Sexually Transmitted Infections

Surveillance Report

New York State

2024

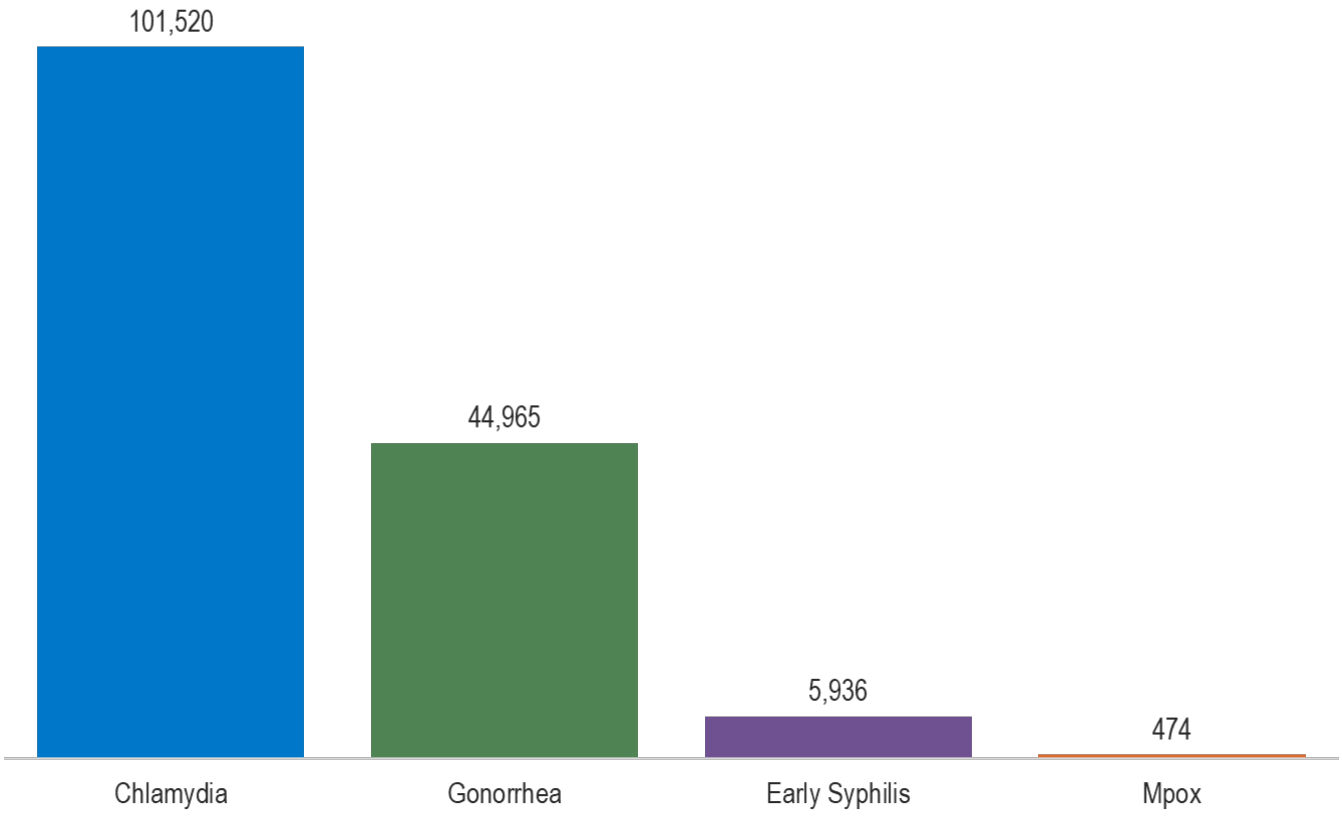
NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

Executive Summary

This report summarizes 2024 New York State (NYS) surveillance data for the three notifiable bacterial sexually transmitted infections (STIs)—chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis—as well as the viral infection, mpox.

As shown in Figure 1 below, there were a total of 152,895 reported diagnoses of chlamydia, gonorrhea, early syphilis, and mpox combined in 2024.

Figure 1. Number of sexually transmitted infection diagnoses in New York State, 2024



New York State sexually transmitted infection trends were reflective of those seen nationally. According to provisional data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention[1], diagnoses of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis declined between 2023 and 2024, while congenital syphilis diagnoses continued to increase in the United States.

Key highlights of this report include:

- In 2024, there was a decrease in reported diagnoses of primary and secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. Reported diagnoses of mpox increased, as did diagnoses of syphilis among newborns (congenital syphilis).
- 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.
- The number of chlamydia diagnoses has dominated other reportable sexually transmitted infections since it became reportable in 2000. In 2024, there were 101,520 diagnoses reported in New York State, a 7% decrease from the prior year. Chlamydia diagnoses have historically been greater among females, due in part to targeted screening efforts and in 2024, over 58% of chlamydia diagnoses were among females. The highest rates were seen in those 15–29 years of age.
- There were 44,965 gonorrhea diagnoses reported in 2024, a 3% decrease from the prior year and the first decline seen in a decade. The highest rates continue to be seen in New York City. Overall, rates were greater among males, particularly among those aged 25–34. Among females, rates were highest among those aged 15–24.
- Diagnoses of primary and secondary syphilis, the most infectious stages of syphilis, decreased for the second consecutive year in 2024. There were 2,360 reported diagnoses in 2024, an 18% decrease compared to 2023. The age-adjusted rate among males was 5.8× greater than that among females. Among both males and females, the highest rates were seen among those aged 30–34 years.
- Despite the decline in primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses, there were 74 newborns diagnosed with syphilis (congenital syphilis) in 2024, including six stillbirths and two infant deaths. This was a 9% increase compared to 2023 and a 517% increase compared to 2015.
- Mpox diagnoses increased 92% from 247 in 2023 to 474 in 2024 but remained markedly lower than the 4,197 diagnoses reported during the 2022 outbreak. The majority of mpox diagnoses continued to be reported in New York City and nearly 98% of diagnoses were among males.

Contents

Chlamydia

Mpox

Surveillance Data Tables

Regional Profiles Supplement

Technical Notes

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. Timely detection and treatment of syphilis during pregnancy is critical to preventing congenital syphilis. New York State requires syphilis testing of pregnant persons at their first exam, at delivery, and, effective as of May 3, 2024, during the third trimester[4].

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[5] and congenital syphilis[6].

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 2024 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), 1936–2024

After surging for the third time in a century, the number of early syphilis diagnoses in New York State (excl. New York City) decreased for a second consecutive year in 2024.

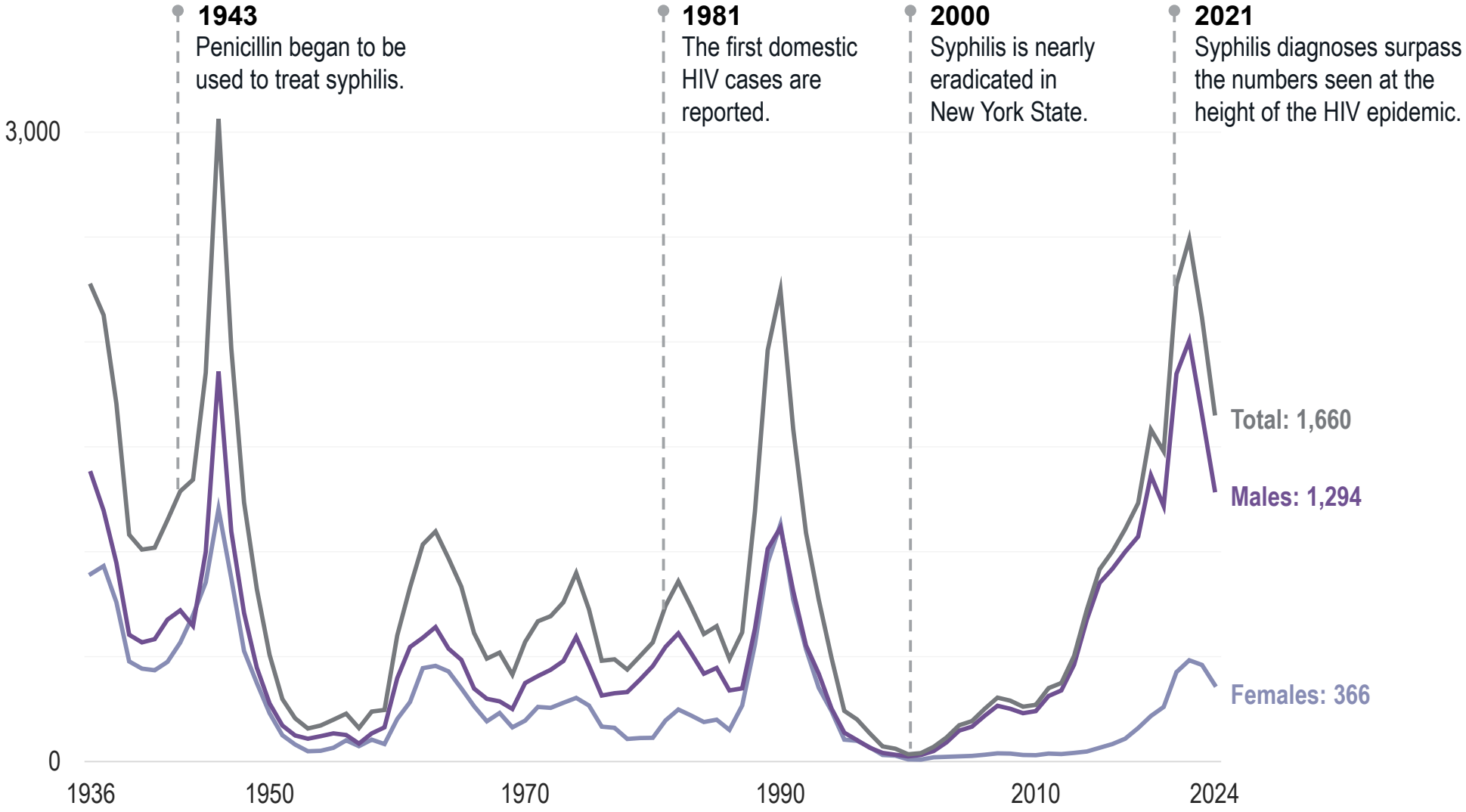


Figure 3: Comparison of primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses with early, non-primary non-secondary syphilis diagnoses, New York State, 1960–2024

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 and decreased 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.

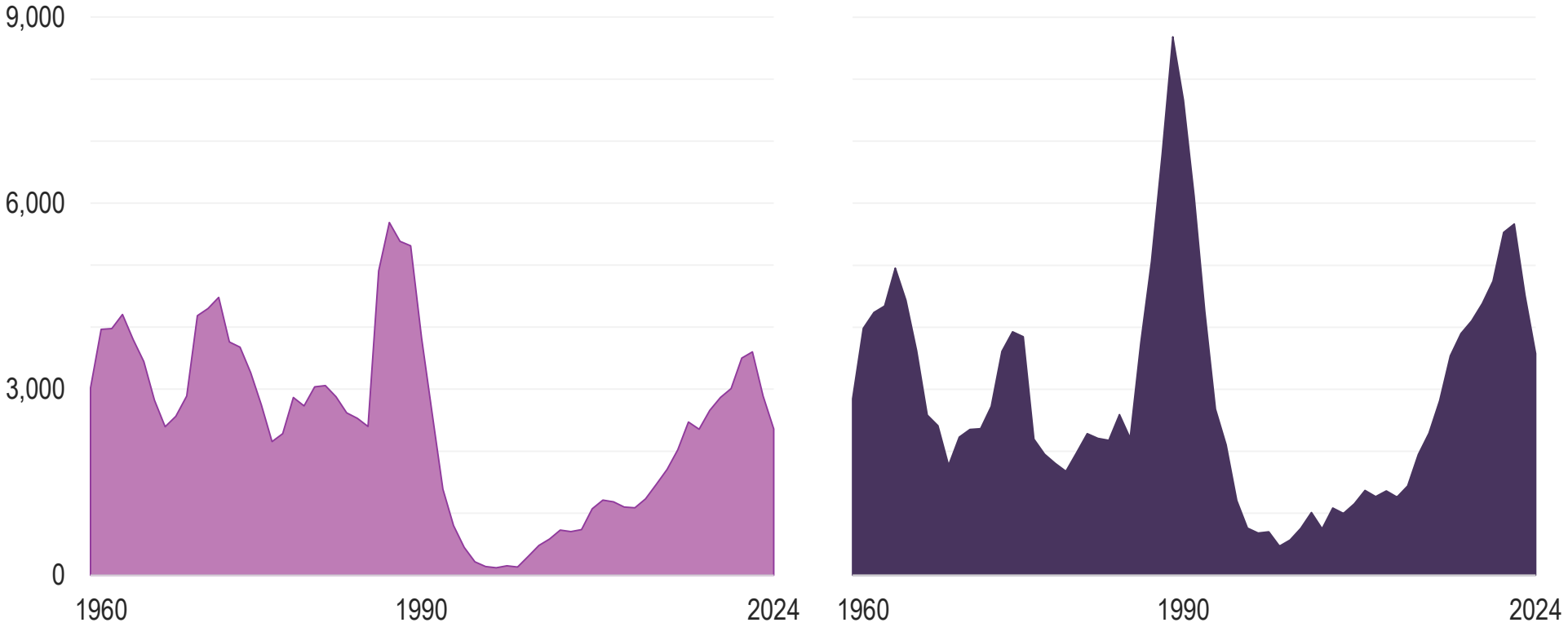


Figure 4: Comparison of historic primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses by New York State region, 1960–2024

Despite two consecutive years of decreases in primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses, further effort is needed to reach that seen in 2000.

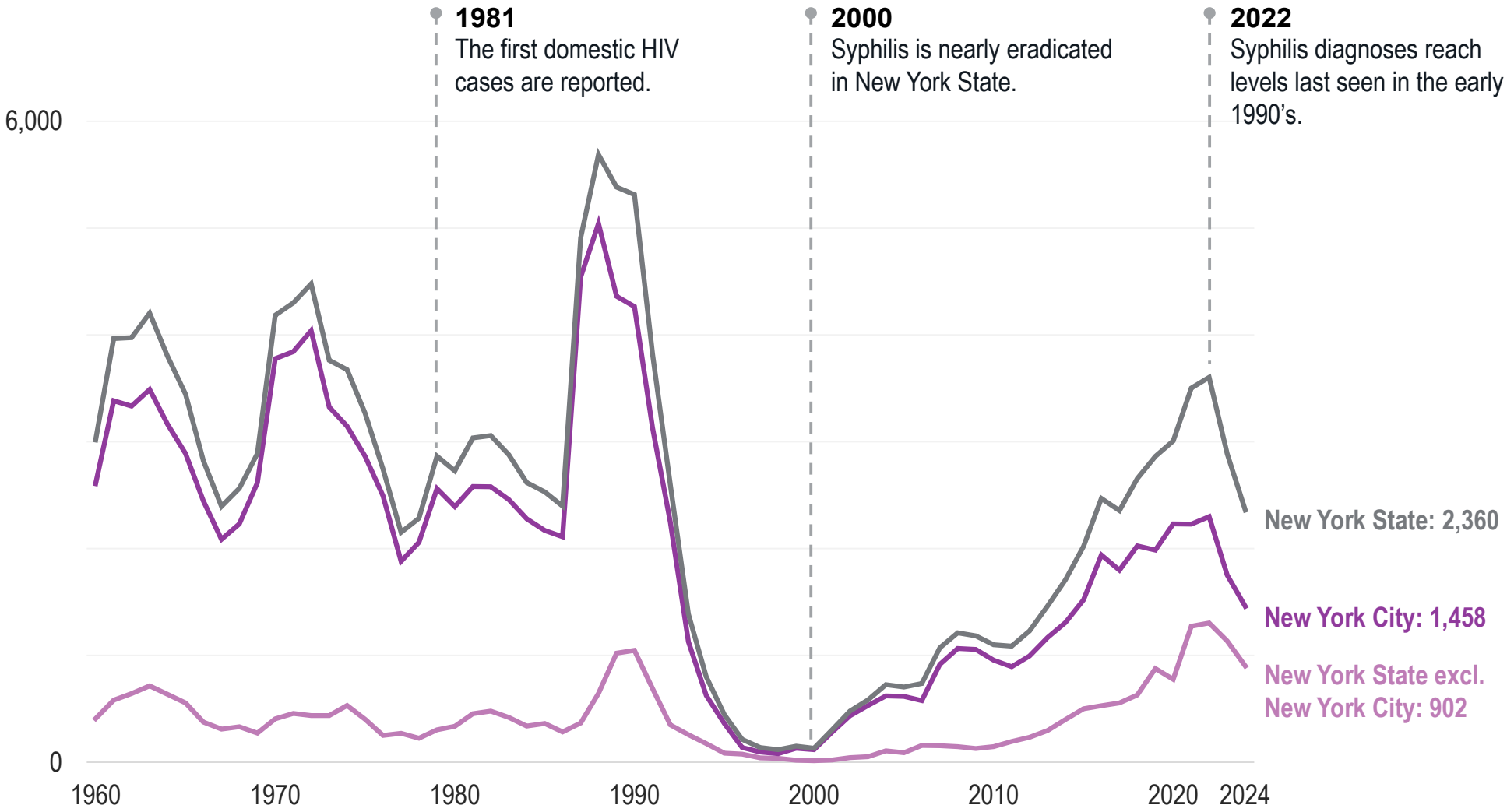
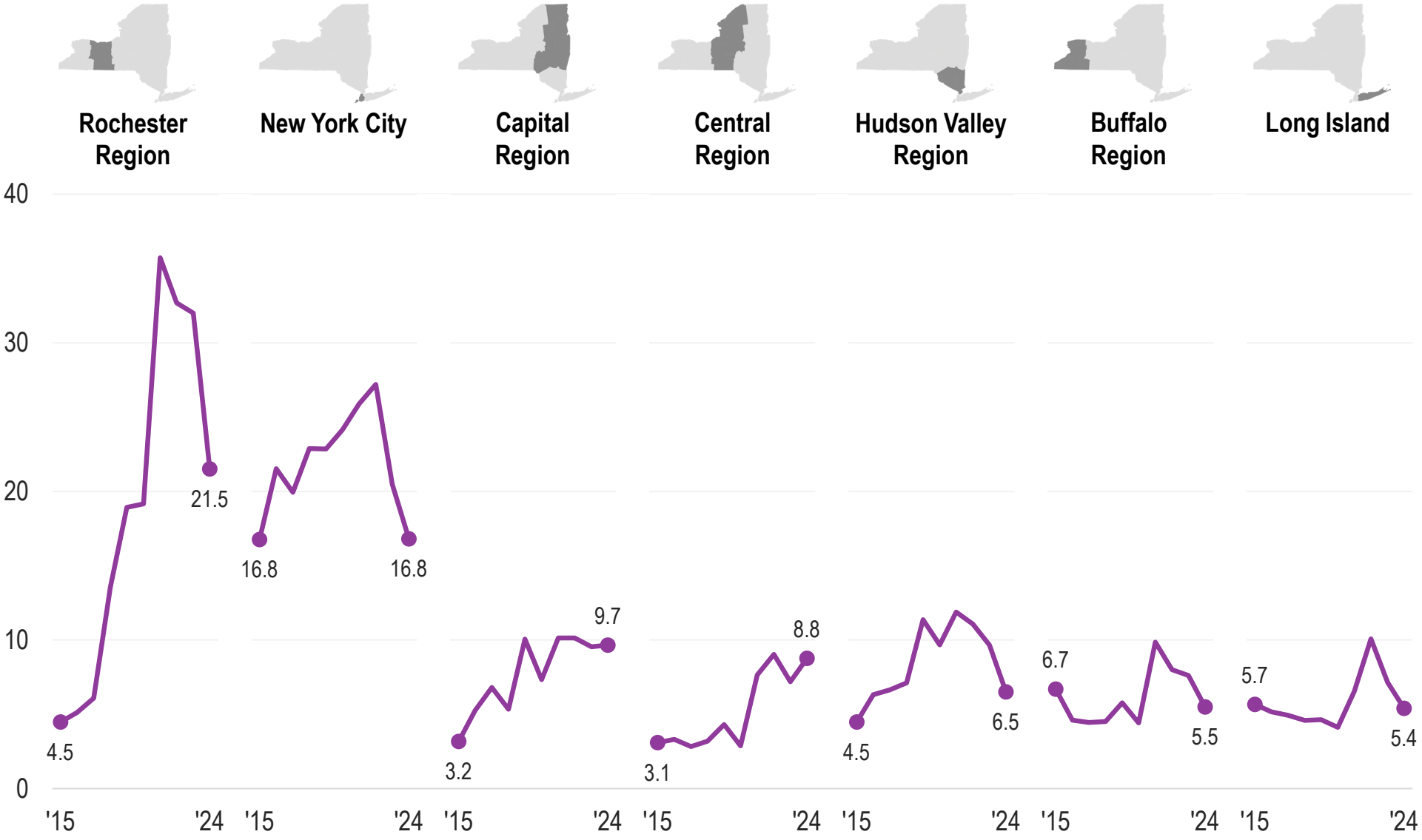


Figure 5: Primary and secondary syphilis rates, New York State regions, 2015–2024

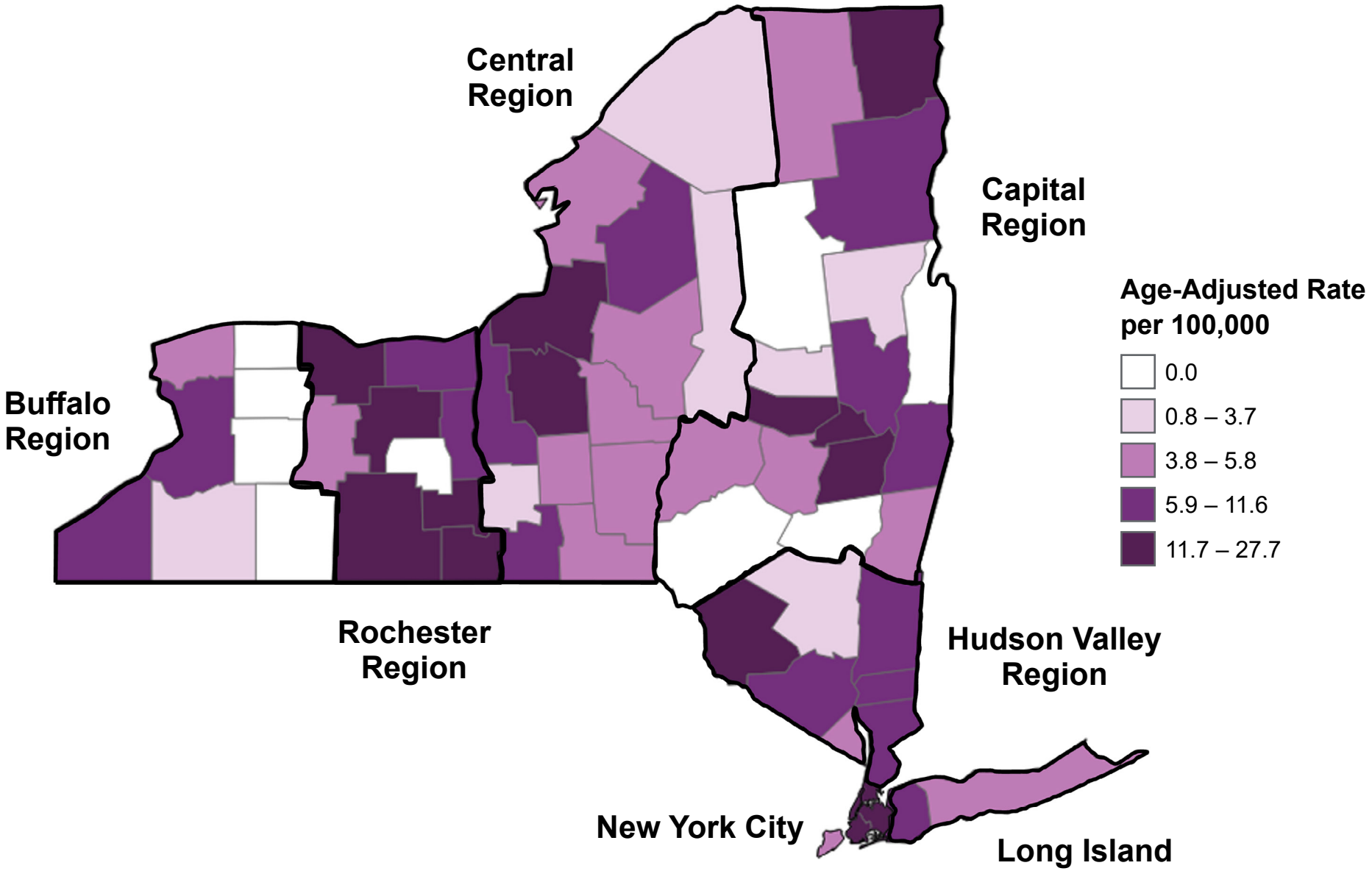
The Rochester Region and New York City experienced a sharp decline in primary and secondary syphilis rates while the Capital and Central Regions experienced an uptick.



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

Figure 6: Geographic distribution of primary and secondary syphilis rates, New York State counties, 2024

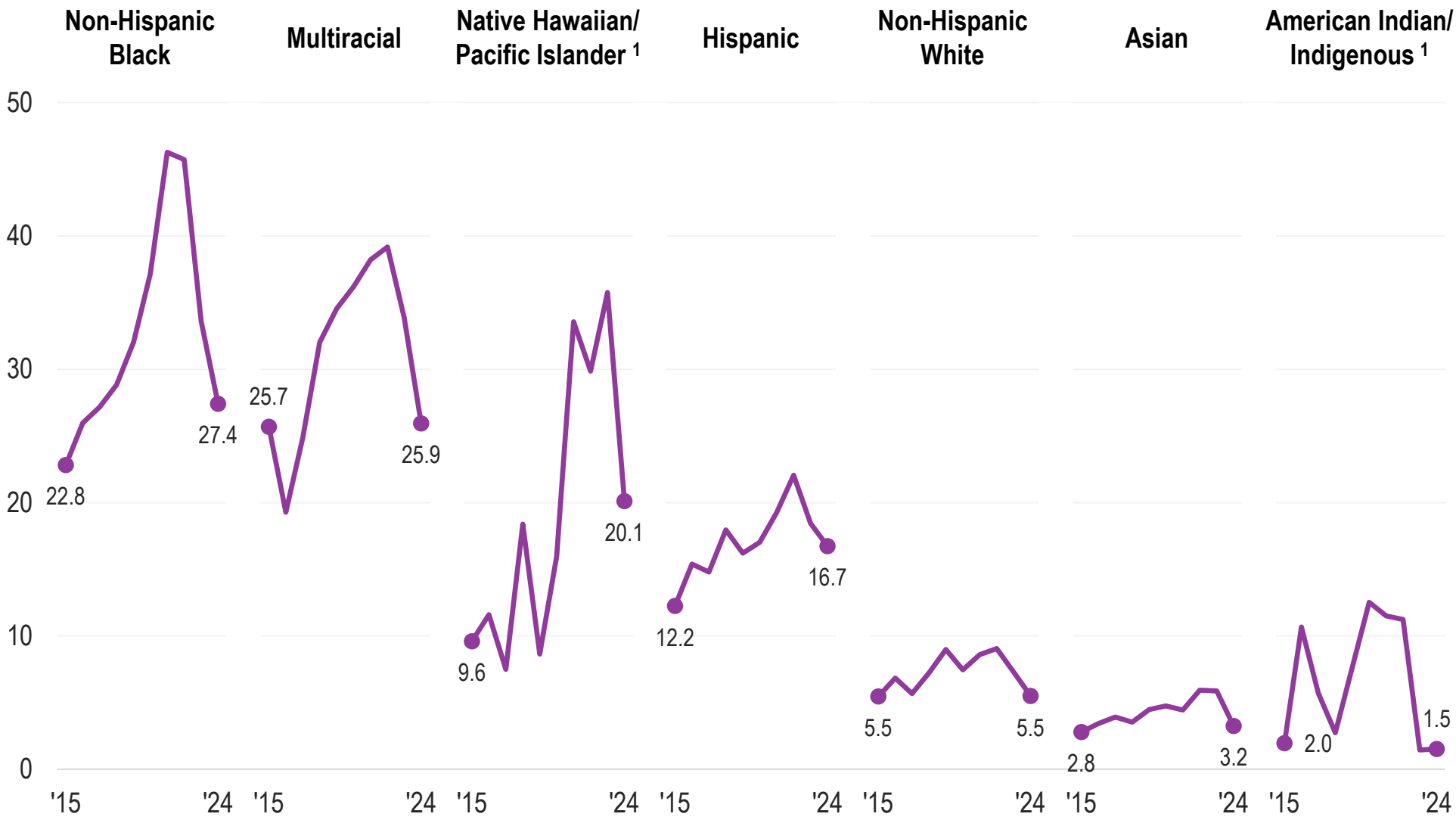
In 2024, primary and secondary syphilis rates were concentrated in the Rochester Region.



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

Figure 7: Primary and secondary syphilis rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2015–2024

Rates of primary and secondary syphilis have remained consistently higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Multiracial since 2015.

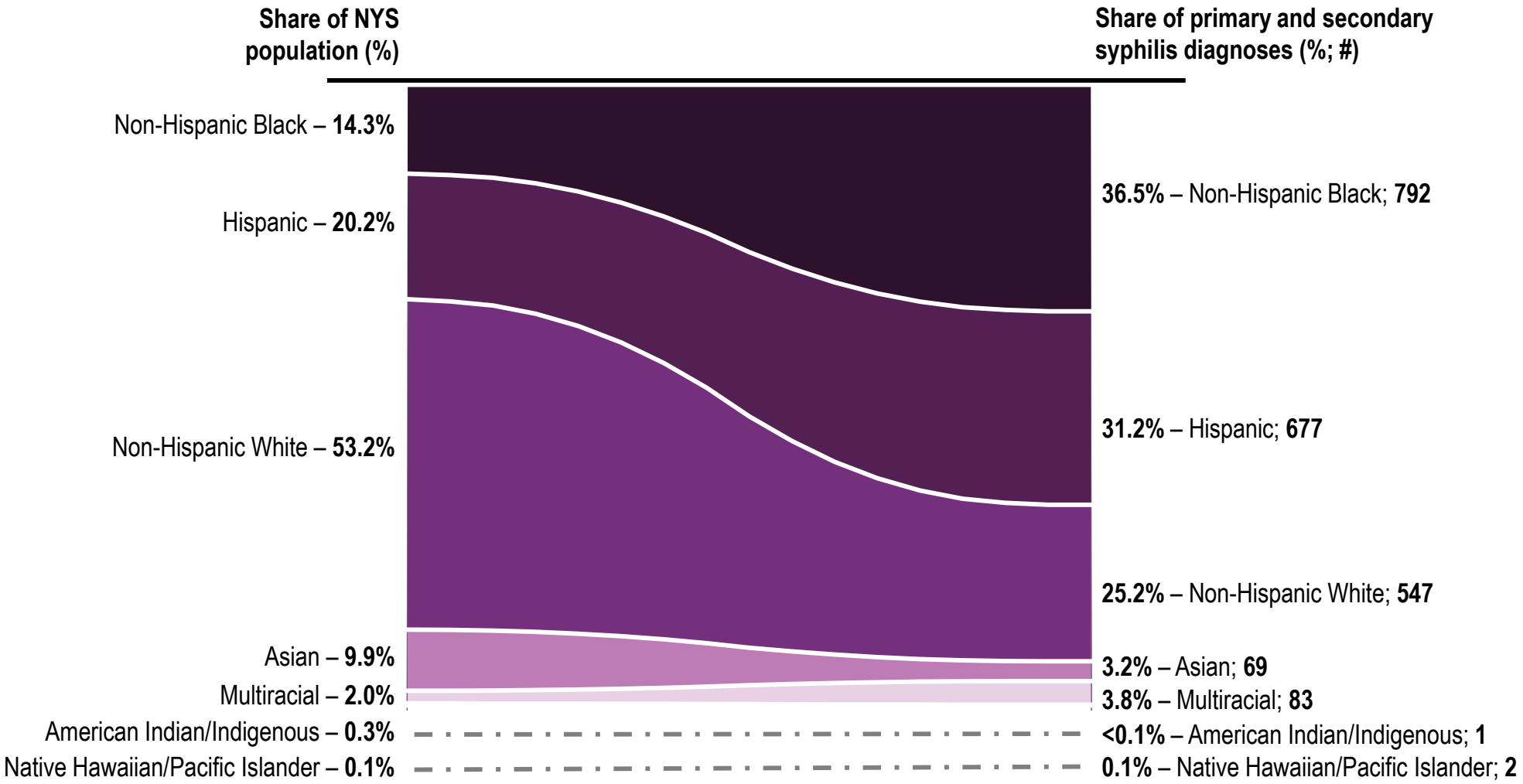


Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

[1] Racial groups with smaller populations result in unstable rates and should be interpreted with caution. Refer to Figure 8 for the number of diagnoses for each population.

Figure 8: Share of New York State population vs. share of primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses in New York State, 2024

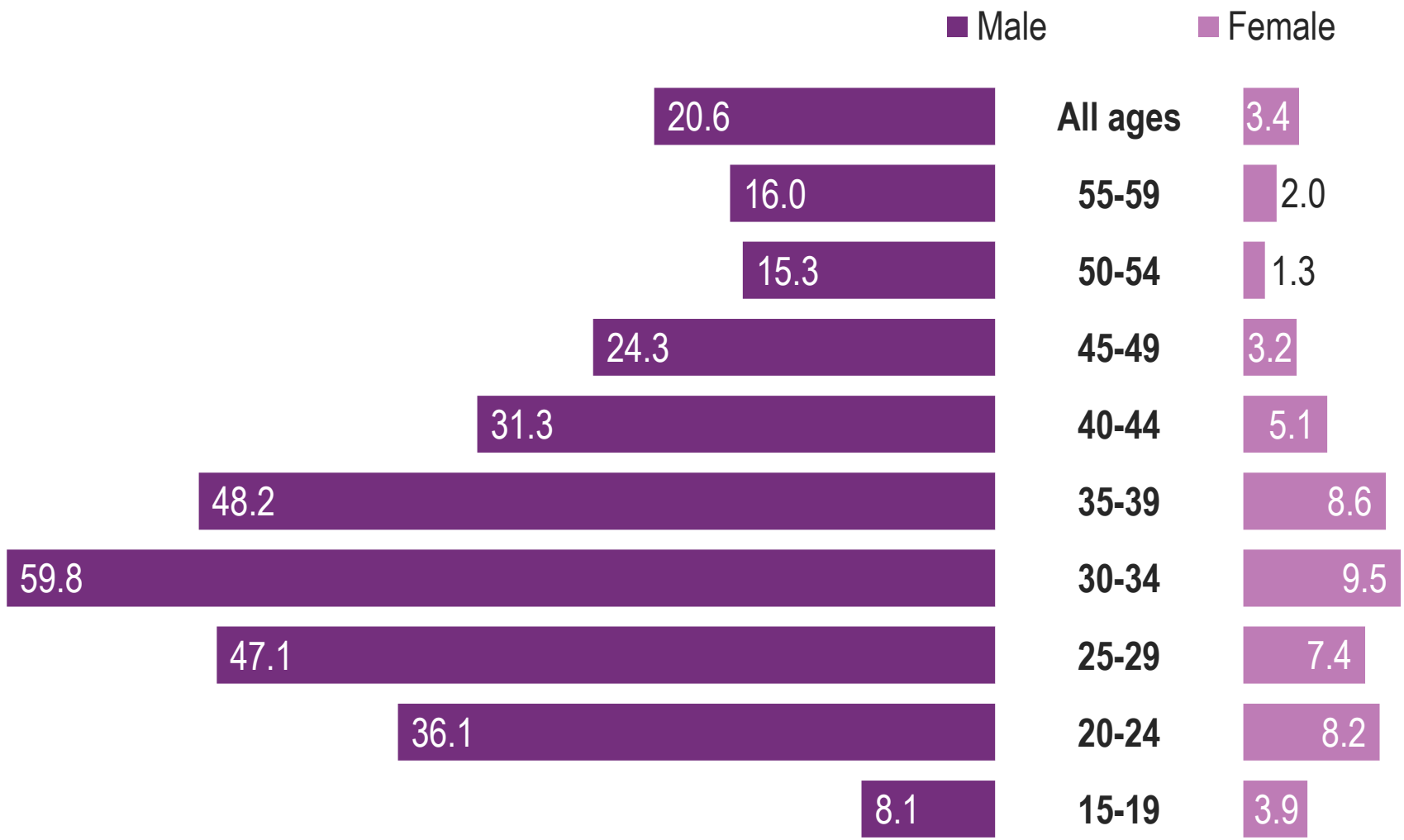
Primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses in 2024 disproportionately impacted persons who are non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial. If syphilis affected races and ethnicities equally, shares on both sides of the charts would be the same.



Primary and secondary syphilis diagnoses with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=189).

Figure 9: Primary and secondary syphilis rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2024

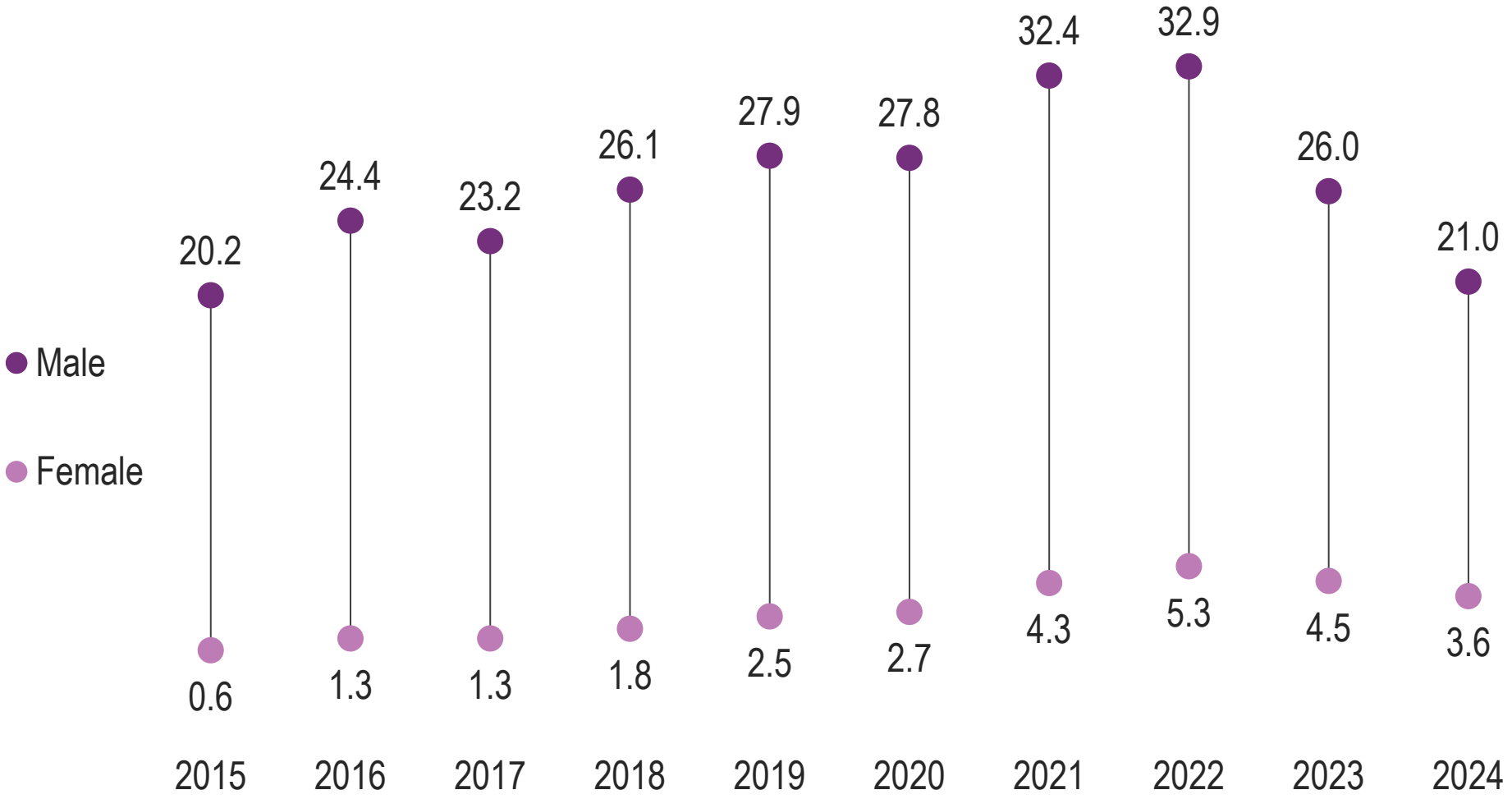
Primary and secondary syphilis rates among males greatly exceeded those among females. Among males, the highest rates were in those aged 30–34 years, and among females, rates were highest for those aged 30–34 years.



