

Definition: Number of people believed to be living with HIV or AIDS per 100,000 population.

Similar to Healthy People 2010 Objective 13-5: (Developmental) Reduce the number of cases of HIV infection among adolescents and adults.

Why Is It Important?

HIV, human immunodeficiency virus, is the blood-borne virus that causes AIDS. AIDS, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is a serious disease of the immune system in which the body’s defenses against infection are weakened, leaving one vulnerable to a variety of infections, including unusual malignancies.⁹ No treatment is available to cure AIDS, although antimicrobial and antiretroviral treatments now available extend survival among those who are infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV/AIDS is a global epidemic, and has the potential to affect all countries and population groups. About half of new HIV infections are among persons under age 25. If left untreated, persons who contract the HIV virus will die within ten years.

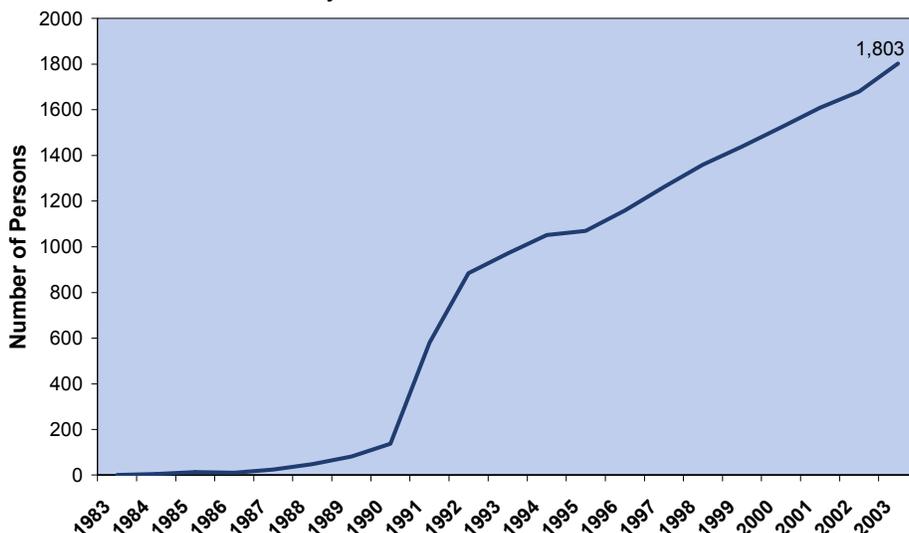
Risk Factors for HIV/AIDS

Persons contract HIV/AIDS primarily through unprotected sex with high risk persons (such as commercial sex workers, men having sex with men, and intravenous drug users) and intravenous drug use. Presence of another sexually transmitted disease has been shown to increase risk of transmission. A woman can pass the virus to her fetus, and use of infected blood products or organs, although rare, can also transmit the

HIV/AIDS Ranking, 2001	Rate*
North Dakota	18.1
Wyoming	36.1
South Dakota	37.8
Iowa	39.2
Idaho	48.0
Nebraska	67.4
West Virginia	68.7
Wisconsin	76.2
Utah	79.6
Minnesota	82.1
New Mexico	101.0
Michigan	109.7
Ohio	116.1
Indiana	117.1
Oklahoma	128.2
Arkansas	149.9
Missouri	169.5
Arizona	179.3
Alabama	209.8
Tennessee	210.7
Colorado	212.5
North Carolina	222.3
Virginia	225.7
Mississippi	234.8
Nevada	275.3
South Carolina	314.5
Louisiana	331.2
New Jersey	354.9
Florida	428.8

* Rate per 100,000.

Number of People Believed to Be Living With HIV or AIDS by Year, Utah, 1983-2003

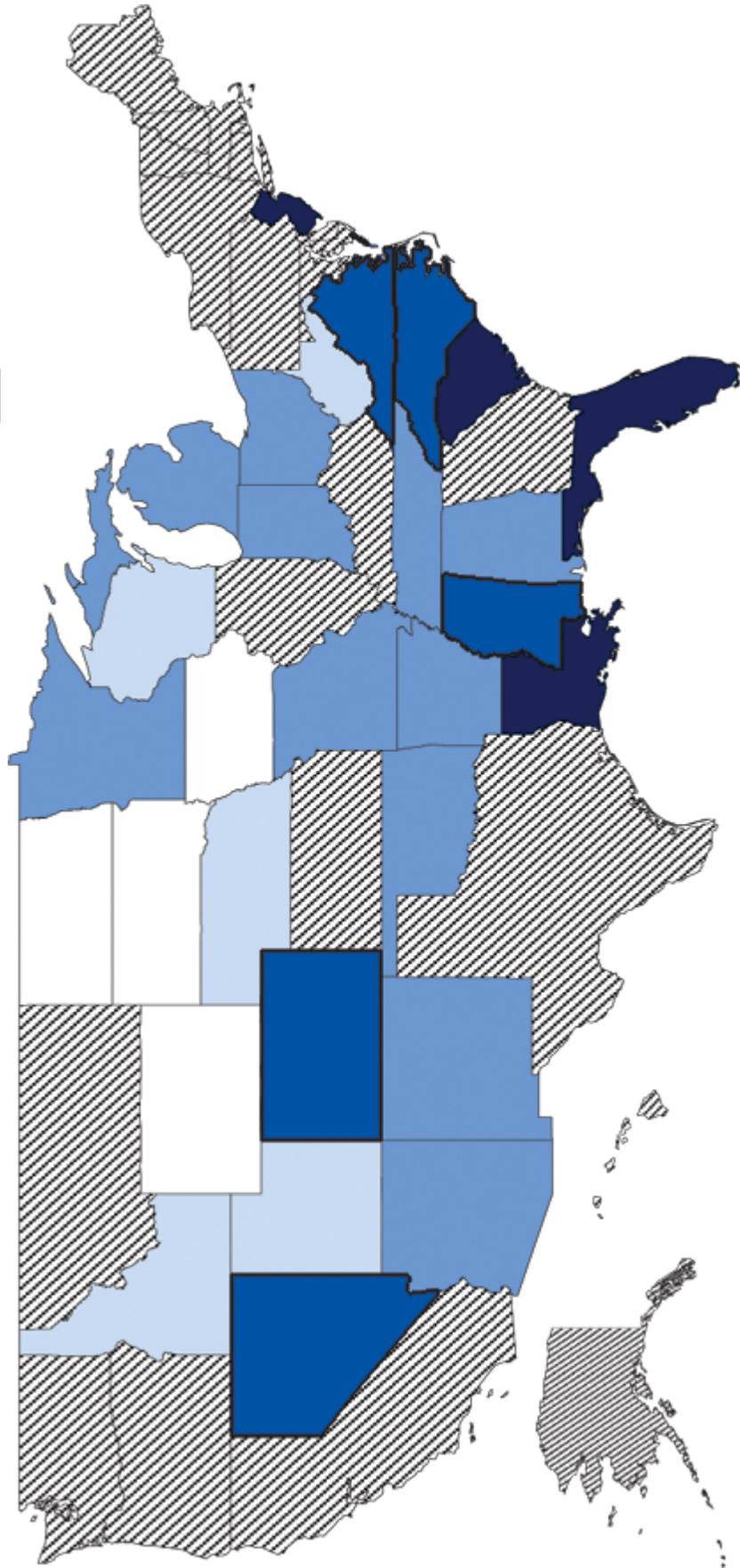
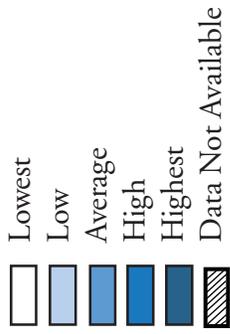


Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, Utah Department of Health
 Note: The number presumed living indicates the number of people reported and believed alive at the end of each year; these are cumulative numbers and shouldn't be added. The numbers seen here are calculated differently than the numbers used in the national comparison, and therefore do not match.

disease. An individual may be infected for approximately 12 weeks before an HIV antibody test will produce a positive result. During that time, they are asymptomatic but highly infectious.

