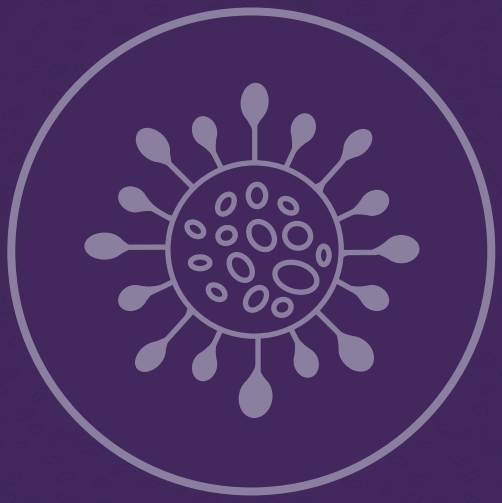


Sexually Transmitted Infections

Surveillance Report

New York State

2023

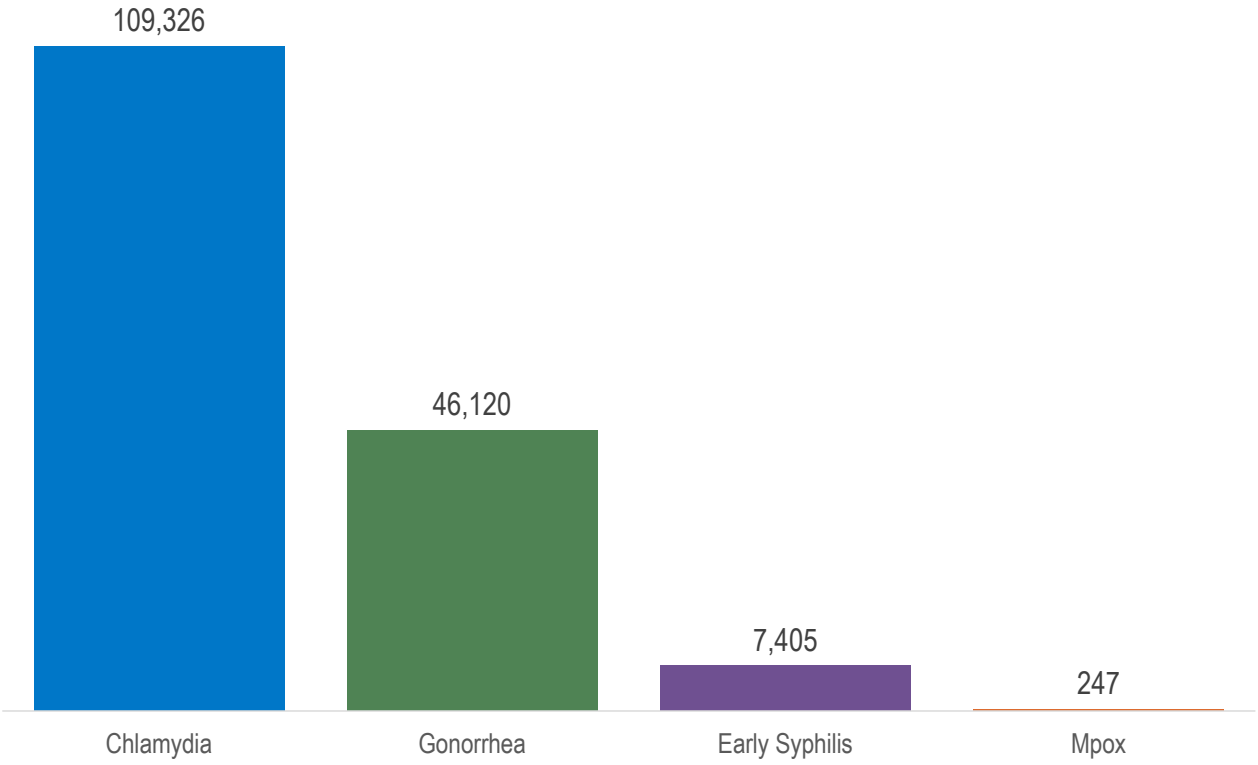
NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Executive Summary

This report summarizes 2023 New York State (NYS) surveillance data for the three notifiable bacterial sexually transmitted infections (STIs)—chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis—as well as mpox, which is new to the report this year.

As shown in Figure 1 below, there were a total of 163,098 reported diagnoses of chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and mpox combined in 2023.

Figure 1. Number of sexually transmitted infection diagnoses in New York State, 2023



According to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention[1], New York State ranks 10th, 7th, and 25th highest among all states in 2023 for rates per 100,000 of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and primary and secondary syphilis, respectively; and 40th for rate per 100,000 live births of congenital syphilis. There is currently no state ranking available for mpox.

Key highlights of this report include:

- In 2023, reported diagnoses of gonorrhea increased for the tenth consecutive year, while primary and secondary syphilis decreased for the first time since 2017; chlamydia increased for the third consecutive year after declining in 2020.

- The highest rates of sexually transmitted infections in New York State continued to be seen in young persons, racial/ethnic minority communities, and men who have sex with men. Further, with the rise in congenital syphilis births, persons of reproductive capacity are a population of concern with respect to sexually transmitted infection transmissions.

- Since chlamydia became a reportable sexually transmitted infection in 2000, the number of diagnoses has dominated other reportable sexually transmitted infections. Chlamydia diagnoses increased by approximately 5% in 2023 compared to 2022, and it continued to remain the most reported sexually transmitted infection in New York State with 109,326 diagnoses (12% increase from 2020) but still 12% lower than 2019 (124,389 diagnoses). The highest rates in 2023 were seen in females 15-29 years of age.

- Gonorrhea diagnoses increased 6% from 43,368 in 2022 to 46,120 in 2023; compared to the 0.6% increase from 2021 to 2022 the increase in 2023 was largely due to an 11% increase in diagnoses in New York City. Gonorrhea rates decreased in females by 2% and increased in males by 10% when compared to 2022. Additionally, the rates were highest among males aged 20-34, and among females aged 15-24.

- Primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses decreased by 20% in 2023 compared to 2022, with 2,888 diagnoses in 2023 versus 3,603 in 2022. Diagnoses among males accounted for 85% of primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses. In 2023, rates of primary and secondary syphilis among females experienced a 15% decline compared to 2022. Additionally, in 2023, 68 diagnoses of congenital syphilis were reported statewide, a 33% increase compared to 2022 (51 diagnosed infants).

- There were 247 reported mpox diagnoses in 2023, which was about 94% lower than the 4,197 reported diagnoses in 2022. Similar to 2022, a majority (83%) of diagnoses in 2023 were in New York City. In terms of diagnoses by sex assigned at birth, 96% of the diagnoses were reported among males.

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Syphilis

Disease Description

Syphilis[2] is caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum and is spread through vaginal, anal, or oral sex with a partner who is infected.

Syphilis is generally classified in four stages that occur sequentially:

- Primary syphilis – characterized by a single painless skin ulcer (sore), although there may be multiple sores. The sore generally appears within a few weeks after becoming infected, usually on or around the genitals or anus, or on the lips, or in the mouth. Transmission occurs through direct contact with a syphilitic sore during sex. After the sores heal (sores will heal without treatment) the infection progresses to secondary syphilis.

- Secondary syphilis – presents as skin rashes and lesions on mucous membranes, generally within six weeks after the primary sore or sores heal. Symptoms resolve even without treatment and the infection enters the latent stage.

- Early non-primary non-secondary stage – causes intermittent flare-ups of symptoms, alongside periods with no outward symptoms.

- Late/tertiary stage – occurs when the infection is left untreated and begins three or more years after infection. In this stage the bacteria, while not sexually transmittable, can spread throughout the body leading to serious illness or death.

Syphilis infection increases the risk for contracting HIV. Syphilis can be cured with antibiotics[3], though any damage to the body that has already occurred cannot be undone. Dosage and length of treatment will depend upon the syphilis stage at diagnosis and whether there are clinical manifestations.

Syphilis can be passed from a pregnant person to the fetus (unborn baby). This is called congenital syphilis, and it can cause severe medical complications during pregnancy, and result in birth defects and/or death to the fetus/infant.

The first two stages are presented combined as “Primary and Secondary Syphilis,” and represent the most infectious stages of syphilis. “Early Syphilis” combines primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses with syphilis diagnosed within the first year of infection that had progressed past the primary and secondary stages (aka “early non-primary non-secondary”). Individuals diagnosed with “early non-primary non-secondary” may or may not have been experiencing clinical manifestations of syphilis at the time of their diagnosis.

Data presented in this surveillance report represent confirmed and/or probable cases according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) case definitions for syphilis[4] and congenital syphilis[5].

Visualizing Syphilis in New York State

The following section includes visualizations for early syphilis, primary and secondary syphilis, and congenital syphilis. Each visualization features one key takeaway to highlight trends over time and differences by demographics.

Additional data on syphilis is presented in the Surveillance Data Tables section and the 2023 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement at the end of this document.

Figure 2. Early syphilis diagnoses by sex at birth, New York State (excluding New York City), 1936 – 2023

After surging for the third time in a century, the number of early syphilis diagnoses decreased in 2023.

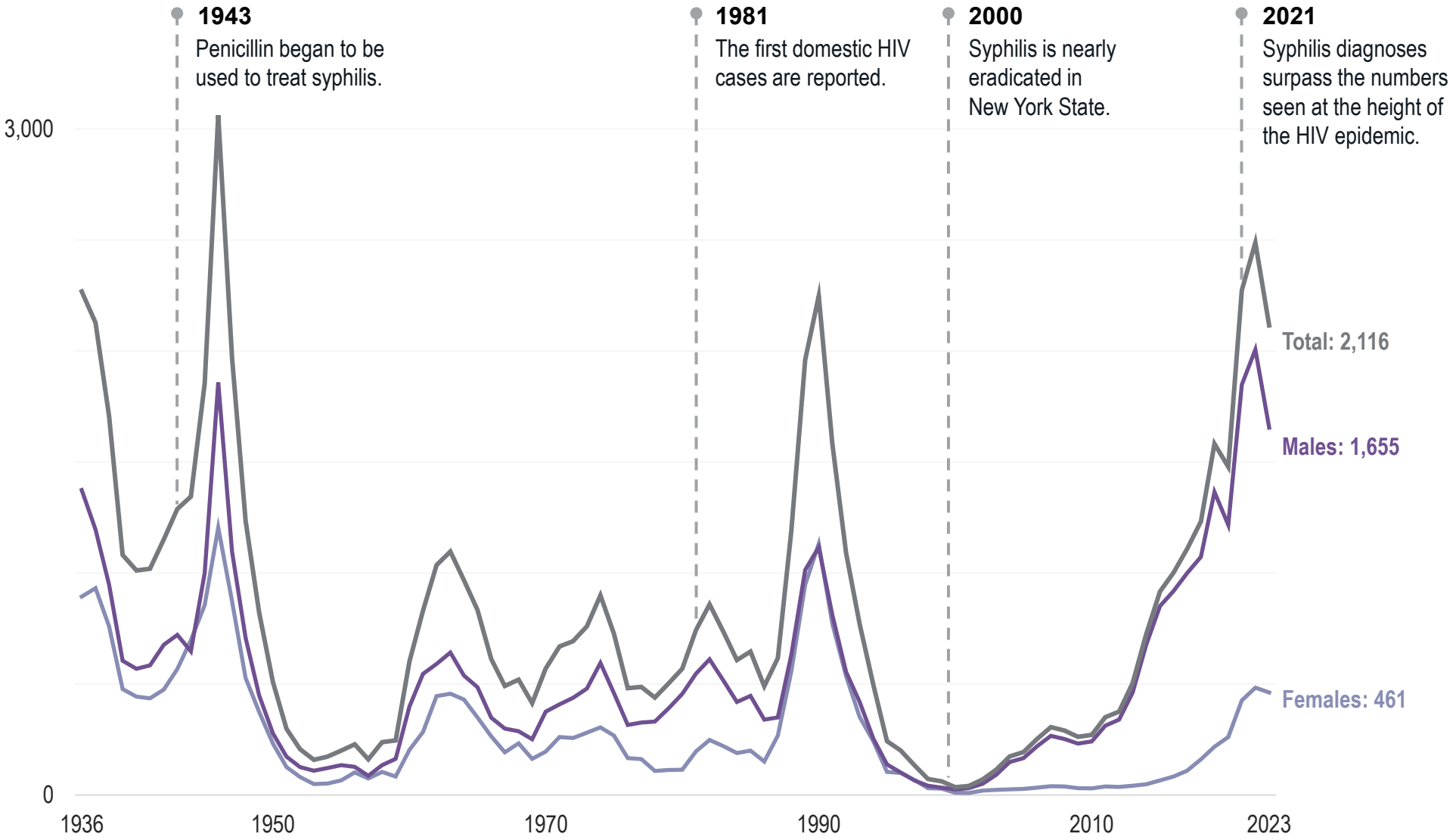


Figure 3. Comparison of primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses with early, non-primary non-secondary syphilis diagnoses, New York State, 1960 – 2023

Previous syphilis epidemics were sparked by increases in primary and secondary syphilis followed by increases in early non-primary non-secondary syphilis. Over the past decade, these have increased in tandem, indicating the importance of screening to identify undetected infections.

Primary and secondary syphilis are the two earliest and most infectious stages of syphilis. If left untreated, the infection enters the early non-primary non-secondary stage.

Early non-primary non-secondary syphilis often has no symptoms, and screening is needed for detection. While less infectious, it can still be transmitted to infants during pregnancy and cause serious health outcomes.

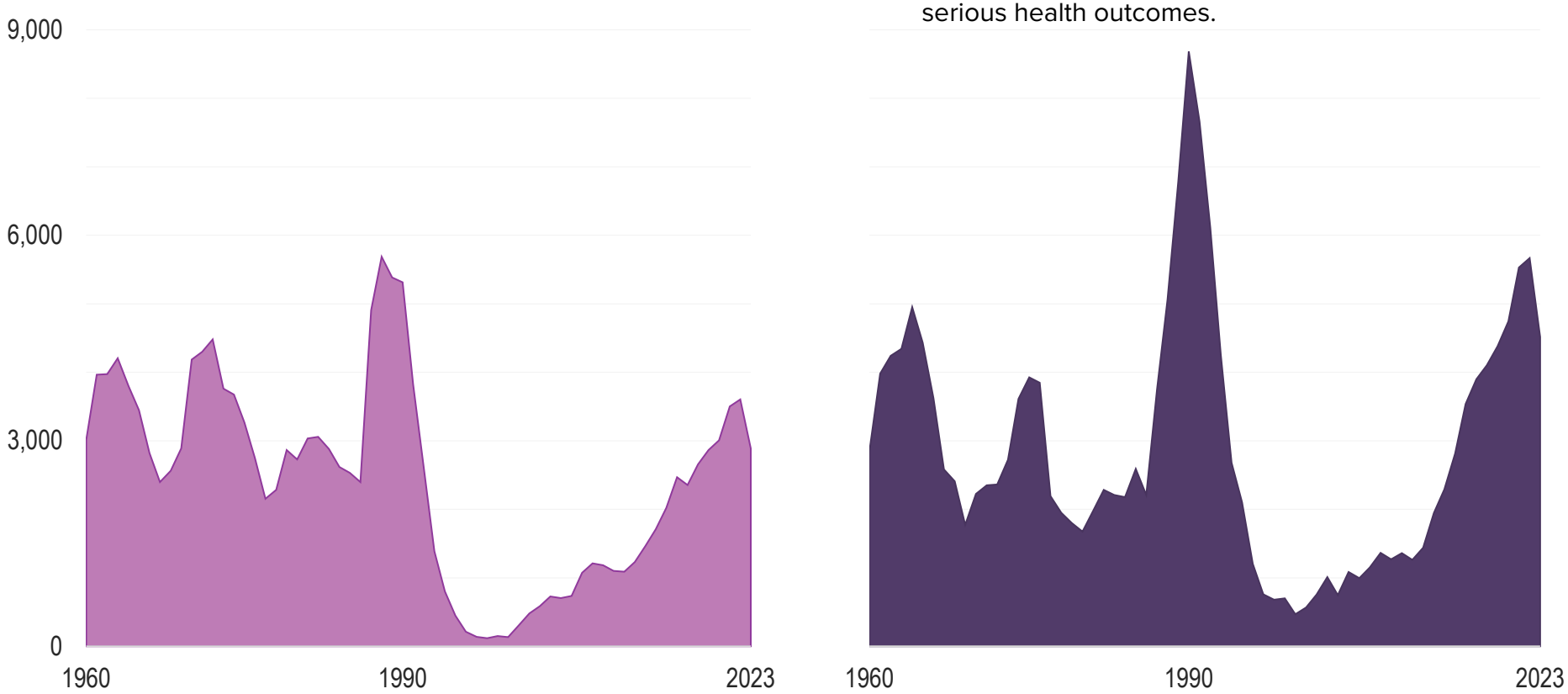


Figure 4. Comparison of historic primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses by New York State region, 1960 – 2023

In the past decade, an increasing share of primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses occurred outside of New York City.

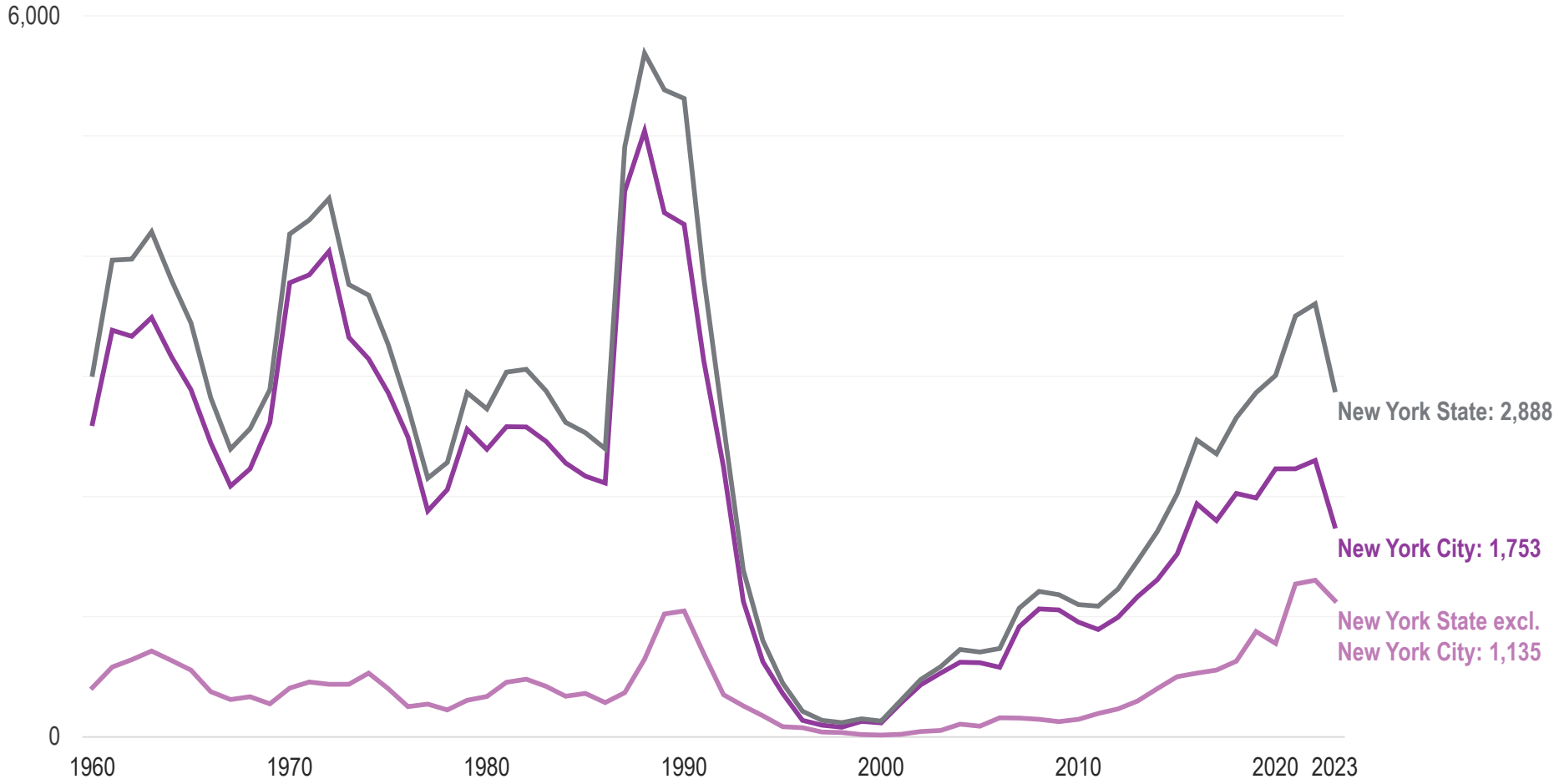
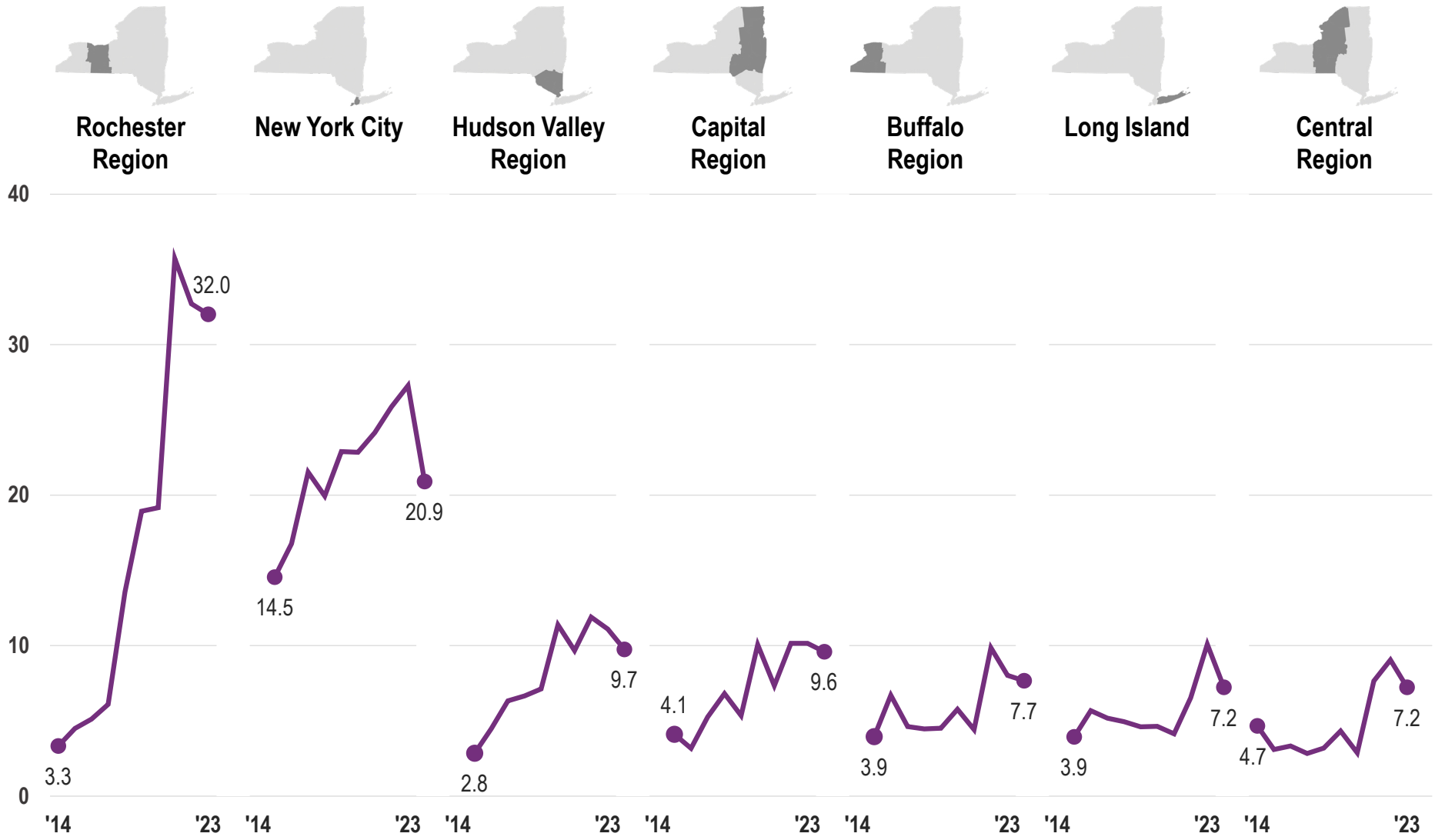


Figure 5: Primary and secondary syphilis rates, New York State regions, 2014 – 2023

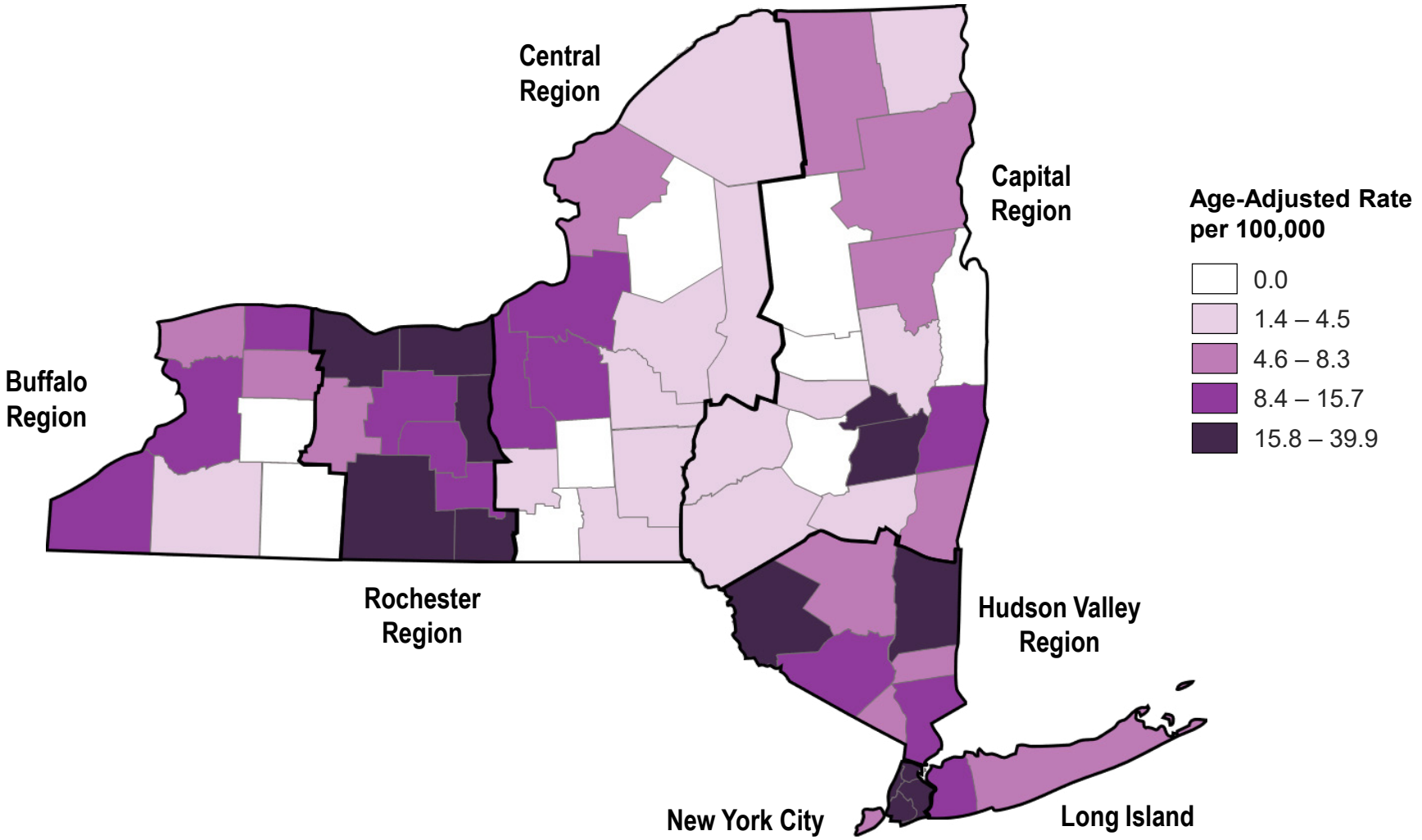
Over the past decade, the Rochester Region has seen the sharpest increases in primary and secondary syphilis rates.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 6: Geographic distribution of primary and secondary syphilis rates, New York State counties, 2023

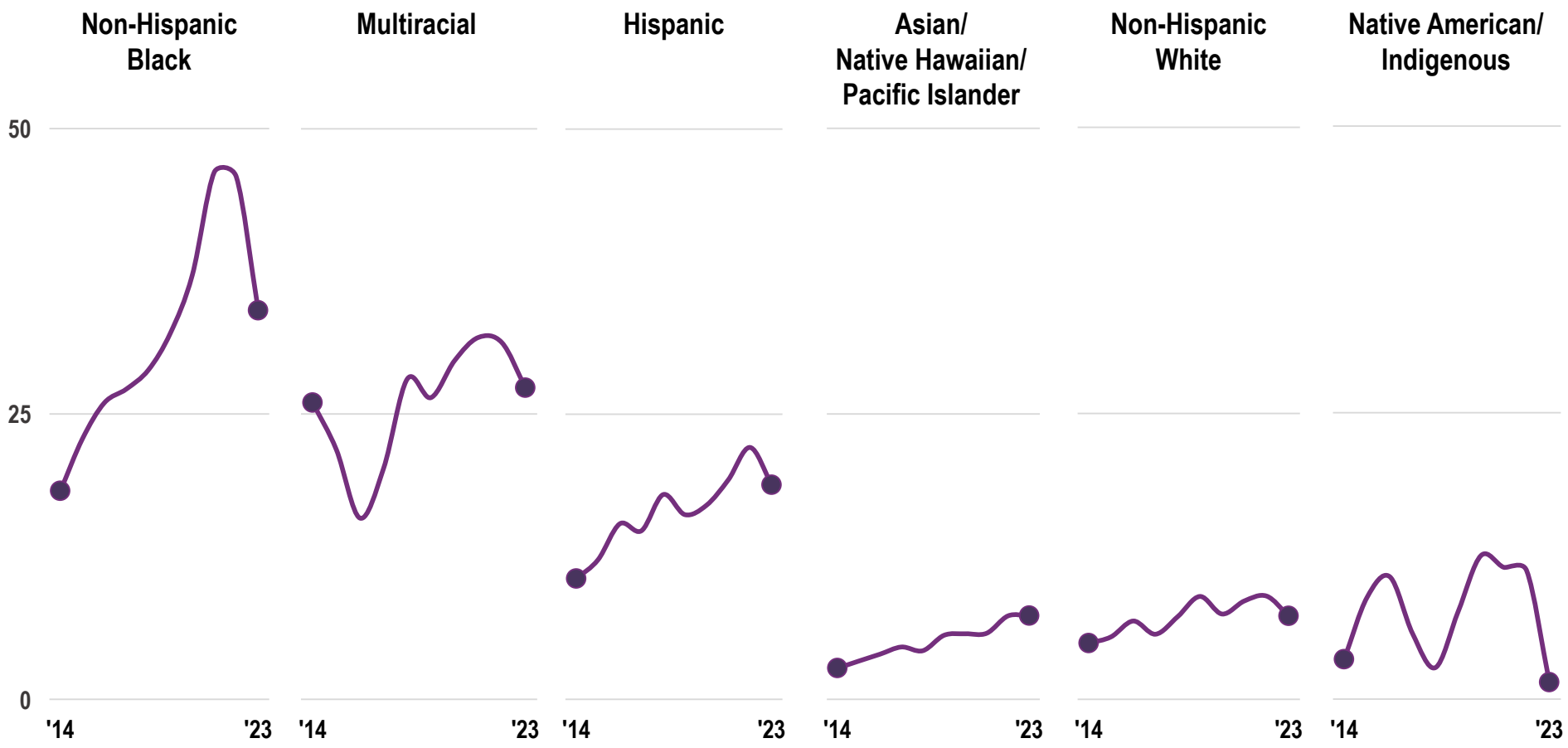
In 2023, primary and secondary syphilis rates were concentrated in the Rochester Region and New York City.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 7. Primary and secondary syphilis rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

Rates of primary and secondary syphilis have remained consistently higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Multiracial since 2014.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 8. Share of persons diagnosed with primary and secondary syphilis vs. share of general population in New York State by race and ethnicity, 2023

Persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic bore a greater burden of primary and secondary syphilis despite making up a smaller percentage of the general population of New York State in 2023.

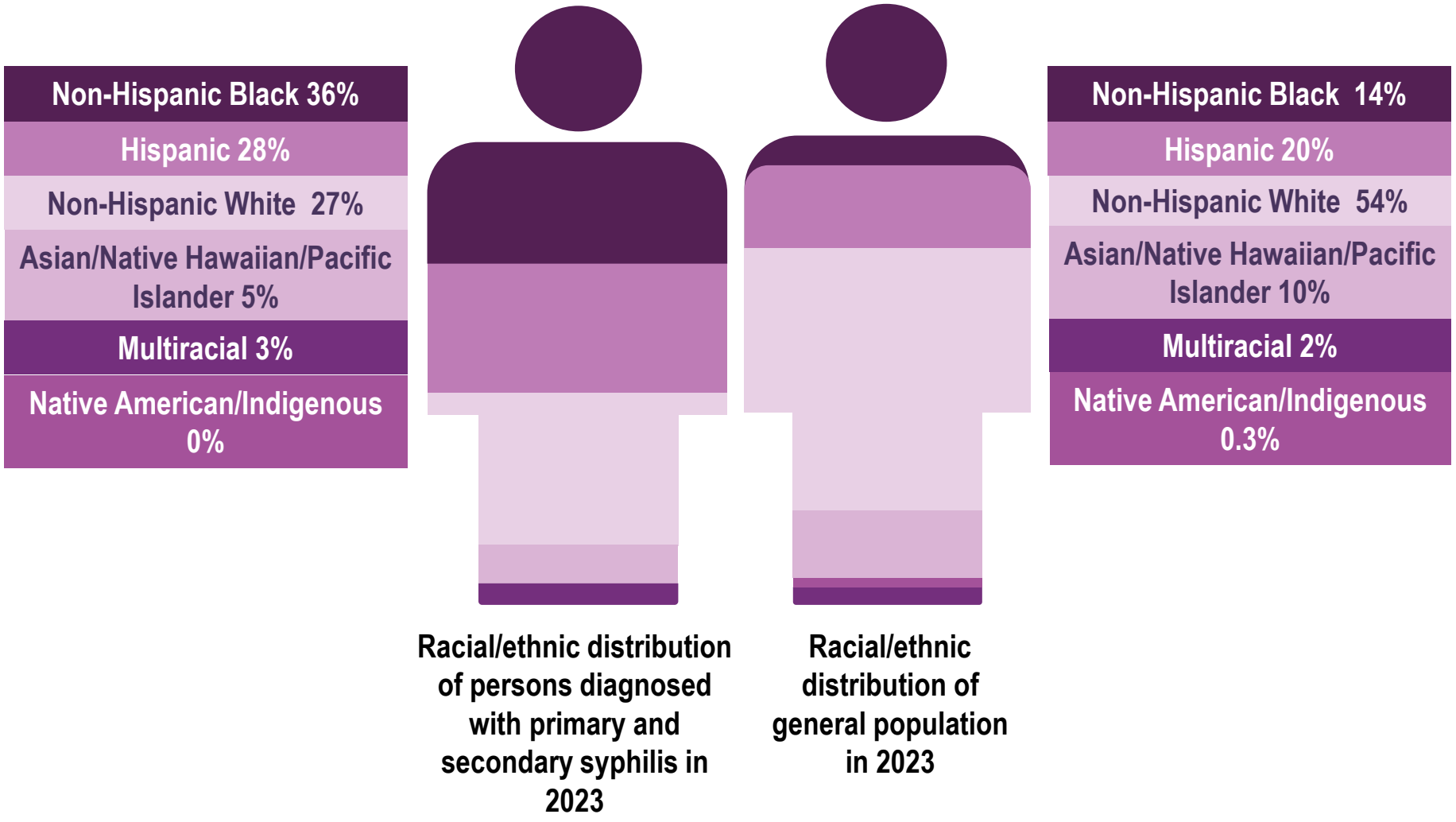
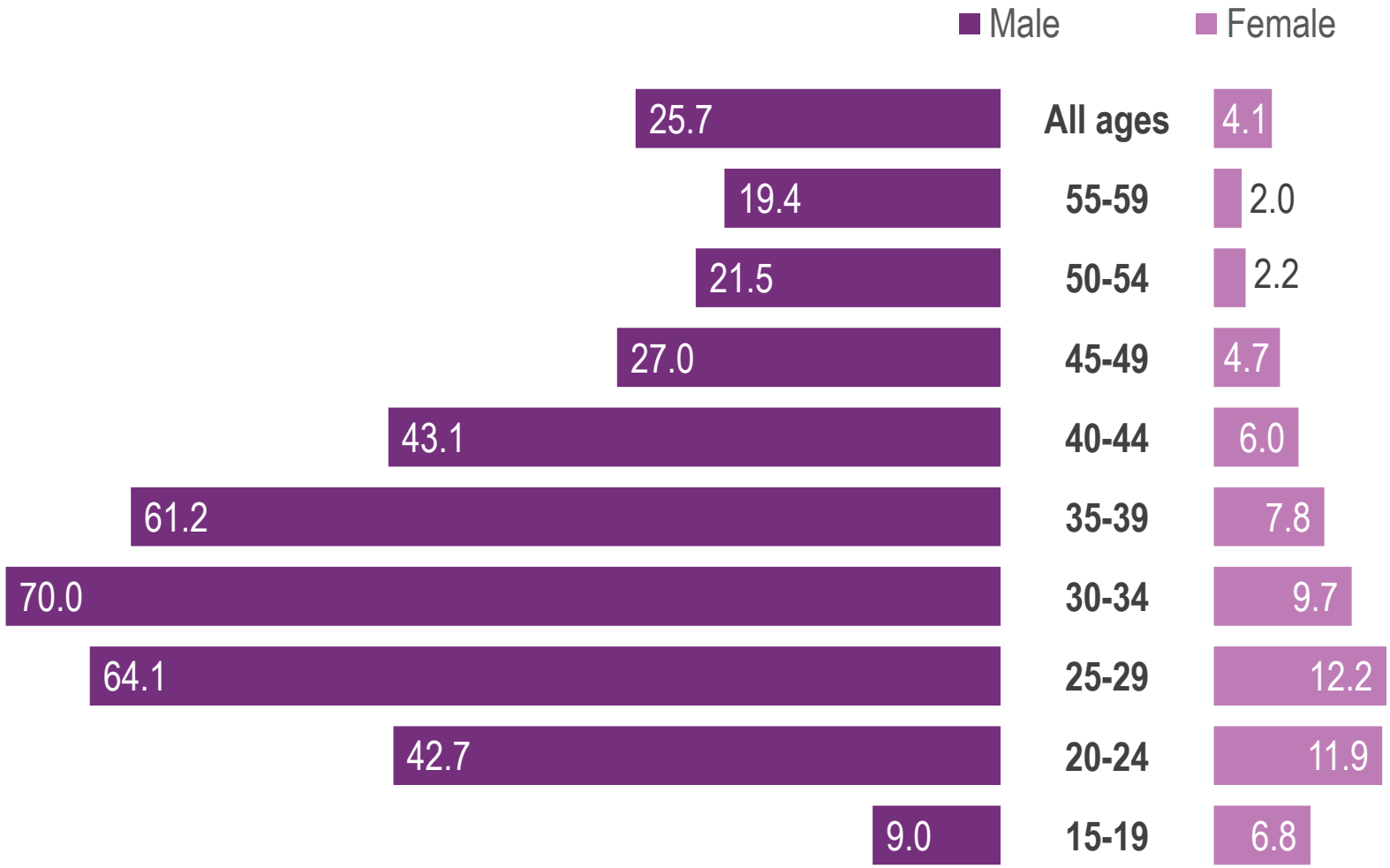


Figure 9. Primary and secondary syphilis rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2023

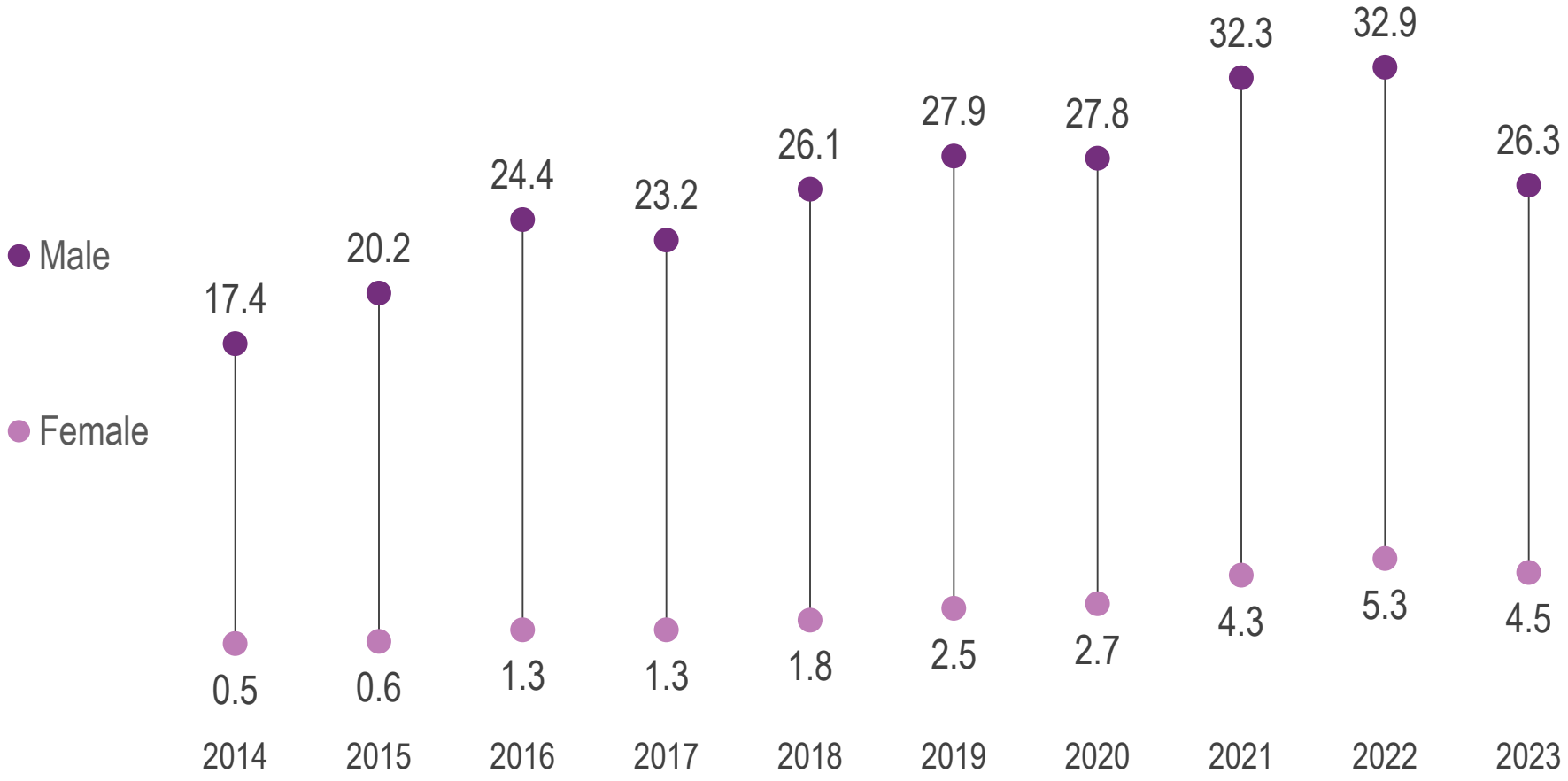
Primary and secondary syphilis rates among males greatly exceeded those among females. Among males, the highest rates were in those aged 30-34 years, and among females, rates were highest for those aged 20-29 years.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-specific except for the “All ages” category, which uses crude rates.