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, 2015–2024

Both male and female primary and secondary syphilis rates decreased again in 2024. The gap between male and female rates has been narrowing.



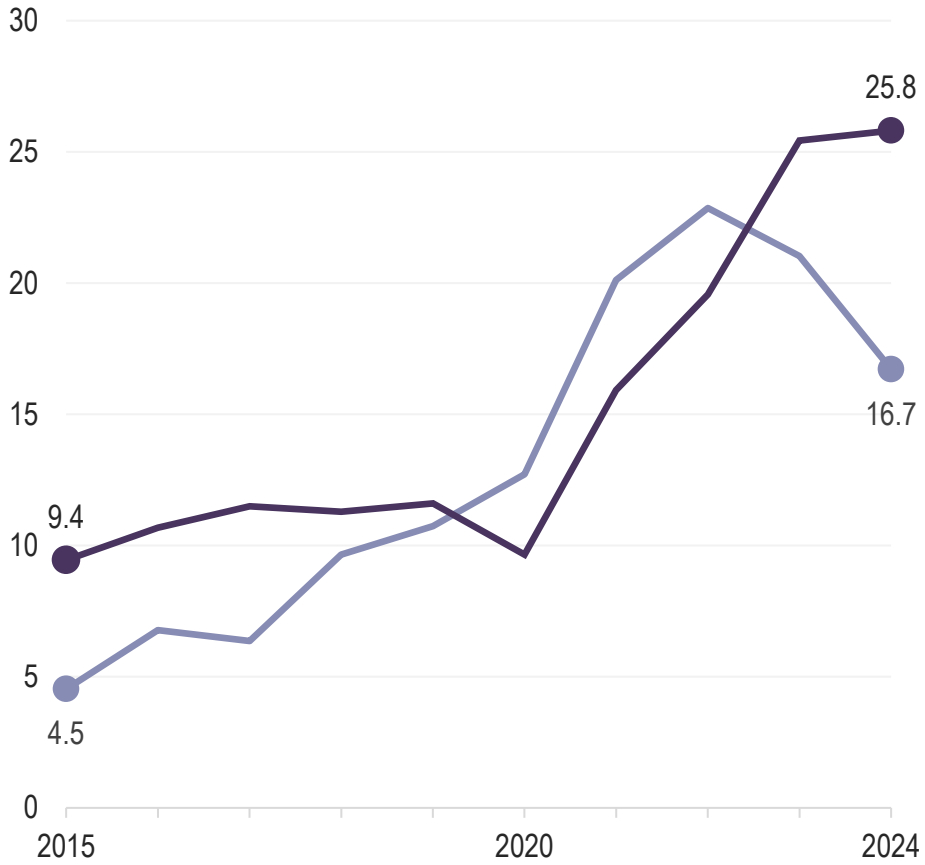
Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

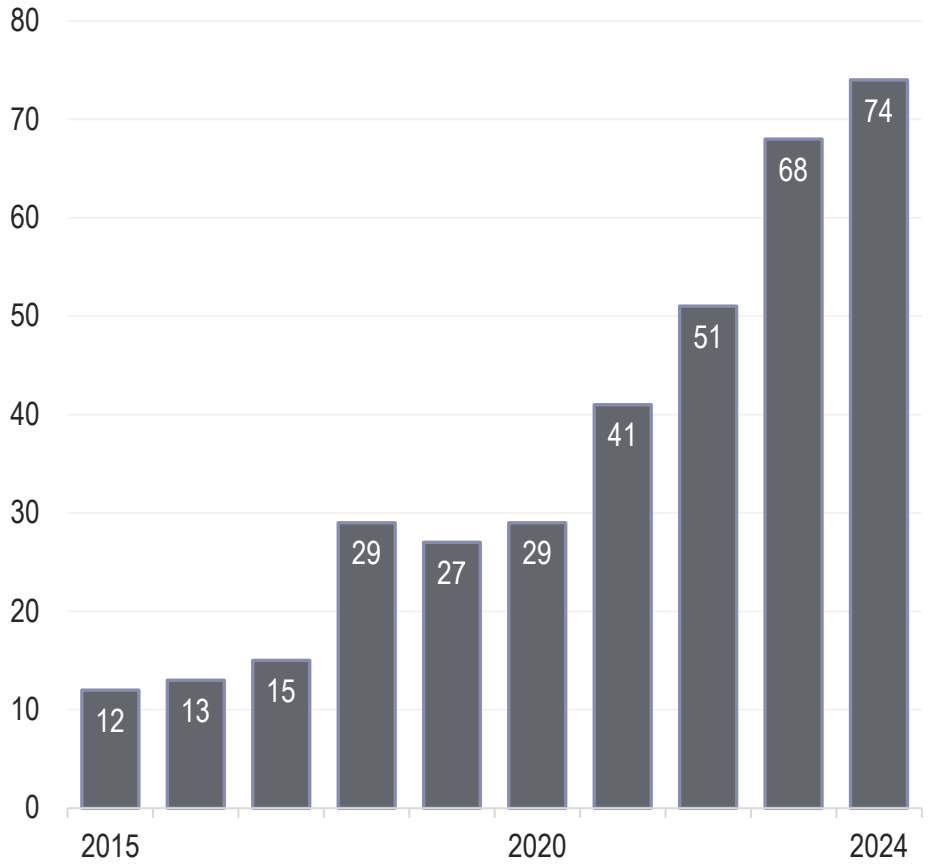
Figure 11: Congenital syphilis diagnoses vs. early and late syphilis rates among females of reproductive age, New York State, 2015–2024

Without adequate and timely treatment, syphilis of any stage can be passed from a pregnant person to the fetus. Syphilis among newborns (congenital syphilis) can result in birth defects or death to the fetus/infant.

While **early syphilis** rates among females of reproductive age have decreased over the past two years, **late syphilis** rates have increased.

Meanwhile, the number of **newborns with syphilis** continue to increase.

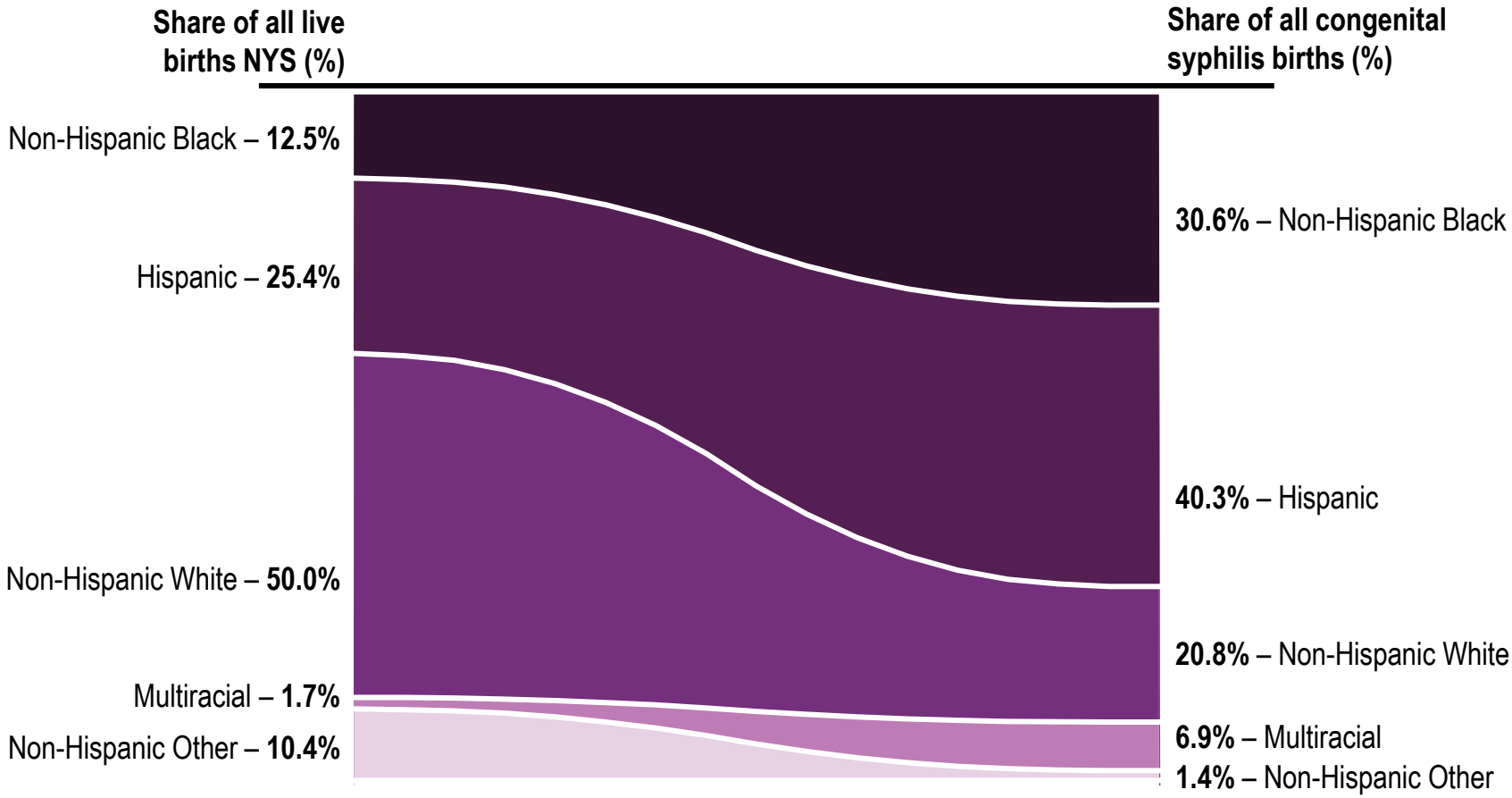




Early syphilis includes those diagnosed within the first year of infection. Late syphilis includes infections > 1 year or of unknown duration.
Rates are per 100,000 persons. Includes those assigned female sex at birth aged 15–49 years.

Figure 12: Share of all live births New York State vs. share of congenital syphilis births in New York State by race/ethnicity of birthing parent, 2024

Syphilis among newborns (congenital syphilis) in 2024 disproportionately impacted birthing parents who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic. If congenital syphilis affected races and ethnicities equally, shares on both sides of the charts would be the same.



1. Data for New York State all live births from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention WONDER Online Database[7].
2. Non-Hispanic Other race includes Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Indigenous.
3. Births with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=1,542 for all live births in NYS; n=2 for congenital syphilis births).

Gonorrhea

Disease Description

Gonorrhea[8] 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 the birthing parent to their 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[9]; however, antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea[10] is increasingly a concern. Owing to concerns related to antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated treatment recommendations[11] for uncomplicated gonorrhea to a single 500 mg intramuscular dose of ceftriaxone. Partner treatment[12] 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[13].

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 2024 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement at the end of this document.

Figure 13: Comparison of historic gonorrhea diagnoses by New York State region, 1960–2024

Over the past four years, gonorrhea incidence in New York State has been largely driven by diagnoses in New York City. This echoes historical trends prior to the late 1990's.

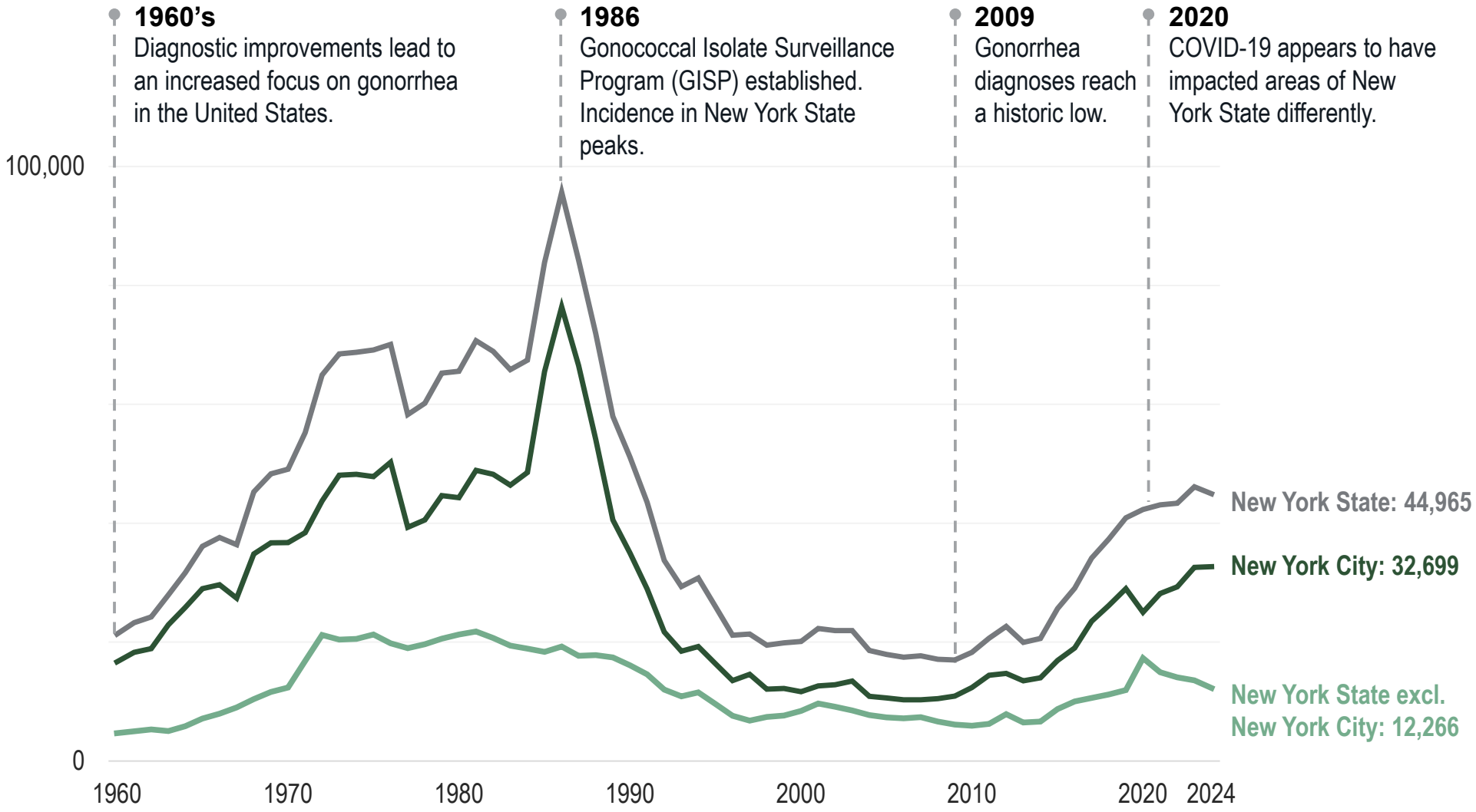
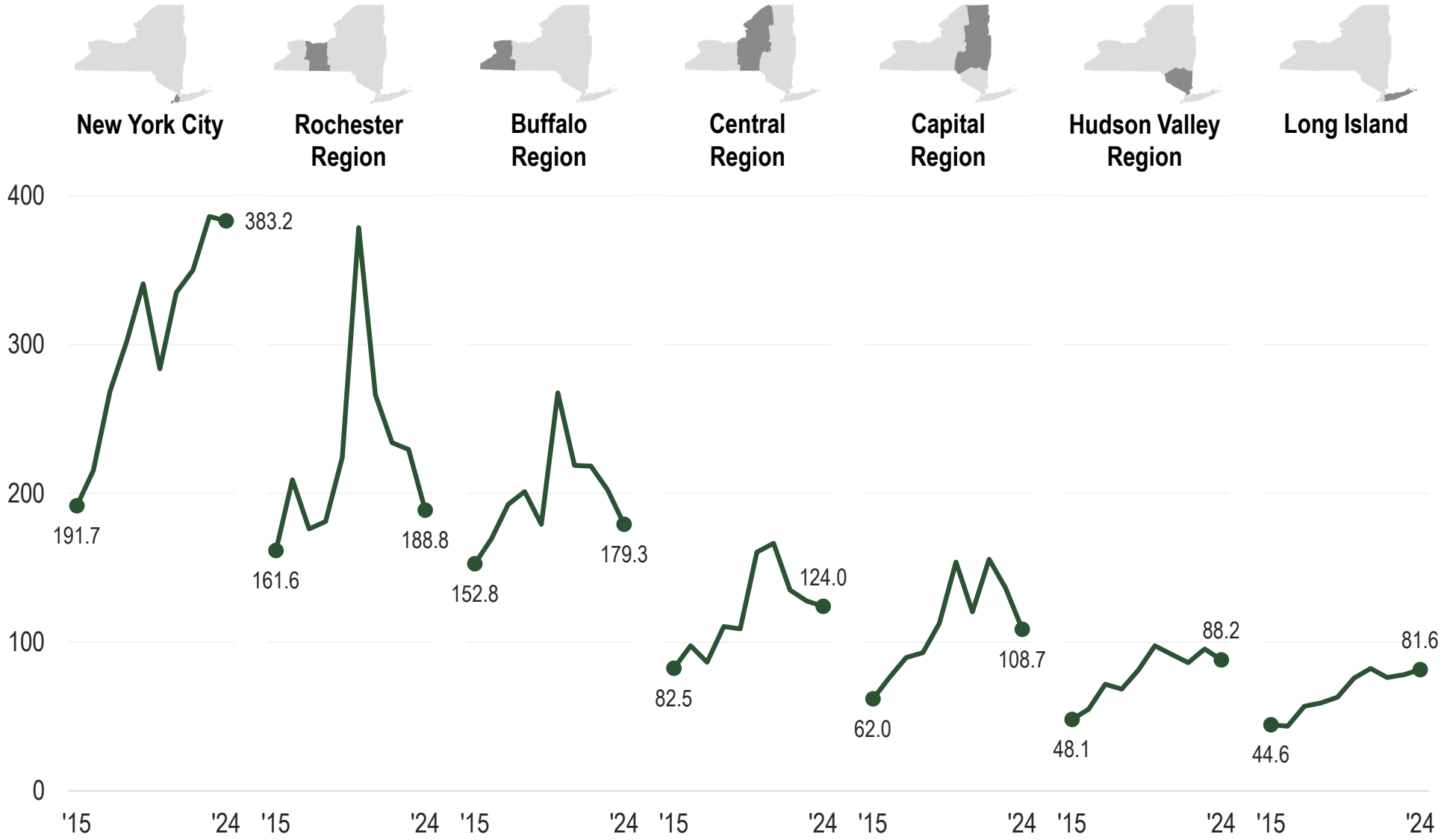


Figure 14: Gonorrhea rates, New York State regions, 2015–2024

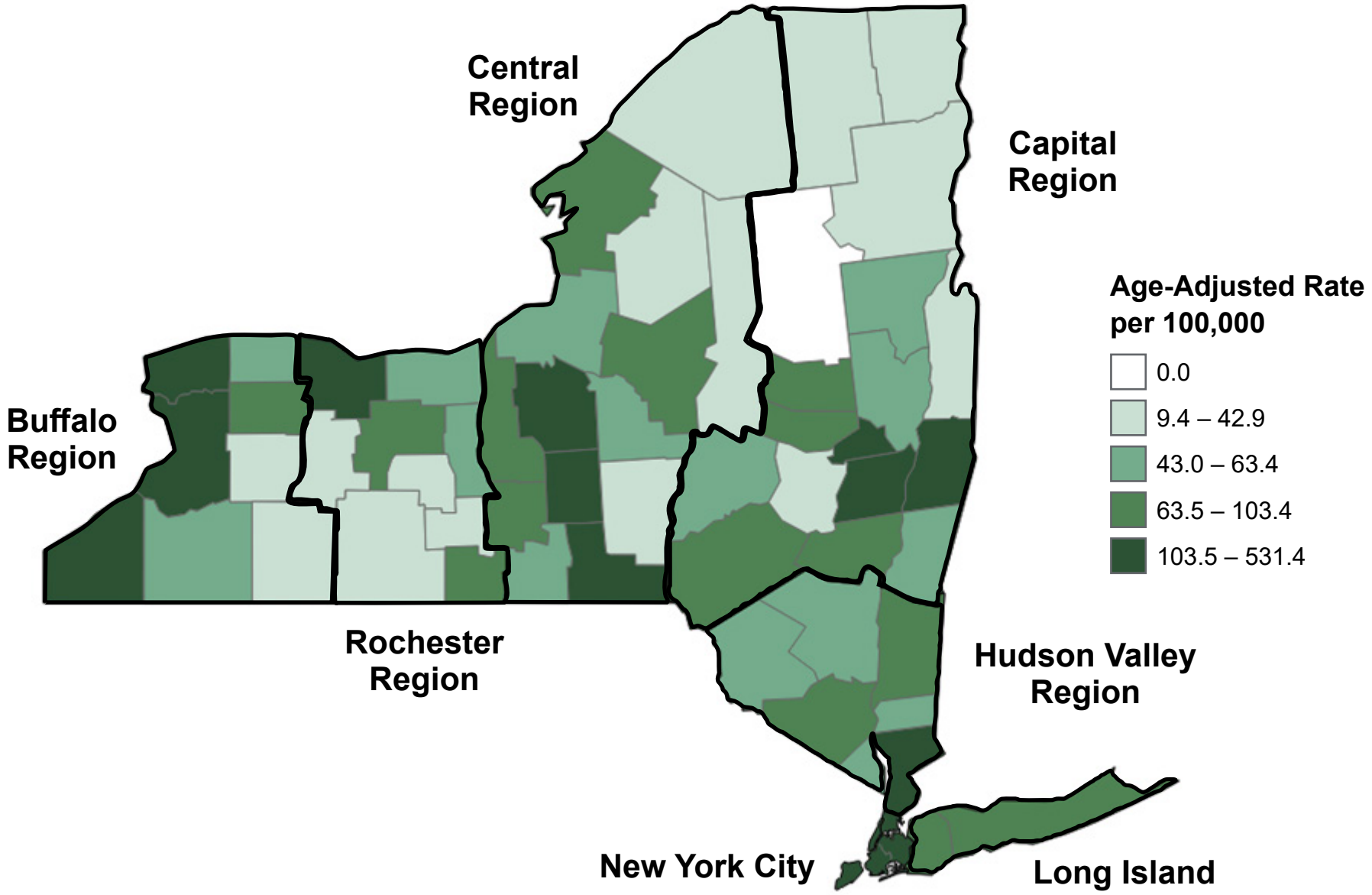
In 2024, gonorrhea rates declined in all New York State regions, except for Long Island.



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

Figure 15: Geographic distribution of gonorrhea rates, New York State counties, 2024

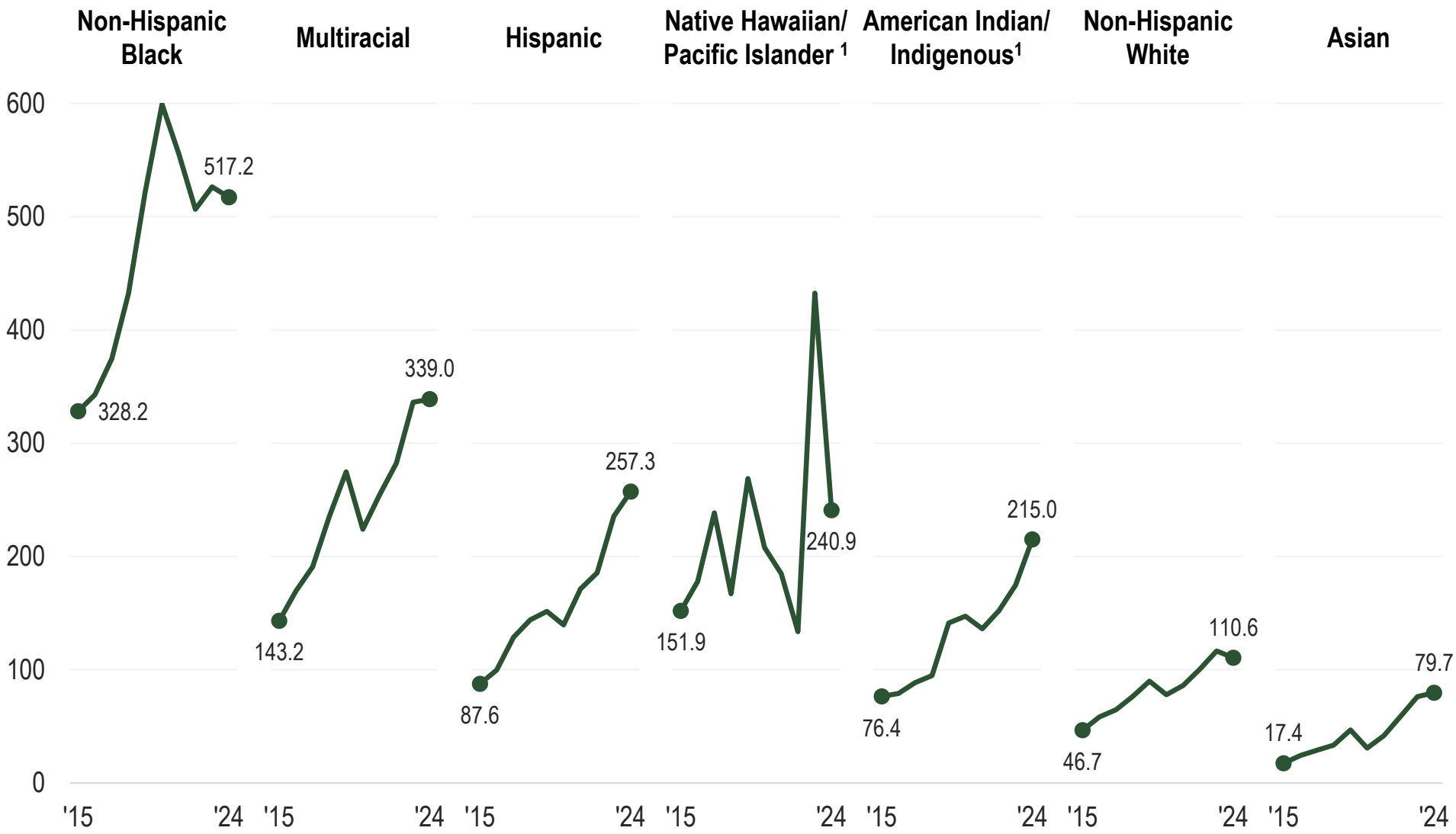
Outside of New York City, regional gonorrhea rates were geographically concentrated within a few counties.



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

Figure 16: Gonorrhea rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2015–2024

Rates of gonorrhea have remained consistently higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black since 2015.

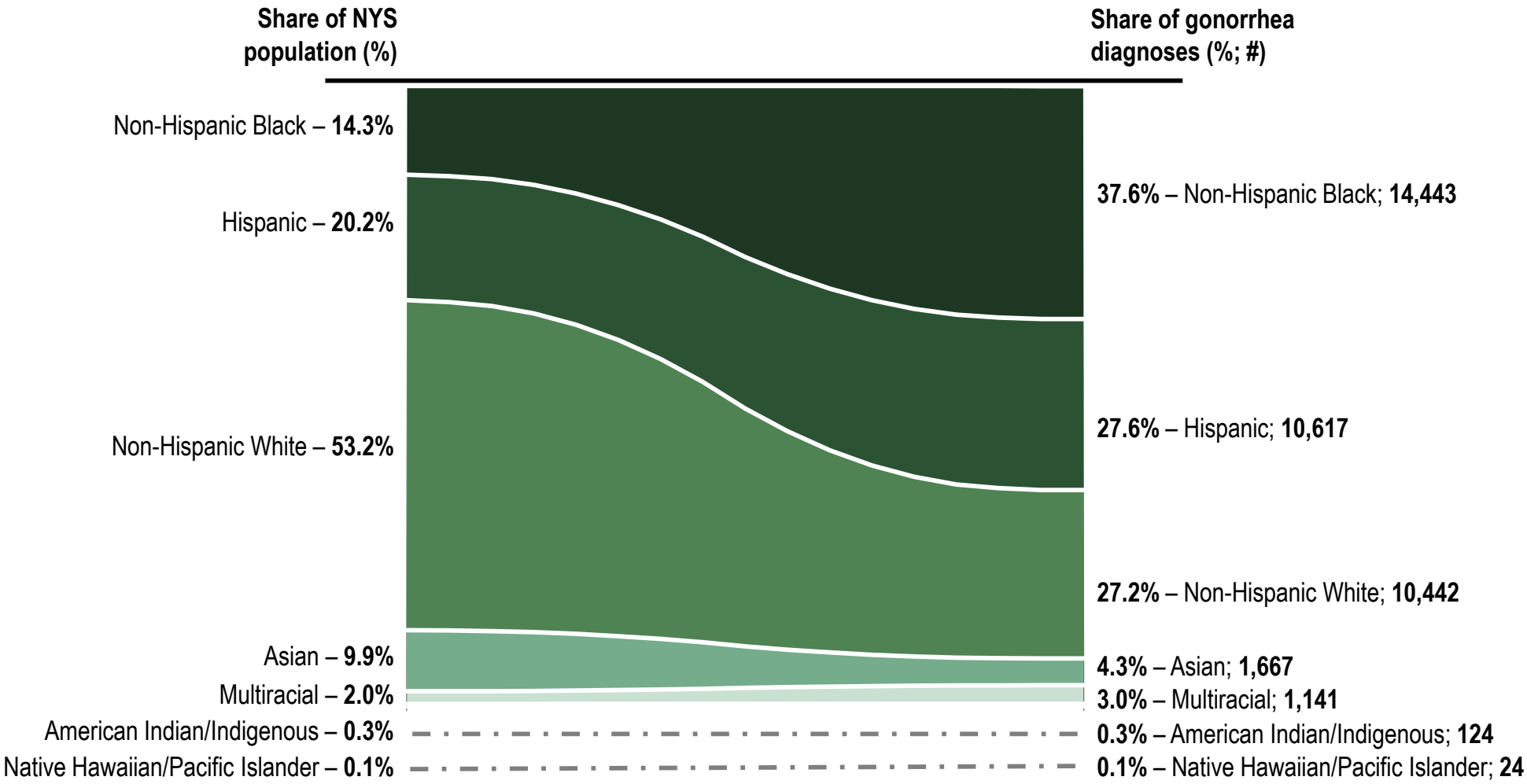


Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

[1] Racial groups with smaller populations result in unstable rates and should be interpreted with caution. Refer to Figure 17 for the number of diagnoses for each population.

Figure 17: Share of New York State population vs. share of gonorrhea diagnoses in New York State, 2024

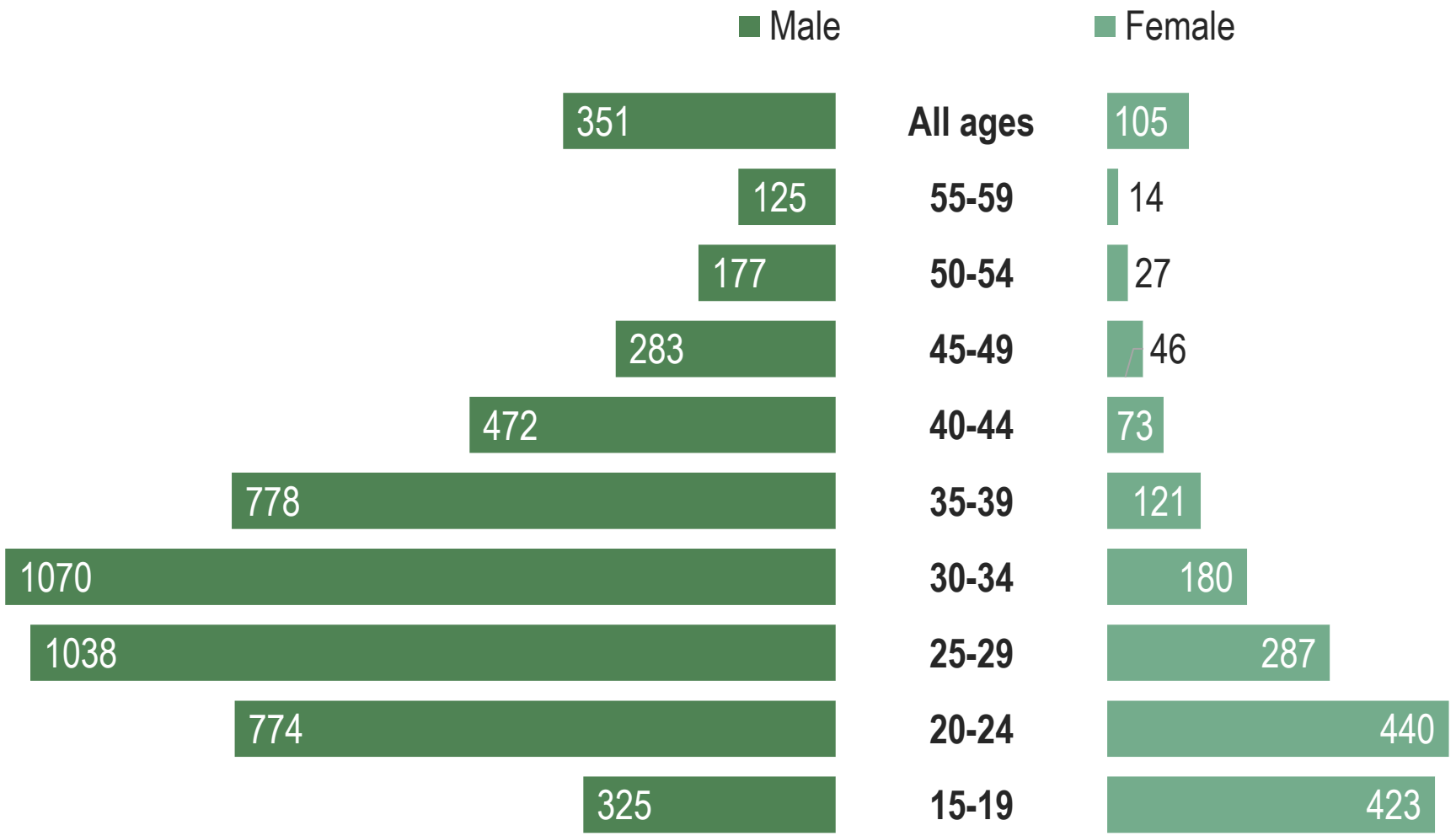
Gonorrhea diagnoses in 2024 disproportionately impacted persons who are non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial. If gonorrhea affected races and ethnicities equally, shares on both sides of the charts would be the same.



Gonorrhea diagnoses with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=6,507).

Figure 18: Gonorrhea rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2024

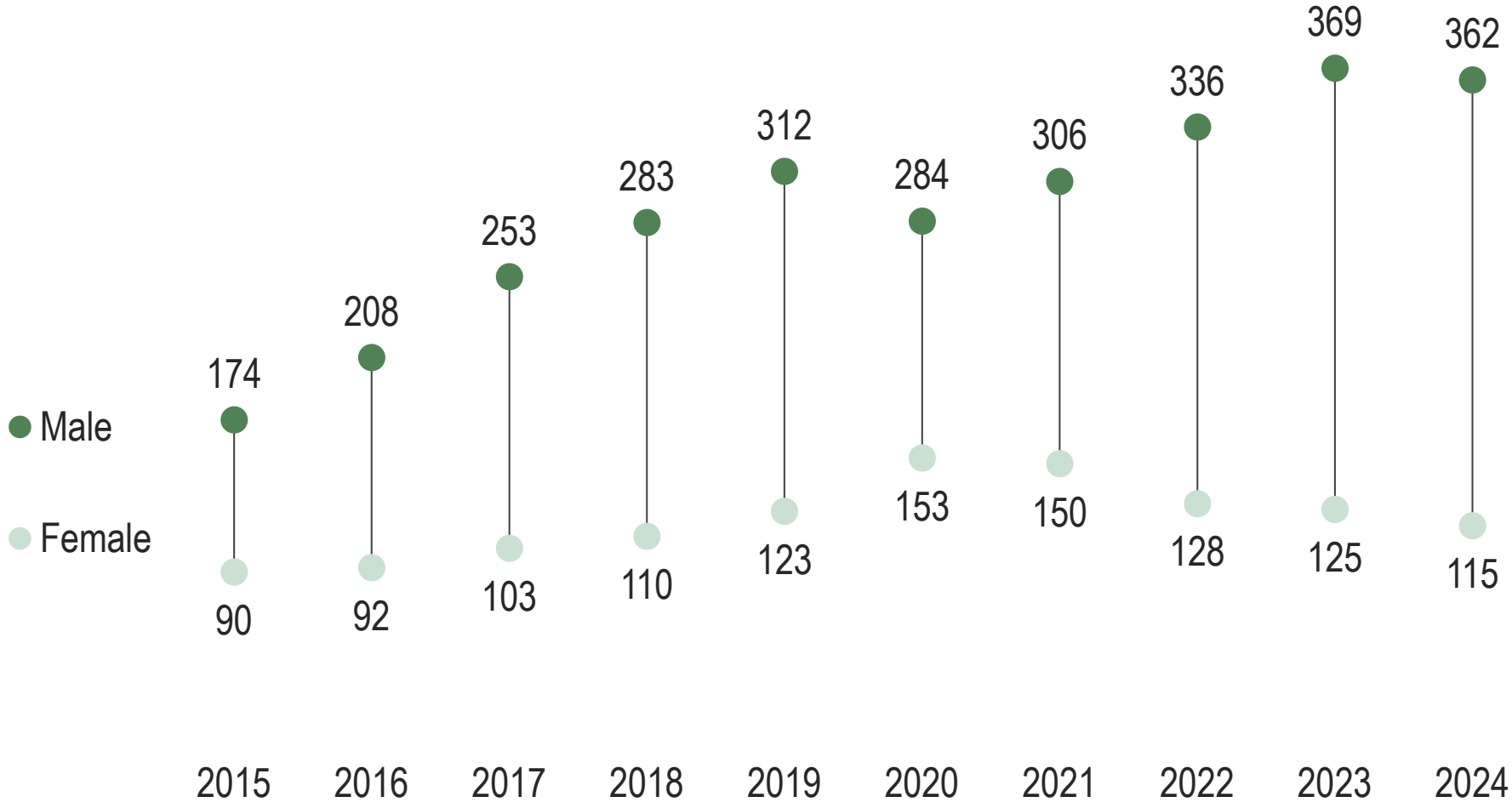
Gonorrhea rates among males exceeded those among females, except for those aged 15–19. Among males, the highest rates were in those aged 25–34, and among females, rates were highest in those aged 15–24.



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

Figure 19: Gonorrhea rates by sex at birth and year, New York State, 2015–2024

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



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

Chlamydia

Disease Description

Chlamydia[14] 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 the birthing parent to their 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[15]. Partner treatment[12] 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[16].

