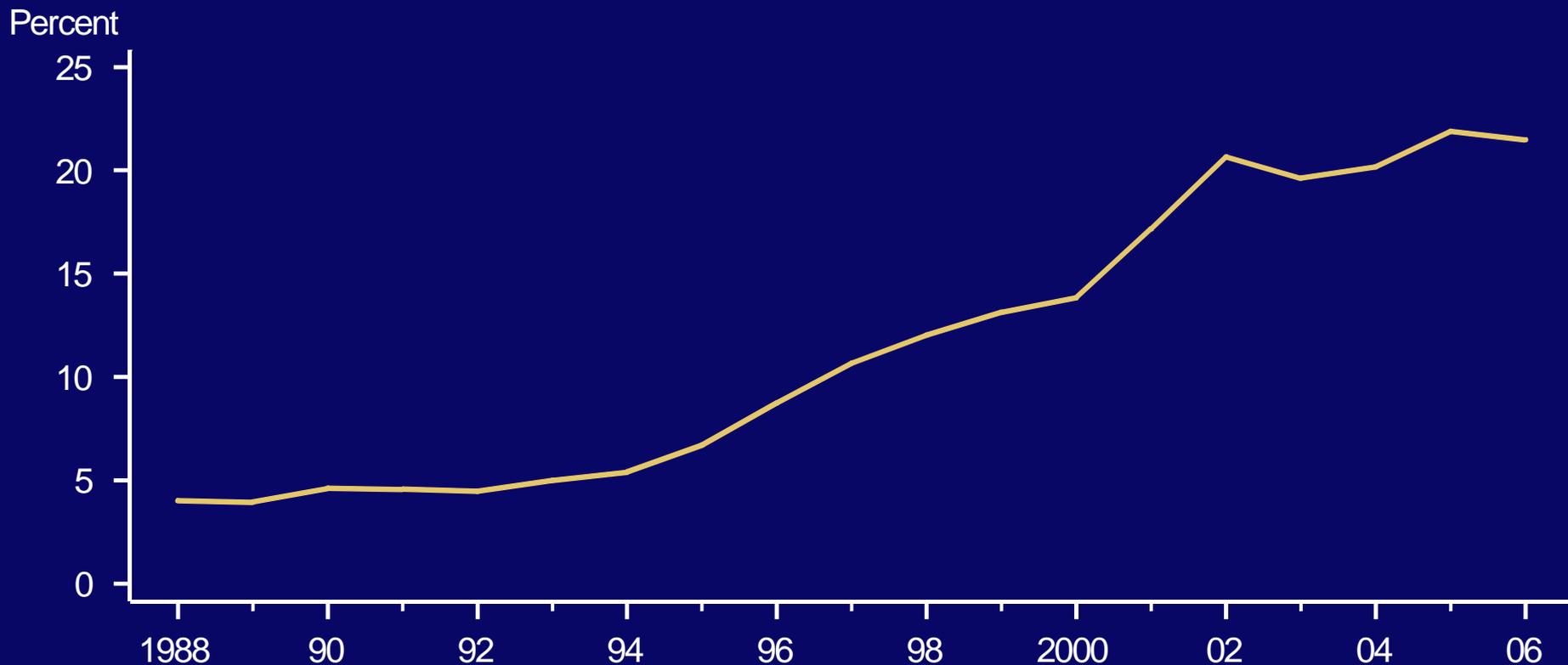


\*Excludes persons previously known to be HIV-positive.

