

Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables

TABLE 2o. Annual reported cases of notifiable diseases, by region and reporting area, United States and U.S. Territories, excluding Non-U.S. Residents*, 2019[†]

Data from some jurisdictions may be incomplete due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Please see Note #9 at the bottom of the table.

(Accessible Version: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/nndss/static/2019/annual/2019-table2o.html>)

Reporting Area	Salmonellosis (excluding <i>S. Typhi</i> infection and <i>S. Paratyphi</i> infection) [§]	Severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus disease	Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC)	Shigellosis	Smallpox
U.S. Residents, excluding U.S. Territories	58,371	—	16,939	18,574	—
New England	2,211	—	388	513	—
Connecticut	524	—	133	128	—
Maine	140	—	27	12	—
Massachusetts	1,109	—	96	255	—
New Hampshire	173	—	35	21	—
Rhode Island	152	—	48	85	—
Vermont	113	—	49	12	—
Middle Atlantic	6,273	—	1,795	2,224	—
New Jersey	1,478	—	59	526	—
New York (excluding New York City)	1,544	—	559	334	—
New York City	1,547	—	738	1,107	—
Pennsylvania	1,704	—	439	257	—
East North Central	6,418	—	2,201	1,415	—
Illinois	2,000	—	558	467	—
Indiana	859	—	227	138	—
Michigan	1,071	—	288	214	—
Ohio	1,610	—	589	431	—
Wisconsin	878	—	539	165	—
West North Central	3,671	—	2,328	667	—
Iowa	819	—	599	100	—
Kansas	522	—	230	55	—
Minnesota	840	—	697	295	—
Missouri	922	—	385	122	—
Nebraska	310	—	200	67	—
North Dakota	92	—	81	19	—
South Dakota	166	—	136	9	—
South Atlantic	17,015	—	2,516	3,061	—
Delaware	—	—	34	32	—
District of Columbia	54	—	13	75	—
Florida	7,099	—	788	1,420	—
Georgia	2,702	—	473	600	—
Maryland	1,001	—	243	199	—
North Carolina	2,644	—	386	324	—
South Carolina	1,853	—	114	128	—
Virginia	1,396	—	398	262	—
West Virginia	266	—	67	21	—
East South Central	4,092	—	994	917	—
Alabama	1,000	—	138	431	—
Kentucky	748	—	379	124	—
Mississippi	1,233	—	94	179	—
Tennessee	1,111	—	383	183	—
West South Central	8,406	—	1,752	4,794	—
Arkansas	655	—	134	160	—

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Reporting Area	Salmonellosis (excluding <i>S. Typhi</i> infection and <i>S. Paratyphi</i> infection) [§]	Severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus disease	Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC)	Shigellosis	Smallpox
Louisiana	1,253	—	90	555	—
Oklahoma	1,123	—	234	164	—
Texas	5,375	—	1,294	3,915	—
Mountain	3,008	—	1,463	1,038	—
Arizona	954	—	297	426	—
Colorado	694	—	499	271	—
Idaho	215	—	210	50	—
Montana	138	—	68	11	—
Nevada	246	—	54	85	—
New Mexico	374	—	100	128	—
Utah	326	—	185	66	—
Wyoming	61	—	50	1	—
Pacific	7,277	—	3,502	3,945	—
Alaska	49	—	6	6	—
California	5,762	—	2,674	3,382	—
Hawaii	282	—	3	83	—
Oregon	459	—	354	160	—
Washington	725	—	465	314	—
U.S. Territories	480	—	1	37	—
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	15	—	—	31	—
Puerto Rico	465	—	1	6	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—

—: No reported cases — The reporting jurisdiction did not submit any cases to CDC.

N: Not reportable — The disease or condition was not reportable by law, statute, or regulation in the reporting jurisdiction.

U: Unavailable — The data are unavailable.

* The 2019 annual tables exclude cases of nationally notifiable conditions and diseases among non-U.S. residents. As a result, data in Table 2 does not include a "Non-U.S. Resident" or "Total" row, that would have been included in the table had the data been stratified into the following four categories, based upon the "country of usual residence" (COUR) algorithm: U.S. Residents, excluding U.S. Territories; U.S. Territories; Non-U.S. Residents; and Total. Table 2 for the 2019 annual tables only includes the first two of these stratification categories.

† To calculate rates, use the populations provided in Table 8. Note that calculation of rates for the following conditions use population subsets presented in Table 8: Zika virus infection, congenital; Zika virus disease, congenital; Infant botulism; Congenital rubella syndrome; Perinatal Hepatitis B infection, Perinatal Hepatitis C infection, *Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease and Invasive pneumococcal disease, and Influenza associated pediatric mortality; see Table 8 (population reference table). Also see notes 3 and 7.

§ Beginning in January 2019, cases began to be reported as salmonellosis (excluding *Salmonella Typhi* infection and *Salmonella Paratyphi* infection). In 2018, cases were reported as salmonellosis (excluding paratyphoid fever and typhoid fever). Prior to 2018, cases of paratyphoid fever were considered salmonellosis.