It is important to reduce the social stigma against condom use and encourage open communication between sex partners. Keeping HIV testing available and confidential will also help to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Number of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS per 100,000 by State, Reporting States, 2001



Source: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**HIV/AIDS by State
Reporting States, 2001**

Rank	Area of Residence	Population	Number of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS		
			Number of Persons	Crude Rates per 100,000	
				Lower	Upper
	All Reporting States	137,220,215	281,425	205.1	(204.3 - 205.8)
19	Alabama	4,468,912	9,374	209.8	(205.5 - 214.1)
18	Arizona	5,306,966	9,513	179.3	(175.7 - 182.9)
16	Arkansas	2,694,698	4,039	149.9	(145.3 - 154.6)
21	Colorado	4,430,989	9,414	212.5	(208.2 - 216.8)
29	Florida	16,373,330	70,204	428.8	(425.6 - 432.0)
5	Idaho	1,320,585	634	48.0	(44.3 - 51.9)
14	Indiana	6,126,743	7,172	117.1	(114.4 - 119.8)
4	Iowa	2,931,967	1,148	39.2	(36.9 - 41.5)
27	Louisiana	4,470,368	14,808	331.2	(325.9 - 336.6)
12	Michigan	10,006,266	10,972	109.7	(107.6 - 111.7)
10	Minnesota	4,984,535	4,090	82.1	(79.6 - 84.6)
24	Mississippi	2,859,733	6,714	234.8	(229.2 - 240.5)
17	Missouri	5,637,309	9,555	169.5	(166.1 - 172.9)
6	Nebraska	1,720,039	1,159	67.4	(63.6 - 71.4)
25	Nevada	2,097,722	5,776	275.3	(268.3 - 282.5)
28	New Jersey	8,511,116	30,203	354.9	(350.9 - 358.9)
11	New Mexico	1,830,935	1,849	101.0	(96.4 - 105.7)
22	North Carolina	8,206,105	18,240	222.3	(219.1 - 225.5)
1	North Dakota	636,550	115	18.1	(14.9 - 21.7)
13	Ohio	11,389,785	13,229	116.1	(114.2 - 118.1)
15	Oklahoma	3,469,577	4,449	128.2	(124.5 - 132.1)
26	South Carolina	4,062,125	12,777	314.5	(309.1 - 320.0)
3	South Dakota	758,324	287	37.8	(33.6 - 42.5)
20	Tennessee	5,749,398	12,113	210.7	(206.9 - 214.5)
9	Utah	2,278,712	1,813	79.6	(75.9 - 83.3)
23	Virginia	7,196,750	16,241	225.7	(222.2 - 229.2)
7	West Virginia	1,800,975	1,238	68.7	(65.0 - 72.7)
8	Wisconsin	5,405,947	4,121	76.2	(73.9 - 78.6)
2	Wyoming	493,754	178	36.1	(30.9 - 41.8)

Source: Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Unintended Pregnancies

Definition: Percentage of women with live births who reported their most recent pregnancy was unintended.

Similar to Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-1: Increase the proportion of pregnancies that are intended.

Why Is It Important?

Unintended pregnancy is a general term that includes pregnancies that a woman reports were either mistimed or unwanted at the time of conception. Women with an unintended pregnancy are less likely to seek early prenatal care or receive adequate prenatal care, more likely to smoke or drink during pregnancy, more likely to deliver a low birth weight baby, and less likely to initiate or maintain breastfeeding.

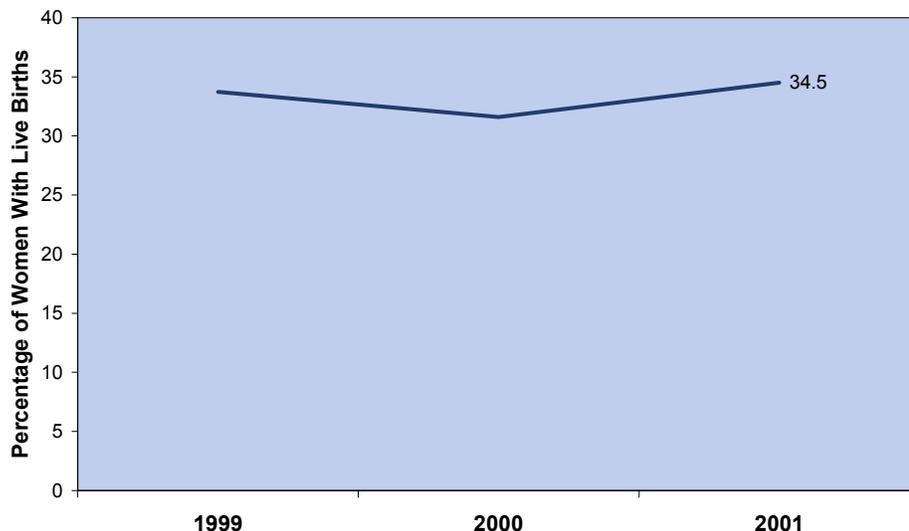
Having an unintended pregnancy can contribute to short interpregnancy spacing (span between the birth of one child and the conception of another), which increases the risk of infant morbidity and mortality. It is also a limiting factor on the mother's education and income.

Risk Factors for Unintended Pregnancies

According to a recent Utah study,¹⁰ Utah women in 1999 whose most recent pregnancy was unintended were more likely to have the following characteristics: younger than 20 years of age, less than high school education, other than White race, Hispanic ethnicity, unmarried, had annual household incomes less than \$15,000 per year, no health insurance coverage before pregnancy (not counting Medicaid), were insured by Medicaid before they became pregnant, smoked or drank in the three months before pregnancy, experienced domestic violence before their pregnancy, and became pregnant within a year of the birth of their last child.

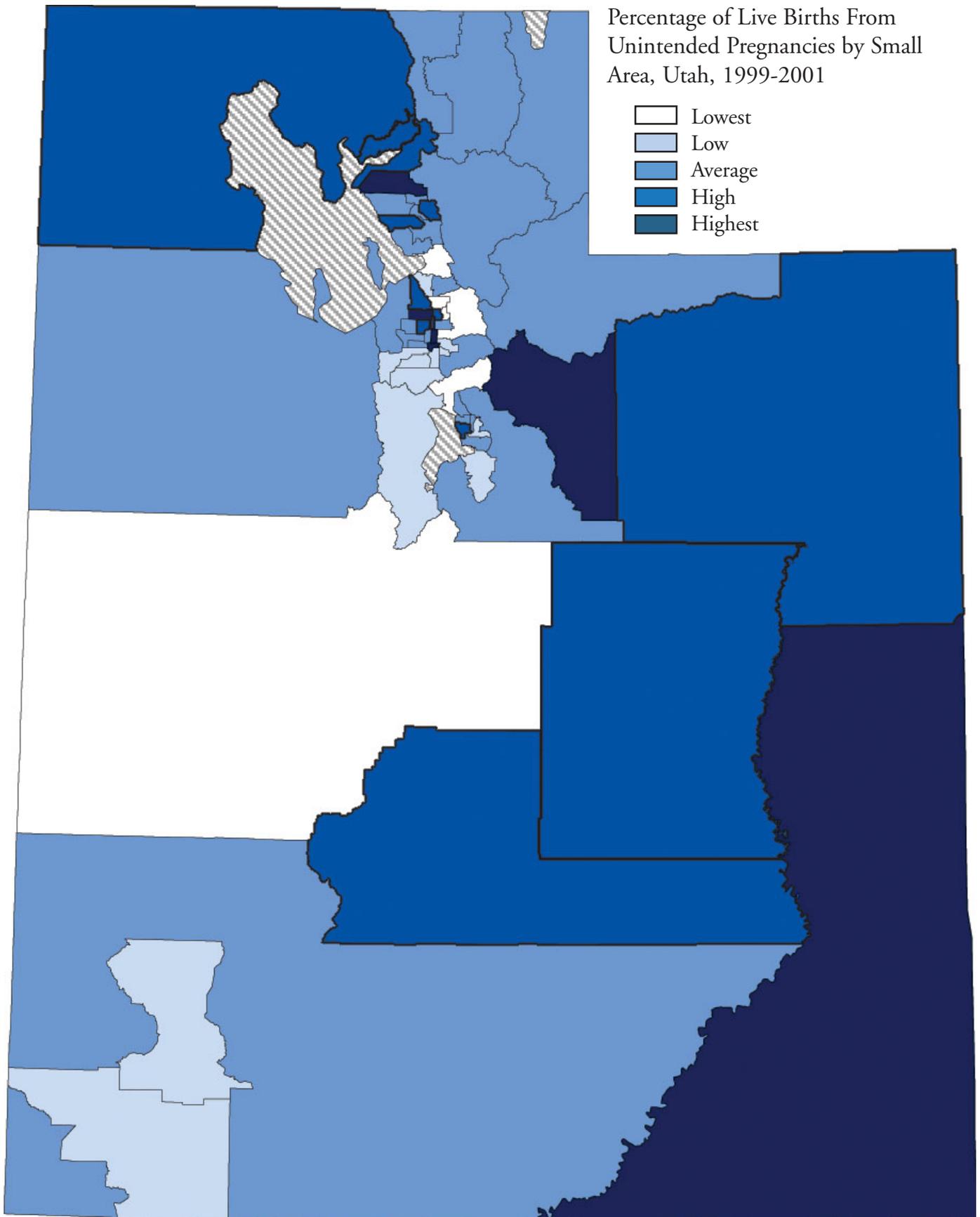
Unintended Preg. Ranking, 1999-2001	Percent
Foothill/U of U	7.6%
Avenues	13.2%
Holladay	14.2%
Farmington/Centerville	18.5%
Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	19.0%
American Fork/Alpine	20.6%
Springville/Spanish Fork	22.5%
Woods Cross/North SL	23.1%
Provo/BYU	23.1%
Sandy, Northeast	23.5%
Other Washington Co.	24.0%
Sandy Center	24.4%
W. Jordan, Copperton	24.7%
Cedar City	24.8%
Cottonwood	25.9%
South Jordan	27.0%
Lehi/Cedar Valley	28.4%
Riverton/Draper	29.2%
Tooele Co.	29.3%
Riverdale	29.3%
Utah Co. South	29.6%
Provo South	29.8%
Other Southwest Dist.	30.0%
Logan	30.4%
Sandy, Southeast	30.6%
East Orem	31.0%
St. George	31.0%
Downtown Ogden	31.2%
Kearns	31.3%
Magna	31.6%
Roy/Hooper	32.3%
Taylorsville	33.0%
North Orem	33.9%
Other Cache/Rich Co.	34.1%
Millcreek	34.1%
Morgan/East Weber Co.	34.2%
Pleasant Grove/Lindon	35.1%
Summit Co.	36.4%
West Jordan No.	36.8%
West Valley West	37.6%
Layton	38.1%
Bountiful	38.5%
Syracuse/Kaysville	39.0%
West Orem	39.3%
Rose Park	40.3%
South Ogden	40.5%
Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	40.9%
West Valley East	41.7%
Brigham City	41.9%
Other Box Elder Co.	41.9%
Downtown Salt Lake	42.3%
South Salt Lake	43.0%
Clearfield/Hill AFB	43.1%
TriCounty LHD	45.4%
Carbon/Emery Co.	46.6%
Midvale	48.5%
Wasatch Co.	48.9%
Glendale	49.5%
Ben Lomond	55.5%
Murray	56.3%
Grand/San Juan Co.	62.6%