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 2024 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement at the end of this document.

Figure 20: Comparison of historic chlamydia diagnoses by New York State region, 2001–2024

In 2024, the number of chlamydia diagnoses across New York State declined for the first time since 2020. Despite this, chlamydia remained the most frequently diagnosed sexually transmitted infection.

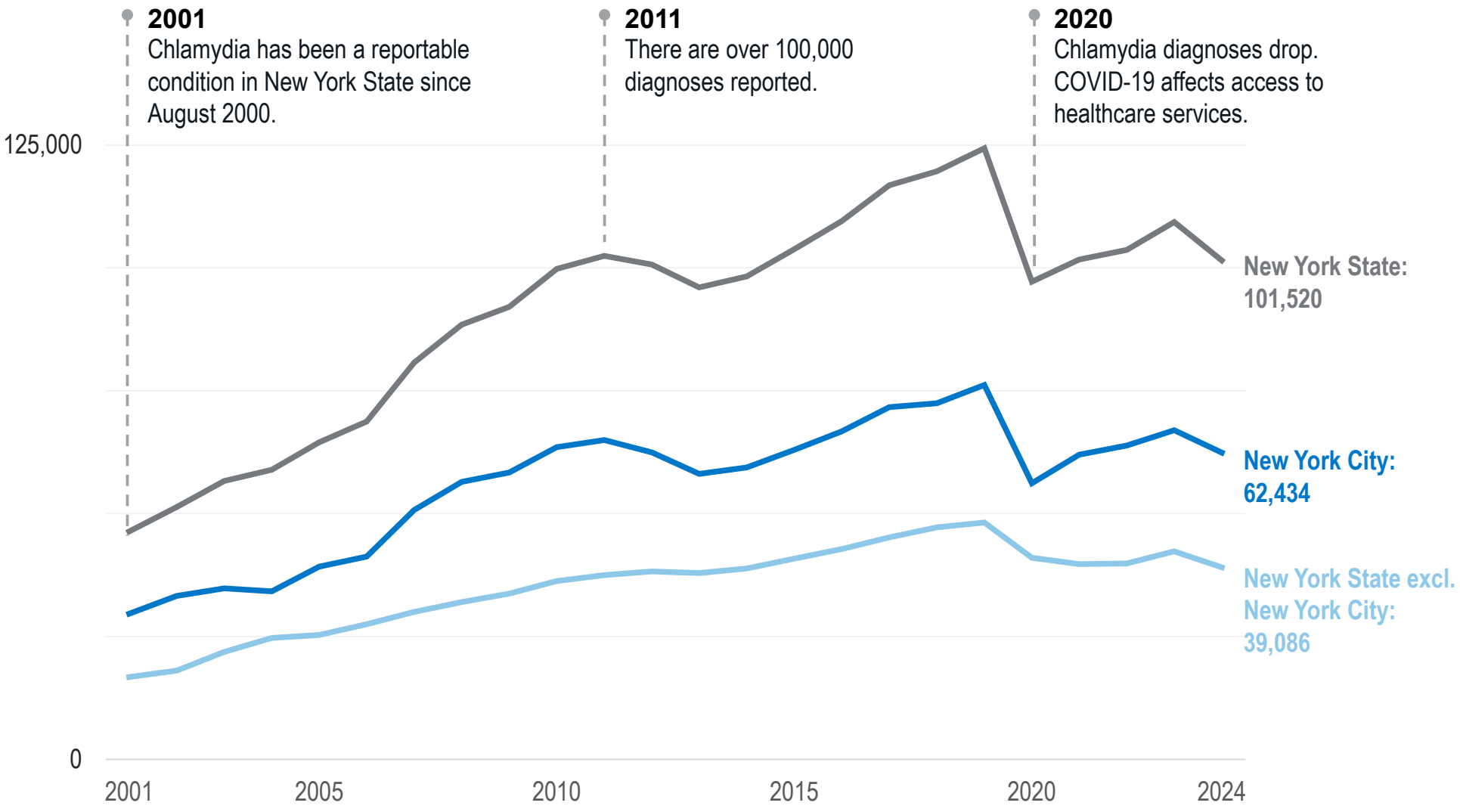
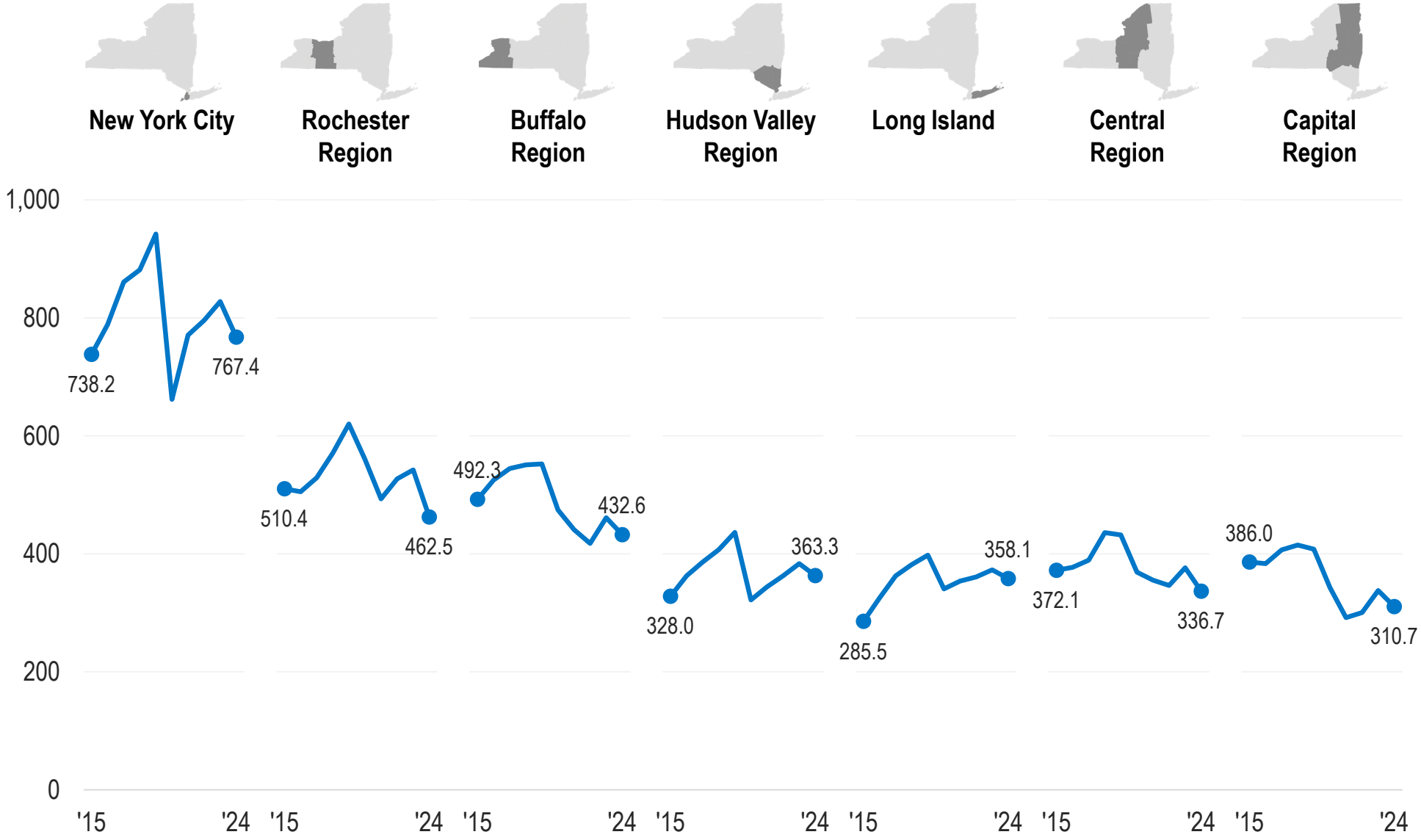


Figure 21: Chlamydia rates, New York State regions, 2015–2024

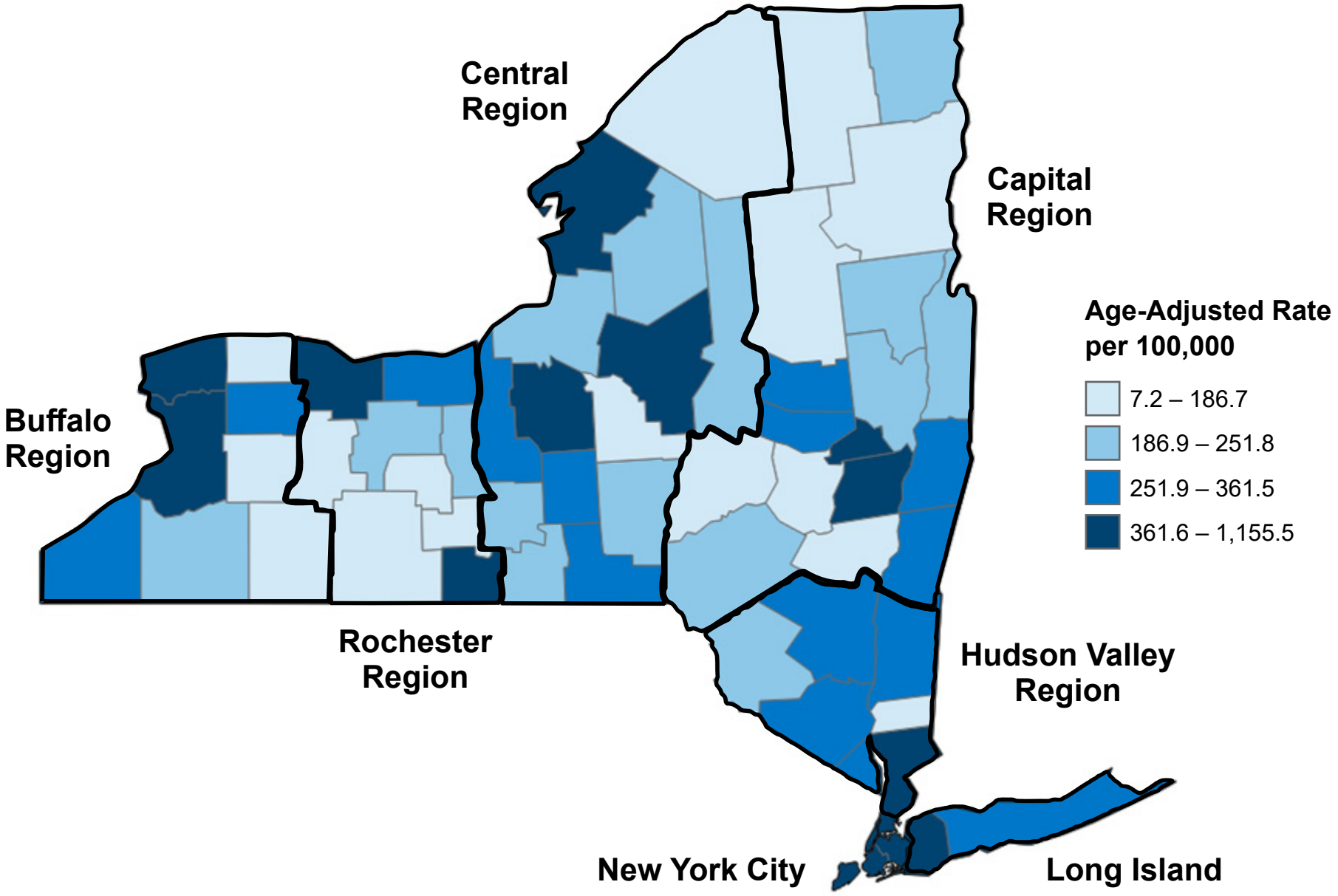
Despite declines across New York State, New York City and New York State's Rochester Region continued to have the highest chlamydia rates in 2024.



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

Figure 22: Geographic distribution of chlamydia rates, New York State counties, 2024

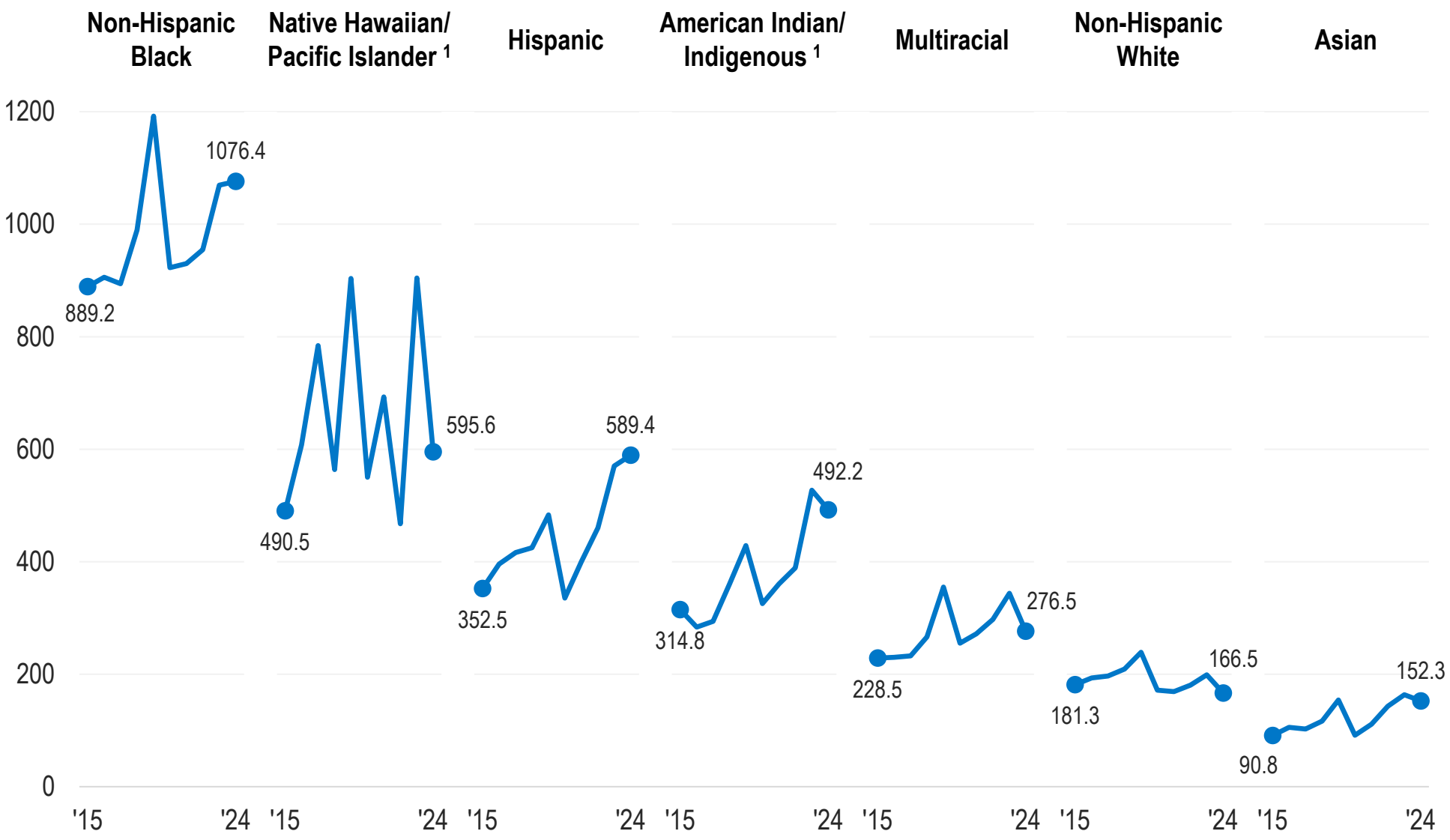
In 2024, the highest chlamydia rates were concentrated in New York City.



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

Figure 23: Chlamydia rates by race/ethnicity and year, New York State, 2015–2024

Rates of chlamydia have remained consistently higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black since 2015.

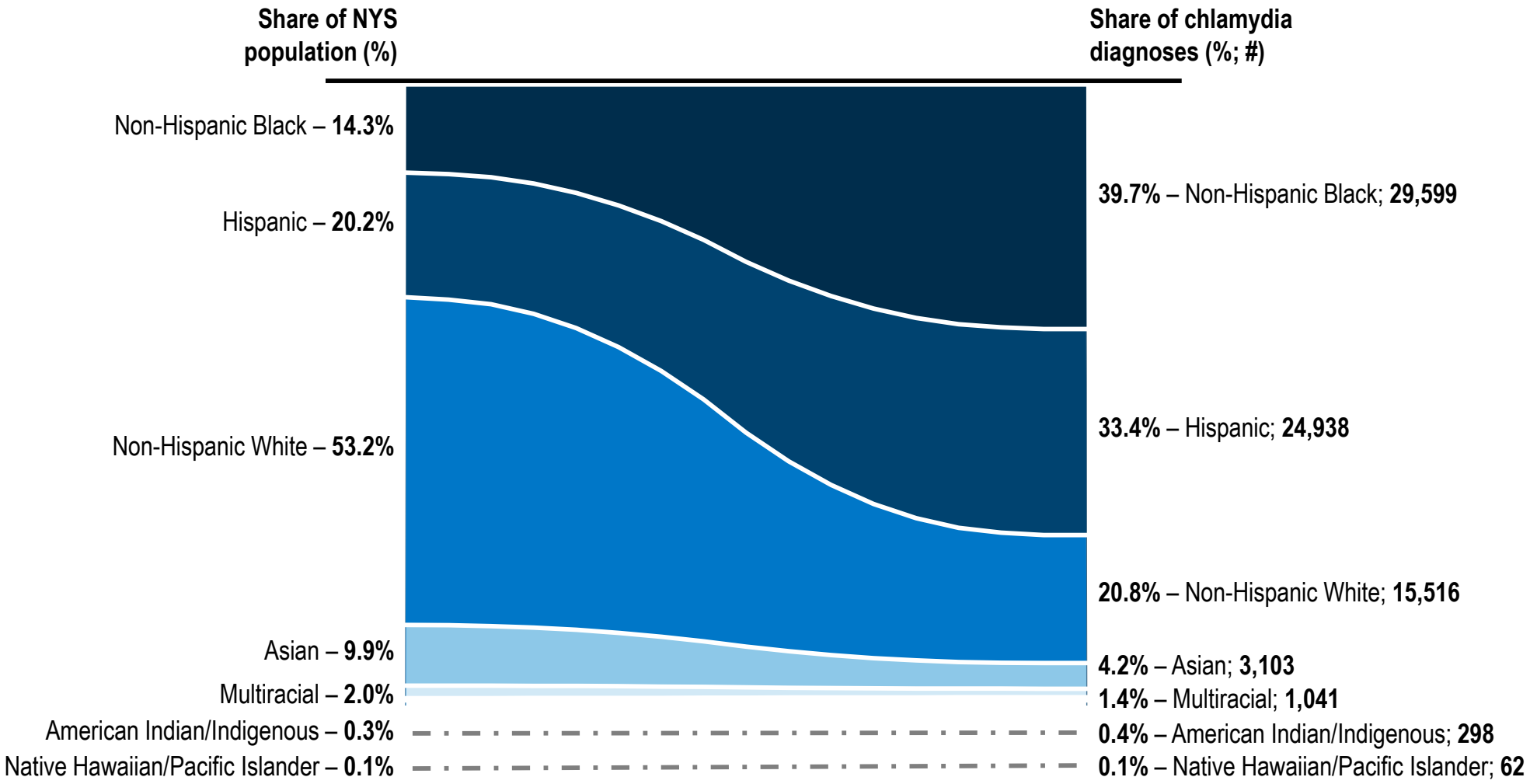


Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted.

[1] Racial groups with smaller populations result in unstable rates and should be interpreted with caution. Refer to Figure 24 for the number of diagnoses for each population.

Figure 24: Share of New York State population vs. share of chlamydia diagnoses in New York State, 2024

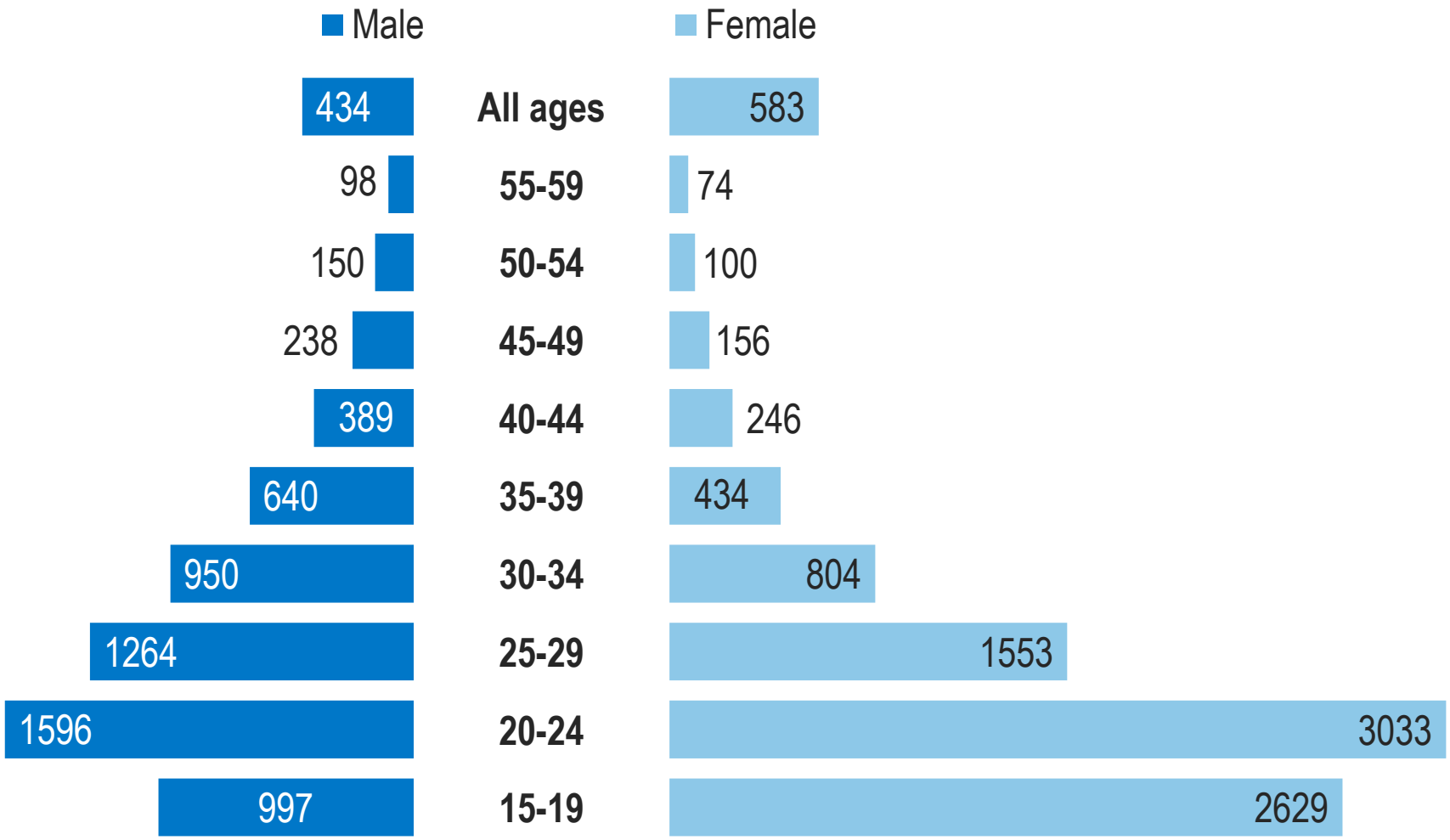
Chlamydia diagnoses in 2024 disproportionately impacted persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic. If chlamydia affected races and ethnicities equally, shares on both sides of the charts would be the same.



Chlamydia diagnoses with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=26,963).

Figure 25: Chlamydia rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2024

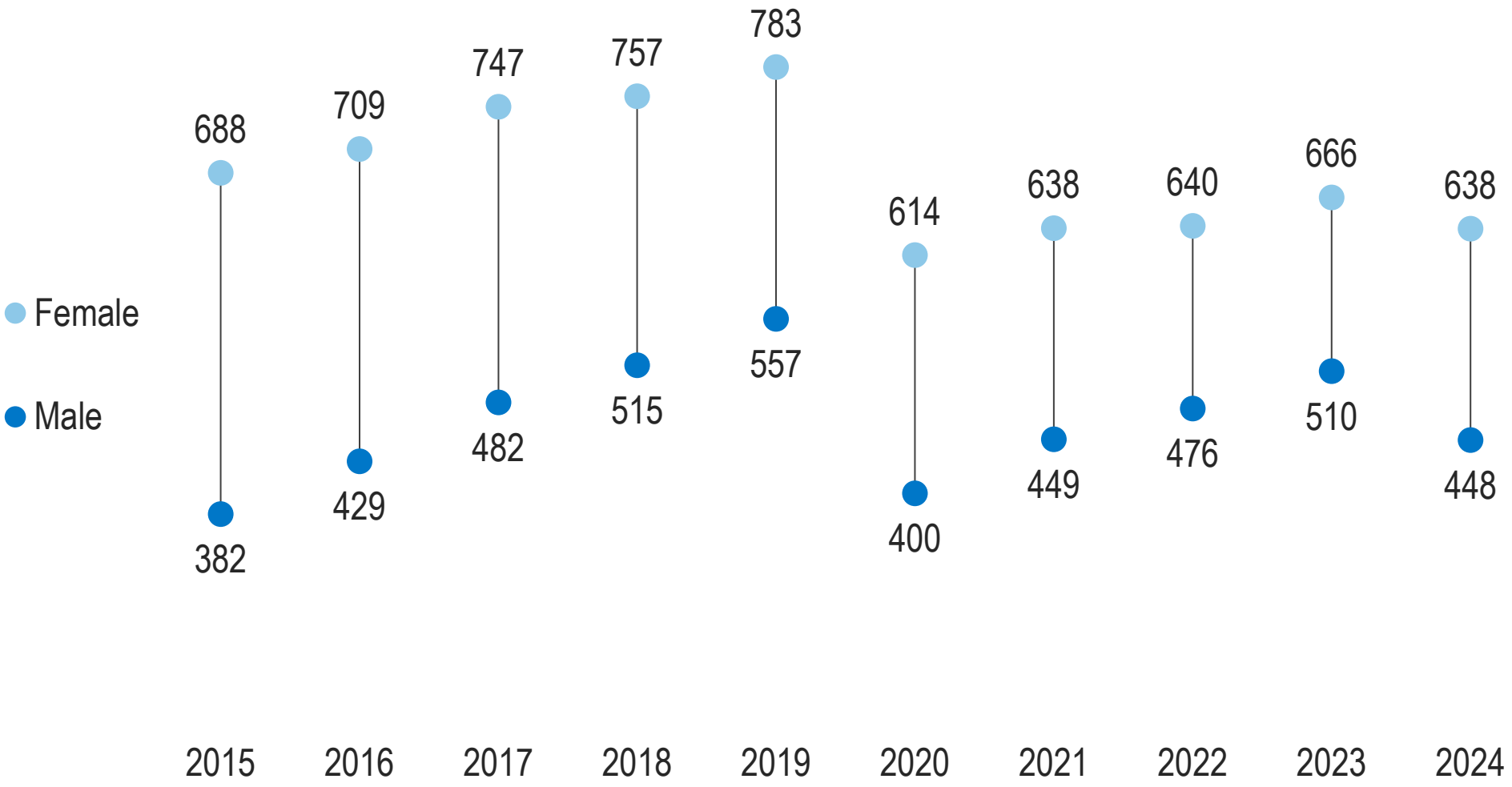
Chlamydia rates among females aged 15–24 greatly exceeded those among males of the same age group; rates among males exceed rates among females after the age of 29.



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

Figure 26: Chlamydia rates by sex at birth and year, New York State, 2015–2024

Chlamydia rates among females remain higher than males, however, both male and female rates decreased for the first time since 2020.



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

Mpox

Disease Description

Mpox[17] 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). Between 2022 and 2024, all diagnoses 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[18] 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[19] 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[20].

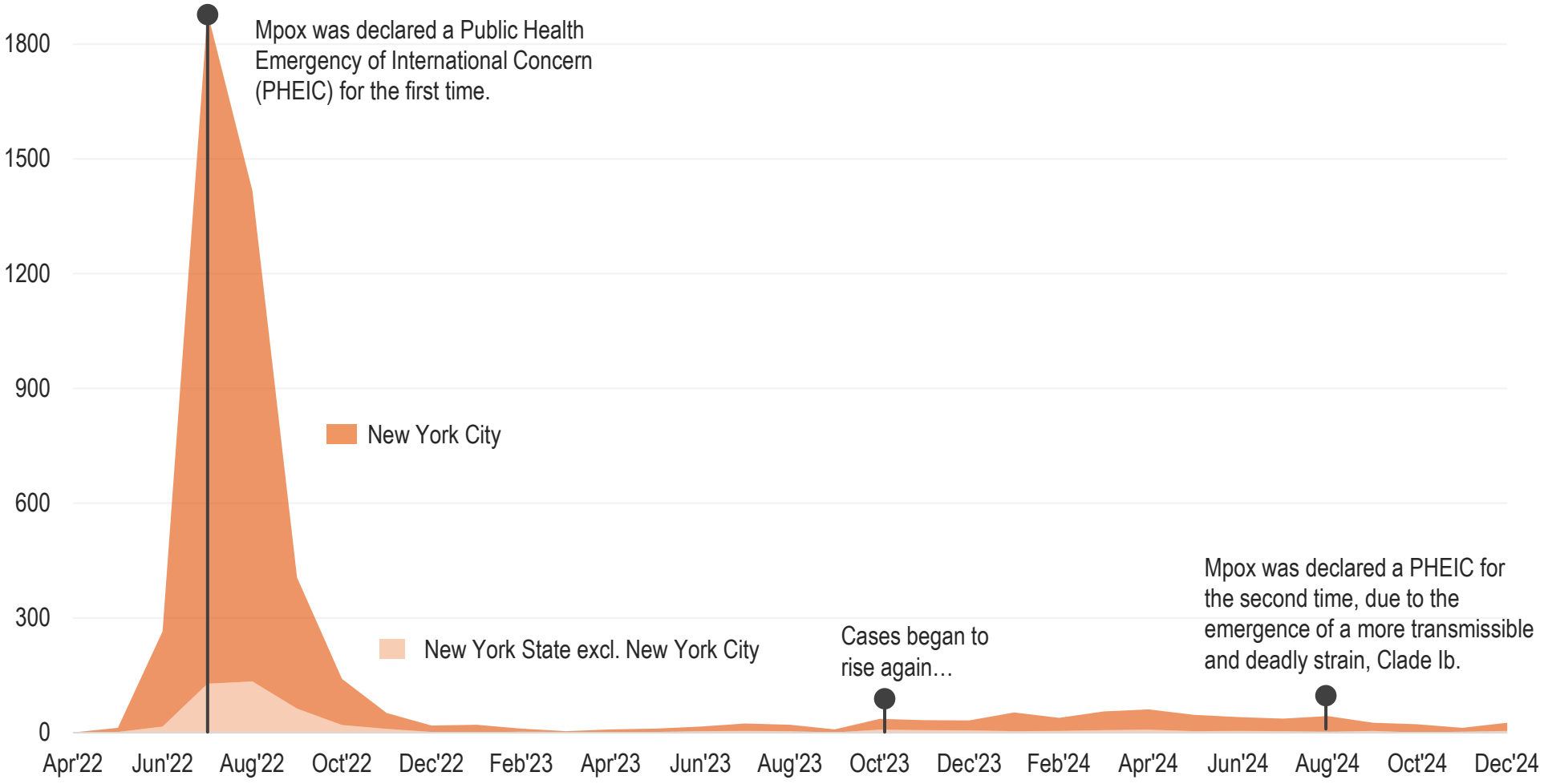
Visualizing Mpox in New York State

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 2024 and the limited geographic distribution of diagnoses, mpox is not included in the 2024 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles supplement.

Figure 27: Monthly summary of mpox diagnoses, New York City vs. New York State excl. New York City, 2022–2024

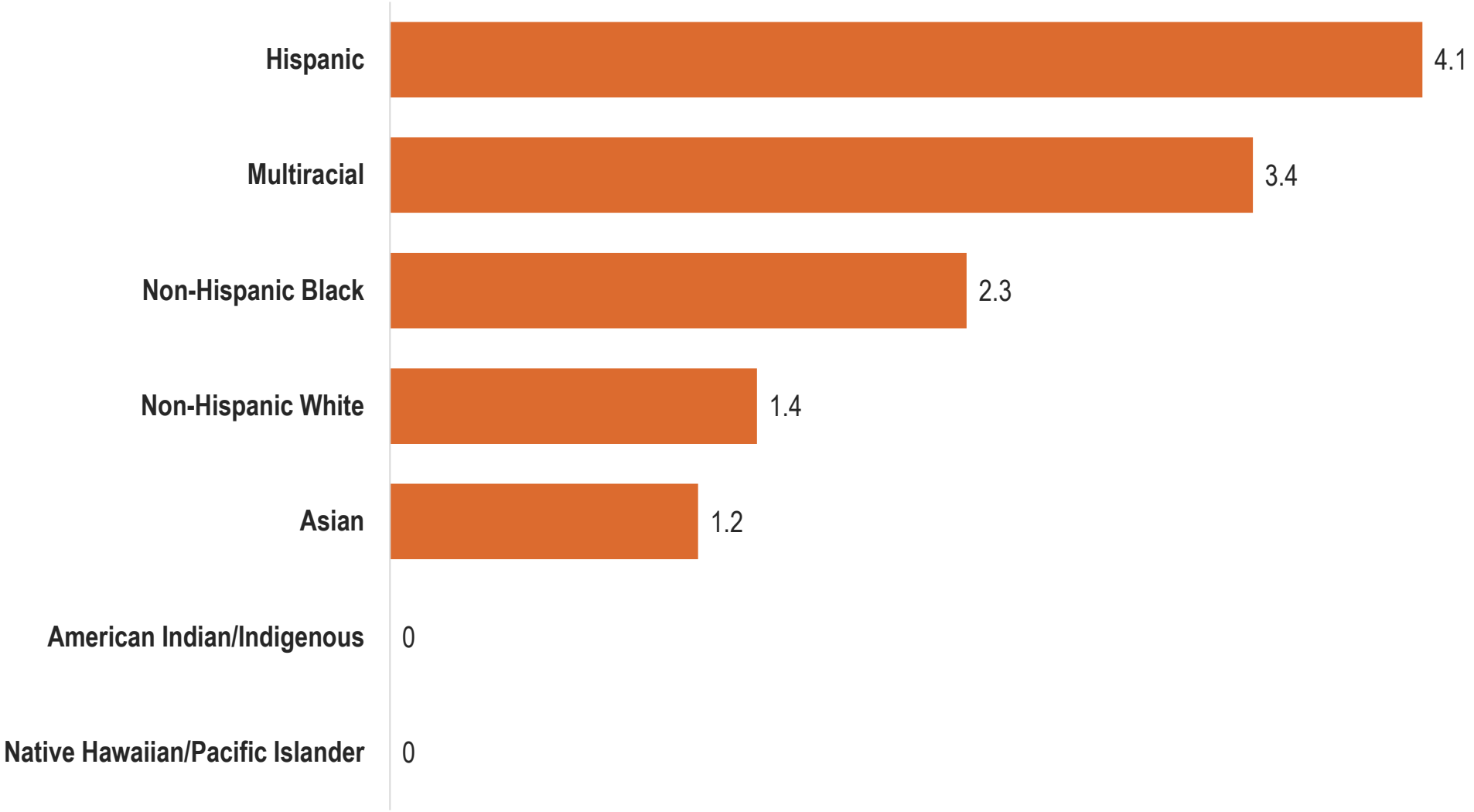
Mpox diagnoses in New York State peaked in the summer of 2022. Between 2022 and 2024, 90% of diagnoses occurred in New York City.



Cumulative diagnoses (2022-2024): 4,889

Figure 28: Mpox rates by race/ethnicity, New York State, 2024

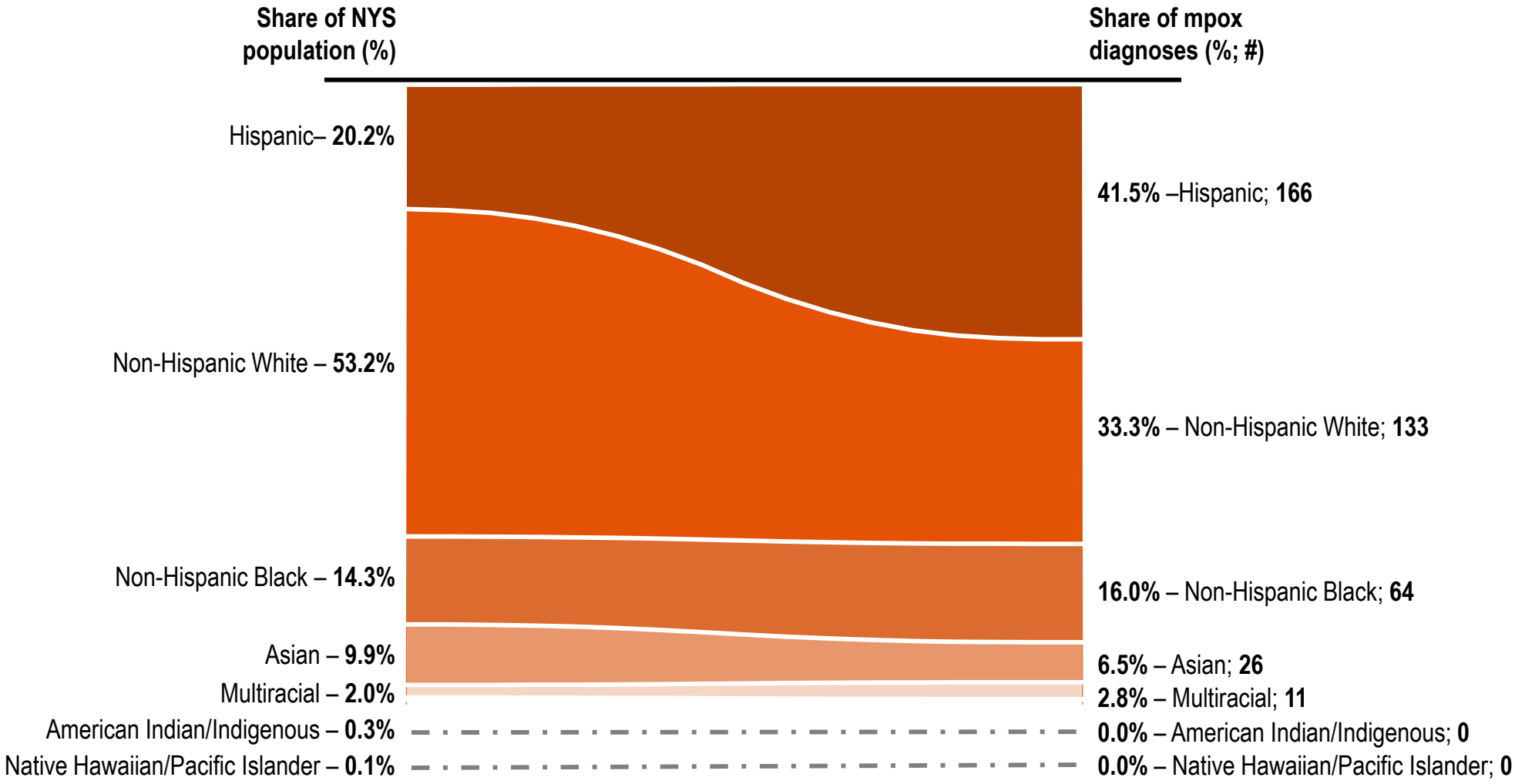
In 2024, the highest rates of mpox were seen among persons who are Hispanic and Multiracial.