Figure 10. Primary and secondary syphilis rates by sex at birth and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

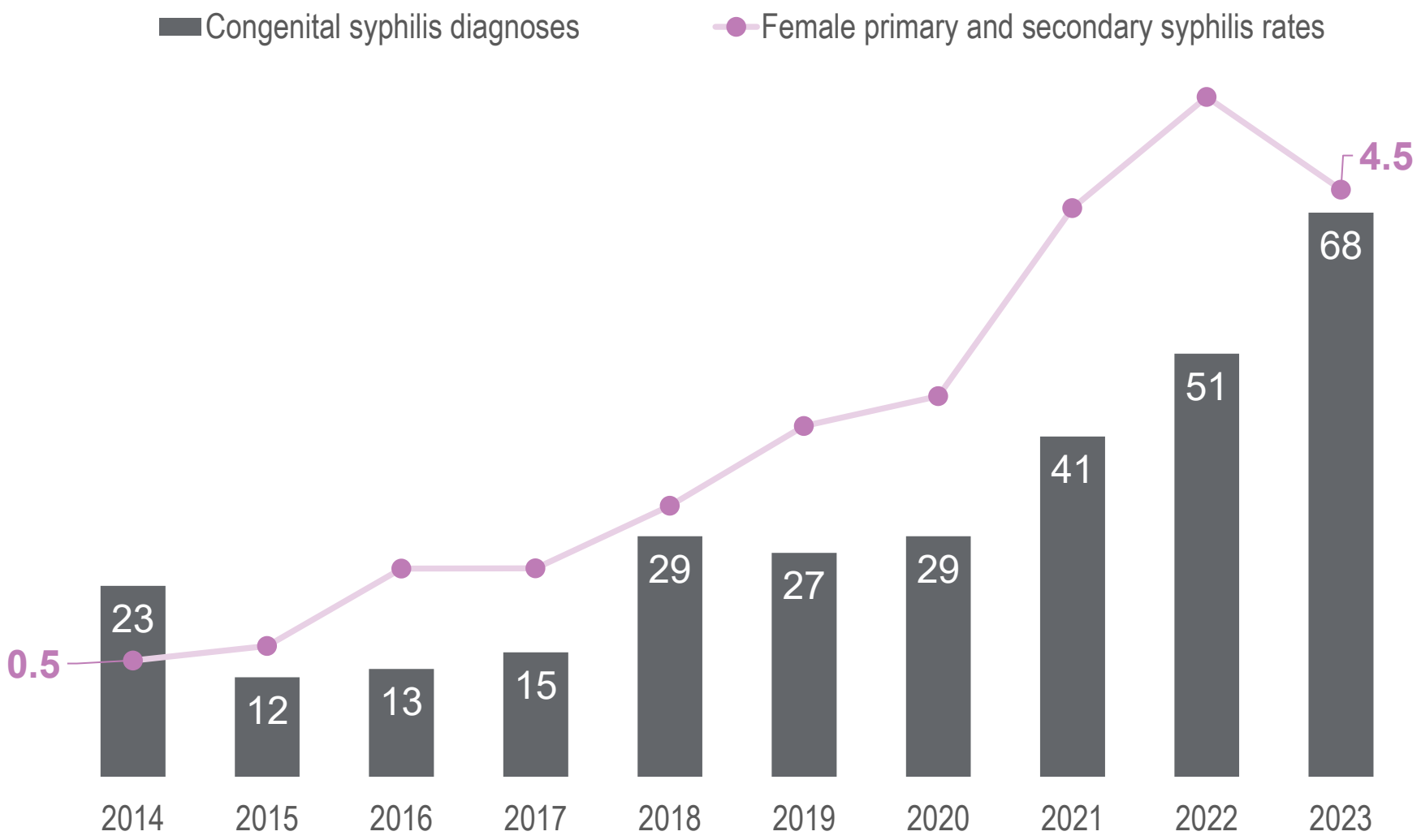
Both male and female primary and secondary syphilis rates decreased in 2023; although rates among males remained higher than females, females experienced an 800% increase in rates compared to a 51% increase in males from 2014 to 2023.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 11. Congenital syphilis diagnoses vs. primary and secondary syphilis rates among females, New York State, 2014 – 2023

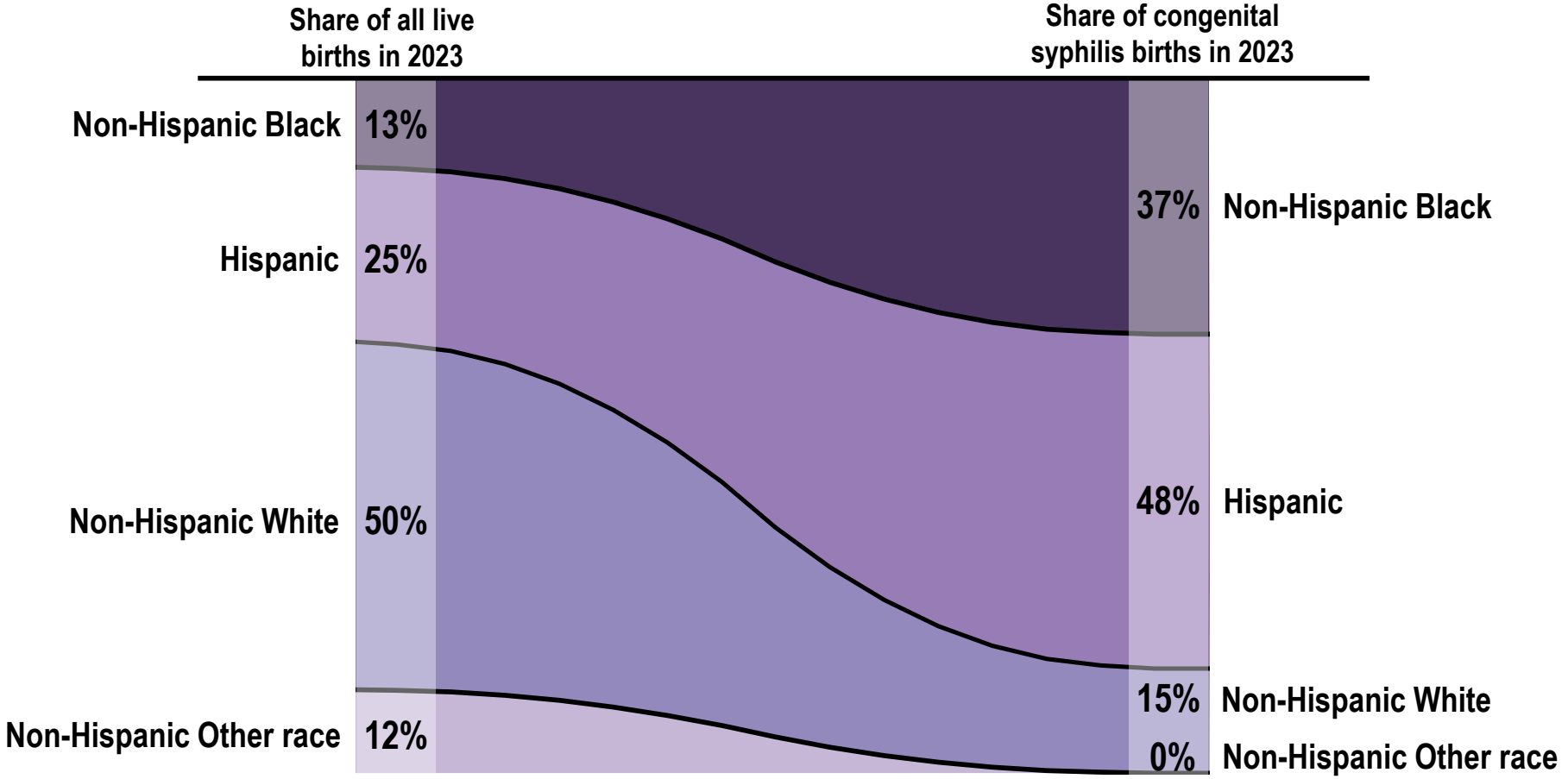
The increase in primary and secondary syphilis rates among females over the past ten years corresponds with the increase in the number of newborns with syphilis (congenital syphilis).



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted. Includes those assigned female sex at birth.

Figure 12. Share of all live births in New York State vs. share of congenital syphilis births in New York State, 2023

Congenital syphilis births in 2023 disproportionately impacted persons who are Hispanic and non-Hispanic Black.



1. Data for New York State all live births from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. National Vital Statistics System, Natality on CDC WONDER Online Database[6].
2. Non-Hispanic Other race includes Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Multiracial.
3. Births with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=1,651 for all live births in New York State; n=22 for congenital syphilis births).
4. Share for all live births in New York State (n = 201,961).
5. Share of congenital syphilis births in 2023 with known race/ethnicity information (n=46).
6. Congenital syphilis births may include both live and stillbirths.

Gonorrhea

Disease Description

Gonorrhea[7] is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhoeae and is spread through oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected partner. Gonorrhea can also be passed from mother to infant during vaginal delivery.

Vaginal symptoms, which usually begin within 5 to 60 days of transmission, may include unusual discharge, spotting, and inflammation of the vulva. Penile symptoms can include thick discharge from the urethra, painful urination, and redness and swelling of the urethral opening. If left untreated, gonorrhea may progress to an infection of the female reproductive organs called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) which can cause abscesses and scar tissues thereby increasing the risk of infertility, miscarriage, and ectopic pregnancy. In rare cases, untreated gonorrhea in men may cause severe pain and swelling in the testicles, resulting in sterility.

Gonorrhea can spread throughout the body and increase the risk for contracting HIV. Gonorrhea can be cured with antibiotics[8]; however, antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea[9] is increasingly a concern. Owing to concerns related to antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated treatment recommendations[10] for uncomplicated gonorrhea to a single 500 mg intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone. Partner treatment[11] is crucial for the prevention of repeat infections.

Gonorrhea data presented in this surveillance report represent confirmed and/or probable cases according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) case definition[12].

Visualizing Gonorrhea in New York State

The following section includes visualizations for gonorrhea. Each visualization features one key takeaway to highlight trends over time and differences by demographics.

Additional data on gonorrhea is presented in the Surveillance Data Tables section and the 2023 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement at the end of this document.

Figure 13. Comparison of historic gonorrhea diagnoses by New York State region, 1960 – 2023

Prior to the late 1990's, gonorrhea incidence in New York State was largely driven by diagnoses in New York City.

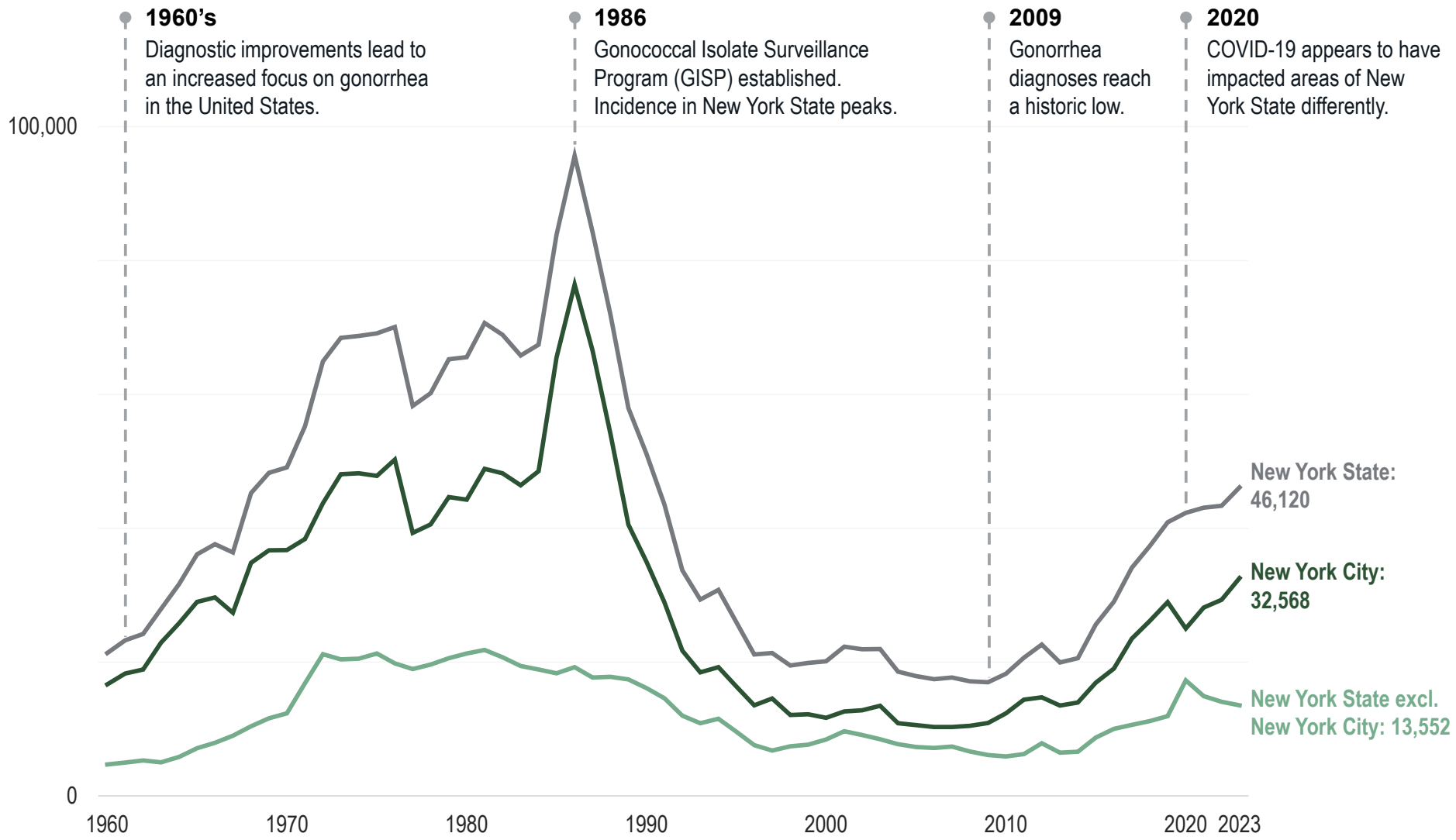
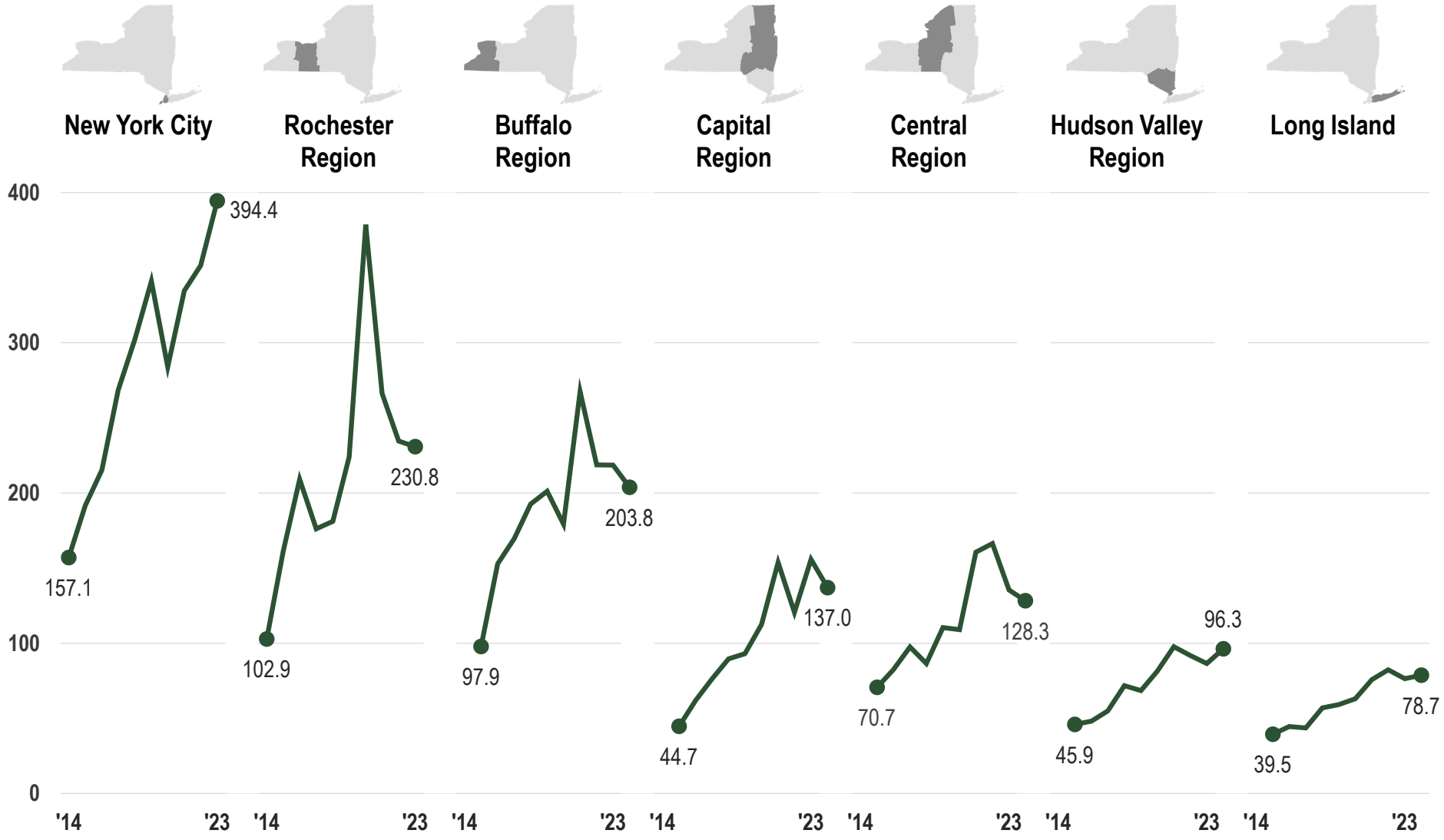


Figure 14: Gonorrhea rates, New York State regions, 2014 – 2023

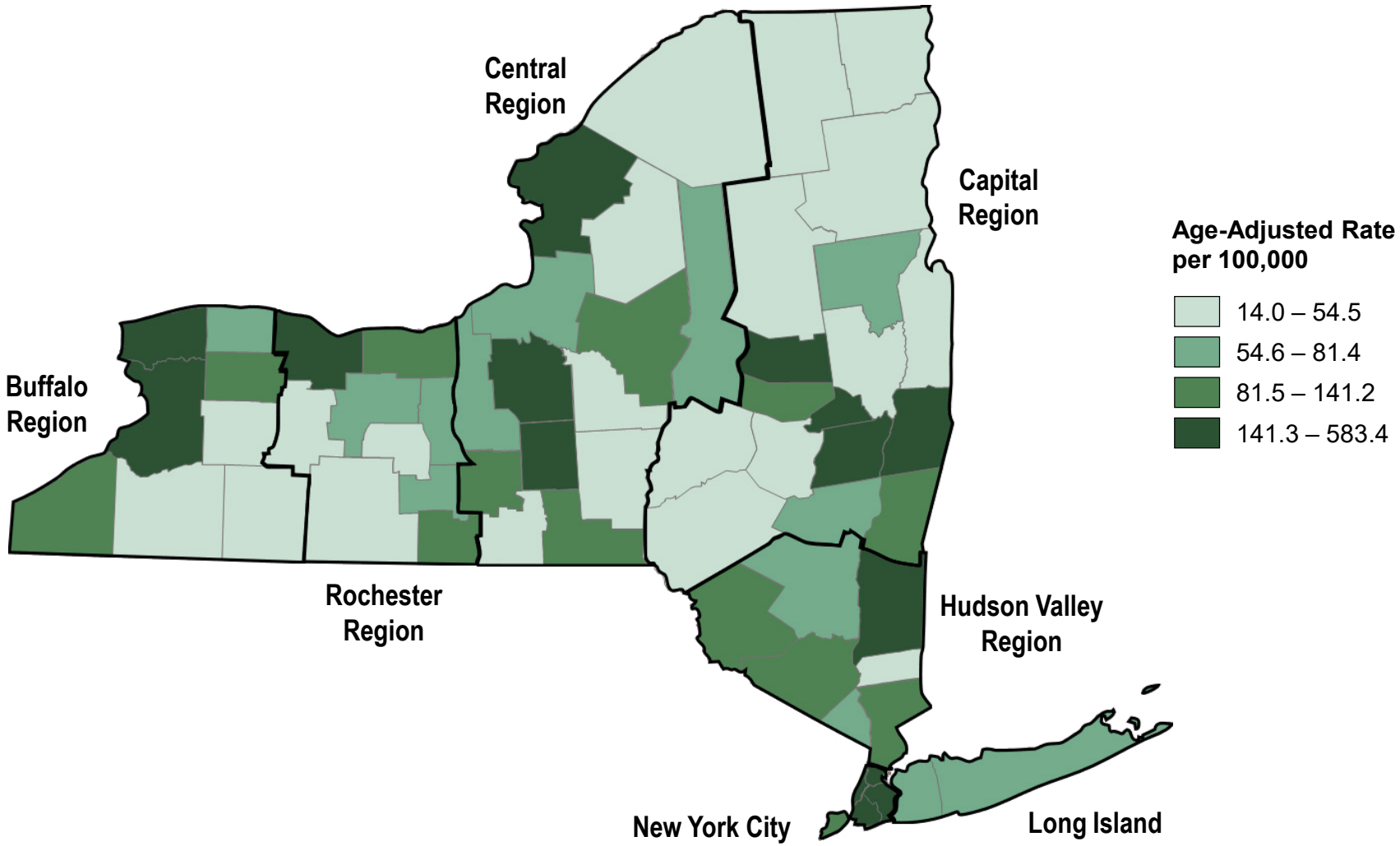
Gonorrhea rates have declined across much of New York State, except in New York City.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 15: Geographic distribution of gonorrhea rates, New York State counties, 2023

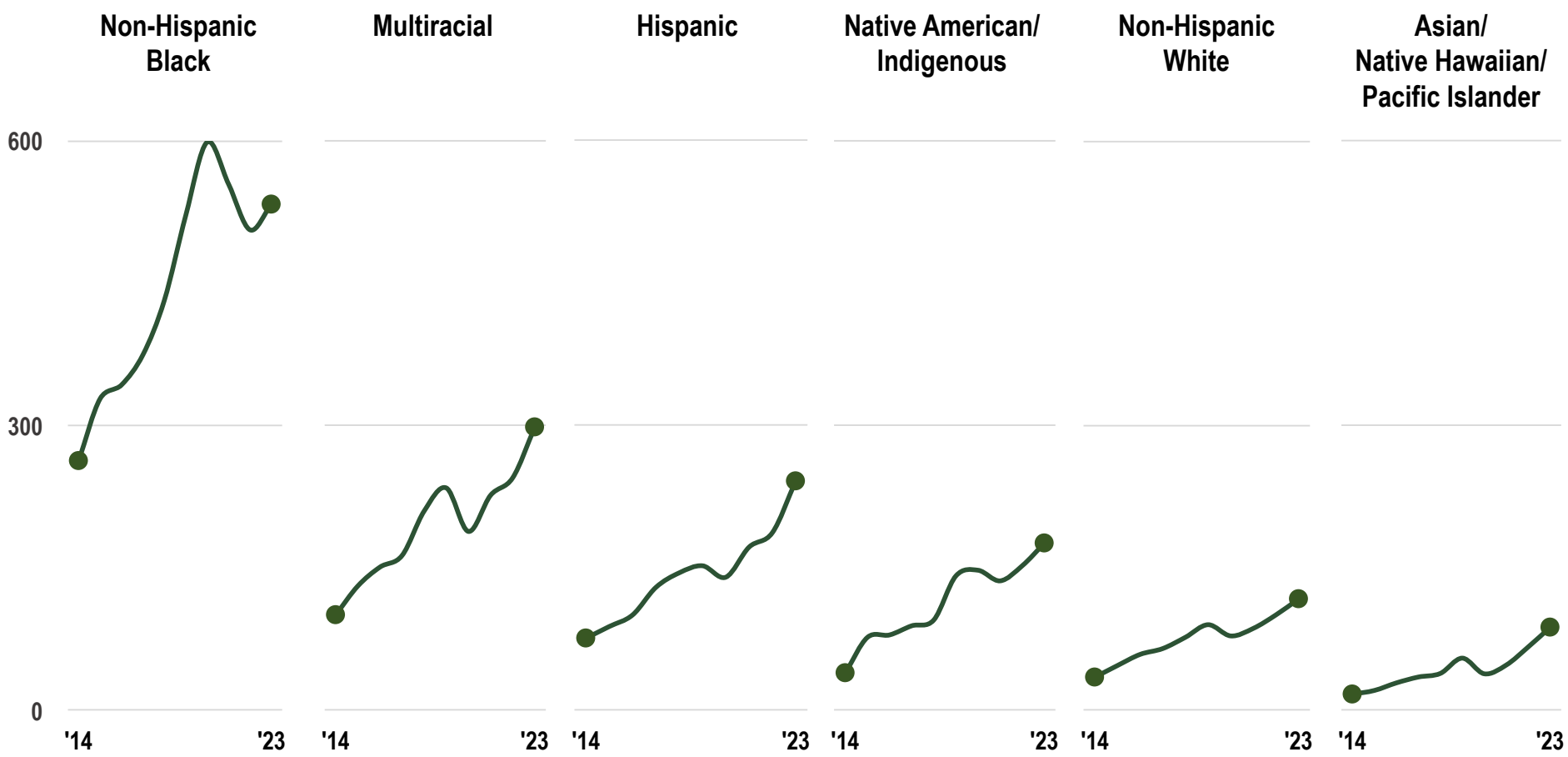
Outside of New York City, regional gonorrhea rates were geographically concentrated within a few counties.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 16. Gonorrhea rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

Rates of gonorrhea have remained consistently higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black since 2014.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 17. Share of persons diagnosed with gonorrhea vs. share of general population in New York State by race and ethnicity, 2023

Persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic bore a greater burden of gonorrhea despite making up a smaller percentage of the general population of New York State in 2023.

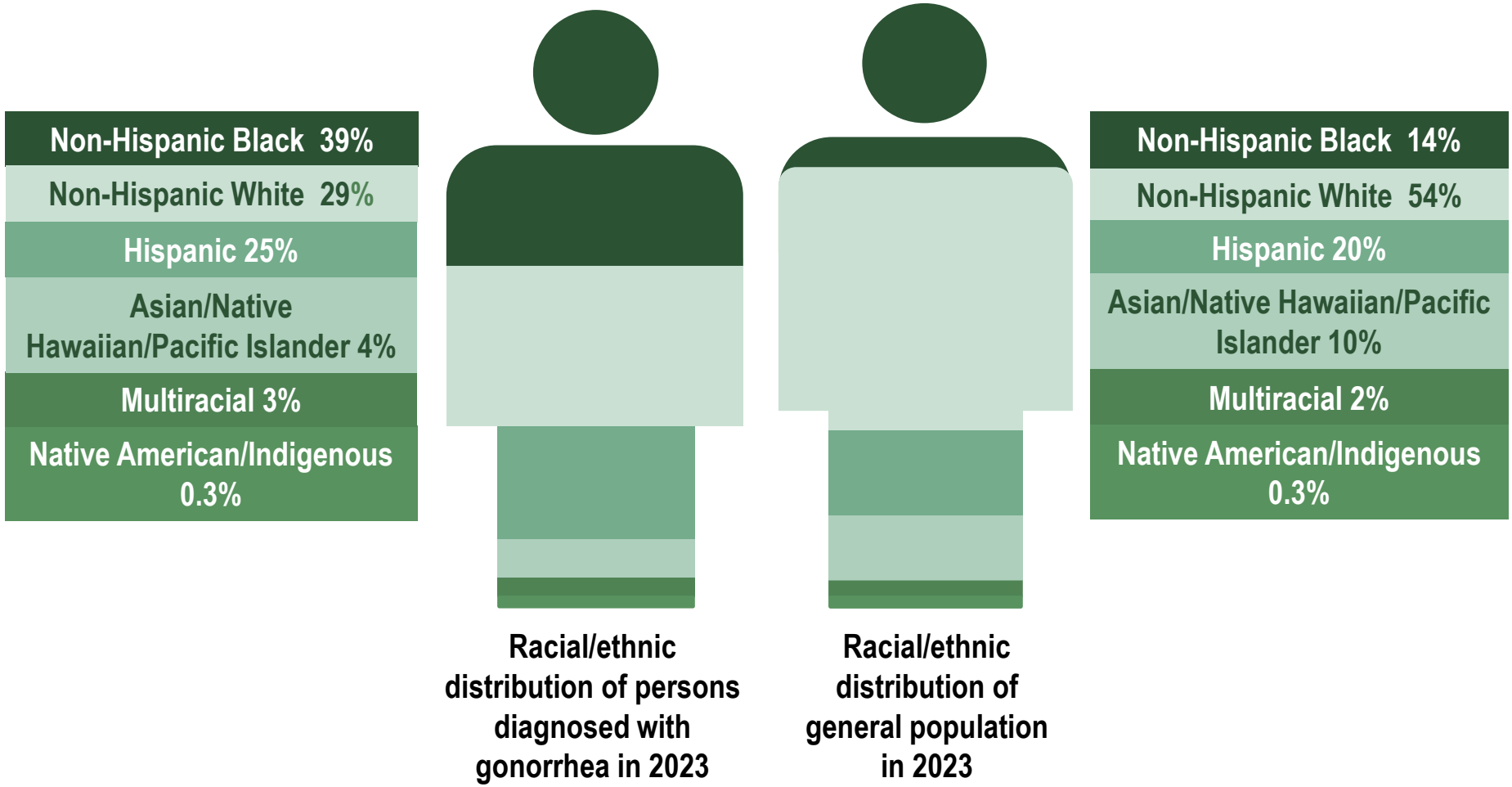
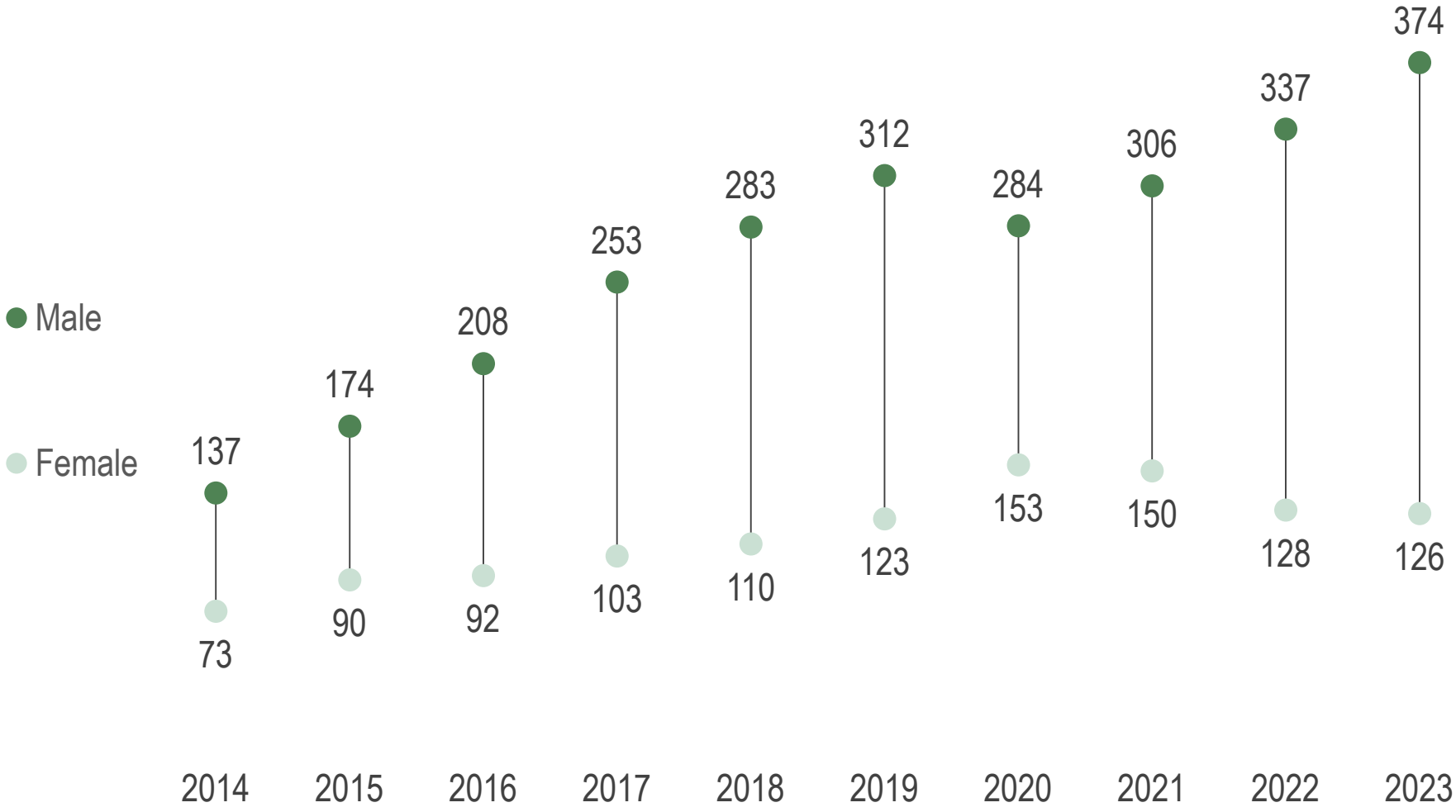


Figure 18. Gonorrhea rates by sex at birth and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

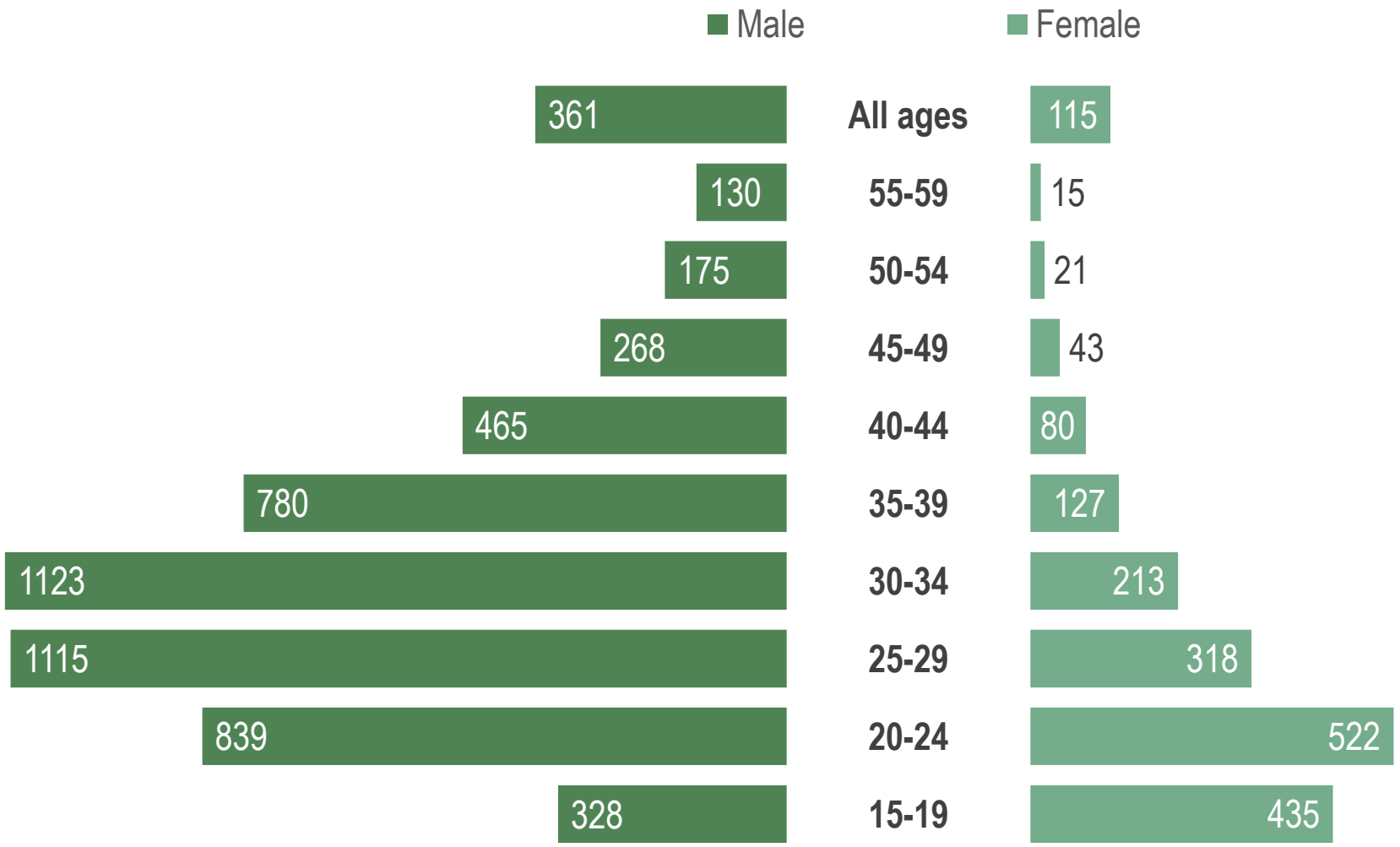
Gonorrhea rates among males have been increasing since 2020, while rates among females have been decreasing, furthering the gap between males and females.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 19. Gonorrhea rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2023

Gonorrhea rates among males exceeded those among females, except for those aged 15-19. Among males, the highest rates were in those aged 25-34, and among females, rates were highest in those aged 20-24.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-specific except for the “All ages” category, which uses crude rates.