Percentage of Women With Live Births Reporting Most Recent Pregnancy Unintended, Utah, 1999-2000



Source: Utah Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), Utah Department of Health

Unintended Pregnancies



Source: Utah Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Unintended Pregnancies

Unintended Pregnancies by Small Area Utah, 1999-2001

Rank	Area of Residence	Average Number of Live Births	Percentage of Women With Live Births Who Reported Their Most Recent Pregnancy Was Unintended		
			Average Number of Events	Crude Rates	
				Lower	Upper
	State Total	47,163	15,705	33.3%	(31.6% - 35.0%)
49	Brigham City	376	157	41.9%	(21.8% - 62.0%)
49	Other Box Elder Co.	410	171	41.9%	(21.1% - 62.8%)
24	Logan	1,434	435	30.4%	(21.7% - 39.1%)
34	Other Cache/Rich Co.	765	260	34.1%	(20.8% - 47.3%)
59	Ben Lomond	913	506	55.5%	(40.6% - 70.4%)
36	Morgan/East Weber Co.	487	166	34.2%	(17.8% - 50.6%)
28	Downtown Ogden	681	212	31.2%	(17.4% - 44.9%)
46	South Ogden	669	270	40.5%	(25.8% - 55.2%)
31	Roy/Hooper	828	267	32.3%	(19.0% - 45.6%)
19	Riverdale	475	139	29.3%	(12.8% - 45.9%)
53	Clearfield/Hill AFB	1,225	527	43.1%	(31.7% - 54.5%)
41	Layton	1,264	481	38.1%	(27.7% - 48.6%)
43	Syracuse/Kaysville	697	271	39.0%	(25.9% - 52.0%)
4	Farmington/Centerville	415	76	18.5%	(3.3% - 33.7%)
8	Woods Cross/North SL	400	92	23.1%	(8.9% - 37.3%)
42	Bountiful	777	298	38.5%	(25.1% - 51.8%)
45	Rose Park	791	318	40.3%	(27.5% - 53.1%)
2	Avenues	320	42	13.2%	(0.0% - 27.9%)
1	Foothill/U of U	435	33	7.6%	(0.0% - 15.3%)
30	Magna	543	171	31.6%	(15.9% - 47.2%)
58	Glendale	651	322	49.5%	(33.3% - 65.6%)
40	West Valley West	1,478	555	37.6%	(28.3% - 46.8%)
48	West Valley East	1,078	449	41.7%	(29.3% - 54.1%)
51	Downtown Salt Lake	878	371	42.3%	(30.4% - 54.2%)
52	South Salt Lake	559	240	43.0%	(26.8% - 59.2%)
34	Millcreek	986	336	34.1%	(22.7% - 45.4%)
3	Holladay	623	88	14.2%	(4.4% - 24.1%)
15	Cottonwood	554	143	25.9%	(11.8% - 39.9%)
29	Kearns	1,389	435	31.3%	(21.6% - 41.0%)
32	Taylorsville	741	244	33.0%	(18.6% - 47.5%)
60	Murray	577	324	56.3%	(40.7% - 71.9%)
56	Midvale	703	341	48.5%	(32.2% - 64.9%)
39	West Jordan No.	1,101	405	36.8%	(25.0% - 48.6%)
13	W. Jordan, Copperton	964	237	24.7%	(13.5% - 35.9%)
16	South Jordan	462	124	27.0%	(11.1% - 42.8%)
12	Sandy Center	1,007	245	24.4%	(13.8% - 35.0%)
10	Sandy, Northeast	292	68	23.5%	(6.2% - 40.9%)
25	Sandy, Southeast	342	104	30.6%	(13.4% - 47.8%)
18	Riverton/Draper	1,395	406	29.2%	(19.4% - 38.9%)
19	Tooele Co.	946	277	29.3%	(17.7% - 40.9%)
17	Lehi/Cedar Valley	877	249	28.4%	(17.8% - 39.1%)
6	American Fork/Alpine	863	177	20.6%	(9.7% - 31.4%)
37	Pleasant Grove/Lindon	909	319	35.1%	(23.5% - 46.7%)
33	North Orem	1,045	353	33.9%	(23.2% - 44.6%)
44	West Orem	782	307	39.3%	(26.7% - 51.9%)
26	East Orem	418	129	31.0%	(14.2% - 47.8%)
8	Provo/BYU	1,027	237	23.1%	(14.4% - 31.9%)
22	Provo South	1,852	552	29.8%	(21.6% - 38.1%)
7	Springville/Spanish Fork	1,449	325	22.5%	(14.4% - 30.6%)
21	Utah Co. South	642	189	29.6%	(16.6% - 42.5%)
38	Summit Co.	470	170	36.4%	(17.5% - 55.2%)
57	Wasatch Co.	297	145	48.9%	(23.9% - 73.9%)
54	TriCounty LHD	758	343	45.4%	(31.8% - 58.9%)
5	Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	751	142	19.0%	(8.3% - 29.7%)
47	Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	396	161	40.9%	(21.2% - 60.6%)
55	Carbon/Emery Co.	474	220	46.6%	(29.0% - 64.2%)
61	Grand/San Juan Co.	355	222	62.6%	(44.0% - 81.2%)
26	St. George	965	299	31.0%	(19.8% - 42.3%)
11	Other Washington Co.	838	201	24.0%	(13.2% - 34.9%)
14	Cedar City	666	165	24.8%	(12.9% - 36.8%)
23	Other Southwest Dist.	371	111	30.0%	(12.1% - 47.9%)

Source: Utah Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Definition: Number of live births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15-17.

Similar to Healthy People 2010 Objective 9-7: Reduce pregnancies among adolescent females.