Rates are per 100,000 persons and age-adjusted. Refer to Figure 29 for the number of diagnoses for each population.

Figure 29: Share of New York State population vs. share of mpox diagnoses in New York State, 2024

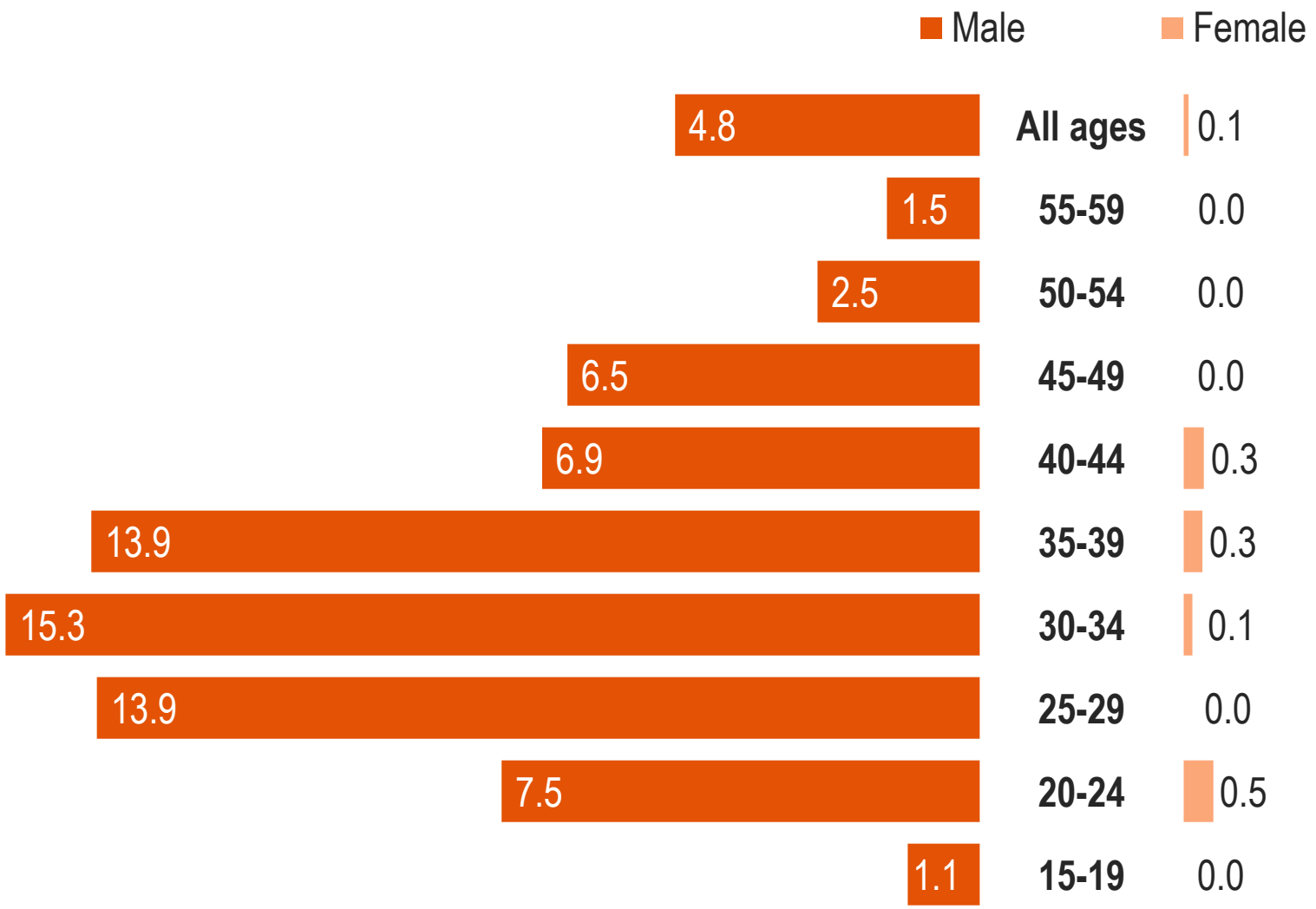
Mpox diagnoses in 2024 disproportionately impacted persons who are Hispanic. If mpox affected races and ethnicities equally, shares on both sides of the charts would be the same.



Mpox diagnoses with unknown or missing race/ethnicity information are not included in this graphic (n=74).

Figure 30: Mpox rates by age and sex at birth, New York State, 2024

Mpox rates among males far exceeds those among females. Among males, rates were highest for those aged 30–34. Rates were low or zero for all females, regardless of age.



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

2024

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, 2024

Region/County	Early Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		Mpox	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	5,936	31.3	44,965	239.0	101,520	542.4	474	2.5
New York City (NYC)	4,276	49.7	32,699	383.2	62,434	767.4	421	4.9
Bronx	1,173	89.8	6,507	485.5	15,781	1,155.	57	4.2
Kings	1,139	42.1	10,079	373.8	18,597	742.8	133	4.9
New York	1,099	59.5	9,865	531.4	12,203	704.6	160	8.6
Queens	817	36.3	5,780	264.5	14,213	682.7	69	3.2
Richmond	48	10.6	468	103.5	1,640	364.3	2	0.5
NYS excl. NYC	1,660	15.8	12,266	117.8	39,086	370.0	53	0.5
Buffalo Region	150	10.3	2,506	179.3	6,025	432.6	2	0.2
Allegany	0	0.0	16	40.1	75	134.5	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	5	7.7	31	46.8	154	230.7	0	0.0
Chautauqua	15	14.3	120	114.3	343	318.0	0	0.0
Erie	106	11.6	1,965	225.1	4,496	519.2	2	0.3
Genesee	2	2.9	47	91.9	134	270.6	0	0.0
Niagara	19	10.0	300	167.3	708	404.8	0	0.0
Orleans	1	1.2	15	45.1	62	184.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	2	4.4	12	35.4	53	166.1	0	0.0
Capital Region	212	14.7	1,524	108.7	4,452	310.7	3	0.2
Albany	66	20.7	639	192.9	1,577	452.0	2	0.8
Clinton	15	20.6	25	31.8	196	250.6	0	0.0
Columbia	3	5.2	27	55.5	109	251.9	0	0.0
Delaware	1	1.1	24	67.6	97	248.4	0	0.0
Essex	5	15.5	3	9.4	2	7.2	0	0.0
Franklin	3	6.8	10	23.3	69	162.8	0	0.0
Fulton	1	1.1	34	79.4	131	309.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	27	63.5	62	163.6	0	0.0
Hamilton	1	30.8	0	0.0	2	71.2	0	0.0
Montgomery	10	24.5	37	87.9	121	283.5	0	0.0
Otsego	4	6.4	28	43.5	114	155.6	1	0.9
Rensselaer	28	17.5	212	138.6	529	339.8	0	0.0
Saratoga	17	8.0	93	43.5	376	186.9	0	0.0
Schenectady	51	32.1	309	202.9	821	531.9	0	0.0
Schoharie	2	3.8	9	34.3	25	91.9	0	0.0
Warren	3	4.9	29	50.8	119	234.8	0	0.0
Washington	2	3.0	18	37.0	102	221.5	0	0.0

Region/County	Early Syphilis		Gonorrhea		Chlamydia		Mpox	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	250	16.0	2,002	124.0	5,811	336.7	2	0.2
Broome	14	7.5	229	123.0	601	290.4	0	0.0
Cayuga	12	19.4	52	83.4	191	301.4	0	0.0
Chenango	4	11.4	10	26.7	79	221.9	0	0.0
Cortland	4	9.1	78	193.9	141	253.9	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	3.1	15	33.1	119	241.8	0	0.0
Jefferson	10	7.3	103	85.4	565	449.0	0	0.0
Lewis	2	9.3	8	39.2	43	206.6	0	0.0
Madison	4	6.0	24	43.0	124	183.0	0	0.0
Oneida	19	9.5	156	78.5	784	377.1	0	0.0
Onondaga	135	30.9	1,121	252.5	2,377	527.8	2	0.5
Oswego	26	25.8	56	50.4	224	192.0	0	0.0
St Lawrence	4	4.3	24	23.0	203	181.7	0	0.0
Tioga	3	7.6	19	50.1	83	218.6	0	0.0
Tompkins	11	8.7	107	96.3	277	192.0	0	0.0
Rochester Region	373	31.0	2,177	188.8	5,365	462.5	8	0.7
Chemung	24	34.2	56	78.7	316	448.9	0	0.0
Livingston	5	9.8	18	32.6	98	150.0	0	0.0
Monroe	292	39.2	1,949	273.8	4,293	598.7	7	1.0
Ontario	19	16.7	66	69.7	221	232.1	1	1.1
Schuyler	3	23.2	4	28.2	21	172.0	0	0.0
Seneca	3	10.2	13	45.4	55	196.7	0	0.0
Steuben	12	16.3	27	35.5	142	186.0	0	0.0
Wayne	15	19.8	39	48.8	198	272.5	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	5	25.0	21	99.1	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	299	13.6	1,918	88.2	8,044	363.3	23	1.1
Dutchess	55	20.0	270	98.7	893	316.9	7	2.6
Orange	65	17.2	325	84.9	1,363	339.0	0	0.0
Putnam	10	11.2	39	45.2	148	178.7	1	0.5
Rockland	29	10.3	186	63.3	1,149	360.9	6	2.0
Sullivan	23	31.1	38	55.8	168	240.1	1	1.5
Ulster	6	2.8	94	56.9	504	307.5	0	0.0
Westchester	111	12.4	966	107.8	3,819	428.1	8	0.9
Long Island	376	14.3	2,139	81.6	9,389	358.1	15	0.6
Nassau	202	16.5	966	79.0	4,426	361.6	6	0.5
Suffolk	174	12.4	1,173	84.1	4,963	355.2	9	0.7

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

Table 2. Syphilis by Region/County, New York State, 2024

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)	2,360	12.3	3,576	19.0	4,515	23.6
New York City (NYC)	1,458	16.8	2,818	32.8	3,123	36.0
Bronx	338	25.8	835	64.1	720	53.9
Kings	412	15.1	727	26.9	851	31.3
New York	418	22.3	681	37.2	588	31.2
Queens	266	11.7	551	24.6	905	40.6
Richmond	24	5.3	24	5.3	59	13.1
NYS excl. NYC	902	8.5	758	7.3	1,392	13.1
Buffalo Region	81	5.5	69	4.8	158	10.9
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	7.1
Cattaraugus	2	2.7	3	5.0	2	2.6
Chautauqua	10	9.3	5	4.9	17	16.3
Erie	59	6.4	47	5.2	106	11.6
Genesee	0	0.0	2	2.9	7	13.5
Niagara	10	5.2	9	4.8	18	9.7
Orleans	0	0.0	1	1.2	4	11.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	2	4.4	1	3.2
Capital Region	138	9.7	74	5.1	144	10.1
Albany	53	17.0	13	3.8	50	16.2
Clinton	9	11.7	6	9.0	6	8.3
Columbia	3	5.2	0	0.0	4	6.2
Delaware	0	0.0	1	1.1	2	5.7
Essex	2	7.1	3	8.4	5	12.5
Franklin	2	4.6	1	2.2	6	13.6
Fulton	1	1.1	0	0.0	3	5.4
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	30.8	1	39.2
Montgomery	6	14.8	4	9.8	7	16.5
Otsego	2	4.7	2	1.7	4	9.0
Rensselaer	16	10.3	12	7.3	14	8.7
Saratoga	14	6.5	3	1.5	12	5.1
Schenectady	26	17.0	25	15.1	19	12.8
Schoharie	2	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	2	2.9	1	2.0	2	4.2
Washington	0	0.0	2	3.0	4	7.3

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	139	8.8	111	7.2	208	13.5
Broome	7	3.9	7	3.6	10	5.9
Cayuga	6	9.7	6	9.7	11	16.7
Chenango	2	5.7	2	5.7	1	2.8
Cortland	3	5.8	1	3.3	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	2.3	1	0.8	1	2.0
Jefferson	6	4.2	4	3.1	18	14.9
Lewis	2	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	3	3.9	1	2.1	1	2.1
Oneida	11	5.4	8	4.1	20	9.9
Onondaga	78	17.6	57	13.3	119	27.3
Oswego	13	12.7	13	13.1	12	12.4
St Lawrence	2	2.2	2	2.1	5	5.1
Tioga	3	7.6	0	0.0	1	2.8
Tompkins	2	1.7	9	7.1	9	10.1
Rochester Region	261	21.5	112	9.4	294	24.9
Chemung	16	23.0	8	11.2	50	69.1
Livingston	3	5.1	2	4.7	3	6.2
Monroe	207	27.7	85	11.4	212	29.1
Ontario	14	12.1	5	4.6	6	6.4
Schuyler	2	15.1	1	8.1	1	8.1
Seneca	2	6.8	1	3.3	7	21.5
Steuben	9	12.3	3	4.0	6	8.2
Wayne	8	9.8	7	9.9	9	11.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	142	6.5	157	7.2	273	12.2
Dutchess	31	11.2	24	8.8	16	4.9
Orange	28	7.4	37	9.8	27	6.8
Putnam	5	6.0	5	5.2	7	7.1
Rockland	13	4.4	16	5.8	36	11.8
Sullivan	10	13.5	13	17.6	8	11.6
Ulster	2	0.8	4	2.0	25	15.2
Westchester	53	5.9	58	6.4	154	17.0
Long Island	141	5.4	235	8.9	315	11.3
Nassau	73	6.1	129	10.4	115	8.9
Suffolk	68	4.8	106	7.6	200	13.5

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

Table 3. Early Syphilis by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2024

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	5,045	53.6	839	8.8	5,936	31.3
New York City (NYC)	3,751	89.0	473	10.9	4,276	49.7
Bronx	974	157.2	183	26.3	1,173	89.8
Kings	1,006	76.7	123	9.1	1,139	42.1
New York	1,007	110.0	76	7.9	1,099	59.5
Queens	721	64.1	86	7.8	817	36.3
Richmond	43	19.1	5	2.2	48	10.6
NYS excl. NYC	1,294	24.2	366	7.2	1,660	15.8
Buffalo Region	117	16.0	33	4.5	150	10.3
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	3	9.7	2	5.5	5	7.7
Chautauqua	12	22.3	3	6.2	15	14.3
Erie	87	19.2	19	4.1	106	11.6
Genesee	1	1.8	1	4.1	2	2.9
Niagara	13	14.0	6	5.9	19	10.0
Orleans	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	1.2
Wyoming	1	2.6	1	7.6	2	4.4
Capital Region	157	21.4	55	7.9	212	14.7
Albany	48	30.8	18	10.8	66	20.7
Clinton	15	38.8	0	0.0	15	20.6
Columbia	2	5.9	1	4.9	3	5.2
Delaware	1	2.4	0	0.0	1	1.1
Essex	5	30.5	0	0.0	5	15.5
Franklin	3	11.4	0	0.0	3	6.8
Fulton	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	1	62.1	0	0.0	1	30.8
Montgomery	9	44.5	1	4.6	10	24.5
Otsego	2	9.2	2	3.1	4	6.4
Rensselaer	20	24.2	8	11.2	28	17.5
Saratoga	13	12.1	4	3.9	17	8.0
Schenectady	32	39.7	19	24.9	51	32.1
Schoharie	2	7.7	0	0.0	2	3.8
Warren	2	5.7	1	4.3	3	4.9
Washington	1	4.2	1	1.6	2	3.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	204	25.7	46	6.0	250	16.0
Broome	13	14.3	1	0.7	14	7.5
Cayuga	11	32.8	1	3.4	12	19.4
Chenango	4	22.3	0	0.0	4	11.4
Cortland	4	18.1	0	0.0	4	9.1
Herkimer	2	6.2	0	0.0	2	3.1
Jefferson	9	11.2	1	1.8	10	7.3
Lewis	2	18.7	0	0.0	2	9.3
Madison	4	12.1	0	0.0	4	6.0
Oneida	15	14.5	4	4.1	19	9.5
Onondaga	111	51.6	24	10.8	135	30.9
Oswego	15	28.3	11	23.5	26	25.8
St Lawrence	3	7.0	1	1.6	4	4.3
Tioga	2	9.6	1	5.4	3	7.6
Tompkins	9	15.8	2	1.8	11	8.7
Rochester Region	250	40.9	123	21.2	373	31.0
Chemung	13	35.0	11	33.4	24	34.2
Livingston	2	5.8	3	14.1	5	9.8
Monroe	207	56.2	85	23.0	292	39.2
Ontario	12	20.4	7	13.1	19	16.7
Schuyler	2	30.1	1	15.7	3	23.2
Seneca	0	0.0	3	22.2	3	10.2
Steuben	7	18.9	5	13.8	12	16.3
Wayne	7	16.4	8	23.2	15	19.8
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	235	21.0	64	6.2	299	13.6
Dutchess	37	26.2	18	13.7	55	20.0
Orange	49	25.2	16	9.0	65	17.2
Putnam	9	19.5	1	2.5	10	11.2
Rockland	27	18.6	2	1.6	29	10.3
Sullivan	12	28.9	11	33.9	23	31.1
Ulster	5	4.3	1	1.4	6	2.8
Westchester	96	21.4	15	3.4	111	12.4
Long Island	331	24.9	45	3.6	376	14.3
Nassau	174	28.2	28	4.7	202	16.5
Suffolk	157	21.9	17	2.6	174	12.4

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

Table 4. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2024

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	2,002	21.0	343	3.6	2,360	12.3
New York City (NYC)	1,295	30.4	148	3.5	1,458	16.8
Bronx	284	45.2	51	7.5	338	25.8
Kings	358	27.0	51	3.9	412	15.1
New York	390	42.1	21	2.2	418	22.3
Queens	241	21.3	23	2.1	266	11.7
Richmond	22	9.8	2	0.9	24	5.3
NYS excl. NYC	707	13.1	195	3.8	902	8.5
Buffalo Region	62	8.5	19	2.5	81	5.5
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	1	3.3	1	2.0	2	2.7
Chautauqua	8	14.5	2	4.2	10	9.3
Erie	46	10.1	13	2.7	59	6.4
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	7	7.5	3	2.8	10	5.2
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Capital Region	102	13.9	36	5.3	138	9.7
Albany	38	24.4	15	9.6	53	17.0
Clinton	9	22.0	0	0.0	9	11.7
Columbia	2	5.9	1	4.9	3	5.2
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Essex	2	14.1	0	0.0	2	7.1
Franklin	2	7.7	0	0.0	2	4.6
Fulton	1	2.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	6	29.6	0	0.0	6	14.8
Otsego	2	9.2	0	0.0	2	4.7
Rensselaer	11	13.8	5	7.1	16	10.3
Saratoga	11	10.1	3	2.9	14	6.5
Schenectady	14	18.2	12	15.9	26	17.0
Schoharie	2	7.7	0	0.0	2	3.8
Warren	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	2.9
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	117	14.4	22	3.0	139	8.8
Broome	7	7.9	0	0.0	7	3.9
Cayuga	6	17.9	0	0.0	6	9.7
Chenango	2	11.2	0	0.0	2	5.7
Cortland	3	11.8	0	0.0	3	5.8
Herkimer	1	4.6	0	0.0	1	2.3
Jefferson	5	5.7	1	1.8	6	4.2
Lewis	2	18.7	0	0.0	2	9.3
Madison	3	8.0	0	0.0	3	3.9
Oneida	9	8.5	2	2.0	11	5.4
Onondaga	64	29.2	14	6.4	78	17.6
Oswego	9	16.8	4	8.7	13	12.7
St Lawrence	2	4.4	0	0.0	2	2.2
Tioga	2	9.6	1	5.4	3	7.6
Tompkins	2	3.5	0	0.0	2	1.7
Rochester Region	187	30.6	74	12.6	261	21.5
Chemung	6	16.0	10	30.2	16	23.0
Livingston	2	5.8	1	4.5	3	5.1
Monroe	157	42.7	50	13.5	207	27.7
Ontario	9	15.5	5	8.6	14	12.1
Schuyler	1	14.2	1	15.7	2	15.1
Seneca	0	0.0	2	15.4	2	6.8
Steuben	6	16.0	3	8.5	9	12.3
Wayne	6	13.5	2	6.0	8	9.8
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	112	10.0	30	2.9	142	6.5
Dutchess	25	17.8	6	4.5	31	11.2
Orange	21	10.6	7	4.1	28	7.4
Putnam	5	11.7	0	0.0	5	6.0
Rockland	11	7.1	2	1.6	13	4.4
Sullivan	4	10.3	6	17.5	10	13.5
Ulster	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.8
Westchester	44	9.9	9	2.1	53	5.9
Long Island	127	9.6	14	1.1	141	5.4
Nassau	65	10.8	8	1.3	73	6.1
Suffolk	62	8.6	6	0.9	68	4.8

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

Table 5. Early Syphilis by Sex and Age, New York State, 2024

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	90	14.6	56	24.1	34	8.8
20-24	450	70.4	296	117.7	154	39.7
25-29	773	115.2	601	184.1	172	49.9
30-34	1,121	155.8	893	249.2	228	63.2
35-39	908	133.3	724	227.2	184	50.8
40-44	600	95.9	469	173.0	131	36.9
45-49	367	64.2	264	108.3	103	31.4
50-54	254	43.1	172	70.2	82	23.8
55-59	234	37.9	146	59.6	88	23.6
60-64	153	24.2	75	31.1	78	19.9
65-69	58	10.4	34	16.2	24	6.9
70+	37	3.3	21	5.0	16	2.3
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	2	0.4	2	0.9	0	0.0
15-19	49	8.3	34	15.1	15	4.1
20-24	136	21.2	75	27.9	61	16.3
25-29	161	23.3	96	26.5	65	19.7
30-34	172	24.0	91	24.9	81	23.2
35-39	116	17.2	62	19.5	54	15.2
40-44	86	13.6	47	16.8	39	11.1
45-49	38	6.5	23	8.8	15	4.6
50-54	22	3.6	12	4.6	10	2.9
55-59	26	4.0	16	6.0	10	2.6
60-64	17	2.5	11	4.1	6	1.5
65-69	9	1.5	1	0.4	8	2.2
70+	5	0.3	3	0.5	2	0.2

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	2	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0
15-19	139	11.5	90	19.7	49	6.5
20-24	595	46.4	380	73.0	215	28.2
25-29	943	69.2	706	102.4	237	35.2
30-34	1,307	91.1	998	137.8	309	43.5
35-39	1,033	76.2	795	125.0	238	33.1
40-44	691	55.0	521	94.6	170	24.1
45-49	406	35.0	288	57.1	118	18.0
50-54	278	23.2	186	36.6	92	13.3
55-59	261	20.6	163	31.9	98	13.0
60-64	172	13.2	88	17.3	84	10.5
65-69	67	5.7	35	7.7	32	4.4
70+	42	1.6	24	2.3	18	1.2

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 6. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Sex and Age, New York State, 2024

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	50	8.1	25	10.8	25	6.5
20-24	231	36.1	144	57.3	87	22.4
25-29	316	47.1	231	70.7	85	24.7
30-34	430	59.8	306	85.4	124	34.3
35-39	328	48.2	239	75.0	89	24.6
40-44	196	31.3	127	46.8	69	19.5
45-49	139	24.3	79	32.4	60	18.3
50-54	90	15.3	45	18.4	45	13.1
55-59	99	16.0	51	20.8	48	12.9
60-64	76	12.0	27	11.2	49	12.5
65-69	33	5.9	17	8.1	16	4.6
70+	14	1.3	4	0.9	10	1.5
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	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	0.0
15-19	23	3.9	13	5.8	10	2.7
20-24	53	8.2	24	8.9	29	7.8
25-29	51	7.4	22	6.1	29	8.8
30-34	68	9.5	26	7.1	42	12.0
35-39	58	8.6	25	7.9	33	9.3
40-44	32	5.1	11	3.9	21	6.0
45-49	19	3.2	12	4.6	7	2.1
50-54	8	1.3	3	1.1	5	1.4
55-59	13	2.0	5	1.9	8	2.1
60-64	8	1.2	5	1.9	3	0.7
65-69	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	1.6
70+	3	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2

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	1	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0
15-19	73	6.0	38	8.3	35	4.6
20-24	287	22.4	171	32.8	116	15.2
25-29	369	27.1	255	37.0	114	16.9
30-34	502	35.0	336	46.4	166	23.4
35-39	390	28.8	268	42.1	122	17.0
40-44	228	18.2	138	25.1	90	12.8
45-49	158	13.6	91	18.0	67	10.2
50-54	100	8.3	50	9.8	50	7.2
55-59	112	8.9	56	11.0	56	7.4
60-64	84	6.4	32	6.3	52	6.5
65-69	39	3.3	17	3.7	22	3.1
70+	17	0.7	5	0.5	12	0.8

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 7. Early Syphilis by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2022–2024

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	9,270	49.5	7,406	39.5	5,936	31.3
New York City (NYC)	6,781	80.1	5,289	62.3	4,276	49.7
Bronx	1,656	124.7	1,319	100.9	1,173	89.8
Kings	1,839	68.9	1,387	51.6	1,139	42.1
New York	1,894	107.1	1,433	80.3	1,099	59.5
Queens	1,292	58.5	1,080	48.7	817	36.3
Richmond	100	22.1	70	15.4	48	10.6
NYS excl. NYC	2,489	23.6	2,117	20.2	1,660	15.8
Buffalo Region	216	15.3	202	14.3	150	10.3
Allegany	1	3.3	3	6.9	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	2	3.6	3	4.9	5	7.7
Chautauqua	10	9.2	18	17.0	15	14.3
Erie	163	18.2	148	16.5	106	11.6
Genesee	4	7.6	4	7.1	2	2.9
Niagara	27	14.3	20	10.9	19	10.0
Orleans	7	21.0	6	18.2	1	1.2
Wyoming	2	5.8	0	0.0	2	4.4
Capital Region	230	16.2	221	16.2	212	14.7
Albany	104	33.9	92	31.6	66	20.7
Clinton	12	17.3	4	5.5	15	20.6
Columbia	11	16.6	6	10.2	3	5.2
Delaware	2	4.8	1	2.3	1	1.1
Essex	2	4.9	5	15.1	5	15.5
Franklin	1	2.5	5	11.7	3	6.8
Fulton	2	4.6	1	2.4	1	1.1
Greene	2	2.0	3	6.4	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	30.8
Montgomery	3	7.2	2	4.9	10	24.5
Otsego	5	10.9	5	9.9	4	6.4
Rensselaer	30	18.9	26	17.4	28	17.5
Saratoga	20	9.2	10	4.8	17	8.0
Schenectady	30	18.3	55	36.4	51	32.1
Schoharie	4	12.9	0	0.0	2	3.8
Warren	2	3.5	4	6.8	3	4.9
Washington	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	3.0

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	240	15.3	206	13.0	250	16.0
Broome	12	7.2	14	7.9	14	7.5
Cayuga	6	10.0	10	15.1	12	19.4
Chenango	3	8.5	1	2.9	4	11.4
Cortland	3	8.8	1	1.2	4	9.1
Herkimer	0	0.0	4	6.5	2	3.1
Jefferson	12	11.2	10	8.1	10	7.3
Lewis	1	3.8	0	0.0	2	9.3
Madison	9	15.7	4	7.7	4	6.0
Oneida	25	12.4	15	7.0	19	9.5
Onondaga	124	28.0	123	28.0	135	30.9
Oswego	8	7.5	13	12.6	26	25.8
St Lawrence	5	5.0	3	3.2	4	4.3
Tioga	1	1.4	0	0.0	3	7.6
Tompkins	31	29.2	8	6.8	11	8.7
Rochester Region	584	49.2	557	46.9	373	31.0
Chemung	22	31.9	41	55.4	24	34.2
Livingston	6	13.7	6	12.1	5	9.8
Monroe	496	68.2	409	55.7	292	39.2
Ontario	22	20.0	21	22.4	19	16.7
Schuyler	5	33.6	2	14.3	3	23.2
Seneca	5	18.1	6	24.1	3	10.2
Steuben	3	4.0	25	32.8	12	16.3
Wayne	22	27.0	45	55.8	15	19.8
Yates	3	15.1	2	10.7	0	0.0
Hudson Valley	488	22.2	418	19.1	299	13.6
Dutchess	65	23.4	80	28.9	55	20.0
Orange	101	26.7	81	21.7	65	17.2
Putnam	15	16.0	13	14.7	10	11.2
Rockland	51	17.8	39	12.7	29	10.3
Sullivan	22	30.4	21	29.1	23	31.1
Ulster	34	19.3	18	11.2	6	2.8
Westchester	200	22.0	166	18.4	111	12.4
Long Island	731	27.3	513	19.3	376	14.3
Nassau	321	25.8	257	20.7	202	16.5
Suffolk	410	28.8	256	18.1	174	12.4

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

Table 8. Early Syphilis by Year and Region, New York State, 1961–2024

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
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	79.9	2,274	20.0
2022	9,270	47.0	6,781	81.1	2,489	21.9
2023	7,406	37.5	5,289	63.0	2,117	18.7
2024	5,936	29.9	4,276	50.4	1,660	14.6

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 9. Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Year and Region, New York State, 1959–2024

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
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	27.5	1,303	11.5
2023	2,889	14.6	1,753	20.9	1,136	10.0
2024	2,360	11.9	1,458	17.2	902	7.9

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 10. Gonorrhea by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2024

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	34,109	362.3	10,701	115.5	44,965	239.0
New York City (NYC)	26,622	628.7	5,922	145.4	32,699	383.2
Bronx	4,673	727.3	1,768	256.9	6,507	485.5
Kings	8,239	618.7	1,812	144.2	10,079	373.8
New York	8,722	942.7	1,100	125.6	9,865	531.4
Queens	4,663	423.6	1,100	105.1	5,780	264.5
Richmond	325	142.8	142	64.0	468	103.5
NYS excl. NYC	7,487	142.1	4,779	93.3	12,266	117.8
Buffalo Region	1,429	200.4	1,077	158.6	2,506	179.3
Allegany	8	39.3	8	41.3	16	40.1
Cattaraugus	15	42.9	16	50.9	31	46.8
Chautauqua	54	100.6	66	129.8	120	114.3
Erie	1,163	263.7	802	188.0	1,965	225.1
Genesee	28	103.5	19	80.4	47	91.9
Niagara	143	153.8	157	182.0	300	167.3
Orleans	8	46.5	7	42.7	15	45.1
Wyoming	10	51.3	2	14.6	12	35.4
Capital Region	893	125.5	631	91.6	1,524	108.7
Albany	374	234.6	265	151.5	639	192.9
Clinton	15	37.4	10	24.7	25	31.8
Columbia	21	80.5	6	30.3	27	55.5
Delaware	17	92.6	7	41.2	24	67.6
Essex	1	6.1	2	13.2	3	9.4
Franklin	7	28.7	3	16.6	10	23.3
Fulton	19	87.8	15	71.7	34	79.4
Greene	20	86.9	7	39.0	27	63.5
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	23	107.0	14	68.2	37	87.9
Otsego	14	50.1	14	36.1	28	43.5
Rensselaer	117	147.5	95	131.5	212	138.6
Saratoga	61	54.7	32	32.2	93	43.5
Schenectady	166	217.2	143	190.3	309	202.9
Schoharie	6	46.7	3	21.5	9	34.3
Warren	20	66.5	9	36.5	29	50.8
Washington	12	45.6	6	28.5	18	37.0

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	1,096	135.5	906	112.6	2,002	124.0
Broome	151	163.5	78	82.8	229	123.0
Cayuga	23	69.3	29	100.2	52	83.4
Chenango	6	30.6	4	23.0	10	26.7
Cortland	32	164.1	46	223.0	78	193.9
Herkimer	7	30.5	8	35.8	15	33.1
Jefferson	61	89.2	42	80.3	103	85.4
Lewis	4	37.9	4	40.6	8	39.2
Madison	16	56.4	8	29.8	24	43.0
Oneida	94	91.4	62	65.2	156	78.5
Onondaga	558	257.8	563	248.1	1,121	252.5
Oswego	34	58.1	22	42.2	56	50.4
St Lawrence	18	31.2	6	13.7	24	23.0
Tioga	12	61.7	7	38.3	19	50.1
Tompkins	80	141.6	27	52.0	107	96.3
Rochester Region	1,192	205.2	985	173.3	2,177	188.8
Chemung	32	85.5	24	71.5	56	78.7
Livingston	9	29.0	9	37.6	18	32.6
Monroe	1,065	301.1	884	249.7	1,949	273.8
Ontario	32	65.1	34	74.5	66	69.7
Schuyler	3	47.2	1	7.5	4	28.2
Seneca	10	64.5	3	22.7	13	45.4
Steuben	17	43.2	10	27.5	27	35.5
Wayne	21	47.1	18	50.8	39	48.8
Yates	3	28.8	2	21.2	5	25.0
Hudson Valley	1,354	123.6	564	52.1	1,918	88.2
Dutchess	182	130.7	88	65.2	270	98.7
Orange	207	108.1	118	61.3	325	84.9
Putnam	29	63.7	10	25.7	39	45.2
Rockland	137	93.4	49	32.1	186	63.3
Sullivan	26	70.9	12	37.9	38	55.8
Ulster	69	81.8	25	30.5	94	56.9
Westchester	704	157.8	262	58.7	966	107.8
Long Island	1,523	114.4	616	48.1	2,139	81.6
Nassau	709	115.1	257	42.5	966	79.0
Suffolk	814	114.0	359	53.2	1,173	84.1

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

Table 11. Gonorrhea by Sex and Age, New York State, 2024

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	0	0.0	1	0.3
5-9	2	0.4	2	0.8	0	0.0
10-14	39	6.7	29	12.2	10	2.9
15-19	2,010	325.2	1,255	540.2	755	195.7
20-24	4,953	774.4	3,400	1,352.0	1,553	400.1
25-29	6,966	1,037.8	5,579	1,708.6	1,387	402.4
30-34	7,699	1,070.2	6,461	1,802.9	1,238	342.9
35-39	5,301	778.2	4,438	1,392.5	863	238.1
40-44	2,953	471.9	2,367	873.0	586	165.2
45-49	1,620	283.4	1,255	514.6	365	111.3
50-54	1,043	177.0	800	326.3	243	70.6
55-59	774	125.4	556	227.0	218	58.5
60-64	465	73.6	316	131.2	149	38.1
65-69	169	30.2	97	46.2	72	20.6
70+	113	10.2	66	15.6	47	6.9
Female						
0-4	7	1.4	4	1.8	3	1.0
5-9	3	0.6	1	0.4	2	0.6
10-14	164	29.8	100	44.2	64	19.8
15-19	2,505	422.7	1,336	592.7	1,169	318.3
20-24	2,831	440.4	1,443	536.1	1,388	371.4
25-29	1,988	287.1	1,168	321.8	820	248.9
30-34	1,291	180.4	750	205.1	541	154.6
35-39	813	120.7	470	148.1	343	96.2
40-44	457	72.5	251	89.8	206	58.8
45-49	272	46.2	149	57.2	123	37.5
50-54	164	26.8	104	39.5	60	17.3
55-59	92	14.2	55	20.7	37	9.7
60-64	67	9.9	54	20.2	13	3.2
65-69	29	4.7	23	9.4	6	1.6
70+	18	1.2	14	2.3	4	0.5

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	4	0.9	4	0.7
5-9	5	0.5	3	0.6	2	0.3
10-14	203	18.0	129	27.8	74	11.1
15-19	4,520	373.3	2,596	567.2	1,924	255.5
20-24	7,812	609.1	4,871	935.6	2,941	386.1
25-29	8,998	659.9	6,791	985.0	2,207	327.4
30-34	9,032	629.4	7,253	1,001.7	1,779	250.3
35-39	6,130	452.4	4,924	774.2	1,206	167.8
40-44	3,424	272.6	2,632	478.0	792	112.3
45-49	1,894	163.3	1,406	278.8	488	74.4
50-54	1,208	100.6	905	178.0	303	43.8
55-59	868	68.6	613	120.1	255	33.8
60-64	533	40.8	371	73.0	162	20.3
65-69	198	16.9	120	26.4	78	10.8
70+	131	5.1	80	7.8	51	3.3

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 12. Gonorrhea by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2022–2024

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	43,368	231.8	46,120	246.5	44,965	239.0
New York City (NYC)	29,307	350.1	32,568	386.2	32,699	383.2
Bronx	5,499	404.4	5,889	439.9	6,507	485.5
Kings	9,099	344.8	10,381	390.9	10,079	373.8
New York	9,445	526.6	10,357	567.4	9,865	531.4
Queens	4,736	222.7	5,452	252.7	5,780	264.5
Richmond	528	117.6	489	108.1	468	103.5
NYS excl. NYC	14,061	135.0	13,552	130.7	12,266	117.8
Buffalo Region	3,071	218.3	2,834	202.3	2,506	179.3
Allegany	19	46.9	12	26.8	16	40.1
Cattaraugus	40	63.9	33	51.0	31	46.8
Chautauqua	211	198.3	149	140.0	120	114.3
Erie	2,380	268.1	2,236	254.0	1,965	225.1
Genesee	42	86.9	47	95.0	47	91.9
Niagara	352	195.2	324	182.7	300	167.3
Orleans	21	62.1	26	76.4	15	45.1
Wyoming	6	19.0	7	20.9	12	35.4
Capital Region	2,181	155.7	1,912	136.4	1,524	108.7
Albany	903	274.9	831	251.0	639	192.9
Clinton	29	37.0	25	32.5	25	31.8
Columbia	48	104.7	52	107.2	27	55.5
Delaware	18	51.2	19	53.7	24	67.6
Essex	5	14.7	4	13.8	3	9.4
Franklin	8	18.5	8	19.2	10	23.3
Fulton	82	190.5	69	160.2	34	79.4
Greene	34	85.8	29	74.2	27	63.5
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	33.2	0	0.0
Montgomery	44	106.0	53	121.0	37	87.9
Otsego	40	65.1	25	37.5	28	43.5
Rensselaer	317	205.7	262	173.8	212	138.6
Saratoga	126	60.1	114	54.4	93	43.5
Schenectady	479	317.3	350	231.4	309	202.9
Schoharie	9	34.5	4	16.8	9	34.3
Warren	21	38.8	40	73.0	29	50.8
Washington	18	35.4	26	52.8	18	37.0

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	2,234	134.9	2,058	127.7	2,002	124.0
Broome	180	100.8	189	105.4	229	123.0
Cayuga	63	99.2	48	75.0	52	83.4
Chenango	34	89.9	16	43.2	10	26.7
Cortland	39	75.3	66	157.4	78	193.9
Herkimer	31	61.4	35	74.4	15	33.1
Jefferson	150	121.8	179	151.0	103	85.4
Lewis	8	37.9	9	41.9	8	39.2
Madison	27	44.7	30	49.5	24	43.0
Oneida	285	138.6	209	102.2	156	78.5
Onondaga	1,175	263.8	1,028	232.3	1,121	252.5
Oswego	77	69.0	74	69.8	56	50.4
St Lawrence	24	22.5	40	40.8	24	23.0
Tioga	32	83.2	13	34.4	19	50.1
Tompkins	109	76.6	122	102.7	107	96.3
Rochester Region	2,709	234.0	2,646	229.5	2,177	188.8
Chemung	262	365.5	84	118.2	56	78.7
Livingston	15	27.6	17	33.9	18	32.6
Monroe	2,170	303.1	2,285	320.7	1,949	273.8
Ontario	60	63.4	77	81.2	66	69.7
Schuyler	13	97.1	10	77.3	4	28.2
Seneca	15	52.3	22	80.9	13	45.4
Steuben	81	105.9	38	49.2	27	35.5
Wayne	86	114.2	106	141.0	39	48.8
Yates	7	35.7	7	36.0	5	25.0
Hudson Valley	1,860	86.3	2,060	95.4	1,918	88.2
Dutchess	281	102.3	403	146.3	270	98.7
Orange	292	74.8	354	93.2	325	84.9
Putnam	32	37.8	34	40.9	39	45.2
Rockland	168	57.0	219	73.1	186	63.3
Sullivan	45	64.0	60	84.0	38	55.8
Ulster	130	81.2	133	79.4	94	56.9
Westchester	912	104.3	857	97.6	966	107.8
Long Island	2,006	76.3	2,042	78.2	2,139	81.6
Nassau	893	72.7	968	79.4	966	79.0
Suffolk	1,113	79.6	1,074	77.3	1,173	84.1