Chlamydia

Disease Description

Chlamydia[13] is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis and is spread through oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected partner. It is the most common notifiable infection in the United States. Chlamydia may pass from mother to infant during vaginal delivery.

Most people who are infected have no outward symptoms. If symptoms are present, they may appear one to three weeks after transmission. Vaginal symptoms may include discharge, burning urination, and spotting. Penile symptoms may include urethral discharge, pain when urinating, and inflammation of the testicles which may result in sterility. Infection may occur in the rectum after anal sex with an infected partner, or spread from another infected area, such as the vagina.

Untreated chlamydial infections may lead to an infection of the female reproductive organs called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) which can cause abscesses and scar tissues, thereby increasing the risk of infertility, miscarriage, and ectopic pregnancy.

Chlamydia infection increases the likelihood of contracting other sexually transmitted infection, such as gonorrhea or HIV. Chlamydia can be cured with common antibiotics[14]. Partner treatment[11] is crucial for the prevention of repeat infections.

Chlamydia data presented in this surveillance report represent confirmed cases according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) case definition[15].

Visualizing Chlamydia in New York State

The following section includes visualizations for chlamydia. Each visualization features one key takeaway to highlight trends over time and differences by demographics.

Additional data on chlamydia is presented in the Surveillance Data Tables section and the 2023 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement at the end of this document.

Figure 20. Comparison of historic chlamydia diagnoses by New York State region, 2001 – 2023

In 2020, there was an abrupt decrease in the number of chlamydia diagnoses, particularly in New York City. Since then, increases in the number of chlamydia diagnoses have resumed.

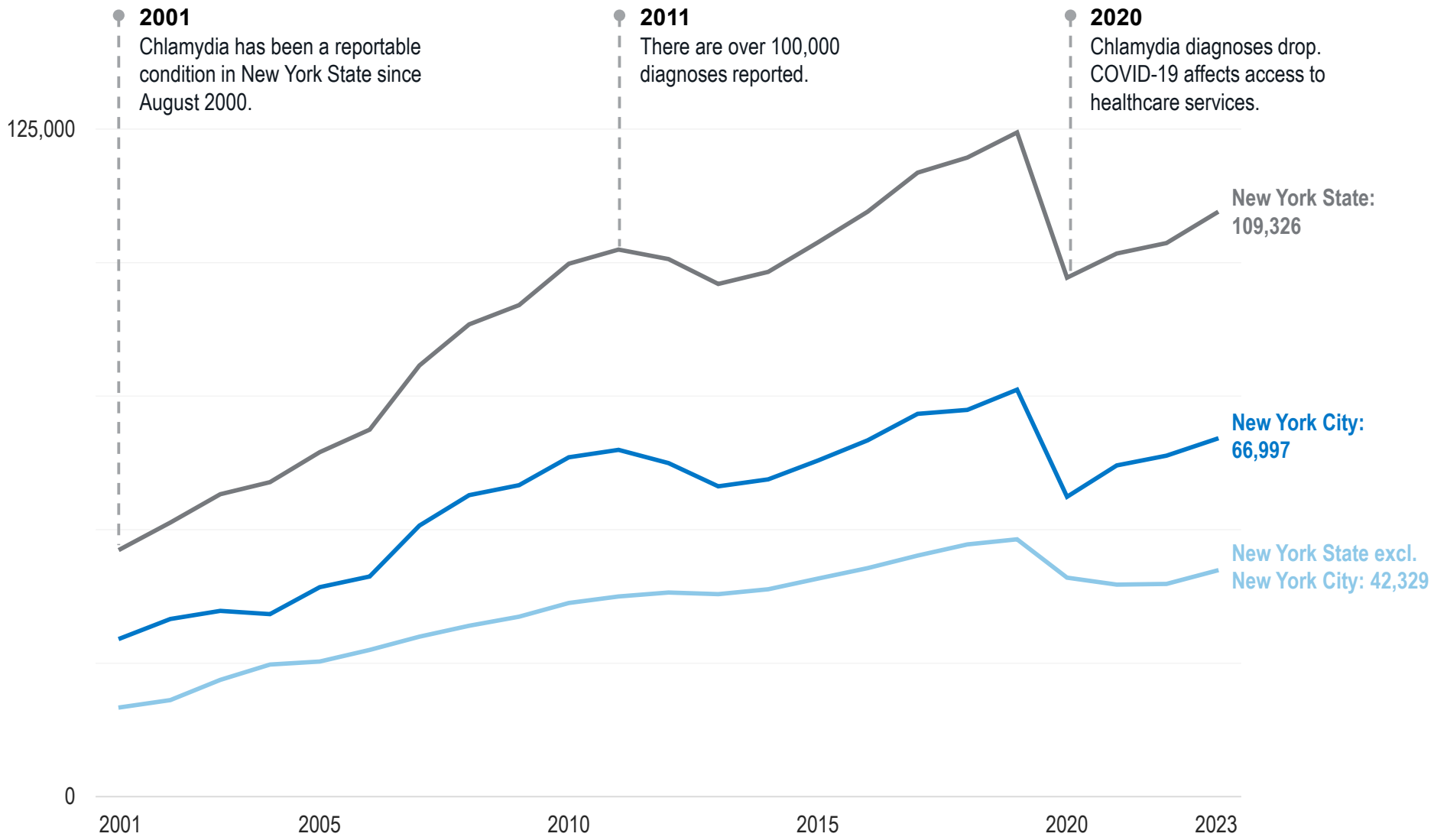
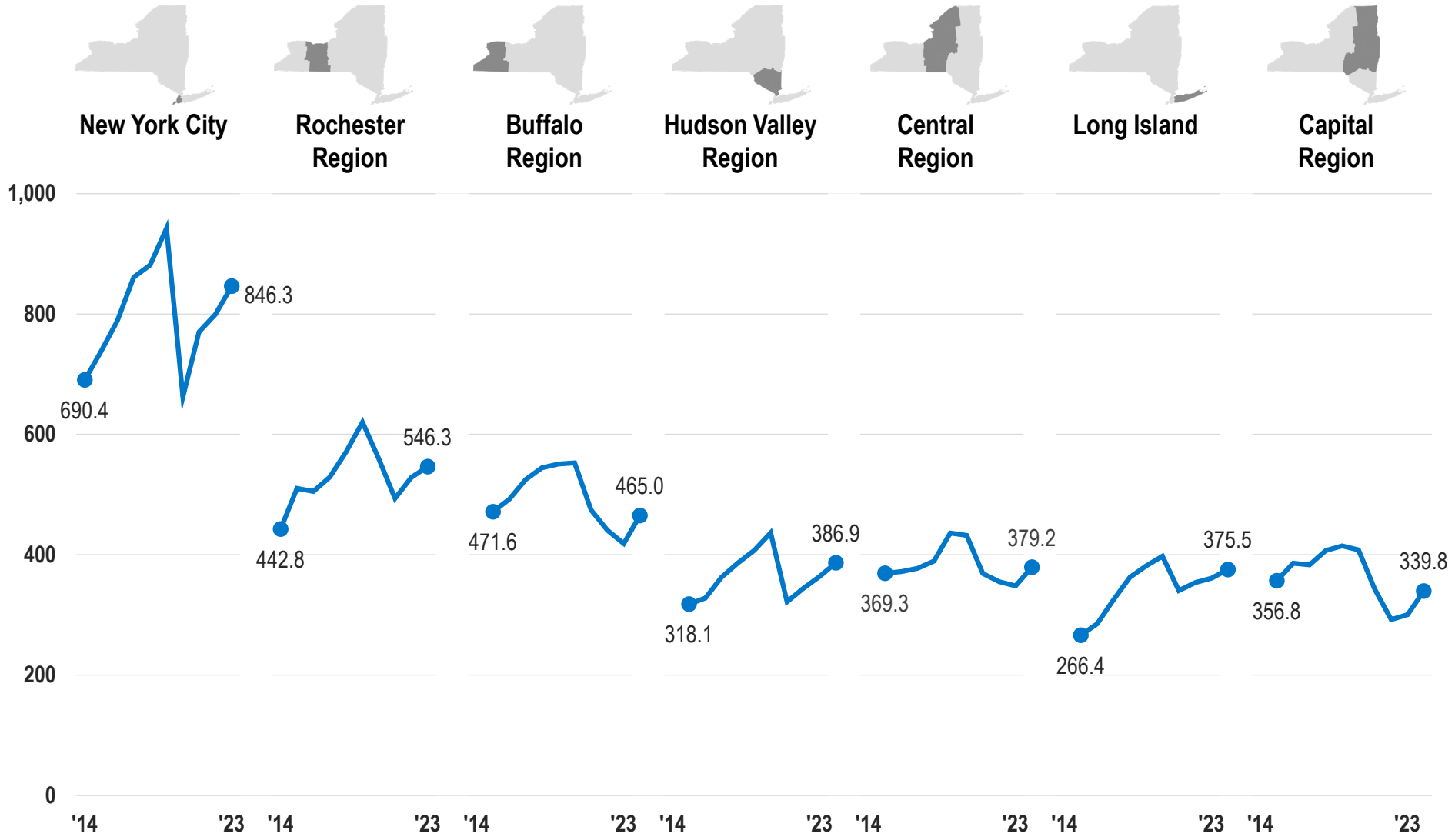


Figure 21: Chlamydia rates, New York State regions, 2014 – 2023

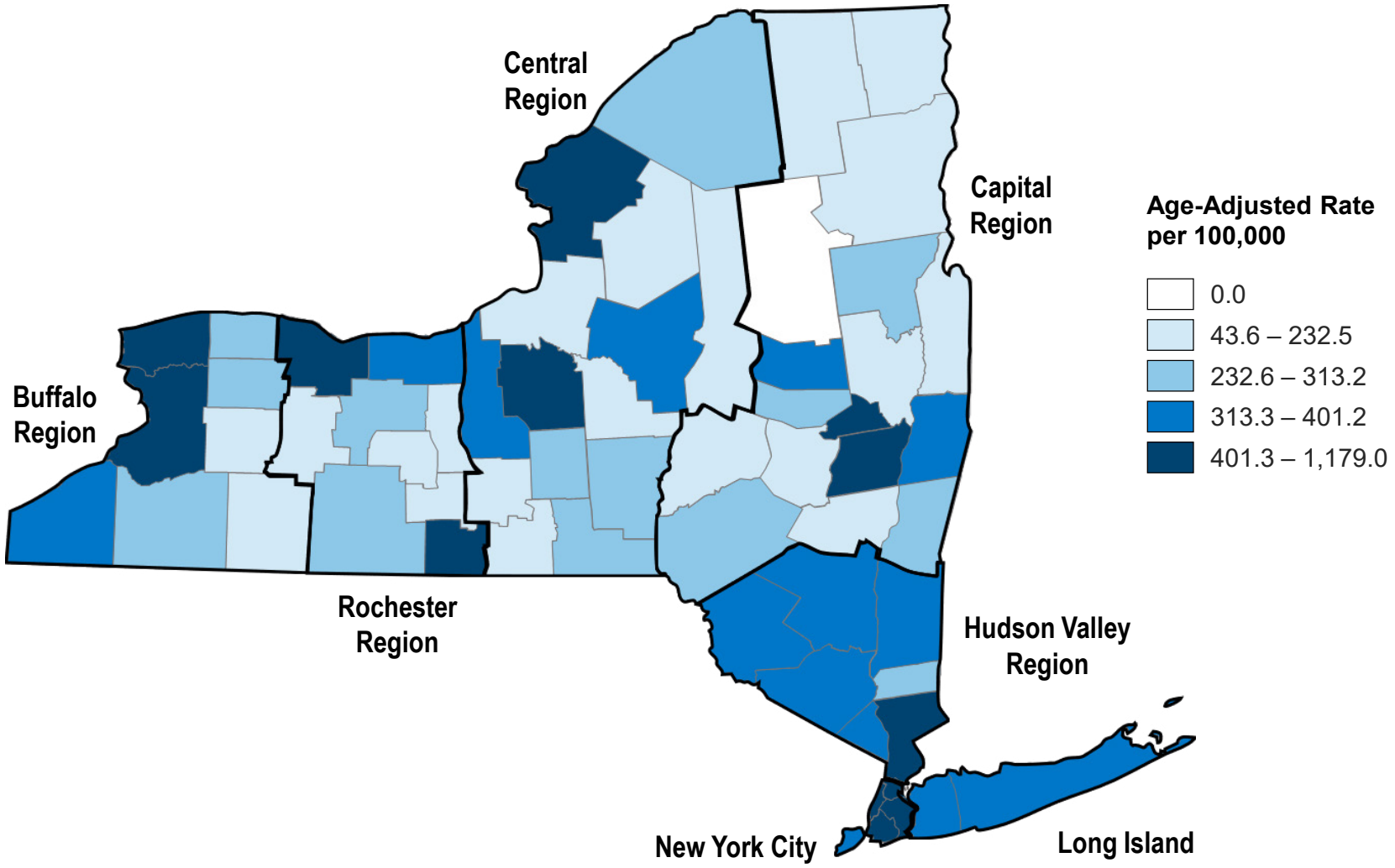
The declines seen in chlamydia rates during 2020 and 2021 have been reverting across New York State.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 22: Geographic distribution of chlamydia rates, New York State counties, 2023

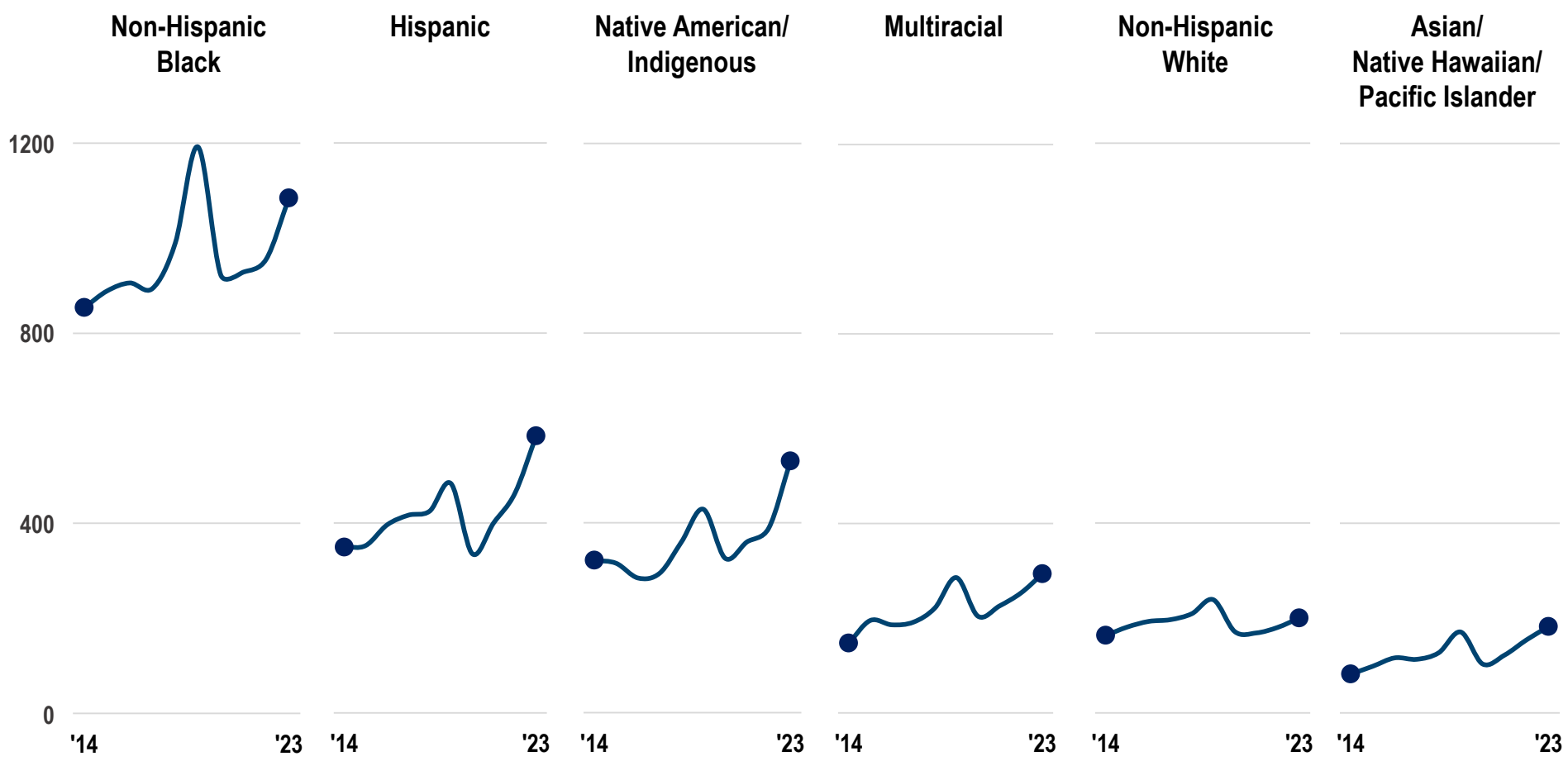
The highest chlamydia rates were concentrated in New York City.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 23. Chlamydia rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

Rates of chlamydia remained the highest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black since 2014.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 24. Share of persons diagnosed with chlamydia vs. share of general population in New York State by race and ethnicity, 2023

Persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic bore a greater burden of chlamydia despite making up a smaller percentage of the general population of New York State in 2023.

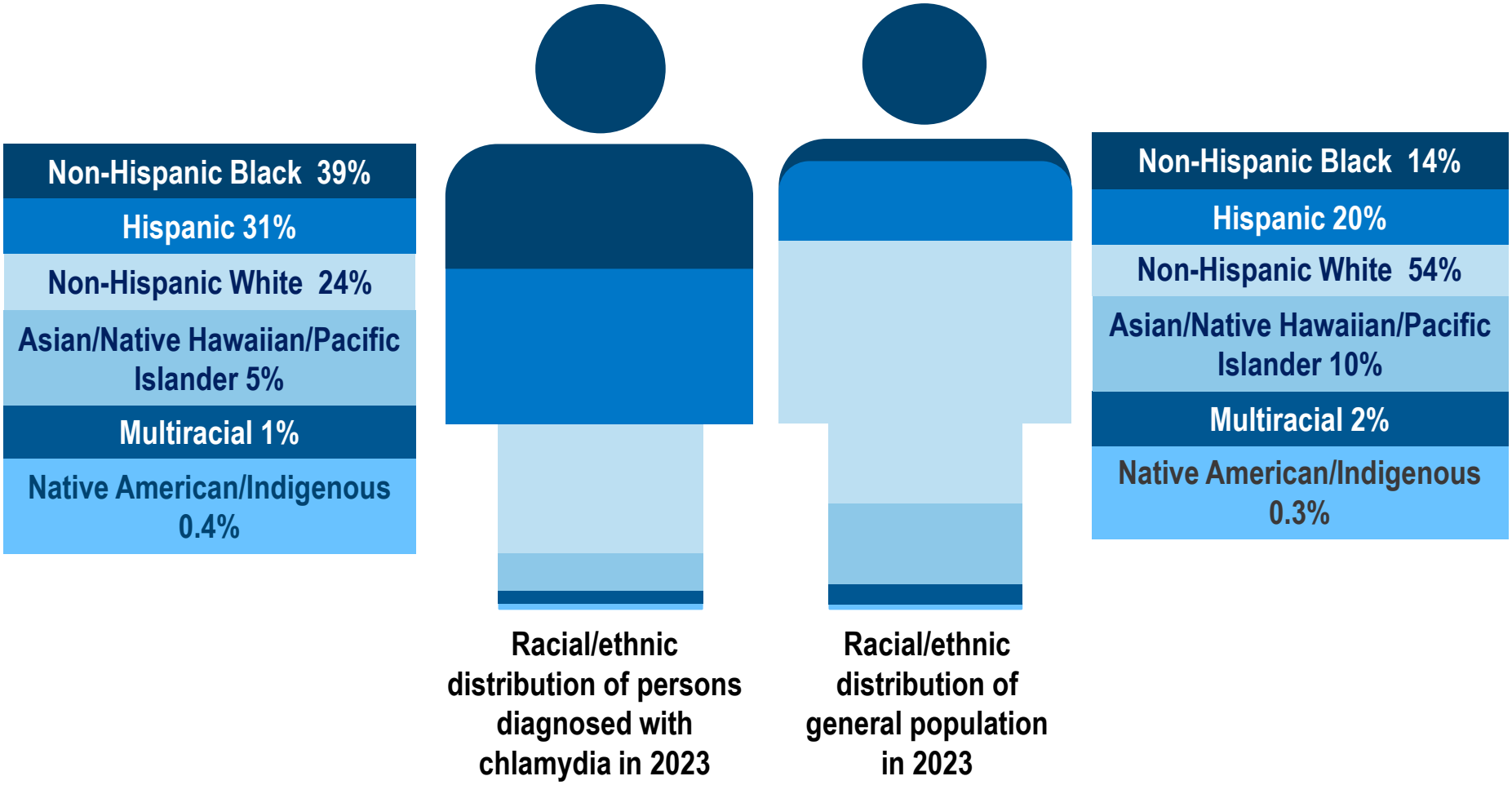
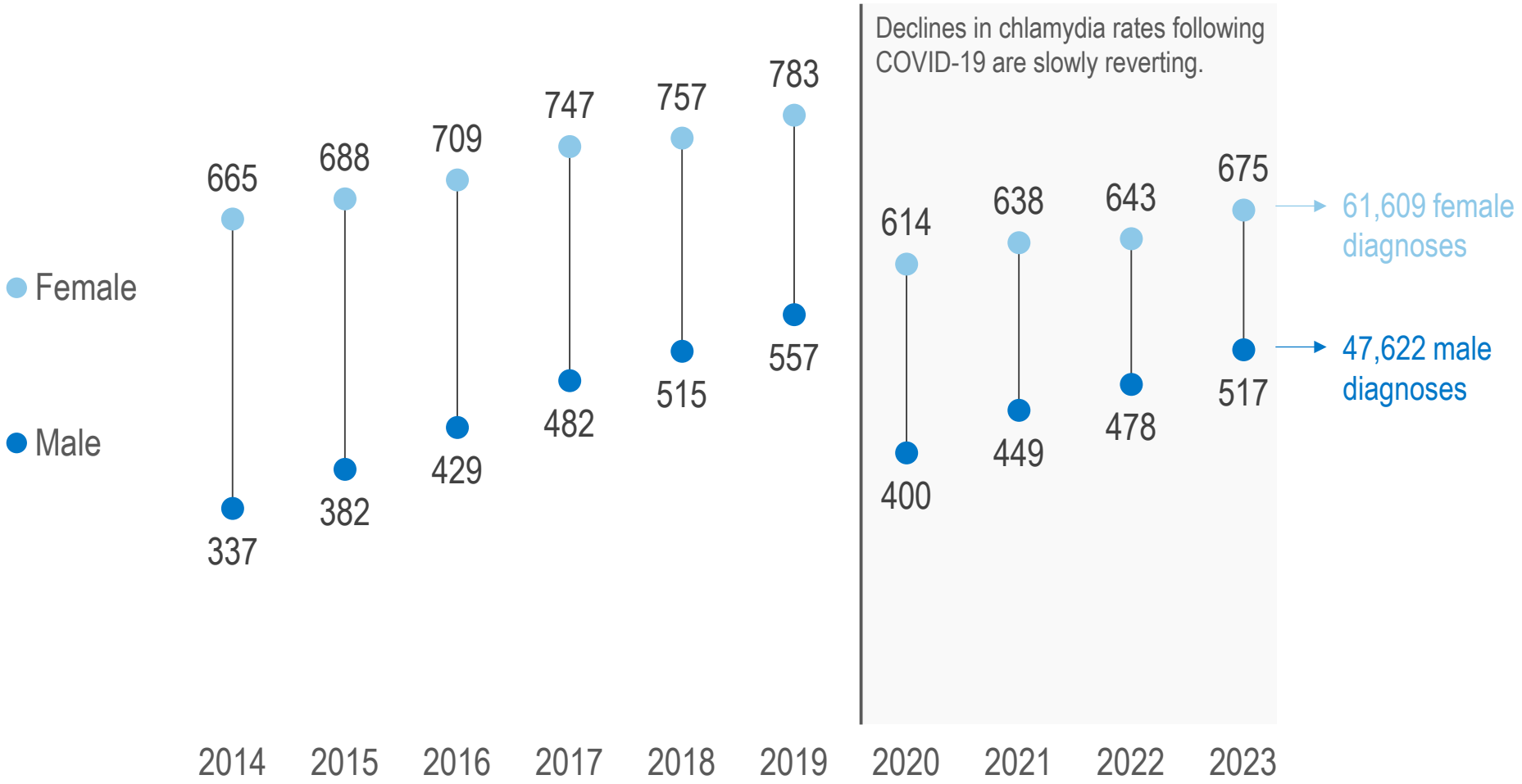


Figure 25. Chlamydia rates by sex at birth and year, New York State, 2014 – 2023

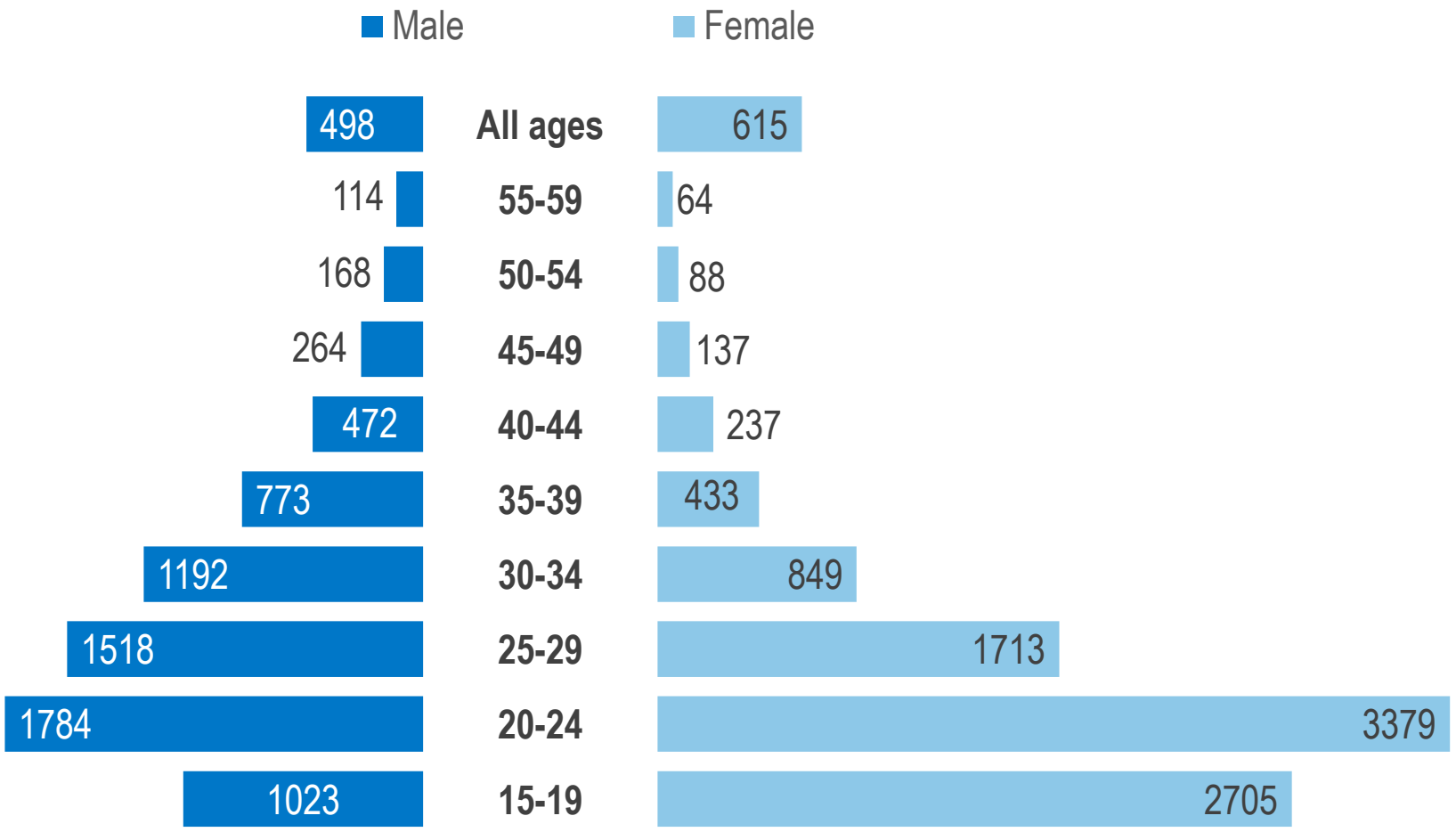
Although chlamydia rates among females remained higher than males, the gap between female and male diagnoses and rates has been narrowing.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 26. Chlamydia rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2023

Chlamydia rates among females aged 15-24 greatly exceeded those among males of the same age group; rates among males exceed rates among females after the age of 29.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-specific except for the “All ages” category, which uses crude rates.

Mpox

Disease Description

Mpox[16] is a viral infection caused by the monkeypox virus of the Orthopoxvirus genus in the Poxviridae family, which also includes variola, cowpox, vaccinia, and other viruses. Prior to the global outbreak of mpox in 2022, there were very few reported cases in the United States; most diagnoses were transmitted by contact between humans and infected animals. Starting in 2022, most reported diagnoses in the United States and in New York State were transmitted sexually, and this resulted in New York State classifying mpox as a sexually transmitted infection in 2023. There are two types or clades of mpox namely clade I (including subclades Ia and Ib) and clade II (including subclades IIa and IIb). All diagnoses in 2022 and 2023 were the result of infection with mpox clade II.

Mpox symptoms typically start within three weeks of exposure to the virus and can include rashes, bumps, or blisters on or around the genitals, hands, feet, chest, or face. Other flu-like symptoms, such as fever, headache, muscle aches, chills, and fatigue, may occur before or after the rash appears, or not at all.

There is no specific treatment approved for mpox and most people recover fully in two to four weeks without needing medical treatment. Antiviral medications[17] approved for other illnesses may be used to treat mpox among people with a weakened immune system, for those with severe symptoms (e.g., genital or rectal rashes), or for people at high risk for severe illness. The JYNNEOS vaccine[18] is a two-dose vaccine series that works to prevent mpox and can be used after exposure to reduce the risk of infection or symptoms.

Mpox data presented in this surveillance report represent confirmed and/or probable cases according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) case definition[19].

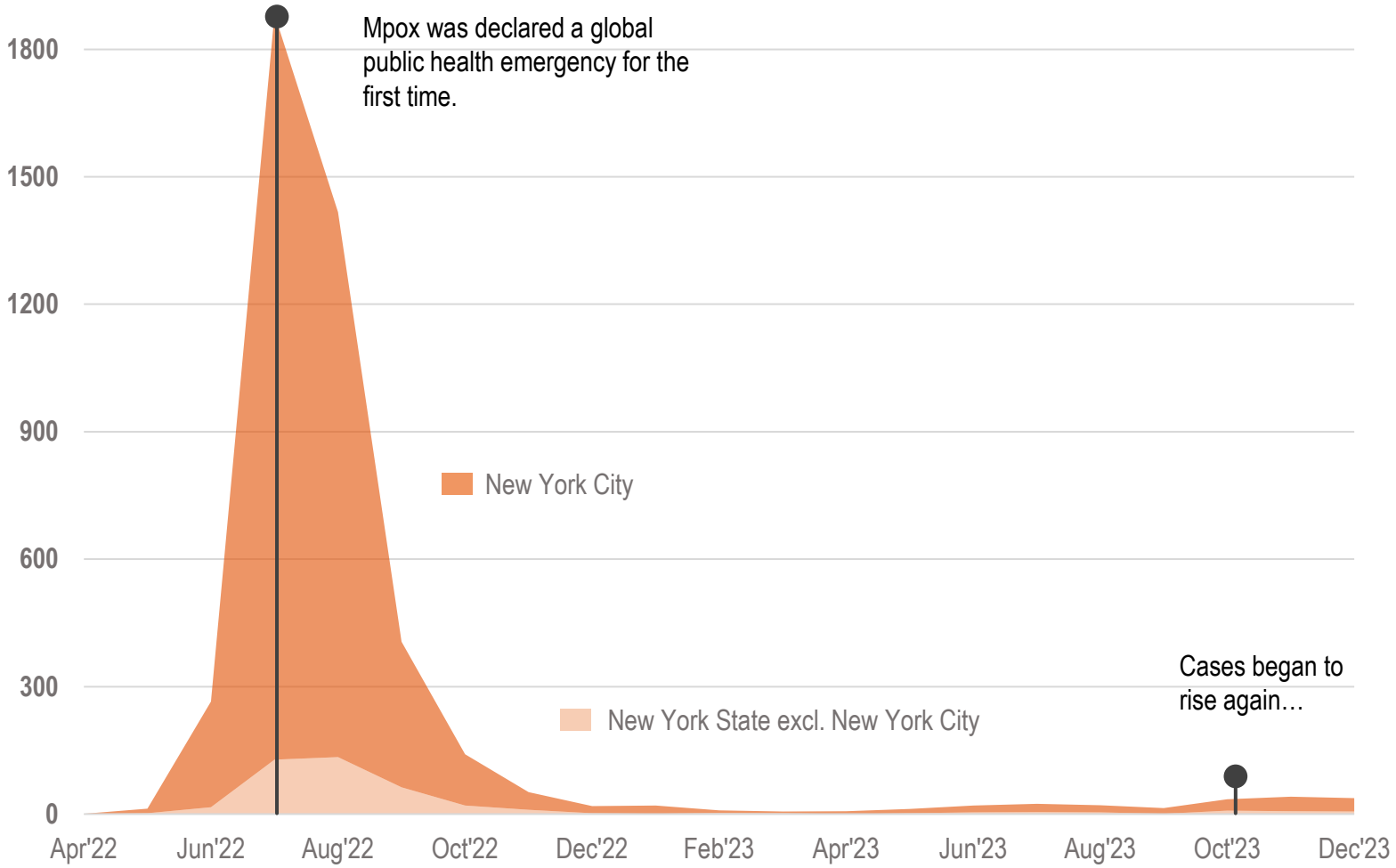
Visualizing Mpox in New York State

The following section includes visualizations for mpox. Each visualization features one key takeaway to highlight trends over time and differences by demographics.

Additional data on mpox is presented in the Surveillance Data Tables section. Due to the relatively small number of mpox diagnoses in 2023 and the limited geographic distribution of diagnoses, mpox is not included in the 2023 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement.

Figure 27. Monthly summary of mpox diagnoses, New York City vs. New York State excl. New York City, 2022 – 2023

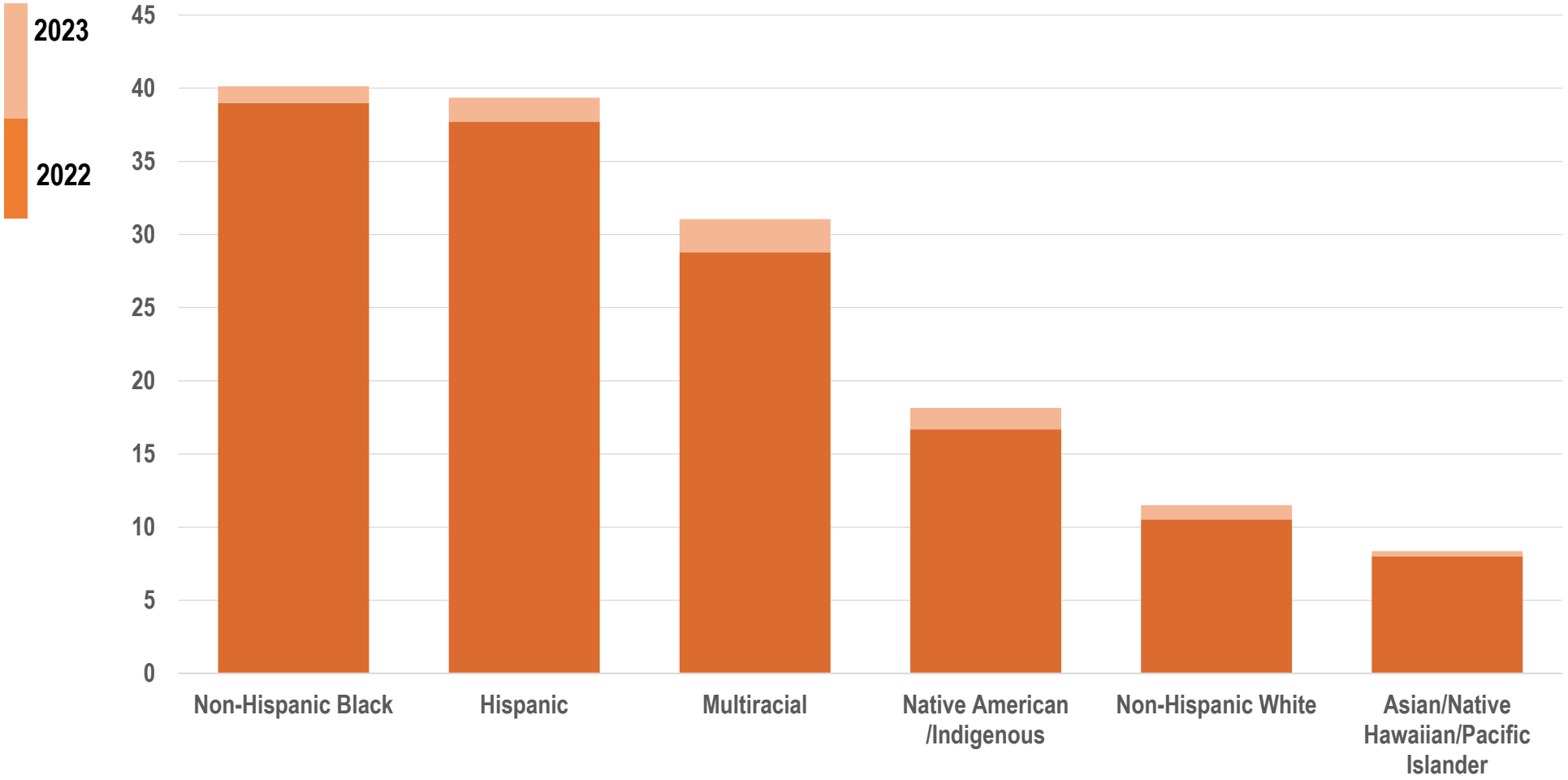
Mpox diagnoses in New York State peaked in 2022, with 90% of diagnoses occurring in New York City between 2022 and 2023.