Notes:

1. These are **annual** cases of selected infectious national notifiable diseases from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS). NNDSS data reported by the 50 states, New York City, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories are collated and published. Cases are reported by state health departments to CDC weekly. Because source datasets may be updated as additional information is received, statistics in publications based on that source data may differ from what is presented in these tables.
2. The list of national notifiable infectious diseases and conditions for 2019 and their national surveillance case definitions are available by navigating to the [Surveillance Case Definitions | CDC](#) web page, selecting "2019" for the notifiable condition list year, checking "infectious" conditions, and clicking "Get Notifiable List by Year". This list incorporates the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) position statements approved in 2018 by CSTE for national surveillance that were implemented in January 2019. *Candida auris*, clinical became a new national notifiable condition, and revised case definitions were implemented for the following conditions: diphtheria, acute hepatitis A, listeriosis, yellow fever, *Salmonella Paratyphi* infection and *Salmonella Typhi* infection. *Salmonella Paratyphi* infection and *Salmonella Typhi* infection replaced Paratyphoid fever and Typhoid fever, respectively, as national notifiable conditions. Salmonellosis (excluding *S. Typhi* infection and *S. Paratyphi* infection) replaced Salmonellosis (excluding paratyphoid fever and typhoid fever) as a national notifiable condition. In addition, Carbapenemase Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE) represents a consolidation of CP-CRE species *Klebsiella* spp, CP-CRE *E. coli*, and CP-CRE *Enterobacter* spp. Publication criteria for the finalized 2019 data are available at https://wonder.cdc.gov/nndss/documents/2019_NNDSS_Publication_Criteria_01212021.pdf. See also [Guide to Interpreting Provisional and Finalized NNDSS Data](#).

3. Population estimates for incidence rates are July 1st, 2019, estimates obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for April 1, 2010, to July 1, 2019, by year, county, single year of age (range: 0 to 85 years), bridged-race (white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, or Pacific Islander), Hispanic ethnicity (not Hispanic or Latino, Hispanic or Latino), and sex (Vintage 2019), prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Population estimates for states released July 9, 2020, are available at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm. Population estimates for territories are the 2019 mid-year estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau International Data Base, accessed on August 6, 2020, at https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/#/country?YR_ANIM=2021. The choice of population denominators for incidence is based on the availability of population data at the time of publication preparation.
4. Annual tables for 2016 and later years are available on [CDC WONDER](#).
5. Annual summary reports from 1993–2015 are available as published in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.
6. NNDSS annual tables since 1952 are available at [CDC Stacks](#) (once in CDC Stacks, select "Annual Reports" in the "Genre" box to the left).
7. For most conditions, national incidence rates are calculated as the number of reported cases for each infectious disease or condition divided by the U.S. resident population for the specified demographic population or the total U.S. resident population, multiplied by 100,000. When a national notifiable infectious condition is associated with a specific age restriction, the same restriction was applied to the population in the denominator of the incidence rate calculation. In addition, population data from reporting jurisdictions in which the disease or condition was not reportable or not available were excluded from the denominator of the incidence rate calculations.

Age restrictions in the numerator and denominator are applied for the following childhood conditions:

- Zika virus disease, congenital (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <1 year)
- Zika virus infection, congenital (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <1 year)
- Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease <5 years (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <5 years)
- Invasive pneumococcal disease <5 years (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <5 years)
- Influenza associated pediatric mortality (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <18 years)
- Infant botulism (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <1 year)
- Congenital rubella syndrome (age restriction in numerator and denominator is <1 year)
- Perinatal Hepatitis B infection (age restriction in numerator is ≤ 24 months, denominator is <24 months)
- Perinatal Hepatitis C infection (age restriction in numerator is ≤ 36 months, denominator is <36 months).

Data for congenital syphilis are aggregated by the infant's year of birth. The rate for congenital syphilis is based upon the number of reported cases per 100,000 live births, using natality data for 2019 (National Center for Health Statistics [Natality 2019](#), as compiled from data provided by the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program). The mother's race and ethnicity are used for race- and ethnicity-specific rates of congenital syphilis cases. Congenital syphilis data are published in Syphilis Statistics in the sexually transmitted diseases (STD) surveillance report (<https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stats.htm>) and in the historical archives of the STD surveillance report (<https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/archive.htm>). The STD surveillance report (<https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stats.htm>) updates congenital syphilis cases and rates over time.

8. Surveillance data reported by other CDC programs might vary from data reported in these tables because of differences in 1) the date used to aggregate the data, 2) the timing of reports, 3) the source of the data, 4) surveillance case definitions, and 5) policies regarding case jurisdiction (i.e., which jurisdiction should submit the case notification to CDC).
9. The following 24 jurisdictions may have incomplete data, due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic: Alaska, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York (excluding New York City), New York City, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. In addition, the following 2 U.S. Territories may have incomplete data due to the COVID-19 pandemic: American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System, 2019 Annual Tables of Infectious Disease Data. Atlanta, GA. CDC Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance, 2021. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nndss/data-statistics/infectious-tables/index.html>.

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National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

Provided by [CDC WONDER](#)