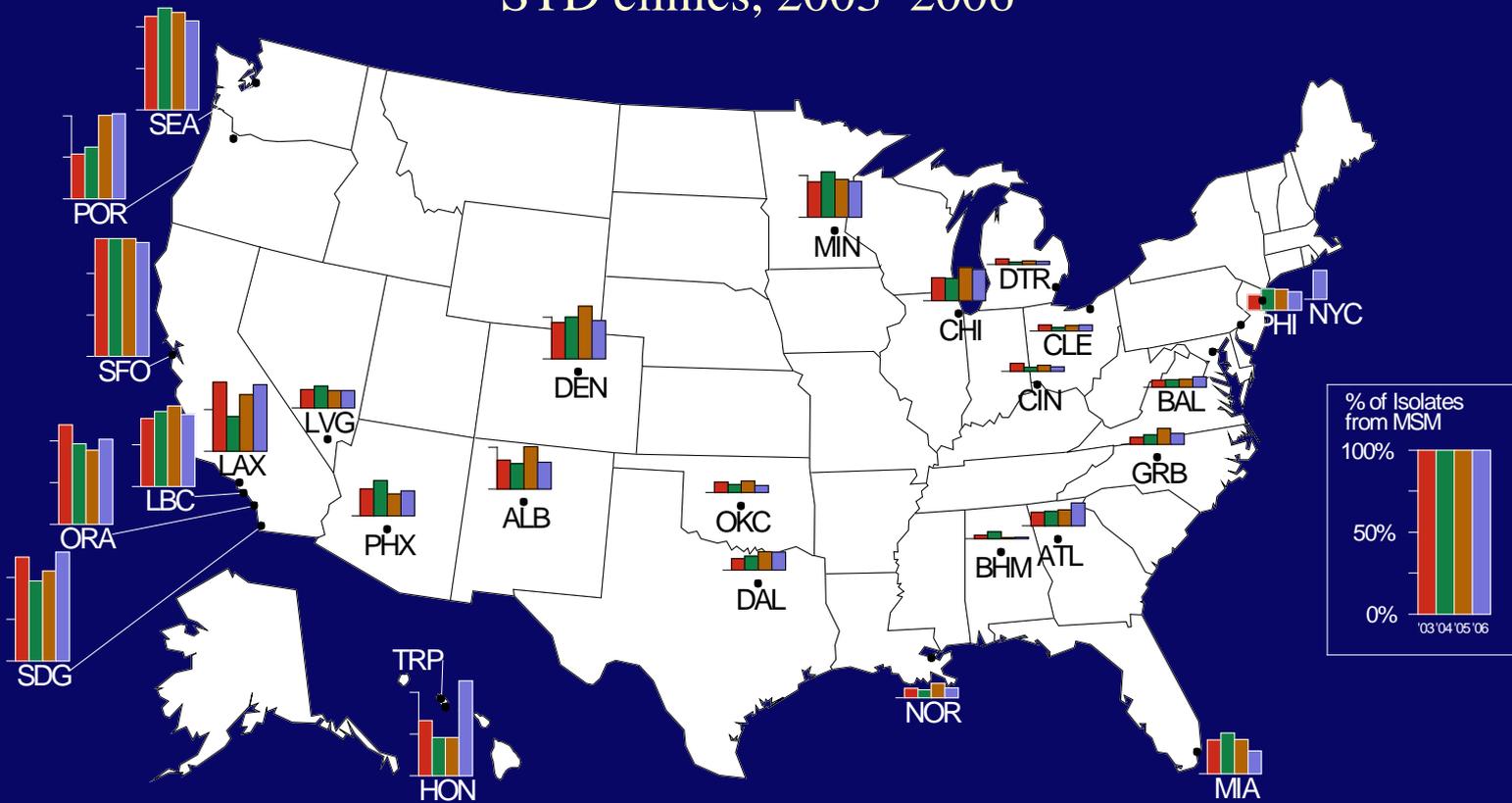
Note: The bar graph uses the scale on the left. The line graph uses the scale on the right.



# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of urethral *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 1988–2006



# Gonococcal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP) — Percent of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men who have sex with men attending STD clinics, 2003–2006