Cumulative diagnoses (2022-2023): 4,444

Figure 28. Mpox rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2022 – 2023

Between 2022 and 2023, most mpox diagnoses were reported in 2022. In 2022, the highest rates of mpox were seen among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Figure 29. Share of persons diagnosed with mpox vs. share of general population in New York State by race and ethnicity, 2023

Persons who are Hispanic bore a greater burden of mpox despite making up a smaller percentage of the general population of New York State in 2023.

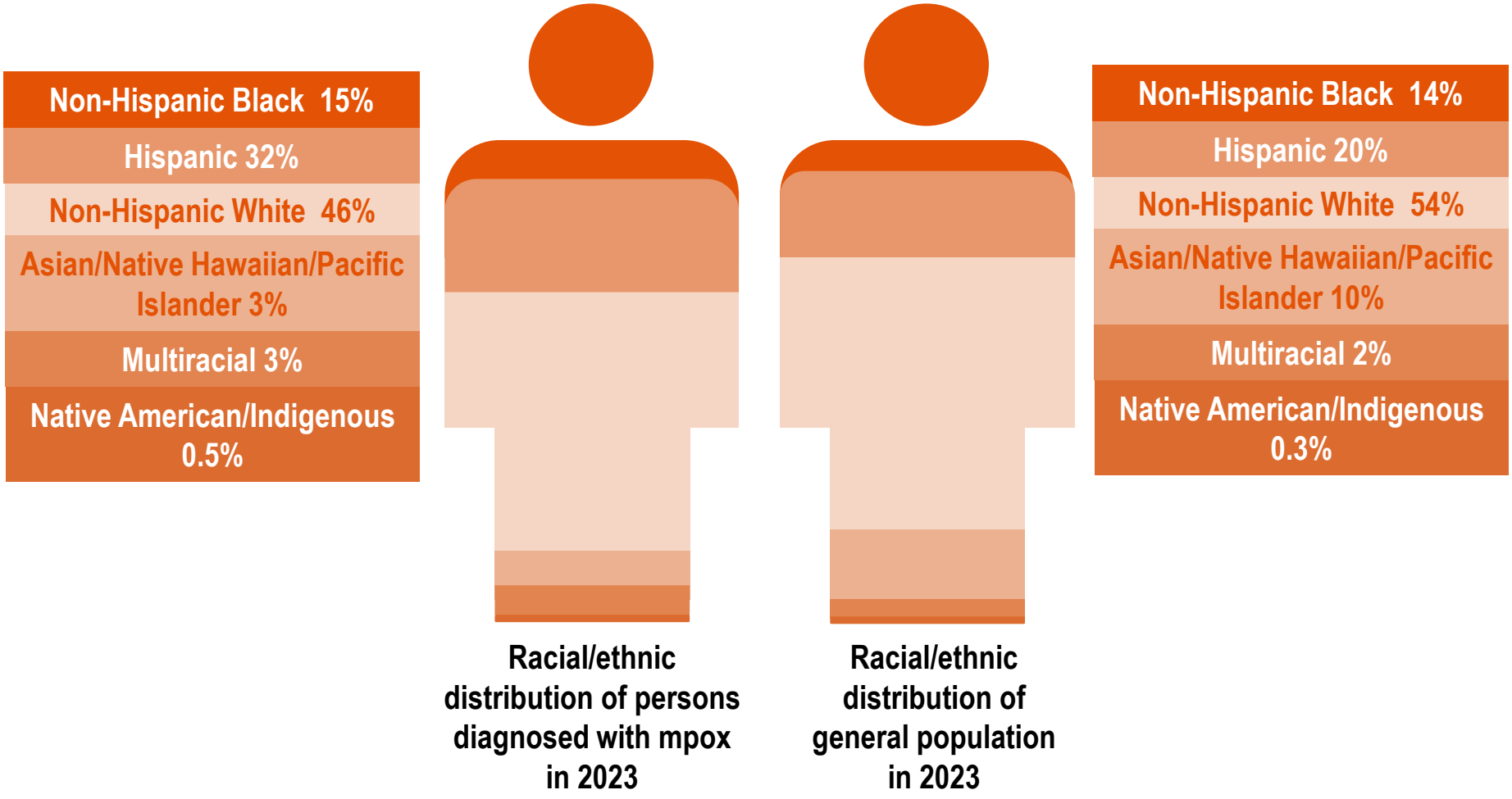
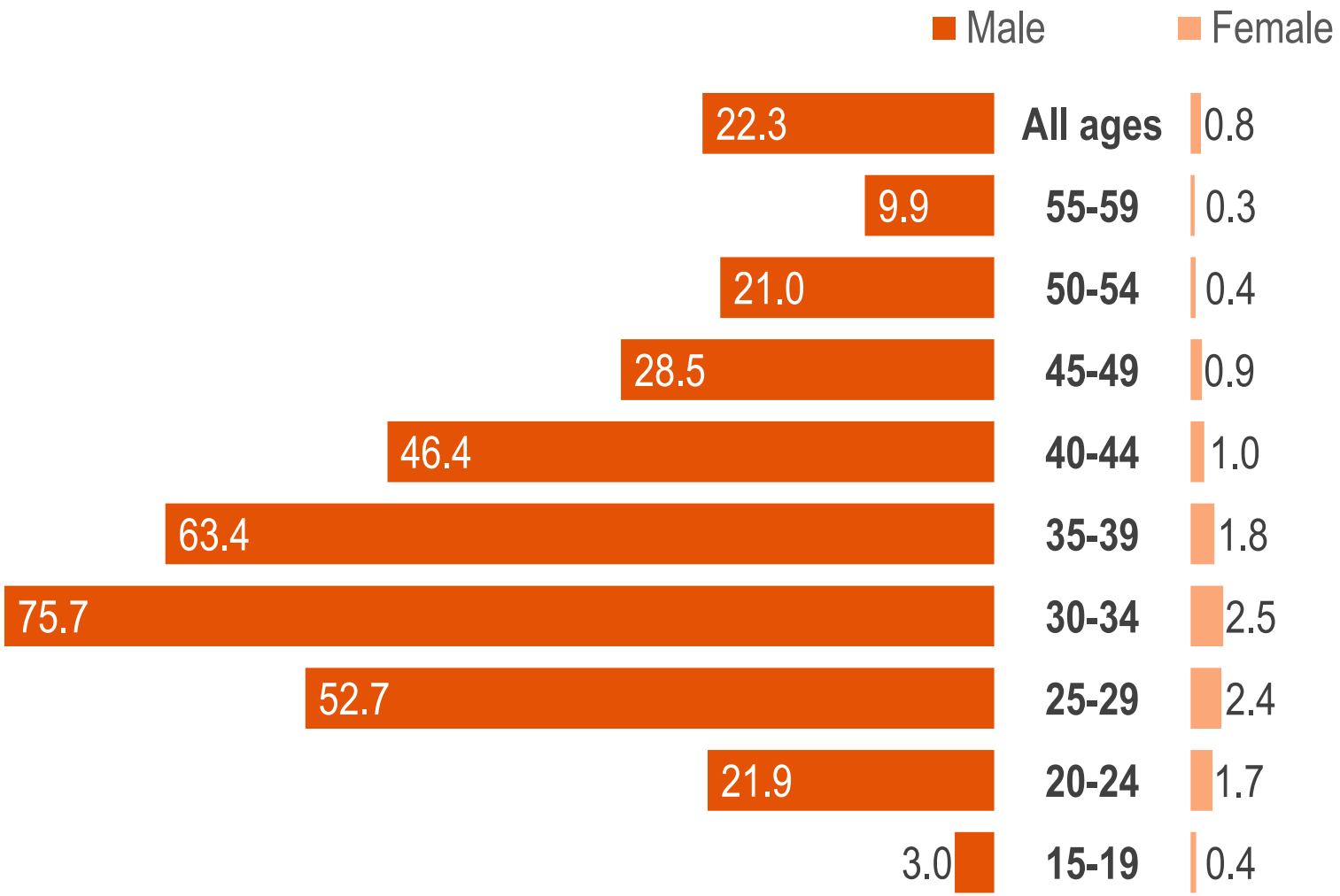


Figure 30. Mpox rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2022 – 2023

Mpox rates among males far exceeds those among females. Among males and females, rates were highest for those aged 30-34.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-specific except for the “All ages” category, which uses crude rates.

2023

New York State Sexually Transmitted Infections

Surveillance Data Tables

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Table 1. Sexually Transmitted Infections by Region/County, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Early Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		Mpox	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	7,405	40.0	46,120	249.8	109,326	595.3	247	1.3
New York City (NYC)	5,289	63.5	32,568	394.4	66,997	846.3	204	2.4
Bronx	1,319	102.5	5,889	448.0	15,667	1,179.	17	1.2
Kings	1,387	52.4	10,381	397.4	20,210	821.9	75	2.8
New York	1,433	82.4	10,357	583.4	14,771	879.4	82	4.7
Queens	1,080	49.9	5,452	259.2	14,673	730.6	28	1.3
Richmond	70	15.5	489	109.6	1,676	379.2	1	0.2
NYS excl. NYC	2,116	20.3	13,552	131.5	42,329	403.7	43	0.4
Buffalo Region	202	14.4	2,834	203.8	6,475	465.0	2	0.2
Allegany	3	7.0	12	27.5	82	164.7	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	3	4.9	33	51.1	176	264.3	0	0.0
Chautauqua	18	17.0	149	139.7	423	385.3	0	0.0
Erie	148	16.6	2,236	256.0	4,752	546.9	1	0.1
Genesee	4	7.1	47	95.2	130	269.1	0	0.0
Niagara	20	10.9	324	183.3	777	442.5	0	0.0
Orleans	6	18.5	26	77.5	83	249.1	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	7	20.9	52	167.9	1	3.2
Capital Region	221	16.3	1,912	137.0	4,838	339.8	1	0.1
Albany	92	31.8	831	252.5	1,757	499.2	0	0.0
Clinton	4	5.5	25	32.4	170	210.3	0	0.0
Columbia	6	10.2	52	107.8	103	235.4	0	0.0
Delaware	1	2.3	19	54.2	108	286.7	0	0.0
Essex	5	15.2	4	14.0	12	43.6	0	0.0
Franklin	5	11.7	8	19.0	69	169.7	0	0.0
Fulton	1	2.4	69	160.1	141	328.6	0	0.0
Greene	3	6.4	29	74.3	70	183.2	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	33.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	2	4.9	53	121.2	123	290.7	0	0.0
Otsego	5	10.0	25	37.8	155	207.7	0	0.0
Rensselaer	26	17.6	262	175.1	612	401.2	0	0.0
Saratoga	10	4.8	114	54.5	456	229.5	0	0.0
Schenectady	55	36.6	350	233.0	808	533.0	1	0.8
Schoharie	0	0.0	4	16.9	40	154.7	0	0.0
Warren	4	6.8	40	73.1	131	255.0	0	0.0
Washington	2	3.1	26	52.8	83	178.0	0	0.0

Region/County	Early Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		Mpox	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	206	13.1	2,058	128.3	6,541	378.9	4	0.3
Broome	14	7.9	189	105.8	634	313.2	1	0.7
Cayuga	10	15.1	48	75.1	204	326.2	1	1.5
Chenango	1	2.9	16	43.1	89	246.5	0	0.0
Cortland	1	1.2	66	158.1	161	301.7	0	0.0
Herkimer	4	6.5	35	74.4	115	232.5	0	0.0
Jefferson	10	8.1	179	147.7	677	500.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	9	41.8	30	142.9	0	0.0
Madison	4	7.7	30	50.0	116	170.0	0	0.0
Oneida	15	7.0	209	102.6	781	376.2	1	0.5
Onondaga	123	28.2	1,028	234.0	2,807	624.1	1	0.2
Oswego	13	12.6	74	69.7	254	221.6	0	0.0
St Lawrence	3	3.2	40	40.9	264	233.3	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	13	34.4	82	215.4	0	0.0
Tompkins	8	7.0	122	105.0	327	229.1	0	0.0
Rochester Region	556	46.9	2,646	230.8	6,318	546.2	14	1.2
Chemung	41	55.5	84	118.5	381	537.8	2	3.0
Livingston	6	12.1	17	33.9	114	176.0	0	0.0
Monroe	408	55.9	2,285	323.2	5,025	704.2	11	1.5
Ontario	21	22.4	77	81.4	265	276.7	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	14.3	10	77.4	24	192.2	0	0.0
Seneca	6	24.2	22	81.4	55	205.8	1	3.5
Steuben	25	32.9	38	49.3	182	241.7	0	0.0
Wayne	45	55.9	106	141.2	236	329.1	0	0.0
Yates	2	10.7	7	36.0	36	164.2	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	418	19.3	2,060	96.3	8,404	386.9	10	0.4
Dutchess	80	29.1	403	147.4	1,044	374.0	2	0.9
Orange	81	21.8	354	93.7	1,490	374.8	0	0.0
Putnam	13	14.7	34	41.0	193	237.1	0	0.0
Rockland	39	12.8	219	73.8	1,019	330.1	0	0.0
Sullivan	21	29.3	60	84.5	239	345.9	0	0.0
Ulster	18	11.2	133	80.2	543	334.4	1	0.5
Westchester	166	18.6	857	98.8	3,876	445.5	7	0.7
Long Island	513	19.4	2,042	78.7	9,753	375.5	12	0.5
Nassau	257	20.8	968	79.8	4,536	374.1	5	0.4
Suffolk	256	18.2	1,074	77.8	5,217	376.8	7	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 2. Syphilis by Region/County, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Primary and Secondary Syphilis		Early Non-Primary Non-Secondary Syphilis		Unknown Duration or Late Syphilis	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	2,888	15.4	4,517	24.6	4,925	26.1
New York City (NYC)	1,753	20.9	3,536	42.6	3,504	41.9
Bronx	365	27.9	954	74.6	721	55.3
Kings	481	18.2	906	34.3	1,042	39.8
New York	503	28.2	930	54.2	704	39.0
Queens	375	17.4	705	32.5	974	45.3
Richmond	29	6.5	41	9.1	63	14.3
NYS excl. NYC	1,135	10.9	981	9.5	1,421	13.0
Buffalo Region	107	7.7	95	6.7	169	11.6
Allegany	0	0.0	3	7.0	1	1.1
Cattaraugus	1	1.9	2	3.0	1	0.7
Chautauqua	9	8.5	9	8.5	19	18.4
Erie	77	8.8	71	7.8	101	11.0
Genesee	3	4.9	1	2.2	16	31.2
Niagara	12	6.3	8	4.6	25	12.2
Orleans	5	15.0	1	3.5	4	13.3
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.2
Capital Region	131	9.6	90	6.7	131	9.1
Albany	63	22.1	29	9.7	52	17.1
Clinton	2	2.3	2	3.1	5	7.5
Columbia	4	6.3	2	3.9	7	11.3
Delaware	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Essex	3	8.3	2	6.9	1	1.1
Franklin	3	7.2	2	4.5	4	8.8
Fulton	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	3.3
Greene	1	1.4	2	5.0	5	9.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.2
Montgomery	1	2.4	1	2.5	1	2.3
Otsego	1	2.7	4	7.2	1	2.2
Rensselaer	14	9.5	12	8.1	12	7.6
Saratoga	6	2.8	4	2.0	9	4.2
Schenectady	28	18.5	27	18.2	27	17.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.2
Warren	4	6.8	0	0.0	1	0.7
Washington	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	2.9

Region/County	Primary and Secondary Syphilis		Early Non-Primary Non-Secondary Syphilis		Unknown Duration or Late Syphilis	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	114	7.2	92	5.8	139	8.5
Broome	6	2.9	8	4.9	16	8.7
Cayuga	6	8.6	4	6.5	7	10.4
Chenango	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	2.0	2	4.5	1	2.2
Jefferson	6	4.6	4	3.5	9	6.5
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	2	4.0	2	3.7	2	4.1
Oneida	9	4.5	6	2.5	19	8.2
Onondaga	68	15.7	55	12.5	70	15.2
Oswego	10	9.4	3	3.2	7	7.2
St Lawrence	2	1.9	1	1.3	2	1.8
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	2	2.0	6	5.0	6	5.8
Rochester Region	374	32.0	182	14.9	328	27.2
Chemung	24	33.7	17	21.8	43	60.9
Livingston	4	8.0	2	4.1	7	12.9
Monroe	271	37.8	137	18.1	228	30.3
Ontario	14	15.0	7	7.4	10	11.5
Schuyler	2	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	5	20.2	1	4.0	9	29.6
Steuben	19	24.7	6	8.2	9	10.2
Wayne	33	39.9	12	16.1	22	28.4
Yates	2	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	213	9.7	205	9.6	368	16.1
Dutchess	47	17.2	33	11.9	12	3.9
Orange	43	11.8	38	10.0	47	12.1
Putnam	7	7.4	6	7.3	11	10.7
Rockland	16	5.2	23	7.6	61	19.0
Sullivan	11	15.8	10	13.5	17	20.6
Ulster	11	6.9	7	4.3	22	11.2
Westchester	78	8.5	88	10.1	198	22.2
Long Island	196	7.2	317	12.2	286	9.9
Nassau	107	8.4	150	12.4	127	9.3
Suffolk	89	6.1	167	12.1	159	10.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 3. Early Syphilis by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	6,303	68.4	1,028	11.1	7,405	40.0
New York City (NYC)	4,648	113.9	567	13.7	5,289	63.5
Bronx	1,100	179.9	189	28.1	1,319	102.5
Kings	1,225	95.5	150	11.5	1,387	52.4
New York	1,321	153.3	94	10.8	1,433	82.4
Queens	946	87.2	122	11.6	1,080	49.9
Richmond	56	24.9	12	5.3	70	15.5
NYS excl. NYC	1,655	31.5	461	9.1	2,116	20.3
Buffalo Region	178	25.1	24	3.5	202	14.4
Allegany	2	7.8	1	6.1	3	7.0
Cattaraugus	3	9.6	0	0.0	3	4.9
Chautauqua	17	31.4	1	2.0	18	17.0
Erie	131	29.5	17	3.8	148	16.6
Genesee	2	6.3	2	8.0	4	7.1
Niagara	19	20.4	1	1.3	20	10.9
Orleans	4	22.4	2	13.9	6	18.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Capital Region	172	24.8	49	7.5	221	16.3
Albany	74	51.7	18	12.3	92	31.8
Clinton	4	10.3	0	0.0	4	5.5
Columbia	6	20.2	0	0.0	6	10.2
Delaware	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	2.3
Essex	5	28.2	0	0.0	5	15.2
Franklin	4	17.4	1	5.4	5	11.7
Fulton	0	0.0	1	4.9	1	2.4
Greene	3	12.5	0	0.0	3	6.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	2	9.7	0	0.0	2	4.9
Otsego	2	7.3	3	13.1	5	10.0
Rensselaer	17	22.6	9	12.1	26	17.6
Saratoga	9	8.4	1	1.1	10	4.8
Schenectady	40	53.5	15	20.0	55	36.6
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	3	10.2	1	3.5	4	6.8
Washington	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	3.1

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	175	22.1	31	3.9	206	13.1
Broome	11	13.0	3	2.8	14	7.9
Cayuga	6	17.2	4	12.8	10	15.1
Chenango	1	5.7	0	0.0	1	2.9
Cortland	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.2
Herkimer	4	12.8	0	0.0	4	6.5
Jefferson	10	15.0	0	0.0	10	8.1
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	4	15.4	0	0.0	4	7.7
Oneida	12	11.7	3	2.1	15	7.0
Onondaga	107	49.7	16	7.4	123	28.2
Oswego	10	18.6	3	6.3	13	12.6
St Lawrence	2	4.8	1	1.6	3	3.2
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	7	13.0	1	1.1	8	7.0
Rochester Region	368	61.7	188	32.5	556	46.9
Chemung	25	68.6	16	42.4	41	55.5
Livingston	3	13.2	3	10.6	6	12.1
Monroe	284	78.6	124	34.3	408	55.9
Ontario	11	21.9	10	23.2	21	22.4
Schuyler	2	28.8	0	0.0	2	14.3
Seneca	3	23.4	3	25.3	6	24.2
Steuben	14	36.0	11	29.8	25	32.9
Wayne	26	59.9	19	52.0	45	55.9
Yates	0	0.0	2	21.3	2	10.7
Hudson Valley	333	30.4	85	8.1	418	19.3
Dutchess	52	36.6	28	21.4	80	29.1
Orange	62	32.6	19	10.9	81	21.8
Putnam	12	25.9	1	2.5	13	14.7
Rockland	35	22.9	4	2.6	39	12.8
Sullivan	15	39.6	6	17.7	21	29.3
Ulster	14	16.5	4	5.3	18	11.2
Westchester	143	32.1	23	5.1	166	18.6
Long Island	429	32.1	84	6.5	513	19.4
Nassau	212	34.2	45	7.4	257	20.8
Suffolk	217	30.3	39	5.8	256	18.2

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 4. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	2,457	26.3	415	4.5	2,888	15.4
New York City (NYC)	1,563	38.0	174	4.2	1,753	20.9
Bronx	315	50.3	45	6.7	365	27.9
Kings	427	33.3	51	3.9	481	18.2
New York	467	53.0	31	3.6	503	28.2
Queens	330	30.5	42	4.1	375	17.4
Richmond	24	10.8	5	2.2	29	6.5
NYS excl. NYC	894	16.8	241	4.8	1,135	10.9
Buffalo Region	95	13.5	12	1.8	107	7.7
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	1	3.7	0	0.0	1	1.9
Chautauqua	9	16.6	0	0.0	9	8.5
Erie	67	15.3	10	2.3	77	8.8
Genesee	2	6.3	1	3.4	3	4.9
Niagara	12	12.5	0	0.0	12	6.3
Orleans	4	22.4	1	7.1	5	15.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Capital Region	105	15.0	26	4.0	131	9.6
Albany	52	37.0	11	7.3	63	22.1
Clinton	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	2.3
Columbia	4	12.6	0	0.0	4	6.3
Delaware	1	4.5	0	0.0	1	2.3
Essex	3	15.1	0	0.0	3	8.3
Franklin	3	13.3	0	0.0	3	7.2
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	1.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	2.4
Otsego	0	0.0	1	5.7	1	2.7
Rensselaer	9	11.5	5	7.0	14	9.5
Saratoga	5	4.4	1	1.1	6	2.8
Schenectady	21	27.9	7	9.1	28	18.5
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	3	10.2	1	3.5	4	6.8
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	93	11.7	21	2.6	114	7.2
Broome	4	4.1	2	1.9	6	2.9
Cayuga	3	7.7	3	9.5	6	8.6
Chenango	1	5.7	0	0.0	1	2.9
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	2.0
Jefferson	6	8.3	0	0.0	6	4.6
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	2	7.9	0	0.0	2	4.0
Oneida	7	7.2	2	1.6	9	4.5
Onondaga	58	27.0	10	4.7	68	15.7
Oswego	8	14.6	2	4.0	10	9.4
St Lawrence	1	2.2	1	1.6	2	1.9
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	1	2.9	1	1.1	2	2.0
Rochester Region	256	43.6	118	20.7	374	32.0
Chemung	11	32.5	13	35.4	24	33.7
Livingston	2	8.7	2	7.1	4	8.0
Monroe	194	54.5	77	21.8	271	37.8
Ontario	9	18.3	5	11.7	14	15.0
Schuyler	2	28.8	0	0.0	2	14.3
Seneca	3	23.4	2	16.8	5	20.2
Steuben	12	30.5	7	18.8	19	24.7
Wayne	23	52.0	10	27.5	33	39.9
Yates	0	0.0	2	21.3	2	10.7
Hudson Valley	172	15.4	41	4.0	213	9.7
Dutchess	31	21.6	16	12.6	47	17.2
Orange	35	18.8	8	4.7	43	11.8
Putnam	7	14.2	0	0.0	7	7.4
Rockland	15	9.6	1	0.8	16	5.2
Sullivan	9	23.7	2	6.8	11	15.8
Ulster	8	9.4	3	4.1	11	6.9
Westchester	67	14.6	11	2.5	78	8.5
Long Island	173	12.4	23	1.8	196	7.2
Nassau	95	14.7	12	2.1	107	8.4
Suffolk	78	10.5	11	1.6	89	6.1

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 5. Early Syphilis by Sex and Age, New York State, 2023

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	112	18.3	60	26.5	52	13.5
20-24	542	87.4	351	147.2	191	50.1
25-29	991	150.6	714	226.2	277	80.9
30-34	1,394	198.0	1,115	320.4	279	78.4
35-39	1,165	177.0	935	308.9	230	64.7
40-44	750	122.4	569	216.4	181	51.8
45-49	439	78.5	322	136.1	117	36.3
50-54	304	50.6	215	87.8	89	25.0
55-59	305	48.6	199	81.1	106	27.7
60-64	176	27.9	103	43.4	73	18.6
65-69	73	13.3	35	17.1	38	11.1
70+	52	4.9	30	7.4	22	3.4
Female						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	3	0.6	1	0.5	2	0.6
15-19	85	14.5	43	19.5	42	11.4
20-24	191	30.6	111	43.4	80	21.8
25-29	207	30.7	119	34.3	88	26.8
30-34	186	26.6	102	28.9	84	24.3
35-39	123	18.8	72	23.6	51	14.6
40-44	96	15.5	61	22.3	35	10.1
45-49	56	9.7	27	10.5	29	9.0
50-54	27	4.3	11	4.2	16	4.5
55-59	24	3.6	9	3.4	15	3.8
60-64	18	2.7	7	2.6	11	2.7
65-69	10	1.7	3	1.2	7	1.9
70+	2	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.3
15-19	201	16.8	107	23.9	94	12.5
20-24	743	59.7	472	95.5	271	36.2
25-29	1,213	91.0	848	128.0	365	54.4
30-34	1,590	113.3	1,227	174.9	363	51.7
35-39	1,305	99.4	1,024	168.4	281	39.9
40-44	855	69.4	639	119.0	216	31.1
45-49	499	43.9	353	71.7	146	22.6
50-54	332	27.1	227	44.6	105	14.7
55-59	333	25.9	212	41.4	121	15.6
60-64	194	14.9	110	21.9	84	10.5
65-69	83	7.2	38	8.5	45	6.4
70+	54	2.2	31	3.1	23	1.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 6. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Sex and Age, New York State, 2023

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	55	9.0	28	12.4	27	7.0
20-24	265	42.7	159	66.7	106	27.8
25-29	422	64.1	263	83.3	159	46.4
30-34	492	69.9	361	103.7	131	36.8
35-39	403	61.2	276	91.2	127	35.7
40-44	264	43.1	163	62.0	101	28.9
45-49	151	27.0	98	41.4	53	16.4
50-54	129	21.5	84	34.3	45	12.6
55-59	122	19.4	61	24.9	61	16.0
60-64	90	14.3	45	19.0	45	11.4
65-69	43	7.9	17	8.3	26	7.6
70+	21	2.0	8	2.0	13	2.0
Female						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	40	6.8	17	7.7	23	6.3
20-24	74	11.9	40	15.6	34	9.2
25-29	82	12.2	38	11.0	44	13.4
30-34	68	9.7	27	7.6	41	11.8
35-39	51	7.8	16	5.2	35	10.0
40-44	37	6.0	15	5.5	22	6.4
45-49	27	4.7	11	4.3	16	5.0
50-54	14	2.2	5	1.9	9	2.5
55-59	13	2.0	3	1.1	10	2.5
60-64	5	0.7	1	0.4	4	1.0
65-69	4	0.7	1	0.4	3	0.8
70+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	96	8.0	46	10.3	50	6.7
20-24	340	27.3	200	40.4	140	18.7
25-29	508	38.1	305	46.0	203	30.3
30-34	563	40.1	391	55.7	172	24.5
35-39	456	34.7	294	48.3	162	23.0
40-44	303	24.6	180	33.5	123	17.7
45-49	178	15.6	109	22.1	69	10.7
50-54	143	11.7	89	17.5	54	7.5
55-59	138	10.7	67	13.1	71	9.2
60-64	95	7.3	46	9.2	49	6.1
65-69	47	4.1	18	4.0	29	4.1
70+	21	0.8	8	0.8	13	0.9

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 7. Early Syphilis by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2021 – 2023

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	9,030	47.9	9,270	49.6	7,405	40.0
New York City (NYC)	6,756	78.8	6,781	80.3	5,289	63.5
Bronx	1,615	117.4	1,656	125.0	1,319	102.5
Kings	1,868	68.9	1,839	69.1	1,387	52.4
New York	1,998	114.8	1,894	107.3	1,433	82.4
Queens	1,170	51.9	1,292	58.8	1,080	49.9
Richmond	105	23.4	100	22.1	70	15.5
NYS excl. NYC	2,274	21.6	2,489	23.7	2,116	20.3
Buffalo Region	243	17.0	216	15.3	202	14.4
Allegany	1	3.3	1	3.3	3	7.0
Cattaraugus	1	1.6	2	3.6	3	4.9
Chautauqua	8	7.4	10	9.2	18	17.0
Erie	206	22.8	163	18.2	148	16.6
Genesee	3	5.6	4	7.6	4	7.1
Niagara	23	11.7	27	14.3	20	10.9
Orleans	1	2.9	7	21.2	6	18.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	2	5.8	0	0.0
Capital Region	233	16.1	230	16.3	221	16.3
Albany	51	16.4	104	33.9	92	31.8
Clinton	3	2.7	12	17.3	4	5.5
Columbia	5	10.7	11	16.7	6	10.2
Delaware	5	11.9	2	4.9	1	2.3
Essex	3	9.2	2	4.9	5	15.2
Franklin	3	7.6	1	2.4	5	11.7
Fulton	4	6.8	2	4.6	1	2.4
Greene	10	21.2	2	2.0	3	6.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	3	7.2	2	4.9
Otsego	7	12.4	5	10.9	5	10.0
Rensselaer	38	24.2	30	18.9	26	17.6
Saratoga	23	9.6	20	9.2	10	4.8
Schenectady	70	44.9	30	18.4	55	36.6
Schoharie	5	18.9	4	13.0	0	0.0
Warren	5	9.5	2	3.5	4	6.8
Washington	1	2.2	0	0.0	2	3.1

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	208	12.9	240	15.3	206	13.1
Broome	14	6.6	12	7.2	14	7.9
Cayuga	9	13.6	6	10.0	10	15.1
Chenango	4	8.4	3	8.5	1	2.9
Cortland	0	0.0	3	8.8	1	1.2
Herkimer	2	4.4	0	0.0	4	6.5
Jefferson	10	9.1	12	11.2	10	8.1
Lewis	2	7.0	1	3.8	0	0.0
Madison	5	7.6	9	15.7	4	7.7
Oneida	25	11.8	25	12.4	15	7.0
Onondaga	110	25.0	124	28.1	123	28.2
Oswego	5	4.9	8	7.5	13	12.6
St Lawrence	3	3.2	5	5.0	3	3.2
Tioga	1	2.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
Tompkins	18	17.9	31	29.4	8	7.0
Rochester Region	584	49.1	584	49.3	556	46.9
Chemung	7	9.4	22	32.0	41	55.5
Livingston	2	4.7	6	13.7	6	12.1
Monroe	551	76.0	496	68.3	408	55.9
Ontario	6	6.6	22	20.0	21	22.4
Schuyler	1	7.1	5	33.7	2	14.3
Seneca	4	10.3	5	18.1	6	24.2
Steuben	4	5.4	3	4.0	25	32.9
Wayne	6	6.9	22	27.0	45	55.9
Yates	3	11.9	3	15.1	2	10.7
Hudson Valley	498	22.8	488	22.2	418	19.3
Dutchess	80	28.9	65	23.5	80	29.1
Orange	106	29.4	101	26.8	81	21.8
Putnam	14	15.1	15	16.0	13	14.7
Rockland	41	13.7	51	17.9	39	12.8
Sullivan	11	13.8	22	30.5	21	29.3
Ulster	26	14.0	34	19.3	18	11.2
Westchester	220	24.3	200	22.1	166	18.6
Long Island	508	19.1	731	27.4	513	19.4
Nassau	241	19.4	321	25.8	257	20.8
Suffolk	267	18.8	410	28.8	256	18.2

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 8. Early Syphilis by Year and Region, New York State, 1960 – 2023

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
1960	5,863	34.8	5,262	68.1	601	6.6
1961	7,948	46.8	7,118	91.7	830	9.0
1962	8,215	47.7	7,179	92.4	1,036	11.0
1963	8,547	49.4	7,450	96.1	1,097	11.5
1964	8,756	49.9	7,788	100.6	968	9.9
1965	7,878	44.3	7,043	89.9	835	8.4
1966	6,446	36.4	5,834	74.7	612	6.2
1967	4,980	27.6	4,489	55.8	491	4.9
1968	4,975	27.4	4,456	55.3	519	5.2
1969	4,661	25.6	4,247	52.6	414	4.1
1970	6,410	34.7	5,840	72.3	570	5.5
1971	6,649	35.9	5,980	75.8	669	6.3
1972	6,840	36.6	6,147	77.0	693	6.5
1973	6,486	34.9	5,727	72.5	759	7.1
1974	7,287	39.2	6,388	82.2	899	8.3
1975	7,194	39.0	6,469	85.4	725	6.7
1976	6,593	36.6	6,112	81.4	481	4.6
1977	4,347	24.2	3,860	51.5	487	4.6
1978	4,232	23.4	3,793	51.2	439	4.1
1979	4,666	25.8	4,163	57.7	503	4.7
1980	4,404	24.4	3,836	53.2	568	5.3
1981	5,009	28.8	4,266	60.7	743	7.2
1982	5,342	30.8	4,483	64.5	859	8.2
1983	5,086	29.2	4,340	62.9	746	7.1
1984	4,794	27.3	4,186	59.7	608	5.8
1985	5,120	29.3	4,474	62.5	646	6.2
1986	4,607	25.9	4,117	56.9	490	4.6
1987	8,659	48.6	8,043	110.0	616	5.9
1988	10,749	59.8	9,557	129.7	1,192	11.3
1989	12,170	68.0	10,209	138.6	1,961	18.6
1990	13,997	77.9	11,750	159.3	2,247	21.2
1991	11,486	63.9	9,902	135.2	1,584	14.9
1992	8,709	48.6	7,619	104.1	1,090	10.2
1993	5,643	31.1	4,876	66.1	767	7.1
1994	3,481	18.9	2,986	40.1	495	4.6
1995	2,548	14.0	2,306	30.8	242	2.2
1996	1,416	7.6	1,215	16.2	201	1.9
1997	897	5.1	763	10.1	134	1.2
1998	797	4.0	725	9.6	72	0.6
1999	850	4.8	789	10.4	61	0.6
2000	599	2.6	564	7.1	35	0.3
2001	870	4.6	830	10.3	40	0.4
2002	1,231	6.4	1,161	14.4	70	0.6
2003	1,596	8.3	1,482	18.4	114	1.0
2004	1,475	7.7	1,302	16.2	173	1.6
2005	1,789	9.4	1,596	19.9	193	1.7
2006	1,731	9.1	1,479	18.5	252	2.3
2007	2,224	11.6	1,919	23.9	305	2.7
2008	2,576	13.4	2,286	28.3	290	2.6
2009	2,452	12.7	2,190	26.9	262	2.3
2010	2,461	12.7	2,190	26.8	271	2.4
2011	2,348	12.0	1,998	24.2	350	3.1
2012	2,666	13.6	2,291	27.4	375	3.3
2013	3,411	17.4	2,907	34.6	504	4.5
2014	4,000	20.4	3,276	38.8	724	6.5
2015	4,837	24.6	3,920	46.3	917	8.2
2016	6,008	30.6	5,006	59.1	1,002	9.0
2017	6,252	31.9	5,144	61.0	1,108	9.9
2018	6,758	34.6	5,526	65.8	1,232	11.1
2019	7,247	37.2	5,665	67.9	1,582	14.2
2020	7,752	38.4	6,274	71.3	1,478	13.0
2021	9,030	45.5	6,756	79.8	2,274	20.0
2022	9,270	47.1	6,781	81.3	2,489	22.0
2023	7,405	37.8	5,289	64.0	2,116	18.7

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 9. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Year and Region, New York State, 1958 – 2023

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
1958	1,045	6.2	911	11.4	134	1.5
1959	1,610	9.5	1,446	18.6	164	1.8
1960	3,016	17.9	2,607	33.7	409	4.5
1961	3,966	23.3	3,384	43.6	582	6.3
1962	3,975	23.1	3,333	42.9	642	6.8
1963	4,204	24.3	3,489	45.0	715	7.5
1964	3,802	21.7	3,165	40.9	637	6.5
1965	3,445	19.4	2,889	36.8	556	5.6
1966	2,822	15.9	2,445	31.4	377	3.8
1967	2,396	13.3	2,086	25.9	310	3.1
1968	2,564	14.1	2,231	27.7	333	3.3
1969	2,890	15.9	2,616	32.4	274	2.7
1970	4,185	22.6	3,779	46.8	406	3.9
1971	4,300	23.2	3,844	48.7	456	4.3
1972	4,479	24.0	4,041	50.6	438	4.1
1973	3,763	20.3	3,325	42.1	438	4.1
1974	3,676	19.8	3,145	40.5	531	4.9
1975	3,266	17.7	2,864	37.8	402	3.7
1976	2,746	15.2	2,494	33.2	252	2.4
1977	2,153	12.0	1,881	25.1	272	2.6
1978	2,283	12.6	2,058	27.8	225	2.1
1979	2,865	15.9	2,561	35.5	304	2.8
1980	2,729	15.1	2,393	33.2	336	3.1
1981	3,036	17.5	2,581	36.7	455	4.4
1982	3,059	17.6	2,580	37.1	479	4.6
1983	2,879	16.5	2,459	35.6	420	4.0
1984	2,618	14.9	2,280	32.5	338	3.2
1985	2,531	14.5	2,169	30.3	362	3.5
1986	2,397	13.5	2,112	29.2	285	2.7
1987	4,910	27.5	4,542	62.1	368	3.5
1988	5,688	31.7	5,042	68.4	646	6.1
1989	5,384	30.1	4,362	59.2	1,022	9.7
1990	5,313	29.6	4,265	57.8	1,048	9.9
1991	3,825	21.3	3,133	42.8	692	6.5
1992	2,596	14.5	2,246	30.7	350	3.3
1993	1,387	7.7	1,129	15.3	258	2.4
1994	801	4.4	626	8.4	175	1.6
1995	447	2.5	362	4.8	85	0.8
1996	214	1.2	138	1.8	76	0.7
1997	138	0.8	97	1.3	41	0.4
1998	118	0.6	81	1.1	37	0.3
1999	150	0.9	130	1.7	20	0.2
2000	132	0.6	117	1.5	15	0.1
2001	304	1.6	282	3.5	22	0.2
2002	478	2.5	434	5.4	44	0.4
2003	584	3.0	531	6.6	53	0.5
2004	727	3.8	621	7.7	106	1.0
2005	705	3.7	616	7.7	89	0.8
2006	736	3.9	578	7.2	158	1.4
2007	1,072	5.6	916	11.4	156	1.4
2008	1,211	6.3	1,065	13.2	146	1.3
2009	1,184	6.1	1,056	13.0	128	1.1
2010	1,101	5.7	955	11.7	146	1.3
2011	1,088	5.6	894	10.8	194	1.7
2012	1,229	6.3	996	11.9	233	2.1
2013	1,464	7.5	1,167	13.9	297	2.6
2014	1,708	8.7	1,307	15.5	401	3.6
2015	2,021	10.3	1,521	18.0	500	4.5
2016	2,470	12.6	1,940	22.9	530	4.7
2017	2,355	12.0	1,799	21.3	556	5.0
2018	2,656	13.6	2,026	24.1	630	5.7
2019	2,864	14.7	1,987	23.8	877	7.9
2020	3,008	14.9	2,231	25.3	777	6.8
2021	3,502	17.6	2,230	26.4	1,272	11.2
2022	3,603	18.3	2,300	27.6	1,303	11.5
2023	2,888	14.8	1,753	21.2	1,135	10.0