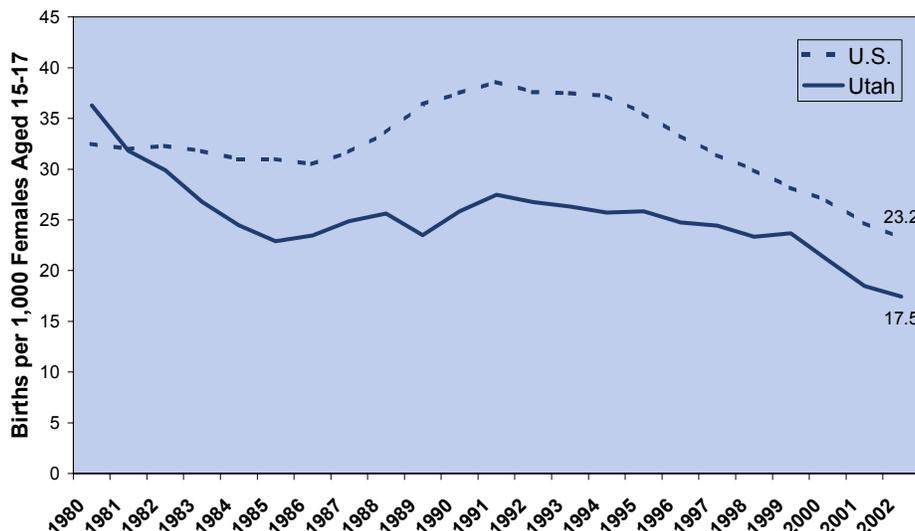
Why Is It Important?

Research indicates that bearing a child during adolescence is associated with long-term difficulties for the mother, her child, and society. These consequences are often attributable to the poverty and other adverse socioeconomic circumstances that frequently accompany early childbearing. Compared to babies born to older mothers, babies born to adolescent mothers, particularly young adolescent mothers, are at higher risk of low birthweight and infant mortality. These babies are more likely to grow up in homes that offer lower levels of emotional support and cognitive stimulation, and they are less likely to earn a high school diploma. For the mothers, giving birth during adolescence is associated with limited educational attainment, which in turn can reduce future employment prospects and earning potential.

Risk Factors for Adolescent Births

Utah studies show that adolescents who earn “C” or lower school grades, who smoke tobacco, drink alcohol or get high on drugs, and who date steadily are more likely to be sexually active.¹¹ Studies conducted in other states have found that 60% of pregnant teens were molested, raped, or were victims of an attempted rape before they became pregnant.¹²

Rates of Live Births to Females Aged 15-17, Utah and U.S., 1980-2002

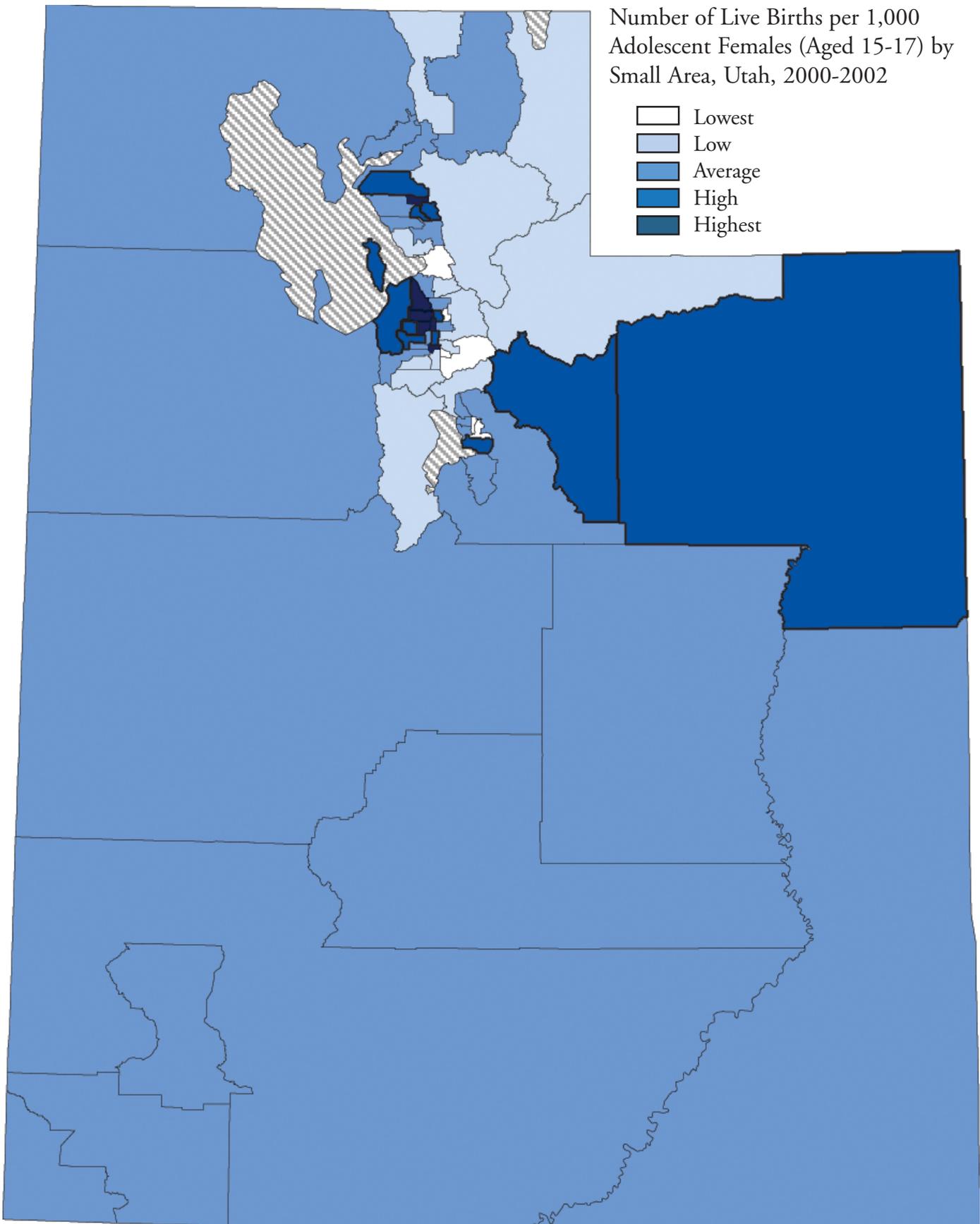


Sources: Utah Birth Certificate Database, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, Utah Department of Health; Population Estimates: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget; National Center for Health Statistics

Adolescent Births Ranking, 2000-2002	Rate*
Foothill/U of U	2.3
East Orem	2.9
Sandy, NE	2.9
Sandy, SE	4.5
Farmington/Centerville	4.8
Provo/BYU	4.9
Syracuse/Kaysville	6.2
Bountiful	6.9
South Jordan	7.0
Cottonwood	7.1
Morgan/E Weber Co.	7.2
American Fork/Alpine	8.5
Summit Co.	9.6
Riverton/Draper	9.7
Other Cache/Rich Co.	10.0
Holladay	10.6
Sandy Center	10.6
Lehi/Cedar Valley	11.5
Layton	12.5
Other Box Elder Co.	12.6
W. Jordan, Copperton	13.3
Woods Cross/No. SL	13.3
Pleasant Grove/Lindon	13.4
North Orem	13.7
West Orem	13.9
Brigham City	14.1
Avenues	14.4
Logan	14.7
Springville/Spanish Fork	15.0
Other Washington Co.	16.8
Cedar City	17.1
Millcreek	17.5
Taylorsville	18.2
Juab/Millard/Sanpete	18.5
Roy/Hooper	18.6
Other Southwest Dist.	20.2
Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	20.3
St. George	20.4
Carbon/Emery Co.	20.8
Utah Co. South	21.1
Grand/San Juan Co.	21.1
Tooele Co.	21.4
Clearfield/Hill AFB	21.8
West Jordan No.	21.8
Riverdale	23.3
TriCounty LHD	24.3
Magna	25.0
Kearns	25.6
Wasatch Co.	26.6
Downtown Salt Lake	29.4
West Valley West	32.3
Murray	35.4
Ben Lomond	36.5
South Ogden	37.3
Provo South	39.8
West Valley East	45.0
Midvale	56.6
Glendale	59.8
Rose Park	64.9
South Salt Lake	65.0
Downtown Ogden	70.7

* Rate per 1,000 live births.