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

Table 13. Gonorrhea by Year and Region, New York State, 1961–2024

Year	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
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	284.2	17,290	151.7
2021	43,081	217.1	28,162	333.1	14,919	130.9
2022	43,368	220.1	29,307	350.7	14,061	123.9
2023	46,120	233.7	32,568	388.1	13,552	119.4
2024	44,965	226.3	32,699	385.7	12,266	107.7

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 14. Chlamydia by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2024

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	42,171	448.2	59,234	637.8	101,520	542.4
New York City (NYC)	28,084	684.7	34,235	848.1	62,434	767.4
Bronx	6,043	913.9	9,696	1,400.7	15,781	1,155.5
Kings	8,527	672.6	10,047	817.0	18,597	742.8
New York	6,678	757.1	5,495	634.9	12,203	704.6
Queens	6,245	586.6	7,949	779.6	14,213	682.7
Richmond	591	258.8	1,048	473.9	1,640	364.3
NYS excl. NYC	14,087	263.6	24,999	481.3	39,086	370.0
Buffalo Region	2,139	300.6	3,886	570.4	6,025	432.6
Allegany	22	75.1	53	202.6	75	134.5
Cattaraugus	45	131.3	109	337.1	154	230.7
Chautauqua	103	188.0	240	456.2	343	318.0
Erie	1,682	383.5	2,814	658.9	4,496	519.2
Genesee	51	192.0	83	354.4	134	270.6
Niagara	199	220.5	509	595.8	708	404.8
Orleans	18	99.1	44	272.7	62	184.0
Wyoming	19	106.5	34	238.3	53	166.1
Capital Region	1,516	207.7	2,936	419.9	4,452	310.7
Albany	579	345.0	998	557.8	1,577	452.0
Clinton	56	145.5	140	358.4	196	250.6
Columbia	36	149.4	73	372.6	109	251.9
Delaware	34	157.0	63	352.6	97	248.4
Essex	0	0.0	2	15.8	2	7.2
Franklin	24	98.0	45	253.6	69	162.8
Fulton	44	204.0	87	420.2	131	309.0
Greene	21	88.5	41	268.3	62	163.6
Hamilton	1	62.0	1	81.1	2	71.2
Montgomery	34	151.9	87	428.3	121	283.5
Otsego	47	134.3	67	174.6	114	155.6
Rensselaer	173	209.6	356	492.9	529	339.8
Saratoga	109	103.3	267	273.5	376	186.9
Schenectady	284	363.7	537	709.4	821	531.9
Schoharie	8	61.1	17	123.6	25	91.9
Warren	34	122.2	85	363.1	119	234.8
Washington	32	126.2	70	333.5	102	221.5

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	1,999	231.0	3,812	448.9	5,811	336.7
Broome	202	208.3	399	379.3	601	290.4
Cayuga	57	165.9	134	458.5	191	301.4
Chenango	28	153.6	51	295.5	79	221.9
Cortland	45	172.4	96	329.8	141	253.9
Herkimer	35	138.6	84	352.4	119	241.8
Jefferson	228	315.9	337	630.7	565	449.0
Lewis	12	113.5	31	305.2	43	206.6
Madison	46	132.2	78	233.9	124	183.0
Oneida	259	241.6	525	527.5	784	377.1
Onondaga	804	363.2	1,573	690.5	2,377	527.8
Oswego	64	106.0	160	283.4	224	192.0
St Lawrence	70	118.8	133	254.6	203	181.7
Tioga	24	120.6	59	329.4	83	218.6
Tompkins	125	189.5	152	194.9	277	192.0
Rochester Region	1,989	341.7	3,376	587.3	5,365	462.5
Chemung	138	378.8	178	524.4	316	448.9
Livingston	33	97.2	65	205.2	98	150.0
Monroe	1,614	453.5	2,679	748.0	4,293	598.7
Ontario	75	154.1	146	314.1	221	232.1
Schuyler	8	125.7	13	226.4	21	172.0
Seneca	19	127.7	36	281.1	55	196.7
Steuben	36	90.4	106	288.4	142	186.0
Wayne	60	155.8	138	394.6	198	272.5
Yates	6	56.8	15	139.5	21	99.1
Hudson Valley	2,998	269.6	5,046	460.0	8,044	363.3
Dutchess	311	219.7	582	416.0	893	316.9
Orange	522	259.0	841	423.2	1,363	339.0
Putnam	54	120.4	94	242.4	148	178.7
Rockland	397	250.2	752	479.4	1,149	360.9
Sullivan	57	151.4	111	337.5	168	240.1
Ulster	204	244.0	300	368.0	504	307.5
Westchester	1,453	328.0	2,366	529.7	3,819	428.1
Long Island	3,446	258.7	5,943	462.5	9,389	358.1
Nassau	1,697	274.0	2,729	453.4	4,426	361.6
Suffolk	1,749	245.1	3,214	471.2	4,963	355.2

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

Table 15. Chlamydia by Sex and Age, New York State, 2024

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Male						
0-4	9	1.7	2	0.9	7	2.3
5-9	2	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.3
10-14	140	24.2	87	36.6	53	15.5
15-19	6,163	997.1	3,442	1,481.6	2,721	705.4
20-24	10,210	1,596.3	6,062	2,410.6	4,148	1,068.7
25-29	8,482	1,263.7	5,802	1,776.9	2,680	777.5
30-34	6,837	950.4	5,081	1,417.8	1,756	486.4
35-39	4,358	639.8	3,303	1,036.4	1,055	291.1
40-44	2,436	389.3	1,791	660.5	645	181.9
45-49	1,361	238.1	1,002	410.9	359	109.5
50-54	883	149.8	629	256.5	254	73.8
55-59	606	98.2	421	171.9	185	49.7
60-64	418	66.1	284	117.9	134	34.2
65-69	155	27.7	111	52.9	44	12.6
70+	100	9.0	55	13.0	45	6.6
Female						
0-4	13	2.5	8	3.6	5	1.7
5-9	8	1.5	2	0.9	6	1.9
10-14	794	144.3	480	212.0	314	97.0
15-19	15,577	2,628.5	8,374	3,715.3	7,203	1,961.5
20-24	19,499	3,033.2	10,785	4,006.8	8,714	2,331.9
25-29	10,754	1,553.1	6,633	1,827.7	4,121	1,250.7
30-34	5,752	803.8	3,553	971.5	2,199	628.5
35-39	2,925	434.2	1,824	574.8	1,101	308.9
40-44	1,551	246.2	956	342.1	595	169.7
45-49	917	155.8	595	228.4	322	98.2
50-54	609	99.7	416	158.0	193	55.5
55-59	476	73.5	339	127.7	137	35.9
60-64	221	32.7	160	59.8	61	15.0
65-69	85	13.8	69	28.2	16	4.3
70+	50	3.4	38	6.3	12	1.4

Age(yrs)	New York State (NYS)		New York City (NYC)		NYS excl. NYC	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Total						
0-4	22	2.1	10	2.2	12	2.0
5-9	10	0.9	3	0.6	7	1.1
10-14	934	82.7	567	122.2	367	55.2
15-19	21,741	1,795.7	11,817	2,581.7	9,924	1,318.0
20-24	29,739	2,318.9	16,877	3,241.6	12,862	1,688.3
25-29	19,273	1,413.4	12,472	1,809.0	6,801	1,008.8
30-34	12,609	878.7	8,654	1,195.2	3,955	556.4
35-39	7,299	538.7	5,143	808.6	2,156	299.9
40-44	3,992	317.9	2,752	499.8	1,240	175.8
45-49	2,279	196.4	1,598	316.8	681	103.8
50-54	1,496	124.6	1,049	206.3	447	64.6
55-59	1,083	85.6	761	149.1	322	42.7
60-64	639	48.9	444	87.3	195	24.4
65-69	240	20.4	180	39.6	60	8.3
70+	150	5.8	93	9.0	57	3.7

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 16. Chlamydia Among Young Females, by Age and Region/County, New York State, 2024

Region/County	15-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		15-24 yrs	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	15,577	2,628.5	19,499	3,033.2	35,076	2,839.1
New York City (NYC)	8,374	3,715.3	10,785	4,006.8	19,159	3,874.0
Bronx	2,798	6,114.8	3,095	6,442.4	5,893	6,282.6
Kings	2,553	3,716.6	3,067	3,954.6	5,620	3,842.8
New York	1,155	2,986.1	1,833	2,860.9	2,988	2,908.0
Queens	1,566	2,738.5	2,451	3,786.7	4,017	3,295.0
Richmond	302	2,002.7	339	2,294.9	641	2,147.3
NYS excl. NYC	7,203	1,961.5	8,714	2,331.9	15,917	2,148.3
Buffalo Region	1,352	2,879.2	1,302	2,760.9	2,654	2,819.9
Allegany	22	945.8	19	880.4	41	914.4
Cattaraugus	32	1,246.1	39	1,745.0	71	1,478.2
Chautauqua	78	1,927.4	80	2,225.9	158	2,067.8
Erie	980	3,466.3	929	3,109.8	1,909	3,283.2
Genesee	21	1,201.4	29	1,942.4	50	1,542.7
Niagara	196	3,295.8	175	3,064.3	371	3,182.4
Orleans	11	1,039.7	20	1,749.8	31	1,408.5
Wyoming	12	1,210.9	11	1,155.5	23	1,183.7
Capital Region	851	1,798.6	1,093	2,064.3	1,944	1,938.9
Albany	302	2,637.8	362	2,145.3	664	2,344.4
Clinton	29	1,109.8	65	1,911.2	94	1,563.0
Columbia	19	1,504.4	29	2,258.6	48	1,884.6
Delaware	28	1,910.0	19	1,657.9	47	1,799.4
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	7	533.1	20	1,736.1	27	1,095.3
Fulton	28	1,880.5	29	2,162.6	57	2,014.1
Greene	11	1,200.9	14	1,458.3	25	1,332.6
Hamilton	1	1,123.6	0	0.0	1	505.1
Montgomery	24	1,632.7	30	2,343.8	54	1,963.6
Otsego	17	461.0	30	708.7	47	593.4
Rensselaer	112	2,318.8	117	2,428.9	229	2,373.8
Saratoga	73	1,091.0	117	1,798.3	190	1,439.7
Schenectady	157	3,068.2	186	3,538.1	343	3,306.3
Schoharie	3	275.5	10	1,053.7	13	637.9
Warren	16	1,022.4	42	2,727.3	58	1,868.0
Washington	24	1,640.5	23	1,729.3	47	1,682.8

Region/County	15-19 yrs		20-24 yrs		15-24 yrs	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	1,094	1,745.7	1,410	2,124.0	2,504	1,940.3
Broome	101	1,329.5	157	1,596.3	258	1,480.0
Cayuga	29	1,413.9	47	2,390.6	76	1,892.0
Chenango	11	900.2	20	1,811.6	31	1,332.8
Cortland	23	957.1	42	1,415.1	65	1,210.2
Herkimer	18	993.9	39	2,449.7	57	1,675.0
Jefferson	74	2,384.8	153	3,950.4	227	3,254.0
Lewis	7	976.3	12	1,769.9	19	1,362.0
Madison	26	876.9	25	932.8	51	903.5
Oneida	152	2,113.8	206	2,970.0	358	2,534.2
Onondaga	517	3,129.2	494	3,034.8	1,011	3,082.3
Oswego	47	1,067.5	69	1,744.6	116	1,387.9
St Lawrence	34	769.1	58	1,372.1	92	1,063.8
Tioga	18	1,376.1	23	1,996.5	41	1,666.7
Tompkins	37	531.9	65	711.2	102	633.7
Rochester Region	1,069	2,666.2	1,063	2,619.2	2,132	2,642.6
Chemung	65	2,733.4	47	1,984.8	112	2,359.9
Livingston	23	896.7	21	663.9	44	768.2
Monroe	854	3,477.2	848	3,388.9	1,702	3,432.6
Ontario	34	1,016.1	46	1,381.0	80	1,198.1
Schuyler	3	737.1	5	1,412.4	8	1,051.2
Seneca	6	698.5	12	1,405.2	18	1,050.8
Steuben	40	1,525.6	32	1,345.1	72	1,439.7
Wayne	40	1,597.4	45	1,985.0	85	1,781.6
Yates	4	468.9	7	827.4	11	647.4
Hudson Valley	1,318	1,626.1	1,763	2,285.5	3,081	1,947.6
Dutchess	148	1,486.2	208	1,962.1	356	1,731.6
Orange	233	1,472.4	293	2,098.1	526	1,765.7
Putnam	28	1,041.3	31	1,163.7	59	1,102.2
Rockland	187	1,494.2	253	2,274.8	440	1,861.5
Sullivan	20	865.4	49	2,152.0	69	1,503.9
Ulster	84	1,473.4	118	2,022.3	202	1,751.0
Westchester	618	1,928.0	811	2,643.9	1,429	2,278.1
Long Island	1,519	1,704.1	2,083	2,328.1	3,602	2,016.7
Nassau	660	1,547.6	946	2,314.0	1,606	1,922.7
Suffolk	859	1,847.6	1,137	2,340.0	1,996	2,099.3

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 17. Chlamydia by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2022–2024

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	103,687	557.8	109,329	587.3	101,520	542.4
New York City (NYC)	63,843	795.7	66,997	827.8	62,434	767.4
Bronx	14,980	1,096.3	15,667	1,156.6	15,781	1,155.5
Kings	19,353	778.2	20,210	808.4	18,597	742.8
New York	14,594	862.8	14,771	853.7	12,203	704.6
Queens	13,368	654.1	14,673	711.4	14,213	682.7
Richmond	1,548	347.9	1,676	374.0	1,640	364.3
NYS excl. NYC	39,844	375.8	42,332	400.8	39,086	370.0
Buffalo Region	5,851	417.8	6,475	461.1	6,025	432.6
Allegany	98	192.7	82	158.4	75	134.5
Cattaraugus	178	265.7	176	263.9	154	230.7
Chautauqua	434	397.4	423	387.0	343	318.0
Erie	4,112	471.0	4,752	541.9	4,496	519.2
Genesee	126	260.8	130	268.6	134	270.6
Niagara	760	428.0	777	441.0	708	404.8
Orleans	86	252.9	83	245.7	62	184.0
Wyoming	57	175.9	52	167.5	53	166.1
Capital Region	4,322	300.5	4,838	338.0	4,452	310.7
Albany	1,481	419.5	1,757	496.4	1,577	452.0
Clinton	172	214.3	170	210.6	196	250.6
Columbia	124	274.2	103	233.6	109	251.9
Delaware	104	266.8	108	280.9	97	248.4
Essex	34	129.9	12	43.4	2	7.2
Franklin	67	169.3	69	172.1	69	162.8
Fulton	144	333.8	141	328.8	131	309.0
Greene	87	229.2	70	183.0	62	163.6
Hamilton	4	107.5	0	0.0	2	71.2
Montgomery	104	245.3	123	290.6	121	283.5
Otsego	154	193.0	155	204.1	114	155.6
Rensselaer	539	351.4	612	397.7	529	339.8
Saratoga	352	174.7	456	228.9	376	186.9
Schenectady	679	443.5	808	529.5	821	531.9
Schoharie	40	148.5	40	153.3	25	91.9
Warren	140	268.0	131	254.6	119	234.8
Washington	97	197.1	83	178.0	102	221.5

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	6,072	346.4	6,541	376.5	5,811	336.7
Broome	612	297.0	634	311.0	601	290.4
Cayuga	190	303.3	204	325.7	191	301.4
Chenango	99	268.3	89	247.0	79	221.9
Cortland	134	245.8	161	299.5	141	253.9
Herkimer	123	246.9	115	232.2	119	241.8
Jefferson	685	507.3	677	519.3	565	449.0
Lewis	33	153.2	30	142.9	43	206.6
Madison	106	162.6	116	167.4	124	183.0
Oneida	781	374.6	781	374.4	784	377.1
Onondaga	2,333	511.3	2,807	619.0	2,377	527.8
Oswego	256	219.8	254	222.1	224	192.0
St Lawrence	234	204.8	264	232.9	203	181.7
Tioga	108	280.3	82	215.7	83	218.6
Tompkins	378	242.2	327	222.3	277	192.0
Rochester Region	6,173	526.9	6,318	542.3	5,365	462.5
Chemung	459	647.6	381	536.4	316	448.9
Livingston	98	148.5	114	175.6	98	150.0
Monroe	4,733	652.1	5,025	697.2	4,293	598.7
Ontario	247	250.8	265	275.4	221	232.1
Schuyler	43	332.8	24	192.7	21	172.0
Seneca	66	243.0	55	204.8	55	196.7
Steuben	194	256.8	182	241.2	142	186.0
Wayne	293	407.0	236	328.7	198	272.5
Yates	40	195.3	36	163.8	21	99.1
Hudson Valley	7,939	362.7	8,405	383.3	8,044	363.3
Dutchess	943	331.8	1,044	370.8	893	316.9
Orange	1,380	345.0	1,490	372.9	1,363	339.0
Putnam	178	212.7	193	236.5	148	178.7
Rockland	960	308.8	1,019	326.6	1,149	360.9
Sullivan	213	309.2	239	343.5	168	240.1
Ulster	465	285.4	543	331.0	504	307.5
Westchester	3,800	433.2	3,877	440.2	3,819	428.1
Long Island	9,487	360.7	9,755	373.0	9,389	358.1
Nassau	4,292	351.2	4,538	372.0	4,426	361.6
Suffolk	5,195	368.9	5,217	374.0	4,963	355.2

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

Table 18. Chlamydia by Year and Region, New York State, 2001–2024

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	637.9	41,032	360.0
2021	101,730	512.5	62,011	733.5	39,719	348.6
2022	103,687	526.2	63,843	764.0	39,844	351.1
2023	109,329	553.9	66,997	798.4	42,332	373.1
2024	101,520	511.0	62,434	736.4	39,086	343.2

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 19. Mpox by Region/County and Sex, New York State, 2024

Region/County	Male		Female		Total	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	464	5.0	8	0.1	474	2.5
New York City (NYC)	412	9.7	7	0.2	421	4.9
Bronx	56	8.6	1	0.2	57	4.2
Kings	129	9.8	3	0.3	133	4.9
New York	158	17.3	2	0.2	160	8.6
Queens	68	6.3	1	0.1	69	3.2
Richmond	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.5
NYS excl. NYC	52	1.0	1	0.0	53	0.5
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	2	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.3
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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Capital Region	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.2
Albany	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.8
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	1	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.9
Rensselaer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Broome	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Onondaga	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	0.5
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	8	1.4	0	0.0	8	0.7
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	7	2.1	0	0.0	7	1.0
Ontario	1	2.1	0	0.0	1	1.1
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	23	2.1	0	0.0	23	1.1
Dutchess	7	5.1	0	0.0	7	2.6
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Rockland	6	3.9	0	0.0	6	2.0
Sullivan	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	1.5
Ulster	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	8	1.9	0	0.0	8	0.9
Long Island	14	1.1	1	0.1	15	0.6
Nassau	6	0.9	0	0.0	6	0.5
Suffolk	8	1.2	1	0.2	9	0.7

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

Table 20. Mpox by Sex and Age, New York State, 2024

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	7	1.1	6	2.6	1	0.3
20-24	48	7.5	40	15.9	8	2.1
25-29	93	13.9	83	25.4	10	2.9
30-34	110	15.3	100	27.9	10	2.8
35-39	95	13.9	86	27.0	9	2.5
40-44	43	6.9	38	14.0	5	1.4
45-49	37	6.5	33	13.5	4	1.2
50-54	15	2.5	13	5.3	2	0.6
55-59	9	1.5	7	2.9	2	0.5
60-64	5	0.8	4	1.7	1	0.3
65-69	2	0.4	2	1.0	0	0.0
70+	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	3	0.5	3	1.1	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
30-34	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0
35-39	2	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
40-44	2	0.3	2	0.7	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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	7	0.6	6	1.3	1	0.1
20-24	51	4.0	43	8.3	8	1.1
25-29	94	6.9	84	12.2	10	1.5
30-34	112	7.8	102	14.1	10	1.4
35-39	97	7.2	87	13.7	10	1.4
40-44	45	3.6	40	7.3	5	0.7
45-49	37	3.2	33	6.5	4	0.6
50-54	15	1.2	13	2.6	2	0.3
55-59	9	0.7	7	1.4	2	0.3
60-64	5	0.4	4	0.8	1	0.1
65-69	2	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0
70+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

Table 21. Mpox by Region/County and Year, New York State, 2022–2024

Region/County	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
New York State (NYS)	4,197	22.8	247	1.3	474	2.5
New York City (NYC)	3,822	45.4	204	2.4	421	4.9
Bronx	749	57.7	17	1.2	57	4.2
Kings	913	33.9	75	2.7	133	4.9
New York	1,490	84.9	82	4.6	160	8.6
Queens	619	28.2	28	1.3	69	3.2
Richmond	49	11.0	1	0.2	2	0.5
NYS excl. NYC	375	3.7	43	0.4	53	0.5
Buffalo Region	23	1.6	2	0.2	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	20	2.2	1	0.1	2	0.3
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	3.2	0	0.0
Capital Region	14	0.9	1	0.1	3	0.2
Albany	7	2.2	0	0.0	2	0.8
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	2	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	1	3.0	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	2	2.0	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	1	0.9
Rensselaer	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	1	0.6	1	0.7	0	0.0
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	2022		2023		2024	
	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate	Diagnoses	Rate
Central Region	15	0.9	4	0.3	2	0.2
Broome	2	1.1	1	0.7	0	0.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
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	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0
Onondaga	6	1.4	1	0.2	2	0.5
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
St Lawrence	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	1	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	4	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rochester Region	23	2.1	14	1.2	8	0.7
Chemung	1	1.6	2	3.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	20	2.8	11	1.5	7	1.0
Ontario	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.1
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	4.0	1	3.4	0	0.0
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	155	7.4	10	0.4	23	1.1
Dutchess	10	4.0	2	0.9	7	2.6
Orange	23	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	5	5.3	0	0.0	1	0.5
Rockland	19	7.1	0	0.0	6	2.0
Sullivan	4	5.7	0	0.0	1	1.5
Ulster	2	1.3	1	0.5	0	0.0
Westchester	92	10.6	7	0.7	8	0.9
Long Island	145	5.5	12	0.5	15	0.6
Nassau	65	5.3	5	0.4	6	0.5
Suffolk	80	5.8	7	0.5	9	0.7

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

Table 22. Mpox by Year and Region, New York State, 2022–2024

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	45.7	375	3.3
2023	247	1.3	204	2.4	43	0.4
2024	474	2.4	421	5.0	53	0.5

Rates are per 100,000 persons.

2024

New York State Sexually Transmitted Infections

Regional Profiles Supplement

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health

2024 Sexually Transmitted Infections Regional Profiles Overview

The following section presents 2024 sexually transmitted infection surveillance data highlights by New York State region. Each regional profile includes visualizations of age-adjusted and age-specific rates for early syphilis, primary and secondary syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. The seven 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.

New York City* counties/boroughs include Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

Long Island counties include Nassau and Suffolk.

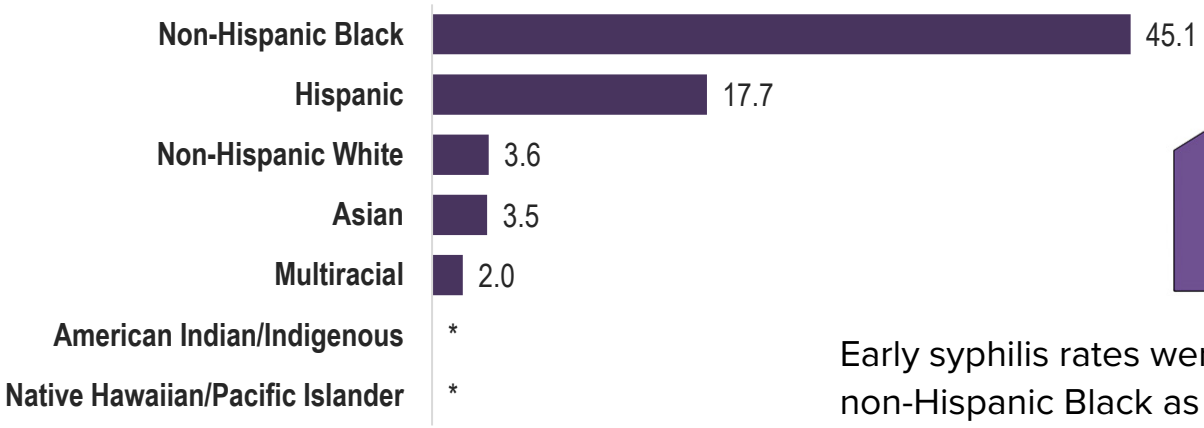
Rochester Region counties include Chemung, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates.

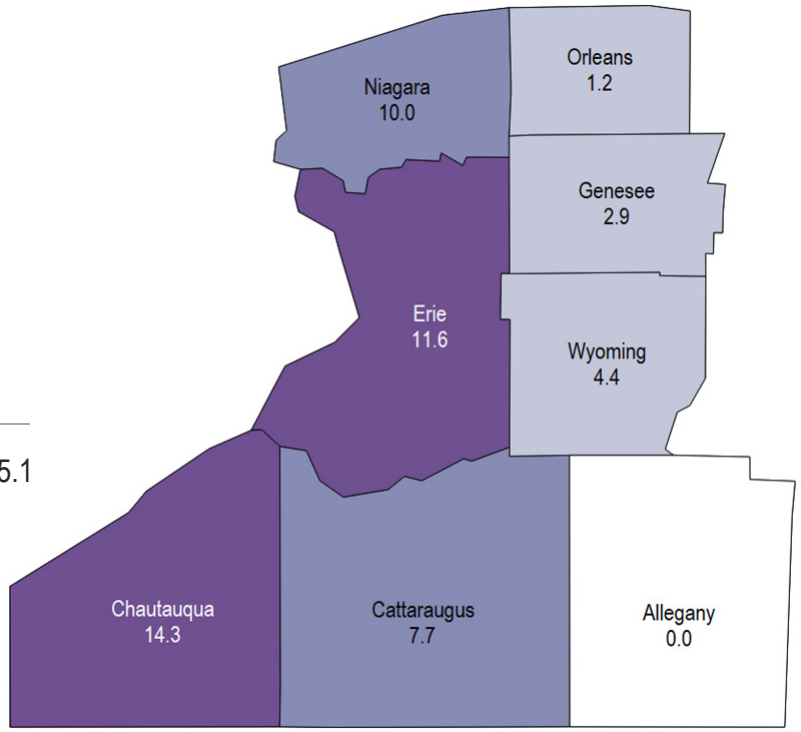
* Sexually transmitted infection data for New York City counties/boroughs can be found on the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's NYC Health Data webpage[21].

Buffalo Region
2024 Early Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 10.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

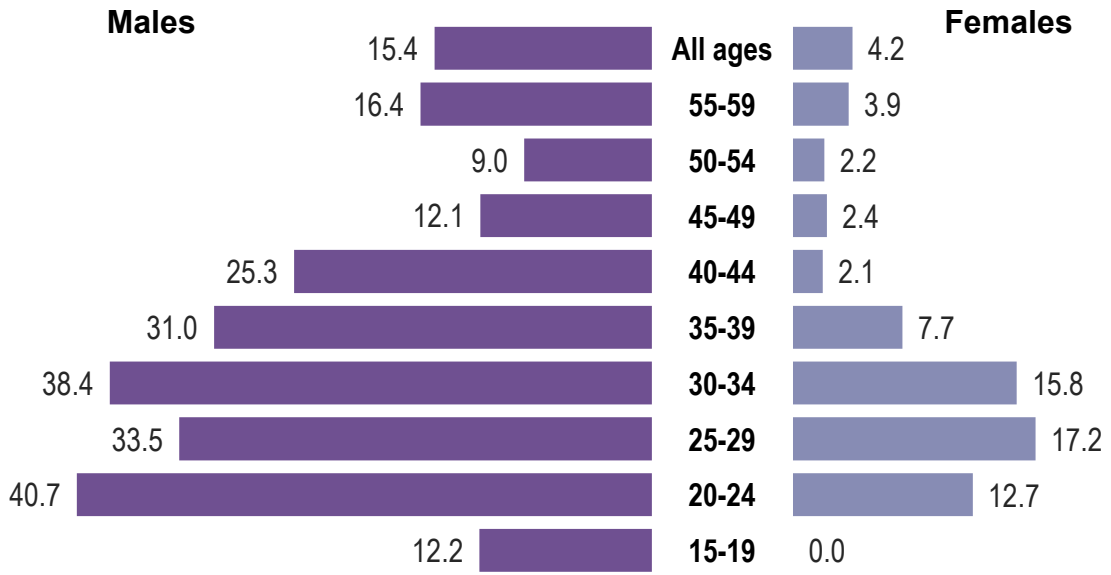




Early syphilis rates were 4.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

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

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



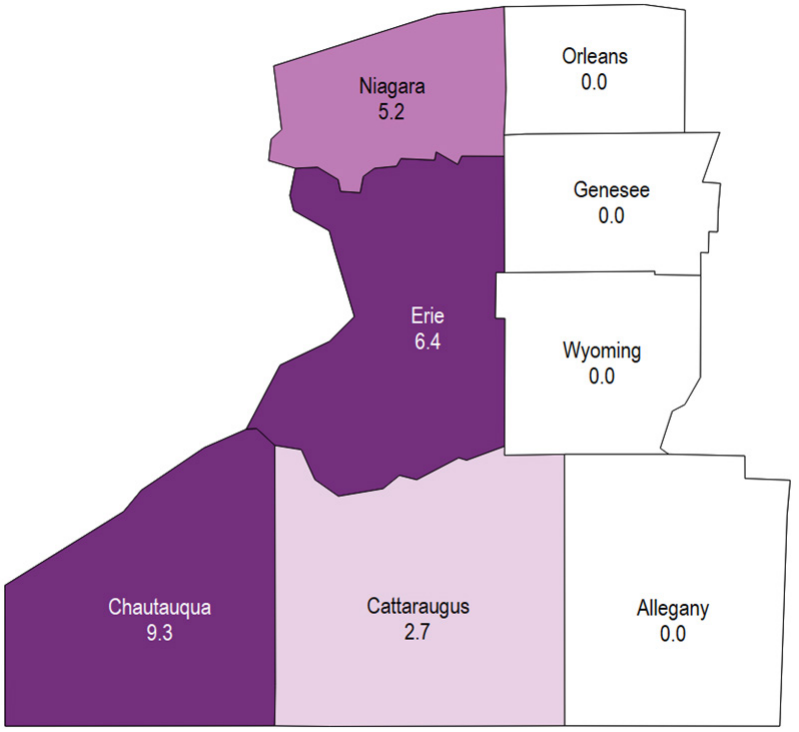
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

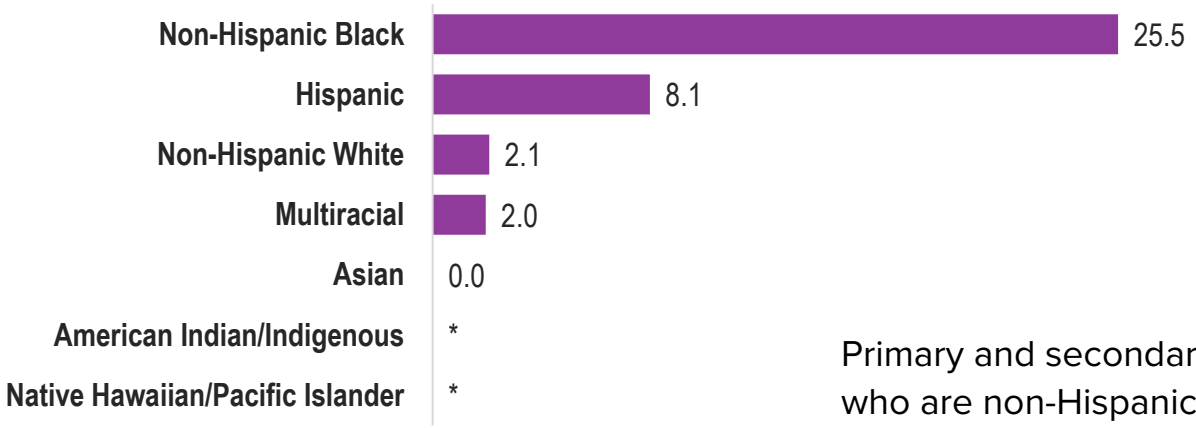
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Buffalo Region
2024 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 5.5 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

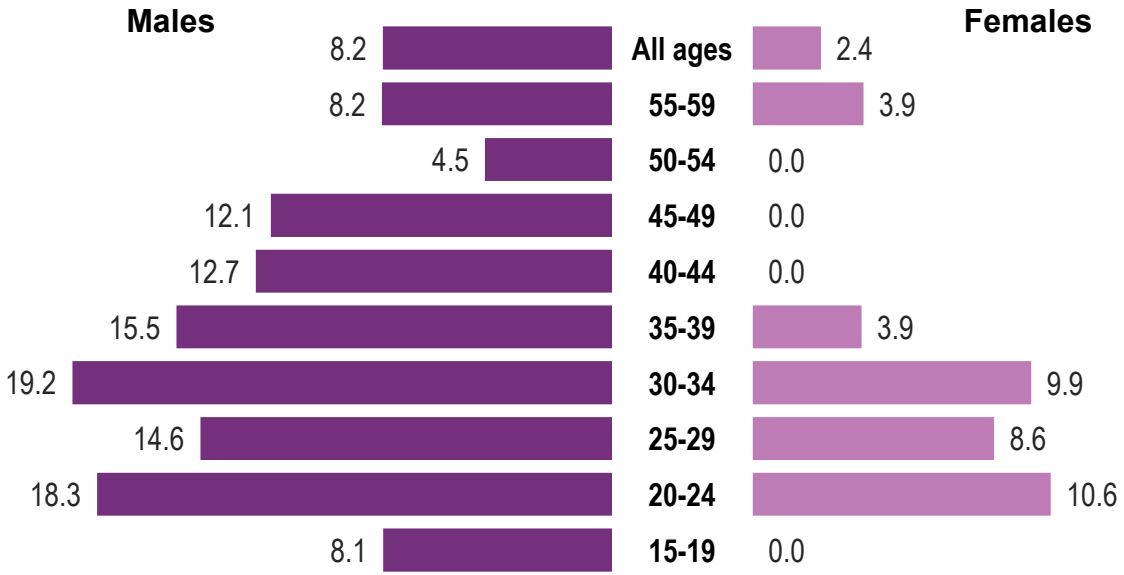




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greatest among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic.

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

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 30–34 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 20–24 years.



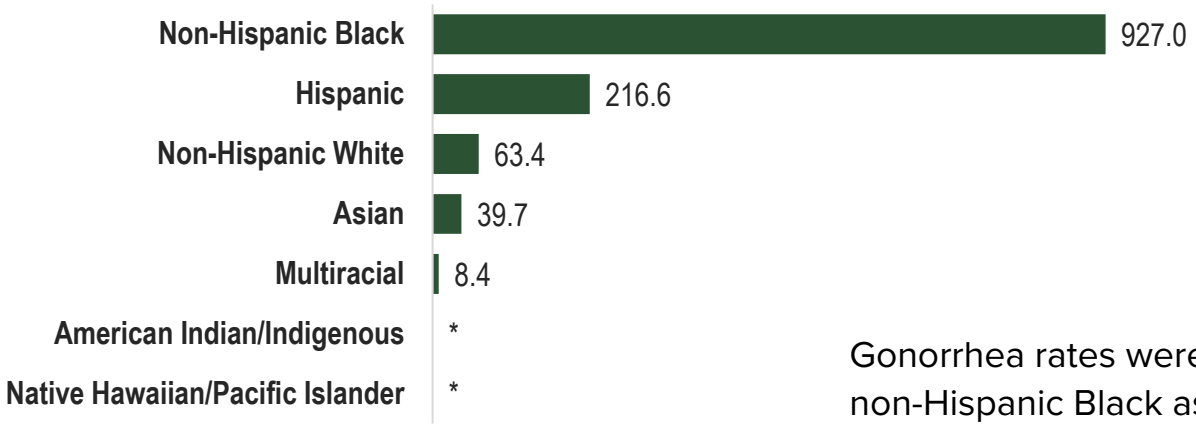
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

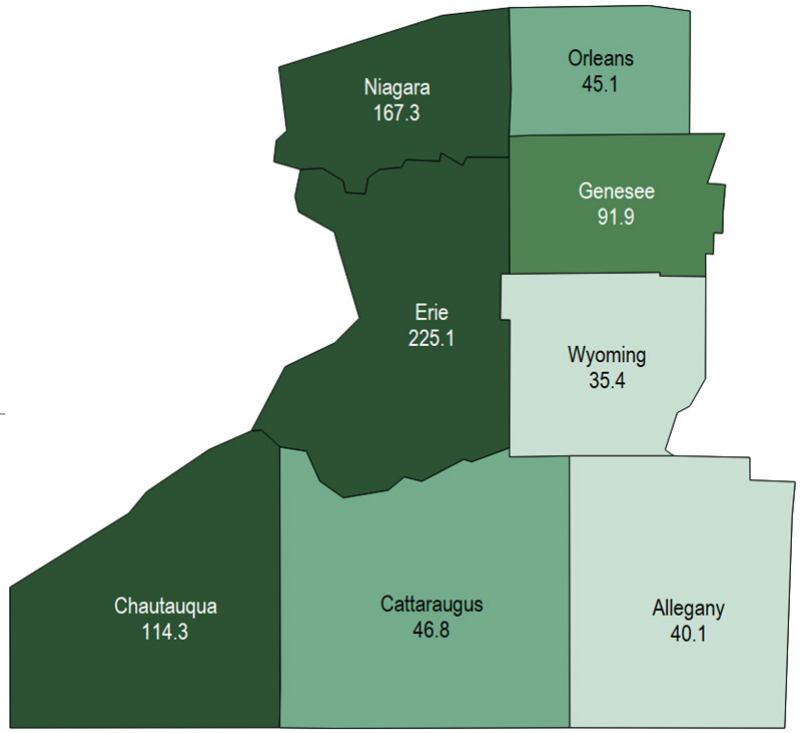
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Buffalo Region
2024 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 179.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

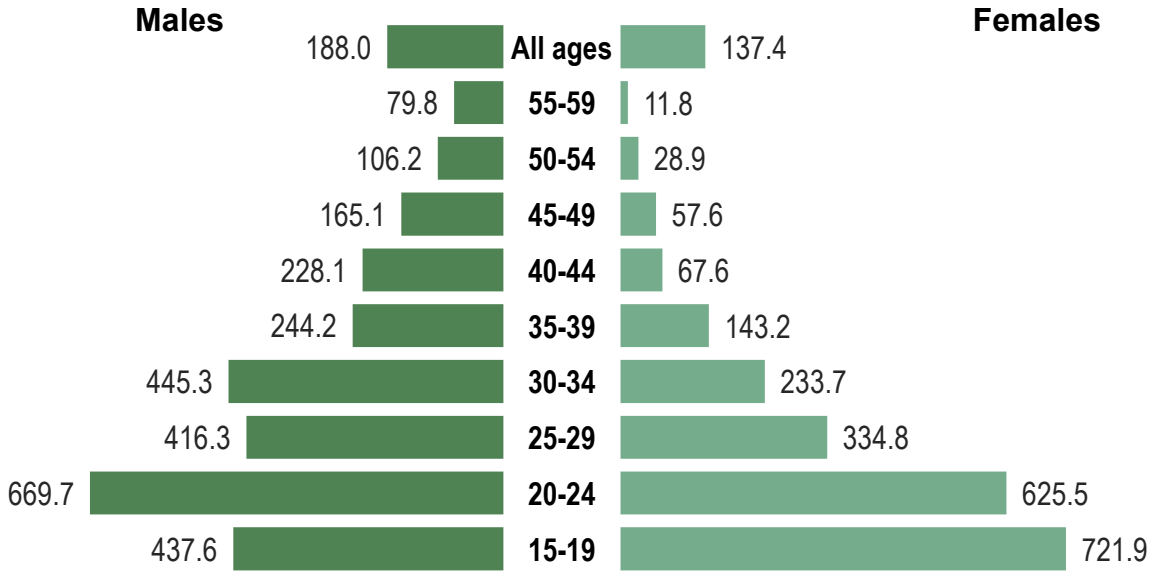




Gonorrhea rates were 5.2× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

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

- Among males, the highest rate was in those aged 20–24 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 15–19 years.