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



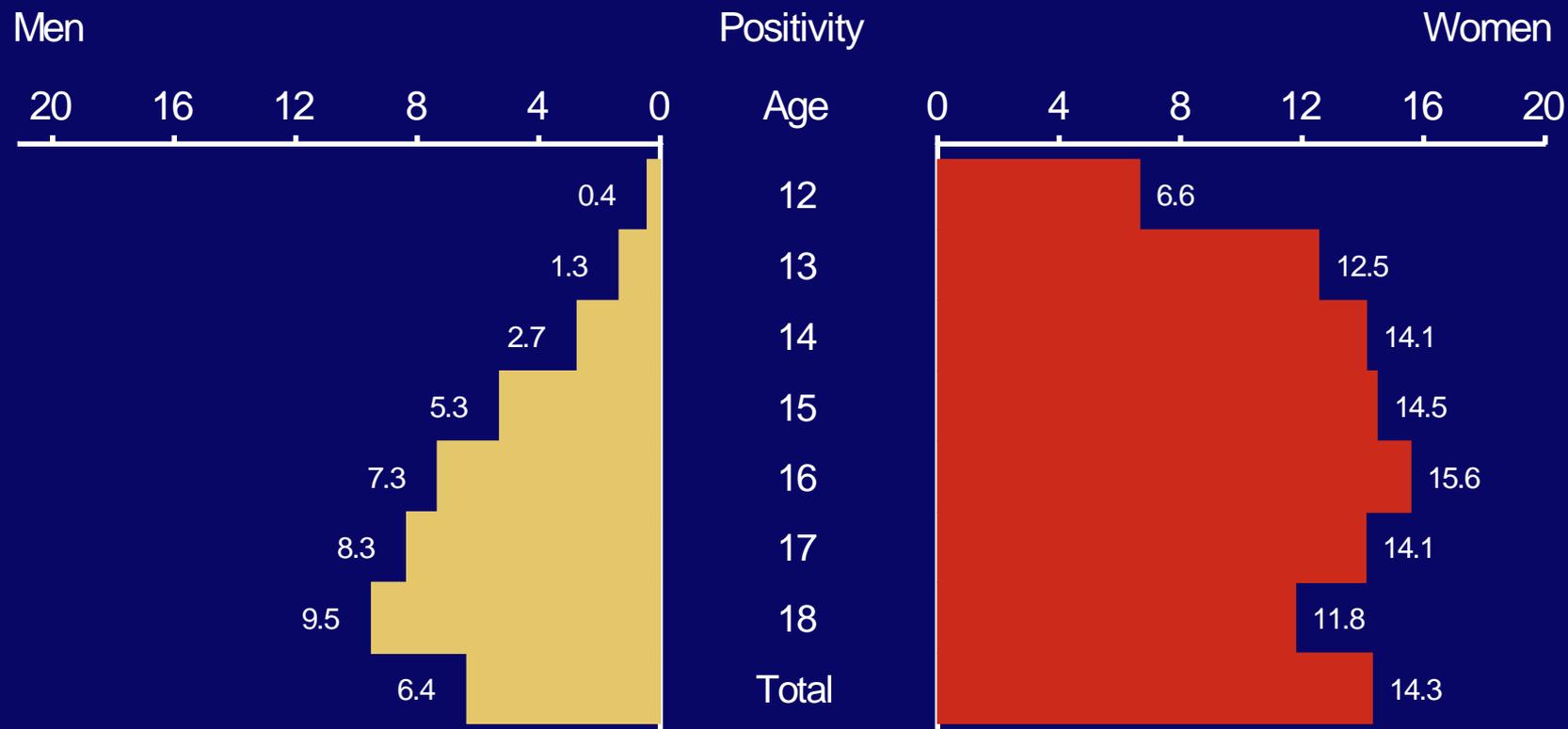
# STDs in Persons Entering Corrections Facilities

## Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2006

Division of STD Prevention



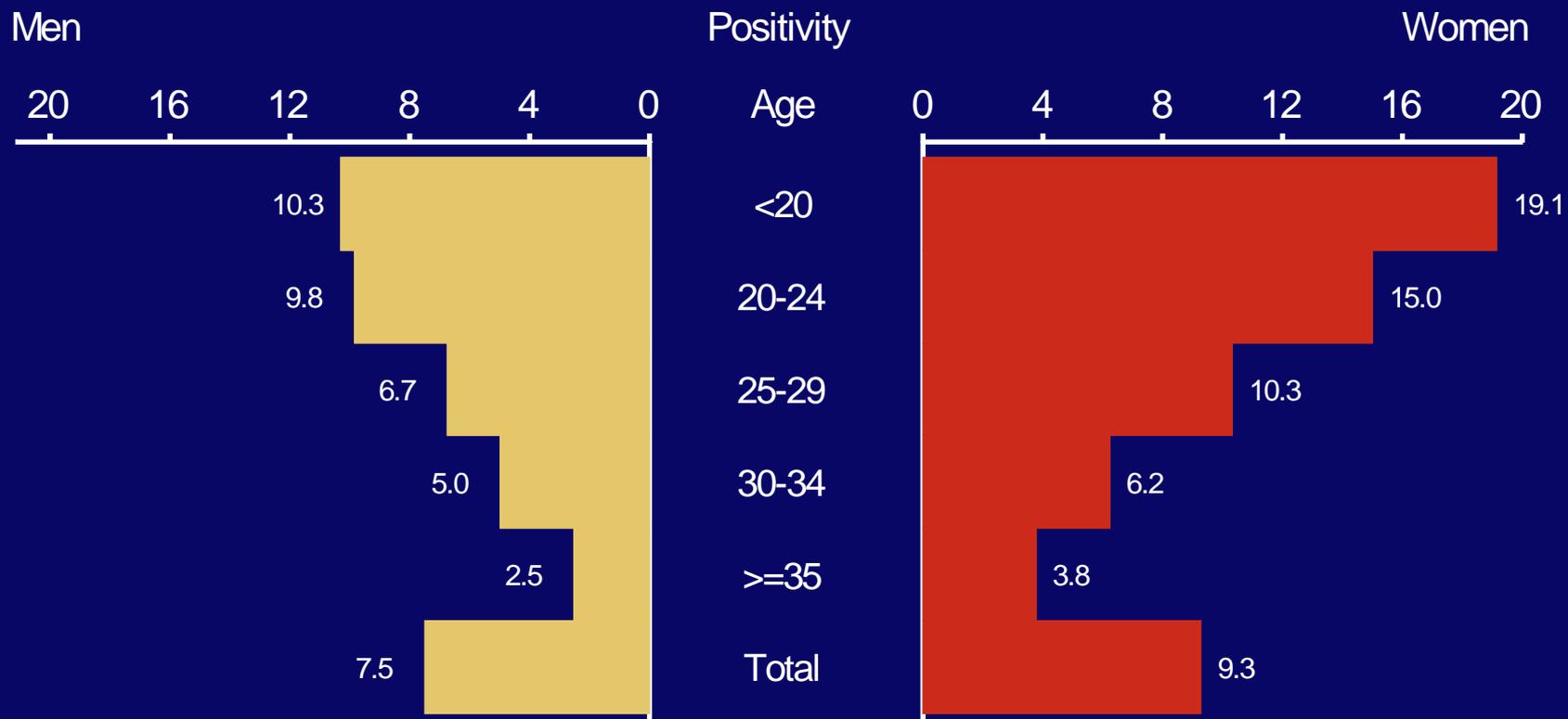
# Chlamydia — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2006



