Dengue

MAY 21, 2025

Historic Data (2010-2024)

WHAT TO KNOW

Find cumulative data about dengue cases reported in the United States since 2010. Jurisdictions include 50 states, District of Columbia, five United States territories, and three freely associated states.

Cumulative data (2010-2024)

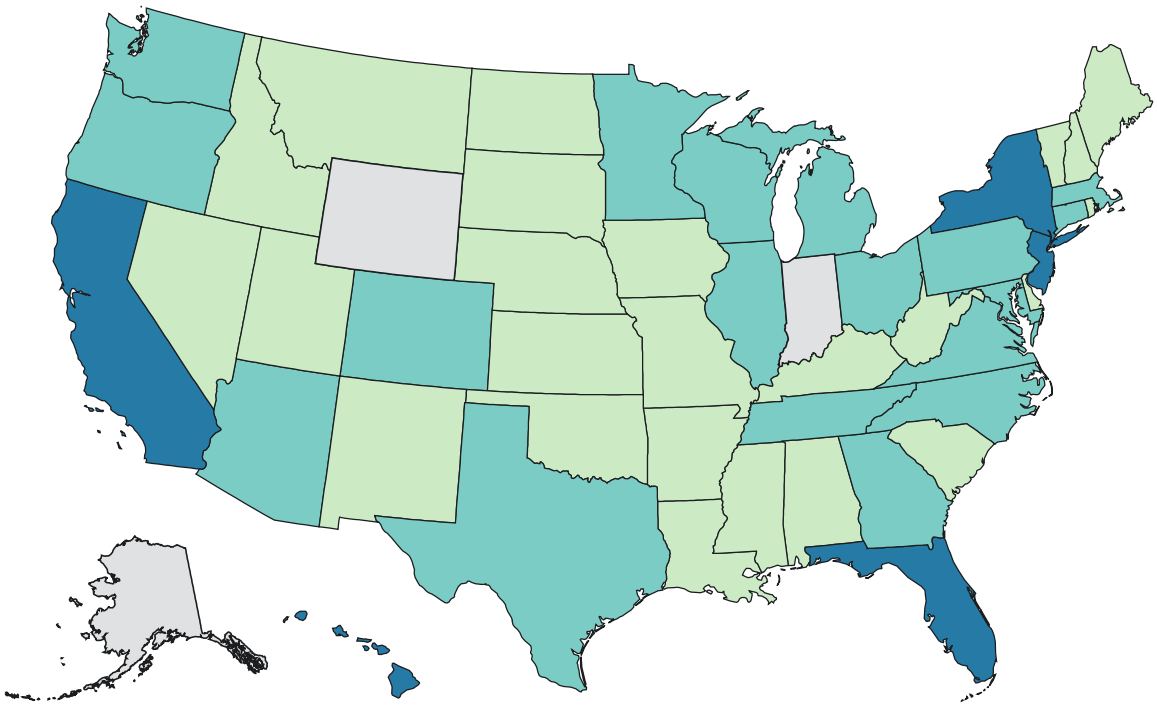
Explore Maps and Weekly Data | Explore Case Data

Year 2015

Travel status All

Cases for all years	Cases	Jurisdictions
55,754 *Dengue cases reported from 2010-2024*	**1,012** *Cases reported for year and travel status selected above*	**50** *Jurisdictions reporting cases for year and travel status selected above*

All dengue cases by jurisdiction of residence in US states and territories, 2015



U.S. Territories

AS GU MP PR VI

Freely Associated States

FM MH PW

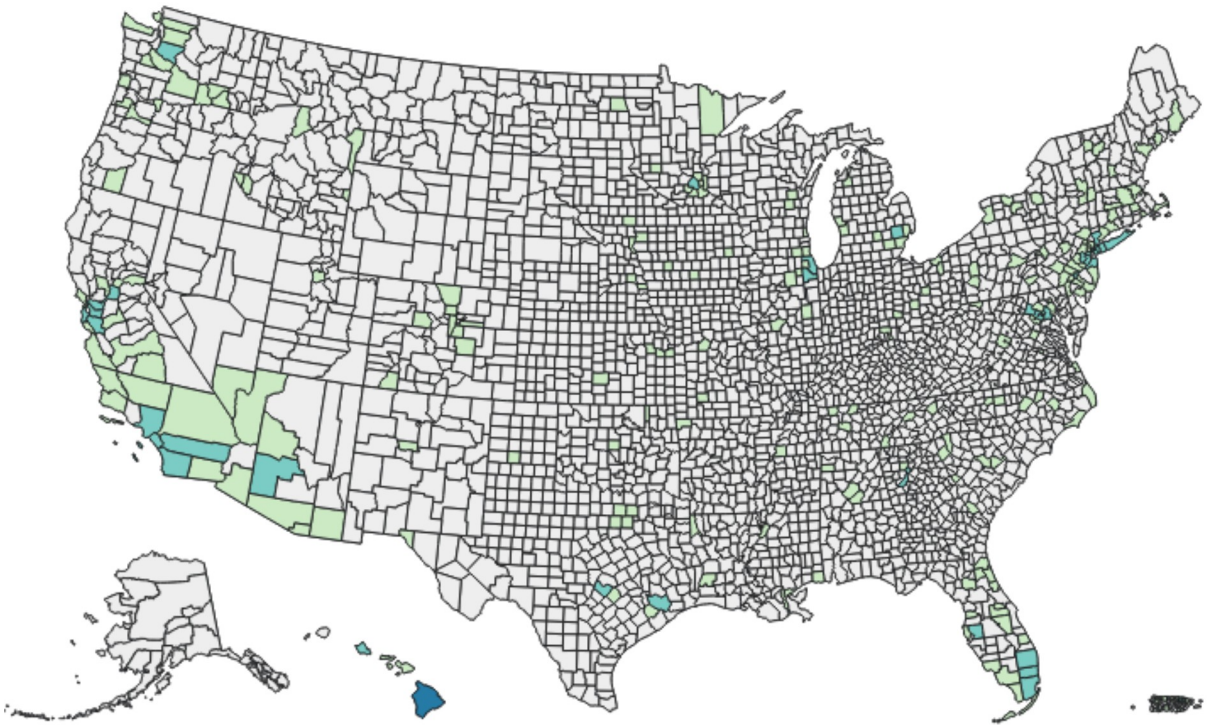
Legend

No reported cases | 1 to 4 | 5 to 49 | 50 to 249 | 250+

Data Table - Dengue cases by jurisdiction based on year and travel status selected above +