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 10. Gonorrhea by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	34,515	373.6	11,490	126.2	46,120	249.8
New York City (NYC)	26,449	645.0	6,004	153.2	32,568	394.4
Bronx	4,076	643.0	1,774	266.1	5,889	448.0
Kings	8,467	656.1	1,887	155.0	10,381	397.4
New York	9,211	1,045.2	1,126	136.4	10,357	583.4
Queens	4,388	412.2	1,035	104.4	5,452	259.2
Richmond	307	136.1	182	83.4	489	109.6
NYS excl. NYC	8,066	154.6	5,486	108.2	13,552	131.5
Buffalo Region	1,586	224.4	1,248	183.4	2,834	203.8
Allegany	9	41.3	3	13.0	12	27.5
Cattaraugus	17	51.9	16	49.8	33	51.1
Chautauqua	73	133.5	76	146.9	149	139.7
Erie	1,280	290.6	956	222.6	2,236	256.0
Genesee	28	106.4	19	83.8	47	95.2
Niagara	162	180.1	162	187.0	324	183.3
Orleans	11	67.6	15	88.4	26	77.5
Wyoming	6	32.5	1	6.4	7	20.9
Capital Region	1,081	152.6	831	121.3	1,912	137.0
Albany	469	297.1	362	209.0	831	252.5
Clinton	17	41.1	8	23.7	25	32.4
Columbia	45	181.3	7	32.1	52	107.8
Delaware	13	68.3	6	38.6	19	54.2
Essex	2	13.1	2	14.8	4	14.0
Franklin	3	11.3	5	28.3	8	19.0
Fulton	37	166.6	32	154.6	69	160.1
Greene	20	96.5	9	54.4	29	74.3
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	67.7	1	33.2
Montgomery	29	129.8	24	112.9	53	121.2
Otsego	15	45.1	10	31.7	25	37.8
Rensselaer	150	196.6	112	154.7	262	175.1
Saratoga	67	62.4	47	46.4	114	54.5
Schenectady	178	237.5	172	230.2	350	233.0
Schoharie	4	32.7	0	0.0	4	16.9
Warren	20	72.4	20	73.3	40	73.1
Washington	12	46.1	14	60.7	26	52.8

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	1,096	135.7	962	121.1	2,058	128.3
Broome	113	129.3	76	83.0	189	105.8
Cayuga	25	70.7	23	79.0	48	75.1
Chenango	5	23.7	11	63.9	16	43.1
Cortland	40	183.4	26	133.3	66	158.1
Herkimer	18	76.6	17	72.8	35	74.4
Jefferson	88	130.7	91	173.5	179	147.7
Lewis	6	50.8	3	30.7	9	41.8
Madison	18	59.6	12	40.5	30	50.0
Oneida	92	88.0	117	119.1	209	102.6
Onondaga	532	246.9	496	222.0	1,028	234.0
Oswego	44	80.5	30	58.4	74	69.7
St Lawrence	25	50.1	15	30.9	40	40.9
Tioga	7	36.0	6	32.6	13	34.4
Tompkins	83	142.6	39	67.5	122	105.0
Rochester Region	1,465	254.7	1,181	208.1	2,646	230.8
Chemung	54	147.3	30	88.5	84	118.5
Livingston	10	38.7	7	28.0	17	33.9
Monroe	1,275	364.3	1,010	285.9	2,285	323.2
Ontario	36	73.7	41	89.8	77	81.4
Schuyler	6	91.8	4	66.2	10	77.4
Seneca	7	48.7	15	119.8	22	81.4
Steuben	14	33.7	24	66.2	38	49.3
Wayne	58	150.0	48	132.2	106	141.2
Yates	5	54.5	2	15.9	7	36.0
Hudson Valley	1,380	127.9	680	64.1	2,060	96.3
Dutchess	236	172.9	167	120.4	403	147.4
Orange	222	115.9	132	71.1	354	93.7
Putnam	25	57.2	9	23.4	34	41.0
Rockland	164	111.3	55	35.5	219	73.8
Sullivan	35	91.4	25	76.3	60	84.5
Ulster	84	97.3	49	61.0	133	80.2
Westchester	614	141.5	243	56.5	857	98.8
Long Island	1,458	110.6	584	46.0	2,042	78.7
Nassau	681	110.9	287	48.3	968	79.8
Suffolk	777	110.5	297	44.1	1,074	77.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 11. Gonorrhea by Sex and Age, New York State, 2023

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	32	5.6	20	8.5	12	3.5
15-19	2,004	328.3	1,261	556.9	743	193.5
20-24	5,203	839.2	3,551	1,488.7	1,652	433.1
25-29	7,337	1,114.7	5,819	1,843.3	1,518	443.2
30-34	7,903	1,122.7	6,477	1,861.4	1,426	400.6
35-39	5,133	779.8	4,241	1,400.9	892	250.9
40-44	2,851	465.4	2,221	844.8	630	180.2
45-49	1,496	267.5	1,136	480.0	360	111.6
50-54	1,052	175.0	745	304.2	307	86.2
55-59	814	129.8	550	224.2	264	69.1
60-64	457	72.5	301	126.9	156	39.7
65-69	148	27.1	87	42.6	61	17.8
70+	82	7.7	37	9.2	45	6.9
Female						
0-4	7	1.4	5	2.3	2	0.7
5-9	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.6
10-14	152	27.9	97	43.8	55	17.0
15-19	2,556	434.8	1,396	631.9	1,160	316.1
20-24	3,253	521.6	1,679	655.9	1,574	428.1
25-29	2,145	317.9	1,157	333.6	988	301.4
30-34	1,487	212.6	770	217.8	717	207.2
35-39	833	127.2	387	126.7	446	127.6
40-44	494	79.7	221	80.7	273	78.9
45-49	246	42.5	133	52.0	113	35.0
50-54	128	20.5	59	22.3	69	19.2
55-59	99	15.0	54	20.2	45	11.4
60-64	50	7.4	27	10.2	23	5.6
65-69	22	3.6	9	3.7	13	3.6
70+	16	1.1	10	1.7	6	0.7

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	8	0.8	6	1.3	2	0.3
5-9	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.3
10-14	184	16.4	117	25.7	67	10.1
15-19	4,562	380.7	2,659	594.4	1,903	253.4
20-24	8,479	681.8	5,253	1,062.3	3,226	430.6
25-29	9,520	714.3	7,014	1,058.7	2,506	373.8
30-34	9,416	670.9	7,273	1,036.9	2,143	305.3
35-39	5,978	455.2	4,640	763.0	1,338	189.8
40-44	3,356	272.3	2,453	456.9	903	129.8
45-49	1,742	153.1	1,269	257.6	473	73.3
50-54	1,183	96.6	807	158.6	376	52.6
55-59	913	70.9	604	117.9	309	39.8
60-64	507	38.9	328	65.3	179	22.3
65-69	170	14.8	96	21.6	74	10.5
70+	98	3.9	47	4.8	51	3.4

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 12. Gonorrhea by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2021 – 2023

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	43,081	227.7	43,368	232.5	46,120	249.8
New York City (NYC)	28,162	334.6	29,307	351.5	32,568	394.4
Bronx	6,080	427.8	5,499	405.3	5,889	448.0
Kings	8,690	327.1	9,099	346.0	10,381	397.4
New York	8,494	494.3	9,445	528.5	10,357	583.4
Queens	4,360	199.7	4,736	223.7	5,452	259.2
Richmond	538	120.2	528	118.3	489	109.6
NYS excl. NYC	14,919	141.6	14,061	135.3	13,552	131.5
Buffalo Region	3,117	218.8	3,071	218.6	2,834	203.8
Allegany	12	25.1	19	47.1	12	27.5
Cattaraugus	61	95.2	40	64.0	33	51.1
Chautauqua	186	175.2	211	198.3	149	139.7
Erie	2,395	265.9	2,380	268.5	2,236	256.0
Genesee	58	115.8	42	87.1	47	95.2
Niagara	357	198.2	352	195.2	324	183.3
Orleans	30	84.8	21	62.6	26	77.5
Wyoming	18	48.5	6	18.9	7	20.9
Capital Region	1,721	120.5	2,181	155.8	1,912	137.0
Albany	677	201.2	903	275.5	831	252.5
Clinton	34	39.3	29	37.0	25	32.4
Columbia	37	72.5	48	104.9	52	107.8
Delaware	14	36.7	18	51.2	19	54.2
Essex	2	4.3	5	14.7	4	14.0
Franklin	5	12.2	8	18.2	8	19.0
Fulton	47	106.6	82	190.5	69	160.1
Greene	31	77.3	34	85.7	29	74.3
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.2
Montgomery	74	175.3	44	106.1	53	121.2
Otsego	21	38.6	40	65.1	25	37.8
Rensselaer	247	159.2	317	206.3	262	175.1
Saratoga	98	48.0	126	60.2	114	54.5
Schenectady	381	249.3	479	317.9	350	233.0
Schoharie	9	33.7	9	34.5	4	16.9
Warren	28	52.3	21	38.8	40	73.1
Washington	16	30.1	18	35.4	26	52.8

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	2,760	166.4	2,234	135.5	2,058	128.3
Broome	294	150.7	180	100.9	189	105.8
Cayuga	80	123.9	63	99.5	48	75.1
Chenango	24	62.9	34	89.9	16	43.1
Cortland	42	102.9	39	75.5	66	158.1
Herkimer	35	70.3	31	61.4	35	74.4
Jefferson	166	128.7	150	122.0	179	147.7
Lewis	20	91.5	8	37.9	9	41.8
Madison	41	68.6	27	44.7	30	50.0
Oneida	396	192.9	285	138.8	209	102.6
Onondaga	1,343	299.8	1,175	264.8	1,028	234.0
Oswego	127	122.0	77	69.0	74	69.7
St Lawrence	31	30.5	24	22.5	40	40.9
Tioga	20	52.1	32	83.2	13	34.4
Tompkins	141	109.5	109	78.2	122	105.0
Rochester Region	3,137	266.2	2,709	234.5	2,646	230.8
Chemung	146	199.5	262	365.8	84	118.5
Livingston	19	38.2	15	27.6	17	33.9
Monroe	2,632	361.6	2,170	304.1	2,285	323.2
Ontario	93	91.8	60	63.4	77	81.4
Schuyler	14	100.2	13	97.2	10	77.4
Seneca	24	78.7	15	52.5	22	81.4
Steuben	97	128.2	81	106.0	38	49.3
Wayne	104	138.2	86	114.2	106	141.2
Yates	8	38.7	7	35.7	7	36.0
Hudson Valley	1,998	91.8	1,860	86.5	2,060	96.3
Dutchess	232	82.5	281	102.7	403	147.4
Orange	333	86.2	292	74.9	354	93.7
Putnam	34	39.9	32	37.8	34	41.0
Rockland	188	62.3	168	57.2	219	73.8
Sullivan	70	96.9	45	64.0	60	84.5
Ulster	143	88.0	130	81.3	133	80.2
Westchester	998	112.5	912	104.6	857	98.8
Long Island	2,186	82.4	2,006	76.5	2,042	78.7
Nassau	984	79.6	893	72.8	968	79.8
Suffolk	1,202	84.9	1,113	79.7	1,074	77.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 13. Gonorrhea by Year and Region, New York State, 1960 – 2023

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
1960	21,370	127.0	16,680	215.7	4,690	52.1
1961	23,270	136.9	18,280	235.4	4,990	53.9
1962	24,220	140.7	18,900	243.5	5,320	56.5
1963	27,950	161.7	22,920	295.6	5,030	52.4
1964	31,680	180.6	25,830	333.6	5,850	60.1
1965	36,120	203.2	28,990	370.2	7,130	72.2
1966	37,610	212.4	29,660	378.7	7,950	80.4
1967	36,380	201.5	27,380	341.1	9,000	90.0
1968	45,250	249.4	34,830	432.5	10,420	103.5
1969	48,290	265.0	36,690	454.5	11,600	114.3
1970	49,080	265.5	36,730	454.6	12,350	119.7
1971	55,240	298.6	38,400	486.4	16,840	159.9
1972	64,940	347.8	43,760	548.4	21,180	199.0
1973	68,470	368.5	48,060	609.1	20,410	190.0
1974	68,740	369.5	48,220	620.2	20,520	189.8
1975	69,130	374.9	47,840	631.7	21,290	196.4
1976	70,060	389.0	50,260	669.3	19,800	187.6
1977	58,280	324.6	39,300	524.3	18,980	179.8
1978	60,190	332.2	40,570	547.6	19,620	183.8
1979	65,250	361.1	44,660	578.1	20,590	192.9
1980	65,560	363.3	44,280	614.8	21,280	198.1
1981	70,690	406.9	48,890	695.5	21,800	208.4
1982	68,920	396.8	48,210	694.2	20,710	198.4
1983	65,830	378.2	46,410	672.8	19,420	186.0
1984	67,420	383.6	48,540	692.2	18,880	181.2
1985	83,850	479.1	65,510	914.8	18,340	176.1
1986	95,650	537.7	76,400	1,055.2	19,250	182.9
1987	84,250	472.6	66,540	909.9	17,710	168.1
1988	71,900	400.3	54,100	722.8	17,800	168.7
1989	57,980	323.8	40,550	550.5	17,430	165.3
1990	51,090	284.4	34,990	474.4	16,100	152.3
1991	43,530	242.3	28,940	395.3	14,590	136.7
1992	33,720	188.1	21,710	296.5	12,010	112.6
1993	29,350	161.9	18,470	250.5	10,880	100.9
1994	30,790	167.4	19,250	258.6	11,540	106.4
1995	25,970	143.0	16,360	218.8	9,610	88.3
1996	21,140	114.1	13,530	181.4	7,610	69.9
1997	21,360	120.6	14,560	193.0	6,800	62.4
1998	19,500	99.0	12,100	159.7	7,400	67.3
1999	19,870	112.6	12,210	161.1	7,660	69.5
2000	20,110	88.2	11,670	145.6	8,440	77.0
2001	22,294	116.8	12,614	156.5	9,680	87.8
2002	21,925	114.6	12,811	158.7	9,114	82.4
2003	21,952	114.5	13,466	166.9	8,486	76.4
2004	18,579	96.9	10,860	135.0	7,719	69.4
2005	17,912	93.6	10,596	132.2	7,316	65.8
2006	17,459	91.4	10,299	128.8	7,160	64.4
2007	17,699	92.5	10,310	128.7	7,389	66.5
2008	17,120	89.1	10,483	129.9	6,637	59.6
2009	17,009	88.1	10,898	134.0	6,111	54.7
2010	18,270	94.3	12,354	151.1	5,916	52.8
2011	20,643	105.9	14,403	174.1	6,240	55.6
2012	22,631	115.6	14,747	176.7	7,884	70.2
2013	19,960	101.7	13,500	160.8	6,460	57.5
2014	20,594	104.8	13,978	165.7	6,616	59.0
2015	25,632	130.4	16,913	199.8	8,719	77.9
2016	29,048	147.9	19,029	224.7	10,019	89.7
2017	34,111	174.1	23,491	278.4	10,620	95.2
2018	37,322	191.0	26,128	311.2	11,194	100.4
2019	40,896	210.1	28,973	347.3	11,923	107.2
2020	42,317	209.5	25,027	284.3	17,290	151.7
2021	43,081	217.0	28,162	332.8	14,919	131.0
2022	43,368	220.4	29,307	351.6	14,061	124.0
2023	46,120	235.7	32,568	394.4	13,552	119.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 14. Chlamydia by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	47,622	516.9	61,609	675.2	109,326	595.3
New York City (NYC)	32,338	809.8	34,564	882.8	66,997	846.3
Bronx	5,998	929.9	9,639	1,434.8	15,667	1,179.0
Kings	10,060	809.3	10,120	840.2	20,210	821.9
New York	8,946	1,049.9	5,804	694.5	14,771	879.4
Queens	6,729	651.7	7,930	810.6	14,673	730.6
Richmond	605	268.5	1,071	494.9	1,676	379.2
NYS excl. NYC	15,284	288.7	27,045	523.8	42,329	403.7
Buffalo Region	2,341	330.3	4,134	604.9	6,475	465.0
Allegany	26	105.3	56	232.7	82	164.7
Cattaraugus	43	124.7	133	409.7	176	264.3
Chautauqua	146	262.7	277	514.8	423	385.3
Erie	1,788	406.5	2,964	690.1	4,752	546.9
Genesee	51	202.7	79	341.8	130	269.1
Niagara	238	266.6	539	624.7	777	442.5
Orleans	30	173.0	53	328.8	83	249.1
Wyoming	19	110.7	33	233.8	52	167.9
Capital Region	1,701	235.2	3,137	449.7	4,838	339.8
Albany	666	393.0	1,091	602.9	1,757	499.2
Clinton	54	131.1	116	293.2	170	210.3
Columbia	41	173.9	62	309.3	103	235.4
Delaware	38	199.0	70	392.9	108	286.7
Essex	4	27.6	8	63.4	12	43.6
Franklin	19	84.0	50	280.7	69	169.7
Fulton	50	223.9	91	439.1	141	328.6
Greene	30	138.0	40	251.5	70	183.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	39	178.7	84	412.0	123	290.7
Otsego	54	152.5	101	260.8	155	207.7
Rensselaer	194	244.7	418	584.5	612	401.2
Saratoga	154	149.7	302	312.4	456	229.5
Schenectady	287	373.2	521	701.0	808	533.0
Schoharie	15	112.3	25	199.8	40	154.7
Warren	37	135.7	94	385.0	131	255.0
Washington	19	74.5	64	302.0	83	178.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	2,312	267.4	4,229	497.3	6,541	378.9
Broome	226	227.1	408	405.1	634	313.2
Cayuga	69	206.0	135	459.2	204	326.2
Chenango	23	122.0	66	380.5	89	246.5
Cortland	57	217.2	104	382.0	161	301.7
Herkimer	34	135.0	81	337.8	115	232.5
Jefferson	301	367.1	376	690.1	677	500.0
Lewis	3	28.4	27	267.1	30	142.9
Madison	39	114.8	77	224.8	116	170.0
Oneida	237	222.5	544	546.7	781	376.2
Onondaga	993	453.4	1,814	791.0	2,807	624.1
Oswego	74	129.9	180	319.4	254	221.6
St Lawrence	87	155.4	177	321.4	264	233.3
Tioga	22	111.3	60	330.2	82	215.4
Tompkins	147	226.6	180	232.3	327	229.1
Rochester Region	2,390	412.0	3,928	684.1	6,318	546.2
Chemung	188	514.9	193	561.0	381	537.8
Livingston	32	97.6	82	257.7	114	176.0
Monroe	1,908	537.2	3,117	875.6	5,025	704.2
Ontario	84	174.1	181	385.0	265	276.7
Schuyler	8	123.2	16	267.5	24	192.2
Seneca	15	103.4	40	325.2	55	205.8
Steuben	56	143.1	126	346.8	182	241.7
Wayne	85	231.4	151	430.1	236	329.1
Yates	14	137.7	22	190.0	36	164.2
Hudson Valley	3,207	293.4	5,197	483.4	8,404	386.9
Dutchess	395	284.3	649	464.4	1,044	374.0
Orange	533	265.8	957	489.4	1,490	374.8
Putnam	71	167.3	122	314.0	193	237.1
Rockland	387	249.7	632	415.2	1,019	330.1
Sullivan	71	192.4	168	513.5	239	345.9
Ulster	213	257.0	330	412.8	543	334.4
Westchester	1,537	353.1	2,339	539.3	3,876	445.5
Long Island	3,333	252.7	6,420	504.1	9,753	375.5
Nassau	1,620	264.1	2,916	488.9	4,536	374.1
Suffolk	1,713	242.9	3,504	517.7	5,217	376.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 15. Chlamydia by Sex and Age, New York State, 2023

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	5	0.9	1	0.4	4	1.3
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	128	22.3	75	32.1	53	15.5
15-19	6,247	1,023.4	3,429	1,514.3	2,818	733.9
20-24	11,063	1,784.4	6,329	2,653.4	4,734	1,241.1
25-29	9,993	1,518.2	7,119	2,255.1	2,874	839.1
30-34	8,388	1,191.6	6,384	1,834.7	2,004	563.0
35-39	5,085	772.6	3,994	1,319.3	1,091	306.9
40-44	2,891	471.9	2,212	841.4	679	194.2
45-49	1,479	264.5	1,127	476.2	352	109.1
50-54	1,010	168.0	763	311.6	247	69.3
55-59	718	114.4	497	202.6	221	57.9
60-64	381	60.4	258	108.8	123	31.3
65-69	150	27.4	94	46.0	56	16.3
70+	75	7.1	48	11.9	27	4.1
Female						
0-4	10	2.0	3	1.4	7	2.4
5-9	5	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.6
10-14	704	129.1	410	184.9	294	90.8
15-19	15,897	2,704.2	8,322	3,767.2	7,575	2,064.3
20-24	21,070	3,378.4	11,129	4,347.7	9,941	2,703.6
25-29	11,557	1,713.0	6,979	2,012.3	4,578	1,396.5
30-34	5,936	848.6	3,637	1,028.9	2,299	664.3
35-39	2,833	432.5	1,693	554.4	1,140	326.1
40-44	1,470	237.2	920	335.8	550	159.0
45-49	792	136.9	508	198.5	284	88.0
50-54	549	88.1	387	146.6	162	45.1
55-59	425	64.3	296	110.8	129	32.8
60-64	243	36.1	189	71.3	54	13.2
65-69	86	14.2	61	25.4	25	6.9
70+	32	2.2	27	4.6	5	0.6

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	15	1.4	4	0.9	11	1.9
5-9	5	0.5	3	0.7	2	0.3
10-14	832	74.3	485	106.4	347	52.2
15-19	22,147	1,848.2	11,754	2,627.5	10,393	1,384.0
20-24	32,155	2,585.6	17,480	3,534.9	14,675	1,958.9
25-29	21,571	1,618.4	14,119	2,131.2	7,452	1,111.7
30-34	14,348	1,022.3	10,045	1,432.0	4,303	613.0
35-39	7,935	604.2	5,704	938.0	2,231	316.4
40-44	4,367	354.3	3,138	584.5	1,229	176.7
45-49	2,271	199.6	1,635	331.9	636	98.6
50-54	1,561	127.5	1,152	226.4	409	57.2
55-59	1,143	88.7	793	154.7	350	45.1
60-64	624	47.9	447	89.0	177	22.1
65-69	236	20.5	155	34.8	81	11.5
70+	107	4.3	75	7.6	32	2.1

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 16. Chlamydia Among Young Females, by Age and Region/County, New York State, 2023

Region/County	15-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		15-24 yrs	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	15,897	2,704.2	21,070	3,378.4	36,967	3,051.3
New York City (NYC)	8,322	3,767.2	11,129	4,347.7	19,451	4,078.8
Bronx	2,720	6,140.9	3,082	6,734.4	5,802	6,442.5
Kings	2,582	3,774.4	3,088	4,122.7	5,670	3,956.4
New York	1,201	3,233.9	2,016	3,329.6	3,217	3,293.2
Queens	1,561	2,778.2	2,554	4,215.6	4,115	3,524.0
Richmond	258	1,734.0	389	2,744.1	647	2,226.8
NYS excl. NYC	7,575	2,064.3	9,941	2,703.6	17,516	2,384.3
Buffalo Region	1,302	2,776.5	1,538	3,278.3	2,840	3,027.4
Allegany	21	969.1	19	943.9	40	956.9
Cattaraugus	44	1,697.5	45	2,010.7	89	1,842.7
Chautauqua	92	2,229.2	92	2,504.8	184	2,359.0
Erie	916	3,252.0	1,115	3,743.7	2,031	3,504.7
Genesee	17	988.4	32	2,197.8	49	1,542.8
Niagara	182	3,034.3	202	3,535.8	384	3,279.0
Orleans	17	1,526.0	21	1,917.8	38	1,720.2
Wyoming	13	1,288.4	12	1,271.2	25	1,280.1
Capital Region	906	1,910.7	1,186	2,249.0	2,092	2,088.9
Albany	319	2,754.3	425	2,520.8	744	2,615.8
Clinton	25	935.3	54	1,588.7	79	1,301.1
Columbia	16	1,220.4	25	1,906.9	41	1,563.7
Delaware	31	2,130.6	24	2,107.1	55	2,120.3
Essex	4	501.3	1	134.0	5	323.8
Franklin	12	887.6	17	1,483.4	29	1,160.9
Fulton	23	1,559.3	38	2,777.8	61	2,145.6
Greene	6	643.1	20	1,988.1	26	1,340.9
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	25	1,677.9	37	2,811.6	62	2,209.6
Otsego	32	890.1	43	1,050.6	75	975.5
Rensselaer	126	2,615.2	145	3,033.5	271	2,823.5
Saratoga	82	1,238.3	120	1,854.1	202	1,542.7
Schenectady	149	2,921.6	175	3,418.6	324	3,170.6
Schoharie	6	569.8	7	744.7	13	652.3
Warren	24	1,482.4	38	2,363.2	62	1,921.3
Washington	26	1,795.6	17	1,279.2	43	1,548.4

Region/County	15-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		15-24 yrs	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	1,234	1,986.7	1,633	2,492.5	2,867	2,246.3
Broome	108	1,428.0	139	1,446.3	247	1,438.2
Cayuga	48	2,314.4	41	2,067.6	89	2,193.7
Chenango	17	1,405.0	21	1,888.5	38	1,636.5
Cortland	34	1,435.8	35	1,199.5	69	1,305.3
Herkimer	17	917.4	37	2,396.4	54	1,589.6
Jefferson	77	2,509.0	180	4,514.7	257	3,642.3
Lewis	7	979.0	12	1,788.4	19	1,370.9
Madison	27	925.6	30	1,142.4	57	1,028.3
Oneida	183	2,539.2	208	3,068.8	391	2,795.9
Onondaga	556	3,372.1	657	4,060.3	1,213	3,713.0
Oswego	57	1,280.0	70	1,781.2	127	1,515.0
St Lawrence	55	1,218.2	80	1,875.3	135	1,537.4
Tioga	14	1,040.9	32	2,711.9	46	1,821.8
Tompkins	34	536.5	91	1,042.4	125	829.6
Rochester Region	1,143	2,849.4	1,374	3,411.6	2,517	3,131.1
Chemung	55	2,273.7	67	2,772.0	122	2,522.7
Livingston	19	737.0	34	1,088.3	53	929.5
Monroe	932	3,808.3	1,063	4,296.3	1,995	4,053.6
Ontario	44	1,313.8	64	1,923.1	108	1,617.5
Schuyler	5	1,216.5	5	1,336.9	10	1,273.9
Seneca	16	1,869.2	9	1,105.7	25	1,497.0
Steuben	34	1,298.2	57	2,414.2	91	1,827.3
Wayne	32	1,267.3	66	2,926.8	98	2,050.2
Yates	6	678.7	9	1,047.7	15	860.6
Hudson Valley	1,363	1,677.3	1,861	2,499.9	3,224	2,070.6
Dutchess	177	1,759.4	253	2,453.5	430	2,110.7
Orange	263	1,661.2	341	2,486.5	604	2,044.3
Putnam	30	1,074.9	46	1,757.1	76	1,405.1
Rockland	153	1,224.4	211	1,975.7	364	1,570.6
Sullivan	49	2,149.1	52	2,298.9	101	2,223.7
Ulster	83	1,434.2	124	2,255.8	207	1,834.5
Westchester	608	1,899.0	834	2,840.6	1,442	2,349.4
Long Island	1,627	1,825.1	2,349	2,675.2	3,976	2,246.9
Nassau	728	1,713.5	1,039	2,596.5	1,767	2,141.8
Suffolk	899	1,926.6	1,310	2,741.0	2,209	2,338.7

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 17. Chlamydia by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2021 – 2023

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	101,730	542.6	103,687	559.6	109,326	595.3
New York City (NYC)	62,011	770.3	63,843	799.2	66,997	846.3
Bronx	15,020	1,055.8	14,980	1,098.8	15,667	1,179.0
Kings	19,038	757.2	19,353	780.9	20,210	821.9
New York	13,751	856.1	14,594	868.1	14,771	879.4
Queens	12,704	610.1	13,368	657.2	14,673	730.6
Richmond	1,498	335.5	1,548	350.2	1,676	379.2
NYS excl. NYC	39,719	370.4	39,844	376.7	42,329	403.7
Buffalo Region	6,279	440.9	5,851	418.4	6,475	465.0
Allegany	84	154.6	98	194.0	82	164.7
Cattaraugus	188	279.9	178	265.8	176	264.3
Chautauqua	433	390.8	434	397.1	423	385.3
Erie	4,511	504.7	4,112	471.7	4,752	546.9
Genesee	153	314.2	126	261.3	130	269.1
Niagara	759	421.8	760	428.1	777	442.5
Orleans	84	245.3	86	255.0	83	249.1
Wyoming	67	205.0	57	175.7	52	167.9
Capital Region	4,267	292.3	4,322	300.7	4,838	339.8
Albany	1,394	389.6	1,481	420.2	1,757	499.2
Clinton	170	209.0	172	214.5	170	210.3
Columbia	128	271.6	124	274.9	103	235.4
Delaware	80	208.2	104	267.0	108	286.7
Essex	52	189.2	34	130.5	12	43.6
Franklin	72	168.4	67	165.0	69	169.7
Fulton	150	349.4	144	333.7	141	328.6
Greene	92	242.1	87	229.0	70	183.2
Hamilton	1	30.3	4	107.5	0	0.0
Montgomery	133	314.5	104	245.6	123	290.7
Otsego	132	175.5	154	193.2	155	207.7
Rensselaer	481	307.9	539	352.7	612	401.2
Saratoga	389	192.2	352	174.7	456	229.5
Schenectady	739	480.1	679	444.3	808	533.0
Schoharie	49	178.4	40	148.5	40	154.7
Warren	115	220.5	140	267.8	131	255.0
Washington	90	181.0	97	196.9	83	178.0

Region/County	2021		2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	6,312	355.4	6,072	348.2	6,541	378.9
Broome	749	347.2	612	297.4	634	313.2
Cayuga	205	321.8	190	304.3	204	326.2
Chenango	111	303.9	99	267.6	89	246.5
Cortland	150	251.9	134	246.2	161	301.7
Herkimer	130	260.1	123	247.0	115	232.5
Jefferson	714	506.5	685	507.9	677	500.0
Lewis	31	144.0	33	153.1	30	142.9
Madison	118	170.7	106	162.7	116	170.0
Oneida	825	390.1	781	375.3	781	376.2
Onondaga	2,283	501.7	2,333	514.0	2,807	624.1
Oswego	298	261.8	256	219.9	254	221.6
St Lawrence	270	228.6	234	205.1	264	233.3
Tioga	91	238.1	108	280.1	82	215.4
Tompkins	337	204.7	378	248.1	327	229.1
Rochester Region	5,860	493.6	6,173	528.4	6,318	546.2
Chemung	324	445.1	459	647.8	381	537.8
Livingston	99	135.1	98	148.6	114	176.0
Monroe	4,592	626.7	4,733	655.0	5,025	704.2
Ontario	275	276.6	247	251.0	265	276.7
Schuyler	37	278.3	43	332.6	24	192.2
Seneca	64	222.2	66	244.0	55	205.8
Steuben	156	206.3	194	256.9	182	241.7
Wayne	278	380.9	293	407.0	236	329.1
Yates	35	162.2	40	195.4	36	164.2
Hudson Valley	7,596	343.9	7,939	363.6	8,404	386.9
Dutchess	884	306.0	943	334.1	1,044	374.0
Orange	1,434	359.8	1,380	345.4	1,490	374.8
Putnam	174	203.7	178	212.8	193	237.1
Rockland	1,003	321.7	960	309.3	1,019	330.1
Sullivan	197	286.3	213	309.2	239	345.9
Ulster	384	235.0	465	285.6	543	334.4
Westchester	3,520	395.9	3,800	434.5	3,876	445.5
Long Island	9,405	353.8	9,487	361.2	9,753	375.5
Nassau	4,496	363.0	4,292	351.7	4,536	374.1
Suffolk	4,909	345.8	5,195	369.5	5,217	376.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 18. Chlamydia by Year and Region, New York State, 2001 – 2023

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
2001	46,385	243.1	29,649	367.9	16,736	151.8
2002	51,344	268.3	33,276	412.2	18,068	163.3
2003	56,632	295.3	34,776	431.0	21,856	196.8
2004	58,907	307.3	34,187	425.0	24,720	222.1
2005	64,528	337.3	39,215	489.4	25,313	227.7
2006	68,725	359.7	41,236	515.8	27,489	247.4
2007	80,734	422.0	50,755	633.3	29,979	269.6
2008	88,459	460.4	56,448	699.6	32,011	287.2
2009	92,075	476.9	58,353	717.6	33,722	301.7
2010	99,821	515.1	63,544	777.3	36,277	323.8
2011	102,460	525.4	64,966	785.3	37,494	334.0
2012	100,687	514.4	62,460	748.3	38,227	340.5
2013	96,020	489.2	58,098	692.0	37,922	337.7
2014	98,262	500.0	59,417	704.5	38,845	346.2
2015	103,825	528.2	62,965	744.0	40,860	365.0
2016	109,549	557.9	66,748	788.1	42,801	383.3
2017	116,843	596.3	71,690	849.6	45,153	404.7
2018	119,670	612.3	72,445	862.8	47,225	423.6
2019	124,389	639.1	76,206	913.4	48,183	433.3
2020	97,199	481.1	56,167	638.0	41,032	360.0
2021	101,730	512.4	62,011	732.8	39,719	348.6
2022	103,687	527.0	63,843	765.9	39,844	351.4
2023	109,326	558.6	66,997	811.3	42,329	374.2

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 19. Mpox by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2023

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	238	2.6	7	0.1	247	1.3
New York City (NYC)	197	4.8	6	0.1	204	2.4
Bronx	15	2.2	2	0.3	17	1.2
Kings	71	5.5	3	0.2	75	2.8
New York	82	9.5	0	0.0	82	4.7
Queens	27	2.6	1	0.1	28	1.3
Richmond	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2
NYS excl. NYC	41	0.8	1	0.0	43	0.4
Buffalo Region	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Erie	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	1	5.4	0	0.0	1	3.2
Capital Region	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Albany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.3
Broome	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.7
Cayuga	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oneida	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5
Onondaga	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
St Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rochester Region	14	2.4	0	0.0	14	1.2
Chemung	2	5.9	0	0.0	2	3.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	11	3.1	0	0.0	11	1.5
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	3.5
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	8	0.7	1	0.1	10	0.4
Dutchess	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	0.9
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ulster	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Westchester	5	1.1	1	0.1	7	0.7
Long Island	12	0.9	0	0.0	12	0.5
Nassau	5	0.9	0	0.0	5	0.4
Suffolk	7	1.0	0	0.0	7	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 20. Mpox by Sex and Age, New York State, 2023

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	2	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.3
20-24	17	2.7	13	5.5	4	1.0
25-29	43	6.5	40	12.7	3	0.9
30-34	65	9.2	51	14.7	14	3.9
35-39	42	6.4	36	11.9	6	1.7
40-44	27	4.4	24	9.1	3	0.9
45-49	19	3.4	16	6.8	3	0.9
50-54	13	2.2	9	3.7	4	1.1
55-59	4	0.6	3	1.2	1	0.3
60-64	3	0.5	2	0.8	1	0.3
65-69	2	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.3
70+	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
Female						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
25-29	3	0.4	3	0.9	0	0.0
30-34	2	0.3	2	0.6	0	0.0
35-39	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0
40-44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
45-49	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
50-54	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
55-59	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.3
60-64	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
65-69	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
70+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
15-19	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1
20-24	17	1.4	13	2.6	4	0.5
25-29	47	3.5	43	6.5	4	0.6
30-34	68	4.8	54	7.7	14	2.0
35-39	43	3.3	37	6.1	6	0.9
40-44	27	2.2	24	4.5	3	0.4
45-49	19	1.7	16	3.2	3	0.5
50-54	13	1.1	9	1.8	4	0.6
55-59	5	0.4	3	0.6	2	0.3
60-64	3	0.2	2	0.4	1	0.1
65-69	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1
70+	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 21. Mpox by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2022 – 2023

Region/County	2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	4,197	22.9	247	1.3
New York City (NYC)	3,822	45.6	204	2.4
Bronx	749	57.8	17	1.2
Kings	913	34.0	75	2.8
New York	1,490	85.0	82	4.7
Queens	619	28.3	28	1.3
Richmond	49	11.1	1	0.2
NYS excl. NYC	375	3.7	43	0.4
Buffalo Region	23	1.6	2	0.2
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0
Erie	20	2.2	1	0.1
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	3	1.6	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	3.2
Capital Region	14	0.9	1	0.1
Albany	7	2.2	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	2	3.1	0	0.0
Delaware	1	3.0	0	0.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	2	2.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	1	0.6	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	1	0.6	1	0.8
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0

Region/County	2022		2023	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	15	0.9	4	0.3
Broome	2	1.1	1	0.7
Cayuga	0	0.0	1	1.5
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oneida	1	0.5	1	0.5
Onondaga	6	1.4	1	0.2
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0
St Lawrence	1	1.2	0	0.0
Tioga	1	2.9	0	0.0
Tompkins	4	3.4	0	0.0
Rochester Region	23	2.1	14	1.2
Chemung	1	1.6	2	3.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	20	2.8	11	1.5
Ontario	1	1.2	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	4.0	1	3.5
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	155	7.5	10	0.4
Dutchess	10	4.0	2	0.9
Orange	23	6.3	0	0.0
Putnam	5	5.3	0	0.0
Rockland	19	7.1	0	0.0
Sullivan	4	5.7	0	0.0
Ulster	2	1.3	1	0.5
Westchester	92	10.6	7	0.7
Long Island	145	5.5	12	0.5
Nassau	65	5.3	5	0.4
Suffolk	80	5.8	7	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

Table 22. Mpox by Year and Region, New York State, 2022 – 2023

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
2022	4,197	21.3	3,822	45.9	375	3.3
2023	247	1.3	204	2.5	43	0.4

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

2023

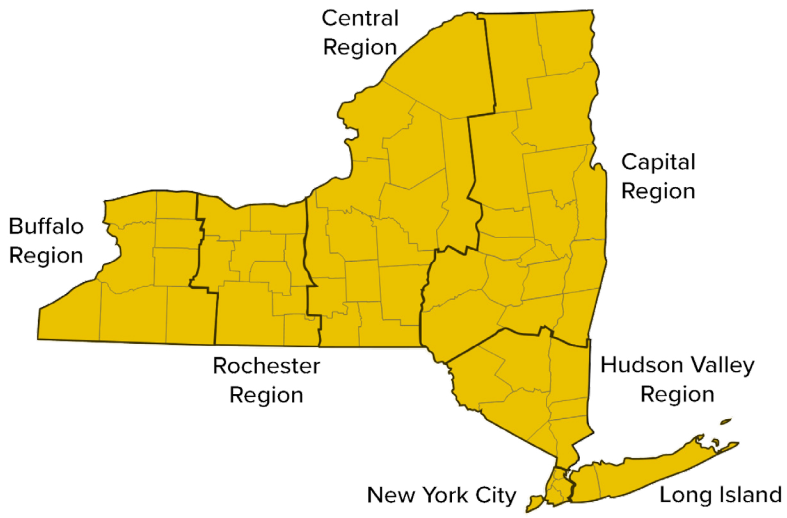
New York State Sexually Transmitted Infections

Regional Profiles Supplement

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

2023 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles Overview

The following section presents 2023 sexually transmitted infection surveillance data highlights for the six New York State regions outside of New York City. Each regional profile includes visualizations of age-adjusted and age-specific rates for early syphilis, primary and secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. The New York State regions are defined by county as:



Buffalo Region counties include Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.

Capital Region counties include Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, and Washington.

Central Region counties include Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Tioga, and Tompkins.

Hudson Valley Region counties include Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester.

Long Island counties include Nassau and Suffolk.