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



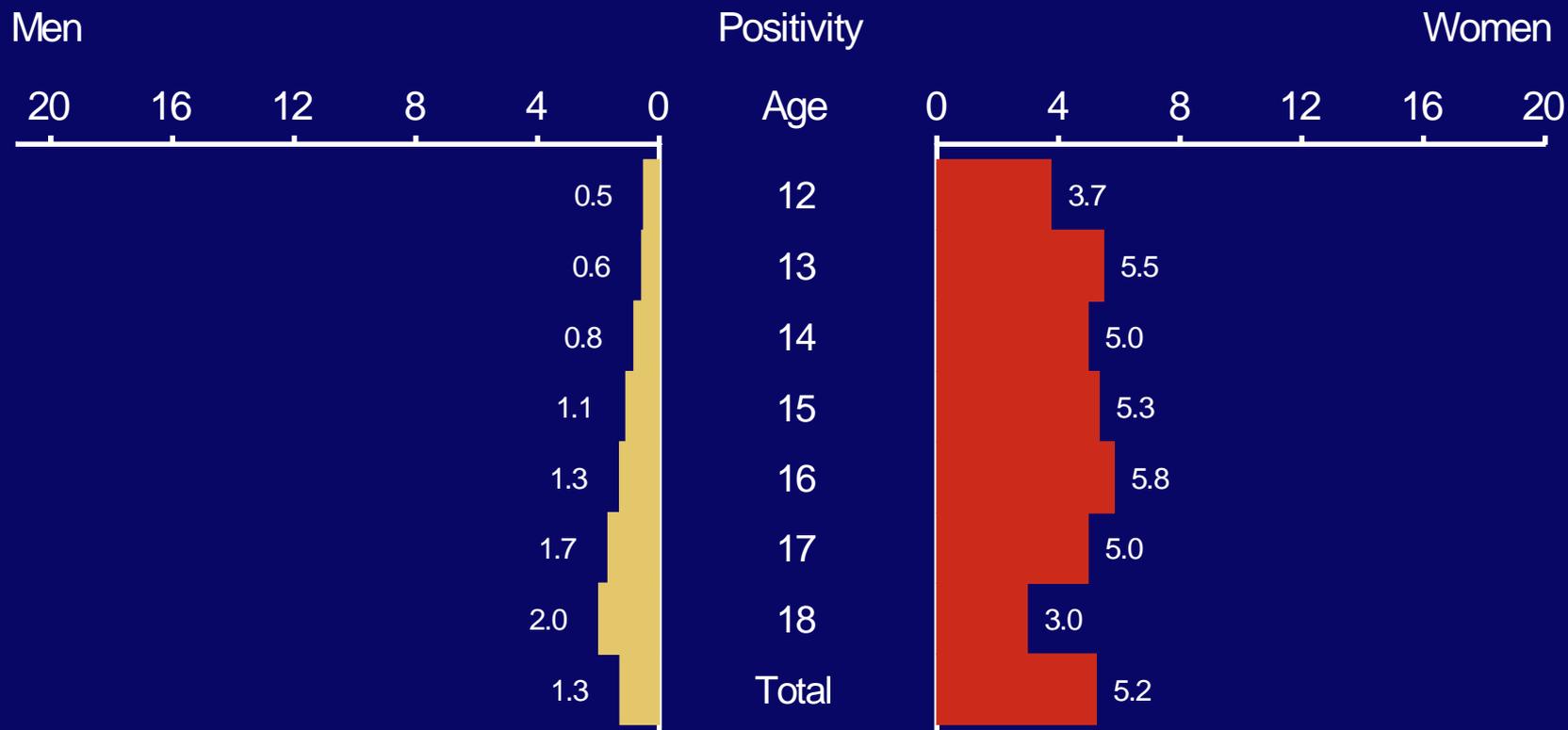
# Chlamydia — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2006