Download Data (CSV)

All dengue cases by county of residence in US states and territories, 2015



Legend

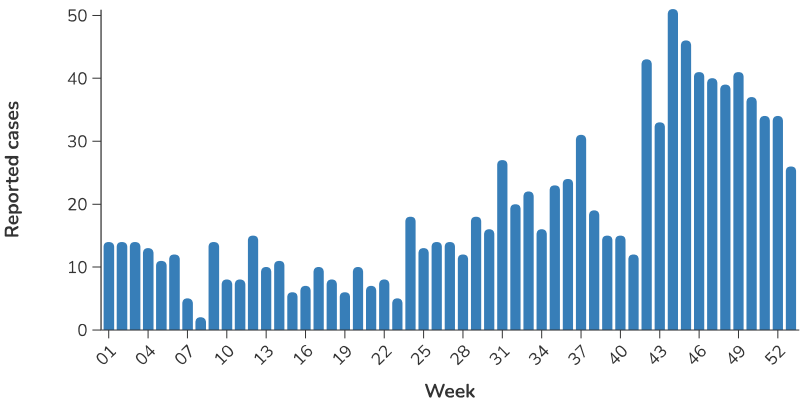
No reported cases | 1 to 4 | 5 to 49 | 50 to 249 | 250+

Notice - please download the .csv file linked to see the full list of territories and associated states that have reported cases.

Data Table - Dengue cases by county based on year and travel status selected above +

Download Data (CSV)

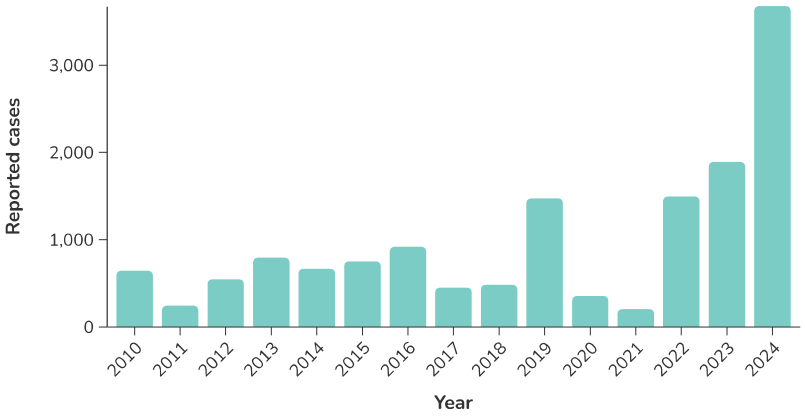
All dengue cases by week in US states and territories, 2015



Data Table - Dengue cases by week based on year and travel status selected above +

Download Data (CSV)

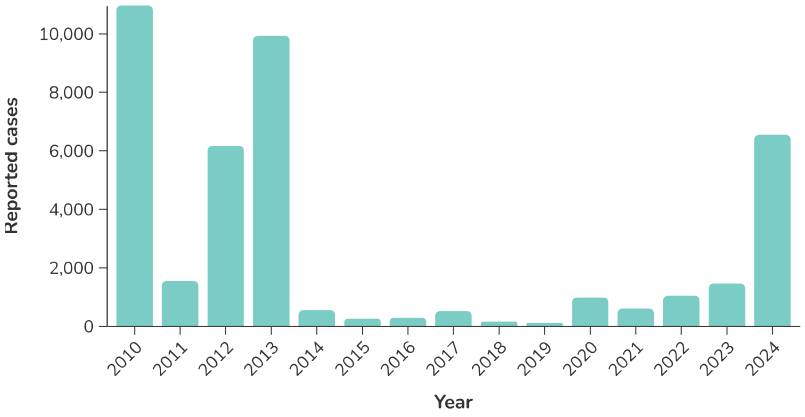
Travel associated dengue cases by year, 2010 - 2024



Data Table - Travel associated dengue cases by year, 2010 - 2024 +

Download Data (CSV)

Locally acquired dengue cases by year, 2010 - 2024



Data Table - Locally acquired dengue cases by year, 2010 - 2024 +

Download Data (CSV)

Limitations of ArboNET data

Surveillance data have several limitations that should be considered when using and interpreting the data.

1. Under-reporting is a limitation common to all surveillance systems that rely on healthcare providers to consider the disease as a possible diagnosis in a patient, obtain the appropriate laboratory test, and report confirmed to public health authorities.

2. Cases of mild illness are more likely to be underreported compared to more severe disease cases. The degree of underreporting varies by disease awareness and healthcare-seeking behavior in any area. Surveillance data for non-neuroinvasive disease should not be used to make comparisons of disease activity between different locations or over time.

3. Surveillance data are reported by county of residence, not the location (county or state) of exposure.

4. There is a lag in case reporting to CDC and states and territories may publish surveillance data on different schedules than CDC.

SOURCES

CONTENT SOURCE:
National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)