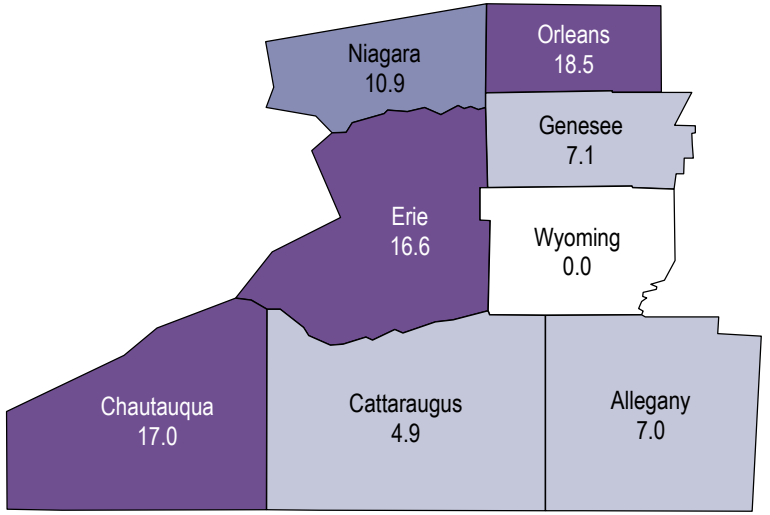
Rochester Region counties include Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates.

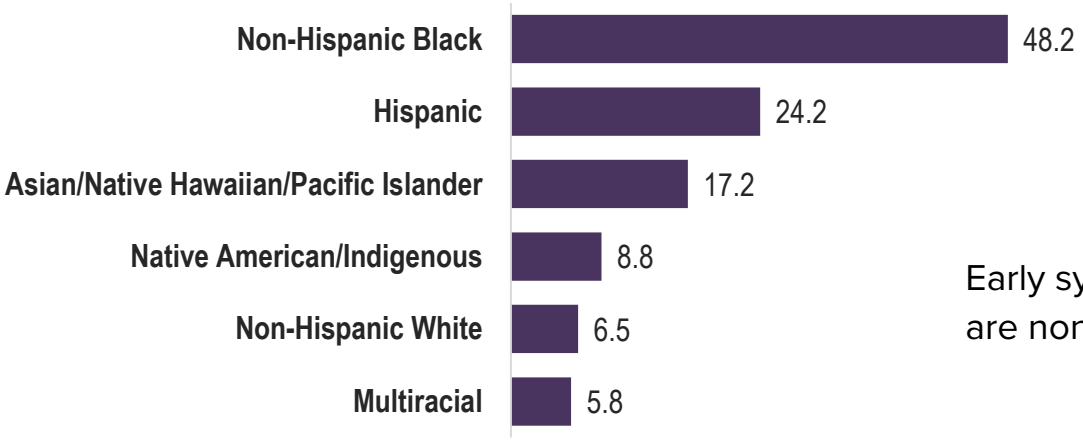
Additional sexually transmitted infection data for New York City counties/boroughs (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond) can be found in the New York City 2023 Sexually Transmitted Surveillance Report[20].

Buffalo Region
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Buffalo Region, early syphilis rates were greatest in Orleans, Chautauqua, and Erie counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 14.4 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.

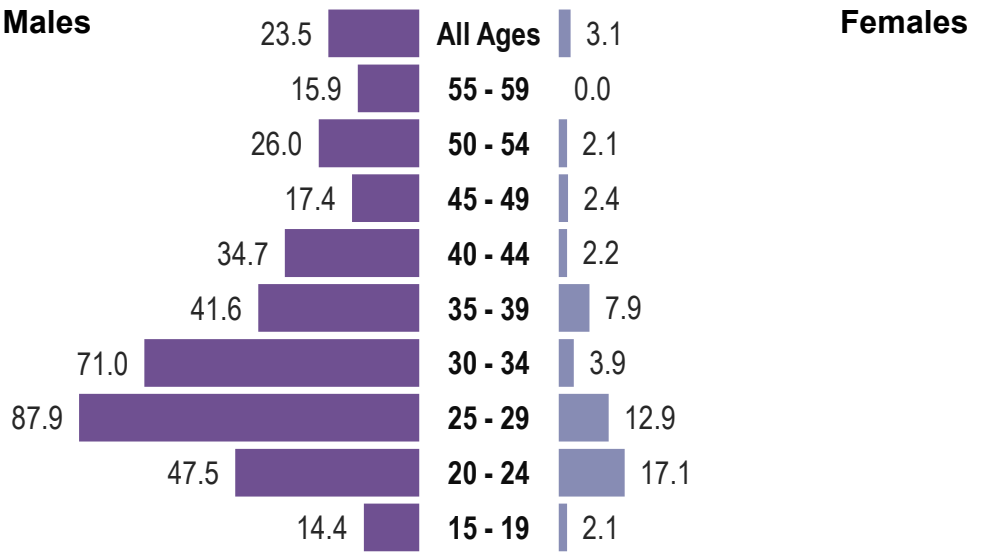




Early syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Early syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, regardless of age.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 20 – 24 years.

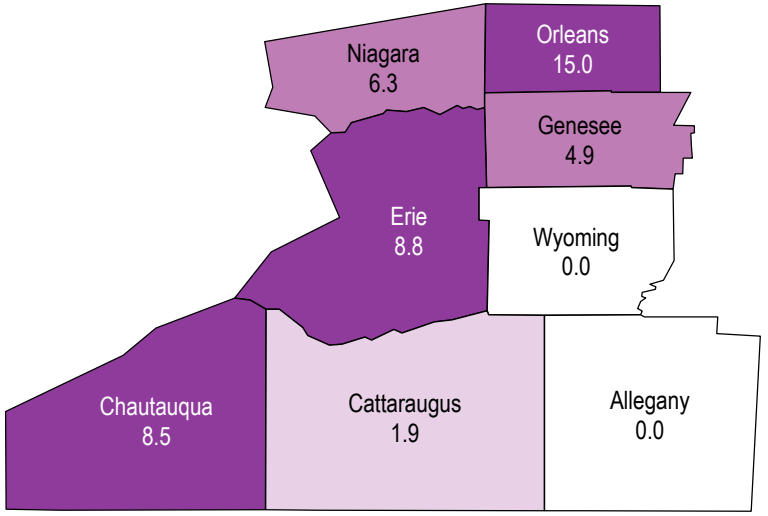


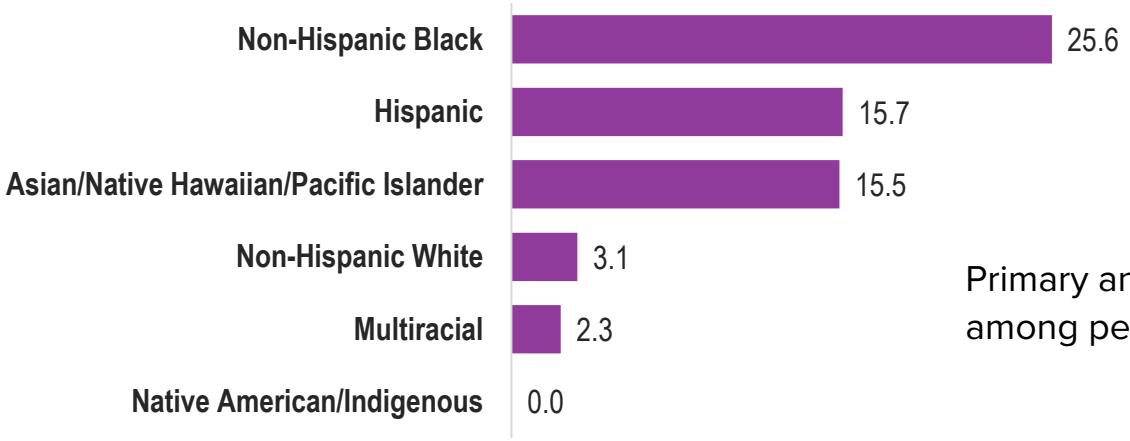
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Buffalo Region
2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Buffalo Region, primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest in Orleans, Chautauqua, and Erie counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 7.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

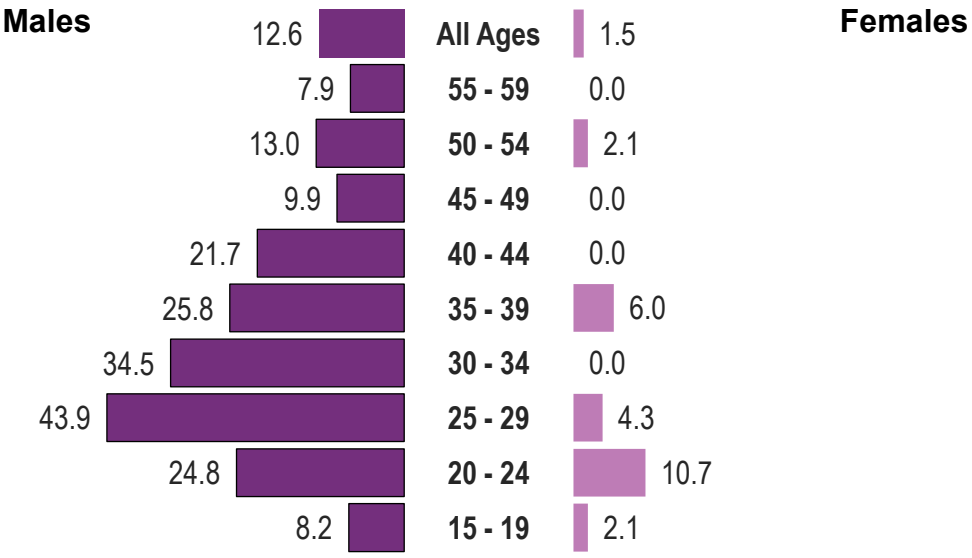




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, regardless of age.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 20 – 24 years.

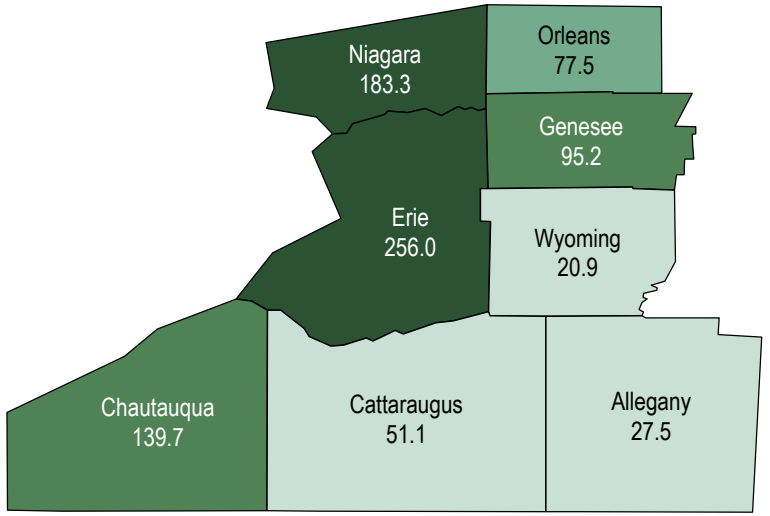


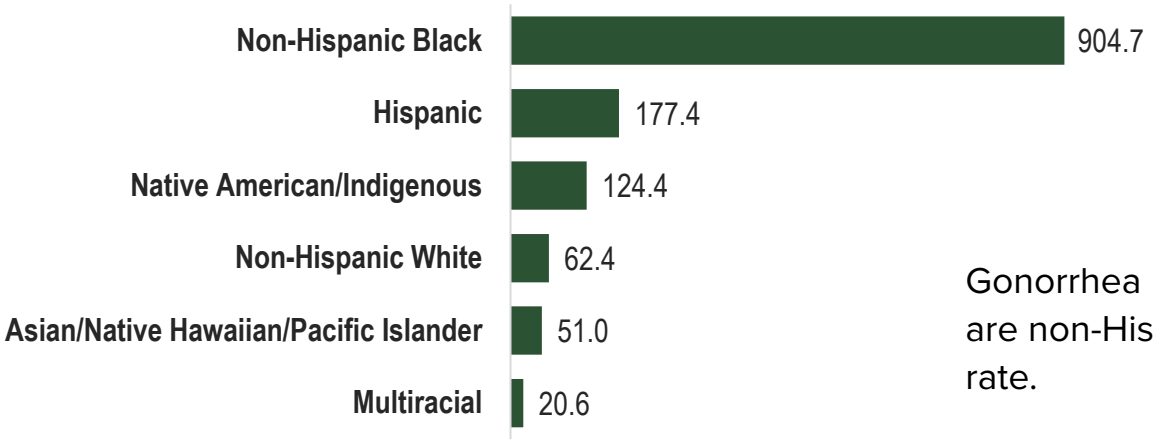
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Buffalo Region
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Buffalo Region, gonorrhea rates were greatest in Erie, Niagara, and Chautauqua counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 203.8 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

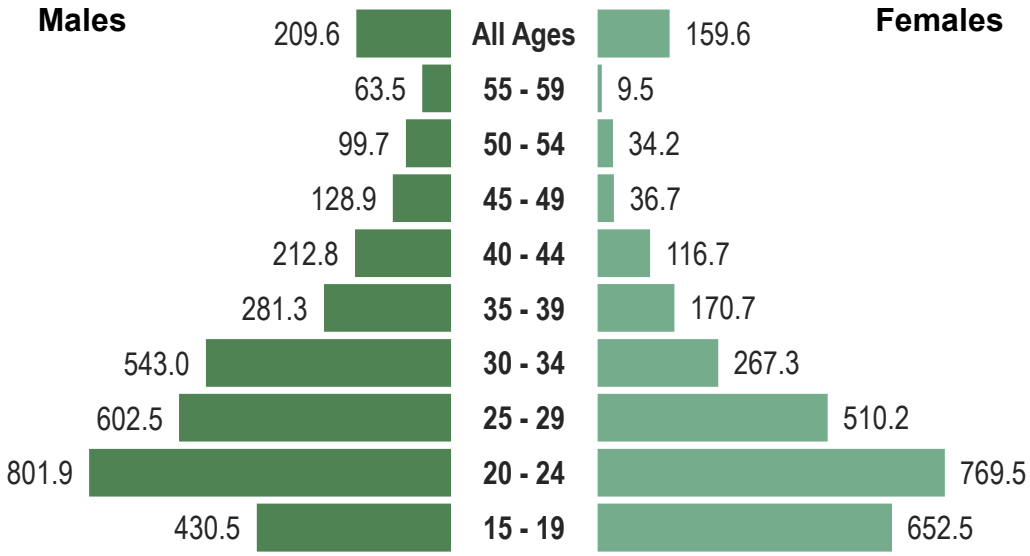




Gonorrhea rates were 4.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater in males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

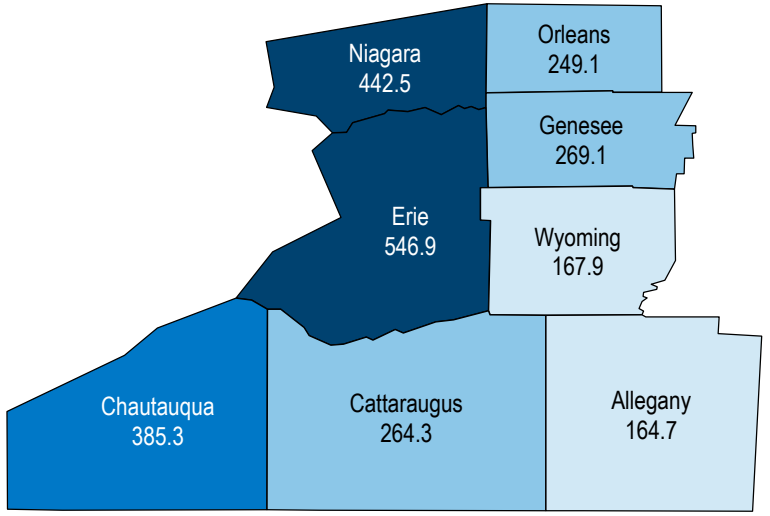


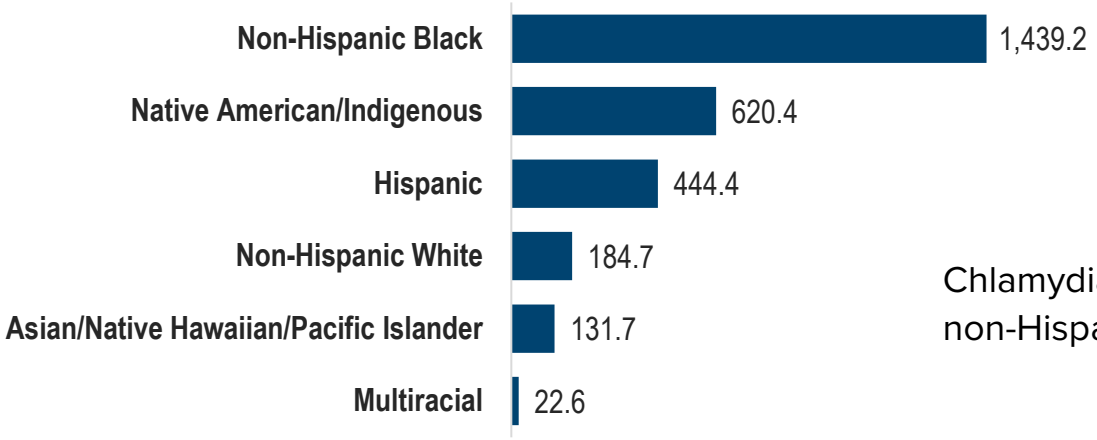
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Buffalo Region
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Buffalo Region, chlamydia rates were greatest in Erie, Niagara, and Chautauqua counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 465.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

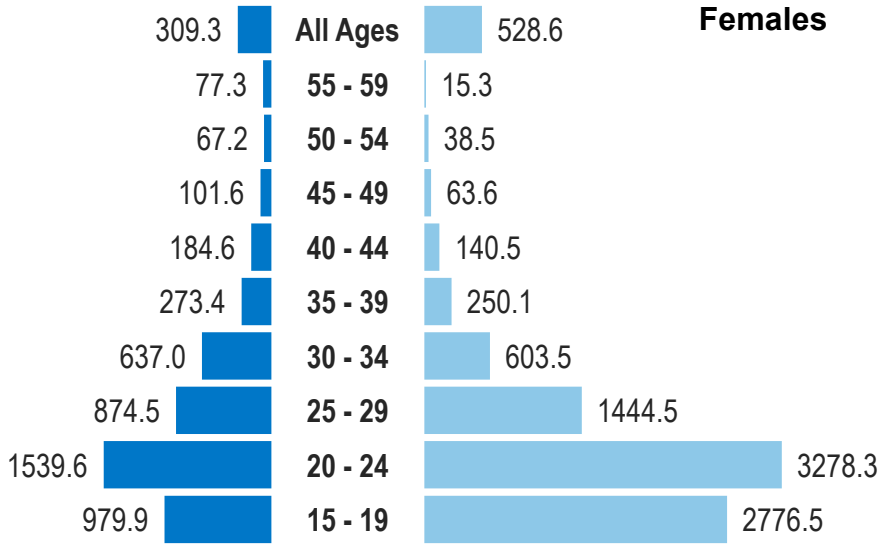




Chlamydia rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Native American/Indigenous.

Overall chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males. This trend inverts among ages 30 years and older.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

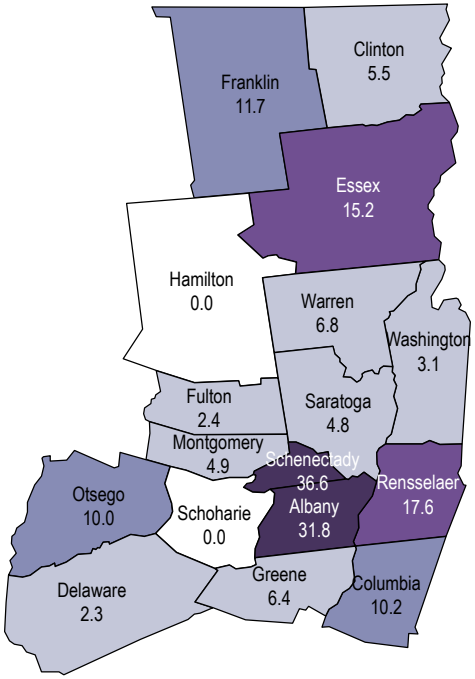


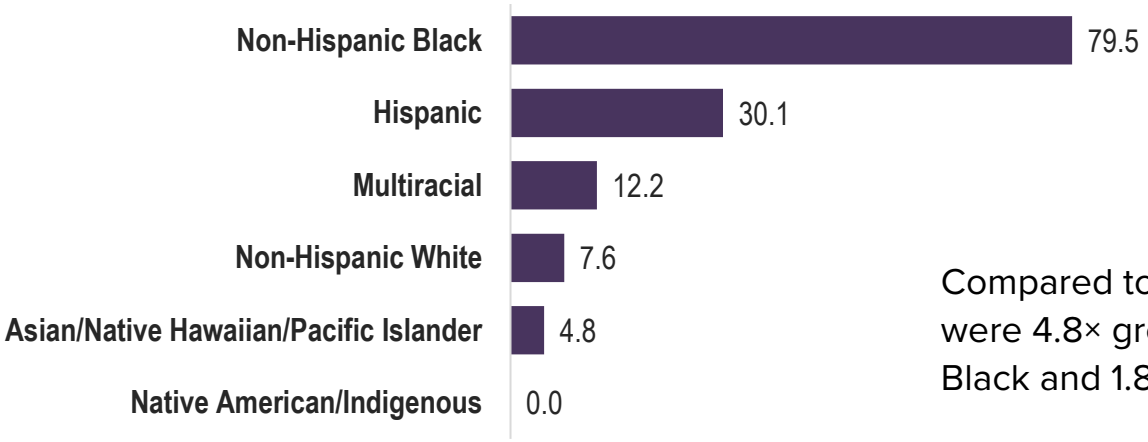
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Capital Region
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Capital Region, early syphilis rates were greatest in Schenectady, Albany, and Rensselaer counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 16.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.

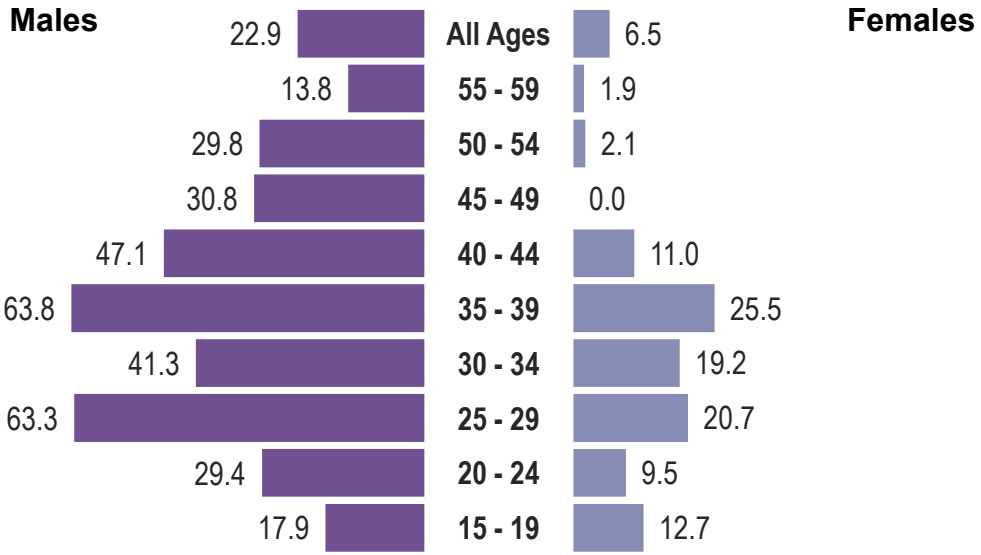




Compared to the overall regional early syphilis rate, rates were 4.8× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and 1.8× greater among persons who are Hispanic.

Early syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 35 – 39 years, followed closely by ages 25 – 29 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 35 – 39 years.

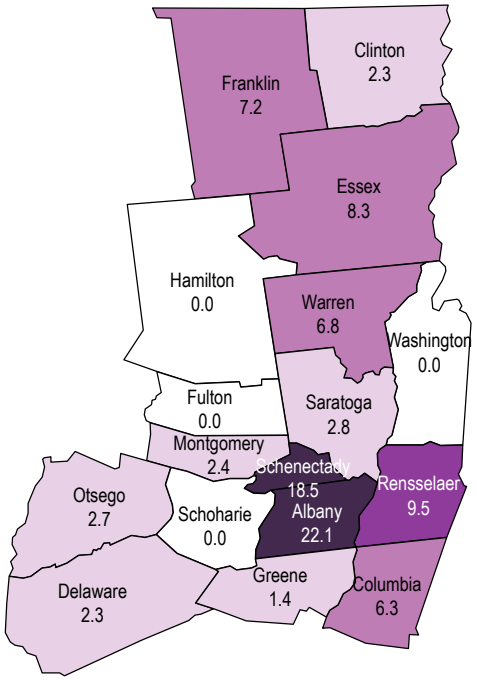


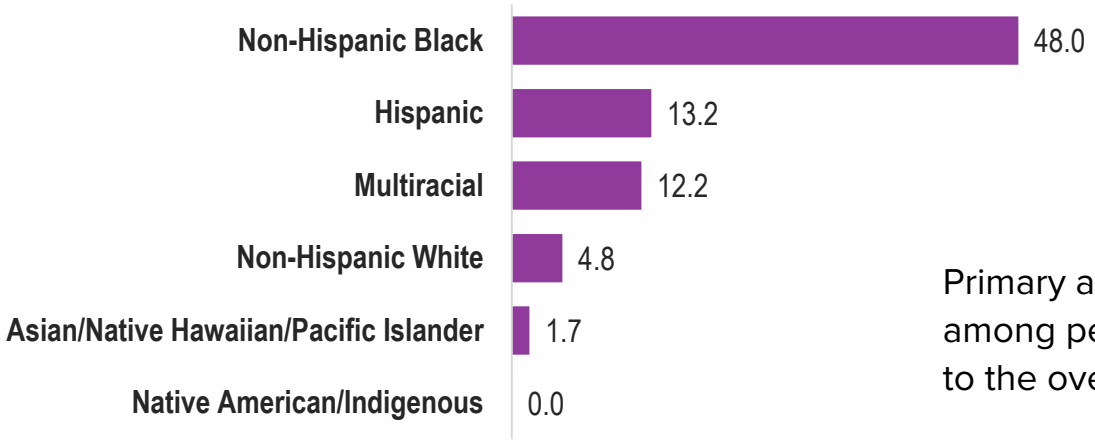
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Capital Region
2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Capital Region, primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest in Albany, Schenectady, and Rensselaer counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 9.6 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

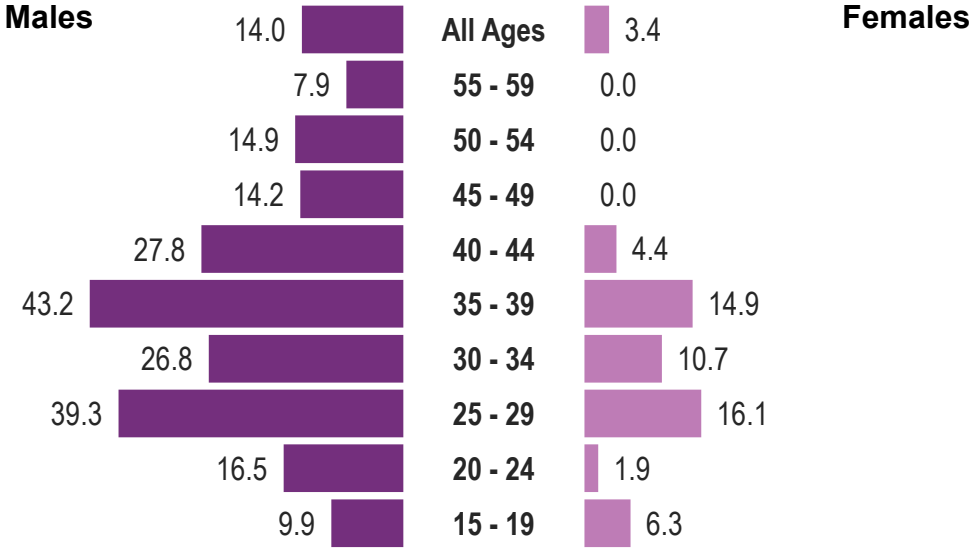




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were 5× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, regardless of age.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 35 – 39 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.

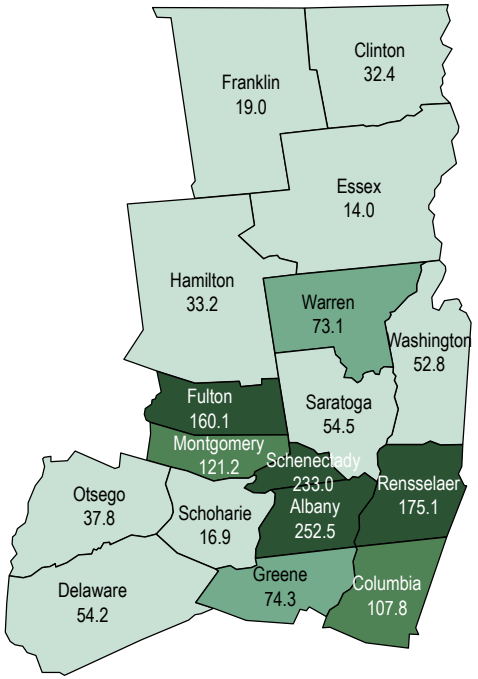


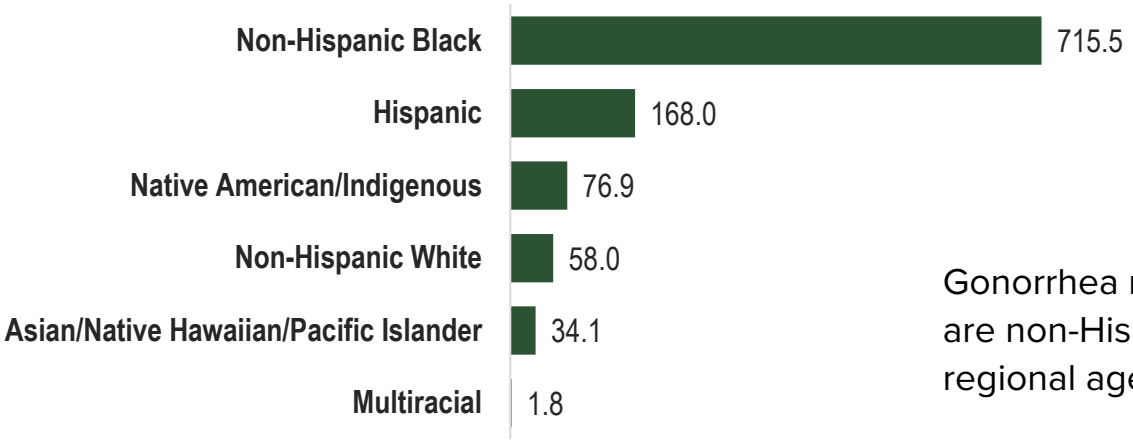
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Capital Region
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Capital Region, gonorrhea rates were greatest in Albany, Schenectady, and Rensselaer counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 137.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

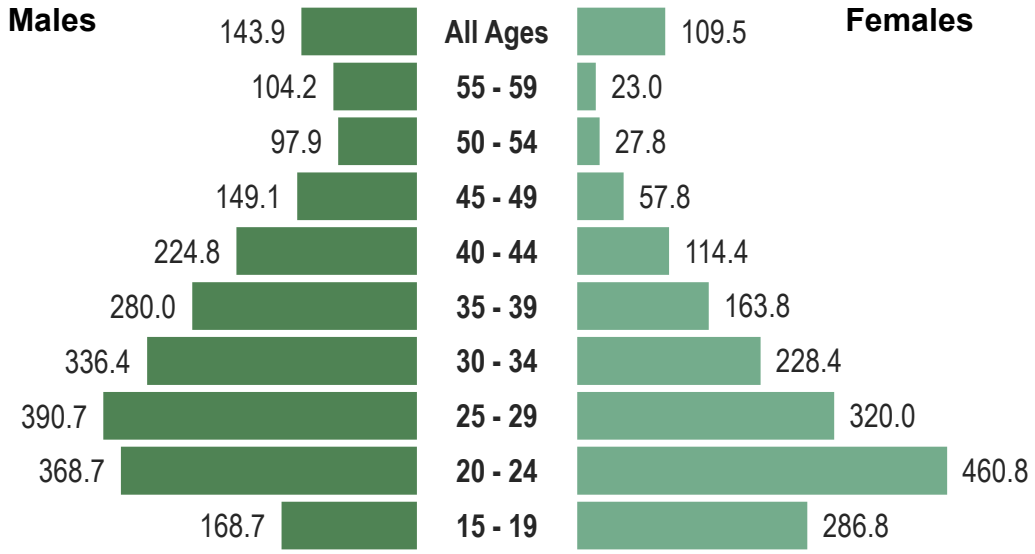




Gonorrhea rates were 5.2× higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional age-adjusted rate.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater among males as compared to females. However, the highest age-specific rate was among females aged 20 – 24 years.

- The highest rate in males was amongst those aged 25 – 29 years.
- The highest rate in females was amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

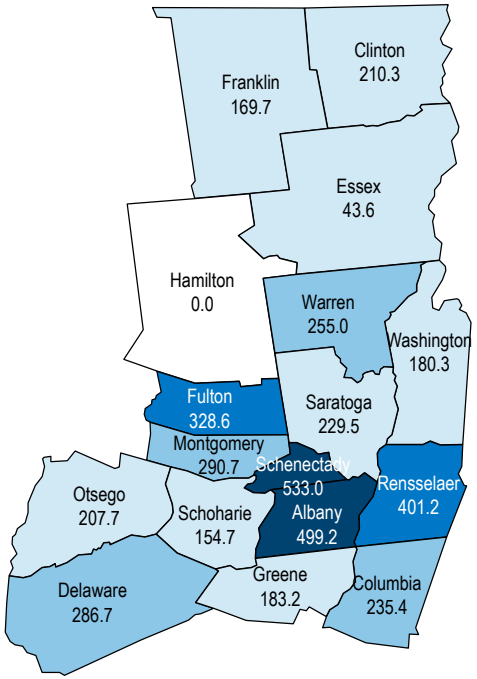


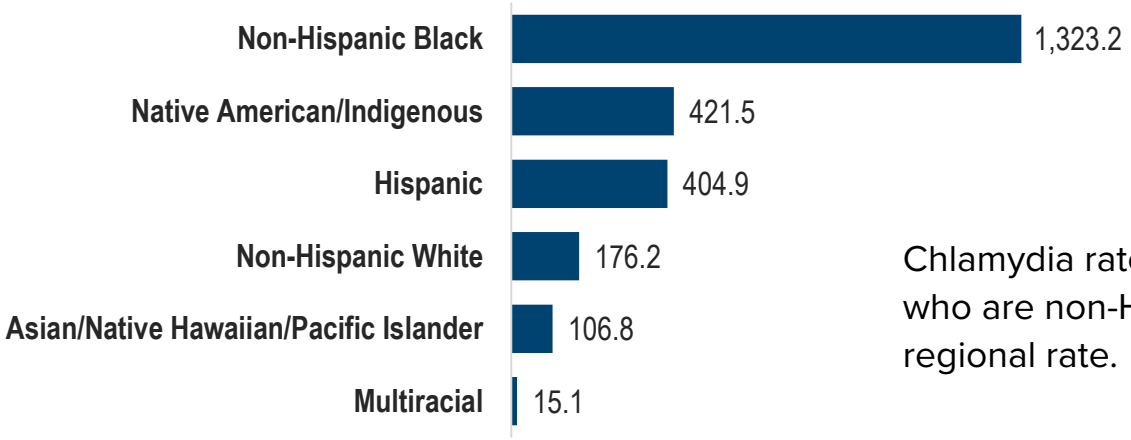
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Capital Region
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Capital Region, chlamydia rates were greatest in Schenectady, Albany, and Rensselaer counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 339.8 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

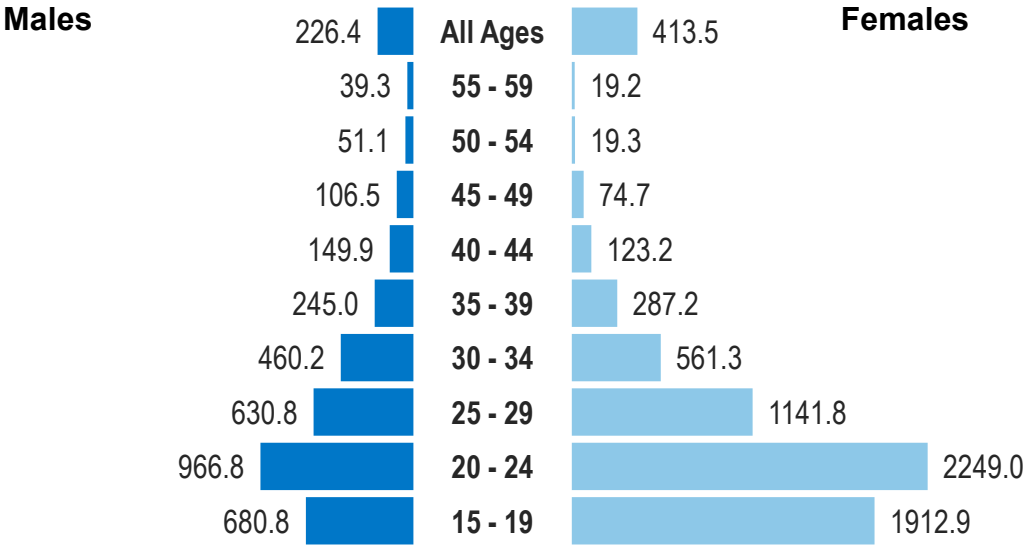




Chlamydia rates were 3.9× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.

Overall chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males. Rates were dramatically greater among females of younger age groups.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

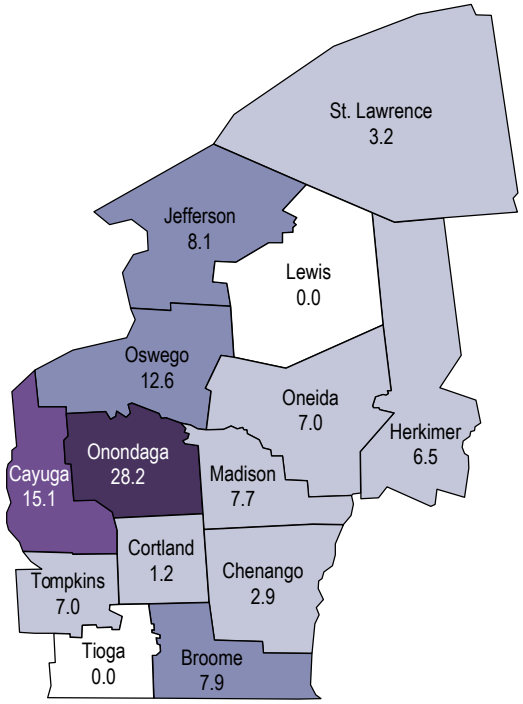


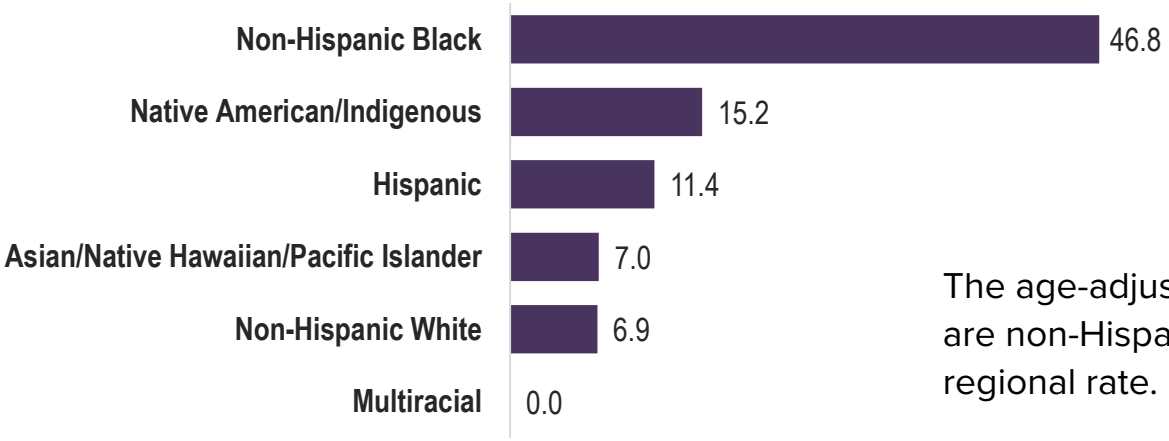
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Central Region
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Central Region, early syphilis rates were greatest in Onondaga, Cayuga, and Oswego counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 13.1 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.