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



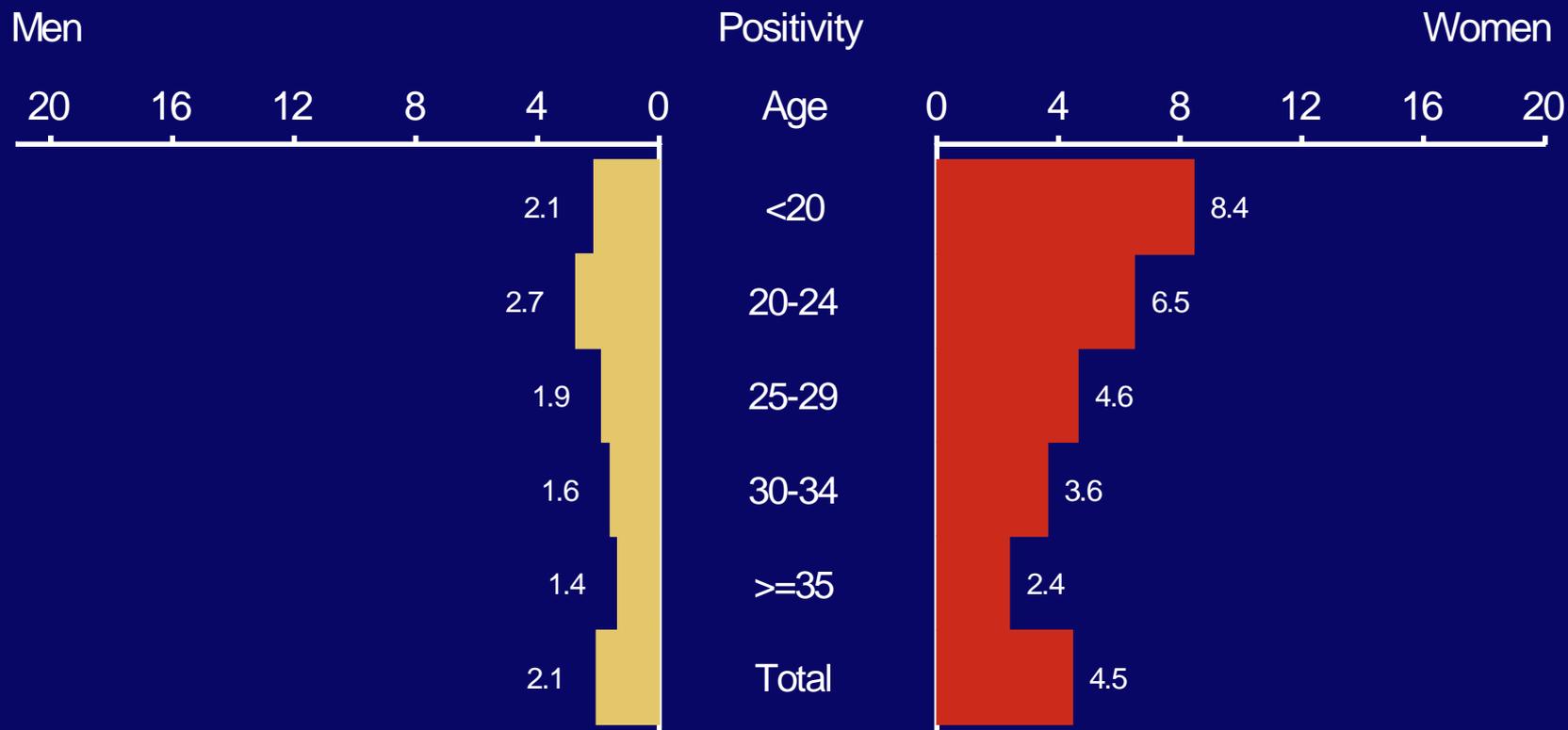
# Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, juvenile corrections facilities, 2006



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



# Gonorrhea — Positivity by age, adult corrections facilities, 2006



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



## Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	4	4,315	7.8 (5.2-9.6)	4	1,358	18.9 (2.8-20.5)
California*	19	26,939	5.2 (0.5-46.7)	23	11,846	12.2 (4.0-21.2)
Connecticut	2	537	3.2 (2.7-3.8)	1	111	14.4
Hawaii	1	126	7.1	—	—	—
Idaho	1	201	2.0	—	—	—
Illinois	4	5,158	8.0 (1.4-9.5)	1	578	20.9
Indiana	1	1,194	7.4	1	374	14.4
Kentucky	8	1,924	4.4 (1.9-9.5)	2	315	18.6 (15.0-22.2)
Maryland	4	2,034	4.2 (2.0-5.1)	2	567	13.9 (12.3-15.5)
Massachusetts	2	977	2.6 (2.6-2.7)	1	362	5.8
Michigan	1	426	8.7	1	159	17.0
Minnesota	1	191	9.4	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	1	143	13.3
Missouri	1	431	7.2	1	114	12.3
Nebraska	1	654	6.1	1	234	13.7
Nevada	2	1,404	7.4 (3.8-11.0)	2	374	22.4 (15.4-29.4)
New Jersey	4	3,144	9.8 (5.1-18.0)	1	206	19.9
New York	6	5,122	5.1 (2.0-10.3)	5	1,230	18.4 (13.4-22.0)
North Dakota	1	161	9.3	—	—	—
Ohio	3	3,132	10.1 (7.2-10.1)	3	789	19.7 (6.5-23.0)
Oregon	3	1,310	5.7 (4.0-12.3)	2	361	9.7 (7.4-12.0)
Pennsylvania	3	471	3.9 (2.3-11.9)	—	—	—
Tennessee	1	1,755	4.0	1	769	10.8
Utah	2	415	6.7 (5.8-7.6)	2	323	16.6 (12.9-20.4)
Virginia	1	728	10.2	—	—	—
Washington	4	889	4.6 (1.7-9.1)	2	273	13.3 (4.6-22.0)
West Virginia	1	132	3.8	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2	586	3.7 (2.5-5.0)	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>64,356</b>	<b>5.3 (0.5-46.7)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>20,486</b>	<b>14.2 (2.8-29.4)</b>

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

\*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.