Adolescent Births



Source: Utah Birth Certificate Database

Adolescent Births (Ages 15-17) by Small Area Utah, 2000-2002

Rank	Area of Residence	Average Population of Females Aged 15-17	Number of Live Births to Women Ages 15-17 per 1,000 Live Births		
			Average Annual Number of Events	Crude Rates	
				Lower	95% Confidence Interval Upper
	State Total	58,766	1,118	19.0	(18.4 - 19.7)
26	Brigham City	614	9	14.1	(9.2 - 20.7)
20	Other Box Elder Co.	793	10	12.6	(8.5 - 18.0)
28	Logan	1,154	17	14.7	(11.0 - 19.4)
15	Other Cache/Rich Co.	1,198	12	10.0	(7.0 - 13.9)
53	Ben Lomond	1,088	40	36.5	(30.2 - 43.6)
11	Morgan/East Weber Co.	1,107	8	7.2	(4.6 - 10.7)
61	Downtown Ogden	599	42	70.7	(58.9 - 84.1)
54	South Ogden	626	23	37.3	(29.1 - 47.1)
35	Roy/Hooper	1,110	21	18.6	(14.3 - 23.9)
45	Riverdale	671	16	23.3	(17.1 - 31.0)
43	Clearfield/Hill AFB	1,255	27	21.8	(17.3 - 27.0)
19	Layton	1,819	23	12.5	(9.7 - 15.8)
7	Syracuse/Kaysville	1,283	8	6.2	(4.0 - 9.3)
5	Farmington/Centerville	1,036	5	4.8	(2.7 - 8.0)
21	Woods Cross/North SL	475	6	13.3	(8.0 - 20.8)
8	Bountiful	1,250	9	6.9	(4.5 - 10.2)
59	Rose Park	719	47	64.9	(54.6 - 76.6)
27	Avenues	278	4	14.4	(7.4 - 25.2)
1	Foothill/U of U	437	1	2.3	(0.5 - 6.7)
47	Magna	706	18	25.0	(18.8 - 32.7)
58	Glendale	641	38	59.8	(49.3 - 71.7)
51	West Valley West	1,775	57	32.3	(27.6 - 37.5)
56	West Valley East	881	40	45.0	(37.3 - 53.9)
50	Downtown Salt Lake	668	20	29.4	(22.4 - 38.0)
60	South Salt Lake	344	22	65.0	(50.4 - 82.5)
32	Millcreek	1,009	18	17.5	(13.1 - 22.9)
16	Holladay	816	9	10.6	(6.9 - 15.6)
10	Cottonwood	1,166	8	7.1	(4.6 - 10.5)
48	Kearns	2,046	52	25.6	(21.7 - 29.9)
33	Taylorsville	897	16	18.2	(13.5 - 24.1)
52	Murray	434	15	35.4	(25.9 - 47.2)
57	Midvale	400	23	56.6	(44.0 - 71.8)
43	West Jordan No.	1,268	28	21.8	(17.4 - 27.1)
21	W. Jordan, Copperton	1,053	14	13.3	(9.6 - 18.0)
9	South Jordan	1,235	9	7.0	(4.6 - 10.3)
16	Sandy Center	1,381	15	10.6	(7.7 - 14.3)
2	Sandy, Northeast	916	3	2.9	(1.3 - 5.7)
4	Sandy, Southeast	1,183	5	4.5	(2.6 - 7.3)
14	Riverton/Draper	1,676	16	9.7	(7.2 - 12.9)
42	Tooele Co.	1,185	25	21.4	(16.8 - 26.8)
18	Lehi/Cedar Valley	579	7	11.5	(7.0 - 17.8)
12	American Fork/Alpine	1,140	10	8.5	(5.7 - 12.2)
23	Pleasant Grove/Lindon	1,148	15	13.4	(9.8 - 17.8)
24	North Orem	1,045	14	13.7	(9.9 - 18.5)
25	West Orem	741	10	13.9	(9.5 - 19.8)
2	East Orem	809	2	2.9	(1.2 - 5.9)
6	Provo/BYU	891	4	4.9	(2.6 - 8.3)
55	Provo South	712	28	39.8	(31.8 - 49.2)
29	Springville/Spanish Fork	1,574	24	15.0	(11.7 - 19.0)
40	Utah Co. South	776	16	21.1	(15.6 - 27.8)
13	Summit Co.	802	8	9.6	(6.1 - 14.3)
49	Wasatch Co.	439	12	26.6	(18.5 - 37.0)
46	TriCounty LHD	1,371	33	24.3	(19.8 - 29.6)
34	Juab/Millard/Sanpete Co.	1,424	26	18.5	(14.6 - 23.0)
37	Sevier/Piute/Wayne Co.	754	15	20.3	(14.9 - 27.1)
39	Carbon/Emery Co.	899	19	20.8	(15.7 - 27.0)
40	Grand/San Juan Co.	694	15	21.1	(15.4 - 28.4)
38	St. George	1,342	27	20.4	(16.2 - 25.3)
30	Other Washington Co.	1,131	19	16.8	(12.7 - 21.8)
31	Cedar City	662	11	17.1	(11.9 - 23.9)
36	Other Southwest Dist.	642	13	20.2	(14.4 - 27.7)

Source: Utah Birth Certificate Database

Syphilis

Definition: Number of newly reported cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 25-3: Primary and secondary syphilis - Transmission of (per 100,000 population)

- U.S. Target for 2010: 0.2
- State-specific Target: 0.04

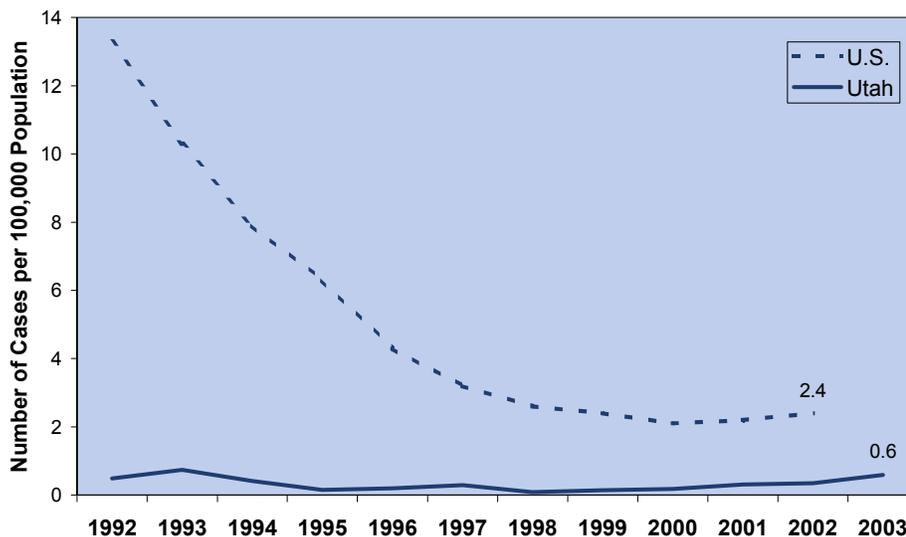
Why Is It Important?

Syphilis is a complex sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* (spp. *pallidum*). Its initial stage (primary syphilis) is characterized by a highly infectious open sore, called a chancre, at the site of infection. Syphilis is passed from person to person through direct contact with the chancre. Sexual transmission can also occur during the secondary stage of syphilis. An infant can acquire syphilis through the placenta if the mother is infected. In later stages of the disease, the bacteria move throughout the body, damaging many organs over time. The open nature of the syphilitic sores makes it easier to acquire HIV, if exposed, or to transmit the virus, if infected.

Risk Factors for Syphilis

Risk factors for sexually transmitted diseases include: sexual activity, multiple sex partners, prior history of STDs, unprotected sex, sexual contact with prostitutes (male/female), and illicit drug use. Public health intervention and education are crucial in eliminating syphilis. Nationally, P&S syphilis rates were highest among women aged 20-24 and men 35-39 in 2002.