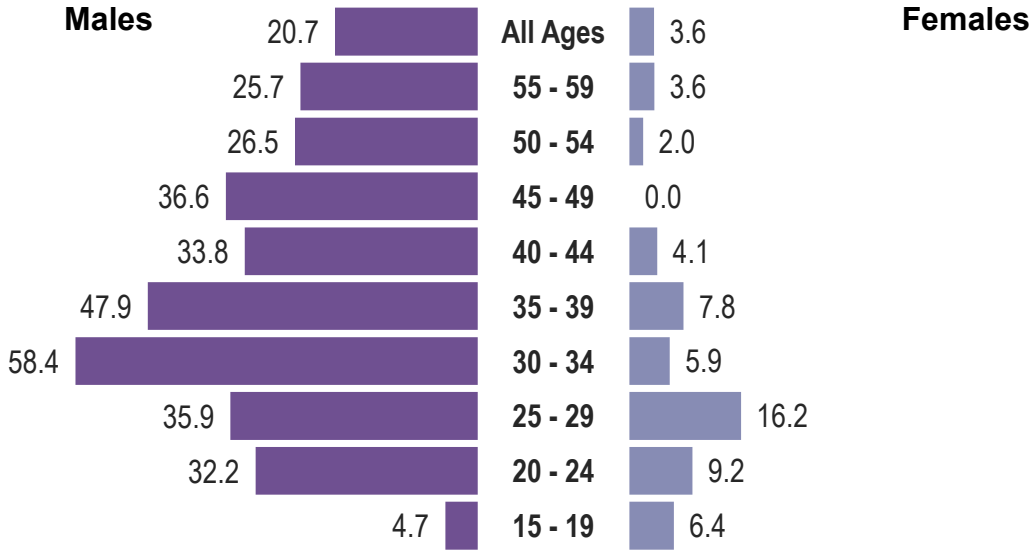




The age-adjusted early syphilis rate among persons who are non-Hispanic Black was 3.6× greater than the overall regional rate.

Early syphilis rates were greater in males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 30 – 34 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.

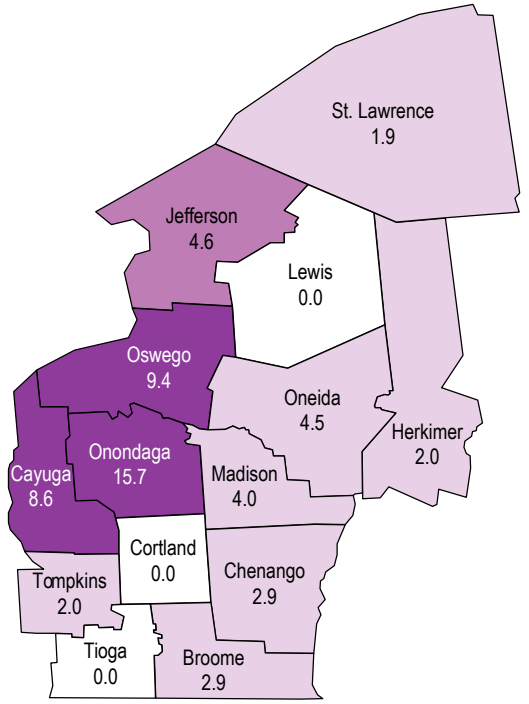


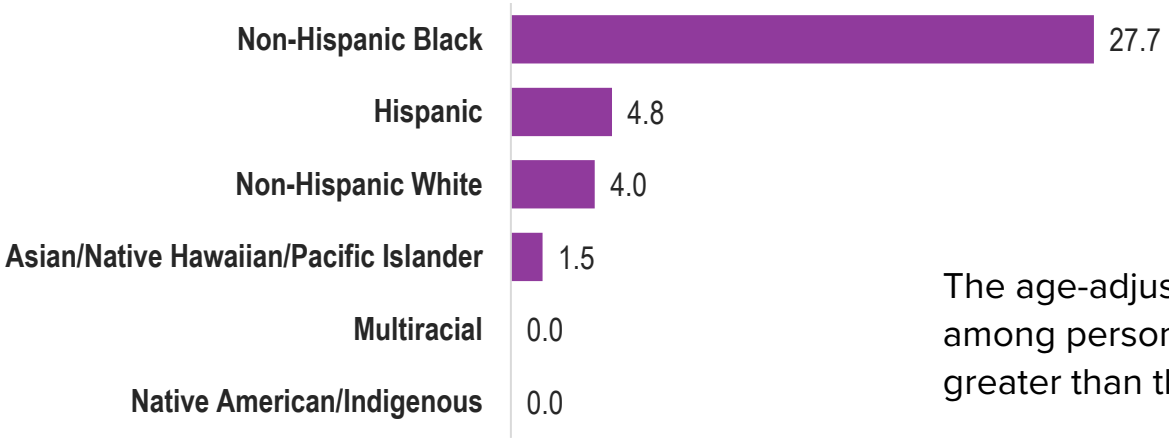
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Central Region
2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Central Region, primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest in Onondaga, Oswego, and Cayuga counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 7.2 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

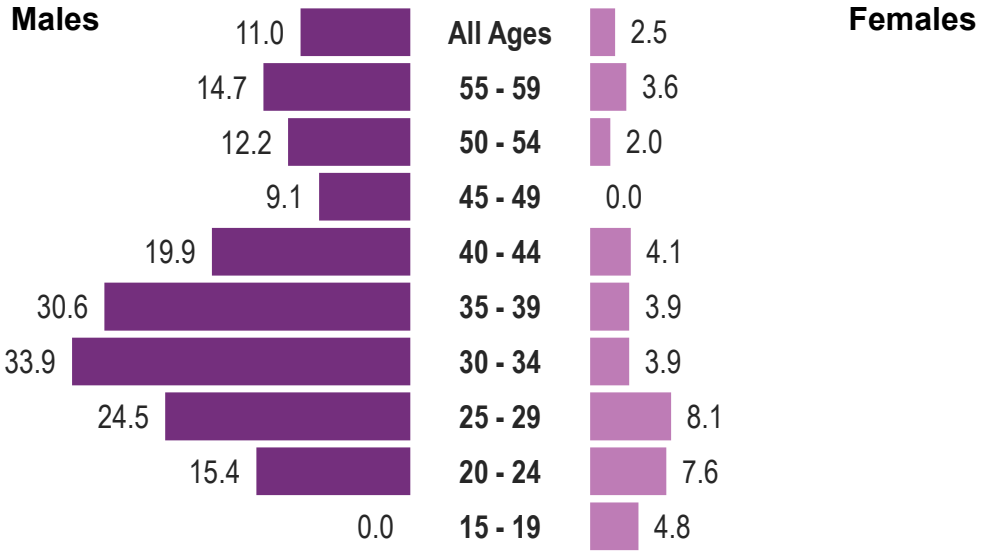




The age-adjusted primary and secondary syphilis rate among persons who are non-Hispanic Black was 3.8× greater than the overall regional rate.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 30 – 34 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.

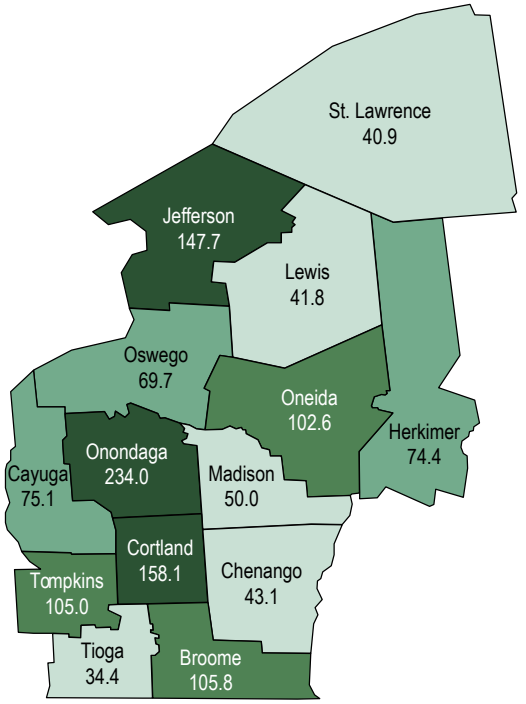


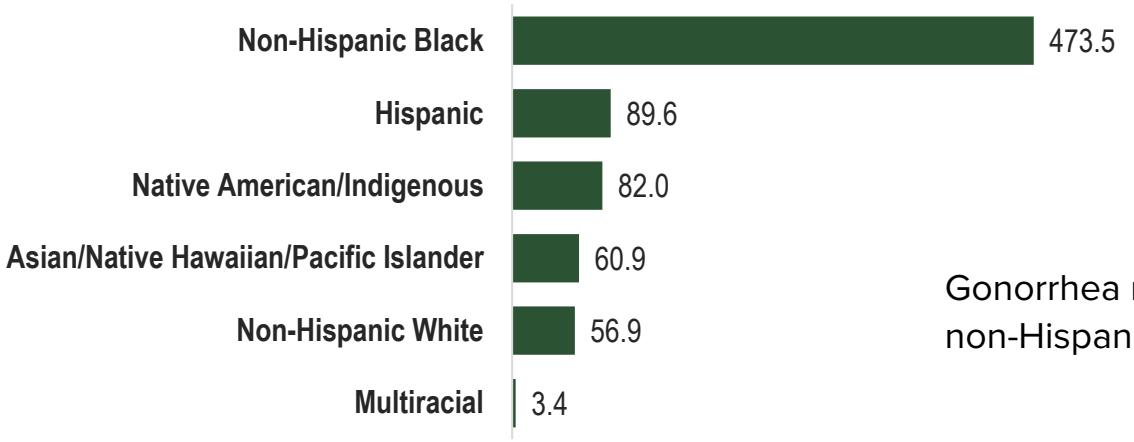
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Central Region
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Central Region, gonorrhea rates were greatest in Onondaga, Cortland, and Jefferson counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 128.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

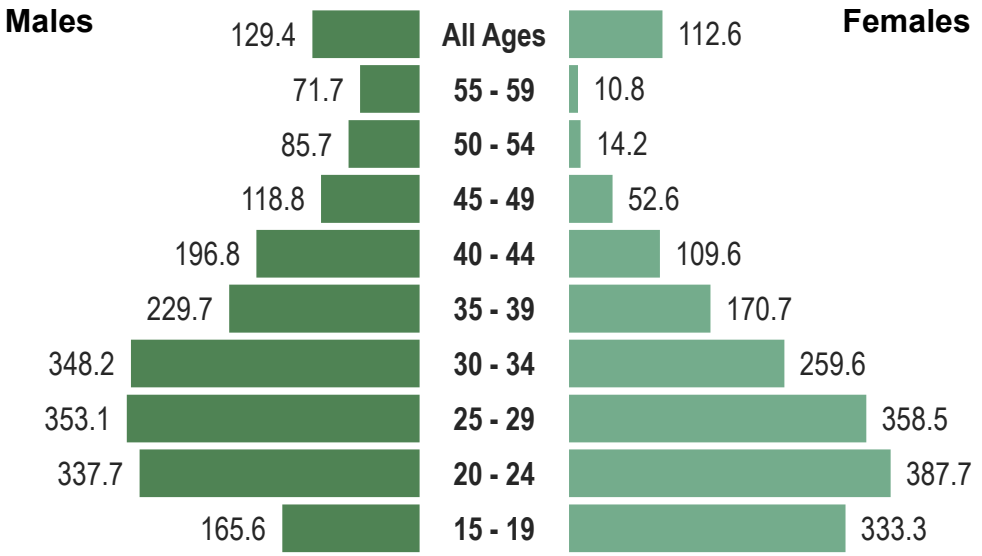




Gonorrhea rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater among males as compared to females. In contrast, age-specific rates for those under age 30 tended to be higher among females.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 25 – 29 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

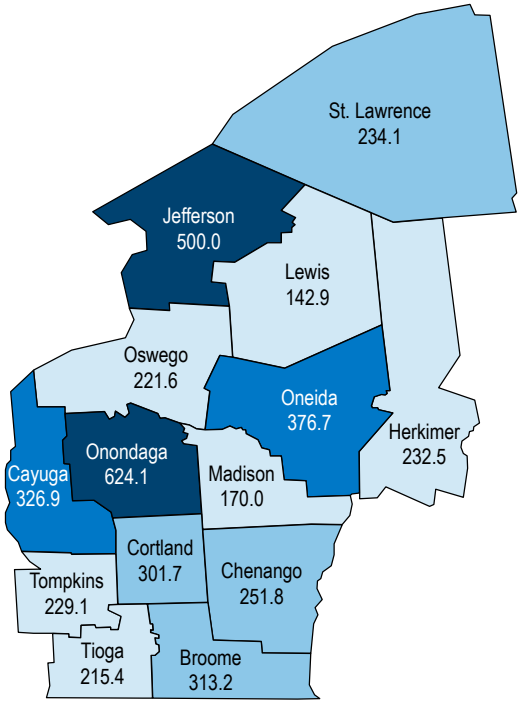


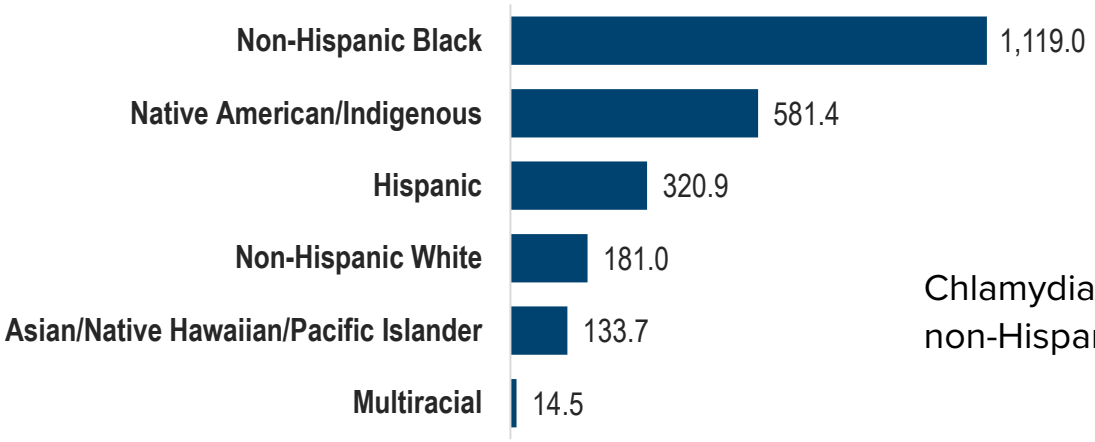
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Central Region
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Central Region, chlamydia rates were greatest in Onondaga, Jefferson, and Oneida counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 379.2 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

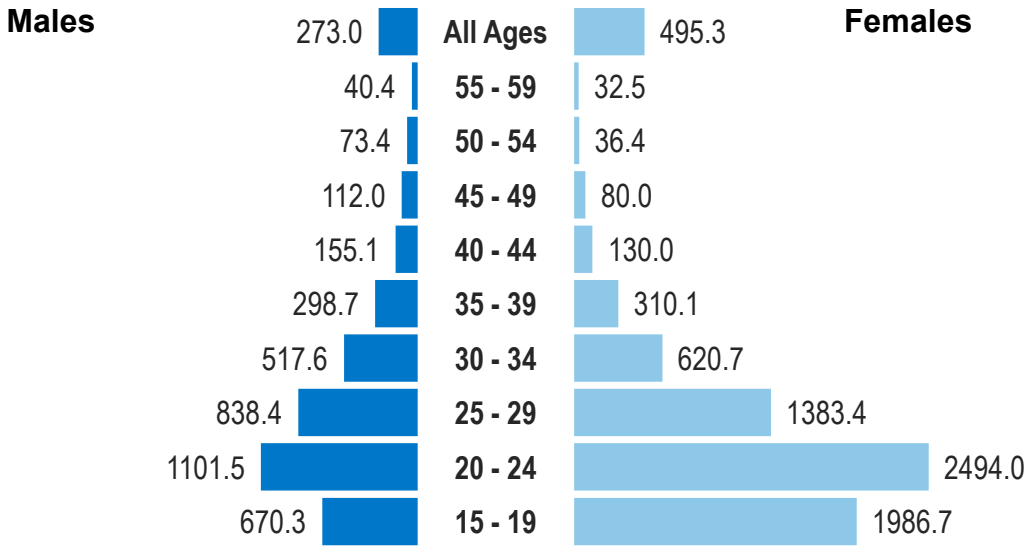




Chlamydia rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Native American/Indigenous.

Overall chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males. This trend inverts among ages 40 years and older.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

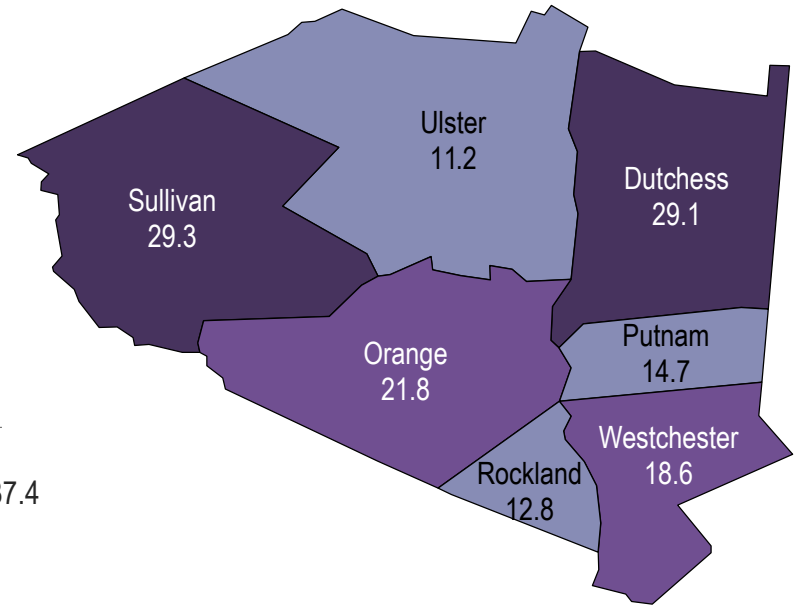


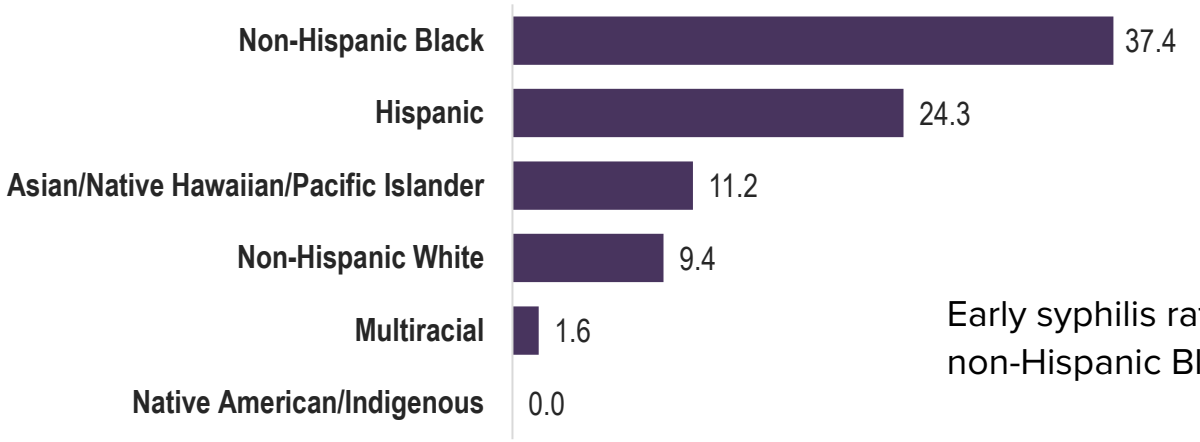
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Hudson Valley Region
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Hudson Valley Region, early syphilis rates were greatest in Sullivan, Dutchess, and Orange counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 19.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.

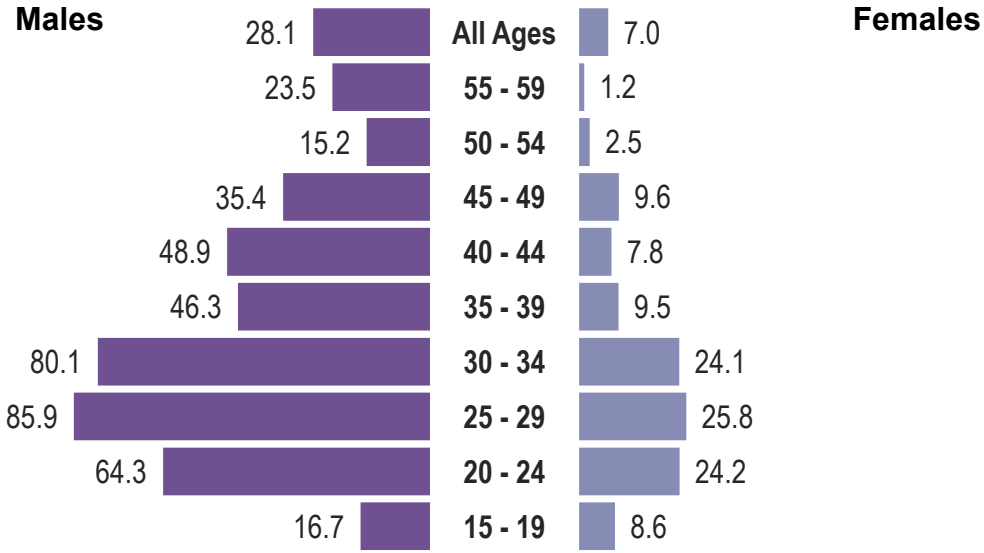




Early syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Early syphilis rates were greater in males as compared to females.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years followed by ages 30 – 34 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years followed by ages 20 – 24 years.



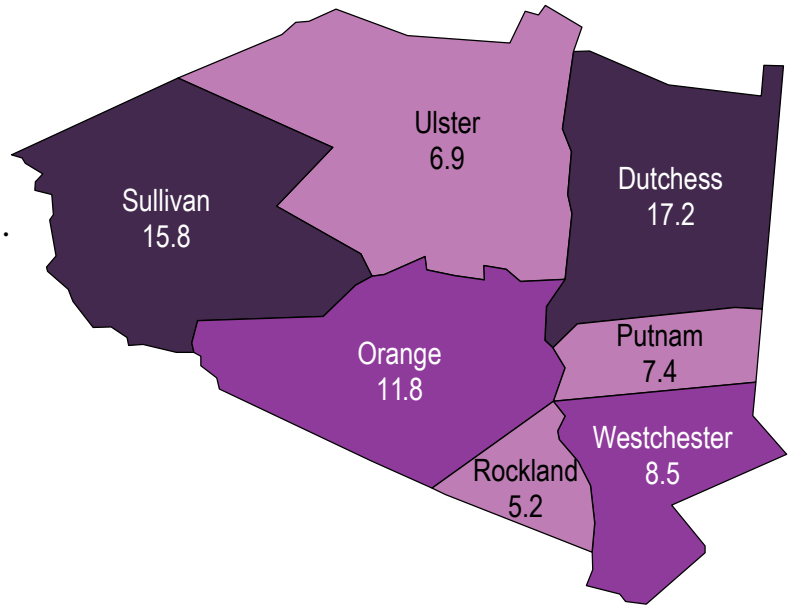
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

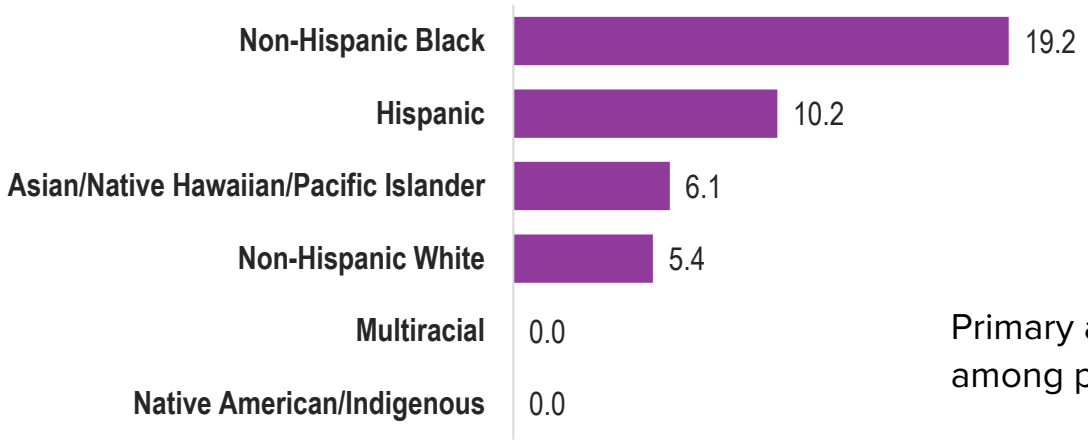
Hudson Valley Region

2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Hudson Valley Region, primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest in Dutchess, Sullivan, and Orange counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 9.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

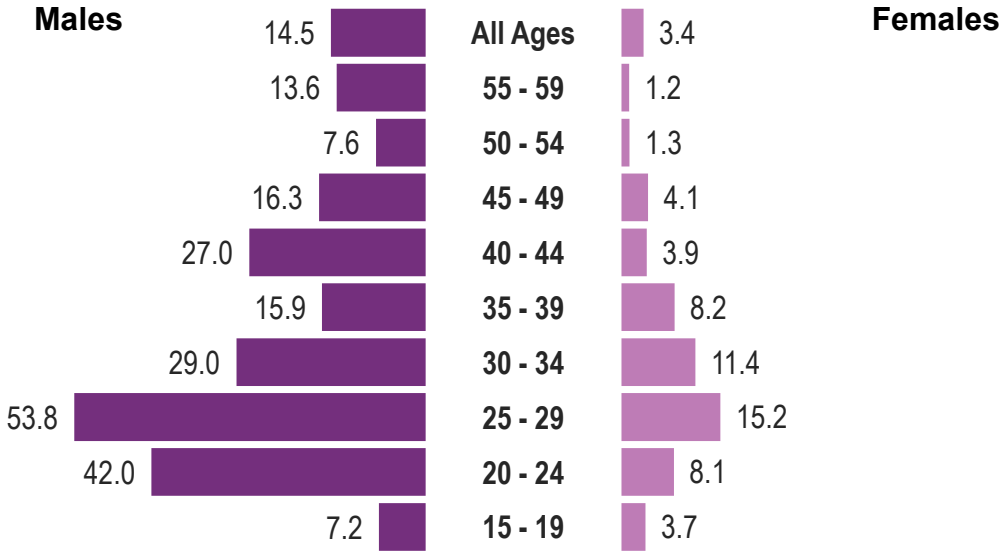




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, regardless of age.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.

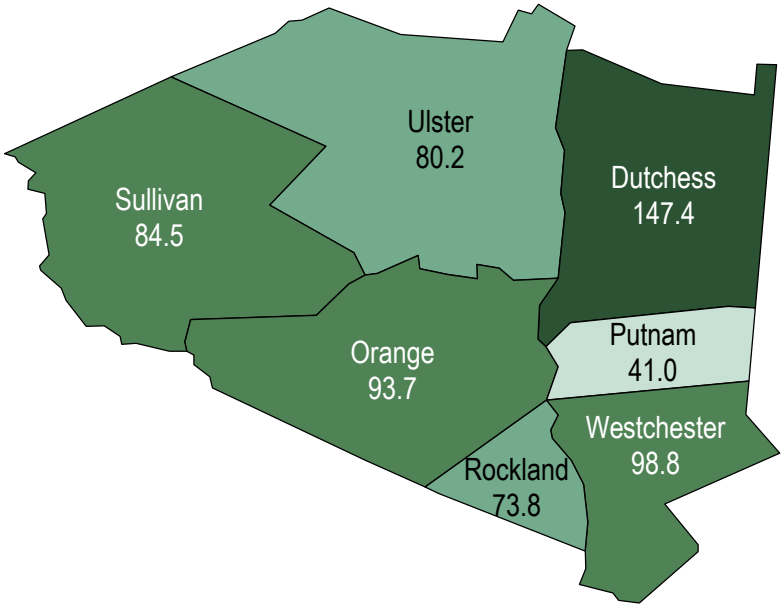


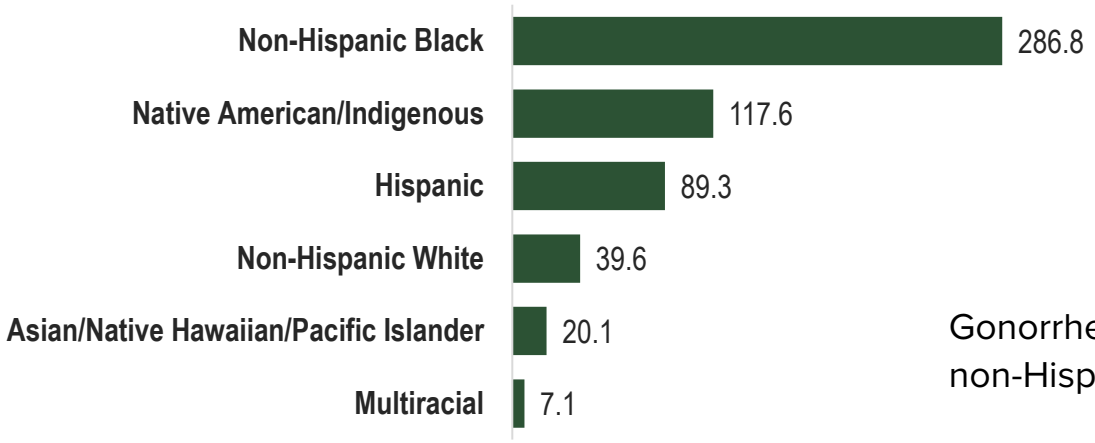
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Hudson Valley Region
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Hudson Valley Region, gonorrhea rates were greatest in Dutchess, Westchester, and Orange counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 96.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

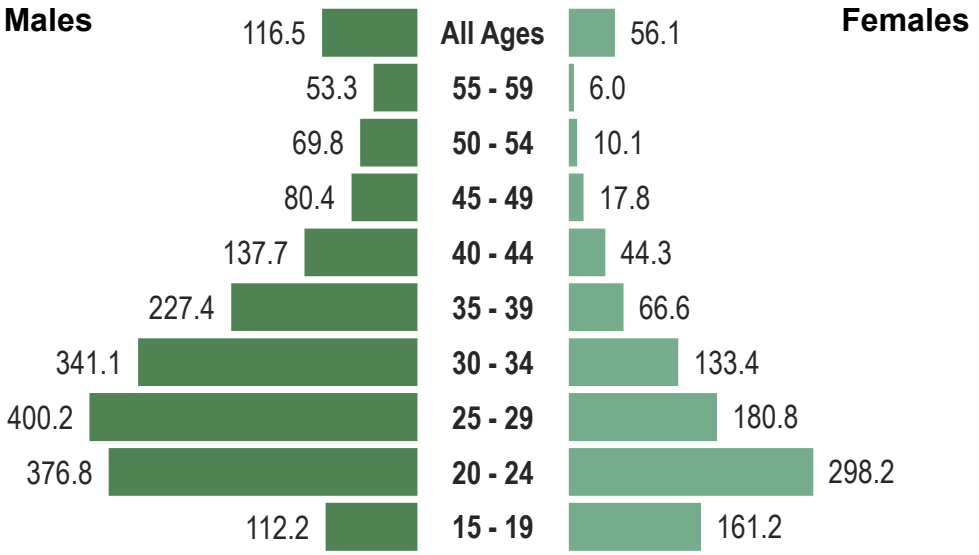




Gonorrhea rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Native American/Indigenous.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater in males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 25 – 29 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

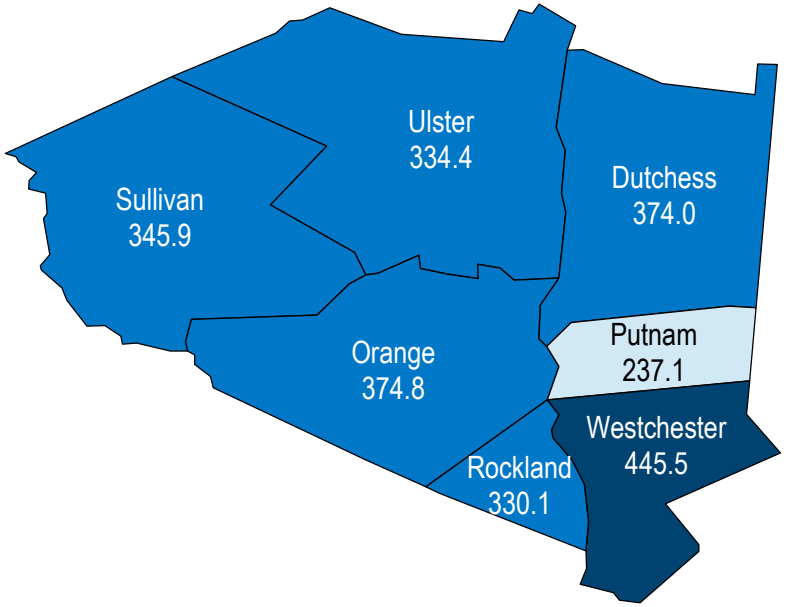


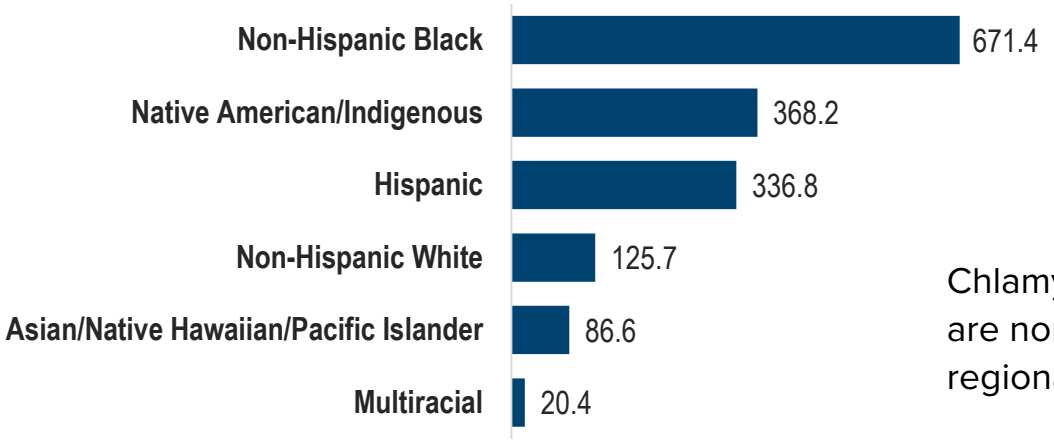
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Hudson Valley Region
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Hudson Valley Region, chlamydia rates were greatest in Westchester, Orange, and Dutchess counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 386.9 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

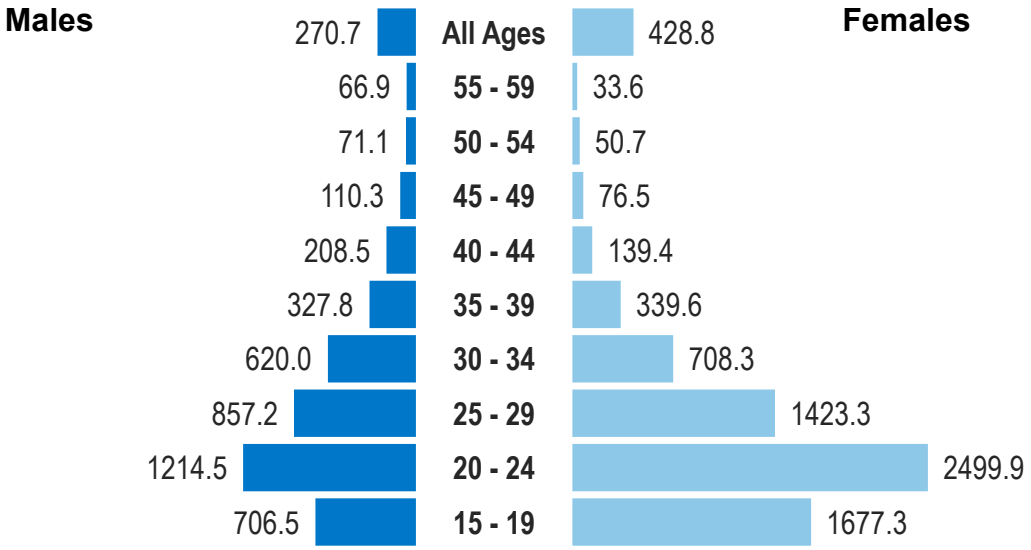




Chlamydia rates were 1.7× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.

Chlamydia rates were overall greater among females as compared to males.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

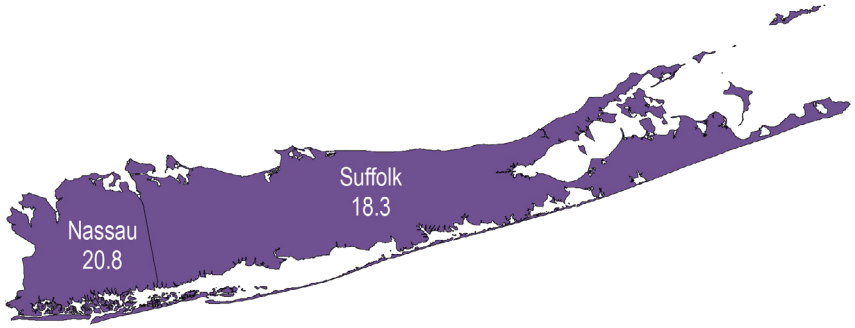


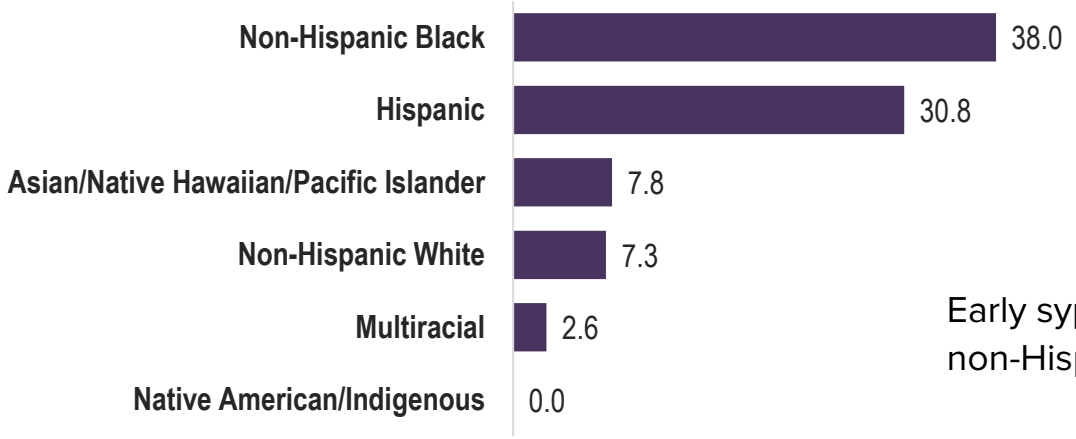
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Long Island
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

Nassau and Suffolk counties, in New York State's Long Island Region, had similar early syphilis rates

The regional age-adjusted rate was 19.4 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.