## Chlamydia — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	6	1,337	14.3 (3.6-17.0)	4	1,736	11.9 (8.9-12.9)
California*	7	4,416	5.5 (3.1-7.9)	5	7,264	10.3 (4.6-18.2)
Delaware	1	776	5.9	2	960	9.2 (7.3-11.1)
Hawaii	—	—	—	2	235	12.3 (4.5-20.0)
Illinois	6	15,688	9.8 (8.5-10.9)	3	8,676	7.8 (4.8-8.3)
Indiana	1	1,928	8.5	1	834	12.6
Iowa	3	986	12.5 (9.7-19.2)	2	657	9.2 (2.8-15.7)
Maryland	1	573	6.3	—	—	—
Massachusetts	2	2,964	6.4 (5.6-7.1)	2	746	4.7 (3.8-5.6)
Michigan	3	717	12.3 (11.6-21.6)	—	—	—
Missouri	1	3,785	6.6	1	824	4.9
Montana	—	—	—	1	191	2.6
Nebraska	3	1,593	6.6 (5.5-16.7)	1	234	10.3
Nevada	1	297	12.5	1	190	15.8
New Mexico	1	338	9.2	—	—	—
New York	2	8,866	6.2 (3.7-8.7)	1	317	5.0
North Dakota	1	649	7.1	—	—	—
Oregon	2	236	17.6 (15.9-19.2)	1	229	3.5
Pennsylvania	5	2,730	12.1 (4.8-23.1)	3	811	7.3 (2.4-9.2)
South Carolina	1	451	10.6	1	211	8.1
Texas	5	4,693	9.1 (1.3-26.7)	4	2,093	18.7 (17.0-22.3)
Utah	—	—	—	1	153	17.6
Washington	—	—	—	1	668	4.9
West Virginia	3	1,133	1.8 (0.9-2.1)	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5	5,897	10.8 (5.1-15.4)	3	1,045	4.8 (1.3-5.8)
Total	60	60,053	8.9 (0.9-26.7)	40	28,074	8.5 (1.3-22.3)

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

\*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.



## Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	4	4,313	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	4	1,353	3.8 (1.9-6.2)
California*	7	17,889	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	7	5,313	5.0 (0.7-12.2)
Connecticut	2	538	0.0	1	111	1.8
Hawaii	1	126	0.0	—	—	—
Idaho	1	198	1.0	—	—	—
Illinois	4	5,160	2.1 (0.7-2.5)	1	578	9.9
Indiana	1	1,192	2.2	1	374	8.0
Kentucky	8	1,924	0.5 (0.0-3.4)	2	315	5.4 (2.4-8.3)
Maryland	4	2,075	0.2 (0.0-0.8)	2	575	4.3 (2.9-5.7)
Michigan	1	426	1.6	1	159	5.7
Minnesota	1	191	2.6	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	1	142	3.5
Missouri	1	432	1.4	1	114	3.5
Nebraska	1	654	1.2	1	234	3.8
Nevada	2	1,404	1.5 (0.5-2.5)	2	373	6.5 (2.9-10.1)
New Jersey	4	3,146	1.6 (0.7-4.5)	1	206	4.4
New York	4	4,511	1.4 (0.2-1.9)	4	1,058	3.4 (0.0-5.3)
Ohio	3	3,132	2.1 (1.1-3.4)	3	789	8.1 (2.2-9.1)
Pennsylvania	3	451	0.0	—	—	—
Tennessee	1	1,754	1.3	1	769	3.8
Utah	2	415	0.7 (0.0-1.3)	2	323	3.4 (2.4-4.4)
Washington	4	889	0.7 (0.4-1.6)	2	274	1.5 (0.0-3.0)
West Virginia	1	107	3.7	—	—	—
Wisconsin	2	585	0.5 (0.0-1.0)	—	—	—
Total	62	51,512	0.9 (0.0-4.5)	37	13,060	3.8 (0.0-12.2)

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

\*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.