Rates of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, Utah and U.S., 1992-2003

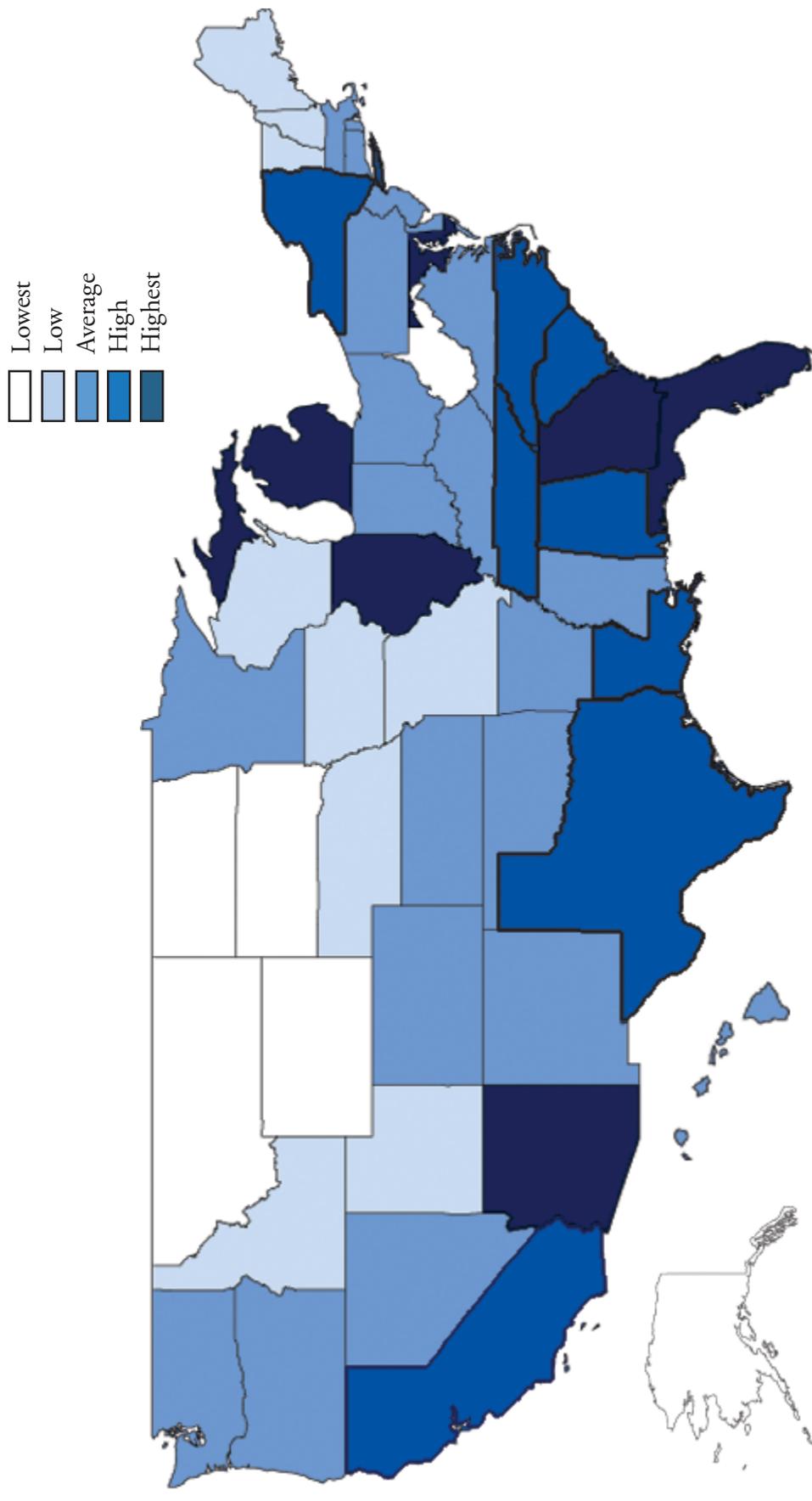


Sources: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Population Estimates: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Syphilis Ranking, 2002	Rate*
Alaska	0.0
Montana	0.0
North Dakota	0.0
South Dakota	0.0
Wyoming	0.0
West Virginia	0.1
Maine	0.2
Iowa	0.3
Vermont	0.3
Utah	0.3
Nebraska	0.4
Idaho	0.6
Missouri	0.6
New Hampshire	0.6
Wisconsin	0.6
Kansas	0.7
Connecticut	0.8
Nevada	0.8
Oregon	0.8
Hawaii	0.9
Pennsylvania	0.9
Indiana	1.0
Virginia	1.0
Minnesota	1.2
Rhode Island	1.2
Washington	1.2
Arkansas	1.3
Delaware	1.4
Ohio	1.4
Colorado	1.5
Massachusetts	1.6
Mississippi	1.7
New Jersey	2.0
New Mexico	2.1
Oklahoma	2.1
Kentucky	2.2
New York	2.5
Texas	2.8
California	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
South Carolina	3.3
Alabama	3.4
Louisiana	3.4
North Carolina	3.5
Arizona	3.9
Florida	3.9
Illinois	3.9
Maryland	4.3
Michigan	4.9
Georgia	5.4

* Rate per 100,000.

Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates
per 100,000 by State,
United States, 2002



Source: CDC- STD Surveillance Report 2002

**Syphilis by State
United States, 2002**

Rank	Area of Residence	Population	Primary and Secondary Syphilis per 100,000			
			Number of Events	Crude Rates		
			Confidence Interval			
			Lower	Upper		
	U.S. Total	288,368,698	6,862	2.4	(2.3 - 2.5)	
42	Alabama	4,486,508	149	3.4	(2.9 - 4.0)	
1	Alaska	643,786	0	0.0	(. - .)	
45	Arizona	5,456,453	200	3.9	(3.4 - 4.5)	
27	Arkansas	2,710,079	34	1.3	(0.9 - 1.8)	
39	California	35,116,033	1,033	3.0	(2.8 - 3.2)	
30	Colorado	4,506,542	64	1.5	(1.2 - 1.9)	
17	Connecticut	3,460,503	28	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)	
28	Delaware	807,385	11	1.4	(0.7 - 2.5)	
45	Florida	16,713,149	617	3.9	(3.6 - 4.2)	
50	Georgia	8,560,310	439	5.4	(4.9 - 5.9)	
20	Hawaii	1,244,898	11	0.9	(0.4 - 1.6)	
12	Idaho	1,341,131	8	0.6	(0.3 - 1.2)	
45	Illinois	12,600,620	479	3.9	(3.6 - 4.3)	
22	Indiana	6,159,068	62	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)	
8	Iowa	2,936,760	8	0.3	(0.1 - 0.6)	
16	Kansas	2,715,884	20	0.7	(0.4 - 1.1)	
36	Kentucky	4,092,891	88	2.2	(1.8 - 2.7)	
42	Louisiana	4,482,646	152	3.4	(2.9 - 4.0)	
7	Maine	1,294,464	2	0.2	(0.0 - 0.7)	
48	Maryland	5,458,137	228	4.3	(3.8 - 4.9)	
31	Massachusetts	6,427,801	99	1.6	(1.3 - 1.9)	
49	Michigan	10,050,446	486	4.9	(4.5 - 5.4)	
24	Minnesota	5,019,720	59	1.2	(0.9 - 1.5)	
32	Mississippi	2,871,782	49	1.7	(1.3 - 2.2)	
12	Missouri	5,672,579	34	0.6	(0.4 - 0.8)	
1	Montana	909,453	0	0.0	(. - .)	
11	Nebraska	1,729,180	6	0.4	(0.1 - 0.9)	
17	Nevada	2,173,491	15	0.8	(0.4 - 1.3)	
12	New Hampshire	1,275,056	8	0.6	(0.3 - 1.2)	
33	New Jersey	8,590,300	169	2.0	(1.7 - 2.3)	
34	New Mexico	1,855,059	39	2.1	(1.5 - 2.9)	
37	New York	19,157,532	478	2.5	(2.3 - 2.7)	
44	North Carolina	8,320,146	279	3.5	(3.1 - 3.9)	
1	North Dakota	634,110	0	0.0	(. - .)	
28	Ohio	11,421,267	159	1.4	(1.2 - 1.6)	
34	Oklahoma	3,493,714	72	2.1	(1.6 - 2.6)	
17	Oregon	3,521,515	28	0.8	(0.5 - 1.2)	
20	Pennsylvania	12,335,091	105	0.9	(0.7 - 1.1)	
24	Rhode Island	1,069,725	13	1.2	(0.6 - 2.1)	
41	South Carolina	4,107,183	134	3.3	(2.8 - 3.9)	
1	South Dakota	761,063	0	0.0	(. - .)	
39	Tennessee	5,797,289	168	3.0	(2.6 - 3.5)	
38	Texas	21,779,893	589	2.8	(2.6 - 3.0)	
8	Utah	2,316,256	8	0.3	(0.1 - 0.7)	
8	Vermont	616,592	2	0.3	(0.0 - 1.1)	
22	Virginia	7,293,542	71	1.0	(0.8 - 1.3)	
24	Washington	6,068,996	70	1.2	(0.9 - 1.5)	
6	West Virginia	1,801,873	2	0.1	(0.0 - 0.4)	
12	Wisconsin	5,441,196	30	0.6	(0.4 - 0.9)	
1	Wyoming	498,703	0	0.0	(. - .)	