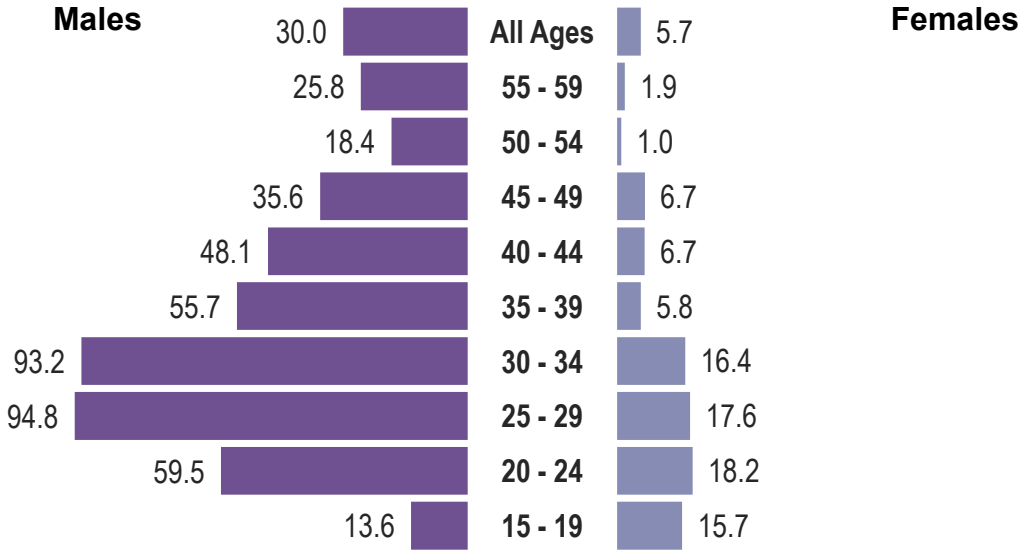


Early syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic.

Overall, early syphilis rates were greater in males as compared to females, except for persons aged 15 – 19 years.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years followed by ages 30 – 34 years.

- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 20 – 24 years.

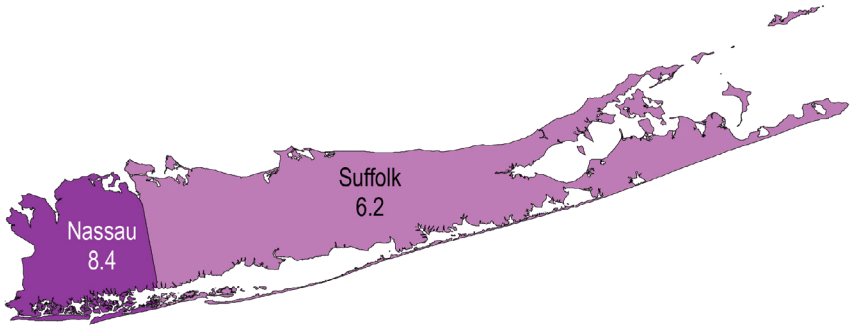


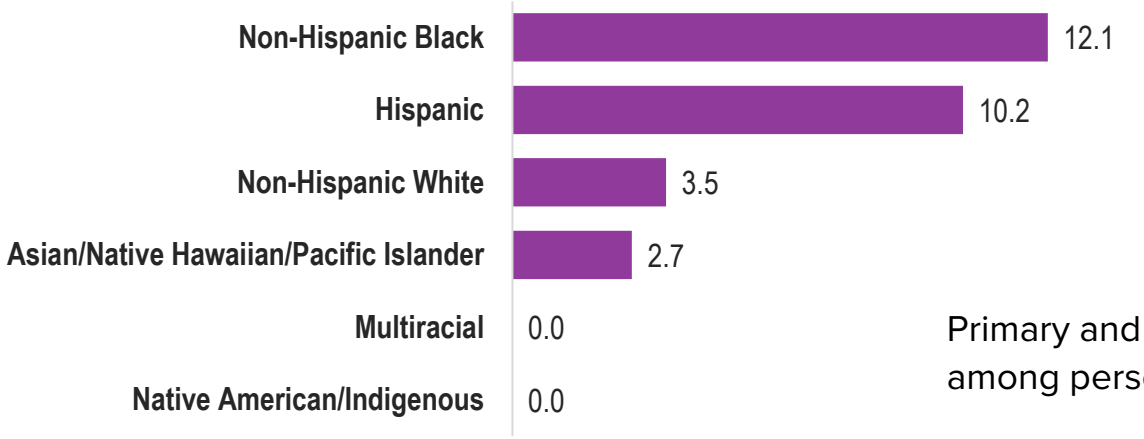
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Long Island
2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Long Island Region, Nassau County had the greatest primary and secondary syphilis rate.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 7.2 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

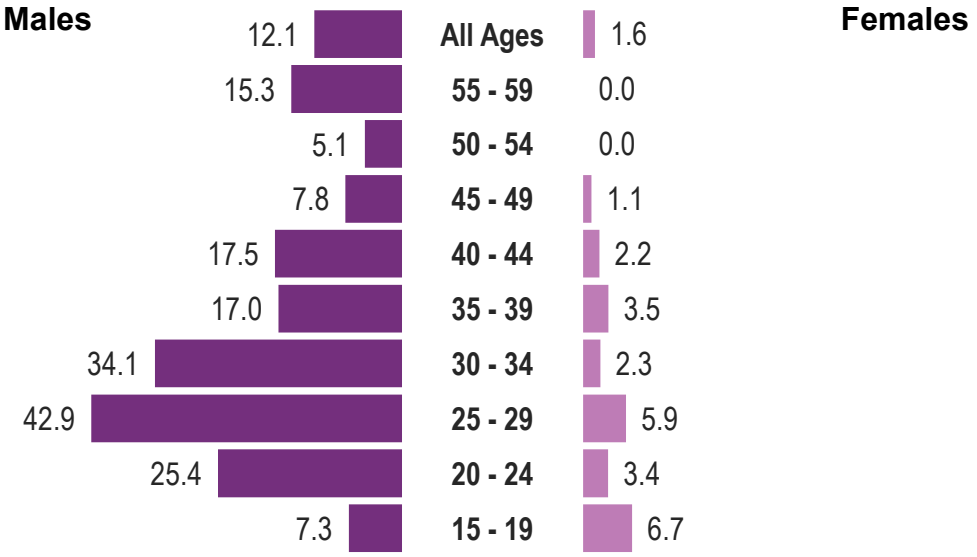




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, regardless of age. The most similar age-specific rates by sex at birth was among persons aged 15 – 19 years.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 25 – 29 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 15 – 19 years.

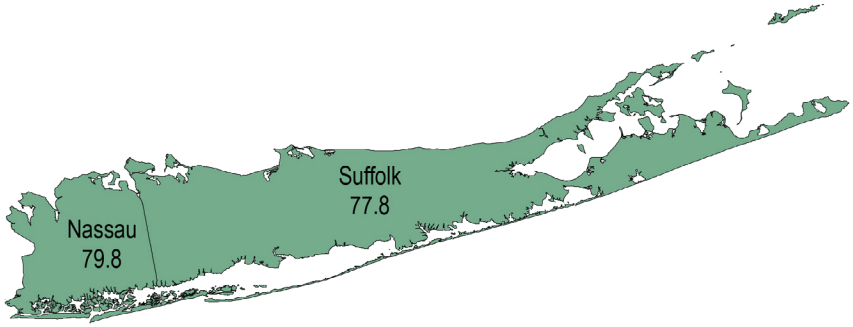


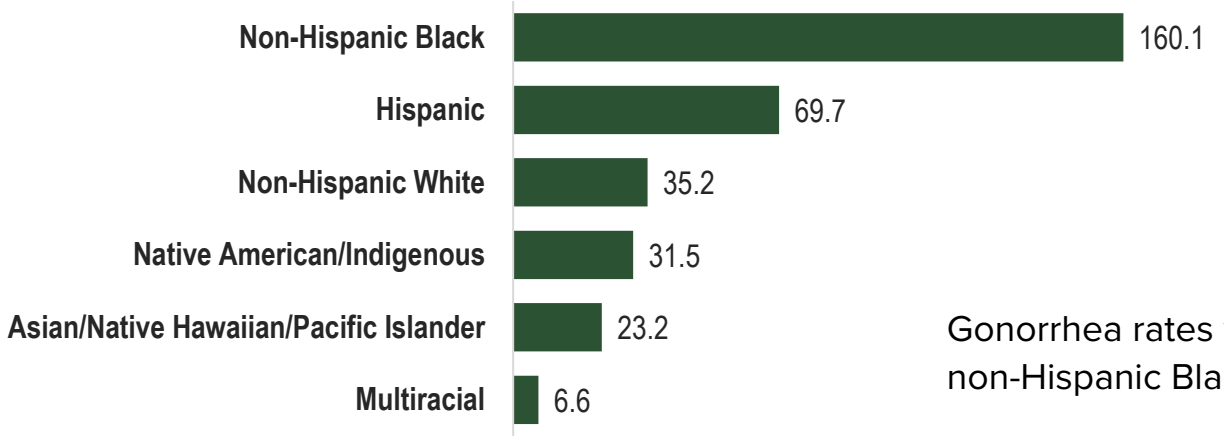
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Long Island
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Long Island Region, Nassau and Suffolk counties had similar gonorrhea rates

The regional age-adjusted rate was 78.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

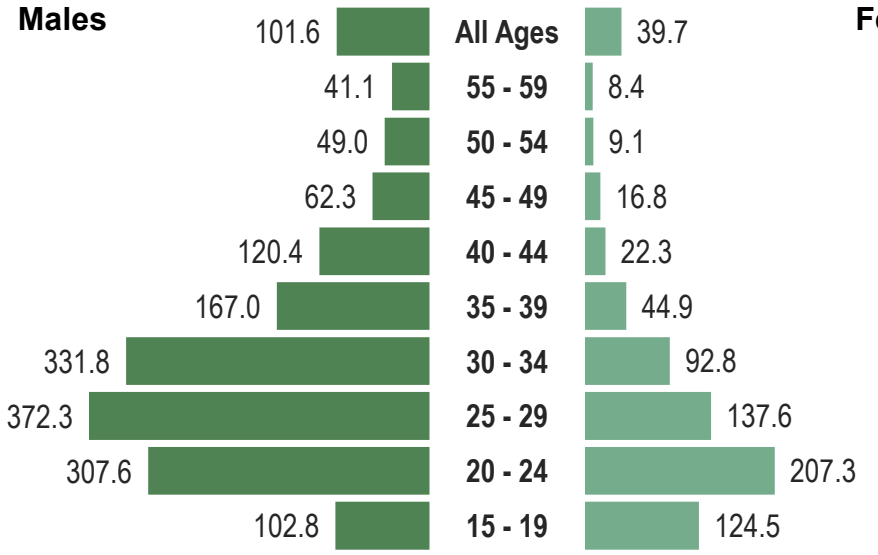




Gonorrhea rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.

Gonorrhea rates were greater in males as compared to females for all age groups except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 25 – 29 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

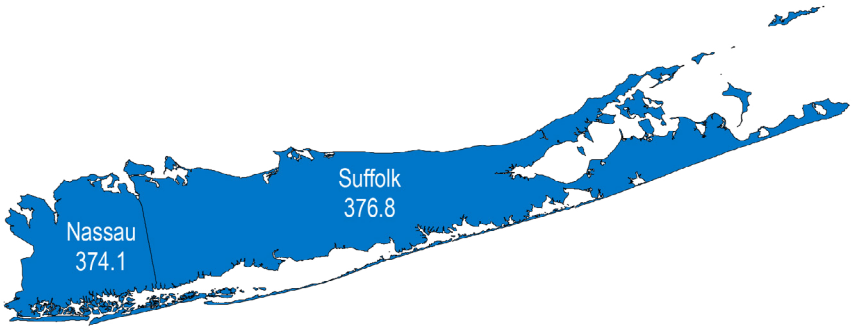


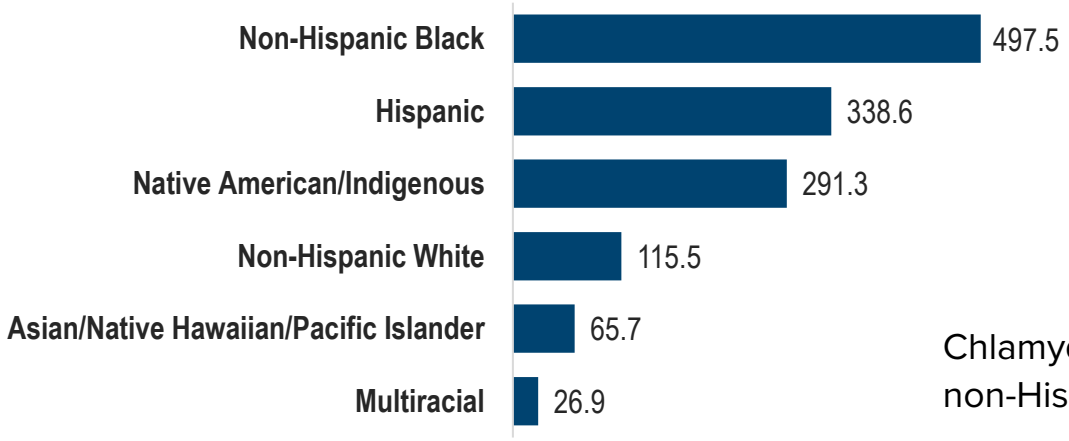
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Long Island
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Long Island Region, Nassau and Suffolk counties had similar chlamydia rates

The regional age-adjusted rate was 375.5 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

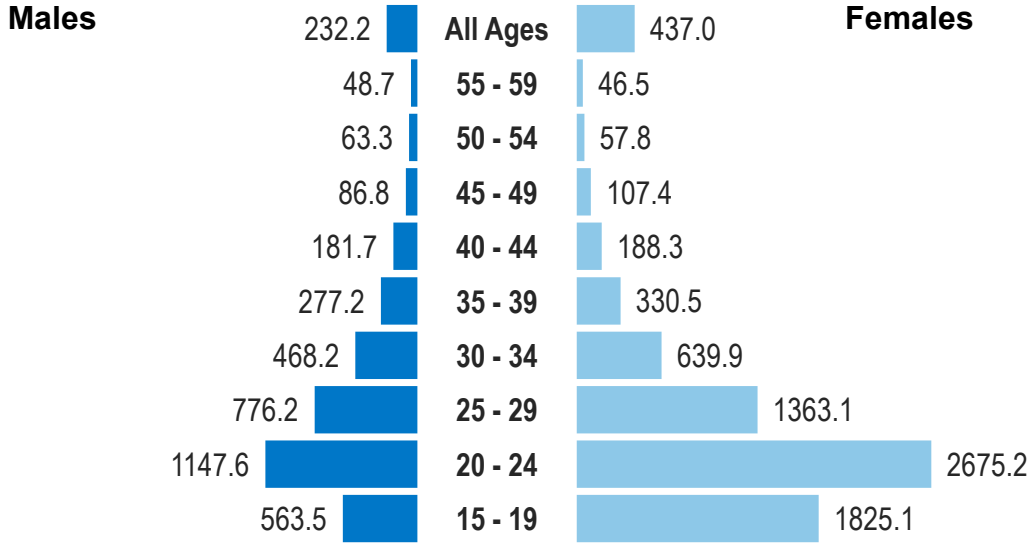




Chlamydia rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic.

Chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males. The age-specific rate among females aged 20 – 24 years was 7.1× greater than the overall regional rate.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were also amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

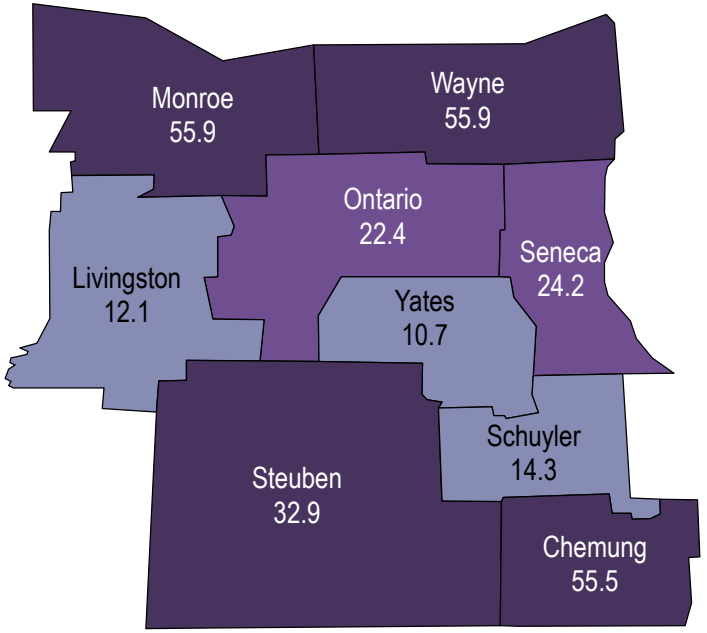


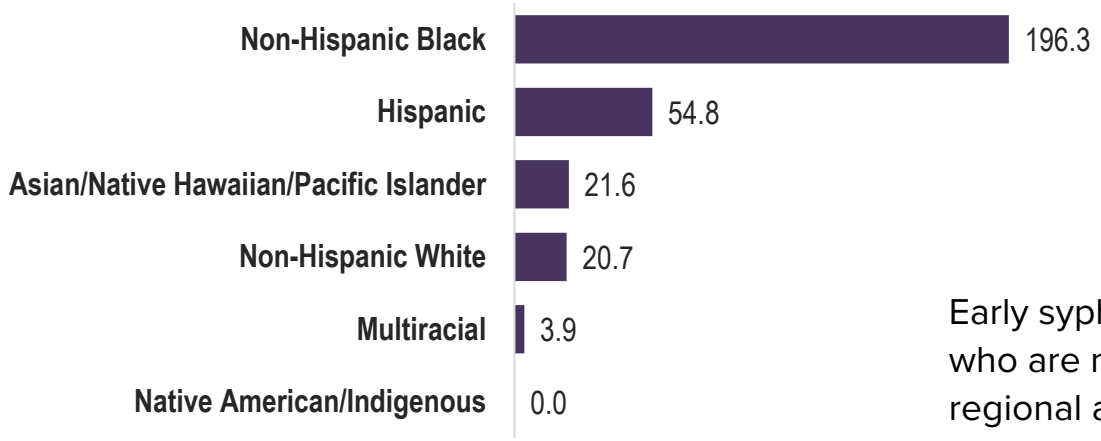
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Rochester Region
2023 Early Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Rochester Region, early syphilis rates were greatest in Monroe, Wayne, and Chemung counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 46.9 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 40.0 per 100,000.

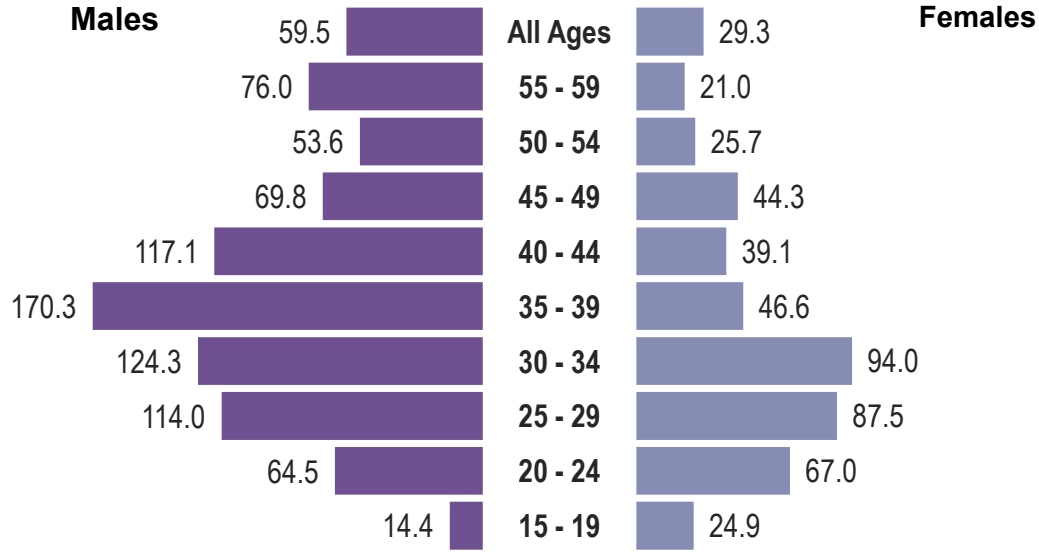




Early syphilis rates were 4.0× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional age-adjusted rate.

Early syphilis rates were overall greater in males compared to females. However, females under age 25 years had higher early syphilis rates.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 35 – 39 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 30 – 34 years.

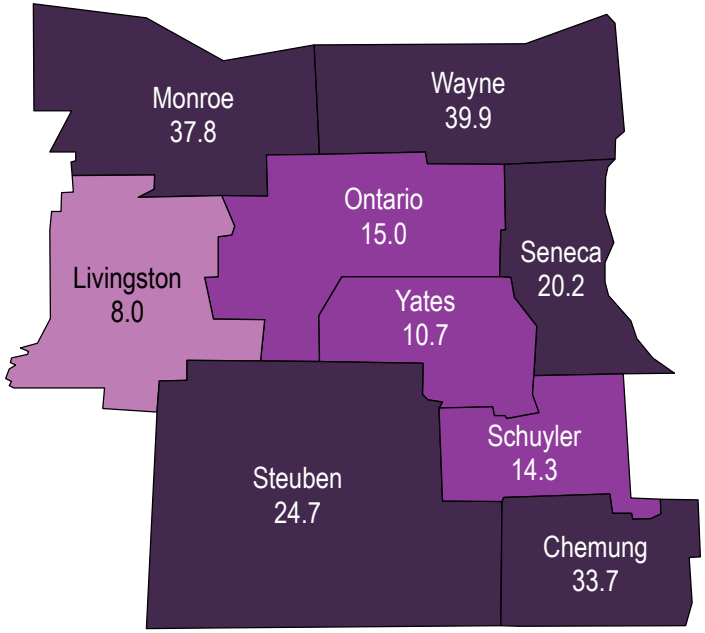


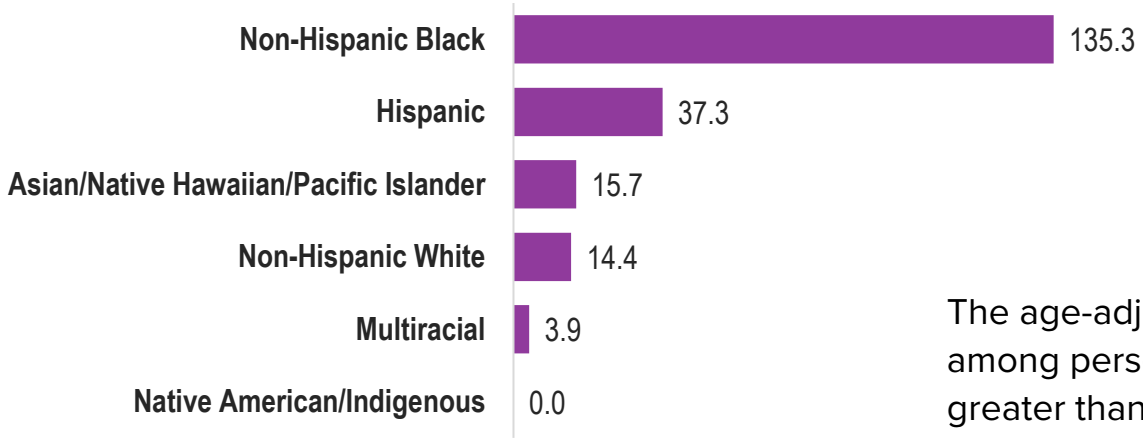
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Rochester Region
2023 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

In New York State's Rochester Region, primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest in Wayne, Monroe, and Chemung counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 32.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 15.4 per 100,000.

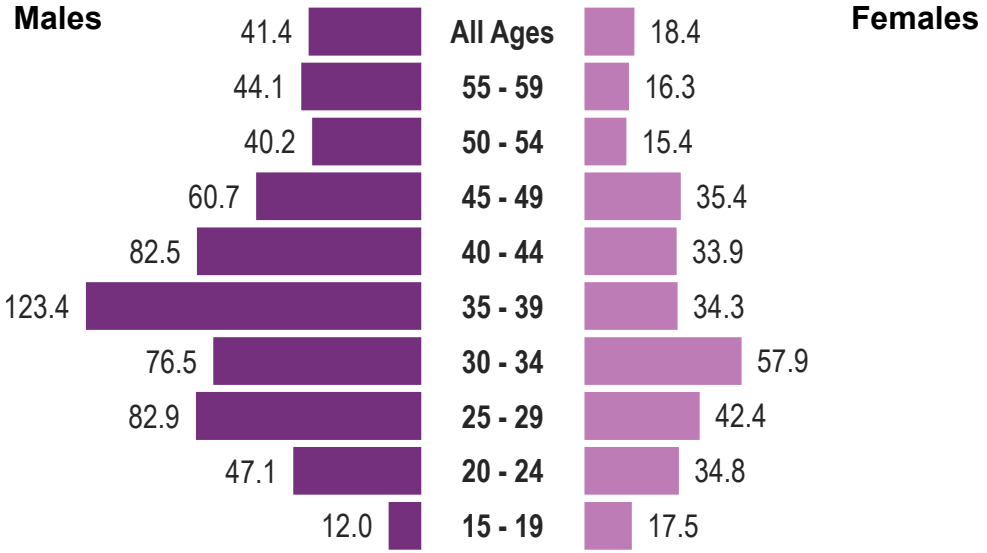




The age-adjusted primary and secondary syphilis rate among persons who are non-Hispanic Black was 4.2× greater than the overall regional rate.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years.

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 35 – 39 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 30 – 34 years.

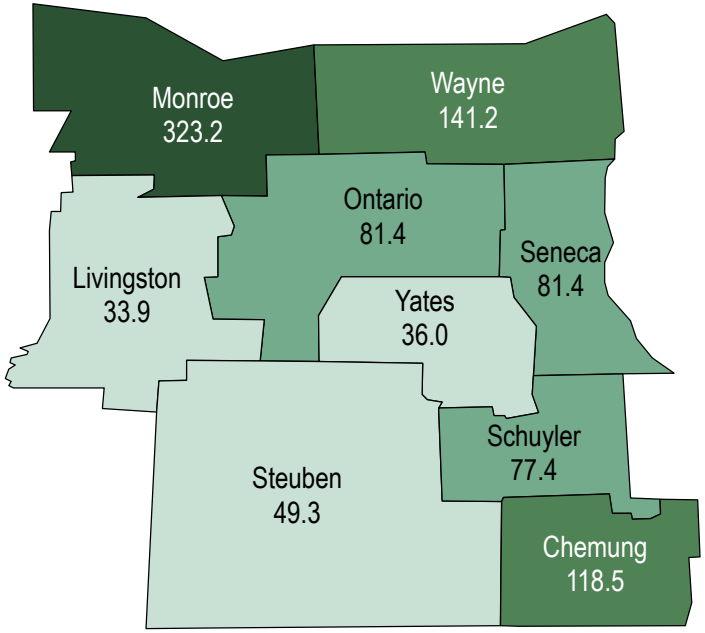


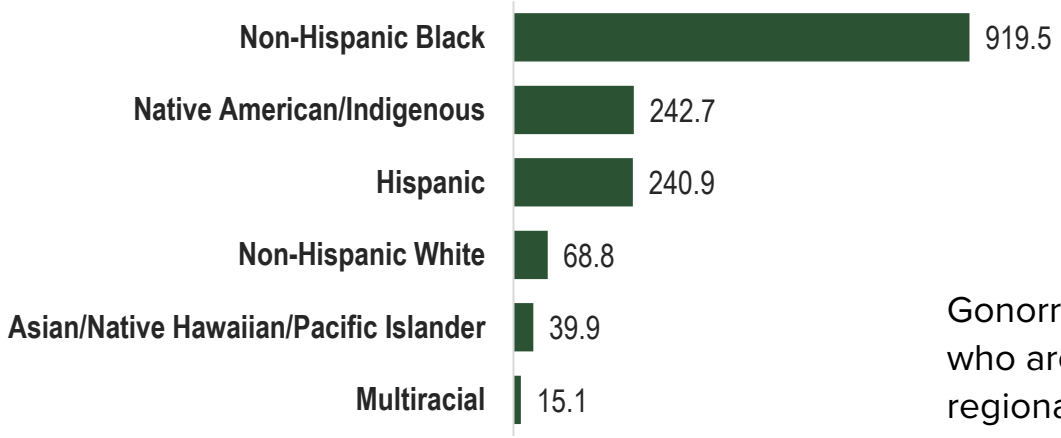
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Rochester Region
2023 Gonorrhea Rates

In New York State's Rochester Region, gonorrhea rates were greatest in Monroe, Wayne, and Chemung counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 230.8 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 249.8 per 100,000.

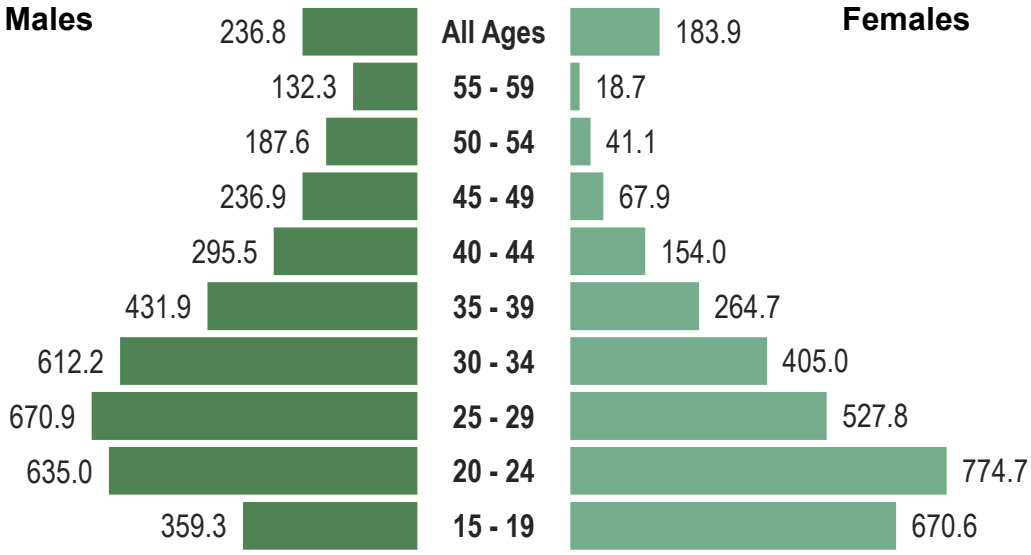




Gonorrhea rates were 4.0× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional age-adjusted rate.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater in males as compared to females, except for those aged 15 – 19 years and 20 – 24 years.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 25 – 29 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.

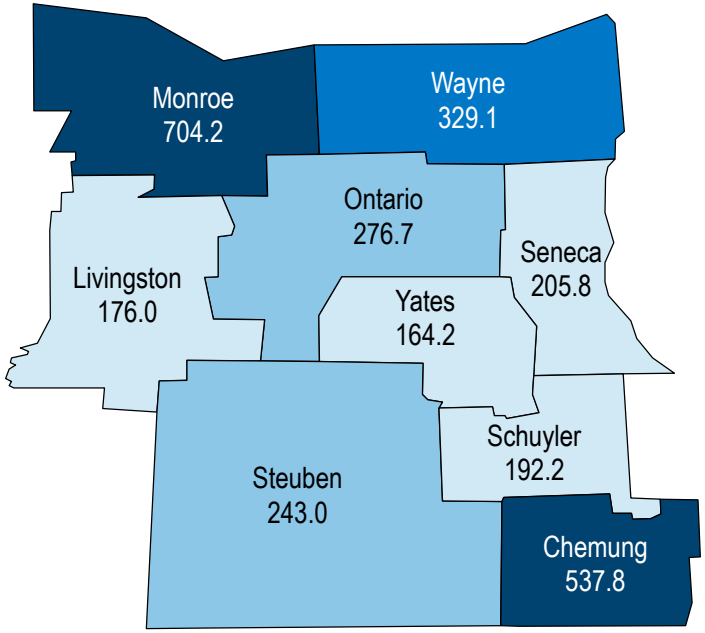


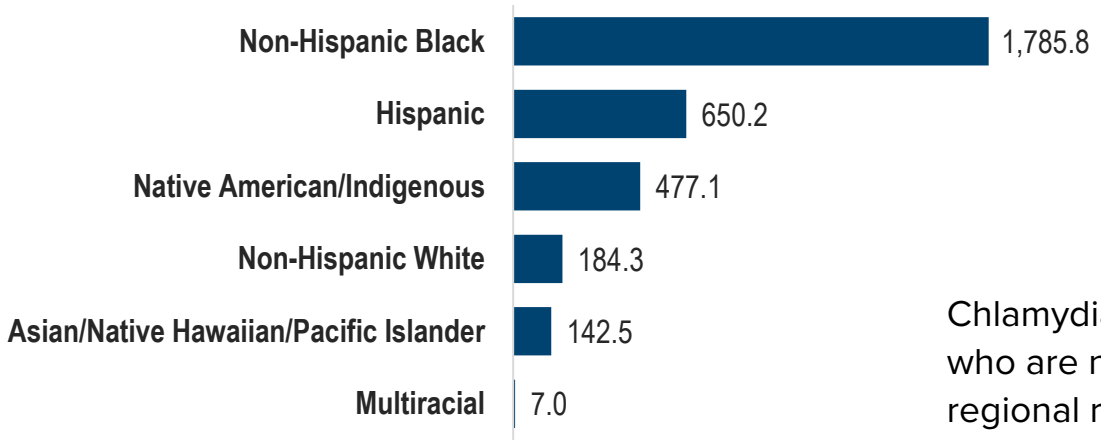
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Rochester Region
2023 Chlamydia Rates

In New York State's Rochester Region, chlamydia rates were greatest in Monroe, Chemung, and Wayne counties.

The regional age-adjusted rate was 546.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 595.4 per 100,000.

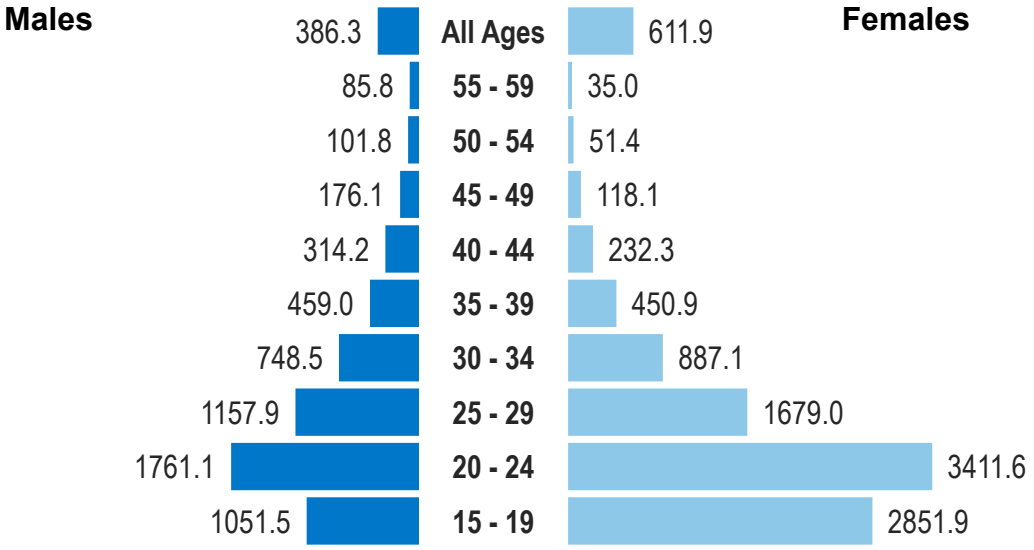




Chlamydia rates were 3.3× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.

Overall chlamydia rates tended to be greater among females as compared to males. Differences by sex at birth are most pronounced in age groups under 30 years.

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 20 – 24 years.



Rates are per 100,000 persons.

2023

New York State Sexually Transmitted Infections

Technical Notes

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Data Sources

1. Healthcare providers and laboratories are required to report suspected or confirmed diagnoses of communicable diseases including sexually transmitted infections under New York State Public Health Law 2101 and 2102[21]. Many cases of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia go undiagnosed and therefore unreported, and several highly prevalent sexually transmitted infections, such as human papillomavirus, genital herpes, and trichomoniasis, are not reported at all.

2. The 2023 sexually transmitted infections morbidity data for New York State exclusive of New York City were obtained for diagnoses meeting federal case definition and reported by the 57 local health departments outside of New York City to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Communicable Disease Electronic Surveillance System (CDESS). Sexually transmitted infections Surveillance data in this report include diagnoses reported to CDESS in 2023 and closed by July 16, 2024.

3. The 2023 New York City sexually transmitted infections morbidity data were obtained from data provided by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH) Bureau of Hepatitis, HIV, and Sexually Transmitted Infections in November 2024. The Maven surveillance system is the source of surveillance information for sexually transmitted infections diagnoses reported among residents of the five boroughs of New York City.

4. United States census data[22] were used to calculate rates by county, age, race/ethnicity, and sex. Rates are age-adjusted to the population to enable comparison of rates between areas or demographic groups with differing age structures.

5. Data in this report may differ slightly from reports released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. These differences in counts are not large and as such do not have an overall effect in the interpretation of morbidity.

6. Data presented in this report on New York City sexually transmitted infection trends may differ slightly from reports released by the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene due to methodological differences in reporting person characteristics (e.g., race and ethnicity, sex at birth). Please see the New York City 2023 Sexually Transmitted Surveillance Report[20] for more information.

Sexually Transmitted Infection Statistics

1. Reportable sexually transmitted infections in New York State include syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and, as of 2023, mpox. Reporting requirements for granuloma inguinale are limited to residents of the five boroughs of New York City. Statistics for chancroid, granuloma inguinale, and lymphogranuloma venereum were not included in this report due to the small numbers of reported cases.

2. Individual sexually transmitted infection diagnoses were aggregated at the state and county level, by disease, age, sex at birth, and race/ethnicity.

3. The sexually transmitted infection rates were calculated by the number of sexually transmitted infection diagnoses reported divided by the source population.

4. Race and ethnicity surveillance information is collected according to standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity issued by the Office of Management and Budget. The race and ethnicity information presented in this report is based on the following categories: non-Hispanic Black; Hispanic (regardless of race designation); non-Hispanic Asian, (combined Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander); and non-Hispanic White. Limited data are presented for diagnoses reported among Native American/Alaskan Native, Multiracial, or other races due to low numbers which make the interpretation of rates unreliable. Laboratories account for the majority of case reports, a source which does not routinely collect data on race/ethnicity. The amount of missing race/ethnicity data also limits the interpretation of race/ethnicity trends.

5. Sex presented in this report is limitedly categorized into male and female only.

6. In 2005, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention revised the definition for neurosyphilis. Neurological involvement can occur at any stage for syphilis diagnoses; thus, neurosyphilis is not classified as a separate stage for syphilis and is considered as a subset of syphilis diagnoses. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (NYCDOHMH) began using the new case definition for neurosyphilis in 2005 and in the rest of the state, the new definition for neurosyphilis was adopted in 2006.

7. Chlamydia became reportable in New York State outside New York City in August 2000; thus, statewide trends are provided for 2001 - 2023.

8. Some diagnoses did not have valid information on age, sex, or race/ethnicity. They were included in the calculation for the total number of diagnoses, but not included in the calculation for the age-, sex-, and/or race/ethnicity-specific rates/incidence.

9. All data were analyzed using SAS® Version 9.4 software (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina).

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Office of Sexual Health and Epidemiology Mission Statement

The Office of Sexual Health and Epidemiology (OSHE) is dedicated to serving as a leader in sexual health. We affirm our commitment to optimal sexual health for all through innovative public health practice, ethical use of data, multi-media initiatives, community engagement, and resource provision.

To learn more about who we are and our initiatives, please visit our webpage.

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