## Gonorrhea — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	6	1,336	10.3 (0.0-18.3)	4	1,736	7.0 (4.0-7.4)
California*	7	4,420	1.6 (1.3-3.1)	5	7,263	3.8 (1.6-8.6)
Delaware	1	746	1.1	2	923	6.1 (4.4-7.7)
Hawaii	—	—	—	2	235	3.6 (0.0-7.2)
Illinois	6	15,749	3.3 (1.0-6.6)	3	8,717	4.3 (1.0-6.8)
Indiana	1	1,928	2.7	1	834	8.6
Iowa	3	986	2.4 (0.8-3.4)	2	657	1.1 (0.6-1.7)
Maryland	1	578	1.0	—	—	—
Michigan	3	717	3.7 (2.1-13.8)	—	—	—
Missouri	1	3,786	1.6	1	825	3.2
Montana	—	—	—	1	190	0.0
Nebraska	3	1,593	1.5 (0.3-7.4)	1	234	5.1
Nevada	1	298	3.0	1	190	2.6
New Mexico	1	338	1.2	—	—	—
New York	1	8,131	0.5	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	4	2,285	5.2 (0.9-15.0)	3	778	3.1 (0.0-6.4)
South Carolina	1	450	3.1	1	211	3.8
Texas	5	4,691	1.7 (0.0-16.3)	4	2,094	9.0 (6.5-10.9)
Utah	—	—	—	1	152	7.2
Washington	—	—	—	1	667	1.3
West Virginia	3	862	2.2 (0.9-2.5)	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5	5,890	3.3 (0.3-7.0)	3	1,037	0.7 (0.1-3.4)
Total	53	54,784	2.3 (0.0-18.3)	36	26,743	4.1 (0.0-10.9)

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

\*Includes Los Angeles and San Francisco.



## Syphilis — Positivity among men and women in juvenile corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	2	2,536	0.4 (0.3-0.4)	1	615	1.5
California*	1	113	3.5	0	—	—
Illinois	1	2,895	0.7	1	527	1.3
Kentucky	1	405	0.3	0	—	—
Maryland	8	5,316	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	2	605	1.1 (0.4-1.8)
North Carolina	1	417	0.0	0	—	—
Texas	1	1,117	0.3	1	363	1.4
Total	15	12,799	0.0 (0.0-3.5)	5	2,110	1.4 (0.4-1.8)

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

\*Includes San Francisco project area.



## Syphilis — Positivity among men and women in adult corrections facilities, 2006

State	Men			Women		
	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)	No. of Facilities	No. of Tests	Median % Positivity (Range)
Arizona	1	25,009	2.6	1	5,382	5.6
California*	1	679	5.3	2	3,364	4.0 (2.5-5.4)
Florida	5	6,463	3.4 (2.9-4.3)	1	229	12.2
Illinois	1	320	0.3	1	117	1.7
Indianapolis	1	1,276	1.2	1	605	1.8
Kentucky	1	1,215	0.3	1	360	0.3
Louisiana	0	—	—	1	926	21.7
Maryland	10	24,971	1.8 (0.6-3.1)	7	3,540	4.1 (0.0-10.4)
Massachusetts	18	18,773	0.9 (0.0-1.4)	4	3,919	1.8 (1.2-3.1)
Mississippi	3	895	3.4 (2.5-7.8)	0	—	—
Missouri	2	5,957	1.6 (1.0-2.1)	2	1,191	4.0 (1.6-6.3)
New York †	2	8,513	1.3 (1.1-1.4)	2	1,023	2.6 (1.6-3.6)
North Carolina	5	3,969	1.4 (0.9-4.8)	3	1,544	7.8 (4.3-9.3)
Tennessee	2	9,695	3.3 (2.3-4.2)	1	5,275	9.4
Texas	5	33,863	3.3 (2.0-5.6)	4	6,654	6.9 (3.7-10.6)
Wisconsin	1	657	0.0	1	206	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>142,255</b>	<b>1.4 (0.0-7.8)</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34,335</b>	<b>3.9 (0.0-21.7)</b>

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

\*Includes San Francisco project area.

†New York data is for confirmatory results.