Source: CDC- STD Surveillance Report 2002

Note: Confidence intervals were not calculated for values of 0.

Definition: Number of newly reported cases of chlamydia per 100,000 population.

Similar to Healthy People 2010 Objective 25-1: Reduce the proportion of adolescents and young adults with *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections.

Why Is It Important?

Infections caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis* are the most frequently reported notifiable disease in the U.S., with 834,555 cases being reported in 2002.¹³ In Utah 70.5% of chlamydia cases are among those between 15 and 24 years of age (2003). Chlamydia infections in both men and women are commonly asymptomatic. Untreated chlamydia infections can damage the reproductive systems of both males and females. Females with chlamydia infection are at risk for developing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and both men and women may become infertile as a result of untreated chlamydia infections. Susceptibility to more serious infections such as HIV also increases when an individual is infected with chlamydia. In addition, pregnant women with chlamydia can pass the infection to their infant during delivery, potentially resulting in pneumonia or neonatal ophthalmia.

Risk Factors for Chlamydia

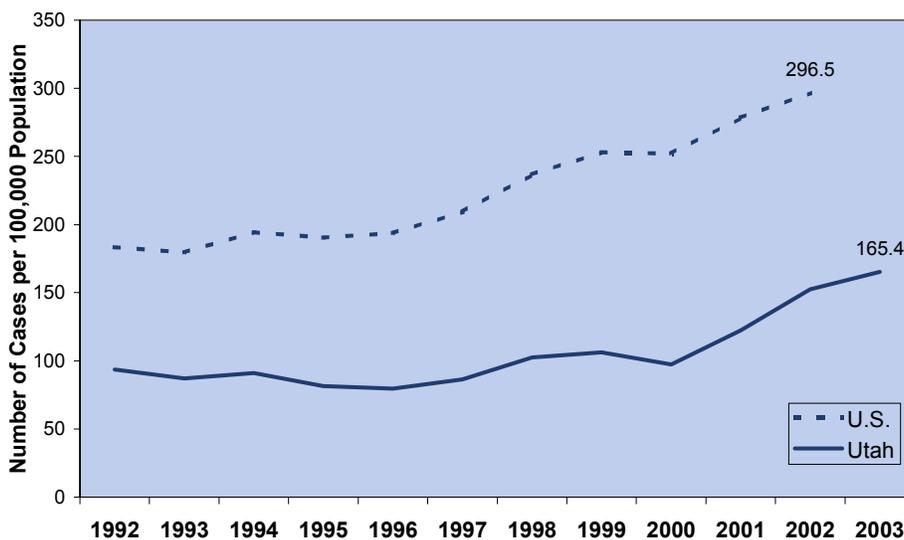
Risk factors for sexually transmitted diseases include: sexual activity, multiple sex partners, prior history of STDs, unprotected sex, sexual contact with prostitutes (male or female), and illicit drug use.

Due to anatomical and biochemical differences, women are at greater risk for acquiring chlamydia than are men. In Utah, 71.5% of cases (2,784) were in women while 28.4% of cases (1,105) were in men.

Chlamydia Ranking, 2003	Rate*
Bear River	66.2
Utah	66.4
Central Southwest	81.0
Summit	109.7
Wasatch	110.6
TriCounty	137.3
Southeastern	137.9
Davis	168.7
Tooele	198.7
Salt Lake	228.9
Weber-Morgan	236.2

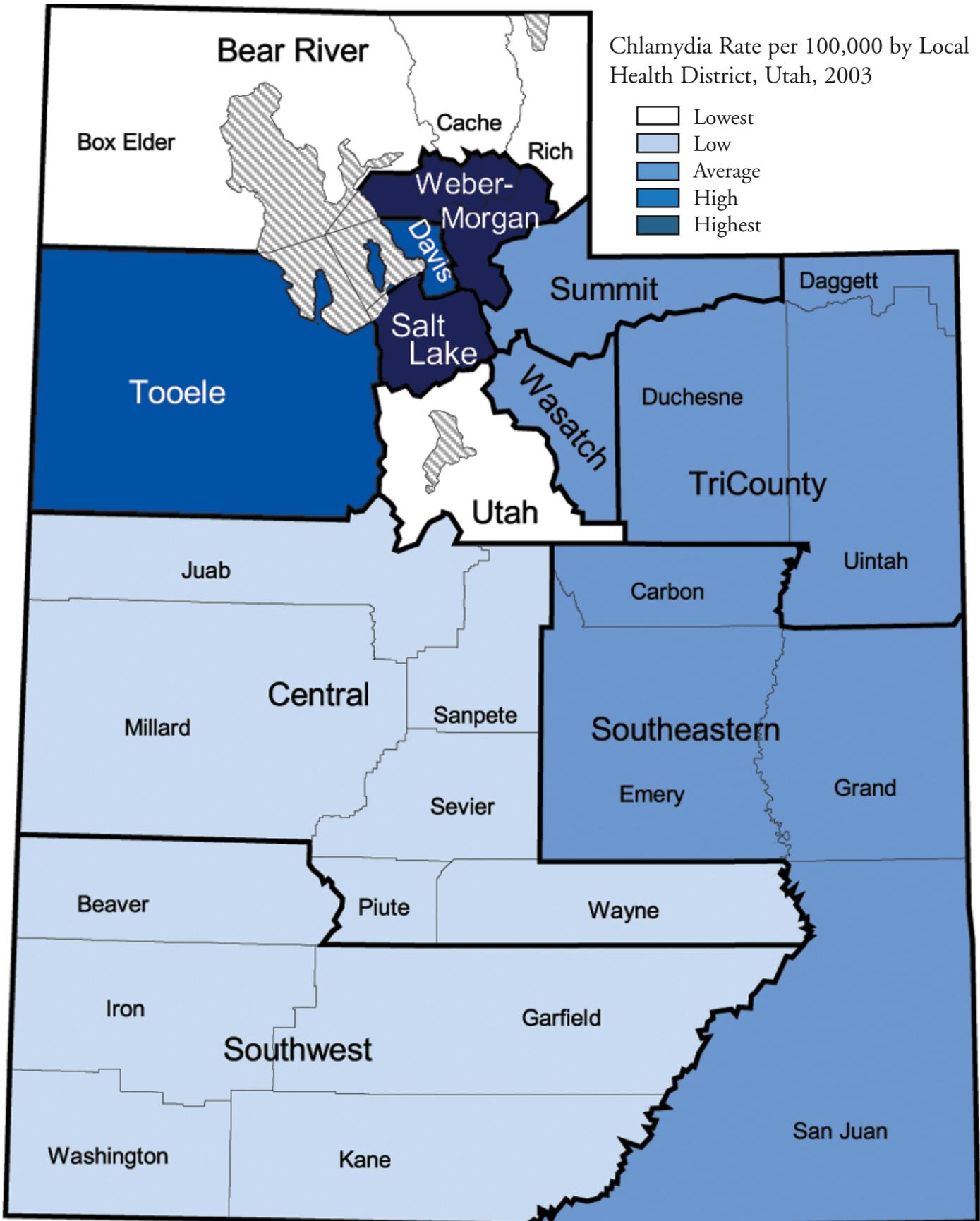
* Rate per 100,000.

Rates of Reported Chlamydia Cases, Utah and U.S., 1992-2003



Sources: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Population Estimates: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

Chlamydia



Source: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health

**Chlamydia by Local Health District
Utah, 2003**

Rank	Area of Residence	Population	Chlamydia per 100,000		
			Number of Events	Crude Rates	
				95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
	State Total	2,354,775	3,894	165.4	(160.2 - 170.6)
1	Bear River	143,593	95	66.2	(53.5 - 80.9)
3	Central	69,140	56	81.0	(61.2 - 105.2)
9	Davis	252,521	426	168.7	(153.1 - 185.5)
11	Salt Lake	932,365	2,134	228.9	(219.3 - 238.8)
8	Southeastern	53,675	74	137.9	(108.3 - 173.1)
4	Southwest	154,152	142	92.1	(77.6 - 108.6)
5	Summit	32,831	36	109.7	(76.8 - 151.8)
10	Tooele	46,815	93	198.7	(160.3 - 243.4)
7	TriCounty	42,241	58	137.3	(104.3 - 177.5)
2	Utah	400,670	266	66.4	(58.6 - 74.9)
6	Wasatch	17,179	19	110.6	(66.6 - 172.7)
12	Weber-Morgan	209,593	495	236.2	(215.8 - 257.9)

Source: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health

Gonorrhea

Definition: Number of newly reported cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population.