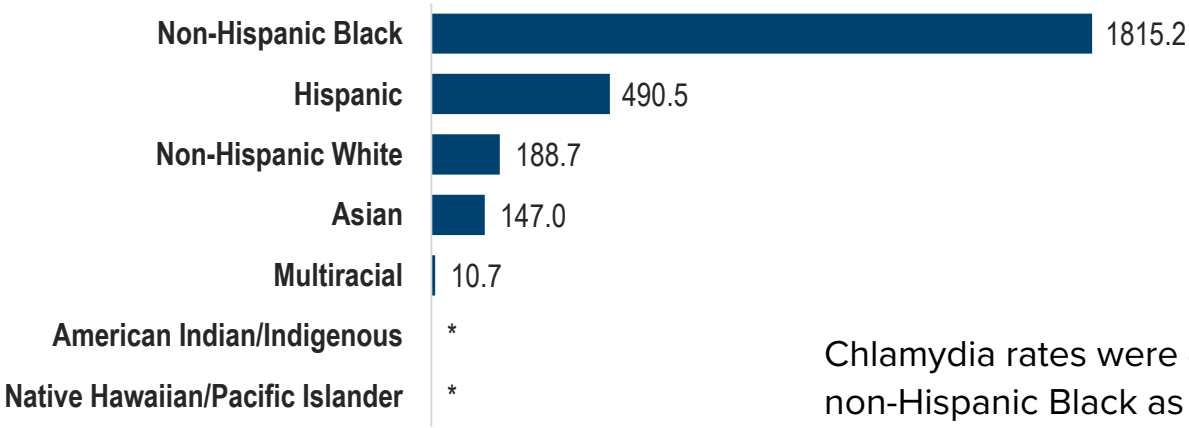
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

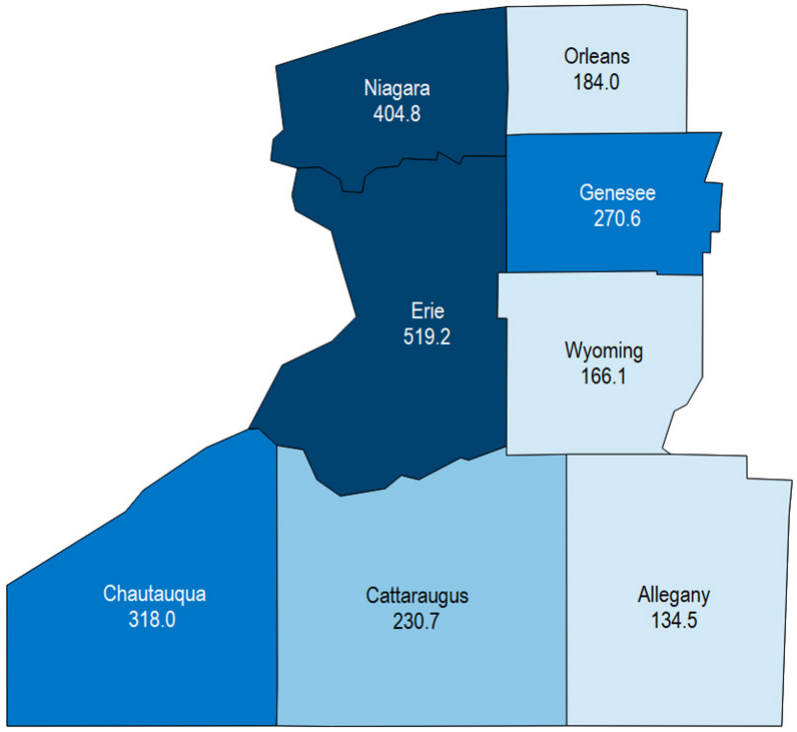
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Buffalo Region
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 432.6 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

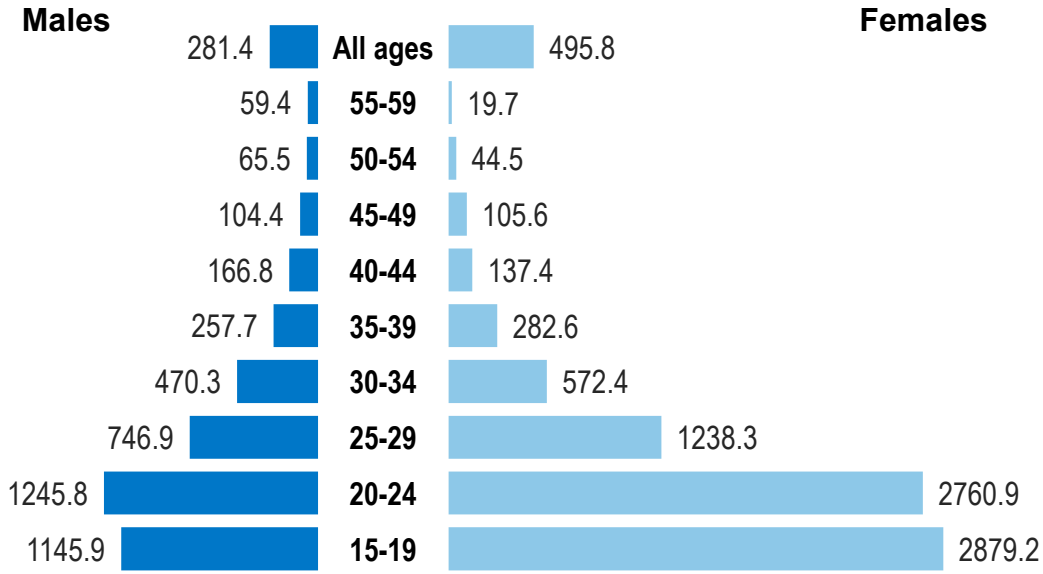




Chlamydia rates were 4.2× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

Overall chlamydia rates were greater in 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 15–19 years.



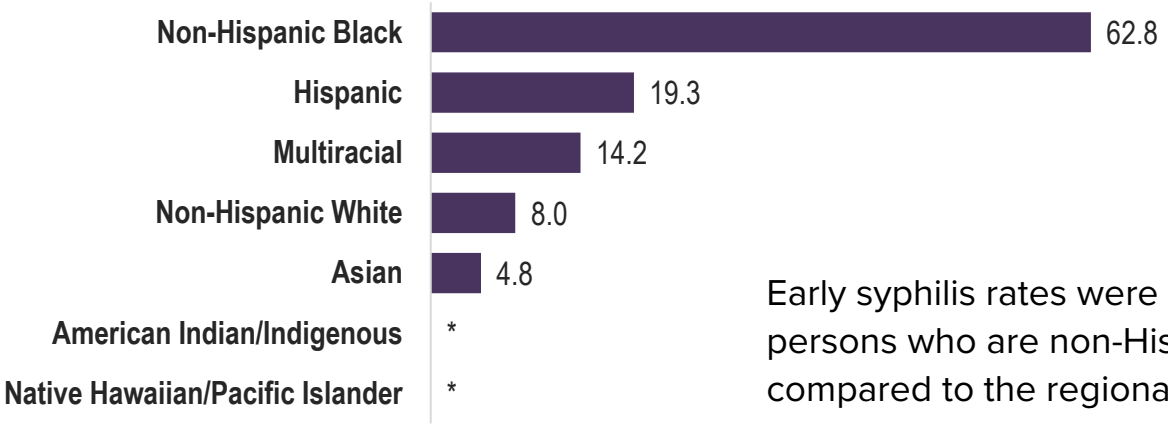
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

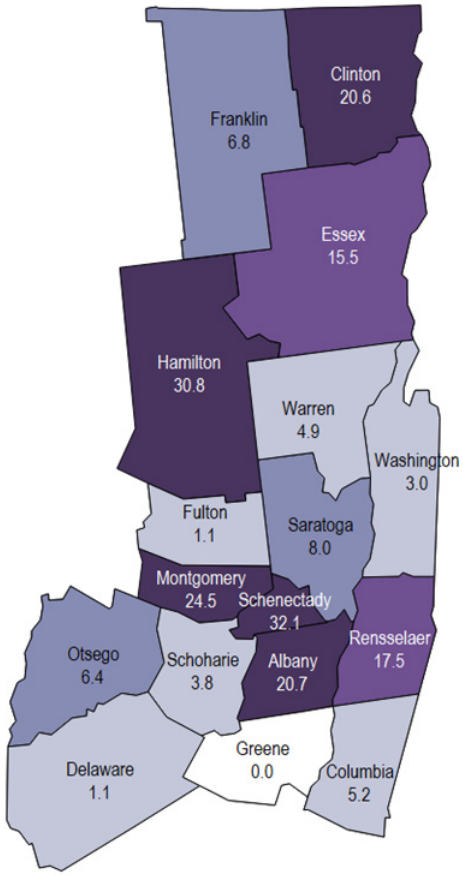
Capital Region
2024 Early Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 14.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

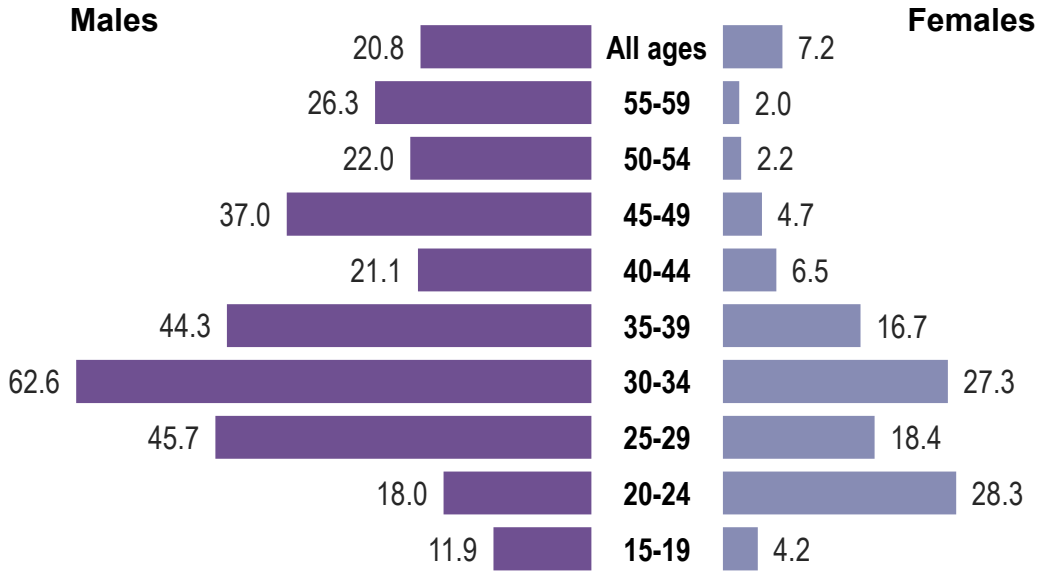


Early syphilis rates were 4.3× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.



Early syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females, except for those aged 20–24 years.

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



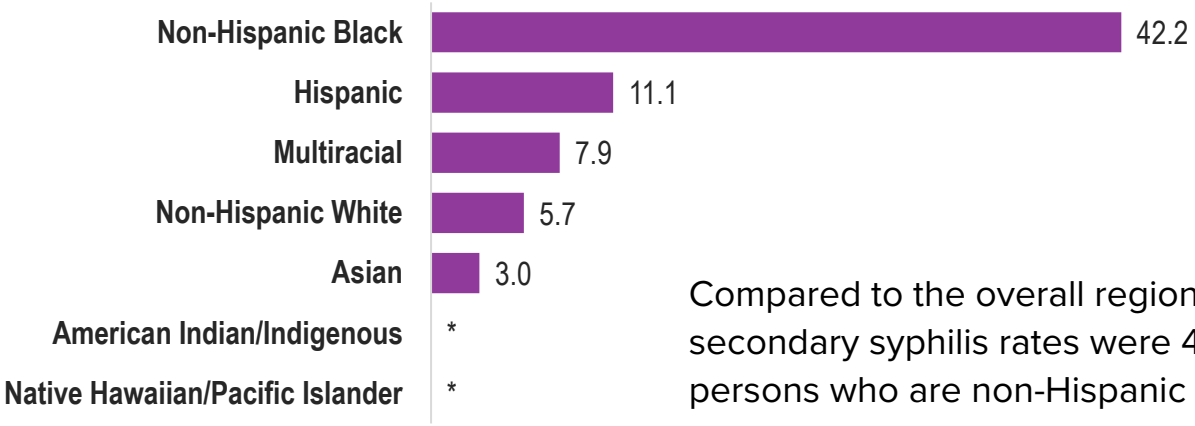
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

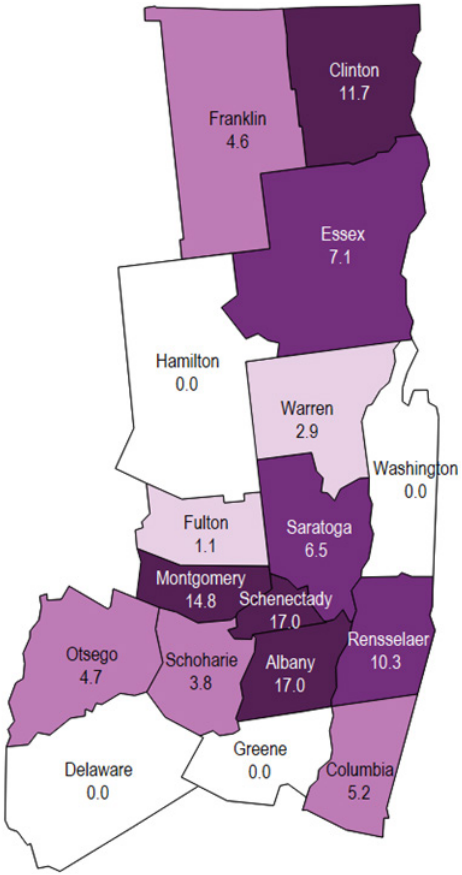
Capital Region
2024 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 9.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

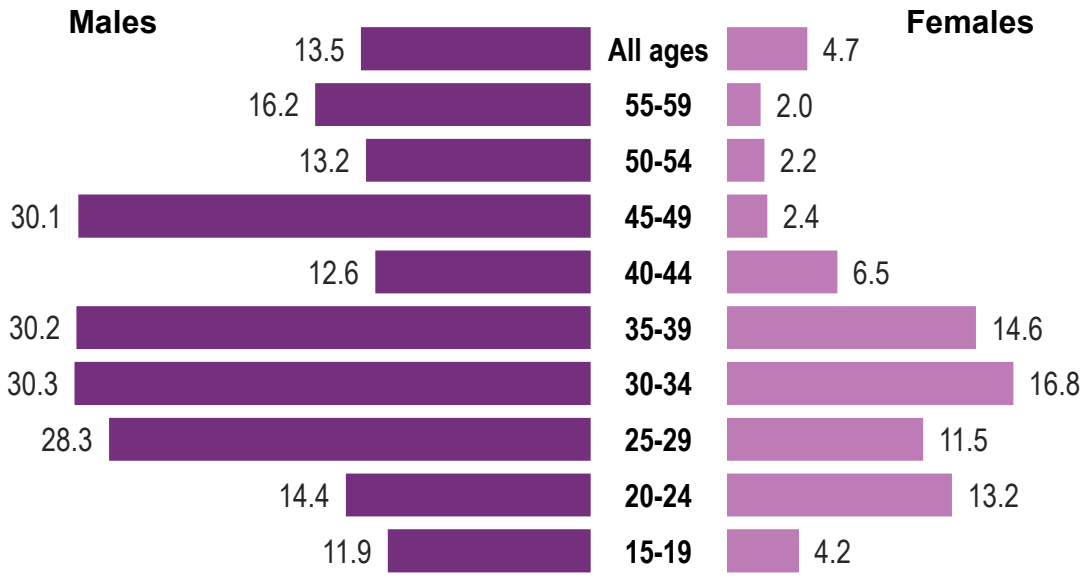


Compared to the overall regional rate, primary and secondary syphilis rates were 4.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.



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



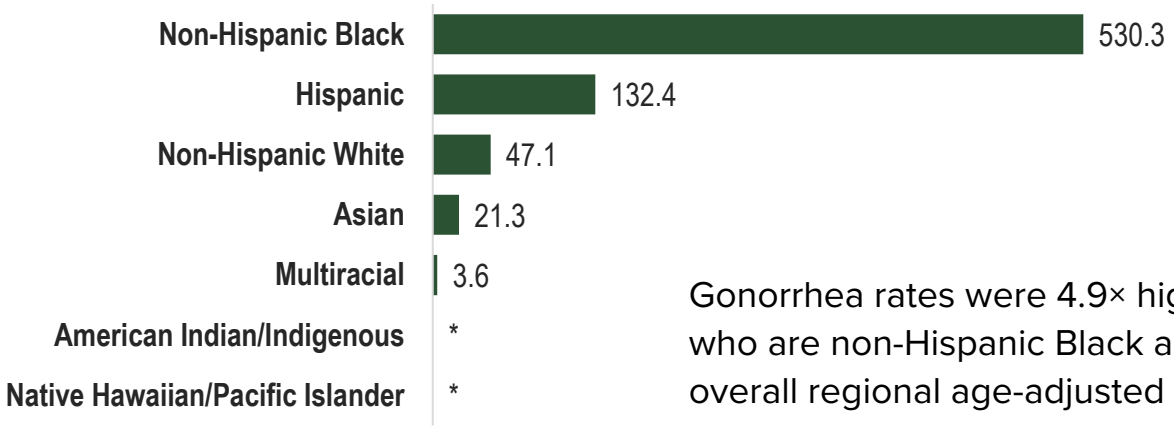
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

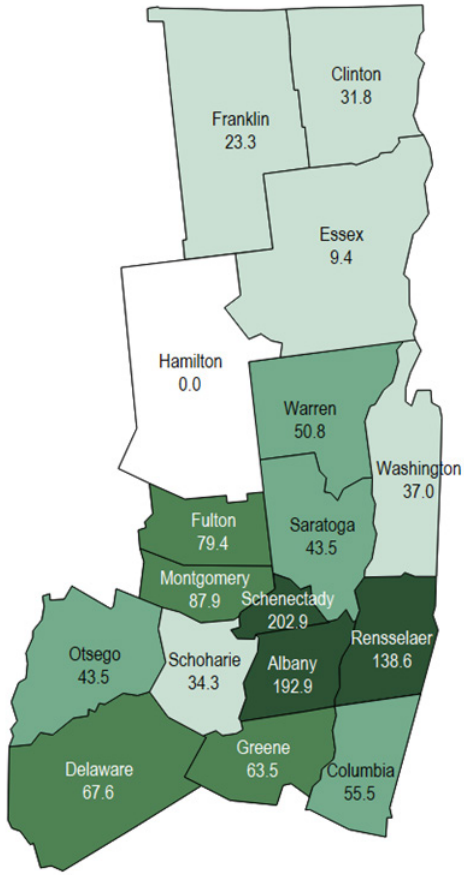
Capital Region
2024 Gonorrhea Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 108.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

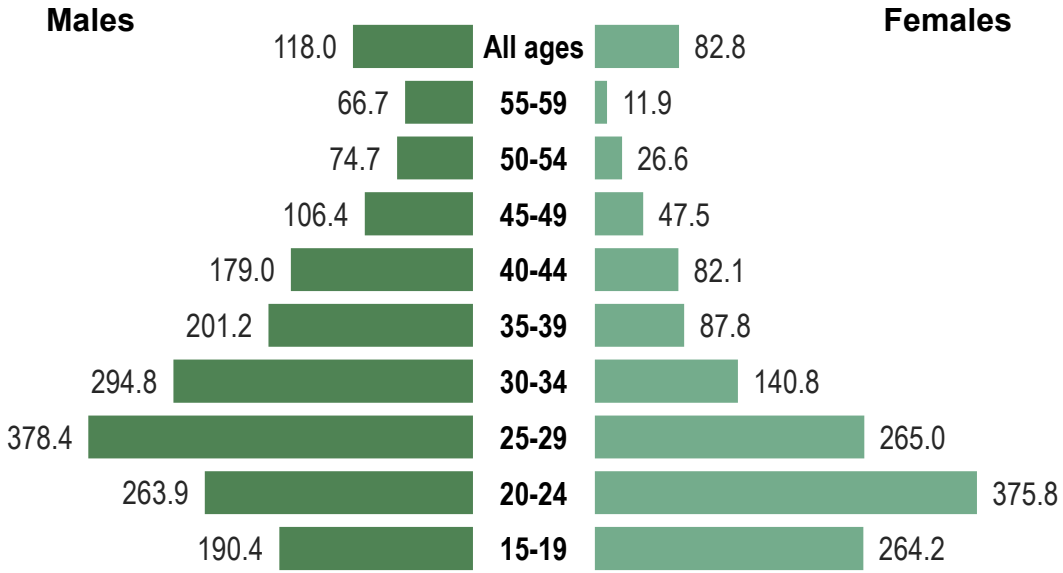


Gonorrhea rates were 4.9× higher among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional age-adjusted rate.



Overall gonorrhea rates were greater among males as compared to females. However, among those younger than 25, females had greater rates.

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



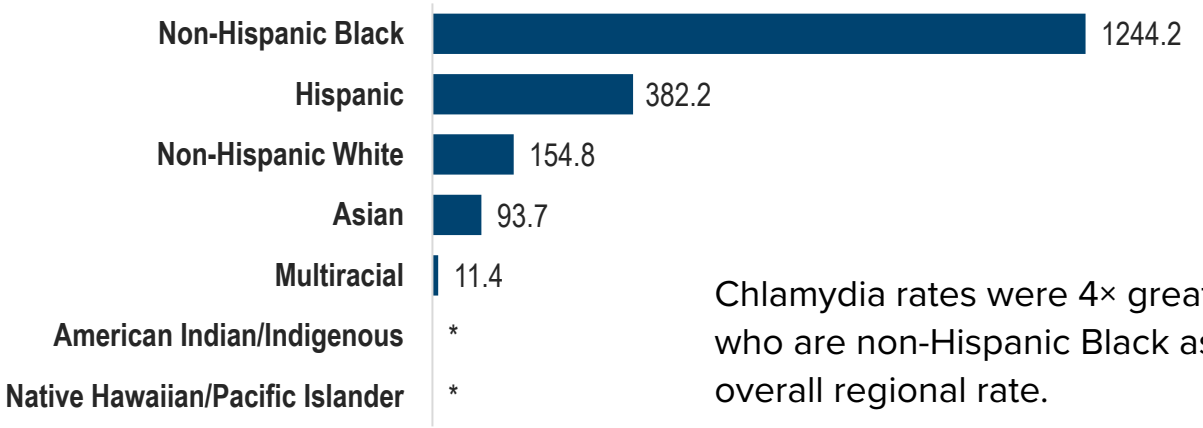
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

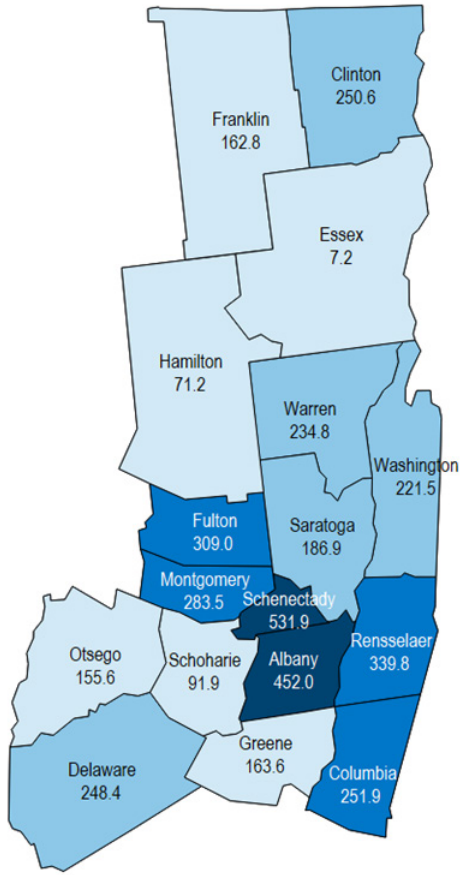
Capital Region
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 310.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

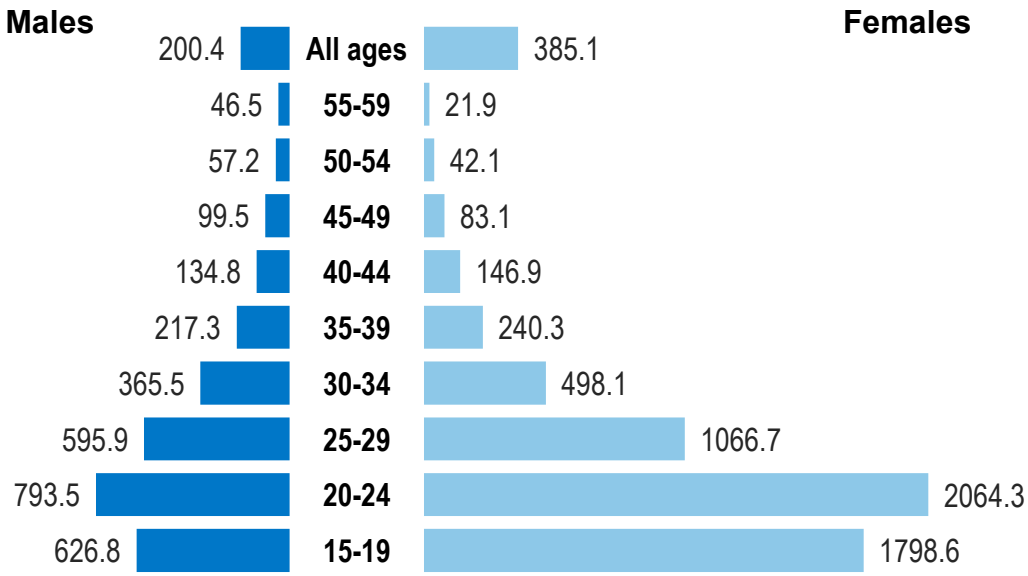


Chlamydia rates were 4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.



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.



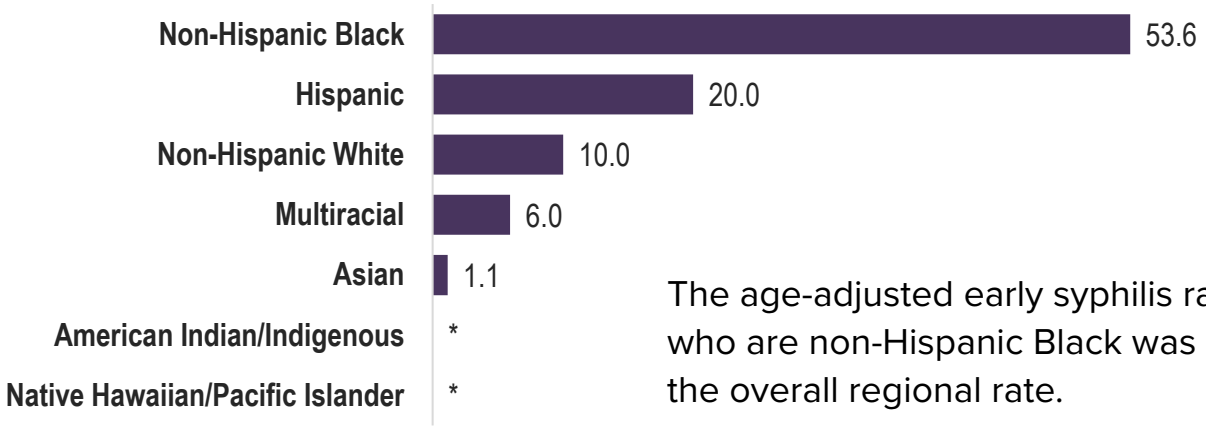
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

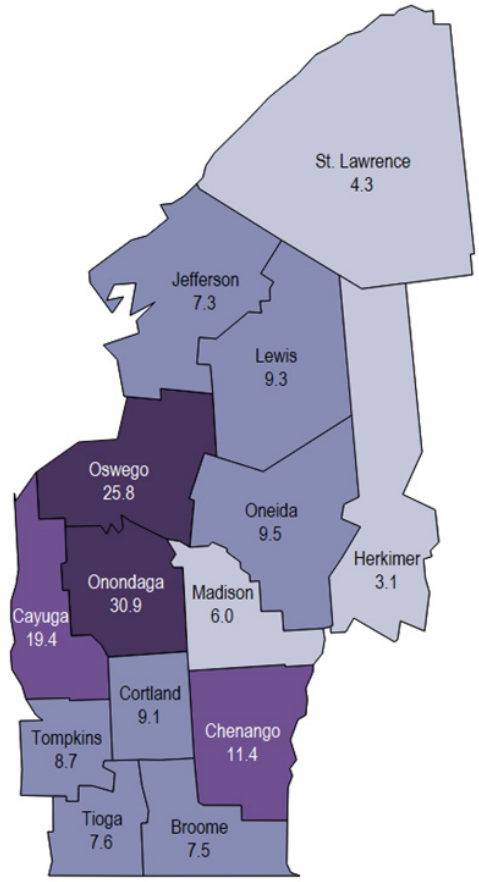
Central Region
2024 Early Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 16.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

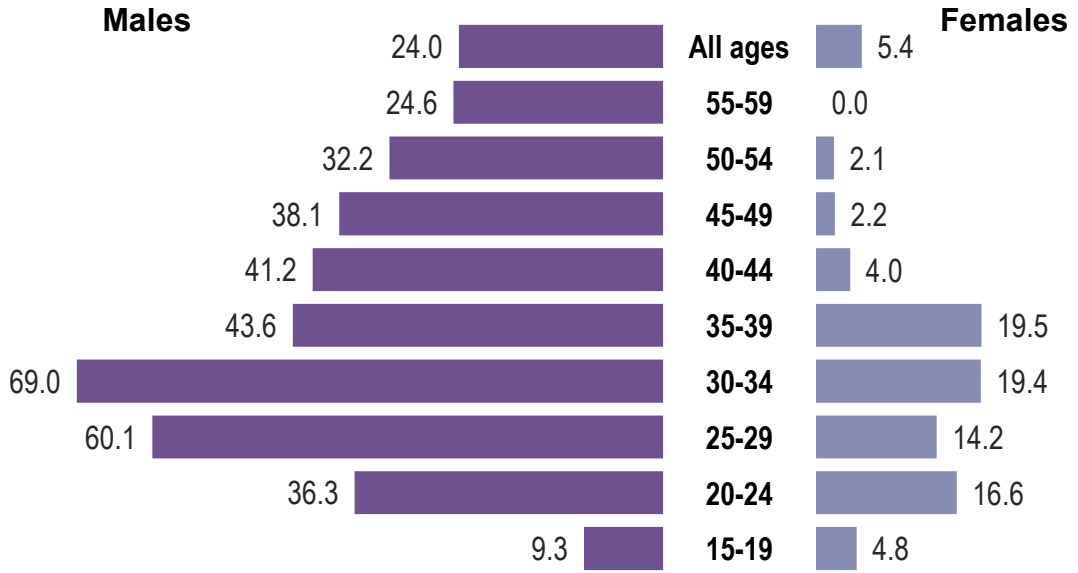


The age-adjusted early syphilis rate among persons who are non-Hispanic Black was 3.4× greater than the overall regional rate.



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

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



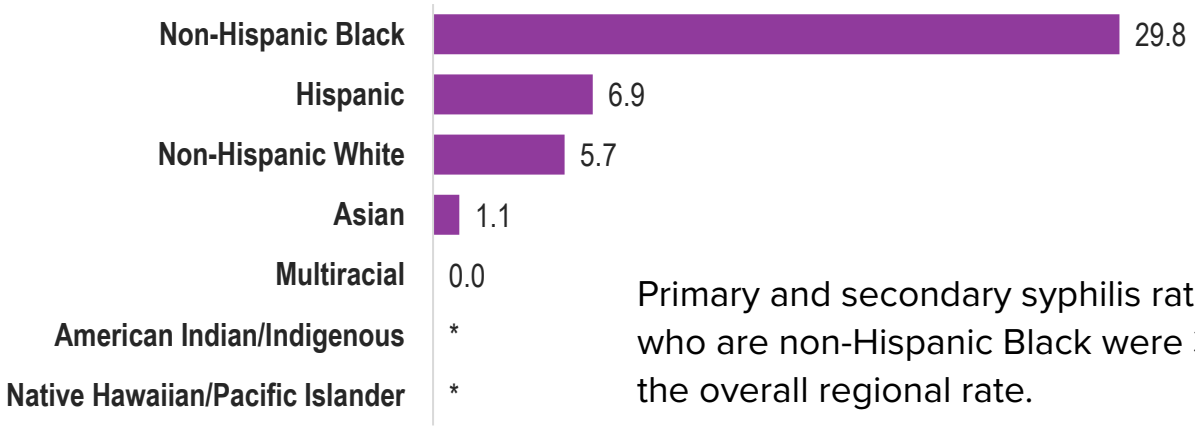
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

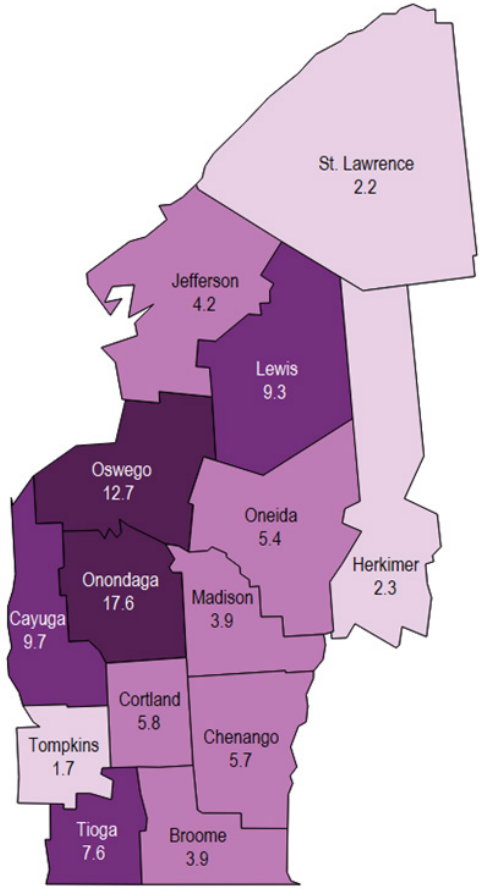
Central Region
2024 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

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 8.8 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

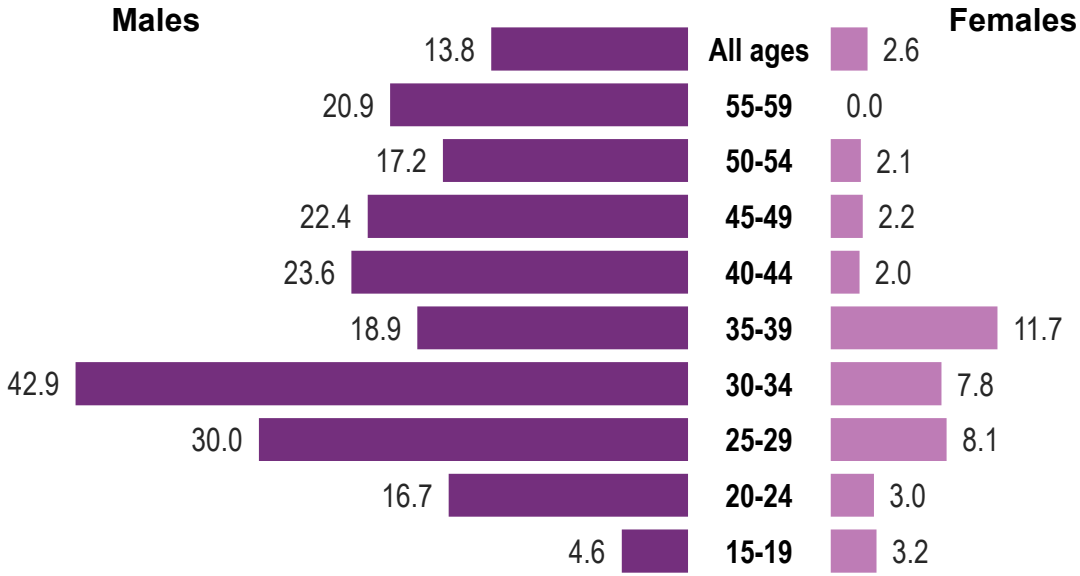


Primary and secondary syphilis rates among persons who are non-Hispanic Black were 3.4× greater than the overall regional rate.



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

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



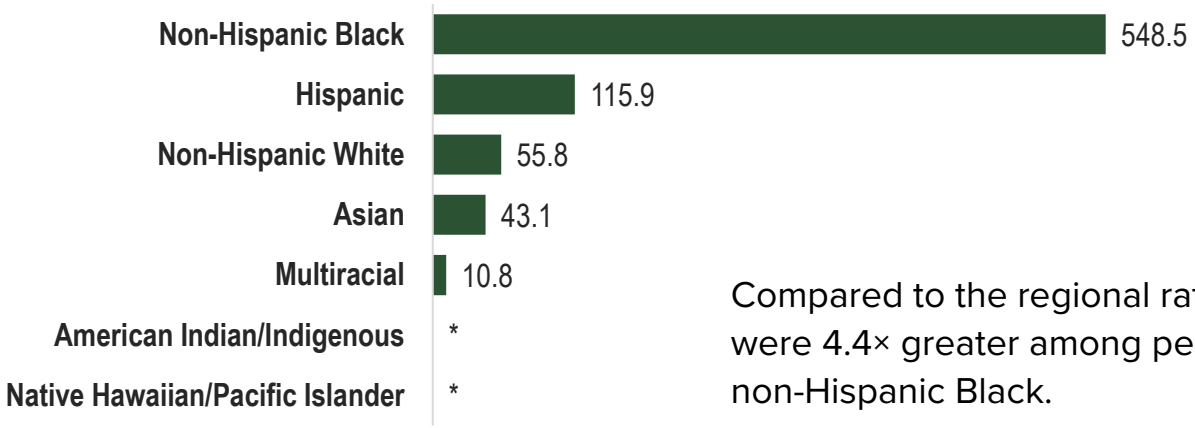
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

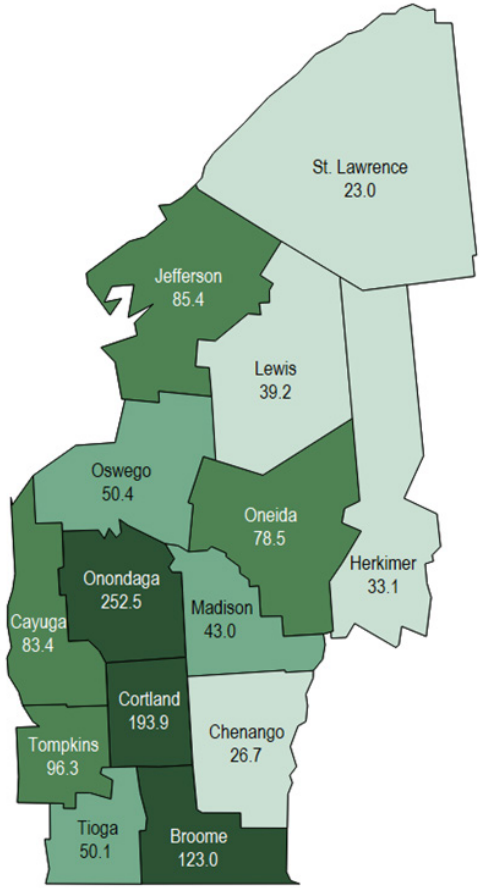
Central Region
2024 Gonorrhea Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 124.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

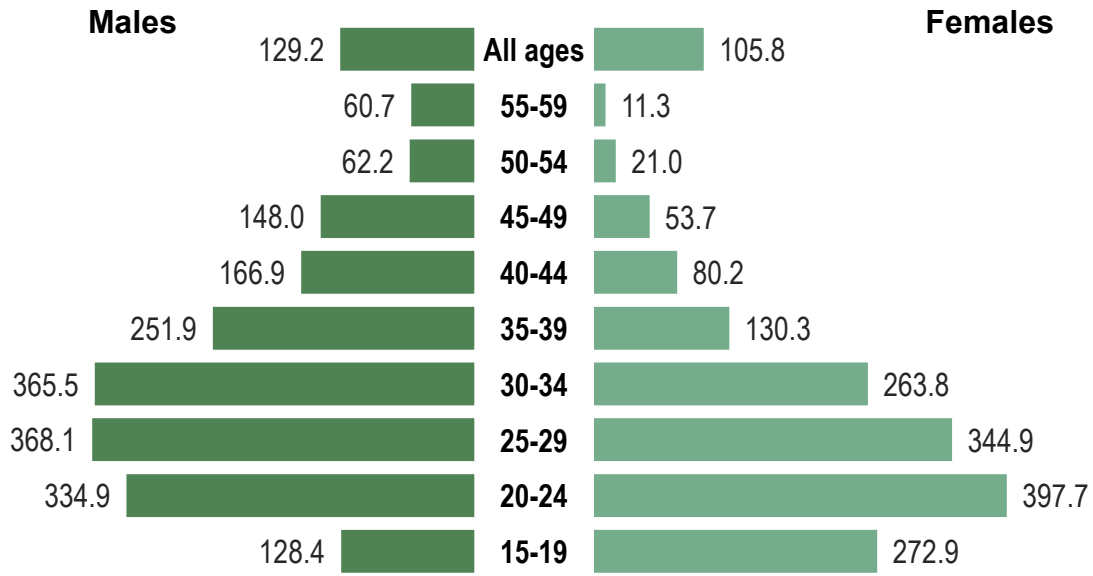


Compared to the regional rate, gonorrhea rates were 4.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.



Overall gonorrhea rates were greater among males as compared to females. In contrast, age-specific rates for those under age 25 were 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.



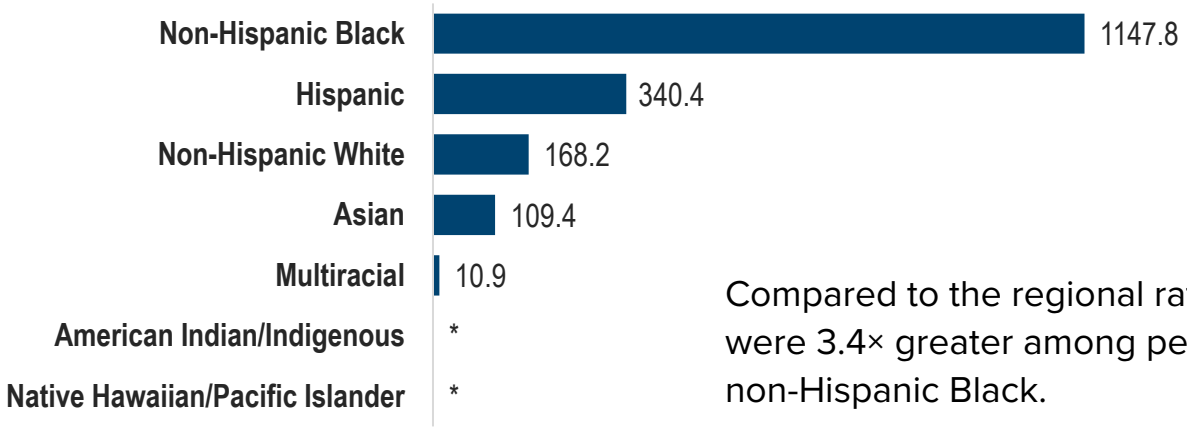
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

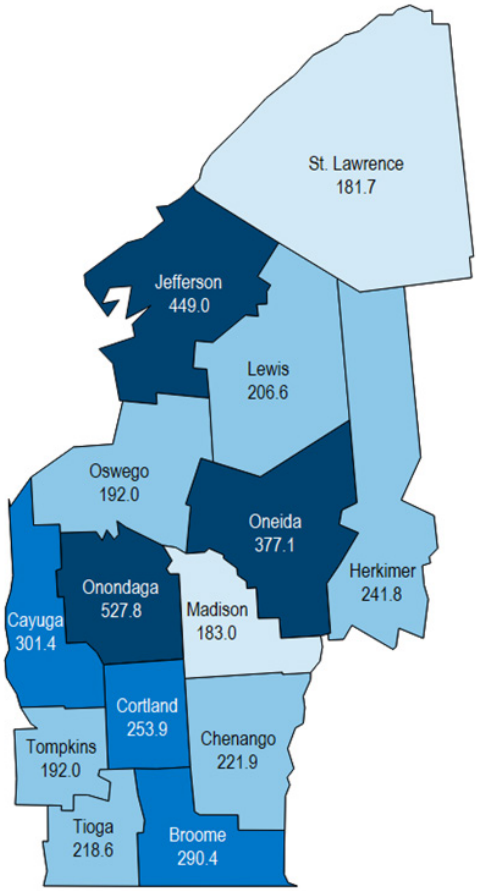
Central Region
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 336.7 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

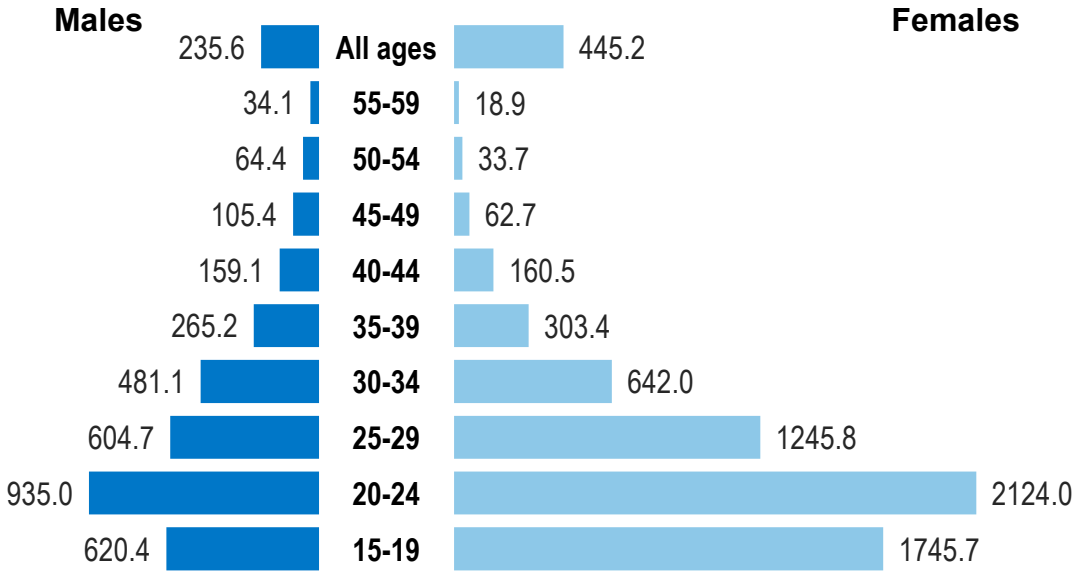


Compared to the regional rate, chlamydia rates were 3.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black.



Overall chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males. This trend inverts among ages 45 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.



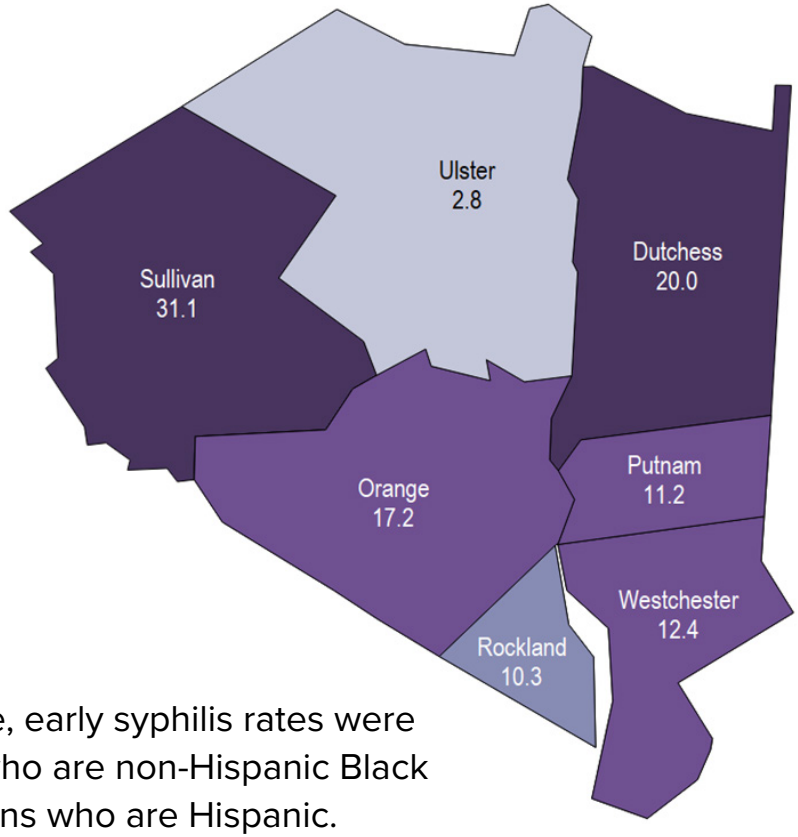
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

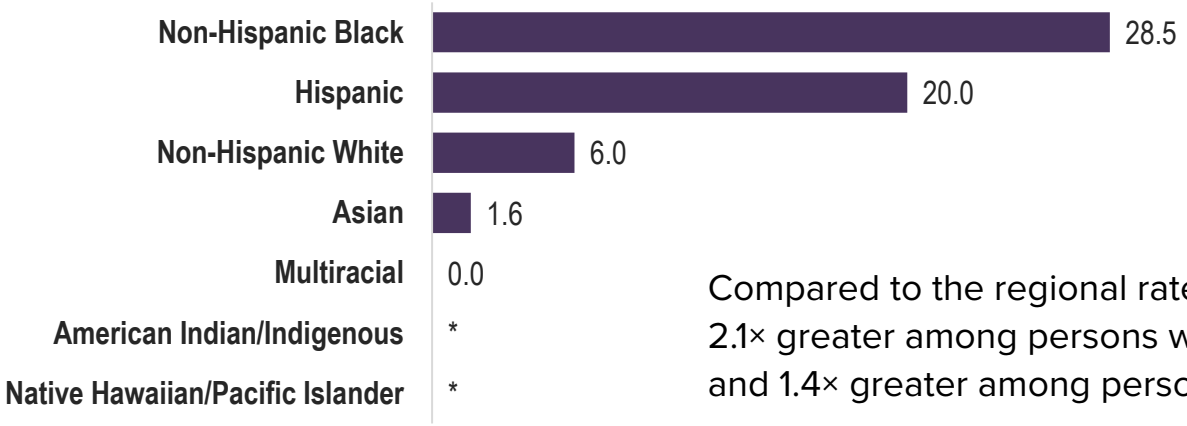
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Hudson Valley Region
2024 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 13.6 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

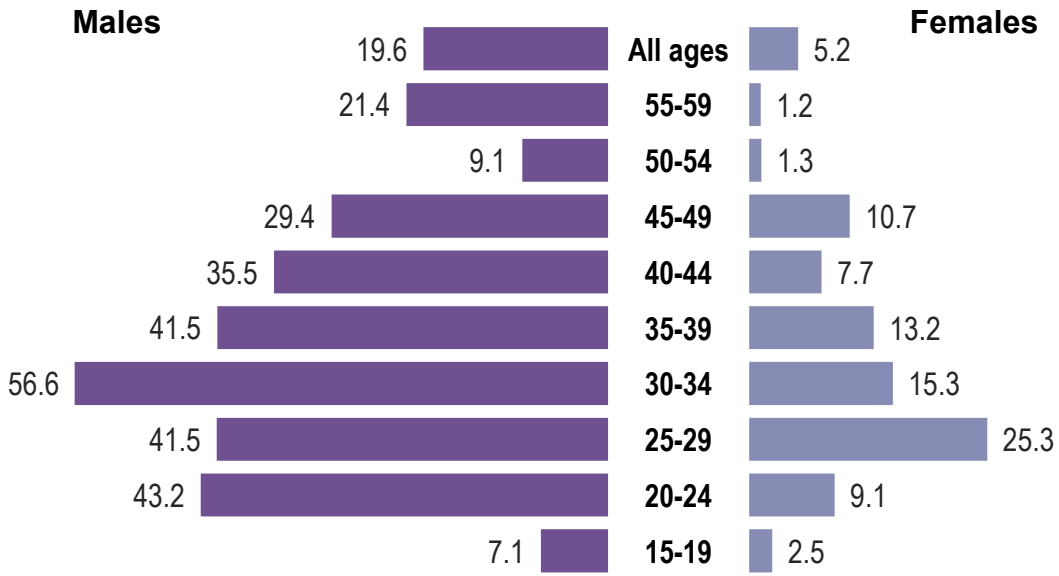




Compared to the regional rate, early syphilis rates were 2.1× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and 1.4× greater among persons who are Hispanic.

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

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



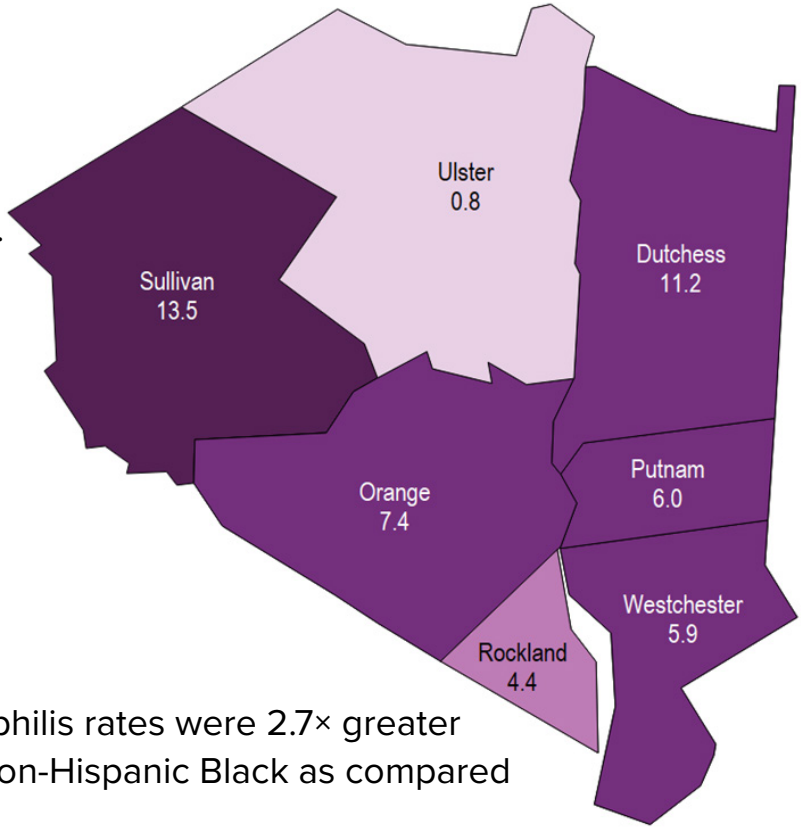
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

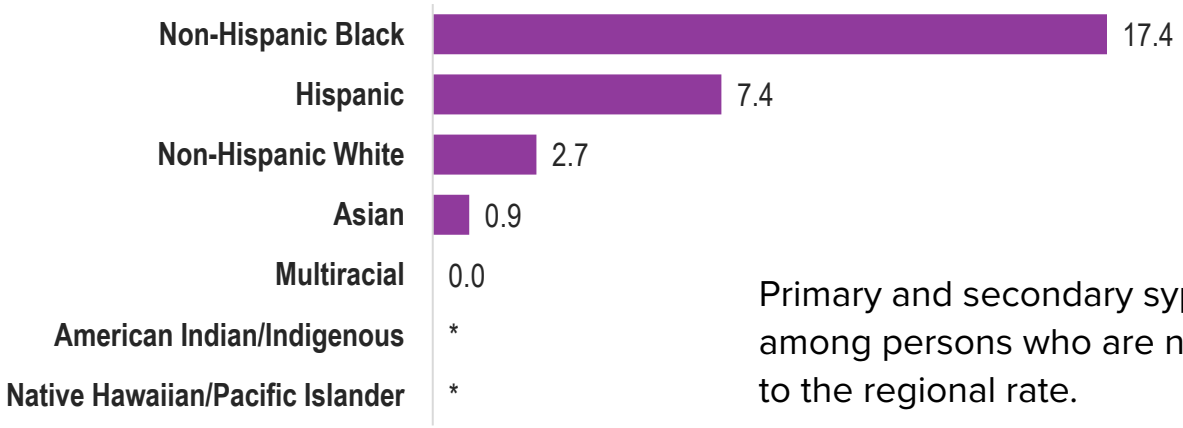
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Hudson Valley Region
2024 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 6.5 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

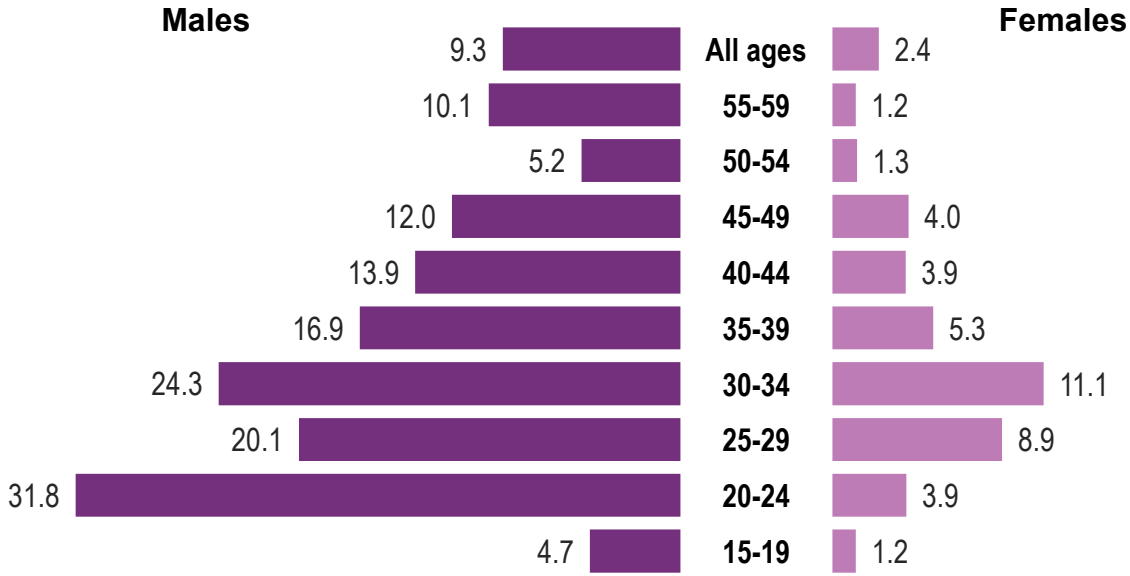




Primary and secondary syphilis rates were 2.7× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

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 20–24 years.
- Among females, the highest rate was in those aged 30–34 years.



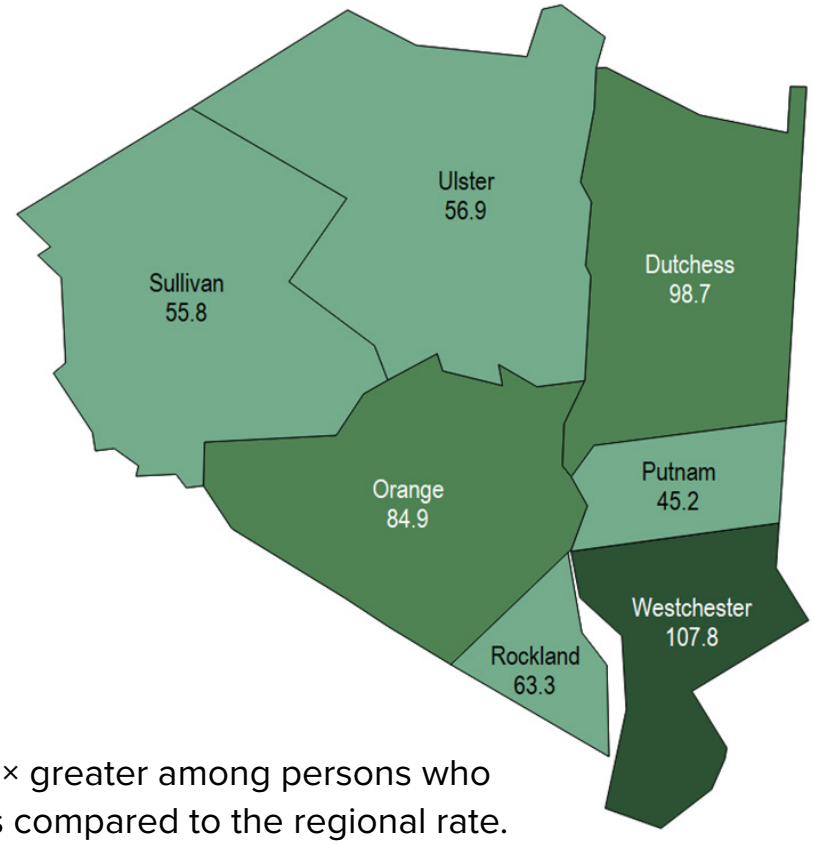
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

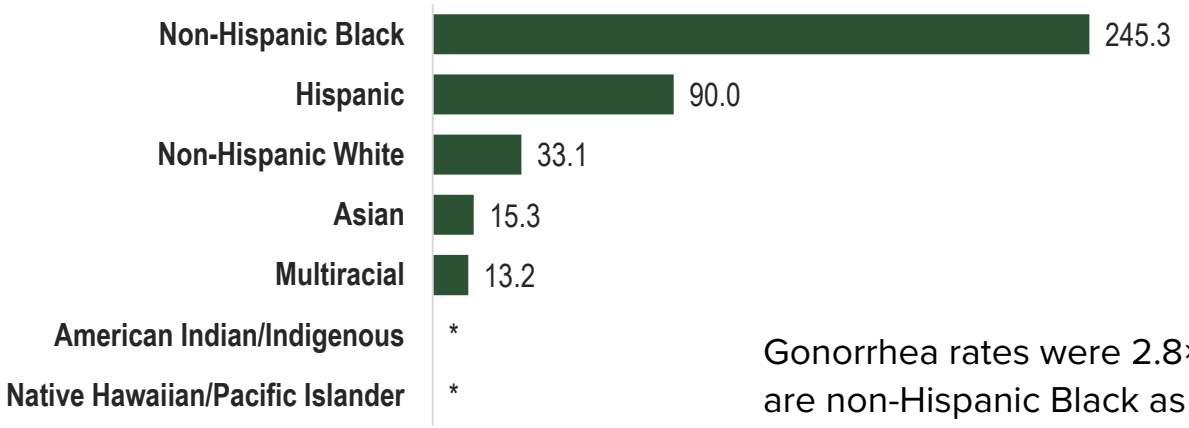
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Hudson Valley Region
2024 Gonorrhea Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 88.2 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

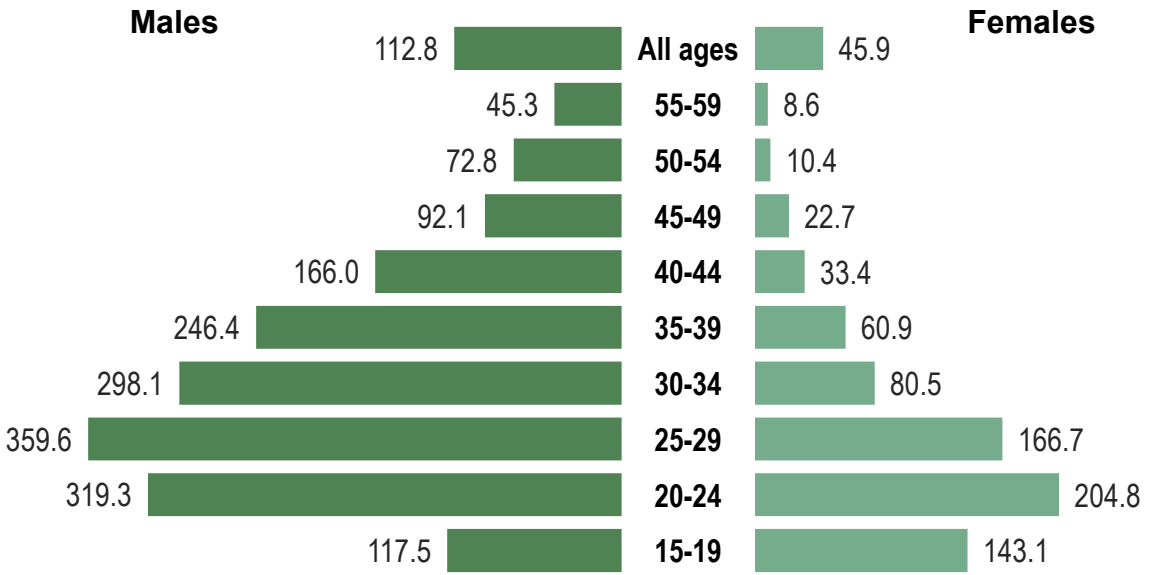




Gonorrhea rates were 2.8× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

Overall gonorrhea rates were greater in males as compared to females.

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



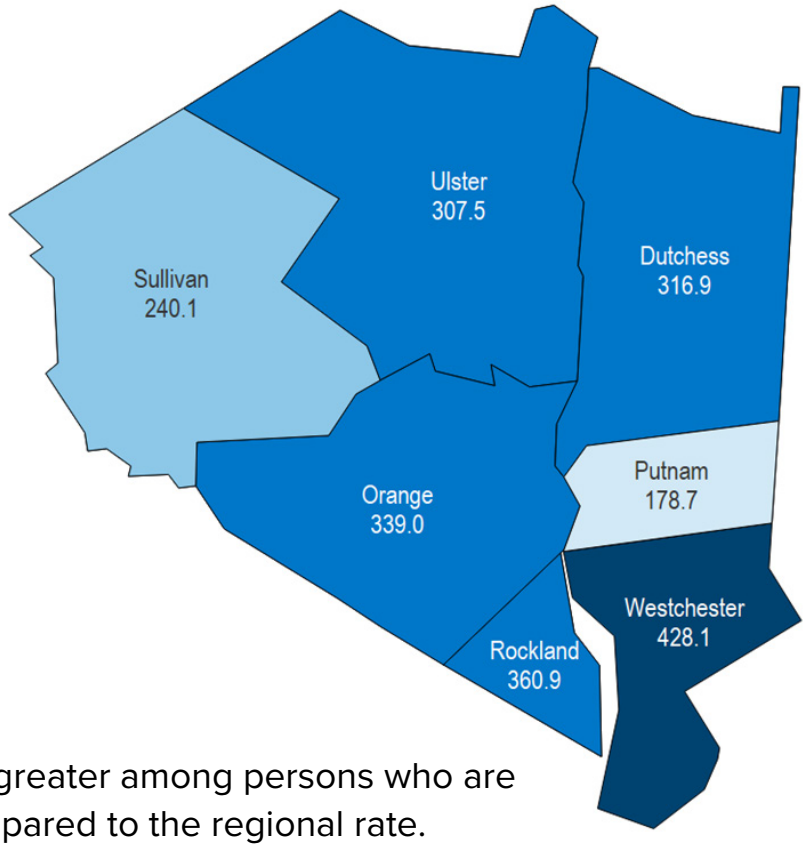
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

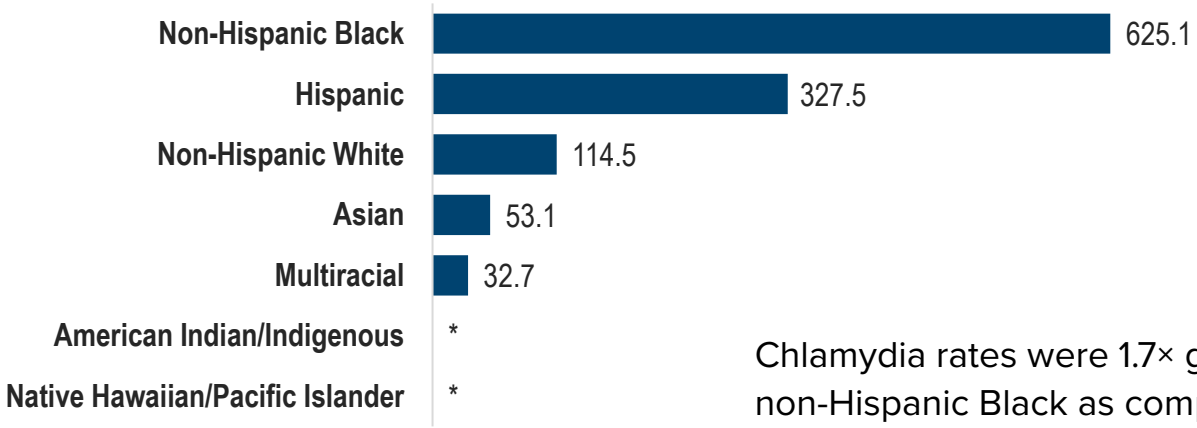
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Hudson Valley Region
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 363.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

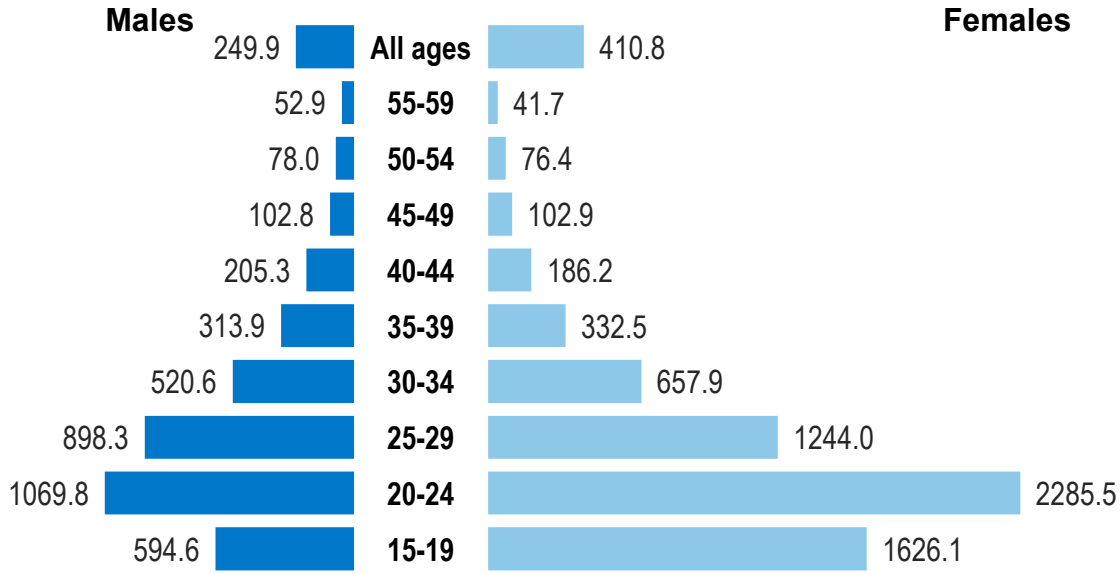




Chlamydia rates were 1.7× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

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.



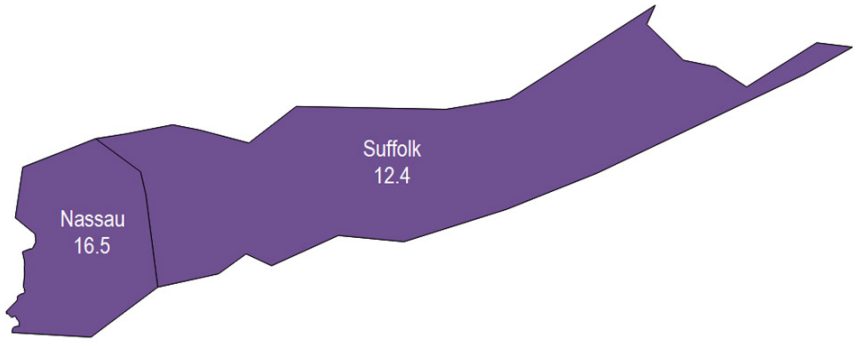
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

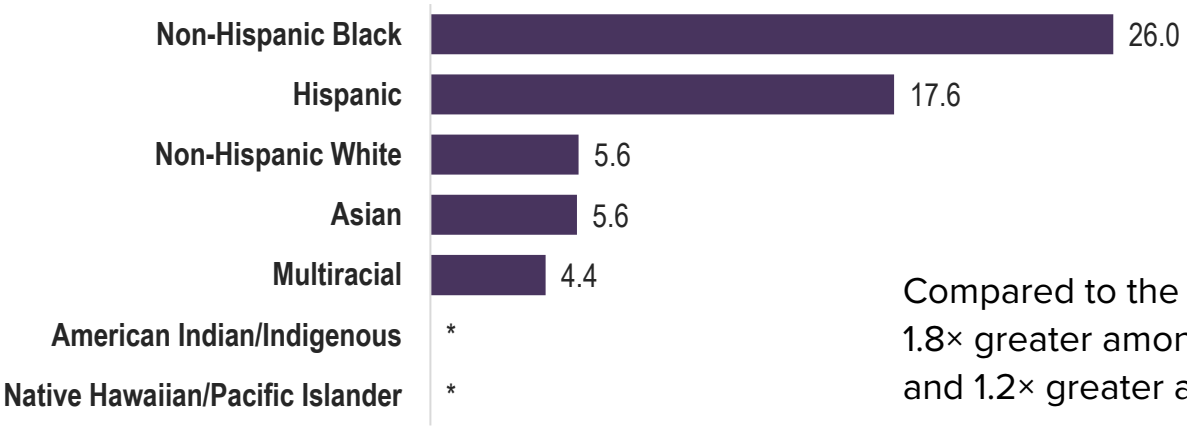
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Long Island
2024 Early Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 14.3 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

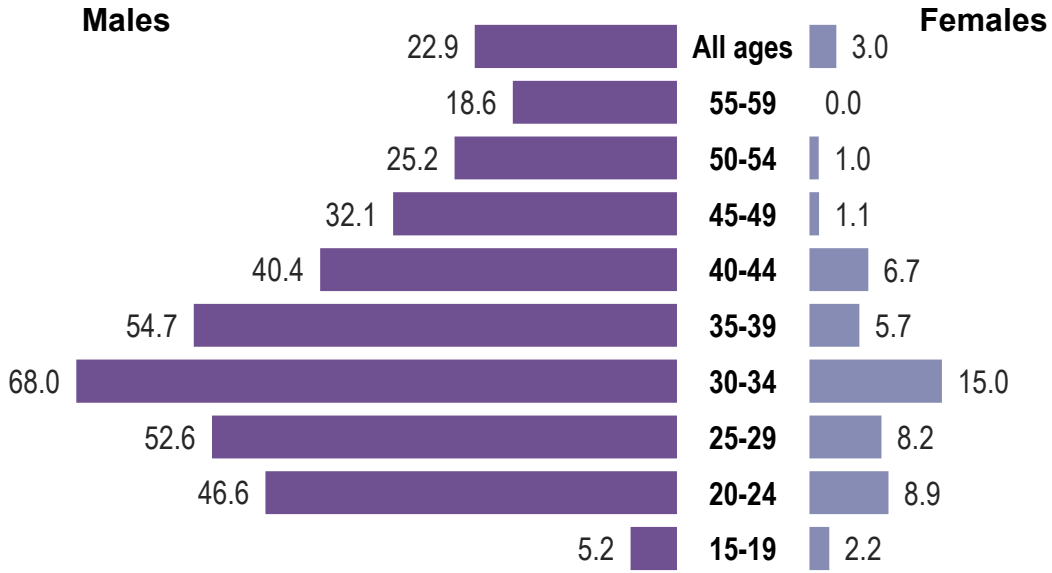




Compared to the regional rate, early syphilis rates were 1.8× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and 1.2× greater among persons who are Hispanic.

Overall, early syphilis rates were greater in males as compared to females.