Healthy People 2010 Objective 25-2: Gonorrhea - New cases (per 100,000 population)

- U.S. Target for 2010: 19
- State-specific Target: 5

Why Is It Important?

Gonorrhea, caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, is a priority public health concern in the State of Utah. Long-term negative health outcomes are similar to those of chlamydia. Untreated gonorrhea infections can damage the reproductive systems of both males and females. Females with gonorrhea infection are at risk for developing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and both men and women may become infertile as a result of untreated gonorrhea infections. Susceptibility to more serious infections such as HIV increases when an individual is infected with gonorrhea. Pregnant women with gonorrhea can pass the infection to their infant during delivery, potentially resulting in ophthalmia neonatorum. Gonorrhea can spread to joints and become systemic (disseminated gonorrhea). In Utah during 2003, 63% of cases (259) were in men and 37% of cases (152) were in women.

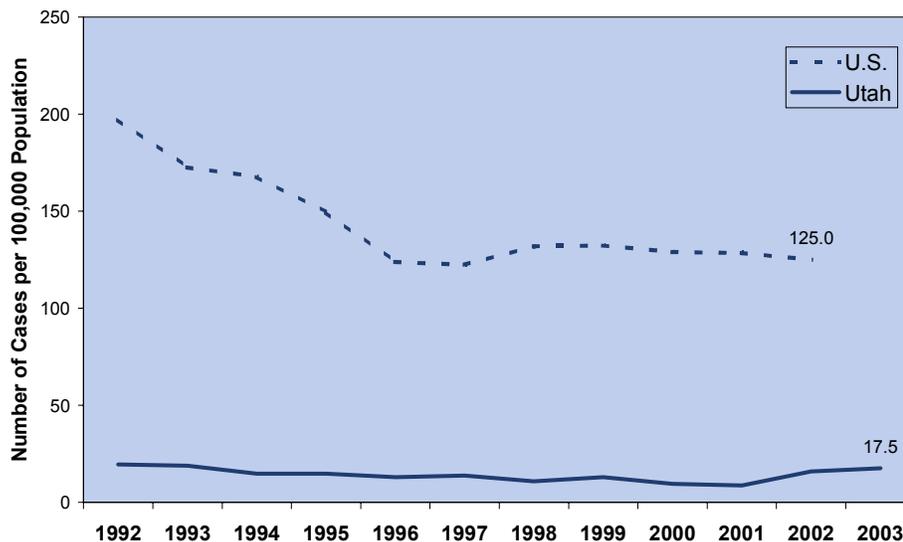
Risk Factors for Gonorrhea

Risk factors for sexually transmitted diseases include: sexual activity, multiple sex partners, prior history of STDs, unprotected sex, sexual contact with prostitutes (male or female), and illicit drug use.

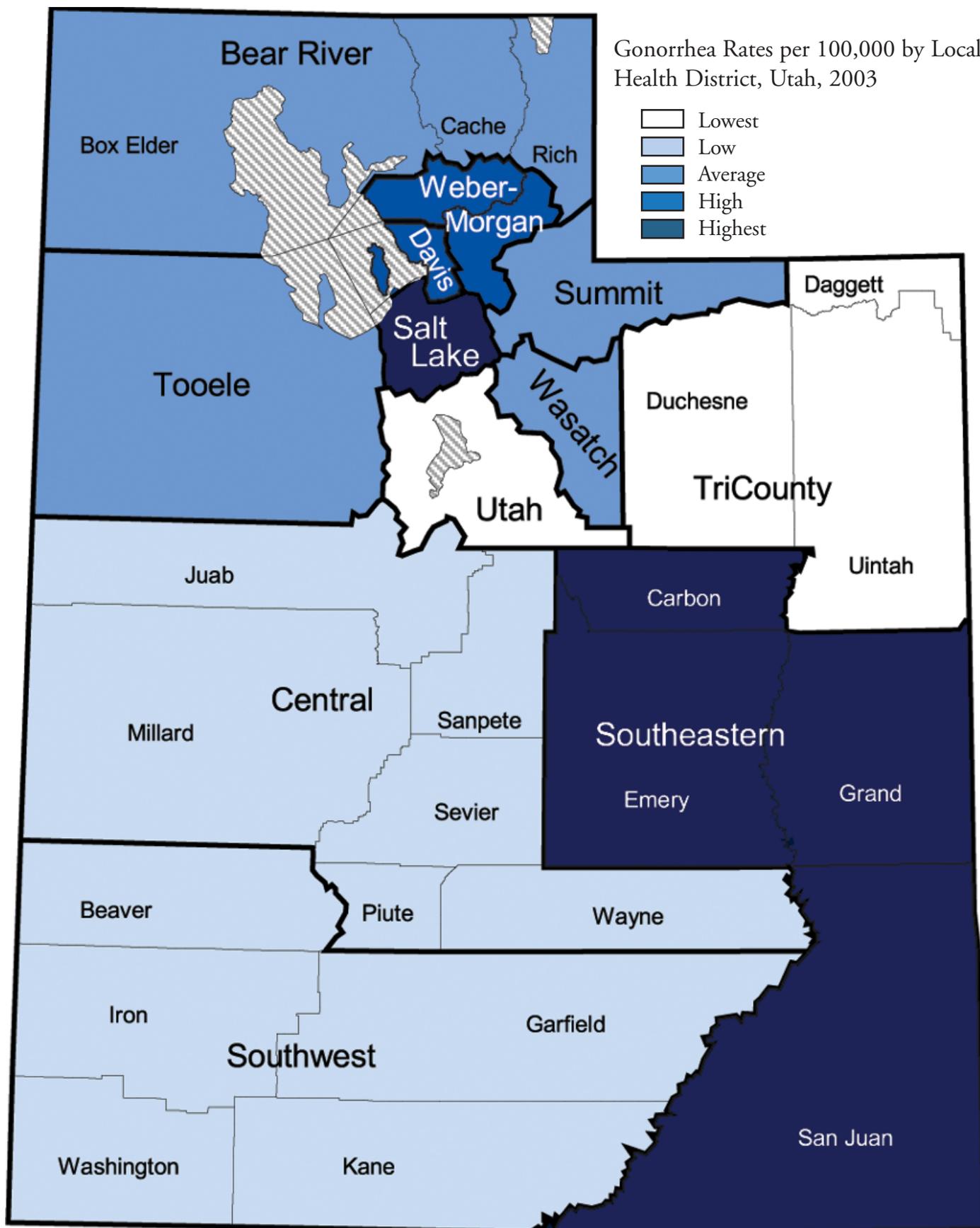
Gonorrhea Ranking, 2001-2003	Rate*
Utah	4.2
TriCounty	4.8
Central	4.9
Southwest	5.3
Wasatch	6.0
Summit	6.2
Tooele	6.6
Bear River	7.1
Davis	10.8
Weber-Morgan	11.8
Southeastern	13.1
Salt Lake	24.1

* Rate per 100,000.

Rates of Reported Gonorrhea Cases, Utah and U.S., 1992-2003



Sources: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Population Estimates: Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget



Source: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health

**Gonorrhea by Local Health District
Utah, 2001-2003**

Rank	Area of Residence	Average Population	Number of New Cases of Gonorrhea		
			Average Annual Number of Events	Crude Rates per 100,000	
				95% Confidence Interval Lower	Upper
	State Total	2,324,148	327	14.1	(13.2 - 15.0)
8	Bear River	141,089	10	7.1	(4.8 - 10.1)
3	Central	68,206	3	4.9	(2.3 - 9.0)
9	Davis	249,124	27	10.8	(8.6 - 13.5)
12	Salt Lake	924,858	222	24.1	(22.3 - 26.0)
11	Southeastern	53,297	7	13.1	(8.1 - 20.1)
4	Southwest	150,674	8	5.3	(3.4 - 7.9)
6	Summit	32,031	2	6.2	(2.3 - 13.6)
7	Tooele	45,620	3	6.6	(3.0 - 12.5)
2	TriCounty	41,991	2	4.8	(1.7 - 10.4)
1	Utah	392,517	16	4.2	(3.1 - 5.5)
5	Wasatch	16,576	1	6.0	(1.2 - 17.6)
10	Weber-Morgan	208,162	24	11.8	(9.3 - 14.9)

Source: Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health