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



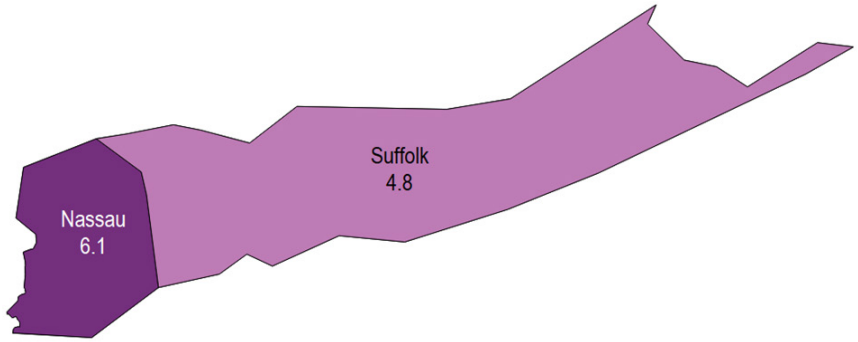
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

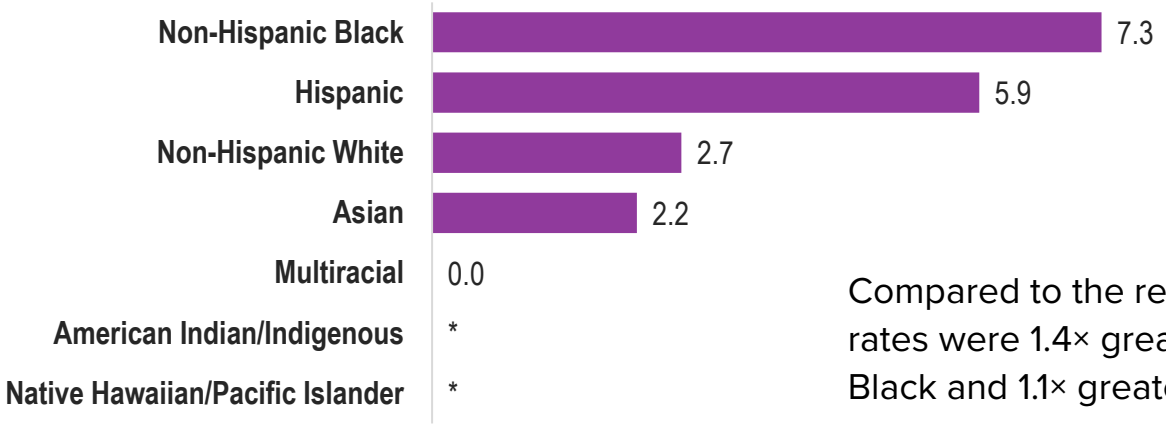
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Long Island
2024 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 5.4 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

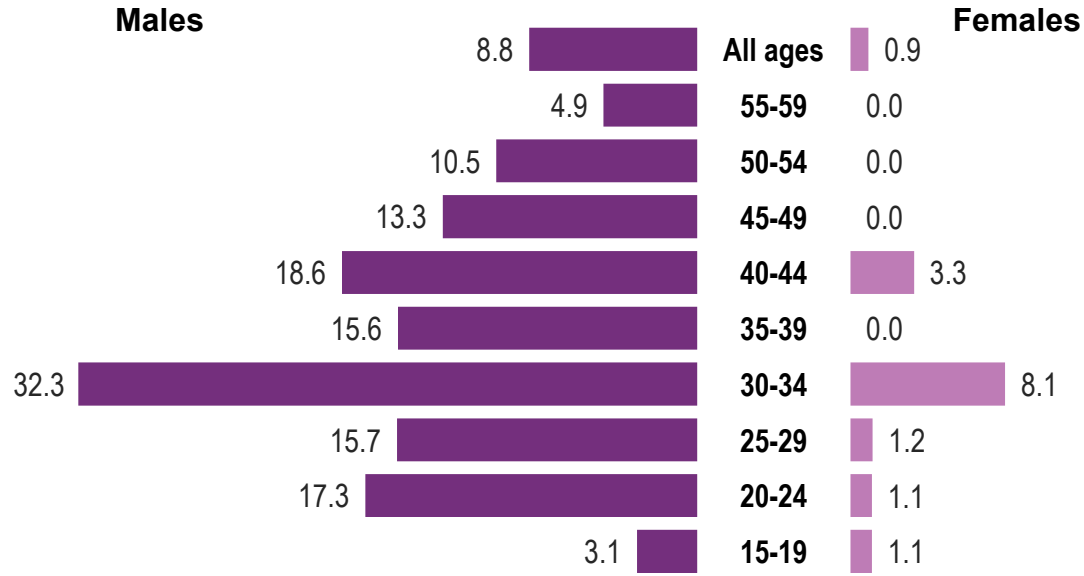




Compared to the regional rate, primary and secondary syphilis rates were 1.4× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black and 1.1× greater among persons who are Hispanic.

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



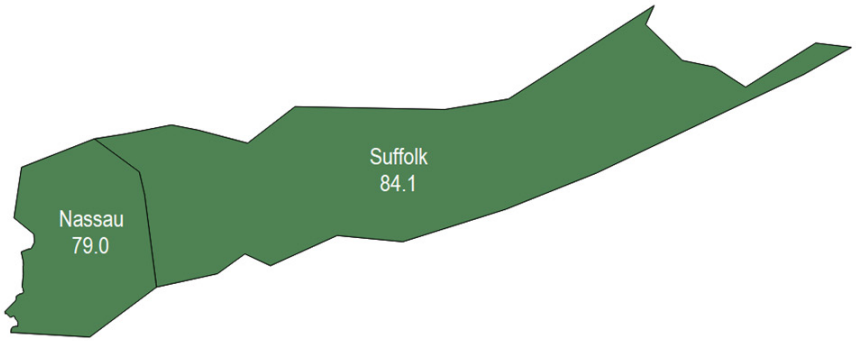
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

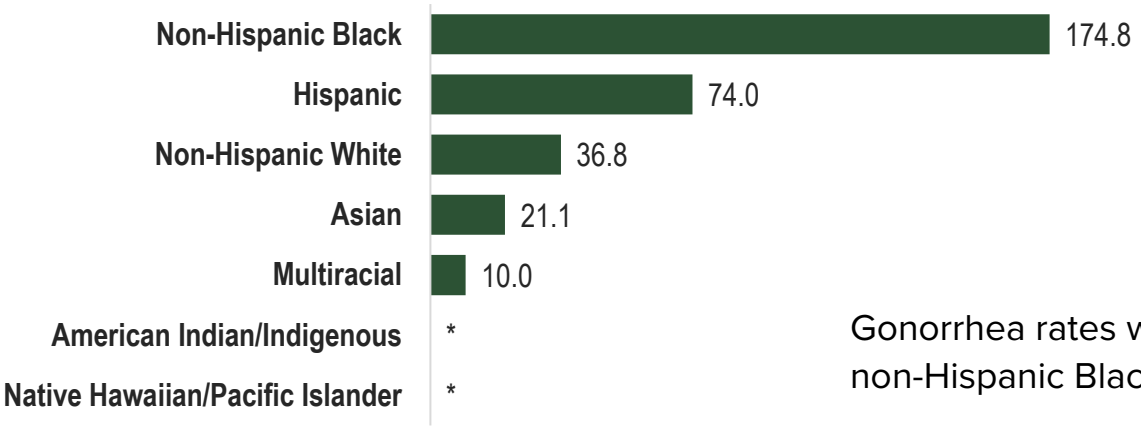
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Long Island
2024 Gonorrhea Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 81.6 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

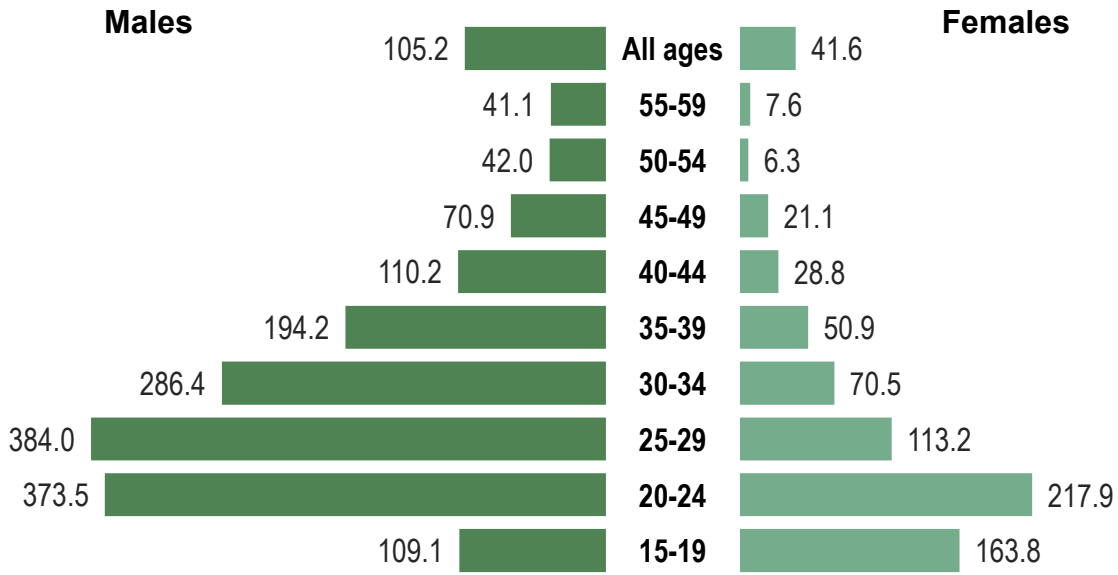




Gonorrhea rates were 2.1× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

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.



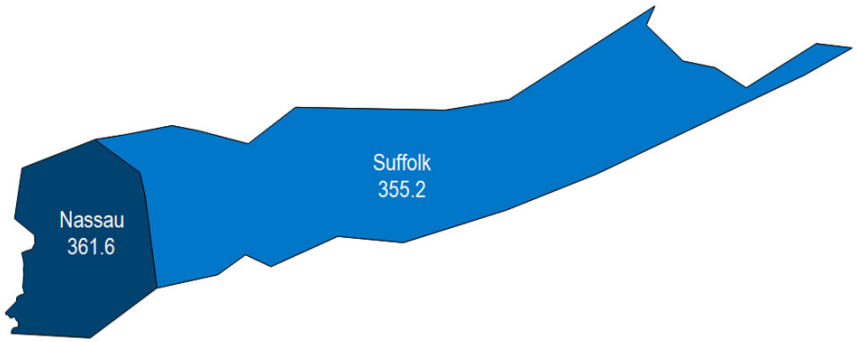
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

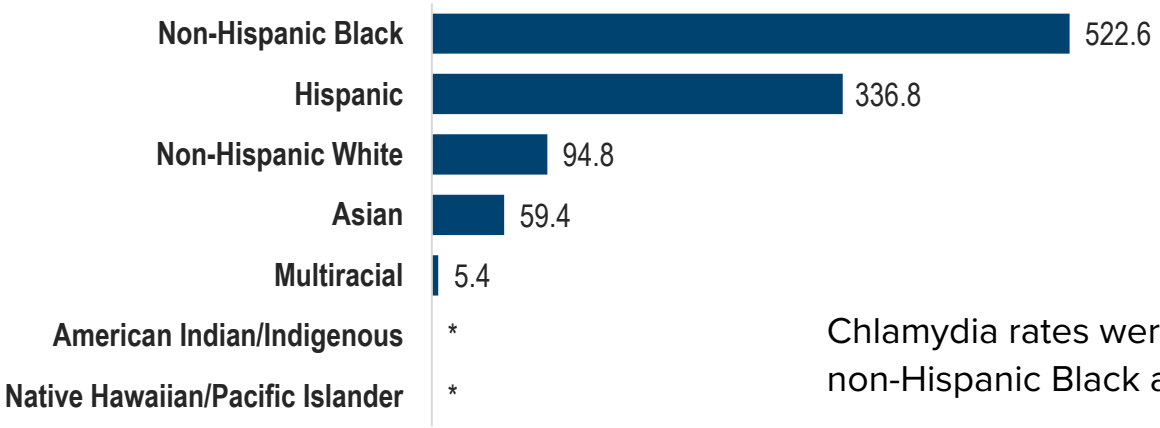
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Long Island
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 358.1 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

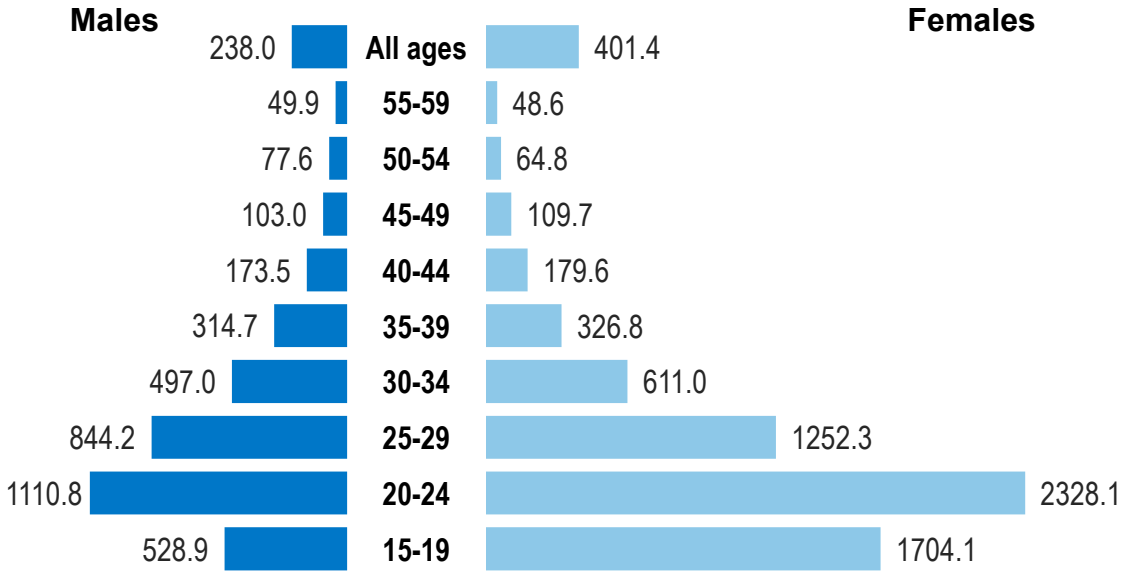




Chlamydia rates were 1.5× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.

Overall, chlamydia rates were greater in females as compared to males.

- 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.



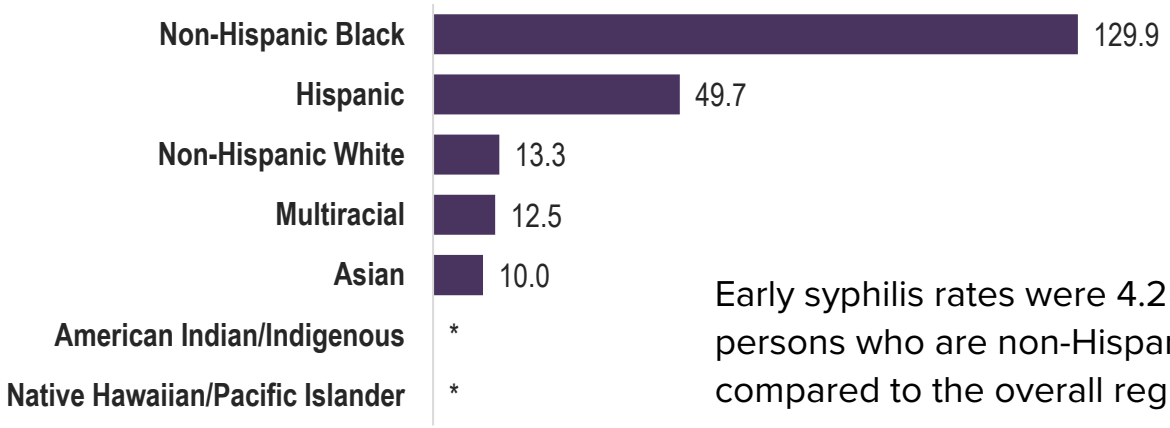
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

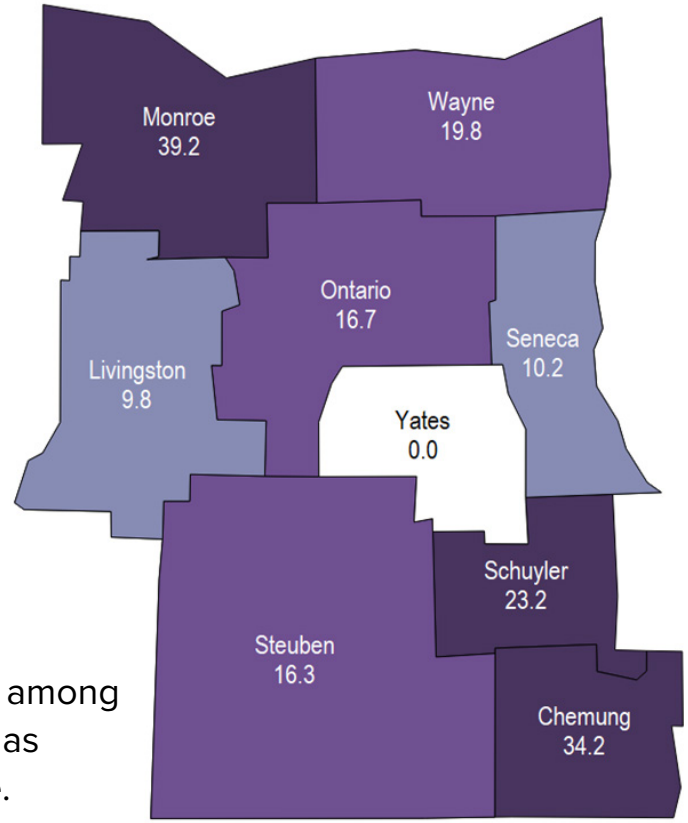
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Rochester Region
2024 Early Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 31.0 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 31.3 per 100,000.

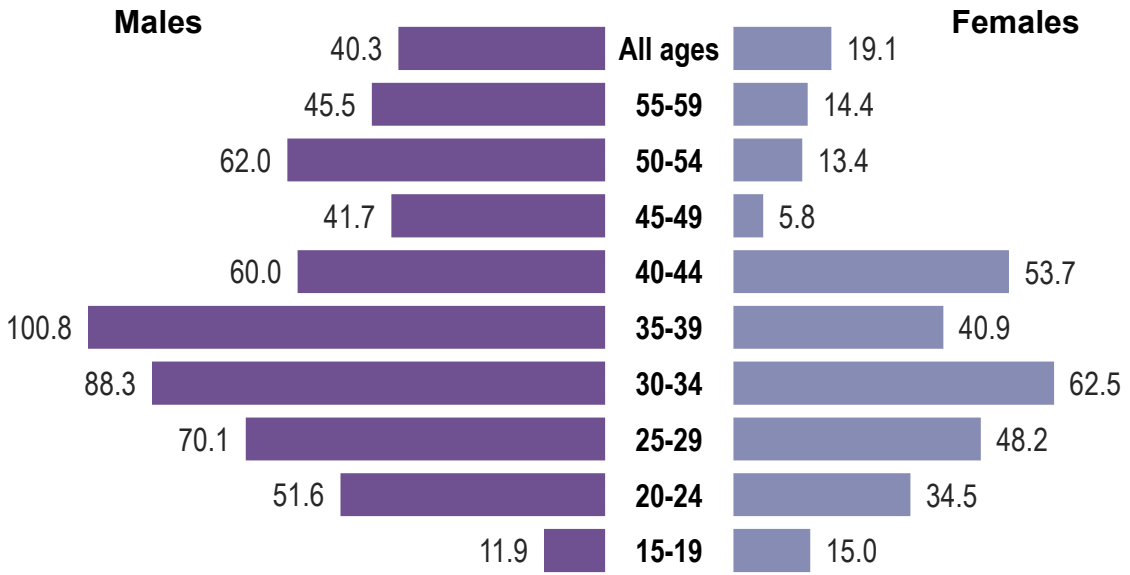




Early syphilis rates were 4.2× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.

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

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



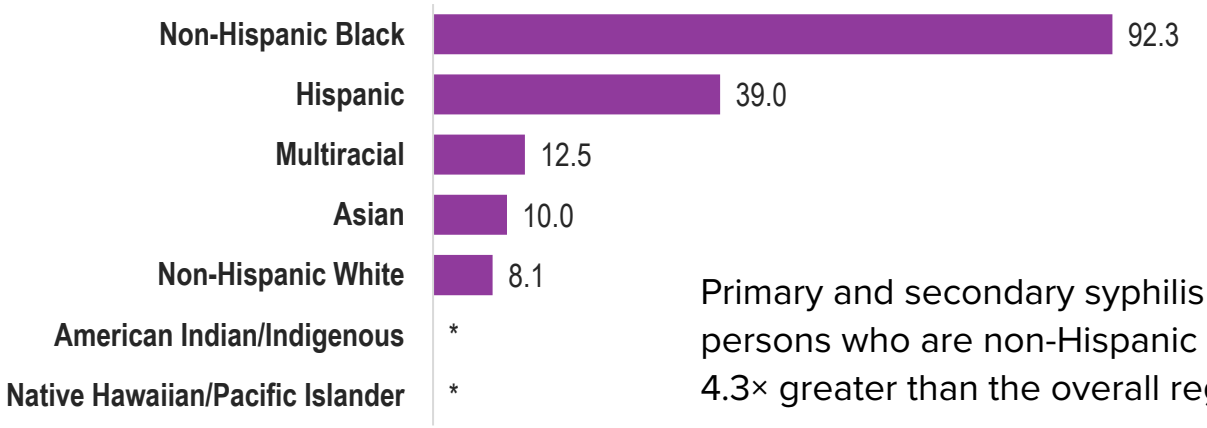
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

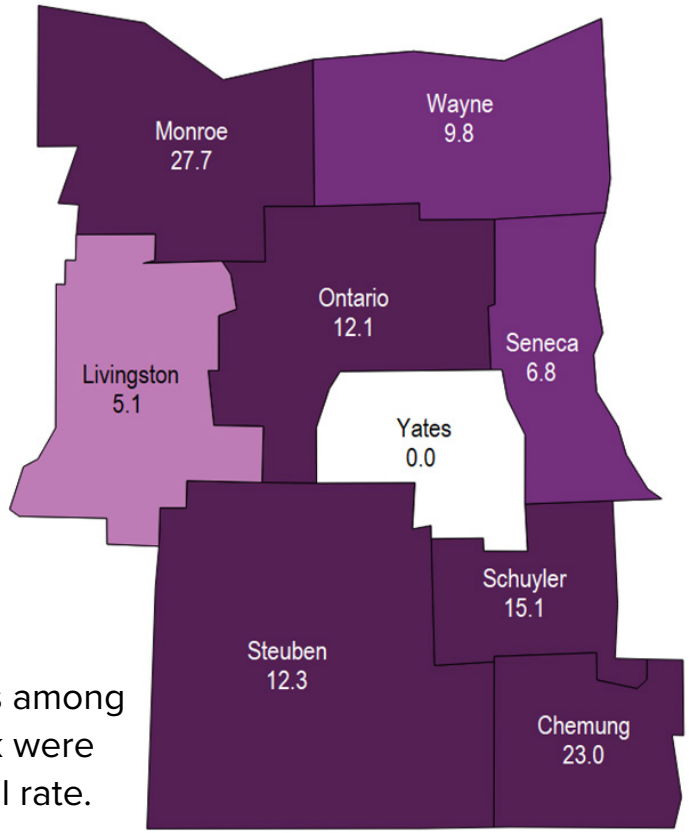
* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

Rochester Region
2024 Primary and Secondary Syphilis Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 21.5 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 12.3 per 100,000.

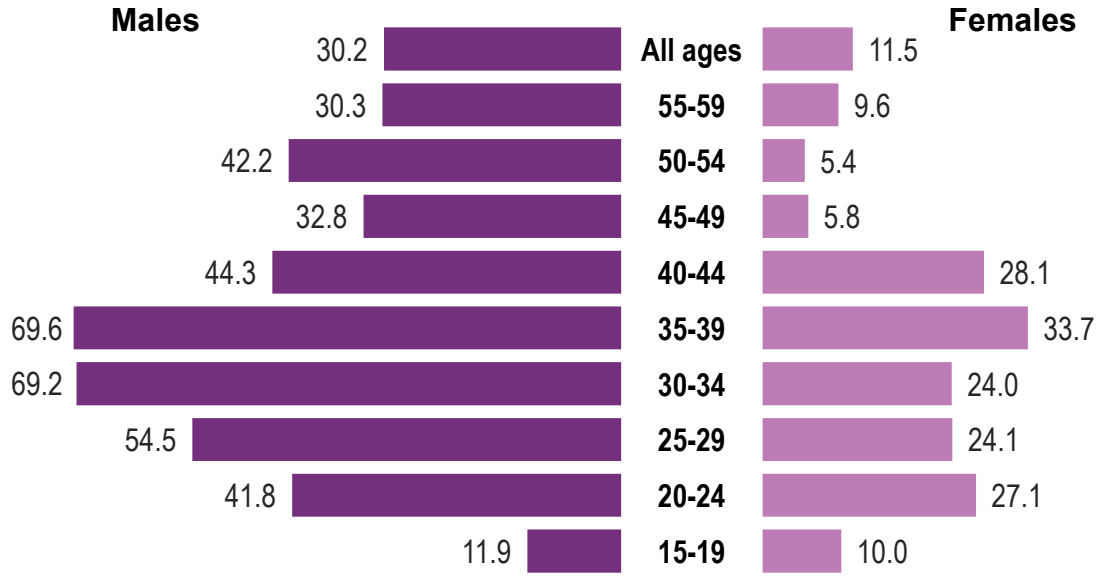




Primary and secondary syphilis rates among persons who are non-Hispanic Black were 4.3× greater than the overall regional rate.

Primary and secondary syphilis rates were greater among males as compared to females.

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



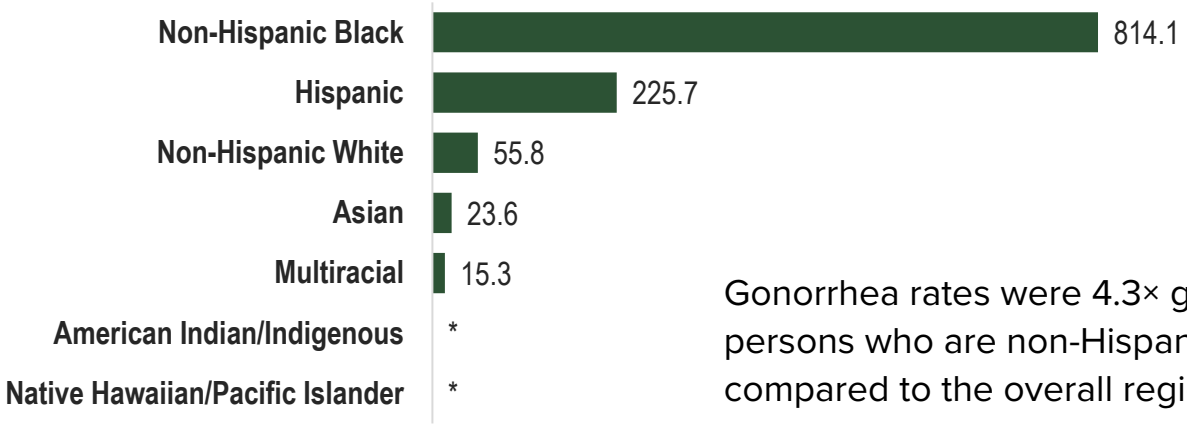
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

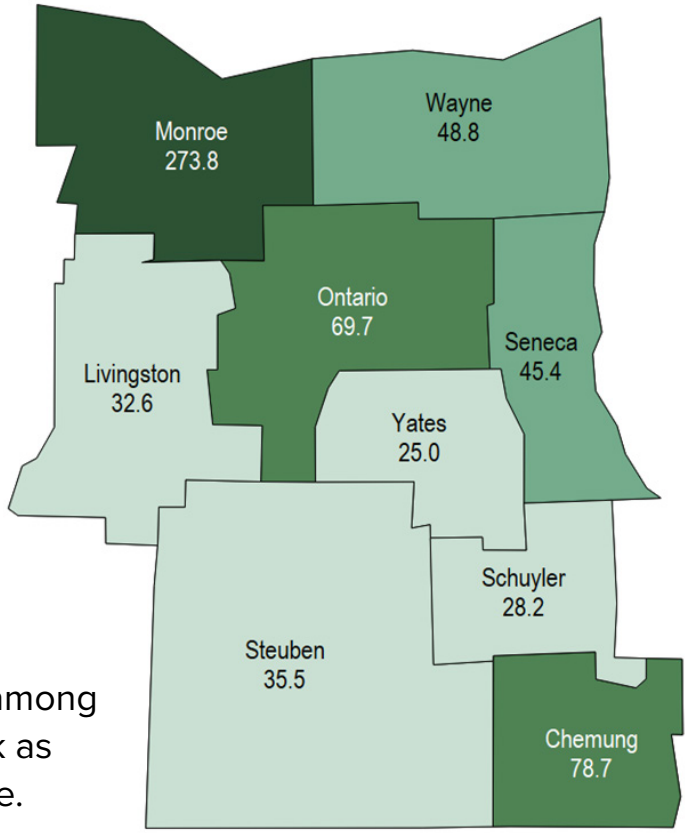
Rochester Region
2024 Gonorrhea Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 188.8 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 239.0 per 100,000.

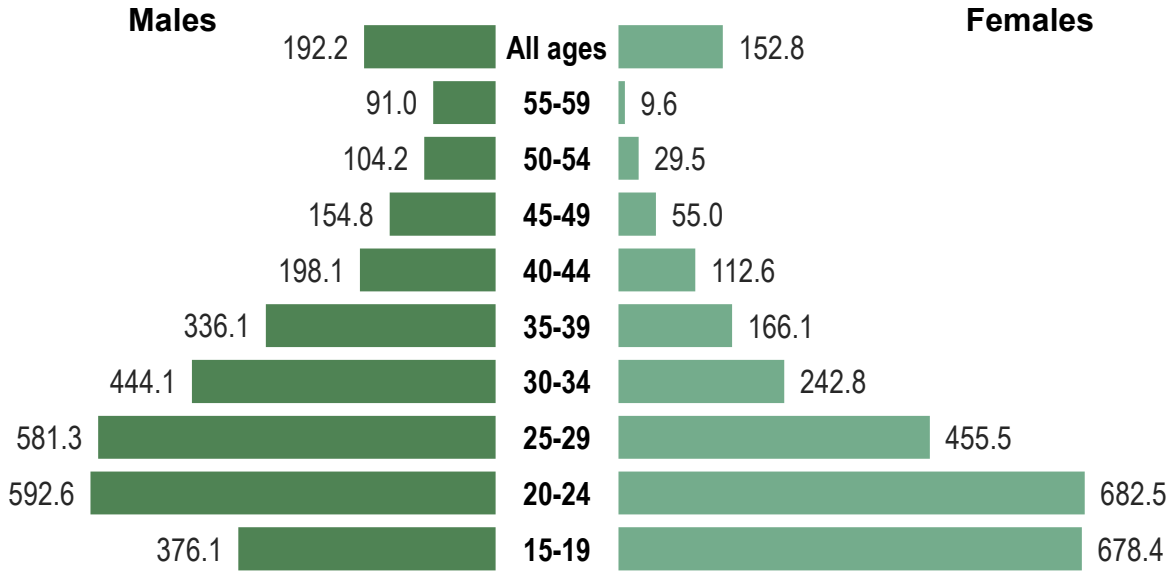


Gonorrhea rates were 4.3× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the overall regional rate.



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

- The highest rates in males were amongst those aged 20–29 years.
- The highest rates in females were amongst those aged 15–24 years.



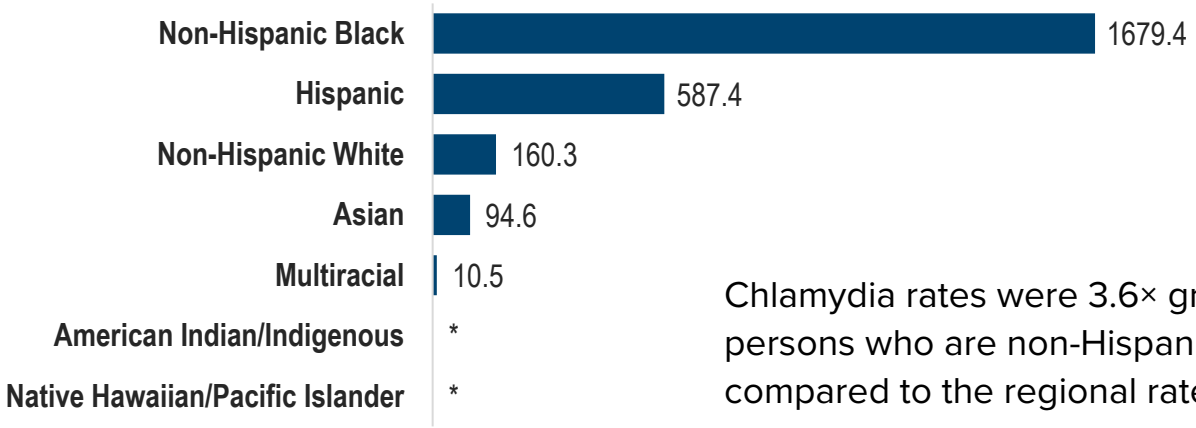
Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

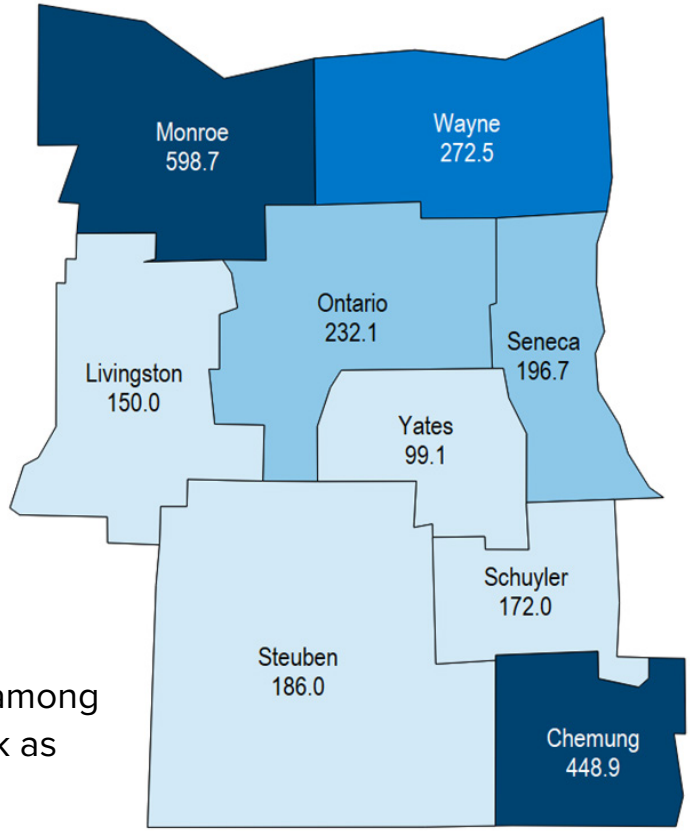
Rochester Region
2024 Chlamydia Rates

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

The regional age-adjusted rate was 462.5 per 100,000.
The state-wide age-adjusted rate was 542.4 per 100,000.

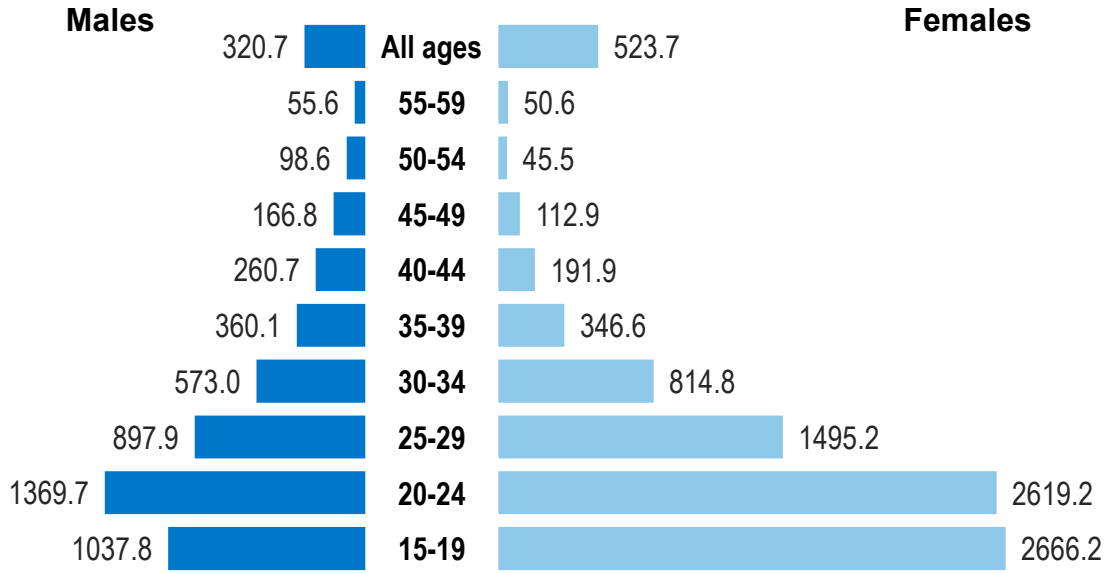


Chlamydia rates were 3.6× greater among persons who are non-Hispanic Black as compared to the regional rate.



Overall chlamydia rates were 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 15–19 years.



Rates are per 100,000 persons.

* Smaller population sizes result in unstable/exaggerated rates and are suppressed. See the Technical Notes section for more information.

2024

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[22]. 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 2024 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 2024 and closed by May 15, 2025.

3. The 2024 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 August 2025. 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[23] 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[21] due to methodological differences in reporting person characteristics (e.g., race and ethnicity, sex at birth).

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, region, and county level by disease, age, sex at birth, and race/ethnicity.

3. Sexually transmitted infection rates were calculated as the number of reported sexually transmitted infection diagnoses 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; non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; non-Hispanic American Indian/Indigenous; non-Hispanic Multiracial; and non-Hispanic White. Non-Hispanic Asian and non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander are represented as individual categories for the first time in the 2024 version of this report. Persons who are both non-Hispanic Asian and non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander are now included in the non-Hispanic Multiracial category.

   Laboratories account for the majority of case reports, a source which does not routinely collect data on race/ethnicity. Caution should be exercised when interpreting race/ethnicity trends as rates may be unreliable or unstable among populations with low numbers of diagnoses and unevenly impacted by the amount of missing race/ethnicity data.

5. In the regional supplement, data are suppressed for populations that account for less than 1% of the region's total population to protect individuals' privacy and to avoid misinterpretation of unstable rates due to small population sizes.

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

7. 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.

8. Chlamydia became reportable in New York State outside New York City in August 2000; thus, statewide trends are provided for 2001–2024.

9. 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.

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

References

1. Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance, 2024 (Provisional). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (September 2025).
   Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/sti-statistics/annual/index.html

2. Syphilis, New York State Department of Health (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/3807.pdf

3. Syphilis Treatment and Recovery, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/syphilis/about/index.html#cdc_disease_basics_treatment-treatment-and-recovery

4. Syphilis Screening During Pregnancy: New York State Laws and Regulations Frequently Asked Questions for Providers, New York State Department of Health (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/21452.pdf

5. Syphilis (Treponema pallidum) 2018 Case Definition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/syphilis-2018/

6. Congenital Syphilis (Treponema pallidum) 2015 Case Definition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/congenital-syphilis-2015/

7. Natality 2016-2024 expanded, CDC WONDER Online Database, National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://wonder.cdc.gov/natality-expanded-current.html

8. Gonorrhea, New York State Department of Health (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/3802.pdf

9. Gonorrhea Treatment and Recovery, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
   Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/gonorrhea/about/index.html#cdc_disease_basics_treatment-treatment-and-recovery

10. Drug-Resistant Gonorrhea, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
    Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/gonorrhea/hcp/drug-resistant/index.html

11. Update to CDC's Treatment Guidelines for Gonococcal Infection, 2020. (n.d.).
    Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/pdfs/mm6950a6-H.pdf

12. Expedited Partner Therapy, New York State Department of Health (n.d.).
    Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/std/ept/

13. Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoeae) 2023 Case Definition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/gonorrhea-neisseria-gonorrhoeae/

14. Chlamydia, New York State Department of Health (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/publications/3835.pdf

15. Chlamydia Treatment and Recovery, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/chlamydia/about/index.html#cdc_disease_basics_treatment-treatment-and-recovery

16. Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection 2022 Case Definition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/chlamydia-trachomatis-infection-2022/

17. Mpox, New York State Department of Health (November 2024).
Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/zoonoses/mpox/

18. Mpox: What to Do if You Are Sick, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (December 2024).
Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/monkeypox/caring/index.html

19. Mpox Vaccination, New York State Department of Health (November 2024).
Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/zoonoses/mpox/vaccine.htm

20. Mpox Virus Infection 2022 Case Definition, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/monkeypox-virus-infection-2022/

21. NYC Health Data, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://www.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-home.page

22. New York State Public Health Law (n.d.).
Retrieved from https://www.health.ny.gov/regulations/public_health_law/

23. Annual County Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2024, U.S. Census Bureau (June 2025).
Retrieved from https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-counties-detail.html

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.

For an interactive version of sexually transmitted infection data, with the ability to view diagnoses and rates at the state and county level by sex at birth, race/ethnicity, and age, please visit New York's Sexual Health Dashboard at stidashboardny.org.

Citation and Contact Information

Suggested citation:

**Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report, New York State, 2024.
AIDS Institute, New York State Department of Health**

Inquiries regarding this report should be directed to:

**New York State Department of Health
Office of Sexual Health and Epidemiology
Surveillance and Special Projects Unit
ESP, Corning Tower, Rm. 542
Albany, NY 12237
(518) 474-3598
stdc@health.ny.gov**

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Health